

# PREHISTORIC FUNERARY & RITUAL SITES PROJECT

CEREDIGION 2004-2006



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria  
Ar gyfer Cadw  
Prepared by Cambria Archaeology  
For Cadw



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## ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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### PREHISTORIC FUNERARY & RITUAL SITES PROJECT CEREDIGION 2004-2006

Gan / By

Nikki Cook

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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf  
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir  
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF  
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121  
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131  
Ffacs: 01558 823133  
Epost: [cambria@cambria.org.uk](mailto:cambria@cambria.org.uk)  
Gwefan: [www.cambria.org.uk](http://www.cambria.org.uk)

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited  
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,  
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF  
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121  
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131  
Fax: 01558 823133  
Email: [cambria@cambria.org.uk](mailto:cambria@cambria.org.uk)  
Website: [www.cambria.org.uk](http://www.cambria.org.uk)

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## ***Summary***

During 2004 and 2005 all known prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in Ceredigion were assessed as part of the Cadw-funded Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites assessment. This continued the regional survey already completed for Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. A total of 495 sites were visited in the field, of which 455 were considered to be probable or possible prehistoric monuments. 67 new records were added to the Historic Environment Record, with 105 new sites recommended for scheduling.

## **CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>PROJECT AIMS</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Fig. 1 Location of Ceredigion study area</i>	
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>SURVEY RESULTS</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>Table 1 Statutory status of individual PFR monument types</i>	
<i>Table 2 Statutory status of group PFR monument types</i>	
<i>Table 3 Duplicate records</i>	
<b>Scheduling recommendations</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Fig. 2 Distribution of all individual SAM types pre-survey</i>	
<i>Fig. 3 Distribution of all group SAM types pre-survey</i>	
<i>Fig. 4 Distribution of recommended sites for scheduling post-survey</i>	
<b>Condition of sites</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Table 4 Condition of individual monument types pre-survey</i>	
<i>Table 5 Condition of group monument types pre-survey</i>	
<i>Table 6 Condition of individual monument types post-survey</i>	
<i>Table 7 Condition of group monument types post-survey</i>	
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>12</b>
<i>Fig. 5 Distribution of all individual site types post-survey</i>	
<i>Fig. 6 Distribution of all group site types post-survey</i>	
<i>Fig. 7 Distribution of all sites recorded from place-name evidence</i>	
<i>Fig. 8 Distribution of all sites recorded from documentary evidence</i>	
<i>Table 8 Topographical siting of individual monument types post-survey</i>	<b>14</b>
<i>Table 9 Topographical siting of group monument types post-survey</i>	
<b>Palaeoenvironmental potential</b>	<b>15</b>
<i>Fig. 9 Distribution of all sites with recorded palaeoenvironmental potential</i>	
<b>MONUMENT SITE TYPES</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Cairn circles</b>	<b>17</b>
<i>Table 10 Cairn circles</i>	
<i>Fig. 10 Distribution of all cairn circles post-survey</i>	
<i>Photos of PRN 2060, PRN 5617 and PRN 5618</i>	
<b>Chambered tombs</b>	<b>20</b>
<i>Table 11a Chambered tombs - probable</i>	
<i>Table 11b Chambered tombs - possible</i>	
<i>Fig. 11 Distribution of all chambered tombs post-survey</i>	
<b>Cists and cremation burials</b>	<b>21</b>
<i>Table 12 Cists and cremation burials</i>	
<i>Fig. 12 Distribution of all cist and cremation burials</i>	
<b>Cup marked stone</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>Table 13 Cup marked stone</i>	
<i>Fig. 13 Distribution of cup marked stones post-survey</i>	
<i>Photo of PRN 13077</i>	
<b>Henge</b>	<b>24</b>
<i>Table 14 Henge monuments</i>	
<i>Fig. 14 Distribution of all henge monuments post-survey</i>	
<i>Photo of PRN 2064</i>	



<b>Long barrows</b>	<b>26</b>
Table 15	Long barrows
Fig. 15	Distribution of all long barrows post-survey
Photo of PRN 9710	
<b>Prehistoric monument complex</b>	<b>27</b>
Table 16	Prehistoric monument complexes
Fig. 16	Distribution of all prehistoric monument complexes post-survey
Photo of PRN 48383	
<b>Ring barrow</b>	<b>29</b>
Table 17a	Ring barrows - probable
Table 17b	Ring barrows - possible
Fig. 17	Distribution of all ring barrows post-survey
Photos of PRN 5400 and PRN 11096	
<b>Round barrow</b>	<b>31</b>
Table 18a	Round barrows - probable
Table 18b	Round barrows - possible
Fig. 18	Distribution of all round barrows post-survey
Fig. 18a	Distribution of round barrows from documents
Fig. 18b	Distribution of round barrows from place-name evidence
Photos of PRN 5466 and PRN 31489	
<b>Round barrow cemetery</b>	<b>39</b>
Table 19a	Round barrow cemeteries - probable
Table 19b	Round barrow cemeteries - possible
Fig. 19	Distribution of all round barrow cemeteries post-survey
Photo of PRN 5464	
<b>Round barrow pair</b>	<b>41</b>
Table 20a	Round barrow pairs - probable
Table 20b	Round barrow pairs - possible
Fig. 20	Distribution of all round barrow pairs post-survey
Photos of PRN 55923 and PRN 48405	
<b>Standing stone</b>	<b>43</b>
Table 21a	Standing stones - probable
Table 21b	Standing stones - possible
Fig. 21	Distribution of all standing stones post-survey
Fig 21a	Distribution of standing stones from place-name and documents
Photos of PRN 3991, PRN 5609 and PRN 8550	
<b>Standing stone pair</b>	<b>47</b>
Table 22a	Standing stone pairs - probable
Table 22b	Standing stone pairs - possible
Fig. 22	Distribution of all standing stone pairs post-survey
Photos of PRN 5610 and PRN 5613	
<b>Stone circle</b>	<b>49</b>
Table 23a	Stone circles - probable
Table 23b	Stone circles - possible
Fig. 23	Distribution of all stone circles post-survey
Photo of PRN 5438	
<b>Stone row</b>	<b>51</b>
Table 24	Stone row
Fig. 24	Distribution of stone rows post-survey
<b>Stone setting</b>	<b>52</b>
Table 25	Stone setting
Fig. 25	Distribution of stone settings post-survey
Photo of PRN 1855	

<b>Miscellaneous sites</b>	<b>54</b>
Table 26 <i>Miscellaneous sites</i>	
Fig. 26 <i>Distribution of miscellaneous sites post-survey</i>	
Photo of PRN 9737	

<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>56</b>
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## **GAZETTEER OF SITES**

## **APPENDICES**

- Appendix 1 Sites from documentary and place-name evidence**
- Appendix 2 Sites visited but not considered prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments and new sites added to the HER which were non-PFR sites**
- Appendix 3 New sites added to the HER**
- Appendix 4 Sites with palaeoenvironmental potential**
- Appendix 5 SAM and PRN comparison tables**
- Appendix 6 Sample proforma**

**CD ROM    Digital images of selected sites in PRN order**



## INTRODUCTION

This survey forms part of a wider assessment of the condition and form of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites throughout Wales. The project is being undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts and is being grant aided by Cadw. It developed from an initial project undertaken by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998).

During the first year of the project in southwest Wales, Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) focused on west Carmarthenshire (Bestley 2001). After a hiatus to the project caused by the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease, a report completing the assessment of the monuments in Carmarthenshire was produced in 2003 (Cook, *et al* 2003). This report focused on the eastern area of the county including the former district authority areas of Llanelli and Dinefwr. A paper summarising the results of the PFRS project for Carmarthenshire as a whole was published in 2004 in the Carmarthenshire Antiquary (Cook 2003).

Between January and March 2003 fieldwork was extended to all known Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual and funerary monuments in south Pembrokeshire. An interim report was produced in May 2003 (Cook 2003) summarising the results of the project up to that point, which at the time was not fully complete. Between August 2003 and February 2004 fieldwork continued in the north Pembrokeshire (Preseli) district and a report summarising the findings for the county of Pembrokeshire as a whole was produced in September (Cook 2004). A paper summarising the results of the PFRS project for Pembrokeshire as a whole has been accepted for publication by the Pembrokeshire Historian, and is due to be published in the forthcoming volume of the journal, May 2006.

From May 2004 until January 2005 field visits were made to all relevant prehistoric funerary monuments falling within the southern area of Ceredigion. An interim report summarising the progress of the PFRS project was produced in April 2005 (Cook 2005). Fieldwork began on the remaining sites in Ceredigion in August 2005, and all field visits were completed by December 2005. This report now summarises the results for the county of Ceredigion as a whole, and thus incorporates the complete results from both the south and north Ceredigion phases of the project into one volume.

The county of Ceredigion is characterised as much by its rugged and dramatic upland landscapes as it is by its lowland valleys and coastal plateaux. The eastern portion of the region is clearly dominated by the Cambrian mountains, as large upland blocks of unenclosed rough pasture, which slope into more intensively farmed and inhabited land as it moves westwards towards the coast. To the north the county is defined by the Afon Dyfi and its estuary, whilst to the south the Afon Teifi provides the natural county boundary separating Ceredigion from the neighbouring counties of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. Topographically Ceredigion can be described as a series of dissected plateaux, with an impression of a stepped landform of a series of plains at different elevations (Bowen 1994). Some sculpting of the landscape clearly took place during the Ice Ages, as seen in the lower Rheidol and upper Ystwyth valleys, whilst elsewhere there were significant deposits of glacial silts and till as the ice melted and the glaciers retreated, visible especially on the coast. Another by-product of the changing geological climate resulted in the formation of huge expanses of peat bog as seen at on the coast at Borth and inland near Tregaron (Morgan 2005).

As a county Ceredigion is predominantly agricultural, and certainly in the more lowland contexts the land has been more intensively farmed, with the resultant differentiation in monument condition and survival when compared with the known archaeological resource from the more remote upland areas. Certainly, of all the sites considered within this phase of the PFRS project, approximately 75% were located on land 250m or above sea level, with clusterings of round barrows particularly noticeable on the upper parts of the Cambrian mountains, on land over 500m. The viewsheds from these upland sites were often dramatic and wide-ranging, with the Brecon Beacons and the Llyn peninsula often clearly visible. Even within the more lowland contexts of the county there were exceptional views, with the Preselis often visible, and Black Mountain, as well as coastal vistas.

## **PROJECT AIMS**

The aims of the PFRS: Ceredigion project were threefold:

1. to update the existing HER records for the area, making any alterations and additions as necessary
2. to assess the condition, fragility and vulnerability of known sites, making both scheduling and management recommendations for selected monuments
3. to contribute towards an evolving understanding and interpretation of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.



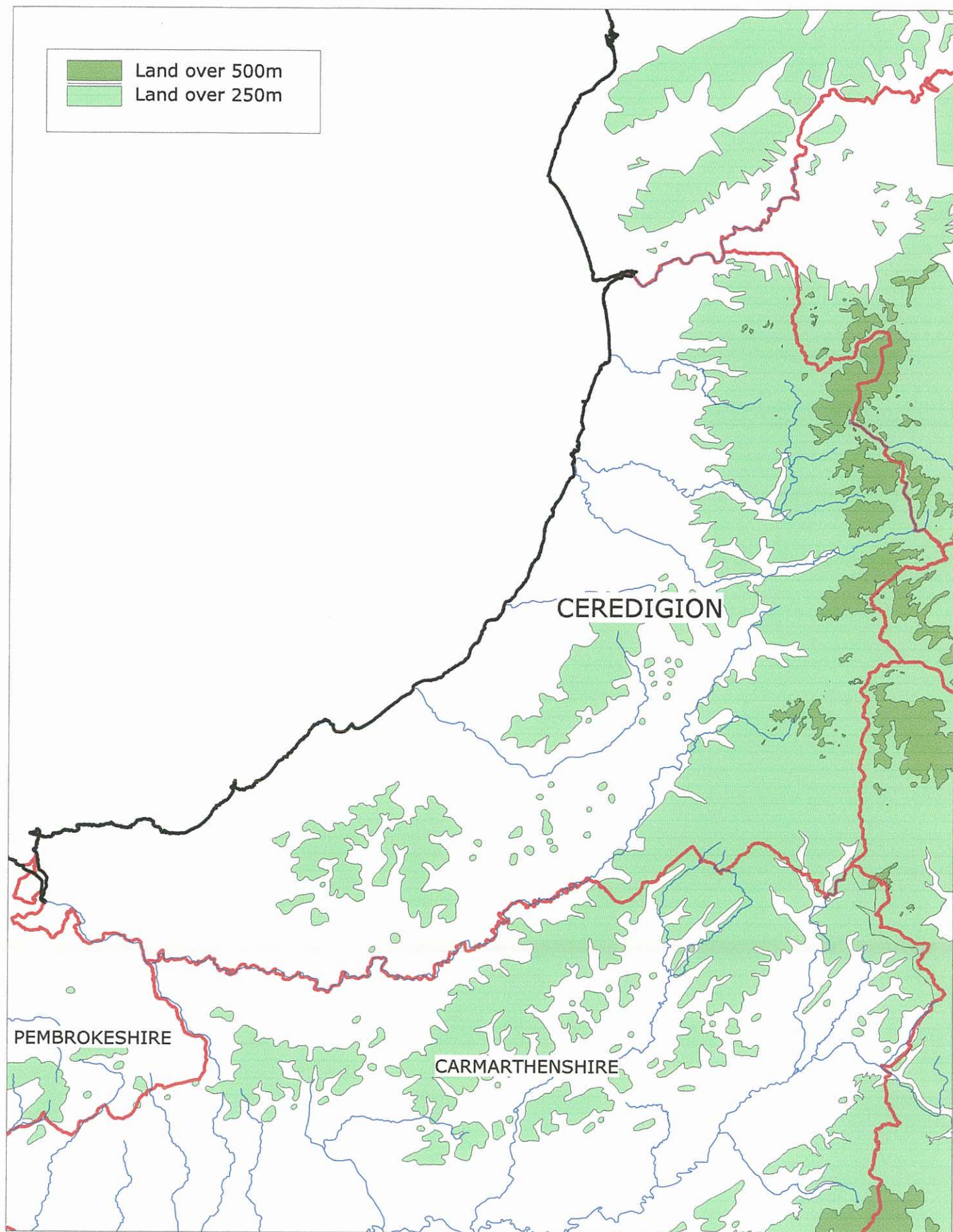


Figure 1 Location of the Ceredigion study area

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Pre-survey desk-based assessment**

Prior to the field survey an assessment was undertaken of all the records held on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) that might be relevant to the project. These included all obvious records (such as round barrows and standing stones) and records of sites for which there might be alternative classifications (such as round barrows that might be clearance cairns or standing stones that might be rubbing stones). This initial assessment also included those sites suggested only by either documentary or place-name evidence, and those sites known to have been destroyed or moved. A total of 862 records were assessed, with all the computerised and paper sources for these sites consulted as part of the desk-based assessment. These resources included Site Record Forms (SRF), Detailed Record Forms (DRF) and other sources of information such as Ordnance Survey record cards, AM107 reports for those sites with SAM status and project reports which included references to prehistoric funerary and ritual sites (such as the Forest Enterprise Welsh Historic Assets survey). Where possible aerial photographs were consulted, as were other bibliographic references.

### **Selection of sites for field assessment**

The intention was to visit all confirmed or possible sites within the following categories: barrow cemetery, chambered tomb, cist, cremation, cup-marked stone, henge, long barrow, ring barrow/ring cairn, round barrow, round barrow cemetery, standing stone, stone circle, stone pair, and stone row. By comparison with the counties of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire there were no recorded examples of either cursus, inhumation, pit circle, or stone avenue sites within the HER for Ceredigion. During the desk-based assessment it was decided not to systematically visit those sites identified solely on the basis of documentary or place-name evidence (81 and 46 sites respectively), or those sites known only as finds (93 sites). Such sites would only be visited if they were in the immediate proximity of those sites that were being targeted. A full list of sites known only from documentary and place-name evidence is provided in Appendix 1. Several other categories of site type were also considered prior to the field survey, but were not routinely visited after they too were eliminated from the database during the desk-based assessment. These included burnt mounds (63 sites), cairnfields (4 sites), clearance cairns (92 sites), and scoop graves (1 site), with 33 other individual sites also eliminated. However, other anomalies within the pre-survey data (such as 'cairn' (14 sites) and 'megalithic structure' (1 site)) were included in the field survey database in order to properly assign these fifteen sites to their correct site type.

Following the desk-based assessment a total of 425 sites were targeted for the programme of site visits, with condition 'E' sites (destroyed) also removed from the total. However, during the course of the fieldwork phase of the project it was decided to include a sample of sites recorded as condition 'E' as previous seasons of the PFR project have shown this condition 'E' classification to be unreliable, with many such 'destroyed' sites actually maintaining a physical presence in today's landscape. A sample of sites recorded in the HER from documentary sources was also visited, and a number of sites were actually found to be upstanding monuments, including 10 probable and possible round barrows.



## Field Survey methodology

The methodology employed during this project followed that developed during previous years. All the sites that were visited were recorded using a pro-forma record sheet, which allowed consistent recording of the same information, where available, for all the sites (see Appendix 6). The information included the monument's form, condition, current land use, dimensions, landscape setting and viewshed, which included the intervisibility between sites. National Grid References were checked and details of generic type were altered as necessary, based on the glossary of terminology and monument type definitions developed by CPAT and refined by Cambria Archaeology during the course of the fieldwork. Photographs were taken as and when appropriate using black and white print and digital formats. Digital photographs are included within this report on the accompanying CD-rom and organised in numerical order based on their corresponding site Primary Record Number (PRN).

Factors such as topographical setting, viewshed and intervisibility of sites have long been considered important aspects of the particularity of monument location and the PFRS survey has, for the first time, collected enough consistent information about all known Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and now Ceredigion, to allow analysis of these, and other, issues. In 2002 a pilot project was carried out by a post-graduate student from the University of Birmingham on the area of Mynydd Mallaen and the upper Tywi Valley. This used Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and digital terrain modelling software to test the opportunities of statistical analysis regarding factors such as setting, aspect, viewshed and intervisibility (Davey 2002). Although this was only on a small-scale, a summary of the results appeared in the east Carmarthenshire report (Cook, *et al*, 2003) and revealed a number of significant results regarding the siting of various monument types. Such work could be extended and applied to both a regional and pan-Wales study, which would greatly enhance our understandings of Neolithic and Bronze Age society. The results from the Mynydd Mallaen project, although restricted to a very limited area, highlighted the enormous potential offered by the use of computerised methods of analysis on the information which has been collected during the Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Assessment.

Another element of the PFRS project has been the recording of the current condition of the monuments to help in their long-term management. Consistently this has revealed that a number of sites, especially round barrows, and particularly those in more prominent locations, are suffering from damage caused by visitors creating small walkers' cairns and shelters. One such site was identified during the PFRS project in east Carmarthenshire at Fan Foel on Mynydd Du (PRN 32392). As a direct result of the PFRS project a rescue excavation was undertaken in July 2004 by Cambria Archaeology. This work was jointly facilitated by Cambria, Cadw and the Brecon Beacons National Park, and has generated a wealth of information from the discoveries made on site. Most recently, analysis of palaeoenvironmental evidence from the site has suggested that the central burial was accompanied by meadowsweet, perhaps as a form of floral tribute, and also that the monument had been constructed within a managed, open moorland environment (Caseldine, *per comm.*). If some form of robust management strategy had not been instigated at Fan Foel, this monument would have been virtually destroyed in the next few years. Fieldwork in Ceredigion has also seen a number of sites suffering similar erosion to that of Fan Foel, especially those in the uplands in the eastern and northern portions of the county. It is hoped in the forthcoming financial year to conduct some additional topographic survey work in Ceredigion, perhaps leading to similar robust management strategies for selected sites in the county which have been identified during the PFRS project as being actively under threat.

## THE SURVEY RESULTS

*Summary:* Of the 862 sites originally extracted from the HER, 425 sites were initially targeted as requiring field visits. In fact, a total of 464 sites from the original database were visited during the fieldwork phase of the project, with 67 new records created, of which 36 were group PRNs (e.g. prehistoric monument complexes, round barrow pairs etc.) and 31 were individual, newly-discovered sites. The total number of sites recorded in the field therefore totalled 495. Of the 31 new sites recorded, 29 were considered to be probable or possible PFR monuments. All new records are listed at the back of this report, within Appendix 3. Thirteen sites were also found to be duplicate records (see Table 3 overleaf).

From the total of 495 sites visited, 455 individual sites were regarded to be probable or possible prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments, and these are listed by site type in Tables 1 and 2 below. There is a list of the 40 visited non-PFR sites within Appendix 2. Of these 455 probable or possible PFR sites, currently only 78 are scheduled individually, with 17 scheduled as groups (7 of which are only scheduled in part).

*Table 1: Statutory status of individual PFR monument types*

	Not scheduled	SAM	Total
CAIRN CIRCLE	1	2	3
CAIRN CIRCLE?	1	0	1
CHAMBERED TOMB	2	0	2
CHAMBERED TOMB?	7	0	7
CUP MARKED STONE	1	0	1
HENGES?	1	0	1
LONG BARROW?	4	0	4
RING BARROW	8	9	17
RING BARROW?	8	0	8
ROUND BARROW	155	57	212
ROUND BARROW?	85	5	90
STANDING STONE	47	3	50
STANDING STONE?	33	1	34
STANDING STONE PAIR	6	0	6
STANDING STONE PAIR?	4	0	4
STONE CIRCLE	4	1	5
STONE CIRCLE?	6	0	6
STONE ROW?	1	0	1
STONE SETTING	1	0	1
STONE SPREAD	1	0	1
MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE?	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>455</b>

*Table 2: Statutory status of group PFR monument types*

	Not scheduled	SAM	SAM (part)	Total
PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	6	2	2	10
ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	7	5	4	16
ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	6	1	0	7
ROUND BARROW PAIR	11	2	1	14
ROUND BARROW PAIR?	3	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>

## Duplicate records

Table 3: The following 13 sites were found to be duplicate records:

PRN	Site name	Site type	Grid ref	Form	Duplicate of	Site name	Site type	Grid ref	Form/Condition
256	MAESNANT FACH	ROUND BARROW	SN76258665	Documents	7645	NANT MAESNANT FACH	ROUND BARROW	SN7632986676	Earthwork/B
5464	PEN PURLUMON ARWYSTLI	ROUND BARROW	SN81508774	Documents	8591	PEN PURLUMON ARWYSTLI "A"	ROUND BARROW	SN8149787761	Earthwork/B
5498	PEN PLYNLIMON- FAWR (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW	SN79008694	Earthwork	6237	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW	SN7900087051	Earthwork/D
5624	DYFFRYN CASTELL	STONE CIRCLE	SN7781	Documents	2060	DOLGAMFA; DOL Y GAMFA	CAIRN CIRCLE	SN7457179175	O.Struct/C
5629	BWLCH COROG	CHAMBERED TOMB?	SN731947	O.Struct/U	8598	BWLCH COROG	ROUND BARROW	SN7313394638	Earthwork/C
6082	BETTWS BLEDRWS	STANDING STONE	SN5952	Documents	11376	MAEN HYR	STANDING STONE	SN6255;SN6254	Documents
6259	ESGAIR FOEL DDU	STONE CIRCLE?	SN7091	Documents	5438	CYLCH DERWYDDOL; MOEL LLYN; MOEL-Y-LLYN	STONE CIRCLE	SN7010691160	O.Struct/B
6318	GRAIG WEN	ROUND BARROW?	SN68255117	Documents	5150	GRAIG-WEN	ROUND BARROW	SN6848351426	Earthwork/
8582	NANT	ROUND BARROW?	SN737817	Documents	8585	BLAEN LLYWERNOG	ROUND BARROW?; STANDING STONE PAIR?	SN73058185	O.Struct
8585	BLAEN LLYWERNOG	ROUND BARROW?; STANDING STONE PAIR?	SN73058185	O.Struct/U	5610	BLAEN LLYWERNOG	STANDING STONE PAIR?	SN7304381814	O.Struct/C
9019	CEFN CNUC	ROUND BARROW	SN775589	Earthwork/D	29829	CEFN Y CWNC	ROUND BARROW	SN7732958871	Earthwork/D
11661	BLAENAU GWENOG; CAE HYTTIR HIR	ROUND BARROW	SN478514	Documents	5662	BLAENAU GWENOG;CAE RHYD LAS	ROUND BARROW	SN478514	Earthwork/D
36991	BANC Y GWYNGOED	ROUND BARROW	SN68425617	Earthwork	8513	BANC Y GWYNGOED	ROUND BARROW	SN6823556041	Earthwork/D

*Comments:* The majority of sites which were discovered to be duplicate records tended to be those which had been recorded onto the SMR from documentary sources, without realising that prior records existed for extant features under alternative PRNs. In the case of PRN 5464, this record was a duplicate for PRN 8591, one of three barrows on top of Pen Pumlumon Arwystli. This record has now been reassigned as the group PRN for the round barrow cemetery there, which contains barrows 8591, 8592 and 8593. Similarly, PRN 5498 was a duplicate for PRN 6237, which had been recorded with the correct grid reference, and PRN 5498 has now been re-assigned as the group prn for the round barrow cemetery on top of Pumlumon-Fawr (consisting of round barrows 5600, 5601 and 6237).

For PRNs 256, 5629, 8585, 9019 and 36991, fieldwork demonstrated that there were no features at the grid references given for these sites, but that sites fitting their descriptions were located in close proximity and already recorded under alternative PRNs with the correct grid references.

Rather confusingly, PRN 8582 was suggested by the OS to be a duplicate record for PRN 8585, although this site was discovered to be a duplicate record for PRN 5610!

*Discussion:* When the PFRS Ceredigion database was initially constructed, it included 862 records, of which 93 were finds, 46 were place-name sites and 81 were sites evidenced from documentary sources. As noted in the summary of results above, initially 425 sites were selected for field visits, although eventually 495 sites were actually visited during 2004-5, of which 455 were PFR sites.

**Barrow cemetery:** Pre-survey there were 8 sites recorded as 'barrow cemetery' (3 probable and 5 possible). All three probable barrow cemeteries were reclassified into their proper site type as 'round barrow cemetery'. Of the 5 possible cemeteries 4 were properly reassigned as 'round barrow cemetery?', with one reclassified as a probable round barrow cemetery.

**Cairn:** 15 sites were listed in the original database as non-specific 'cairn' sites, and so were included for a site visit to properly assign them to their rightful monument class. Of these 15 sites, 6 sites were reclassified as probable round barrows, and another 6 as possible round barrows. The remaining three were reclassified as clearance cairns.

**Chambered tomb:** Pre-survey there were 12 chambered tomb sites, of which 4 were probable sites and 8 possible. Following the survey one site was reclassified as a round barrow, one as a possible standing stone pair and another as a possible burnt mound. Post-survey there are now 9 chambered tomb sites (2 probable and 7 possible sites) with 5 known only from documentary sources, and one suggested from place-name evidence. There are no surviving traces of any of these sites in the landscape today.

**Cist:** There were 9 sites in the pre-survey database, of which 5 were probable sites and 4 possible sites. Two possible sites were reclassified following the survey, with one re-classed as a round barrow and the other as a natural feature. Of the remaining sites, one was known only from place-name evidence, one only from documentary sources, one was destroyed, and there were no traces of the other four when visited during fieldwork.

**Cremation burials:** In the pre-survey database there were 11 recorded cremation burials, of which 7 were probable sites and 4 possible. All sites were recorded onto the HER as 'finds', and therefore none of these sites were visited during the PFRS project.

**Cup marked stone:** There was one cup marked stone recorded in the HER in Ceredigion, but the boulder was not located during fieldwork. At the location given for the stone adjacent to Nant y Moch reservoir there was a pile of five angular boulders, and it seemed the original rounded boulder as shown in the photographs within the DRF had been removed or destroyed.

**Henge:** Pre-survey there was 1 possible henge monument in the PFRS database, that at Ysbyty Cynfyn Church (PRN 2064). This monument is of dubious authenticity, but has been left in the HER as a possible henge as there is the possibility that the current church has been built over the top of an earlier prehistoric monument. One of the standing stones which is said to form part of the henge is earthfast and appears *in situ*, although the other monoliths are not.

**Long barrow:** In the pre-survey database there were 6 possible long barrows recorded in the HER for the county of Ceredigion. Following field survey two were reclassified as natural features. Of the remaining four barrows, one site was known only from documentary sources but currently lies within an area of forestry and was inaccessible. One other site remains recorded only as a possible site

following fieldwork, and is currently in a 'D' condition. The remaining two sites were not visited as permission to access the land was not forthcoming, but it was considered that they were highly unlikely to be long barrows. However, as they were not visited in the field to be absolutely certain they have remained in the database as possible sites.

**Prehistoric monument complex:** There were no prehistoric monument complexes or similar site types recorded in the HER for Ceredigion prior to the PFRS project. Ten new sites have now been added to the HER as a result of the field survey.

**Ring cairn:** There was two ring cairns recorded in the pre-survey database. Following fieldwork one of these was reclassified into its proper class as a ring barrow, whilst the other site was deemed to be a natural feature and re-classed as such.

**Ring barrow:** Pre-survey there was 22 ring barrows (11 probable and 11 possible). Following fieldwork, one probable ring barrow was reclassified as a round barrow, one reclassified as a possible ring barrow, whilst seven round barrows were reclassified as probable ring barrows. Of the 11 possible sites, one was reclassified as a possible sheep fold, one as a possible standing stone, one as a possible stone circle and one as a possible grange. In total, post-survey, there are 17 probable and 8 possible ring barrow sites, making a total of 25 sites.

**Round barrow:** In the pre-survey database there were 188 probable round barrows, and 176 possible round barrow sites, making a total of 364 sites. Of the 188 probable round barrows 6 also had alternative classifications within the HER, e.g. round barrow;hut circle? Of the 176 possible round barrows, 45 sites had more than one site type classification, with 27 alone recorded as 'round barrow?;clearance cairn?'. However, 42 sites were known only from documentary sources and another 30 known only from place-name evidence, and so these 72 sites were initially removed from the survey database and were not scheduled for a routine visit. As the field survey progressed, however, a number of those sites known only from documentary sources were indeed visited, and as a result 10 sites were reclassified as possible or probable barrows. Of the remaining barrows which were visited during the PFRS project, 28 possible sites were reclassified as probable round barrows, 6 were deemed to be natural features, and 9 sites were reclassified as non-PFR monument types. Seven probable barrows were reclassified as possible round barrows, 7 were reclassified as ring barrows, and 7 also reclassified as natural features. One probable and one possible barrow were also reclassified as 'cairn circles'. Two other barrow sites were duplicate records, but had their PRNs reassigned as round barrow cemeteries (PRNs 5464 and 5498). Post-survey there are considered to be 212 probable and 90 possible round barrow sites, making 302 sites in total (excluding the 30 sites from place-name evidence and 32 from documentary sources recorded within the post-survey database).

**Round barrow cemetery:** This group monument type was previously recorded in the HER as 'barrow cemetery' of which there were 8 known sites (see above). Post-survey there are now 16 probable round barrow cemeteries and 7 possible round barrow cemeteries, making a total of 23 sites, most of which are newly created records. Two duplicate records found within the category of round barrow were re-assigned as round barrow cemeteries to the groups on Pen Pumlumon Arwystli and Pen Pumlumon-Fawr (PRNs 5464 and 5498). One cropmark site previously recorded in the HER as an enclosure was instead reclassified as a round barrow cemetery, as was another cropmark site recorded as 'unknown'. These sites had been flagged up during the Defended Enclosures project in Ceredigion, which also took place in 2005.

Round barrow pair: There were no recorded round barrow pairs in the HER prior to the PFRS project. There are now 14 probable and 3 possible round barrow pairs which have been added to the HER as identified through fieldwork and during the pre-survey desktop assessment, making a total of 17 sites.

Standing stones: Pre-survey there was 52 probable standing stones and 70 possible standing stones. Of these, 14 possible sites were known from place-name evidence alone, and 22 from documentary sources, and these 36 sites were removed from the initial survey database. As a result of fieldwork, 4 possible standing stones were reclassified as natural features, 3 as probable standing stones, with three probable and possible sites reclassified as standing stone pairs. One possible standing stone was reclassified as a modern stone, with another reclassified as a stone setting (PRN 1855), as excavation had shown it to be a more complicated feature than a single standing stone. Following fieldwork there remained 50 probable sites and 34 possible sites (with the 36 sites from place-name and documentary evidence removed).

Standing stone pair: In the pre-survey database, 5 stone pairs were identified, of which 1 was probable and 4 were possible. Following fieldwork, two of the possible stone pairs were reclassified as probable stone pairs, with one possible and two probable standing stones also reclassified as probable standing stone pairs. One site previously recorded as possible chambered tomb or stone pair was reclassified as a probable standing stone pair. Post-survey there are now 6 probable and 4 possible stone pairs, making a total of 10 sites.

Stone circle: In the pre-survey database there were 5 probable stone circles and 6 possible sites, making a total of 11 sites. After fieldwork the total remains the same, although it is thought that two of these sites (PRNs 5624 and 6259, recorded from documents) are duplicate records for other extant sites, with PRN 5624 a duplicate for cairn circle PRN 2060, and PRN 6259 for stone circle PRN 5438.

Stone row: There was only one possible stone row recorded in the HER for Ceredigion in the pre-survey database, and this was recorded as a possible standing stone or stone row. We were unable to access the site during the fieldwork phase of the project due to dense afforestation of the area, but the site was reclassified as just a possible stone row on the basis of earlier documented reports of the site.

Stone setting: As a result of the field survey phase of the PFRS project, one site was reclassified as a stone setting, PRN 1855, which had been originally recorded in the HER as a possible standing stone, despite documentary sources stating that there had been at least three stones once present. The site is more than a standing stone or stone pair, and excavation has shown it to be what appears to be some kind of standing stone complex, although the arrangement of the stones is unclear and does not allow the site to be classified into what may be alternative site types such as stone row, stone circle or chambered tomb. There were no known stone settings in the HER for Ceredigion prior to this project.

Miscellaneous sites: Following the survey, two sites have been included in the category of miscellaneous. One site, PRN 9737, was previously recorded in the HER as a round barrow, but was found to be a nebulous feature in the field and reclassified as a stone spread. It has been included here because of its association with the Garnedd group of monuments. The other site was noted in the pre-survey database as a 'megalithic structure?', but despite several attempts we were unable to gain access to the site to assign it to its relevant site type.

Access not gained: There were a few sites where attempted field visits were made, but access was unfortunately not gained to the sites in order to verify them. Those considered to be PFR monuments, however, remain included for discussion and are also included on the distribution maps.

## **Scheduling recommendations**

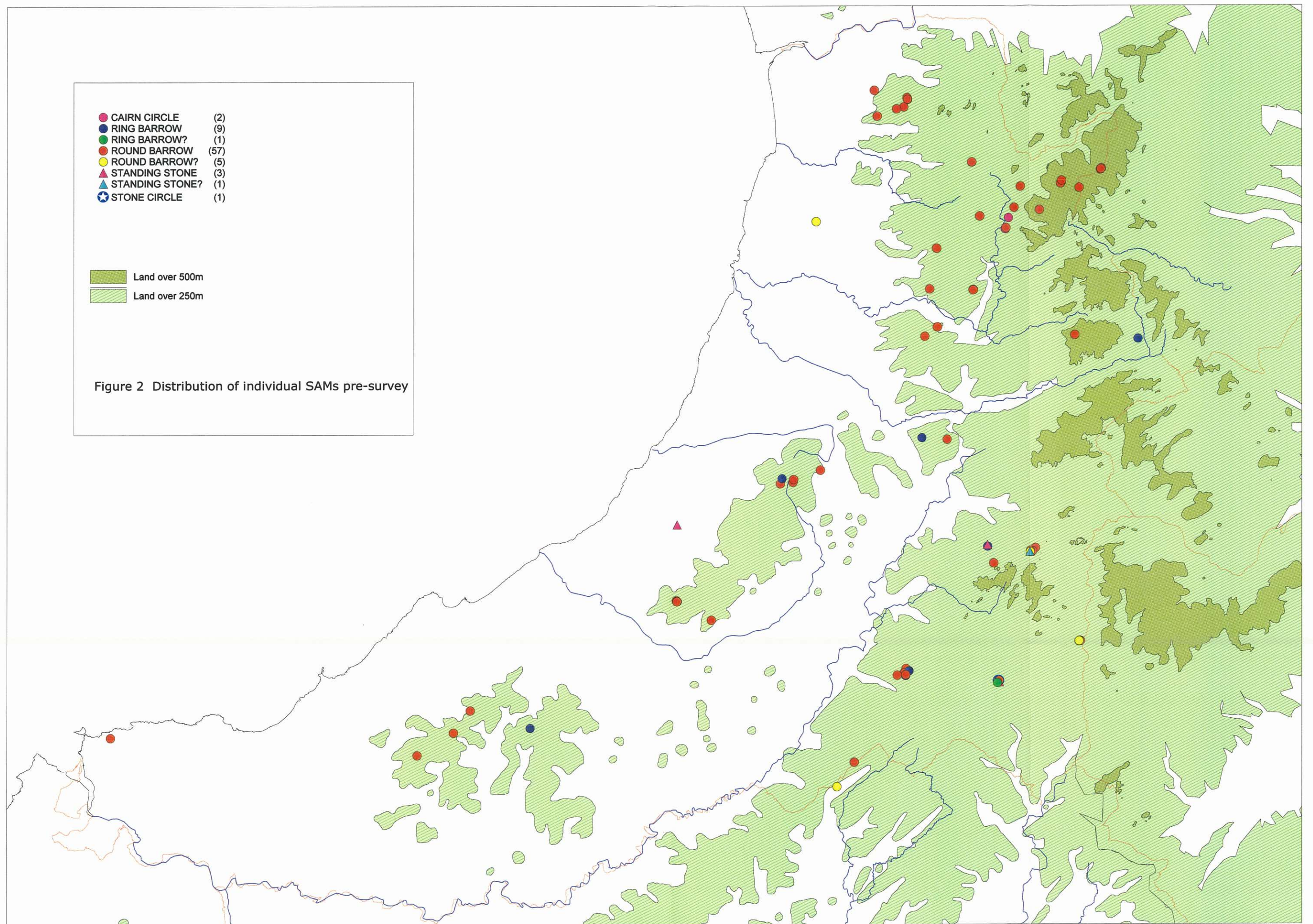
Pre-survey there were 78 individual sites in the Ceredigion area which already enjoy scheduled status (see Tables 1 and 2), and 17 group monuments which were scheduled whole or in part. Their distributions are illustrated on Figures 2 and 3. During and immediately after fieldwork a judgment was made as to whether to recommend additional individual sites for scheduling, on the basis of the National Assembly's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 5 December 1996, Annex C). For the purposes of the PFRS project these scheduling criteria have been summarised by CPAT (Jones 2000, Appendix 3). These included a series of 'discrimination' criteria (Survival, Potential, Group value, Archaeological documentation, Historical documentation/ associations and Amenity and cultural value) and a series of 'management' criteria (Condition, Fragility and Vulnerability).

During this exercise emphasis was placed on an assessment of the current state of preservation of each site and their capacity to inform future generations. For example, several of the sites recommended are not under any perceived immediate threat, but are simply good examples of their type. Many of the sites under immediate or medium-term threat, particularly round barrows, are so badly damaged that it was considered unlikely they would pass scheduling criteria. Some of these have been largely ploughed away (remaining perhaps only to a height of 20cm or less). However, some of these have been recommended where they have a high group value. Details of those monuments recommended for scheduling, and other scheduled sites with management recommendations, are contained in a separate confidential report submitted to Cadw. In total 105 individual sites have been recommended for scheduling, with 7 currently scheduled monuments receiving management recommendations. A clustered group of 14 possible monuments have also been recommended for a more detailed survey and assessment pending any future scheduling recommendations.

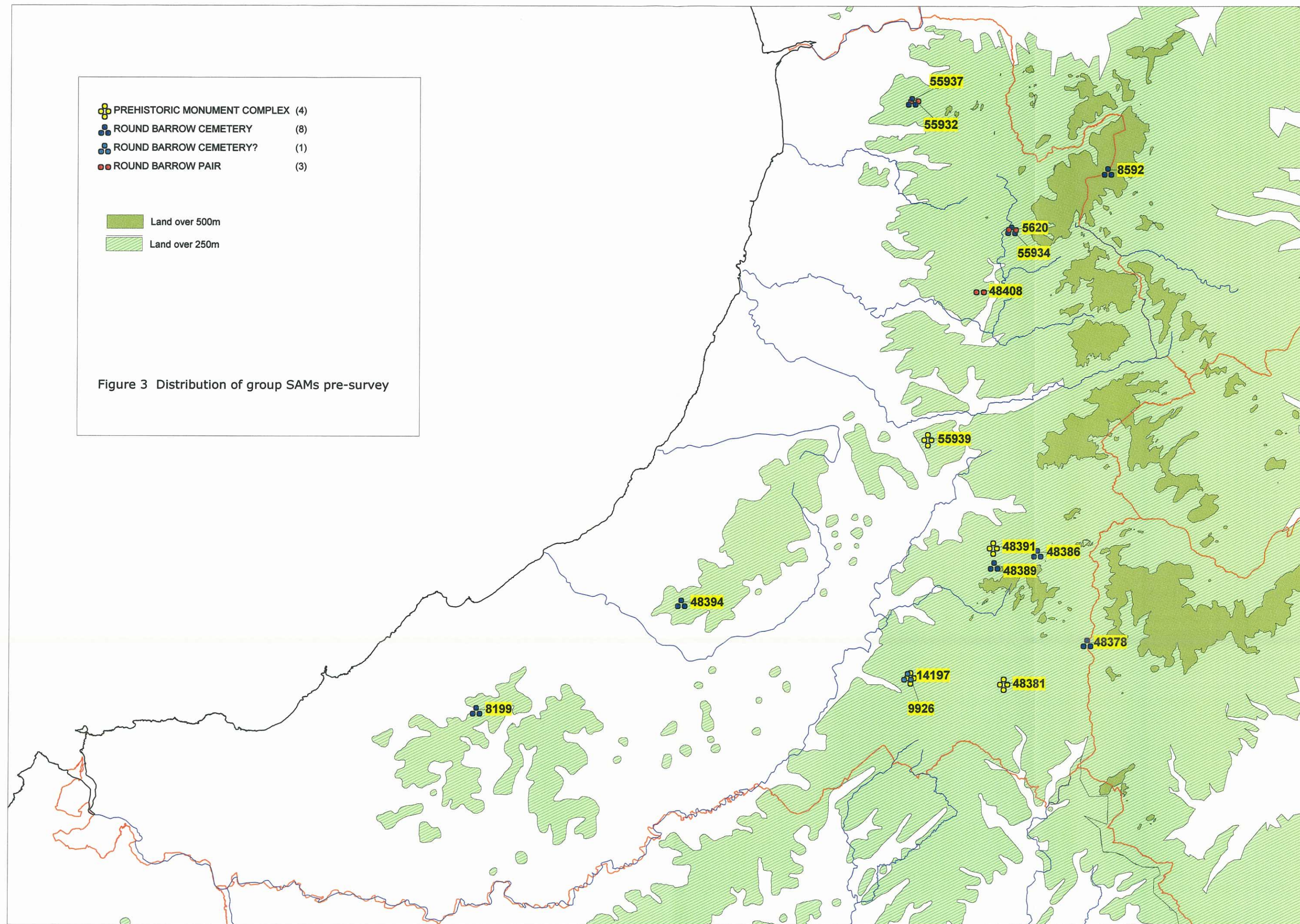
Tables 1 and 2, and Figure 2, show that before any post-survey recommendations were made there were 57 scheduled round barrows out of a total of 212 probable sites, with only 3 standing stones scheduled out of total of 50 probable sites, i.e. 27% of probable round barrows were scheduled compared to only 6% of probable standing stones. Ring barrows fared better, with 9 of the currently 17 known probable examples already scheduled, i.e. just over 50%.

Following the PFRS survey an additional 74 round barrows have now been recommended for scheduling, along with 21 standing stones, 3 standing stone pairs and 4 ring barrows. In addition one cairn circle, one stone circle and one possible stone row have also been recommended. The distribution of these newly recommended sites is shown on Figure 4.











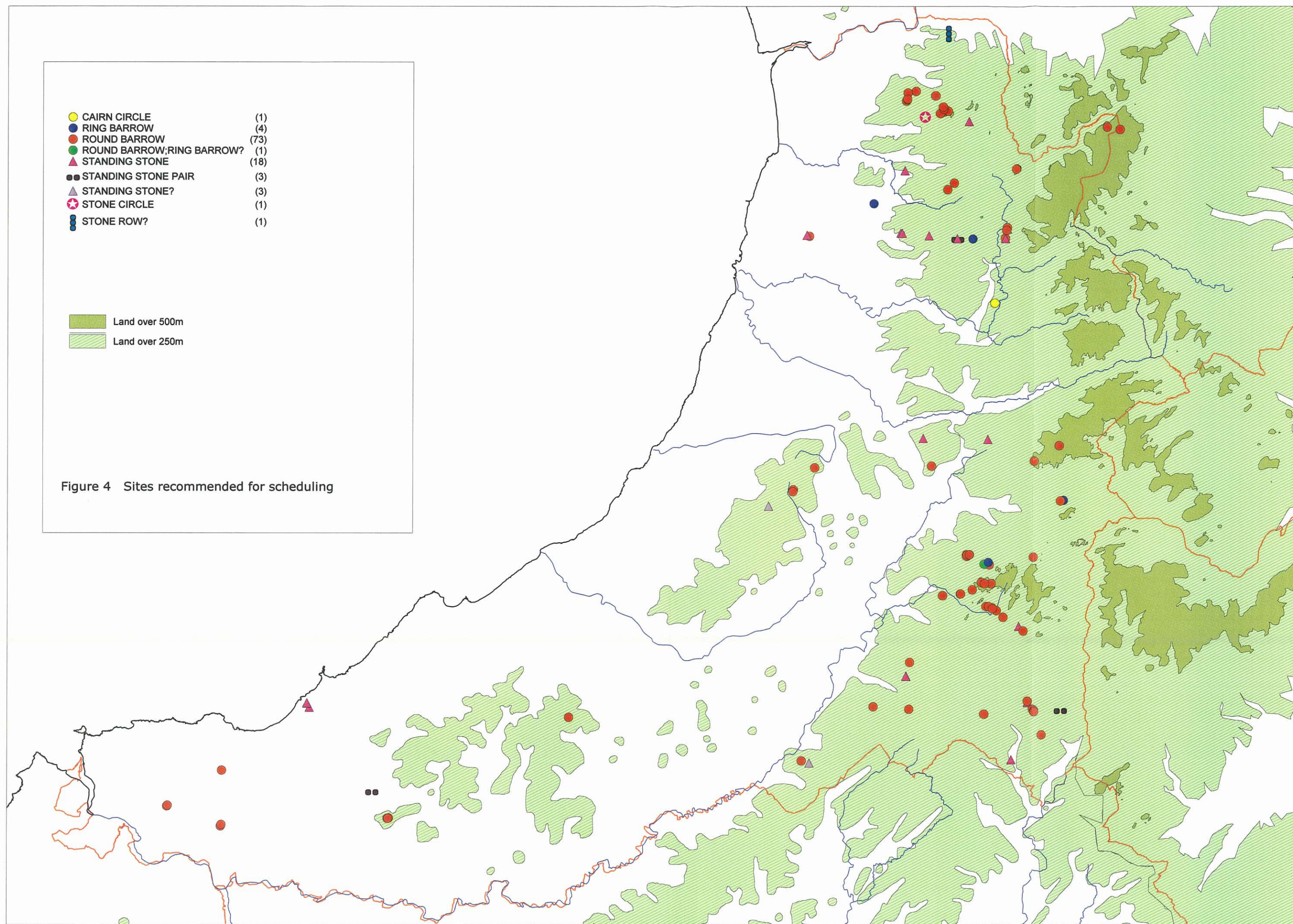


Figure 4 Sites recommended for scheduling



## Condition of sites

The criteria for assessing the condition of the sites are those established by the Welsh Trusts' Sites and Monuments Record, which are listed below.

A = Intact

B = Substantially intact

C = Damaged

D = Substantial destruction

E = Destroyed

M = Moved from original position

R = Restored or Reconstructed

U = Unknown

V = Variable (used to describe complexes of monuments which survive in a variety of states)

A small number of pre-survey PFRS sites fall outside of these categories of condition as a result of their form, e.g. as cropmarks (12 sites), or landforms (8 sites). These sites were nonetheless visited as part of the field survey to see if any visible above-ground remains survived. Post-survey results show 12 cropmark sites, 12 landform sites and two buried features now recorded as probable or possible PFR sites in the HER for Ceredigion.

Tables 4 and 5 below demonstrate the known condition of all the PFR sites in Ceredigion prior to our field survey.

*Table 4: Condition of individual monument types pre-survey*

	A	B	C	D	E	M	U	R	P/name	Docs	L/form	C/mark	Total
Cairn		3	5	3									11
Cairn?			2	2									4
Chambered tomb				1						3			4
Chambered tomb?		1	1	1			1		1	3			8
Cist					1		2		1	1			5
Cist?		3		1									4
Cup marked stone		1											1
Henge?			1										1
Long barrow?			3	2						1			6
Megalithic structure?								1					1
Ring barrow		7	2	1			1						11
Ring barrow?		3	5	1			1			1			11
Ring cairn				1									1
Ring cairn?				1									1
Round barrow	2	40	52	46	8		21	1		14		4	188
Round barrow?	4	17	34	31	4		20		30	28	3	5	176
Standing stone	2	22	3	3	4	5	7			6			52
Standing stone?	3	13	5	4	2	2	8		14	16	3		70
Standing stone pair		2											2
Standing stone pair?							1			1	1		3
Stone circle			1				1			3			5
Stone circle?					1					4	1		6
Stone row				1									1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>572</b>

*Table 5: Condition of group monument types pre-survey*

	Others	A	B	C	D	E	U	Docs	Total
Barrow cemetery							2	1	3
Barrow cemetery?			2		1			2	5
Prehistoric monument complex									0
Round barrow cemetery									0
Round barrow cemetery?									0
Round barrow pair									0
Round barrow pair?									0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

Tables 6 and 7 illustrate the current condition of the 456 sites considered to be probable or possible PFR sites as assessed during the fieldwork phase of the project.

*Table 6: Condition of individual monument types post-survey*

	Others	A	B	C	D	E	M	R	U	V	Total
Cairn circle	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cairn circle?	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chambered tomb	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Chambered tomb?	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7
Cup marked stone	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Henge?	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Long barrow?	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
Ring barrow	0	0	5	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	17
Ring barrow?	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	9
Round barrow	4	0	31	106	44	14	0	0	13	0	212
Round barrow?	4	0	1	15	26	16	0	0	28	0	90
Standing stone	0	1	20	5	3	9	5	1	6	0	50
Standing stone?	1	2	8	7	0	6	3	0	7	0	34
Standing stone pair	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Standing stone pair?	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stone circle	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Stone circle?	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Stone row?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Stone setting	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stone spread	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Megalithic structure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>456</b>

*Table 7: Condition of group monument types post-survey*

	Others	A	B	C	D	E	U	V	Total
Prehistoric monument complex	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	10
Round barrow cemetery	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	6	16
Round barrow cemetery?	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7
Round barrow pair	0	0	2	3	3	2	1	3	14
Round barrow pair?	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>

Comparing the pre-survey and post-survey results, there are now significantly fewer sites in condition 'B' and a greater number now in condition 'C' or 'D', suggesting that there has been a certain degree of deterioration in the sites since they were previously visited. For the majority of sites, many were last visited during the 1980s, and so twenty years or so has passed since their condition was last assessed, and so this deterioration in condition is not wholly surprising. The largest site type group within the survey database is that of 'round barrow'. The vast majority of round barrows, in fact 50% of the total probable sites, are recorded post-survey as condition 'C', a figure which is double that compared with the figures in the pre-survey database. In the pre-survey database there were 8 probable and 4 possible round barrows which were recorded as condition 'E' (destroyed), with this figure increasing to 14 and 16 sites respectively post-survey. The second largest monument type within the survey database is that of 'standing stone', although the survival of these appear by and large to be much more stable. However, post-survey there are now an additional 5 sites recorded as destroyed in the regional HER. Ring barrows also seem to have remained largely intact, with a greater number of examples known post-survey, although there are now fewer 'B' condition sites, and more falling within the 'C' category instead.

## **Distribution**

Figures 5 and 6 show the general distribution of individual sites and group monuments from the refined database of visited sites. The distribution of individual sites appears at first to show a fairly even spread of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites throughout the landscape of Ceredigion. However, on closer inspection, it becomes apparent that large areas towards the coast on the more lowland areas are not so densely populated with prehistoric funerary and ritual sites when compared to the upland areas of the county. When looking at the distribution of group monuments in particular this trend of larger concentrations of sites in the upland areas is even more prevalent, with the eastern portion of the county having demonstrably more numerous group monument types than elsewhere in the county. However, this trend towards a greater number of known and surviving sites in the uplands is perhaps not surprising given that these areas have been subjected to less intensive settlement and agricultural activity over the past 2000 years. Nonetheless, the overall pattern of location and distribution of surviving monuments also reflects the desire for these monuments to be built in prominent places in the landscape, and as such reflects the topographical nature of Ceredigion itself.

Figure 7 shows the locations of post-survey PFRS monument types which are known only from place-name sources. Of these there were 30 possible round barrows, 13 possible standing stones, and a handful of other site types (1 chambered tomb, 1 cist and 1 standing stone). Compared to Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire there are considerably less sites recorded from place-name evidence in the HER for Ceredigion. This is partly the result of specific research projects, in particular those funded by the Manpower Services Commission during the 1980s, during which a series of parish surveys focused on certain areas within the regional HER. As a consequence, a large number of possible round barrow and standing stone place-names were identified and recorded onto the HER, but only within specific parishes. This work seems mainly to have been focussed on parishes within Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, leaving Ceredigion largely untouched, hence the relatively few sites by comparison. Figure 8 details the number and distribution of sites recorded post-survey from documentary sources, of which there were 73 PFR monuments.



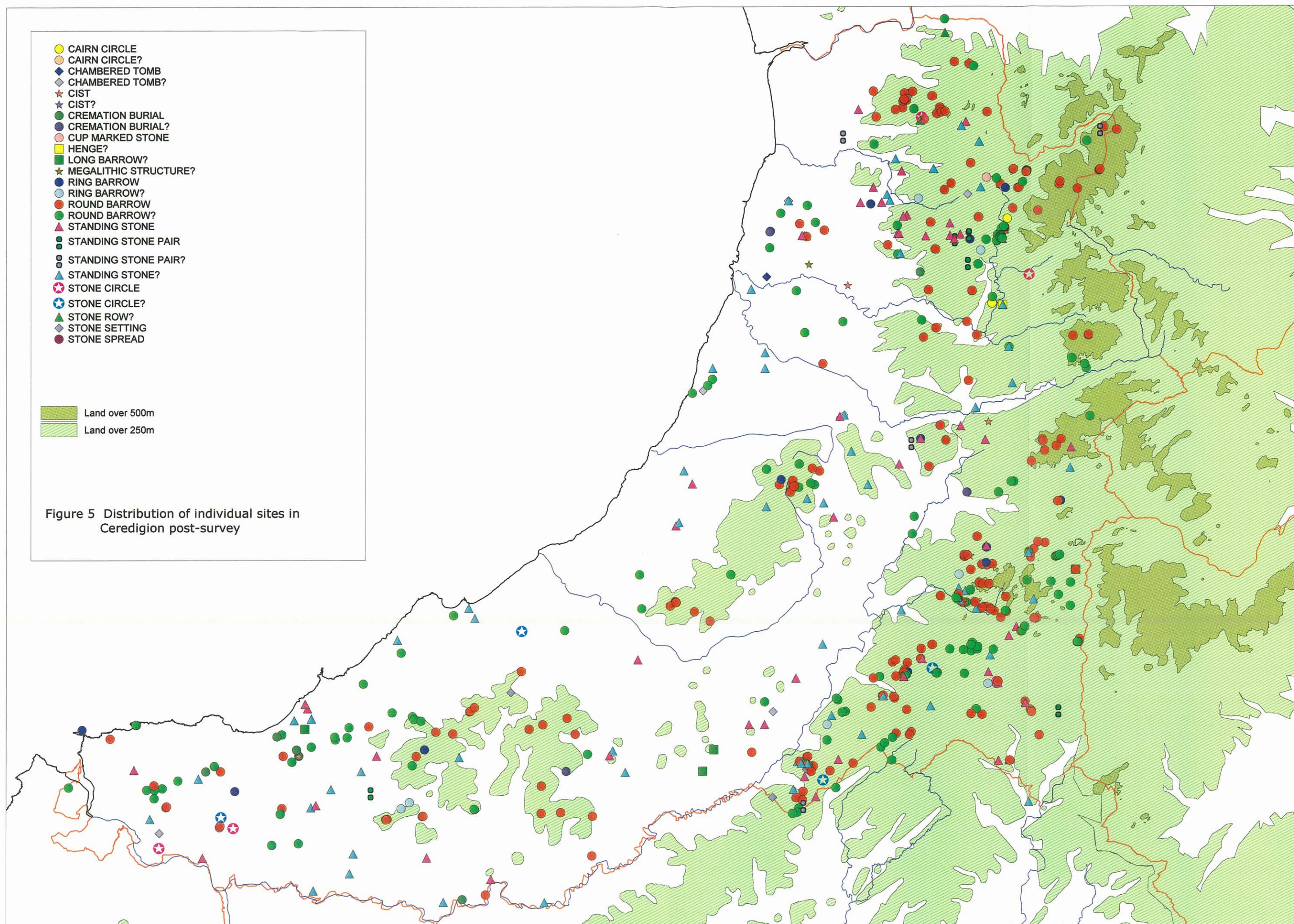


Figure 5 Distribution of individual sites in Ceredigion post-survey



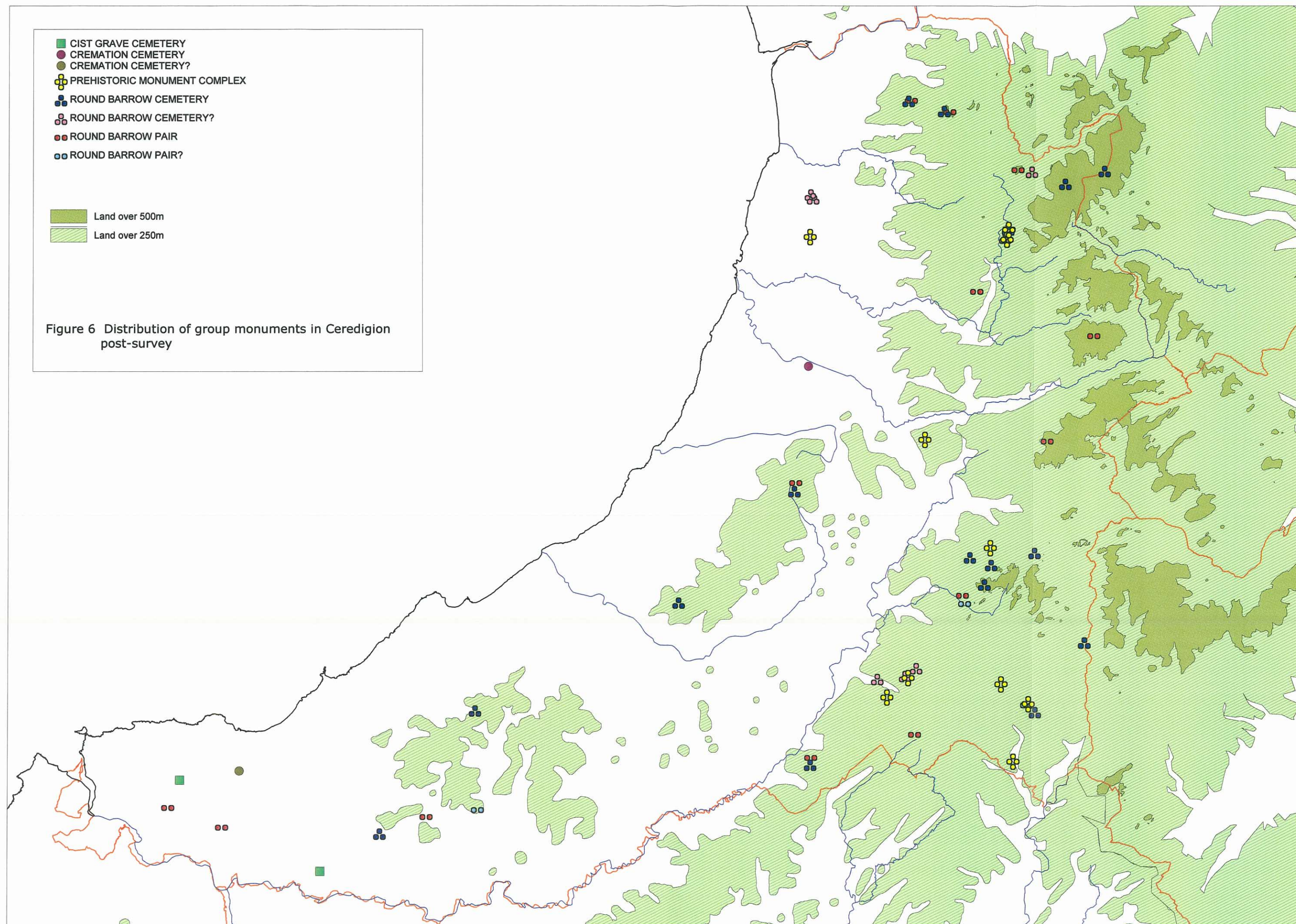
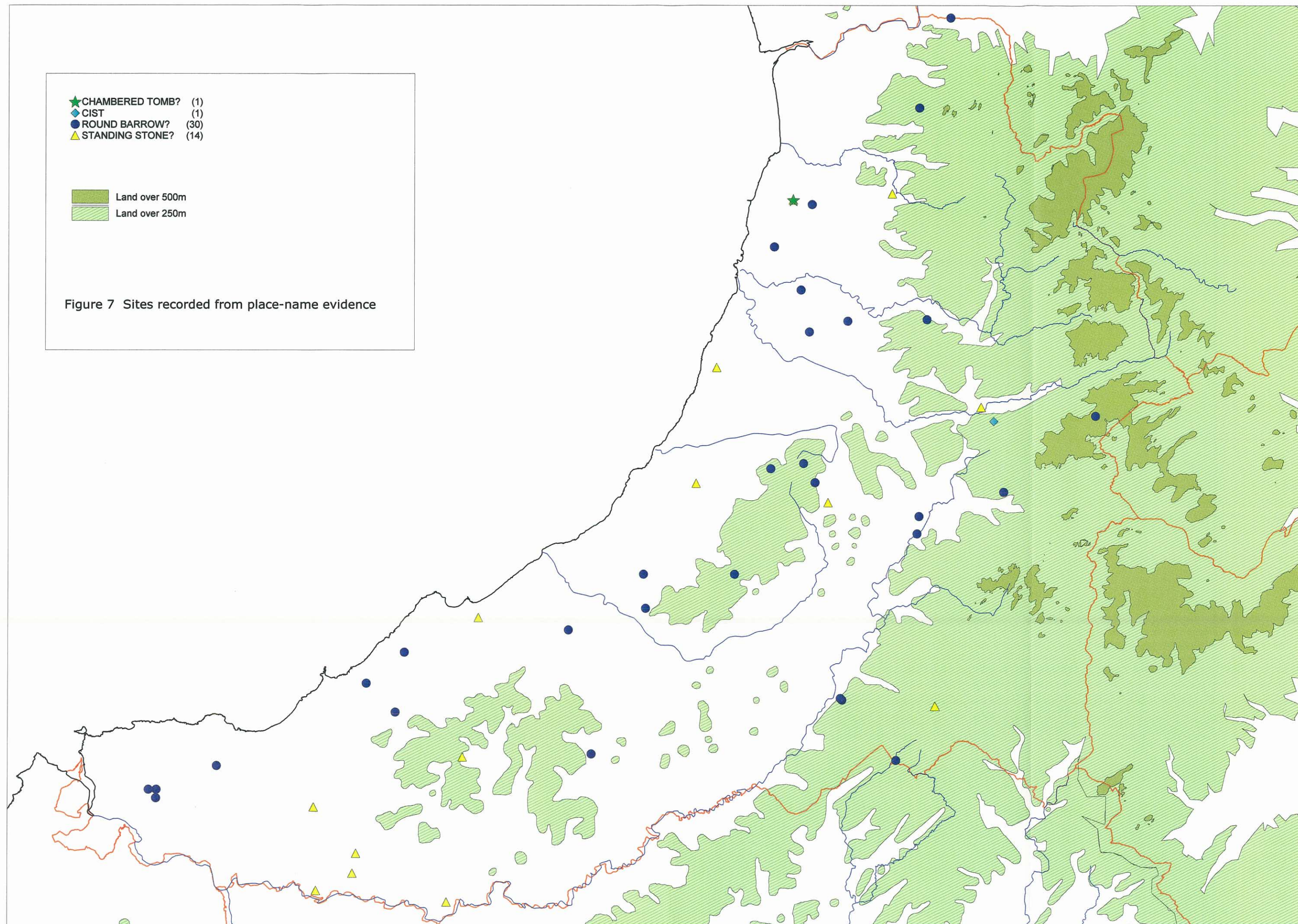


Figure 6 Distribution of group monuments in Ceredigion post-survey







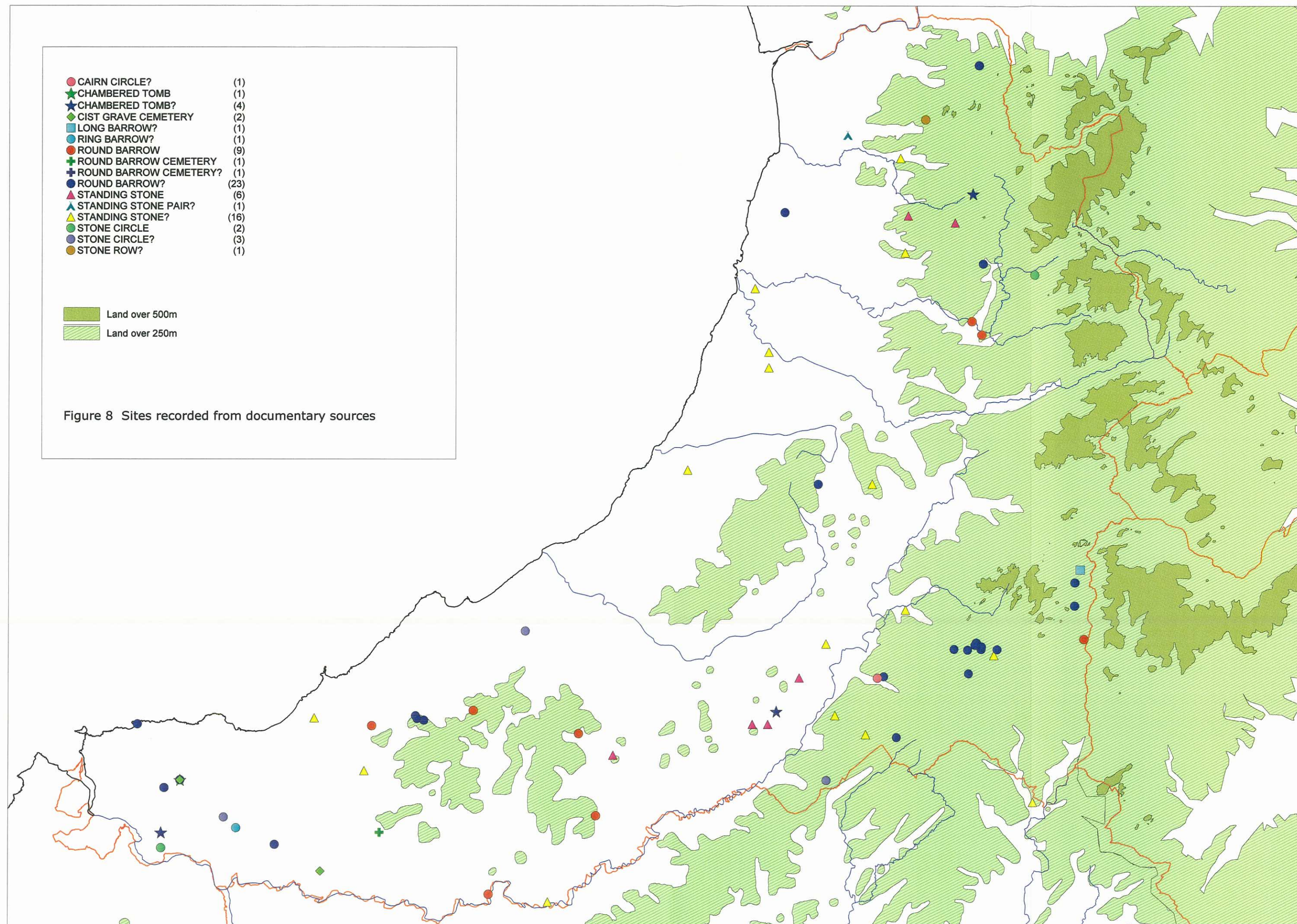


Figure 8 Sites recorded from documentary sources



Tables 8 and 9 list the topographical siting recorded for both individual and group monument types visited during the fieldwork phase of the project. This shows that hill slopes were by far the most preferred locations for the majority of sites, particularly ring barrows, round barrows and standing stones, with 195 sites in total recorded as having hill slope locations. Of these 195 sites, 125 sites were recorded on gentle slopes, 66 on moderate slopes and 4 on steep slopes, and for the most part the monuments were sited towards the middle of the slope, rather than at its very top or very bottom

Within the assessment of the topographical siting of sites, some variations between different monument types are suggested by the data. For example, of the 64 sites recorded on ridges, 61 were round barrows, as were all sites recorded in summit locations. Round barrows also dominated the other 'high point' locations, with 12 sites recorded on hilltops, 15 on local summits and 4 on ridge crests. Whilst standing stones also enjoyed upland locations, they were more commonly found on the lower hill slopes, on spurs, with 7 also known on high plateaux and 5 in saddles. It has been suggested that standing stones in southwest Wales are generally sited within the lower one third of the altitudinal range of a given area (Roese: cited in Williams 1988, 5-6). The topographic location of standing stones in Ceredigion suggests a rather more variable site location, however, although this is mostly due to the topographic nature of the county.

Compared with Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire there are a greater number of sites, particularly round barrows, recorded on valley slopes in Ceredigion. However, the majority of these sites in Ceredigion are recorded within the deeply incised, glaciated valley of the Upper Rheidol, which appears to have been a particular focus for funerary and ritual activity in the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

The distribution and siting of group monuments shows a preference for the eastern portion of the county, particularly in locations which are prominent in the landscape, such as on ridges and on summits. Round barrow pairs especially favoured ridge-top locations, with round barrow cemeteries also favouring prominent locations.

It seems likely that the visibility from and to sites, and the visibility between sites, was a key factor in the determination of site location. From some sites, especially those in the extreme upland areas, it was frequently possible to see many other monuments and to have extensive views across the surrounding landscape. Particular examples of this include the round barrow cemeteries on top of Pumlumon (PRNs 5464 and 5498) and Trichrug (48394), where it was possible to see the Llyn peninsula, Cader Idris, the Malvern hills, the Brecon Beacons, the Carmarthen Vans, and even the Preselis. Other monuments in the more immediate surrounding landscape were also intervisible. In the case of prehistoric monument complexes there were apparent close spatial relationships between standing stones and other monument forms, especially ring and round barrows, with the sites clearly intervisible with each other.

	Cliff top	False crest	Flood Plain	High Plateau	Hill Slope	Hilltop	Local Summit	Ridge	Ridge Crest	Ravine/diff	Saddle	Stream side	Spur	Summit	Unknown	Valley Floor	Valley Slope	Total
Cairn circle					3													3
Cairn circle?															1			1
Chambered tomb															2			2
Chambered tomb?					1			1							4	1		7
Cup marked stone															1			1
Henge?					1													1
Long barrow?					1										3			4
Ring barrow				3	10		1				1		1				1	17
Ring barrow?				2	1										5			8
Round barrow	1	2	1	7	90	12	15	54	4		4		1	10		1	10	212
Round barrow?				1	46	1	4	7			2				15		14	90
Standing stone			4	7	18			1	1	1	3	1	3		19		2	50
Standing stone?					15	1	1				2				12	1	2	34
St. stone pair					5											1		6
St. stone pair?					2						1			2				4
Stone circle				1											3			5
Stone circle?					1										5			6
Stone row?								1										1
Stone setting					1													1
Stone spread																	1	1
Megalithic structure?															1			1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>455</b>

Table 8: Topographical siting of individual monument types post-survey

Table 9: Topographical siting of group monument types post-survey

	Flood Plain	High Plateau	Hill Slope	Hilltop	Local Summit	Not assessed	Ridge	Ridge crest	Saddle	Spur	Summit	Valley Slope	Total
Prehistoric monument complex	1	3	1		1				1	1		2	10
Round barrow cemetery			8	1	2		3				1	1	16
Round barrow cemetery?			1		1	2	1					2	7
Round barrow pair			3	1			6	1	1		1	1	14
Round barrow pair		1	2										3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>

## **Palaeoenvironmental potential**

Following the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project, 29 sites were recorded as having medium or high palaeoenvironmental potential. The distribution of these sites is shown on Figure 9 and a short report on these sites can be found within Appendix 4.

All the sites with recorded palaeoenvironmental potential were located within the eastern portion of the county, in upland contexts. There were a number of large areas of upland bog and peat deposits noticed during fieldwork in Ceredigion, and the number of sites with recorded potential reflects this particular characteristic of the eastern Ceredigion landscape.

The majority of sites with recorded palaeoenvironmental potential were round barrows (23 sites), and most were located on ridges, high plateaux and other summit locations where extensive areas of peat deposits were also noted nearby. As Figure 9 shows, these sites are often clustered into small groups: perhaps there was something quite particular about the landscape/environment in these individual areas which attracted funerary and ritual activity in the Neolithic and Bronze Age.



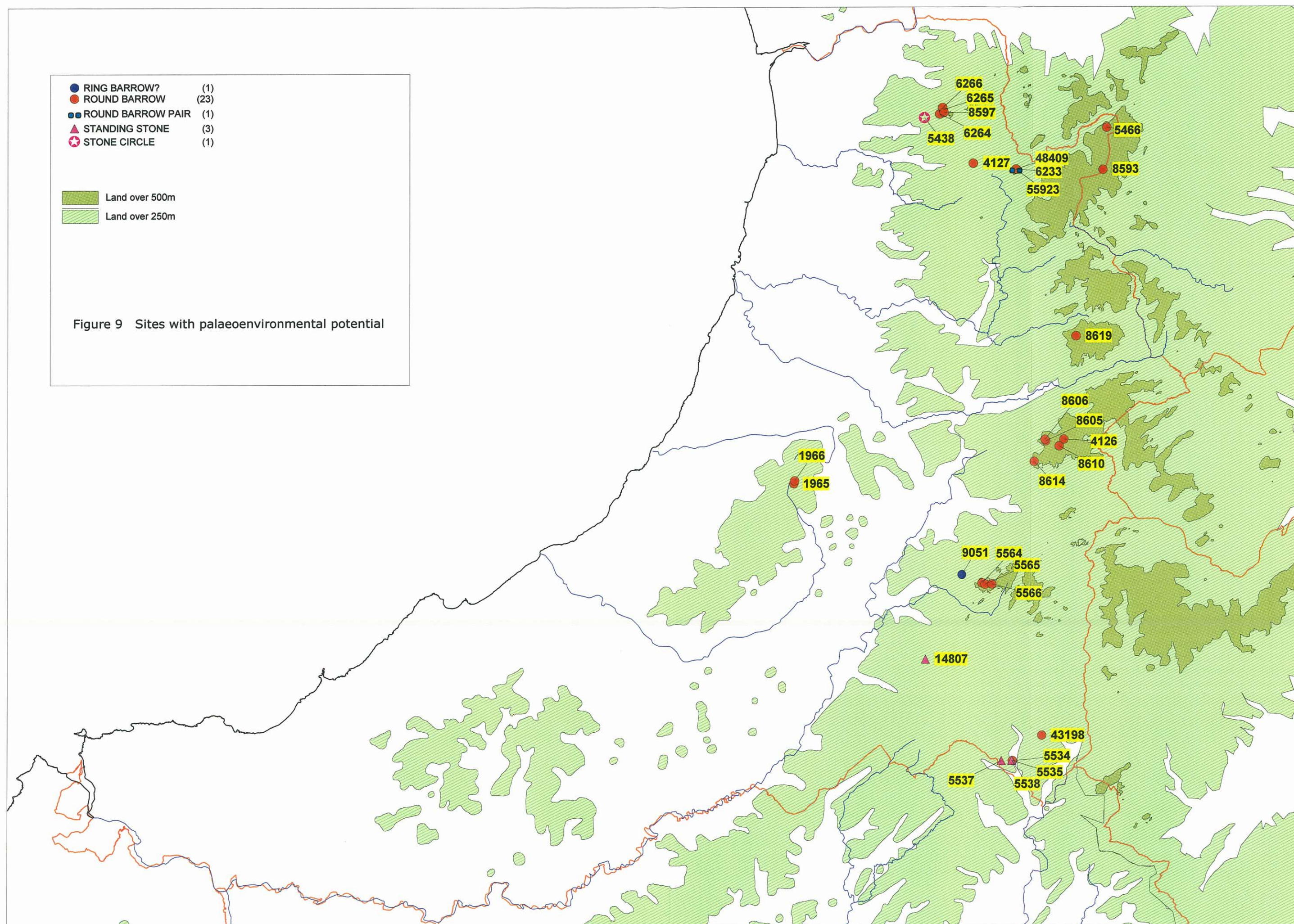


Figure 9 Sites with palaeoenvironmental potential



## **MONUMENT SITE TYPES**

The following section of the report details the fieldwork results by individual monument types. Each monument type is described using established definitions (Bestley 2001, 18; Jones and Owen 2004, Appendix 2) and accompanied by a distribution map. Sites known through place-name and documentary sources only are listed in Appendix 1 and their distributions shown by Figures 7 and 8.

The tables within each section contain summary information on each site, including its PRN, name, type, form and condition and mapsheet. The full description of each site, including its associations, viewshed, and proximity to other landscape features is included within the gazetteer at the back of the report. These are organised in numerical order according to their PRN. Digital images of selected sites, again listed in numerical order, are included on a CD Rom in the back of the report.

## Cairn circle

**Definition:** a particular type of monument, based on the description by Lynch (1972), which does not correspond to a traditional round barrow or ring barrow, nor a stone circle. These monuments consist of a low cairn from which spaced uprights emerge, more or less prominently, and often leaning outwards. Distinct from a kerb circle, which is a contiguous or close-set ring of stones, with the contiguity of the stones distinguishing kerb circles from cairn circles.

**Number of sites:** 4 cairn circles (3 probable, one possible)      **Total:** 4 sites

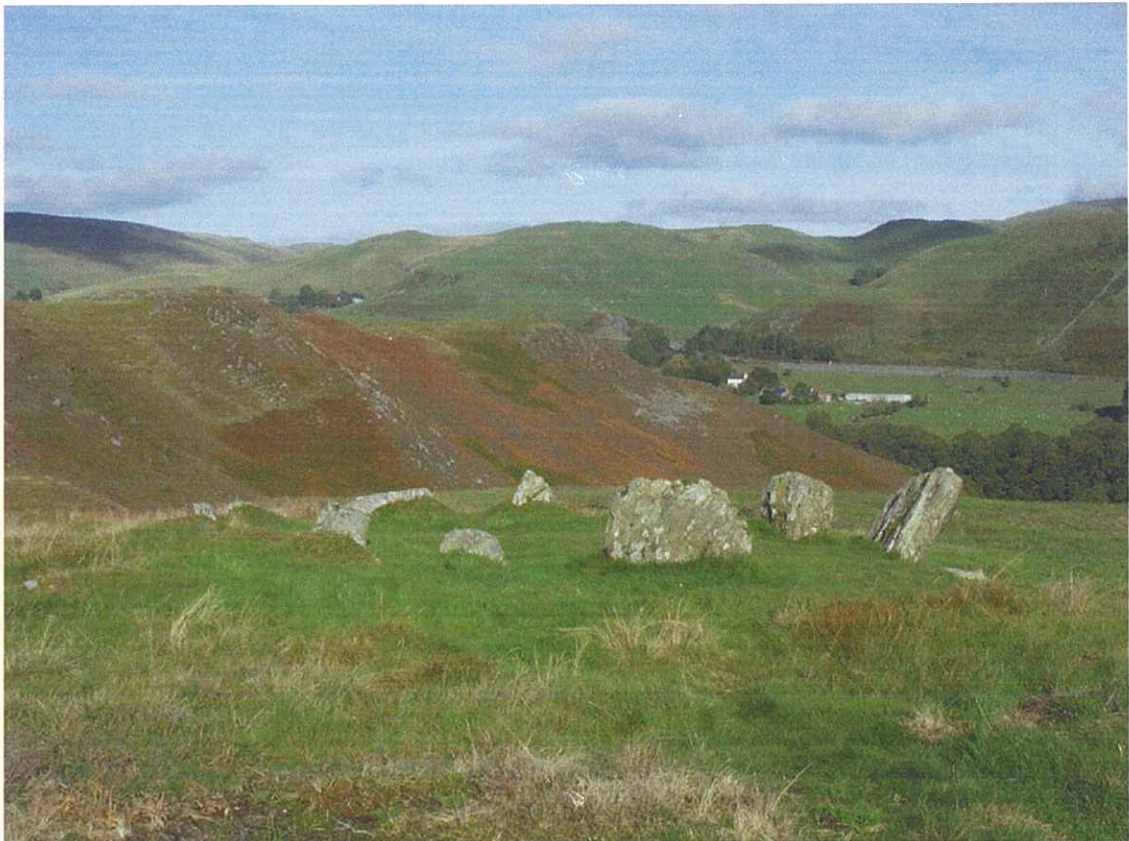
Table 10 Cairn circles

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheets
2060	DOLGAMFA; DOL Y GAMFA	CAIRN CIRCLE	Earthwork	C	SN77NW
5617	HIRNANT I	CAIRN CIRCLE	Earthwork	C	SN78SE
5618	LLE'R NEUADDAU (SOUTH); HEN HAFOD	CAIRN CIRCLE	Earthwork	C	SN78SE
8515	CRAIG Y FOELALLT	CAIRN CIRCLE?	Documents		SN65NE

**Comments:** This site type has not been recognised in the field before during the PFRS project in Pembrokeshire or Carmarthenshire, but has been separated out here for special comment, as the three extant sites are all situated in close proximity to the Afon Rheidol, and two of them (PRNs 5617 and 5618) lie within c.750m of each other. There therefore appears to be a distinct clustering of this particular site type in this part of north Ceredigion, which also exhibits a dense concentration of other funerary and ritual sites in the surrounding area.

Two of the known extant sites, PRNs 5617 and 5618, are already scheduled. PRN 2060 lies c.5km to the south of these two, also on the Afon Rheidol, and it is tempting to draw a connection between these three unusual sites. Although they are listed here as cairn circles, in truth they appear to be more a hybrid form, which combine aspects of both the cairn circle and kerb circle traditions as discussed by Lynch (1972).

The site on Craig y Foelallt (PRN 8515) was re-assigned as a possible cairn circle from its previous classification as a possible ring barrow or hut circle on the basis of its description within its documentary sources, where it was described as 'a circle of stones placed edge-wise'. Unfortunately there appear to no longer be any traces of this site to compare it with the other extant examples.



PRN 2060 Dol-y-Gamfa cairn circle looking NE



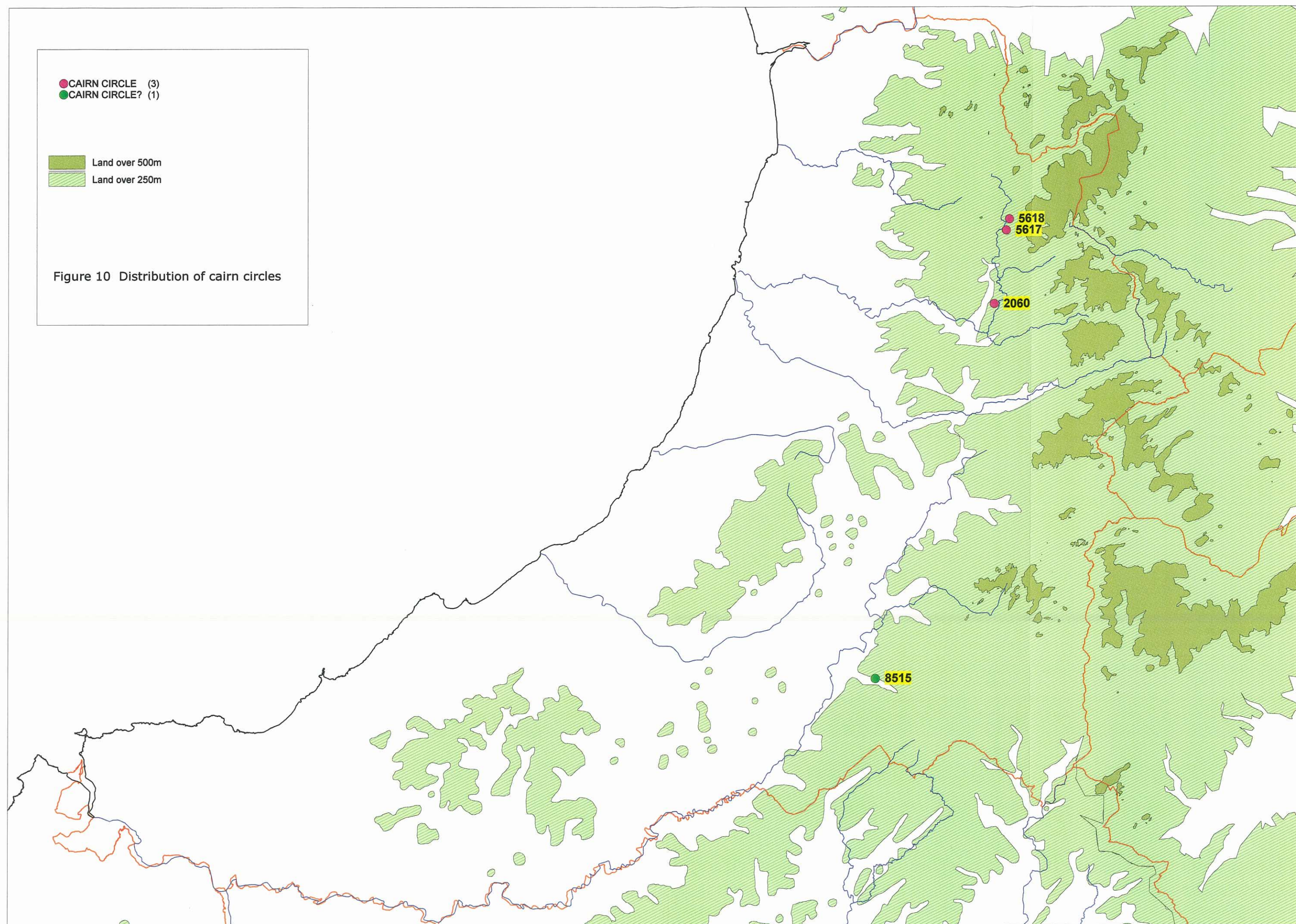
PRN 5617 Hirnant I scheduled cairn circle looking NNW





PRN 5618 Hen Hafod scheduled cairn circle looking SSW







## Chambered tombs

### Definitions:

Chambered tomb: A monument with evidence of a burial chamber, and occasionally a passage, comprised of upright stones and considered to be a funerary monument of Neolithic date. The burial chamber may be covered by a capstone or roof stones and may be enclosed within a round or a long mound or cairn. The burial chamber is generally larger than, and distinct from, a cist.

Number of sites: 9 chambered tombs (2 probable, 7 possible)

Total: 9 sites

Table 11a: Chambered tombs - probable

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheets
5213	LLECH-YR-AST; PENLLECH-YR-AST	CHAMBERED TOMB	Documents		SN24NW
5406	GARREG FAWR LLANBADARN	CHAMBERED TOMB	O.Struct	E	SN68SW

Table 11b: Chambered tombs - possible

776	MEINI	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	M	SN57SE
5147	LLECH GYBI	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents		SN65SW
5212	LLANGOEDMOR	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents		SN24NW
5214	LLECH-Y-GAWRES	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents		SN24NW
5495	BWLCH YSTYLLEN	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Documents		SN78NW
5629	BWLCH COROG	CHAMBERED TOMB?	O.Struct	U	SN79SW
8738	CAE CERRIG CROMLECH	CHAMBERED TOMB?	Place-name		SN68NW

*Comments:* There are relatively few chambered tombs recorded for Ceredigion as a whole when compared with the significant numbers recorded in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and none are extant in the county. The majority are known only from documentary (antiquarian) sources, and nothing survives of the original monuments today.



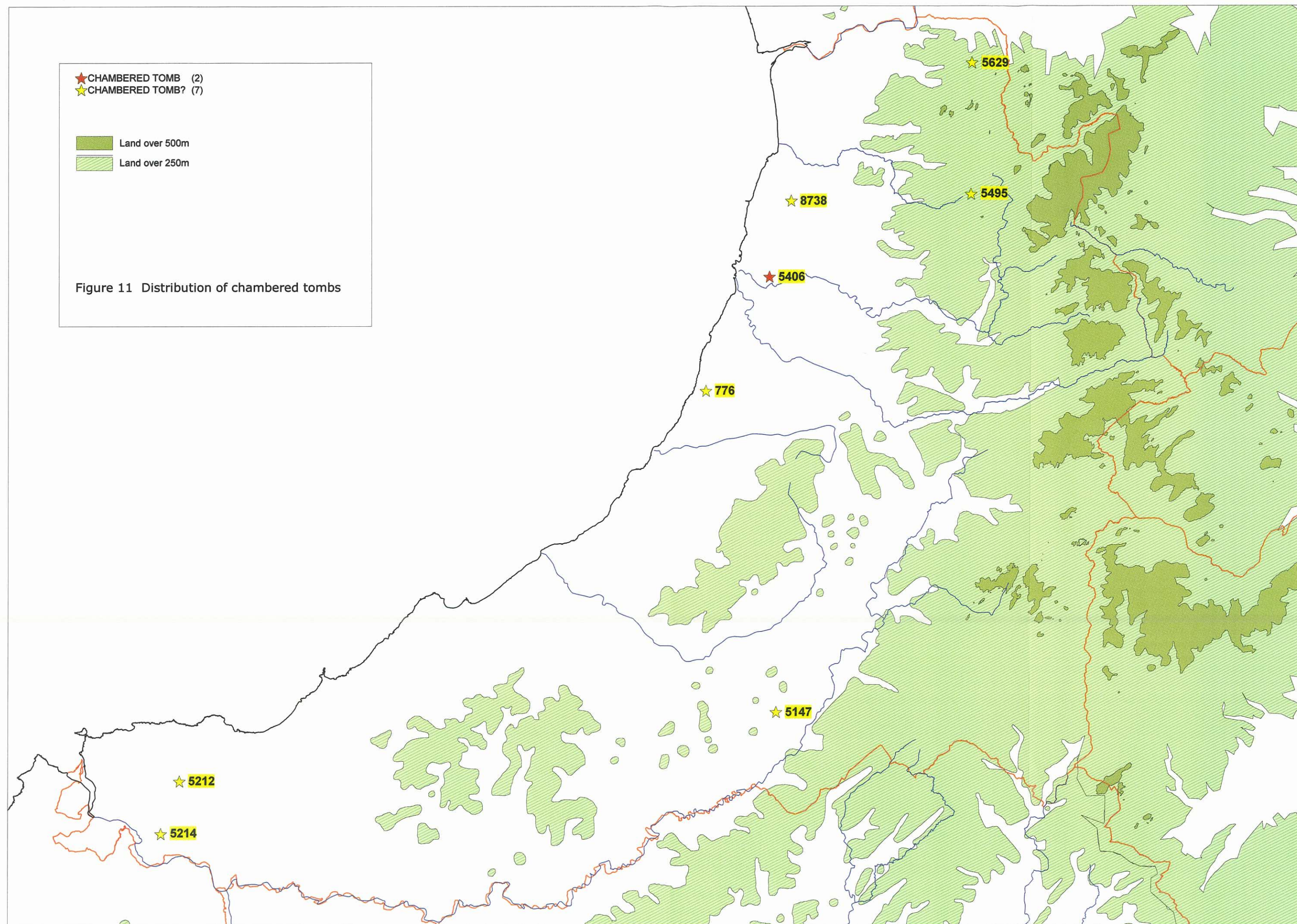


Figure 11 Distribution of chambered tombs



## Cists and cremation burials

### Definitions:

**Cist** - An isolated stone-lined pit assumed to have held a human burial of prehistoric or later date. Generally rectangular structures formed from stone slabs set on edge and covered by one or more horizontal slabs or capstones. May be built on the surface or sunk in the ground.

**Cremation burial** - A funeral rite in which the human body is burnt leaving fragmentary charred or completely combusted remains. Generally found buried, occasionally in a container associated with grave goods.

**Cist grave cemetery** - A cemetery comprising inhumations or cremations interred in stone cists.

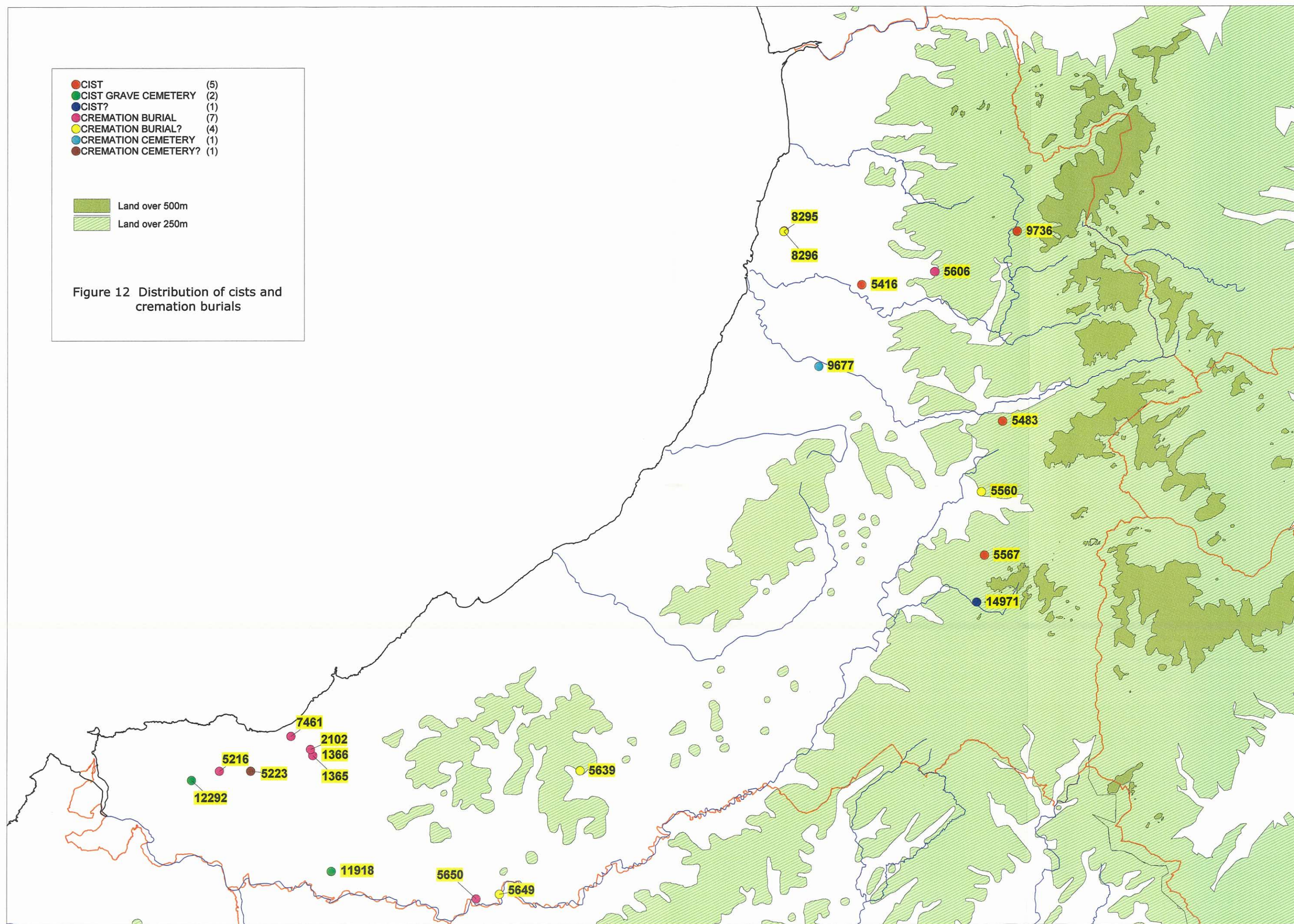
**Cremation cemetery** - More than one cremation burial, possibly accompanied by grave goods within a pit and/or a ceramic vessel, but not associated with surface features.

**Number of sites:** 6 cists (5 probable, 1 possible)  
 2 cist grave cemeteries  
 11 cremation burials (7 probable, 4 possible)  
 2 cremation cemeteries (1 probable, 1 possible) Total: 21 sites

Table 12: Cists and cremation burials

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheets
1366	CRUG COE;PENBRYN PELLAU	CIST	O.Struct	U	SN35SW
5416	PENLLWYN	CIST	O.Struct	E	SN68SE
5483	GISTFAEN	CIST	Place-name		SN77SW
5567	CIL-Y-BRYN	CIST	O.Struct	U	SN76SW
9736	HIRNANT II	CIST	O.Struct	U	SN78SE
14971	GROES FAWR	CIST?	O.Struct	U	SN75NW
11918	FFYNNON OER	CIST GRAVE CEMETERY	Documents		SN34SW
12292	FIVE BEDS	CIST GRAVE CEMETERY	Documents		SN24NW
1365	CRUG COE	CREMATION BURIAL	Finds		SN35SW
2102	CASTELL NADOLIG	CREMATION BURIAL	Finds		SN25SE
5216	TREMAEN	CREMATION BURIAL	Finds		SN24NW
5606	BLAEN DYFFRYN-ISAF	CREMATION BURIAL	Finds		SN78SW
5650	GILFACH-WEN-ISAF	CREMATION BURIAL	Finds		SN44SW
7461	DYFFRYN SAITH	CREMATION BURIAL	Finds		SN25SE
8295	ALL SAINT'S CHURCH	CREMATION BURIAL	Finds		SN68SW
5560	CWM MAWR	CREMATION BURIAL?	Finds		SN76NW
5639	BRYNGRANOD	CREMATION BURIAL?	Finds		SN44NE
5649	ABERCERDIN	CREMATION BURIAL?	Finds		SN44SW
8296	ALL SAINT'S CHURCH	CREMATION BURIAL?	Finds		SN68SW
9677	LLANILAR	CREMATION CEMETERY	O.Struct	U	SN67NW
5223	BLAENPORTH	CREMATION CEMETERY?	Finds		SN24NE







## Cup marked stone

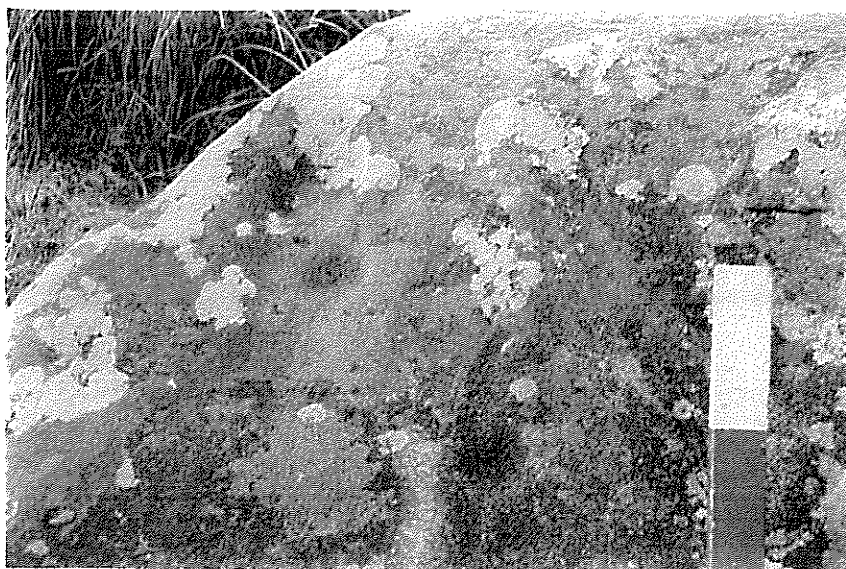
*Definition:* a stone bearing one or more small, roughly hemispherical depressions.

*Number of sites:* 1 site (destroyed)

Table 13: Cup marked stone

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
13077	TRUMIAU CAMDDWR MAWR	CUP MARKED STONE	O.Struct	E	SN78NW

*Comments:* Prior to the PFRS survey in Ceredigion, this site was recorded as a boulder bearing two possible cupmarks, noted in the field by AHA Hogg and verified by K. Murphy in 1987, with accompanying photographs within the DRF. However, by the time of the PFRS survey in 2005 there was no trace of the stone, and in its place were five angular boulders instead. However, this site is interesting as elsewhere in the Dyfed region cup marked stones seem to have an apparent spatial association with chambered tombs. However, no chambered tomb sites have been recorded in this area of the Nant-y-Moch reservoir and it is unfortunate that this stone has now disappeared.



PRN 13077 Cup marked stone



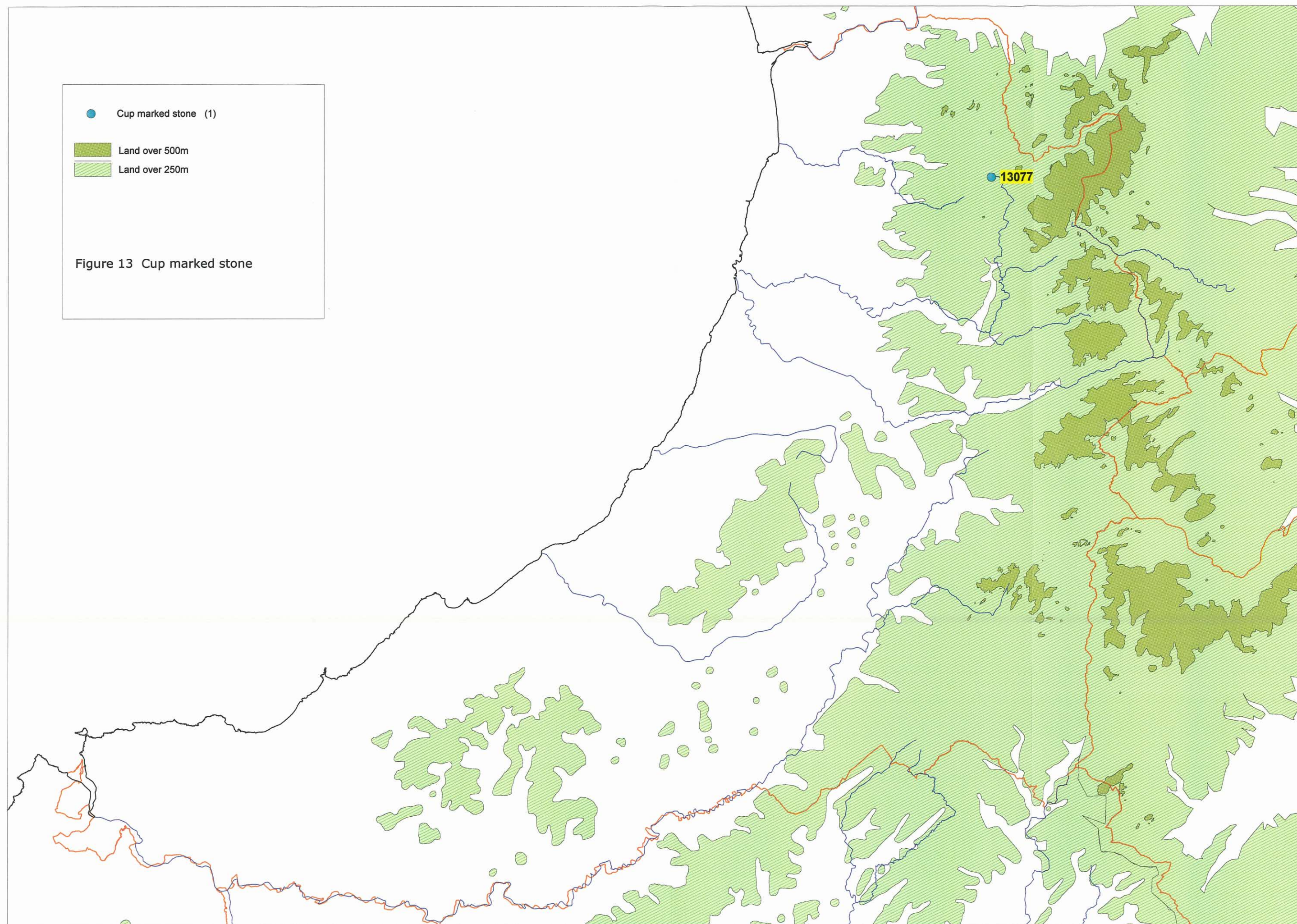


Figure 13 Cup marked stone



## Henge

*Definition:* A circular earthwork or cropmark monument normally comprising a ditch with an external or internal bank and one or more entrances, associated with ritual or funerary activity of later Neolithic date and normally also in association with other funerary and /or ritual monuments of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Internal settings may include timber, stone or pit circles, stone settings, central mounds, cremation pits, etc., and generally the henge itself exceeds a diameter of 20m. A sub-type of this category, hengiform monuments, displays the same characteristics as a henge, but have an internal diameter of less than 20m.

*Number of sites:* 1 possible.

Table 14: Henge

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
2064	YSBYTY CYNFYFN CIRCLE	HENGES?	Earthwork	C	SN77NE

*Comments:* There is only one possible henge monument recorded in the county of Ceredigion, and even that is of dubious authenticity. A number of large stones set into the circuit of the churchyard boundary at Ysbyty Cynfyn have been interpreted as a possible stone circle or henge monument in the past. However, most of the stones are built into the wall and do not touch the ground surface, making it unlikely that they are in their original position (if they were indeed ever part of a stone circle) and casting some doubt on their antiquity. One large stone at the NE side of the churchyard wall stands over 3m high and is well set into the surface. This is the only possible prehistoric standing stone which may actually be in situ (PRN 34873). All the other stones have the potential to have once been prehistoric standing stones elsewhere, but they seem likely to have been moved from their original locations to be incorporated into the Church. However, the question remains as to where they all were in the Bronze Age.

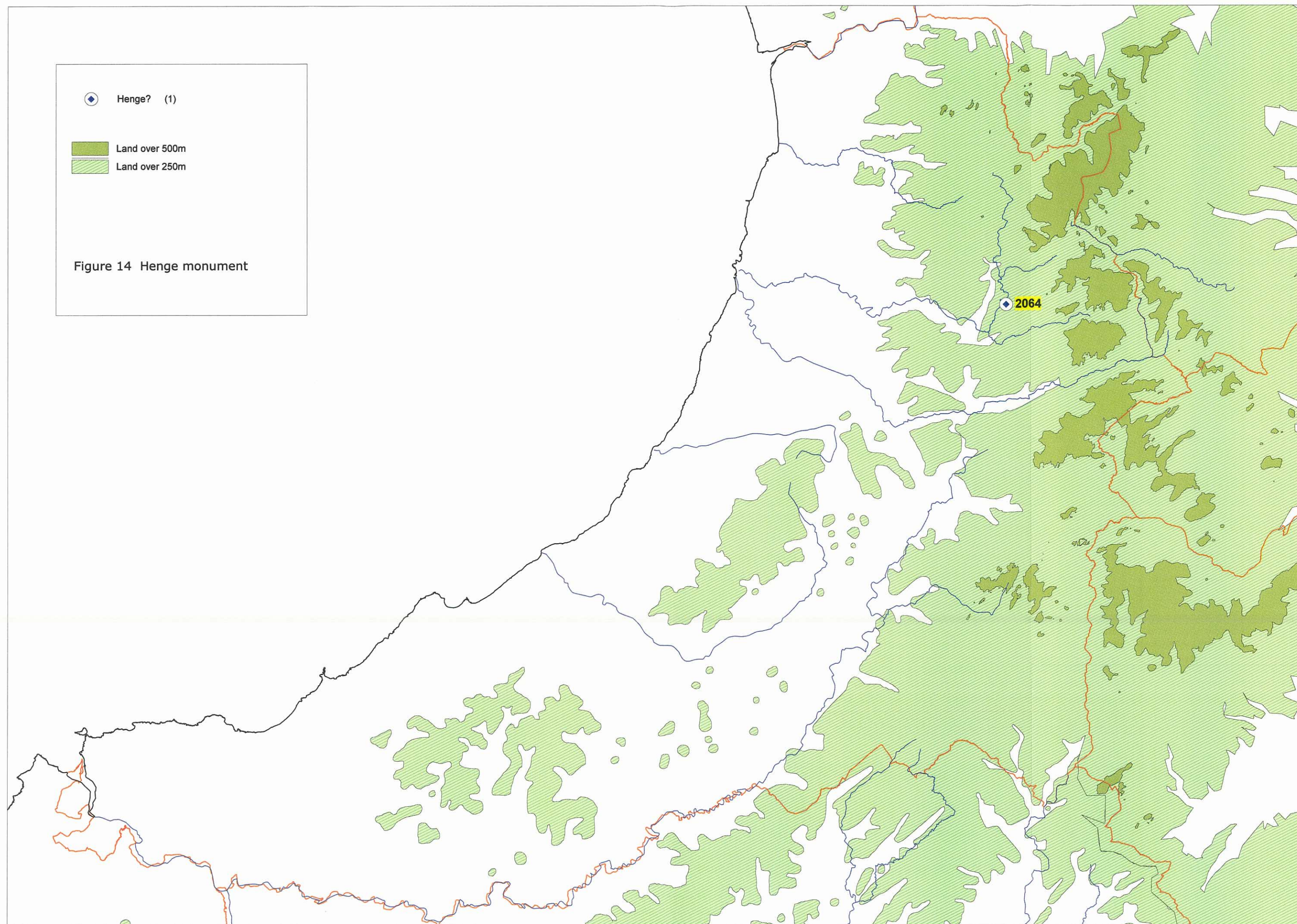


PRN 2064 looking west at the churchyard, two monoliths demarcated by ranging rods



PRN 2064 looking N at the large earthfast monolith (PRN 34873) in the churchyard wall







## Long barrow

*Definition:* an earthwork or cropmark indications of a long, roughly rectangular or trapezoidal mound of earth and/or stones, presumed to have been built and used as a funerary/ritual monument during the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

*Number of sites:* 4 possible

Table 15: Long barrows

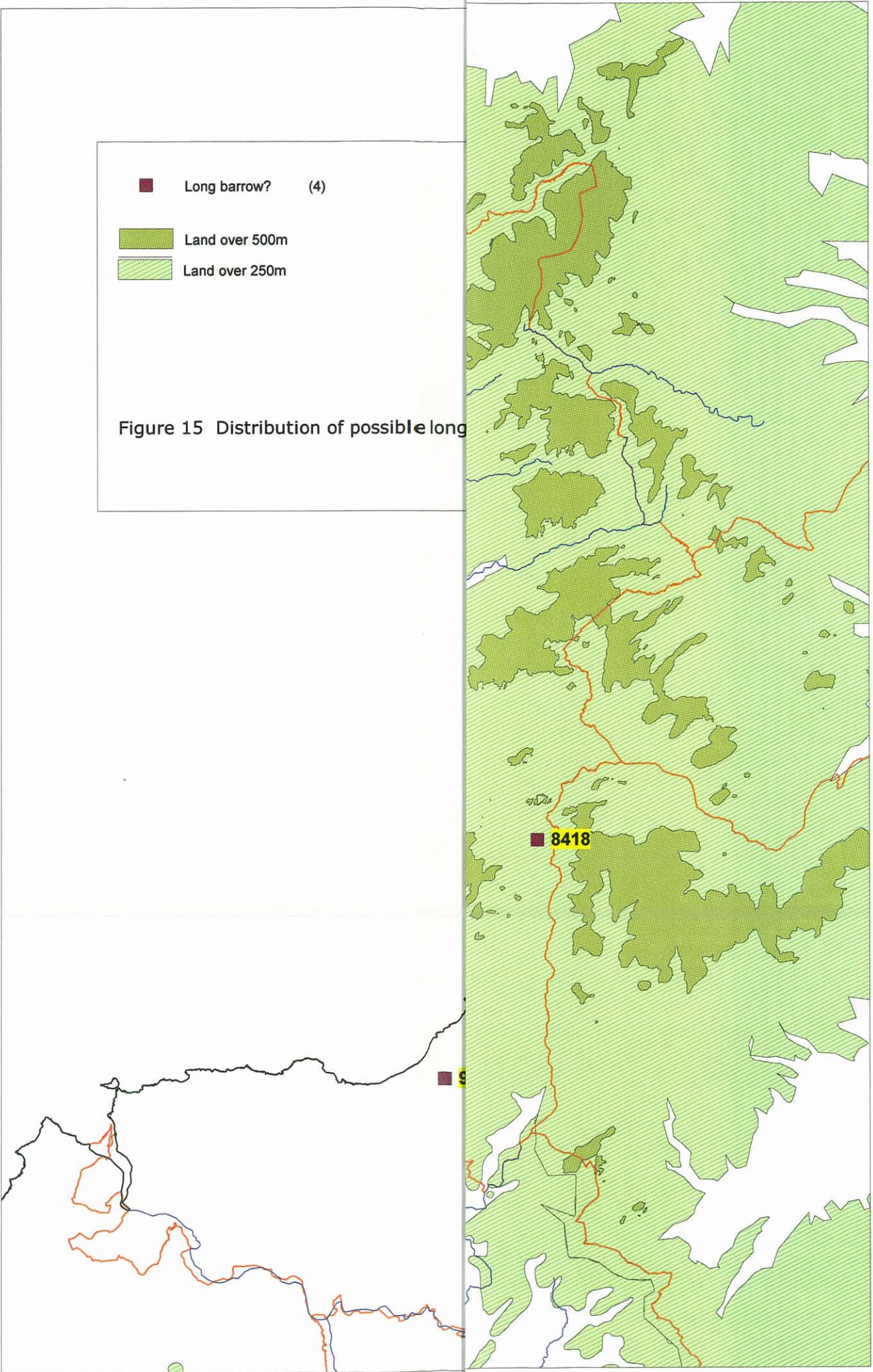
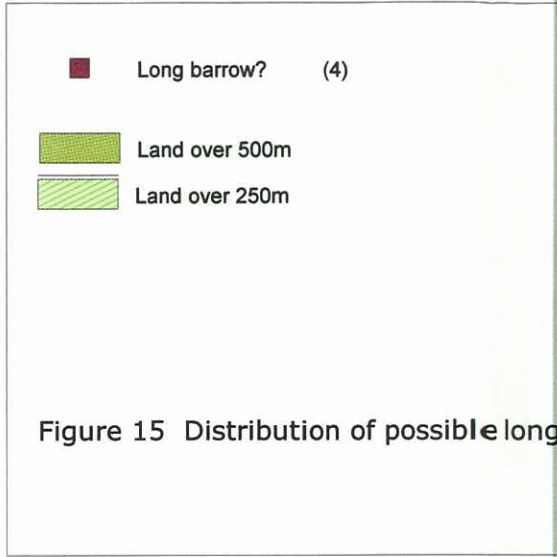
PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
8418	CRUG GYNON	LONG BARROW?	Documents		SN76SE
9546	DERI-GOCH	LONG BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN55SE
9710	CEFNGRANOD	LONG BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN35SW
46400	FALCONDALE HEN FEDDAU II	LONG BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN54NE

*Comments:* It is considered unlikely that any of the four sites above are genuine long barrows, with the only possible contender being PRN 9710, where a Neolithic adze-head was discovered c.10m downslope to the NW, but even this is doubtful.



PRN 9710 Cefngranod possible long barrow looking NW





## Prehistoric Monument Complex

*Definition:* A pair or group of two or more different types of prehistoric funerary and/or ritual monuments, which are perceived as having some association. An example would be a round barrow and standing stone in close proximity, or a group including a wider range of monuments.

*Number of sites:* 10 sites

Table 16: Prehistoric Monument Complex

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
48381	BRYN GORLAN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SN75SW
48383	CEFN CWNCEITHINOG	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SN74NE
48385	BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SN75SE
48391	BRYN-Y-CROFFTAU	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SN76SW
48393	MAEN LLWYD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SN65SE
55938	BRYN RHUDD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SN65NE
55939	NANT BRYN ISAF	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SN77SW
55940	GARN LWYD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	C	SN78SE
55941	Y GARNEDD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SN78SE
55942	PLAS GOGERRDDAN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	Complex	V	SN68SW

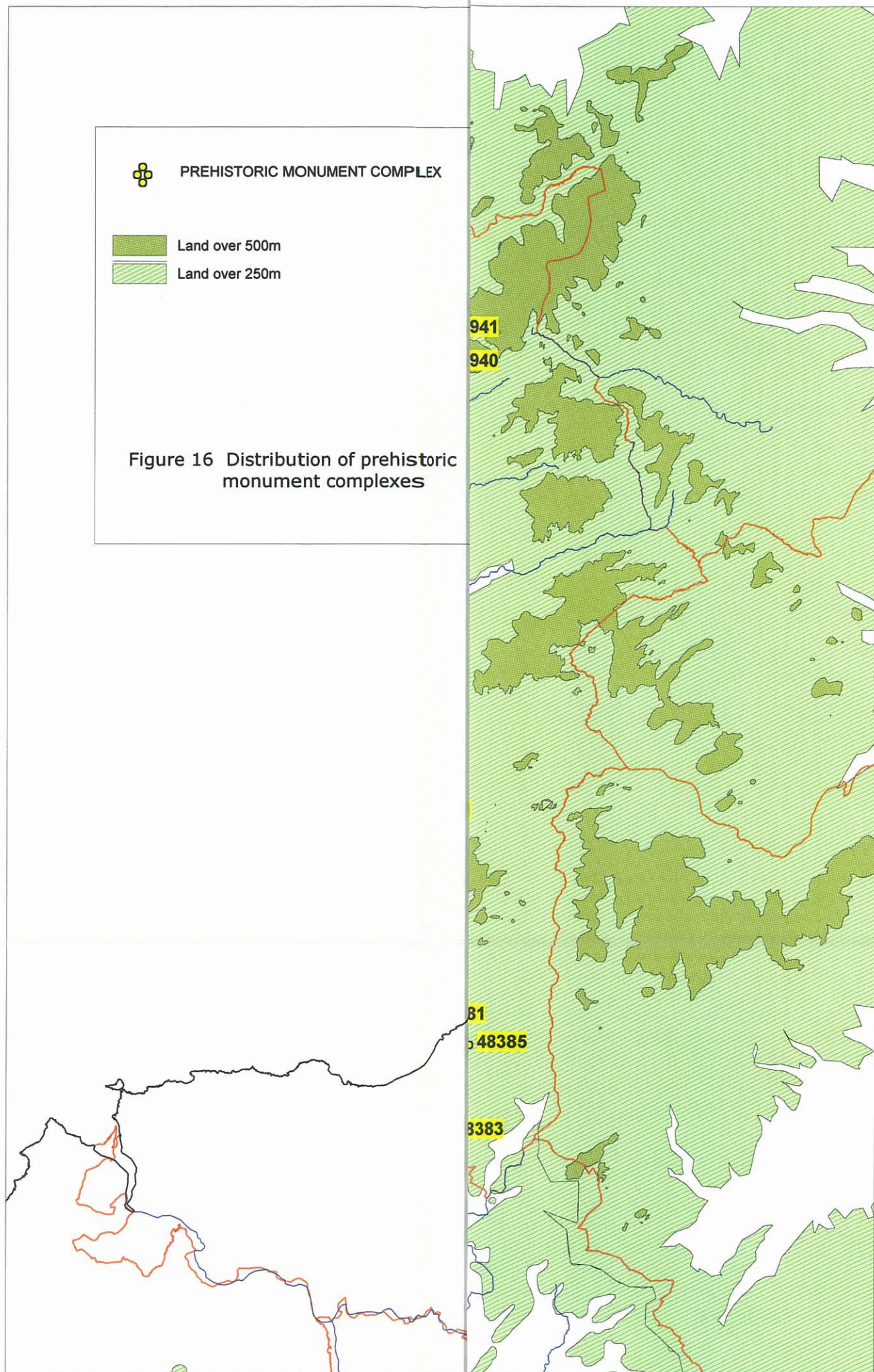
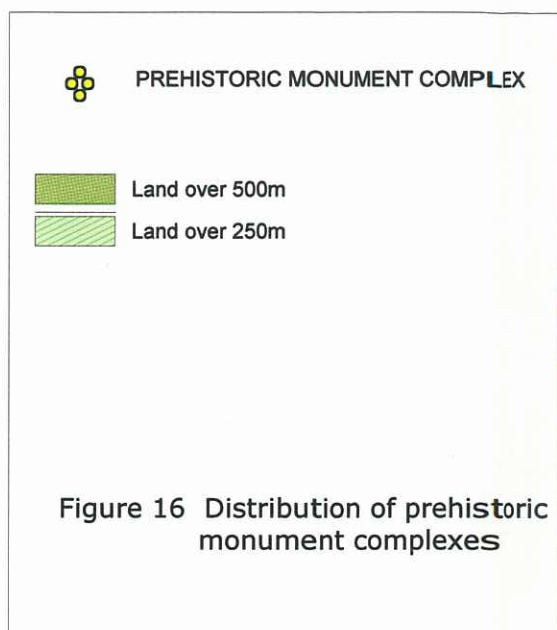
*Comments:* Ten new prehistoric monument complex sites were added to the HER as a result of PFRS fieldwork in Ceredigion. All bar one are located in the uplands in the eastern portion of the county, the only exception being PRN 55942, which is the complex at Plas Gogerddan.

The most diverse complex group is that of Bryn Gorlan (PRN 48381), which comprises a stone circle (PRN 9001), a standing stone (PRN 9002), a round barrow (PRN 9003) and two possible ring barrows (PRNs 9004 and 9005). Most other prehistoric monument complexes consist of one or two ring/round barrows with usually one standing stone (although occasionally there are more). The complex at Y Garnedd included two round barrows (PRNs 5620 and 5621), a cairn circle (PRN 5617) and a small standing stone (PRN 5467).





PRN 48383 Standing stone 5538 is in the foreground, with barrow 5534 as a pile of stones lying behind





## Ring Barrow

*Definition:* A monument comprised of a ring of earth and/or stones, surrounding a hollow central area that is (or was initially) free of cairn material, and which is presumed to have been the focus for various prehistoric funerary and ritual ceremonies.

*Number of sites:* 17 probable and 8 possible sites      Total: 25 sites

Table 17a: Ring Barrows

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
1049	CARDIGAN ISLAND	RING BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN15SE
1385	CRUG DU, CAPEL CYNON	RING BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN35SE
1852	WHILGARN	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN45SW
4130	ABER CAMDDWR I	RING BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN78NE
4784	TRICHRUG EAST	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN55NW
5400	BANC TROED-RHIW-SEIRI	RING BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN68NE
5482	NANT BRYN ISAF	RING BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN77SW
5572	BRYN-Y-CROFFTAU	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
8545	CARN FFLUR II	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
8588	NANT GEIFAES	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN78SW
9026	BRYN RHUDD	RING BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN65NE
9027	BRYN RHUDD	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65NE
9926	BRYN RHUDD	RING BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN65NE
11096	GRAIG WEN	RING BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN76NE
35734	PEN-RHOS	RING BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN24NE
48403	HAFOD ITHEL	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
43820	FFOS GAU	RING BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN87NW

Table 17b: Ring Barrows - possible

5754	BLAEN BWCH ISAF	RING BARROW?	Cropmark		SN34NE
5755	BRYN-HYFRYD	RING BARROW?	Cropmark		SN34NE
6369	BRYN CYSSEGRFAN	RING BARROW?	O.Struct	E	SN65SW
8490	BWLCH Y MAEN	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN68NE
9004	BRYN GORLAN	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN75SW
9005	BRYN GORLAN	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN75SW
9051	BRYN Y	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
37406	ESGAIR NANT-Y-MOCH	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SW

*Comments:* Of the 25 probable and possible ring barrows noted during the PFRS project, only 3 sites (PRNs 1049, 5400 and 35734) lay on land below 220m. The vast majority of ring barrows are concentrated in the eastern portion of Ceredigion, and on upland over 250m. Of the 17 probable examples 9 are currently scheduled.



PRN 5400 Ring barrow which has since become the focus of a modern clearance dump



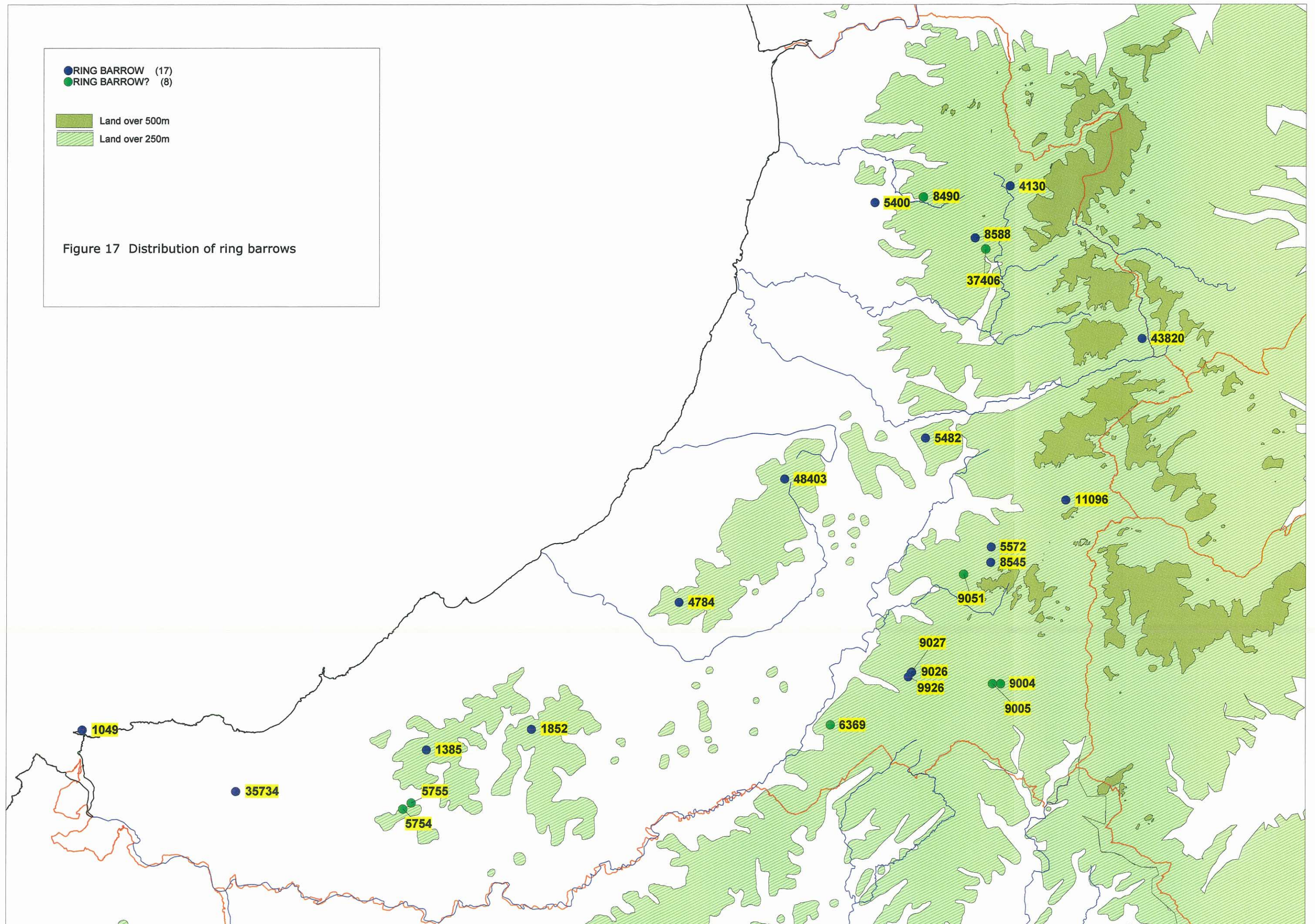
PRN 11096 Graig Wen ring barrow



- RING BARROW (17)
- RING BARROW? (8)

- Land over 500m
- Land over 250m

Figure 17 Distribution of ring barrows





## Round Barrow

*Definition:* A round mound of earth and/or stone with a flattened or rounded top presumed to be for burial or other ritual activity and initially built and used within the Neolithic and /or Bronze Age. The mound may be enclosed by a circular or intermittent outer ditch and may have a complex structure including stone kerbs, stone settings or burial cists. Internal (and occasionally external) features can rarely be recorded for these monuments unless they have been excavated and documented.

Within the HER various sub-types of round barrows are noted within the field of 'descriptive type'. This allows for the division and extraction of barrows on the basis of their material composition and shape (e.g. cairn-circular, mound-oval). A 'dimensions' field is also included to enable searches to be made on the basis of height and/or diameter of the monuments, rather than categorising the barrows as sub-types of 'large', 'very large' etc.

*Number of sites:* 212 probable and 90 possible sites Total: 302 sites  
(sites known from place-name and documents removed)

Table 18a: Probable Round Barrows

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
256	MAESNANT FACH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN78NE
1040	CRUG-BYCHAN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN15SE
1383	CRUG LAS	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN35SE
1391	BLAENGLOWONFAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN35SE
1839	CRUG-YR-UDON;BWLCH MAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN44SE
1851	CRUG COU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN45SW
1854	LLWYN CRWYN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN45SW
1858	CRUGMOEL	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN45SE
1920	TAIR CARN III	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN64NW
1923	TAIR CARN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN64NW
1925	BEDD-Y-FORWYN (W);BEDD-Y-VORWYN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN64NW
1930	GILVIN PARK	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN64NW
1931	PEN BANC I	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN64NW
1932	PEN BANC II	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN64NW
1935	BRYN GOLEU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN64NW
1965	GARN WEN (S);GARNWEN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
1966	GARN WEN (N)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN66NW
1967	TAN YR ESGAIR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
1968	TAN YR ESGAIR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
1969	TAN YR ESGAIR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
1970	TAN YR ESGAIR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
2029	GARN FAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75NW
2030	GARN FELEN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN75NW
2032	NANT GROES FAWR I	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75NW
2033	PEN-RHIW-LLWYDOG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75SW
2045	CRAIG YSTRADMEURIG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN76NW
2049	GARN Y;CARN Y;GROES FECHAN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
2050	TAN BYLCHAU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN76SW



PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
2053	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD C;BLAEN-GLASFFRWD IV	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SE
2054	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD D;BLAEN-GLASFFRWD III	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SE
2058	BWLCH-Y-CRWYS	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN77NW
2061	BRYN RHOSAU I	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN77NW
2062	BRYN RHOSAU II	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN77NW
2063	FRON DDU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN77NW
2883	BEDD-Y-FORWYN (EAST)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN64NW
3980	CRUG BACH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN34NE
3985	BRYN LLWYD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN44NE
4033	BEDD TALIESIN;GWEL Y TALIESIN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN69SE
4126	CARNRHYNDOD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN77SE
4127	CERRIG YR HAFAN;CARN OWEN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN78NW
4129	ABER CAMDDWR II	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN78NE
4133	GARN Y	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN78NE
4135	GELLI	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN78SW
4184	CARN FACH BUGEL YN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN89SW
4782	TRICHRUG WEST	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN55NW
4783	TRICHRUG MIDDLE	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN55NW
4785	MAES-MYNACH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN55NW
4788	FAN;ABERMEURIG CUP	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN55NE
4789	PEN-Y-GLOGAU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN55NE
5037	TAN-BYLCHAU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
5140	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65NE
5148	Y GARN;BANCIAU DUON	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65SE
5149	CRUG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65SE
5150	GRAIG-WEN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65SE
5151	PEN Y CORN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65SE
5152	PEN Y CORN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65SE
5172	PYLLAU-ISAF	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN67NW
5217	ALLT PENCRAIG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN24NW
5272	MAES-YR-HAF	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN34NE
5273	GURNOS MOUNTAIN (E)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN34NE
5287	CEFN LLETRE	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN24NE?
5407	PENYBERTH;GLOUCESTER HALL	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN68SW
5433	CAE'R ARGLWYDDES I	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN69SE
5434	CAE'R ARGLWYDDES II	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN69SE
5435	LLAINWEN (SOUTH)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN69SE
5437	YNYS TUDUR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN69SE
5465	PEN LLUEST-Y-CARN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN88NW
5466	GARN FAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN89SW
5486	BANC GEUFRON;BANC Y GEUFRON	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN77SW
5487	COED CRAIG YR OGOF	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN77SW
5498	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN78NE
5499	NANT-Y-FEDWEN;LLE'R NEUADDAU (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN78NE
5522	CRUG MAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN24NE
5534	CNWCH EITHINOG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN74NE
5535	CNWCH EITHINOG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN74NE
5550	BRYN COSYN I	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75NW

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
5551	BLAEN CAMDDWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75NE
5552	CEFN CERRIG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75NE
5555	CARN SAITH-WRAIG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75SE
5564	GARN GRON (WEST)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
5565	GARN GRON	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN76SW
5566	GARN GRON	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN76SW
5569	CARN FFLUR (WEST);CARN FFLUR III	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
5570	CARN FFLUR (EAST)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN76SW
5571	CARN FFLUR I	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
5573	BR YNGWYN BACH A	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
5574	BR YNGWYN BACH B;BRYNGWYN BACH III	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
5575	BR YNGWYN BACH C;BRYNGWYN BACH II	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
5577	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD E	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SE
5578	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD B	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SE
5580	PEN-Y-BWLCH (EAST)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN76SE
5581	PEN-Y-BWLCH (WEST)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SE
5600	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (MIDDLE)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN78SE
5601	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (SOUTH)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN78NE
5605	BLAEN DYFFRYN-ISAF	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN78SW
5607	CARN DOL-GAU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN78SW
5608	DISGWYLFA FAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN78SW
5619	GARN LWYD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN78SE
5620	GARNEDD Y	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN78SE
5621	GARNEDD "A"	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN78SE
5622	HIRNANT	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN78SE
5630	CERIG BLAEN-CLETTWR-FAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN79SW
5631	ESGAIR FRAITH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN79SW
5637	CARN WYN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN44NE
5640	BLAENHIRBANT-UCHAF	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN44NE
5658	PEN-YR-HEOL;GARN FELIG	ROUND BARROW	Cropmark		SN45NW
5662	BLAENAU GWENOG;CAE RHYD LAS	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN45SE
5697	MOEL Y MOR I	ROUND BARROW	Cropmark		SN44NW
5750	GURNOS MOUNTAIN (WEST)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN34NE
6233	CARNEDDAU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN78NE
6237	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN78NE
6263	CREIGIAU DUON	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN79SW
6264	LLECHWEDD LLWYD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN79SW
6265	MOEL Y LLYN (SOUTH)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN79SW
6266	MOEL Y LLYN (NORTH);MOEL LLYN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN79SW
6354	GURNOS MOUNTAIN (MIDDLE)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN34NE
7640	MOELFRYN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN64NE
7644	PANTCAMDDWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
7645	NANT MAESNANT FACH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN78NE
8065	BANC	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN24NW
8085	TRICHRUG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN55NW
8355	ALLT PENGRAIG (N)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN24NW
8494	GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN69SE
8513	BANC-Y-GWYNGOED	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN65NE



PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
8516	ESGAIR PERFEDD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75NW
8517	NANT Y MOELAU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN75NW
8519	BRYN COSYN III	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN75NW
8520	BRYN COSYN II	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN75NW
8523	MOELAU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN75NW
8524	CEFN CERRIG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75NE
8527	CARN SAITH-WRAIG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75SE
8528	BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN75SE
8543	CRAIG Y FOELALLT	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN65NE
8544	CIL GARN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN76SW
8559	BRYNGWYN BACH E	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
8560	BRYNGWYN BACH F	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
8562	LLAINWEN I	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN69SE
8563	LLAINWEN III	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN69SE
8564	CARN PEN Y FOEL GOCH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN69SE
8565	LLAIN WEN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN69SE
8566	LLAIN WEN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN69SE
8591	PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI A	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN88NW
8592	PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI B	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN88NW
8593	PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI C	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN88NW
8597	LLYN MOEL Y LLYN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN79SW
8598	BWLCH COROG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN79SW
8605	BLAEN MARCHNANT II	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN77SE
8606	BLAEN MARCHNANT I	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN77SE
8610	LLANDDU-FAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76NE
8614	LLETHR BRITH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76NE
8616	TYN-Y-EITHIN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
8618	FFYNNON DREWI (MIDDLE)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN66NW
8619	CARN NANT Y LLYS;PEN Y GARN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN77NE
9003	BRYN GORLAN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75SW
9008	BRYN GWYDDEL	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75SW
9009	CARN SAITH-WRAIG;BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75SE
9013	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SE
9016	BWLCH BLAEN CARNAU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75NW
9017	BLAEN BREFI	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN75NW
9019	CEFN CNUC	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN75NE
9020	CNWCH MAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65SE
9024	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN65NE
9025	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65NE
9028	BRYN POETH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65NE
9029	ESGAIR GARN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65SW
9081	PENLAN-NOETH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN45SE
9413	FFYNNON DREWI (WEST)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN66NW
9612	LLOFT LLOYD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN76NE
9614	ESGAIR GERWYN A	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN85NW
9615	ESGAIR GERWYN B	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN85NW
9616	ESGAIR GERWYN C	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN85NW
9617	ESGAIR GERWYN D	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN85NW
9729	BRYNGWYN BACH	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
9925	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65NE
9927	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65NE
11023	BANC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN78SW
11097	BANC BLAENEGNANT	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76NE
11098	BWLCH YR ADWY	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN78NW

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
11099	PENCRAIG Y PISTILL	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN78NW
11453	WAUN MAENLLWYD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65SE
11454	CNWCH MAWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN65SE
11482	WAUN MAENLLWYD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN65SE
11822	GGERDDAN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN68SW
11894	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN78NE
11895	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN78NE
11938	LLAINWEN (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN69SE
12277	MAES-YR-HAF II	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	E	SN34NE
12864	PANT-Y-FFIN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN64NW
14409	BANC DOLAU COUON	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN77SW
14411	PEN-Y-DAREN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN68SE
14755	CAE TUDUR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN76SW
14772	LLETHR LLWYD	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN75NW
29808	CAMDWR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SE
29813	ESGAIR AMBOR	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN75NE
29829	CEFN Y CWNC	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN75NE
31489	MWNT	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN15SE
36991	BANC Y GWYNGOED	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN65NE
42208	BRYN GARW	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN87NW
42209	BRYNGARW	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	U	SN87NW
43198	PEN Y GURNOS	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN75SE
48373	BRYNGWYN BACH G	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
48376	ESGAIR GERWYN E	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN85NW
48379	PENSINGRUG	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN64NW
48402	HAFOD ITHEL	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
48409	CARNEDDAU	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN78NE
48414	PEN CARREG GOPA	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN79SW
48415	MOEL-Y-LLYN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SN79SW
48416	MOEL Y LLYN	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B	SN79SW
55928	PANT-Y-BUTLER	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN24NW
55929	PANT-Y-BUTLER	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SN24NW
55943	BOW STREET	ROUND BARROW	Cropmark		SN68SW
55944	PENPARC	ROUND BARROW	Cropmark		SN24NW

Table 18b: Possible Round barrows

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
1364	CRUG COE	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN35SW
1369	BLAEN-HOFFNANT-UCHAF	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN35SW
1370	BRYN-EHEDYDD;TYLLCOED	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN35SW
1371	NORTH-FECHAN;BLAEN HOFFNANT	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN35SW
1379	FRON FELEN UCHAF	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN35SW
1910	CAREG Y BWCCI;MAEN Y PRENVOYL?;MAEN PRENVOL?	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN64NW
1921	TAIR CARN IV	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN64NW
1922	TAIR CARN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN64NW
1927	BRYN HIRFAEN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN64NW
1928	WAUN BANT	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN64NW
1929	GWARFYNNON	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN64NW
2014	TYN-YR-HELYG	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN68NE
2016	HEN GAER	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN68SW



PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
2025	GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN68SE
2089	BLAENYFFYNNON	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN24SE
2098	PARC CARREG Y LLUNIAU	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN25SE
3981	CARN WEN;ROS WLGAIN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN34NE
4830	TY'N Y BWLCH	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN57SE
4999	MANAIAN FAWR;MANIAN FAWR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN14NE
5463	CRAIG YR EGLWYS	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN88NW
5579	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD A	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN76SE
5623	ABERPEITHNANT	ROUND BARROW?	Cropmark		SN78SE
5696	MOEL Y MOR II	ROUND BARROW?	Cropmark		SN44NW
5842	CASTELL PRIDD	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN24NE
6366	CARN FACH	ROUND BARROW?	Landform		SN65SE
8454	BRYNCYSEGRFAN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN65SW
8587	DINAS	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SW
8617	FFYNNON DREWI (EAST)	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN66NW
8622	BRYN BRAS	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN77NW
9007	LLETHR LLWYD	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN75SW
9010	BRYNGWYN BACH (SOUTH OF)	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN76SW
9068	ESGAIR Y GARN (EAST)	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN76NE
9069	ESGAIR Y GARN (WEST)	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN76NE
9363	CWM YR OLCHFA	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN76SW
9364	CWM YR OLCHFA	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN76SW
9463	TY'N-Y-FRON	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN65SW
9733	DINAS (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN78SW
9734	DINAS (SOUTH)	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SW
9735	DINAS (MIDDLE)	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SW
9738	GARNEDD IV	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SE
9752	BRYNMEINIOG	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN65SE
9804	PEN CAEAU	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN65SW
9851	GARN LWYD (NORTH) B	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN78SE
9852	GARN LWYD (NORTH) C	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SE
9853	GARN LWYD (NORTH) D	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN78SE
9854	GARN LWYD (NORTH) E	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SE
9855	GARN LWYD (NORTH) F	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SE
9856	GARN LWYD (NORTH) G	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SE
9857	GARN LWYD (NORTH) H	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78SE
9924	BRYN RUDD	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN65NE
10690	GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN65SE
11451		ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN24NE
11840	NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN78NE
11883	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78NE
11885	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN78NW
11891	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78NE
11892	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78NE
11893	NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN78NE
11919	CARN PENMORREM;CARN PENMOELFREN;BRYN GWYRFYL	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN68SE
14196	BRYN RUDD	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN65NE
14249	BERTHRHYS	ROUND BARROW?	Cropmark		SN57SE
14290	PEN GLOSG	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN57SE
14459	CWM-YR-OLCHFA	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN76SW
14467	GROES FECHAN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN76SW
14708	CWM-YR-OLCHFA	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
14982	CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFELD	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	B	SN75NW

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheets
29812	ESGAIR AMBOR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN75NE
29830	CEFN CERRIG	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN75NE
30912	PEN-GOILAN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN35NE
36500	CWM BERWYN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN75NW
36684	LLYN DU	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN76SE
36694	TYWI FECHAN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN76SE
36707	NANT GORANT	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN76SE
36708	NANT GORANT	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN76SE
36709	NANT GORANT	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN76SE
36710	NANT GORANT	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN76SE
36711	NANT GORANT	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN76SE
36712	TYWI FECHAN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	E	SN76SE
36983	BLAEN BREFI	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN75NW
42132	BODCOLL	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN77NE
42189	PANT MORCELL	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN87SW
42194	CEFN PANTYGWARTHEG	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN77NE
42200	NANT WATCYN	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN87NW
46399	FALCONDALE HEN FEDDAU I	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	U	SN54NE
48377	ESGAIR GERWYN F	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN85NW
48378	ESGAIR GERWYN G	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN85NW
48380	BLAEN CARON	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN75NW
48404	CEFN CERRIG	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN75NE
48411	NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	D	SN78NE
48412	NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	Earthwork	C	SN78NE

*Comments:* This formed by far the largest class of monument in the area studied with over 300 sites visited during the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project. Pre-survey there were 188 probable round barrows and 176 possible barrows. However, of these 364 round barrow sites, a total of 72 were recorded from place-name or documentary sources alone (30 place-name and 42 from documents) and therefore were not routinely visited. As a result of the fieldwork survey there are now 212 probable round barrows recorded within the HER, with 90 possible sites, making a grand total of 302. The distribution of these barrows is illustrated on Figure 18. However, this total excludes those sites from place-name and documentary sources not visited during the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project (30 and 32 sites respectively), which are illustrated on Figures 18a and 18b.

Round barrows appear to have a generally even spread throughout Ceredigion, but are for the most part found on land over 250m, and also with a bias towards the eastern half of the county. There are a few probable sites located in the south-western corner of the county towards Cardigan, but throughout the rest of the western (coastal) fringes of Ceredigion there are barely any recorded sites.

Prior to the fieldwork phase of the project 62 probable and possible barrows were scheduled. A further 74 have now been recommended.





PRN 5466 Garn Fawr



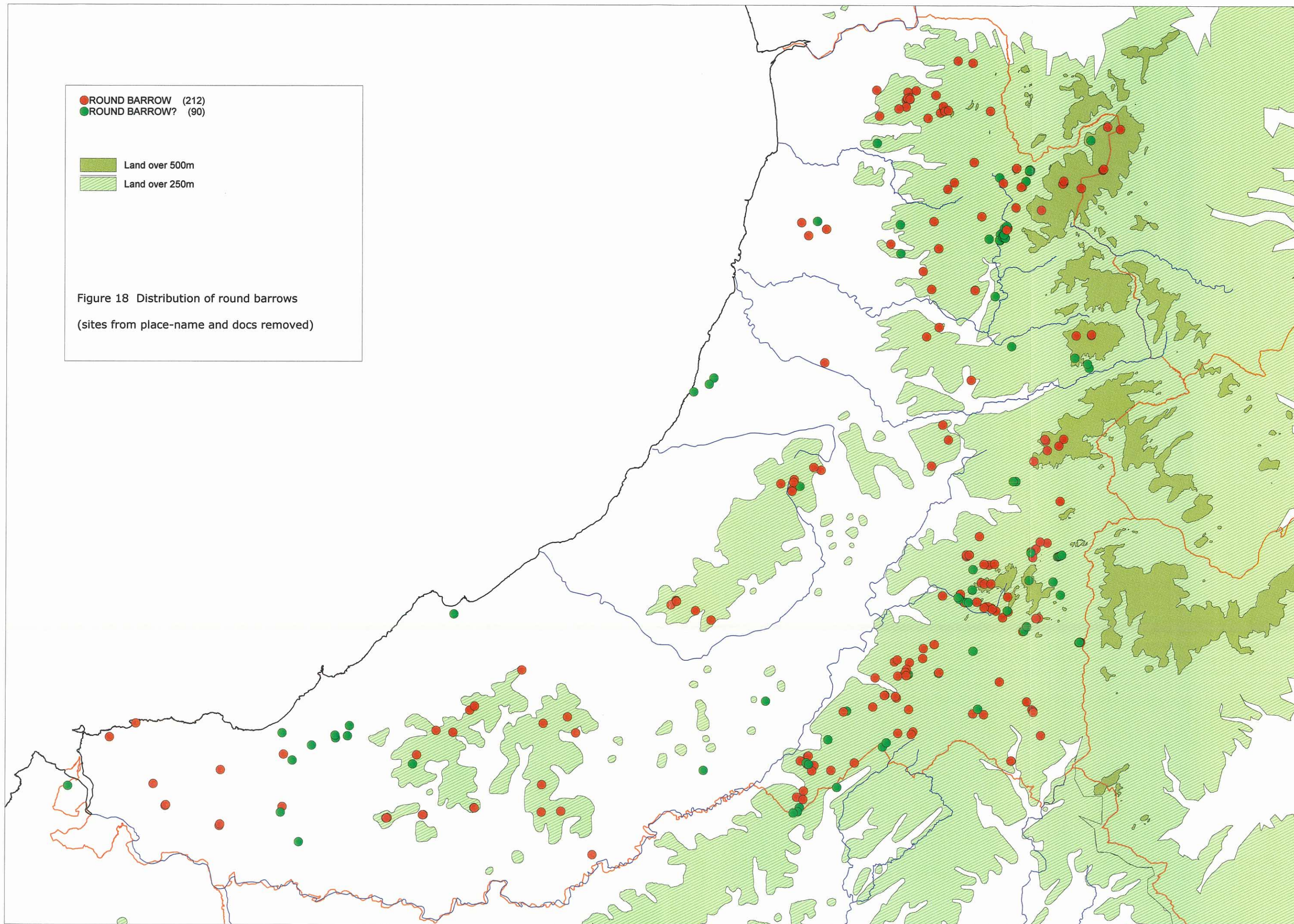
PRN 31489 Round barrow adjacent to, and overlain by, Mwnt parish church



● ROUND BARROW (212)  
● ROUND BARROW? (90)

Land over 500m  
Land over 250m

Figure 18 Distribution of round barrows  
(sites from place-name and docs removed)





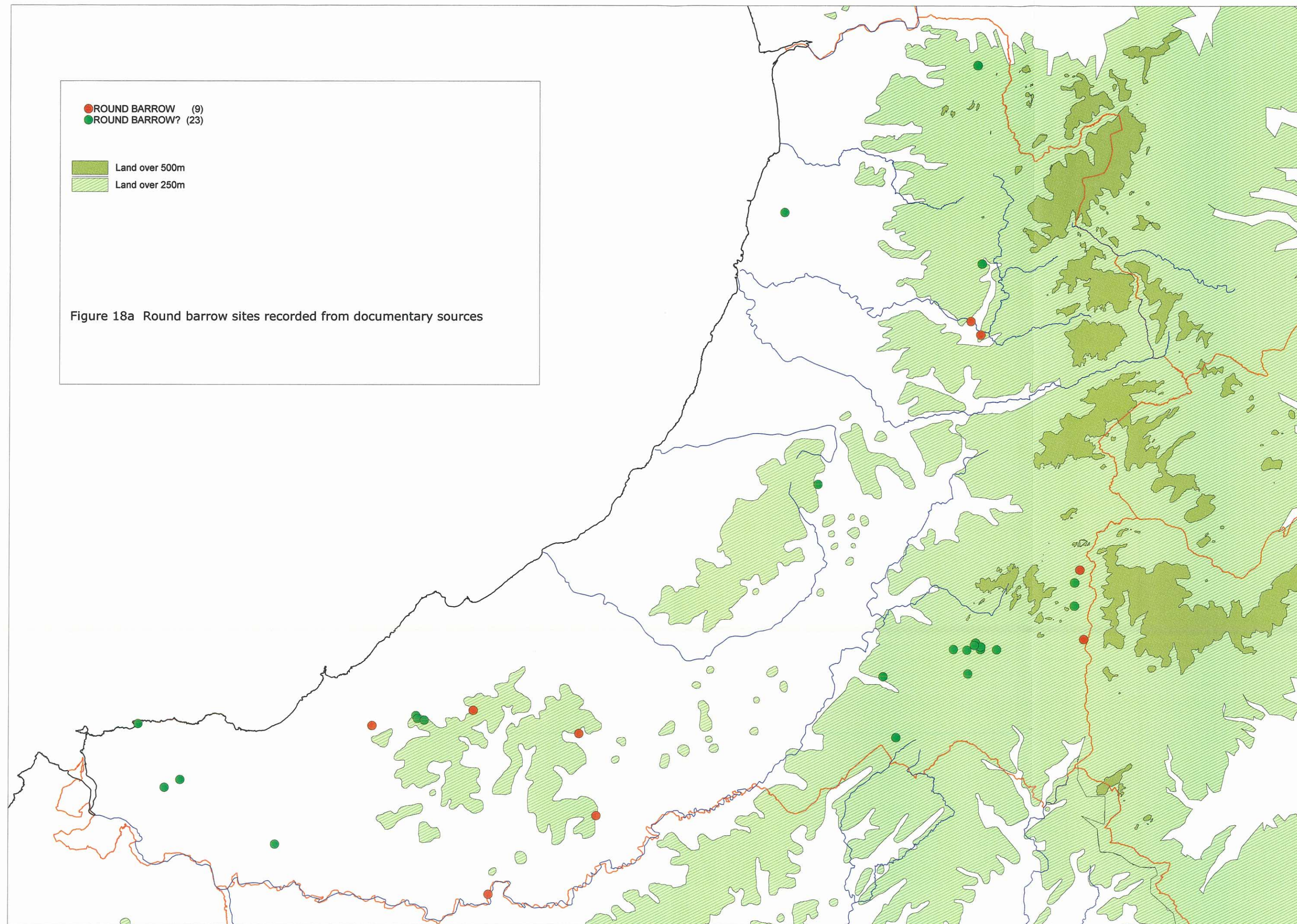
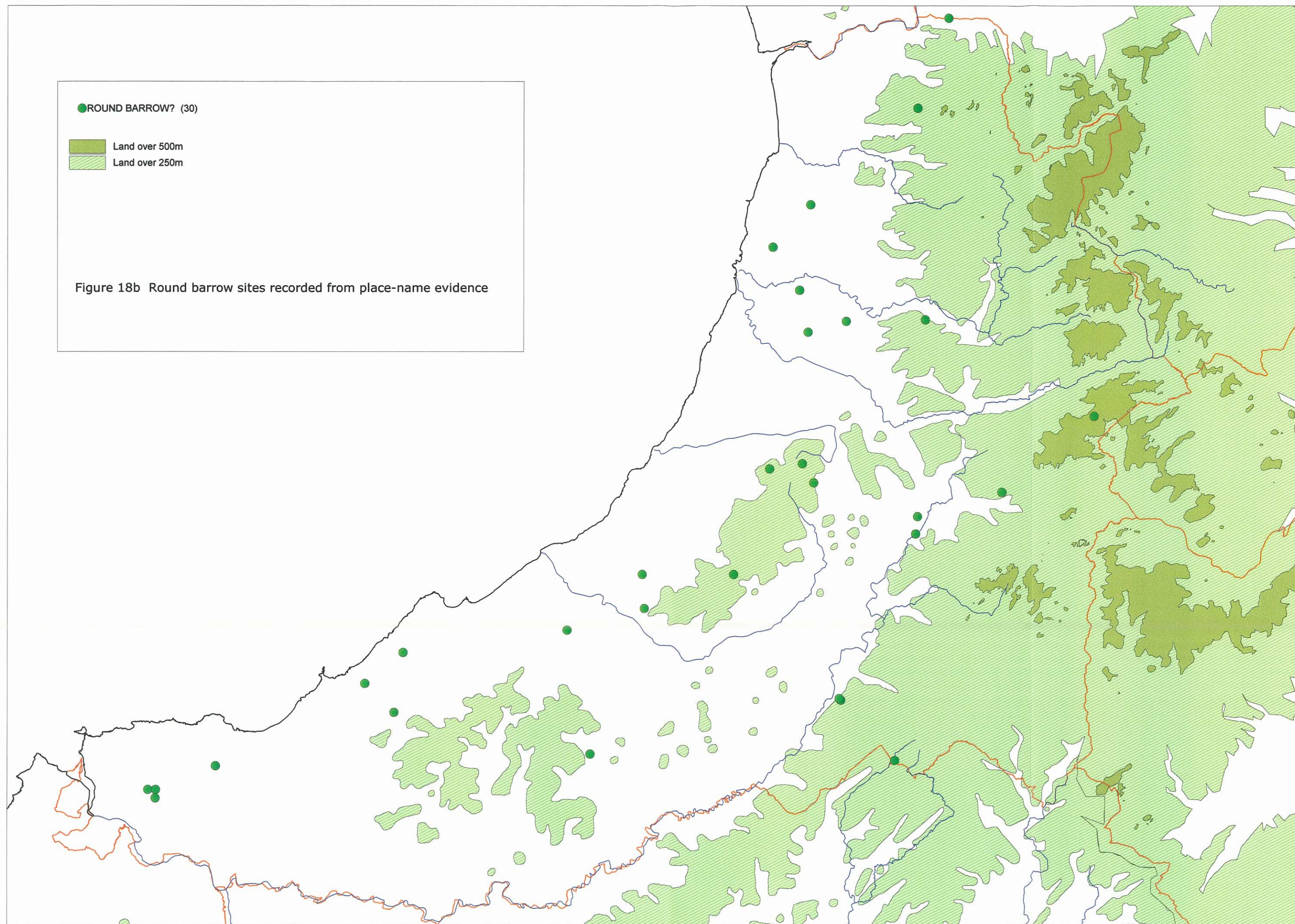


Figure 18a Round barrow sites recorded from documentary sources







## Round Barrow Cemetery

*Definition:* A group of closely spaced round barrows. Although spacing between barrows varies, few will be more than 150m from their neighbour and most will be less than 100m apart. A sub-type of this category is a cemetery aligned in a linear fashion and entered into the HER as 'round barrow cemetery', with the qualifying term **linear** in the 'Keywords' field.

For this survey a group of three or more round barrows and or cairns were classed as a cemetery. Some contained individual monuments that were already scheduled.

*Number of sites:* 16 probable and 7 possible sites      Total: 23 sites

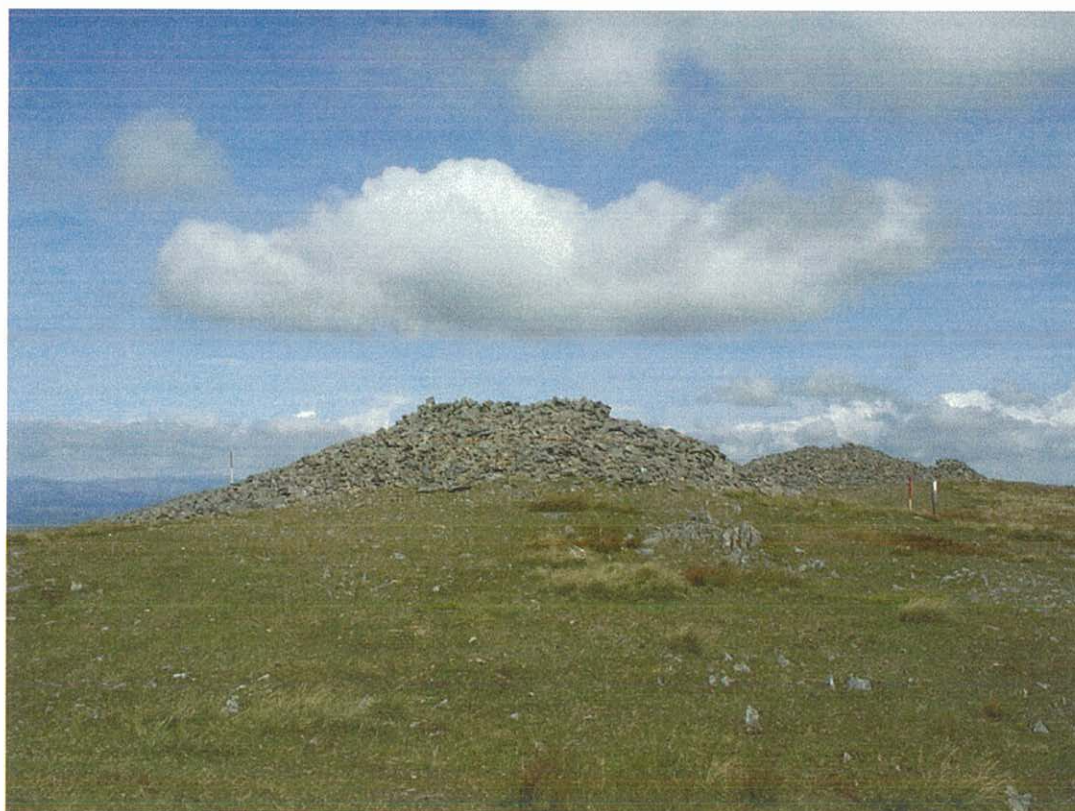
Table 19a: Round Barrow Cemeteries - probable

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
5464	PEN PURLUMON ARWYSTLI	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	C	SN88NW
5498	PEN PURLUMON- FAWR	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	C	SN78NE
5976	TAIR CARN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	V	SN64NW
8199	MYDROILIN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	D	SN45SW
8881	ESGAIR GERWYN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Complex	V	SN85NW
10569	LLANDYSUL	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Documents		SN34SE
48384	CARN SAITH-WRAIG	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	C	SN75SE
48386	BLAEN GLASFFRWD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	C	SN76SE
48388	GARN GRON	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	V	SN76SW
48389	CARN FFLUR	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
48390	BRYNGWYN BACH CEMETERY	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	C	SN76SW
48394	TRICHRUG	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	V	SN55NW
48401	TAN YR ESGAIR	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	C	SN66NW
55934	Y GARNEDD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	V	SN78SE
55936	MOEL Y LLYN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	C	SN79SW
55937	LLAIN WEN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	Earthwork	V	SN69SE

Table 19b: Round barrow cemeteries - possible

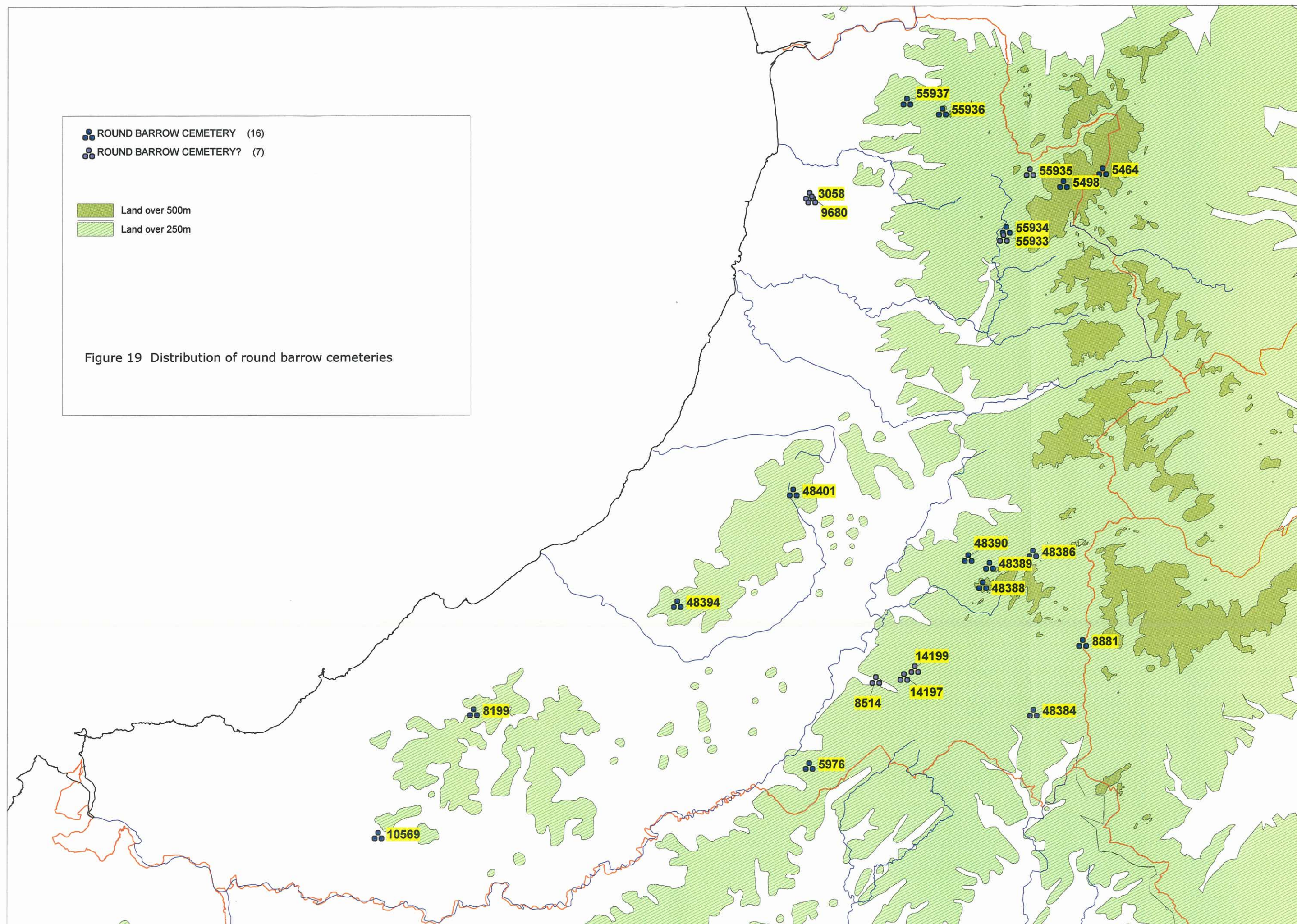
PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
3058	PANT Y PERAN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Cropmark		SN68NW
8514	CRAIG Y FOELALLT	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Documents		SN65NE
9680	TY-NEWYDD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Cropmark		SN68NW
14197	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Earthwork	U	SN65NE
14199	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Earthwork	U	SN65NE
55933	GARN LWYD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Earthwork	V	SN78SE
55935	NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	Earthwork	V	SN78NE

*Comments:* Following the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project 23 probable and possible round barrow cemeteries were identified in total, and their distribution corresponds with that noted for the individual round barrows themselves. A large proportion of the recorded round barrow cemeteries were located within the eastern uplands of the county, and virtually all sites were located on land over 250m. By and large there were fantastic views achievable from these sites, and they were also located in prominent locations, which often dominated the viewshed from a number of other PFR sites.



PRN 5464 The three round barrows on top of Pen Pumlumon Arwystli (PRNs 8591-3) form this linear round barrow cemetery, which is visible for miles around







## Round Barrow Pair

*Definition:* A clear pairing of two round barrows sited within close proximity of each other, usually within 100m and distinct from individual barrows and round barrow cemeteries. Often both barrows will be of similar size and construction suggesting that they were deliberately paired together, and were not simply the result of an unfinished cemetery. Often aligned on a northeast/southwest or northwest/southeast alignment and occupying the same topographical siting in the landscape.

*Number of sites:* 14 probable and 3 possible

*Total:* 17 sites

Table 20a: Round barrow pairs - probable

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheets
48382	ALLT PENCRAIG	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	D	SN24NW
48387	TAN-BYLCHAU	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	V	SN76SW
48392	PEN Y CORN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	C	SN65SE
48395	PEN BANC	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	E	SN64NW
48396	MAES-YR-HAF	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	E	SN34NE
48400	GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	V	SN66NW
48405	BLAEN MARCHNANT	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	V	SN77SE
48408	BRYN RHOSAU	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	C	SN77NW
55923	DROSGOL CARNEDDAU	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	C	SN78NE
55924	MOEL Y LLYN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	B	SN79SW
55930	BRYN GARW	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	U	SN87NW
55931	Y GARNEDD	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	B	SN78SE
55932	LLAINWEN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	D	SN69SE
56252	PANT-Y-BUTLER	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	D	SN24NW

Table 20b: Round barrow pairs - possible

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheets
9118	BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW	ROUND BARROW PAIR?	Earthwork	C	SN75SE
14967	CASTELL RHYFEL	ROUND BARROW PAIR?	Earthwork	B	SN75NW
48397	MOEL Y MOR	ROUND BARROW PAIR?	Cropmark		SN44NW

*Comments:* Nearly all identified barrows pairs were located in very prominent locations in the landscape and their distribution echoes that for the individual round barrows and also their cemeteries. The vast majority of the sites were recorded in the uplands in the eastern portion of the county, with the only two outliers on land below 250m (PRNs 52652 and 48382) within the cluster of barrows towards Cardigan in the south-western corner of Ceredigion.



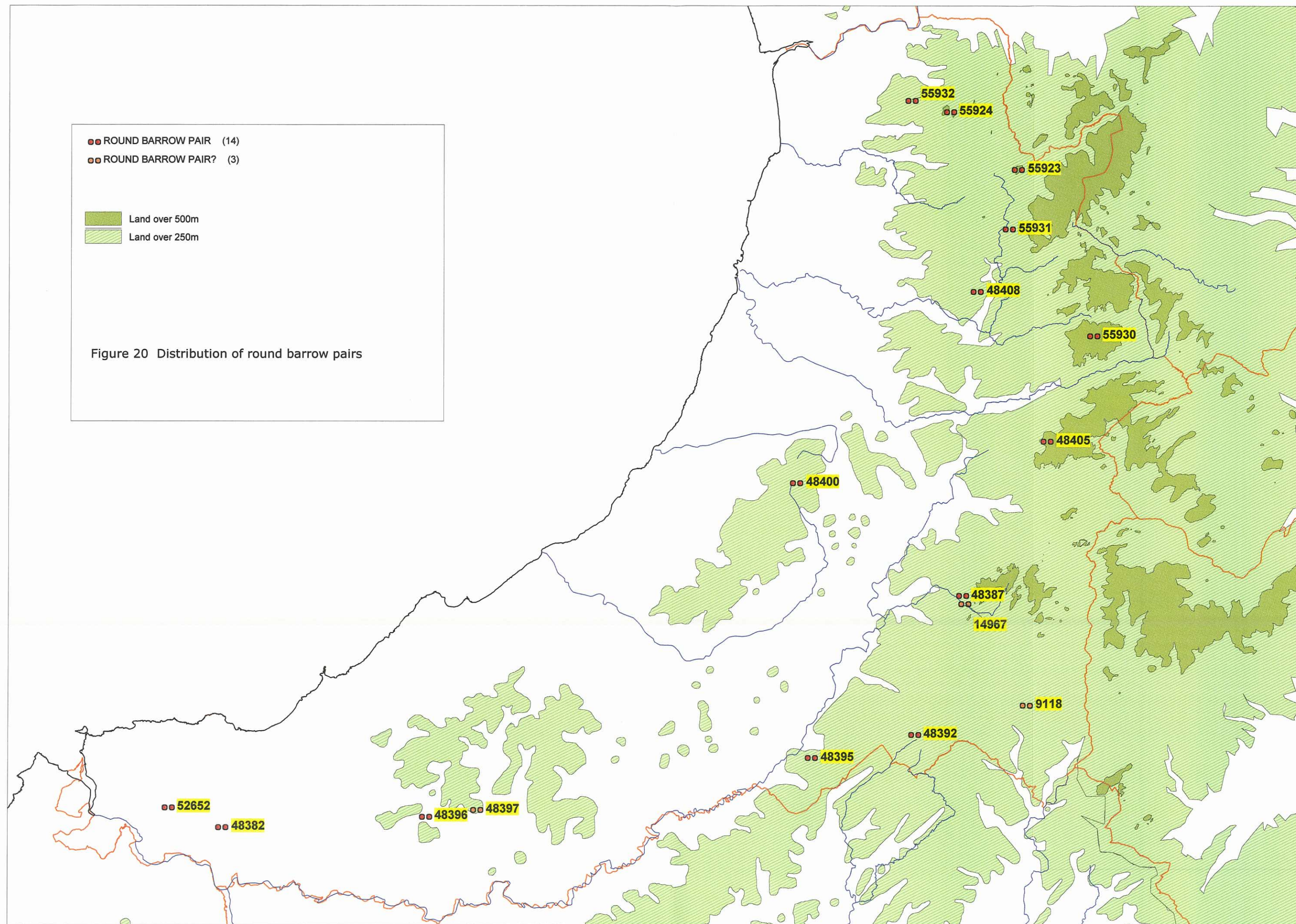


PRN 55923 The round barrow pair on Drosgol



PRN 48405 Blaen Marchnant round barrow pair







## Standing Stone

**Definition:** A standing stone is defined as a singular upright monolith or boulder set in the ground and assumed to be a prehistoric ritual monument of prehistoric date. A sub-type included in this monument type is recumbent stone. Standing stones are often, though not always, associated with the ritual and funerary monuments of Neolithic and Bronze Age date and may also be the focus of ceremonial activities including the use of pits and timber structures, the lighting of fires and also acts of structured deposition.

**Number of sites:** 50 probable and 34 possible Total: 84 sites  
(sites from place-name and documents removed)

Table 21a: Standing Stones - probable

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
1828	CAE'R GARREG	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	C	SN44SW
1918	BYRFAEN;BYR VAEN GWYDDOG	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	E	SN64NW
1940	LLECH CYNON(?);CYNON'S STONE(?)	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	E	SN64NW
3991	CARREG-Y-BIG;LLECH GRON	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN56SW
4779	GARREG SAMSON;CAREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	C	SN55NW
4994	TY-HEN	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	E	SN14NE
5126	TIR IFAN	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	SN64NW
5153	CARREG SAMSON;MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN65SE
5160	MAEN GWYN	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN66NE
5293	GARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN35SW
5294	GARREG FAWR	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN35SW
5298	BLAENGLOWONFAWR	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	M	SN35SE
5403	BANC TROED RHIW SEIRI	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	M	SN68NE
5405	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN68SW
5417	CERRIG YR WYN A	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN68SE
5418	CERRIG YR WYN B	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN68SE
5419	PEN Y CASTELL	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN68SE
5439	TRE TALIESIN	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	M	SN69SE
5480	CARREG SAMSON	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN77SW
5481	CARREG SAMSON	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	M	SN77SW
5537	CEFN CNWCH-EITHINOG	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	SN74NE
5538	CNWCH EITHINOG	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN74NE
5553	NANT-Y-MAEN	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	C	SN75NE
5585	CARREG NAW LLYN	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	SN76NE
5609	GARREG-HIR	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN78SW
5611	CASTELL COCH	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	SN78SW
5612	CARREG SLIC	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	E	SN78SW
5625	GARN LLWYD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN78SE
5628	ESGAIR HIR MINE	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	C	SN79SW
5747	PEN-Y-BANC	STANDING STONE	Buried		SN34NW
8237	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	R	SN68SW
8489	CWMERE FARM	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN68NE
8550	BRYN EITHINIOG	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN76SW
8586	MYNYDD MARCH	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	C	SN78SW
9002	BRYN GORLAN	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	SN75SE
9117	BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	A	SN75SE

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
9708	MAEN-GWYN	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	E	SN34SE
9718	TAHIRION-RHOS	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	E	SN66NW
9719	GAER FAWR	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	SN67SW
9720	TY'R-BANC	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	SN68NE
12033	BANC MYNYDD-GORDDU	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	E	SN68NE
14258	BRYN RHUDD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN65NE
14807	RHOS NANT CRIBINAU	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN75NW
29819	ESGAIR FFRWD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	D	SN75NE
48375	GARREG	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN35SW
48398	LLWYNDURIS FARM	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	M	SN24SW
48399	BRYN RHUDD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN65NE
48406	NANT BRYN ISAF	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U	SN77SW
50183	UNKNOWN	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B	SN75NW
55926	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	E	SN68SW

Table 21b: Standing stones - possible

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
1907	WAUN-CASTLE	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	SN64NW
1926	GELLI-HIR	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	SN64NW
1972	CARREG-BICA	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	E	SN66NW
1979	LLECH MIHANGEL; GILFACH-LAS	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	E	SN66NE
5114	TAIR CARN II	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	SN64NW
5178	GAER FAWR	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	SN67SE
5290	ST TYSSILIO'S	STANDING STONE?	Buried		SN35NE
5404	TY'R BANC	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	SN68NE
5467	GARNEDD	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	E	SN78SE
5912	CRINGAE	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	M	SN56NW
6232	BRYN BRITH	STANDING STONE?	Landform		SN78NW
8062	TREMAIN	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	M	SN24NW
8068	GILFACH	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	A	SN24NW
8073	FFYNNON-DDEUDIR	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	SN34NW
8551	ESGAIR LLYN DU	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	E	SN76SE
8600	POND NANT Y CAGAL	STANDING STONE?	Landform		SN79SW
9012	GARN GRON	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	E	SN76SW
9015	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	SN76SE
9044	BANC CARREG-BICCA	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	SN76NE
9407	BLAEN-CWM	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	SN66NW
9456	GLWYDWERN	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	SN55SW
9458	BLAEN-WAUN-GANOL	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	SN54NW
9478	CAER-CADWGAN	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	SN64NW
11483	WAUN MAENLLWYD	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	SN65SE
14762	LLETHR LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	SN75NW
14805	TROEDYRHIW	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	SN25SE
30916	LLWYN-ON-FACH	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	M	SN45NW
34873	YSBYTY CYNFYN CHURCHYARD	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	A	SN77NE
42152	GRAIG DDU	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	SN77SE
42470	DOLRHYDDLAN	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	U	SN78NW
48374	CASTELL RHYFEL	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	SN76SW
48407	BODCOLL	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	SN77NE
55925	CARREG ROLF	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	C	SN78NW
55927	OGOF MORRIS	STANDING STONE?	O.Struct	B	SN69SE



*Comments:* Standing stones form the second largest type of PFRS monuments assessed during the desktop and fieldwork phases of the project, with 84 probable and possible sites (once those from documents and place-name evidence are removed). The distribution of visited sites as illustrated on Figure 21 shows an even spread of standing stones across the county, in both lowland and upland contexts. Those sites within the upland portion of Ceredigion tend to be positioned on the lower slopes and within the undulating high moorland plateaux which characterise the area, as opposed to occupying the more prominent, summit and ridge-top locations seen within the topographical siting of round barrows.

Figure 21a illustrates the distribution of the 36 standing stones recorded in the HER from documents and place-name evidence.

Prior to the field survey only 3 probable standing stones were scheduled. A further 21 have now been recommended (18 probable and 3 possible).



PRN 3991 Carreg-y-Big/Llech Gron standing stone



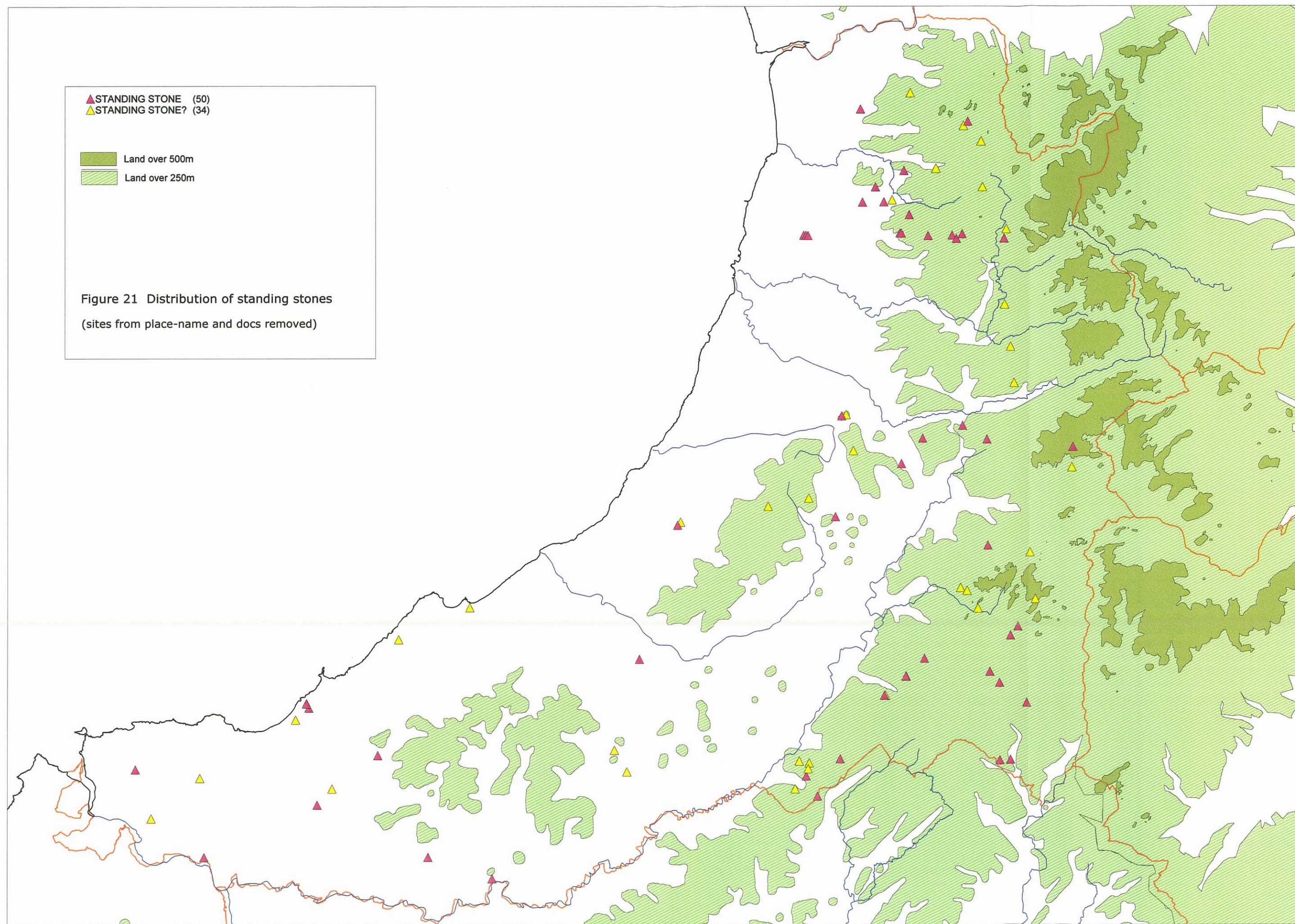


PRN 5609 Garreg-Hir standing stone



PRN 8550 Bryn Eithiniog







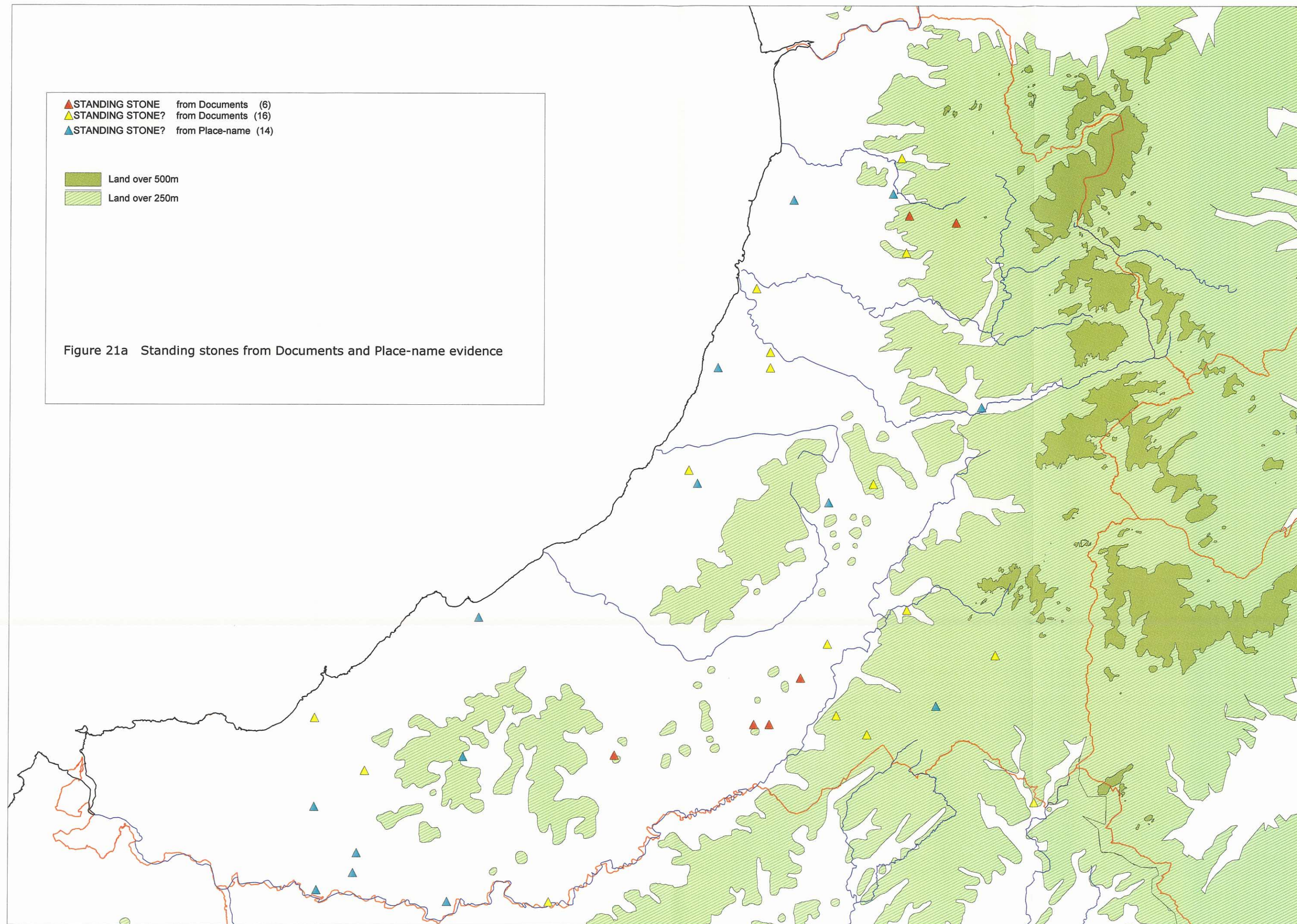


Figure 21a Standing stones from Documents and Place-name evidence



## Standing Stone Pair

**Definition:** Quite specifically a pair of standing stones located immediately adjacent or within close proximity to one another, usually no more than 15m apart. Often, although not always, characterised by a so-called 'male' stone (a tall and tapering monolith) with a 'female' stone (a shorter and more squat stone), and both assumed to have had a ritual function.

*Number of sites:* 6 probable and 4 possible

Total: 10 sites

Table 22a: Standing Stone Pairs - probable

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
5269	PARC PWDWR	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	SN34NW
5610	BLAEN LLYWERNOG	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	C	SN78SW
5613	BUWCH A'R LLO	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	SN78SW
6238	GLANDWR	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	C	SN78SW
8590	DISGWYLFA FACH	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	C	SN78SW
43214	NANT LLWYD	STANDING STONE PAIR	O.Struct	B	SN75SE

Table 22b: Standing Stone Pairs - possible

5177	BRON CARADOG	STANDING STONE PAIR?	O.Struct	D	SN67SE
8601	FUWCH-WEN-A-LLO	STANDING STONE PAIR?	Landform		SN89SW
8742	LLETY NGHARAD BACH	STANDING STONE PAIR?	Documents		SN69SE
10742	BRYN HIRFAEN	STANDING STONE PAIR?	O.Struct	C	SN64NW

**Comments:** The majority of standing stone pairs are located in the northern half of Ceredigion, with four pairs noticeably located in close proximity to each other (PRNs 5610, 5613, 6238 and 8590). The remaining standing stone pair sites are more widely distributed, with an outlier, PRN 5269, the only example in the south-west of the county.



PRN 5610 Blaen Llywernog standing stone pair



PRN 5613 Buwch A'r Llo (The Cow and Calf) standing stone pair



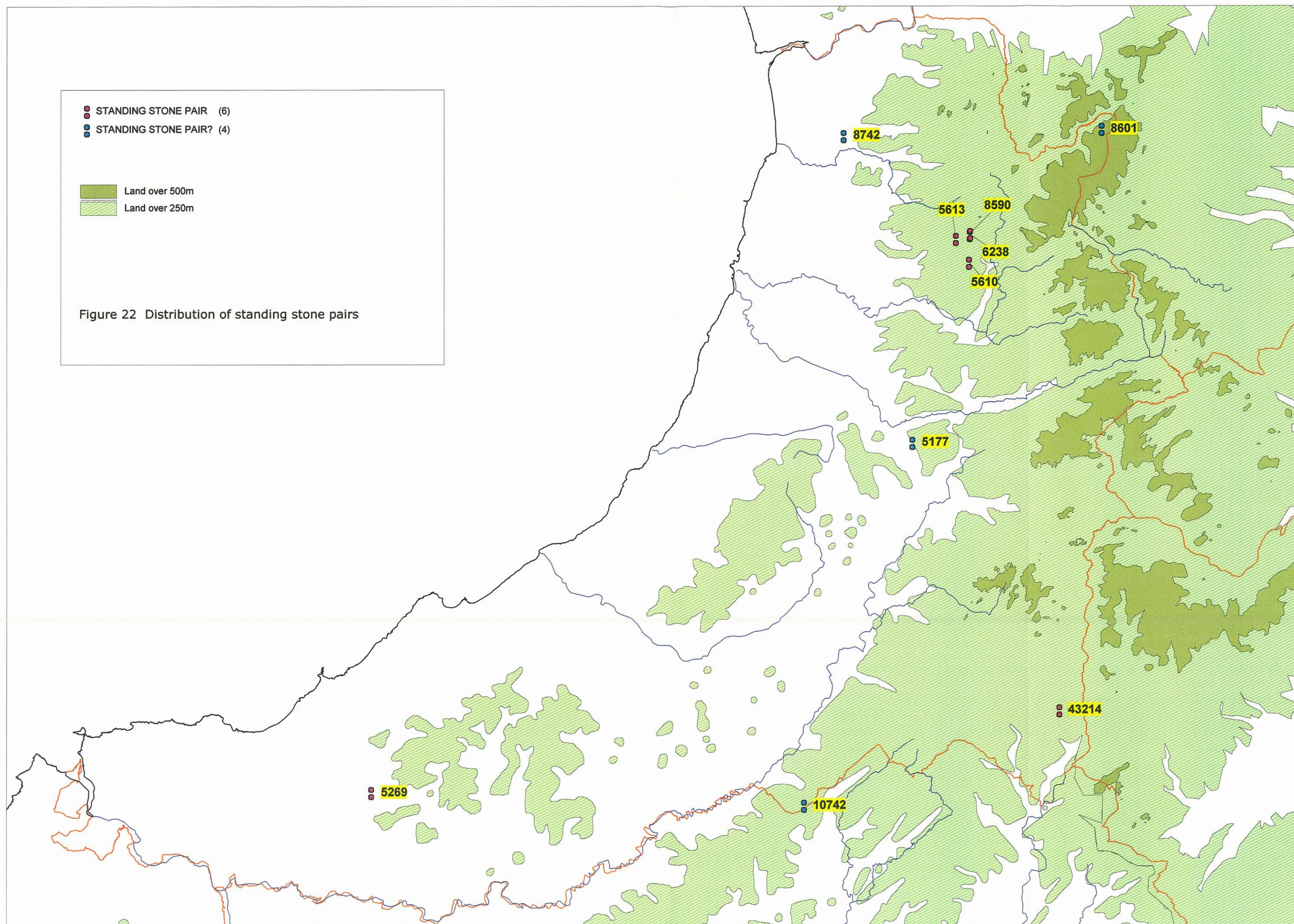


Figure 22 Distribution of standing stone pairs



## Stone circle

**Definition:** An approximately circular or oval setting of spaced, usually free-standing, upright or originally upright stones. More than one circle may be present, arranged concentrically. Stone circles may be found in association with other prehistoric monuments, such as round barrows, and may themselves be a constituent part of henge monuments. Other features may also be present within the circles themselves, such as cists or pits, and they are assumed to have had a ritual and possibly funerary function in the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

*Number of sites:* 5 probable and 6 possible

Total: 11 sites

Table 23a: Stone Circles - probable

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
5228	NEUODD	STONE CIRCLE	Documents		SN24SW
5438	CYLCH DERWYDDOL;MOEL LLYN;MOEL-Y-LLYN	STONE CIRCLE	O.Struct	B	SN69SE
5624	DYFFRYN CASTELL	STONE CIRCLE	Documents		SN78SE
5840	NOYADD TREFAWR	STONE CIRCLE	Documents		SN24NE
9001	BRYN GORLAN	STONE CIRCLE	O.Struct	C	SN75SW

Table 23b: Stone circles - possible

1937	WAUN LLWYN-IFAN	STONE CIRCLE?	Documents		SN64NW
4801	COED GWARALLT	STONE CIRCLE?	O.Struct	E	SN55SE
5909	NEUADD	STONE CIRCLE?	Documents		SN45NW
6259	ESGAIR FOEL DDU	STONE CIRCLE?	Documents		SN79SW
11159	BLAEN BREFI	STONE CIRCLE?	O.Struct	D	SN75NW
12278	MEINI KYFRIVOL;MEINEN KYVRIVAL	STONE CIRCLE?	Documents		SN24NE

**Comments:** In total there are 11 recorded stone circles within Ceredigion, of which 5 are probable sites and 6 are possible sites. Two sites known from documentary sources, PRNs 5624 and 6259, appear to be duplicate records for other sites.

PRN 5624 is recorded in the HER on the basis of a note made by Samuel Meyrick in 1808 that a stone circle of 11 stones existed near Dyffryn Castell. However, there is only a four figure grid reference assigned to the site, and it was considered more likely that the monument Meyrick was referring to was in fact the cairn circle of Dolygamfa, Ysbyty Cynfyn, where 11 upstanding stones are still preserved in the cairn's kerb (PRN 2060).

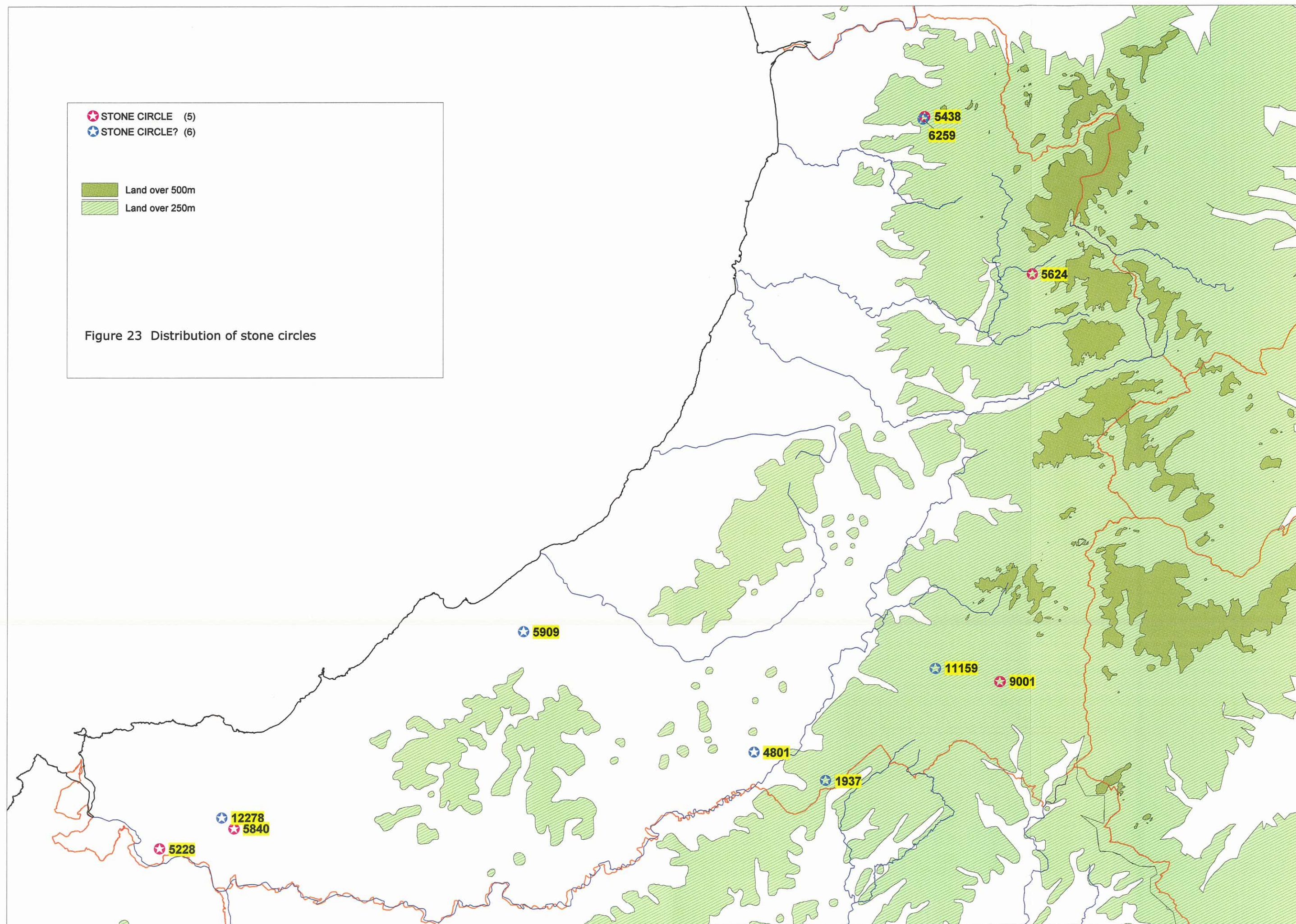
Another possible stone circle site, PRN 6259, was also recorded from documentary sources but was found to be a duplicate record for the extant Moel-y-Llyn stone circle, PRN 5438.





PRN 5438 showing the western arc of the Moel-y-Llyn stone circle







## Stone Row

*Definition:* One or more roughly parallel rows of three or more upright stones set at intervals along a common axis and presumed to have been used for ritual activity during the Bronze Age.

*Number of sites:* 1 probable and 0 possible

*Total:* 1 site

Table 24: Stone Row

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
6247	BRYN DU	STONE ROW?	O.Struct	U	SN79NW

*Comments:* There was only one possible stone row recorded in the HER for Ceredigion in the pre-survey database, and this was recorded as a possible standing stone or stone row. The site was first recorded in 1935 as a standing stone, 6ft 6" high and roughly rectangular, situated on the summit of a ridge a few feet NW of a stone boundary wall. A 3ft long rock slab was also recorded lying 7ft east of the standing stone, with two other small standing stones in between; a further slab, roughly shaped, was noted 8ft to the south. When the site was visited by the OS in 1978 they recorded that the stones were as described, except they were located to the SE of the junction of two walls in a patch of long grass in a recently afforested area. The OS described the largest stone as 2.2m long and semi-recumbent, with packing stones visible around its base. It formed a line with the two smallest stones (0.5 and 0.4m high) which were erect, and a stone 1m long which was also semi-recumbent. The fifth stone to the south of the row was only partially visible but appeared to be lying flat. The OS also noted the excellent views from the site down the Dyfi estuary. As a result of these previous accounts of the site, the site type for PRN 6247 was amended to 'stone row?' from 'Standing stone?;Stone row?' By the time of the PFRS site visit in August 2005, 28 years on from the last OS visit in 1977, the site is now lying in an area of impenetrable, dense mature forestry. Access was gained to the area by a forest track, but the grid ref for the stones placed them 140m into the forestry upslope. It is likely that the stones remain in the same condition as when last seen by the OS, as there appear to have been no more forestry operations in the area since it was planted, but there is the definite possibility that these stones could be damaged when the trees area eventually felled and the area replanted.



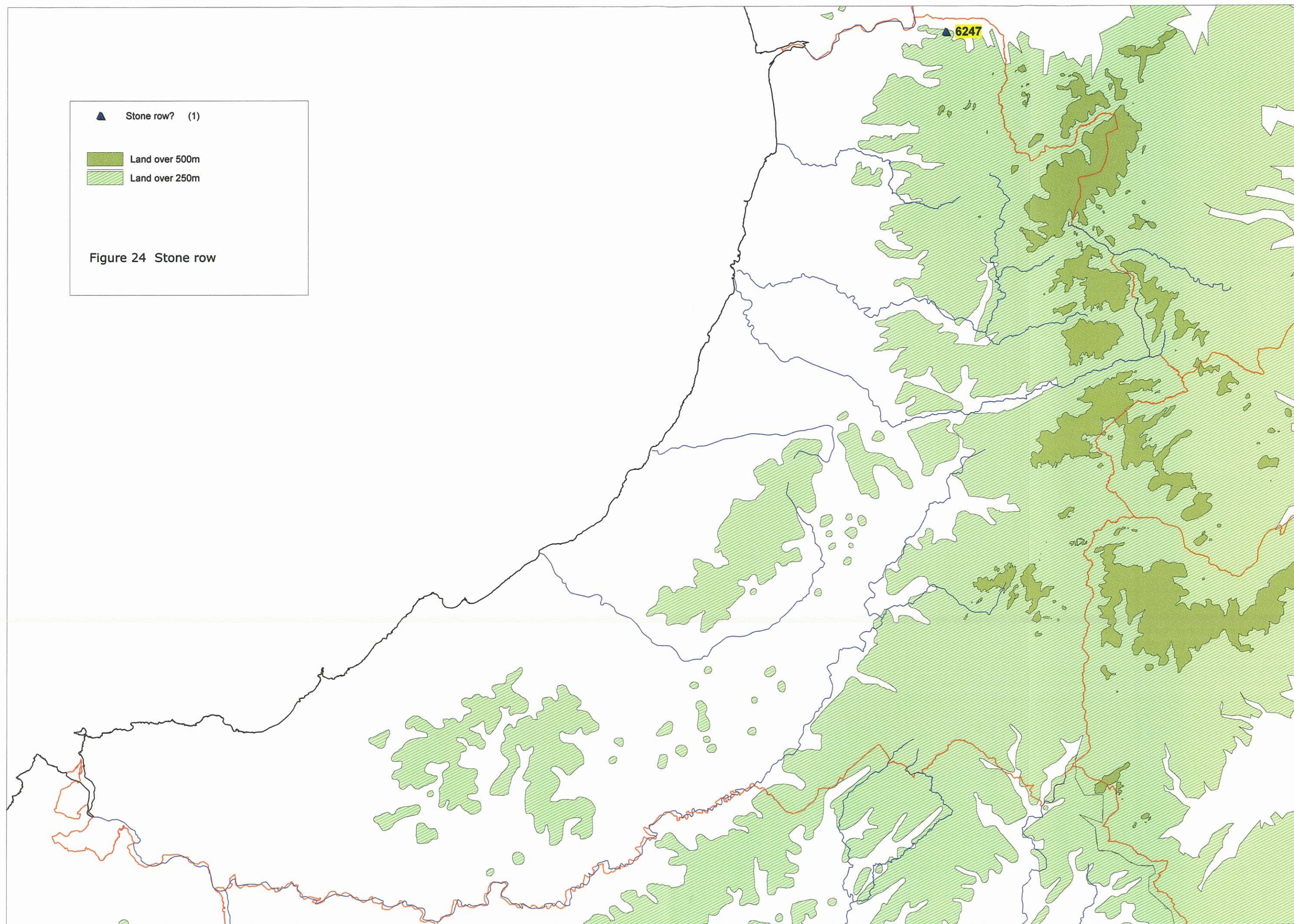


Figure 24 Stone row



## Stone setting

*Definition:* An imprecise term referring to an arrangement of upright stones that is not readily identifiable as either a stone circle or a stone row or any other well-defined type of megalithic monument.

*Number of sites:* 1 site

Table 25: Stone setting

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
1855	BANC RHOSGOCH FACH	STONE SETTING	O.Struct	D	SN45SW

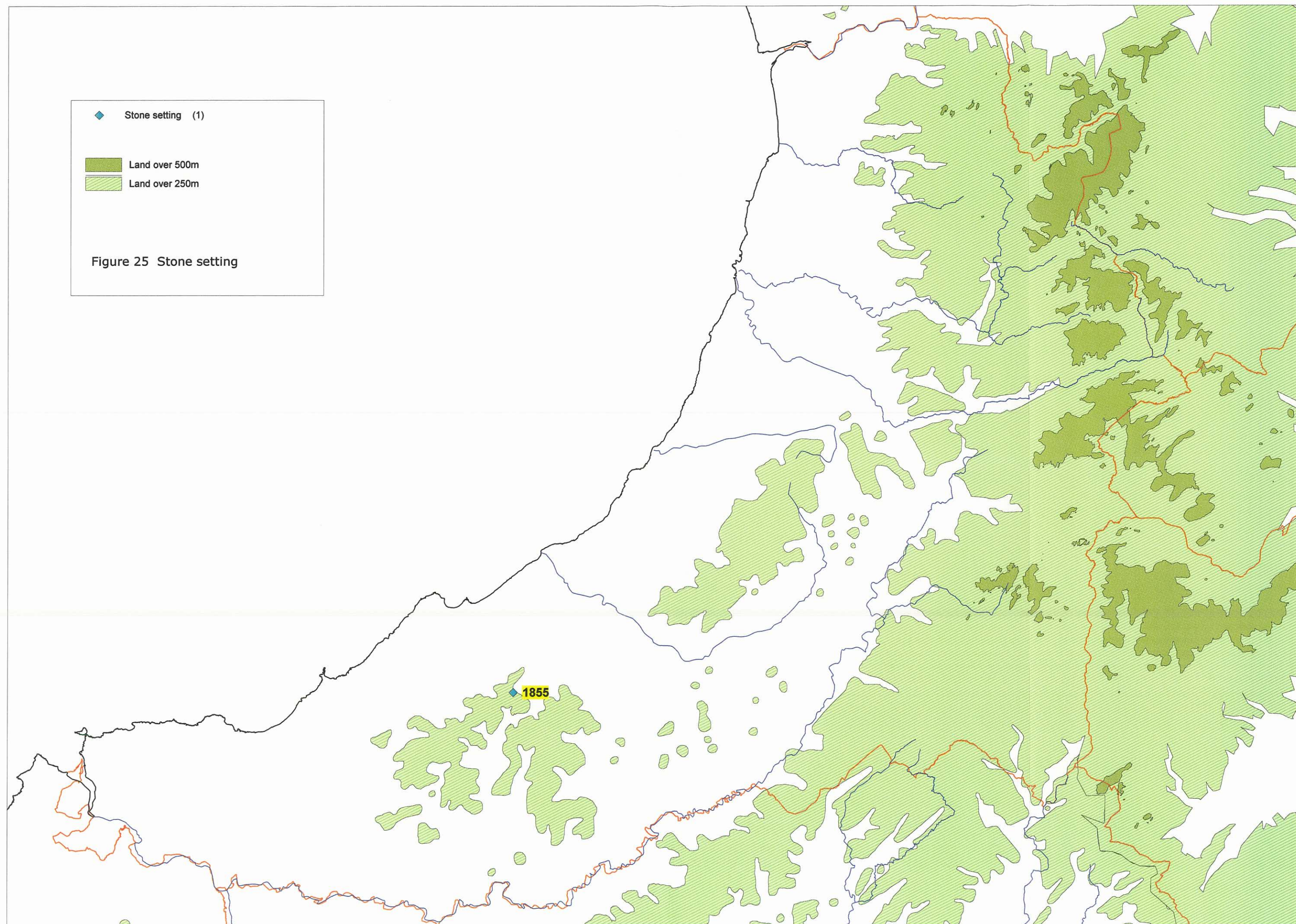
*Comments:* This site was previously recorded in the HER as a possible standing stone. However, a trial excavation of a 2m wide trench at the site in February 1989 showed that the two large stones, one upright and one recumbent, were surrounded by loosely-bonded stones beneath which were a number of cut features, including three small charcoal-filled pits and a larger feature beneath the recumbent. The site was fully excavated in June 1989 when an area 20 x 24m was stripped by hand, during which time many more small charcoal-filled pits, c.40cm in diameter and c.30cm deep, were discovered. All of these were located to the west of the two monoliths and appeared to be exclusively derived from oak charcoal, yet did not appear to have been burnt in situ. Instead it seems that burning may have taken place to the east of the stones, where finds of worked flint flakes were also concentrated, with the deposition of this burnt material found exclusively to the west. As a result of the PFRS project the site has been reclassified from 'Standing stone?' to 'Stone setting'. The site cannot be said to be a stone pair, as there were originally at least three stones present according to antiquarian descriptions and knowledge provided by the landowner, who described a third stone being removed from the site in the 1930s. Equally the site cannot be classified as a stone row or stone circle, as the exact arrangement of the stones is unclear, but is clearly a standing stone complex of some kind, with associated ritual activity. Today the two stones remain at the site: stone A is upright, earthfast and measures 1.3m x 1.3m x 1m at its base, stands 1m in height and is triangular in plan. It nestles in a hollow with neighbouring recumbent stone B, which measures 1m x 2m x 0.6m thick, with the two stones now touching.





PRN 1855 Stone setting at Banc Rhosgoch Fach







## Miscellaneous sites

The following individual sites were also visited during the fieldwork phase of the PFRS project in Ceredigion:

*Number of sites:*     1   Megalithic structure?  
                              1   Stone spread

Total: 2 sites

Table 26: Miscellaneous sites

PRN	Site name	Site type	Form	Condition	Mapsheet
8311	LOVESGROVE	MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE?	O.Struct	R	SN68SW
9737	GARNEDD	STONE SPREAD	O.Struct	D	SN78SE

*Comments:* The 'Megalithic structure?' at Lovesgrove had been previously recorded within the written records in the HER as a possible chambered tomb, but this had been changed to its current term within the computerised record prior to the assessment of the pre-survey database. No information could be gathered for the site, which remains an enigma.

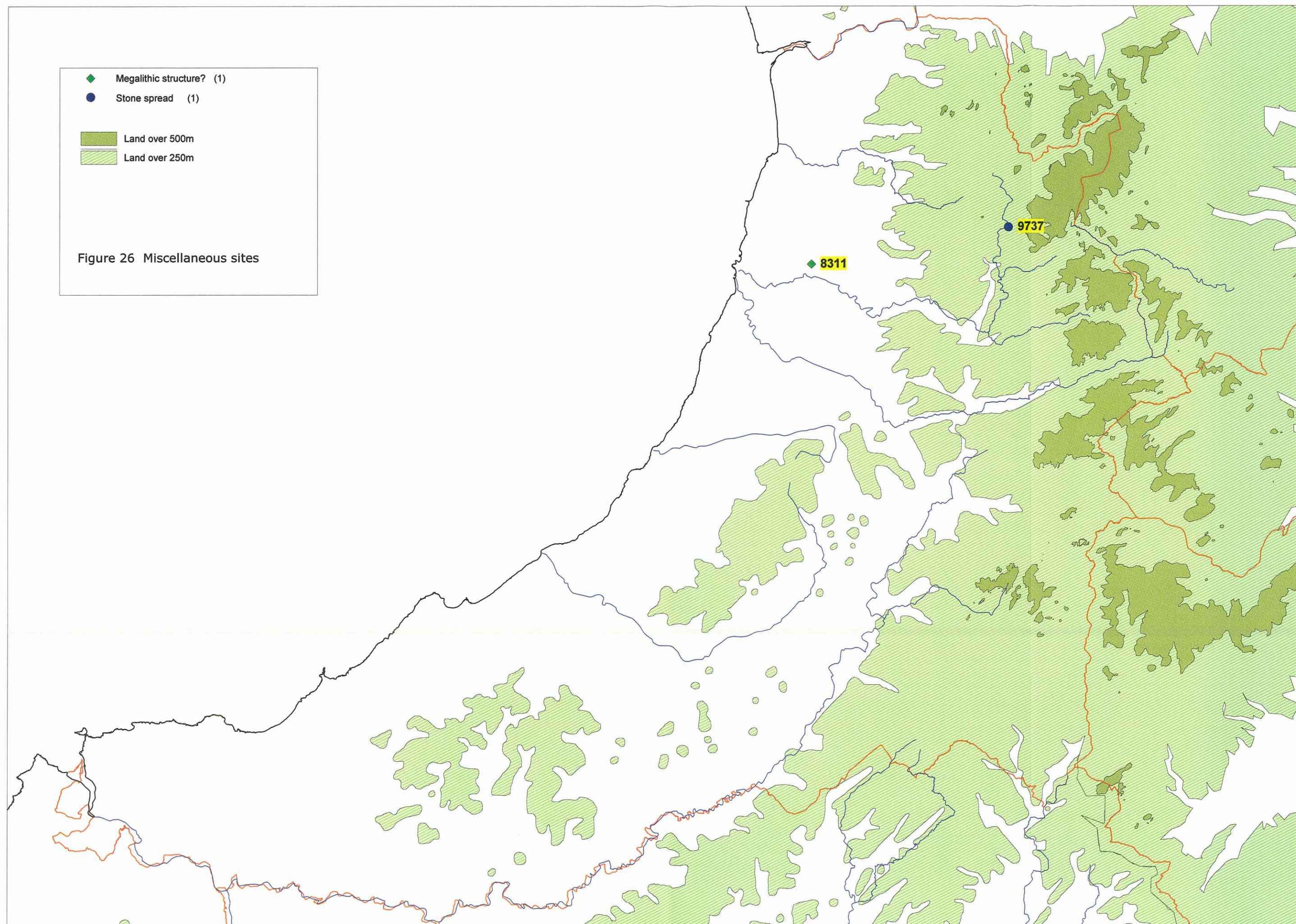
PRN 9737 was previously recorded in the HER as a round barrow. The site was first discovered during a survey by J Evans in 1952, and published in 1977. Evans described the site as 'Stones embedded in the ground over a diameter of 10ft., no elevation'. Briggs and Leighton failed to find the site when they themselves visited the area in 1977 whilst collating material for the then forthcoming Cardiganshire County History, although they did note a grass-grown area close to the site. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2005 a flat stone spread was found at SN7542084106, which was taken to be the feature recorded by Evans. However, the turf-consolidated spread of stones, possibly also incorporating some outcropping rock, appeared to form a linear band running NNE-SSW, and did not have the appearance of anything like a round barrow. No circularity was discerned at all, and the feature is more akin to a stone spread than an upstanding barrow. It is uncertain as to whether the feature is prehistoric in origin, but it does lie within the Y Garnedd complex of monuments, with barrow 5620 located 110m away at 197 degrees.





PRN 9737 Stone spread at Garnedd







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## **GAZETTEER OF SITES**

The following gazetteer details all sites considered during the desktop and fieldwork phases of the PFRS project in Pembrokeshire.

The gazetteer provides a more detailed assessment of individual sites, and this information is recorded and held within the Regional HER. In the case of most sites, there is a description of the site itself and also an assessment of the views achievable from the site and its proximity to other natural landscape features, e.g. close associations with sources of water such as springs or small streams. Further information not included here is available by consulting the Regional HER.

**PRN**      **256**

**NGR**    SN76258665

**FORM**

**SITE NAME**

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    DELETED

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Duplicate record for PRN 7645, which is a scheduled round barrow located c.75m away to the ENE at the correct grid reference. At the grid reference recorded for this site there are only natural undulations in the field.

---

**PRN**      **765**

**NGR**    SN55306756

**FORM**    Place-name

**SITE NAME**    MAEN LLWYD

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1974 they found no trace of a standing stone, and the name 'Maen Llwyd' appeared simply to be the name applied to the house. No local knowledge of any standing stone or stone feature. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2005.

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**PRN** 1040 **NGR** SN1785651111 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG-BYCHAN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A large and well-preserved round barrow, 3m high and 30m in diameter, now managed and located within a private garden. The barrow shows some damage on its top on its eastern side, which was the result of robbing for road metalling pre-1950. The robbing has left a scar 8m across and 1m deep, but since then there has been no further damage to the monument, which remains in a stable condition. There are fantastic views from the site, particularly to the N and NE over to the Snowdonia range/Lleyn peninsula.

Located close to a spring, which rises to the E of the site.

Fantastic views from the site. There are long views between 237 and 61 degrees, with the remainder of the view over to the ridge-line affording a medium-range, but not closed, viewshed. Cardigan Island is visible at 270 degrees and Mwnt at 60 degrees. However, in the very distance, at 0, 2 and 4 degrees, the peaks of the Lleyn peninsula in north Wales are clearly visible.

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**PRN** 1049 **NGR** SN16055169 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARDIGAN ISLAND **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW;RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. The site has been previously described as a slight ring-shaped rise, possibly a damaged cairn or ring cairn. The site is located on Cardigan Island, on its N side, and would seem to be located just below the top of the local summit.

---

FORM Earthwork

<u>CONDITION</u>	E
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## SITE STATUS

ASSOCIATED WITH 1364;1369;1371

Nothing noted on the ground by the Ordnance Survey in 1973. The site has subsequently been built over by a modern housing development.

FORM      Earthwork

CONDITION                      E

## SITE STATUS

ASSOCIATED WITH 1364;1369;1370;1379

Marked as a cairn on the Ordnance Survey 25" map and mentioned in a variety of antiquarian sources. Nothing resembling a round barrow was observed at the given grid reference or in the vicinity. At the time of our visit the grass was 0.5m high and given over to silage. No indication of a mound was found. 180m away to the N/NNW is the site of another possible barrow, 1379, of which there was no trace either. Both barrows have probably been ploughed out.



**PRN** 1379 **NGR** SN32305123 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** FRON FELEN UCHAF **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1371

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow site, marked on the Ordnance Survey 25" map as a cairn, and also mentioned by Meyrick in his History of Cardigan. No trace of a round barrow was found at the given grid reference on either side of the field boundary, nor in the immediate vicinity. The west side was overgrown and both fields are currently cultivated for hay. It is likely that the barrow has been ploughed out. 180m away to the S/SSE lies the site of another possible barrow, 1371, also mentioned in antiquarian sources, although no trace of this barrow could be found during the PFRS project either.

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**PRN** 1383 **NGR** SN3880851551 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG LAS **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

All that remains of the round barrow is a barely perceptible mound c.15m in diameter and 0.25m high, on top of which there are seven concrete cube-shaped blocks forming an L-shape. Mr Cowan, the landowner, buried his father in the barrow in 1979 also his wife in 2003. There is one large stone with an anvil-shaped stone plate on top of it commemorating the death of Mr Cowan's father. Several other large stones have been cleared to the site in addition to the concrete blocks on top of the mound. When originally constructed and used the barrow would have been an obvious landscape feature and enjoyed wide and commanding long views, with a 360 degree panorama.

Excellent springs and water supply especially to the west c.350m away.

Excellent long views on a fine day, with a 360 degree panorama taking in the Preselis, etc. Craig Du intervisible at 217 degrees (prn 1385) c.1.36 km away. Other cairns probably intervisible include prn 3980 at 221 degrees and 1391 at 99 degrees.

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**PRN** 1828

**NGR** SN4234442015

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CAE'R GARREG

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** River cliff//top/

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

An anvil-shaped standing stone situated upright in the south-east corner of a pasture field. The stone, whose upper part has broken off, stands some 3.4m from the edge of a near-vertical cliff face to the south which overlooks the Afon Teifi. To the east there is a steep defensive ditch which is part of an inland promontory fort (PRN 1827). There are some stones scattered around the base of the monolith, lying on the surface. Some of these may have been broken off the stone, although there are no fresh breaks apparent. The stone, which stands 1.2m high, 0.76m wide and 1.2m long, is aligned E-W and appears to be well-established in its location, with good lichen cover.

Located close to the edge of a river cliff edge which overlooks the Afon Teifi.

Dense vegetational growth prevented a full assessment of the possible viewshed, although the views were definitely limited to medium length by local topography to the north, northwest and northeast.

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**PRN** 1839

**NGR** SN48884352

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG-YR-UDON;BWLCH MAWR

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site of a former round barrow, excavated at the beginning of the 19th century when cremated ashes/human bones and a cinerary urn were found within a stony core at the centre of the earthen mound. The site was later ploughed out and by the late 19th century was no longer visible. According to Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988 the site is marked by a change of direction in the field boundary, which presumably originally avoided the mound, and by a slight platform which may mark the original site. Access was not gained to the site during the PFRS project in 2004, but the area was viewed from a distance, from the road to the south. The grass in this pasture field was too long to establish whether there were any recognisable traces of the platform previously described by CAS.

Lies c.350m to the West of Nant Cledlyn

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**PRN**      **1853**

**NGR**    SN41025289

**FORM**    Documents

SITE NAME      CRUG COU

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      1851;1854

DESCRIPTION

According to Grimes (1951), a pygmy cup of biconical type was recovered from a Bronze Age round barrow 66 yards NE of Crug Cou (PRN 1851) during digging by a local farmer. The site of this barrow thus lies c.60m to the NE of scheduled barrow PRN 1851, which survives as a mound 30m in diameter and 1m high. Another barrow, PRN 1854, lies c.340m away to the NE, and was similarly dug by a local farmer when a cinerary urn was found with burnt bone and a cover slab. All three of these barrows may have been part of barrow cemetery PRN 8199. There are no surface indications for this middle barrow in the area indicated by, or in the vicinity of, the suggested grid reference.

There are issues 200m to the SSW and just over 500m to the west, which both become streams.

There is a long vista between 150 and 157 degrees (along the river valley) and again between 255 and 335, including some coastline. The remainder of the view is restricted to medium by local topography.

---

**PRN**      **1854**

**NGR**    SN4128353120

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLWYN CRWYN

CONDITION      D

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      1851;1853

DESCRIPTION

A low grass-covered circular mound, c.15m in diameter and 0.55m high, located c.400m NE of Crug Cou (PRN 1851) and possibly part of round barrow cemetery PRN 8199. Grimes (1951) noted that the site was located c.500 yards NE of Crug Cou, and that when dug by a local farmer was found to contain a cinerary urn alongside burnt bone and a cover slab. Fragments of another urn were also found in the same mound. Another mound containing a pygmy cup was also noted by Grimes 66 yards to the NE of Crug Cou (PRN 1853), but nothing now survives above ground for this particular site. The Llwyn Crwyn barrow does not correspond exactly with the distance given by Grimes, lying instead c.400m NE of PRN 1851 (as opposed to the 500 yards NE recorded by Grimes), but is likely to be the same feature referred to. When visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2004 the farmer said that he ploughed and harrowed the field reasonably regularly and that he has noticed darker earth and small stones on the mound itself. A field boundary crosses the mound on its eastern side from north to south, and there may be some damage to the site from a drainage ditch there too. The grass was long at time of visit.

There are issues c.220m to the north of the site which flow to join the Afon Soden to the west.

There are good long views between 185 and 340 degrees, limited elsewhere to medium or short by local topography. PRN 1851 is located 400m away at 232 degrees and is intervisible downhill.

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**PRN** 1858

**NGR** SN4570352010

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUGMOEL

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a grass-covered mound, c.12.5m x 0.65m high, where the eastern edge has been truncated by a road, and the western edge damaged by the construction of a boundary bank and ditch. In 1972 the Ordnance Survey recorded the cairn as 0.6m high and up to 22m in diameter. At the time of the PFRS field visit in August 2004 the barrow, which is encompassed in a narrow enclosed field and much overgrown by long grass and brambles, did not appear to be in a very good condition, although its true characterisation was difficult because of the vegetational growth. However, there was no indication that the cairn was anywhere near 22m in diameter, and was estimated instead to be approximately 12.5m in diameter.

Two streams issue c.450m away to the west and to the south of the site.

There is a sea vista between 333 and 10 degrees. There is also a very long vista between 34 and 55 degrees. Throughout a 360 degree panorama there is undulating landscape on the horizon, with occasional long vistas, although the majority of the view is medium.

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**PRN** 1906

**NGR** SN6050647299

**FORM** None

**SITE NAME** BRYN MAWR

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STONE SPREAD

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A low mound of partially turf-covered shale slabs. The Ordnance Survey described the site as quarry waste, but it appears instead to be demolition debris from either a stone building or decaying field boundary associated with the nearby deserted rural settlement. Not a PFRS site.

---



**PRN**      **1918**                                      **NGR**    SN63284733                                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      BYRFAEN;BYR VAEN GWYDDOG                                      **CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      1935

**DESCRIPTION**

A once-extant standing stone, described by Edward Lhuyd in c.1698 as "pitch't on end in a slanting manner, about 2 yards and a half long". The stone was published on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1834), but there is no longer any trace of a standing stone in the locality.

---

**PRN**      **1920**                                      **NGR**    SN6312849323                                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      TAIR CARN III                                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      1907;1921;1922;1923;1930;48379

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular turf and reed-covered earthen mound, 12m in diameter and 0.65m high, lying close to a stone wall boundary on the northern side of a badly-drained (unimproved) pasture field. The top of the mound is hollowed out slightly and there are other small excavations present on the mound. The true shape of the mound is obscured by reed growth, but the site does appear to be a genuine round barrow, and is one of a number of Bronze Age monuments in the immediate locale. Other sites include a standing stone (PRN 1907), and a number of other round barrow sites (PRNs 1921-23 and 1930) all situated within 500m or so of the barrow, through the western sector, although only traces of barrow PRN 1930 now survive.

Situated 300m to the west of an issuing stream.

There are excellent long views between 235 and 3 degrees (with local woodland obscuring some of the good medium views). There is an especially long vista between 153 and 161 degrees over to mountains (possibly the Carmarthen Vans?).

---

**PRN** 1923 **NGR** SN62704940 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TAIR CARN **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1907;1920;1921;1922;1930;48379

**DESCRIPTION**

Nothing observed at the given grid reference. Originally one of a number of cairns recorded in the area, including PRNs 1920, 1921 and 1922, described by Lewis in 1833 as 'Heaps of large stones, two of which contain cists'. No earthworks within the given vicinity, natural or otherwise.

On high ground overlooking the Afon Teifi to the W.

Good long views between 232 and 30 degrees, with medium views elsewhere.

---

**PRN** 1925 **NGR** SN62034727 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BEDD-Y-FORWYN (W);BEDD-Y-VORWYN **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1935;2883

**DESCRIPTION**

This site and neighbouring barrow PRN 2883 located c.500m away to the NE were originally mentioned by Lewis in 1833 as barrows, both of which contained cists. At the given grid reference the ground has been extensively furrowed for forestry plantation which has undergone felling and replanting. The area is currently densely covered by brambles and no round barrow could be identified. The Ordnance Survey also failed to find any remains of the site when they visited the area in 1974. Site destroyed.

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**PRN**      **1928**                      **NGR**   SN62084633                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      WAUN BANT                      CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      1912;1929;10742

DESCRIPTION

No trace of a round barrow. Nothing was visible above ground, although there is a natural break of slope, which when viewed from the NW may appear like a circular mound. Site is possibly a natural feature. The Ordnance Survey found no trace or local knowledge of a cairn when they visited the site in 1975.

Views closed between 47 and 85 degrees by local topography. The remainder of the view is extensive and long.

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**PRN**      **1929**                      **NGR**   SN61804625                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      GWARFYNNON                      CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      1912;1927;1928;10742

DESCRIPTION

No trace of a round barrow. There is a small natural break of slope at the given grid reference, which appears mound-like, and the location is at the highest point in the local landscape. The Ordnance Survey found no trace of a cairn in 1975 when they visited the site, nor derived any local knowledge of one.

There are long views between 180 and 62 degrees, with the rest of the view restricted upslope.

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**PRN** 1932 **NGR** SN62764994 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN BANC II **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1931

**DESCRIPTION**

One of two round barrows located adjacent to each other on a north-facing hillslope above the Afon Teifi, forming barrow pair PRN 48395. Two mutilated cairns were recorded here at SN62724991 (PRN 1931) and SN62764994 (PRN 1932), which were located c.45m apart. At the time of the Ordnance Survey field visit in 1975 neighbouring barrow 1931 had been reduced to an amorphous heap of large boulders, but this barrow was still extant. In 1975 it was found to measure 15m N-S by 8m E-W, with a cist 0.8m x 0.4m exposed at the northern end. It was suggested that the cairn had been originally circular and that its elongated shape in 1975 was the result of stones having been moved and cleared to its southern end. By the time of our visit in 2004 as part of the PFRS project all traces of this barrow and its cist had been eradicated. The field is now good quality pasture with no stones visible, nor even the slightest trace of an earthwork. Lots of stone has been cleared to the field boundary all along its length. Sadly this barrow and its twin have been destroyed.

Located on a hillslope sloping down to the Afon Teifi.

Long views between 270 and 115 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted by upslope local topography.

---

**PRN** 1935 **NGR** SN62434712 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN GOLEU **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1918;1925;1927;2883

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey as a mutilated cairn, situated in pasture on a low crest with ground falling gently to the east. It measured 20m in diameter and stood 0.7m high on its NE uphill side, but only 0.3m on its SE lower side where it had been extensively robbed. When visited by DAT in 1986 it was noted that the cairn had been built around a focus of outcropping rock which forms a large part of its body. This is part of a ridge of outcrop which continues to vein up the hillside and which has been the focus for modern clearance, with two stone clearance heaps noted by the Ordnance Survey c.50m to the NE measuring 5m x 3m x 0.5m. Today the barrow remains much as previously described: the cairn is largely turf-covered with numerous stones protruding through, with evidence of robbing on its SE side. The barrow incorporates the natural bedrock of the ridge on which it lies and some of this is outcropping and easily visible as part of the cairn fabric. There are a number of small clearance cairns close by to the north and uphill to the south-west across the road.

On high ground between Ffrwd Cynon and Nant Gou

There are excellent long views between 234 and 150 degrees, with the remainder of the view closed elsewhere by the local uphill slope.

---



**PRN** 1965 **NGR** SN6173767597 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN WEN (S);GARNWEN MYNYDD BACH **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1966;1967;1968;1969;1970;5154;8618

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of Bronze Age cairns located on top of Mynydd Bach, the other (PRN 1966) located c.160m away to the north. This is the most southerly of the pair of cairns located on the N-S running ridge, and is an interesting site, consisting of a circular 'bank' of stones enclosing a round barrow cairn, with the overall diameter of the monument measuring some 22m. It is unclear whether the 'bank' is a constructional feature, or as a result of disturbance to the overall mound, and as a result this site is considered to be a round barrow rather than a ring barrow. A shelter has been built up at the centre of the mound and surrounds an open central cist, c.1m x 0.5m x 0.6m deep. This cist was excavated in 1936 and yielded a cinerary urn 'of developed food vessel type' with cremated remains, but no other artefacts. On both the east and west sides of the cairn there appear to be additional open cists, which are especially noticeable on the eastern side. The 'inner' cairn comprises many small, medium and large blocks of grey stone with lots of white quartz among it. The inner cairn appears to be enclosed by a bank, c.3m wide, which also demonstrates remnants of a stone kerb. The monument as a whole appears to have been robbed of some of its material, probably to construct the nearby deserted rural settlement complex PRN 36047 (CD193).

The Afon Ddu flows c.450m to the west and there is also an upland lake c.340m to the SE.

There is virtually a 360 degree panorama, with a small exception where the view is restricted to medium between 273 and 310 degrees by a nearby hill. Pumlumon is visible to the NE. Also intervisible with neighbouring barrow PRN 1966.

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**PRN** 1966 **NGR** SN6178767767 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN WEN (N) **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1965;1967;1968;1969;1970;5154;8618

**DESCRIPTION**

The most northerly of two Bronze Age cairns located on Mynydd Bach, the other, PRN 1965, located c.160m away to the south and intervisible with this site. This barrow is the least well-preserved of the two, and appears to have been extensively robbed of its material, presumably when deserted rural settlement complex PRN 36047 (CD193) was constructed. A number of hollows are evident in the top of the cairn, which currently stands c. 0.5m high and 20m in diameter. The mound is largely turf-consolidated with lots of loose stone visible on its surface, including some largish blocks. There appear to be traces of a possible cist at the centre of the barrow and it is possible that both this barrow and its twin, PRN 1965, were originally quite similar.

Afon Ddu flows c.450m to the west.

There is a largely 360 degree panoramic view, except between 265 and 298 degrees where the view is closed by the ridge. The remainder of the view is excellent, with long views over to Pumlumon, Cader Idris, etc.

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There is one long view between 137 and 196 degrees. The remainder of the view is restricted by local topography. All the other barrows in the group are intervisible with the exception of PRN 1968.



**PRN** 1979 **NGR** SN65556965 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** LLECH MIHANGEL;GILFACH-LAS **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A standing stone recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1835 1" map, and mentioned by the RCAHM as a supposed stone, called Llech Mihangel, at SN65556965. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1974 they reported that according to the landowner, a stone which lay in the corner of the field had been broken up several years ago, and use to fill up holes in the bank. The stone was described as measuring about 6ft in length, 2ft in width and 1ft thick. The Ordnance Survey thought it likely that this was the Llech Mihangel stone. Site destroyed. Not visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN** 2014 **NGR** SN6700989456 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TY'N-YR-HELYG **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey in 1972 as a patch of disturbed ground with many scattered boulders and small heaps of stone. No remains of a cist could be seen but the stony patch which the Ordnance Survey recorded as measuring 35m NE-SE x 24m NW-SE was suggested to be the remains of a cairn which covered the chamber. Site is marked on the Ordnance Survey 6" map (1964) as "(Site of) Cist". The monument is evidenced today by a depression in the ground with an almost imperceptible mound c.9m in diameter, suggested by probing beneath the turf-cover for cairn material. The location of the site was in a fantastic ridge-top position, with excellent views especially to the west and out to sea.

Overlooking the sea and Borth bog.

Too cloudy to assess fully but were presumed to be extensive over surrounding uplands. Good sea views out over Borth bog and the sea, between 244 and 316 degrees. The view is closed between 80 and 148 degrees by the hill immediately behind the site.

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**PRN**      **2029**                      **NGR**   SN7080257161                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GARN FAWR                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      2030;9016

**DESCRIPTION**

A heavily disturbed round barrow cairn, surmounted by a trig point with a small surrounding cairn and an adjacent walkers' cairn. There has been considerable slippage of cairn material downslope to the NW and some also to the SE. There has been so much displacement of cairn material that it is difficult to ascertain its exact dimensions, but it appears to be c.14m in diameter and 1.5m high, at its maximum. The summit-top mound is largely turf-consolidated, with numerous stones protruding through. Probably once intervisible with nearby cairn PRN 2030 prior to afforestation of the area.

On high ground above the start of Nant Cou to the WNW.

There are fantastic views from the site over large swathes of landscape, with huge horizons visible including Pumlumon, possibly Frenni Fawr and also the sea visible. There is probably a 360 degree panorama, although this is currently blocked to the E and SE by a forestry plantation. Fan Foel is visible at 163 degrees. Prior to afforestation of the area, another barrow, PRN 2030, would probably have been intervisible with the site, and is located c.700m away to the WSW.

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**PRN**      **2030**                      **NGR**   SN701569                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GARN FELEN                      **CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      2029;9016

**DESCRIPTION**

Dense afforestation of the area made it impossible to gain access to the site to assess its current condition. We were able to get within 140m of the site along a forest break, but the trees were impenetrable and no assessment of the barrow could be made.

Area heavily afforested, but may have once been intervisible with barrow PRN 2029 located c.700m away on top of a ridge to the NE/ENE. It may also have been intervisible with another barrow, PRN 9016 located c.600m to the south.

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**PRN** 2045 **NGR** SN7057868664 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRAIG YSTRADMEURIG **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a roughly circular mound of stones, 10m in diameter and c.1.7m high, sitting loosely on an acutely-dipping sedimentary rock outcrop, which embellishes its profile. The cairn is located on the top of a ridge which runs SSW-NNE and commands excellent long views all round (with the exception of a portion to the E which is obscured by a higher parallel ridge). The majority of the cairn material lies on the western side of the ridge-top, where the ground falls away more sharply than the steeper, easterly side. Monument appears to be in a stable condition.

The Sychnant is located 300m downslope to the NW

There are very long views all round except for a section between 64 and 120 degrees which is virtually closed by the local ridge.

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**PRN** 2049 **NGR** SN7322160680 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN Y;CARN Y;GROES FECHAN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2050;48374;48388

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 as a round cairn on the highest point of the end of a spur, at 490m above OD. with good views in all directions. At the time of their visit, the barrow was reported to stand 1.4m high, and was sub-circular, measuring 18m N-S and 16m E-W. In the centre of the mound the Ordnance Survey reported a hole, 1m deep, which had revealed the remains of a cist, aligned N-S. The east side of the cist was formed by what appeared to be a straight-sided natural rock, the west side formed of a thin slab parallel to, and 0.5m from, the natural rock. When visited during the PFRS project in 2004 the site was described as a round mound of stones, c.17m in diameter and now 1.2m high, with a central cist measuring 1.1m in length, 0.5m in width and a depth of 0.3m, partially covered over by fallen stones. The vertically-set slab on the west side of the cist as noted by the Ordnance Survey remains in situ, and measures 1m in length and 0.13m thick. There is a shelter constructed of cairn material on the SE side of the monument, which was not noted by the Ordnance Survey in their 1978 visit, and which possibly reflects more recent disturbance of the site. From this site three other round barrow cairns are intervisible to the NE: PRN 5564 located c.750m away at 54 degrees, and PRNs 5565 and 5566 located c.880m away at 66 degrees. C.880m away in the opposite direction at c.250 degrees lie two further round barrow cairns, PRNs 2050 and 5037, although these are not intervisible. A newly-discovered possible standing stone PRN 48374 is also intervisible with this cairn, located c.330m away at 264 degrees. There was no trace of possible barrow PRN 14467 noted as being 15m E of this site by Williams and Muckle in 1993.

Overlooking the Groes Fechan downslope to the S. There is also a small lake c.100m to the E.

There are medium views between 15 and 106 degrees, medium-long views between 106 and 221 degrees, and long views from 221 to 15 degrees.

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**PRN**      **2054**                      **NGR**   SN7713363151                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BLAEN-GLASFFRWD D;BLAEN-GLASFFRWD III                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      2053;5577;5578;9013;5579;9015

**DESCRIPTION**

A turf-covered round barrow cairn, c.8m in diameter and 0.5m high, with an exposed central cist. The cairn is made up of both lumps and slabs of stone, with some vertically-set slabs visible around the periphery of the monument, forming a partial kerb. The cist is aligned NNW-SSE through its long axis and measures internally 2m in length, 1.1m in width and is 0.4m deep. The southern end- stone is missing, and the capstone has been displaced 0.5m away to the W of the cist, and now lies on the surface of the monument. Neighbouring cairn and cist 2053 lies 80m away to the SW.

Located equidistantly between two streams to the N and S of the site 150m away, and overlooking the junction of these streams with the Afon Glasffrwd.

There is a long vista between 280 and 322, and again between 358 and 22 degrees. Otherwise the view is restricted to medium by the surrounding local ridges. Neighbouring barrow 2053 is intervisible at 225 degrees.

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**PRN**      **2058**                      **NGR**   SN7102077600                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BWLCH-Y-CRWYS                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              False crest/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Cadw as a "Round barrow, 24m diameter, 1.6m high, grass-covered on a crest in the centre of a field used for pasture....Would appear to be undisturbed; apparently the field has been ploughed in the past, the barrow also, though not in recent years and not by the present owner." We were unable to get permission to access the land but were able to assess the site from the side of the road. The barrow remains as described, and is in a stable condition. It is an impressive mound and a well-preserved example of type. According to RCAHMW records noted by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 the site was first noted in 1966 and the field ploughed and re-seeded in 1972. The site was scheduled in 1960.

Nant y Fawnog is located c.200m to the SW

Too cloudy to assess at time of visit.

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**PRN**      **2062**                      **NGR**   SN7332679976                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYN RHOSAU II                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Ridge/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      2061

**DESCRIPTION**

A turf-consolidated mound, 9m in diameter and 0.7m high, located c.17m to the south of neighbouring barrow PRN 2061 and forming a fine round barrow pair (group PRN 48408). This site is the smaller barrow of the two and although it has a slight hollow in its top, it appears less disturbed than its neighbour. Both sites have an excellent location with fine views in all directions.

Afon Tuen starts just over 200m to the west, and further beyond that is Llyn-yr-oerfa. There are also sea views from the site.

There are long views all around except between 298 and 311 degrees, where the viewshed is slightly closed by a nearby hill which now supports a wind farm. On a clear day there are likely to be excellent long views, probably as far as Pembrokeshire. There is a sea view between 243 and 298 degrees.

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**PRN**      **2063**                      **NGR**   SN7022976995                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      FRON DDU                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              False crest/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as a round barrow, 13m in diameter and 1.4m high, where the centre has been disturbed, but only superficially, so that the monument appears largely intact. When visited in September 2005 the mound was found to have been spread around its edges to the S and E, so that it now has a recorded measurement of c.17m in diameter instead. A small crater was visible on top of the mound which is currently located in an arable field planted with a root crop, although the barrow itself is left as a grassy mound. Some encroaching of the crop was noticed on the NE side of the barrow. There are excellent views from the site, especially to the E/ENE. The barrow is located in an area of undulating upland and close to a stream which runs to the NE and eventually flows into the Rheidol, whose valley is also visible to the NE.

Close to a stream, located c.50m to the NE and which flows into the Nant y Fawnog.

There are long views between 42 and 188 degrees, with Pumlumon visible. The remainder of the view is closed elsewhere by slightly higher surrounding land.

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**PRN**      **2090**

**NGR**    SN28284423

**FORM**    Documents

SITE NAME      BRYNGWROG

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?;CEMETERY?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously described as a site where a large stone was encountered during ploughing, and variously described as the site of a graveyard or barrow. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1972 they reported that the field was completely flat and devoid of any surface irregularities, and that nothing was known of a tumulus. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. NC 2005.

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**PRN** 2883 **NGR** SN62464767 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BEDD-Y-FORWYN (EAST) **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1925;1935

**DESCRIPTION**

One of two barrows with cists mentioned by Lewis in 1833 (the other, PRN 1925, is located c.500m away to the SW). The Ordnance Survey found no trace of the barrow in an area of marshy rough pasture when they visited in 1974. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS South Ceredigion survey in 2004 as the public footpath to this site was completely overgrown, fenced off and impenetrable.

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**PRN** 3058 **NGR** SN6268686221 **FORM** Cropmark

**SITE NAME** PANT Y PERAN **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9680

**DESCRIPTION**

Quoting Toby Driver in Arch in Wales 28, 1998: "Towards the end of 1997 an air photo plot was made by the Royal Commission of an important plough-levelled enclosure complex to the south of Llandre village....The cropmark complex was first recorded by Cambridge University aerial photographers in 1975 (CUCAP Negs BVP 067-9), when five circular enclosures, four complete, one partially obscured, ranging from 27m to 30m in diameter [PRN 3058], together with a rectangular enclosure to the south measuring 37m x 28m [PRN 52080], were recorded on a prominent plateau above the valley floor. Some 186m to the SE of the site a cluster of four or five small ring ditches between 6 and 10m in diameter were also recorded [PRN 9680], visible as cropmarks on a slight gravel ridge...Central grave-pits are visible in three of the ring ditches." Driver suggested that the five circular enclosures here superficially represent plough-levelled burial mounds or open enclosures of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The NE ring has been partially built over by two houses, but the remainder appear intact cropmarks, although there are no above-ground indications for the barrows. c.30m to the SSW is a defended enclosure, PRN 52080. The five cropmarks here would appear to be showing individual ditches surrounding each barrow, with the barrows themselves having been ploughed away. This cluster of five cropmark round barrows has been recorded here as a round barrow cemetery, and c.270m to the SSE lies another complex, PRN 9680, which has also been recorded as a possible round barrow cemetery, although it is clearly not on the same scale at the site here. There are parallels between the sites here at Llandre and the complex at Plas Gogerddan 2.7km to the south, where there is also a complex of monuments including two round barrows (one extant, PRN 11822, and one a cropmark, PRN 37110), at least two standing stones (PRNs 5405 and 8237), other cropmark features (e.g. PRN 11827, a figure-of-eight ring-ditch excavated by DAT in 1986), also in close proximity to other prehistoric defended enclosure sites.

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**PRN** 3981 **NGR** SN37304938 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARN WEN;ROS WLGAIN **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 3980

**DESCRIPTION**

When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 they noted that the cairn here had been largely reduced to a grass-covered spread of stone and earth almost to ground level. A trig pillar set on a 6m diameter x 0.5m high mound appeared to be positioned at the centre of the barrow. The barrow currently lies in an area of waste ground next to a radio mast and was too heavily overgrown with nettles, brambles, etc., to be able to be properly assessed, but it seems likely that nothing much has changed since the previous Ordnance Survey report.

Nant Barro flows c.400m to the NW

360 degree panoramic views, which are extensive, including the Preselis. View too misty to be able to get fixes onto all the surrounding topographic landmarks.

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**PRN** 3985 **NGR** SN45624805 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN LLWYD **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Grimes described the site in 1939 as a ruin of a round cairn, completely dug out at its centre, and measuring about 55ft in diameter (c.16.75m). The barrow was best preserved on its eastern side, where it stood 1ft high (30cm). The site is visible as a cropmark on 1946 RAF aerial photographs, but there were no surface indications of the barrow when visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975, when the field was arable. The site was visited during the PFRS project in 2004, and the field is now used for pasture. There were no surface indications seen, but the location of the site was good and afforded fine views.

Very long and excellent views between 75 and 180 degrees (along the Teifi valley and hills behind), and again between 215 and 270 (the Preseli Hills). Elsewhere the view is restricted to short or closed.

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**PRN** 4126 **NGR** SN7906570426 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARNRHYNDOD **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8605;8606;8610;48405

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a round barrow cairn, 17m in diameter, showing evidence of disturbance in the form of a shallow shelter constructed on top of the monument, using robbed cairn material. There is also a pillar, 1m high and with a white quartz capping, which surmounts the barrow, also made from robbed cairn material, and serves to mark the monument out as distinctive in the landscape. The cairn itself is already located in a prominent location in the landscape, with many other summit-top cairns visible in the surrounding upland landscape. Apart from the disturbance to the cairn material the monument appears to remain largely intact, and suggests that any features below the cairn may remain in situ. PRN 8606, another round barrow, is intervisible 1.2km away to the west.

Overlooking Teifi lakes

There is a massive viewshed from the site, with the view only closed between 213 and 227 degrees by another summit surmounted by a cairn at 216 degrees (PRN 8160). The site is intervisible with a number of other cairns, including PRN 8606 located 1.2km away at 271 degrees.

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**PRN** 4127 **NGR** SN7323688229 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CERRIG YR HAFAN;CARN OWEN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM;ACK

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

This impressive site is located on a local summit/knoll on the higher, southern end of a ridge, Cerrigyrfahan, at 480m above OD, and makes use of a natural rock outcrop. The Ordnance Survey recorded the site as having a diameter of 16m E-W x 14.5m N-S and a maximum height of 0.8m. On the SE side of the monument there has been some slippage of the cairn material between the rock outcrops. Two small piles of stones on the northern side of the monument appear to be the result of visitor disturbance and the robbing of cairn material rather than the remains of small satellite cairns associated with the original barrow. One pile takes the form of a small walkers' cairn, whilst the other appeared as a small ring of stones when the site was visited during the PFRS project in August 2005. The central area of the cairn has been hollowed out to form a circular shelter c.3m in diameter and 1.3m high, with a smaller semi-circular shelter constructed on the SW edge of the cairn. A number of the stones within the cairn material were noted as having bands of white quartz visible running through them.

Located on a local summit/knoll at the end of a rocky ridge overlooking the Nant-y-Moch reservoir, and with a number of streams close by flowing down from the high ground in all directions. There are also sea views.

The views from the site are astounding. The cairns on Pumlumon are clearly visible at 100 degrees c.6km away, and the site is also intervisible with PRN 4133 located 5.2km to the SE. PRN 5608 on top of Disgwylfa Fawr is also intervisible to the SSE c.3.5km away. Ynyslas sea and beach is visible at 291 degrees, with a range of sea views between 244 and 305 degrees. There are huge long views from the site onto very far and distant mountains. Cader Idris is visible, and probably Snowdon also.

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**PRN**      **4130**

**NGR**    SN75448664

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      ABER CAMDDWR I

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      RING BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      4129;6233;7645

DESCRIPTION

This ring barrow was excavated by AHA Hogg in 1962 in advance of the site being submerged under water when the area was flooded to form the Nant-y-Moch reservoir. Prior to excavation the whole structure was buried in peat, and was found to consist of a stone ring about 6 or 7 ft [1.8 or 2.1m] wide, with an overall diameter of roughly 43 ft [13m]. Hogg records 'a very rough suggestion of kerbing'. Within the ring the central area was almost clear of stones except for those covering the skeleton of a headless and disarticulated child which had been burnt in situ. This burial was contained within a rock-cut pit at the centre of the ring and also contained a collared urn. Numerous other features within the ring included 30 irregularly set-out stake holes, as well as some hollows. The site remains submerged by the Nant-y-Moch reservoir and reduced levels in 1984 meant the site was once again visible, but was noted to have been severely eroded by the 'wave action' of the constantly fluctuating levels of the reservoir. No new features were recorded. When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2005 the barrow remained submerged. In its original setting the site is likely to have been intervisible with barrow PRN 4129 located c.430m to the NW, as well as with barrow PRN 7645 located c.850m to the east. The summit-top cairns on Drosoll to the NNE and Pumlumon to the east are also likely to have been visible.

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**PRN** 4184

**NGR** SN8263690382

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARN FACH BUGEILYN

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** High plateau/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5466

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular cairn, heavily disturbed, and measuring c.14m in diameter and with a maximum height of 1.3m. There is a small cairn on its southern edge c.1.5m in diameter and 0.45m high, which possibly makes this site an unusual 'double' cairn type, examples of which are known certainly within the Clwyd/Powys area. The main body of the large cairn has been robbed out to form a 'shelter' c.2m in diameter and up to 1m deep. The shelter opens onto the NE edge of the monument. A boundary stone marked 'WWW 1865' is located on the SE edge of the cairn. A fine round barrow pair on Carn Biga is visible to the SSE at 140 degrees, and there are excellent long views elsewhere from the site. 850m away to the WNW is another round barrow, PRN 5466.

Overlooking the Bugeilyn lakes to the north.

Fantastic views all around. Intervisible with PRN 5466 c.850m away to the WNW, as well as the Carn Biga round barrow pair c.580m to the SE. There is a huge panorama from the site, with a sea vista at 270, 272, and 276 degrees, with a longer sea view between 287 and 298 degrees, including Bardsey Island at 297 degrees. The peaks of the Llyn peninsula are visible in the far distance at 302 degrees. The western peak of Cader Idris is visible at 336 degrees, with Snowdon possibly visible on the far horizon at 344 degrees. There is an interesting peak at 9 degrees (Aran Fawddwy?), the Brecon Beacons at 167 degrees and Carmarthen Vans at 182 degrees. There were also some interesting pyramidal peaks in the distance at 68 degrees, with huge far-ranging views onto the horizon.

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**PRN** 4779

**NGR** SN518562

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GARREG SAMSON;CAREG LWYD

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Streamside

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A truly gigantic boulder lying against the south bank of a steep rock-cut stream, the Nant y Gaer, with its northern end lying on the bottom of the stream. The stone is sub-rectangular, and has an estimated size of c.6m in length, 5m in width and 2.5m thick. The stone is covered in moss, lichen and forest litter. Although it is probably a glacial erratic rather than a standing stone per se, its presence here may have attracted ritual practices. Named on the Ordnance Survey maps as Carreg Samson, but is not strictly a standing stone or recumbent. The ground beneath the stone is hollowed out. The landowner said that according to local tradition the stone was used by Samson as a bridge, hence its name.

Located adjacent to, and partly in, a stream called Nant y Gaer.

Sited in an enclosed location in a stream valley bottom, so no viewshed discernible.

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**PRN** 4784 **NGR** SN5426359903 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TRICHRUG EAST **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 4782;4783;8085

**DESCRIPTION**

A ring cairn, c.20m in diameter, with a bank 1m high and c.5m wide enclosing a flat stony area. This ring cairn lies on the same local summit as neighbouring round barrows PRNs 4782, 4783 and 8085, but whereas these three round barrows are arranged in a NE-SW alignment, this ring cairn does not share the same alignment, but is located just off to the E. It is also the most easterly site of the group. It is an excellent example of a ring cairn and appears to remain in stable condition.

On a local summit surrounded by numerous springs.

Probably a 360 degree panorama of long views before the forest plantation which currently obscures the view between 124 and 183 degrees. Elsewhere there are good long views, with Frenni Fawr at 235 degrees, Foel Cwncerwyn at 235 degrees, Crugiau Moelvre at 225 degrees. There is a mountain range visible due north, and a prominent peak at 45 degrees. Neighbouring barrows PRNs 4782 and 4783 are intervisible at 315 and 305 degrees respectively. Barrow PRN 8085 is also intervisible at 289 degrees.

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**PRN** 4785 **NGR** SN5388459678 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MAES-MYNACH **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 48394

**DESCRIPTION**

Located c.400m to the SW and downslope of the four barrows located on the summit of this hillslope (Trichrug). Previously recorded in the HER as destroyed, but when visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the very weak remains of a round barrow were discovered, in an undulating pasture field next to a field boundary. When viewed from the south the profile is of a low mound of stones, grass-covered, and c.12m in diameter and 0.35m high. Many stones are exposed on what is left of the monument, but the rest, to the N, appears to have been excavated away, perhaps robbed to build the low stone field boundary. Nothing of the barrow is visible on the ground to the north of the boundary.

There is a spring c.200m away to the ESE

There are good long views between 138 and 6 degrees, although it was too hazy at the time of visit to assess any landmarks.

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**PRN**      **4801**                      **NGR**   SN59185022                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      COED GWARALLT                      CONDITION      E

SITE TYPE      STONE CIRCLE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

The site is an alleged stone circle, noted on the Ordnance Survey 6" 1964 map. When the site was visited by Grimes in 1963 he described it as a scatter of large boulders with no arrangement or indication of being a stone circle. Site likely to be a natural feature. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **4819**                      **NGR**   SN54756840                      **FORM**      Documents

SITE NAME      FFRWD                      CONDITION

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

No trace of a stone was found at the given grid reference, although it was mentioned in D. Evans' Adgofion Henafgwr (1904). The owner had not seen any trace of a large stone at the given grid reference, nor in the vicinity.

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**PRN** 4999 **NGR** SN15194796 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MANAIAN FAWR;MANIAN FAWR **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT after a Tir Gofal visit in 2003 as a probable round barrow, marked as 'tumulus' on historic maps. The site survives as a pronounced circular mound around 15m in diameter, on a ridge of high ground. It is possible that the mound is a natural feature, though it does appear to be very regular both in plan and in profile. The site is generally in a stable condition, and is grazed. There is, however, some erosion in one small area on the top of the mound where the grass cover has been lost and a surface of earth and stone has been revealed. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004, but the site was glimpsed from a distance and remained as previously described.

Located on a local summit overlooking the junction of two streams to the WSW, with the estuary of the Afon Teifi to the E.

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**PRN** 5037 **NGR** SN7246760414 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TAN-BYLCHAU **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge crest/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2032;2050;9363;9364

**DESCRIPTION**

This site lies c.20m away to the E and upslope from neighbouring round barrow PRN 2050 and is intervisible with it. Together these sites form round barrow pair PRN 48387. This site is not as well-preserved as PRN 2050, but is of similar size and construction. The mound measures 5m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.3m. Unlike PRN 2050 there is no evidence for possible kerbing, although this site has what appears to be a displaced capstone which may indicate the presence of a cist. The mound is turf and moss-covered, with stones protruding through the cover. The cairn appears disturbed and quite weathered, and there are some stones within it which are set on edge vertically, especially at the centre.

Located on high ground above two rivers, the Groes Fawr to the S and the Groes Fechan to the N.

There are very long views from the site between 234 and 340 degrees, restricted to short views by Banc Mawr between 88 and 153 degrees. Elsewhere the views are medium over to the surrounding ridges and upland.

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**PRN** 5126 **NGR** SN64744974 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** TIR IFAN

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Site was previously recorded in the HER as condition B based on a RCAHM list from 1976. There is no further information on the stone, and it was impossible to assess during the PFRS project in 2004 because of the dense afforestation of the area in which the stone is located. The forest comprises relatively young replanted trees, but these are so closely planted together as to make the forest impenetrable. It is unclear as to whether this standing stone has been affected by earlier planting and/or clear-felling forestry activities.

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**PRN** 5140 **NGR** SN6920555986 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RUDD

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8513;9016;9024

**DESCRIPTION**

A fantastic summit-top cairn, 18m in diameter and with a maximum height of 1.5m. The barrow is visible from miles around and there are fantastic views also achievable from the site, with numerous other Bronze Age barrows also intervisible. The cairn lies on either side of a field boundary which demarcates two separately-owned parcels of land. Part of the cairn material has been robbed to partially build a boundary wall. 8m of the cairn lies on the east side of the boundary, and 10m on the west side. The boundary wall stands to a height of 1.5m but the main body of the cairn stands 1m high on the western side, but is reduced to 0.5m high on the east. Despite the robbing of some of the cairn material the monument appears largely intact and is a great example of its type, comparable with other summit cairn in the area, such as those on Pumlumon Fawr (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237), etc. To the east of the cairn, 6m from its edge, there is an oval feature which stands out as vegetational mark when viewed from the top of the main barrow. The feature is heather-clad and appears to measure 11m N-S and 10m E-W. The site was extremely waterlogged at the time of our visit in November 2005, and there were no stones apparent.

Located on a summit-top in undulating upland, with streams issuing further downslope to the NE, SE, SW and NW c.700m away.

360 degree fantastic panorama. The site is intervisible with PRN 8513, located on the next high point c.1km away to the west. The sea is also visible between 280 and 323 degrees, with massive views in all directions over to Pumlumon, Brecon Beacons, Carmarthen Fans etc., with Fan Foel at 161 degrees.

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**PRN** 5149 **NGR** SN6685953124 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular mound of turf and moss covered stones, c.10.5m in diameter and standing to a height of 0.55m. An Ordnance Survey trig pillar has been erected centrally on top of the mound and a circular drystone structure built around it, presumably using material robbed from the cairn. This circular 'wall' measures c.1m in height and 3m in diameter. There is evidence that some of the cairn has spread for some 5m or so beyond the NW edge of the monument, and this itself is now turf and moss covered.

On high ground overlooking Nant Esgair-Goch to the SE, and with another stream issuing c.550m away to the W.

Excellent 360 degree panoramic views and intervisible with a number of other round barrows in the area, such as prn 5148 2.3km away at 96 degrees and prn 9020 1.6km away at 71 degrees.

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**PRN** 5150 **NGR** SN6848351426 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GRAIG-WEN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5151;5152

**DESCRIPTION**

This site lies on the forest boundary, close to the road. It consists of a circular mound of moss and turf-covered stones, measuring c.12m in diameter and standing c.0.75m high. The mound appears quite disturbed and there is evidence of partial excavation near the centre/top. A conifer is growing partly on the west side of the barrow which is undoubtedly causing disturbance to the mound, and should be removed. A 1m high visitors cairn has been constructed near to the centre of the barrow. The forestry, now felled, encroached originally very close to the N side of the barrow and has caused some damage to the monument. A sign located on the SE side of the mound by the road reads "Site of historic interest. Do not damage." This site was possibly intervisible with the two barrows, PRNs 5151 and 5152, located on top of the ridge to the E, c.850m away. Two other possible barrows are located in the vicinity: PRN 9574 250m to the NW, and PRN 6318 located c.350m to the SW.

Located on sloping ground with Nant Goch 125m to the NW and Nant Cynydd c.370m to the SE.

There are very long views between 115 and 178 degrees (over to Picws Du and Fan Foel, etc.), and the long view probably continued round from 178 to approx. 295 degrees, but today this view is obscured by the surrounding forestry. This barrow was possibly intervisible with barrows 5151 and 5152 over on the ridge to the E of the site c.850m away.

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**PRN** 5153 **NGR** SN6757453844 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CARREG SAMSON;MAEN LLWYD **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11453;11482;11483

**DESCRIPTION**

A fine, lozenge-shaped standing stone lying in open moorland on the north-facing slope of the Brefi valley and surrounded on all sides by a dense young forest plantation. The stone is earthfast and measures 1.5m in height, 1.4m in width and c.1m in thickness, with its long axis aligned E-W. It has a water-filled, trampled hollow at its base on the N side and is sited on badly drained land, with reeds and long bog grass. There are circular holes on the upper surface of the stone resembling cupmarks, although the RCAHM in 1934 commented that the stone was "...of local Grit, containing large nodules of pyrites, some of which have been dissolved away, leaving hollows which may easily be mistaken for cup-markings." Three other sites are recorded in the immediate vicinity of this stone, two round barrows (PRNs 11453 and 11482) and a possible standing stone (PRN 11483), although only barrow PRN 11453 could be positively identified within the long grass, and was intervisible with this stone, being located some 75m away to the NE.

Located on high ground between Nant Rhysgog and Nant Maenllwyd, and overlooking the Afon Brefi valley to the N and NE.

There are very long views between 320 and 0 degrees, which may well be wider, but the forestry currently restricts the view, There are medium views between 0 degrees and 100 degrees (again closed slightly by forestry). There are short views elsewhere, closed by the local topography (e.g. Crug summit, 1km away at 221 degrees, where barrow PRN 5149 is located).

---

**PRN** 5160 **NGR** SN6864468812 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** MAEN GWYN **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** High plateau/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A standing stone noted on the Ordnance Survey 1" 1835 map. When the site was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1974 they described the stone as a white quartz block, of irregular shape, measuring 0.9m x 0.9m x 1.2m high. They reported that there were several similar stones in the area and doubted that they had any prehistoric associations. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 this stone was considered definitely not to be a natural feature but a fabulous huge white quartz standing stone, now incorporated into a field boundary with splendid views in all directions. The stone is situated on the highest part of a gently undulating open landscape and appears to be quite specifically placed. The field boundary bank is built around and up to the stone, and the stone is clearly visible from the road and is most impressive. The stone stands c.1.25m high, and measures c.1.1m in width and 1.42m in length, with its long axis aligned 254-274 degrees (WSW-ENE).

There are good long views all around with an extremely long vista between 339 and 12 degrees, and again between 104 and 199 degrees, over to neighbouring upland ridges.

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**PRN** 5178 **NGR** SN65087198 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GAER FAWR **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as a possible standing stone, although its authenticity as an ancient monument was in doubt. We were unable to get access to the site during the PFRS project in November 2005, although a local farmer (not the landowner) who lives close to the hillfort where the stone is sited, said categorically that there were no standing stones there.

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**PRN** 5217 **NGR** SN2489845381 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** ALLT PENCRAIG **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8355

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular, low-lying, grass-covered mound, c.25m in diameter and 0.4m high. This barrow is one of a pair, and is the most southerly of the two, its twin PRN 8355 lying 100m away at 31 degrees and intervisible. This barrow is surmounted by a trig point and is located on the highest point of a ridge-like hill in a field regularly ploughed and sown with grass for silage and pasture. Ploughing has severely denuded this barrow and eventually it will be completely eradicated. Currently an area around the centrally-placed trig point has been left unploughed, creating a 'mini-mound' 6m in diameter and 0.6m high. When the site was previously visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975, the main mound was 0.7m high and 30m in diameter: it has decreased in height by half since then. The Ordnance Survey suggested an original height for the barrow of no less than 1.3m at the time the trig pillar was installed. There are fantastic 360 degree views from the site, with especially good views over the entire Preseli range, with the barrows on Frenni Fawr, Foel Drygarn and Foel Cwm-cerwyn clearly visible.

On high ground overlooking streams to NE, S and W.

There are excellent 360 degree panoramic views from the site. The barrows on Frenni Fawr are intervisible at 206 degrees, as is Foel Drygarn at 220 degrees and Foel Cwm-cerwyn at 230 degrees. Carn Ingli also visible at 248 degrees. Moelfre (Blaen Bowi) visible at 142 degrees, Neighbouring barrow 8355 lies c.100m away at 31 degrees.

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**PRN** 5269 **NGR** SN3461347659 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** PARC PWDWR **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley floor/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A pair of white quartz standing stones, one located in a pasture field, with the other incorporated into a hedge boundary 40m away to the west. The stone in the pasture field is located at SN3461347659, on a slightly raised ridge close to a valley bottom. The stone stands c.1.11m high x 0.63m wide and 0.31m thick at its base, tapering to a point at its top. There is a fairly deep cattle-tread hollow around the base of the stone. The area surrounding the stone used to be very marshy but the land has recently been improved and drained. The long axis of the stone is aligned E-W, and it is 40m to the west that a second white quartz monolith is located, used as a gatepost within a hedge boundary at SN3457447663. Previous accounts of the site (Sansbury) noted that 'the hedge was built up to the stone', suggesting that this stone is in situ. It measures 1.4m in height x 0.6m wide x 0.5m thick, and has a metal hinge bracket inserted near its top.

Afon Ceri is located some 100m to the north.

There is a good long vista between 220 and 234 degrees, and although it was too misty to assess at the time of our visit, the farmer said that the Preselis are visible on a clear day. There are possibly long views also to the N and NW, but currently the trees restrict the view. The remainder of the view is restricted to medium by the surrounding valley topography. The stone in the pasture field is intervisible with the stone in the hedge boundary located 40m away at 274 degrees.

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**PRN** 5272 **NGR** SN37954609 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MAES-YR-HAF **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 12277

**DESCRIPTION**

The site of a now-destroyed round barrow. The monument was excavated c.1924 at which time two cremations were discovered during the removal of stones from the site. The cairn measured c.9m in diameter with a primary burial being in an ornamental cinerary urn at the centre, with a second burial in a plain vessel near the edge. Both burials were noted to have been covered by a layer of white quartz stones. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 the cairn had been completely cleared and the field in which it was located under arable. There was no discernible trace of any monument when the site was visited during the PFRS project in 2004. Some 40m to the E of the site, over the road, local tradition suggested the presence of a second barrow (PRN 12277), but there was nothing on the ground at the given grid reference. It is possible that these two monuments were a round barrow pair (PRN 48396).

Located on land between the Afon Cwerchyr and Afon Cerdin

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**PRN**      **256**

**NGR**    SN76258665

**FORM**

**SITE NAME**

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    DELETED

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Duplicate record for PRN 7645, which is a scheduled round barrow located c.75m away to the ENE at the correct grid reference. At the grid reference recorded for this site there are only natural undulations in the field.

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**PRN**      **765**

**NGR**    SN55306756

**FORM**    Place-name

**SITE NAME**      MAEN LLWYD

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1974 they found no trace of a standing stone, and the name 'Maen Llwyd' appeared simply to be the name applied to the house. No local knowledge of any standing stone or stone feature. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2005.

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**PRN** 776

**NGR** SN55997355

**FORM** Documents; O.Struct

**SITE NAME** MEINI

**CONDITION** M

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE PAIR?;CHAMBERED TOMB?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 14249

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The site has been mentioned by Glyn Daniel in his Prehistoric Chambered Tombs of England and Wales (1950) on the basis of an antiquarian reference within Archaeologia Cambrensis (1858: 319), which stated that 'The possible site of a chambered tomb lies about 200 yards west of the sixth milestone from Aberystwyth on the farm of Meini. Two large standing stones and two recumbent stones which may have constituted the last remains of a burial chamber were broken up in 1830.' When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1974 three large stones were pointed out by the occupier of Meini farm as being traditionally associated with burials. The Ordnance Survey recorded that two were in use as gateposts at SN56317340, with the other lying recumbent in a hedgebank at SN56037353. The Ordnance Survey also suggested that if these stones were the remains of a chambered tomb, that the site of the monument may have been on a large natural mound nearby at SN55997355. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2005, three stones were noted in different locations, and the natural mound was also visible at SN559773466. Stone 1 was located at SN5605173461 and lay close to a hedgebank. It measured 1.5m in length x 0.65m x 0.3m thick and has two iron bolts fitted to it. Clearly this stone was one of the 'gatepost' stones mentioned by the Ordnance Survey in 1974, although it is no longer in use as such, and had moved from where the Ordnance Survey first recorded it. Stone 2, the recumbent stone mentioned by the Ordnance Survey, was located at SN5603773537, still in the hedgebank as recorded in 1974, and measured 1.45m x 0.8m x 0.25m. Only Stone 3 remained in use as a gatepost at SN5618573421. This stone measured 0.7m wide and 0.3m thick and stood c.1.3m high, and has an Ordnance Survey benchmark at its base. According to Houlder and Briggs (1994), two upright stones were first recorded in the 18th century at this site, and a capstone was never seen in place. They therefore feel that there is not a case for calling the site a chambered tomb and it is more likely to have been a pair of standing stones. However, Daniel mentions two recumbent stones in addition to two large standing stones, so there remains some confusion as to the original nature of the site. What is clear, however, is that the stones have been moved and re-used elsewhere, and the original form of the site is unknown.

View assessed from the mound: Long view between 100 and 170 degrees, restricted elsewhere by local topography.

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**PRN** 1040 **NGR** SN1785651111 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG-BYCHAN

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A large and well-preserved round barrow, 3m high and 30m in diameter, now managed and located within a private garden. The barrow shows some damage on its top on its eastern side, which was the result of robbing for road metalling pre-1950. The robbing has left a scar 8m across and 1m deep, but since then there has been no further damage to the monument, which remains in a stable condition. There are fantastic views from the site, particularly to the N and NE over to the Snowdonia range/Lleyn peninsula.

Located close to a spring, which rises to the E of the site.

Fantastic views from the site. There are long views between 237 and 61 degrees, with the remainder of the view over to the ridge-line affording a medium-range, but not closed, viewshed. Cardigan Island is visible at 270 degrees and Mwnt at 60 degrees. However, in the very distance, at 0, 2 and 4 degrees, the peaks of the Lleyn peninsula in north Wales are clearly visible.

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**PRN** 1049 **NGR** SN16055169 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARDIGAN ISLAND

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW;RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. The site has been previously described as a slight ring-shaped rise, possibly a damaged cairn or ring cairn. The site is located on Cardigan Island, on its N side, and would seem to be located just below the top of the local summit.

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**PRN**      **1364**

**NGR**    SN3079650585

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    CRUG COE

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**            Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    1369;1370;1371

**DESCRIPTION**

According to an article in Archaeologia Cambrensis (1905), the first mention of the Crug Coe burial mound appears to have been around 1790 when an urn may have been discovered there by a man looking for building stone. Another urn was found shortly afterwards near the same spot, whilst in c.1835 a stone cist with a large cinerary urn was uncovered by a party of fox-hunters. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1973 they noted that the barrow was much mutilated, consisting of a segmented mound c.1.5m high abutting the west side of a field boundary running NW-SE. There was no trace of the barrow to the east. At the time of our visit in 2004 as part of the PFRS project the former field boundary described as abutting the mound had been removed. The remaining earthwork is quite indistinct and comprises a low nebulous mound, c.0.4m high, which can only be described as crescentic (if indeed it has any shape at all). The barrow has been much disturbed and probably ploughed down: it is in a field close to disused quarries. The present shape of the remains of the monument suggest a former diameter for the barrow of c.15m. The north facing side of the barrow is the best preserved and exhibits a good round barrow shape. The site is located on the south side of an E-W crest on a moderately steep hillslope.

Afon Dulas flows c.375m to the SE.

There is an excellent long viewshed between 20 and 249 degrees, restricted elsewhere by the hillslope on which the barrow is located. It was too misty to properly assess landmarks, but there were excellent views to the south.

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**PRN**      **1369**

**NGR**    SN3322551842

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    BLAEN-HOFFNANT-UCHAF

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**            Local summit//top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    1364;1370;1371

**DESCRIPTION**

At the original grid reference of SN33215183 there is no trace of a round barrow, but at the new grid ref of SN3322551842 there is a barely perceptible mound which appears to be partially covered by the hedgebank to the north, and may be the remains of a possible barrow. The site is on a local summit in a pasture field.

Afon Ceri flows c.500m to the E

Thick sea mist prevented the assessment of any viewshed from the site

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**PRN** 1370 **NGR** SN33105119 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN-EHEDYDD;TYLLCOED **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1364;1369;1371

**DESCRIPTION**

Nothing noted on the ground by the Ordnance Survey in 1973. The site has subsequently been built over by a modern housing development.

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**PRN** 1371 **NGR** SN32345105 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** NORTH-FECHAN;BLAEN HOFFNANT **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1364;1369;1370;1379

**DESCRIPTION**

Marked as a cairn on the Ordnance Survey 25" map and mentioned in a variety of antiquarian sources. Nothing resembling a round barrow was observed at the given grid reference or in the vicinity. At the time of our visit the grass was 0.5m high and given over to silage. No indication of a mound was found. 180m away to the N/NNW is the site of another possible barrow, 1379, of which there was no trace either. Both barrows have probably been ploughed out.

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**PRN**      **1372**

**NGR**   SN345519

**FORM**   Documents

SITE NAME      TYLLCOED

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Unable to get access to visit the site during the PFRS project in 2004. According to Meyrick in his History of Cardigan (1907) eleven urns and a pygmy cup (now lost) were discovered in 1802 in a cairn at Tyll-coed, Wervilbrook (SN3452). The Ordnance Survey were unable to verify locally the position of the cairn when they visited the area in 1973, although a local resident at the time, who had lived in the area for 80 years, claimed there was a tradition of a cairn in one of the Tyll-coed fields (although he did not know precisely which one).

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**PRN**      **1374**

**NGR**   SN308524

**FORM**   Documents

SITE NAME      LLECH YR OCHAIN;LLECH YR OCHAU

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Fenton in 1860 (Archaeologia Cambrensis) noted Llech yr Ochain as the possible site of, or remains of, a standing stone or burial chamber. He described the site as a recumbent slab, known locally as 'the stone of lamentation', which was of considerable size and laying on the ridge above the brook which ran down to Penbryn. He noted that the stone may have been destroyed in c.1836. No trace of a stone or feature was found by the Ordnance Survey in 1973, nor when the site was visited in 2004 as part of the PFRS project.

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**PRN** 1379 **NGR** SN32305123 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** FRON FELEN UCHAF **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1371

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow site, marked on the Ordnance Survey 25" map as a cairn, and also mentioned by Meyrick in his History of Cardigan. No trace of a round barrow was found at the given grid reference on either side of the field boundary, nor in the immediate vicinity. The west side was overgrown and both field are currently cultivated for hay. It is likely that the barrow has been ploughed out. 180m away to the S/SSE lies the site of another possible barrow, 1371, also mentioned in antiquarian sources, although no trace of this barrow could be found during the PFRS project either.

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**PRN** 1383 **NGR** SN3880851551 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG LAS **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

All that remains of the round barrow is a barely perceptible mound c.15m in diameter and 0.25m high, on top of which there are seven concrete cube-shaped blocks forming an L-shape. Mr Cowan, the landowner, buried his father in the barrow in 1979 also his wife in 2003. There is one large stone with an anvil-shaped stone plate on top of it commemorating the death of Mr Cowan's father. Several other large stones have been cleared to the site in addition to the concrete blocks on top of the mound. When originally constructed and used the barrow would have been an obvious landscape feature and enjoyed wide and commanding long views, with a 360 degree panorama.

Excellent springs and water supply especially to the west c.350m away.

Excellent long views on a fine day, with a 360 degree panorama taking in the Preselis, etc. Craig Du intervisible at 217 degrees (prn 1385) c.1.36 km away. Other cairns probably intervisible include prn 3980 at 221 degrees and 1391 at 99 degrees.

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**PRN** 1385 **NGR** SN3808050399 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG DU;CAPEL CYNON **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 3980

**DESCRIPTION**

A virtually ploughed-away ring barrow, originally comprising a ring of stones 1.5m wide and c.0.9m high delimiting an area c.19m in diameter. Very little now remains of the site, which is barely perceptible as a 0.25m high vague composite ring cairn. Previous accounts of the site note that the ring of stones surrounded an elevated saucer of rough and broken ground. The site was opened in 1904 by a labourer digging for stone, and was examined by the members of the Cambrian Archaeological Society. It contained the remains of three stone cists, with two cinerary urns and two pigmy cups recovered. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1973 the owner stated that the site had been ploughed the previous year, and its height was reduced to 0.4m. The photographs within the article about the site in Archaeologia Cambrensis 1905 shows that the central area was not excavated. The site is cut by a fence line which has afforded some protection to the monument, with the result that on the north side of the boundary where the grass is shorter there is evidence of a vague circular earthwork, whilst amongst the longer grass in the southerly field there is little to be seen.

Located c.600m away from two streams to the NE and SW.

There are long views between 312 degrees and 10 degrees, again between 60 and 67 degrees and once more between 135 and 205 degrees. The view is closed between 205 and 300 degrees by the sloping topography, with the rest of the views medium.

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**PRN** 1391 **NGR** SN3990151426 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BLAENGLOWONFAWR **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A round barrow, c.25m in diameter and 0.5m high, lying on a false crest of a gentle hillslope in a field used for pasture. A boundary cuts the mound on its eastern side, and there appears to be nothing of the barrow left in the area on the other side of the drystone and fenced boundary. As such, around one fifth of the barrow appears to have been lost, but the remainder remains prominent and seemingly undisturbed. However, at the time of our visit it was noticed that the field in which the majority of the barrow lies had been recently cut for silage and there were noticeable tyre tracks impinging on the barrow itself. Apart from this the barrow appears to remain in a relatively stable condition, although the machinery encroachment needs to be monitored.

Nant Glowen issues 250m to the SSW

There are good long views between 111 and 158 degrees, which elsewhere are closed to medium views by the local topography.

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**PRN** 1828 **NGR** SN4234442015 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CAE'R GARREG

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** River cliff//top/

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

An anvil-shaped standing stone situated upright in the south-east corner of a pasture field. The stone, whose upper part has broken off, stands some 3.4m from the edge of a near-vertical cliff face to the south which overlooks the Afon Teifi. To the east there is a steep defensive ditch which is part of an inland promontory fort (PRN 1827). There are some stones scattered around the base of the monolith, lying on the surface. Some of these may have been broken off the stone, although there are no fresh breaks apparent. The stone, which stands 1.2m high, 0.76m wide and 1.2m long, is aligned E-W and appears to be well-established in its location, with good lichen cover.

Located close to the edge of a river cliff edge which overlooks the Afon Teifi.

Dense vegetational growth prevented a full assessment of the possible viewshed, although the views were definitely limited to medium length by local topography to the north, northwest and northeast.

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**PRN** 1839 **NGR** SN48884352 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG-YR-UDON;BWLCH MAWR

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site of a former round barrow, excavated at the beginning of the 19th century when cremated ashes/human bones and a cinerary urn were found within a stony core at the centre of the earthen mound. The site was later ploughed out and by the late 19th century was no longer visible. According to Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988 the site is marked by a change of direction in the field boundary, which presumably originally avoided the mound, and by a slight platform which may mark the original site. Access was not gained to the site during the PFRS project in 2004, but the area was viewed from a distance, from the road to the south. The grass in this pasture field was too long to establish whether there were any recognisable traces of the platform previously described by CAS.

Lies c.350m to the West of Nant Cledlyn

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**PRN** 1851 **NGR** SN4097852860 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG COU **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1853;1854

**DESCRIPTION**

A distinct circular grass-covered mound, c.30m in diameter and 1m high, and possibly part of a barrow cemetery (PRN 8199) reported in the 1920s. Certainly this barrow is one of three recorded in the immediate area, the others being PRN 1853 located c.60m away to the NE (but now destroyed), and PRN 1854 c.400m away to the NE, which survives as a low mound towards the corner of a large field on the other side of the road. The barrow is located in a locally imposing position in a pasture field used for grazing cattle. The field is divided into areas by electric fencing, with one such fence running roughly east-west across the barrow slightly to the north of its centre. Vehicle tracks were noted to have left an impression on the barrow on the south side of the fence, although these ruts were fairly shallow. Three fence posts have also been driven into the barrow, although any possible damage is thought to be minimal.

There are issues 200m to the SSW and just over 500m to the west, which both become streams.

There is a long vista between 150 and 157 degrees (along the river valley) and again between 255 and 335, including some coastline. The remainder of the view is restricted to medium by local topography.

---

**PRN** 1852 **NGR** SN4482051726 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** WHILGARN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A ring barrow with an overall diameter of 35m, comprising a wide grassy bank, 0.55m high, which at the time of the PFRS field visit in August 2004 appeared parched and quite distinct. The bank, surrounded by a shallow external ditch, surrounds an inner mound c.17m in diameter which has an irregular surface and contains a number of small boulders. The ring barrow is situated on a broad, gently-sloping bluff close to the summit, which lies immediately to the south-east in the corner of a pasture field, close to the boundary with the B4438 road. The barrow was constructed on a west-facing gentle slope with excellent long views to the west and north-west. A sign advertising horse-racing was broken off and lying in the centre of the cairn, with just two upright posts remaining. The ground around the largest boulder in the centre of the barrow is heavily cattle-trodden.

There is a stream c.535m to the NE.

There are excellent views to the west and north-west, but the remainder of the view was not assessable due to the mist and rain. The view to the south-east is closed by the slope to the summit.

---

**PRN** 1853

**NGR** SN41025289

**FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** CRUG COU

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1851;1854

**DESCRIPTION**

According to Grimes (1951), a pygmy cup of biconical type was recovered from a Bronze Age round barrow 66 yards NE of Crug Cou (PRN 1851) during digging by a local farmer. The site of this barrow thus lies c.60m to the NE of scheduled barrow PRN 1851, which survives as a mound 30m in diameter and 1m high. Another barrow, PRN 1854, lies c.340m away to the NE, and was similarly dug by a local farmer when a cinerary urn was found with burnt bone and a cover slab. All three of these barrows may have been part of barrow cemetery PRN 8199. There are no surface indications for this middle barrow in the area indicated by, or in the vicinity of, the suggested grid reference.

There are issues 200m to the SSW and just over 500m to the west, which both become streams.

There is a long vista between 150 and 157 degrees (along the river valley) and again between 255 and 335, including some coastline. The remainder of the view is restricted to medium by local topography.

---

**PRN** 1854

**NGR** SN4128353120

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLWYN CRWYN

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1851;1853

**DESCRIPTION**

A low grass-covered circular mound, c.15m in diameter and 0.55m high, located c.400m NE of Crug Cou (PRN 1851) and possibly part of round barrow cemetery PRN 8199. Grimes (1951) noted that the site was located c.500 yards NE of Crug Cou, and that when dug by a local farmer was found to contain a cinerary urn alongside burnt bone and a cover slab. Fragments of another urn were also found in the same mound. Another mound containing a pygmy cup was also noted by Grimes 66 yards to the NE of Crug Cou (PRN 1853), but nothing now survives above ground for this particular site. The Llwyn Crwyn barrow does not correspond exactly with the distance given by Grimes, lying instead c.400m NE of PRN 1851 (as opposed to the 500 yards NE recorded by Grimes), but is likely to be the same feature referred to. When visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2004 the farmer said that he ploughed and harrowed the field reasonably regularly and that he has noticed darker earth and small stones on the mound itself. A field boundary crosses the mound on its eastern side from north to south, and there may be some damage to the site from a drainage ditch there too. The grass was long at time of visit.

There are issues c.220m to the north of the site which flow to join the Afon Soden to the west.

There are good long views between 185 and 340 degrees, limited elsewhere to medium or short by local topography. PRN 1851 is located 400m away at 232 degrees and is intervisible downhill.

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**PRN** 1855

**NGR** SN4362554099

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BANC RHOSGOCH FACH

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** STONE SETTING

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 48398

**DESCRIPTION**

Antiquarian sources mention "a supposed ruined cromlech on Banc Rhosgoch Fach" (Evans, in Daniel 1950) and the two remaining stones here were suggested by the farmer to the Ordnance Survey in 1972 to be those referred to by Evans. A third stone was apparently removed from the site in c.1935 to SN238434 (PRN 48398). According to the landowner, during the 1930s there had been a previous excavation undertaken by staff at UC Aberystwith around the stones. The site was excavated by Thomas in 1989. A trial excavation of a 2m wide trench in February 1989 showed that the two large stones, one upright and one recumbent, were surrounded by loosely-bonded stones beneath which were a number of cut features, including three small charcoal-filled pits and a larger feature beneath the recumbent. The site was fully excavated in June 1989 when an area 20 x 24m was stripped by hand, during which time many more small charcoal-filled pits, c.40cm in diameter and c.30cm deep, were discovered. All of these were located to the west of the two monoliths and appeared to be exclusively derived from oak charcoal, yet did not appear to have been burnt in situ. Instead it seems that burning may have taken place to the east of the stones, where finds of worked flint flakes were also concentrated, with the deposition of this burnt material found exclusively to the west. As a result of the PFRS project the site has been reclassified from 'Standing stone?' to 'Stone setting'. The site cannot be said to be a stone pair, as there were originally at least three stones present, but equally cannot be classified as a stone row or stone circle, as the exact arrangement of the stones is unclear. The site is clearly a standing stone complex with associated ritual activity. Today the two stones remain at the site: stone A is upright, earthfast and measures 1.3m x 1.3m x 1m at its base, stands 1m in height and is triangular in plan. It nestles in a hollow with neighbouring recumbent stone B, which measures 1m x 2m x 0.6m thick, with the two stones now touching.

Nant Ellin issues 500m to the NNE, with other streams issuing also to the east, south-west and north-west.

There is a long vista between 189 and 205 degrees, with excellent long views between 20 and 107 degrees. The coast is visible between 20 and 35 degrees. The viewshed is restricted to short between 215 and 20 degrees, with the remainder of the views medium.

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**PRN** 1858

**NGR** SN4570352010

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUGMOEL

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a grass-covered mound, c.12.5m x 0.65m high, where the eastern edge has been truncated by a road, and the western edge damaged by the construction of a boundary bank and ditch. In 1972 the Ordnance Survey recorded the cairn as 0.6m high and up to 22m in diameter. At the time of the PFRS field visit in August 2004 the barrow, which is encompassed in a narrow enclosed field and much overgrown by long grass and brambles, did not appear to be in a very good condition, although its true characterisation was difficult because of the vegetational growth. However, there was no indication that the cairn was anywhere near 22m in diameter, and was estimated instead to be approximately 12.5m in diameter.

Two streams issue c.450m away to the west and to the south of the site.

There is a sea vista between 333 and 10 degrees. There is also a very long vista between 34 and 55 degrees. Throughout a 360 degree panorama there is undulating landscape on the horizon, with occasional long vistas, although the majority of the view is medium.

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**PRN** 1906

**NGR** SN6050647299

**FORM** None

**SITE NAME** BRYN MAWR

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STONE SPREAD

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A low mound of partially turf-covered shale slabs. The Ordnance Survey described the site as quarry waste, but it appears instead to be demolition debris from either a stone building or decaying field boundary associated with the nearby deserted rural settlement. Not a PFRS site.

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**PRN** 1907 **NGR** SN6268249108 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** WAUN-CASTLE **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1920;1921;1922;1923;1930;1940;5976

**DESCRIPTION**

An upright stone, earthfast and in a pit-like hollow, standing to a height of 1.3m. The stone leans slightly to the SE, and its long axis is aligned N-S. There is a large stone split in two forming two slabs, which is also earthfast and nearly touching the upright stone at its base on the NW side. In the same enclosed field there are numerous other shallow pits as well as many large, medium and small stones. Some of these are earthfast, with at least one appearing to have been drilled, perhaps to accept an explosive. The Ordnance Survey in 1975 suggested that the pits in the field were the result of surface quarrying, and this may well be the case.

Located 370m away from a stream to the WNW which flows down into the Afon Teifi.

There are long views between 230 and 335 degrees, medium views between 151 and 230 degrees, with the remainder of the view closed by local topography.

---

**PRN** 1908 **NGR** SN6054247287 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN MAWR **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** SPOIL TIP?;QUARRY WASTE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A mound which appears on the Ordnance Survey 6" map to be a barrow, but in reality is a quarry waste spoil tip and not a PFR monument. A stone boundary wall on the west side acts as a retaining wall, and the shale material which makes up the mound has been quarried out from both the north and south sides. The mound itself measures roughly 25m in diameter and c.3m high.

---

**PRN** 1918 **NGR** SN63284733 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BYRFAEN;BYR VAEN GWYDDOG **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1935

**DESCRIPTION**

A once-extant standing stone, described by Edward Lhuyd in c.1698 as "pitch't on end in a slanting manner, about 2 yards and a half long". The stone was published on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1834), but there is no longer any trace of a standing stone in the locality.

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**PRN** 1920 **NGR** SN6312849323 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TAIR CARN III **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1907;1921;1922;1923;1930;48379

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular turf and reed-covered earthen mound, 12m in diameter and 0.65m high, lying close to a stone wall boundary on the northern side of a badly-drained (unimproved) pasture field. The top of the mound is hollowed out slightly and there are other small excavations present on the mound. The true shape of the mound is obscured by reed growth, but the site does appear to be a genuine round barrow, and is one of a number of Bronze Age monuments in the immediate locale. Other sites include a standing stone (PRN 1907), and a number of other round barrow sites (PRNs 1921-23 and 1930) all situated within 500m or so of the barrow, through the western sector, although only traces of barrow PRN 1930 now survive.

Situated 300m to the west of an issuing stream.

There are excellent long views between 235 and 3 degrees (with local woodland obscuring some of the good medium views). There is an especially long vista between 153 and 161 degrees over to mountains (possibly the Carmarthen Vans?).

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Good long views between 232 and 30 degrees, with medium views elsewhere.

**PRN** 1923 **NGR** SN62704940 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TAIR CARN **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1907;1920;1921;1922;1930;48379

**DESCRIPTION**

Nothing observed at the given grid reference. Originally one of a number of cairns recorded in the area, including PRNs 1920, 1921 and 1922, described by Lewis in 1833 as 'Heaps of large stones, two of which contain cists'. No earthworks within the given vicinity, natural or otherwise.

On high ground overlooking the Afon Teifi to the W.

Good long views between 232 and 30 degrees, with medium views elsewhere.

---

**PRN** 1925 **NGR** SN62034727 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BEDD-Y-FORWYN (W);BEDD-Y-VORWYN **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1935;2883

**DESCRIPTION**

This site and neighbouring barrow PRN 2883 located c.500m away to the NE were originally mentioned by Lewis in 1833 as barrows, both of which contained cists. At the given grid reference the ground has been extensively furrowed for forestry plantation which has undergone felling and replanting. The area is currently densely covered by brambles and no round barrow could be identified. The Ordnance Survey also failed to find any remains of the site when they visited the area in 1974. Site destroyed.

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**PRN**      **1926**                      **NGR**   SN621496                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      GELLI-HIR                      CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      48379

DESCRIPTION

Originally mentioned by AJ Bird in 1972 (Ceredigion 7:1 p.44) as a monolith 800 yards east of Cellan at 100ft above OD, and located to the SW of a round heap of stones marked as a circle on the Ordnance Survey map. The Ordnance Survey was unable to locate the stone when they visited the site in 1975, and no trace of a standing or a recumbent stone was found during the PFRS project in 2004. The slopes are littered with erratics and occasional obvious clearance cairns, but nothing that immediately suggests a standing stone. However, there is a fine view over the Teifi valley from here.

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**PRN**      **1927**                      **NGR**   SN62204660                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      BRYN HIRFAEN                      CONDITION      E

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      1289;1912;1929;1935;10742

DESCRIPTION

No surface evidence for a round barrow cairn in the area indicated by the grid reference, which is currently a badly-drained unimproved pasture field. The Ordnance Survey found no trace of the site when they visited the area in 1975.

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**PRN**      **1928**

**NGR**    SN62084633

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      WAUN BANT

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      1912;1929;10742

**DESCRIPTION**

No trace of a round barrow. Nothing was visible above ground, although there is a natural break of slope, which when viewed from the NW may appear like a circular mound. Site is possibly a natural feature. The Ordnance Survey found no trace or local knowledge of a cairn when they visited the site in 1975.

Views closed between 47 and 85 degrees by local topography. The remainder of the view is extensive and long.

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**PRN**      **1929**

**NGR**    SN61804625

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GWARFYNNON

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      1912;1927;1928;10742

**DESCRIPTION**

No trace of a round barrow. There is a small natural break of slope at the given grid reference, which appears mound-like, and the location is at the highest point in the local landscape. The Ordnance Survey found no trace of a cairn in 1975 when they visited the site, nor derived any local knowledge of one.

There are long views between 180 and 62 degrees, with the rest of the view restricted upslope.

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**PRN** 1930 **NGR** SN6298848974 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GILVIN PARK

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1907;1921;1922;1920;1923

**DESCRIPTION**

A low circular turf-covered mound, with many small, medium and large stones protruding through. The mound measures c.8m in diameter and stands c.0.35m high. The barrow is very damaged, with a hollow at its centre, although none of the damage appears recent. Bad drainage on the northeast side has given rise to much reed growth.

Very long vista between 146 and 157 degrees with the Carmarthen Vans clearly visible. Medium views are achievable between 70 and 146 degrees, and between 157 and 218 degrees. There are also very long views between 118 and 340 degrees (including the Preselis/Foel Cwmcwryn at 255 degrees). Remainder of the view is restricted by local topography.

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**PRN** 1931 **NGR** SN62724991 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN BANC I

**CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1932

**DESCRIPTION**

One of two round barrows located adjacent to each other on a north-facing hillslope, forming round barrow pair PRN 48395. According to the Ordnance Survey, two mutilated cairns had been discovered during field investigations at SN62724991 (PRN 1931) and SN62764994 (PRN 1932). When the Ordnance Survey visited the area in 1975 the former had been reduced to an amorphous heap of large boulders, with other material having been removed by the farmer in an attempt to clear the field of stones. Barrow PRN 1932 was still extant at this stage, although its shape had been altered. The Ordnance Survey noted in 1975 that attempts at clearance had ceased given the enormity of the task. However, when the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 neither of the two barrows were identifiable, but previous clearance activities had clearly resumed in the field where the barrows were purportedly located. The result of this has been that over the course of the last 20 years or so all traces of the monuments have been eradicated and the field completely cleared. All that can be seen are numerous stones cleared to the boundary nearly along its whole length.

On land sloping down to the Afon Teifi

Long views between 270 and 115 degrees, overlooking the Teifi, with the remainder of the view restricted by local topography and the hillslope rising immediately behind.

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**PRN** 1932 **NGR** SN62764994 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN BANC II **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1931

**DESCRIPTION**

One of two round barrows located adjacent to each other on a north-facing hillslope above the Afon Teifi, forming barrow pair PRN 48395. Two mutilated cairns were recorded here at SN62724991 (PRN 1931) and SN62764994 (PRN 1932), which were located c.45m apart. At the time of the Ordnance Survey field visit in 1975 neighbouring barrow 1931 had been reduced to an amorphous heap of large boulders, but this barrow was still extant. In 1975 it was found to measure 15m N-S by 8m E-W, with a cist 0.8m x 0.4m exposed at the northern end. It was suggested that the cairn had been originally circular and that its elongated shape in 1975 was the result of stones having been moved and cleared to its southern end. By the time of our visit in 2004 as part of the PFRS project all traces of this barrow and its cist had been eradicated. The field is now good quality pasture with no stones visible, nor even the slightest trace of an earthwork. Lots of stone has been cleared to the field boundary all along its length. Sadly this barrow and its twin have been destroyed.

Located on a hillslope sloping down to the Afon Teifi.

Long views between 270 and 115 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted by upslope local topography.

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**PRN** 1935 **NGR** SN62434712 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN GOLEU **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1918;1925;1927;2883

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey as a mutilated cairn, situated in pasture on a low crest with ground falling gently to the east. It measured 20m in diameter and stood 0.7m high on its NE uphill side, but only 0.3m on its SE lower side where it had been extensively robbed. When visited by DAT in 1986 it was noted that the cairn had been built around a focus of outcropping rock which forms a large part of its body. This is part of a ridge of outcrop which continues to vein up the hillside and which has been the focus for modern clearance, with two stone clearance heaps noted by the Ordnance Survey c.50m to the NE measuring 5m x 3m x 0.5m. Today the barrow remains much as previously described: the cairn is largely turf-covered with numerous stones protruding through, with evidence of robbing on its SE side. The barrow incorporates the natural bedrock of the ridge on which it lies and some of this is outcropping and easily visible as part of the cairn fabric. There are a number of small clearance cairns close by to the north and uphill to the south-west across the road.

On high ground between Ffrwd Cynon and Nant Gou

There are excellent long views between 234 and 150 degrees, with the remainder of the view closed elsewhere by the local uphill slope.

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**PRN**      **1937**

**NGR**    SN63754838

**FORM**    Documents

SITE NAME      WAUN LLWYN-IFAN

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    STONE CIRCLE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

The same coniferous plantation which thwarted the Ordnance Survey in 1975 also made this site inaccessible during the PFRS project in 2004. Although the site was suggested to be only 90m from the road the density of the forestry coupled with the precarious nature of the deep drainage channels meant access to the site was impossible.

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**PRN**      **1940**

**NGR**    SN62564863

**FORM**    O.Struct

SITE NAME      LLECH CYNON(?);CYNON'S STONE(?)

CONDITION    E

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      1907

DESCRIPTION

Site of a former standing stone, now destroyed. The landowner confirmed that there was no stone present at the given location, although access was not gained confirm this, nor to allow a context photo to be taken.

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**PRN** 1965 **NGR** SN6173767597 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN WEN (S);GARNWEN MYNYDD BACH **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1966;1967;1968;1969;1970;5154;8618

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of Bronze Age cairns located on top of Mynydd Bach, the other (PRN 1966) located c.160m away to the north. This is the most southerly of the pair of cairns located on the N-S running ridge, and is an interesting site, consisting of a circular 'bank' of stones enclosing a round barrow cairn, with the overall diameter of the monument measuring some 22m. It is unclear whether the 'bank' is a constructional feature, or as a result of disturbance to the overall mound, and as a result this site is considered to be a round barrow rather than a ring barrow. A shelter has been built up at the centre of the mound and surrounds an open central cist, c.1m x 0.5m x 0.6m deep. This cist was excavated in 1936 and yielded a cinerary urn 'of developed food vessel type' with cremated remains, but no other artefacts. On both the east and west sides of the cairn there appear to be additional open cists, which are especially noticeable on the eastern side. The 'inner' cairn comprises many small, medium and large blocks of grey stone with lots of white quartz among it. The inner cairn appears to be enclosed by a bank, c.3m wide, which also demonstrates remnants of a stone kerb. The monument as a whole appears to have been robbed of some of its material, probably to construct the nearby deserted rural settlement complex PRN 36047 (CD193).

The Afon Ddu flows c.450m to the west and there is also an upland lake c.340m to the SE.

There is virtually a 360 degree panorama, with a small exception where the view is restricted to medium between 273 and 310 degrees by a nearby hill. Pumlumon is visible to the NE. Also intervisible with neighbouring barrow PRN 1966.

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**PRN** 1966 **NGR** SN6178767767 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN WEN (N) **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1965;1967;1968;1969;1970;5154;8618

**DESCRIPTION**

The most northerly of two Bronze Age cairns located on Mynydd Bach, the other, PRN 1965, located c.160m away to the south and intervisible with this site. This barrow is the least well-preserved of the two, and appears to have been extensively robbed of its material, presumably when deserted rural settlement complex PRN 36047 (CD193) was constructed. A number of hollows are evident in the top of the cairn, which currently stands c. 0.5m high and 20m in diameter. The mound is largely turf-consolidated with lots of loose stone visible on its surface, including some largish blocks. There appear to be traces of a possible cist at the centre of the barrow and it is possible that both this barrow and its twin, PRN 1965, were originally quite similar.

Afon Ddu flows c.450m to the west.

There is a largely 360 degree panoramic view, except between 265 and 298 degrees where the view is closed by the ridge. The remainder of the view is excellent, with long views over to Pumlumon, Cader Idris, etc.

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There are two long views between 145 and 200 degrees and again from 237 to 256 degrees. The view is immediately closed between 01 and 41 degrees by the ridge spine on which neighbouring cairn PRN 1969 is located. The remainder of the view is restricted to medium-short by surrounding topography.

**PRN**      **1969**                      **NGR**   SN6167067139                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      TAN YR ESGAIR                      CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING              Ridge/undulating/top

ASSOCIATED WITH      1965;1966;1967;1968;1970

DESCRIPTION

One of four grass covered cairns located on the lower slopes of Mynydd Bach. This is the most northerly cairn of the group and is clearly identifiable in the landscape. It is circular, c.8.5m in diameter and stands 0.5m high, composed of turf-consolidated small and medium-sized blocks of stone. There is some disturbance to the mound, including a slight hollow/depression at its centre, but otherwise it appears largely intact. The site is surrounded by reeds and is located on a NNE-SSW sloping ridge.

Located within 300m of a series of streams, which all flow into the Afon Ddu.

Between 129 and 200 degrees there are long views, with another long vista between 236 and 256, and also between 270 and 274. The remainder of the view is medium, over to surrounding uplands. The views were potentially much more extensive, but it was too hazy at the time of our visit for a full assessment.

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**PRN**      **1970**                      **NGR**   SN6164167014                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      TAN YR ESGAIR                      CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING              Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      1965;1966;1967;1968;1969;8618

DESCRIPTION

This site is the smallest of the four cairns located on this section of Mynydd Bach, and it is also the most southerly. The cairn measures c.4.5m in diameter and stands c.0.4m high, and is situated on a moderately steep hillslope below the ridge on which neighbouring barrow 1969 lies. The cairn consists of a grass/turf-consolidated mound with numerous small stones protruding through and exposed. The cairn is intervisible with barrows PRNs 1967 and 1969, but not PRN 1968. PRN 1969 is located 130m away at 16 degrees, PRN 1968 is 80m away at 15 degrees, with PRN 1967 30m away at 359 degrees. Some tumble of cairn material is apparent downslope to the south, but otherwise the barrow appears to be largely intact.

Located within 300m of a series of streams, which all flow into the Afon Ddu.

There is one long view between 137 and 196 degrees. The remainder of the view is restricted by local topography. All the other barrows in the group are intervisible with the exception of PRN 1968.

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**PRN** 1972 **NGR** SN62696660 **FORM** O.Struct

SITE NAME CARREG-BICA

CONDITION E

SITE TYPE STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A stone is shown at this location on the Ordnance Survey map of 1835, but the area has since been afforested. The given grid reference of the stone locates it at the junction of two fresh tracks - one established and one relatively new. There was no trace of any stone in the vicinity at all, which is currently covered with fallen trees, branches, brash, etc. The grid reference suggests the stone to be just below and to the east of the established forestry road, but it has presumably been destroyed during forestry operations. The Ordnance Survey failed also to locate the stone in 1978 and the site is likely to have been destroyed for some years. Originally the stone would have occupied a position on a gentle hillslope with excellent views over to Pumlumon and surrounding uplands.

Afon Talfryn flows c.320m to the NE, and there is another stream close by to the east.

There are excellent long views between 33 and 154 degrees, including Pumlumon (at 41 degrees) and over to surrounding upland ranges.

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**PRN** 1977 **NGR** SN66626751 **FORM** Documents

SITE NAME BRYN-Y-MAEN

CONDITION

SITE TYPE STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey map of 1835 appears to show a standing stone at this location, but there were no extant remains of this stone nor any local knowledge of such a feature when the site was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1974. Site not visited during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN** 1979 **NGR** SN65556965 **FORM** O.Struct

SITE NAME LLECH MIHANGEL;GILFACH-LAS

CONDITION E

SITE TYPE STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A standing stone recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1835 1" map, and mentioned by the RCAHM as a supposed stone, called Llech Mihangel, at SN65556965. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1974 they reported that according to the landowner, a stone which lay in the corner of the field had been broken up several years ago, and use to fill up holes in the bank. The stone was described as measuring about 6ft in length, 2ft in width and 1ft thick. The Ordnance Survey thought it likely that this was the Llech Mihangel stone. Site destroyed. Not visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN** 2014 **NGR** SN6700989456 **FORM** Earthwork

SITE NAME TY'N-YR-HELYG

CONDITION D

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING Ridge/flat/top

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously describd by the Ordnance Survey in 1972 as a patch of disturbed ground with many scattered boulders and small heaps of stone. No remains of a cist could be seen but the stony patch which the Ordnance Survey recorded as measuring 35m NE-SE x 24m NW-SE was suggested to be the remains of a cairn which covered the chamber. Site is marked on the Ordnance Survey 6" map (1964) as "(Site of) Cist". The monument is evidenced today by a depression in the ground with an almost inperceptible mound c.9m in diameter, suggested by probing beneath the turf-cover for cairn material. The location of the site was in a fantastic ridge-top position, with excellent views especially to the west and out to sea.

Overlooking the sea and Borth bog.

Too cloudy to assess fully but were presumed to be extensive over surrounding uplands. Good sea views out over Borth bog and the sea, between 244 and 316 degrees. The view is closed between 80 and 148 degrees by the hill immediately behind the site.

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Previously described in the SMR by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 who recorded the site as a round barrow, situated at 950ft above OD, upon the highest part of a forested ridge running E-W above the Nant Silo valley. They noted that the barrow had a diameter of 15m and a maximum height of 1.5m. The surface of the mound had been much disturbed by the planting of fir trees, which the Ordnance Survey stated then covered the barrow. By the time of the PFRS visit to the site in September 2005 the forest was impenetrable and it was impossible to gain access to the site to assess its current condition, although it is likely to have deteriorated considerably with root damage.

**PRN**      **2029**                      **NGR**   SN7080257161                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      GARN FAWR    CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING              Ridge/flat/top

ASSOCIATED WITH      2030;9016

DESCRIPTION

A heavily disturbed round barrow cairn, surmounted by a trig point with a small surrounding cairn and an adjacent walkers' cairn. There has been considerable slippage of cairn material downslope to the NW and some also to the SE. There has been so much displacement of cairn material that it is difficult to ascertain its exact dimensions, but it appears to be c.14m in diameter and 1.5m high, at its maximum. The summit-top mound is largely turf-consolidated, with numerous stones protruding through. Probably once intervisible with nearby cairn PRN 2030 prior to afforestation of the area.

On high ground above the start of Nant Cou to the WNW.

There are fantastic views from the site over large swathes of landscape, with huge horizons visible including Pumlumon, possibly Frenni Fawr and also the sea visible. There is probably a 360 degree panorama, although this is currently blocked to the E and SE by a forestry plantation. Fan Foel is visible at 163 degrees. Prior to afforestation of the area, another barrow, PRN 2030, would probably have been intervisible with the site, and is located c.700m away to the WSW.

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**PRN**      **2030**                      **NGR**   SN701569                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      GARN FELEN    CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      2029;9016

DESCRIPTION

Dense afforestation of the area made it impossible to gain access to the site to assess its current condition. We were able to get within 140m of the site along a forest break, but the trees were impenetrable and no assessment of the barrow could be made.

Area heavily afforested, but may have once been intervisible with barrow PRN 2029 located c.700m away on top of a ridge to the NE/ENE. It may also have been intervisible with another barrow, PRN 9016 located c.600m to the south.

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**PRN** 2032 **NGR** SN7274359878 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** NANT GROES FAWR I **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2050;4459;5037

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular mound of stones, partially turf and moss covered around the edge. The cairn is situated on a south-west facing valley hillslope, and has a diameter of 13.5m and stands to a maximum height of 0.6m. At the centre of the cairn is a large cist constructed of stone slabs. This cist has been built around with stones robbed from the cairn material to create a corbelled, bee-hive type shelter, 0.6m high, which is left open on the SW side. Also on this SW side one wall continues beyond the cist downslope, with large stones and blocks incorporated into the structure. Beyond the barrow to the SW (and contiguous with it) there is a rectangular "enclosure" of stones, c.8m x c.4m, all earthfast and not coursed, standing c.0.2m high. The interior is stone free, and it is likely that this 'enclosure' features represents a re-use of the cairn and its material at a somewhat later date than the Bronze Age. The cist, centrally located within the cairn, measures c.1m x 0.48m x 0.6m.

The Groes Fawr river is located c.200m downslope to the W.

There are long valley views between 280 and 336 degrees. Forestry obscures the view between 134 and 149 degrees. Elsewhere the view is restricted to medium or short views by the valley slope on which the site is located and the rugged local topography.

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**PRN** 2033 **NGR** SN7398052645 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN-RHIW-LLWYDOG **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** High plateau/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9007;9008

**DESCRIPTION**

An interesting site, which consists of a main circular mound, 0.8m high and c.13m in diameter, with a hollow in its top. The hollow, which measures c.2.5m in diameter and is 0.3m deep, has a pile of what look to be upcast stones beside it. There is a smaller mound of turf-covered stones lying behind, which looks to be robbed material, possibly the result of previous investigations. The site may have been a beacon, and if a genuine round barrow, would have been visible for miles around. Round barrow PRN 9008 lies 690m away at a bearing of 278 degrees. Another cairn is visible in the distance at 307 degrees, located on top of a summit/ridge. The site lies adjacent to a public bridleway running over Banc Du to Blaendoithie, and is marked 'Carn Penrhiwyllwydog' in 'Old English' gothic script on the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Pathfinder map.

Fantastic views down the Doethie valley to the S

There are long 360 degree panoramic views from this site, looking over to the Brecon Beacons and the Carmarthen Fans. At 307 degrees there is a cairn clearly visible in the distance on top of a summit/ridge. Fan Foel at 168 degrees, dramatic peak at 67 degrees, and there are fantastic views over the entire landscape.

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**PRN** 2045 **NGR** SN7057868664 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRAIG YSTRADMEURIG **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a roughly circular mound of stones, 10m in diameter and c.1.7m high, sitting loosely on an acutely-dipping sedimentary rock outcrop, which embellishes its profile. The cairn is located on the top of a ridge which runs SSW-NNE and commands excellent long views all round (with the exception of a portion to the E which is obscured by a higher parallel ridge). The majority of the cairn material lies on the western side of the ridge-top, where the ground falls away more sharply than the steeper, easterly side. Monument appears to be in a stable condition.

The Sychnant is located 300m downslope to the NW

There are very long views all round except for a section between 64 and 120 degrees which is virtually closed by the local ridge.

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**PRN** 2049 **NGR** SN7322160680 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN Y;CARN Y;GROES FECHAN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2050;48374;48388

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 as a round cairn on the highest point of the end of a spur, at 490m above OD. with good views in all directions. At the time of their visit, the barrow was reported to stand 1.4m high, and was sub-circular, measuring 18m N-S and 16m E-W. In the centre of the mound the Ordnance Survey reported a hole, 1m deep, which had revealed the remains of a cist, aligned N-S. The east side of the cist was formed by what appeared to be a straight-sided natural rock, the west side formed of a thin slab parallel to, and 0.5m from, the natural rock. When visited during the PFRS project in 2004 the site was described as a round mound of stones, c.17m in diameter and now 1.2m high, with a central cist measuring 1.1m in length, 0.5m in width and a depth of 0.3m, partially covered over by fallen stones. The vertically-set slab on the west side of the cist as noted by the Ordnance Survey remains in situ, and measures 1m in length and 0.13m thick. There is a shelter constructed of cairn material on the SE side of the monument, which was not noted by the Ordnance Survey in their 1978 visit, and which possibly reflects more recent disturbance of the site. From this site three other round barrow cairns are intervisible to the NE: PRN 5564 located c.750m away at 54 degrees, and PRNs 5565 and 5566 located c.880m away at 66 degrees. C.880m away in the opposite direction at c.250 degrees lie two further round barrow cairns, PRNs 2050 and 5037, although these are not intervisible. A newly-discovered possible standing stone PRN 48374 is also intervisible with this cairn, located c.330m away at 264 degrees. There was no trace of possible barrow PRN 14467 noted as being 15m E of this site by Williams and Muckle in 1993.

Overlooking the Groes Fechan downslope to the S. There is also a small lake c.100m to the E.

There are medium views between 15 and 106 degrees, medium-long views between 106 and 221 degrees, and long views from 221 to 15 degrees.

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**PRN** 2050 **NGR** SN7244760412 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TAN BYLCHAU **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge crest/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2032;2049;5037;9363;9364;48387

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a circular moss and turf covered cairn, c.5.2m in diameter and standing 0.4m high, located on the western end of Banc Mawr ridge at 396 degrees above OD. There are some stones protruding through the vegetational cover, with natural bedrock outcropping beyond the western edge. There are stones on the edge of the mound which are set vertically lengthwise, and may represent the remains of kerbing. The barrow appears to be relatively intact, hence it's B rating for condition. Neighbouring barrow PRN 5037 is intervisible at 83 degrees, and lies c.20m away from this site. Further to the NE/ENE lies a series of other barrows forming a linear sequence linking Garn Gron and Banc Mawr, with barrow PRN 2049 c.800m away, and PRNs 5564, 5565 and 5566 c.1.6km away on Garn Gron. Ring barrow PRN 14755, located 1.15km away at 266 degrees is visible from this site.

Located on high ground above two rivers, the Groes Fawr to the S and the Groes Fechan to the N.

There are very long views from the site between 234 and 340 degrees, restricted to short views by Banc Mawr between 88 and 153 degrees. Elsewhere the views are medium over to the surrounding ridges and upland.

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**PRN** 2053 **NGR** SN7707363088 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BLAEN-GLASFFRWD C;BLAEN-GLASFFRWD IV **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2054;5577;5578;9013;5579;9015

**DESCRIPTION**

A fine circular round barrow cairn, 16m in diameter and c.1m high, with a cist and displaced capstone just south of centre of the barrow, 1.25m long x 0.78m wide x 0.8m deep. The cist is aligned WNW-ESE through its long axis, and the displaced capstone leans against the NE sidestone, and slightly overhanging the chamber. The capstone itself measures at least 2.05m in length, and is 0.8m wide and 0.2m thick. The sidestones of the cist are all in situ and are intact. The cairn itself is built on a knoll at the SSW end of a ridge and is composed of small, medium and large stones, with some evidence for kerbstones around its periphery. The frequent occurrence of white and grey-veined quartz boulders was also noted.

Located within 80m of the start of a stream to the S of the site, and overlooking the junction of a number of streams with the Afon Glasfrwdd.

There is a long vista between 295 and 326 degrees, with the rest of the view restricted to medium by the local ridges. Round barrow 2054 is intervisible at 48 degrees, c.80m away.

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**PRN** 2054 **NGR** SN7713363151 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BLAEN-GLASFFRWD D;BLAEN-GLASFFRWD III **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2053;5577;5578;9013;5579;9015

**DESCRIPTION**

A turf-covered round barrow cairn, c.8m in diameter and 0.5m high, with an exposed central cist. The cairn is made up of both lumps and slabs of stone, with some vertically-set slabs visible around the periphery of the monument, forming a partial kerb. The cist is aligned NNW-SSE through its long axis and measures internally 2m in length, 1.1m in width and is 0.4m deep. The southern end- stone is missing, and the capstone has been displaced 0.5m away to the W of the cist, and now lies on the surface of the monument. Neighbouring cairn and cist 2053 lies 80m away to the SW.

Located equidistantly between two streams to the N and S of the site 150m away, and overlooking the junction of these streams with the Afon Glasffrwd.

There is a long vista between 280 and 322, and again between 358 and 22 degrees. Otherwise the view is restricted to medium by the surrounding local ridges. Neighbouring barrow 2053 is intervisible at 225 degrees.

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**PRN** 2058 **NGR** SN7102077600 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BWLCH-Y-CRWYS **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** False crest/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Cadw as a "Round barrow, 24m diameter, 1.6m high, grass-covered on a crest in the centre of a field used for pasture....Would appear to be undisturbed; apparently the field has been ploughed in the past, the barrow also, though not in recent years and not by the present owner." We were unable to get permission to access the land but were able to assess the site from the side of the road. The barrow remains as described, and is in a stable condition. It is an impressive mound and a well-preserved example of type. According to RCAHMW records noted by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 the site was first noted in 1966 and the field ploughed and re-seeded in 1972. The site was scheduled in 1960.

Nant y Fawnog is located c.200m to the SW

Too cloudy to assess at time of visit.

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**PRN** 2060 **NGR** SN7457179175 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** DOLGAMFA;DOL Y GAMFA

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** CAIRN CIRCLE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5617;5618

**DESCRIPTION**

An unusual site, which appears to fall within the category of 'Cairn circle' (as defined by Lynch 1972:63). The site consists of a low elliptical cairn, 5m x 4m, orientated NE-SW, out of which emerge ten large spaced uprights, leaning outwards. The monument is located on a terrace within a NE-ENE facing hillslope which overlooks and leads down to the steep ravine of the Afon Rheidol. There is evidence of some intrusion within the centre of the mound, where a cut 0.6m long x 0.3m wide x 0.1m deep was noticed, almost as if a stone had been removed from it. This may suggest the presence of a cist. There is a gap between the two largest stones in the circle on the south side of the monument, from which a limited but extremely long vista was visible between 184 and 198 degrees. There is evidence for ploughing and crop-planting too close to the site (within 3m) and also there is a track encroaching on the north side of the site. Two other examples of this rare monument type occur 5km away to the N/NNE (PRNs 5617 and 5618), and are reached by following the course of the Afon Rheidol towards what is now the Nant y Moch reservoir.

Overlooking the deep ravine of the Afon Rheidol to the NE/E, with a small stream c.70m away to the N, which flows down into the Rheidol.

An excellent medium-range vista to the surrounding uplands from 29 to 213 degrees. The remainder of the view is restricted by the immediate topography rising behind the site to the west and north. There is an extremely long vista between 184 and 198 degrees, which is due south, and is visible from the gap between the two largest stones in the circle.

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**PRN** 2061 **NGR** SN7332580002 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHOSAU I

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2062

**DESCRIPTION**

An excellent example of a round barrow, with a surrounding ditch. This ditch feature was clearly visible at the time of our visit in October 2005 and was waterlogged on the west side of the barrow. The monument overall stands some 1.2m high and measures 16m in diameter, but shows signs of disturbance at its centre. There are fabulous views from the site and it makes a fine barrow pair with neighbouring mound PRN 2062, located 17m away to the south (group PRN 48408). Both barrows are located on top of a prominent local ridge/spur.

Afon Tuen starts just over 200m to the west, and further beyond that is Llyn-yr-oerfa. There are also sea views from the site.

There are long views all around except between 298 and 311 degrees, where the viewshed is slightly closed by a nearby hill which now supports a wind farm. On a clear day there are likely to be excellent long views, probably as far as Pembrokeshire. There is a sea view between 243 and 298 degrees.

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**PRN** 2062 **NGR** SN7332679976 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHOSAU II **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2061

**DESCRIPTION**

A turf-consolidated mound, 9m in diameter and 0.7m high, located c.17m to the south of neighbouring barrow PRN 2061 and forming a fine round barrow pair (group PRN 48408). This site is the smaller barrow of the two and although it has a slight hollow in its top, it appears less disturbed than its neighbour. Both sites have an excellent location with fine views in all directions.

Afon Tuen starts just over 200m to the west, and further beyond that is Llyn-yr-oerfa. There are also sea views from the site.

There are long views all around except between 298 and 311 degrees, where the viewshed is slightly closed by a nearby hill which now supports a wind farm. On a clear day there are likely to be excellent long views, probably as far as Pembrokeshire. There is a sea view between 243 and 298 degrees.

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**PRN** 2063 **NGR** SN7022976995 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** FRON DDU **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** False crest/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as a round barrow, 13m in diameter and 1.4m high, where the centre has been disturbed, but only superficially, so that the monument appears largely intact. When visited in September 2005 the mound was found to have been spread around its edges to the S and E, so that it now has a recorded measurement of c.17m in diameter instead. A small crater was visible on top of the mound which is currently located in an arable field planted with a root crop, although the barrow itself is left as a grassy mound. Some encroaching of the crop was noticed on the NE side of the barrow. There are excellent views from the site, especially to the E/ENE. The barrow is located in an area of undulating upland and close to a stream which runs to the NE and eventually flows into the Rheidol, whose valley is also visible to the NE.

Close to a stream, located c.50m to the NE and which flows into the Nant y Fawnog.

There are long views between 42 and 188 degrees, with Pumlumon visible. The remainder of the view is closed elsewhere by slightly higher surrounding land.

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**PRN** 2064

**NGR** SN75257908

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** YSBYTY CYNFYN CIRCLE

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** HENGE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Large stones set into the circuit of the churchyard boundary at Ysbyty Cynfyn have been interpreted as a possible stone circle or henge monument in the past. However, most of the stones are built into the wall and do not touch the ground surface, making it unlikely that they are in their original position (if they were indeed part of a stone circle) and casting some doubt on their antiquity. One large stone at the NE side of the churchyard wall stands over 3m high and is well set into the surface. This is the only possible prehistoric standing stone which may actually be in situ (PRN 34873). Two large stones are in use at gateposts, with another large monolith set into the wall c.2m to the N/right-hand side of the gates. 9m to the N/right of the gates (i.e. 7m further round from the previous stone) is another large stone. Both these monoliths are apparently lying on a couple of courses of the churchyard wall, and therefore cannot be in situ. 13m further round the wall again stands the massive upright stone PRN 34873, which is the only one which seems to potentially be in its original location. All the other stones have the potential to have once been prehistoric standing stones elsewhere, but they seem likely to have been moved from their original locations to be incorporated into the Church. However, the questions remains as to where they all were in the Bronze Age!

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**PRN** 2089

**NGR** SN2998444338

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BLAENYFFYNNON

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously when last visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1972, they reported that there was no trace of the tumulus at its grid reference, but did note that the NGR placed it at the highest point in the field, which they said was a 'suitable position for a barrow'. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the site was first seen from the road, where it was visible as a distinct barrow-like profile appearing at the high-point in the field. However, when approached, the mound-like feature appears as a linear break of slope and may well be a natural landscape feature. Topographically the site is a local high point (rather than a summit) and, when the weather would allow it, there would probably be good views, and possibly even a 360 degree long viewshed. The site lies in a pasture field which is grass-covered and currently grazed by sheep. As the Ordnance Survey observed in 1972, it would be an ideal location for a round barrow, and there is indeed the possibility that it could be a nearly ploughed-out Bronze Age mound.

Located on high ground between the start of two streams

There would probably be reasonably good views from the site but the weather precluded their assessment in the field. It is likely that the Afon Teifi would be visible to the SSW, at the point where the Afon Ceri joins it at Cwm-Cou.

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**PRN**      **2090**

**NGR**    SN28284423

**FORM**    Documents

SITE NAME      BRYNGWROG

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?;CEMETERY?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously described as a site where a large stone was encountered during ploughing, and variously described as the site of a graveyard or barrow. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1972 they reported that the field was completely flat and devoid of any surface irregularities, and that nothing was known of a tumulus. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. NC 2005.

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**PRN**      **2098**

**NGR**    SN2890551378

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      PARC CARREG Y LLUNIAU

CONDITION    D

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH    2096;2097

DESCRIPTION

This PRN refers to the remains of a cairn which is associated with an ECM inscribed stone (PRN 2096) and a Roman cremation burial (PRN 2097). The Ordnance Survey noted in 1972 that in the 18th century a windmill stood on top of a small cairn (presumably PRN 2098) on the spot now occupied by the stone, which at that time lay to one side. When the windmill and cairn were demolished (shortly after 1800 according to Meyrick) an urn containing ashes was discovered (PRN 2097), together with some coins of Vespasian. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1973 they described the stone as 1.4m high, with packing stones around its base and sitting on the low amorphous remains of a cairn. The Ordnance Survey also noted two apparently natural mounds to the west of the stone which could be taken for barrows. At the given grid reference there is a low, roughly circular mound, partially grass-covered but with some natural outcropping bedrock. Set in the mound is an inscribed stone, PRN 2096, dated to the 5th/6th century AD, which remains upright, although is now favoured by cattle as a rubbing stone. As a result there is much animal tread erosion around the base of the stone which has exposed a number of small and medium sized stones and has removed the grass cover. This presumably is the "cairn material" described by the Ordnance Survey. Over a distance of some 60m or so to the west of the inscribed stone are three mounds which have the appearance of barrows, but on inspection they are all elongated features and thus probably natural. It seems that the field here is regularly ploughed and many broken stone appear on the mounds. It is possible that the ECM inscribed stone may originally have been a Bronze Age standing stone, although clearly it is not in its original position. As for the cairn, it is possible that it is a Bronze Age round barrow, and that the Roman cremation discovered was a secondary interment, demonstrating the later re-use of a prehistoric site, which is not an uncommon practice. However, the appearance of the mound when assessed in the field does not automatically suggest that it is a former round barrow: the mound is quite irregular and only vaguely circular. It is possible that the entire feature might date to the Roman or early medieval period, which although rare, is not entirely unheard of.

There are streams to the west and east of the site, and the coast is 750m away to the NW.

There are long coastal views between 345 degrees and 30 degrees. Elsewhere the view is restricted to medium length views to the ridgetops surrounding the site. To the N the peaks of the Lleyn peninsula in north Wales are clearly visible.

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**PRN** 2883 **NGR** SN62464767 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BEDD-Y-FORWYN (EAST) **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 1925;1935

**DESCRIPTION**

One of two barrows with cists mentioned by Lewis in 1833 (the other, PRN 1925, is located c.500m away to the SW). The Ordnance Survey found no trace of the barrow in an area of marshy rough pasture when they visited in 1974. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS South Ceredigion survey in 2004 as the public footpath to this site was completely overgrown, fenced off and impenetrable.

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**PRN** 3058 **NGR** SN6268686221 **FORM** Cropmark

**SITE NAME** PANT Y PERAN **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9680

**DESCRIPTION**

Quoting Toby Driver in Arch in Wales 28, 1998: "Towards the end of 1997 an air photo plot was made by the Royal Commission of an important plough-levelled enclosure complex to the south of Llandre village....The cropmark complex was first recorded by Cambridge University aerial photographers in 1975 (CUCAP Negs BVP 067-9), when five circular enclosures, four complete, one partially obscured, ranging from 27m to 30m in diameter [PRN 3058], together with a rectangular enclosure to the south measuring 37m x 28m [PRN 52080], were recorded on a prominent plateau above the valley floor. Some 186m to the SE of the site a cluster of four or five small ring ditches between 6 and 10m in diameter were also recorded [PRN 9680], visible as cropmarks on a slight gravel ridge...Central grave-pits are visible in three of the ring ditches." Driver suggested that the five circular enclosures here superficially represent plough-levelled burial mounds or open enclosures of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The NE ring has been partially built over by two houses, but the remainder appear intact cropmarks, although there are no above-ground indications for the barrows. c.30m to the SSW is a defended enclosure, PRN 52080. The five cropmarks here would appear to be showing individual ditches surrounding each barrow, with the barrows themselves having been ploughed away. This cluster of five cropmark round barrows has been recorded here as a round barrow cemetery, and c.270m to the SSE lies another complex, PRN 9680, which has also been recorded as a possible round barrow cemetery, although it is clearly not on the same scale at the site here. There are parallels between the sites here at Llandre and the complex at Plas Gogerddan 2.7km to the south, where there is also a complex of monuments including two round barrows (one extant, PRN 11822, and one a cropmark, PRN 37110), at least two standing stones (PRNs 5405 and 8237), other cropmark features (e.g. PRN 11827, a figure-of-eight ring-ditch excavated by DAT in 1986), also in close proximity to other prehistoric defended enclosure sites.

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**PRN**      **3380**

**NGR**    SN458405

**FORM**    Documents

SITE NAME      GWAR-GRAIG

CONDITION    E

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

According to Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1987, this was the site of a standing stone, recorded from documentary sources, although no traces of a stone or any associated features remain. The site has been ploughed over a number of years. Access was not gained during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **3980**

**NGR**    SN3755949960

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CRUG BACH

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS      SAM

SITING          Hill slope/gentle/top

ASSOCIATED WITH    1385;3981

DESCRIPTION

A round barrow, 16m in diameter and 1.35m high, with evidence for shallow pits having been dug into its top. The monument is very overgrown, whilst next to it on the southern side there are deep wheel-ruts caused by off-road motorbikes/vehicles. The dense vegetation obscures the true shape of the barrow, and disturbingly some rubbish was seen protruding from some of the shallow pits dug into the top of the barrow. There is an on-going threat to the monument from small tree roots and gorse, and as a whole the site appears quite neglected.

Site lies c.200m to the NE of Nant Barro

There are 360 degree panoramic views, with excellent views over the Presli range. Frenni Fawr is visible at 230 degrees, Foel Cwmcerwyn at 238 degrees and Carn Ingli at 250 degrees. Another barrow, 3981, is located c.630m at 206 degrees and may once have been intervisible (the current view obscured by modern forestry), with another barrow, 1385, located c.650m to the NE, which may also have been originally intervisible prior to the afforestation of the immediate area.

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**PRN**      **3981**                      **NGR**   SN37304938                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CARN WEN;ROS WLGAIN                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hilltop/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      3980

**DESCRIPTION**

When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 they noted that the cairn here had been largely reduced to a grass-covered spread of stone and earth almost to ground level. A trig pillar set on a 6m diameter x 0.5m high mound appeared to be positioned at the centre of the barrow. The barrow currently lies in an area of waste ground next to a radio mast and was too heavily overgrown with nettles, brambles, etc., to be able to be properly assessed, but it seems likely that nothing much has changed since the previous Ordnance Survey report.

Nant Barro flows c.400m to the NW

360 degree panoramic views, which are extensive, including the Preselis. View too misty to be able to get fixes onto all the surrounding topographic landmarks.

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**PRN**      **3985**                      **NGR**   SN45624805                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYN LLWYD                      **CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Grimes described the site in 1939 as a ruin of a round cairn, completely dug out at its centre, and measuring about 55ft in diameter (c.16.75m). The barrow was best preserved on its eastern side, where it stood 1ft high (30cm). The site is visible as a cropmark on 1946 RAF aerial photographs, but there were no surface indications of the barrow when visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975, when the field was arable. The site was visited during the PFRS project in 2004, and the field is now used for pasture. There were no surface indications seen, but the location of the site was good and afforded fine views.

Very long and excellent views between 75 and 180 degrees (along the Teifi valley and hills behind), and again between 215 and 270 (the Preseli Hills). Elsewhere the view is restricted to short or closed.

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**PRN** 3991 **NGR** SN5424964857 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CARREG-Y-BIG;LLECH GRON

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS** SAM;ACK

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5912

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously this stone has been suggested, on the basis of the name 'Llech' to have been the capstone to a burial chamber, which may account for why its condition in the HER prior to the PFRS project listed it as 'Moved'. However, this appears to be a definite and in situ massive standing stone, c.4m high, 3m wide at its base and 1.3m thick, with flattish wide faces and irregular sides. The long axis of the stone is aligned N-S. Some exfoliation weathering is visible on the western face of the stone with fairly clean, recent evidence of flaking, which should be monitored. At the base of the stone, also on its western side, small stones have been exposed by sheep tread action. Two small circular holes have been drilled on the east face of the stone near to the base, and may represent past attempts to perhaps blow up the stone with explosives.

Afon Cledan flows c.450m away to the N.

There were probably long views out to sea prior to the building of a house to the NW of the stone. A prominent highpoint is visible at 182 degrees, but otherwise the views are currently not assessable due to tree growth.

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**PRN** 4033 **NGR** SN6714591212 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BEDD TALIESIN;GWELY TALIESIN

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Leighton as standing on a shelf on the west-facing slope of Moel y Garn, overlooking the Dyfi estuary. The site consists of an oval turf-covered mound of stones, c.14.5m in diameter N-S x 12m transversely, with a maximum height of 1m. Protruding from the cairn close to its circumference is a slightly oval ring of orthostatic slabs and blocks, discontinuous on the south. At least 10 slabs are visible and none rises to more than 0.5m above the cairn. At the centre of the mound is a massive open cist, and the cairn has a well-documented history as the alleged grave of Talleisin. This scheduled barrow remains as described. The cairn is located adjacent to a track which leads on to other monuments to the NE (PRNs 5434-5 and 8572). There are fine views from the site, with the view dominated by the Dyfi estuary to the NE and Foel Goch to the NE, where there are numerous prehistoric cairns sited. The mound is turf-covered with the cist and its displaced capstone visible at the centre. There is some bracken growth around the edges of the mound.

Overlooking the sea and the Dyfi estuary, and within 130m of a stream which issues to the NW of the site and flows down into the Afon Cletwr.

Excellent long views to the north, with Foel Goch to the NE. There is a sea view between 294 and 312 degrees, with the mouth of the Dyfi estuary at 305 degrees. There are long views over the landscape to the north between 305 and 36 degrees, including very long views with a pointy peak at 13 degrees on the farthest horizon. The remainder of the view is restricted by local topography except for a window of long view between 222 and 245 degrees, with another sea view from 245 to 264 degrees. Local topography restricts the sea view between 264 and 294 degrees.

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**PRN** 4126 **NGR** SN7906570426 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARNRHYNDOD **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8605;8606;8610;48405

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a round barrow cairn, 17m in diameter, showing evidence of disturbance in the form of a shallow shelter constructed on top of the monument, using robbed cairn material. There is also a pillar, 1m high and with a white quartz capping, which surmounts the barrow, also made from robbed cairn material, and serves to mark the monument out as distinctive in the landscape. The cairn itself is already located in a prominent location in the landscape, with many other summit-top cairns visible in the surrounding upland landscape. Apart from the disturbance to the cairn material the monument appears to remain largely intact, and suggests that any features below the cairn may remain in situ. PRN 8606, another round barrow, is intervisible 1.2km away to the west.

Overlooking Teifi lakes

There is a massive viewshed from the site, with the view only closed between 213 and 227 degrees by another summit surmounted by a cairn at 216 degrees (PRN 8160). The site is intervisible with a number of other cairns, including PRN 8606 located 1.2km away at 271 degrees.

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**PRN** 4127 **NGR** SN7323688229 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CERRIG YR HAFAN;CARN OWEN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM;ACK

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

This impressive site is located on a local summit/knoll on the higher, southern end of a ridge, Cerrigyrhafan, at 480m above OD, and makes use of a natural rock outcrop. The Ordnance Survey recorded the site as having a diameter of 16m E-W x 14.5m N-S and a maximum height of 0.8m. On the SE side of the monument there has been some slippage of the cairn material between the rock outcrops. Two small piles of stones on the northern side of the monument appear to be the result of visitor disturbance and the robbing of cairn material rather than the remains of small satellite cairns associated with the original barrow. One pile takes the form of a small walkers' cairn, whilst the other appeared as a small ring of stones when the site was visited during the PFRS project in August 2005. The central area of the cairn has been hollowed out to form a circular shelter c.3m in diameter and 1.3m high, with a smaller semi-circular shelter constructed on the SW edge of the cairn. A number of the stones within the cairn material were noted as having bands of white quartz visible running through them.

Located on a local summit/knoll at the end of a rocky ridge overlooking the Nant-y-Moch reservoir, and with a number of streams close by flowing down from the high ground in all directions. There are also sea views.

The views from the site are astounding. The cairns on Pumlumon are clearly visible at 100 degrees c.6km away, and the site is also intervisible with PRN 4133 located 5.2km to the SE. PRN 5608 on top of Disgwylfa Fawr is also intervisible to the SSE c.3.5km away. Ynyslas sea and beach is visible at 291 degrees, with a range of sea views between 244 and 305 degrees. There are huge long views from the site onto very far and distant mountains. Cader Idris is visible, and probably Snowdon also.

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**PRN**      **4129**

**NGR**    SN75108690

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      ABER CAMDDWR II

CONDITION    E

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            Valley slope/gentle/

ASSOCIATED WITH      4130;6233

DESCRIPTION

A Bronze Age round barrow was originally sited at SN75108690, and was excavated in 1962 by AHA Hogg in advance of the site being flooded and submerged within the Nant-y-Moch reservoir. When excavated the site was recorded as being a low cairn c.4m in diameter and 0.3m high, revetted by a roughly circular kerb. There were no artefacts recovered although a possible 'grave' was discovered within the cairn composed of a hollow area c.2m x 0.75m x 0.2m deep, the sides of which had been built up roughly with upright or laid slabs. In 1984 the water level of the Nant-y-Moch reservoir was artificially lowered and a number of new, previously undiscovered sites were recorded. Moreover, previously known sites such as this one were discovered to have additional features, which were revealed as a result of the wave erosion of their peaty covering. At the site of this round barrow cairn the complete denudation of the peat cover revealed an annex to the barrow, 2m x 1.2m on the SW side, complete with kerb and paved area. Immediately to the west of the cairn was a group of five upright stones, and there were also other vertically-set stones around the site. In 1986 the cairn was removed and reconstructed at SN7504687022, in a fenced-off area at the side of the road running round the reservoir. The site has been restored, and demonstrates the extremely interesting structural arrangement of the monument. At present there is no information panel explaining anything about the site or its context, which seems a shame as it is easily accessible to visitors. In its original location the barrow would have been intervisible with ring barrow PRN 4130 located c. 430m to the SE, which is also submerged beneath the reservoir. The two round barrows on top of Droscoli (PRNs 6233 and 48409) are also likely to have been intervisible to the NE, as well as the cairns on top of Pumlumon to the east (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237).

Located in the upper part of the Rheidol valley where it is joined by the Afon Camddwr.

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**PRN**      **4130**

**NGR**    SN75448664

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      ABER CAMDDWR I

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      RING BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      4129;6233;7645

DESCRIPTION

This ring barrow was excavated by AHA Hogg in 1962 in advance of the site being submerged under water when the area was flooded to form the Nant-y-Moch reservoir. Prior to excavation the whole structure was buried in peat, and was found to consist of a stone ring about 6 or 7 ft [1.8 or 2.1m] wide, with an overall diameter of roughly 43 ft [13m]. Hogg records 'a very rough suggestion of kerbing'. Within the ring the central area was almost clear of stones except for those covering the skeleton of a headless and disarticulated child which had been burnt in situ. This burial was contained within a rock-cut pit at the centre of the ring and also contained a collared urn. Numerous other features within the ring included 30 irregularly set-out stake holes, as well as some hollows. The site remains submerged by the Nant-y-Moch reservoir and reduced levels in 1984 meant the site was once again visible, but was noted to have been severely eroded by the 'wave action' of the constantly fluctuating levels of the reservoir. No new features were recorded. When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2005 the barrow remained submerged. In its original setting the site is likely to have been intervisible with barrow PRN 4129 located c.430m to the NW, as well as with barrow PRN 7645 located c.850m to the east. The summit-top cairns on Droscoll to the NNE and Pumlumon to the east are also likely to have been visible.

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**PRN** 4133

**NGR** SN7756685158

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN Y

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Summit/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey as a large roughly circular cairn occupying the summit of a mountain, at 2245 ft above OD [c.680m]. It was recorded as having a diameter of about 65ft [c.20m] and a height of 4ft [c.1.2m]. A modern drystone wall was noted to cut across the south part, and a modern Ordnance Survey cairn, 5ft high [1.5m] was built on top at the centre. The cairn remains as described above. The modern cairn at its centre has a fence post inserted in its top, and it appears that stone has been robbed from the monument to build a wall immediately adjacent to the cairn on its south side, which only spans the length of the barrow. There is a lot of spread stone which perhaps makes the cairn look bigger than it was when originally built. A small hollow in the cairn on its NE side was visible, and there were also some white quartz blocks noted within the fabric of the cairn. We also noted a group of five very small 'satellite' cairns outside the main cairn on its NE side, which were roughly 0.75m in diameter and 0.15m high. There are fantastic views achievable from the site, especially over to the Pumlumon Fawr cairns (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237) 2.25km to the NNE, and the Pen Pumlumon Arwystli cairns (PRNs 8591-3) 4.75km to the NE. Numerous other sites in the area were also visible, such as the barrow pair on top of Droscoll (PRNs 6233 and 48409) 3km away to the NNW, and another barrow, PRN 5645, located 3km away to the NE.

Overlooking Nant-y-Moch reservoir and Afon Hengwm. Located on high ground with numerous streams close by in all directions.

There are excellent 360 degree views from the site, over to all the major peaks, although at the time of our visit in August 2005 it was too hazy to assess the features on the distant horizons. The two cairns on Droscoll (PRNs 6233 and 48409) are clearly visible, as are the cairns on Pumlumon at 41 degrees, those on Pen Pumlumon Arwystli at 51 degrees, and PRN 5465 at 63 degrees.

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**PRN** 4135

**NGR** SN7053780042

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GELLI

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Saddle/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

An undisturbed scheduled round barrow, 1.5m high and c.15m in diameter. The barrow has a field boundary running NNW-SSE over the top of it, effectively dividing the monument in two. The western side of the barrow is higher than the eastern portion. Some animal erosion is apparent over the top of the barrow, adjacent to the boundary on the western side. The barrow lies in a saddle with excellent views over the surrounding landscape.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol to the south.

There are excellent views from the site, including views of the sea. The view is closed between 293 and 16 degrees by local topography, with the remainder of the view extremely long. Pen Dinas hillfort is visible at 273 degrees, and the headland at 242.

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**PRN**      **4184**                      **NGR**   SN8263690382                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CARN FACH BUGEILYN                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              High plateau/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5466

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular cairn, heavily disturbed, and measuring c.14m in diameter and with a maximum height of 1.3m. There is a small cairn on its southern edge c.1.5m in diameter and 0.45m high, which possibly makes this site an unusual 'double' cairn type, examples of which are known certainly within the Clwyd/Powys area. The main body of the large cairn has been robbed out to form a 'shelter' c.2m in diameter and up to 1m deep. The shelter opens onto the NE edge of the monument. A boundary stone marked 'WWW 1865' is located on the SE edge of the cairn. A fine round barrow pair on Carn Biga is visible to the SSE at 140 degrees, and there are excellent long views elsewhere from the site. 850m away to the WNW is another round barrow, PRN 5466.

Overlooking the Bugeilyn lakes to the north.

Fantastic views all around. Intervisible with PRN 5466 c.850m away to the WNW, as well as the Carn Biga round barrow pair c.580m to the SE. There is a huge panorama from the site, with a sea vista at 270, 272, and 276 degrees, with a longer sea view between 287 and 298 degrees, including Bardsey Island at 297 degrees. The peaks of the Llyn peninsula are visible in the far distance at 302 degrees. The western peak of Cader Idris is visible at 336 degrees, with Snowdon possibly visible on the far horizon at 344 degrees. There is an interesting peak at 9 degrees (Aran Fawddwy?), the Brecon Beacons at 167 degrees and Carmarthen Vans at 182 degrees. There were also some interesting pyramidal peaks in the distance at 68 degrees, with huge far-ranging views onto the horizon.

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**PRN**      **4779**                      **NGR**   SN518562                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      GARREG SAMSON;CAREG LWYD                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Streamside

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A truly gigantic boulder lying against the south bank of a steep rock-cut stream, the Nant y Gaer, with its northern end lying on the bottom of the stream. The stone is sub-rectangular, and has an estimated size of c.6m in length, 5m in width and 2.5m thick. The stone is covered in moss, lichen and forest litter. Although it is probably a glacial erratic rather than a standing stone per se, its presence here may have attracted ritual practices. Named on the Ordnance Survey maps as Carreg Samson, but is not strictly a standing stone or recumbent. The ground beneath the stone is hollowed out. The landowner said that according to local tradition the stone was used by Samson as a bridge, hence its name.

Located adjacent to, and partly in, a stream called Nant y Gaer.

Sited in an enclosed location in a stream valley bottom, so no viewshed discernible.

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**PRN**      **4782**                      **NGR**   SN5420059954                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      TRICHRUG WEST                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      4783;4784;8085

**DESCRIPTION**

This site is the most westerly of the four round barrows located on top of the local summit of Trichrug. The barrow measures some 30m in diameter and stands c.4.5m high. The forestry surrounding the site has been felled fairly recently and re-planted. The views from the site are very good, and all four barrows occupy a commanding position in the landscape. Some rubbish has been dumped at the base of the barrow on its western side, whilst on the SE side there is evidence for old damage. Here the barrow has slumped slightly and it appears that there is an old path which has subsequently become overgrown with new vegetation. Otherwise the barrow appears to remain in a stable condition.

On a local summit surrounded by numerous springs

Probably a 360 degree panorama of long views before the forest plantation which currently obscures the view between 124 and 183 degrees. Elsewhere there are good long views, with Frenni Fawr at 235 degrees, Foel Cwncerwyn at 235 degrees, Crugiau Moelvre at 225 degrees. There is a mountain range visible due north, and a prominent peak at 45 degrees. Neighbouring barrows PRNs 4783 and 4784 are intervisible at 145 and 137 degrees respectively, but PRN 8085 is not.

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**PRN**      **4783**                      **NGR**   SN5423459922                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      TRICHRUG MIDDLE                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      4782;4784;8085

**DESCRIPTION**

One of four cairns located on the summit of Trichrug. This barrow is surmounted by a trig point and measures c.22m in diameter and stands c.3m high. There is erosion in the form of a motorcycle track across the barrow on its south-west side, but this is not too drastic and the grass is growing back. However, where the track first meets the barrow at its base, on the western side of the mound, the erosion is quite serious and the monument has been badly denuded. Urgent re-turfing is required to prevent ongoing weathering.

On a local summit surrounded by numerous springs.

Probably a 360 degree panorama of long views before the forest plantation which currently obscures the view between 124 and 183 degrees. Elsewhere there are good long views, with Frenni Fawr at 235 degrees, Foel Cwncerwyn at 235 degrees, Crugiau Moelvre at 225 degrees. There is a mountain range visible due north, and a prominent peak at 45 degrees. Neighbouring barrows PRNs 4782 and 8085 are intervisible at 320 and 158 degrees, and c.50m and 20m away, respectively.

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**PRN** 4784 **NGR** SN5426359903 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TRICHRUG EAST **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 4782;4783;8085

**DESCRIPTION**

A ring cairn, c.20m in diameter, with a bank 1m high and c.5m wide enclosing a flat stony area. This ring cairn lies on the same local summit as neighbouring round barrows PRNs 4782, 4783 and 8085, but whereas these three round barrows are arranged in a NE-SW alignment, this ring cairn does not share the same alignment, but is located just off to the E. It is also the most easterly site of the group. It is an excellent example of a ring cairn and appears to remain in stable condition.

On a local summit surrounded by numerous springs.

Probably a 360 degree panorama of long views before the forest plantation which currently obscures the view between 124 and 183 degrees. Elsewhere there are good long views, with Frenni Fawr at 235 degrees, Foel Cwncerwyn at 235 degrees, Crugiau Moelvre at 225 degrees. There is a mountain range visible due north, and a prominent peak at 45 degrees. Neighbouring barrows PRNs 4782 and 4783 are intervisible at 315 and 305 degrees respectively. Barrow PRN 8085 is also intervisible at 289 degrees.

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**PRN** 4785 **NGR** SN5388459678 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MAES-MYNACH **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 48394

**DESCRIPTION**

Located c.400m to the SW and downslope of the four barrows located on the summit of this hillslope (Trichrug). Previously recorded in the HER as destroyed, but when visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the very weak remains of a round barrow were discovered, in an undulating pasture field next to a field boundary. When viewed from the south the profile is of a low mound of stones, grass-covered, and c.12m in diameter and 0.35m high. Many stones are exposed on what is left of the monument, but the rest, to the N, appears to have been excavated away, perhaps robbed to build the low stone field boundary. Nothing of the barrow is visible on the ground to the north of the boundary.

There is a spring c.200m away to the ESE

There are good long views between 138 and 6 degrees, although it was too hazy at the time of visit to assess any landmarks.

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**PRN** 4788

**NGR** SN56475870

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** FAN;ABERMEURIG CUP

**CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 4789

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as a cairn, c.20m in diameter and 1.5m high, situated on a small knoll on a ridge called Fan, at the top of a crest. The site had been partially excavated, during which time a pigmy cup (known as the Abermeurig cup) and a leaf-shaped, socketed bronze spear-head were found. This was a scheduled ancient monument, and yet by the time of the last Cadw visit in 1999 the cairn had been virtually ploughed out, with only a little trace of it to be seen as a slightly stonier area. By the time of the visit by the PFRS project in 2004 there were no surface indications of the monument whatsoever. Helen Burnham notes for Cadw in 1999 that the cairn has obviously been destroyed since the May 1996 air photo, and suggests that the site was ploughed in the spring of 1998 or earlier. The site has clearly been ploughed since then again, as no slightly stonier area was detected during the PFRS visit in 2004.

Located close to a series of springs, and on high ground with the Nant Rhiwafallen to the W and overlooking the Afon Aeron to the SE.

360 degree panoramic views

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**PRN** 4789

**NGR** SN5545859310

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN-Y-GLOGAU

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 4788

**DESCRIPTION**

This barrow is situated in a pasture field to the west of Pen-y-Glogau farm, on top of a N-S running ridge, and located on its E-facing side. The grass in the field was very long at the time of the PFRS project visit in 2004, but a circular turf-covered mound was just visible, c.22m in diameter and 0.45m high. The centre of the mound is hollowed out as a result of previous investigations. The site was excavated in 1929 at which time 16 burials were found, the primary one in a cist slightly off-centre. Apart from human bones, a pigmy cup was also found, as well as an overhanging rim urn in which there was a flint scraper. A pigmy cup was also recovered from barrow PRN 4788, located just over 1km away to the SE on the next ridge across, with the two sites probably intervisible. Prior to excavation apparently 160 cart-loads of stone were removed from the cairn for road making, so it can be assumed that the cairn was once considerably more prominent in the landscape.

Located on high ground with the Nant Rhiwafallen flowing downslope 300m away to the SE. Also close to a series of springs.

There are long views between 68 and 261 degrees, and it is highly likely that this site would have been intervisible with barrow PRN 4788 located on top of the ridge to the SE before it was destroyed. The remainder of the view is restricted by local topography.

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**PRN**      **4801**                      **NGR**   SN59185022                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      COED GWARALLT                      **CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      STONE CIRCLE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site is an alleged stone circle, noted on the Ordnance Survey 6" 1964 map. When the site was visited by Grimes in 1963 he described it as a scatter of large boulders with no arrangement or indication of being a stone circle. Site likely to be a natural feature. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004.

---

**PRN**      **4819**                      **NGR**   SN54756840                      **FORM**      Documents

**SITE NAME**      FFRWD                      **CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

No trace of a stone was found at the given grid reference, although it was mentioned in D. Evans' Adgofion Henafgwr (1904). The owner had not seen any trace of a large stone at the given grid reference, nor in the vicinity.

---

**PRN** 4830

**NGR** SN5660074300

**FORM** Earthwork

SITE NAME TY'N Y BWLCH

CONDITION D

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH 14249

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded in the SMR as a possible round barrow as suggested by a small circular cropmark visible on aerial photographs, which may have been ploughed out. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2005 the area of the grid reference was characterised by a number of slight undulations and features on the ground. A possible curvilinear feature was apparent in the vicinity of the grid reference, but was too nebulous to pinpoint with any certainty, although it may indicate surviving portions of the barrow above ground. Below-ground archaeology is likely to be good, and a detailed contour survey would probably indicate any physical presence of the barrow with more certainty. Another cropmark site, PRN 14249, is located 500m to the SSW.

Long views between 35 and 230 degrees, closed elsewhere by local topography.

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**PRN** 4994

**NGR** SN19384909

**FORM** O.Struct

SITE NAME TY-HEN

CONDITION E

SITE TYPE STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

The former site of a standing stone, which has since been removed from the field and may now be a gatepost at SN1931849041. The present farmer's wife says her father moved the stone, c.50 years ago. The stone now at the gatepost location could certainly once have been a standing stone, but was too overgrown to measure accurately, although approximate measurements suggest that the stone was c.1.2m high, tapering to a point, and with at least two flat faces. A context photo was taken of the original location of the stone, and the gatepost was also photographed.

Originally located close to a small stream

To the south there are fantastic views over the whole range of the Preselis, including Frenni Fawr. The remainder of the viewshed is slightly closed, and is restricted to medium views elsewhere.

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**PRN** 4999 **NGR** SN15194796 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MANAIAN FAWR;MANIAN FAWR

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT after a Tir Gofal visit in 2003 as a probable round barrow, marked as 'tumulus' on historic maps. The site survives as a pronounced circular mound around 15m in diameter, on a ridge of high ground. It is possible that the mound is a natural feature, though it does appear to be very regular both in plan and in profile. The site is generally in a stable condition, and is grazed. There is, however, some erosion in one small area on the top of the mound where the grass cover has been lost and a surface of earth and stone has been revealed. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004, but the site was glimpsed from a distance and remained as previously described.

Located on a local summit overlooking the junction of two streams to the WSW, with the estuary of the Afon Teifi to the E.

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**PRN** 5037 **NGR** SN7246760414 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TAN-BYLCHAU

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge crest/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2032;2050;9363;9364

**DESCRIPTION**

This site lies c.20m away to the E and upslope from neighbouring round barrow PRN 2050 and is intervisible with it. Together these sites form round barrow pair PRN 48387. This site is not as well-preserved as PRN 2050, but is of similar size and construction. The mound measures 5m in diameter and stands to a height of 0.3m. Unlike PRN 2050 there is no evidence for possible kerbing, although this site has what appears to be a displaced capstone which may indicate the presence of a cist. The mound is turf and moss-covered, with stones protruding through the cover. The cairn appears disturbed and quite weathered, and there are some stones within it which are set on edge vertically, especially at the centre.

Located on high ground above two rivers, the Groes Fawr to the S and the Groes Fechan to the N.

There are very long views from the site between 234 and 340 degrees, restricted to short views by Banc Mawr between 88 and 153 degrees. Elsewhere the views are medium over to the surrounding ridges and upland.

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**PRN** 5114 **NGR** SN6274749479 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** TAIR CARN II **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5117;5976

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the HER as a possible round barrow or clearance cairn noted from documentary sources, i.e. the 1834 6" map, which indicated barrows in the area. The RCAHMW listed the site as a standing stone in the NMR in 1976, while the OS reported that the site was not one of the barrows marked on the 1834 6" map. A previous entry by DAT into the SRF for this site in the HER noted that the site was probably a modern clearance cairn like neighbouring site PRN 5117, and was categorically not a standing stone. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 it was noted that on the current Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map the site is marked as a 'Stone'. At the grid reference there is an earthfast rectangular block of conglomerate stone, containing many quartz inclusions. The stone measures c.2.1m in height (length) and 1.6m at its base, tapering to 1.2m at its top. On average the stone is c.0.7m thick. The stone leans heavily to the west at an oblique angle and has been incorporated into a stone field boundary. The ground is slightly raised to the east of the stone but exhibits no shape with regards to a potential round barrow. There is a small earthfast stone set on its edge, 0.1m high, some 1.2m to the NE of the possible standing stone, lying on the edge of the slightly raised ground/break of slope. Cannot definitively state whether or not this is a genuine prehistoric standing stone: only excavation could answer this question.

On a hillslope above the Afon Teifi.

Excellent long views between 216 and 32 degrees. Good medium views elsewhere, although too cloudy to get fixes on known topographical points.

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**PRN** 5117 **NGR** SN62334950 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TAIR CARN WEST **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5114

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the HER as a possible round barrow or clearance cairn. On visiting the site in 2004 as part of the PFRS project it was noted that the area consisted of a shapeless linear dump of small, medium and large stones positioned against the field boundary, and clearly the result of field clearance. Possibly associated with PRN 5114.

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**PRN** 5126 **NGR** SN64744974 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** TIR IFAN **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Site was previously recorded in the HER as condition B based on a RCAHM list from 1976. There is no further information on the stone, and it was impossible to assess during the PFRS project in 2004 because of the dense afforestation of the area in which the stone is located. The forest comprises relatively young replanted trees, but these are so closely planted together as to make the forest impenetrable. It is unclear as to whether this standing stone has been affected by earlier planting and/or clear-felling forestry activities.

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**PRN** 5140 **NGR** SN6920555986 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHUDD **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8513;9016;9024

**DESCRIPTION**

A fantastic summit-top cairn, 18m in diameter and with a maximum height of 1.5m. The barrow is visible from miles around and there are fantastic views also achievable from the site, with numerous other Bronze Age barrows also intervisible. The cairn lies on either side of a field boundary which demarcates two separately-owned parcels of land. Part of the cairn material has been robbed to partially build a boundary wall. 8m of the cairn lies on the east side of the boundary, and 10m on the west side. The boundary wall stands to a height of 1.5m but the main body of the cairn stands 1m high on the western side, but is reduced to 0.5m high on the east. Despite the robbing of some of the cairn material the monument appears largely intact and is a great example of its type, comparable with other summit cairn in the area, such as those on Pumlumon Fawr (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237), etc. To the east of the cairn, 6m from its edge, there is an oval feature which stands out as vegetational mark when viewed from the top of the main barrow. The feature is heather-clad and appears to measure 11m N-S and 10m E-W. The site was extremely waterlogged at the time of our visit in November 2005, and there were no stones apparent.

Located on a summit-top in undulating upland, with streams issuing further downslope to the NE, SE, SW and NW c.700m away.

360 degree fantastic panorama. The site is intervisible with PRN 8513, located on the next high point c.1km away to the west. The sea is also visible between 280 and 323 degrees, with massive views in all directions over to Pumlumon, Brecon Beacons, Carmarthen Fans etc., with Fan Foel at 161 degrees.

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**PRN**      **5147**

**NGR**   SN6053552841

**FORM**   Documents

SITE NAME      LLECH GYBI

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      CHAMBERED TOMB?;STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING              Valley floor/flat/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      6325

DESCRIPTION

At SN6053552841 is the Ffynnon-wen/Ffynnon-Gybi holy well (PRN 6325) which, in documentary sources, is linked historically with a stone or burial chamber, either on the site or near to it. The well still exists and comprises a cist-like stone-walled basin, capped by a large flat stone slab (measuring 2.1m x 1m x 0.1m). At least one other large flat stone slab lies on the bank of the stream which feeds the well.

Located very close to the Afon Dulas

No views were assessable due to dense vegetation all around, but without this there would be long views down the Afon Dulas valley in both directions (to the NE and SW).

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**PRN**      **5148**

**NGR**   SN6917152961

**FORM**   Earthwork

SITE NAME      Y GARN;BANCIAU DUON

CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING              Ridge/flat/top

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A large disturbed cairn, 15m in diameter and 0.4m high, situated on top of a local highpoint along a ridge running NE-SW. A 1.25m high sheep shelter has been built on top of the cairn using stones robbed from the monument. Alongside the cairn on its E side there is a low rectangular enclosure, which also looks to have been built using stone robbed from the burial mound. The cairn lies within an area of forestry recently felled and replanted. Trees have clearly in the past been planted far too close to the monument and the current replanting needs to be monitored.

A stream issues 400m away to the W/WNW, with Nant y Garn issuing just over 500m to the E/ENE.

Fantastic 360 degree panoramic views and potentially intervisible with other summit ridgetop cairns at 345 degrees (prn 9020, 1km away) and at 353 and 24 degrees (prns 9025-7, 2.4km away).

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**PRN** 5149 **NGR** SN6685953124 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular mound of turf and moss covered stones, c.10.5m in diameter and standing to a height of 0.55m. An Ordnance Survey trig pillar has been erected centrally on top of the mound and a circular drystone structure built around it, presumably using material robbed from the cairn. This circular 'wall' measures c.1m in height and 3m in diameter. There is evidence that some of the cairn has spread for some 5m or so beyond the NW edge of the monument, and this itself is now turf and moss covered.

On high ground overlooking Nant Esgair-Goch to the SE, and with another stream issuing c.550m away to the W.

Excellent 360 degree panoramic views and intervisible with a number of other round barrows in the area, such as prn 5148 2.3km away at 96 degrees and prn 9020 1.6km away at 71 degrees.

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**PRN** 5150 **NGR** SN6848351426 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GRAIG-WEN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5151;5152

**DESCRIPTION**

This site lies on the forest boundary, close to the road. It consists of a circular mound of moss and turf-covered stones, measuring c.12m in diameter and standing c.0.75m high. The mound appears quite disturbed and there is evidence of partial excavation near the centre/top. A conifer is growing partly on the west side of the barrow which is undoubtedly causing disturbance to the mound, and should be removed. A 1m high visitors cairn has been constructed near to the centre of the barrow. The forestry, now felled, encroached originally very close to the N side of the barrow and has caused some damage to the monument. A sign located on the SE side of the mound by the road reads "Site of historic interest. Do not damage." This site was possibly intervisible with the two barrows, PRNs 5151 and 5152, located on top of the ridge to the E, c.850m away. Two other possible barrows are located in the vicinity: PRN 9574 250m to the NW, and PRN 6318 located c.350m to the SW.

Located on sloping ground with Nant Goch 125m to the NW and Nant Cynydd c.370m to the SE.

There are very long views between 115 and 178 degrees (over to Picws Du amd Fan Foel, etc.), and the long view probably continued round from 178 to approx. 295 degrees, but today this view is obscured by the surrounding forestry. This barrow was possibly intervisible with barrows 5151 and 5152 over on the ridge to the E of the site c.850m away.

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**PRN**      **5151**                      **NGR**   SN6946151520                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      PEN Y CORN

CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING              Ridge/gentle/top

ASSOCIATED WITH      5150;5152

DESCRIPTION

A near-circular mound of stone and earth, turf-covered and measuring c.15m in diameter. The mound stands to a maximum height of 1m on its northern side, but decreases to a height of 0.6m on its S side. The centre of the monument has been dug into and reduced to a hummocky hollow. Quite a few stones protrude through the grass, with a high percentage of white quartz within the fabric of the cairn. No kerb is apparent. The barrow lies on the crest of a long ridge aligned NE-SW, with good long views all around. It was too misty at the time of the PFRS visit to fix any sightings on other barrows/landscape features, but the site would have been intervisible with neighbouring barrow PRN 5152 located c.200m away to the SW, and also with PRN 5150 located downslope to the W/WSW.

Located on the top of a ridge, with Nant Goch issuing c.400m to the NNW, and Afon Twrch issuing just under 400m to the ESE.

Very good long views from the site, closed only between 30 and 50 degrees by a higher part of the ridge. Part of the view to the NW is today closed by the forestry plantation.

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**PRN**      **5152**                      **NGR**   SN6934351352                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      PEN Y CORN

CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING              Ridge/gentle/top

ASSOCIATED WITH      5150;5151

DESCRIPTION

A turf-covered mound of earth and stones, c.9m in diameter and 0.55m high, intervisible with neighbouring cairn PRN 5151, located 200m away to the NE. This site is located close to the SW end of a NE-SW running ridge and has been built between two natural outcrop mounds, and has itself incorporated some of the natural bedrock within its fabric. Evidence for a small hollow excavated within the interior of the monument suggests it has been disturbed, in much the same way as neighbouring site PRN 5151, although this damage does not appear to be recent.

The Afon Twrch issues c.500m to the ENE, the Nant Goch c.570m to the N, and the Nant Cynydd issues c.600m to the WSW.

There are long views between 54 and 280 degrees, with the view restricted to short between 30 and 54 degrees by the ridge on which this site is located. The remainder of the view was not assessable because of the forest growth on the near horizon. Intervisible with barrow PRN 5151 at 40 degrees, c.200m away.

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**PRN** 5153 **NGR** SN6757453844 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CARREG SAMSON;MAEN LLWYD **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11453;11482;11483

**DESCRIPTION**

A fine, lozenge-shaped standing stone lying in open moorland on the north-facing slope of the Brefi valley and surrounded on all sides by a dense young forest plantation. The stone is earthfast and measures 1.5m in height, 1.4m in width and c.1m in thickness, with its long axis aligned E-W. It has a water-filled, trampled hollow at its base on the N side and is sited on badly drained land, with reeds and long bog grass. There are circular holes on the upper surface of the stone resembling cupmarks, although the RCAHM in 1934 commented that the stone was "...of local Grit, containing large nodules of pyrites, some of which have been dissolved away, leaving hollows which may easily be mistaken for cup-markings." Three other sites are recorded in the immediate vicinity of this stone, two round barrows (PRNs 11453 and 11482) and a possible standing stone (PRN 11483), although only barrow PRN 11453 could be positively identified within the long grass, and was intervisible with this stone, being located some 75m away to the NE.

Located on high ground between Nant Rhysgog and Nant Maenllwyd, and overlooking the Afon Brefi valley to the N and NE.

There are very long views between 320 and 0 degrees, which may well be wider, but the forestry currently restricts the view, There are medium views between 0 degrees and 100 degrees (again closed slightly by forestry). There are short views elsewhere, closed by the local topography (e.g. Crug summit, 1km away at 221 degrees, where barrow PRN 5149 is located).

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**PRN** 5160 **NGR** SN6864468812 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** MAEN GWYN **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** High plateau/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A standing stone noted on the Ordnance Survey 1" 1835 map. When the site was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1974 they described the stone as a white quartz block, of irregular shape, measuring 0.9m x 0.9m x 1.2m high. They reported that there were several similar stones in the area and doubted that they had any prehistoric associations. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 this stone was considered definitely not to be a natural feature but a fabulous huge white quartz standing stone, now incorporated into a field boundary with splendid views in all directions. The stone is situated on the highest part of a gently undulating open landscape and appears to be quite specifically placed. The field boundary bank is built around and up to the stone, and the stone is clearly visible from the road and is most impressive. The stone stands c.1.25m high, and measures c.1.1m in width and 1.42m in length, with its long axis aligned 254-274 degrees (WSW-ENE).

There are good long views all around with an extremely long vista between 339 and 12 degrees, and again between 104 and 199 degrees, over to neighbouring upland ridges.

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**PRN** 5172 **NGR** SN637753 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PYLLAU-ISAF **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley floor

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The former site of a round barrow, which now appears to have been built over with farm buildings and a concrete enclosure. This barrow was opened c.1850 and in 1851 it was reported that a large funerary urn was found, which contained a large quantity of cremated human bone and a small cup. The urn was broken on excavation, but later reassembled. It was found by one William Hughes and his gravestone at Llanbadarn Fawr includes a reference to the discovery. There is no trace of any surviving mound in the surrounding fields and no knowledge of the site by the current owner.

Overlooking and on the valley floor of the Afon Ystwyth.

Valley view between 270 and 280 degrees. Remainder of the view was restricted.

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**PRN** 5177 **NGR** SN6942870215 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BRON CARADOG **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE PAIR?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a pair of standing stones, one seemingly recumbent and one remembered to be upright but which has now fallen. When upright, the large stone (Stone A) was recorded as standing 2.4m high and was 1.2m square. Currently this stone measures 2.7m in length, and stands 1.28m high. At its base it measures 1.34m x 1m. Its long axis when standing would have been aligned N-S. 2m to the E/NE of the now fallen large block there is a smaller, thinner rectangular slab (Stone B), leaning heavily to the north, which gives it a recumbent appearance, although it is probable that this stone was once upright. This stone is 1.1m in exposed length, x 0.78m wide and 0.25m thick, and its long axis when upright would have been aligned E-W. There are interesting marks noticeable at the base of the stone at its eastern end, as if the stone has been dragged. The stone is presumed to have once been upright, and has since fallen to the west. Possible markings were also noted on the stone on its southern face at the bottom, possibly tool marks, as if the stone had been purposefully shaped. An animal-trampled hollow is visible around the base of the stone, which is located in a pasture field gently sloping to the SW down to the Nant Cwmtarw at the bottom. Loose blocks of stone (possible packing material?) are visible in the hollow. The plough has avoided both stones, and apart from having fallen, the pair appear reasonably well-preserved and any buried features around the stones are likely to remain in situ. The current tenant at the farm remembers the large stone being upright until 1951.

Nant Cwmtarw flows 500m downslope to the SW

There is a long view between 160 and 336 degrees, although elsewhere the remainder of the view is closed by local topography.

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**PRN** 5178

**NGR** SN65087198

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GAER FAWR

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as a possible standing stone, although its authenticity as an ancient monument was in doubt. We were unable to get access to the site during the PFRS project in November 2005, although a local farmer (not the landowner) who lives close to the hillfort where the stone is sited, said categorically that there were no standing stones there.

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**PRN** 5217

**NGR** SN2489845381

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** ALLT PENCRAIG

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8355

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular, low-lying, grass-covered mound, c.25m in diameter and 0.4m high. This barrow is one of a pair, and is the most southerly of the two, its twin PRN 8355 lying 100m away at 31 degrees and intervisible. This barrow is surmounted by a trig point and is located on the highest point of a ridge-like hill in a field regularly ploughed and sown with grass for silage and pasture. Ploughing has severely denuded this barrow and eventually it will be completely eradicated. Currently an area around the centrally-placed trig point has been left unploughed, creating a 'mini-mound' 6m in diameter and 0.6m high. When the site was previously visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975, the main mound was 0.7m high and 30m in diameter: it has decreased in height by half since then. The Ordnance Survey suggested an original height for the barrow of no less than 1.3m at the time the trig pillar was installed. There are fantastic 360 degree views from the site, with especially good views over the entire Preseli range, with the barrows on Frenni Fawr, Foel Drygarn and Foel Cwm-cerwyn clearly visible.

On high ground overlooking streams to NE, S and W.

There are excellent 360 degree panoramic views from the site. The barrows on Frenni Fawr are intervisible at 206 degrees, as is Foel Drygarn at 220 degrees and Foel Cwm-cerwyn at 230 degrees. Carn Ingli also visible at 248 degrees. Moelfre (Blaen Bowi) visible at 142 degrees, Neighbouring barrow 8355 lies c.100m away at 31 degrees.

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**PRN** 5223

**NGR** SN2649

**FORM** Finds

SITE NAME BLAENPORTH

CONDITION

SITE TYPE CREMATION CEMETERY?;ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

The fact that this site was recorded on the basis of finds alone (now lost) and with only a four figure grid reference meant that the site was unable to be found during fieldwork for PFRS in 2004. However, this site is listed by Benson, Briggs et al (Ceredigion 1982: 289) alongside other similar sites (burial groups in barrows or unprotected cemeteries) in Ceredigion, such as Castel Nadolig and Llanilar.

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**PRN** 5228

**NGR** SN2144

**FORM** Documents

SITE NAME NEUODD

CONDITION

SITE TYPE STONE CIRCLE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A stone circle noted in the HER from documentary sources, and mentioned by Meyrick in his History of Cardiganshire. The four figure grid reference for this site was too vague and we were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. NC 2005.

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**PRN** 5269 **NGR** SN3461347659 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** PARC PWDWR **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley floor/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A pair of white quartz standing stones, one located in a pasture field, with the other incorporated into a hedge boundary 40m away to the west. The stone in the pasture field is located at SN3461347659, on a slightly raised ridge close to a valley bottom. The stone stands c.1.11m high x 0.63m wide and 0.31m thick at its base, tapering to a point at its top. There is a fairly deep cattle-tread hollow around the base of the stone. The area surrounding the stone used to be very marshy but the land has recently been improved and drained. The long axis of the stone is aligned E-W, and it is 40m to the west that a second white quartz monolith is located, used as a gatepost within a hedge boundary at SN3457447663. Previous accounts of the site (Sansbury) noted that 'the hedge was built up to the stone', suggesting that this stone is in situ. It measures 1.4m in height x 0.6m wide x 0.5m thick, and has a metal hinge bracket inserted near its top.

Afon Ceri is located some 100m to the north.

There is a good long vista between 220 and 234 degrees, and although it was too misty to assess at the time of our visit, the farmer said that the Preselis are visible on a clear day. There are possibly long views also to the N and NW, but currently the trees restrict the view. The remainder of the view is restricted to medium by the surrounding valley topography. The stone in the pasture field is intervisible with the stone in the hedge boundary located 40m away at 274 degrees.

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**PRN** 5272 **NGR** SN37954609 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MAES-YR-HAF **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 12277

**DESCRIPTION**

The site of a now-destroyed round barrow. The monument was excavated c.1924 at which time two cremations were discovered during the removal of stones from the site. The cairn measured c.9m in diameter with a primary burial being in an ornamental cinerary urn at the centre, with a second burial in a plain vessel near the edge. Both burials were noted to have been covered by a layer of white quartz stones. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 the cairn had been completely cleared and the field in which it was located under arable. There was no discernible trace of any monument when the site was visited during the PFRS project in 2004. Some 40m to the E of the site, over the road, local tradition suggested the presence of a second barrow (PRN 12277), but there was nothing on the ground at the given grid reference. It is possible that these two monuments were a round barrow pair (PRN 48396).

Located on land between the Afon Cwerchyr and Afon Cerdin

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Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. The site was not located due to the poor grid reference given. Meyrick (History of Cardiganshire, 1907 edition, p.208) describes the site as 'a very high mound of earth, encircled by three ramparts.....a quarry of stone having been found within it'. He also quotes the site as being near to another farm, Castell Pridd, where there is also a tumulus (PRN 5842).

**PRN** 5290 **NGR** SN36335749 **FORM** Buried feature

**SITE NAME** ST TYSSILIO'S

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

According to the information panel outside St Tysilio Church a large prehistoric stone was reportedly found when the church was undergoing restoration in the 1890s and was "buried where it lay" because it was too heavy to move. It is believed to lie underneath the pulpit.

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**PRN** 5293 **NGR** SN3056253062 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GARREG LLWYD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5294;48375

**DESCRIPTION**

A 1.65m high monolith of grey sandstone set in the centre of a pasture field sloping down to the NW. Two further stones, PRNs 5294 and 48375 are located 310m and 340m respectively at 335 degrees, but are not currently intervisible because of the hedge boundary. The long axis of the stone is aligned N-S and is ovoid in shape around its base, measuring 0.5m x 0.4m x 0.7m x 0.4m x 0.7m when measured clockwise from north. There is some evidence of animal trampling on the northern side of the stone, whilst a few loose stones were noted around its base. The stone is covered with orange and white lichen growth and appears to be a fine example of a standing stone.

There is a stream c.240m to the W, which flows NW to the coastal cliffs, located some 650m away.

There are long views between 105 and 350 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted by the hillslope on which the stone is situated.

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**PRN** 5294 **NGR** SN3041953334 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GARREG FAWR

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5293;48375

**DESCRIPTION**

A fine 'boulder-like' rounded standing stone c.1.1m high x 1m thick x 1.2m long lying close to the northern boundary of a pasture field. Another stone, PRN 48375, lies just over the boundary c.30m away to the NNW, with another standing stone, PRN 5293, located c.310m away at 155 degrees. The stone is much pitted by weathering and is lichen covered, as well as leaning slightly to the NW. Its long axis is aligned NE-SW. There is a deep animal tread hollow on the downslope side, with some loose stones having been dumped at its base on its southern side.

Close to coastal cliffs which are c.150m to the N.

There are long coastal views between 253 and 343 degrees and another long vista between 170 and 185 degrees. There are medium views between 185 and 253 degrees, with the remainder of the viewshed closed by local topography. Before the construction of the hedgebanks this stone would have been intervisible with stone PRN 5293, but is intervisible with PRN 48375.

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**PRN** 5298 **NGR** SN3550 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BLAENGLOWONFAWR

**CONDITION** M

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A standing stone with only a four figure grid reference for its original location. It was noted by the Ordnance Survey in 1976 that the stone appeared to have been re-used as the bottom stop of a stile at SN39855125. Site not visited during the PFRS project as the original location of the stone was unknown.

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**PRN** 5400 **NGR** SN6679585590 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BANC TROED-RHIW-SEIRI;BWLCH TROED-RHIW-SEIRI **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5403;9720

**DESCRIPTION**

A ring barrow which was part-excavated by Houlder in the 1950s, and described as a barrow of double-banked type with a single ditch. It was found that the burial area was marked off in a circle about 10m in diameter using sharpened stakes. A ditch was dug outside this circle and steep-sided bank built on the line of the stakes. Any surplus material, including unwanted large stones, was thrown outwards to form a low second bank which may not have been continuous around the site. A central shallow burial pit contained an inhumation with fragments of a Beaker and two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads. The Ordnance Survey also note a secondary deposit of a pygmy cup, at which time the worn-down bank was given a stone capping, and a low mound of stone built at the centre. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2005 the ring barrow was found to measure c.16m in diameter, with the external bank standing to a height of 0.75m and was 2m wide. The centre of the monument has become the focus of a modern clearance dump of stones, which increases the height of the overall monument to 1.2m.

Sea views are achievable from the site, with the Afon Stewi c.750m to the south and SE.

There are long views between 173 and 310 degrees, which encompasses a sea view between 235 and 310 degrees. There is another long view between 40 and 117 degrees, with the remainder of the viewshed closed by surrounding topography.

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**PRN** 5403 **NGR** SN66138568 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BANC TROED RHIW SEIRI **CONDITION** M

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5400

**DESCRIPTION**

SN66138568 marks the site of a former Bronze Age standing stone, which has since been moved to the village of Penrhyncoch and re-used as a war memorial at SN6423084063. There is no apparent stone socket visible at the original site of the stone, which is currently a grazed pasture field, c.600m west of ring barrow PRN 5400, which is just visible upslope. As noted by the RCAHMS in 1976 the stone is now re-used as a war memorial 2.5km away to the SW (as the crow flies). The stone is an impressive large white quartz block, c.1.5m high x 0.8m wide and 1m long, and is mounted on a plinth with a cross mounted on its top.

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**PRN** 5404 **NGR** SN68038583 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** TY'R BANC **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The grid reference locates this site at the junction of two roads and a track, by Ty'r Banc and Tan-y-Bwlch. There was no trace of a standing stone (which was first recorded by the RCAMHW in 1961) in the vicinity, and unfortunately no descriptive details are found within the SMR. However there is a photograph assigned by the Ordnance Survey as 'SN68NE7' and listed in the SMR under PRN 5404, but no stone resembling anything in the photograph was seen. There were some large stones incorporated into the boundary of the field, as well as two stones used as gateposts for the entrance to Tan-y-Bwlch. Nothing was seen within the small V-shaped area of woodland here either.

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**PRN** 5405 **NGR** SN6250083546 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CARREG LLWYD **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Flood plain

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8237;11822;37110;55926

**DESCRIPTION**

A fine standing stone located in a field to the west of the main road (A4159) linking Capel Dewi with Bow Street. On the other side of the road and intervisible with this stone lies another standing stone, PRN 8237, and also a round barrow, PRN 11822, located c.135m away. Excavations were carried out on a selection of sites at Plas Gogerddan which were going to be affected by a gas pipeline (see Murphy 1992 Archaeological Journal), but the stone in question here was untouched. The stone stands c.1.6m high with a long axis aligned just off N-S (350-170). There is evidence of animal trampling around the base revealing numerous small stones/packing material. Discolouration of the stone also suggests it is popular with animals as a rubbing stone. The stone measures 0.9m at its base on its west side, 0.58m at the base on its N side, 0.85m at the base on its E side, and 1m at its base on its S side. The stone tapers to 0.5m wide at its top. It is sited on a low-lying tongue of land running E-W, before the floodplain of the Afon Clarach and 500m before the Afon Peithyll and the Nant Clarach meet to form the Afon Clarach. Murphy (1992:4) reports that a third stone, located to the west of this stone and on the same alignment as this stone and PRN 8237, was removed in 1961. Apparently this third stone was located approximately the same distance apart (i.e. c.135m) but was much smaller than the surviving two stones. Its whereabouts now is unknown. Cropmark round barrow PRN 37110 lies c.230m to the NW.

Located on a tongue of land leading towards the confluence of the Nant Clarach and the Afon Peithyll into the Afon Clarach 500m to the NW.

The viewshed is largely enclosed by the surrounding topography, with the seemingly dominant view between 68 and 91 degrees looking across to Banc Trawsant. The view to the south and south-east is obscured by deciduous woodland. Stone 8237 is intervisible at 97 degrees c.130m away and barrow 11822 at 115 degrees.

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**PRN** 5407

**NGR** SN638839

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PENYBERTH;GLOUCESTER HALL

**CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

According to reports in Archaeologia Cambrensis in 1851 and 1868 a cinerary urn inverted on a layer of black ashes was found in 1851 in a large cairn, c.15m in diameter, on the farm of Penyberth. Apparently the tenant had been attempting to clear the ground of stones and discovered a "pitched paving" leading to the centre of the heap. At the end of this paving lay a flagstone covering a cist in which the urn was found. The urn broke on removal and contained burnt bones and a bronze pin. The urn had been decorated with check patterns, and apparently a similar urn had been found in the same cairn some years before. There is no longer any trace of a cairn at the vicinity of the six-figure grid reference. It is presumed that the barrow was excavated and subsequently destroyed, possibly by the road or in the 19th century, after the excavations, which had been prompted by agricultural clearance in the first place.

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**PRN** 5416

**NGR** SN65318035

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** PENLLWYN

**CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** CIST

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A Bronze Age cist burial discovered in 1926 by a gravedigger digging a grave in the cemetery of Penllwyn Methodist chapel. The capstone of the cist was a flat, unhewn slab measuring c.0.6m x 0.3m and was located about 1m below ground level. The cist contained a funerary urn, which held the cremated bones of a middle aged man. The cist was packed with small stones that protected the urn, which collapsed shortly after removal. The urn was restored and is now in the National Museum of Wales.

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**PRN**      **5417**

**NGR**   SN6853283688

**FORM**    O.Struct

SITE NAME    CERRIG YR WYN A

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING        Spur/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH    5418

DESCRIPTION

One of a pair of stones located on the west-facing spur of Banc Cwmerfyn, overlooking the bifurcation of Nant Silo to the W/WSW. Both stones are intervisible, and are located c.100m apart on an E-W alignment. This stone is the most westerly of the two, and stands 0.93m high and 0.25m thick. The long axis of the stone is aligned SW-NE, and the stone measures 0.69m at its base, tapering to 0.26m at its top. The stone is an irregularly-shaped monolith, with animal erosion apparent around its base. The stone appears set on a 'platform' or break of slope on pastureland gently sloping to the west. On the NW face of the stone there is a groove some 0.1m wide, which may be artificially derived. Both barrows may have originally been intervisible with Garn Wen (PRN 2025) located on top of the ridge some 500m to the N, although this barrow is now obscured by the forestry.

Located on a spur overlooking the bifurcation of Nant Silo to the W/WSW.

There is a long view due west along the Nant Silo valley to the sea, but otherwise the view is relatively closed by local topography. However, the views to the coast are astounding. Neighbouring stone PRN 5418 is intervisible 100m upslope at 101 degrees.

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**PRN** 5418 **NGR** SN6862983674 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CERRIG YR WYN B;TY'N Y CEFN BRITH **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Spur/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5417

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of stones located on the west-facing spur of Banc Cwmerfyn, overlooking the bifurcation of Nant Silo to the W/WSW. Both stones are intervisible, and are located c.100m apart on an E-W alignment. This stone is the most easterly of the two, and stands 1.13m high and 0.14m thick. The long axis of the stone is aligned NNE-SSW, and the stone measures 0.54m at its base, tapering to 0.38m at its top. The stone is a more regular-shaped monolith than neighbouring stone 5417, and the animal erosion around its base is more severe, especially on the western side, where it is c.0.15m deep. Lichen growth on the stone has been noticeably rubbed off by sheep on its lower half. A mound-like outcrop of stone is located c.70m upslope to the NE. The stone here is positioned on a kind of platform mound jutting out from the hillslope, particularly visible in the photograph of neighbouring stone 5417, which is taken looking over to this monolith. Both stones are interesting, as they cannot be considered as a standing stone pair in its classic sense, yet are clearly associated with each other and their alignment with each other focuses on the commanding view of both stones along the Silo valley and towards the western sea vista. Both stones are likely to have been intervisible with Garn Wen barrow (PRN 2025) located c.550m to the NNW on top of the ridge now obscured by a forestry plantation.

Located on a spur of land overlooking the bifurcation of Nant Silo to the W/WSW.

There is a long view due west along the Nant Silo valley to the sea, but otherwise the view is relatively closed by local topography. However, the views to the coast are astounding. Neighbouring stone PRN 5417 is intervisible 100m downslope at 271 degrees.

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**PRN** 5419 **NGR** SN6913884870 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** PEN Y CASTELL **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Saddle/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Located east of, and downslope from, Pen y Castell Iron Age hillfort is a small standing stone, 0.8m high, 0.7m long and 0.55m thick. The stone stands within a small hollow and appears to be regularly used as a rubbing stone by animals. Some small stones are exposed around the base of the stone but are not packing stones, per se.

Locatd 150m north of Afon Stewi

There is a long viewshed between 284 and 320 degrees, with the remainder of the view reasonably closed by local topography. The stone is overlooked by higher ridges.

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There are sea views from 249 to 305 degrees, with Bardsey Island visible at 302 degrees. Garn Wen is located at 30 degrees. There are also good views to the east along the Clettwr valley up to Moel y Llyn, although the cairns on top of this high point (PRNs 6264-6 and 8597) are largely obscured from view by the modern tree break.

**PRN** 5435 **NGR** SN6910492293 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLAINWEN (SOUTH) **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8563;8564;8565;8566;11938

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of barrows in close proximity here, with the other site (PRN 11938) located 5m to the NW. This scheduled barrow is a small, turf-consolidated round cairn, c.6m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a large slab at its centre possibly indicating the remains of a cist. The site is heavily encroached by reed growth, which should be managed given that this site is a SAM. The barrow here is not intervisible with the other barrow sites on this hillside (PRNs 8562-7 and 8494) (except for neighbouring site 11938), although it does overlook the location of two other SAM barrows on the opposite side of the river (PRNs 5433-4). The RCAHMS recorded in 1976 that the cairn here was composed almost entirely of white quartz pebbles, with both this cairn and 11938 revetted with boulders of white quartz, presenting distinct kerbing. Some of these stones are visible today protruding through the grass cover.

With sea views, and also overlooking the Afon Clettwr downslope to the SSW. Also located c.50m west of a stream.

There are sea views from 222 to 264 degrees, incorporated within a long view from 213 to 264 degrees. The rest of the view is closed by local topography, although there is a narrow vista of a long view between 140 and 147 along the Clettwr valley to the SE.

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**PRN** 5437 **NGR** SN6696092877 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** YNYS TUDUR **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM;ACK

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A turf and bracken-covered mound of stones, roughly circular and lying on an east-facing gentle slope looking towards the Llain Wen uplands where numerous other round barrows are located (PRNs 5435, 8494, 8562-7, and 11938). The cairn measures c.11.5m in diameter and stands c.0.8m high. Its somewhat asymmetrical shape appears to be the result of ploughing having removed a segment of the barrow on its uphill side. The barrow is located within an area of pasture, between two tracts of deciduous woodland.

Afon Ddu lies 400m downslope to the NNE

There is a very long mountain vista between 15 and 42 degrees, with a medium view over to other uplands between 42 and 160 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed by local topography and surrounding forestry.

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**PRN** 5438 **NGR** SN7010691160 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CYLCH DERWYDDOL;MOEL LLYN;MOEL-Y-LLYN **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STONE CIRCLE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Saddle/flat/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 6263

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular setting of stones situated on a saddle between Moel y Llyn to the east and Moel y Garn to the west. The circle comprises at least 33 stones, mostly of a small size and not exceeding 0.4m in height. All are earthfast: some are set on their edge, whilst others are set vertically. The stones encircle an area c.19m in diameter. Two larger stones were noted lying on the ground c.1m to the north of the main circle, where there is also evidence of peat-cutting/vehicular damage. There is a single stone set upright some 30m or so to the west of the circle, which also lies in an area of probable peat-cutting, and may have been an outlying marker stone for, and associated with, the circle. A fence runs close to the site on its southern side. A possible round barrow cairn, PRN 6263, lies c.175m to the SE of the circle, on the south side of the saddle. The land here is quite boggy in places, and palaeoenvironmental potential may be quite high.

Located on a saddle with the Afon Ceulan to the south and the Afon Cletwr issuing c.350m away to the NNW.

There are good long views between 112 and 242 degrees. The view is closed by the peaks to the east and west. There are medium views to the north, with intervisible cairns on the ridges and peaks (e.g. Foel Goch (PRN 8564) and the Llain Wen cairns). Moel y Llyn cairns (PRNs 6264-6) to the NE, and PRN 5630 to the NNE.

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**PRN** 5439 **NGR** SN660917 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** TRE TALIESIN **CONDITION** M

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded by the RCAHMW as a stone which stood in the NW corner of the second field due east of the Mission Room and school at Tre-Taliesin. The stone was described as located on ground sloping steeply to the west, and overlooking the expanse of Borth Bog. The Ordnance Survey recorded in 1978 that the stone had been removed c.1910, and was used to embank the river. It had measured c.1.8m high and was of local grit.

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**PRN** 5463 **NGR** SN8071989663 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRAIG YR EGLWYS **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** High plateau/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as a possible round barrow or clearance cairn. However, when the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2005 it was felt this was definitely not a clearance cairn, but a natural rock outcrop which has been embellished with other stones, and could very possibly have been utilised as a ritual monument. The site is located on a tongue of land between two rivers which flow NW into the Afon Hengwm. The cairn is sited in a prominent location between the cairns on Pen Pumlumon Arwystli (PRNs 8591-3) and Carn Fawr (PRN 5466) and Carn Fach Bugeilin (PRN 4184), whilst overlooking Carn Gwilym to the WNW and Carn Foel Uchaf to the NW. The cairn appears higher on the west side, and is more eroded here with the natural outcrop clearly visible. The rest of the mound on the NE, E and S sides is turf-consolidated. The barrow measures c.16m in diameter and stands c.1.3m high when viewed from the south, but appears c.3m high when viewed from the west. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 they described a modern marker cairn comprising a drystone pillar 1.3m in diameter and 1.6m high on an outcrop of rock as being the only feature then visible at their grid reference of SN80728967. However, this actually corresponds to PRN 48417, which is located 50m to the south of the barrow here, although the material for this modern cairn may well have been robbed from the earlier barrow.

Overlooking the meandering valley of the Afon Hengwm.

Intervisible with other cairns in the area, with PRN 5466 1.4km away at 53 degrees, and those on Pen Pumlumon Arwystli (PRNs 8591-3) also intervvisible

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**PRN** 5464 **NGR** SN81518776 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5465

**DESCRIPTION**

Group PRN for the three cairns (PRNs 8591-3) on top of Pen Pumlumon Arwystli which together form an impressive linear round barrow cemetery, visible from miles around, and intervvisible with a number of other Bronze Age monuments in upland Ceredigion and beyond. The three barrows are arranged in a NE-SW alignment, with the middle and most southerly barrows the best preserved of the three, both measuring c.18m in diameter and 2.2m in height.

On the highest local summit between the source of the river Severn and river Wye.

Fantastic 360 degree panoramic views onto very distant horizons. The view is closed slightly between 234 and 272 degrees by Pumlumon Fawr and its three cairns which are intervvisible (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237). There are extremely long views for the remainder of the viewshed, with possible sea views (although it was too misty at the time of our visit in August 2005 to get fixed bearings). Cader Idris visible at 340 degrees, with another prominent jagged peak at 9 degrees (Aran Fawddwy?). The Malvern hills were visible at 64 degrees, the Brecon Beacons at 167 degrees, Fan Foel at 183 degrees, Tair Carn Uchaf/Isaf at 188 degrees. It is also possible that the Preselis may be visible, but it was too hazy to assess the very long view in this direction.

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**PRN** 5465 **NGR** SN8012486583 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN LLUEST-Y-CARN **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5464;8591;8592;8593

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in the SMR as a round cairn, c.6m in diameter with a broken county boundary stone in the centre. The cairn has been heavily robbed and now has a sheep shelter at its centre 0.75m high and 2m x 1.5m long. The boundary stone referred to is set into the bedrock which outcrops close to the surface and protrudes through the grass cover. The cairn is located at the edge of a local knoll within an area of undulating upland before the ground falls steeply away to the ESE. The barrow is intervisible with the cairns on Pumlumon Fawr (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237) to the NW, but the barrows on Pen Pumlumon Arwystli to the NE (PRNs 8591-3) are obscured from view by the local topography. There are extensive views from the site to the south and east, and it is located c.580m SSW of the source of the Wye.

Overlooking Llyn Llygad Rheidol, as well as located close to the source of the river Wye.

Intervisible with the Pumlumon Fawr cairns, with PRN 5601 1.22km away at 286 degrees, PRN 5600 1.21km away at 290 degrees, and PRN 6237 1.21km away at 296 degrees. The view is largely closed by local topography except to the east where there are excellent long views between 71 and 234 degrees.

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**PRN** 5466 **NGR** SN8181190540 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN FAWR **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** High plateau/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 4184;8160;8601

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey as a prominently sited cairn on the crest of a NW-facing slope. The site consists of a large round barrow cairn, c.14m in diameter and 2m high, in good condition and a typical example of an upland cairn. There is a hollow at the centre of the barrow 2m in diameter and 1m deep, but otherwise the monument appears in an excellent state of preservation. The barrow is built on top of its own platform in an area of undulating upland just before the ground slopes away to the north. The cairn stands c.2m high on its N side but appears higher on its S side, c.2.3m high, having possibly made use of a natural knoll. The site is located in an area of massive upland bog which links this site with the round barrow pair on Carn Biga c.1.35km to the ESE.

Overlooking Bugeilyn lake to the NNE

Outstanding views around the landscape, although partially closed to the east and south-east by surrounding topography. The round barrow pair on Carn Biga aren't visible from here, but barrow PRN 4184 is, c.850m away at 105 degrees. The view is medium-closed between 86 and 202 degrees by the higher ground on which PRN 4184 is located. There are sea views between 238 and 246 degrees (Cardigan Bay) and again between 248 and 258 degrees. There is another glimpse between 265 and 270 degrees, plus slight vistas at 272 and 275 degrees. Further sea views are apparent between 286 and 294 degrees, with Bardsey island at 295 degrees. The peak of Cader Idris is visible at 337 degrees, possibly Aran Fawddwy at 10 degrees, with huge long views onto the absolute far horizon from 30-51 degrees. A similar view is visible between 71 and 85 degrees.

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**PRN**      **5467**                      **NGR**   SN75378397                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      GARNEDD    **CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5617;5620;5621

**DESCRIPTION**

According to Bird (Cerdigion 7,1 1972, p.44) there was a large monolith 200 ft [c.61m] NE of cairn circle barrow PRN 5617, and 27 yards south of the two north and south Garn cairns (PRNs 5620 and 5621). When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 they recorded that there was no monolith at Bird's siting, nor anywhere else in the vicinity. The area at the time of the Ordnance Survey visit was pastureland on a NW facing slope, with some small natural rock outcrops and a thin scatter of boulders to the west. The site was visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2005 and no trace of a standing stone was found anywhere in the field or the surrounding area, despite a thorough search. The area of the stone site suggested by Bird is covered with reeds and grass. Context photo taken.

Above the Afon Rheidol

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**PRN**      **5470**                      **NGR**   SN7378                      **FORM**      Documents

**SITE NAME**      YSTUMTUN    **CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The RCAHMW record up to five barrows in the vicinity of Ystumtuen village but there are no details available and only a four figure grid reference for the site. No further information gleaned locally during the PFRS project.

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**PRN** 5471

**NGR** SN73627713

**FORM** Documents

SITE NAME COED-CYD

CONDITION U

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Reported site of a Bronze Age round barrow by the RCAHMMW. No information is known about the condition of the monument or any other details about the site, which is recorded only from documentary sources. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2005.

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**PRN** 5480

**NGR** SN7414870387

**FORM** O.Struct

SITE NAME CARREG SAMSON

CONDITION B

SITE TYPE STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING Ridge crest/flat/top

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously described as a local gritstone, which local legend has it is named after St Samson who used the stone to play quoits. The stone is a thin long rectangular slab, with a hollow around its base from animal trampling. Lots of small stones were visible around the base of the stone, with a lot of stone also around the monolith when the ground was probed with a ranging rod. The long axis of the stone is aligned roughly NE-SW (236-56 degrees), with the stone higher at its SW end, where it stands 1.1m high, sloping to 0.9m high at its NE end. On average the stone is 0.24m thick, although it measures 0.34m thick at its base, and is 1.2m long. It is located on top of a ridge crest, with excellent views in all directions. Animals rubbing against the stone have created a band of discolouration around the monolith, as well as exacerbating the hollow around its base.

Located on top of a ridge crest which slopes down to the Nant Marchant c.500m to the SE.

There was a 360 degree panorama from the stone, but it was too cloudy to be able to assess particular peaks.

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**PRN**      **5481**

**NGR**    SN72607127

**FORM**    O.Struct

**SITE NAME**    CARREG SAMSON

**CONDITION**    M

**SITE TYPE**    STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site was previously described by DAT in 2003 thus: "A Bronze Age standing stone was recorded by Sansbury in the 1930's. The standing stone was moved from its original position into the immediately adjacent trackway by the previous landowner. It was subsequently moved from this position by the current owner who moved it out of the way of the track and into its current position in the woodland to the northeast. The socket for the original location of the standing stone is still visible and is approximately 2 metres in diameter and about 0.2 metre deep." When visited during the PFRS project in September 2005 there was no visible trace of the standing stone socket mentioned, although a context photo was taken of the original location of the stone suggested by the grid reference. The stone remains lying recumbent at the edge of a woodland plantation, c.30m NNE of its original suggested position, and is located at SN7260871295. It is currently largely covered with moss and needles and measures 1.95m long x 0.7m high x 0.8m wide at its maximum point, tapering to 0.48m wide at its 'top'. Apparently the landowner has expressed an interest in restoring the stone upright to its original location, but any such action would need to be archaeologically monitored. This stone is also known as Carreg Samson, sharing the same name with another stone, PRN 5480, located c.1.75km away to the SE. As with PRN 5480, this stone is also associated with the local legend that Samson used the stone to play quoits.

On land between two streams, with Nant Cilmeddu 50m to the west, and Nant yr Henfelin c.170m to the east.

Largely restricted by local topography and the woodland.

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**PRN** 5482 **NGR** SN7003570456 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** NANT BRYN ISAF **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Spur/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 48406

**DESCRIPTION**

A ring cairn, located on the highest point of a spur to the west of Mynydd Bach. The site currently lies within a forestry plantation, and is very difficult to see on the ground because of the encroachment of vegetation and regen trees. There are two 4-5 year old trees established within the interior of the ring, as well as many more young trees, heather, ferns, etc. which obscure the monument. Replanting has occurred far too close to the site and would appear to be within the scheduled area. The site is very difficult to assess on the ground and has become significantly overgrown when compared with photographs taken of the site in 1999. The monument has been previously described as c.14m in diameter, made up of a ring of stones averaging 1.5m wide and 0.5m high. The fallen tree and its rootplate noted by Cadw in 2000 remains visible on the SE side of the site. Both DK Leighton and the Ordnance Survey mention a small standing stone on the NW side of the monument, about 5.5m from the outer edge of the ring, which was possibly a marker stone, a feature also seen at other sites (e.g. PRN 9926). Although this stone was not located in 2005, it has now been given its own PRN (PRN 48406) as a site in its own right.

Located c.260m SW of a stream which flows NW, eventually flowing into the Afon Ystwyth.

Currently obscured by surrounding forestry, but would originally probably have been quite good views, especially to the Ystwyth valley to the NW, although the view throughout the eastern sector would have been obscured by Mynydd Bach.

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**PRN** 5486 **NGR** SN7163570347 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BANC GEUFRON;BANC Y GEUFRON **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

This barrow is located adjacent to a track which skirts the edge of the Mynydd Bach forestry plantation. The site consists of a denuded barrow, c.12m in diameter and 1.2m high, which is damaged at its centre, revealing a possible cist. The hollowed centre was overgrown with bracken at the time of our visit in September 2005. An orthostatic kerb c.7.5m in diameter is visible protruding through the surface of the cairn and forms a discontinuous ring, with a particularly large stone visible on the SW edge, which is conspicuous because of its sheer size. Documentary sources suggest this stone once lay recumbent (having fallen sometime earlier) and has fairly recently been restored into its upright position. The barrow comprises turf-consolidated stones, with bracken growth and some thistle, and appears to have been truncated by the track on its NNE edge.

Located close to a stream which runs to the south of the site and flows into the Nant Marchant.

Forestry obscures the view to the north and west of the site. The remainder of the view is dominated by surrounding topography, but was too cloudy at the time of our visit to fully assess.

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**PRN** 5487

**NGR** SN7127071310

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** COED CRAIG YR OGOF

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A Bronze Age round barrow replete with kerbstones and a cist was recorded by Sansbury (1938), when the site measured c.6.5m in diameter and stood c.1m high. Sansbury noted a circle of 14 visible upright stones within the cairn with an overall diameter of c.5.8m, although he also noted that the height of the cairn in the southern quadrant may have masked additional stones. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 they noted that most of the stones of the kerb as shown on Sansbury's plan were still visible, although the site now lay within an area of forestry which had been recently clear-felled at the time of their visit. The stump of a tree was recorded as standing on the cist, with the other stones of the cist visible around the base. No other cairn material was visible at the time of their visit. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 the given grid reference located the site at a T-junction of forest tracks, where there was indeed a mound visible, although much of it had been destroyed by the forest road. A single stone was visible at the edge of the forest on the SE side. However, subsequent documentary research following fieldwork suggests the monument referred to by Sansbury is actually located at c. SN7129871351, ie. within the forest c.50m to the NE of the T-Junction and the mutilated 'mound' at SN71277131. This was not visited.

Prior to afforestation the site would have overlooked the Afon Ystwyth, flowing c.700m downslope to the NW. There is also a stream located c.200m to the south.

Currently obscured by surrounding forestry.

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**PRN** 5498

**NGR** SN79008694

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5464;5465

**DESCRIPTION**

Group PRN for the three scheduled round barrow cairns on top of Pumlumon Fawr, PRNs 5600, 5601 and 6237.

Overlooking the Nant y Moch reservoir, Afon Hengwm and Afon Rheidol. Located on top of a ridge with numerous streams close by and in all directions. There are also sea views.

Excellent 360 degree panorama.

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**PRN** 5499 **NGR** SN7592085323 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** NANT-Y-FEDWEN;LLE'R NEUADDAU (NORTH) **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5618

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a much-denuded cairn, 10m in diameter and c.0.6m high, located on the crest of a hill/slope/valley slope leading down to the Afon Rheidol. The cairn makes use of the natural outcrop which has been embellished with the addition of other stones. Although a scheduled site there has been some confusion as to whether this site is a prehistoric ritual monument or merely a clearance cairn. However, when assessed during the PFRS project in 2005 it was felt this site was not the result of clearance, and was more strongly felt to be a Bronze Age round barrow. The site here lies just over the fence from the road running up to the Nant y Moch reservoir, and lies c.750m NNE from barrow PRN 5618. The cairn appears to have been heavily robbed, possibly during the construction of the ruined farmstead which lies in a hollow to the NW. There are visible traces of a possible kerb around the edge of the mound in places. The remaining cairn material consists of turf-consolidated stones on a rock outcrop, with plenty of stone protruding through the cover. The cairn is surrounded by reeds, with some reed growth on top of the mound.

Nant y Moch reservoir to the NNW and overlooking the Afon Rheidol to the west.

Long valley views except where restricted by local topography rising behind the site between 25 and 142 degrees. There is a very long vista along the Rheidol valley between 194 and 198 degrees onto far horizon uplands. A peak is also visible at 258 degrees, with a cairn on its summit (PRN 5608), located 2.25km away.

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**PRN** 5522 **NGR** SN28934661 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRUG MAWR **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11451

**DESCRIPTION**

The round barrow at Crug Mawr has been destroyed by the construction of two houses sometime between 1979 and 1994. The barrow was opened in 1829, at which time it 'was found to contain two earthen vases, and two lachrymatories' (Lewis 1833). These are now lost. Round barrow destroyed. Another round barrow, PRN 11451, is located 360m away to the SSW.

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**PRN** 5534

**NGR** SN75774965

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CNWCH EITHINOG

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** High plateau/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5535;5537;5538

**DESCRIPTION**

Possible round barrow located adjacent to, or possibly surmounted by, standing stone PRN 5538. When previously visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1976 they described this site as one of two cairns on Cefn Cwncheithinog, this one located at SN75774965, comprising a circular concentration of stone, 4m in diameter and up to 0.2m high, surmounted by a modern pile of stone up to 0.6m high. Neighbouring barrow PRN 5535 was described as a cairn reduced to a low mound of earthfast stone 6m in diameter and 0.3m high, and was located at SN75744965. When the area was visited in 2004 as part of the PFRS project the sites as described by the Ordnance Survey have changed completely. First of all, whilst standing stone PRN 5538 remains intact, barrows PRNs 5534 and 5535 have been severely compromised by what appears to be the fairly recent upgrading of the track which ran across this landscape into a metalled 'roadway'. Compared to how the track was mapped on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map, the metalled 'roadway' has altered course slightly to now run virtually straight through the cairns, and the two modern piles of stones referred to by the Ordnance Survey have changed size and shape, and there are now three such 'walkers' cairns' instead. Of these three 'walkers' cairns', Cairn 1 is located at SN7571849677, and measures 1.1m in diameter and stands c.0.35m high. This cairn is the closest to standing stone PRN 5538. Cairn 2 is located at SN7572149676 and is the middle of the three cairns. It measures 1.5m in diameter and stands c.0.35m high. Cairn 3 is separated from the group by the track and is located at SN7573149680. This is the largest of the three cairns, and measures c.2.5m in diameter and stands 1.1m high. The section created by the upgraded trackway suggests that the features here are made up of loose stone as opposed to being natural outcrops, and suggests the likelihood of at least one probable round barrow here, which stone PRN 5538 may well be standing in. A natural ridge appears to have been enhanced and embellished here to create a circular, cairn-like feature c.12-15m in diameter. However the landscape here is quite confused, and recent activity seems to have disturbed the area greatly. The site would benefit from a full survey and possible small-scale excavation.

Located within 300m of a stream

Fantastic views from the site which is located in a stunning upland location. 360 degree panoramic long views, with the exception of a small window at 355 degrees where the view is restricted to medium range by the local topography. Unable to fully assess views on the day because of low cloud, but the views are sure to be extensive.

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**PRN**        **5535**

**NGR**    SN75754966

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    CNWCH EITHINOG

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**        High plateau/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5534;5537;5538

**DESCRIPTION**

Possible round barrow located adjacent to another round barrow, PRN 5534, itself adjacent to, or possibly surmounted by, standing stone PRN 5538. When previously visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1976 they described this site as one of two cairns on Cefn Cwncheithinog, with this one located at SN75744965 and comprising a cairn reduced to a low mound of earthfast stone measuring 6m in diameter and standing 0.3m high. Neighbouring barrow PRN 5534 was described as a circular concentration of stone, 4m in diameter and up to 0.2m high, surmounted by a modern pile of stone up to 0.6m high, and was located at SN75774965. When the area was visited in 2004 as part of the PFRS project the sites as described by the Ordnance Survey have changed completely. First of all, whilst standing stone PRN 5538 remains intact, barrows PRNs 5534 and 5535 have been severely compromised by what appears to be the fairly recent upgrading of the track which ran across this landscape into a metalled 'roadway'. Compared to how the track was mapped on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map, the metalled 'roadway' has altered course slightly to now run virtually straight through the cairns, and the two modern piles of stones referred to by the Ordnance Survey have changed size and shape, and there are now three such 'walkers' cairns' instead. Of these three 'walkers' cairns', Cairn 1 is located at SN7571849677, and measures 1.1m in diameter and stands c.0.35m high. This cairn is the closest to standing stone PRN 5538. Cairn 2 is located at SN7572149676 and is the middle of the three cairns. It measures 1.5m in diameter and stands c.0.35m high. Cairn 3 is separated from the group by the track and is located at SN7573149680. This is the largest of the three cairns, and measures c.2.5m in diameter and stands 1.1m high. The section created by the upgraded trackway suggests that the features here are made up of loose stone as opposed to being natural outcrops, and suggests the likelihood of at least one probable round barrow here, which stone PRN 5538 may well be standing in. A natural ridge appears to have been enhanced and embellished here to create a circular, cairn-like feature c.12-15m in diameter. However the landscape here is quite confused, and recent activity seems to have disturbed the area greatly. The site would benefit from a full survey and possible small-scale excavation.

Located within 300m of a stream.

Fantastic views from the site which is located in a stunning upland location. 360 degree panoramic long views, with the exception of a small window at 355 degrees where the view is restricted to medium range by the local topography. Unable to fully assess views on the day because of low cloud, but the views are sure to be extensive.

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Fantastic views from the site which is located in a stunning upland location. 360 degree panoramic long views, with the exception of a small window at 355 degrees where the view is restricted to medium range by the local topography. Unable to fully assess views on the day because of low cloud, but the views are sure to be extensive.

**PRN** 5539

**NGR** SN7747

**FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** TROED Y RHIW RUDDWEN

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The Ordnance Survey found no trace of a standing stone when they visited the site in 1976. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004 due to a locked gate blocking the crossing over the Llyn Briane dam. There was no local knowledge of a stone at Troed y Rhiw Ruddwen farm, and it may be the case that an element of the natural rock outcrops at Carreg y Gath and Craig Clyngwyn might have been mistaken for a monolith. Currently the site has only a four figure grid reference, which would make it more difficult to locate.

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**PRN** 5550

**NGR** SN7444959521

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN COSYN I

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8516;8519;5551;8517;8520;8523

**DESCRIPTION**

A fine round barrow cairn, 11m in diameter and c.0.5m high (on its downslope side), surmounted by a walkers' cairn/shelter, which stands c.1m high at its centre, and has presumably been robbed from cairn material. Towards the top of this pillar at the centre of the barrow there is a partial white quartz capping, and together these features make the barrow stand out significantly in the landscape. At the base of the pillar on its western side are the possible remains of two small cists. The remainder of the cairn is flat and turf-consolidated, with some stones protruding through and visible on the surface. The extent of the monument is largely delimited by the encroaching reed growth surrounding the monument. Another barrow, PRN 8519 is intervisible at 293 degrees, some 230m away, whilst downslope to the SSE another barrow, PRN 8520 is located c.80m away from this site. 400m away to the SE is yet another barrow, PRN 8516, with PRN 5550 located c.900m away in a similar direction. All these barrows lie on or close to a pathway which gives access to the upland areas the the N and NW from Nant y Maen farm (including Castell Rhyfel), and it is possible that this was an ancient trackway leading from the point at which the Camddwr merges with the Nant y Maen, as marked by standing stone 5553. Clearly this area was a significant landscape during the Bronze Age as marked by the intensity of the monument construction which can be seen here.

Overlooking Nant Moelau and Groes Fawr valleys, with these streams 300m and 200m away to the west and east respectively. Also overlooks the Camddwr valley to the SE.

There is a long view between 130 and 143 degrees down the Camddwr valley. The view is closed between 319 and 81 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted to medium and short views by surrounding topography. Another barrow, PRN 8519, is intervisible at 293 degrees.

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**PRN** 5551

**NGR** SN7516758909

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BLAEN CAMDDWR

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5550;8516;8520;29812;8523;29813

**DESCRIPTION**

When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 they described it as a turf-covered round cairn of stones and small boulders, situated at about 1400ft above OD, upon a level place on the south-west facing pasture slopes of a ridge-end and a short distance above the valley floor. The cairn in 1978 had a diameter of 6.5m and a maximum height of 0.3m. At the centre there was a cist, minus cover stone, measuring internally 1.3m x 0.7m x 0.2m deep, and was orientated NNE-SSW. The side slabs were described as having fallen on their sides, but the end slabs remained upright. The Ordnance Survey also noted two kerbstones standing 0.2m and 0.3m high on the north side, and another, 0.4m high with a sharp lean outwards, on the SW side. The site was visited by DAT in 1995 when it was described as a 'Cairn in poor condition with a central stone cist showing. Cist aligned north-south length 1.25m x 0.50m 0.30m deep.' When visited during the PFRS project in 2005 the site remains as described above, with site consisting of a turf-consolidated cairn, with two upright kerbstones visible on the north and north-eastern edges. There was some reed encroachment noted, especially on the eastern side, and some large slabs of stone visible around the edge of the mound on the south-west side. The barrow is intervisible with PRN 5550 at 313 degrees.

The Afon Camddwr flows c.140m to the west of the site.

The site is intervisible with PRN 5550 at 313 degrees and two other possible cairns at 334 degrees. The viewshed is closed between 353 and 92 degrees, with the remainder of the view medium-short, although the view is reasonably long along the Groes Fawr/Moelau valley in both directions.

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**PRN**      **5552**

**NGR**    SN7671758334

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CEFN CERRIG

CONDITION    C

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING          Ridge/gentle/top

ASSOCIATED WITH    5553;8524;9019;29830;48404

DESCRIPTION

The RCAHMW in 1976 recorded the site as a cairn of stones roughly 11m in diameter and 2m high, whilst the Ordnance Survey recorded the site as having a diameter of 14m in 1978. Previously described by DAT in 1995 as a cairn, partly constructed on an outcrop on top of a ridge, which had suffered some recent damage on its south side. Some stone has been removed which has been used to place a small walkers' cairn of 1.2m high on top of the cairn, as well as to lay out a disc of stones to the south-east and a line of stones resembling a wall. There are also some other potentially modern constructions noted around this cairn. There are some quartz and/or quartz covered stone within the fabric of the cairn. The cairn itself has a diameter of 7.5m or so, and stands to a height of 1.3m. The damage to the cairn is pre-1992 as appears on AP7792267 (see Crane 1995). The site was visited in November 2005 during the PFRS project and was found to remain as described in 1995. Some slippage of cairn material was noted downslope to the south, with some encroaching reed growth also noticeable around the perimeter of the cairn, which is turf-consolidated in places. A possible satellite platform cairn was noted at SN7673258333, which may be the disc of stones noted by DAT in 1985. This has been recorded separately as PRN 48404.

Nant y Cwr issues c.200m to the SSE, with Nant Tyhelyg issuing 400m to the ESE. Nant y Maen is located c.320m away to the WNW.

There are excellent views from the site, almost a 360 degree panorama, blocked only by Cefn y Cwnc between 40 and 75 degrees, on which barrow PRN 29829 is located. A local ridge also partially restricts the view between 110 and 153 degrees.

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**PRN** 5553 **NGR** SN7617658305 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** NANT-Y-MAEN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5552;8524;29819

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as an inclined standing stone, with a little animal disturbance around the base. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. However, the stone was visible from the road leading up to Nant-y-Maen farm, and so was assessed and photographed from there. The stone lies in a valley bottom, close to a stream, with closed views except for those down the Camddwr valley. The stone is situated in a lush green pasture field in front of Nant-y-Maen farmhouse and is inclined heavily to the N. Behind the stone on its N side is an animal feeder, which is no doubt contributing to the erosion around the base of the stone. It is likely that the stone would be visible from round barrows PRNs 5552, 8524 and possibly 9019 located to the E of the site on the high ground. This stone was successfully visited in November 2005, when the site could be properly assessed and evaluated. By the time of our visit the animal feeder had been removed and instead numerous small stones could be seen around the base, especially on the northern side, which are possibly the result of clearance. The stone currently leans at 45 degrees to the north-west, but when upright would have stood some 3m high and would have been very impressive indeed. At present, because of the lean, the stone stands 1.26m from the ground. It measures 1.2m wide at its base tapering slightly to 0.9m at its top. The stone is located at the junction of two ridges which both support numerous Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments, and was no doubt very specifically placed at this location.

Located close to a stream

Closed by local topography, although with a chance of long views down the Camddwr valley at 189 degrees, and with another vista at 270 degrees.

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**PRN** 5554 **NGR** SN746545 **FORM** Landform

**SITE NAME** CERRIG YSGYFARNOG **CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The given siting lies upon a rocky ridge falling south-westwards towards a valley. Here the natural rock strikes northeast-southwest and gives rise to broken ridges of near-vertical outcrops. No trace of the stone circle when this area was surveyed by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 which led them to conclude that this site is a natural feature. As a result, this site was not visited during the PFRS project in 2004. The area had been previously assessed in August 2001 during fieldwork by DAT for a separate project, the results of which concurred with the opinion of the Ordnance Survey.

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**PRN**      **5555**

**NGR**    SN7709952974

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CARN SAITH-WRAIG

CONDITION    C

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            Ridge/undulating/bottom

ASSOCIATED WITH    8527;9009

DESCRIPTION

This is a large, disturbed composite ring/round platform cairn. It is situated on a shelf in a secluded position on the south-west side of a broad ridge at 430m above OD. It comprises a ring of earth and stones, 4m wide and 21.5m in diameter overall. Where best preserved, in the north-east quadrant, the ring is 0.4m high on the outside and 0.3m high on the inside. Within the ring is a mass of tumbled stone and it is reasonable to suppose that this mass represents a round cairn formerly existing at the centre of the ring. The mass has been cleared to ground level along a line from the north-east side to the centre and beyond, and a cutting has been made through the ring to the south-west. There is no sign of a cist. Lots of white quartz blocks are clearly visible within the cairn material. A pile of fence posts have been dumped on top of the cairn and a small fire has recently been lit. Vehicle tracks have been encroaching upon the site and pose an immediate threat. Since our previous visit in 2001 a modern marker cairn has recently been placed at the centre of the monument. Modern fenced-off sheep pens are also located within 2m of the site. Most of the fence-posts visible in the photo of the site taken in 2001 have now been removed. This is a very impressive monument and appears to be have been quite deliberately sited in this particular location for its stunning views. The site also looks out over to the location of the Bryn Gorlan group of monuments (PRN 48381) to the NW. Another set of possible prehistoric monuments (a possible standing stone PRN 9117, and possible and probable round barrows PRNs 9118 and 8528) are located to the N but not directly intervisible. There are two other round barrows located close to this monument (PRNs 8527 and 9009).

Overlooks the interlocking spurs of the Doethie valley.

Amazing views from the site over the surrounding landscape throughout the western sector, with the view dominated by the interlocking spurs of the Doethie valley. View obscured behind the site to the E by glacial knolls and ridge below which this site is located.

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**PRN** 5564 **NGR** SN7379561157 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN GRON (WEST) **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5565;5566

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a circular mound of stones, 15m in diameter and averaging a height of 1.3m. It is located on top of the most westerly summit of Garn Gron. The site is much disturbed, with a hollowed-out centre where some large slabs are exposed, one of which may represent a cist capstone. The hollow measures 3.5m across, and the slab is revealed 0.8m below the top of the cairn. Two other round barrow cairns, themselves much disturbed, lie 200m away to the E/ESE. Part of round barrow cemetery PRN 48388, and one of many cairns located on the highpoints of this undulating upland from Strata Florida over to Castell Rhyfel.

Located within 300m of the start of a stream to the N, and within 450 m of the start of another to the E/ESE. The lake lying close to barrow 2049 is visible c.600m away to the SW.

Between 105 and 139 degrees the summit of Garn Gron restricts the view, but otherwise the views are extensive long views in all directions. Neighbouring barrows PRNs 5565 and 5566 lie c.200m away at 122 degrees, PRN 5570 intervisible at 37 degrees, some 1.46km away, and PRN 5569 also intervisible 1.24km away at 26 degrees. Cairn 2049 on Y Garn is 750m away at c.234 degrees.

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**PRN** 5565 **NGR** SN7398261071 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN GRON **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5564;5566

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 as a cairn on the highest point of Garn Gron, at 540m above OD, with good views in all directions. At the time of their visit the cairn measured 16.5m in diameter and 1.2m in average height. The Ordnance Survey noted that a shelter had been built in the cairn on its E side, with the NE segment cleared to ground level. The Ordnance Survey also noted four large flat stones lying near the centre of the cairn, which they suggested may be the remnants of a cist, although none of the stones were in situ. When visited during the PFRS project in 2004 the condition of the site remained much as above. Some of the cairn material has obviously been robbed to create the shelter, and it is likely that some too has been taken by visitors to create the modern walkers' cairn now present on top of neighbouring barrow PRN 5566 c.20m away. The NE portion of the monument cleared of its stone as noted above by the Ordnance Survey is now turf-covered. There appears to be a possible 'kerb' around the edge of the cairn, which is turf-covered and with some of the stones set vertically in the ground.

Lying close to the Carn Gron local summit, and c.200m west of the start of a stream.

360 degree panorama, with extensive views, although too hazy at the time of our visit to get bearings on known landmarks. Nearby barrow PRN 5564 is intervisible at 299 degrees, with neighbouring barrow PRN 5566 visible at 55 degrees, c.20m away.

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The site was originally described by the RCAHMS in 1974 (see OS card SN76SW12) as a small rectangular cist, 0.98m x 0.72m, in the side of a low hill, on very boggy and marshy ground. The cist had sides each of a single split slate-stone slab, and the capstone (also rectangular and slightly displaced) is of similar material. There were no indications as to whether the cist had been robbed or not. When the Ordnance Survey tried to find the site in 1978 they were unsuccessful. Despite an extensive search in the boggy ground around the given grid reference during a field visit by PFRS in 2004 there was no trace of the site. Has the original grid reference been wrongly recorded?

**PRN** 5569

**NGR** SN7427662299

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARN FFLUR (WEST);CARN FFLUR III

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5570;5571;8545

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a substantial mound of stones, 25m in diameter and 1.6m high, located on a natural platform below and to the NW of a local highpoint which is part of Carn Fflur. The cairn overlooks the eastern slopes of Bryngwyn Bach down to the valley of the Afon Fflur. The Garn Gron group of monuments (PRN 48388) are located just over a kilometre away to the SSW, and would possibly have been intervisible. This site is one of a group of four monuments located on Carn Fflur, and is a most impressive site indeed. At the centre of the circular cairn there is a slight hollow in which is exposed a large flat slab, possibly the capstone for a cist, although there are no sidestones evident. A linear arrangement of stones extends some 14m or so to the SW from the south side of the monument, with a small cairn, 3m in diameter and 0.2m high, between the 'wall' and the main cairn. There is overspill cairn material just beyond the NW edge of the main cairn.

The junction of two streams which combine to form the Afon Fflur lies c.300m to the SW of the site, just downslope.

There are very long views from the site between 236 and 44 degrees, after which the forest impedes the viewshed, which may well have been more extensive. There are medium views elsewhere, although the view becomes fairly closed by Carn Fflur and its spur to the E. Neighbouring barrow PRN 8545 is intervisible at 338 degrees, located 170m away. Another barrow, PRN 5570, is located 360m away at 83 degrees, and would have probably been intervisible with this site originally, but is now surrounded by forestry. 330m away in the other direction, to the WNW, lies another barrow, PRN 5571, which is also intervisible. Ring barrow PRN 8545 lies c.160m to the NNW and is also intervisible.

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**PRN**      **5571**

**NGR**    SN7395362346

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CARN FFLUR I

CONDITION    C

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW;RING BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH    5569;5570;8545

DESCRIPTION

A roughly circular cairn, 16m in diameter and 0.5m high, mostly turf-covered and with a ruined cist visible, measuring 1.2m x 0.7m x 0.4m. Much stone is exposed and the site appears to be a genuine round barrow, forming part of round barrow cemetery PRN 48389. The cairn is enclosed within a much larger bank of earth/stones, c.32m in diameter, noted by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 as an oval enclosure and visible only on the SW side of the site in 2004. The Ordnance Survey suggested that the enclosure may represent a later feature, such as a hafod. It is equally possible that the site may be a large ring barrow with a cairn at its centre, and hence it is recorded in the HER as a probable round barrow and possible ring barrow. The surviving remains of the outer bank on the SW side of the monument suggest that the bank was largely earthen with only occasional stone. On its N side the bank has been destroyed by a Deserted Rural Settlement/sheep-pen/building, whilst on its E side it has been destroyed/obscured by reed growth. The site would benefit greatly from a full survey and further investigation. The site is intervisible with barrow PRN 5569 located 330m away at 101 degrees. It is also likely to have been intervisible (prior to the forestry plantation) with barrow PRN 5570 located on the highest point of Carn Fflur c.650m away to the E. Another cairn, PRN 8845, is located c.275m away to the NE.

Located 60m to the E of the Afon Fflur

There are very long views from the site between 302 and 37 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted to medium by the local topography. Neighbouring barrow PRN 5569 is intervisible 330m away at 101 degrees.

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**PRN** 5572 **NGR** SN7423863444 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN-Y-CROFFTAU **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** High plateau/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8550

**DESCRIPTION**

Recently scheduled by Cadw in 2000, at which time the site was described as a well-preserved example of a Bronze Age ring cairn, defined by a solid stony bank 2m wide and up to 0.6m high, forming a ring 12m in diameter. The site was considered to have particular archaeological importance because of its apparent completeness, lack of disturbance and archaeological potential. The site remains as described above when visited during the PFRS project in 2004. The ring barrow is located within a clearing of the forest, although some trees are too close to the monument, especially on the NW side. A low-lying stone cairn is visible in the centre of the ring, which may be a barrow, or may be the result of clearance. It is currently overgrown with bracken. Stones are visible protruding through the ring bank on its SE side. The RCAHMW in 1974 made mention of two possible barrows here, one adjoining the main ring (see OS card SN76SW10), an observation not noted by Cadw in 1999. The possible remnants of a second barrow cairn were noted during the PFRS project consisting of an adjoining collection of small stones on the N side of the main ring, which is presumably the second 'barrow' noted by the Royal Commission. A standing stone, PRN 8550, is located 100m to the N of the site. Although this is not currently visible from the ring barrow because of the forestry, it is likely to have been closely associated with the monument, perhaps as a marker stone, and would certainly have been intervisible when the area was a pasture field prior to afforestation.

Located c.375m N of the junction of two streams which run into the Afon Fflur

It was impossible to assess the views because of the enclosing forestry. However, although not currently intervisible, standing stone 8550 lies 100m away to the N, and would clearly have been intervisible with the site when this was a pasture field prior to afforestation.

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**PRN** 5573 **NGR** SN7286162849 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYNGWYN BACH A **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5567;5574;5575;8559;8560;9729;48373

**DESCRIPTION**

A turf-covered mound with an exposed central cist, located on the western slopes of local summit Bryngwyn Bach. The mound stands c.0.35m high and measures c.7m in diameter, and is one of a group of barrows forming round barrow cemetery PRN 48390. A number of stones from the cairn structure are exposed, in particular the stones set on edge on the southern side/edge of the mound. The cist is relatively undisturbed but lacks a capstone. It measures 1.2m in length, 0.9m in width and is 0.3m deep. This barrow is the most easterly of a group of three barrows which lie in very close proximity to each other, with two further barrows (PRNs 8560 and 9729) also part of the group.

Located on the west slopes of Bryngwyn Bach local summit, between the Afon Fflur to the NE and the Nant Gorffen to the SW.

There are long views from the site between 175 and 42 degrees, with the remainder of the view otherwise closed by Bryngwyn Bach local summit. Another barrow, PRN 5574, is intervisible c.30m away at 274 degrees, with a third barrow, PRN 5575, also intervisible, c.30m away at 288 degrees.

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**PRN**      **5574**                      **NGR**   SN7283362854                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYNGWYN BACH B;BRYNGWYN BACH III                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5567;5573;5575;8559;8560;9729;48373

**DESCRIPTION**

A nearly-circular, partially grass-covered burial cairn with a ruined central stone cist. The mound measures c.9m in diameter and stands 0.45m high. Some of the stones are set vertically in the ground, especially on the southern edge, where they appear to form part of a retaining bank (or ring) for the monument. This site is one of three barrows in close proximity to one another, on the western slopes of Bryngwyn Bach, with two other barrows (PRNs 8560 and 9729) also associated with the group, which together form round barrow cemetery PRN 48390.

Located on the west slopes of Bryngwyn Bach local summit, between the Afon Fflur to the NE and the Nant Gorffen to the SW.

There are long views from the site between 165 and 47 degrees, with the remainder of the view otherwise closed by Bryngwyn Bach local summit. Another barrow, PRN 5573, is intervisible c.30m away at 91 degrees, with a third barrow, PRN 5575, also intervisible, and only c.10m away, at 323 degrees.

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**PRN**      **5575**                      **NGR**   SN7282862856                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYNGWYN BACH C;BRYNGWYN BACH II                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5567;5573;5574;8559;8560;9729;48373

**DESCRIPTION**

This site consists of an oval cairn composed of loose stones and rubble, 11m (NE-SW) x 9.5m (NW-SE), standing to a maximum height of 0.6m. Within the cairn material and protruding through it is a ring of 16 upright, leaning and fallen slabs, delimiting an area 7.5m x 7m. There is a large upright slab on the SW side of the monument and evidence for a ruined cist at its centre, orientated roughly N-S. This site is one of a group of monuments located here on Bryngwyn Bach, and is in particularly close association with two barrows, PRN 5574 10m away to the SE and 5573 30m away to the E/ESE. All three of these barrows share a number of similar characteristics, in terms of size and structural elements, with all three having similar 'ring'-like features and ruined N-S-aligned cists. The two other barrows in the group, 8560 and 9729, lie c.75m and c.220m to the N and NE respectively. These are of also of similar size, but do not have the other visible architectural features exhibited by the other three sites. Nonetheless, together all five sites form a round barrow cemetery, PRN 48390, which is itself part of a wider ritual landscape spread across these uplands, comprising another barrow cemetery (PRN 48389) c.1.4km to the ESE, monument complex PRN 48391 c.1.4km to the NE (not afforested) and the Carn Gron barrow cemetery (PRN 48388) c.2km to the SE. All of these sites seem to be focused around the flowing of the Afon Fflur.

Located on the west slopes of Bryngwyn Bach local summit, between the Afon Fflur to the NE and the Nant Gorffen to the SW.

There are long views from the site between 163 and 52 degrees, with the remainder of the view otherwise closed by Bryngwyn Bach local summit. Another barrow, PRN 5574, is intervisible only 10m away at 143 degrees, with a third barrow, PRN 5573, also intervisible, c.30m away at 105 degrees.

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**PRN** 5577 **NGR** SN7732063343 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BLAEN-GLASFFRWD E **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2053;2054;5578;9013;5579;9015

**DESCRIPTION**

A near circular, turf-covered mound of stones, c.4m in diameter and 0.35m high, with a central stone-lined cist exposed, and a displaced capstone. This mound is not prominent in the landscape, which is characterised by natural outcrops and mounds, compared to neighbouring sites PRNs 2053 and 2054. Nonetheless there is an exposed cist at its centre, aligned WNW-ESE, and measuring 1.1m in length and 0.65m in width. The west side-slab leans into the cavity of the cist, with the east side broken and the southern end slab missing. The capstone, which measures 0.9m x c.0.5m, lies displaced to the W and is almost wholly turf-covered. Barrows PRNs 2053 and 2054 lie 320m and 240m away to the SW respectively.

About 100m to the NW of a stream.

There are long views between 251 and 17 degrees, medium views across to the ridge between 160 and 251 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted by the upland slope and forestry to the E.

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**PRN** 5578 **NGR** SN7698163167 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BLAEN-GLASFFRWD B **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2053;2054;5577;9013;5579;9015

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a very slight mound, with only a few stones of the cairn in situ. However, the 'central' stone cist and its displaced capstone remain in a stable condition. The cist, aligned N-S, measures internally 1.1m in length x 0.8m in width and is 0.3m deep. It is highly likely that this site was originally similar to neighbouring round barrows PRNs 2053, 2054 and 5577, in that the monument comprised a fine cist surrounded by a cairn, and together these monuments must be seen in association with each other as a barrow cemetery (PRN 48386). However, this site appears to have suffered more robbing of its material than the others: presumably this site was heavily robbed to facilitate the construction of the nearby long hut only 9m away to the SSW. The original cairn was probably c.5.5m in diameter, but today there is only very slim evidence for some stone remaining in discrete patches around the periphery. Round barrow PRN 2054 lies c.150m away to the E, PRN 2053 is located c.120m to the SE, and PRN 5577 is c.350m to the NE. Standing stone PRN 9015 is c.65m away to the SW/SSW. Another round barrow (but without a cist), lies c.370m away to the SSE.

There is a stream c.80m to the NW of the site

The site is low-lying and surrounded by ridges all round, therefore there are no long views, only medium-short. The site is intervisible with standing stone PRN 9015, located c.70m away at 225 degrees.

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**PRN** 5579 **NGR** SN76976310 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BLAEN-GLASFFRWD A **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2053;2054;5576;5577;5578;9013;9015

**DESCRIPTION**

This site is listed by Cadw under their schedule for this area as cairn A. It is described as an irregular-shaped mound of boulders with some stones, measuring c.6m N-S, 4.5m E-W and standing c.0.3m high. There is some doubt as to whether it is a Bronze Age barrow (and thus associated with barrow PRN 5578 50m away to the N) or a clearance cairn (and thus associated with Deserted Rural Settlement PRN 5576 35m away to the N/NNE). Certainly the Deserted Rural Settlement robbed the stone from barrow PRN 5578, and might have done the same thing here, as this cairn too is severely denuded.

Located between two streams, both about 125m away, one to the N and one to the S.

The site is low-lying and surrounded by ridges all round, therefore there are no long views, only medium-short. The site is intervisible with a standing stone 30m away to the W.

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**PRN** 5580 **NGR** SN7803763742 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN-Y-BWLCH (EAST) **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5581;48386

**DESCRIPTION**

A turf-covered circular mound, with exposed stones, located on a local summit of Pen-y-Bwlch. The cairn, which measures c.13.5m in diameter and is c.0.4m high, is surmounted by a modern walkers' cairn topped with white quartz boulders. The site is located at the SSW end, and on the highest point, of a ridge running SSW-NNE. There are excellent 360 degree views from the site, except where obscured by the forestry plantation, which also separates this site from the first barrow (PRN 5577) in the Blaen Glasffrwd cemetery (PRN 48386) which lies c.800m to the SW on the other side of the forest. Another cairn, PRN 5581, is located c.450m away to the WNW.

Located within 500m of a stream which rises to the NE

Between 165 and 255 the view is restricted to medium by the forestry, otherwise there are excellent long views from the site, with the Carmarthen Fans at 153 degrees and Teifi pools centred at 15 degrees.

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**PRN** 5581 **NGR** SN7757863801 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN-Y-BWLCH (WEST) **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5580;48386

**DESCRIPTION**

A near-circular cairn of small, medium and large boulders and stones, c.11.5m in diameter and c.0.75m high, situated on the west-facing slope of a pasture field to the W of Pen-y-Bwlch, which sports round barrow PRN 5580. Stones have been cleared from the centre of the interior which is now turf-covered with an open cist-like structure. This potential cist is sub rectangular, formed of several earthfast upright stones creating a chamber c.0.8m long, 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep. The long axis of the cist is aligned E-W, and there are a few large flat boulders present that could possibly be displaced capstones. The cairn material has been shifted, probably to form a modern sheep-shelter. Some reed growth is colonising the centre of the cairn.

A stream issues c.260m to the NW of the site, with another 350m away to the W.

There are very long views between 255 and 61 degrees, medium views between 176 and 255 degrees, with the remainder of the view elsewhere closed by local topography.

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**PRN** 5585 **NGR** SN79716989 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CARREG NAW LLYN **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

When this site was visited by the RCAHM in 1938, it was described as 'Carreg naw llyn: the stone of the nine lakes, a menhir on the summit of the hill immediately west of Llyn Du. Formerly from this spot nine lakes were once visible. The stone is approximately 5 feet high (1.5m) and 12 feet in girth (c.3.6m). It is square in cross-section, and is of local grit.' Each side of this stone would have roughly measured 0.9m in width, and it would have been a substantial monolith. By the time the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 they reported 'Two fragments of stone, both partly buried, on the summit of a hill at 540m above OD, [which] probably represent the remains of Carreg naw llyn.' The siting of the fragments matched the description given by the RCAHM, and the name was still known locally. How the stone had come to be 'destroyed' was not ascertained. Access was not gained to the site during the PFRS project in 2004. Although the stone itself has effectively been destroyed, there may be some associated below-ground archaeological features in the area, hence the D condition.

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**PRN**      **5600**

**NGR**    SN7897386942

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (MIDDLE)

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**      Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5601;6237

**DESCRIPTION**

One of three cairns located on top of the Pen Pumlumon Fawr ridge, on the spine of the ridge with land falling away sharply to the east and west. The cairns are visible from miles around and there are fantastic wide-ranging views from them in all directions. This barrow is the middle cairn of the three, and has been severely compromised by the construction of sheep shelters within, and of, its fabric. On the south side of the barrow there is a spiral shelter, with a 'pathway' crossing the barrow from E-W, separating this shelter from the cairn material left surrounding the Ordnance Survey trig point which surmounts this central barrow. Another shelter has been constructed on the WNW side of the mound and there is a considerable spread of cairn material all around. A third shelter is located on the eastern side of the trig point. The cairn has been so considerably disturbed and altered as to make an assessment of its 'original' dimensions extremely difficult. There are fantastic views from the site, closed only by the northerly barrow of the three (PRN 6237). This middle cairn is visible from the most southerly barrow (PRN 5601) and from the most northerly barrow (PRN 6237), but it prevents the north and south barrows from being intervisible with each other. Another linear group of three barrows located on Pen Pumlumon Arwystli (PRNs 8591-3) are intervisible to the NE/ENE 2.7km away. The cairns are located within an area of landscape popular with walkers and are frequently visited, which no doubt also adds to their 'alteration' in form. The three barrows here form a linear barrow cemetery (PRNxxxxx) aligned NNE-SSW.

Overlooking the Nant y Moch reservoir, Afon Hengwm and Afon Rheidol. Located on top of a ridge with numerous streams close by and in all directions. There are also sea views.

Excellent 360 degree views, closed only between 15 and 18 degrees by the summit of the ridge on which PRN 6237, the most northerly of the three cairns here on Pen Pumlumon Fawr, stands. The view is also slightly restricted between 69 and 77 degrees by the higher ground of Pen Pumlumon Arwystli, on which another linear group of three barrows are located and intervisible (PRNs 8591-3).

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**PRN**      **5601**

**NGR**    SN7894186875

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (SOUTH)

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**      Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5600;6237

**DESCRIPTION**

This barrow is the most southerly of the linear NNE-SSW arrangement of three barrows located on top of Pen Pumlumon Fawr. All three barrows are located on top of the spine of a ridge with land falling away sharply to the east and west. This site is the most well-preserved of the three barrows, consisting of a cairn of stones c.2.5m high with extremely long 360 degree panoramic views, except for where the viewshed is closed by neighbouring barrow PRN 5600, located c.90m to the NNE. Cairn material has tumbled on the NW side of the cairn, whilst on the east side a hollow has been made in the side of the cairn, presumably for shelter. A potential perimeter kerb appears to surround the monument. The top of the mound is rounded, which may owe more to visitors piling up stones at its centre, as more usually summit-top cairns of this type tend to have hollow central craters within them, a sign of previous antiquarian disturbances. Neighbouring cairn PRN 5600 has, by example, been heavily disturbed and altered.

Overlooking the Nant y Moch reservoir, Afon Hengwm and Afon Rheidol. Located on top of a ridge with numerous streams close by and in all directions. There are also sea views.

Excellent 360 degree views, although it was unfortunately too hazy on the day of our visit in August 2005 to assess distant features. On a clear day it would be possible to see Cader Idris and all the major peaks, etc. in all directions. The view is only closed between 15 and 33 degrees by neighbouring barrow PRN 5600 located c.90m away. The most northerly barrow in the group, PRN 6237, is not visible from here. The three barrows here on Pumlumon Fawr are intervisible with the three cairns located on top of Pen Pumlumon Arwystli at 72 degrees (PRNs 8591-3), with the ridge on which these barrows are located also closing the viewshed slightly between 68 and 79 degrees.

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**PRN**      **5605**

**NGR**    SN700812

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    BLAEN DYFFRYN-ISAF

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5606

**DESCRIPTION**

The site of a Bronze Age barrow which was partially excavated in the late 19th century. During these investigations two cremation urns were recovered, each containing human bone. These have since been lost. The barrow appears to lie within an area of privately-owned woodland but we were unable to gain access to the site during the PFRS project in August 2005.

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There are very long views, divided into three vistas: one between 210 and 233 degrees, another between 235 and 259 degrees, and a third between 270 and 289 degrees. The rest of the view is closed by local topography. There are potentially sea views, but it was too hazy at the time of our visit to assess these with any certainty.

**PRN** 5608

**NGR** SN7373584742

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** DISGWYLFA FAWR

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A scheduled Bronze Age round barrow which has been excavated. The barrow was opened in 1937 by Alfred R. Jenkins, The Garage, Ponterwyd and JW Smith, who produced a sketch of the barrow. They uncovered two wooden "dug-outs" and a "Food Vessel." These were probably coffins. The largest was 2.5m long and may have been an inhumation coffin, the body having been placed upon it for burial. The smaller dug-out held a cremation burial, which was accompanied by a number of grave goods, namely a food vessel & flint blade. C14 dates have been taken from the wooden dug-outs. The larger was dated to c.1900BC and the smaller to c.1350BC. It seems that the inhumation burial was the first to be made, when the barrow was created, with the cremation burial being added some 600 years later. This may confirm the trend away from inhumation burial to cremation burial during the Bronze Age period. The coffins and the food vessel are preserved at the National Museum of Wales, but the cremation and flint knife have been lost. A piece of animal fur that had been placed over the cremation and its grave good was not preserved. The site is an excellent example of a well-preserved round barrow, measuring some 20m in diameter and standing 2m high. The excavation trench is evidenced on the southern side of the mound, and by a hollow at the centre, but otherwise the barrow appears to remain largely intact. The site occupies a splendid position on top of a ridge with commanding views over the surrounding landscape. Translated from Welsh the name 'Disgwylfa' means 'watching place', and it particularly apt here. Some loose stones are visible on top of the mound, which is otherwise turf-consolidated.

Overlooking the Nant-y-Moch reservoir, Llyn Craigpistyll, and also with sea views.

Fantastic huge long views from the site. Translated from Welsh, 'Disgwylfa' means 'watching place'. The viewshed includes the Preselis, Cardigan Bay, Bardsey Island, Cader Idris, Pumlumon Fawr (and its cairns) plus huge views inland across to other uplands. There are sea views between 234 and 320 degrees. The site is intervisible with the cairns on Droscoll (PRN 6233) at 32 degrees, and Pumlumon at 68 degrees (PRNs 5498, 5600-1, 6237).

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**PRN** 5609 **NGR** SN7037283523 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GARREG-HIR **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A fine standing stone, long axis aligned E-W, although the stone now leans heavily to the SW. There is evidence for an animal-eroded hollow around the base of the stone on its southern side in particular. One largish 'packing' stone is earthfast on the east side of the tall menhir, with other smaller possible packing stones visible around its base. The viewshed is dominated by the valley vista out to Clarach Bay, with sea views visible. The stone when upright would have stood some 2m in height. With its current lean, the stone stands 1.45m high and measures 0.6m on its S side, 0.4m on its W side, 0.8m on its N face and 0.46m on its E.

Sea views over to Clarach Bay, plus located looking down a river valley.

Sea view between 272 and 279 degrees. Remainder of view closed by surrounding topography.

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**PRN** 5610 **NGR** SN7304381814 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BLAEN LLYWERNOG **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Two small standing stones, forming a standing stone pair. The two stones stand 3.2m apart on an ESE-WSW alignment. Packing stones are visible around the bases of each stone as a result of animal-eroded hollows. Animal tread is more pronounced around the base of the western stone. The westerly stone is the more square of the two, and its long axis is aligned NW-SE. The easterly stone, by contrast, is more rectangular, and its long axis is aligned SW-NE. The westerly stone stands c.0.6m high, and measures 0.4m on its S edge, 0.4m on its W side, 0.3m on its N side and 0.25m on its E side. At its top it measures 0.3m x 0.25m. The easterly stone stands 0.5m high, and measures 0.6m wide at its base on its W side, 0.4m wide at its base on its N side, and 0.9m long when measured at its top. The stones appear to be in a stable condition in an area of pasture located between two forestry plantations. This site appears to be a duplicate for PRN 8585, recorded by Hogg as 'two small standing stones...also a ploughed out cairn', which the RCAHMS listed with an ngr at SN729821, but which were recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 at SN73058185. The stones here at SN7304381814 as PRN 5610 fit the exact description of the ones cited by the Ordnance Survey, which they record at SN73058185 as PRN 8585. However, there is no trace of any cairn or pair of small stones at the latter grid reference.

The site lies between two streams (one 150m to the W and the other 85m to the east) which meet to form the Nany-y-Moch.

There are long views onto surrounding uplands from 320 to 165 degrees. the remainder of the view is restricted by local topography, except for a small long vista between 295 and 310 degrees.

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**PRN**      **5611**                      **NGR**   SN72568363                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      CASTELL COCH                      CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

No trace of a standing stone in the area indicated by the grid reference. The stone was listed by the RCAHMW in 1976, but no details are known of it. During the PFRS project in 2005 no trace of a standing stone was found despite a thorough search of the area surrounding the grid reference. The area indicated by the ngr lies adjacent to a road and is heavily overgrown with very long grass. No stone was detected by probing with a ranging rod. Behind the site lies a deserted rural settlement, and the stone may have potentially been re-used as a gatepost within the complex.

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**PRN**      **5612**                      **NGR**   SN71908355                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      CARREG SLIC                      CONDITION      E

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING              Hill slope/steep/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      5613;8586

DESCRIPTION

Previously, when first recorded by the RCAHMW prior to afforestation of the area, the stone was described as being located at the southern end of Mynydd March, on the west-facing slope on the northern side of a col 150 yards N of Lluest-fach farmhouse. The stone was said to be of local grit, then prostrate but had stood within living memory. It had a recumbent length of c.2.8m x 1.2m, and bore two drill marks on its upper face (intepreted as an attempt to turn it into a gatepost). Following afforestation of the area the stone has not been found, either by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 or during the PFRS project in 2005. The stone is likely to have been destroyed or removed during forestry operations. Downslope c.350m to the SE there are two other sites: PRN 8586, another standing stone, and PRN 5613, a standing stone pair. Both sites survive and all three would have been intervisible.

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**PRN**      **5613**

**NGR**    SN72208335

**FORM**    O.Struct

SITE NAME      BUWCH A'R LLO

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE PAIR

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/moderate/bottom

ASSOCIATED WITH    5612;8586;8588;8590

DESCRIPTION

A fine standing stone pair, known as the 'cow and calf'. The stones are located at the side of the road just before the start of the Mynydd March forestry plantation. The stones themselves lie 2.2m apart and are aligned ENE-WSW, with the westerly stone the larger of the two. The long axis of the westerly stone is SW-NE, but the stone itself is an odd and interesting shape. It stands 1.8m tall, 1.6m wide and 1.2m thick. The smaller, easterly stone stands c.1.1m high, 0.7m long when measured across its long axis and 0.55m when measured at its top. The stone gradually slopes at the top from NE-SW, and its top is slightly hollowed. There is lichen growth on both stones, which are themselves surrounded by reeds. There are a number of other prehistoric sites in the area including standing stone PRN 8586 located c.100m away to the west, which is still extant, whilst another standing stone, PRN 5612, was located c.650m away to the NW but has since been destroyed by forestry operations. There is no longer any trace of another standing stone, PRN 5611, which the RCAHMW recorded as lying c.450m to the NE, also adjacent to the road.

Located towards the bottom of a slope leading down to Nant Geifas located c.150 away to the SSE.

There is a long vista between 82 and 113 degrees, with peaks visible at 74 and 64 degrees. Esgair Gorlan dominates the view to the SSE/S.

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**PRN** 5617

**NGR** SN7534983925

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** HIRNANT I

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** CAIRN CIRCLE

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2060;5467;5618;5619;5622;5623;9736

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in the SMR as a round barrow and scheduled by Cadw as a stone circle, this site instead appears to fall somewhere within the category of 'cairn circle' as described by Lynch (1972: 63), although it by no means happily resides in this group. Current appearances suggest a close link with the 'kerb cairn' tradition also, but because the stones are not strictly contiguous, and because a cairn mass was recorded for the site by Hemp in the early 1900s, this site leans more towards the cairn circle definition rather than that for a kerb circle. The cairn material reported by the RCAHMW as seen by Hemp in the early 1900s had been subsequently robbed by the time Sansbury visited the site in 1931, which gives the impression of a largely level area, more akin to kerb circles. The fact that the ring of stones appears around the outside of the mound rather than emerging from within it further complicates this monument's definition into any one particular site type group, and if anything the monument appears to be a hybrid of the cairn circle and kerb cairn types. The site currently consists of an orthostatic kerb/ring of 16 stones, each spaced c.0.3m apart and forming a circle 5m in diameter, which is heavily overgrown and encroached by vegetation. The stones appear to surround a mound, which is turf-consolidated and overgrown with reeds. There are a couple of gaps within the ring of stones, which may indicate missing stones, or be a deliberate feature. This site is very similar to another nearby monument, PRN 5618, which is intervisible from the site and located 750m away at 18 degrees. A cairn circle proper, PRN 2060, is located c.5km away to the south, and also overlooks the Rheidol. These are such unusual monuments that it is very tempting to see a connection between them, especially as there are no other known examples within Ceredigion recorded so far.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol, which flows just over 200m away downslope.

Intervisible with PRN 5618, a site almost identical to this one, located 750m away at 18 degrees. PRN 5620 is also intervisible 80m away at 30 degrees. There are good views over to surrounding ridges, especially the peak at 4 degrees (Drosgol, which is surmounted by a pair of round barrow cairns, PRNs 6233 and 48409). The site is also intervisible with PRN 5608, a barrow located on top of Disgwylfa Fawr 1.75km away at 280 degrees.

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The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 11 degrees.

**PRN**      **5620**                      **NGR**   SN7540284004                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      GARNEDD Y                      CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS      SAM

SITING              Valley slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      5467;5619;5621;5622;5623;9736;9737

DESCRIPTION

A large circular, grassy mound, visible in the field but heavily overgrown with reeds. The field in which this barrow is located is poorly drained and waterlogged, and is covered with juncous, which makes the assessment of any other associated archaeological features very difficult. During the PFRS field visit the site was recorded as c.13m in diameter and 1m high, larger than previous recordings by the Ordnance Survey and RCAHMW. The site lies within a cluster of other prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments (PRNs 5467, 5621-3, 9736-8), and is intervisible with cairn circle 5617 located c.85m to the SE, and also with another cairn circle, 5618, located c.665m to the NNE. Another round barrow mound lies 55m to the NW by the telegraph pole and would have formed a barrow pair with this site. Garn Lwyd round barrow lies c.665m to the SSW. A summit top barrow, 5608, lies on top of Disgwylfa Fawr, 1.8km to the NW, and is also visible from this site. The barrow lies on a NW-facing valley hillslope leading down to the Afon Rheidol.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

The views from the site are largely restricted by local topography, although it is intervisible with PRN 5618 to the north, 5608 to the NW and 5617 to the south.

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**PRN**      **5621**                      **NGR**   SN7535984059                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      GARNEDD A                      CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING              Valley slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      5467;5619;5620;5622;5623;9736;9737

DESCRIPTION

Located 60m to the NW of scheduled round barrow PRN 5620, this site consists of a smaller, slightly oval mound roughly 8m in diameter and 0.75m high. The monument is heavily overgrown with reeds, and is located downslope from its neighbouring barrow, adjacent to an electricity pole. The ground around the site at the time of the PFRS field visit in August 2005 was waterlogged and poorly drained, with heavy reed growth. Some stones were visible on top of the turf-consolidated mound. The views from this site were slightly more restricted than from the larger barrow PRN 5620 located 60m away at 146 degrees. Together both barrows form a round barrow pair. The barrow is part of a larger cluster of monuments (PRNs 5467, 5620, 5622-3, 9736-8) and is also intervisible with cairn circle 5617 to the south and 5618 to the north.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

Largely closed by surrounding topography but intervisible with neighbouring barrow 5620, and also with cairn circle 5618 to the north.

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**PRN**      **5622**

**NGR**   SN7531983888

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      HIRNANT

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE     ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING          Valley slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH    5617;5620;5621;9736

DESCRIPTION

A turf-covered mound, 8m in diameter and 0.75m high, with surrounding reed growth. It was very difficult to establish the exact extent of the site because of the dense vegetational cover, but it seemed likely to be a circular barrow-like mound. Previously this site was recorded in the SMR also as a possible spoil tip, associated with an area of peat or turf-cutting, and the Ordnance Survey concluded this mound was associated with these workings rather than a prehistoric cairn. However, we could see no reason for this to be upcast, and the close association with cairn circle PRN 5617 (located 50m away to the NE) suggests this is more likely to be of prehistoric origin, with perhaps the later encroachment of the workings described by the Ordnance Survey .

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

Intervisible with PRNs 5620, 5621, 5617 and 5618.

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**PRN**      **5624**

**NGR**   SN7781

**FORM**    Documents

SITE NAME      DYFFRYN CASTELL

CONDITION    U

SITE TYPE     STONE CIRCLE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Samuel Meyrick noted in 1808 that a stone circle of 11 stones existed near Dyffryn Castell. It is possible that this is a reference to the cairn circle of Dolygamfa, Ysbyty Cynfyn, where 11 upstanding stones are still preserved in the cairn's kerb (PRN 2060). This is therefore likely to be a duplicate record for PRN 2060.

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**PRN** 5625 **NGR** SN7524583355 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GARN LWYD **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5619;9850;9851;9852;9853;9854;9855;9856;9733;9734;9735;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

A small standing stone, 0.5m high, located c.20m to the SE of Garn Lwyd round barrow (PRN 5619). The stone is surrounded by reeds, which obscure it slightly from view. The stone stands 0.5m high x 0.35m long x 0.25m thick, and is fractured on its western face. The long axis of the stone is almost N-S, 10-190 degrees, which aligns with cairn circle PRN 5617, which is located c.590m away at precisely 10 degrees. On its own the stone is not particularly impressive, but given its location in close association with round barrow PRN 5619, and in an area rich in a number of other prehistoric monuments, then it perhaps becomes more interesting and significant.

On land sloping down to the Afon Rheidol

The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 11 degrees.

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**PRN** 5628 **NGR** SN7292190896 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** ESGAIR HIR MINE **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8600

**DESCRIPTION**

Located on a natural terrace towards the bottom of a gentle southerly hill slope, with Nantycagal to the S/SSE and Nant Ddu to the west. The stone leans to the south and is in a precarious condition, with three large chunks of it having fragmented and broken away. There is animal erosion around the base of the stone which has further undermined the monument, and packing stones are visible. The stone stands 1.72m tall, and is 0.14m thick, with its long axis aligned 120-300 degrees. The width of the stone across its middle is 0.74m, but is only 0.33m wide at the base where the stone has broken. The stone is located in a waterlogged location with encroaching reed growth, and lies c.20m south of some stone-built 'barracks' marked on the Ordnance Survey 6" map, which were presumably associated with the nearby quarry/mining complex.

Located within view and close to Llyn Nantycagal, with Nant Ddu 100m to the west.

There is a vista across the Llyn from 156 to 198 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed by surrounding upland topography looking over to Moel y Garn and Moel y Llyn, where there are other Bronze Age monuments (e.g. PRNs 6264-6 and 8597 on Moel y Llyn to the WNW).

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**PRN** 5630

**NGR** SN70779256

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CERIG BLAEN-CLETTWR-FAWR

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 6264;6265;6266;8597

**DESCRIPTION**

This round barrow is situated on top of a local summit, Cerrig Blaencletwr-fawr, a prominent rock outcrop on Esgair Foel-ddu at 470m above OD. The site is located c.1km to the NNW of the Moel y Llyn group of round barrows (PRNs 6264-6 and 8597), and is intervisible with them. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 the site was described as a cairn of loose stones and boulders, c.11m in diameter NE-SW and 9m NW-SE. It stood c.0.9m high, but stones at the centre of the cairn had been fashioned into a shelter, c.3.5m in diameter and 1m high, with an opening to the west, making the site quite prominent in the landscape. The site was not visited during the PFRS project in 2005 as we were unable to negotiate the brash/trees of the forestry plantation to get access to the site from the east. However, the site could be clearly seen from the Moel y Llyn barrows to the SSE and appeared to remain exactly as described by the Ordnance Survey .

Located on high ground between the Afon Cletwr to the SW and the Afon Einion to the NE.

Assumed to be excellent views, not dissimilar to the Moel y Llyn cairns, with sea views although the view would be partially closed to the SSE by Moel y Llyn itself. Cairns on other peaks are likely to be visible, such as those on Pumlumon to the ESE/SE and PRN 8564 to the WNW.

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**PRN** 5631

**NGR** SN74269154

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** ESGAIR FRAITH

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

We were unable to get access to the round barrow on Esgair Fraith due to the dense afforestation of the area. The current condition of the barrow is therefore unknown. The site was marked as a 'tump' on the Ordnance Survey 1964 6" map.

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**PRN** 5637

**NGR** SN45604628

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARN WYN

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site had previously been visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 who stated that there was no visible feature on the ground but that a faint circular cropmark was seen on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. According to Rev WJ Davies (1912), in the parish history of Llandyssul, there was a cairn of stones opened on Camnant land (as the holding here was named on the tithe map) which contained a pot with ashes inside, and a metal needle was also found within the monument. The site is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1" map published in 1834 as an antiquity and named as "Carn Wyn". The site was visited during the PFRS project in 2004, where nothing was seen on the ground at the given grid reference. However, when viewed from the hedgebank to the south there is a faintly round circular feature visible, which is likely to represent the location/remains of the former round barrow. The site has all but been destroyed by ploughing, although may remain visible as a cropmark from the air. The barrow remains to a height of less than 10cm and was estimated to be c.13m in diameter, although the Ordnance Survey recorded the cropmark as measuring c.19m from the AP.

There are springs and a stream located just over 500m away to the WSW

Excellent long views to the Preselis between 195 and 290 degrees, with Crugiau Moelvre intervisible. Remainder of the view restricted by local topography.

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**PRN** 5638

**NGR** SN48914609

**FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** CARN PHILIP GWYDDEL

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Site viewed from the road - the grass in this pasture field was too tall to establish the presence on the ground of any features. However, it appeared that little if nothing remained of the site. According to Meyrick (1907) the site was destroyed c. 1806. The Ordnance Survey found no trace of any barrow when they visited the area in 1975.

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**PRN** 5639 **NGR** SN472490 **FORM** Finds;Cropmark

**SITE NAME** BRYNGRANOD

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** CREMATION BURIAL?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

According to a report by E. Lorimer Thomas in Archaeologia Cambrensis in 1910, a cinerary urn had been found at SN472489 some years before, but had been lost after being left in a hedge. The Ordnance Survey report of 1974 states that the site stands on the shore of an extinct lake, probably marked by the 800ft contour, with the exact findspot being shown by charcoal, white stones and dark earth on the surface of the ploughed field. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS South Ceredigion survey in 2004.

---

**PRN** 5640 **NGR** SN4685646331 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BLAENHIRBANT-UCHAF

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

In 1975 the Ordnance Survey noted that the site appeared as a 27m diameter ring ditch with an off-centre cist on 1946 RAF aerial photographs, but said there were no identifiable remains of the feature on the ground. However, when the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 there was a circular grass-covered mound visible at the grid reference, measuring 13m in diameter but only 0.2m high. The barrow has been much reduced by ploughing. The mound is only visible from a distance and is barely perceptible when standing on it. At the time of visit there was no surface indication of the 27m ring ditch or cist mentioned by the Ordnance Survey. The grass was low and currently under pasture.

There are springs and issues c.500m to the south and east of the barrow which flow into Nant Einon.

There are good long views between 65 and 235 degrees, with the remainder restricted by local topography.

---

**PRN**      **5651**

**NGR**    SN4241

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**      FFYNNON TYSSUL

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Site not found during the PFRS project in 2004. Only a four figure grid reference, and known only from documentary sources.

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**PRN**      **5658**

**NGR**    SN44315546

**FORM**    Cropmark

**SITE NAME**      PEN-YR-HEOL;GARN FELIG

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**            Hill slope/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A round barrow recognised as a cropmark from RAF aerial photographs. No surface indications of a barrow seen when visited during the PFRS project in September 2004. The grid reference places the cropmark close to the northern, roadside boundary of the field, which is currently under grass, and cut for silage.

There are good long views between 300 and 115 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted to medium and short by local topography.

---

**PRN**      **5662**

**NGR**   SN478514

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME    BLAENAU GWENOG;CAE RHYD LAS

CONDITION    D

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Present landowners claimed to know nothing of the site and were reluctant to allow access to the area. The site could not be visited. PRN 11661 appears to be a duplicate for this site, recorded from the same documentary sources, and it is likely that despite two records, we are dealing with only one barrow. Within the paper-copy SRF for this barrow it is written 'Original lost - this is reconstructed' across the front of the sheet, which is presumed to refer to the barrow itself rather than the record, although this is unclear.

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**PRN**      **5696**

**NGR**   SN41274656

**FORM**    Cropmark

SITE NAME    MOEL Y MOR II

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING        Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH    5697

DESCRIPTION

One of a pair of adjacent round barrows appearing as cropmarks on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. The Ordnance Survey noted that the circular cropmarks strongly resemble round barrows, with each having a suggested diameter of c.10m. There are no surface indications for either barrow in the field where they are located, c.400m south of the summit of Moel y Mor. The field is currently under pasture for both sheep and horses. At the area of the given grid reference the ground does appear to be slightly rougher, with bracken growing to a small degree compared with the surrounding pasture which is lush grazing. Other than the vegetational differences there are no discernible traces of either barrow, which together form a possible barrow pair, PRN 48397.

A stream flows south down into the Afon Cerdin c.600m to the west of the site.

There are good long views in most directions except for between 328 and 340 degrees where the view is restricted by Moel y Mor summit.

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**PRN**      **5697**

**NGR**    SN41294654

**FORM**    Cropmark

**SITE NAME**      MOEL Y MOR I

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5696

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of adjacent round barrows appearing as cropmarks on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. The Ordnance Survey noted that the circular cropmarks strongly resemble round barrows, with each having a suggested diameter of c.10m. There are no surface indications for either barrow in the field where they are located, c.400m south of the summit of Moel y Mor. The field is currently under pasture for both sheep and horses. At the area of the given grid reference the ground does appear to be slightly rougher, with bracken growing to a small degree compared with the surrounding pasture which is lush grazing. Other than the vegetational differences there are no discernible traces of either barrow, which together form a possible barrow pair, PRN 48397.

A stream flows south down into the Afon Cerdin c.600m to the west      of the site.

There are good long views in most directions except for between 328 and 340 degrees where the view is restricted by Moel y Mor summit.

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**PRN**      **5747**

**NGR**    SN311468

**FORM**    Buried feature

**SITE NAME**      PEN-Y-BANC

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The area of the given grid reference is now built over by buildings and trucks, etc. and cleared for a garden with pond. There is no sign of a standing stone, and the owners have no knowledge of one. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1975 they suggested that the site was possibly a natural feature.

---



Unable to get access to see the site.

**PRN** 5755

**NGR** SN37124698

**FORM** Cropmark

SITE NAME BRYN-HYFRYD

CONDITION

SITE TYPE RING BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH 5754

DESCRIPTION

Unable to get access to visit the site.

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**PRN** 5840

**NGR** SN258453

**FORM** Documents

SITE NAME NOYADD TREFAWR

CONDITION

SITE TYPE STONE CIRCLE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. The site, known only from documentary sources, was mentioned in Camden's Britannica (1772) and also by Meyrick in his History of Cardiganshire (1907 edition, p.183). However, by the time Meyrick commented on the site in 1808, he states there were 'in Edward Lloyd's [sic] time, some remaining pillars of a stone circle, called Meini Hirion, larger, though of the same kind as Meini Gwyr in Carmarthenshire, but none of these are now to be seen'. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1975 there was no local knowledge of a standing stone/stone circle, and they suggested that a small isolated rock outcrop at SN25974623 resembled partly buried stones.

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**PRN** 5842

**NGR** SN29564962

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL PRIDD

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;MOTTE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5287

**DESCRIPTION**

This site was listed as a motte by DC King (Ceredigion 3 1956) and visited by Hogg and King who reported in Archaeologia Cambrensis in 1963 that the site was "said to have been carted away about twenty five years ago". When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1975 they reported that it was represented by an amorphous scarp, 0.3m high, situated in a pasture field on a NE facing slope. They suggested that some levelling of the site had taken place (ploughing?) and that the feature appeared to have a base diameter of c.12m. Such a measurement would be exceedingly small for a motte, but well within the range for a round barrow, although the name of the monument does indicate a possible defensive site. Also Meyrick mentions the tumulus at Castell Pridd in association with the mound at Cefn Lettre (PRN 5287), which may further indicate that this is a more likely prehistoric ritual monument. Unfortunately we were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN** 5909

**NGR** SN44335802

**FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** NEUADD

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STONE CIRCLE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Access was not gained to the site during the PFRS project in 2004, despite several attempts. However, the Ordnance Survey card for the site states that this is an 'Alleged stone circle' but then goes on to say that this is a 'Cancelled site - see SN24NE 1', which refers to PRN 5840. However, the record for PRN 5840 makes it no clearer, other than referring to 'Meini Hirion near Neuadd', in a quote from Camden's Britannia (1772).

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**PRN**      **5912**                      **NGR**   SN54446506                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      CRINGAE    **CONDITION**      M

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      3991

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 as 'A slate slab of uncertain antiquity with a large piece now broken out of the middle'. The stone was first referenced in Bird (Ceredigion 7 vol 1 1974: 43) where it was suggested that the stone was once associated with Llech Gron (PRN 3991). At the time of recording in 1972 the stone was being used as a bridge over a ditch, and was said to measure 8ft x 3ft (c.2.4m x 0.9m). When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 all the ditches at the crossroads were overgrown with long grass so no assessment of the stone could be made. Stone not found on this visit.

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**PRN**      **5976**                      **NGR**   SN6271049450                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      TAIR CARN    **CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      1907;5114;48395

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally noted as a round barrow cemetery on the basis of the numerous mounds in the locale. Of the four possible barrows in the cemetery (PRNs 1920-1923) only one (PRN 1920) survives. An outlying barrow (PRN 1930) located c.400m to the SW of PRN 1920 also survives, as does standing stone PRN 1907. Two other possible mounds (PRNs 5114 and 5117) have been reclassified as clearance features, although it is possible that the stone associated with PRN 5114 might be a standing stone, although this is by no means certain.

Located on a hill sloping down to the Afon Teifi

There are excellent long views between 235 and 3 degrees (with local woodland obscuring some of the good medium views). There is an especially long vista between 153 and 161 degrees over to mountains (possibly the Carmarthen Vans?).

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**PRN** 5996

**NGR** SN637572

**FORM** Documents

SITE NAME BRYN Y MAEN;BRYNMARN

CONDITION

SITE TYPE STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously mentioned in Archaeologia Cambrensis 1861 as "Maen Hir. In the hedge of a field near Bryn-y-Maen there is a large stone monument. It is square in section, tapering towards the top, and sixteen feet in circumference at the base. It stands eight feet above the ground. There is no trace of a cairn or circle." The site was also mentioned by Grimes in his Prehistory of Wales (1951: 166) as being a standing stone located in a field called Cae Brynmaenmawr on Bryn-y-Maen farm. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1976 they found no trace of this stone in the boundary hedge of Cae Brynmaenmawr. When visited again during the PFRS project in 2004 the owners said there was definitely no stone in the vicinity of the given grid reference.

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**PRN** 6082

**NGR** SN5952

**FORM** Documents

SITE NAME BETTWS BLEDRWS

CONDITION

SITE TYPE STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Referred to by Briggs (1982: 265), quoting from Marsh's Parochialia (1911), where 'in Bettws Bledrws, a Maen Hyr near Olmarch House' was mentioned, in the same sentence as the Preseb y March standing stone in Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 11375) and the Maenhir in Llanwnnws (PRN 11377). None of the three stones were traceable in 1982, and nothing was found during the PFRS project in 2004. Duplicate record for PRN 11376, where the four figure grid reference places the stone near the hamlet of Olmarch, a couple of miles along the main Lampeter-Tregaron road from Bettws Bledrws village, where the grid reference for this site locates the stone. However, the Ordnance Survey card entry does record the stone as being in Bettws Bledrws parish, rather than in the village itself. AR Sansbury in his 1934 thesis noted that "Edward Lhwyd records in the parish of Bettws Bledrws a 'Maenhyr near Olmarch house wch traditionally gives a name to yt house' [sic]. Olmarch House, however, is in the parish of Bettws-Ileucu, approximately two miles from Bettws Bledrws, so that it appears that Lhwyd confused the two parishes. The house is situated on the western side of the broad open valley of the Teifi. No trace or tradition of this stone exists today."

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**PRN** 6232 **NGR** SN7085787862 **FORM** Landform

**SITE NAME** BRYN BRITH

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

This is not a standing stone but a large rhomboid boulder with a white quartz top, and is probably a glacial erratic. However, the shape, size and siting of the stone does not rule out the possibility that this stone might have been the focus of prehistoric ritual/funerary activity despite being a natural feature. The boulder is located in boggy ground on unimproved marginal land close to the Afon Cyneiniog. There are fantastic views from the site down the valley to the west and up onto the high ground to the east. The top of the boulder is now largely covered with lichen and moss which dulls the effect of the white quartz, which would at one time been quite noticeable. The boulder is currently surrounded by long grass which is taller than the stone itself, which measures 0.65m in height and 1.3m x 1.3m. The long axis of the stone is orientated 300-120 degrees, along the line of the river valley.

Within 100m of the Afon Cyneiniog.

Closed by surrounding topography, but dominated by valley views to the west and east. The view to the east is dominated by the head of the valley which leads up to the higher ground of Moel Cyneiniog and the location of the Carn Owen round barrow (PRN 4127).

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**PRN** 6233 **NGR** SN7594387853 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARNEDDAU

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 4129;4130;48409

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as 'a pair of much denuded cairns, one having a shelter built out of it'. There are indeed two cairns here, forming a round barrow pair (PRN 55923) on a rough E-W alignment, and located on top of a local summit (Drosgol) above the Nant-y-Moch reservoir. This site is the most westerly cairn of the two, with its twin (PRN 48409) located 10m away to the east. It measures c.15m in diameter N-S and 13m E-W, and stands to a maximum height of 0.8m. On the SW edge of the barrow there is a modern shelter, 5.5m in diameter and 1.4m high, constructed by robbing the cairn material of the monument. The barrows here are intervisible with numerous other summit-top cairns in the surrounding area (e.g. Pumlumon Fawr, Y Garn, Moel y Llyn) and were also visible from the numerous Bronze age barrows located in the valleys below, some of which have been drowned by the reservoir (e.g. PRNs 4129, 4130, etc.), whilst others remains extant (e.g. PRN 7645, 5499).

Overlooking Nant-y-Moch reservoir and Llyn Craigpistyll to the SW. Located on high ground with numerous streams in close proximity and flowing in all directions.

There are fabulous 360 degree views from the site around to all the major peaks and topographic features. The view was too hazy to assess properly, but the site was intervisible with the ciarns on Pumlumon Fawr (5600, 5601 and 6237), and also Y Garn (PRN 4133). Cairns on top of Moel y Llyn (PRN 6265, etc.) were also visible.

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**PRN** 6237 **NGR** SN7900087051 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (NORTH) **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5600;5601

**DESCRIPTION**

This barrow is the most northerly of the linear NNE-SSW arrangement of three cairns located on top of the Pen Pumlumon Fawr ridge. It is a heavily disturbed cairn, and much of its material has been spread and robbed. The site is largely visible in the landscape as a result of the 1.3m high shelter created on its top. Other small cairns have presumably been constructed by walkers visiting the site, with two such mounds occurring on the NE side of the cairn, and one to the WSW. A large spread of cairn material lies downslope to the NW. Because the site has been so disturbed it is hard to determine the exact extent and measurements for the site, but it was recorded as c.7.6m in diameter when visited by the RCAHMW (AHA Hogg) in 1965.

Overlooking the Nant y Moch reservoir, Afon Hengwm and Afon Rheidol. Located on top of a ridge with numerous streams close by and in all directions. There are also probable sea views.

There are extremely long views from the site over to all the major peaks including Cader Idris, the Brecon Beacons, etc. There are probable sea views but it was too hazy to properly assess the viewshed accurately at the time of our visit. In the immediate area, neighbouring barrow PRN 5601 was visible, but not PRN 5601, the most southerly barrow, with the view closed between 193 and 201 degrees by the central barrow (PRN 5601). The view was also closed between 71 and 81 degrees by the ridge of Pen Pumlumon Arwystli, with the three cairns surmounting it intervisible at 76 degrees.

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**PRN** 6238 **NGR** SN7308883605 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GLANDWR **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8588;8590

**DESCRIPTION**

A standing stone pair, lying c.80m to the south of another standing stone pair, PRN 8590. In this pair, both stones lie 1.9m apart, on an alignment of 5-185 degrees. The larger stone of the pair is a block of white quartz, 0.6m high x 0.8m long x 0.6m wide at its base on the NE side, and 0.4m wide at the base at its SW end. The long axis of the boulder is aligned NE-SW, and there is moss and lichen growth on the stone. Currently the stone is surrounded by long grass, but without such vegetation the stone would be clearly visible from a long distance. It's smaller, 'twin' stone is a triangular monolith, 0.4m high x 0.55m long and 0.32m wide at its base, tapering towards its top. The long axis of this smaller stone is slightly different to the larger block, instead being aligned NNE-SSW. Both stones are earthfast

On land sloping down to Nant Glandwr and the junction of two streams c.130m away to the SSE.

Restricted by local topography, although intervisible with neighbouring stone pair PRN 8590 located c.75m away upslope. The view is dominated by a ridge to the south (Esgair Nant-y-Moch).

---

**PRN** 6247 **NGR** SN71569666 **FORM** O.Struct

SITE NAME BRYN DU

CONDITION U

SITE TYPE STONE ROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING Ridge//top

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

First recorded in 1935 by Ford as 'A standing stone, 6ft 6" high and roughly rectangular situated on the summit of a ridge a few feet NW of a stone boundary wall...A 3ft long rock slab lies 7ft east of the standing stone with two small standing stones in between; a further slab, roughly shaped, is 8ft to the south' (Ant. J. 7, 1935, p.345). When the site was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 they recorded that the stones were as described, except they were located to the SE of the junction of two walls in an patch of long grass in a recently afforested area. The Ordnance Survey described the largest stone as 2.2m long and semi-recumbent, with packing stones visible around its base. It formed a line with the two smallest stones (0.5 and 0.4m high) which were erect, and a stone 1m long which was also semi-recumbent. The fifth stone to the south of the row was only partially visible but appeared to be lying flat. The Ordnance Survey also noted the excellent views from the site down the Dyfi estuary. By the time of the PFRS site visit in August 2005, 28 years on from the last Ordnance Survey visit in 1977, the site was now lying in an area of dense mature forestry which was impenetrable. Access was gained to the area by a forest track, but the grid ref for the stones placed them 140m into the forestry upslope. It is likely that the stones remain in the same condition as when last seen by the Ordnance Survey, as there appear to have been no more forestry operations in the area since it was planted, but there is the definite possibility that these stones could be damaged when the trees area eventually felled and the area replanted.

Excellent views over the Dyfi estuary recorded by the OS in 1977.

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**PRN** 6259 **NGR** SN7091 **FORM**

SITE NAME

CONDITION

SITE TYPE DELETED

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

This site is a duplicate record for extant stone circle 5438.

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**PRN**      **6264**

**NGR**    SN7107491422

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    LLECHWEDD LLWYD

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5630;6263;6265;6266;8597;55924

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey as a round cairn situated on a rocky knoll at the southern end of Moel y Llyn in open moorland. In 1978 the barrow consisted of loose stone and small boulders, with a diameter of 14m and a height of 0.9m. A modern cairn 4m in diameter and 2.5m high was recorded on the summit of the cairn. This barrow is the most southerly of four round barrow cairns built across Moel y Llyn, with the others in the group, PRNs 6266, 6265 and 8597, located c.450, 330 and 270m away to the NNE/NE respectively. When visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2005 the monument remained much as described above. The walkers' cairn surmounting the barrow was recorded as 2m high, and had a capping of white quartz blocks, making the cairn very prominent in the landscape. The barrow itself was recorded as measuring 11m in diameter, composed of medium-large grey stone blocks forming a platform 1m high, surmounted by the walkers' cairn at its centre. Apart from this the barrow appears undisturbed and with its neighbouring cairns PRNs 6265, 6266 and 8597, forms a barrow cemetery comparable to those on Pumlumon Fawr (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237) and Pen Pumlumon Arwystli (PRNs 8591-3).

Llyn Moel-y-Llyn is located c.175m to the NE and a stream running down to the Afon Ceulan c.300m downslope to the ESE. There are also huge sea views.

Fabulous views from the site - a 360 degree panorama. There are sea views between 223 and 312 degrees, with another little vista between 320 and 327 with the Llyn peninsula behind. The remainder of the viewshed is extremely long, except where interrupted by Moel y Llyn itself on which neighbouring cairns PRNs 6265 and 6266 are located at 38 and 24 degrees respectively. The fourth cairn in the group. PRN 8597, is visible at 70 degrees, 270m away. PRN 5630 is visible at 347 degrees on Cerrig Blaenclettwr-Fawr. The cairns on Pumlumon Fawr are visible at 121 degrees and those on Pen Pumlumon Arwystli at 10 degrees.

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**PRN**      **6265**

**NGR**    SN7127191695

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    MOEL Y LLYN (SOUTH)

**CONDITION**    C

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**            Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5630;6263;6264;6266;8597;55924

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 as a round cairn located on a rocky knoll on the summit of Moel y Llyn in open moorland. The cairn was recorded as having an average diameter of 13.5m and with a height of 1.5m, although the central area was described as having been reduced to 0.8m above outside ground level, the displaced stones being used to build a modern centrally-placed cairn, 1.5m high and 2.5m in diameter, with a wall shelter on the north side of it, to the east of which was a trig point. Stones from the cairn were recorded as having spread down the hillslope a further 6m to the east and 2m to the west. When visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2005 the site remained largely as described, although was recorded with a diameter of c.19m. This round barrow cairn is one of a group of four such monuments built on top of Moel y Llyn, forming a barrow cemetery comparable to those on Pumlumon Fawr (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237) and Pen Pumlumon Arwystli (PRNs 8591-3). This barrow is the most central of the four cairns here, with PRN 6266 located roughly to the north and PRNs 6264 and 8597 to the SSW and SSE respectively. As recorded by the Ordnance Survey there is some disturbance apparent to the cairn in the form of a rectangular sheep shelter on the western side of the cairn (1.2m high) with a second shelter on the opposite side formed around the trig point, with this shelter opening to the south. The trig point remains in situ. At the centre of the cairn a wall 1.2m high separates the two shelters and a small slab has been placed upright here. Despite the disturbance caused by the construction of the trig pillar and the shelters, etc. the large majority of the cairn appears undisturbed and is an excellent example of its type.

Overlooking Llyn Moel-y-Llyn upland lake which separates this site from neighbouring barrow 6264. There are also sea views.

Fabulous 360 degree views, same as for neighbouring barrow PRN 6264. There are sea views between 222 and 322 degrees, with Bardsey island and the Lleyn peninsula at 305 degrees. PRN 5630 is intervisible at 332 degrees, with neighbouring barrows in the cemetery here also intervisible (PRN 6266 at 352 degrees and PRN 6264 at 212 degrees). The cairns on top of Pumlumon Fawr and Pen Pumlumon Arwystli are visible at 113 and 124 degrees respectively.

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PRN 6266

NGR SN7124391838

FORM      Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MOEL Y LLYN (NORTH);MOEL LLYN

CONDITION B

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW

## SITE STATUS

SITING Ridge/undulating/top

ASSOCIATED WITH 5630:6263:6264:6265:8597:55924

### DESCRIPTION

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 as a round cairn on the summit of Moel y Llyn in open moorland, measuring 11.5m in diameter and 1.7m in height. The stones were noted to have spread a further 1.5m downslope to the west. Apart from a small shallow crater at the centre and about 2m of recently constructed retaining walling of the NW side of the barrow, about 2m from the centre, the Ordnance Survey suggested the site to be undisturbed. When the barrow was visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2005 it remained as described. This cairn is the most northerly of the group of four round barrows located on top of Moel y Llyn. It is the least disturbed of the group and is composed of grey stone blocks with an overall diameter of 12m and a height of c.1.5m. The shallow crater at the centre of the cairn is c.1m in diameter.

Llyn Moel y Llyn upland lake just visible c.230m to the south.

Fantastic 360 degree views, closed only a fraction by PRN 6265 150m away to the S/SSE. Shares the same excellent views as neighbouring sites PRNs 6264 and 6265. Cader Idris visible at 2 degrees, and there are also excellent sea views. PRN 5630 also intervisible to the NNW.

PRN 6313

NGR SN674551

FORM Documents

SITE NAME CRAIG Y FOELALLT

CONDITION U

SITE\_TYPE ROUND BARROW?;HUT CIRCLE?

## SITE STATUS

## SITING

### ASSOCIATED WITH

## DESCRIPTION

Originally mentioned in 1915 in the Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society as the remains of a cairn or hut on the summit of Craig-y-Foelallt. Nothing was visible on RAF aerial photographs, and no traces of the site were recognised when the area was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1978.

**PRN**      **6316**

**NGR**    SN688594

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**    FLEINOG

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

There was no trace of a standing stone in the vicinity of the grid reference for this site, which lies currently in a pasture field. The landowner knew of no stone in this field, either currently or historically.

---

**PRN**      **6318**

**NGR**    SN68255117

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**    GRAIG WEN

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5150

**DESCRIPTION**

Nothing seen within the forestry at the given grid reference when visited by PFRS in 2004. The Ordnance Survey also failed to locate the site in 1978 and suggested it might be a duplicate record for barrow PRN 5150 located 330m to the NE.

---



**PRN**      **6354**                      **NGR**   SN356284586                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GURNOS MOUNTAIN (MIDDLE)                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5273;5750

**DESCRIPTION**

A flat-topped, circular, grass-covered mound, c.16m in diameter and 0.5m high, located on private land on top of Gurnos Mountain but visible from the public bridleway. There is a slight depression on top of the mound on its north side. On its western side, just beyond the edge of the barrow, there are a number of depressions in the ground which may represent the vestiges of a ditch, although it was noted that similar features extended further into the field to the west. The barrow has suffered somewhat from ploughing in the past, with its condition reduced from B to C. This site is the middle barrow of three mounds located on top of Gurnos Mountain, forming round barrow cemetery PRN 10569 with PRNs 5273 and 5750.

Within 500m of an issuing stream.

Probable 360 degree panoramic views although too misty at time of visit to properly assess. Intervisible with two neighbouring barrows PRNs 5273 and 5750.

---

**PRN**      **6366**                      **NGR**   SN67495054                      **FORM**      Landform

**SITE NAME**      CARN FACH                      **CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 they recorded that Carn Fach is a natural feature, being a prominent rock outcrop at the edge of a NW-facing escarpment. Site not visited during the PFRS project in 2004.

---

**PRN** 6369 **NGR** SN6452 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BRYN CYSSEGRFAN **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW?;SHEEP FOLD?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. The site only has a four figure grid reference and is reported to have been part-excavated in 1927. Previously recorded in the HER as destroyed.

---

**PRN** 7640 **NGR** SN657495 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MOELFRYN **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A round barrow, scheduled in 1957, at which time it was described as 36ft in diameter and 2ft high, grass covered except for a ring of small loose stones in the centre. Following afforestation of the area the barrow was thought to be lost until rediscovered in 1995 200m to the SW of the original grid reference given for the site. When visited by Cadw in 1999 the area around the cairn had been clear-felled and was seen to be in a classic location on a small platform on a slight spur below the summit of a ridge, There were wide views from the site noted to the N and NW. Most of the area around the site had been replanted and the barrow was quite difficult to reach. Not found during PFRS project in 2004.

---

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS SAM;ACK

SITING Hilltop/flat/top

ASSOCIATED WITH 8616

## DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a burial cairn comprising an internal cairn seemingly 'enclosed' within a bank/ring of stones, and shares typological parallels with PRN 1965 located 2km away to the SW. The site is largely turf-consolidated with some stones protruding through on the NE side/edge of the monument. The slight slope accentuates the height of the monument, which at its maximum appears to be 1m tall, although largely measures 0.5m in height. There is on-going animal erosion on the NE edge as well as some evidence of disturbance elsewhere. On the western side of the mound in particular the bank of stones is especially visible, but it is not certain how much of this enclosing bank feature is part of the original design/construction of the monument, or as a result of the robbing of the cairn material. It is likely that this site was originally intervisible with nearby barrow PRN 8616 located c.500m away at 293 degrees.

Afon Camddwr is located c.250m to the SW, with another stream issuing to the NE at c.280m.

There are long views between 4 and 196 degrees, with elsewhere closed to medium range views by surrounding topography.

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION B

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS	SAM
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SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH 4130;11883

### DESCRIPTION

Previously described as a well-preserved oval cairn, measuring 11.5m x 12.4m, and c.1.2m high, with some probable kerb stones visible. This scheduled barrow remains as described, but at the time of the PFRS visit was recorded as measuring 11.5m NE-SW but 14.5m SE-NW. Large boulders were visible around the edge at certain points of the barrow, which is currently covered with long grass and reeds. The field in which the barrow is located is very waterlogged and boggy. It overlooks the Nant-y-Moch reservoir and is intervisible with PRNs 11840, 11895 et al located to the NE, some of which have been drowned beneath the water. Another PRN recorded in this field (256) appears to be a duplicate record for this barrow.

Overlooking the Nant-y-Moch reservoir, with the Nant Maesnant-fach 70m away to the east.

The view is restricted to medium-short between 175 and 270 degrees, with a long vista between 270 and 303 degrees. Interlocking spurs to the NE look down the valleys of rivers which feed the Nant-y-Moch reservoir. There is a peak in the very distance at 300 degrees, with the peak of Pumlumon Fach at 75 degrees. The cairns on top of Pumlumon Fawr are visible at 87 degrees, an overall there are excellent views from the site. Prior to the submerging of the area beneath the reservoir this barrow may have been intervisible with ring barrow PRN 4130 and round barrow PRN 4129 located to the W and WNW respectively.

**PRN**      **8061**

**NGR**    SN212479

**FORM**    Documents

SITE NAME      TWMPATH TYLWITH TEG

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

In 1860 Fenton wrote in Archaeologia Cambrensis (vol.6, p.58) that 'A barrow called "Twmpath tylwith teg" is sited to the right of the Cardigan to Aberystwyth road, past Capel Pen-y-Parc.' No trace of a round barrow was found at the location suggested by the grid reference or by Fenton. There is an area of rough/waste ground behind Pen-y-Parc chapel, but it was too overgrown to facilitate the recognition of any potential barrow features. However, when the site was previously assessed by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 they failed to find a barrow, and noted that the site was not shown on either the first edition one inch or six inch maps, and neither did it appear on aerial photographs. If a barrow had existed here presumably it must have been eradicated within a few years of Fenton's description in 1860, and before the First edition Ordnance Survey maps were produced.

---

**PRN**      **8062**

**NGR**    SN23534853

**FORM**    O.Struct

SITE NAME      TREMAIN

CONDITION    M

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Fenton noted in 1860 (Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol.6, p.59) that a standing stone was sited near St. Michael's church, Tremain at SN23534863, which placed the stone in the middle of a field. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1975 they suggested that a large unworked stone in the hedge at SN23474851 may formerly have been a standing stone, and it could well be the case that the stone was cleared from its original position in the middle to the edge of the field. The Ordnance Survey measured the stone as 1.4m high, 0.9m wide and 0.4m thick. During fieldwork for the PFRS project in 2004 we were unfortunately unable to gain access to visit this site, and thus unable to verify whether the stone mentioned by the Ordnance Survey still resides in the hedge.

---



**PRN** 8065 **NGR** SN2496148996 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BANC

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

This monument measures some 48m N-S and 38m E-W and stands some 1.7m high. The barrow has been clearly spread by ploughing, but even so, retains an impressive profile and appearance. The topography in this area is characterised by undulating ridges and this roughly circular mound appears to lie on a scarped rising ridge which accentuates its size. The farmer reported 'hard white rock' close to the surface on the mound which he encountered when ploughing. The field is currently under grass, presumably cultivated for silage and used for grazing. There is a telegraph pole inserted into the top of the mound.

Within 200m of a stream located to the E of the site.

There are very long views between 211 and 241 degrees which encompasses most of the Preseli range. Otherwise there are commanding medium to long views all around elsewhere, although buildings restrict the view to the NE. Foel Cwm-cerwyn is visible at 223 degrees and Carn Meini at 216 degrees.

---

**PRN** 8068 **NGR** SN20404591 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GILFACH

**CONDITION** A

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?;RUBBING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 as a monolith surmounting a small knoll, although thought more likely to be a cattle rubbing stone rather than a prehistoric monument. Unfortunately we were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004, and therefore were unable to assess its authenticity as a possible Bronze Age standing stone.

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**PRN** 8073 **NGR** SN32064784 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** FFYNNON-DDEUDIR **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 as an earthfast, weathered and naturally pointed boulder, 1.6m wide, 1m high and 0.4m thick, which, according to local tradition, marks the burial place of King Rodric. At the time of the Ordnance Survey visit three large boulders had been recently rolled into the hollow in which the earthfast stone is situated. We were unable to get access to visit the site during the PFRS project in 2004.

---

**PRN** 8085 **NGR** SN5424359904 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TRICHRUG **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 4782;4783;4784

**DESCRIPTION**

A low-lying and possibly slightly spread grass-covered mound, c.13m in diameter and just under 1m high. This barrow is one of four located on top of Trichrug, the others being round barrows PRNs 4782 and 4783, and ring barrow PRN 4784. The motorcycle track which affects PRN 4783 continues across onto this mound and has caused some damage to the barrow. The barrow has a hollowed-out centre with thick grass growth in it. It lies very close to ring barrow PRN 4784, separated from it by badly drained ground with reed growth present. This barrow is on a NW-SE alignment with the two other round barrows in the group.

On high ground surrounded by springs

There are long views between 359 and 115 degrees, and again between 203 and 317 degrees, with the forestry obscuring the intervening view. The remainder of the view is restricted by neighbouring barrows PRNs 4782 and 4783, located to the NW.

---

**PRN**      **8199**

**NGR**    SN4111052960

**FORM**    Documents;Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    MYDROILIN

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**      SAM (Part)

**SITING**      Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Bevan mentions a possible barrow cemetery comprising 10 mounds near Mydroilin in 1926. The cemetery might refer to the cluster of sites around Crug Cou at SN4097852860, although this would only account for three barrows (PRNs 1851, 1853 and 1854), but appears to be the only round barrow cemetery in the area. The three known mounds appear to be orientated NE-SW, with scheduled barrow PRN 1851 the most south-westerly, with now-destroyed PRN 1853 c.60m away to the NE, and surviving PRN 1854 400m away to the NE respectively.

There are issues 200m to the SSW and just over 500m to the west, which both become streams.

There is a long vista between 150 and 157 degrees (along the river valley) and again between 255 and 335, including some coastline. The remainder of the view is restricted to medium by local topography.

---

**PRN** 8237

**NGR** SN6263383535

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CARREG LLWYD

**CONDITION** R

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Flood plain

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5405;11822;37110;55926

**DESCRIPTION**

A standing stone, 1.5m high x 0.8m x 0.6m, located within a triangular plot of land on the eastern side of the A4159 linking Capel Dewi with Bow Street. Round barrow PRN 11822 lies c.50m south of this stone in the same plot of land which is currently owned by IGER and used for experiments. Another stone, PRN 5405, is located on the other side of the road to the west, c.130m away, and is intervisible. This stone and its associated sites are located on a very low ridge of land between the Afon Clarach and Afon Peithyll, c.10m above their floodplain. The stone and a figure-of-eight cropmark noticed on aerial photographs c.20m SW of the site were excavated in 1986 by DAT ahead of the construction of a gas pipeline which passed through the area. An account of these excavations is detailed by Murphy (1992:1-38). Excavations showed that the stone here was in a shallow socket, overlying 19th century features and artefacts, and clearly the stone as it stood prior to excavation had been re-erected in recent times. However, on the basis of other excavated evidence in the immediate area of the site (which comprised pits, post-holes, a hearth and a cist) it was suggested that the stone was a genuine prehistoric monument, thought to have fallen perhaps in antiquity, and which was re-erected in the 19th century. Interestingly Murphy notes a shallow pit 2m to the north of the standing stone which was the same size and shape as the base of the standing stone, and which was found to contain two large and several small boulders (i.e. possible packing stones). It may well be the case that this pit actually represents the original Bronze Age socket for the stone. Following excavation the stone was restored into the socket in which it was found (2m south of what would appear to be its original socket), which is where it remains today.

Located on a tongue of land leading towards the confluence of the Nant Clarach and the Afon Peithyll into the Afon Clarach c.600m to the NW.

There is a long-ish view to the south between 173 and 211 degrees, but the majority of the view is enclosed by surrounding topography. Stone PRN 5405 is visible 135m away and barrow PRN 11822 is c.50m away to the south.

---

**PRN** 8238

**NGR** SN62325433

**FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** GLAN-DULAS UCHAF

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE?;ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as "A large circular mound not of natural formation" by JN Evans in 1909. The Ordnance Survey failed to find anything other than a natural hillock when they visited the site in 1976. Nothing visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. When visited during the PFRS project in 2004 there was nothing at the given grid reference. The natural hillock lies close to the river bank. There is no indication of any features resembling a round barrow in the vicinity.

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**PRN**      **8311**                      **NGR**   SN628817                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      LOVESGROVE

CONDITION      R

SITE TYPE      MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Unable, despite several attempts, to get permission to access the site which lies on private land.

---

**PRN**      **8327**                      **NGR**   SN701781                      **FORM**      Place-name

SITE NAME      ERW-TOMAU

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A possible round barrow recorded on the basis of potential place-name evidence. The "tomau" element of the name may be derived from "tomen" and may signify that perhaps a burial mound was located in the vicinity. No evidence of such a mound is recorded, and place-name sites were not routinely visited during the PFRS project in 2005.

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**PRN**      **8355**                      **NGR**   SN2493045477                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ALLT PENGRAIG (N)                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hilltop/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5217

**DESCRIPTION**

This site is the most northerly of two barrows on Allt Pengraig, which together form round barrow pair PRN 48382. As with neighbouring barrow PRN 5217, this barrow lies in a field regularly ploughed and cultivated for silage, and as a result is gradually being eroded away. The barrow now measures 22m in diameter and stands 0.5m high: when previously visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975, the mound stood 0.8m high, and thus has lost an average of 1cm a year since then. This site lies slightly downslope from barrow PRN 5217, and is in marginally better condition than its near neighbour, but the existence of both barrows is clearly threatened by ongoing agricultural activity. Despite lying slightly downslope from PRN 5217, which partially closes the view, the same stunning panorama is achievable from the site, with all the Preseli peaks and monuments still visible.

On high ground overlooking streams to NE, S and W.

There are excellent 360 degree panoramic views from the site. The barrows on Frenni Fawr are intervisible at 206 degrees, as is Foel Drygarn at 220 degrees and Foel Cwm-cerwyn at 230 degrees. Carn Ingli also visible at 248 degrees. Moelfre (Blaen Bowi) visible at 142 degrees, Neighbouring barrow PRN 5217 lies c.100m away at 211 degrees.

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**PRN**      **8414**                      **NGR**   SN647536                      **FORM**      Place-name

**SITE NAME**      CARNAU                      **CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

There are glacial erratics in this field, some of which have been cleared to the boundary. There is no indication of the presence of a round barrow above ground in this gently-sloping pasture field.

---

**PRN**      **8415**                      **NGR**   SN646537                      **FORM**      Place-name

SITE NAME      CAE CNWC

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING              Hill slope/gentle

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

There is nothing resembling a round barrow observable in this gently-sloping pasture field, named as Cae Cwnc on the Tithe map.

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**PRN**      **8416**                      **NGR**   SN682497                      **FORM**      Place-name

SITE NAME      LLAINGARN

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A possible round barrow site suggested by the placename 'Llain Garn' from the 1839 Tithe Schedule. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2004.

---

**PRN**      **8419**

**NGR**    SN8062

**FORM**    Documents

SITE NAME      CRUG GYNON

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      8418

DESCRIPTION

The site was found by a Mr E Davies (see BBCS 4, 284), who also discovered an disturbed long barrow (PRN 8417) in the locality. This round barrow, allegedly undisturbed at the time of its discovery, was part-excavated and some charcoal, small pieces of quartz and partly burnt clay were recovered. Beneath two flat stones were the cremated remains of a child. The area in which these monuments are most likely to be located (given the insufficient 4 fig grid ref) is predominantly an area of forestry. When the Ordnance Survey tried to visit the site in 1977 they could find no trace of the barrows in the area, which was essentially bog and forest. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. Nothing visible on RAF aerial photographs.

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**PRN**      **8454**

**NGR**    SN6451

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      BRYNCYSEGRFAN

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously surveyed and described by DAT in 1979. At that time the landowner said there had always been a large mound there and that they had attempted to plough it up for land improvement. However, it was so solid with small rubble that they could make no impression on it, so it then became the focus for clearance of large boulders, which may now obscure the original to some extent. The eastern half beyond the clearance rubble was quite a firm homogenous structure in 1979. When visited during the PFRS project in 2004 the site was only recorded with a 4 figure grid reference, which made the precise location of this monument hard to identify. The site takes its name from the local summit of Bryn Cysegrfa in the adjoining grid square to the north, at c.SN64255209. It seems likely that this round barrow would have been located on the southern slopes of this hill, close to the pillow mounds which still exist there (see PRN 5142). The stone clearance identified by DAT in 1979 was not located during the PFRS project in 2004. A return visit in the winter months would probably prove more fruitful in trying to find this site.

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**PRN**      **8488**

**NGR**   SN684885

**FORM**   Documents

**SITE NAME**      GLAN YR AFON

**CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Recorded by AJ Bird (Ceredigion 7:1, 1972, p.43) as a monolith in the middle of a field, NE of Glanyrafon. No trace of a standing stone was found by the Ordnance Survey when they visited the area in 1978, and there was no local knowledge of a stone ever have existing there either.

---

**PRN**      **8489**

**NGR**   SN6879387721

**FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      CWMERE FARM

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A well-preserved standing stone, located on gently sloping land down to a stream, the Afon Cwmere, which can be heard babbling away c.50m to the SSW. The stone appears to stand within its own small mound and appears undisturbed. The stone stands 1.65m high, and measures 0.75m wide at its base, tapering to 0.39m wide at the top. On the western side the stone measures 0.65m at the base, tapering to 0.3 at the top. The long axis of the stone is aligned SSW-NNE, towards the direction of the stream. The owner of Tygwyn said that local legend has it that there were once four stones in the area, with the belief that if you were stood within the area bounded by the four stones the law couldn't touch you. Another local resident at Tan-y-Bwlch also said that a Bronze Age settlement is alleged to be sited adjacent to the stone.

Overlooking a valley and stream, with the Afon Cwmere audible only 50m away

The view is relatively closed, but there is a long view between 110 and 128 degrees up to surrounding mountains (Craig yr Allt Ddu).

---

**PRN** 8490

**NGR** SN69898595

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BWLCH Y MAEN

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Recorded by the Ordnance Survey and RCAHMW as a circular enclosure, but listed as a possible round barrow in the DAT SMR. The Ordnance Survey recorded the site in 1978 as a circular enclosure in the bottom of a hanging valley under pasture, at the base of a rocky knoll which shelters it from the main valley to the south. They recorded its dimensions as 14m in diameter internally, defined by a turf-covered stony bank 2.5m wide, with a maximum height of 0.8m, lined internally with orthostats which are still visible in places. The interior was noted as sloping down from south to north, with a shallow rock-cut ditch across the foot of the rocky knoll on the S side of the monument. Unable to get access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2005. There is some confusion as to whether this site is a prehistoric funerary/ritual site, or a circular enclosure of unknown date.

Located on high ground between the Nant Lwyd c.400m to the N and the Afon Leri 300m to the south.

---

**PRN** 8494

**NGR** SN6897392747

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN WEN

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Spur/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8564;8562;8563;8565;8566;55927

**DESCRIPTION**

A fabulous round barrow cairn, which despite showing evidence for some visitor disturbance, seems largely intact. Two 'thrones' have been fashioned out of the cairn material on its SW side, affording fabulous views out to sea and over the Dyfi estuary, although a little windy! At the top of the cairn there is a 1m high walkers' cairn, with a stone set upright within it. The cairn as a whole is steep sided, and makes the most of the natural topography to enhance its shape and profile. The summit of Foel Goch supporting barrow PRN 8464 is visible at 81 degrees. As with PRN 8464 this barrow is much steeper on its western side due to the lie of the land. The barrow, which stands some 3m high and c.16m in diameter is located on a ridge-like spine of land leading down to Borth Bog, and is one of a number of round barrow cairns in the area, with a cluster of other smaller barrows downslope to the south (PRNs 8562-3, 8565-7, 5435 and 11938). A newly discovered standing stone, PRN 55927, was recorded c.230m east of the barrow here, in a saddle/col between Garn Wen to the west and just before the rising slopes of Foel Goch to the east.

Overlooking the Afon Clettwr to the south, and with the Dyfi estuary and the sea dominating the view to the west and north.

The view is closed between 48 and 114 degrees by Foel Goch, which supports another round barrow, PRN 8564, visible at 81 degrees. The cairns on Moel y Llyn (PRNs 6264-6) are clearly visible at 123 degrees. The remainder of the viewshed from 126 degrees round to 48 degrees is extremely long, and encompasses wide sea views, Borth Bog and the Dyfi estuary.

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**PRN**      **8511**

**NGR**    SN66255135

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**      CARREG CEFN Y GROES

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

When the Ordnance Survey visited the area in 1978 they found no trace of a standing stone, and suggested that the site name, Carreg Cefn y Groes, might refer to the natural outcrops of rock in the area. When visited during the PFRS project in 2004 there was no evidence for a standing stone at the given grid reference, but much field clearance of large stones has taken place here, and there are clearance cairns in abundance.

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**PRN**      **8512**

**NGR**    SN64295258

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**      CARREG LLWYD

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. NC 2005.

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**PRN**      **8513**                      **NGR**   SN6823556041                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BANC-Y-GWYNGOED                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5140

**DESCRIPTION**

A large round barrow cairn, denuded and re-fashioned at its centre into a shelter, and on its eastern side into a small enclosure and shooting hide. The cairn is clearly visible in the landscape, and is intervisible with another pronounced cairn, PRN 5140, located on top of the next ridge to the east, c.1km away. The barrow measures c.17m in diameter and at its maximum stands to a height of 2.3m. The central shelter gives the cairn its prominence, and there was some reed growth noted within it.

Located on high ground between two streams.

Intervisible with PRN 5140 located c.1km away to the east at 95 degrees. There is a 360 degree panorama from the site, with massive long views over the surrounding landscape, with the view slightly closed to medium to the east by the ridge on which PRN 5140 stands.

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**PRN**      **8514**                      **NGR**   SN6755                      **FORM**      Documents

**SITE NAME**      CRAIG Y FOELALLT                      **CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

First described in 1915 in the Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society as two parallel lines of cairns, each with a slight central depression, and located below the summit of Craig y Foelallt. Excavations at one barrow (PRN 8543) were reported to have revealed 'a primitive hearth comprised of oblong stones placed edge-wise, beyond which were four stones forming a burial chamber containing fragments of bones. There was no cover stone.' Nothing is visible on the RAF aerial photographs of the area and the Ordnance Survey failed to identify any cairns in the area. Craig y Foelallt is an area of upland hill pasture with numerous rock outcrops with which are associated patches of scree.

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**PRN**      **8515**

**NGR**   SN6755

**FORM**   Documents

**SITE NAME**      CRAIG Y FOELALLT

**CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      CAIRN CIRCLE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

First mentioned in the Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society in 1915 and described as 'a circle of stones placed edge-wise, beyond the cultivated land on the way to Craig y Foelallt from Llanddewi Brefi.' Nothing is visible on the RAF aerial photographs for the area, and no traces of any such site were discovered by the Ordnance Survey when they visited the area in 1978. The Ordnance Survey suggested that the site may have been destroyed when the area was cleared and improved for pasture, possibly during the Second World War.

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**PRN**      **8516**

**NGR**   SN7473459334

**FORM**   Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR PERFEDD

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**          Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5550;5551;8519;8520;8523

**DESCRIPTION**

A reasonably preserved round barrow cairn, c.7.5m in diameter and 0.5m high, located just over the field boundary from the track which leads from Nant y Maen farm to the Bryn Cosyn/Moelau uplands. The cairn is turf-consolidated with much stone visible through its surface. At the time of our visit during the PFRS project in November 2005 it was noted that two old fence posts had been dumped on the SSW side of the mound. The monument is intervisible with neighbouring barrow PRN 5550 located 340m away at 306 degrees, and is probably also intervisible with two other cairns in the area, PRNs 8520 and 8519 located c.600 and c.320m away respectively, both on the same trajectory to the WNW/NW.

Located on a hillslope with the Camddwr 325m to the ESE and the Groes Fawr c.180m to the WNW.

The view is closed between 14 and 157 degrees by immediate local topography, with the remainder of the view ranging from medium to short views, also restricted by the surrounding upland landscape. Barrow PRN 5550 is intervisible c.340m to the NW.

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**PRN**      **8517**                      **NGR**   SN7408459608                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      NANT Y MOELAU                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5550;8519;8520;8523

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a small, turf-consolidated cairn, 8m in diameter and 0.5m high located in tract of open moorland below Castell Rhyfel. There has been substantial interference with this monument, and its condition has been reduced from C to D. Just off the centre of the mound are the remnants of a possible cist demarcated by one vertical slab and one leaning slab forming a roughly rectangular feature 1m long and 0.55m wide. The cairn is located next to Nant y Molau, which runs alongside it to the E. Another round barrow, PRN 8523, lies just over 100m away to the WSW, whilst across the stream there are other barrows, which may have been intervisible with this site originally (PRN 8519 150m to the E, PRN 5550 380m to the ESE and PRN 8520 c.450m to the ESE/SE).

Located adjacent to Nant Golau which runs just to the E

There is a long viewshed between 104 and 153 degrees. However, the view is closed between 270 and 36 degrees, with the remainder of the viewshed limited by forestry and local topography.

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**PRN**      **8519**                      **NGR**   SN7423559603                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYN COSYN III                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5550;8516;8517;8520;8523

**DESCRIPTION**

A cairn of stones, turf-consolidated in places, with encroaching reed growth on all sides. The cairn is ovoid in shape, measuring 9m N-S and 6m E-W, with a pile of stones 3m x 1.5m on the eastern edge of the otherwise flat monument. The area is heavily overgrown with reeds which made assessment of the exact shape of the monument more difficult. There appears to have been a certain level of disturbance to the mound in the past, but no indications of any recent damage. The barrow appears to be in a stable condition and any sub-surface features are likely to remain intact. To the west of the barrow, 4m from its edge, there is a small upstanding stone, possibly a marker, which stands c.0.18m high, 0.14m long and 0.09m thick, with a long axis aligned N-S. The upright stone was clearly not natural and appears to have been purposefully placed. Vegetational encroachment has no doubt contributed to the stone no longer being so prominent. The ground surrounding the whole site was very waterlogged at the time of our visit as part of the PFRS project in November 2005. The site is intervisible with PRN 5550 located 220m away at 113 degrees, with another cairn, PRN 8520, located c.290m away at 124 degrees. On the other side of Nant Moelau and c.150m to the west of this site is another much denuded barrow, PRN 8517, which has an exposed cist at its centre.

Within 100m of Nant y Moelau which lies to the west of the site.

There are reasonably long views down the Moelau/Groes Fawr/Camddwr valleys between 119 and 141 degrees. The remainder of the views are medium except where closed between 16 and 70 degrees. Cairn PRN 5550 intervisible at 113 degrees.

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**PRN**      **8520**

**NGR**    SN7449159459

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    BRYN COSYN II

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5550;5551;8516;8517;8519;8523

**DESCRIPTION**

A small round barrow cairn, c.5m in diameter and 0.4m high, intervisible with neighbouring round barrow PRN 5550 located 80m upslope to the NW. The cairn is heavily encroached by reed growth and is a turf-consolidated mound of stones, with some slippage of material downslope to the S. Currently the monument is not particularly visible in the landscape, but without the reed growth it would be much more prominent. This site is one of a number of barrows located on or close to the track which leads from Nant y Maen farm to the Bryn Cosyn/Moelau uplands.

Located on a hillslope between the Groes Fawr to the E and Nant Moelau to the W and SW.

There is a long view between 130 and 143 degrees down the Camddwr valley. The view is closed between 319 and 81 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted to medium and short views by surrounding topography. Another barrow, PRN 5550, is intervisible upslope 80m to the NW.

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**PRN**      **8522**

**NGR**    SN74485647

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**    CARREG FAWR

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    STANDING STONE?;BOUNDARY STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A probable boundary stone and/or earlier standing stone located adjacent to Nant y Llyn and on the boundary between Caron-is-Clawdd and Llanddewi Brefi. The stone could not be located by Cambrian Archaeological Projects during fieldwork in 1998. It is likely that the stone has been destroyed by forestry operations. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004 due to the density of the trees.

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**PRN**      **8523**

**NGR**    SN7397759550

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      MOELAU

CONDITION    D

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      5550;5551;8516;8517;8519;8520

DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a much robbed-out round barrow, c.11m in diameter and c.0.6m high, turf-consolidatd but with plenty of stones protruding through the grass cover, There are what looks to be the remains of a cist at the centre, demarcated by vertical side slabs on two sides, creating a rectangular feature 1.3m long and 0.5m wide. The barrow looks quite good on its SW side, and seems reasonably complete, and might possibly represent the remains of a ring rather than round barrow. However, on the NE side of the site there is a large area of reeds and long grass which makes the identification of the exact extent of the monument on this side difficult. The monument is likely to be a robbed out round barrow cairn, with the NE side of the mound having suffered the most damage. There are fabulous views to the W of the site down the interlocking spurs of the Groes Fawr.

Nant y Moelau lies 100m to the E and the Groes fawr flows to the S at the bottom of the slope c.160m away.

There are long views between 83 and 143 degrees down the interlocking spurs to the W of the site. May possibly have been intervisible with other nearby barrows (PRNs 8517, 8519, 5550 and 8520).

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**PRN** 8524

**NGR** SN7647458023

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CEFN CERRIG

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/moderate/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5552;5553;29830

**DESCRIPTION**

This site was first recognised in the field by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 when it was described as a round cairn of stones and small boulders located on the SW facing pasture slopes of a ridge end. The cairn had a diameter of 20m and a maximum height of 0.7m, and evidence of a kerb noticeable particularly on the NW and SE sides. The central area of the cairn was noted to have been cleared to ground level with a modern stone shelter 2m in diameter and 1m high having been built there instead. This site was further visited and recorded by DK Leighton in 1980 and remained as described by the Ordnance Survey two years earlier. The site was next visited by DAT in 1995 and described as a 'Cairn which has suffered further damage than when recorded in 1980. Now no standing walls of shooting hut within cairn but one probable face does remain on south east side. North east side of cairn is now mostly covered with grass. Some quartz or quartz covered stones in cairn construction. Cairn diameter approx. 20m and general height 0.5m.' When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in November 2005 it was found to be a large round barrow cairn, 20m in diameter and 1.2m high at its maximum, located on the downward sloping end of a ridge running SW. Although there has been some disturbance to the barrow in the construction (and destruction) of a shooting hide towards the centre of the monument, this disturbance appears to be only superficial to the cairn material and sub-surface features beneath the cairn are likely to be intact. Some reed growth was noted as encroaching in the centre of the mound, within a slight hollow which is probably the result of the robbing of cairn material to build the shooting hide. The site lies within an area rich in prehistoric monuments, with barrow PRN 5552 390m upslope to the NE, and standing stone PRN 5553 c.400m away to the NW.

Located close to Nant y Cwr to the E, and overlooking the Camddwr to the W.

Very long views down the Camddwr valley etc. between 143 and 172 degrees, with another long view again between 296 and 316 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed, and PRN 5552 located upslope is not actually intervisible from here.

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**PRN** 8525

**NGR** SN70155125

**FORM** Landform

**SITE NAME** CARREG CURYLL

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Careg Curyll is a natural and prominent stone outcrop, part of an outcropping reef of sandstone stretching across open moorland below the crest of the ridge. Although not a prehistoric standing stone in its proper sense, it is possible that this natural feature may have been appropriated and used for ritual purposes in the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. The outcrop appears prominent when viewed from across the valley to the south-east, standing some 3m high and tapering to a point, thus giving the deceptive appearance of possibly being a menhir.

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**PRN**      **8527**                      **NGR**   SN7718352890                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CARN SAITH-WRAIG                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5555;9009

**DESCRIPTION**

A round cairn situated at 430m above OD, upon a low ridge in open moorland. Composed of stones and small boulders with some quartz blocks visible within its fabric. The site has a diameter of c.13.5m and a maximum height of 1m. It has been dug to the centre from the north, east and west sides. At the centre are a number of flagstones up to 0.5m across, possibly the remains of a cist/cists, but at present they are lying in disarray within the central crater. There are no traces of kerbing. This cairn is intervisible with nearby cairn PRN 9009, and also with cairn PRN 5555. The cairn, which is turf-consolidated in places, makes use of a natural knoll, which accentuates its profile.

Located between Nant Iwrch 300m to the W and Nant y Brthdir 400m to the E.

There are fine views from the site over the interlocking spurs of the Doethie to the SW. Cairn PRN 5555 lies 120m away at 317 degrees.

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**PRN**      **8528**                      **NGR**   SN7676253481                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      9117;9118;48381;48384

**DESCRIPTION**

When previously visited in 2001 the site was described as a small round cairn on the highest point of a broad ridge at 461m above OD. The site consisted of a rough platform of large stones, 6m in diameter and 0.2m high. The feature was grass-covered and appeared to be undisturbed except for a small modern marker cairn, 1.2m in diameter and 0.3m high surrounding a wooden post, which had been erected at the centre of the monument. The cairn is intervisible with standing stone PRN 9117 and another possible prehistoric cairn, PRN 9118, to the S and SW of this site respectively. The site enjoys extensive views out down the Doethie valley and over to the Brecon Beacons. When re-visited in 2004 the vegetation surrounding the monument was clearer, and revealed the cairn to have a diameter of c.8m and a height of 0.4m. The site was clearly distinguished from the surrounding long grass by noticeably shorter vegetation, and probing with a ranging rod suggests only a thin grass cover. The stone (walkers'?) cairn piled at the centre of the monument remained in situ, but the wooden post noted in 2001 has since been removed,

Located close to Nant y Rhiw to the NW and Nant y Benglog to the SW.

Fabulous views from the site only restricted by the forestry immediately behind the site between 335 and 110 degrees. Enjoys the same wide views as PRNs 9117 and 9118, located 90m and 230m away at 186 and 230 degrees respectively.

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**PRN** 8543

**NGR** SN6755

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CRAIG Y FOELALLT

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Excavations at this barrow were reported to have revealed 'a primitive hearth comprised of oblong stones placed edge-wise beyond which were four stones forming a burial chamber containing fragments of bones. There was no cover stone.' (see Trans. Card. Arch Soc, 2, 1915, p.100). This barrow was one of a number of cairns reported as occurring in two parallel lines below the summit of Craig y Foelallt, forming barrow cemetery PRN 8414. Nothing is visible on the RAF aerial photographs of the area and the Ordnance Survey failed to identify any cairns in the area. Craig y Foelallt is an area of upland hill pasture with numerous rock outcrops with which are associated patches of scree.

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**PRN** 8544

**NGR** SN73666414

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CIL GARN

**CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5572;8550

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in the HER as a hilltop cairn seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs. When the site was visited during the PFRS project in 2004 there was no indication on the ground of a round barrow at the given grid reference, nor within the immediate vicinity. The area in which the site is located is good pasture, which undergoes, or has recently undergone, ploughing and re-seeding. No surface indications for the monument, although there may be some buried features remaining, as indicated by the cropmark visible in dry weather, although these are likely to have been compromised by agricultural activity. Ring barrow PRN 5572 and standing stone PRN 8550 lie 850m away to the SE/SSE.

Located on high ground above the Afon Fflur which flows downslope 500m away to the S.

Long and medium range views to the NW and SE.

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**PRN** 8545 **NGR** SN7420662456 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARN FFLUR II **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5569;5570;5571

**DESCRIPTION**

A nearly circular mound of stones, 11m N-S x 10m E-W and with an average height of 0.5m. The cairn shape has been corrupted on its eastern side by the construction of a near-rectangular 'extension' of stones, some of which may have come from the cairn material itself, with other stones cleared from the surrounding hillside. There are upright stones set within cairn forming a discontinuous ring, and there is also evidence of fallen uprights. It is possible that these stones represent the remains of an inner and outer ring of stones, arranged concentrically within the cairn. There appears to be an inner-ring arc of stones on the south side of the monument, with the largest upright slab measuring at least 0.6m in height. This monument is part of a larger group forming a barrow cemetery focused on Carn Fflur with neighbouring sites PRNs 5569, 5570 and 5571. This site also shares structural similarities with three of the cairns in the Bryngwyn Bach group 1.4km to the NW (especially barrows PRNs 5573-5).

There is a stream c.150m to the W, and a number of springs close by.

Extremely long views between 259 and 30 degrees. Medium views between 237 and 259 degrees. Remained of the view is closed by topography and forestry.

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**PRN** 8551 **NGR** SN7730060100 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** ESGAIR LLYN DU **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

An oolite monolith was originally recorded in 1977 as being sited at SN779605, just south of a new forestry commission road. This grid reference actually places the stone in the middle of dense forestry, and certainly not just to the south of any forestry tracks/roads. When the Ordnance Survey assessed the site in 1978, they spoke to J Jones, Head Forester, who knew of no stone at the position given, but stated that he remembered a large white stone, probably of quartz, standing at approximately SN773601, which was just south of a new forestry road. At the time of the visit by the Ordnance Survey the land where the stone was purportedly located had been recently trenched and planted with firs. The stone had disappeared and was thought to possibly lie beneath the new track being constructed. A thorough search of the area was conducted in 2000 as part of a Forest Enterprise scheme, and no stone was found. We therefore decided not to visit the site during the PFRS project in 2004.

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There are long views between 203 and 50 degrees, with the remainder of the view obscured by Bryngwyn Bach local summit. Neighbouring barrow PRN 8560 is intervisible at 300 degrees c.30m away. Barrows PRNs 5573-5 lie 75 m away to the S.

**PRN** 8560 **NGR** SN7283262944 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYNGWYN BACH F **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5567;5573;5574;5575;8559;9729;48373

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey as 'A turf-covered heap of stones, measuring 7m in diameter and 0.3m in height', which they suggested might be a possible burial cairn. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004, the site remained as described by the Ordnance Survey, but was considered to be a probable Bronze Age barrow, part of the wider group concentrated on the W slopes of Bryngwyn Bach. An upright stone lies just off-centre of the mound on its E side. The mound is now only partially turf-covered, with a number of stones visible. Neighbouring barrow PRN 8559 lies 30m away at 120 degrees, with barrows PRNs 5573-5 located c.80m to the S. Another two barrows, PRNs 9729 and 48373, lie c.180m to the E.

Located on the west slopes of Bryngwyn Bach local summit, between the Afon Fflur to the NE and the Nant Gorffen to the SW.

There are long views between 204 and 58 degrees, with the remainder of the view closed by the slopes of the Bryngwyn Bach local summit.

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**PRN** 8561 **NGR** SN609645 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TAN Y GARN;BRYN BEDD **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?;NATURAL FEATURE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A cairn is suggested at the given grid reference on an early undated 6" map, as noted by the RCAHM on OS card SN66SW6. The Ordnance Survey found no trace of a cairn in the vicinity when they visited the area in 1978 but commented on the rocky knolls and undulating ground, and the fact that the area was under pasture and arable farming. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the area was characterised by various natural undulations and linear low-lying ridges. There was nothing either round barrow or clearance cairn like visible on the ground. Site is either likely to have been destroyed, or might only ever have been a natural feature.

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**PRN**      **8562**

**NGR**    SN6887492231

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLAINWEN I

CONDITION    C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING           Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH    5434;8494;8563;8564;8565;8566;11938

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded in the SMR with an erroneous grid reference of SN68789217, but conforms to Ordnance Survey site SN69SE 16 listed at SN68859223 and filed under PRN 8562. In 1978 the Ordnance Survey described the site as a disturbed kerbless round cairn, just over 10m in diameter and up to 0.4m high, roughly circular and made up of boulders up to 1m in diameter. During the PFRS project in September 2005 a clearly defined circular cairn feature was found at SN6887492231, consisting of a platform of large angular blocks of stone, c.11m in diameter and 0.5m high, with some limited turf consolidation but encroaching reed growth. The barrow is intervisible with Garn Wen located to the N (PRN 8494) and is one of a larger group of barrows located here on the southern slopes of Llain Wen. This site is more clearly visible in the landscape than any of the neighbouring cairns visited (PRNs 8563, 8565-7, 5435, 11938), three of which are scheduled (PRNs 5435, 11938 and 8563). There are excellent views from the site, with a number of other barrows in the wider landscape visible from here, including the Moel y Llyn cairns to the east (PRNs 6264-6 and 8597) and scheduled barrows PRNs 5433 and 5434 located on the other side of the Afon Clettwr. PRN 8563 is located c.260m to the NE, with 5435 and 11938 c.255m to the ENE. PRNs 8565-7 are located c.100m to the NE and form a rough linear alignment with this barrow.

Overlooking the Afon Clettwr and with fine sea views.

There are sea views from 218 to 263 degrees. Garn Wen is visible at 15 degrees (PRN 8494) and the Moel y Llyn cairns at 112 degrees (PRNs 6264-6). There is a grand vista from 212 to 263 degrees, with another long view also from 127 to 135 degrees. The remainder of the view is restricted by local topography.

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**PRN**      **8563**

**NGR**    SN6906792401

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLAINWEN III

CONDITION    C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS      SAM

SITING          Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      5435;8494;8562;8564;8565;8566;11938

DESCRIPTION

A scheduled round barrow cairn, c.8m in diameter and 0.5m high. A large flat slab on the S side of the cairn would appear to be the displaced capstone of a potential cist at the centre of the mound, which currently supports reed growth. Garn Wen (PRN 8494) dominates the view to the NNW. The mound here is turf-consolidated with cairn material protruding through the cover. The displaced capstone measures c.1.5m N-S x 1.5m E-W x 0.3m thick, and is lozenge-shaped. The barrow here is one of a number of barrows clustered together on the slopes of Llain Wen, and is the most northerly of the cluster which comprises this site and neighbouring barrows PRNs 8562, 8565-7, 5435 and 11938. The two latter barrows, located c.125m to the SE, are scheduled under the same remit as this site (SAM CD142). PRNs 8565-7 lie c.150m to the SW, with 8562 lying beyond them c.260m away on roughly the same alignment.

Overlooking the Afon Clettwr and the sea.

Intervisible with Garn Wen (PRN 8494), but not the barrow on top of Foel Goch (PRN 8564). There are sea views from 219 to 274 degrees. The view is then closed by surrounding topography (including Garn Wen at 347 degrees) round to 130 degrees, where there is another short gap of long view between here and 150 degrees. Foel Goch closes the view between 150 and 204, where the view opens into a long vista from here to the sea.

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**PRN**      **8564**                      **NGR**   SN6950992852                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CARN PEN Y FOEL GOCH                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5435;8494;8562;8563;8565;8566;11938;55927

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as only a possible round barrow, this is quite definitely a summit-top round barrow cairn, located on top of the undulating summit of Foel Goch, with amazing views in all directions. The barrow looks to have been constructed on top of a natural rocky outcrop which has been embellished, and comprises a level-topped cairn c.15m in diameter. The surface of the barrow has been disturbed by the construction of a walkers'/marker cairn at the centre which stands c.1.5m high. The cairn itself is clearly circular, its profile accentuated on its NW side making the barrow appear c.2m high on this side, with the additional cairn extra to that. On its eastern side the barrow stands to a height of c.0.75m. The cairn appears largely intact and undisturbed apart from the walkers'cairn at its centre, and is turf-consolidated with some cairn material protruding through. Numerous other cairns in the surrounding landscape are visible from the site, such as Garn Wen (PRN 8494) to the WSW, the Moel y Llyn cairns to the SE (PRNs 6264-6 and 8597) and PRN 5630 to the east. Downslope to the SW c.750m way there lies a cluster of other smaller round barrow cairns (PRNs 8562-3, 8565-7, 5435 and 11938), but this site is not visible from those.

Overlooking the Dyfi estuary and the sea.

Fabulous extensive views from the site, closed only by Moel y Llyn at 136 degrees, which supports cairns PRNs 6264-6 and 8597. There is virtually a 360 degree panorama with extremely long views to the east (Pumlumon?) and north. There are sea views between 222 and 302 degrees, and the site overlooks the Dyfi estuary.

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**PRN**      **8565**                      **NGR**   SN6893692311                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      LLAIN WEN                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5435;8494;8562;8563;8564;8566;11938

**DESCRIPTION**

Located c.30m to the south of neighbouring barrow PRN 8566, this site consists of a partially-robbled round cairn, turf-consolidated in places with a possible central cist feature. The site is encroached by gorse on the SW side and reed growth on the east and west. The cairn measures 5m in diameter and stands c.0.5m high. This site is one of a group of barrows clustered in the area, with PRN 8562 c.100m to the SW and scheduled barrow PRN 8563 c.155m to the NE. Together these sites and neighbouring barrow PRN 8566 form a roughly NE-SW aligned linear arrangement of cairns here on the slopes of Llain Wen, with pair of barrows PRNs 5435 and 11938 located c.175m to the ESE and Garn Wen (PRN 8494) 420m to the north. The Moel y Llyn barrows (PRNs 6264-6 and 8597) are also visible c.2.5km away to the ESE.

Sea views and overlooking the Afon Clettwr.

There are sea views between 220 and 255 degrees, with long views between 130 and 142 degrees, and a long view again between 205 and 255 encompassing the sea views. Elsewhere the view is closed by surrounding topography. The site looks over the SAM barrows on the other side of the river (PRNs 5433-4).

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**PRN** 8566 **NGR** SN6894592346 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLAIN WEN **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5435;8494;8562;8563;8564;8565;11938

**DESCRIPTION**

A likely round barrow consisting of a roughly circular cairn of small stones, with a possible cist-like feature at its centre. The mound, which is partly turf-consolidated, stands c.0.5m high and measures c.8m in diameter. There has been some disturbance to the site, but it does not appear to be a clearance cairn. There is lots of surrounding reed growth, and the barrow is located on a 'shelf' of land just after a break of slope supporting lots of gorse growth. This monument is sited c.30 NE of another round barrow cairn, PRN 8565, with another burial cairn c.130m to the SW (PRN 8562), and another c.130m to the NE (PRN 8563). Together these four barrows form a roughly linear barrow cemetery aligned NE-SW, and also lie c.160m WNW of a pair of already scheduled barrows, PRNs 5435 and 11938. Garn Wen barrow (PRN 8494) is intervisible at 7 degrees c.400m to the north, and the Moel y Llyn cairns (PRNs 6264-6 and 8597) are visible c.2.5km away at 115 degrees.

Sea views and overlooking the Afon Clettwr.

There are sea views between 220 and 255 degrees, with long views between 130 and 142 degrees, and a long view again between 205 and 255 encompassing the sea views. Elsewhere the view is closed by surrounding topography. The site looks over the SAM barrows on the other side of the river (PRNs 5433-4).

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**PRN** 8568 **NGR** SN69919105 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MOEL-Y-GARN **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

There is a slight mound at the given grid reference, which appears to be a natural feature rather than a round barrow or clearance cairn. However, the Ordnance Survey noted in 1978 that there were some old, shallow, heather-covered peat diggings to the north and west of the feature, which may be the result of stone clearance. The site does not appear to be a PFRS monument.

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**PRN** 8572 **NGR** SN6867291672 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** WHITE STONE

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?;BOUNDARY STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5433;5434

**DESCRIPTION**

Located in the same field as barrow PRN 5434 and on the other side of the shelter break from barrow PRN 5433, this stone does not appear to be either a standing stone or a boundary marker. The site consists of a medium-sized recumbent white quartz slab, 0.2m high, 0.62m long and 0.57m wide, which shows no sign of ever having been upright. Whilst it is interesting that it is located between the two scheduled barrows, it is a doubtful man-made prehistoric site. However, the stone may have been appropriated for ritual activity in the Bronze Age, even if it wasn't specifically constructed here. Barrow 5433 is located 230m away at 60 degrees, and barrow 5434 c.270m away at 276 degrees.

On a valley slope leading down to the Afon Clettwr and with sea views along the Dyfi estuary.

Views along the Dyfi estuary to the west and up to the Moel y Llyn barrows to the east, as well as the Llain Wen group to the N on the other side of the river.

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**PRN** 8582 **NGR** SN737817 **FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** NANT

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Recorded as an unlikely barrow by the Ordnance Survey in 1978, who suggested that the suggested location on a steep south-facing slope above Nant-y-Bog was an unlikely situation for a tumulus. Instead they suggested this site was a duplicate record for SN78SW19, i.e. PRN 8585, located c.650m to the WNW. However, PRN 8585 is itself a duplicate for record PRN 5610, which is a standing stone pair, and not a barrow site. The barrow was not visited during the PFRS project in 2005 as it is currently situated within an area of dense forestry, which has been clear-felled and replanted, and was therefore inaccessible.

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**PRN** 8583

**NGR** SN7120282168

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN Y GRAIG-DDU

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** SHEEP FOLD?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/steep/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as an unusual circular structure comprising of an earth and stone bank, up to 4m wide and standing c.0.7m high, surrounding a central area 5m in diameter, with an entrance 1m wide on the NE side. In the SMR it was suggested to either be a possible sheep fold or Bronze Age ring barrow. The site remains largely as described, but when visited during the PFRS project in August 2005 it was not considered to be a ring barrow. Instead, it was felt much more likely to be a sheep-fold or animal pen of some description. The oval bank, which ranges from 0.5 to 1m high was located on a steep hillslope, with the entrance in the bank recorded by us on the east side of the ring. A slight raised mound was noted at the centre. The site is turf-consolidated, with some bracken growing in the interior and on parts of the bank. The site appears to be located in a slight hollow below a vertical rock outcrop and scree.

Restricted

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**PRN** 8585

**NGR** SN73058185

**FORM**

**SITE NAME**

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** DELETED

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

This appears to be a duplicate record for the standing stone pair recorded as PRN 5610. The site was first recorded by the RCAHMW as 'Two small standing stones at approximately SN729821, south-west of Bog Pond, also a ploughed out cairn.' The Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 and recorded 'Two small standing stones of local hard sandstone are situated at 1200ft above OD, on a gentle north-facing pasture slope at SN73058185. The stones are aligned almost due east-west. The western stone is 0.5m high, and broad, and 0.35m thick, and leans slightly to the east. The eastern stone, set 3.5m away, is 0.6m high, 0.5m broad and 0.35m thick, and leans sharply to the south. The stones were probably part of the construction of a cairn, the ploughed-down and scattered base of which lies between them, and extends to the NW for 9m. The original diameter cannot be deduced and it now has no height.' The description given by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 for PRN 8585 corresponds almost exactly to the pair of stones recorded as PRN 5610, located 300m away to the NW. There is no trace of any archaeological features at the grid reference given for PRN 8585. However, no trace of a cairn was recorded around the stones at PRN 5610, which is listed as a standing stone pair, but is almost certainly a duplication for this site.

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**PRN** 8586 **NGR** SN7218183334 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** MYNYDD MARCH **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5612;5613;8588

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in the SMR as 'A possible standing stone, but it may be a naturally-occurring stone block. It is 1.1m high x 0.8m x 0.6m and is split vertically on its South side by frost action.' The site remains largely as described above, but is a definite standing stone associated with stone pair PRN 5613 which lie c.100m away to the east, just out of view. At the time of the field visit by the PFRS project in August 2005 the stone was recorded as measuring 0.9m in height, 0.67m wide (SE-NW) and 1.07m at its widest point on its long axis, aligned NE-SW. The stone remains split as recorded on its south side. There is well-established lichen and moss cover, and the stone is surrounded by moss and grass in a slight clearing at the side of the road which runs through the Mynydd March forestry plantation. Another standing stone, PRN 5612, was located c.350m away to the NW but has since been destroyed by forestry operations. This stone is one of many in the area, which seems to have been a favoured landscape for ritual activity in the Bronze Age. Stone pair PRN 5613 lie 100m away to the east, whilst two other pairs of stones lie c.1km away to the ENE (PRNs 8590 and 6238). Another stone, PRN 5611, was recorded c.500m away to the NE but no trace of this stone was found during the PFRS project in 2005.

Located close to Nant Geifaes, c.150m away to the SE.

There is a long vista between 82 and 113 degrees, with peaks visible at 74 and 64 degrees. Esgair Gorlan dominates the view to the SSE/S.

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**PRN** 8587 **NGR** SN742833 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** DINAS **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as a group of three Bronze Age cairns which were excavated by local men in 1938. They reported finding a medieval burial, one in a barrow, with traces of plate armour with the bones. This find cannot be confirmed and subsequent investigations by the Ordnance Survey in the area failed to identify the barrows. The alleged Bronze Age barrows lie within Dinas Iron Age hillfort (PRN 5614), but there were no traces of any round barrows when the site was visited during the PFRS project in 2005. The ramparts of the hillfort are clearly visible, and a thorough search of the entire area failed to yield any traces of Bronze age funerary/ritual activity.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol.

Excellent views, as well as overlooking the clusters of other prehistoric monuments to the east around Garn Lwyd and Y Garnedd.

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**PRN**      **8588**

**NGR**    SN73188331

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    NANT GEIFAES

**CONDITION**    C

**SITE TYPE**    RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5613;6238;8586;8590

**DESCRIPTION**

This monument is sited overlooking the confluence of two streams (Nant Geifae and Nant Glan-dwr), on a tongue of land between two ridges (Dinas to the NE and Esgair Gorlan to the S). The barrow is located adjacent to a rectangular sheep-fold, which lies 2m away from the site (PRN 48410), and which probably robbed some of its material from the barrow. Previously this site was recorded in the SMR as a round barrow or ring barrow: although it is likely that a lot of cairn material was robbed to make the sheep fold, the uniformity of the remaining 2m wide bank suggests that the site is more likely to have been a ring barrow in its original form. The barrow survives today as a turf-consolidated stone ring 2m wide creating a barrow with an overall diameter of c.10m, standing to a height of 0.35m. The centre of the ring supports much reed growth and moss. The bank is different, being grass-covered stone. Some stones are visible protruding through the grass cover, with the hollow interior of the barrow lower than the external ground level. The barrow is intervisible with the two standing stone pairs located c.350m to the NNW (PRNs 8590 and 6238).

Sited between two streams, the Nant Geifae and Nant Glan-dwr, and overlooking their confluence.

There are long views along the valley between 81 and 125 degrees, with two other long views between 249 and 275 degrees and between 305 and 331 degrees. The rest of the view is restricted by local topography. The high ground visible between 249 and 275 degrees looks like there might be cairns upon it (PRN 5607?).

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**PRN**      **8590**

**NGR**    SN7311683669

**FORM**    O.Struct

SITE NAME    DISGWYLFA FACH

CONDITION    C

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE PAIR

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH    5613;6238;8588

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded in the SMR as a single standing stone, there are in fact two stones here. The larger stone measures 1.1m in height and is of local shale, with established lichen growth. It measures 1.1m at its base tapering to 0.4m at its top on its northern side, measuring instead 0.45m at its base tapering to 0.33m wide at its top on its E side, The long axis of the stone is aligned E-W. It is set in the ground at an angle, leaning to the east, and there are packing stones visible around its base and supporting it. The second and much smaller stone lies 0.8m away to the N, and is also covered with lichen. It measures 0.32m in height x 0.7m long x 0.33m wide, tapering from 0.4m wide at its E end to 0.1m wide at the west. It is earthfast and appears to be set in the ground on its side, and has the same long axis as the larger stone. Neither stone appears to follow the same strata as the naturally outcropping rock in the area and therefore they seem to be purposefully placed rather than being the result of glaciation. The stones are surrounded by long grass, and animal treading has eroded a hollow around the base of the larger stone. The stones are intervisible with neighbouring stone pair PRN 6238 located c.75m at 200 degrees, and also with ring barrow PRN 8588 located c.350m away at 171 degrees.

On land sloing down and intervisible with the Nant Glan-dwr.

Largely restricted by local topography. However, this site is intervisible with neighbouring stone pair PRN 6238 located c.75m to the SSW, and also with ring barrow PRN 8588, located c.350m to the SSE. The view from the site is dominated by the ridge to the south, which is composed of visually interesting spines running downslope with a saddle/col passing through its middle. There is also a long view between immediate topography between 130 and 146 degrees.

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**PRN** 8591

**NGR** SN8149787761

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN PURLUMON ARWYSTLI A

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8592;5464;8593

**DESCRIPTION**

One of three cairns forming an impressive linear barrow cemetery (PRN 5464) on the highest point in the landscape, on top of Pen Pumlumon Arwystli. This cairn is the most southerly of the three barrows, which are aligned across the top of the summit here in a NE-SW alignment. The cairn here measures c.2.2m in height and 18m in diameter. There is a hollow at the top in the centre of the mound forming a crater c.3m in diameter and 0.7m deep. This cairn is intervisible with the middle barrow of the group, PRN 8592, but this middle barrow blocks out PRN 8593, the most northerly barrow of the three. Rock outcrops close to the surface throughout this high upland area and there are numerous other features/outcrops which look like potential smaller satellites. However, these three sites are clearly massive and distinguishable from the other outcrops.

Located on the highest local summit between the source of the River Severn and River Wye.

Fantastic 360 degree panoramic views onto very distant horizons. The view is closed slightly between 234 and 272 degrees by Pumlumon Fawr and its three cairns which are intervisible (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237). There are extremely long views for the remainder of the viewshed, with possible sea views (although it was too misty at the time of our visit in August 2005 to get fixed bearings). Cader Idris visible at 340 degrees, with another prominent jagged peak at 9 degrees (Aran Fawddwy?). The Malvern hills were visible at 64 degrees, the Brecon Beacons at 167 degrees, Fan Foel at 183 degrees, Tair Carn Uchaf/Isaf at 188 degrees. It is also possible that the Preselis may be visible, but it was too hazy to assess the very long view in this direction.

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**PRN**      **8592**

**NGR**   SN8152487785

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    PEN PURLUMON ARWYSTLI B

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**          Summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    8591;5464;8593

#### DESCRIPTION

This barrow is the middle cairn of the three which form an impressive linear round barrow cemetery located across the top of Pen Pumlumon Arwystli (PRN 5464). As with neighbouring barrow PRN 8591 located c.30m to the SW, this cairn stands c.2.2m high and 18m in diameter, and also has a central crater in the top. However the crater in this barrow is more oblong and less pronounced, only c.0.4m deep. On the SE side of the cairn the monument has been disturbed to form a small shelter c.1.5m in diameter and 0.8m high. The remainder of the cairn seems intact and well-preserved. Despite having less disturbance at its centre than barrow 'A' (PRN 8591), this site is possibly more spread, with some cairn material having tumbled and spread especially on the NE side of the cairn. The most northerly barrow of the group, barrow 'C' (PRN 8593) is located c.30m away to the NE.

Located on the highest local summit between the sources of the river Severn and the river Wye.

Fantastic 360 degree panoramic views onto very distant horizons. The view is closed slightly between 234 and 272 degrees by Pumlumon Fawr and its three cairns which are intervisible (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237). There are extremely long views for the remainder of the viewshed, with possible sea views (although it was too misty at the time of our visit in August 2005 to get fixed bearings). Cader Idris visible at 340 degrees, with another prominent jagged peak at 9 degrees (Aran Fawddwy?). The Malvern hills were visible at 64 degrees, the Brecon Beacons at 167 degrees, Fan Foel at 183 degrees, Tair Carn Uchaf/Isaf at 188 degrees. It is also possible that the Preselis may be visible, but it was too hazy to assess the very long view in this direction.

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**PRN** 8593

**NGR** SN8156587822

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN PURLUMON ARWYSTLI C

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8591;5464;8592

**DESCRIPTION**

This is the most northerly barrow of the three cairns which form an impressive linear round barrow cemetery (PRN 5464) across the top of Pen Pumlumon Arwystli. This barrow is more heavily disturbed than barrows A and B (PRNs 8591-2), which are located c.60m and c.30m away to the SW respectively. The monument here has been heavily denuded and spread. What was once a central crater has been turned into a shelter and much of the cairn material has been moved. This cairn of all the three makes the most use of the natural outcropping rock. Part of the cairn is flattened and turf-consolidated, especially throughout its western side. There is the possibility of a cist on the SSE edge of the cairn, which measures roughly 1.25m long x 0.95m wide, with its long axis aligned c.WSW-ENE. There are possibly other satellite burials around the edge of the edge of the cairn beneath the stone material on its SW and W side. This barrow is located on slightly lower ground than neighbouring barrows 8591 and 8592, both of which are visible from this cairn. About 50m away to the north is what appears to be a dried-out peatbog area, c.25m in diameter.

Located on the highest local summit between the sources of the river Severn and river Wye.

Fantastic 360 degree panoramic views onto very distant horizons. The view is closed slightly between 234 and 272 degrees by Pumlumon Fawr and its three cairns which are intervisible (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237). There are extremely long views for the remainder of the viewshed, with possible sea views (although it was too misty at the time of our visit in August 2005 to get fixed bearings). Cader Idris visible at 340 degrees, with another prominent jagged peak at 9 degrees (Aran Fawddwy?). The Malvern hills were visible at 64 degrees, the Brecon Beacons at 167 degrees, Fan Foel at 183 degrees, Tair Carn Uchaf/Isaf at 188 degrees. It is also possible that the Preselis may be visible, but it was too hazy to assess the very long view in this direction.

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**PRN**      **8597**

**NGR**    SN7133191525

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLYN MOEL Y LLYN

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING          Ridge//top

ASSOCIATED WITH    5630;6263;6264;6265;6266;55924

DESCRIPTION

Previously described by the Ordnance Survey as a small round cairn situated on the top of a ridge to the east of Moel y Llyn in close proximity to three larger cairns [PRNs 6264-6]. The Ordnance Survey recorded the site with a diameter of 6m and a height of 0.7m, composed of small loose stones, turf-covered around the perimeter. When visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2005, the site remained largely as described, and is included as part of the Moel y Llyn round barrow cemetery alongside neighbouring barrows 6264-6 located 275, 170 and 310m away to the SW and NNW. The site is a fantastic cairn located on top of a ridge created by a spine of outcropping rock, and measures 6.5m in diameter. It is composed of blocks of grey stone piled up, with little disturbance apparent. There appears to be a kerb surrounding the cairn, especially noticeable on its WNW side. Parts of the cairn are turf-consolidated. Neighbouring barrow 6264 is visible to the SW and 6265 to the N/NNW. Two new barrows (PRNs 48415-6) were discovered downslope during fieldwork en route to visit the Moel y Llyn group, and they too are intervisible from here.

Llyn Moel-y-Llyn located just over 100m to the NW over the brow of the ridge.

Not intervisible with the most northerly barrow of the group, PRN 6266. However, the other two barrows in the cemetery here (PRNs 6265 and 6264) are intervisible at 342 and 251 degrees respectively. Two new barrows discovered during fieldwork (PRNs 48415 and 48416) are also visible at 79 degrees. There are extremely wide views from 106 round to 228 degrees, with the sea just visible. It is possible that the Preselis may well be visible on a clear day, with Frenni Fawr almost certainly visible. The cairns on Pumlumon Fawr and Pen Pumlumon Arwystli are also visible at 123 and 112 degrees. Another long vista window was also noted between 37 and 67 degrees. The remainder of the view was closed by the topography on which barrows 6264 and 6265 are located.

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**PRN** 8598

**NGR** SN7313394638

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BWLCH COROG

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge//top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5629;48413

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of small cairn, c.7m in diameter, which is surmounted by a walkers' cairn, giving the monument an overall height of 0.8m. The cairn appears to be undisturbed apart from the walkers' cairn, although it is overlain by a boundary fence which runs just across its SE side. A cairn of stones is visible on the next peak at 281 degrees on Pen Garreg Gopa (PRN 48414), c.1km away. The barrow here was recorded on a 1788 Estate Map as 'Carnedd' at SN731946. A second site was recorded on the same map as 'Carn Bwlch Corog' at SN734945, but there are no traces of this second possible barrow today (PRN 48413). This second possible barrow would have lain c.300m downslope to the SE. A possible chambered tomb was also recorded in the general area here by Jones in 1915 (PRN 5629) (see Fleure in Arch Camb 1915, p.418), but this may have been confused with either this barrow or PRN 48413. No trace of a chambered tomb has been found.

Located on a ridge above the Afon Pemprys, between two streams which flow to the west and east of the site and converge into the Pemprys downslope to the SW.

There are excellent long views between 313 and 10 degrees, closed by the ridge and which then re-opens again at 29 degrees round to 68 degrees. The cairn on top of Pen Carreg Gopa (PRN 48414) is visible at 281 degrees. The rest of the view is closed by surrounding topography.

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**PRN** 8599

**NGR** SN727904

**FORM** Landform

**SITE NAME** POND NANT Y CAGAL

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in 1972 by AJ Bird as 'A quartz monolith just west of the 1355 spot level at cross-tracks near Pond Nantycagal'. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 they found no quartz monolith just west of the spot height as described by Bird: instead, they recorded a 'prominent quartz boulder' 220m to the NW at SN72619062, which instead corresponds to PRN 8600 in the SMR. At the grid reference cited by Bird the PFRS project in September 2005 found a somewhat inconspicuous stone, 0.17m high x 0.83m long x 0.25m wide, surrounded by medium-length grass. However, this stone is a natural feature rather than a prehistoric standing stone.

Overlooking Llyn Nantycagol.

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**PRN**      **8600**

**NGR**    SN7263190630

**FORM**    Landform

SITE NAME      POND NANT Y CAGAL

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      5628

DESCRIPTION

Not a standing stone per se, but a recumbent earthfast white quartz block, most probably a glacial erratic, but which may nonetheless have been appropriated in the Neolithic/Bronze Age as a focus for ritual activity, because of its size, shape, texture and location. Previously recorded by the Ordnance Survey as a prominent quartz boulder, 1.5m long x 1.2m broad x 0.8m high, lying earthfast on a steep NE facing slope. The Ordnance Survey described the stone as a glacial erratic which could never have stood upright and they therefore dismissed the site. They declared its situation an unlikely one for a standing stone, but during the PFRS project it was felt instead that whilst the stone may not have been a standing stone in its classic sense, the site was nonetheless a prime candidate to be appropriated for ritual activity in the prehistoric past. This was felt for a number of reasons. First, there were fantastic views from the site, including the clear visibility of a number of other prehistoric monuments in the area, such as the cairns across Pumlumon Fawr (PRNs 5600-1 and 6237) and those on top of Drosgol. Secondly, another standing stone, PRN 5628, was also intervisible 400m away at 50 degrees. The fact it was also a white quartz boulder, a type of stone often purposefully placed within the fabric of round barrow cairns, suggests the stone may have been seen as significant in the Bronze Age.

Overlooking Llyn Nantycagal.

There are long views over to Pumlumon etc. from 115-144 degrees, with the cairns visible all across the ridge. Another standing stone, PRN 5628, is intervisible at 50 degrees, c.400m away. The view is restricted by forestry from 144 to 164 degrees, where the view opens again until 176 degrees. The remainder of the view is restricted by surrounding undulating uplands. The cairns on top of Drosgol (PRNs 6233 and 48409) are visible at 133 degrees.

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**PRN**      **8601**

**NGR**    SN8156190441

**FORM**    Landform

SITE NAME      FUWCH-WEN-A-LLO

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE PAIR?

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/steep/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      5466

DESCRIPTION

Previously described in the SMR as two white quartz blocks which are probably glacial erratics rather than standing stones. The larger stone is known as the 'cow' and the smaller one as the 'calf'. The site is as described above. Although the stones are not a 'standing stone pair' in the classic sense of having been constructed through human agency, these two white quartz blocks would almost certainly have attracted ritual attention in the Bronze age, given their location and proximity to other prehistoric monuments in the area. The stones are located together 1m apart on a steep hillside 250m from cairn 5466 (although not intervisible with it). There is a great view from the stones along the Afon Hengwm which meanders down the valley to the W and NW. Both stones are of sparkling white quartz which also makes them stand out in the landscape, and smaller lumps of white quartz were a favoured substance in the construction of many round barrow cairns. The large boulder is waterlogged, and measures 2m high at its maximum, sloping in height to 1m. Around the stone it measures 1.55m on its N face, 0.75m wide on its NW face, 1m on its S face and then turns and is c.0.65m wide. On its SE face the stone measures 1.48m and on its E face measures 1m wide and less than 1m high. The top of the boulder measures 1.2m x 2m. There appear to be some 'packing' stones around its base, but these could simply be scree. The smaller stone of the two measures 0.7m high x 0.8m wide x 0.45m thick at its top (the only exposed end). There are a number of other white quartz boulders deposited in the area, which all probably result from glacial deposition, but none are as impressive as these two. On the opposite slope across the river there is another concentration of white quartz boulders, on the alignment of the long axis of the large stone (NE-SW).

Overlooking the Afon Hengwm to the W and NW.

Dominated by the Hengwm valley and the surrounding topography. The view is completely closed behind the stones to the Se by the steep rising slope. Cader Idris is visible to the NNW.

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Fantastic views. The view is largely a long 360 degree panorama, which is only closed by a neighbouring ridge to the east between c.78 and 132 degrees, which is surmounted by barrow PRN 4126 visible at 118 degrees.

**PRN** 8608 **NGR** SN7521265071 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** PENMAEN-GWYN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?;COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/flat/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as 'A block of quartz on a knoll/mound in mixed woodland, 1m high, 1.3m wide and 0.9m thick. Tradition has it that the Powells of Nanteos (the landowners) buried their trusted dog that had saved their child from drowning beneath the stone'. The site remains as described, with the long axis of the stone aligned roughly N-S. The stone is a large earthfast monolith of white quartz, set on a hillock with tracks going around it and a picnic site downslope to the SW between it and the road. The area certainly appears artificial and is landscaped with drystone revetment walls on the hillock's southern slopes. The stone feels more like it has been placed there as a modern commemorative stone, rather than it being an in situ standing stone. However, it could be an example of an earlier standing stone, perhaps originally located nearby, which has been moved and reappropriated in modern times.

The Afon Glasfrwd is located c.60m away to the SSW.

Not assessed due to surrounding forestry.

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**PRN** 8610 **NGR** SN7876069990 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLANDDU-FAWR **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 4126;8605;8606;8614;9612;48405

**DESCRIPTION**

A partially turf-covered mound of stones, 15m in diameter and 0.5m high, located on the local summit of Llan Ddu Fawr. The cairn is roughly circular and is surmounted by a trigpoint, around which a modern drystone sheep shelter has been constructed. The shelter stands c.1m high and has an opening to the E. Presumably it has been built by robbing the cairn of its material. There is also a small walkers' cairn 0.6m high and 1m in diameter on the SW edge of the cairn. Despite the robbing of the cairn material in more recent times, the site appears to be reasonably well-preserved and occupies a commanding position in the landscape. c.300m to the E of the site lies an area of extensive peat deposit. Numerous other cairns are intervisible from this site, including PRN 4126 500m away at 40 degrees, PRNs 8605-6 1km away at 301 degrees, PRN 8614 1.91km away at 244 degrees and PRN 9612 860m away at 253 degrees.

Located on a local summit, on high ground between the Afon Claerddu (95m to the E) and the Afon Ffos Ddu (150m to the W).

Excellent 360 degree panoramic views, with views over to a number of other Bronze age barrow sites, which are clearly intervisible. Mynydd Du is visible at 184 degrees and the Brecon Beacon peaks at 162 degrees.

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**PRN** 8614

**NGR** SN7713868991

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLETHR BRITH

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/flat/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 8610;9612

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular cairn, 14.5m in diameter and 0.5m high, situated on the highest point of an upland spur, at its southern end, and sloping slightly downhill to the S. The cairn appears to show much disturbed exposed stone, surviving to a maximum height of 0.5m, with a visitors' cairn having been erected in the interior on the NE side of the monument, which stands to a height of 1.2m. Recent bonfires are in evidence on the cairn and fencing wire and wooden posts have been dumped on the site. The cairn material is mostly of local shale, but some sandstone and frequent white quartz blocks are also apparent. The periphery of the monument is turf-covered, but there is no turf in the interior. The condition of the monument will continue to deteriorate if abused by the dumping of rubbish, the lighting of fires, disturbance by walkers, etc.

An upland lake lies c.80m away to the NNE, whilst a stream flows downslope 200m away to the SW

Excellent long views throughout the viewshed, with the exception of an area between 23 and 93 degrees where the views are restricted to medium. Intervisible with barrow PRN 8610 1.91km away at 64 degrees.

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**PRN** 8616

**NGR** SN6303168553

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TY'N-Y-EITHIN

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 7644

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a flat-topped burial mound, c.0.6m high and c.13m in diameter, turf-covered, with a slight hollow at its centre. There is a single large-ish stone dumped on top of the mound which has some nettle growth, especially on its southern side. The mound seems to be particularly affected by ploughing on its NE side. The barrow appears to be largely made up of stone, and apart from the shallow depression at its centre would appear to be largely intact, but is being currently under threat from agricultural activity.

The start of the Camddwr is located c.260m to the SE.

Between 22 and 168 degrees there are good long views, which are closed to short-medium by local topography elsewhere.

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**PRN**      **8617**

**NGR**    SN62166733

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      FFYNNON DREWI (EAST)

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      8618

DESCRIPTION

A robbed out cairn was reported here in 1977 and described as a cairn of miscellaneous broken stone c.8m in diameter and 1m high, which had been badly damaged by the removal of stone for a nearby track. When the Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 they found no trace of a cairn at this location and instead suggested that a disturbed, turf-covered cairn 300m away at SN61906741 (PRN 8618) may have been the same monument. However, the dimensions for the two barrows differ enormously, with 8618 recorded by the Ordnance Survey as 10m in diameter and 0.4m high. When we visited the area in October 2005 as part of the PFRS project we got within 70m of the recorded grid reference for the site (as suggested by our GPS) but the boggy ground was too dangerous to cross any further. Nothing was visible from our closest position, although a clump of reed growth was noted in the general area indicated by the grid reference, and which may be the remnants of the site.

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**PRN**      **8618**

**NGR**    SN6191067421

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      FFYNNON DREWI (MIDDLE)

CONDITION      D

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            High plateau/undulating/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      1965;1966;1970;8617

DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a turf-covered cairn, 0.7m high at its maximum and c.11m in diameter, which is located in boggy ground c.300m to the WNW of another possible barrow PRN 8617, and 250m SE of PRN 1965, which is intervisible at 318 degrees. The barrow has been extensively robbed on its northern half, leaving a crater 4m x 3m x 0.3m deep. The Ordnance Survey in 1978 suggested that this site was a duplicate for neighbouring PRN 8617 which they had failed to find in the field. However, this claim could not be substantiated during the PFRS project in 2005.

There is an upland lake c.110m to the SSE and other streams further afield to the north and south.

There are long views between 24 and 192 degrees, with another long vista between 209 and 241 degrees. Pumlimon etc. is visible, but it was too cloudy at the time of our visit to get accurate readings and assess landmarks. The remainder of the view is restricted by the local topography.

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**PRN** 8619 **NGR** SN7984677082 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARN NANT Y LLYS;PEN Y GARN **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Ridge/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as a "Low circular cairn of Bronze Age date. The cairn is approximately 18m in diameter and up to 0.5m high. There is an apparently integral, drystone rectangular extension running 17m downslope to the west, being 5m wide. Both the cairn and this possibly unique extension are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument." There is a shelter built from cairn material at the centre of the main barrow, which stands 1.5m high, 2 m in diameter and has an opening to the east. Behind the shelter there is a trig point. The extension referred to links the main cairn with a smaller circular cairn, c.5.5m in diameter and 0.5m high at SN7982577085, downslope to the west. There are outstanding views from the monument, compromised only by the wind turbines on Cefn Croes. Some large stones are visible within the body of the main, larger cairn, and there are some white quartz stones which have been incorporated into the shelter. A reasonably extensive area of bog/peat within 10m of the site means that the site scores a high palaeoenvironmental potential.

There were sea views from the site, and it also overlooked a number of intersecting valleys. There were three streams located to the NNW, WSW and SSE of the site at c. 350, 280 and 440m respectively.

From the small cairn downslope there is a huge long view from 201 to 358 degrees. From the main cairn upslope there are fabulous and extensive 360 degree views, including sea vistas.

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**PRN** 8622 **NGR** SN746796 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN BRAS **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

According to Ordnance Survey records, tumuli (in the plural) were reported on Byron Bras (SN746796) by the occupant of Bryn-bras farm (SN74658014) in December 1964. However, an extensive search of the area by the Ordnance Survey in 1978 failed to reveal any barrows or clearance cairns, and the original informant could not be contacted. The site was not visited during the PFRS project in 2005.

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**PRN**      **8623**

**NGR**    SN75048374

**FORM**    Landform

**SITE NAME**    HIRNANT

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

What looks from a distance to be a possible cairn is actually a rock outcrop, and thus a natural feature rather than a prehistoric round barrow. The site is located on top of a ridge at SN7504083740.

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**PRN**      **8624**

**NGR**    SN7567

**FORM**    Place-name

**SITE NAME**    ESGAIR Y GARN

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible site recorded in the HER from 'Garn' place-name evidence. The Ordnance Survey in 1978 reported no evidence for a barrow/cairn, and the site was not visited during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN** 8881 **NGR** SN80275737 **FORM** Complex

**SITE NAME** ESGAIR GERWYN **CONDITION** V

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 36530

**DESCRIPTION**

A cluster of 7 surviving small cairns located c.360m above OD on a shelf in the south facing slope of Esgair Gerwyn, close to the junction of the Gerwyn and Towy valleys with commanding views. The cairns are grass covered and heavily denuded. Cairn A (PRN 9614), which contains an open cist 1.1m long NE-SW and 0.8m wide, is roughly circular, measuring some c.3.5m in diameter. Cairn B (PRN 9615) survives as a mound only on its eastern side, but may originally have been c.5m in diameter, whilst a hollow at its centre suggests there may have once been a cist. Cairn C (PRN 9616) is a roughly circular stony mound, some 6.5m in diameter, with a central depression again possibly representing the one-time presence of a cist. The most northerly cairn in the group, Cairn D (PRN 9617), consists of a stone mound piled upon a rock outcrop with an overall height of c.1.2m. The presence of a possible orthostat and central depression again suggests that originally this cairn would have contained a cist. Cairn E (PRN 48376) is sited to the NE of cairn D and 8m from the rocky outcrop. The mound is 10m in diameter, 1.25m high and clearly circular and well-defined. Cairn F (PRN 48377) is located 8m to the W/NW of cairn A. It measures c.6m in diameter and 0.75m in height. At least one large stone protrudes through the vegetational cover. Cairn G (PRN 48378) is located to the SE of the rocky outcrop on which cairn D is located. It measures c.6m in diameter and stands c.0.6m high, and is the least distinct of all the cairns here. These cairns have been considerably damaged/robbed during road building and the construction of later field boundaries.

Located on land between two streams and on the slopes above the Afon Tywi.

The view today is compromised by modern forestry, but there are long views between 133 and 170, along the Towy valley to the S/SSE. Across on the opposite hillside there is a waterfall, at 96 degrees. The site occupies a prominent location overlooking the junction of two steep valleys.

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**PRN** 9007 **NGR** SN736530 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLETHR LLWYD **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2033;9008

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded by Leighton (1979) as a small, unconsolidated cairn, 5m in diameter and 0.15m high. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 there was no trace of a site in the area fitting the description above. There are a number of natural mounds and ridges giving the impression of cairns, but when viewed close-up are clearly topographical features and not archaeological monuments. Some glacial erratics are also present. A context photo was taken to demonstrate the topography of the area. The site, which only stood 15cm high when the site was recorded in 1978, is likely to have been grassed over since Leighton's visit. Site not found.

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**PRN** 9008 **NGR** SN7329752706 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN GWYDDEL **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2033;9007

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Leighton (1979) as an oval cairn, 12.5m E-W x 10.8m N-S x 0.5m high. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the site was found to be a circular mound, 12m in diameter and 0.75m high, located on a break of slope just below the top of a hill. There are fantastic views from the site down the Doethie valley to the SE and over the surrounding rugged upland landscape. The mound is turf-consolidated with stones protruding through the grass cover. Another possible round barrow, PRN 2003, lies 700m away at 99 degrees.

Overlooking the Afon Doethie to the S

Extremely long views from the site between 108 and 329 degrees. The view then becomes restricted by local topography riding behind the site. Fan Foel is visible at c.166 degrees, with a huge range of views over to the Brecon Beacons and Carmarthen Fans etc. There appears to be a summit cairn visible in the distance at 310 degrees.

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**PRN** 9009 **NGR** SN7719252814 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARN SAITH-WRAIG;BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5555;8527

**DESCRIPTION**

A partially disturbed cairn located 170m south-south-east of Carn Saith-Wraig round barrow (PRN 5555) on a narrow ridge. The cairn measures roughly 13m in diameter and stands to a height of 1m and is intervisible with cairn PRN 8527, located 70m away to the N. It is not intervisible with PRN 5555. Extensive views out over the surrounding landscape. The mound is turf consolidated, with hardly any stone visible.

Located between Nant Iwrch 300m to the W and Nant y Brthdir 400m to the E.

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**PRN**      **9010**                      **NGR**   SN7326162006                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYNGWYN BACH (SOUTH OF)                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DK Leighton in 1980 as 'A low, slightly oval cairn measuring 5.8m (E-W) x 5.5m, c.0.15m high... [and] situated in a slight saddle'. Cairn remains exactly as described when visited during the PFRS project in 2004, although at the time of our visit it was felt that this site was only potentially a round barrow, and could not definitely be said to be a prehistoric ritual/funerary monument. When visited the site presented itself as a rather nebulous mound, with a few stones lying on the surface at the western edge of the feature, a couple of which were earthfast. There was no evidence to suggest that the slight earth mound was covering a stone cairn. A slight hollow was observed in the top of the mound. Site considered to be dubious.

There are long views between 272 and 319 degrees, and again between 346 and 47 degrees. Medium views elsewhere.

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**PRN**      **9012**                      **NGR**   SN72486081                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      GARN GRON                      **CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DK Leighton in 1980 as 'A number of large quartz fragments with an embedded stump [which] could be the remains of a monolith. Situated at the junction of 2 trackways'. When visited during the PFRS project in 2004 it was noted that there was plenty of quartz in the form of small, medium and large fragments, but nothing at the given grid reference either resembling a standing stone or matching Leighton's description of an embedded stump.

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There are 360 degree medium views to the surrounding ridges, with a long vista between 304 and 309 degrees, with the long axis of the stone virtually aligned towards this limited long view.

**PRN** 9016 **NGR** SN7006556256 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BWLCH BLAEN CARNAU **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2029;2030;14807

**DESCRIPTION**

Located on top of a local summit within marginal unimproved upland pasture/bog lies a cairn, c.8m in diameter and 0.5m high, completely overgrown with vegetation. Probing with a ranging rod suggested a stone cairn which is now obscured by tussocky grass, although the site does have a mound-like profile when approached from downslope. There are fantastic views in all directions except where obscured by a forestry plantation to the north and east. This site is one of a chain of summit-top cairns, and the area as a whole was clearly a significant ritual landscape during the Bronze Age. The barrow is intervisible with some of these other prominent summit-top cairns, with PRNs 5140 and 8513 located 0.9km and 1.85km away at 255 and 265 degrees respectively. Prior to afforestation of the area, this site would also have been intervisible with PRNs 2029 and 2030 located 1.15km and 0.64km away at 42 and 6 degrees respectively.

Located on a local summit in boggy upland, between Nant Carfan c.330m to the NW, and Cribinau Nant c.400m to the SE.

There are fantastic views in all directions, except where obscured by forestry to the north and east. There are excellent views SE over to Fan Foel and the Brecon Beacons. Intervisible with two other prominent summit-top cairns, PRNs 5140 and 8513 located in the WSW viewshed sector. Prior to afforestation of the area, this site would also have been intervisible with PRNs 2029 and 2030 located to the NE and N respectively.

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**PRN** 9017 **NGR** SN71105535 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BLAEN BREFI **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11159;36983

**DESCRIPTION**

The site has previously been described by DK Leighton in 1981 as a low oval mound of mixed-grade stones, located on ground falling away steeply to the SE towards the Afon Brefi. It measured 12.2m N-S x 10.5m E-W, with the cairn largely consolidated on its uphill side, but rather loose on its downhill, southerly side. Leighton noted that the southern side of the mound appeared to have been revetted by a number of orthostatic slabs, with an additional revetment suggested by four prostrate slabs protruding from the cairn further downhill. Towards the centre of the cairn there was a small, partly exposed cist. There are a number of DRS features in the surrounding area and the monument is likely to have been partially robbed during their construction. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004-5, but the reasonable remoteness of this site and its sympathetic private ownership suggests the monument can be expected to remain largely extant and as described above.

Within 100m of the Afon Brefi.

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**PRN**      **9019**

**NGR**    SN775589

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CEFN CNUC

CONDITION    D

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      5552

DESCRIPTION

Originally recorded by DK Leighton with a 6 figure grid reference in 1981 as a 'much denuded cairn with central depression. Oval, measuring 6.5m (N-S) x 5.5m.' Not located by DAT during fieldwork in 1995, but was possibly re-recorded as PRN 29829. When the area was visited during the PFRS project in 2005 there was no trace of the barrow recorded by Leighton in the long grass within the area of the given grid reference, and it may well be the case that PRN 29829 is a duplicate for this record.

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**PRN**      **9020**

**NGR**    SN6837553706

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CNWCH MAWR

CONDITION    C

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            Ridge/moderate/top

ASSOCIATED WITH      11454

DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a partially turf-covered circular mound of stones, c.20m in diameter and 1.9m high. Some of the larger stones within the monument have been moved to create two semi-circular shelters at the centre of the cairn, so that a fair amount of disturbance is in evidence. The monument appears to have a kerb, but none of the fabric of the kerb is actually exposed through the turf. There is no evidence for a ditch. The condition of the monument appears stable, with no apparent threat. There is a small, near-circular mound of partially turf-covered stones with one large exposed boulder some 4m to the N of the main cairn. Also some 2m to the east is a rather intriguing-looking mound, probably a natural outcrop, comprising three or four large slabs which has been denuded of its grass and earth covering by animal erosion on its N side. Another round barrow, PRN 11454, lies c.150m downslope to the NW from this barrow, but is not intervisible, although numerous other upland cairns are.

Located on high ground between the Nant Rhysgog to the SW and the Afon Brefi to the N

There are good long views along the Brefi valley between 284 and 345 degrees. Excellent medium and long views elsewhere, but closed by forestry in some directions. Intervisible with Crug Barrow (PRN 5149) 1.65km away at 250 degrees, as well as being intervisible with some other upland barrows in the area (e.g. the sites on Esgair Hir to the NNE and the barrow on Garn, 1km to the SE).

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**PRN**      **9024**

**NGR**    SN6901955553

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME    BRYN RHUDD

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS      SAM

SITING      Ridge/undulating/top

ASSOCIATED WITH    9025;9026;9027;9028;9924;9925;9926;9927;14197;14258

DESCRIPTION

This barrow is one of a much larger group of cairns clustered in the area of Bryn Rhudd, which is itself part of a much wider prehistoric upland ritual landscape. When surveyed by DK Leighton in 1981 the site was described as an oval mound of grass and heather-consolidated stones, measuring 8m E-W x 7m N-S and with a height of 0.5m. Within the cairn mass an oval setting of mainly upright or outward-leaning large slabs was reported, although the ring was said to be discontinuous on its SE side where the cairn appeared to have been disturbed. A ruined cist was also reported at the centre of the mound. The site is the northernmost of a scheduled group of cairns and is located just to the NW of a ridge which runs NE-SW. Cadw describe the site as 5m in diameter and 0.4m high, with a central cist, 1m long and 0.3m wide, with a large capstone at its centre measuring 1.6m in length and 0.7m wide. When the site was visited during the PFRS project in November 2005 it was recorded as an oval-shaped round barrow cairn, measuring 8.5m N-S and c.6m E-W, standing 0.5m high. A kerb of large uprights were visible. The site was heavily overgrown with moss, heather, bilberry and grass, with large pockets of reed growth encroaching on its ENE side. Although the site was located easily with a GPS, it was not very easy to see on the ground because of the vegetational overgrowth. Roughly 30m to the WSW of the barrow is a massive block of stone, which at first glance looks like a potential standing stone, but is actually naturally-outcropping bedrock. However, this is not to say that this natural feature was not seen as significant during the Bronze Age, and it certainly acts as a marker, being visible from both this site, and also PRNs 9925 and 9025.

Located on high ground with streams running downslope c.500m to the SE and 600m away to the W.

There is an exceptionally long view between 228 and 280 degrees, with another long vista between 78 and 87 degrees (with another possible cairn intervisible at 82 degrees on the horizon). There are medium views between 298 and 306 degrees and again between 185 and 228 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed by local topography.

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**PRN** 9025 **NGR** SN6891555287 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHUDD **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9024;9026;9027;9028;9924;9925;9926;9927;14197;14258

**DESCRIPTION**

The site is one of a larger group of scheduled cairns located on Bryn Rhudd and was described by Cadw as a plain stone cairn, 5m in diameter and 0.3m high, slightly grass-grown, without visible signs of kerbstones or a cist. It is located just to the west of a fence junction, but when visited as part of the PFRS project in November 2005 the site was very difficult to discern on the ground, except when viewed at a distance to the west, downslope, when it became much easier to see. The cairn is currently heavily overgrown with heather, grass and bilberry and appears to have been disturbed, with a hollow at its centre and the upcast of stones dumped on the NE-E edge of the mound. The monument appears to measure c.7m in diameter and 0.5m high. The extent of the cairn was determined by probing with ranging rods. Some stones are visible through the vegetational cover, but the cairn is now largely obscured. The heather, etc. could do with being managed to make the site more readily visible.

There are streams issuing 600m to the east and to the NW of the site.

There are long views between 232 and 298 degrees, with medium views between 158 and 232 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed by local topography.

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**PRN** 9026 **NGR** SN6921355404 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHUDD **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9024;9025;9027;9028;9924;9925;9926;9927;14197;14258

**DESCRIPTION**

One of two neighbouring ring cairns, with the other, PRN 9027, located 40m away to the SW. This ring barrow measures 14m in diameter and 0.5m in height, and consists of a turf-consolidated earth and stone bank, 2.5m wide, which surrounds a largely stone-free central area. There has been some slippage of stones downslope to the SE on the southern side of the cairn. The ring is overgrown with grass, reeds, bilberry and moss, but remains visible and appears undisturbed.

A stream issues c.330m downslope to the SE.

The view is largely closed by local topography, but there is a brief very long vista visible between c.120 and 155 degrees, with Fan Foel just visible at 165 degrees.

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PRN	9027	NGR	SN6918155365	FORM	Earthwork
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SITE NAME BRYN RHUDD

CONDITION C

SITE TYPE RING BARROW

SITE STATUS      SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH 0;9024;9025;9026;9028;9924;9925;9926;9927;14197;14258

## DESCRIPTION

One of two neighbouring ring barrows of equal size, the other, PRN 9026, located 40m away at 38 degrees. This barrow, as with PRN 9026, measures 14m in diameter and stands c.0.3m high. However, this barrow is nowhere near as well preserved as its partner, nor is it as visible in the landscape. It appears to be more severely denuded and with encroaching reed growth on all sides and in the centre. The site is densely overgrown with vegetation, and some stones are visible protruding through the grass-cover within the bank.

There is a stream c.350m away downslope to the SE.

The view is largely closed by local topography, but there is a brief very long vista visible between c.120 and 155 degrees, with Fan Foel just visible at 165 degrees.

PRN	9028	NGR	SN6845455120	FORM	Earthwork
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SITE NAME      BRYN POETH

CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS SAM

SITING Ridge

ASSOCIATED WITH 9024;9025;9026;9027;9924;9924;9925;9926;9927;14197

## DESCRIPTION

An outlying barrow to the main scheduled group of cairns on Bryn Rhudd which lie c.500m or so to the east/north-east. A cairn of stones form a ring, c. 5.5m in diameter, surrounding a possible central cist covered by a large visible capstone. It is possible that the monument has been robbed of stone thus revealing the capstone and potential cist, which would suggest that the site was once a round barrow, although equally the site could be a ring barrow surrounding a central burial. The site lies just to the west of a spur/spine/ridge of outcropping resistant rock on Bryn Poeth, and to the west of the dense concentration of monuments on Bryn Rhudd/Esgair Hir (CD137).

Close to two streams which flow south into the Afon Brefi.

There are extremely long views between 246 and 292 degrees, and again between 299 and 303 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed until another long vista appears between 159 and 246 degrees.

**PRN** 9029

**NGR** SN6497852797

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** ESGAIR GARN

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9804

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DK Leighton in 1980 as a "Heavily denuded cairn, 5m diameter reduced almost to ground level; central cist measures (externally) c.1.6m x 0.75m. Capstone in place.' When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004, the monument comprised a circular mound of turf-covered stones, c.9m in diameter and 0.45m high. Some stones of the cairn material are protruding through the grass cover. Exposed on top of the mound is a centrally-located cist, with its capstone still in place, although the capstone was noted as being slightly dislodged to the S and thus no longer supported by the northern cist upright, which is itself exposed.

Overlooking the Teifi valley to the WNW and between streams which flow downslope to the S and N.

There are long views between 240 and 5 degrees across to the Teifi, and there are possibly long views between 135 and 220 degrees but the trees obscure the view now. Otherwise the views are restricted to short by local topography upslope.

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**PRN** 9051

**NGR** SN7249861700

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN Y

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Probably a ring barrow, comprising a circular bank of turf-covered stones c.1.8m wide on average and up to 0.4m high, with an overall diameter of c.8m. The bank has been spread to a great extent, and appears at its highest on the western side. The south-west side of the ring has been incorporated into a later bank and ditch (referred to as Gwys-yr-ychen-bannog on the Ordnance Survey map). An alternative hypothesis is that this is a circular enclosure with possible entrance at the SE side, although this is unlikely.

Located 225m NW of Nant y Castell

There is a long vista between 360 and 70 degrees and again between 200 and 220 degrees. The view is closed again between 220 and 360 degrees by local topography. Elsewhere the views are medium to surrounding ridges and summits.

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**PRN**      **9068**                      **NGR**   SN7599167683                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR Y GARN (EAST)                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      9069

**DESCRIPTION**

A roughly circular, though rather nebulous, turf-covered mound of stones and earth, measuring 9.5m in diameter and c.0.45m in height. Some stones are protruding through the turf with a long flat recumbent stone protruding from the western edge. The mound appears to be rather disturbed and pock-marked with hollows, and is rather 'straight-edged' on its SW side, possibly the result of vehicle erosion. The mound is in an excellent location for a round barrow, but it is impossible without further investigation to establish whether it is a burial monument, or the result of clearance, or natural. It commands excellent views to the local mountain ridges and there are very long views to the south and west. Another similar mound, PRN 9069, lies c.170m away to the W.

360 degree panorama, with long views to the south and west, and medium to long views to the local mountain ridge horizon elsewhere.

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**PRN**      **9069**                      **NGR**   SN75816769                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR Y GARN (WEST)                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      9068

**DESCRIPTION**

Like neighbouring site PRN 9068, located c.170m to the E, this site is a rather nebulous near-circular mound of earth and stones, turf-covered, and measuring c.6.5m in diameter with a maximum height of 0.45m. Some stones protrude through the grass. When viewed from the west the site has a barrow-type profile and probing with a ranging rod established that there were a number of stones within its fabric. However, there is evidence all around of stone clearance on this pasture land, and this may well be a clearance cairn rather than a Bronze Age round barrow. Further investigation is needed, and the features appears to have been disturbed by either previous attempts at excavation, or by erosion. There is one large stone visible on the southern edge of the mound.

There are long views between 248 and 310 degrees, with medium views to the local mountain ridges between 310 and 73 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed by local topography upslope.

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**PRN**      **9081**

**NGR**    SN4727052431

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    PENLAN-NOETH

**CONDITION**    C

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular mound, c.22m in diameter and 0.6m high, situated on the east-facing gentle slope of a cultivated cornfield. The barrow lies c.200 downslope from the summit of the hill slope on which it is situated, and at the time of the PFRS field visit in August 2004, the crop had been recently harvested and re-sown. As a result the barrow was largely exposed and showed itself to have a significantly higher percentage of stone compared to the surrounding ground. Many earthfast medium-sized pieces of quartz and other large pieces of sandstone were seen protruding from the barrow. The monument is in a reasonably good condition, although has probably been spread by ploughing. It appears that the field is ploughed and cultivated fairly regularly.

A stream flows c.400m to the south of the site, and another c.650m to the west.

There are good long views between 91 and 183 degrees, with a narrow long vista between 222 and 226 degrees. The view is closed by the uphill slope between 226 and 350 degrees. The modern forestry plantation closes the view between 350 and 35 degrees, and may be obscuring potential longer views. Remainder of the views is medium.

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**PRN**      **9117**

**NGR**    SN7675853394

**FORM**    O.Struct

**SITE NAME**    BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW

**CONDITION**    A

**SITE TYPE**    STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      High plateau/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    8528;9118;48381;48384

**DESCRIPTION**

A large recumbent white quartz boulder, facing N-S, and intervisible with prehistoric cairns PRN 9118 and PRN 8528 which lie a short distance away to the SW and N respectively. The stone is situated on a small knoll which forms part of a ridge running across an undulating high plateau with extensive views, particularly in the southern sector down the Doethie valley. The view to the N is obscured by forestry. The stone measures 1.8m in length N-S, 1.15m wide at its widest point E-W and 0.7m in height at its northern end, tapering to 0.55m in height at its southern tip. Extensive views are achieved from the site which may well have enjoyed a 360 degree panorama, and the Brecon Beacons were clearly visible to the SE. This stone clearly stands out as a large white quartz block when viewed from PRN 9118 (located 180m away at 250 degrees). It is also clearly visible from PRN 8528, located 90m away to the N (at 6 degrees). The long axis of this stone is itself aligned 185-05 degrees.

Within 250m of a stream which rises to the WSW of the site and flows down into the Afon Doethie.

Enjoys the same good views as neighbouring site PRN 9118, with the view restricted between 345 and 95 degrees by the forestry plantation behind the site. There are extremely long views over to the horizon, especially to the S and SW.

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**PRN**      **9118**

**NGR**    SN7659553325

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW

**CONDITION**    C

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW PAIR?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**            High plateau/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    8528;9117;48381;48384

**DESCRIPTION**

The remains of a probable prehistoric cairn sited a short distance away from standing stone PRN 9117 and cairn PRN 8528, and intervisible with both. Fantastic views out over the Doethie valley with the Brecon Beacons also visible on the horizon to the SE. It is difficult to establish the exact nature of this monument, although it would appear to be much disturbed. On the ground it looks like a pair of spectacles, i.e. two circular cairns joined by a linear bridge! The site was previously recorded in the HER as a possible hut circle, but the site is far more typical of a cairn than a domestic dwelling. As much as anything it is located in a very exposed location offering no shelter. It is possible that this site consists of two small Bronze Age cairns, c.3m in diameter and 0.3m high, with a 'bridge' of stones, 2m long, connecting the two together. The cairns are aligned ESE-WNW, and would appear to be sited in close association with two other prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments (PRNs 9117 and 8528), and in an area of landscape where there are two other distinct groups of PFRS monuments, on Bryn y Gorlan (PRN 48381) to the NW and Carn SAith-Wraig to the SE (PRN 48384). It is possible that this site is an example of a very rare form of monument known as a 'conjoined cairn'. Another example within Dyfed is PRN 14967, and other examples have been identified by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust during their PFRS survey. The site here is described as a round barrow pair, although the usage of the term is not in its more usual hierarchical sense. This is because it is felt that rather than being two separate round barrows joined together (requiring that both barrows be recorded separately and then called a round barrow pair as a group PRN ), this very particular type of site was constructed intentionally as a monument form in its own right. The term 'round barrow pair' is used because currently no better term exists within the HER , although perhaps 'Conjoined barrow' would eventually be a more acceptable site type description.

Located within a few metres of a stream, and also overlooking interlocking spurs and down the Doethie valley.

Fantastic views from the site. Stone 9117 is intervisible at 72 degrees and is located c.180m away. There is an almost 360 degree panorama, with the exception of a window between 343 and 91 degrees which is restricted slightly by the topography on which PRN 9117 and cairn PRN 8528 stand, but moreso by the forestry plantation. There are great views over to the Brecon Beacons, down the Doethie valley at 175 degrees and over to the Carmarthen Fans at 174 degrees.

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**PRN** 9363 **NGR** SN7240260105 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM YR OLCHFA

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;HUT CIRCLE?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2050;5037;9364

**DESCRIPTION**

A cairn, not certainly identified by Williams and Muckle in 1993. When visited by the PFRS project in 2004 the site was found to consist of a roughly circular low mound, grass and moss covered, measuring 6m in diameter and with a maximum height of 0.4m. Some stones are visible protruding through the grass cover and the site has been cut through by a modern track on its upslope side. Two other Bronze Age round barrows PRNs 2050 and 5037 lie upslope to the N c.300m away.

The Groes Fawr is located downslope, c.60m away.

There are good views along the valley to the NW, restricted elsewhere by the valley sides and local topography.

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**PRN** 9364 **NGR** SN7238460097 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM YR OLCHFA

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 2050;5037;9363

**DESCRIPTION**

A partially turf-covered circular mound, c.6m in diameter and 0.25m high, with some stones protruding through the grass. It is a possible round barrow, but lies in an area of abundant clearance cairns recorded during the Groes Fawr, Blaencaron survey by Williams and Muckle in 1993 (PRN 14700). However, this feature is certainly very circular and lies downslope from two other round barrows, PRNs 2050 and 5037, and may well be a genuine round barrow. Another possible round barrow/clearance cairn of similar size (PRN 9363) lies c.40m away to the NE.

The Groes Fawr flows downslope to the S, some 30m away.

Long views to the NW along the Groes Fawr valley, with the remainder of the view elsewhere closed by the local topography.

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FORM      O.Struct

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE	STANDING STONE?
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## SITE STATUS

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

### ASSOCIATED WITH

### DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a thin, rectangular sandstone slab, earthfast, and animal trampled around its base with loose packing stones visible. The stone, which stands 1.17m high x 0.44m wide and 0.14m thick, is orientated NNE-SSE (30-210 degrees) on its long axis and is set into its own natural ridge-like mound within a pasture field used for grazing cattle. The land around the stone was quite waterlogged at the time of our visit in November 2005. The eastern side of the mound on which the stone is located appears to have been quarried away and is now grassed over.

Within c.80m of a stream which flows down into the Afon Ddu.

There are long views between 102 and 131 degrees, although this view might extend further but is currently obscured by forestry. There is another long vista between 264 and 267, with the remainder of the view closed by local topography.

FORM Earthwork

CONDITION U

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW

## SITE STATUS

## SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

### DESCRIPTION

A burial cairn was allegedly recorded here in 1980, but despite a thorough search of the area there was no trace of a burial cairn to be seen when the area was visited during the PFRS project in October 2005. The area indicated by the grid reference is very boggy and waterlogged and lies c.70m away from extant barrow PRN 8618, located to the ENE. It is possible that this site may be a duplicate for 8618.

**PRN** 9456 **NGR** SN50205032 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GLWYDWERN **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS South Ceredigion survey in 2004, but it has previously been described by University of Wales, Lampeter in 1979 as being in use as a gatepost, measuring 1.8m in height, 1m in width and 0.18m thick. It is unknown whether this site is an in situ standing stone, a moved and re-used standing stone, or a modern feature, and thus not a standing stone at all!

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**PRN** 9458 **NGR** SN5099848922 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BLAEN-WAUN-GANOL **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded by University of Wales, Lampeter in 1979 as a possible standing stone, which they described as "Lying in a pasture field, has been used as a gatepost. 1.75m x 0.6m x 0.2m." When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 an upright stone measuring 1.38m in height, 0.8m in width and 0.3m in depth was found at SN5099848922. It is currently used as a gatepost, and is rectangular in shape, with its long axis aligned WNW-ESE. Its most westerly side is embedded in a bank of earth and enveloped by the trunk of a sycamore tree. Possibly an in situ standing stone re-used as a gatepost, or may have always functioned as a gatepost. This stone certainly doesn't conform to the description of the site made by University of Wales, Lampeter in 1979. Some 10m or so to the N of the gatepost stone there is a large stone block, not earthfast, and sited at SN5098848933. It measures 1.12m in height, 1.2m in width and 0.85m thick. A date of 1882 is carved on its NW face and has a hole drilled in its top.

Located close to a spring

Long views between 25 and 194 degrees (with some trees obscuring). Otherwise the view is closed by local topography. Crugiau Edryd visible at 180 degrees.

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**PRN** 9463 **NGR** SN60005348 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** TY'N-Y-FRON

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by University of Wales, Lampeter in 1979 as "An oval mound". Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. NC 2005.

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**PRN** 9478 **NGR** SN6184447800 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CAER-CADWGAN

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Recorded by the University of Wales, Lampeter Parish Survey in 1979 as a pear-shaped stone showing grooves where it has been shaped (possible glacial striations?), which they suggested had 'fallen down and is no longer upright'. The site was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004. There was nothing to indicate that this was ever a standing stone. In the field to the NNE there are other large stones of a similar geological type lying on the ground, and it is likely that both this stone and the others are glacial erratics. The stone recorded by the University of Wales, Lampeter is sub-triangular and lies recumbent on the ground surface in a boggy area in the corner of a forest plantation, close to two boundaries and a running stream. The stone measures 2.5m in length and 1.7m in width at its widest point, tapering to 0.1m at its narrowest end. The stone has well established lichen growth all over its upper exposed surface in discrete patches.

Virtually located in a stream

Long views to the north, but not assessed properly due to surrounding forestry.

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**PRN**      **9479**

**NGR**    SN61964723

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    TRAWSNANT

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Not visited during the PFRS project. A likely clearance feature rather than a prehistoric monument.

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**PRN**      **9482**

**NGR**    SN632493

**FORM**    O.Struct

**SITE NAME**    TIR-IFAN

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

An earthfast stone slab, 1m x 0.9m x 0.3m thick, which is too embedded to be easily removed for field clearance. Previously recorded in the HER as a possible standing or rubbing stone. There is nothing about the stone to imply that it may have been a prehistoric monument, and the stone is too low lying to be a rubbing stone. It is most likely a natural feature i.e. glacial erratic.

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**PRN**      **9502**

**NGR**    SN63955138

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    GLAN-RHYD

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    EARTHWORK

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

These features were identified by University of Wales, Lampeter in 1979 as two very faint circular earthworks. The first, at SN63955132, was recorded as 14m in diameter, on a river bank, and extremely faint. The second, at SN63965146, was recorded as being 23m in diameter, on a hill slope, and best preserved on its S edge. Neither of these features were identified on the ground during fieldwork as part of the PFRS project in 2004. The landowner here does not recall such features as ever having existed here (see PRN 8454 also).

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**PRN**      **9518**

**NGR**    SN65555342

**FORM**    Landform

**SITE NAME**    TAN-YR-ORFA

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded by University of Wales, Lampeter in 1979 during their Parish Survey. They described the site as a possible long barrow, consisting of an ovoid mound, 112m long x 40m wide, running NE-SW, widest at its NE, and standing c.2m high. They suggested that it was made up of earth and shale slabs, with a false-crest siting. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 it was felt that this site was a very unlikely barrow, and was almost certainly a geomorphological feature, such as resistant bedrock outcrop or glacial, now turf-covered. Not a PFRS site.

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**PRN** 9519

**NGR** SN6535353323

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** PANT-GLAS

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously suggested by the University of Wales, Lampeter Parish Survey in 1979 as a possible standing stone pair, or two standing stones. When visited as part of the PFRS survey in 2004 it was clear that the two stones in question are actually disused fence posts, located at SN6535353323 and SN6536453260. Stone 1 is an earthfast erect flat stone slab, rounded at the top, set into the field boundary bank adjacent to the road. It measures 0.91m high x 0.54m wide x 0.10m thick and has three 4cm holes bored in it, the bottom one of which has some heavy-duty iron wire fence material remaining in it. Stone 2 is located some 70m away to the south, also situated in the boundary and pierced with three fence-wire holes, with metal fence fittings inserted. These are modern disused fence posts and not prehistoric standing stones.

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**PRN** 9546

**NGR** SN56725038

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** DERI-GOCH

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** LONG BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded by University of Wales, Lampeter in 1979 as a flat-topped trapezoid-shaped mound, 35m long, 14.5m wide and narrowing to 10m in width, orientated NE-SW, and entered into the HER as a possible long barrow. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS South Ceredigion survey in 2004, but it is highly unlikely that this is a genuine Neolithic long barrow. Other similar mounds recorded by University of Wales, Lampeter have been shown to be natural in origin. Neither landowner knew of any mound in the location suggested by the grid reference.

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**PRN**      **9574**

**NGR**    SN683516

**FORM**    Landform

**SITE NAME**    BRYN DU

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**    STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded by the University of Wales, Lampeter Parish Survey in 1979 as a possible round barrow or clearance cairn. When visited by the PFRS project in 2004 there was one large stone found in the vicinity of the 6-figure grid reference recorded for the site, which was located within dense forestry. There was no GPS coverage beneath the tree-cover to record a more accurate location. However, despite finding the stone, there was no observable evidence for a round barrow or clearance cairn. The recumbent stone itself measured 1.4m in length x 1.1m in width and 0.6m in depth and lay on the ground rather than being earthfast. It is probably a glacial erratic.

---

**PRN**      **9612**

**NGR**    SN7801469689

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    LLOFT LLOYD

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      Hilltop/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    8610;8614

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular turf-covered round barrow cairn, 9m in diameter and 0.3m high. Much of the stone fabric of the cairn has been used to construct a visitor's cairn c.1.2m high on the eastern side of the interior. Some of the original cairn material is protruding through the turf cover, but the cairn mound itself is now minimal. There are excellent views from the site and it is clearly intervisible with at least four other round barrow cairns located to the NNW, NE and SW of the site (PRNs 8605-6, 8610 and 8614).

The Ffos Ddu runs 170m away to the E

There are excellent 360 degree panoramic views from the site, including Mynydd Du at 177 degrees and the Brecon Beacons peaks at 157 degrees. This site is also intervisible with a number of other cairns in the vicinity, including PRN 8614 at 234 degrees (1.12km away), PRN 8610 at 72 degrees (800m away), and PRNs 8605-6 at 351 degrees (c.700m away).

---

**PRN**      **9614**

**NGR**    SN8011557309

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR GERWYN A

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**           Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Cairn A of barrow cemetery PRN 8881. The roughly circular cairn measures 3.5m in diameter and contains within it a rectangular open cist, 1.1 x 0.8m. One side slab is missing and the capstone lies to the south. The long axis of the cist is aligned N-S. The cairn itself stands only c.0.15m high and is overgrown with grass, as are most of the monuments here, making them difficult to see initially. This site lies closest to the Abergwesyn (Mountain) road, just opposite a small car-park and just down the road from a slightly larger parking area.

Located on land between two streams and on the slopes above the Afon Tywi.

The view today is compromised by modern forestry, but there are long views between 133 and 170, along the Towy valley to the S/ SSE. Across on the opposite hillside there is a waterfall, at 96 degrees. The site occupies a prominent location overlooking the junction of two steep valleys.

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**PRN**      **9615**

**NGR**    SN8012457311

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR GERWYN B

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**           Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Cairn B of barrow cemetery PRN 8881. Lying 8m to the east of 9614 and damaged on its western side. A grass covered cairn, c.5m in diameter and 0.3m high, with a roughly circular hollow which perhaps indicates the site of a former cist. The central hollow measures 1m x 0.75m, and at the time of our visit was waterlogged and overgrown with sphagnum moss. One stone was felt in the NW corner of the hollow by probing with a ranging rod. The mound as a whole stands out as moss covered within the long grass, which distinguishes it from the rest of the area. and probing with a ranging rod suggests that it was of a stony matrix.

Located on land between two streams and on the slopes above the Afon Tywi.

The view today is compromised by modern forestry, but there are long views between 133 and 170, along the Towy valley to the S/ SSE. Across on the opposite hillside there is a waterfall, at 96 degrees. The site occupies a prominent location overlooking the junction of two steep valleys.

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**PRN**      **9616**                      **NGR**   SN8011657317                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR GERWYN C                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Cairn C of barrow cemetery PRN 8881. A grass covered cairn c.6.6m in diameter and 0.3m high. A robbing hollow and possible orthostats lie on the east side. This site is better defined than neighbouring barrows PRNs 9614 and 9615, and is distinguished from the immediate vicinity by its different vegetation, i.e. much shorter grass, indicating the likely presence of a stony mound. This barrow has a clear circular profile and edge, with stones visible at its S edge and with a large stone block protruding through the cover on the N W side. There is a slight hollow at the centre of the mound.

Located on land between two streams and on the slopes above the Afon Tywi.

The view today is compromised by modern forestry, but there are long views between 133 and 170, along the Towy valley to the S/ SSE. Across on the opposite hillside there is a waterfall, at 96 degrees. The site occupies a prominent location overlooking the junction of two steep valleys.

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**PRN**      **9617**                      **NGR**   SN8021357327                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR GERWYN D                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Cairn D of barrow cemetery PRN 8881. A roughly circular, grass-covered cairn situated on top of a natural outcrop, c.8m in diameter and 1.75m high. This barrow is located 8m to the NNE of neighbouring cairn PRN 9616. The monument here has made use of the natural outcrop to accentuate its profile. There is a clear central hollow in the top of the mound, and like neighbouring cairn PRN 9616, the vegetational cover over the mound is significantly shorter than the long grasses surrounding the site, which also helps to distinguish it in the group. The hollow measures c.1m x 0.65m and has a moss-covered interior.

Located on land between two streams and on the slopes above the Afon Tywi.

The view today is compromised by modern forestry, but there are long views between 133 and 170, along the Towy valley to the S/ SSE. Across on the opposite hillside there is a waterfall, at 96 degrees. The site occupies a prominent location overlooking the junction of two steep valleys.

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**PRN**      **9680**

**NGR**    SN6282985981

**FORM**    Cropmark

**SITE NAME**    TY-NEWYDD

**CONDITION**    D

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    3058

**DESCRIPTION**

A group of four, and possibly five, ring-ditches showing up as a clustered group of cropmarks, c.270m to the SSE of another cropmark barrow cemetery, PRN 3058. There are no above-ground features for the sites, but aerial photographs appear to show the presence of central grave-pits within at least three of the mounds. The complex of sites at Plas Gogerddan (PRNs 5405, 8237, 11822, 11827, 37110 etc.) are located c.2.5km to the south. Both this cluster of barrows and the cluster immediately to the north, along with neighbouring defended enclosure PRN 3059, suggest that this area was part of a wider significant prehistoric ritual landscape focused in this part of lowland Ceredigion.

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**PRN**      **9708**

**NGR**    SN38234340

**FORM**    O.Struct

**SITE NAME**    MAEN-GWYN

**CONDITION**    E

**SITE TYPE**    STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The landowner, who has lived at the property since 1929, knows of no stone in the location indicated by the original grid reference for the site (SN383431), although access was not gained to establish this first hand. Apparently there was formerly a stone in the field to the north at approximately SN38234340 which was blown up in the 1930s. Some of the parts of this white quartz stone were later incorporated into the entrance of the farm (Maen Gwyn), c.100m SSE of its original location and which can be seen today at SN3825143270 (photographed). At the original 6 figure grid reference the owner said there was once a 'lake' (reservoir), and the location of the destroyed stone indicated by the landowner seems a much more plausible original site.

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**PRN**      **9718**                      **NGR**   SN644654                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      TAIHIRION-RHOS

CONDITION      E

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded as a fractured monolith which once stood in the NE corner of a field, to the west of the road. The stone is no longer extant, and therefore the site was not routinely visited during the PFRS project in 2005.

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**PRN**      **9719**                      **NGR**   SN648719                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      GAER FAWR

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded in the SMR as a possible standing stone, although its authenticity as an ancient monument was in doubt. We were unable to get access to the site during the PFRS project in November 2005, although a local farmer (not the landowner) who lives close to the hillfort where the stone is sited, said categorically that there were no standing stones there. The stone was first recorded by AJ Bird and published in Ceredigion (1972: 43). He described the site as a quartz monolith, 4ft x 2.5 ft, by Gaer Fawr hillfort. Possibly a glacial erratic?

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**PRN** 9720

**NGR** SN675857

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** TY'R-BANC

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5400

**DESCRIPTION**

A stone was recorded as just north of the road on Banc Troed-rhiw-seiri by AJ Bird (Ceredigion 7, 1: 1972 p.44), with a 6 figure grid reference. There was no trace of any standing stone visible within the area indicated by the grid reference. The site was viewed from the road and there was good visibility across the open pasture fields. The stone may have been cleared away, but sub-surface archaeological features may remain here. The stone is sited c.730m to the east of ring barrow PRN 5400 and may have been intervisible with it originally, and possibly also with large white quartz stone PRN 5403 when it was in its original location c. 1.3km to the west.

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**PRN** 9729

**NGR** SN7302962943

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYNGWYN BACH

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5567;5573;5574;5575;8559;8560;48373

**DESCRIPTION**

A nearly circular, apparently undisturbed, round barrow c.6m in diameter and 0.5m high. The site is largely turf-covered, but there is much cairn material visible protruding through the grass-cover. There is some evidence of ongoing turf erosion due to sheep trampling, but this is a long-term threat and the monument remains otherwise is a good condition. There is a large earthfast stone on the SSW edge of the cairn, 0.8m wide x 0.5m high x 0.25m thick, with its long axis aligned 296-116 degrees. The site is intervisible with another cairn, PRN 48373, located c.13m to the W at 263 degrees. It is possible that these sites may have been intervisible with standing stone PRN 8550 and ring barrow PRN 5572 located 1.3km away at c.68 degrees prior to the afforestation of the area on the other side of the Afon Fflur. This site is part of larger group of PFR monuments located on the W and NW slopes of Bryngwyn Bach (see PRN 48390), with the other sites located to the W and SW, c.170m away.

Located on the west slopes of Bryngwyn Bach local summit, between the Afon Fflur to the NE and the Nant Gorffen to the SW.

Too foggy to properly assess at time of visit although there are likely long views at least between 265 and 155 degrees. Much of the rest of the view throughout the southern sector would be restricted by the topography of Bryngwyn Bach local summit. The site is intervisible with neighbouring barrow PRN 48373 located some 13m or so away to the west at 263 degrees.

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**PRN** 9733

**NGR** SN7492283598

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** DINAS (NORTH)

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5619;5625;9734;9735;9850;9851;9852;9853;9854;9855;9856;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as 'Roughly round, diameter 23ft., elevation 3ft., only one stone visible on the surface.' Briggs and Leighton did not locate the site when they visited the area in 1977. The dimensions recorded by Evans suggest the site to be c.7m in diameter and 0.9m high. During the PFRS project in 2005 a possible mound, 8m in diameter and 0.7m high was found at the grid reference suggested by Evans, but was covered with long grass which made it difficult to fully assess. The site certainly appeared as a mound when approached from the east. The site is located in an 'arena'-like position, quite closed by surrounding topography on all sides. It looks up to the site of the Dinas hillfort and potential round barrows (PRN 8587) to the WSW. The mound appears to stand over 1m tall with grass cover, but actually stands more like 0.7m high when the grass is flattened. This site is the most likely round barrow of all the ones surveyed and recorded in this field by Evans.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

Located in the same field, but is not intervisible, with PRN 5619, which lies upslope 380m away at 129 degrees, with the barrow hidden by the break of slope. The views are restricted by surrounding topography, although there are good views down the Rheidol valley.

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**PRN** 9734

**NGR** SN74898319

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** DINAS (SOUTH)

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5619;5625;9733;9733;9735;9850;9851;9852;9853;9854;9855;9856;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as 'Irregular in plan, slight elevation. Possibly due to peat cutting.' Briggs and Leighton describe finding a possible site, distinguished by a grass-covered area, when they visited the area in 1977, but no details are given. However, no trace of any feature was discovered when the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005. The area was covered with long grass and reeds, up to 1m high. This site, and neighbouring barrow PRN 9735 (which is suggested to be located c.55m to the NNW), are located in the same field as the numerous other barrows recorded in 1952 by Evans around Garn Lwyd (PRN 5619). The sites are situated in a badly drained field with tufted grass; the terrain was difficult and appeared to have numerous natural topographic features. A proper survey of the area is needed to assess the extent of the ritual complex which seems to be focussed in this part of the Upper Rheidol valley.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol.

Restricted by local topography but with reasonable views down the Rheidol valley.

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**PRN** 9735

**NGR** SN74878324

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** DINAS (MIDDLE)

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5619;5625;9733;9734;9850;9851;9852;9853;9854;9855;9856;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as 'Round, but otherwise similar to Carn' [PRN 9734]. Briggs and Leighton failed to find the site when they visited the area in 1977. No trace of any feature was discovered when the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005. The area was covered with long grass and reeds, up to 1m high. This site, and neighbouring barrow PRN 9734 (which is suggested to be located c.55m to the SSE), are situated in the same field as the numerous other barrows recorded in 1952 by Evans around Garn Lwyd (PRN 5619). The sites are situated in a badly drained field with tufted grass; the terrain was difficult and appeared to have numerous natural topographic features. A proper survey of the area is needed to assess the extent of the ritual complex which seems to be focussed in this part of the Upper Rheidol valley.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol.

Restricted by local topography, but with reasonable views down the Rheidol valley.

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**PRN** 9736

**NGR** SN75278382

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** HIRNANT II

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** CIST

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5617;5620;5621;5622;5623

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as 'An opened cist, 6ft x 2ft x 2ft, aligned NNW-SSE. One side wall and one end wall are missing; the capstone is on the ground to one side. There is no evidence of a covering cairn. The cist is now used as a rubbish dump by the neighbouring farm. It has been in this state for at least 35 years.' Briggs and Leighton visited the site in 1977 and stated it was a fine example of an open cist. When the site was visited in August 2005 as part of the PFRS project there was no trace of any cist feature as described above at the given grid references or in the surrounding area. The dense reed growth made it very difficult to see any features, and there was no trace of any 'dump' as mentioned by Evans. The site is located in the same field as barrows PRNs 5622 and 5617, located c.80 and c.130m away to the N/NNE. Cropmark barrow PRN 5623 lies c.200m downslope to the NW.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

Intervisible with PRNs 5618, 5620, 5617, 5622. There are good views over to surrounding ridges, especially the peak at 4 degrees (Drosgol, which is surmounted by a pair of round barrow cairns, PRNs 6233 and 48409). The site is also intervisible with PRN 5608, a barrow located on top of Disgwylfa Fawr 1.75km away at 280 degrees.

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**PRN**      **9737**                      **NGR**   SN75408410                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      GARNEDD III                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      STONE SPREAD

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5620;5621;9738

**DESCRIPTION**

The site was first discovered during a survey by J Evans in 1952, and published in 1977. Evans described the site as 'Stones embedded in the ground over a diameter of 10ft., no elevation'. Briggs and Leighton failed to find the site when they themselves visited the area in 1977 whilst collating material for the then forthcoming Cardiganshire County History, although they did note a grass-grown area close to the site. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2005 a flat stone spread was found at SN7542084106, which was taken to be the feature recorded by Evans. However, the turf-consolidated spread of stones, possibly also incorporating some outcropping rock, appeared to form a linear band running NNE-SSW, and did not have the appearance of anything like a round barrow. No circularity was discerned at all, and the feature is more akin to a stone spread than an upstanding barrow. It is uncertain as to whether the feature is prehistoric in origin, but it does lie within the Y Garnedd complex of monuments, with barrow PRN 5620 located 110m away at 197 degrees.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

The views from the site are largely restricted by local topography, although it is intervisible with PRN 5618 to the north, 5608 to the NW and 5617 to the south.

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**PRN**      **9738**                      **NGR**   SN75338413                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GARNEDD IV                      **CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      9737

**DESCRIPTION**

First recorded in 1952 during a survey of the area by J Evans, published in Archaeologia Cambrensis in 1977 (36-7). Briggs and Leighton failed to find the site when they visited the area in 1977. Evans described the site as a 'Cairn marked by a slight change in altitude over a diameter of 18 feet'. This would give the cairn a projected diameter of c.5.5m. When the area was visited in August 2005 as part of the PFRS project we were unable to find this barrow. The area was heavily covered with reeds and no faint rise was discernible. The possible barrow was located in the same poorly-drained and waterlogged, reed-covered field as PRNs 5621, 5620, and 9737, which lie 90m, 143m and 75m to the SSE, SE and ESE respectively. Considerable vegetational/peat encroachment is likely since these sites were recorded in 1952 and might account for some of the more ephemeral sites recorded by Evans, such as this one, to not be visible by the time the RCAHMW and DAT visited the area in 1977 and 2005.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

The views from the site are largely restricted by local topography, although it is intervisible with PRN 5618 to the north, PRN 5608 to the NW and PRN 5617 to the south.

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**PRN**      **9752**                      **NGR**   SN65185285                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYNMEINIOG                      **CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by RCAHM in 1980 as 'A scatter of large stones amongst which is a linear hollow containing an upright slab at one end.' When visited by the PFRS project in 2004 there were no stones visible in this pasture field at the given grid reference. There are gentle undulations in the ground surface which, if viewed imaginatively, could be construed as being circular in shape. However, the likelihood is that these are natural. Nothing resembling the site described by Leighton was observed. Any stones that were here previously have been cleared away, and there was certainly no evidence of a linear hollow or an upright slab.

Overlooking the Afon Teifi downslope to the W, c.1km away.

Long views between 239 and 22 degrees, elsewhere closed by topography and trees.

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**PRN**      **9804**                      **NGR**   SN6497952807                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      PEN CAEAU                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      9029

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by RCAHM in 1980 as 'A number of large boulders and a massive slab; could be the remains of a cairn (or else a quarried outcrop).'' There is a small mound of large boulders at the given grid reference, and many more in the vicinity, which appear to be the result of clearance and natural glacial erratics. There is no longer a massive slab, as referred to by Leighton. The question as to whether these stones represent the remains of a burial cairn must be left open. This site lies c.5m or so to the N of round barrow PRN 9029.

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**PRN**      **9850**

**NGR**    SN7521983529

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    GARN LWYD (NORTH) A

**CONDITION**    C

**SITE TYPE**    LONG CAIRN?;NATURAL FEATURE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**            Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5619;5625;9733;9734;9735;9851;9852;9853;9854;9855;9856;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded during a survey in 1952 by J Evans, but not located by the Royal Commission in 1977. Evans described the site as 'Elongated in plan, 60ft x 25ft., elevation 5ft. Stones over much of the surface'. Nothing found at the original grid reference of SN75148360, but at SN7515183571 we found an elongated mound, of similar dimensions to those recorded by Evans, which we found to be c.18m long, 1m high (at its maximum) and c.5m wide. The mound was originally recorded in the SMR as a round barrow, but the site is clearly not one of those. However, it does not have the feel of a long barrow either, and might well be a topographic feature rather than a prehistoric monument. The site lies, along with numerous other 'sites' recorded by Evans (PRNs 9850-7;9733-5), within the same field as PRN 5619, a scheduled round barrow, and standing stone PRN 5625. Some of Evans' sites were found during the PFRS project, and appear to be genuine, whilst others were not. The field in question is covered with long tussocky grass and reeds, 0.75m high, which made the identification of features very difficult. The mound in question here was covered in long tufted grass which accentuated its height, but all over the field there are what appear from a distance to be possible burial mounds, but which on closer inspection are revealed to be a result of the differential tufting of grass growth. Undoubtedly there has been considerable vegetational encroachment since the area was first surveyed by Evans in 1952, and the area as a whole would benefit from being cleared and a more modern detailed survey undertaken.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

Intervisible with PRN 5619.

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**PRN**      **9851**                      **NGR**   SN7515183571                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GARN LWYD (NORTH) B                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5619;5625;9733;9734;9735;9850;9852;9853;9854;9855;9856;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Extremely long grass, itself 0.75m high, covers the field in which this site and the others in the Garn Lwyd group lie (PRNs 5619, 5625, 9850-7, 9733-5). Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as 'Round, 30ft in diameter, elevation 5ft. The surface of the mound formed of stone embedded in the turf.' The site was not found by Briggs and Leighton in 1977, but was located by DAT during the PFRS project in August 2005. This possible round barrow looks prominent from a distance but is less impressive close-up. However, probing with a ranging rod did hit a few stones beneath the turf cover. The vegetation in the field was far too long to properly assess this site and the other mounds recorded by Evans here. However, the barrow was estimated to be about 8m in diameter and 1m high (which was 1m less in diameter and 0.5m less in height than the dimensions recorded in 1952). The site lies in the same field as scheduled round barrow PRN 5619, which is intervisible and located 210m away at 158 degrees.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol.

Same as PRN 5619, which is intervisible 210m away at 158 degrees. The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 11 degrees.

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**PRN**      **9852**                      **NGR**   SN75088355                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GARN LWYD (NORTH) C                      **CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5619;5625;9733;9734;9735;9850;9851;9853;9854;9855;9856;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as '21ft by 18ft, elevation 3ft. The whole mound covered with loose stones'. When the area was visited by the RCAHMW in 1977, Briggs and Leighton actually found the site and recorded it as a long mound, 10m by 5m. However, Evans' measurements recorded it as c.6.4m x 5.4m x 0.9m high, which would make the site more round than long. The site was not found during fieldwork for the PFRS project in August 2005. Although the grass was not quite as long in this part of the field, no features were identified despite a thorough search of the area indicated by the recorded grid reference.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol.

The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 6 degrees.

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**PRN** 9853 **NGR** SN7510883514 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN LWYD (NORTH) D **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5619;5625;9733;9734;9735;9850;9851;9852;9854;9855;9856;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as 'Roughly round, diameter 23 ft., elevation 3ft., only one stone visible on the surface.' The site was not found by Briggs and Leighton in 1977. However, a round mound c.9m in diameter and 0.7m high was found at here in August 2005 during fieldwork for the PFRS project, although its profile was accentuated by the long grass. The site is located in the same field as scheduled barrow PRN 5619, which is intervisible and lies upslope to the south-east, c.230m away. This barrow is also in the same field as a number of other possible sites recorded by Evans in 1952 (PRNs 9850-7, 9733-5), although not of all these sites have been found since.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 8 degrees.

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**PRN** 9854 **NGR** SN75078345 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN LWYD (NORTH) E **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5619;5625;9733;9734;9735;9850;9851;9852;9853;9855;9856;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as 'Diameter 18ft., elevation 1 ft. A few stones on the surface.' This would have given the site a proposed diameter of c.5.5m and a height of c.0.3m. No barrow was found by the RCAHMW in 1977, nor during the PFRS field visit in August 2005. However, there is likely to have been considerable vegetational encroachment since the sites were first surveyed and the area here, which surrounds scheduled barrow PRN 5619, would benefit from some turf-stripping/vegetation clearance and a more modern survey. There are numerous other sites recorded here by Evans (PRNs 9850-7, 9733-5), some of which have been found since, and many which have not. The extent of the funerary and ritual activity in this particular part of the Upper Rheidol valley needs to be properly assessed before further scheduling recommendations can be made.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol.

The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 11 degrees. Intervisible with barrow 5619 located c.210m to the SE.

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**PRN** 9855 **NGR** SN75108340 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN LWYD (NORTH) F **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5619;5625;9733;9734;9735;9850;9851;9852;9853;9854;9856;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as 'Diameter 18ft., elevation 1 ft.' This would have given the site a proposed diameter of c.5.5m and a height of c.0.3m, which are identical dimensions to neighbouring 'barrow' PRN 9854 located 60m away to the NW. No barrow was found by the RCAHMW in 1977, nor during the PFRS field visit in August 2005. However, there is likely to have been considerable vegetational encroachment since the sites were first surveyed and the area here, which surrounds scheduled barrow PRN 5619, would benefit from some turf-stripping/vegetation clearance and a more modern survey. There are numerous other sites recorded here by Evans (PRNs 9850-7, 9733-5), some of which have been found since, and many which have not. The extent of the funerary and ritual activity in this particular part of the Upper Rheidol valley needs to be properly assessed before further scheduling recommendations can be made.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 11 degrees.

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**PRN** 9856 **NGR** SN75198341 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN LWYD (NORTH) G **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5619;5625;9733;9734;9735;9850;9851;9852;9853;9854;9855;9857

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as a round mound, irregular in plan, which might possibly have been due to peat cutting. No dimensions were recorded. Briggs and Leighton failed to find the site in 1977, as did the PFRS project in 2005. This possible barrow is one of a number of sites recorded in the area around Garn Lwyd (PRN 5619) by Evans, some of which are still extant, although the majority have not been successfully located since. PRN 5619 is located c.85m away to the SE.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 11 degrees.

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**PRN**      **9857**                      **NGR**   SN75228336                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GARN LWYD (NORTH) H                      **CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5619;5625;9733;9734;9735;9850;9851;9852;9853;9854;9855;9856

**DESCRIPTION**

Originally surveyed in 1952 and then published in 1977 as an appendix to an article about two cairns at Aber Camddwr, this site was described by J Evans as a round mound, irregular in plan, which might possibly have been due to peat cutting. No dimensions were recorded. Briggs and Leighton failed to find the site in 1977, as did the PFRS project in 2005. This possible barrow is one of a number of sites recorded in the area around Garn Lwyd (PRN 5619) by Evans, some of which are still extant, although the majority have not been successfully located since. PRN 5619 is located c.30m away to the ESE.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 11 degrees.

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**PRN**      **9924**                      **NGR**   SN691385222                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYN RHUDD                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      9024;9025;9026;9027;9028;9925;9926;9927;14197;14258

**DESCRIPTION**

Located close to the scheduled group of monuments on Bryn Rhudd, but not a scheduled site. The monument consists of a very vague and ruinous mound situated on a moderately steep slope to the SSW of ring barrows PRNs 9026 and 9027. The cairn measures c.4m in diameter and stands c.0.2m high, with a couple of white quartz stones visible protruding through the turf cover. The cairn is heavily overgrown but probing with a ranging rod helped to establish its extent. The cairn is best seen when approaching from the south. Cannot be definitely interpreted as a prehistoric funerary or ritual monument.

There is a stream c.400m to the east.

There are medium-long views between 47 and 235 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed by local topography.

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**PRN** 9925 **NGR** SN6894255363 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHUDD **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9024;9025;9026;9027;9028;9924;9926;9927;14197;14258

**DESCRIPTION**

Located c.160m downslope from PRN 9024 on a relatively flat piece of grassy ground. The site consists of a small cairn, c.4m in diameter, surrounding a ruined cist comprising a massive capstone c.1.3m long x 0.86m wide and 0.3m thick, displaced and resting on two orthostats. The cist area itself is c.0.7m long x 0.5m wide, with its long axis aligned NW-SE. Some other stones are visible to the north and south-east of the cist. The internal area of the monument is grass-covered, and there is some heather encroachment. The site is one of a number of prehistoric monuments clustered in this particular part of the landscape forming scheduled group CD137.

Located equidistant between two streams, c.600m to the WNW and ESE.

There are long views to the west and south-west, with the remainder closed by local topography.

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**PRN** 9926 **NGR** SN6899755098 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHUDD **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Saddle/flat/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9024;9025;9026;9027;9028;9924;9925;9927;14197;14258

**DESCRIPTION**

Fabulous ring cairn, 14m in diameter and 0.5m high, comprising a bank of stones c.2.5-3m wide surrounding an internal area which is lower than the exterior ground level by c.0.2m, and is overgrown with reeds. To the SW of the ring is a standing stone (PRN 14258), with a second stone also to the west of the ring. This monument is the most southerly of the Bryn Rhudd group, and stands on the south-facing slope in a saddle below PRN 9927, which is located immediately upslope to the NNE. The ring cairn stands out in the landscape because of the clear vegetational differences demonstrated by the reed-grown interior compared to the grassy bank and the heather and reeds outside the ring. There are a number of stones visible protruding through the grass cover of the bank, with one large stone especially on the inner edge of the bank on the WSW side. There is also some heather encroachment on the south side and also to the east. The reed growth within the cairn should perhaps be managed in some way.

There are streams to the west and ENE of the site, within 400m and 600m respectively.

There are long views between 201 and 300 degrees, with excellent views out to far horizons. The remainder of the view is closed by the immediate surrounding topography.

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**PRN** 9927 **NGR** SN6899555150 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHUDD

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Local summit/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9024;9025;9026;9027;9028;9924;9925;9926;14197;14258

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a well-defined circular mound, c.13m in diameter and appearing c.1m high, located 60m upslope from, and overlooking, the saddle where ring barrow PRN 9926 and the two standing stones are located. The cairn is turf-consolidated with a number of stones exposed, and makes use of a local summit to enhance its profile. There is a single exposed cist located off-centre of the eastern side of the mound, which is rectangular and measures some 0.9m x 0.6m, defined by a single upright slab on its southern side and a number of smaller stones on its other sides.

Close to two streams, located 400m and 600m away to the WNW and ESE respectively.

Excellent views. There are very long views between 234 and 302 degrees, which are then closed until 54 degrees when the view becomes medium until 116 degrees, where there is another long view from 116 to 131 degrees. There is another long vista between 149 and 151 degrees, with the remainder of the view closed again until the long view begins again at 234 degrees.

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**PRN** 10569 **NGR** SN3545 **FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** LLANDYSUL

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Only a four figure grid reference for this site, SN3545, on the basis of an account mentioned by Fenton in 1806. The exact location of the cemetery is not known but the description suggests that it may refer to the Gurnos Mountain round barrows (PRNs 6354,5750,5273), which would alternatively locate the cemetery at SN3564054890.

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**PRN** 10690 **NGR** SN67745081 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GARN WEN **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Situated on top of the local summit of Garn Wen. The site, if it survives, lies in an area of dense forestry. The land forms a SW-NE running ridge which overlooks the valley of the Afon Twrch to the SE. The site is located on a local highpoint, juts under 1km to the SW of another barrow, PRN 5150. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004.

Overlooking the Afon Twrch to the SE and Nant Goch to the NW.

Presumably there would be good views from the site, and would be intervisible with a number of other barrows in the area, such as PRN 5150-52.

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**PRN** 11023 **NGR** SN7068384412 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BANC Y GARN **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 6240

**DESCRIPTION**

A trig point (PRN 38191) is located on top of a small, shapeless mound, c.0.3m high on top of Banc y Garn. The mound is located in an area of clear-felled and replanted forestry. Although the area around the trig point has been left unplanted, the area has nonetheless been considerably disturbed. At first glance the mound does not resemble a round barrow, and survives as an oval feature measuring c.5m NE-SW x 3m NW-SE. However, three things suggest that this is a much-mutilated round barrow: one is the name, Banc y Garn, whilst the second concerns its commanding landscape position on top of a prominent local highpoint. The final, more compelling reason, however, is the discovery of a Neolithic micah stone axe, possibly from Angelsey, which was found by Sansbury at this very spot during the 1920s (PRN 6240). Together these factors suggest this is indeed a prehistoric funerary/ritual site, although a considerably denuded one.

Located on top of Banc y Garn and overlooking a number of llyns to the south and south-east, as well as sea views.

Excellent 360 degree panoramic views with sea views stretching from Cardigan Bay round to the Llyn Peninsula visible. All the surrounding peaks were also visible.

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**PRN** 11096 **NGR** SN7904566456 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** GRAIG WEN

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11097

**DESCRIPTION**

The site is situated on a natural platform on a SE facing, and fairly steep, slope overlooking Nant Egnant. An ovoid bank of partially turf-covered stones c.1.1m wide and 0.2m high, measures c.9m E-W and 8m N-S. There are some stones protruding through the turf, with a greater concentration of exposed stones in the interior on the NW side, making the ring seem wider at this point. The centre of the ring cairn is slightly hollowed below ground level and appears to be stone free, suggesting this is a ring barrow rather than a robbed-out round barrow. The barrow is located adjacent to a public path. Some quartz is visible. Another barrow, PRN 11097, lies further along the path, c.190m away to the WSW, but is not intervisible.

Located between two streams, one issuing c.100m away to the NW and the other, Nant Egnant, flowing 75m to the E.

There is a long vista between 14 and 40 degrees, with the rest of the view otherwise closed to short and medium views by the local topography.

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**PRN** 11097 **NGR** SN7885366420 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BANC BLAENEGNANT

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11096

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by RCAHM in 1984 as a low mound of mixed grade stones, for the most part consolidated with grass and mosses, measuring 7.8m N-S, 7.3m E-W and a maximum height of 0.35m. At the time of Leighton's visit he noted that the cairn was more or less intact and that there was a significant amount of quartz in the cairn matrix. By the time of the visit by the PFRS project in 2004 the cairn has been substantially altered by the construction of a modern visitors' cairn, 1.1m high, which has robbed the original barrow of much of its material, and reduced its height to 0.25m. This barrow cairn lies alongside the same footpath as nearby ring barrow PRN 11096, which lies just under 200m away to the ENE, although the two sites are not intervisible. However both sites are encountered along the pathway, and are being altered as a result of visitor disturbance.

Located on sloping ground between two streams

There is a long vista along the valley between 239 and 270 degrees. Otherwise the views are restricted to medium and short by the local topography.

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**PRN** 11098 **NGR** SN7197186915 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BWLCH YR ADWY **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit//top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11099

**DESCRIPTION**

A well-preserved round barrow, c.12m in diameter and 1m high, situated on top of a local highpoint and across the saddle from PRN 11099, which is intervisible c.560m away to the SW. There is a slight hollow at the centre of the mound, which otherwise appears undisturbed. The barrow is turf-consolidated with a few stones protruding through the grass and bilberry cover. There are fantastic views from the site, which is one of a number of round barrows located across these uplands. The site shows a clear circular shape and rounded profile classic of the round barrow tradition, and appears to be an excellent example of this type of prehistoric monument.

Located on a local highpoint in the upland landscape, with a number of streams in close proximity, and overlooking the Nant-y-Moch reservoir. Also sea views.

Similar views to neighbouring barrow PRN 11099, although the ridge on which 11099 lies obscures the view to the Preselis and Cardigan Bay. However there are still sea views to the W and NW, and there are long views achievable from the site in most directions, including the cairns on Pumlumon to the east, and Carn Owen (PRN 4127) to the NE.

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**PRN** 11099 **NGR** SN7154386501 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PENCRAIG Y PISTILL **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11098

**DESCRIPTION**

A fabulous barrow located on top of a NE-SW running ridge, with the ground falling away steeply on both sides. There are fantastic views from the site, and another very similar barrow, PRN 11098, lies across the saddle from here on a local highpoint c.560m away to the NE. The monument here comprises a circular, turf-consolidated cairn, c.12m in diameter and 1m high, and appears largely intact. There is a slight hollow at its centre, c.2-3m in diameter and 0.3m deep, and stones from this depression have been piled up to form a small marker cairn just to the N of the centre of the mound, which stands 0.5m high. This cairn is likely to continue to be embellished by walkers/visitors to the monument and should be monitored. A large kerbstone appears to be visible on the NW edge of the barrow, although when the RCAHMW (DK Leighton) recorded the site in 1983 they suggested that at least four possible kerbstones were visible at that time, the largest of which was 1m long with a height of 0.4m.

On high ground overlooking Llyn Craigpistyll to the SE. Located in an area of upland with various streams in close proximity in all directions. Also sea views.

Excellent 360 degree panoramic views over to surrounding topography, with long sea views throughout the western sector. Pen Dinas at Aberystwyth is visible at 247 degrees, within a huge sea vista which runs from 230 to 313 degrees. The Preselis and Cardigan Bay are visible to the SW and the Dyfi estuary to the NW. The Pumlumon cairns are visible to the east, and Carn Owen (PRN 4127) to the NE, as well as nearby barrow 11098.

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**PRN** 11159 **NGR** SN70825560 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BLAEN BREFI

**CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** STONE CIRCLE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9017

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously surveyed and described by DK Leighton in 1981 as an arc of stones, comprising a semi-circle of at least 10 upright and leaning slabs barely projecting through the turf. If the feature had been circular then it would have been c.12m in diameter. The site is situated on level ground on a sheltered top of a knoll near the head of the Brefi valley. No cairn material was recorded as being associated with the surviving uprights, although a spread of stones was noted lying 10m to the west of the arc. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004-5, but the reasonable remoteness of this site and its sympathetic private ownership suggests the monument can be expected to remain largely extant and as described above, although subsequent vegetational encroachment may have obscured most of the stones. The site appears to share a number of similarities with the Bryn Gorlan stone circle, located 4km away to the ESE (PRN 9001), and therefore may represent the remains of a stone circle rather than a heavily robbed barrow.

Overlooking the Afon Brefi and the head of the Brefi valley.

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**PRN** 11375 **NGR** SN6052 **FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** PRESEB Y MARCH

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Preseb y March 'was a great stone' as mentioned in 1911 by RH Marsh in Parochialia, and referred to by Briggs in 1982. Neither this stone, nor the standing stones allegedly located at Llanwnnen (PRN 11377) and Bettws Bledrws (PRN 11376) (both also mentioned by Marsh) were traceable in 1982 (see Briggs 1982: 265). The four figure grid reference supplied for this site was too vague to allow for identification and location during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN** 11376

**NGR** SN6255

**FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** MAEN HYR

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Referred to by Briggs (1982: 265), quoting from Marsh's Parochialia (1911), where 'in Bettws Bledrws, a Maen Hyr near Olmarch House' was mentioned, in the same sentence as the Preseb y March standing stone in Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 11375) and the Maenhir in Llanwnnws (PRN 11377). None of the three stones were traceable in 1982, and nothing was found during the PFRS project in 2004. Duplicate record for PRN 6082, in which the four figure grid reference places the stone near the village of Bettws Bledrws. The stone is the same as that described here: "Maen hyr near obmarch house" (see Archaeologia Cambrensis Supp 3 1911, quoting E Lywyd). The grid reference for this duplicate record PRN 11376 suggests the stone to be near the hamlet of Olmarch, located just a couple of miles from Bettws Bledrws. On the Ordnance Survey card entry for PRN 6082, it does quote the site as being in Bettws Bledrws parish, rather than Bettws Bledrws itself, and Sansbury in his 1934 thesis suggested the true site of this stone was Olmarch house in Bettws-lleucu parish. According to Sansbury "The house is situated on the western side of the broad open valley of the Teifi. No trace or tradition of the stone exists today." Olmarch Fawr dwelling is located at SN62585474, although this may not be the same Olmarch House referred to by Sansbury, but it is in the right parish, and it Olmarch hamlet itself.

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**PRN** 11377

**NGR** SN5050

**FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** MAEN HIR

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Mentioned by Briggs in 1982, quoting from RH Marsh's Parochialia of 1911, in which it was said that 'a battle was fought 'not far from the Maenhir in Llanwnnws [Llanwnnen]'. No trace of this stone was found in 1982, nor in 2004 during the PFRS project.

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**PRN**      **11451**

**NGR**    SN28824625

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME

CONDITION    D

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH    5522

DESCRIPTION

Previously described by DAT as the remains of a circular mound standing 0.8m high and c.7m in diameter, with the core of the mound composed of earth and dry stone. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 access was not granted to the site because of the delicate stock grazing the field. When viewed instead from the edge of the field, the mound remained as previously described. However, there is now a large (ash?) tree growing in the centre of the monument, and the mound itself is being heavily eroded by sheep congregating around the tree, and denuding the mound of grass. Stone and earth are exposed. It was impossible to assess the site fully, but it appears to be circular and spread. The heavy erosion to the site warrants its condition being reduced to D from C. Round barrow PRN 5522 (now destroyed by housing) lay upslope 360m away to the NNE.

Site is located within 300m of a spring which rises to the E.

Restricted by surrounding buildings and hedge.

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**PRN**      **11453**

**NGR**    SN6763553881

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      WAUN MAENLLWYD

CONDITION    C

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH    5153;11482;11483

DESCRIPTION

This site was recorded by DAT in 1986 when visiting the area prior to a 'planting' application. At the time it was described as lying 70m ENE (62 degrees) from Carreg Samson standing stone, PRN 5153. On the Ordnance Survey card for stone PRN 5153 there is mention of 'the remains of a large cairn, 30 yards to the north-west of the stone' (according to Sansbury in 1934), but this site lies twice as far away to the NE instead! No trace of an earthwork was found 30m away to the NW of Carreg Samson stone when DAT visited the site in 1986, nor again during the PFRS project in 2004. When this barrow was recorded in 1986 it was described as being situated just above a break of slope, approximately circular, with an ovoid extension downslope, which may be the result of soil-creep. Several large stones were recorded as protruding through the top of the mound, the rest of it being turf and reed-covered. When visited again in 2004 the mound was found to be c.15m in diameter, c.1.2m high, with a possible ditch present in the form of a hollow on the west side of the barrow. The exact size and shape of the monument was hard to discern because of the long grass and reed cover. Occasional large stones were still visible protruding through the vegetational cover, and there was some evidence for damage to the site in the form of ruts on top and on the eastern side of the mound. The site has an excellent barrow profile when viewed from the W.

Located on high ground between Nant Rhysgog and Nant Maenllwyd, and overlooking the Afon Brefi valley to the N and NE.

There are long views between 310 and 358 degrees, and medium views between 207 and 310 degrees. The remainder of the view is obscured by forestry. The summit of Crug, on which barrow PRN 5149 is sited, is visible 1km away at 230 degrees. Standing stone PRN 5153 is intervisible 70m away at 238 degrees.

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**PRN** 11454 **NGR** SN6831453799 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CNWCH MAWR **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9020

**DESCRIPTION**

A low spread oval mound of turf-covered stones, c.4m N-S and c.5m E-W, and 0.5m high. There are some stones protruding through the turf, and a slight turf-covered hollow is visible at the centre of the cairn. The site lies on the NW facing slope at the end of the ridge upon which round barrow PRN 9020 lies upslope c.200m away to the SW, although the two sites are not intervisible. There are splendid views down the Brefi valley to the NW.

Located on high ground with the Nant Rhysgog c.200m to the W and the Afon Brefi c.500m to the NNE.

There are long views between 204 and 40 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted by the slope behind the site. From this barrow it is possible to see barrow PRN 5149 at 248 degrees, some 1.6km away.

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**PRN** 11482 **NGR** SN67605387 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** WAUN MAENLLWYD **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5153;11453;11483

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT in 1986 as a 'Low oval stony mound, 10.2m N-S, 8m E-W, almost directly north of Carreg Samson standing stone (60m).' When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 it was impossible to locate this site amongst the long grass. From this grid reference standing stone PRN 5153 lies c.60m to the S and round barrow PRN 11453 lies c.50m to the ESE. On the Ordnance Survey card for PRN 5153 there is mention by the RCAHM in 1934 of the remains of a large cairn 30 yards to the NW of the stone: is this the site referred to?

Located on high ground between Nant Rhysgog and Nant Maenllwyd, and overlooking the Afon Brefi valley to the N and NE.

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**PRN** 11483 **NGR** SN6764753851 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** WAUN MAENLLWYD **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5153;11453;11482

**DESCRIPTION**

Recorded by DAT in 1986 at SN67675383 and described as a recumbent monolith, 2.8m x 1.1m exposed, with long axis aligned 342 degrees, When the site was visited by the PFRS project in 2004 the only recumbent monolith in the area was recorded at SN6764753831, and measured 1m x 0.8m x 0.2m, with its long axis aligned at 305 degrees. No other stones were found in the vicinity due to the long grass. The stone recorded in 2004 was partially moss and earth covered, and therefore not all of the stone was exposed, which may account for the discrepancy in measurements between the two accounts. However, the 2004 measurements were taken by probing the stone and were considered to be correct. The stone lies in a moss-covered clearing with Carreg Samson standing stone c.80m to the W and round barrows PRNs 11453 and 11482 to the NNW and NW at c.50m and 70m respectively.

Located on high ground between Nant Rhysgog and Nant Maenllwyd, and overlooking the Afon Brefi valley to the N and NE.

Long views between 307 and 359 degrees, with the barrow on Crug (PRN 5149) visible at 230 degrees and neighbouring standing stone PRN 5153 80m away at 270 degrees. The rest of the view is restricted by the current forestry plantation.

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**PRN** 11661 **NGR** SN478514 **FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** BLAENAU GWENOG;CAE HYTTIR HIR **CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Present landowners claimed to know nothing of the site and were reluctant to allow access to the area. The site could not be visited. PRN 11661 appears to be a duplicate for PRN 5662, recorded from the same documentary sources, and it is likely that despite two records, we are dealing with only one barrow.

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**PRN**      **11840**                      **NGR**   SN7685687733                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      11891;11892;11893;11894;11895;48411;11883;48412

**DESCRIPTION**

This site was previously described by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 as 'A group of stones protruding through the peat, appears badly damaged, possibly associated with sites 35-39 [PRNs 11891-11895]'. During fieldwork in August 2005 as part of the PFRS project the site was found to consist of a circular cairn of iron-stained stones, 2.75m in diameter and c.0.35m high. The cairn was visible at time of our visit as water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low, but clearly the site would be submerged when levels in the reservoir were normal/higher. The site has been stripped of its peat as a result of wave action erosion caused by the fluctuating water levels of the reservoir, and is being severely eroded. 10m away to the SW lies another very similar cairn, 3m in diameter and 0.3m high (recorded as PRN 48411). This appears to be a new site revealed by the erosion of the peat, as it doesn't correspond to the grid references assigned to any of the other clearance/funerary cairns recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 (PRNs 11891-11895). Only barrow 11894 was located during the PFRS project in 2005, and was located 70m SW of the barrow here. The other sites in the group (PRNs 11891, 11892, 11893 and 11895) remained submerged. Lots of lumps of white quartz were visible spread throughout the shoreline area, as well as around the monuments.

Adjacent to the Nant-y-Moch reservoir, but originally on a gentle valley slope

There is a long view down the valley/interlocking spurs at 33 degrees, with medium views between 188 and 240 degrees, dominated by the dramatic upland topography of the area. Pumlumon Fach visible at 95 degrees, and another big peak at 230 degrees. May have been intervisible with barrow PRN 7645 located just over 1km to the SSW.

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**PRN**      **11883**                      **NGR**   SN76558701                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR                      **CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      7645;11840;11891;11892;11893;11894;11895;48411;48412

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 as 'A small cairn c.3m diameter. As others, concentrically structured with larger stones on outside. Could be field clearance or kerb cairn. Sited just below top of reservoir. Badly damaged by erosion.' When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low. However this site remained submerged by the reservoir and its current condition could not be assessed. There has been considerable erosion of the area as a result of the rising and falling water levels in the reservoir. Despite the number of possible clearance/funerary cairns recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 in this particular part of the reservoir (PRNs 11840, 11891-95), only two were found during the PFRS project: PRNs 11840 and 1894. However due to the erosion of the peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir two new sites were discovered, PRNs 48411 and 48412. This site lies c.750m SSW of the main group, and 400m NE of SAM barrow 7645.

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**PRN** 11885 **NGR** SN74868725 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR

**CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

There was no trace of any round barrow or clearance cairn at the grid reference recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984. At the time of our visit during the PFRS project in August 2005 the water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low, and the area of this site indicated by the grid reference was exposed and on the shoreline. However, there has been considerable erosion of the area by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir and the wave action of the water, and it would seem that in the case of this site, the monument has been completely eroded away. All that was visible was a number of loose boulders and shale, but there was no structure to these which could be said to resemble a cairn. A walkers' cairn was noted to have been constructed at SN7493087235, close to the site of the barrow recorded by Briggs and Murphy, but this is a modern feature, although it may have robbed stone from the original monument for its construction. The site lies c.400m to the NE of the original location of barrow PRN 4129, which has been removed and rebuilt close to the reservoir road, and is now located at SN7504687022. Further around the reservoir to the ENE where there is a cluster of other potential barrow sites (PRNs 11840, 11891-5) there has been considerable erosion of the peat cover, which revealed two new sites in 2005 (PRNs 48411 and 48412).

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**PRN** 11891 **NGR** SN76808776 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11840;11892;11893;11894;11895;48411;11883;48412

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 as 'A cairn of iron-stained stones, 2.3m in diameter. Larger stones form a kerb to this structure.' When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low. However this site remained submerged by the reservoir and its current condition could not be assessed. There has been considerable erosion of the area as a result of the rising and falling water levels in the reservoir. Despite the number of possible clearance/funeralary cairns recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 in this particular part of the reservoir (PRNs 11840, 11891-95), only two were found during the PFRS project: PRNs 11840 and 1894. However, due to the erosion of the peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir two new sites were discovered, PRNs 48411 and 48412.

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**PRN** 11892 **NGR** SN76808772 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11840;11891;11893;11894;11895;48411;11883;48412

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 as '3m diameter with a kerb of large stones. The SE side of the cairn has been destroyed.' When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low. However this site remained submerged by the reservoir and its current condition could not be assessed. There has been considerable erosion of the area as a result of the rising and falling water levels in the reservoir. Despite the number of possible clearance/funerary cairns recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 in this particular part of the reservoir (PRNs 11840, 11891-95), only two were found during the PFRS project: PRNs 11840 and 1894. However due to the erosion of the peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir two new sites were discovered, PRNs 48411 and 48412.

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**PRN** 11893 **NGR** SN76788770 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11840;11891;11892;11894;11895;48411;11883;48412

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 as 'A scatter of stones 2.2m in diameter, possibly the eroded remains of a small cairn.' When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low. However this site remained submerged by the reservoir and its current condition could not be assessed. There has been considerable erosion of the area as a result of the rising and falling water levels in the reservoir. Despite the number of possible clearance/funerary cairns recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 in this particular part of the reservoir (PRNs 11840, 11891-95), only two were found during the PFRS project: PRNs 11840 and 1894. However due to the erosion of the peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir two new sites were discovered, PRNs 48411 and 48412.

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**PRN** 11894

**NGR** SN7680887683

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11840;11891;11892;11893;11895;48411;11883;48412

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 as 'A group of boulders eroding out of the peat an the edge of the reservoir. Possibly a small cairn c.2.3m in diameter.' When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low. Despite the number of possible clearance/funerary cairns recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 in this particular part of the reservoir (PRNs 11840, 11891-95), only two of these were found: PRNs 11840 and 11894. The remainder were submerged beneath the reservoir. However, due to the erosion of the peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir two new sites were discovered, PRNs 48411 and 48412, which were located 10m SW of 11840 and 20m SE of 11894 respectively. During the PFRS project in 2005 a crescent of stones was recorded at SN7680887683, which corresponded almost exactly to the grid reference given by Briggs and Murphy for barrow 11894. This crescent of stones, 2.5m wide, appeared to be the potential remains of a circular barrow, which used the natural bedrock as its kerb on its NW side. Any peat which had been covering the site when recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 had been completely eroded away to reveal a possible barrow, much larger than previously though, which was c.14m in diameter and 0.3m high. The site at the time of the PFRS visit was located within 5m of the shoreline of the reservoir, and is clearly being actively eroded by the rising and falling water levels in the reservoir. 20m to the S of this barrow was another cairn, PRN 48412, consisting of a circular mound of iron-stained stones, 5m in diameter. Barrow 11840 is located c.70m to the NE. Lots of lumps of white quartz were visible spread throughout the shoreline, as well as around the monuments.

Adjacent/within the Nant-y-Moch reservoir

There is a long view down the valley/interlocking spurs at 33 degrees, with medium views between 188 and 240 degrees, dominated by the dramatic upland topography of the area. Pumlumon Fach visible at 95 degrees, and another big peak at 230 degrees. May have been intervisible with barrow PRN 7645 located c.1km to the SSW.

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**PRN** 11895 **NGR** SN76798765 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** NANT Y MOCH RESERVOIR **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 11840;11894;48411;11891;11892;11893;11883;48412

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 as 'A cairn 2m diameter with a kerb.' When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low. However this site remained submerged by the reservoir and its current condition could not be assessed. There has been considerable erosion of the area as a result of the rising and falling water levels in the reservoir. Despite the number of possible clearance/funerary cairns recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 in this particular part of the reservoir (PRNs 11840, 11891-95), only two were found during the PFRS project: PRNs 11840 and 1894. However due to the erosion of the peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir two new sites were discovered, PRNs 48411 and 48412.

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**PRN** 11919 **NGR** SN68558235 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CARN PENMORREM;CARN PENMOELFREN;BRYN GWYREYI **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as a disturbed round barrow, 10m in diameter and 1.5m high. Repeated attempts to get access to the site failed, and we were unable to assess the site during the PFRS project in 2005.

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**PRN** 11938 **NGR** SN6909692304 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLAINWEN (NORTH) **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5435;8562;8563;8564;8565;8566

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of barrows in close proximity here, with the other site (PRN 5435) located 5m to the SE. This scheduled barrow is a small, turf-consolidated round cairn, c.5m in diameter and 0.4m high, although showing no signs of a cist. This site, like its neighbour, is heavily encroached by reed growth, which should be managed given that both sites are SAMs. The barrow here is not intervisible with the other barrow sites on this hillside (PRNs 8562-7 and 8494) (except for neighbouring site 5435), although it does overlook the location of two other SAM barrows on the opposite side of the river (PRNs 5433-4). The RCAHMW (Briggs) recorded in 1976 that the cairn here was composed almost entirely of white quartz pebbles, with both this cairn and PRN 5435 revetted with boulders of white quartz, presenting distinct kerbing. Some of these white quartz stones are visible today protruding through the grass cover, and more so at this site compared to its twin.

With sea views, and also overlooking the Afon Clettwr downslope to the SSW. Also located c.50m west of a stream.

There are sea views from 222 to 264 degrees, incorporated within a long view from 213 to 264 degrees. The rest of the view is closed by local topography, although there is a narrow vista of a long view between 140 and 147 along the Clettwr valley to the SE.

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**PRN** 12023 **NGR** SN65045285 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYNMEINOG I **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DK Leighton in 1980 as 'A scatter of stones and small boulders'. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the site appeared to be a natural rock outcrop and/or collection of glacial erratics which have been subsequently added to by the deposition of other large and small boulders during field clearance activity. All in all the stones cover an area c.40m x 30m at the boundary of two pasture fields on a gentle slope overlooking the Teifi valley to the N and W. There was no distinct earthwork or stone configuration observed here which indicated the presence of a round barrow.

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**PRN** 12026

**NGR** SN67208670

**FORM** Landform

**SITE NAME** BANC MYNYDD-GORDDU;FFYNNONWARED

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded as a possible standing stone. This site is not a standing stone but one of a number of seemingly glacial erratics littered over the landscape in the area. Not a PFRS monument.

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**PRN** 12027

**NGR** SN6707586572

**FORM** Landform;Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BANC MYNYDD-GORDDU;FFYNNONWARED

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE;CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as a possible round barrow, consisting of a circular earthwork, 4m in diameter and 0.2m high, with a saucer depression and a very large limestone erratic in the centre with smaller limestone blocks around it. However, when the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2005 the feature in question was deemed to be a natural rock exposed outcrop, which has subsequently become the focus of later clearance activity and currently consists of numerous very large blocks of stone, plus concrete and an old oil can. The feature is now much larger than when it was first recorded in 1994, and now measures c.10m in diameter and stands 0.5m high. Modern clearance and not a PFRS site

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**PRN** 12033 **NGR** SN66968667 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BANC MYNYDD-GORDDU **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site was first recorded in the SMR in 1994 and described as a limestone erratic, 1.75m high. However, when the area was re-visited later the same year the stone was no longer visible, and it was suggested that the site had possibly been destroyed during the construction of the new service reservoir. There was no trace of any stone in the area when visited during the PFRS project in 2005. The stone is likely to have been destroyed when the access tracks to the wind turbines here were established, or perhaps by the reservoir complex.

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**PRN** 12034 **NGR** SN6685386619 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BANC MYNYDD-GORDDU **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as small circular earthwork, 2m in diameter and 0.2m high consisting of a shale/gravel mound. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 the area has been developed into a windfarm. The grid reference places the site between the new service building and a wind turbine. The surrounding landscape is undulating pasture and discerning features was difficult. However, there did appear to be the slight traces of a small turf-consolidated cairn, c.2m in diameter and 0.1m high. However, it was considered to be an unlikely barrow, and most likely to be a natural feature, given the general undulating nature of the locale.

Wide ranging views from the NW round to the SW. The view from the SW to the NW closed by rising topography.

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**PRN** 12277 **NGR** SN380461 **FORM** Documents;Earthwork

**SITE NAME** MAES-YR-HAF II **CONDITION** E

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5272

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of barrows located in the area, its twin, PRN 5272, located c.40m away to the west. Local tradition stated there was a round barrow in the field on the opposite side of the road to PRN 5272, but on inspection there was no trace of any feature when visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975. However, as PRN 5272 was only excavated after cremation burials were discovered whilst stones were being removed from it for clearance, it is probable that a cairn PRN 12277 did once exist here, but had been previously removed and destroyed.

Located on ground between the Afon Cwerchyr and Afon Cerdin

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**PRN** 12278 **NGR** SN2546 **FORM** Documents

**SITE NAME** MEINI KYFRIVOL;MEINEN KYVRIVAL **CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** STONE CIRCLE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Known only from documentary sources, mentioned by Lhuyd (1695) and Meyrick (1808), and described as nineteen stones lying on the ground, in a confused order, with only two seemingly having stood upright (at the time of Lhuyd's recording). Meyrick makes no mention of the condition of the site himself. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. Site only has a four figure grid reference.

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**PRN** 12291

**NGR** SN222484

**FORM** Documents

SITE NAME PEN LLECH YR AST

CONDITION

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW?;RING BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH 5212;5213;12292

DESCRIPTION

One of a number of sites allegedly located at Llech yr ast, the others being possible chambered tombs PRNs 5212 and 5213, and the remains of five cists as described by Meyrick in his History of Cardiganshire (PRN 12292). Meyrick described this site as follows: "In this parish, formally stood, on a field called Cantllewas, a druidical monument, called by the people Llech yr Ast, or the Bitch's Stone. It was about nine yards in circumference and at least half a yard thick, and was in a reclining position, one end being on the ground, and the other supported by a stone about three feet high. Near this monument was another (PRN 5212), but less and lower, and five cistavaens uncovered (PRN 12292), about two feet long and formed of rude stones, pitched in the ground. There is now a circular area of stones, about four yards diameter (PRN 12291), but most of the stones of this circle are fallen." When PRN 12291 was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 there was nothing visible on the ground for the presence of a round/ring barrow, nor for either of the chambered tombs (PRNs 5212 and 5213), or the five cists (PRN 12292) associated with the area, as documented by Meyrick above (1808). The given grid reference locates these sites on a high point, north of the main road, in a field currently growing grass for silage.

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**PRN** 12292

**NGR** SN222484

**FORM** Documents

SITE NAME FIVE BEDS

CONDITION

SITE TYPE CIST GRAVE CEMETERY

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH 5212;5213;12291

DESCRIPTION

Five cists, recorded in 1695 and 1810. One of a number of sites allegedly located at Llech yr ast, the others being possible chambered tombs PRNs 5212 and 5213, and the remains of a possible round/ring barrow as described by Meyrick in his History of Cardiganshire (PRN 12291). Meyrick described this site as follows: "In this parish, formally stood, on a field called Cantllewas, a druidical monument, called by the people Llech yr Ast, or the Bitch's Stone. It was about nine yards in circumference and at least half a yard thick, and was in a reclining position, one end being on the ground, and the other supported by a stone about three feet high. Near this monument was another (PRN 5212), but less and lower, and five cistavaens uncovered (PRN 12292), about two feet long and formed of rude stones, pitched in the ground. There is now a circular area of stones, about four yards diameter (PRN 12291), but most of the stones of this circle are fallen." When PRN 12292 was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 there was nothing visible on the ground for the presence of the cists, nor for either of the chambered tombs (PRNs 5212 and 5213), or the round/ring barrow (PRN 12291) associated with the area, as documented by Meyrick above. The given grid reference locates these sites on a high point, north of the main road, in a field currently growing grass for silage.

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**PRN** 12864

**NGR** SN6420249019

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PANT-Y-FFIN

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site was visited by the RCAHWM in 1984 who described it as 'A possible cairn, with cist...situated on level ground in unimproved enclosed pasture'. It was recorded as measuring 6m in diameter and 0.6m in height, with three upright slabs at the centre of the mound, each 0.3m high, which were suggested to be the remnants of a cist, which would have measured 1.3m E-W x 1.1m N-S. The site was visited by DAT in 2003 as part of a Tir Gofal assessment, at which time it was noted that a dense sward of tussock grass has become established over the northern half of the monument. The site currently lies in a field to the east of the Sarn Helen Roman road which is periodically used for grazing and is recognisable as a roughly circular mound, covered with dense reed growth. Stones are visible protruding through the vegetational cover, with one at least definitely earthfast and set on edge, which may be part of the cist structure referred to by the Royal Commission. At the time of the PFRS visit the field had been recently cut for silage with the mound having been avoided.

On high ground below which issue a number of streams

There are long views between 220 and 110 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted by local topography.

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**PRN** 13062

**NGR** SN6501189156

**FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** ALLT Y CRIB

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?; BOUNDARY STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

At the given grid reference there is a field boundary with thick gorse bushes growing out of it, with pasture on one side and woodland/brash on the other. There is a large stone visible in the boundary but is heavily overgrown with vegetation, so measurements are only estimated. The stone stands c.0.7m high from the bank, and is 0.45m wide and 0.75m long. On the eastern side of the boundary in the field lies a further collection of large stones, probably the result of clearance. Amongst them is a large white quartz block and another block beneath a rotting tree stump. It is doubtful whether any of the stones here are PFRS monuments.

Closed.

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**PRN**      **13065**                      **NGR**   SN78048921                      **FORM**      Landform

SITE NAME      CWM HENGWM

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      NATURAL FEATURE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      13248;13249

DESCRIPTION

Previously described in the SMR as 'One of three possible round barrows (see also PRNs 13248-9). This mound is 8m in diameter and 1.5m high and occupies a central position in a wide meander of the river.' This is a natural mound. There are c.6 'mounds' here, all natural features, and none are prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments. This and the neighbouring recorded sites are topographical features enhanced by anthills, long grass, etc. The area is semi-marsh land on a meander of the river close to Nant-y-Llyn deserted rural settlement (PRN 35682).

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**PRN**      **13074**                      **NGR**   SN68708241                      **FORM**      Documents

SITE NAME      WHITESTONE

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE?;BOUNDARY STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Unable to get access to visit the site during the PFRS project in 2005.

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**PRN** 13248

**NGR** SN78098915

**FORM** Landform

**SITE NAME** CWM HENGWM

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 13065;13249

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as one of three mounds sited on a gentle slope at the confluence of the Afon Hyddgen and Hengwm. The largest, PRN 13065, is recorded as a mound 8m diameter and over 1.5m high, occupying a central position within a wide meander of the river. The two smaller mounds, PRNs 13248 and 13249, were said to be c.6m in diameter x 1m high, lying a short distance to the east and south of the larger one. This is a natural mound. There are c.6 'mounds' here, all natural features, and none are prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments. This and the neighbouring recorded sites are topographical features enhanced by anthills, long grass, etc. The area is semi-marsh land on a meander of the river close to Nant-y-Llyn deserted rural settlement (PRN 35682). A possible boundary bank appears to link this site with PRN 13048.

---

**PRN** 13249

**NGR** SN78128917

**FORM** Landform

**SITE NAME** CWM HENGWM

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 13065;13248

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as one of three mounds sited on a gentle slope at the confluence of the Afon Hyddgen and Hengwm. The largest, PRN 13065, is recorded as a mound 8m diameter and over 1.5m high, occupying a central position within a wide meander of the river. The two smaller mounds, PRNs 13248 and 13249, were said to be c.6m in diameter x 1m high, lying a short distance to the east and south of the larger one. This is a natural mound. There are c.6 'mounds' here, all natural features, and none are prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments. This and the neighbouring recorded sites are topographical features enhanced by anthills, long grass, etc. The area is semi-marsh land on a meander of the river close to Nant-y-Llyn deserted rural settlement (PRN 35682). A possible boundary bank appears to link this site with PRN 13048.

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**PRN** 13250

**NGR** SN78508912

**FORM** Landform

SITE NAME CWM HENGWM

CONDITION

SITE TYPE NATURAL FEATURE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded in the SMR as a round barrow. However, when visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 the site was found to be located on the south side of a circular drystone enclosure, and was not a round barrow but a natural feature. A vague mound could be seen when viewed from the NE, but it would seem to be a topographic feature rather than a prehistoric monument. It is situated adjacent to the Nant y Llyn stream, and long grass and some natural boulders are in the area. A linear 'cut' into the mound on its NE side suggests this feature is associated with the nearby settlement instead. The surrounding area is topographically very similar.

---

**PRN** 14195

**NGR** SN690552

**FORM** Earthwork

SITE NAME BRYN RHUDD

CONDITION B

SITE TYPE CAIRNFIELD

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Recorded in 1988 by Ceredigion Archaeological Survey as "A scatter of small cairns on the southern and south-eastern slopes of Bryn Rhudd, most of them located on a broad ledge. They are between 2m-5m in diameter and >0.5m high. One had been used to build the walls of a roughly built structure so they would appear not to be recent."

---

**PRN** 14196 **NGR** SN69065517 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHUDD **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

There was no trace of any archaeological feature resembling either a round barrow or clearance cairn in the area indicated by the grid reference.

---

**PRN** 14197 **NGR** SN688552 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RHUDD **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?;CAIRNFIELD?

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9024;9025;9026;9027;9028;9924;9925;9926;9927

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by CAS in 1988 as three cairns in a line, the most southerly of which had been disturbed with the other two appearing quite substantial. The site is also included within the scheduled area which covers the Bryn Rhudd group of monuments and was described by Cadw in 1999 as 'In scheduled area c, mostly on the western side of the fence, there are a number of small 'cairns'....It is possible that some of these cairns and other 'tussocky' areas of ground could be burial structures or the remains of early clearance cairns'. When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in November 2005 we were unable to find any trace of these cairns. The area was densely vegetated with heather and long grass, with neighbouring barrow PRN 9025 virtually impossible to find because of the tussocky grass and heather. The cairns are probably here but heavily overgrown and impossible to find.

There are streams issuing 600m to the east and to the NW of the site.

There are long views between 232 and 298 degrees, with medium views between 158 and 232 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed by local topography.

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**PRN** 14199 **NGR** SN695557 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BRYN RUDD **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?;CAIRNFIELD?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by CAS in 1989 as surface concentrations of stones to the north-east of a possible field wall (PRN 14198). There were no visible traces of any surface concentrations of stones which could be said to either a round barrow cemetery or clearance features. To the NW, in between here and round barrow PRN 5140 there were some naturally outcropping vertical bedrock stones, but nothing resembling any archaeological features.

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**PRN** 14249 **NGR** SN563739 **FORM** Cropmark

**SITE NAME** BERTHRHYS **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 776;4830

**DESCRIPTION**

A small, circular ring-ditch cropmark possibly indicating the site of a ploughed-out round barrow, visible on an oblique aerial photograph taken by Musson in 1989. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in Spetember 2005 there were linear earthworks visible relating to the removal of field boundaries, and also slight undulations noted in the vicinity of the grid reference, but no indication of anything circular on the ground. The site is close to a local summit, although the grid reference for the site places it on the SW facing slope of this small hill. Another small cropmark possibly indicating a round barrow is located 500m to the NNE (PRN 4830), whilst the site at Meini (PRN 776) is located c.500 to the SW.

Good long views between 25 and 238 degrees, closed elsewhere by surrounding topography.

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**PRN** 14290 **NGR** SN5530673402 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** PEN GLOSG **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW;ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Cliff top/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 31443

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in the SMR as located on ground sloping to the west, supporting grass and bracken, and consisting of a modern, trapezoidal-shaped cairn (PRN 31443) which appears to overlie, and be built of, the material of an earlier Bronze Age cairn (PRN 14290). The modern trapezoidal cairn is aligned N-S and c.4m x 5m x 2.5m high, and certainly appears to have been fashioned out of the material of an underlying earlier feature, possibly a round barrow, with evidence for well-established stones beneath the modern cairn, although the overlying modern cairn makes it impossible to assess the shape of the underlying feature. It does appear possible that a genuine Bronze Age cairn has been robbed and rebuilt in the present trapezoidal shape.

Located 70m from the coastal cliff edge to the west, with a deep-side V-shaped valley some 200m to the south.

Long coastal views between 230 and 357 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed by local topography.

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**PRN** 14294 **NGR** SN81218106 **FORM** Landform

**SITE NAME** CEFNBLAENMERIN **CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE** NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

This record was created by the RCHAMW in 1978, and quoted a parish tithe map as its source for "Carn Gerrig". However, no prehistoric barrow or standing stone was found at this grid reference when visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1978, who instead described a small natural outcrop of near-vertical stratified rock, which had broken up to give the appearance of a cairn-like feature, although it was clearly natural rather than sepulchral. On the Ordnance Survey card for this site, the site is recorded as being in Llangurig parish in Montgomeryshire and suggests that an error in the NGR may have mislocated it here, or that the site is indeed a natural feature at the given grid reference and not a PFRS monument. On the basis of the report made by the Ordnance Survey, we decided not to visit the site during the PFRS project in 2005.

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**PRN** 14409 **NGR** SN731742 **FORM** Earthwork

SITE NAME BANC DOLAU COUON

CONDITION U

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded by Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988 as a large Bronze Age round barrow, 20m in diameter, sited in a slight depression of ground between two rocky ridges. The mound was described as having a number of ground-set stones around the circumference of the north and east sides, with evidence that other stones once existed in the ring, but had been removed. There was no sign of a central cist or chamber. Despite several attempts we were unable to establish land ownership or gain permission to access the site.

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**PRN** 14411 **NGR** SN67908295 **FORM** Earthwork

SITE NAME PEN-Y-DAREN

CONDITION U

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Unable to get access to the site to assess the current condition of the potential round barrow, first recorded in 1988 by the Ceredigion Archaeological Survey.

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**PRN** 14441

**NGR** SN72955987

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRN FIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 7.2m in diameter and 0.2m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14442

**NGR** SN72935987

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 6.2m in diameter and 0.5m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14443

**NGR** SN72925987

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRN FIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 4.5m in diameter and 0.3m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14444

**NGR** SN72025988

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRN FIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 7.2m in diameter and 0.2m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14445

**NGR** SN72895988

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRN FIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 6.2m in diameter and 0.4m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14446

**NGR** SN72895988

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRN FIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 6.2m in diameter and 0.4m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14447

**NGR** SN72825986

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 3.7m in diameter and 0.5m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14448

**NGR** SN72865987

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 4m in diameter and 0.3m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14449**                      **NGR**   SN72835987                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 5.4m in diameter and 0.3m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14450**                      **NGR**   SN72815989                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 3.6m in diameter and 0.2m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14451**                      **NGR**   SN72875991                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 1.5m in diameter and 0.1m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14452**                      **NGR**   SN72925993                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 6.7m in diameter and 1.5m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14453**                      **NGR**   SN72885994                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 3m in diameter and 0.3m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14454**                      **NGR**   SN72905996                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 6.4m in diameter and 1.5m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14455**                      **NGR**   SN72926003                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-rectangular clearance cairn 3m in diameter, and 0.2m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14456**                      **NGR**   SN72936004                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 4.2m in diameter, 0.6m high with a flat top. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14457 **NGR** SN72926004 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 4.6m in diameter, 0.3m high with a flat top and possible kerb. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14459 **NGR** SN7230360197 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA **CONDITION** D

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site was previously described by Williams and Muckle in 1993 as a 'Regular, circular cairn, 5m diameter, 0.15m high, situated in a commanding position on the end of a spur overlooking lower lying ground to the west'. When visited by the PFRS project in 2004 this site only had a six-figure grid reference. The only feature in this vicinity fitting the above description was a cairn 5m in diameter, 0.3m high, located on a SW-facing moderate hillslope. The near-circular mound was turf-covered, with a few stones protruding through the vegetation. Although Williams and Muckle classified this site as a probable ritual cairn, it was considered during the field visit in 2004 to be only a possible round barrow site, and was certainly not in a 'B' condition as recorded in 1993. No recent damage was apparent to the site. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments. It is possible that this site is nothing more than a natural feature.

Afon Groes Fawr 75m away to the SW downslope.

There are long views between 286 and 315 degrees along the valley. the view is then closed between 315 and 58 degrees by the immediate topography. There are medium views elsewhere to the surrounding upland ridges.

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**PRN**      **14467**

**NGR**    SN73226069

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      GROES FECHAN

CONDITION    U

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously, and first, recorded by Williams and Muckle in 1993 as a possible small earth/stone cairn located 15 to the E of round barrow 2049. They gave no dimensions or any other description of the site. There was no trace of any feature in the area surrounding barrow 2049.

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**PRN**      **14704**

**NGR**    SN72506011

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CWM-YR-OLCHFA

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 3.5m in diameter, composed of earth/stone. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14707 **NGR** SN72476015 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a clearance cairn 4.6m x 4m in diameter, with its top dug into. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14708 **NGR** SN72466016 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Williams and Muckle in 1993 as a possible clearance cairn, consisting of a sub-circular stone group, probably natural. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the site at first gives the impression of being an oval setting of stones, 4m x 3m, delimiting an enclosed space, and situated on a level platform on the hill slope. Probing with a ranging rod confirmed that there was stone beneath the turf-covered interior, with a 'ring' of stones protruding through the grass-cover around the perimeter of the monument. Most of these protruding stones are earthfast, with the largest at the SE end. A greater number of stones on the SW side might indicate that the monument is really circular, contrary to the initial oval impression. It is probably NOT the result of clearance and therefore might well represent the remains of a round barrow cairn. One of the more convincing features of the area. Would benefit from a detailed survey.

Afon Groes Fechan flows downslope at c.125m to the SW

There are long views between 280 and 300 degrees along the valley. The remainder of the view is restricted to medium and short views by the surrounding topography.

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**PRN**      **14711**

**NGR**    SN72406022

**FORM**    Earthwork?

SITE NAME      CWM-YR-OLCHFA

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 4.5m in diameter, 0.4m high and with a vestigial mound on its upper side. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14722**

**NGR**    SN7219260247

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CWM-YR-OLCHFA

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

An amorphous pile of stones, some partially turf-covered, and probably the result of clearance, It is likely that many of the stones from this clearance cairn were robbed to construct the nearby drystone boundary. There is nothing to indicate that this site was ever a round barrow.

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**PRN** 14724 **NGR** SN72526018 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 4.6m in diameter, comprising a low earth/stone mound with a possible kerb. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14731 **NGR** SN7240360343 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;LONG HUT?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/Exposed

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a raised stony area, 3m in diameter, overgrown with rushes, with a possible central orthostat 0.4m hi=gh x 0.6m long and possible kerbstones on the south. Interpretation of the site was uncertain, and they suggested it may be a ritual cairn or a long hut. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

Down the valley to the west

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**PRN** 14751 **NGR** SN72446010 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular stony platform, 3m in diameter and 0.2m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14755 **NGR** SN71306030 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CAE TUDUR

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hilltop/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular turf-covered bank of stones, 13m in diameter, 0.6m high and 2m wide, enclosing a 1m high barrow mound which is centrally located within the external bank. The central mound measures c.4m in diameter. The outer bank has been disturbed and dug into in several places, especially on the N and W sides, although none of this disturbance is recent. Stones protrude through the turf in several places, discretely, on the outer bank. The central mound is completely turf covered although probing with a ranging rod did indicate the presence of stones beneath the vegetational cover.

Located on high ground above the Groes Fawr which flows downslope c.370m away to the N/NE, and within 230m of an issue to the SW

There is a very long viewshed between 235 and 28 degrees, with good views to the surrounding higher ground elsewhere

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**PRN**      **14756**                      **NGR**   SN72276027                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      WAUN GROES

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a low earth/stone mound, 2.6m in diameter and 0.5m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14762**                      **NGR**   SN73595948                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      LLETHR LLWYD

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by G Williams in 1993 as a monolith, 0.8m high, leaning at 45 degrees, with a sheep rubbing hollow at its base and a further hollow to the SW. Despite a thorough search of the area around Llethyr Llwyd and the trackway, we found no trace of any possible standing stone in the vicinity when visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN      14772**

NGR SN73525991

FORM      Earthwork

SITE NAME LLETHR LLWYD

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

## SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

### DESCRIPTION

Previously described by G Williams in 1993 as a circular raised stone platform, 5.5m in diameter, overlain by peat or colluvium on its N (upslope) side. He suggested a raised edge to the cairn, which may be an original feature. The site occupies a natural platform, isolated from the other clearance cairns and was said to command the valley as it opened out onto the moorland plateau, with extensive views across. When the entire area here was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 there was no trace of a round barrow in the vicinity of the given grid reference, nor in the surrounding area. All the potential earthworks here were considered to be natural features, although it was easy to see why they may have been mistaken for barrows, etc. when viewed from certain angles.

**PRN      14778**

NGR SN7372959629

FORM Earthwork

SITE NAME LLETHR LLWYD

CONDITION D

<u>SITE TYPE</u>	<u>CLEARANCE CAIRN?</u>
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## SITE STATUS

SITING Valley slope/Moderate/Middle/Exposed

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 as the site was previously listed as a possible cairn. Site consists of a scatter of partially turf-covered small and medium sized stones, 3m x 2.5m. It lies downslope from ruined Deserted Rural Settlement 14777 and is much more likely to be a clearance cairn associated with the dwelling, or even remnant building stone, than a Bronze Age barrow. Not a PFRS site.

SE over the valley

**PRN**      **14781**                      NGR   SN73815973                      FORM      Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLETHR LLWYD

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a circular clearance cairn 3.5m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14782**                      NGR   SN73805972                      FORM      Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLETHR LLWYD

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a low earth/stone clearance cairn 4m in diameter with a low stoney bank leading c.12m SW. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14783**                      **NGR**   SN73805070                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLETHR LLWYD

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a low earth/stone clearance cairn 2m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14784**                      **NGR**   SN73795970                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLETHR LLWYD

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a low earth/stone clearance cairn 2m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14785

**NGR** SN73805969

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLETHR LLWYD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a low earth/stone clearance cairn 2m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14787

**NGR** SN73805967

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLETHR LLWYD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a circular earth/stone clearance cairn 3m in diameter, with a large stone 1.2m long. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14788**

**NGR**    SN73815967

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLETHR LLWYD

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a low earth/stone clearance cairn 4m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14789**

**NGR**    SN73815966

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      LLETHR LLWYD

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a low earth/stone clearance cairn 4.5m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14790

**NGR** SN73805966

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLETHR LLWYD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a low earth/stone clearance cairn 3m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14792

**NGR** SN73785963

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLETHR LLWYD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a stony lower scarp clearance cairn 2m wide. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14793**

**NGR**    SN73805963

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME    LLETHR LLWYD

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as an amorphous stone spread 30m x 5m. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14805**

**NGR**    SN297523

**FORM**    O.Struct

SITE NAME    TROEDYRHIW

CONDITION    U

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded by Keith Ray in 1988 as a narrow hitherto unrecorded monolith of local grey slate c 1.2m high. There was no trace of a standing stone at the given grid reference, nor any local knowledge of one, when the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004. The farmer at Llanborth Farm, on whose land the stone is supposed to be located, has been farming there for eight years and claimed no knowledge of a monolith. The field at the given grid reference is now under cultivation with a corn crop and access to the site was not possible. However, there was no sign of a 1.2m high upright stone when the field was visually scanned from the boundary.

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**PRN**      **14807**                      **NGR**   SN7016856237                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      RHOS NANT CRIBINAU                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              High plateau/undulating/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      9016

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by K Ray in 1988 as a monolith, 1.2m high, submerged to almost half its height in peat, and located directly below a locally prominent ridge which flanks this area of substantial peat deposits. The stone lies at the foot of a local summit on which barrow PRN 9016 is situated, c.100m away at 283 degrees, although it is not intervisible. Since Ray's visit in 1988 the visible height of the stone has been reduced by almost half to 0.65m, which suggests that in another twenty years or so at the current rate of encroachment the stone may well have disappeared completely. The stone, whose long axis is aligned roughly N-S (200-20 degrees), leans towards the east, and currently measures 0.34m wide at its base, tapering to 0.2m at its top on its western side. It is 0.18m thick on its S side and 0.2m wide on its N. On its eastern side the stone measures 0.3m at its base.

Located c.260m to the WNW of Cribinau Nant.

The view is largely closed by surrounding local topography, except for two extremely long vistas between 139 and 143 degrees (looking over to the Brecon Beacons), and between 156 and 168 degrees (which includes Fan Foel).

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**PRN**      **14834**                      **NGR**   SN72376035                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular possible clearance cairn. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14902**                      **NGR**   SN71146023                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CAE TUDUR

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CAIRN?;FIELD BOUNDARY?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

There is nothing at the site to suggest that this is a Bronze Age round barrow monument.

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**PRN**      **14903**                      **NGR**   SN71156024                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CAE TUDUR

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CAIRN?;FIELD BOUNDARY?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

There is nothing at the site to suggest this is a Bronze Age round barrow monument.

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**PRN**      **14925**                      **NGR**   SN71576027                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      WAUN GROES

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN?;FIELD BOUNDARY?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a clearance cairn, 3.5m in diameter, including a central stone 1.5m x 1.5m. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **14927**                      **NGR**   SN71526016                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      WAUN GROES    CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, comprising a grassy mound 4.5m in diameter. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **14928**                      **NGR**   SN71546014                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      WAUN GROES    CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a clearance cairn, 1.5m in diameter, with some stone. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **14929**                      **NGR**   SN71476015                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      WAUN GROES    CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn, 6m x 3.5m, with its N side badly damaged by a sheep track. Not visited during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **14946**                      **NGR**   SN72436005                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CWM-YR-OLCHFA

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a possible sub-circular clearance cairn, 4.5m in diameter, comprised of large stones but no mounding. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14947**                      **NGR**   SN72426006                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CWM-YR-OLCHFA

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a possible clearance cairn, 1.5m in diameter, and no mounding. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14948

**NGR** SN72426006

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a possible clearance cairn, 3.5m in diameter, consisting of a mixed stone concentration within a stony area. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14949

**NGR** SN72416009

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn, 6m x 4m, with a height of 0.1m, no mounding and comprised of small stones. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14950

**NGR** SN72416008

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a clearance cairn, 4m in diameter, no mounding and comprised of small stones. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14951

**NGR** SN72416007

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn, 4.2m x 2.m, with some possible indication of structure (laid stone). The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14952 **NGR** SN72396007 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a circular clearance cairn 1.5m in diameter and 0.2m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14953 **NGR** SN72376010 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CWM-YR-OLCHFA

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 4m in diameter, 0.5m high, and with a possible kerb. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14955**                      **NGR**   SN72386011                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CWM-YR-OLCHFA

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 6m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14956**                      **NGR**   SN72575999                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 6m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14957**                      **NGR**   SN72586001                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a stony lower scarp clearance cairn/platform 4.5m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14958**                      **NGR**   SN72566003                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 2.5m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14959**                      **NGR**   SN72576004                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular stony lower scarp clearance cairn 5.5m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14961**                      **NGR**   SN72565998                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 2.5m in diameter, mounded and with some large stones. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14962**                      **NGR**   SN72595997                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a stone spread and/or clearance cairn 10m x 7m, on a ?natural platform 11m x 9m. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14963**                      **NGR**   SN72595997                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a stony band, c.5m wide. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14964**

**NGR**    SN72575993

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 5m in diameter and 0.6m high, with some large stones. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14965**

**NGR**    SN72595989

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 4m in diameter, with large stones. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14966**

**NGR**    SN72595989

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 4m in diameter, with large stones. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14967**

**NGR**    SN72605987

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW PAIR?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**            Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site at first appears to be a rectangular mound of stones measuring c.12m x c.7m, and with a maximum height of 0.6m, aligned NNW-SSE through its long axis. However, on closer inspection it appears that the site may instead be two small round barrows, merging together (cf. 'conjoined cairns' also identified by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust), or a round barrow pair. If the site were stripped of its reed growth it would benefit greatly from a measured survey and a fuller description. The NNW barrow measures c.7m in diameter and stands c.0.6m high, and is the bigger of the two sites. The SSE barrow is smaller, measuring c.5m in diameter and standing 0.35m high. Both barrows are contiguous and therefore create the impression of a sub-rectangular feature. Both round cairns are moss, turf and reed-covered, with much of the cairn material protruding through the vegetational cover. This site may be representative of a very rare form of monument currently referred to as 'conjoined cairn' (although not described as such within the HER site type field). Within Dyfed, the only other possible example is PRN 9118, which comprised two small cairns joined together by a 2m 'wall' forming an arrangement like a pair of spectacles! However, the closest parallel to this site lies within the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust HER, listed as PRN 17335, which comprises two circular cairns, one larger than the other, of similar size and shape to our example here, and conjoined so as to form a sub-rectangular feature. The site here is described as a round barrow pair, although the usage of the term is not in its more usual hierarchical sense. This is because it is felt that rather than being two separate round barrows joined together (requiring that both barrows be recorded separately and then called a round barrow pair as a group PRN), this very particular type of site was constructed intentionally as a monument form in its own right. The term 'round barrow pair' is used because currently no better term exists within the HER, although perhaps 'Conjoined barrow' would eventually be a more acceptable site type description.

Located within 65m of the Afon Groes Fawr which flows to the S of the site.

There are long views between 287 and 340 degrees down the valley of the Groes Fawr. The rest of the view is restricted to closed and short/medium views by the surrounding topography.

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PRN 14968

NGR SN72625994

FORM Earthwork

SITE NAME CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

CONDITION B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN?

## SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

### DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn 8m x 6m, on the front of a natural platform 20m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

PRN 14969

NGR SN72675993

FORM Earthwork

SITE NAME CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFELD

CONDITION B

SITE TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN

## SITE STATUS

## SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

### DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 3m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

**PRN**      **14971**                      **NGR**   SN72715987                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      GROES FAWR

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      CIST?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a possible cist, composed of 4 orthostats embedded in the ground, potentially forming 3 sides of a cist. They stated that it could well be natural, as there was no cairn material, but note that it lies close to barrow PRN 2032, which does contain a cist. There was no trace of any cist in the area indicated by the grid reference when the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004. The only cist was that belonging to round barrow PRN 2032. The landscape as whole is characterised by various natural rock outcrops, scree and piles of stones, most of which we considered to be the result of weathering of the local geology, and not archaeological features.

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**PRN**      **14972**                      **NGR**   SN72685984                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn or weathered outcrop, 5m in diameter and with some large stones on its edge. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14973**                      **NGR**   SN72665986                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn, 4.5m x 5.5m, with some large stones on its edge. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14974**                      **NGR**   SN72685982                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn 1.75m in diameter, consisting of 10 large stones. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14975**                      **NGR**   SN72695979                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn or weathered outcrop, 5m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14976**                      **NGR**   SN72715981                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CWM-YR-OLCHFA;CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn or weathered outcrop, 3m in diameter. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 6.7m in diameter and 0.3m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

**PRN**      **14982**                      **NGR**   SN72855989                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by Williams and Muckle as a rectangular 'cairn', flat platform, 8m x 5m x 0.4m high, incorporating natural outcropping rock in its S edge, and with possibly a kerb. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004, it was found to be a near rectangular mound of stones, partially turf-covered. Some of the stones are set near vertically and are earthfast. The mound measures c.10m NE-SW, 8m NW-SE and has a maximum height of 0.3m. It is situated on a upper valley slope, SW facing, with the Afon Groes Fawr at the bottom. There is no apparent circular configuration of stone to indicate that it is a possible round barrow. However, the site could have been heavily disturbed and robbed, and the peripheral earthfast uprights may represent the remains of a kerb. Downslope from here there are several circular clearance cairns (PRNs 14986-14997).

Afon Groes Fawr is located 180m away downslope to the S.

There are long views along the Groes Fawr valley between 276 and 330 degrees. Forestry restricts the view between 137 and 160 degrees. Elsewhere the views are restricted to medium-short by the upland topography.

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**PRN**      **14983**                      **NGR**   SN72855987                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 3.9m in diameter and 0.3m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14984

**NGR** SN72875988

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 3.3m in diameter and 0.3m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14985

**NGR** SN72875988

**FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 3.3m in diameter and 0.3m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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PRN 14986

NGR SN72835986

FORM Earthwork

SITE NAME CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

CONDITION B

SITE TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN

## SITE STATUS

## SITING

## ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 4.9m in diameter and 0.2m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

PRN 14988

NGR SN72845984

FORM Earthwork

SITE NAME

CONDITION B

SITE TYPE      CLEARANCE CAIRN

## SITE STATUS

## SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

### DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 4.2m in diameter and 0.4m high, flat-topped and a stony lower scarp. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

**PRN**      **14989**

**NGR**    SN72815982

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 4.2m in diameter and 0.4m high, flat topped and a stony lower scarp. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14990**

**NGR**    SN72835982

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**    CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 5m in diameter and 0.1m high. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments. NC 2005.

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**PRN**      **14991**

**NGR**    SN72845982

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn, 7.6m in diameter and 0.1m high, with little or no mounding. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14992**

**NGR**    SN72845981

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn, possibly a double, measuring 12.5m x 5m with a height of 1.2m, and flat-topped. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14993 **NGR** SN72865980 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 4.6m in diameter and 0.1m high, low, with no mounding but possibly a kerb. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN** 14994 **NGR** SN72895979 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn, along a contour, measuring 6.2m x 5.7m x 1.2m in height, flat-topped and a stony lower scarp. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14995**

**NGR**    SN72935979

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn, measuring 3.4m x 3.9m x 0.6m in height, flat-topped and a stony lower scarp. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14996**

**NGR**    SN72955979

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-oval clearance cairn, along a contour, measuring 5.2m x 3.2m, flat-topped and a stony lower scarp. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14997**

**NGR**    SN72975978

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 5.2m in diameter and 0.4m high, flat topped and a stony lower scarp. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments. NC 2005.

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**PRN**      **14998**

**NGR**    SN73005988

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 4.8m in diameter and 0.6m high, flat topped and a stony lower scarp. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **14999**

**NGR**    SN72985988

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CASTELL RHYFEL CAIRNFIELD

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    CLEARANCE CAIRN

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by Williams and Muckle as a sub-circular clearance cairn, 3.2m in diameter and 0.3m high, and a stony lower scarp. The landscape in which this site is located is characterised by a large number of spreads and piles of stones, some of which may be clearance, but most of which were considered by us to be natural. It was very difficult to pinpoint precisely on the ground all the different individual features identified and recorded by Williams and Muckle during their survey in 1993. Those sites which were suggested to be prehistoric funerary/ritual monuments were investigated: apart from one new possible round barrow site (PRN 48380), none of the other features variously described as cairns or clearance cairns were considered to be PFRS monuments.

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**PRN**      **26551**

**NGR**    SN71898435

**FORM**    Documents

SITE NAME      CAREG Y MARCHFAEN

CONDITION    E

SITE TYPE    STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Site not visited during the PFRS project in 2005. The stone is known only from documentary sources but was said to have been destroyed when visited by DAT in 1994.

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**PRN**      **29802**                      **NGR**   SN74855872                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      UNKNOWN

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      LONG CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/Gentle/Middle/Exposed

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      29801

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT as an area of scattered stones, roughly rectangular, measuring 12.5m NE-SW and 11m NW-SE, and possibly the remains of a cairn. although it could also be associated with long hut PRN 29801 located to the SW. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004.

North and east to Camddwr valley

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**PRN**      **29808**                      **NGR**   SN7548660236                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CAMDDWR

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge crest/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A probable, but not entirely convincing, small round barrow cairn, with potentially the remains of a disturbed stone cist. The cairn measures c.3.5m in diameter and stands c.0.25m high. This 'cist' comprises an earthfast slab, 2m long and 0.2m thick, exposed on its west side where there is a semi-circular hollow in the centre of the mound. There are some stones exposed on the W edge of the turf-covered mound, all of which are earthfast. This site occupies a position within 100m of the start of the Afon Camddwr, and is also to the NE/NNE of a whole series of other barrow cairns following the track from Nant-y-Maen up to Blaen Caron (e.g. PRNs 5551, 8516, 8520, 5550, etc.), which can be reached by following the course of the Camddwr downstream for c.1km.

Located 100m to the N from the start of the Afon Camddwr

Generally a closed medium-distance viewshed all round, but restricted to short views between 22 and 90 degrees by the local ridge.

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**PRN**      **29812**                      **NGR**   SN7545459340                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR AMBOR

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5551;29813

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in 1995 as the possible remains of a cairn, comprising 9 mainly flat stones, ranging in size from 0.3-0.6m, with an approximate diameter for the cairn as a whole of c.1.5m. The cairn remains as described, and is located on top of a ridge of land. The site is intervisible with another round barrow, PRN 29813, located 80m away to the SE at 149 degrees. There is very little stone beyond the mound or around its periphery, and there are excellent views from the site over the surrounding landscape. The cairn stands c.0.2m high and the stones are turf-consolidated.

The Camddwr flows c.330m away to the NW.

Massive views restricted only between 16 and 46 degrees. Brecon Beacons and Fan Foel visible.

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**PRN**      **29813**                      **NGR**   SN7551959274                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR AMBOR

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5551;29812

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in 1995 as a cairn, with a central cist aligned N-S, and possible signs of a ring ditch. The cairn stood to a maximum height of 0.4m, with a diameter of 4.5m. The cist itself was said to measure 1m in length, with a width of 0.5m. When visited during the PFRS project in 2005 the site remained as described, with both the cist and the ring ditch visible in and around the turf-consolidated mound. Another small cairn. PRN 29812, is located 80m away to the NW.

Afon Camddwr located c.380m to the west.

Excellent views. The viewshed is closed between 273 and 37 degrees, but thereafter there are massive views from the site, with Brecon Beacons visible at 147 degrees and Fan Foel at 172 degrees.

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**PRN      29819**

NGR SN7569257726

FORM      O.Struct

SITE NAME ESGAIR FFRWD

CONDITION      D

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE

## SITE STATUS

SITING Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH 5553

### DESCRIPTION

Previously described in 1995 as a possible fallen standing stone or burial chamber with capstone and fallen uprights. The site consisted of a large stone, flat on the ground, 3m long x 0.9m wide x 0.4m high, aligned NE-SW. The slab was surrounded by smaller stones which could be packing for a standing stone, or part of a burial chamber. When the site was visited during the PFRS project in November 2005 the site remained as described. It is very possible that the stone was once upright, when it would have stood c.3m high with its long axis aligned NE-SW. It appears that the stone has fallen to the south-east and now lies recumbent. The possible remains of the original socket are visible at the NW end of the stone, with two large possible packing stones also visible. The stone is located in an area of rough pasture overlooking the Camddwr, and in an area rich in prehistoric monuments. If the stone once stood upright it would have been a major landmark in the area, and would also have been intervisible with another 3m high stone, PRN 5553, located 750m away at 42 degrees. The stone would also have been visible from the other cairns on the surrounding uplands. The stone appears to be set within its own mound, with clearly differing vegetation when compared to the rest of the area. Some stones which make up the fabric of this surrounding mound are visible protruding through the turf cover.

Nant Ffrwd is located c.180m to the south, and the site also overlooks the Camddwr.

Between 141 and 154 degrees there is a very long vista, with anther fairly long view between 6 and 166 degrees, until the Esgair Saeson and Cwm Berwyn forestry plantations shorten the view, as does Esgair Ffrwd behind the site.

PRN 29829

NGR SN7732958871

FORM Earthwork

SITE NAME CEFN Y CWNC

CONDITION      D

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

## SITE STATUS

**SITING** Ridge/flat/top

ASSOCIATED WITH

## DESCRIPTION

Previously described in 1995 as the slight remains of a probable cairn, 4m in diameter with an internal hollow, 1.5m in diameter, probably the result of robbing. The cairn stood to a height of c.0.3m, and was turf consolidated, with little stone protruding through the grass cover. It was thought possible that this site was a duplicate of round barrow PRN 9019, which was re-recorded as this site when PRN 9019 failed to be located during fieldwork. Site visited during the PFRS project in November 2005. It comprises a ridge-top cairn, 10m in diameter and c.0.55m high at its maximum, with some spreading of material, and is clearly much denuded. As before the mound was turf-consolidated with some stones protruding through the grass cover. The hollow also remains as previously described, with possibly some of the stones robbed out now visible on top of the mound. Some encroaching reed growth was noticed around the perimeter of the cairn.

Overlooking the Camddwr.

360 degree viewshed. Excellent long views over to the Brecon Beacons and Carmarthen Fans, with Fan Foel at 174 degrees, and a summit at 94 degrees possibly also sporting a cairn.

**PRN**      **29830**                      **NGR**   SN7653658047                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CEFN CERRIG                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5552;8524

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as a very slight cairn, 65m to the ENE of round barrow PRN 8524, which is constructed of medium sized stones, some of which are quartz, turf consolidated, with some stones protruding through the grass cover. The cairn was reported as having a diameter of c.5.5m, standing c.0.5m. The site remains as described. It is located on the downward slope of a ridge which is the focus of at least three other Bronze Age monuments, but is only intervisible with one of them, neighbouring cairn 8524.

Located within 50m of Nant y Cwr and overlooking the Camddwr.

Very long views down the Camddwr valley etc. between 143 and 172 degrees, with another long view again between 296 and 316 degrees. The remainder of the view is closed.

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**PRN**      **30912**                      **NGR**   SN39945907                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      PEN-GOILAN                      **CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT in 1995 as a possible round barrow, consisting of a mound 4m x 1.5m x 0.5m high, comprising redeposited boulder clay over an earlier soil horizon, suggesting that the feature may be of some antiquity, although the remainder of it had fallen away. The site was located on the edge of a slumping coastal slope falling away to the north, which was being used as a caravan site. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the site no longer existed, certainly not at the given grid reference. Instead the area was now well established as a caravan site and overgrown with greenery. Nothing seen in the immediate vicinity - site destroyed.

---

**PRN**      **30916**                      **NGR**    SN4090859560                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      LLWYN-ON-FACH

**CONDITION**      M

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

First recorded by DAT in 1995, at which time it was described as an elongated, tapering stone 1.8m high x 0.6m wide and 0.3m thick at its maximum, and leaning at an angle. It was sited on level ground in pasture now used as a caravan site. Attached to the stone are broken metal fixings for hanging a gate, suggesting it was once used as a gatepost. However, as noted by Williams, the stone is likely to have been moved to its current location, as its current position makes no sense as a gatepost in relation to the modern field boundaries, which are unchanged since the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" map. The site was visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2004 and remains much as described, although the stone was recorded as standing 2.17m high, and measured 0.75m x 0.4m at its base, leaning to the north-west. Whilst the stone is a good size and shape and typical of a standing stone, it has quite clearly been re-used as a gatepost and is almost certainly not in its original location.

---

**PRN**      **30920**                      **NGR**    SN4330461287                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GILFACH-Y-HALEN

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      BUILDING?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

This site was previously recorded as a possible round barrow or clearance cairn, but when visited as part of the PFRS project in September 2004 it was considered that the feature instead represents the remains of a rectangular animal pen or other building/enclosure, and not a prehistoric monument. It is far too rectangular in form to represent random clearance and certainly does not bear any resemblance to a round barrow. The western side of the site is made up of the hedge boundary, with the remainder visible in discrete patches, rectangular in form, c.12m x 6m, and grass-covered with some stone protruding.

---

**PRN**      **31489**

**NGR**    SN19545200

**FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      MWNT

**CONDITION**    B

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**            Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**    5324;31488;31490

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a grass-covered circular mound, c.15m in diameter and 1.2m high, located adjacent to Mwnt Parish Church (PRN 5324). The barrow is partially overlain by the churchyard (PRN 31488): the NNW edge of the mound has been incorporated into the churchyard, whilst the pathway to the church itself appears to have truncated the NW side of the monument. However, there has been the suggestion in previous reports made for the church and its churchyard that a second round barrow may be present here (PRN 31490). NDL (2004) suggested that the churchyard (PRN 31488) "Is raised over 1m above its surroundings...and appears to be a re-used Bronze Age funerary site - it partly overlies a probable round barrow PRN 31490, the churchyard being cut through a raised mound, and another possible barrow PRN 31489 lies just beyond the southern churchyard boundary." However, during our field visit for the PFRS project (and as seen on the accompanying photograph) the pathway leading to the church clearly cuts barrow PRN 31489, which is the same mound as seen outside the churchyard walls. However, it is possible that the remainder of the church and its churchyard were built overlying a second round barrow PRN 31490, which is thus a buried feature, with no surface indications today. The presence of this second barrow may indeed help to account for the raised nature of the churchyard over its surroundings, but it is not the barrow cut by the pathway to the church. This monument was previously recorded as a possible round barrow site: this has now been amended to a probable round barrow site for the following reasons: first, although the mound has a sandy make-up and is in the area of a remnant dune system, the mound is not as sandy as some of the undoubted dunes in the area. Furthermore, antiquarian accounts (e.g. Lewis 1833 and Meyrick 1810) mention 'burials' revealed by shifting sands within a mound near Mwnt church. These burials are attributed to a medieval battle, but the only mound near Mwnt is barrow PRN 31489, and as this is overlain and cut by the churchyard and path to the church, both attributed to the early medieval period, it is likely that the barrow existed before the battle. However, the mound might easily have been re-used for secondary burials, hence the wind-exposed bones, which would not be typical of Bronze Age burial practices (cremations being more likely in the upper fabric of the mound: inhumations in round barrows tend to be of a single individual, buried in a cist or on the old ground surface with the mound then raised over them, with secondary cremation deposits inserted into the barrow later).

A stream and valley are located some 150m away to the E.

There are very long coastal views between 19 and 54 degrees, which include views of the mid and north Wales mountain peaks (Lleyn peninsula/Snowdonia). The remainder of the view is closed by Foel y Mwnt prominent hill at 334 degrees, and restricted to short views by the surrounding ridges/local topography.

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**PRN**      **31490**

NGR    SN1949152016

FORM    Documents

SITE NAME      MWNT

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      5324;10668;31488;31489

DESCRIPTION

A round barrow suggested from documentary sources, now possibly overlain by the churchyard of Mwnt Parish Church (PRN 31488). If the barrow did exist, it would have originally been one of a pair with barrow PRN 31489, located c.25m away to the E. However, the confused nature of the report on Mwnt parish church (PRN 5324) equally suggests this site may be a duplicate of barrow PRN 31489. Within the description for Mwnt parish church, Meyrick (1905) is quoted as mentioning a battle at Mwnt, and that the bones of the invaders are buried (and sometimes exposed by the wind) in a mound of sand very near Mwnt Church, with this mound given the PRN 31490. However, the only sandy mound near Mwnt church (apart from the nearby dunes) is actually barrow PRN 31489. Adding to the confusion is the description of Mwnt churchyard (PRN 31488), in which it is stated that 'the churchyard is raised over 1m above its surroundings...and appears to be a re-used Bronze Age funerary site - it partly overlies a probable round barrow PRN 31490, the churchyard being cut through a raised mound, and another possible barrow PRN 31489 lies just beyond the southern churchyard boundary.' However, during our field visit for the PFRS project (and as seen on the accompanying photograph) the pathway leading to the church clearly cuts barrow PRN 31489, which is the same mound as seen outside the churchyard walls. However, it is possible that the remainder of the church and its churchyard were built overlying a second round barrow PRN 31490, which is thus a buried feature, with no surface indications today. The presence of this second barrow may indeed help to account for the raised nature of the churchyard over its surroundings, but it is not the barrow cut by the pathway to the church.

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**PRN**      **31911**

NGR    SN38056017

FORM    Earthwork

SITE NAME      BANC BACH Y RHOWYN

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE    WEAPONS PIT?;SCOOP GRAVE?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously described by DAT in 1995 as a curved ditch 3m x 2m x 0.75m deep, with an upcast mound downslope measuring 3m x 2m x 0.5m deep, which might either be a 'scoop grave' or a WW2 weapon pit. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the area was too heavily overgrown with bracken, etc. to access, and therefore the site could not be assessed.

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**PRN**      **33262**                      **NGR**   SN8146679445                      **FORM**      Landform

**SITE NAME**      CRIPIAU FAGWYR FACH

**CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**      NATURAL FEATURE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      33261

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in the SMR as a small structure formed of deliberately placed slabs of stone, stood on end, creating a cist-like structure c.2m x 2m x 1.5m high. The site was also suggested to possibly be an ancillary shelter associated with nearby long hut PRN 33261. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in October 2005 it was found to be a natural tumble and erosion of the existing bedrock, which is exposed further along the 'ridge', and therefore was not a PFRS monument, nor any other man-made structure. The apparent 'terrace' is a natural landform and the vertical strata is also natural, with tumbled rocks in no apparent order. There is nothing 'cist' or 'shelter' like about the site. A natural feature.

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**PRN**      **34873**                      **NGR**   SN7527279099                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      YSBYTY CYNFYN CHURCHYARD

**CONDITION**      A

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      2060

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT as "Large monolith incorporated into churchyard wall. Over 3m high. Possibly part of a prehistoric stone alignment; other stones are set into the eastern side of churchyard wall, but doubts have been expressed about the antiquity. (see Briggs,1994; Houlder, 1994)." This stone is one of the components of the suggested henge at Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 2064), but stands out from the other stones mentioned, as this is the only one that appears to have the churchyard wall abutting it, and looks rooted firmly in the ground (whereas others in the supposed 'circle' are actually lying on top of two courses of the wall into which they are incorporated). It is possible, although by no means certain, that this is an in situ prehistoric standing stone which has been latterly incorporated into the churchyard wall at Ysbyty Cynfyn, with the other stones possibly moved here from their original (unknown) positions elsewhere in the surrounding area. The stone stands 3m high, and measures c.0.6m wide and 1.25m long (judging from the portion of the stone that is visible). It is orientated exactly NE-SW and appears to taper slightly at the top. Its sheer size would have made it an imposing landmark if it was a standing stone in the Bronze Age, and may well have been intervisible with cairn circle PRN 2060 located on the other side of the Rheidol valley to the west.

Close to a stream (the Nany Ysbyty Cynfyn) and the deep valley of the Afon Rheidol downslope to the west.

Currently closed by surrounding buildings, the church itself and trees, but originally would probably have had good views over to the surrounding uplands, and may possibly have been intervisible with PRN 2060 on the other side of the Rheidol valley to the west.

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**PRN**      **35734**

**NGR**    SN2588047717

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      PEN-RHOS

CONDITION    D

SITE TYPE    RING BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

This site was first recorded in the HER as round barrow by DAT in 2004 after it was recognised on aerial photographs taken of the area by the RCAHMS in 1989. It was noted that the site was a cropmark of a ring ditch with a possible entrance or gap visible in the ring. The site was visited in July 2004 as part of the PFRS project, and was found to consist of a barely visible, slightly raised circular earthwork, situated next to the south-east boundary of a pasture field. The circular earthwork appears to be c.20m in diameter and less than 10cm in height, with a possible entrance on the NNW side. The field boundary may partly run across the monument on its SE side. The grass in the field was very long at the time of the field visit, but the monument appears to be a ring barrow rather than a round barrow, although the gap in the ring is somewhat puzzling.

There are long open views between 300 and 161 degrees, closed elsewhere to short views by local topography. There is a coastal view between 323 and 34 degrees, and Crugiau Moelvre is also intervisible at 153 degrees.

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**PRN**      **35916**

**NGR**    SN78437514

**FORM**    Landform

SITE NAME      CHATHAM

CONDITION

SITE TYPE    NATURAL FEATURE?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously described by DAT as "Possible Bronze Age ring-cairn, comprising a ring of stones protruding no more than 0.5m through land surface, sub-circular in form, measuring 7m ENE-WSW x 6m WNW-ESE. May be a land clearance feature or associated with the reduction of the nearby boundary bank PRN 35917." At the given grid reference and in the surrounding area there were a number of medium-sized stone blocks in no apparent order. There was nothing resembling a deliberate structural feature such as a ring barrow, and if anything the stones appeared to be either erratics or outcrop. The area was heavily waterlogged.

---

**PRN**      **36500**

NGR    SN7328256742

FORM    Earthwork

SITE NAME      CWM BERWYN

CONDITION    U

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A round barrow identified from an RAF aerial photograph but not located on the ground during fieldwork. The site now lies within an area of forestry and we were unable to gain access to the site to assess it during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **36501**

NGR    SN7366256864

FORM    Documents

SITE NAME      BRYN DEILOS

CONDITION    U

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A round barrow identified from an RAF aerial photograph but not located on the ground during fieldwork. The site now lies within an area of forestry and we were unable to gain access to the site to assess it during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **36502**

**NGR**    SN7468756844

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**    WAUN Y LLYN

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow identified from an RAF aerial photograph but not located on the ground during fieldwork. The site now lies within an area of forestry and we were unable to gain access to the site to assess it during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **36512**

**NGR**    SN7285855296

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**    NANT Y CYRNAU

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow identified from an RAF aerial photograph but not located on the ground during fieldwork. The site now lies within an area of forestry and we were unable to gain access to the site to assess it during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **36522**

**NGR**    SN7335357287

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**    BRYN DEILOS

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow identified from an RAF aerial photograph but not located on the ground during fieldwork The site now lies within an area of forestry and we were unable to gain access to the site to assess it during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **36523**

**NGR**    SN7368157034

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**    BRYN DEILOS

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow identified from an RAF aerial photograph but not located on the ground during fieldwork The site now lies within an area of forestry and we were unable to gain access to the site to assess it during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **36524**

**NGR**    SN7326457138

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**    BRYN DEILOS

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow identified from an RAF aerial photograph but not located on the ground during fieldwork The site now lies within an area of forestry and we were unable to gain access to the site to assess it during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **36525**

**NGR**    SN7191056865

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**    ESGAIR FRAITH

**CONDITION**    U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow identified from an RAF aerial photograph but not located on the ground during fieldwork The site now lies within an area of forestry and we were unable to gain access to the site to assess it during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **36530**

**NGR**    SN8026457522

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**      NANT Y STALWYN

**CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      8881

**DESCRIPTION**

This site was previously described as the remains of 3 cairns, but field-visits to the area in 1998 by CAP and 2004 by DAT were unable to locate the monuments due to the dense forest and huge drop down from the track which made going into the forest impossible. The site here may well have been destroyed by forestry operations. However, when first constructed it is likely that they would have been intervisible with barrow cemetery PRN 8881, and would also have enjoyed similar views over to the waterfall to the E and down the Towy valley to the S.

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**PRN**      **36531**

**NGR**    SN7966759667

**FORM**    Documents

**SITE NAME**      NANT Y BONT

**CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

The site has been previously described as a possible round barrow identified from the 1836 tithe map, but various attempts to visit the site have failed due to afforestation of the area. It is possible that the site has been destroyed by forestry operations. When we attempted to visit the site as part of the PFRS project in 2004 it was impossible to access the area due to the density of the trees.

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**PRN 36684**

NGR SN7685861315

FORM Documents; Earthwork

**SITE NAME** LLYN DU

CONDITION E

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

## SITE STATUS

## SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A possible round barrow noted from RAF aerial photographs, located close to Llyn Du lake within the Tywi forest. The grid reference for the site locates it in an area which has since been constructed as a metalled access route down to the lake, and there is no trace of a round barrow here today. It is likely that the site has either been destroyed or buried beneath the trackway. Site destroyed by forestry operations.

PRN 36685

NGR SN7967361167

FORM Documents

SITE NAME NANT MELYN

CONDITION U

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

## SITE STATUS

## SITING

## ASSOCIATED WITH

### DESCRIPTION

A possible round barrow identified from RAF aerial photographs. The site currently lies within an area of forestry, adjacent to Nant Melyn, which is impenetrable. No trace of the site was found during the Forest Enterprise Welsh Historic Assets survey, and the site was not accessed during the PFRS project in 2004.

**PRN**      **36703**                      **NGR**   SN7435063380                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      BRYN Y CROFFTAU                      CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      STONE PILE

SITE STATUS      SAM

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously described as a large pile of stones, 2m x 3m, lying adjacent to an old field boundary, which might possibly represent the remains of a round barrow. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 it was dismissed as a possible round barrow. It was felt that it was also unlikely to be a clearance cairn, and was more likely to represent rubble from the field boundary walls.

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**PRN**      **36707**                      **NGR**   SN7870862843                      **FORM**      Documents;Earthwork

SITE NAME      NANT GORANT                      CONDITION      E

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      36708;36709;36710;36711

DESCRIPTION

A possible round barrow identified from a 1948 RAF aerial photograph, but not located on the ground during fieldwork in 1998. Nothing resembling a round barrow was observed at the given grid reference during the PFRS project in 2004, and it is likely that the site has been destroyed by forestry operations. This site is one of five potential barrows running in a linear fashion over a distance of c.280m in a NE/ENE-SW/WSW alignment, with PRN 36707 the most south-westerly and PRN 36711 the most north-easterly of the group. The sites all lie just below a local summit at 460 degrees on a gently undulating high plateau, with Nant Gorast flowing c.150 m away to the E/SE. All located within dense forest.

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**PRN      36708**

NGR SN7876262863

FORM Documents;Earthwork

SITE NAME NANT GORANT

CONDITION E

SITE TYPE ROUND BARROW?

## SITE STATUS

## SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH 36707;36709;36710;36711

## DESCRIPTION

A possible round barrow identified from a 1948 RAF AP, but not located on the ground during fieldwork in 1998. Nothing resembling a round barrow was observed at the given grid reference during the PFRS project in 2004, and it is likely that the site has been destroyed by forestry operations. This site is one of five potential barrows running in a linear fashion over a distance of c.280m in a NE/ENE-SW/WSW alignment, with PRN 36707 the most south-westerly and 36711 the most north-easterly of the group. The sites all lie just below a local summit at 460 degrees on a gently undulating high plateau, with Nant Gorast flowing c.150 m away to the E/SE. All located within dense forest.

PRN 36709

NGR SN7882662883

FORM Documents;Earthwork

SITE NAME NANT GORANT

CONDITION E

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

## SITE STATUS

## SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH 36707;36708;36710;36711

### DESCRIPTION

A possible round barrow identified from a 1948 RAF aerial photograph, but not located on the ground during fieldwork in 1998. Nothing resembling a round barrow was observed at the given grid reference during the PFRS project in 2004, and it is likely that the site has been destroyed by forestry operations. This site is one of five potential barrows running in a linear fashion over a distance of c.280m in a NE/ENE-SW/WSW alignment, with PRN 36707 the most south-westerly and PRN 36711 the most north-easterly of the group. The sites all lie just below a local summit at 460 degrees on a gently undulating high plateau, with Nant Gorast flowing c.150m away to the E/SE. All located within dense forest.

**PRN**      **36710**                      **NGR**    SN7889662896                      **FORM**    Documents;Earthwork

SITE NAME      NANT GORANT

CONDITION      E

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      36707;36708;36709;36711

DESCRIPTION

A possible round barrow identified from a 1948 RAF aerial photograph, but not located on the ground during fieldwork in 1998. Nothing resembling a round barrow was observed at the given grid reference during the PFRS project in 2004, and it is likely that the site has been destroyed by forestry operations. This site is one of five potential barrows running in a linear fashion over a distance of c.280m in a NE/ENE-SW/WSW alignment, with PRN 36707 the most south-westerly and PRN 36711 the most north-easterly of the group. The sites all lie just below a local summit at 460 degrees on a gently undulating high plateau, with Nant Gorast flowing c.150 m away to the E/SE. All located within dense forest.

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**PRN**      **36711**                      **NGR**    SN7897462958                      **FORM**    Documents;Earthwork

SITE NAME      NANT GORANT

CONDITION      D

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      36708;36707;36709;36710

DESCRIPTION

A possible round barrow identified from a 1948 RAF aerial photograph, but not located on the ground during fieldwork in 1998. Nothing resembling a round barrow was observed at the given grid reference during the PFRS project in 2004, and it is likely that the site has been destroyed by forestry operations. However, there was evidence for a slight mound at SN7896562946, although it cannot be said with any certainty to be the remains of a round barrow. This site is one of five potential barrows running in a linear fashion over a distance of c.280m in a NE/ENE-SW/WSW alignment, with PRN 36707 the most south-westerly and PRN 36711 the most north-easterly of the group. The sites all lie just below a local summit at 460 degrees on a gently undulating high plateau, with Nant Gorast flowing c.150m away to the E/SE. All located within dense forest, although this site lies closer to the edge of the plantation.

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**PRN**      **36712**                      **NGR**    SN7843161222                      **FORM**      Documents;Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      TYWI FECHAN

**CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow identified from a 1948 RAF aerial photograph, but not located on the ground during fieldwork in 1998. Nothing resembling a round barrow was observed at the given grid reference during the PFRS project in 2004, and it is likely that the site has been destroyed by forestry operations. Site lies 35m to the of the Tywi Fechan.

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**PRN**      **36982**                      **NGR**    SN70095613                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      NANT RHOS Y GLO

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      SHEEP FOLD;CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Natural Terrace/Gentle/Middle/Exposed

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT as a stone spread with a fold-like structure built into it. The site is possibly a cairn which has been robbed and rebuilt as a fold or shelter.Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004. NC 2005.

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**PRN** 36983 **NGR** SN71075531 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BLAEN BREFI

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/Gentle/Bottom/Sheltered

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 9017

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as a circular stone spread, very low and ploughed out, c.7m in diameter. Unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004, but the site could represent the remains of a much mutilated round barrow, or be a clearance cairn.

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**PRN** 36991 **NGR** SN68425617 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BANC Y GWYNGOED

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT in 1998 as "On the N side of Banc y Gwingoed. An unusual site consisting of a stone heap 10m diameter. One large stone slab in centre (3.5m x 2.3m) and to the south of the stone is a fold or shelter like structure (4m N-S x 5m E-W x 0.7m thick). To the NW of this fold is another cell, 2m EW x 4m NS. Unusually, another large slab lies alongside this latter cell, which it appears to have once covered, measuring 2.5m diameter. The stone looks as though it has slipped or been moved from the cell, downslope. May have been a capstone. To the north of the largest slab there are more stones piled up. May be interpreted as a cairn of some kind - perhaps a clearance cairn, but there is definite structure." There was no trace of any such features as described above when the area was visited during the PFRS project in November 2005. The grid reference locates the site 130m NNE of round barrow PRN 8513 - is this duplicated here?

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**PRN**      **37110**                      **NGR**    SN6233083710                      **FORM**      Cropmark

SITE NAME      GOGERDDAN

CONDITION      D

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING              Floodplain

ASSOCIATED WITH      5405;8237;11822;37111;55926

DESCRIPTION

A cropmark round barrow at Plas Gogerddan showing up as two concentric rings on aerial photographs. The plotted photograph appears to show a plough-levelled round barrow, c.12m in diameter surrounded by a concentric outer ditch c.30m in diameter. The barrow on aerial photographs looks similar to neighbouring round barrow PRN 11822, which shows up as a barrow c.14m in diameter, with a possible central burial and outer concentric ditch also c.30m in diameter. Both barrows lie c.370m apart on a NW-SE alignment. Barrow 11822 is still visible in the landscape, whereas the barrow here, PRN 37110, shows no above surface indications. Flint scatter PRN 37111 may be associated with this site. This barrow is one of a number of monuments here at Plas Gogerddan, and is associated with barrow 11822, as well as three standing stones (PRNs 5405, 8237 and 55926) and is part of prehistoric monument complex PRN 55942.

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**PRN**      **37172**                      **NGR**    SN7243280796                      **FORM**      Landform

SITE NAME      BANC BWA-DRAIN

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      NATURAL FEATURE

SITE STATUS

SITING              Hill slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously described in the SMR as a circular, grassy mound clearly visible on aerial photos, which may be a natural feature. The mound in question is oblong rather than round, and measures c.6m in length from E-W and 3m in width from N-S. There are many other similar 'lumps and bumps' in the field, which suggests this site is a natural topographic feature rather than a Bronze Age round barrow. The site lies in a windfarm area which is also used for grazing sheep. There is some reed growth on top of the mound. Not a PFRS monument.

Overlooking Rheidol valley

Overlooking Rheidol valley

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**PRN**      **37406**                      **NGR**   SN7385082600                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      ESGAIR NANT-Y-MOCH

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      RING BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded in the SMR as a possible ring barrow indicated by a low earthwork discovered by CAP in 1999. The grid reference for this site places it within an area of forestry close to the forest track. However, when the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in August 2005 there was no trace of a ring barrow in the area, which was itself covered with trees, long grass, moss, etc. The site was not found, and may well have been severely compromised by forestry operations.

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**PRN**      **41057**                      **NGR**   SN75016553                      **FORM**      Landform

SITE NAME      UNKNOWN

CONDITION

SITE TYPE      NATURAL FEATURE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Described by University of Wales, Lampeter in 2000 as 'A 3.5m diameter small mound, grassed over, possible Bronze Age on terrace, facing SW, 0.2m high'. When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 there was nothing resembling a Bronze Age burial cairn observed at the given grid reference, nor in the vicinity. All features seen on this spur were natural outcrops and/or ant hills.

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**PRN**      **41101**                      **NGR**   SN7434666931                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      RHOS BRON-Y-BERLLAN

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by University of Wales, Lampeter in 2000 as a 'Sub-circular approx diameter 17m grassy mound [with] large stones protruding irregularly round circumference (mainly south and west) One large stone southwest. Line of stones appear to run for several metres to southwest from the mound.' When the site was visited by the PFRS project in 2004 it was clear that the site was not a prehistoric funerary or ritual monument, but much more likely the result of field clearance. The large upright stone referred to by University of Wales, Lampeter is probably in situ bedrock naturally outcropping. The remaining other large and medium stones lie on the ground surface and are almost definitely glacial erratics derived from field clearance. There are several other such clearance cairns dotted around the hillslopes here, two or three of which form a loose alignment with this feature. Not PFRS.

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**PRN**      **41329**                      **NGR**   SN7421966547                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      RHOS BRON-Y-BERLLAN

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      CLEARANCE CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by University of Wales, Lampeter in 2000 as a 'Possible cairn or clearance cairn. Located on the Eastern side of hill and is roughly 2m in diameter. Grassed over.' When visited as part of the PFRS project in 2004 the site consisted of a few mostly earthfast stones, located on a moderate hillslope, and most likely the result of clearance. Not PFRS.

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**PRN** 42132 **NGR** SN7566776376 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** BODCOLL

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Saddle/flat/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 48407

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT in 1998 as a "low grassy mound, 10m in diameter". The site is quite possibly a genuine round barrow, 10m in diameter as described, and 0.55m high. It is a turf-consolidated mound, with some stones visible protruding through the grass cover. The only caveat against committing to this site as a round barrow is its location in an area of known mine workings. Another round mound downslope is next to a building platform, and 8m to the NW of the barrow is a linear bank, 26m long and 3m wide. 13m away from the barrow at SN7565176380 to the west there is what looks to be a possible fallen standing stone (PRN 48407).

Located close to a stream c.90m away to the S/SSE.

There are excellent views from the site, which appears to be a good location for a barrow. There is an open view between 348 and 73 degrees, with interlocking spurs at 42 degrees. The view opens again between 151 and 242 degrees, with the remainder of the view closed by hills either side of the barrow, which is itself located in a saddle between two ridges.

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**PRN** 42152 **NGR** SN75887404 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GRAIG DDU

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Natural terrace/undulating/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT in 2001 as an oval earthwork, measuring 6m x 3m, and denoted by a low earth bank. Inside the ring there was a large stone slab which did not appear to be bedrock. The site remained as described above when visited in October 2005 during the PFRS project. It is a most unusual monument. There is an earth and stone bank measuring 6m N-S and 4m E-W, standing 0.25m high and surrounding a large slab which looks like a fallen standing stone that has fallen onto another slab. The stones are located towards the southern end of the earthwork, 2m in from the southerly end. The site is located on a hillslope, on a natural terrace below the summit of these undulating uplands just before the ground falls away sharply to the south. Other stones (most likely natural outcropping rock) occur in a line to the north, c.50m away and again beyond that to the NNE. The bank surrounding the stones at this site is c.1m wide and is raised from the surrounding ground level. The interior hollow could partially be the result of animal erosion through rubbing against the stone. The larger slab measures 1.47m long x 1.25m wide x 0.2m thick, and overlies another stone 0.95m wide, at least 1m long and 0.23m thick. The gap between the two stones is 0.14m, with a small stone keeping them apart. It is most likely to be a fallen standing stone with a surrounding bank rather than a ring cairn, but even the interpretation as a standing stone is by no means certain.

Located within 100m of a stream to the south

Good long views from 25 degrees round to 234 degrees, especially to the south. The remainder of the view is closed by the ridge to the west.

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**PRN** 42153 **NGR** SN75837412 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** EGLWYS LLANFRECH **CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** GRANGE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Saddle//middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously recorded in the SMR as a possible ring barrow and described as such in 2001: An earthwork monument which physically appears to be a ring barrow or possibly disturbed round barrow. It is sub-circular and measures c.14m long, being slightly less in width. The earth bank has some stone work visible through the grass (the site was viewed under several centimetres of snow also) and stand over a metre high. A mound of grassed-over spoil material seems to have been tipped inside the ring. There seems to have been some disturbance of the ground surface immediately to the south also. This site is known locally as Eglwys Llanfrech, and this ecclesiastical name may indicate an association with the mediaeval monastic grange of Cwmystwyth, but no explanation can be offered from present knowledge as to the true nature of the site." This site was visited in October 2005 as part of the PFRS project and was clearly not a PFR site, but possibly a monastic building of some sort, such as a summer shelter. The feature was sub-rectangular with a clearly-defined entrance opening to the west. The building is interestingly sited in a saddle between two hills, and comprises a single cell defined by a stone and earth bank 1.5m wide and 1m high. There is a sunken feature abutting to the south, measuring 4m x 3m and sunken to a depth of 0.5m. A heap of spoil is piled in the middle of the larger building, as noted in the earlier description.

Located on high ground with three streams in close proximity.

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**PRN** 42189 **NGR** SN80677500 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** PANT MORCELL **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** RING BARROW?;ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 42200

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in the SMR as "A ring barrow or round barrow. There has been some disturbance of the monument which makes identification imprecise, but it appears to be a funerary monument of some kind. It has also been disturbed by the construction of a mine leat, which cuts through its eastern side. The mound is c. 0.3m high and c.7m in diameter. It is a grassy mound with some stone on the surface, mostly flat slabs." Not visited during the PFRS project in 2005. Unable to get permission to access the land. The site lies c.280m SSE of possible round barrow or clearance cairn PRN 42200.

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**PRN** 42190 **NGR** SN78927465 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** GLOG **CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described by DAT as a "Possible cairn in the form of a sub-circular mound c.3m x 2.5m. A few large stones are scattered on surface and at least one edge set slab in centre of mound may be part of a cist. Possibly a clearance feature." There was no trace of any cairn feature, clearance or otherwise, in the area indicated by the grid reference. The site is located on a steep hillslope and part of a DRS. There were no clearance features visible, and certainly no PFR sites.

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**PRN** 42194 **NGR** SN7976375636 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** CEFN PANTYGWARTHEG **CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Local summit/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described as a "Hilltop cairn, c.8m in diameter. Appears to have a central cist. Within view of the more substantial Penygarn cairn to the north." A possible round barrow site, consisting of a natural rock outcrop to which other stones have been added. A pile of stones on top of the mound supporting a fence post mark the site out as prominent in the landscape, but it cannot be definitively said to be a Bronze Age barrow. No definitive evidence was found for a central cist either. Penygarn cairn, located 1.45km away at 6 degrees, is also not visible from this site as previously claimed: the view over to this barrow (PRN 8619) is obscured by local topography. There are, however, excellent views from the site between 75 and 339 degrees, but there are numerous other features similar to this one in the surrounding area, all of which are outcropping rock and not PFR sites.

Nant Cwta issues c.165m to the SW, whilst the site is located close to a llyn.

There are extremely long views between 75 and 339 degrees, although it was too hazy to properly assess exact features. The remainder of the view is restricted by the local undulating upland plateaux.

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**PRN**      **42200**                      **NGR**    SN80577526                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      NANT WATCYN

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?;CLEARANCE CAIRN?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      42189

DESCRIPTION

Previously recorded in the SMR as a 'Cairn', and described as c.3.5m in diameter and 0.2m high, disturbed and located on a falt, natural terrace. Site not visited during the PFRS project in 2005, as we were unable to get permission to access the land. Nonetheless the site has been re-classified as a possible round barrow or clearance cairn.

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**PRN**      **42208**                      **NGR**    SN80817711                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      BRYN GARW

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      42209

DESCRIPTION

Previously described within the SMR as a "Stone cairn at northern end of a small ridge. The visible portion of the cairn is about 2m in diameter but more stone appears to be obscured beneath moorland grass and heather. A large flat slab in centre may be part of a cist. There is little surface stone in the area and this is certainly a deliberately constructed feature. Within view of the large Penygarn Cairn which lies 1km to west." Attempts to access the site during the PFRS project in October 2005 were thwarted as the ground was too boggy and dangerous to cross. This site potentially forms a round barrow pair with neighbouring barrow PRN 42209 located c.50m to the N/NNE.

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**PRN** 42209 **NGR** SN80827716 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** BRYNGARW

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 42208

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described within the SMR as a "Stone cairn at northern end of a small ridge. The visible portion of the cairn is about 2m in diameter but more stone appears to be obscured beneath moorland grass and heather. A large flat slab in the centre may be part of a cist. There is little surface stone in the area and this is certainly a deliberately constructed feature. Within view of the large Penygarn Cairn which lies 1km to west." Attempts to access the site during the PFRS project in October 2005 were thwarted as the ground was too boggy and dangerous to cross. This site potentially forms a round barrow pair with neighbouring barrow PRN 42208 located c.50m to the S/SSW.

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**PRN** 42470 **NGR** SN7376489622 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** DOLRHYDDLAN

**CONDITION** U

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in the SMR as a possible standing stone, situated adjacent to a path/track through the forestry, being roughly rectangular, c.1.1m high x 0.8m wide x 0.5m thick. The site was not found during the PFRS project in 2005. The area where the stone was recorded has been recently clear-felled and it is possible that the stone was destroyed during those forestry operations. The area is covered in very long grass and it is vaguely possible that the stone was hidden from view at the time of our visit. but despite the precise grid reference and description of the site in 2000 nothing resembling a standing stone (not even a broken one!) was discerned in the area adjacent to the pathway, despite a thorough search.

Sited within 30m of Nant Rhuddian to the east.

Obscured by forestry.

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**PRN**      **43198**

**NGR**    SN77685131

**FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      PEN Y GURNOS

CONDITION    B

SITE TYPE    ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING            Ridge/undulating/top

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A large prominent barrow, with trig point on top. The barrow measures some 20m in diameter, with part of a kerb visible on its SE side. Sited on a local highpoint within undulating upland on an ENE-WSW running ridge. Extensive views achievable from the site, and an almost 360 degree panorama which is today obscured in the SE by forestry and which blocks the view over to the Brecon Beacons visible on the approach to the site. The ground to the S of the site is very boggy and there are substantial peat deposits. To the W the views were clear enough to see Mynydd Pencarreg and just visible on the horizon were the Preselis. The barrow at Pen y Gurnos appears to be located on land in between two prominent peaks: one at 227 degrees (with a cairn?) and one at 54 degrees (surmounted by a trig point). The barrow is located in undulating upland with intersecting glacial valleys. The mound makes use of a natural local knoll which accentuates its profile. The barrow is built on top of the middle knoll of three hummocks on a NE-SW running ridge, and appears to be undisturbed apart from the siting of a trig point on top. There are substantial peat deposits to the S of the site, therefore palaeoenvironmental potential is high. Pen y Gurnos is the most south-easterly site within a band of prehistoric funerary and/or ritual monuments that stretches across the landscape from Bryn y Gorlan (PRN 48381) in the NW, past Blaen Nant y Rhiw (PRN 48385) and Carn Saith Wraig (PRN 48384) in a south-easterly direction until reaching Pen y Gurnos. All these monuments are located on the high ground above the Afon Doethie, on its N/NE side.

There are excellent views and a virtual 360 degree panorama, except where the view is restricted by the Tywi forestry between 155 and 211 degrees, which obscures the view over to the Brecon Beacons and the Fans. The site is possibly intervisible with PRN 8528, located 2.4km away at 337 degrees. There is another cairn visible on a prominent highpoint in the distance at 227 degrees. There is also another prominent highpoint in the opposite direction to the NE at 54 degrees, on which there is a possible trig point (and maybe another barrow?). To the W it is possible to see the mast at Pencarreg (where a now destroyed round barrow once stood), and the Preselis are visible in the very distance.

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**PRN** 43214 **NGR** SN7891052924 **FORM** O.Struct

**SITE NAME** NANT LLWYD

**CONDITION** B

**SITE TYPE** STANDING STONE PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING** Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible stone pair, one stone standing, the other recumbent, set in a steep slope on the banks of the Camddwr river. At least one of the stones appears to be a genuine standing stone, earthfast and certainly not a natural feature. The stones lie close to small stream which flows down to the main Camddwr river at the bottom of the slope c.100m away to the N. Fantastic views from the site down the Camddwr valley to the W. The site consists of two huge boulders, the earthfast one measuring some 2.1m wide at its base and 1.9m high with the large flat face looking E. It is a gritstone with a large number of quartz inclusions. The second stone which lies recumbent may possibly have been standing originally and is of similar size and shape to stone 1. The two stones are typical of a standing stone pair, in that one slab is square and the other, the recumbent stone, is pointed. The long axis of the upright stone is aligned N-S and lies 1.35m to the W of the recumbent/semi-fallen stone. Both stones appear geologically to be the same. There is some animal erosion around the base of the stones, but this is not severe.

The site lies adjacent to a small stream and within 100m of the Afon Camddwr.

The viewshed is restricted by the valley location of the site, but there are fantastic views along the Camddwr to the W.

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**PRN** 43820 **NGR** SN8390476831 **FORM** Earthwork

**SITE NAME** FFOS GAU

**CONDITION** C

**SITE TYPE** RING CAIRN

**SITE STATUS** SAM

**SITING** Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Previously described in the SMR as a well-preserved and largely intact example of a Bronze Age burial monument, some 4.2m in diameter and 0.4m high, defined by a prominent kerb with five upstanding stones on the west, but largely turfed-over at the east. When the site was visited as part of the PFRS project in October 2005 the monument remained largely as described. The site was disguised by the long grass surrounding it but was eventually recognisable by the five large stones on its west side. Other stones form a contiguous kerb but are turf-consolidated. A stone is visible inside the ring on the west, and an outlying stone is visible on the east side. A depression at the centre may indicate the remains of a cist. The barrow is located on a natural terrace within the hill slope.

On land with the Diliw Fechan to the north and east, and other smaller streams to the south and SW.

The view is dominated by the surrounding upland plateaux, e.g. Yr Allt. There are two long vistas between 138 and 142 degrees, and again between 222 and 231 degrees. There are medium-range upland views from 0 to 231 degrees. Carnbwllchcloddiau may have been intervisible, but is currently obscured by forestry.

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**PRN**      **46399**                      **NGR**    SN560490                      **FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      FALCONDALE HEN FEDDAU I

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

First recorded by University of Wales, Lampeter in 2002. They described the site as a circular bank and ditch feature, 10m in diameter, with a small central mound. They reported that the site had been subjected to ploughing, but suggested that it was largely intact, and noted that it was located close to supposed long barrow PRN 46400. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS South Ceredigion survey in 2004.

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**PRN**      **46400**                      **NGR**    SN560490                      **FORM**    Earthwork

SITE NAME      FALCONDALE HEN FEDDAU II

CONDITION      U

SITE TYPE      LONG BARROW?

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

First discovered and recorded by University of Wales, Lampeter in 2002. They described the site as a large rectangular earthwork lying within two fields on Hen Feddau Farm, and close to a possible round barrow, PRN 46399. We were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS South Ceredigion survey in 2004, but the location of the site suggests it is highly unlikely to be a neolithic long barrow.

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**PRN**      **48373**                      **NGR**   SN7301262939                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYNGWYN BACH G                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5567;5573;5574;5575;8559;8560;9729

**DESCRIPTION**

A turf-covered mound with some cairn material protruding through the grass cover. The cairn is disturbed, but nonetheless retains a circular mound-like profile, standing 0.4m high and 5m in diameter. It is located 13m to the W of another round barrow, PRN 9729, and is part of a larger group of seven barrows located on the W and NW slopes of Bryngwyn Bach local summit, forming round barrow cemetery PRN 48390.

Located on the west slopes of Bryngwyn Bach local summit, between the Afon Fflur to the NE and the Nant Gorffen to the SW.

There are long views between 265 and 144 degrees, with the remainder of the view closed by the hillslope of Bryngwyn Bach local summit.

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**PRN**      **48374**                      **NGR**   SN7289160630                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      CASTELL RHYFEL                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?;RUBBING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      2049

**DESCRIPTION**

An upright earthfast stone, 1.3m high, 0.75m wide at its base and 0.13m thick, tapering to 0.26m wide at its top. There is a fairly deep animal-tread hollow all around the base of the stone, which moves slightly when weight is applied to it. The stone is situated near a boundary which lies just 0.5m to the S. The stone does not appear to be former gatepost, and its positioning so close to the boundary would be unusual for a rubbing stone. It is possible that this is a prehistoric standing stone, especially given that it lies 325m downslope to the W/WSW of round barrow PRN 2049. Other stones have been cleared to the monolith on its W side and one of these is leaning against it. This monument lies within a Deserted Rural Settlement: there are many stone boundaries, gateposts, etc., within the vicinity in addition to the farm buildings.

There are very long views between 234 and 293 degrees along the valley, medium views between 156 and 234 degrees and closed to short/medium views elsewhere by local ridges/topography.

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**PRN**      **48375**                      **NGR**   SN3040453357                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      GARREG    **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5293;5294

**DESCRIPTION**

An earthfast stone block, 0.6m high x 1.2m long x 0.9m wide, is located close to a south-eastern hedgebank boundary separating two pasture fields. 30m to the SE just over the boundary, and intervisible with this stone, is another standing stone boulder, PRN 5294. Both these stones form a reasonable alignment with another standing stone, PRN 5293, located 300m away in an adjacent field, and may represent the remnants of a stone row leading down to the coast. Equally, however, it may be that this stone and neighbouring PRN 5294 are in fact a standing stone pair. Although there is rock outcropping 2 or 3m away to the east this stone is definitely independent of the bedrock and lies alone. It is possible that it is perhaps a fallen stone now lying recumbent. There is evidence of a trampled hollow around part of the stone, and some smaller blocks lying around it also.

Very close to the coastal cliffs.

There is a long coastal vista between 251 and 345 degrees, with long views also between 168 and 251. The remainder of the view is restricted by local topography. Neighbouring stone PRN 5294 is intervisible over the boundary 30m away at 152 degrees. Standing stone PRN 5293, located c.340m away at 155 degrees, would originally have been intervisible before the construction of the hedgebanks.

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**PRN**      **48376**                      **NGR**   SN8015057353                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR GERWYN E    **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**              SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Sited to the NE of cairn D and 8m from the rocky outcrop, this cairn is site E within the Esagair Gerwyn barrow cemetery PRN 8881. This barrow is 10m in diameter and 1.25m high. It is well-defined and clearly circular, and differs from some of the other cairns in the group in that the vegetation is longer on this mound compared to the others. This site also appears to be possibly less disturbed than the other barrows in the group, but the vegetational cover made it difficult to properly assess. A large stone is visible on the SE edge of the mound, protruding through the grass cover. The mound appears to be stony when probed with a ranging rod.

Located on land between two streams and on the slopes above the Afon Tywi.

The view today is compromised by modern forestry, but there are long views between 133 and 170, along the Towy valley to the S/ SSE. Across on the opposite hillside there is a waterfall, at 96 degrees. The site occupies a prominent location overlooking the junction of two steep valleys.

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**PRN**      **48377**                      **NGR**   SN8010957315                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR GERWYN F                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Cairn F of barrow cemetery PRN 8881. This cairn is located 8m to the W/NW of cairn A (PRN 9614), and is a possible mound, 0.75m high and c.6m in diameter. At least one large stone protrudes through the vegetational cover, with the mound steep-sided on its S side. Long grass/vegetation covering this and the other sites here made assessment very difficult, and a winter visit may be better to properly identify the various features.

Located on land between two streams and on the slopes above the Afon Tywi.

The view today is compromised by modern forestry, but there are long views between 133 and 170, along the Towy valley to the S/ SSE. Across on the opposite hillside there is a waterfall, at 96 degrees. The site occupies a prominent location overlooking the junction of two steep valleys.

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**PRN**      **48378**                      **NGR**   SN8013357333                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ESGAIR GERWYN G                      **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Mentioned by Cadw in their report on barrow cemetery PRN 8881, but not described as a site in itself. This site is a possible mound to the SE of the rocky knoll on which barrow PRN 9617 is located. The mound stands c.0.6m high and 6m in diameter. The mound is not terribly distinct by its vegetation, but prodding with a ranging rod suggests a stony mound lies beneath the grass cover. The whole area here needs to be properly assessed (surveyed) during the winter months when hopefully the vegetation has died down. There are many lumps and bumps in the area, which could be either natural or archaeological features.

Located on land between two streams and on the slopes above the Afon Tywi.

The view today is compromised by modern forestry, but there are long views between 133 and 170, along the Towy valley to the S/ SSE. Across on the opposite hillside there is a waterfall, at 96 degrees. The site occupies a prominent location overlooking the junction of two steep valleys.

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**PRN**      **48379**                      **NGR**    SN6225149623                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      PENSINGRUG

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      1920;1921;1922;1923;1926

**DESCRIPTION**

This site bears all the hallmarks of a classic round barrow. It is a roughly circular turf-covered mound, 19m in diameter and 0.85m high. A few stones protrude through the surface, whilst in or around the centre at the top of the mound a flat conglomerate stone is exposed. This stone is earthfast and measures 0.6m x 0.3m. The top of the mound is slightly pitted, possibly the result of cairn material being robbed, but these hollows are all grassed over. There is no sign of a kerb or ditch. The site is located on a hill slope just before the land falls steeply away to the west down to the Afon Teifi and commands magnificent views along the valley. It is located in an area rich in other prehistoric monuments, with numerous other round barrows within a 1km radius, including PRNs 1920-23 and 1930-32. A telegraph/electricity pole lies close to the western side of the monument.

Overlooking the Teifi valley to the W

Magnificent views along the Teifi valley, with very long views between 196 and 92 degrees. The remainder of the view is restricted by local topography.

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**PRN**      **48380**                      **NGR**    SN7297459887                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BLAEN CARON

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Despite the numerous possible round barrows and clearance cairns recorded in the area by Williams and Muckle in 1993, this site alone appeared to be a potential round barrow. The site consists of a circular mound of stones, c.4m in diameter and 0.4m high, mainly turf-covered but with some stone protruding through the cover. This site stood out from the other, more likely natural, features in the area by its appearance and definite circularity. Its location suggested it was more likely to be a round barrow than a clearance cairn, and was newly discovered during fieldwork for the PFRS project in 2004.

Afon Groes Fawr is located 180m away downslope to the S.

There are long views along the Groes Fawr valley between 276 and 330 degrees. Forestry restricts the view between 137 and 160 degrees. Elsewhere the views are restricted to medium-short by the upland topography.

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**PRN**      **48381**                      **NGR**    SN74945469                      **FORM**      Complex

**SITE NAME**      BRYN GORLAN

**CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              High plateau/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      8528;9117;9118;48385

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the complex of monuments located on Bryn Gorlan, comprising stone circle PRN 9001, standing stone PRN 9002, round barrow PRN 9003 and possible ring barrows PRNs 9004 and 9005. NC 2005.

On high ground overlooking the Doethie valley to the SE.

Fantastic panoramic views over the surrounding landscape.

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**PRN**      **48382**                      **NGR**    SN24904542                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      ALLT PENCRAIG

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hilltop/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the two round barrows, PRNs 5217 and 8355, located on Allt Pencraig. The two mounds lie 100m apart: one is surmounted by a trig point and measures 25m in diameter and stands 0.4m high (PRN 5217). The other (PRN 8355) stands 0.5m high and measures 22m in diameter. Both are being actively eroded by ploughing, and have virtually halved their height in the last 30 years. NC 2005.

On high ground overlooking streams to NE, S and W.

There are excellent 360 degree panoramic views from the site. The barrows on Frenni Fawr are intervisible at 206 degrees, as is Foel Drygarn at 220 degrees and Foel Cwm-cerwyn at 230 degrees. Carn Ingli also visible at 248 degrees. Moelfre (Blaen Bowi) visible at 142 degrees, Neighbouring barrow PRN 8355 lies c.100m away at 31 degrees.

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**PRN**      **48383**                      **NGR**    SN7572749676                      **FORM**      Complex

**SITE NAME**      CEFN CWNCEITHINOG                      **CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5537

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the two round barrows (PRNs 5534 and 5535) and standing stone (PRN 5538) located on Cefn Cwncheithinog. The sites are clearly visible and accessible, lying next to (and cut by) a recently metalled track running across the upland plateau, from Bryn Ambor to Troed-rhiw Cymmer.

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**PRN**      **48384**                      **NGR**    SN7713052882                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CARN SAITH-WRAIG                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      8528;9117;9118;48385

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the three round barrow cairns on Carn Saith-Wraig, comprising PRNs 5555, 8527 and 9009.

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**PRN**      **48385**                      **NGR**    SN76695342                      **FORM**    Complex

**SITE NAME**      BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW                      **CONDITION**    V

**SITE TYPE**    PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      48381;48384

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for round barrow PRN 8528, white quartz boulder standing stone PRN 9117 and possible conjoined round barrow PRN 9118, all located on an upland plateau, c.600m NW from the barrow cemetery at Carn Saith-Wraig (PRN 48384), and 2km to the SE of the Bryn y Gorlan group of monuments (PRN 48381).

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**PRN**      **48386**                      **NGR**    SN77076315                      **FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BLAEN GLASFFRWD                      **CONDITION**    C

**SITE TYPE**    ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5580;5581;9015

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the round barrows located to the E of Blaen-Glasffwrdd. The group consists of five probable barrows (PRNs 2053, 2054, 5577, 5578, and 9013), 4 of which have cists, and 1 possible barrow (PRN 5579), with a standing stone (PRN 9015) within 65m of PRN 5578. The sites are spread out over an area of half a kilometre, and are located on a moderate hillslope running down to the junction of a couple of streams with the Afon Glasffwrdd to the W. This group of sites is likely to be associated with the two barrows on Pen-y-Bwlch located to the NNE/NE, and today separated from this cemetery by a forestry plantation. As noted by Cadw, there are other clusters of stone on the mountain, which may represent the sites of further cairns, although the picture is complicated by the presence of outcropping rock. A detailed topographic survey of the area as a whole here might prove useful.

Located close to a number of streams and overlooking the Afon Glasffwrdd to the W.

Long views to the west, obscured by forestry to the NE and rising topography to the E.

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**PRN**      **48387**                      **NGR**    SN7244660402                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      TAN-BYLCHAU

**CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge crest/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      2050;48388;48389

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the two barrows at the end of Banc Mawr, PRNs 2050 and 5037, which are 20m apart, and of similar size (5m in diameter and c.0.35m high). The most westerly barrow, PRN 2050, is the better preserved of the two. The sites lie c.800m from the round barrow at Y Garn (PRN 2049) and 1.6km from another group of cairns on Garn Gron (PRN 48388). From this barrow pair it is possible to see ring barrow PRN 14755 located c.1.15km away at 266 degrees, with the other monuments on surrounding ridges also probably intervisible.

Located on high ground above two rivers, the Groes Fawr to the S and the Groes Fechan to the N.

There are very long views from the site between 234 and 340 degrees, restricted to short views by Banc Mawr between 88 and 153 degrees. Elsewhere the views are medium over to the surrounding ridges and upland.

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**PRN**      **48388**                      **NGR**    SN7385561102                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GARN GRON

**CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hilltop//top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      2049;48387

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the three round barrows on Garn Gron, PRNs 5564, 5565 and 5566. This group form the most NE/ENE of a linear band of monuments linking Garn Gron with Banc Mawr 1.6km away to the SW/WSW.

Streams located within 200m.

Fantastic 360 degree views.

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**PRN**      **48389**                      **NGR**   SN7428062360                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CARN FFLUR

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**      SAM (part)

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      48390;48391

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the four round barrows (PRNs 5569, 5570, 5571 and 8545) located across Carn Fflur ridge between Crugnant and the Afon Fflur.

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**PRN**      **48390**                      **NGR**   SN72936285                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYNGWYN BACH CEMETERY

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5567;48389;48391

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the seven barrows, PRNs 5573, 5574, 5575, 8559, 8560, 9729 and 48373, located on the western slope of Bryngwyn Bach local summit.

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**PRN**      **48391**                      **NGR**   SN74236348                      **FORM**      Complex

**SITE NAME**      BRYN-Y-CROFFTAU

**CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      48389;48390

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn assigned to highlight the association between ring barrow PRN 5572 and standing stone PRN 8550, located 100m to the N of the barrow site.

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**PRN**      **48392**                      NGR   SN6941051430                      FORM      Earthwork

SITE NAME      PEN Y CORN

CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW PAIR

SITE STATUS

SITING              Ridge/gentle/top

ASSOCIATED WITH      5150

DESCRIPTION

Group prn for the two barrows located on top of Pen y Corn ridge, PRNs 5151 and 5152, which are located 200m apart on a NE-SW alignment, the same as the ridge itself. Both barrows are clearly intervisible with each other and occupy a prominent place in the landscape. They were probably intervisible with a number of other upland barrows in the wider area.

Located on high ground between the issuing of two rivers/streams.

Good long views, although too misty to allow sightings onto prominent landscape features or other sites.

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**PRN**      **48393**                      NGR   SN67625384                      FORM      Complex

SITE NAME      MAEN LLWYD

CONDITION      V

SITE TYPE      PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Group prn for Carreg Samson standing stone (PRN 5153), round barrows PRNs 11453 and 11482, and possible standing stone PRN 11483.

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Long views between 270 and 115 degrees, with the remainder of the view restricted by upslope local topography.

**PRN**      **48396**                      **NGR**    SN3798046100                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      MAES-YR-HAF    **CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A pair of round barrows, PRNs 5272 and 12277, now destroyed. The former was excavated in c.1924 at which time two cremations were discovered during the removal of stones from the site. The cairn measured c.9m in diameter with a primary burial found in an ornamental cinerary urn at the centre, with a second burial in a plain vessel near the edge. Both burials were noted to have been covered by a layer of white quartz stones. When visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1975 the cairn had been completely cleared and the field in which it was located under arable. There was no discernible trace of either monument when the area was visited during the PFRS project in 2004. Some 40m to the E of barrow PRN 5272, over the road, local tradition suggested the presence of a second barrow (PRN 12277), but there was nothing on the ground at the given grid reference. Nonetheless it is possible that these two monuments were originally a round barrow pair.

Located on ground between the Afon Cwerchyr and Afon Cerdin

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**PRN**      **48397**                      **NGR**    SN4128046550                      **FORM**      Cropmark

**SITE NAME**      MOEL Y MOR    **CONDITION**

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A pair of adjacent round barrows appearing as cropmarks on 1946 RAF aerial photographs. The Ordnance Survey noted that the circular cropmarks strongly resemble round barrows, with each having a suggested diameter of c.10m. There are no surface indications for either barrow in the field where they are located, c.400m south of the summit of Moel y Mor. The field is currently under pasture for both sheep and horses. At the area of the given grid reference the ground does appear to be slightly rougher, with bracken growing to a small degree compared with the surrounding pasture which is lush grazing. Other than the vegetational differences there are no discernible traces of either barrow, which together form this possible barrow pair.

A stream flows south down into the Afon Cerdin c.600m to the west of the site.

There are good long views in most directions except for between 328 and 340 degrees where the view is restricted by Moel y Mor summit.

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**PRN**      **48398**                      **NGR**   SN238434                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      LLWYNDURIS FARM

CONDITION      M

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH      1855

DESCRIPTION

A stone was allegedly moved here to Llwynduris Farm at SN238434 by Sir John Llyn Thomas in 1935. The stone was originally located at SN4362554099, suggested by antiquarian sources to be the site of a ruined burial chamber, and was associated with two other stones which remain extant today. These stones (PRN 1855) appear from excavation to be a prehistoric standing stone complex.

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**PRN**      **48399**                      **NGR**   SN6896055097                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      BRYN RHUDD

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING              Saddle/flat/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      9926;14258

DESCRIPTION

This is a second standing stone associated with ring barrow PRN 9926, which is located 26m away to the west. The other standing stone, PRN 14258, is located 20m away to the SE. The stone here is a triangular-shaped thin slab, which measures 0.68m at its base, 0.18m wide and stands 0.48m high, tapering to a point at its top. The long axis of the stone is orientated WNW-ESE, and there are excellent views from the stone to the west. Both the measurements of this stone and its neighbour PRN 14258 are based on current exposed surfaces: no doubt there has been some peat/vegetational encroachment, and so the stones are no longer as pronounced as they once would have been.

There are streams to the west and ENE of the site, within 400m and 600m respectively.

There are extremely long views between 240 and 301 degrees, with medium views between 175 and 221. The remainder of the view is closed by local topography.

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**PRN**      **48400**                      **NGR**   SN6174067660                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GARN WEN    **CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      48401

**DESCRIPTION**

Group PRN for two barrows, PRNs 1965 & 1966 located on top of Mynydd Bach

Afon Ddu located c.450m to the west.

Largely 360 degree panorama with long views over to Pumlumon, Cader Idris, etc.

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**PRN**      **48400**                      **NGR**   SN6174067660                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      GARN WEN    **CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      48401

**DESCRIPTION**

Group PRN for two barrows, PRNs 1965 and 1966, located on top of Mynydd Bach.

Afon Ddu located c.450m to the west.

Largely 360 degree panorama with long views over to Pumlumon, Cader Idris, etc.

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**PRN**      **48401**                      **NGR**   SN6165067110                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      TAN YR ESGAIR    **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      48400

**DESCRIPTION**

Group PRN for the four barrows, PRNs 1967-70, located on the lower slopes of Mynydd Bach, 500m downslope from round barrow pair 48400.

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**PRN**      **48402**                      **NGR**   SN6092467497                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      HAFOD ITHEL

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      48403

**DESCRIPTION**

A large circular cairn of stones, c.8m in diameter and 0.4m high. This site is clearly a round barrow and distinct from the smaller surrounding clearance cairns in the vicinity (PRN 5154). There appears to be some evidence for the robbing of material from the top of the cairn, presumably for road metalling as mentioned by RCAHMS. There are some stones noticeable on the SW downslope side of the mound which is largely turf-consolidated, although there are a number of stones visible protruding through the surface, especially within the central hollow.

Within 300m of the Afon Ddu, located to the E.

There are long views between 173 and 241 degrees, with another long vista between 254 and 257. The remainder of the view is closed by local topography.

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**PRN**      **48403**                      **NGR**   SN6102767827                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      HAFOD ITHEL

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      RING BARROW

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      48402

**DESCRIPTION**

A ring barrow mentioned by Briggs and Cadw as an outlier to cairnfield/barrow cemetery PRN 5154, located some 50m to the WNW of the trig point surmounting Hafod Ithel. The ring barrow showed up particularly well at the time of our visit during the PFRS project in November 2005 because of the vegetational differences. The site was clearly discerned as a ring of stones, c.9m in diameter, showing as a grassy circular area within a mass of brown heather surrounding it. The cairn has been severely robbed but consists of a bank of stones, c.1.3m wide, which is best preserved on its SE side where it stands to a maximum height of 0.5m. The central area which the ring of stones surrounds is largely stone-free, although there has been some tumble into the interior. The monument is largely turf-consolidated with some stone visible on the surface.

Located just under 300m from the Afon Ddu which is located to the east, and with sea views to the west.

Fantastic long views from 155 degrees round to 49 degrees, which includes a sea view from Cardigan Bay at 250 degrees round to the Dyfi estuary at 357 degrees. The view is closed elsewhere by the local summit to the east on which the trig point is located c.50m away.

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**PRN**      **48404**                      **NGR**    SN7673258333                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CEFN CERRIG

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/gentle/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5552

**DESCRIPTION**

Located 6m to the east of barrow PRN 5552, this site consists of a small platform 'cairn', 0.2m high and 3.5m in diameter, made up of medium-sized, turf-consolidated flat stones. There is some reed growth at the centre of the cairn. This is presumably the 'disc of stones' mentioned when DAT visited PRN 5552 in 1995, and therefore may be a modern feature composed of stones robbed from the body of the larger barrow immediately to the west of the site. Equally, however, it may be a feature associated and contemporary with the neighbouring Bronze Age barrow.

Overlooking the Camddwr valley and with a variety of streams in close proximity.

There are excellent views from the site, almost a 360 degree panorama, blocked only by Cefn y Cwnc between 40 and 75 degrees, on which barrow 29829 is located. A local ridge also partially restricts the view between 110 and 153 degrees. Brecon Beacons and the Carmarthen Fans are visible to the SE.

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**PRN**      **48405**                      **NGR**    SN7787070350                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BLAEN MARCHNANT

**CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      4126;8610

**DESCRIPTION**

A pair of barrows located 110m apart on an undulating ridge. One barrow (PRN 8606) is better preserved than the other (PRN 8605) and occupies a more prominent position in the landscape. The other barrow has been extensively dug into creating a hollow 1.4m deep. Both barrows have excellent views and are intervisible with barrow 4126 located 1.1km away to the east.

Located on high ground with various streams emanating further downslope, in all directions.

Fantastic views. The view is largely a long 360 degree panorama, which is only closed by a neighbouring ridge to the east between c.78 and 132 degrees, which is surmounted by barrow PRN 4126 visible at 118 degrees. PRN 9612 is also intervisible to the south.

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**PRN**      **48406**                      **NGR**   SN7002470457                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      NANT BRYN ISAF

**CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Spur/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5482

**DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a short standing stone, 0.5m high and a maximum width of 0.8m, located c.5.5m away from the outer edge of ring barrow PRN 5482 to the WNW. The stone was recorded as in situ by DK Leighton when he published the site in 1984, and was mentioned also by Sansbury in 1938. The Ordnance Survey visited the site in 1978 but were hampered in their assessment by fallen trees. An approximate grid reference has been given to the site on the basis of the descriptions given by previous authors. The stone was not actually found during a field visit to neighbouring ring barrow 5482 in September 2005, but the area as a whole was heavily overgrown. The site has been assigned its own PRN as a standing stone in its own right, associated closely with the ring barrow, as seen also at other sites (e.g. PRN 9926).

Located c.260m SW of a stream which flows NW, eventually flowing into the Afon Ystwyth.

Currently obscured by surrounding forestry , but would originally probably have been quite good views, especially to the Ystwyth valley to the NW, although the view throughout the eastern sector would have been obscured by Mynydd Bach.

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**PRN**      **48407**                      **NGR**   SN7565176380                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      BODCOLL

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Saddle/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      42132

**DESCRIPTION**

Located on the highest point of a saddle, c.14m to the west of possible round barrow PRN 42132, there is what appears to be a possible fallen standing stone. Animals have trampled a hollow around the SE side of the stone, creating a dip 0.2m deep, with small loose stones visible within it. The monolith has fallen to the SE, and the animal trampling perhaps exaggerates its potential as a standing stone site. The stone measures 1.3m long (on its exposed surface), and at its widest point measures c.1m, tapering to 0.4m at its top. The stone is c.0.3m thick, and if it stood, would have been likely to have been orientated WSW-ENE.

Located close to a stream c.90m away to the S/SSE.

There are excellent views from the site, which appears to be a good location for a stone. There is an open view between 348 and 73 degrees, with interlocking spurs at 42 degrees. The view opens again between 151 and 242 degrees, with the remainder of the view closed by hills either side of the stone and neighbouring barrow, which are located in a saddle between two ridges.

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**PRN**      **48408**                      **NGR**   SN7332479987                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYN RHOSAU

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**      Ridge/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

A fine pair of round barrows, PRNs 2061 and 2062, 17m apart and aligned N-S, located on a prominent ridge/spur of land with fabulous views. Both barrows show some evidence of prior disturbance, but this is minimal and the monuments are largely intact and a fine example of a round barrow pair.

Afon Tuen starts just over 200m to the west, and further beyond that is Llyn-yr-oerfa. There are also sea views from the site.

There are long views all around except between 298 and 311 degrees, where the viewshed is slightly closed by a nearby hill which now supports a wind farm. On a clear day there are likely to be excellent long views, probably as far as Pembrokeshire. There is a sea view between 243 and 298 degrees.

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**PRN**      **48409**                      **NGR**   SN7596187865                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      CARNEDDAU

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      Summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      6233

**DESCRIPTION**

This site is one of the two cairns located on top of Drosgol which were previously recorded under one PRN (6233) within the SMR, and which together form round barrow pair 55923. This cairn lies 10m away from neighbouring barrow 6233 and is the most easterly of the pair. It measures c.9m in diameter and has a modern cairn 3m in diameter and 1.3m high built from robbed material on its southern side. Material from the cairn has also spread downslope to the N. The barrows here are intervisible with numerous other summit-top cairns in the surrounding area (e.g. Pumlumon Fawr, Y Garn, Moel y Llyn) and were also visible from the numerous Bronze age barrows located in the valleys below, some of which have been drowned by the reservoir (e.g. PRNs 4129, 4130, etc.), whilst others remains extant (e.g. PRNs 7645, 5499).

Overlooking the Nant-y-Moch reservoir and Llyn Craigpistyll to the SW. Located on high ground with numerous streams in close proximity flowing in all directions.

There are fabulous 360 degree views from the site around to all the major peaks and topographic features. The view was too hazy to assess properly, but the site was intervisible with the ciarns on Pumlumon Fawr (5600, 5601 and 6237), and also Y Garn (PRN 4133). Cairns on top of Moel y Llyn (PRN 6265, etc.) were also visible.

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**PRN**      **48410**                      **NGR**   SN7317983327                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      NANT GEIFAES    **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      SHEEP FOLD

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      8589;35689;35690

**DESCRIPTION**

A rectangular sheep-fold, 15m x 7m, located immediately to the ESE of ring barrow PRN 8588. The walls of the fold are 1.1m wide and 1.1m deep, with an entrance facing east. The fold lies 2m away from the ring barrow, and is likely to have robbed some of its material from this earlier monument. The fold appears to have been dug into the ground. There are two deserted rural settlements recorded nearby (PRNs 8589 and 35689) with which this fold was probably associated.

Overlooking the confluence of two streams

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**PRN**      **48411**                      **NGR**   SN7684787726                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR    **CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      11840;11891;11892;11893;11894;11895;11883;48412

**DESCRIPTION**

This site was discovered during fieldwork as part of the PFRS project in 2005. The site here has been revealed as a result of the erosion of peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir, and consists of a cairn of stones, 3m in diameter and 0.3m high, located 10m SW of barrow PRN 11840, which had been recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 as a group of stones protruding through a peat cover. In the last twenty years all the peat here has been eroded away, which has resulted in some new sites being revealed. However, at the same time this erosion has also caused considerable damage to those sites already recorded. When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low. Despite the number of possible clearance/funerary cairns recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 in this particular part of the reservoir (PRNs 11840, 11891-95), only two of these were found: PRNs 11840 and 11894. The remainder were submerged beneath the reservoir. However, due to the erosion of the peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir two new sites were discovered, including this site and neighbouring site PRN 48412, which is located c.50m to the SSW.

Adjacent/within the Nant-y-Moch reservoir

There is a long view down the valley/interlocking spurs at 33 degrees, with medium views between 188 and 240 degrees, dominated by the dramatic upland topography of the area. Pumlumon Fach visible at 95 degrees, and another big peak at 230 degrees. May have been intervisible with barrow PRN 7645 located just over 1km to the SSW.

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**PRN**      **48412**                      **NGR**   SN7683487672                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      11840;11891;11892;11893;11894;11895;11883;48411

**DESCRIPTION**

This site was discovered during fieldwork as part of the PFRS project in 2005. The site here has been revealed as a result of the erosion of peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir, and consists of a cairn of stones, 5m in diameter and 0.35m high, located c.20m SE of barrow PRN 11894, which had been recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 as a possible cairn c.2m in diameter eroding out of the peat at the edge of the reservoir. In the last twenty years the peat cover referred to by Briggs and Murphy has been completely eroded away, and PRN 11894 now appears to be the remains of a barrow 14m in diameter. The cairn revealed here by the peat erosion stands within the shoreline of the reservoir and its stones are iron-stained, similar to those of PRN 11840 located c.65m to the NNE. However at this site the stones were consolidated by moss and grasses/reeds, suggesting that this site is not submerged by the reservoir as often as the others. When the area was visited as part of the PFRS project in 2005 water levels in the reservoir were reasonably low. Despite the number of possible clearance/funerary cairns recorded by Briggs and Murphy in 1984 in this particular part of the reservoir (PRNs 11840, 11891-95), only two of these were found: PRNs 11840 and 11894. The remainder were submerged beneath the reservoir. However, due to the erosion of the peat by the fluctuating water levels in the reservoir two new sites were discovered, including this site and neighbouring site PRN 48411, which is located c.50m to the NNE.

Adjacent/within the Nant-y-Moch reservoir

There is a long view down the valley/interlocking spurs at 33 degrees, with medium views between 188 and 240 degrees, dominated by the dramatic upland topography of the area. Pumlumon Fach visible at 95 degrees, and another big peak at 230 degrees. May have been intervisible with barrow PRN 7645 located just over 1km to the SSW.

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**PRN**      **48413**                      **NGR**   SN734945                      **FORM**      Documents

**SITE NAME**      CARN BWLCH COROG                      **CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      8598

**DESCRIPTION**

A possible round barrow recorded on an Estate Map dating to 1788 as 'Carn Bwlch Corog' at SN734945, and distinct from another round barrow, 'Carnedd' recorded on the same estate map at SN731946, which corresponds to PRN 8598. PRN 8598 remains extant in the landscape at SN7313394638, but this site, which is indicated to be located at the junction of two fences at the edge of afforested land, is no longer visible. The Ordnance Survey suggested the site to have been destroyed during trenching operations prior to planting the forest during the 1950s. When standing the site would have been c.300m SE of PRN 8598 and may have been intervisible with it.

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**PRN**      **48414**                      **NGR**   SN72189478                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      PEN CARREG GOPA

CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

A cairn of stones was visible of top of Pen Garreg Gopa, and was seen from barrow PRN 8598 located c.1km to the east during fieldwork as part of the PFRS project in September 2005. There was previously no record of a monument here in the SMR despite the site being marked as 'Cairn' on the Ordnance Survey map. When viewed through binoculars from PRN 8598 there appeared to be a mound located on the highest point of the hill, which was surmounted by a bee-hive shaped walkers' cairn, making the site extremely prominent in the landscape. The actual site itself was not visited during the PFRS project. but would be worthy of assessment at some future date.

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**PRN**      **48415**                      **NGR**   SN7155891579                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      MOEL-Y-LLYN

CONDITION      C

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW

SITE STATUS

SITING              Saddle/flat/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      48416

DESCRIPTION

One of a pair of round barrows located in a saddle, and adjacent to a footpath leading onto Llechwedd Llwyd. This barrow lies closest to the footpath, just in from the gate leading out of the forestry plantation and is noticeable for the large number of white quartz stones located at the top and centre of the mound within its excavation crater. The barrow itself measures c.12m in diameter and stands 1 m high. The central crater measures c.3m in diameter and is 0.35m deep. The cairn is turf-consolidated and has a clearly defined shape and profile. The barrow is located on slightly sloping ground which accentuates the cairn on its NW side. The cairn consists of medium-large grey blocks and quartz stones, many of which are visible protruding through the turf. It lies c.7m to the NW of another barrow, PRN 48416, which appears intact and undisturbed. There are fantastic views from the site to the NE and SW along the saddle which provides two contrasting vistas. Both sites are located downslope to the east of Moel Y Llyn, on which there are four more round barrow cairns (PRNs 6624-6 and 8597), and are clearly visible from barrow 8597.

The sea is visible. The site is located on a saddle of land with two streams in close proximity issuing to the SW and NE c.300m away.

There are fantastic views achievable from the site, with excellent long views between 353 and 31 degrees, which may well be wider except they are currently obscured by forestry. The view is closed until 186 degrees, when there are good long views again between here and 229 degrees. The sea is visible between 223 and 229 degrees. The view is then closed again between 229 and 353 degrees. This is a classic example of the double-ended viewshed as achieved from a saddle location.

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**PRN**      **48416**                      **NGR**   SN7156791571                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      MOEL Y LLYN

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Saddle/flat/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      48415

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of barrows located in a saddle between Moel y Llyn and Banc Bwlchygarreg, with neighbouring barrow PRN 48415 located c.7m away to the NW. This barrow is the best preserved of the two, turf-consolidated, with some stones protruding through the cover, including numerous blocks of white quartz. The cairn has a classic circular, well-defined barrow shape and profile and measures c.11m in diameter and stands c.1.8m high. There has been some tumble of cairn material on its NW side, and there are some loose stones in the area between the two barrows. However, on the whole the barrow appears to be intact and undisturbed. Both barrows lie at a 'gateway' up to Moel y Llyn and the four round barrow cairns sited there (PRNs 6264-6 and 8597). There are excellent views to the NE and SW along the saddle, which provides two contrasting vistas.

The sea is visible. The site is located on a saddle of land with two streams in close proximity issuing to the SW and NE c.300m away.

There are fantastic views achievable from the site, with excellent long views between 353 and 31 degrees, which may well be wider except they are currently obscured by forestry. The view is closed until 186 degrees, when there are good long views again between here and 229 degrees. The sea is visible between 223 and 229 degrees. The view is then closed again between 229 and 353 degrees. This is a classic example of the double-ended viewshed as achieved from a saddle location.

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**PRN**      **48417**                      **NGR**   SN8071489626                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      CRAIG YR EGLWYS

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      WALKERS' CAIRN

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

When the Ordnance Survey visited the area in 1978 looking for round barrow PRN 5463 they recorded instead a modern marker cairn comprising a drystone pillar, 1.2m in diameter and 1.6m high located on an outcrop of rock, which they took to be the site in question. However, barrow PRN 5463 is located c.50m to the north of this pillar of stones, and survives as a possible cairn c.16m in diameter which makes use of another natural outcrop. Both sites are located in a prominent position in the undulating upland landscape, between two streams which flow NE in to the Afon Hengwm. The site here remains largely as described by the Ordnance Survey, except we measured the height of this modern marker cairn to be between 1.8 and 2m in height. However it is possible that this increase in height may be as a result of fresh stones being added to the pillar by walkers/visitors to the site. On the Ordnance Survey map a disused shaft is marked in this location, and it is possible that this pillar has been constructed to mark the site of the old shaft in the landscape. The stones which have been used to make this modern cairn may well have been robbed from the earlier cairn to the north.

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**PRN**      **50183**                      **NGR**   SN7437355389                      **FORM**      O.Struct

SITE NAME      UNKNOWN

CONDITION      B

SITE TYPE      STANDING STONE

SITE STATUS

SITING

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Previously described by DAT as a small monolith, standing to a maximum height of 0.8m. The stone is triangular in plan, measuring 1.2m on its long axis (which is aligned N-S), and is up to 0.7m thick E-W. Apparently there are long views from the site between 205 and 290 degrees and again between 10 and 35 degrees. This site was last visited in 2002, but we were unable to gain access to visit this site during the PFRS project in 2004.

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**PRN**      **52652**                      **NGR**   SN2145046700                      **FORM**      Earthwork

SITE NAME      PANT-Y-BUTLER

CONDITION      D

SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW PAIR

SITE STATUS

SITING              Ridge/flat/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH      35728

DESCRIPTION

Group PRN for two round barrow cairns at Pant-y-Butler, PRNs 55928 and 55929, discovered during fieldwork for the Defended Enclosures project. Both barrows are located c.50m apart on a NE-SW alignment and are located at the southern end of a gentle ridge of land at 130m above sea level.

A stream issues c.170m to the NW which flows south to join the Nant Cynllo.

There are wide ranging views out to the NE, SE and W overlooking the Teifi valley and its tributaries. To the N the land gently rises to a rounded point 1.5km away

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**PRN**      **55923**                      **NGR**   SN7594587855                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      DROSGOL CARNEDDAU                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Summit/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the two round barrows (PRNs 6233 and 48409) located 10m apart on top of Drogoi local summit above the Nant-y-Moch reservoir.

Overlooking the Nant-y-Moch reservoir, with numerous other streams in close proximity flowing in all directions.

There are fabulous 360 degree views from the site around to all the major peaks and topographic features. The view was too hazy to assess properly, but the site was intervisible with the ciarns on Pumlumon Fawr (5600, 5601 and 6237), and also Y Garn (PRN 4133). Cairns on top of Moel y Llyn (PRN 6265, etc.) were also visible.

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**PRN**      **55924**                      **NGR**   SN7156291575                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      MOEL Y LLYN                      **CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      6264;6265;6266;8597

**DESCRIPTION**

Group PRN for the two adjacent round barrows, PRNs 48415 and 48416, located 7m apart in a saddle adjacent to a footpath leading onto Llechwedd Llwyd/Moel y Llyn from the Banc Bwlchgarreg forestry plantation. Both barrows are located downslope from the Moel y Llyn round barrow cemetery comprising PRNs 6624-6 and 8597, and are intervisible from the latter barrow.

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**PRN**      **55925**                      **NGR**    SN7385586676                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      CARREG ROLF

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Hill slope/moderate/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

This stone is located in an area of scrub at the edge of a forestry plantation and adjacent to the reservoir road overlooking Nant-y-Moch. It is a large earthfast boulder, surrounded by moss, juncous, etc. and covered with lichen. The long axis of the stone appears to be aligned ENE-WSW, and the stone is higher at its eastern end, standing 0.85m high, tapering to 0.55 high at its more westerly end. When viewed from above the stone has five sides, and measures 0.6m at its base on its ENE side x 0.5m on its north side x 0.55m on its S side and with two smaller 'sides' at its back (WSW side) measuring 0.3m and 0.4m. A small flat slab lies adjacent to the stone on its north side.

Overlooking the Nant-y-Moch reservoir

There are extensive views across the reservoir over to surrounding peaks/topography, between 9 and 37 degrees. The remainder of the view is obscured by forestry.

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**PRN**      **55926**                      **NGR**    SN6236383558                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      CARREG LLWYD

**CONDITION**      E

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Flood plain

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5405;8237;11822;37110

**DESCRIPTION**

The site of a former standing stone, located c.135m to the west of stone PRN 5405 and c.270m west of stone PRN 8237. Murphy (1992:4) reports that this third stone, located on the same alignment as the other two stones at Plas Gogerddan, was removed by workers at the Plant Breeding Station in 1961. Apparently this third stone was located approximately the same distance apart as the other surviving two stones, but was much smaller. Its whereabouts now is unknown. The site of the stone lies c.155m to the SSE of cropmark round barrow PRN 37110.

Located on a tongue of land leading towards the confluence of the Nant Clarach and the Afon Peithyll into the Afon Clarach c.400m to the NW.

The viewshed is largely enclosed by the surrounding topography, with the seemingly dominant view between 68 and 91 degrees looking across to Banc Trawsnant. The view to the south and south-east is obscured by deciduous woodland.

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**PRN**      **55927**                      **NGR**    SN6919992747                      **FORM**      O.Struct

**SITE NAME**      OGOF MORRIS

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      STANDING STONE?;BOUNDARY STONE?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Saddle/flat/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      8494;8564

**DESCRIPTION**

A diminutive monolith, strategically placed in a saddle/ col with Garn Wen (PRN 8494) to the west and the rising slopes of Foel Goch (and cairn PRN 8564) to the east. The thin rectangular slab stands c.0.58m high, c.0.2m thick and 0.3m wide, and appears to mark the crossing point in the ridge which leads down to the cluster of barrows on Llain Wen to the south (PRNs 8562-3, 8565-7, 5435 and 11938). There are fine views from the site, especially to the N and S, with a double-ended viewshed typical of sites within saddle locations. The stone leans slightly to the east and is located within 20m of a modern boundary fence which runs east-west. It is possible, therefore, that this stone may equally be a boundary marker, although the long axis of the stone is actually orientated N-S.

Sea views at Borth to the WSW.

There are long mountainous views between 147 and 253 degrees. There is a sea view from c.220 degrees to 253 degrees, when the view is interrupted by a rock outcrop. Another sea view is visible between 265 and 269 degrees, when the view is interrupted again by Garn Wen. Another long vista starts again at 298 degrees round to 21 degrees, which includes the south-facing valley slopes overlooking the Dyfi estuary. The rest of the view is closed by immediate topography.

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**PRN**      **55928**                      **NGR**    SN2144046680                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      PANT-Y-BUTLER

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/flat/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      35728;55929

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of barrows here, its twin PRN 55929 located c.50m away to the NE. Both barrows are located at the southern end of a gentle ridge on fairly level ground at 130m above sea level. To the NNE the land gently slopes up to a rounded high point c.1.4km away. To the west, south-east and north-east the land falls steadily down to the Teifi valley and its tributaries, and there are very wide ranging views in these directions. Both barrows are located within a field which is regularly ploughed and intensively farmed for barley. Both barrows are being actively destroyed, and currently appear as spread circular mounds, c.30m in diameter and with a maximum height of 0.7m. The surface of each mound is covered by a spread of stone which marks the sites out in the ploughed field, as the rest of the area is largely stone free.

A stream issues c.170m to the NW which flows south to join the      Nant Cynllo.

There are wide ranging views out to the NE, SE and W overlooking the Teifi valley and its tributaries. To the N the land gently rises to a rounded point 1.5km away.

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**PRN**      **55929**                      **NGR**    SN2148046720                      **FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      PANT-Y-BUTLER

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/flat/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      35728;55928

**DESCRIPTION**

One of a pair of barrows here, its twin PRN 55928 located c.50m away to the SW. Both barrows are located at the southern end of a gentle ridge on fairly level ground at 130m above sea level. To the NNE the land gently slopes up to a rounded high point c.1.4km away. To the west, south-east and north-east the land falls steadily down to the Teifi valley and its tributaries, and there are very wide ranging views in these directions. Both barrows are located within a field which is regularly ploughed and intensively farmed for barley. Both barrows are being actively destroyed, and currently appear as spread circular mounds, c.30m in diameter and with a maximum height of 0.7m. The surface of each mound is covered by a spread of stone which marks the sites out in the ploughed field, as the rest of the area is largely stone free.

A stream issues c.170m to the NW which flows south to join the              Nant Cynllo.

There are wide ranging views out to the NE, SE and W overlooking the Teifi valley and its tributaries. To the N the land gently rises to a rounded point 1.5km away.

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**PRN**      **55930**                      **NGR**    SN8082077140                      **FORM**    Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      BRYN GARW

**CONDITION**      U

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      8619

**DESCRIPTION**

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**PRN**      **55931**                      **NGR**   SN7537584023                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      Y GARNEDD

**CONDITION**      B

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**      SAM (Part)

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5617

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for a pair of round barrows, PRNs 5620 and 5621, located in an area of concentrated PFRS activity in the Upper Rheidol valley. Cairn circle 5617 is located c.90m to the S/SSW, with another cairn circle 5618 intervisible to the N c.650m away. Also further to the south is the group of monuments around Garn Lwyd (PRNs 5619, 5625 etc.).

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

Largely closed by surrounding topography, but intervisible with cairn circles 5618 to the north and 5617 to the S/SSW.

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**PRN**      **55932**                      **NGR**   SN6910092298                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      LLAINWEN

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW PAIR

**SITE STATUS**      SAM

**SITING**              Hill slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      8494;8562;8563;8564;8565;8566

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for a pair of small, scheduled round barrows, set 5m apart on a SE-NW alignment on the southern slopes of Llain Wen. Both sites are heavily enroached with reed growth, and are both composed of white quartz stones. c

With sea views, and also overlooking the Afon Clettwr downslopeto the SSW. Also located c.50m west of a stream.

There are sea views from 222 to 264 degrees, incorporated within a long view from 213 to 264 degrees. The rest of the view is closed by local topography, although there is a narrow vista of a long view between 140 and 147 along the Clettwr valley to the SE.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	<b>55933</b>	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7514083470	<b><u>FORM</u></b>	Earthwork
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SITE NAME GARN LWYD

CONDITION	V
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SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?

## SITE STATUS

SITING Valley slope/moderate/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH 55934;55940

DESCRIPTION

Group prn for the collection of possible round barrows in the area surrounding Garn Lwyd barrow (PRN 5619). The area was surveyed by Evans in 1952 and he recorded a number of other possible sites here (PRNs 9850-7 and 9733-5), but many of these could not be traced by Briggs and Leighton when they visited the area in 1977. During the PFRS project in 2005 some sites were rediscovered, whilst others were not. However, it remains possible that there was indeed a round barrow cemetery here, with another clustering of sites c.550m to the north at Y Garn.

## Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

<b>PRN</b>	<b>55934</b>	NGR	SN7532084000	<u>FORM</u>	Earthwork
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SITE NAME Y GARNEDD

CONDITION	V
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SITE TYPE      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

<u>SITE STATUS</u>	SAM (Part)
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SITING Valley slope/gentle/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH** 5618;9736;55933;55940

### DESCRIPTION

Group prn for the collection of sites at Y Garnedd, including round barrows 5620 and 5621, and cairn circle 5617. There may also be additional barrows here (e.g. PRNs 5622-3 and 9737-8), which were recorded during a survey of the area by Evans in 1952. Roughly 550m to the south lies another clustering of sites around the Garn Llyd barrow and standing stone, which may also be a round barrow cemetery (PRN 55933).

## Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

**PRN**      **55935**                      **NGR**   SN7684087698                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR                      **CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Valley slope/gentle/bottom

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      6233

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the group of possible round barrows clustered around this part of the Nant-y-Moch reservoir. PRNs 11891-3 and 11895 were submerged at the time of the PFRS field visit in August 2005, but PRNs 11840, 11894 and two new sites eroded out of the peat, PRNs 48411 and 48412, were visible.

Adjacent to, and submerged by, the Nant-y-Moch reservoir.

There is a long view down the valley/interlocking spurs at 33 degrees, with medium views between 188 and 240 degrees, dominated by the dramatic upland topography of the area. Pumlumon Fach visible at 95 degrees, and another big peak at 230 degrees. May have been intervisible with barrow PRN 7645 located just over 1km to the SSW, and also with the Droscoll cairns (PRNs 6233 and 48409) to the WNW.

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**PRN**      **55936**                      **NGR**   SN7121091620                      **FORM**      Earthwork

**SITE NAME**      MOEL Y LLYN                      **CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**              Ridge/undulating/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      5438;5630;6263

**DESCRIPTION**

Group prn for the four round barrow cairns located on top of Moel y Llyn (PRNs 6264-6 and 8597).

Overlooking Moel y Llyn upland lake, and also with sea views.

Fabulous 360 degree views, intervisible with other summit-top cairn cemeteries on Pumlumon Fawr and Pen Pumlumon Arwystli.

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There are long views between 201 and 300 degrees, with excellent views out to far horizons. The remainder of the view is closed by the immediate surrounding topography.

**PRN**      **55939**                      **NGR**   SN7003070456                      **FORM**      Complex

**SITE NAME**      NANT BRYN ISAF

**CONDITION**      V

**SITE TYPE**      PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

**SITE STATUS**      SAM (Part)

**SITING**      Spur/flat/top

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Group PRN for scheduled ring barrow 5482 and associated standing stone 48406.

Located c.260m SW of a stream which flows NW, eventually flowing      into the Afon Ystwyth.

Currently obscured by surrounding forestry , but would originally probably have been quite good views, especially to the Ystwyth valley to the NW, although the view throughout the eastern sector would have been obscured by Mynydd Bach.

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**PRN**      **55940**                      **NGR**   SN7523983365                      **FORM**      Complex

**SITE NAME**      GARN LWYD

**CONDITION**      C

**SITE TYPE**      PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**      Valley slope/moderate/middle

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      55933;55934

**DESCRIPTION**

Group PRN for round barrow 5619 and associated standing stone 5625.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol

The views are restricted by the surrounding topography and dominated by the medium views to the SW/W/NW of the Rheidol valley. Between 185 and 190 degrees there is a small window of a long view over to some other uplands. The site was possibly intervisible with PRN 5617 to the N, but this is currently obscured by the trees surrounding the Hirnant settlement. The cairns on Pumlumon are visible at 11 degrees.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	<b>55941</b>	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	<b>SN7535083990</b>	<b><u>FORM</u></b>	<b>Complex</b>
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SITE NAME	Y GARNEDD	CONDITION	V
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SITE TYPE    PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

## SITE STATUS

SITING Valley slope/gentle/middle

ASSOCIATED WITH

DESCRIPTION

Group PRN for cairn circle 5617, round barrows 5620 and 5621, and associated standing stone 5467.

Overlooking the Afon Rheidol.

Intervisible with cairn circle 5618 to the North.

<b>PRN</b>	<b>55942</b>	NGR	SN6263783507	FORM	Complex
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<u>SITE NAME</u>	PLAS GOGERDDAN	CONDITION	V
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**SITE TYPE**     PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX

## SITE STATUS

SITING Flood plain

### ASSOCIATED WITH

### DESCRIPTION

Group PRN for round barrows 11822 and 37110 and associated standing stones PRNs 5405, 8237 and 55926. There are numerous other sub-surface features here, and this particular part of the landscape shows a continuity of usage from the neolithic onwards. Part of the area has been excavated by DAT in 1986 (see Murphy 1992 Arch J. for report).

Located on a tongue of land leading towards the confluence of the Nant Clarach and the Afon Peithyll into the Afon Clarach. 600m to the NW.

There is a long-ish view to the south of the site between 173 and 211 degrees, with the remainder of the view largely enclosed by surrounding topography.

**PRN**      **55943**                      **NGR**    SN6221284317                      **FORM**      Cropmark

**SITE NAME**      BOW STREET

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**      52080

**DESCRIPTION**

A cropmark of two concentric rings, likely indicating a plough-levelled round barrow, which is located within the interior of D-shaped prehistoric enclosure PRN 52080. The complex of monuments at Plas Gogerddan is located c.880m away to the SSE. The internal ring has a diameter of c.15m and appears to be surrounded by an external ring c.22m in diameter.

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**PRN**      **55944**                      **NGR**    SN2067148093                      **FORM**      Cropmark

**SITE NAME**      PENPARC

**CONDITION**      D

**SITE TYPE**      ROUND BARROW

**SITE STATUS**

**SITING**

**ASSOCIATED WITH**

**DESCRIPTION**

Two concentric rings showing up as a cropmark c.100m to the north of defended enclosure PRN 52060. The double ring ditch cropmark, likely to represent the remains of a plough-levelled round barrow, is located on the crest of a small hillock, in an area of sand and gravels. Nothing is visible above ground.

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## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1 Sites from documentary and place-name evidence**

**Appendix 2 Sites visited but not considered prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments and new sites added to the SMR which were non-PFR sites**

**Appendix 3 New sites added to the SMR**

**Appendix 4 Sites with palaeoenvironmental potential**

**Appendix 5 SAM and PRN comparison tables**

**Appendix 6 Sample proforma**

**APPENDIX 1**
**SITES FROM DOCUMENTARY AND PLACE-NAME EVIDENCE**

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	FORM	MAPSHEET
1372	TYLLCOED	ROUND BARROW	DOCUMENTS	SN35SW
1374	LLECH YR OCHAIN; LLECH YR OCHAU	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN35SW
1387	DISGWYLFA	ROUND BARROW?; BEACON?	DOCUMENTS	SN35SE
1388	DISGWYLFA	ROUND BARROW?; BEACON?	DOCUMENTS	SN35SE
1389	LLYNDU	ROUND BARROW?; BEACON?	DOCUMENTS	SN35SE
1853	CRUG COU	ROUND BARROW	DOCUMENTS	SN45SW
1937	WAUN LLWYN-IFAN	STONE CIRCLE?	DOCUMENTS	SN64NW
1973	GARN LWYD	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN66NW
1977	BRYN-Y-MAEN	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN66NE
2090	BRYNGWROG	ROUND BARROW?; CEMETERY?	DOCUMENTS	SN24SE
3380	GWAR-GRAIG	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN44SE
4819	FFRWD	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN56NW
4844	CAE MAEN	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN58SE
5147	LLECH GYBI	CHAMBERED TOMB?; STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN65SW
5212	LLANGOEDMOR	CHAMBERED TOMB?	DOCUMENTS	SN24NW
5213	LLECH-YR-AST; PENLLECH-YR-AST	CHAMBERED TOMB	DOCUMENTS	SN24NW
5214	LLECH-Y-GAWRES	CHAMBERED TOMB?	DOCUMENTS	SN24NW
5228	NEUODD	STONE CIRCLE	DOCUMENTS	SN24SW
5470	YSTUMTUEN	ROUND BARROW	DOCUMENTS	SN77NW
5471	COED-CYD	ROUND BARROW	DOCUMENTS	SN77NW
5495	BWLCH YSTYLLEN	CHAMBERED TOMB?	DOCUMENTS	SN78NW
5539	TROED Y RHIW RUDDWEN	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN74NE
5624	DYFFRYN CASTELL	STONE CIRCLE	DOCUMENTS	SN78SE
5638	CARN PHILIP GWYDDEL	ROUND BARROW	DOCUMENTS	SN44NE
5651	FFYNNON TYSSUL	ROUND BARROW	DOCUMENTS	SN44SW
5840	NOYADD TREFAWR	STONE CIRCLE	DOCUMENTS	SN24NE
5909	NEUADD	STONE CIRCLE?	DOCUMENTS	SN45NW
5996	BRYN Y MAEN; BRYNMARN	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN65NW
6082	BETTWS BLEDRWS	STANDING STONE	DOCUMENTS	SN55SE
6259	ESGAIR FOEL DDU	STONE CIRCLE?	DOCUMENTS	SN79SW
6313	CRAIG Y FOELALLT	ROUND BARROW?; HUT CIRCLE?	DOCUMENTS	SN65NE
6316	FLEINOG	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN65NE
6318	GRAIG WEN	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN65SE
8061	TWMPATH TYLWITH TEG	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN24NW
8418	CRUG GYNON	LONG BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN76SE
8419	CRUG GYNON	ROUND BARROW	DOCUMENTS	SN76SE
8488	GLAN YR AFON	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN68NE
8511	CARREG CEFN Y GROES	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN65SE
8512	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN65SW
8514	CRAIG Y FOELALLT	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	DOCUMENTS	SN65NE
8515	CRAIG Y FOELALLT	CAIRN CIRCLE?	DOCUMENTS	SN65NE



8522	CARREG FAWR	STANDING STONE?; BOUNDARY STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NW
8582	NANT	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN78SW
8656	PARC ENOCH	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN34NW
8741	PEN-Y-CASTELL	STANDING STONE	DOCUMENTS	SN68SE
8742	LLETY NGHARAD BACH	STANDING STONE PAIR?	DOCUMENTS	SN69SE
8914	PENLANLAS	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN67NW
8915	GARREG LLWYD FACH; GARREG LLWYD FAWR?	STANDING STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN67NW
10569	LLANDYSUL	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	DOCUMENTS	SN34SE
11375	PRESEB Y MARCH	STANDING STONE	DOCUMENTS	SN65SW
11376	MAEN HYR	STANDING STONE	DOCUMENTS	SN65NW
11377	MAEN HIR	STANDING STONE	DOCUMENTS	SN55SW
11661	BLAENAU GWENOG;CAE HYTTIR HIR	ROUND BARROW	DOCUMENTS	SN45SE
11918	FFYNNON OER	CIST GRAVE CEMETERY	DOCUMENTS	SN34SW
11920	CAE RUEL	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN68NW
12278	MEINI KYFRIVOL; MEINEN KYVRIVAL	STONE CIRCLE?	DOCUMENTS	SN24NE
12291	PEN LLECH YR AST	ROUND BARROW?; RING BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN24NW
12292	FIVE BEDS	CIST GRAVE CEMETERY	DOCUMENTS	SN24NW
13074	WHITESTONE	STANDING STONE?; BOUNDARY STONE?	DOCUMENTS	SN68SE
26551	CAREG Y MARCHFAEN	STANDING STONE	DOCUMENTS	SN78SW
31490	MWNT	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN15SE
36501	BRYN DEILOS	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NW
36502	WAUN Y LLYN	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NW
36512	NANT Y CYRNAU	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NW
36521	CWM BERWYN	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NW
36522	BRYN DEILOS	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NW
36523	BRYN DEILOS	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NW
36524	BRYN DEILOS	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NW
36525	ESGAIR FRAITH	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NW
36530	NANT Y STALWYN	ROUND BARROW	DOCUMENTS	SN85NW
36531	NANT Y BONT	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN75NE
36685	NANT MELYN	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN76SE
48413	CARN BWLCH COROG	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS	SN79SW

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	FORM	MAPSHEET
765	MAEN LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN56NE
1226	CEFN Y CARNAU	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN35NE
1380	CASTELL CRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN35SE
2065	MAEN ARTHUR	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN77SW
4975	BLAEN-CIL-FAEN; CIL- MAENLLWYD	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN34NW
5402	CARREG Y DIFOR	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN68NE
5483	GISTFAEN	CIST	PLACE-NAME	SN77SW
5763	LLAINGARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN34SW
5774	CARN OWEN	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN35SW
5831	CRUG EFA	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN24NW
5834	CRUG-GWYN	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN24NW
5837	CRUG-MAWR	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN24NW
5893	BANC Y CARNAU	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN55NW
5922	ALLT CRUG-GARN	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN56SW

6133	GARN LLWYD	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN66NW
6134	CARN FACH	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN66NW
6136	CEFN Y GARN;CRUGLAS	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN66NW
6138	CRUG LAS	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN66NE
6161	RHYD Y CRUGLAS	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN66SE
6162	PANT Y CARNE	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN67NW
6166	MAES CRUG;TAFARN CRUG	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN67NE
6176	PEN Y GARN;CAPEL Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN68NW
6180	GLASGRUG;TROEDRHIW LASGRUG	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN68SW
6182	BRYN CARNEDD	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN68SW
6258	DOL-Y-GARNEDD	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN79NW
6409	DOMEN MILWYN	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN87SW
6888	BLAEN-HIRFAIN	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN66NW
8150	MAES CRUGIAU	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN56SE
8327	ERW-TOMAU	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN77NW
8414	CARNAU	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN65SW
8415	CAE CNWC	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN65SW
8416	LLAINGARN	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN64NE
8573	GREEN TUMP	ROUND BARROW?; BOUNDARY MOUND?	PLACE-NAME	SN69SE
8624	ESGAIR Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?; CLEARANCE CAIRN?	PLACE-NAME	SN76NE
8738	CAE CERRIG CROMLECH BACH;CAE CERRIG CROMLECH MAWR	CHAMBERED TOMB?	PLACE-NAME	SN68NW
8739	CAE MAEN;CAE CARREG LWYD	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN68NW
10663	PANT-CRUG-LAS	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN45SE
10664	ALLT Y MAEN	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN44NW
10669	CRUG-Y-FEIOG	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN45NE
10673	LLAINGARREGLWYD	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN45NW
11905	BRYN GARREG-LWYD	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN75SW
12147	CRUG-DU-UCHAF;CRUG-DU-ISAF	ROUND BARROW?	PLACE-NAME	SN24NW
12168	GAREG WEN	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN34SW
12170	GAREG WEN	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN34SW
12173	CAREG LWYD	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN57NE
12179	GARREG-WEN	STANDING STONE?	PLACE-NAME	SN34SE

**APPENDIX 2    SITES VISITED BUT NOT CONSIDERED PREHISTORIC  
FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS**

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	AMENDED FROM
1906	BRYN MAWR	STONE SPREAD	Round barrow?
1908	BRYN MAWR	SPOIL TIP?;QUARRY WASTE?	Round barrow?
4828	FRON-DEG	BURNT MOUND?	Chambered tomb?;Burnt mound?
5117	TAIR CARN WEST	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Round barrow?;Clearance cairn?
5554	CERRIG YSGYFARNOG	NATURAL FEATURE	Stone circle?
8238	GLAN DULAS UCHAF	NATURAL FEATURE?	Round barrow
8525	CARREG CURYLL	NATURAL FEATURE	Standing stone?
8583	PEN Y GRAIG-DDU	SHEEP FOLD?	Ring barrow?;Sheep fold?
8599	POND NANT Y CAGAL	NATURAL FEATURE	Standing stone?
8623	HIRNANT	NATURAL FEATURE	Round barrow?
9455	LLECHWEDD DDERI ISAF	NATURAL FEATURE	Long barrow?
9482	TIR-IFAN	NATURAL FEATURE	Standing stone?;Rubbing Stone?
9518	TAN-YR-ORFA	NATURAL FEATURE	Long barrow?
9519	PANT-GLAS	STONE (Modern)	Standing stone?;Standing stone pair?
9574	BRYN DU	STONE (Landform)	Round barrow?;Clearance cairn?
9850	GARN LWYD NORTH "A"	NATURAL FEATURE?	Round barrow
12023	BRYNMEINOG I	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	Round barrow?
12026	BANC MYNYDD- GORDDU;FFYNNONWARED	NATURAL FEATURE	Standing stone?
12027	BANC MYNYDD- GORDDU;FFYNNONWARED	NATURAL FEATURE; CLEARANCE CAIRN	Round barrow?
12034	BANC MYNYDD-GORDDU	NATURAL FEATURE?	Round barrow?
13065	CWM HENGWM	NATURAL FEATURE	Round barrow?; Natural feature?
13248	CWM HENGWM	NATURAL FEATURE	Round barrow?; Natural feature?
13249	CWM HENGWM	NATURAL FEATURE	Round barrow?;Natural feature?
13250	CWM HENGWM	NATURAL FEATURE	Round barrow
14294	CEFNBLAENMERIN	NATURAL FEATURE	Round barrow?;Standing stone?
14778	LLETHR LLWYD	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	Cairn?
14902	CAE TUDUR	CLEARANCE CAIRN?; FIELD BOUNDARY?	Round barrow?
14903	CAE TUDUR	CLEARANCE CAIRN?; FIELD BOUNDARY?	Round barrow?
30920	GILFACH Y HALEN	BUILDING?	Round barrow?;Clearance cairn?
33262	CRIPAU FAGWYR FACH	NATURAL FEATURE	Cist?;Shelter?
35916	CHATHAM	NATURAL FEATURE?; CLEARANCE CAIRN?	Ring cairn?
36703	BRYN Y CROFFTAU	STONE PILE	Clearance cairn?;Round barrow?
37172	BANC BWA-DRAIN	NATURAL FEATURE	Round barrow?
41057	UNKNOWN	NATURAL FEATURE	Cairn?
41101	RHOS BRON-Y-BERLLAN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Round barrow?
41329	RHOS BRON-Y-BERLLAN	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Cairn?;Clearance cairn
42153	EGLWYS LLANFRECH	GRANGE?	Ring barrow?
42190	GLOG	CLEARANCE CAIRN?	Cairn

**Appendix 2a    New sites recorded which were non-PFR monuments**

<b>PRN</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>NGR</b>
48410	NANT GEIFAES	SHEEP FOLD	SN7317983327
48417	CRAIG YR EGLWS	MARKER CAIRN	SN8071489626

### APPENDIX 3: NEW SITES ADDED TO THE HER

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	FORM/CONDITION		MAPSHEET
48373	BRYNGWYN BACH G	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	C	SN76SW
48374	CASTELL RHYFEL	STANDING STONE?; RUBBING STONE?	O.STRUCT	B	SN76SW
48375	GARREG	STANDING STONE	O.STRUCT	B	SN35SW
48376	ESGAIR GERWYN E	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	C	SN85NW
48377	ESGAIR GERWYN F	ROUND BARROW?	EARTHWORK	D	SN85NW
48378	ESGAIR GERWYN G	ROUND BARROW?	EARTHWORK	D	SN85NW
48379	PENSINGRUG	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	C	SN64NW
48380	BLAEN CARON	ROUND BARROW?	EARTHWORK	D	SN75NW
48381	BRYN GORLAN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	V	SN75SW
48382	ALLT PENCRAIG	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	D	SN24NW
48383	CEFN CWNCEITHINOG	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	V	SN74NE
48384	CARN SAITH-WRAIG	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	C	SN75SE
48385	BLAEN NANT-Y-RHIW	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	V	SN75SE
48386	BLAEN GLASFFRWD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	C	SN76SE
48387	TAN-BYLCHAU	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	V	SN76SW
48388	GARN GRON	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	V	SN76SW
48389	CARN FFLUR	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	C	SN76SW
48390	BRYNGWYN BACH CEMETERY	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	C	SN76SW
48391	BRYN-Y-CROFFTAU	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	V	SN76SW
48392	PEN Y CORN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	C	SN65SE
48393	MAEN LLWYD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	V	SN65SE
48394	TRICHRUG	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	V	SN55NW
48395	PEN BANC	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	E	SN64NW
48396	MAES-YR-HAF	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	E	SN34NE
48397	MOEL Y MOR	ROUND BARROW PAIR?	CROPMARK		SN44NW
48398	LLWYNDURIS FARM	STANDING STONE	O.STRUCT	M	SN24SW
48399	BRYN RUDD	STANDING STONE	O.STRUCT	B	SN65NE
48400	GARN WEN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	V	SN66NW
48401	TAN YR ESGAIR	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	C	SN66NW
48402	HAFOD ITHEL	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	C	SN66NW
48403	HAFOD ITHEL	RING BARROW	EARTHWORK	C	SN66NW
48404	CEFN CERRIG	ROUND BARROW?	EARTHWORK	C	SN75NE
48405	BLAEN MARCHNANT	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	V	SN77SE
48406	NANT BRYN ISAF	STANDING STONE	O.STRUCT	U	SN77SW
48407	BODCOLL	STANDING STONE?	O.STRUCT	C	SN77NE

PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	FORM/CONDITION		MAPSHEET
48408	BRYN RHOSAU	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	C	SN77NW
48409	CARNEDDAU	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	C	SN78NE
48410	NANT GEIFAES	SHEEP FOLD	EARTHWORK	B	SN78SW
48411	NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	EARTHWORK	D	SN78NE
48412	NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW?	EARTHWORK	C	SN78NE
48413	CARN BWLCH COROG	ROUND BARROW?	DOCUMENTS		SN79SW
48414	PEN CARREG GOPA	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	C	SN79SW
48415	MOEL-Y-LLYN	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	C	SN79SW
48416	MOEL Y LLYN	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	B	SN79SW
48417	CRAIG YR EGLWYS	WALKERS CAIRN	O.STRUCT	B	SN88NW
55923	DROSGOL CARNEDDAU	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	C	SN78NE
55924	MOEL Y LLYN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	B	SN79SW
55925	CARREG ROLF	STANDING STONE?	O.STRUCT	C	SN78NW
55926	CARREG LLWYD	STANDING STONE	O.STRUCT	E	SN68SW
55927	OGOF MORRIS	STANDING STONE?; BOUNDARY STONE?	O.STRUCT	B	SN69SE
52652	PANT-Y-BUTLER	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	D	SN24NW
55928	PANT-Y-BUTLER	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	D	SN24NW
55929	PANT-Y-BUTLER	ROUND BARROW	EARTHWORK	D	SN24NW
55930	BRYN GARW	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	U	SN87NW
55931	Y GARNEDD	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	B	SN78SE
55932	LLAINWEN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	EARTHWORK	D	SN69SE
55933	GARN LWYD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	EARTHWORK	V	SN78SE
55934	Y GARNEDD	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	V	SN78SE
55935	NANT-Y-MOCH RESERVOIR	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY?	EARTHWORK	V	SN78NE
55936	MOEL Y LLYN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	C	SN79SW
55937	LLAIN WEN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	EARTHWORK	V	SN69SE
55938	BRYN RUDD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	V	SN65NE
55939	NANT BRYN ISAF	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	V	SN77SW
55940	GARN LWYD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	C	SN78SE
55941	Y GARNEDD	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	V	SN78SE
55942	PLAS GOGERRDAN	PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEX	COMPLEX	V	SN68SW
55943	BOW STREET	ROUND BARROW	CROPMARK		SN68SW
55944	PENPARC	ROUND BARROW	CROPMARK		SN24NW

#### APPENDIX 4: SITES WITH PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

The following 29 monuments were all considered to have varying degrees of palaeoenvironmental potential recorded as a result of field visits to the sites during 2004-05.

PRN	Site type	Form/Condition		Status	Mapsheet	Siting
1965	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM	SN66NW	Ridge/undulating/top
1966	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D	SAM	SN66NW	Ridge/undulating/top
4126	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C		SN77SE	Ridge/flat/top
4127	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM	SN78NW	Ridge/undulating/top
5438	STONE CIRCLE	O.Struct	B		SN69SE	Saddle/flat/middle
5466	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B		SN89SW	High plateau
5534	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D		SN74NE	High plateau
5535	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D		SN74NE	High plateau
5537	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	U		SN74NE	High plateau
5538	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B		SN74NE	High plateau
5564	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C		SN76SW	Hilltop/gentle/top
5565	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D		SN76SW	Hill slope/gentle/top
5566	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D		SN76SW	Hilltop/flat/middle
6233	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C		SN78NE	Summit/flat/top
6264	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B		SN79SW	Ridge/undulating/top
6265	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C		SN79SW	Ridge/undulating/top
6266	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B		SN79SW	Ridge/undulating/top
8593	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM	SN88NW	Summit/flat/top
8597	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B		SN79SW	Ridge/top
8605	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	D		SN77SE	Ridge/gentle/top
8606	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C		SN77SE	Ridge/undulating/top
8610	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C		SN76NE	Hilltop/gentle/top
8614	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C		SN76NE	Hilltop/flat/middle
8619	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C	SAM	SN77NE	Ridge/flat/top
9051	RING BARROW?	Earthwork	C		SN76SW	Hill slope/gentle/bottom
14807	STANDING STONE	O.Struct	B		SN75NW	High plateau
43198	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	B		SN75SE	Ridge/undulating/top
48409	ROUND BARROW	Earthwork	C		SN78NE	Summit/flat/top
55923	ROUND BARROW PAIR	Earthwork	C		SN78NE	Summit/flat/top

The distribution of sites with recorded potential is illustrated on Figure 9 within the main report.



<b><u>PRN</u></b>	1965	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN6173767597
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	GARN WEN (S);GARNWEN MYNYDD BACH		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/There is a large area of upland bog to the east and south-east of the site, as well as an upland lake in the vicinity. High palaeoenvironmental potential and possibly worthy of sampling, especially with the concentration of prehistoric monuments in the area.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	1966	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN6178767767
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	GARN WEN (N)		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/There is a large area of upland bog to the east and south-east of the site, as well as an upland lake in the vicinity. High palaeoenvironmental potential and possibly worthy of sampling, especially with the concentration of prehistoric monuments in the area.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	4126	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7906570426
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CARNRHYNDDOD		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/The barrow is located in an area with surrounding extensive peat deposits.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	4127	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7323688229
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CERRIG YR HAFAN;CARN OWEN		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Within 20m of this summit-top cairn there is an area of upland bog to the north of the site, approximately 50m in extent. The site is suggested to have a high palaeoenvironmental potential.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	5438	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7010691160
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CYLCH DERWYDDOL;MOEL LLYN;MOEL-Y-LLYN		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	STONE CIRCLE		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Extensive peat deposits surround the site, although their depth was not measured. Peat cutting scars are visible to the NW of the stone circle.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	5466	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN8181190540
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	GARN FAWR		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/This site is located within an area of massive upland bog which links this site with the round barrow pair on Carn Biga c.1.35km to the ESE.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	5534	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN75774965
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CNWCH EITHINOG		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/Site located within 50m of an extensive area of raised bog on Cefn Cwncheithinog.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	5535	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN75754966
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CNWCH EITHINOG		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/Site located within 50m of an extensive area of raised bog on Cefn Cwncheithinog.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	5537	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN75044966
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CEFN CNWCH-EITHINOG		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	STANDING STONE		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/Site located within 50m of an extensive area of raised bog on Cefn Cwncheithinog.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	5538	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7571549673
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CNWCH EITHINOG		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	STANDING STONE		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/Site located within 50m of an extensive area of raised bog on Cefn Cwncheithinog.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	5564	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7379561157
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	GARN GRON (WEST)		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/About 200m or so to the south of the site lies an extensive area of bog, with a depth up to 0.5m.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	5565	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7398261071
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	GARN GRON		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/30m to the east of this site there is a small fairly deep 5m square area of peat deposit, although there is a much more substantial deposit downslope to the E about 150m or so distant from the site. Depth c.0.35m.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	5566	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7439961084
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	GARN GRON		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/10m to the east of this site there is a small fairly deep 5m square area of peat deposit, although there is a much more substantial deposit downslope to the E about 150m or so distant from the site. Depth c.0.35m.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	6233	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7594387853
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CARNEDDAU		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Within 10m of the site there is an upland bowl of peat deposits, c.30m x 20m, located just to the south of the summit, below the round barrow pair.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	6264	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7107491422
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	LLECHWEDD LLWYD		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Located close to upland lake Llyn Moel y Llyn and the bog extending from it, which covers an area of c.150m x 35m. An excellent candidate for sampling to assess the nature of the landscape at the time when the barrow cemetery was built and in use.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	6265	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7127191695
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	MOEL Y LLYN (SOUTH)		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Located close to upland lake Llyn Moel y Llyn and the bog extending from it, which covers an area of c.150m x 35m. An excellent candidate for sampling to assess the nature of the landscape at the time when the barrow cemetery was built and in use.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	6266	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7124391838
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	MOEL Y LLYN (NORTH);MOEL LLYN		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Located close to upland lake Llyn Moel y Llyn and the bog extending from it, which covers an area of c.150m x 35m. An excellent candidate for sampling to assess the nature of the landscape at the time when the barrow cemetery was built and in use.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	8593	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN8156587822
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	PEN PURLUMON ARWYSTLI C		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/Medium/DAT/2006.01.23/About 50m away from this barrow to the north there is what appears to be a dried-out peat-bog area, c.25m in diameter.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	8597	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7133191525
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	LLYN MOEL Y LLYN		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Located close to upland lake Llyn Moel y Llyn and the bog extending from it, which covers an area of c.150m x 35m. An excellent candidate for sampling to assess the nature of the landscape at the time when the barrow cemetery was built and in use.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	8605	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7791570310
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	BLAEN MARCHNANT II		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Located in an area surrounded by extensive upland peat deposits.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	8606	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7785670410
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	BLAEN MARCHNANT I		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Located in an area surrounded by extensive upland peat deposits.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	8610	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7876069990
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	LLANDDU-FAWR		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/Approximately 300m to the E of this site lies an extensive area of bog, which might be worth sampling to check for afforestation in the Bronze age, relevant to both this site and nearby barrow 4126 located c.400m away to the N of the boggy area.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	8614	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7713868991
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	LLETHR BRITH		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/Medium/DAT/2005.01.18/c.30m away lies an area of good peat deposits covering an area of c.200 square metres on the spur to the N and NE of the site. There is also the upland lake. Probed depth of c.30cm.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	8619	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7984677082
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CARN NANT Y LLYS;PEN Y GARN		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Within 10m of the site there is a boggy, peaty area, measuring c.60m x 40m, and with a depth of at least 0.7m. This is a most unusual prehistoric site, and one that may well benefit from further study, including palaeoenvironmental analysis.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	9051	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7249861700
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	BRYN Y		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	RING BARROW?		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/Medium/DAT/2005.01.18/Extent and depth were not assessed but there are extensive bogs to the north, south and east of the site.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	14807	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7016856237
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	RHOS NANT CRIBINAU		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	STANDING STONE		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/An area of substantial peat deposits, with this standing stone submerged up to half its height. Round barrow 9016 lies c.175m away to the NW.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	43198	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN77685131
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	PEN Y GURNOS		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2005.01.18/There are substantial deposits within 40m of the site, with a depth of at least 0.75m at the edge, and potentially much deeper in the middle. The extent of the deposit extends c.300m x c.500m.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	48409	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7596187865
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	CARNEDDAU		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Within 10m of the site there is an upland bowl of peat deposits, c.30m x 20m, located just to the south of the summit, below the round barrow pair.

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<b><u>PRN</u></b>	55923	<b><u>NGR</u></b>	SN7594587855
<b><u>SITE NAME</u></b>	DROSGOL CARNEDDAU		
<b><u>SITE TYPE</u></b>	ROUND BARROW PAIR		

**POTENTIAL**

Palaeoenvironmental/High/DAT/2006.01.23/Within 10m of the site there is an upland bowl of peat deposits, c.30m x 20m, located just to the south of the summit, below the round barrow pair.

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SAM NO	PRN	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
SAM-CD150(CER)	5601	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (SOUTH)	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD065(CER)	5607	CARN DOL-GAU	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD030(CER)	5608	DISGWYLF A FAWR	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD042(CER)	5618	LLE'R NEUADDAU (SOUTH);HEN HAFOD	CAIRN CIRCLE
SAM-CD41(CER)	5620	GARNEDD Y	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD41(CER)	5621	GARNEDD A	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD036(CER)	6237	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD115(CER)	7640	MOELFRYN	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD131(CER)	7644	PANTCAMDDWR	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD44(CER)	7645	NANT MAESNANT FACH	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD061C(CER)	8085	TRICHRUG	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD190a(CER)	8550	BRYN EITHINIOG	STANDING STONE
SAM-CD142C	8563	LLAINWEN III	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD035	8591	PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI A	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD035	8592	PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI B	ROUND BARROW
SA-CD035	8593	PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI C	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD194(CER)	8619	CARN NANT Y LLYS;PEN Y GARN	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD135(CER)	8881	ESGAIR GERWYN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
SAM-CD136(CER);	9001	BRYN GORLAN	STONE CIRCLE
SAM-CD138(CER)	9015	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD	STANDING STONE?
SAM-CD137(CER)	9024	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD137(CER)	9025	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD137(CER)	9026	BRYN RHUDD	RING BARROW
SAM-CD137(CER)	9027	BRYN RHUDD	RING BARROW
SAM-CD137(CER)	9028	BRYN POETH	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD137(CER)	9925	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD137(CER)	9926	BRYN RHUDD	RING BARROW
SAM-CD137(CER)	9927	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW?; CLEARANCE CAIRN?
SAM-CD142B	11938	LLAINWEN (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD137(CER)	14197	BRYN RHUDD	BARROW CEMETERY?; CAIRNFELD?
SAM-CD189(CER)	36703	BRYN Y CROFFTAU	STONE PILE
SAM-CD204(CER)	43820	FFOS GAU	RING CAIRN
SAM-CD135(CER)	48376	ESGAIR GERWYN E	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD135(CER)	48377	ESGAIR GERWYN F	ROUND BARROW?
SAM-CD135(CER)	48378	ESGAIR GERWYN G	ROUND BARROW?
SAM-CD132(CER)	48402	HAFOD ITHEL	ROUND BARROW
SAM-CD135(CER)	48403	HAFOD ITHEL	RING BARROW

Table 5b: PRN vs. SAM

PRN	SAM NO	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
1040	SAM-CD105(CER)	CRUG-BYCHAN	ROUND BARROW
1391	SAM-CD088(CER)	BLAENGLOWONFAWR	ROUND BARROW
1851	SAM-CD063(CER)	CRUG COU	ROUND BARROW
1852	SAM-CD165(CER)	WHILGARN	RING BARROW
1910	SAM-CD156(CER)	CAREG Y BWCCI;MAEN Y PRENVOYL?;MAEN PRENVOL?	ROUND BARROW?; CHAMBERED TOMB?; WATCH TOWER?
1965	SAM-CD57b(CER)	GARN WEN (S);GARNWEN MYNYDD BACH	ROUND BARROW
1966	SAM-CD057a(CER)	GARN WEN (N)	ROUND BARROW
2016	SAM-CD26(CER)	HEN GAER	ROUND BARROW?
2053	SAM-CD138(CER)	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD C;BLAEN-GLASFFRWD IV	ROUND BARROW
2054	SAM-CD138(CER)	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD D;BLAEN-GLASFFRWD III	ROUND BARROW
2058	SAM-CD122(CER)	BWLCH-Y-CRWYS	ROUND BARROW
2061	SAM-CD097(CER)	BRYN RHOSAU I	ROUND BARROW
2063	SAM-CD124(CER)	FRON DDU	ROUND BARROW
3980	SAM-CD086(CER)	CRUG BACH	ROUND BARROW
3991	SAM-CD093(CER)	CARREG-Y-BIG;LLECH GRON	STANDING STONE
4033	SAM-CD067(CER)	BEDD TALIESIN;GWELY TALIESIN	ROUND BARROW
4127	SAM-CD45(CER)	CERRIG YR HAFAN;CARN OWEN	ROUND BARROW
4133	SAM-CD034(CER)	GARN Y	ROUND BARROW
4135	SAM-CD118A(CER)	GELLI	ROUND BARROW
4782	SAM-CD061A(CER)	TRICHRUG WEST	ROUND BARROW
4783	SAM-CD061B(CER)	TRICHRUG MIDDLE	ROUND BARROW
4784	SAM-CD061D(CER)	TRICHRUG EAST	ROUND BARROW; RING CAIRN
4788	SAM-CD078(CER)	FAN;ABERMEURIG CUP	ROUND BARROW
5433	SAM-CD140(CER)	CAE'R ARGLWYDDES I	ROUND BARROW
5434	SAM-CD140A&B	CAE'R ARGLWYDDES II	ROUND BARROW
5435	SAM-CD142A(CER)	LLAINWEN (SOUTH)	ROUND BARROW
5437	SAM-CD130(CER)	YNYS TUDUR	ROUND BARROW
5464	SAM-CD035(CER)	PEN PURLUMON ARWYSTLI	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
5465	SAM-CD038(CER)	PEN LLEST-Y-CARN	ROUND BARROW
5482	SAM-CD187(CER)	NANT BRYN ISAF	RING BARROW
5486	SAM-CD139(CER)	BANC GEUFRON;BANC Y GEUFRON	ROUND BARROW
5499	SAM-CD43(CER)	NANT-Y-FEDWEN;LLE'R NEUADDAU (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW
5535	SAM-CM224(CARM)	CNWCH EITHINOG	ROUND BARROW
5538	SAM-CM224(CARM)	CNWCH EITHINOG	STANDING STONE
5570	SAM-CD186(CER)	CARN FFLUR (EAST)	ROUND BARROW
5572	SAM-CD189(CER)	BRYN-Y-CROFFTAU	RING BARROW
5577	SAM-CD138(CER)	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD E	ROUND BARROW
5578	SAM-CD138(CER)	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD B	ROUND BARROW
5579	SAM-CD138A(CER)	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD A	ROUND BARROW?; CLEARANCE CAIRN?
5600	SAM-CD037(CER)	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (MIDDLE)	ROUND BARROW

PRN	SAM NO	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
5601	SAM-CD150(CER)	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (SOUTH)	ROUND BARROW
5607	SAM-CD065(CER)	CARN DOL-GAU	ROUND BARROW
5608	SAM-CD030(CER)	DISGWYLFA FAWR	ROUND BARROW
5618	SAM-CD042(CER)	LLE'R NEUADDAU (SOUTH);HEN HAFOD	CAIRN CIRCLE
5620	SAM-CD41(CER)	GARNEDD Y	ROUND BARROW
5621	SAM-CD41(CER)	GARNEDD A	ROUND BARROW
6237	SAM-CD036(CER)	PEN PLYNLIMON-FAWR (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW
7640	SAM-CD115(CER)	MOELFRYN	ROUND BARROW
7644	SAM-CD131(CER)	PANTCAMDDWR	ROUND BARROW
7645	SAM-CD44(CER)	NANT MAESNANT FACH	ROUND BARROW
8085	SAM-CD061C(CER)	TRICHRUG	ROUND BARROW
8550	SAM-CD190a(CER)	BRYN EITHINIOG	STANDING STONE
8563	SAM-CD142C	LLAINWEN III	ROUND BARROW
8591	SAM-CD035	PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI A	ROUND BARROW
8592	SAM-CD035	PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI B	ROUND BARROW
8593	SA-CD035	PEN PUMLUMON ARWYSTLI C	ROUND BARROW
8619	SAM-CD194(CER)	CARN NANT Y LLYS;PEN Y GARN	ROUND BARROW
8881	SAM-CD135(CER)	ESGAIR GERWYN	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
9001	SAM-CD136(CER)	BRYN GORLAN	STONE CIRCLE
9015	SAM-CD138(CER)	BLAEN-GLASFFRWD	STANDING STONE?
9024	SAM-CD137(CER)	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW
9025	SAM-CD137(CER)	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW
9026	SAM-CD137(CER)	BRYN RHUDD	RING BARROW
9027	SAM-CD137(CER)	BRYN RHUDD	RING BARROW
9028	SAM-CD137(CER)	BRYN POETH	ROUND BARROW
9925	SAM-CD137(CER)	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW
9926	SAM-CD137(CER)	BRYN RHUDD	RING BARROW
9927	SAM-CD137(CER)	BRYN RHUDD	ROUND BARROW?; CLEARANCE CAIRN?
11938	SAM-CD142B	LLAINWEN (NORTH)	ROUND BARROW
14197	SAM-CD137(CER)	BRYN RHUDD	BARROW CEMETERY?;CAIRNFIELD?
36703	SAM-CD189(CER)	BRYN Y CROFFTAU	STONE PILE
43820	SAM-CD204(CER)	FFOS GAU	RING CAIRN
48376	SAM-CD135(CER)	ESGAIR GERWYN E	ROUND BARROW
48377	SAM-CD135(CER)	ESGAIR GERWYN F	ROUND BARROW?
48378	SAM-CD135(CER)	ESGAIR GERWYN G	ROUND BARROW?
48402	SAM-CD132(CER)	HAFOD ITHEL	ROUND BARROW
48403	SAM-CD135(CER)	HAFOD ITHEL	RING BARROW

## **APPENDIX 6      SAMPLE PROFORMA**

**PFRS PROJECT      NORTH CEREDIGION**

**Site Visit Record Form  
Project Record Number**

- 1. DAT PRN**
- 2. NGR**
- 3. PARISH**
- 4. SITE NAME**
- 5. SITE TYPE**
- 6. QUARTER SHEET**
- 7. DESCRIPTIVE TYPE**
- 8. PERIOD**
- 9. FORM/CONDITION**
- 10. DISTRICT**
- 11. ALTITUDE**
- 13. GEOLOGY**
- 15. LAND USE**
- 55. VEGETATION**
- 16. SITE STATUS**
- 17. AREA STATUS**
- 18. ACCESS**
- 19. OWNERSHIP**

**landlord:  
address:**

**tenant:  
address:**

**45. ASSOCIATED WITH**

**24. PART OF**

**31. CONSISTS OF**

**46. DIMENSIONS**

**height:**

**diameter/width:**

**length:**

**47. SITING**

**48. ORIENTATION**

**49. ASPECT**

**50. PROXIMITY TO OTHER NATURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

**51. VIEWS**

**26. DESCRIPTION incl. MATERIALS USED**

**PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL:**    **Low/Medium/High**

**Proximity:**

**Extent:**

**Depth:**

**Description:**

**PHOTOS**

**B & W**

**SLIDE**

**DIGITAL**

**WEATHER CONDITIONS**

**SKETCH**

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**RECOMMEND FOR SCHEDULING? Y/N**  
**RECORDED BY:**

**DATE:**

**CD ROM**

**DIGITAL IMAGES OF SELECTED SITES**

Photos appear in PRN order



**PREHISTORIC FUNERARY & RITUAL SITES PROJECT  
CEREDIGION 2004-2006**

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2006/32**

**Ebrill 2006  
April 2006**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Nikki Cook

Swydd / Position: Project Manager

Llofnod / Signature ..... Dyddiad / Date

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith  
This report has been checked and approved by Ken Murphy

ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.  
on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Principal Archaeologist - Field Operations

Llofnod / Signature ..... Dyddiad / Date

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd  
gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may  
have on the content or presentation of this report

