
**PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENT
SURVEY:
WEST GWYNEDD AND ANGLESEY**

GAT Project No. G1629

Part 1: Survey Report

Report No. 478



Prepared for Cadw
March 2003



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

☎ 01248 352535 ✉ 01248 370925 email : gat@heneb.co.uk

Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd and Anglesey, 2002-2003

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by George Smith

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Cover picture:

Bryn yr Hen Bobl chambered tomb, Llanedwen, Anglesey

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Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT
Ffon/Tel: 01248-352535, Ffacs/Fax: 01248-370925, email: GAT@heneb.co.uk
www.heneb.co.uk

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1. SUMMARY

This survey is part of a larger project encompassing the whole of Wales, being carried out by the four Welsh archaeological trusts with funding by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. It developed from an initial project carried out in the Upper Severn Valley by Dr Alex Gibson for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Gibson 1998). This distilled the results of extensive aerial photographic survey and research excavation work in that area and demonstrated the existence of numerous, and sometimes complex, previously unknown early monuments (Gibson 1999). Apart from showing the value of these monuments it showed that many were at risk or without statutory protection. The pan-Wales survey aims to provide a record of the current condition of all these monuments and to assess their value and vulnerability. It also aims to improve the understanding of their date, function and setting, and to provide a database that will be useful for future research.

2. INTRODUCTION

The survey continued from the previous years' work in Meirionnydd, West Conwy and North Gwynedd, forming the final part of a three year project covering the whole of north-west Wales (Fig. 1). The survey was based on the existing Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record and the project was divided into areas using the subdivisions that formed the districts of Gwynedd before local government reorganisation in 1996. The selection of areas for the three years was based simply on the known numbers of monuments in each area and the need to balance the amounts of work approximately between the three years. The area for the present year happened to fall within two separate administrative areas, Anglesey (Ynys Mon Council) and West Gwynedd (formerly the Dwyfor district) of Gwynedd Council. The two areas are not connected geographically and need to be considered separately. However, to avoid duplication, both areas will be described here, monument type by monument type, but within each section the statistics and discussion for each area will be kept separate to facilitate enquiry and future analysis.

The two areas are somewhat different geographically, making it preferable to treat each separately, and at the same time to allow contrasts to be drawn between the two. However, the overall synthesis of the results, with assessment of the overall distribution for north-west Wales will wait until the whole of Wales has been surveyed, when a final report will be produced.

As with the previous areas studied, prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments form one of the largest components of all the archaeological sites recorded in the SMR. This is particularly the case with Anglesey, while in West Gwynedd prehistoric and Romano-British settlement remains are more evident than funerary and ritual remains. This can be put down to the particularly good survival of settlement remains in several marginal upland areas in West Gwynedd, while Anglesey has very little of such marginal land. Both areas have much lowland, but the better soils of Anglesey are reflected in the intensive agricultural use from prehistoric times up to the present day and as a result the generally poorer survival of archaeology, except of megalithic remains.

Anglesey has been the subject of much antiquarian study and so there are many records of monuments going back as far as the 18th century. There has, too, been a reasonable level of modern investigation, while West Gwynedd is still largely unknown. The antiquarian interest in Anglesey has also left a good record of early descriptions, folk names and tales and even drawings of monuments. A larger proportion of monuments in Anglesey, than in West Gwynedd, are scheduled ancient monuments of which some have open public access and as a result are better known and visited. The Neolithic burial chambers of Barclodiad y Gawres (Apronful of the giantess) and Bryn Celli Ddu (Mound of the black grove or Mound of the dark chambers) are fairly universally known and appreciated but there are others that are rarely visited.

Both areas have a relatively greater proportion of lowland than the previous areas studied and many monuments must have been lost because of agricultural clearance and ploughing. The clearance of stone-built monuments in the 19th century has been documented in both areas, while the former presence of earth-built burial mounds is testified by the identification of the ring ditches of such mounds in Llŷn and Anglesey, although many more must remain to be discovered. Notably absent has been the discovery of remains of large prehistoric ceremonial enclosures, although such might be expected, given the density of settlement shown by the number of tombs, and by the identification of a

Neolithic ceremonial centre at Llandegai, Bangor. The need for more aerial photographic work means that the monuments comprising the present survey should not be taken to be representative of the whole picture, particularly in the numbers of Bronze Age burial mounds.

Acknowledgements

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3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

In terms of the quality of the existing record Gwynedd is particularly fortunate because, unlike much of Wales, the whole area has been the subject of Royal Commission inventories of ancient and historic monuments, as well as more recent extensive work by Gresham and Kelly in Meirionnydd and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and others in upland surveys for the RCAHMW. However, the long period that has elapsed since the work of the Commission suggests that the record is far from complete, that knowledge is uncertain about the present condition or survival of the recorded monuments and, with the addition of new sites as a result of the Upland Surveys, for instance, that the quality of the present records are uneven and that a fresh survey is desirable. Anglesey has been particularly fortunate in the number of archaeological excavations that have taken place and in the efforts of Frances Lynch in providing a synthesis and analysis of all the evidence (Lynch 1991). West Gwynedd however has had relatively little research excavation.

There are about 900 recorded prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in Gwynedd. They form one of the largest classes of monument in the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record, comprising about 9% of the total. Quite a high proportion is protected, when compared to other major monument classes, with 22% of all examples being Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs); although the rate of protection is quite variable across the area if the former administrative district areas are compared (Table 1). Note that subsequent study of the records has led to increased totals, as shown in the reports, with some monuments being re-classified as of other site type or period, or even natural features, while others, previously excluded have been added. A number of new sites have also been discovered during the course of the fieldwork.

Table 1 Totals of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in north-west Wales based on preliminary SMR selection, showing the proportion of scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs)

Project Year	Area	Area, ha	Total no.	No. SAMs	% SAMs
2000-1	Meirionnydd	152,000	320	49	16
2001-2	Arfon (North Gwynedd)	41,000	80	8	10
	West Conwy	60,000	187	44	24
2002-3	Anglesey	72,000	123	48	39
	Dwyfor (West Gwynedd)	62,000	128	29	23
	Total		826	178	22

The high proportion of this class of monument that is protected can be compared, for instance, with the 11% of prehistoric and Romano-British hut circle settlements that were SAMs prior to recent enhancement work, which raised it to about 22%. However, the public interest in, and the scientific value of, prehistoric burial and ritual monuments would suggest that all of them are valuable and one of the main aims of the project is to provide a paper evaluation of all monuments and to identify the most valuable monuments that are not, at present, protected.

4. METHODOLOGY

As with the previous year, the number of monuments involved has increased from that originally identified by query of the SMR (Table 1). The original total of 251 has risen to 381 after a revised query and with new sites recognised during the survey (Fig. 2). However, after field visits, 80 of these have been identified as of other site type, e.g. clearance cairns, or as natural features and a few could not be located or were duplicate numbers. The methodology has followed that used in the previous year. The desktop work comprised collection of all the background information needed about each site to allow informed visits, and included copies of the detailed SMR paper records for each site along with copies of other background information, particularly published descriptions and drawn records. A4 sized copies of the 1:10000 scale maps were made for each site, or area, as appropriate. Indexes were printed for each 1:10000 map square as well as an A4 size copy of the map square at 1:25000 scale, on which the relevant sites were marked. This allowed efficient planning of routes. The desktop research included copying of relevant details about sites, where previous plans or descriptions existed.

The project followed closely the approach and recording methods developed by CPAT and refined during subsequent monitoring meetings. The work here and at the other Trusts has not led to any major revision of methods, which seem to have worked well. The most important factor was to apply compatible methods for recording so that an eventual pan-Wales synthesis can be made. Two recording forms were used. Form 1 was a field recording form that incorporated the requisite recording fields and Form 2 included information from the desktop stage, such as bibliographic references and artefact records (Appendix 6).

A sketch plan was made of every site where there were details that needed a visual record, excluding, for instance, most simple mounds and standing stones. It is hoped that these will provide a useful addition to written and photographic records when assessing changes during future visits. A selection of these sketch plans is reproduced in this report, shown to an approximate scale, illustrating the field record of each monument type. However, these are not intended to replace measured surveys, which would ideally be carried out at all sites where there is presently no such accurate record.

Photographs were taken of every worthwhile site in duplicate to vary the exposure and in tandem in colour negative and colour transparency using a common 1m scale. Film and frame numbers were included on the field record form and entered on the database.

Form1, the field recording form (Appendix 6) included all the fields previously used by CPAT plus the following, and all have been entered onto the database.

1. Slope class: Level, Slight, Low, Medium, Steep.

2. Site prospect: Prospect of the view looking from the site itself, not the slope. An alternative term, although an invented one, might be 'viewshed'. Expressed as an arc of view, e.g. SW-N.

3. Reverse Prospect: The area/arc **from** which the site would be clearly prominent, e.g. from a plateau area towards a summit or false crest. Very often, but not always, this is simply the reverse of the site prospect. For instance, sites on a slope or in an enclosed position may have a good prospect but not be prominently visible from elsewhere. In practice this was difficult to apply and false crest positions gave the best corroboration of reverse prospect. However, it proved a very useful stimulus to thinking about the site location while actually on site, and when comparing viewpoints towards monuments from others.

4. Orientation: Some monument types have oriented structures, and the nearest geographical quadrant to NW/N/NE etc was recorded. Most such monuments must be recorded as to/from orientation, e.g. NW/SE, for instance Stone rows and Cists. The orientation of standing stones was recorded as the direction of the 'faces' because most are approximately flat slabs. However, it is possible that the long axis of the stones might have been the more important orientation, for instance indicating the line of a route. Chambered tombs/long cairns have a general orientation, e.g. E-W, but in some cases an entrance or 'head' end is recognisable and so in these cases are recorded as oriented in a single direction.

5. Topography, general: A simple description of the geographical setting of the site e.g. upland hill slope, lowland plateau or coastal plain.

6. Vegetation, site.

7. Vegetation, area.

8. Land use, site.

9. Land use, area.

10. Management text: a short comment on the threats, condition, deterioration, value and recommendations.

The monument type summaries list the Condition and Status, which were recorded as:

Condition:

A: Intact
B: Mostly intact
C: Some damage
D: Substantial damage
E: Destroyed
N: Not applicable
U: Unknown/not located/not visited/submerged/buried

Status:

AA: Scheduled ancient monument
A: National value
B: Regional value
C: Local value
D: Minor value
E: Requiring further assessment
F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type etc).

Form 2, the desk-top recording form, comprised the following fields and was entered onto the database as a separate table (Appendices 2-4):

1. Archaeological Record(s) 1-3: Archaeological event(s), e.g. Accidental discovery, Antiquarian excavation, Description, Research excavation.

2. Reference(s) 1-3: Harvard reference(s) of any publication.

3. Artefacts recorded: Text description.

4. Artefact location (museum name etc).

5. Name: Name associated with monument.

6. Name English translation/interpretation.

7. Name type: Descriptive, Topographic, Folklore.

All records have been entered onto an ACCESS database. This generally follows the design of the CPAT database in terms of fields and field format so that the data from different Trust areas can be compared and combined to allow overall analysis. Production of pan-Wales distribution maps will be particularly interesting, as well as comparison of statistics from different areas.

The leaflet 'Introducing Prehistoric Burial and Ritual Sites' has been distributed to landowners wherever possible. However, as previously, often local people are more interested than the landowners and the leaflet has proved useful as general information to neighbouring householders or interested

passers-by. For future work it would be worth finding other outlets for distribution, perhaps through local libraries or through local society mailing lists. Most of the land this year has been lowland and enclosed. Occasionally this is accessible through existing rights of way but where it has been necessary to seek permission it has never been refused. It is clearly the case that where monuments occur within intensive pasture or arable they are obstructions to cultivation. In West Gwynedd, where management agreements have been made under Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes the archaeology is seen in a more benevolent light.

5. THE SURVEY AREA: GEOGRAPHICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

West Gwynedd comprises the administrative district of Dwyfor. Most of it can be regarded as the peninsula of Llŷn or Llyn, in Welsh *Penllyn*, and is thought to take its name from the same root as the Irish tribal name Laigin (as in Leinster), probably reflecting early Irish settlement and influence in the area (Carr, 1972, 69). A large, presumably Iron Age, promontory fort near Nefyn on the north coast, Dinas Dinllaen, incorporates the same root, which also gave its name to the medieval commote or administrative district. However, historically, in terms of administrative areas under the Welsh kingdom, this area comprised two *cantrefs* (hundreds): that of Llŷn to the west, and Eifionydd to the east (as well as a small part of part of Arfon). The peninsula projects some 35km into the Irish Sea and includes the western outliers of the mountain massif of Snowdonia, including Moel Hebog (780m) and Craig Cwm Silyn (734m). The majority, however, consists of undulating lowland with occasional isolated hills of intrusive, harder rock, the highest of which are Gyrn Ddu and Bwlch Mawr, Yr Eifl, Mynydd Nefyn, Garn Boduan, Garn Fadryn and Mynydd Rhiw, between c. 300-500m high. Geologically, the largest part of the plateau consists of slates and shales, while the isolated hills are of igneous rock, mainly granite. The tip of the peninsula and most of the northern coast consists of low hills of pre-Cambrian rocks, such as gneiss and schist (Smith and George 1961, 7-11). The whole surface has, however, been affected by the passage of the Irish Sea ice sheet that left, in retreat, thick deposits of drift, fluvio-glacial clay and gravel and these have had a strong influence on soil formation. The glacial boulder clay is exposed in many places in the coastal cliffs and deposits of gravels provide better-drained land in the Graeanog and Bryncir area.

The soil types are largely derived from glacial till and fall into four broad categories: the rock dominant and leached podsoles of the volcanic intrusions, the poorly drained gleys of the lowland areas and river valleys, the freely drained brown earths on the hill slopes and an area of organic soils in the marshland along the south-central part of the coast (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 118). The predominant soil type in the area is brown earth which, together with the mild maritime climate, produces land that is of Grade 2: moderate to good quality, suitable for intensive pasture with some arable (MAFF 1977, 1988). It can be expected, then, that the area would be attractive for prehistoric settlement. As will be seen below, the area has a fairly widespread distribution of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments showing that Llŷn must have been well settled and farmed in both the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age although accompanying settlement evidence is rare. There are many examples of recorded hut circle settlement, some of which may be of second millennium BC date, but these are confined largely to the higher areas of poorer soils where conditions, such as abundance of stone and lack of agricultural potential, have helped their survival. Recent work carrying out aerial photographic survey and evaluation of crop-marks on Llŷn has helped to demonstrate that there exist a range of monuments, both funerary and settlement belonging to the second millennium BC that survive only as subsoil features (Ward and Smith 2001). This evidence has been incorporated into the present survey but only provides a small sample of the evidence and it must be accepted that the present survey is largely concerned with those monuments that survive as visible remains. The distributions therefore are biased towards areas of better survival, such as the hill lands. The same situation is even more relevant in the case of Anglesey, another low-lying area of generally good quality soils, where agriculture and clearance has been even more comprehensive than on Llŷn.

Anglesey is of less varied relief than Llŷn with few major hills and none that can be classified as upland. However, it is not level lowland but of very varied, undulating relief. Its geology is more complex than Llŷn, with a series of bands of schist, gneiss, granite, shales and Carboniferous limestone, aligned roughly south-west to north-east. These beds give the island its predominant trend in relief, from the Menai Straits to a series of south-west to north-east ridges. The Menai Straits occupies the valley between two of these ridges and Anglesey only became an island during a late stage in the post-glacial, because of rising sea level. The complex geology is overlain by superficial fluvio-glacial deposits and it is these, rather than the solid geology that has been the main factor in the development of the soils. The undulating relief gives reasonable drainage, and the soils are dominated by brown earths, which must have developed under an original oak/hazel forest cover, as shown by environmental remains associated with the Early Neolithic chambered tomb at Trefignath (Greig 1987). The south-eastern half of the island has soils that are predominantly brown earths developed on drift over schist or, in a limited area at the north-east, on drift over carboniferous limestone. The north-western half of the island is more varied and of somewhat poorer soils, still mainly of brown earth but with areas of brown earth developed on drift over acid igneous rocks or more rocky soils, as well as areas of gleys on alluvium or drift. The predominant brown earths provide reasonable agricultural

potential and most of the island is classified by MAFF (1977), as of Grade 3 with an intermix of Grade 4 agricultural capability and with smaller areas of Grade 2 and Grade 5. Grade 2 is 'Very good quality' land, suitable for most crops, including horticultural, Grade 3 is 'Good to moderate quality', suitable for cereals and less demanding vegetable crops, Grade 4 is 'Poor quality land' suitable mainly for grass with occasional cereal and fodder crops (MAFF 1988). Clearly, Anglesey would have been attractive to early settlement, partly because of its good soils and partly because of its varied small-scale topography and long coastline that would have provided a wide variety of wild habitats for exploitation.

Both Llŷn and Anglesey protrude into the Irish Sea and benefit from a mild maritime climate which provides a long frost-free growing season and generally higher temperatures than the adjoining mainland of Wales. Their outlying, somewhat isolated position on the west of Britain, increased by the barrier of the upland landmass of Snowdonia means relatively poor routes of communication with the east. Although there were influences from the east and southern Britain, from the earliest times there can be expected to be a cultural bias strongly to the west and the communications provided by the Irish Sea. As will be seen, these influences can be detected to some extent in the types of funerary monument and in some of the associated artefacts.

The good climate and soils of Anglesey and Llŷn have meant continuous intensive cultivation and this has led to much clearance of ancient sites and even to a large extent of earlier field systems during 18th and 19th century improvement. That much still survives demonstrates the intensity of prehistoric land use but it must be allowed that much has been lost to view. In particular, what now remains is biased heavily towards large megalithic remains and we can expect that many simple earthen burial mounds have gone altogether, or survive only as sub-soil features. While, as described above, the prehistoric settlement on Llŷn, that might be associated with the funerary and ritual monuments, is restricted to the marginal areas of uncultivated land. On Anglesey, where Post-medieval cultivation has been very widespread, there are very few known settlement remains even though the presence of funerary and ritual monuments of both Neolithic and Bronze Age date shows that they must exist. The funerary and ritual monuments described below are therefore mostly isolated in a little understood landscape.

Llŷn is notable for the very little attention that it has had from antiquaries, partly because of its isolated rural position and therefore being less well visited than Anglesey and the north coast. Partly it just has relatively few obvious burial monuments. Mainly, however, it is because the local landed gentry have been of relatively small working estates, and the owners therefore less likely to have leisure to be involved in academic pastimes. This was fortunate in some ways in that burial mounds were not submitted to the same degree of robbing as in Meirionnydd, for instance. The area was visited by Richard Farrington (1772) and Pennant (1783) who noted a few sites, but the first locally focussed work was done by the Rev. J. Daniel in the late 19th century to whom we owe records of several chance discoveries (Daniel 1892). Some cairns, such as those on Tre'r Ceiri and Carnguwch were undoubtedly dug into although no finds are recorded. Two 'brass helmets' reported from the vicinity of Carnguwch, but now lost, might just be bronze urns from the cairn there, but if so are likely to be Late Bronze Age or Iron Age secondary deposits (RCHMW 1964, xl, No. 37). There are very few notes in *Archaeologica Cambrensis* concerning discoveries in the area and no serious recording was carried out before that of the Royal Commission (1964). The chance finds contrast with those of North Gwynedd in terms of the larger number of finds of worked flints in this area. On the other hand there have been few finds of stone axes or other stone implements. Similarly, the lack of antiquarian activity means that there have been very few finds of grave goods such as urns and accessory objects. Never the less, there are nine recorded chance finds during ploughing etc, of urns and cremations, sometimes with accessory objects that are now all lost compared to just three that survive in museum collections (Appendix 3, below). Surprisingly, too, the funerary and ritual monuments have been largely avoided by archaeologists in the 20th century who have focussed on the hillforts, such as Tre'r Ceiri and Castell Odo. Grimes (1951) summarised the present knowledge and other more local studies have been carried out by Wiliam (1974) and Crew (1983). The chambered tombs and standing stones have been incorporated in general studies by Lynch (1969a and b) and Williams (1988) respectively. Only in recent years has any work been carried out on round barrows, with work by GAT at Graeanog (Kelly 1990), Bod Nithoedd (Ward and Smith 2001), Bryn Bodfel (Ward and Smith 2001) and Tre'r Ceiri (Smith 1993).

Anglesey is quite different to West Gwynedd in that it has a long history of antiquarian interest, including tours, descriptions and excavations. This partly reflects a much greater intensity of

prehistoric activity and partly a more intensive land-use, resulting in more frequent chance discoveries. The island was also on a well-used route to Ireland but perhaps most significantly contained a number of large and wealthy estates whose owners were able to indulge an interest in antiquity. Some were actively involved, with a genuine academic interest and the most important of these was the Hon. W.O. Stanley who carried out numerous excavations and wrote useful papers in the second half of the 19th century. Others were simply happy to have archaeological monuments as interesting landscape features, nevertheless helping to preserve them from destruction. Unfortunately, while this happened with monuments within landscaped areas, such as around Plas Newydd or Presaddfed, many other monuments were destroyed during agricultural improvements of estate farmland. The earliest accounts of an antiquarian nature were those by Rowlands (1723) and Pennant (1783) in the 18th century and Skinner (1802) in the early 19th century, some of whom provided early descriptions or even drawings of monuments that were later destroyed or partly cleared. Rowlands was a local vicar at Llanidan, south-east Anglesey, an area where was to be found the greatest concentration of cromlechs. The interest in Anglesey was to a large extent fuelled by the presence of numbers of these impressive megalithic monuments with the connotations of 'Druidic' activities, with less attention being given to other types of monument. Some of the more impressive monuments were even visited by antiquaries from further afield, such as John Aubrey. There are records of some monuments by local antiquaries in Camden's *Britannia* and lists of cromlechs were published by Thomas (1799) and Bingley (1814). Several guidebooks were produced in the 19th century and an extensive local history was produced by Llwyd (1833).

The first field trip of the Cambrian Archaeological Association took place in 1847, shortly followed by publication of the society's academic journal, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, one of the earliest archaeological journals in Britain and in the earliest volumes of which were list of antiquities on Anglesey by the Rev H. Longueville-Jones (1846, 1855) and Stanley and Way (1868). The earliest excavations on Anglesey took at Din Lligwy and Pant y Saer chambered tombs (Williams 1867 and 1875). Stanley also carried out a series of excavations at both settlement and funerary sites. His fine published excavation plans demonstrate an exacting standard of excavation or at least recording, as exemplified his work at the round barrows and settlement at Porth Dafarch, Anglesey.

Interest in Anglesey continued in the 20th century with large scale excavations at several of the best known monuments, including some barrows as well as chambered tombs. E. Neil Baynes excavated Lligwy chambered tomb and the round barrows at Ty'n-y-pwll, Llanddyfnan (1909) and published an important survey of chambered tombs and standing stones, both extant and lost (Baynes 1910-11). Howard Hughes excavated at Merddyn Gwyn barrow, Pentraeth (1908), Lindsay-Scott excavated Pant y Saer chambered tomb (1933) and Hemp at Bryn Celli Ddu (1930) and Bryn yr Hen Bobl (1935). The Royal Commission also carried out its survey at this time, largely in the hands of Wilfred Hemp and Howard Hughes. In more recent years, Powell and Daniel (1956) excavated at Barclodiad y Gawres, Christopher Houlder (1957) at Trwyn Ddu, a small coastal cairn, Frances Lynch excavated at the possible chambered tomb at Benllech (1966), the barrows of Treiorwerth and Bedd Branwen (1971) and the chambered tomb of Din Dryfol (Smith and Lynch 1987) and Christopher Smith at the chambered tomb of Trefignath (*ibid*). Richard White carried out investigations of some putative large barrows in 1969, finding them to be probably post-medieval boundary markers (GAT SMR). Sian White excavated a cremation cemetery at Capel Eithin, which produced an important assemblage of pottery (White and Smith 1999) and a number of scattered cremation burials were recorded during the excavation of the A55 road across Anglesey in 1999 (Maynard *et al* 1999).

Further details of the previous chance finds and excavation results will be considered within each monument type below.

6. THE SURVEY

The general results of the survey are summarised in Table 2. This shows the numbers of monuments of different types and of the numbers of each that are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Class AA) as well as those sites assessed during the survey as also being of national value (Class A). The overall distribution of these monuments is shown in Fig. 2.

Table 2 Summary list of monument types and values

Monument type	West Gwynedd			Anglesey			Total
	SAM	Class A value	Other value	SAM	Class A value	Other value	
Carved stone	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Chambered tomb	9	1	-	14	2	-	26
Chambered tomb?/site of	1	-	11	3	1	31	47
Cist/cist?/cist cemetery	-	-	7	-	-	5	12
Cremation/cremation cemetery	-	-	7	1	-	4	12
Henge?	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Long barrow?/long cairn?	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
Ring ditch/ring ditch group	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Round barrow	14	4	17	9	5	7	56
Round barrow?/site of	-	-	19	-	-	18	37
Round barrow cemetery	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Standing stone	6	8	8	20	8	2	52
Standing stone?/ site of/unlocated	-	-	8	-	2	32	42
Standing stone setting	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Stone circle/stone circle?	-	1	1	1	-	2	5
Duplicate site number	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
Non-site/natural feature	-	-	10	-	-	8	18
Site of other type/period	-	-	41	-	-	17	58
Totals	30	19	133	51	20	131	384

The monument types and sub-types are discussed separately in the following section which summarises the survey results and provides distribution maps of each, indicating those that are scheduled monuments or assessed as of national value. A general discussion of the overall archaeological results and of the management implications is provided at the end. The full results of the survey, with all the field information on the database, are included as a gazetteer in Part 2.

The monument types used follow those agreed and there have been no alterations or additions. There are relatively few of the publicly better known monuments such as chambered tombs and stone circles and the majority of these are scheduled sites and have been relatively well recorded in the past. There are also a few monument types found in lowland areas, which are not present here. These include mortuary enclosures, pit circles, pit groups and timber circles.

The monument type summaries list the Condition and Status, as described above.

There are few monuments in the Gwynedd SMR recorded only as place names compared with lowland areas of Wales. This is partly because many monuments survive as upstanding features in upland areas and partly because there has yet to be a systematic study of the field name evidence on Tithe maps.

The total number of recorded sites exceeds that originally envisaged partly because it includes a number of sites that were identified during hand checking of SMR lists, for instance those that had been recorded under unusual or incorrect site types or periods. Also, a few PRN numbers were group numbers and in this case new numbers were given so that every individual monument now has a separate number.

All sites listed were visited except those that had been visited recently and identified as of other site type, but the records not yet altered on the SMR. There were also a number of sites that were recorded only as 'site of', with clear records of previous destruction or clearance. Some sites where there was a possibility of some survival, or that were of uncertain type were also visited and in some cases re-discovered or possible traces found. All the sites listed as natural features or of other site type or period were identified as such as a result of actual visits apart from a few that had obviously been a wrong site type or period in the SMR. The visits also resulted in the recording of a number of cairns that were definitely man-made features but could not be certainly identified as either clearance or funerary features and of standing stones that could be cattle rubbing stones. These are included as 'round barrow?' and 'standing stone' or standing stone/rubbing stone respectively.

All 81 sites that are SAMs were visited. This was necessary to ensure that all monuments of this class were assessed under the same conditions with equivalent recording. It also ensured that the values assessed using the defined criteria of national importance were comparable between protected sites, already accepted to be of national importance, and the rest. This should give a better idea as to which of the unprotected sites are also possibly of national value (Class A) of which 39 were identified. The results of the assessment of the monument classes are discussed below.

6.1 CARVED STONES (Fig.3)

West Gwynedd Total number: 2. SAM: 0. Class A status: 2. Other: 0.

Anglesey Total number: 1. SAM: 0. Class A status: 1. Other: 0.

Table 3: Carved stones summary

Condition:

A: Intact
B: Mostly intact
C: Some damage
D: Substantial damage
E: Destroyed
N: Not applicable
U: Unknown/not located/not visited/submerged

Status:

AA: Scheduled ancient monument
A: National value
B: Regional value
C: Local value
D: Minor value
E: Requiring further assessment
F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type etc).

West Gwynedd

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH23SW	1259	Cup-marked stone, Penllech	B	A	SH22263449
SH53NW	4064	Cup-marked rocks, near Cist Cerrig	A	A	SH54153844

Anglesey

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH48SW	3592	Cup/Ring marked stone (moved) -	A	A	SH43608440

Discussion

West Gwynedd

The most impressive of these is that at Penllech, a stone that has been moved and used as a gate-post but now set in a wall where it is fairly safe (Fig. 4). The stone has about 20 cup-marks that do not form any obvious pattern. This arrangement is similar to another group on the capstone at Bach-wen chambered tomb, Clynnog (PRN 101, below). The Penllech stone is too small to have been a capstone but could have been an upright stone, and its present position is less than a kilometre from the Cefn Amlwch chambered tomb (Chambered tombs, PRN 1258, below). That at Cist Cerrig was recorded by Lynch (1982) and the cup-marks there are on an area of exposed bedrock on the south-west facing lower slopes of the hill of Moel y Gest, Porthmadog, about 150m west of the Cist Cerrig chambered tomb. There are about 12 cup-marks in all. They are well spaced and not as obviously random as those at Penllech although no real pattern can be observed (Fig. 5). Other scattered marks have been recorded in the area and close to Cist Cerrig chambered tomb is an irregular line of ten cup-marks on a sloping piece of bedrock, with a few other marks outlying (Hemp 1938). The line of cup-marks lies to the south-east side of the tomb and is aligned approximately on it, so could have formed part of a south-easterly sight-line. In addition to these there are two supposed cup-marks on a group of stones suggested to be part of a former chambered tomb, on the south-eastern slopes of Moel y Gest, but these are probably mistaken (see Chambered tombs, PRN 2294, below).

Anglesey

The single decorated stone from near Llanerchymedd, Anglesey is a cup and concentric ring-marked stone on a boulder or fragment of bedrock, moved from its original position which is unknown, although it has been shown, geologically, to be local (Lynch and Jenkins 1974). It is a very rare piece of art for Wales and should be made safe and visible. In addition, the chambered tomb at Ty Newydd (PRN 3030) (see below) has five cup-marks on top of the capstone.

6.2 CHAMBERED TOMBS (Fig. 6)

West Gwynedd Total number: 22. SAM: 10. Class A status: 1. Other: 11.

Anglesey Total number: 51. SAM: 17. Class A status: 3. Other: 31.

Table 4: Chambered tombs summary

Condition:

A: Intact

B: Mostly intact

C: Some damage

D: Substantial damage

E: Destroyed

N: Not applicable

U: Unknown/not located/not visited/submerged

Status:

AA: Scheduled ancient monument

A: National value

B: Regional value

C: Local value

D: Minor value

E: Requiring further assessment

F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type etc).

West Gwynedd

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH22NW	1220	Burial chamber, Bron Heulog	D	A	SH23182811
SH22NW	1219	Burial chamber, Rhiw	A	AA	SH23782876
SH23SW	1258	Cefn Amwlch burial chamber	A	AA	SH22973456
SH32SW	1238	Cilan Uchaf burial chamber, Trwyn Llech-Y-	B	AA	SH30022352
SH33NE	437	Burial chamber, Cromlech Farm, Four Crosses	A	AA	SH39913848
SH44NW	101	Bachwen burial chamber, Clynog Fawr	B	AA	SH40764947
SH44SE	156	Rhoslan (Cefn Isaf) burial chamber	B	AA	SH48364088
SH44SE	157	Coetan Arthur burial chamber, N of Ystumcegid	C	AA	SH49894132
SH45SW	199	Burial chamber, Penarth	C	AA	SH43005107
SH53NW	218	Cist Cerrig burial chamber & cup marked stone	A	AA	SH54363839
SH53NW	1291	Burial chamber S.E. of Caerdyni	B	AA	SH51103821
SH33SW	445	Burial chamber, Bryn Parc, Mynydd	D	B	SH32513110
SH53NE	2294	Burial chamber + cup marked stone (poss.),	E	D	SH55953799
SH23NE	428	Burial chamber + barrows - site of, Tregarnedd	E	E	SH25103510
SH23NE	3635	Burial chamber - site of, Bryn Nodol Estate	E	E	SH25006340A
SH23SW	3566	Field name - Cae Gromlech	E	E	SH23453060C
SH32NW	4003	Burial chamber - site of, Cim, Llanengan	E	E	SH31702570A
SH33NE	438	Cromlech (poss.), Pont Pensarn	E	E	SH36233522
SH33SW	1249	Cairn, Carnedd y Brenin Ergan, Mynytho	E	E	SH30703115
SH33SW	1250	Cromlech, Hen-Efail, Mynytho	E	E	SH30333085
SH44NW	878	Burial chamber poss. site of, Cae-Y-Goetan	E	E	SH41904900A
SH44NW	2764	Pen yr Allt burial chamber, S of Clynog Fawr	D	E	SH41594867

Anglesey

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH28SE	2504	Trearddur burial chamber	A	A	SH25968004
SH49SW	3541	Standing stone, Y Werthyr, Amlwch	D	A	SH41529286
SH58SW	3602	Glyn burial chamber, Benllech	C	A	SH51428172
SH28SE	2500	Trefignath burial chamber	A	AA	SH25868055
SH37NW	1539	Burial chamber (possible, remains of) –	C	AA	SH33497614
SH37SE	2528	Din Dryfol burial chamber	C	AA	SH39577249
SH37SW	3030	Ty Newydd burial chamber	B	AA	SH34427386
SH37SW	3032	Barclodiad y Gawres burial chamber	C	AA	SH32897072
SH38SW	2049	Presaddfed burial chamber	B	AA	SH34768089

SH46NE	3134	Bodowyr burial chamber	B	AA	SH46226815
SH46NE	3136	Perthi Duon burial chamber	C	AA	SH47986675
SH47SW	2160	Henblas burial chamber	A	AA	SH42577197
SH48NW	2104	?Burial chamber, Maen Chwyf	C	AA	SH43268574
SH56NW	2171	Plas Newydd burial chamber	B	AA	SH51986972
SH56NW	2172	Bryn yr Hen Bobl chambered round cairn	C	AA	SH51886900
SH57NE	2640	Hendrefor burial chamber	D	AA	SH55097731
SH57SW	2693	Ty Mawr burial chamber, Llanfairpwll	D	AA	SH53887214
SH57SW	2694	Bryn Celli Ddu burial chamber	A	AA	SH50767018
SH58NW	3594	Lligwy burial chamber	A	AA	SH50148604
SH58SW	3601	Pant y Saer burial chamber	B	AA	SH50978239C
SH39SE	3046	Burial chamber (rems. of), Cromlech,	D	B	SH36049200
SH37NE	3500	Llechylched burial chamber - site of,	E	D	SH37067738
SH27NE	2008	Burial chamber, site of, Rhoscolyn	N	E	SH26347660
SH28SE	2510	Burial chamber - site of, Morawellan	E	E	SH25308212A
SH28SW	1750	?Burial chamber, - site of, nr Ffynnon Gorllan	E	E	SH23408250A
SH28SW	3800	Burial chamber (poss.) - site of, Plas Feilw	E	E	SH22008000A
SH37SW	3031	Burial chamber (rems. of), nr. Pentre-Traeth	B	E	SH32887422
SH37SW	3035	Burial chamber (poss.), Llanfaelog Parish	E	E	SH33007300A
SH46NE	3155	Burial chamber (poss.) - site of, Llanidan	E	E	SH47906550A
SH46NE	3156	Burial chamber (poss.) - site of, Llandaniel	E	E	SH48106900A
SH46NE	3157	Burial chamber (poss.) - site of, Llanidan	E	E	SH49106770A
SH46NE	3482	Burial chamber. site of Rhos-y-Cerrig	E	E	SH49406930A
SH46NE	3483	Burial chamber, poss. site of Carreg y Fran	E	E	SH48706770A
SH46NE	3484	Burial chamber poss. site of Caer Nant	E	E	SH48106750A
SH46NE	3486	Burial chamber poss. site of SW Llanidan Old	E	E	SH49006600A
SH46NE	3726	Burial chamber - site of, nr. Llyslew	E	E	SH47306880A
SH46NW	2629	Burial chamber, Rhoscolyn, Llangeinwen	E	E	SH43006500A
SH46SE	3107	Burial chamber - site of, Tantwr Farm, Dwyran	E	E	SH45106450A
SH46SE	3123	Burial chamber - site of, Lon Caerau Mawr	E	E	SH46506440A
SH46SW	3076	Burial chamber - site of, Cae'r Llechau	E	E	SH44706470
SH47NE	2690	Burial chamber - site of, Llanddyfnan	E	E	SH48207780A
SH47NE	2691	Burial chamber - site of, Bodeilio, Llanddyfnan	E	E	SH49007700A
SH47SE	2732	Burial chamber - site of, Llanidan	E	E	SH47007000A
SH47SW	2148	Burial chamber - site of, Plas Bach	E	E	SH40007000A
SH48NE	2119	Fedw burial chamber - site of, Parciau	E	E	SH47008600A
SH48NE	2206	Burial chamber - site of, Ty'n Llidiart, Bodafon	E	E	SH46008500A
SH48SE	2208	Burial chamber - site of, Llech Talmon	E	E	SH48608000A
SH56NW	2166	Burial chamber - site of, Tyddyn Caesar	E	E	SH51006900A
SH57NE	2641	Burial chamber (poss.), Hafotty Covert	C	E	SH56777761A
SH57NW	3747	Burial chamber - site of, Trefor	E	E	SH54007700A
SH58SW	3492	Burial chamber poss. site of, Llanallgo	E	E	SH50308490A

Discussion

Those monuments that are extant have been discussed in detail by Lynch (1969 and 1991) and antiquarian references have been discussed by Crew (1983). Many were planned as part of the Royal Commission's work (1937, 1960 and 1964) and a number have antiquarian drawn records although these rarely provide additional detail.

West Gwynedd

Of the 22 in West Gwynedd, only 8 are reliably acceptable. Surprisingly none have been excavated. Of these Lynch classifies 6 as of portal dolmen type, one, Ystumcegid Isaf as a passage grave (PRN 157) and one unclassified (PRN 199). The best preserved is that at Tan-y-muriau, Rhiw (PRN 1219) of

which a fairly complete long cairn survives, about 40m long. It lies in an odd position on a terrace on quite a steep slope, oriented south-east to north-west with the chamber facing uphill at the north-west end, although there are dramatic views over the sea, to the south-east. It may be significant that to the north-west is the summit of nearby Mynydd Rhiw, where the Neolithic axe factory is to be found. The remainder occupy low rises but generally not particularly prominent positions and not meant to see far or be seen from a distance. There are slight traces of cairns only at Bach-wen and Ystumcegid Isaf, apart from that at Tan-y-muriau. The orientations of the tombs (including the long mounds) show some apparent bias. Five are oriented within the south-eastern quadrant, four to the north-west and two to the north (Table 5).

Table 5 The orientation of chambered tombs and long mounds

West Gwynedd

N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW
157 ?1258				?437	218	156	106	1291						199 1219 3788 5014	

Anglesey

N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW
		?2171 947	2694	1593 2693 3134		?3030		3602			2528 3601				3032

(Anglesey – alignment but not orientation known: N-S – 2049, E-W – 2160, 2500, 2504, 3594)

The site at Ciln Uchaf (PRN 1238) consists only of a massively thick boulder. Two supposed collapsed supporting stones are of more fragmentary rock and seem inadequate as such. It seems most likely that this, together with the location of the stone on a slope close to the cliffs, indicates that the stone is just an erratic, natural stone and the supports are other smaller glacial rocks partly protected by the larger stone. That at Bron Heulog (PRN1220), Rhiw, is the substantial remains of a cromlech that was deliberately broken up but leaving a number of stones still in place. Although classified by Lynch (1969a) under 'Doubtful sites' as 'so ruined as to be unintelligible' it does appear to have been a genuine tomb. Even though the above ground remains are now disturbed it is very likely to still have subsoil features and so is worthy of recognition and preservation. Of the remainder, 3 are doubtful sites, of which the cup-mark recorded at Bryn is very doubtful. The rest are only possible or destroyed sites, or known only from early records or place names.

Anglesey

Of the 51 recorded tombs in Anglesey 20 are extant if not intact, 7 are possibly natural or have other origins. Of the remainder 6 are sites of fairly certain but destroyed tombs and the rest include some doubtful or natural features, records of destroyed features or just place name evidence. One other previously recorded as a chambered tomb, that at Benllech (PRN 3610) is not included here because it has been re-classified as a probable post-medieval construction (Lynch 1966). Of the extant monuments there is a variety of forms, five have been classified by Lynch (1969) as Passage graves, three as 'Long graves', two as odd variant forms and the remainder as unclassified or too ruined to classify. The list here includes the 3m tall standing stone at Y Werthyr, Amlwch (PRN 3541), which has records which show it was part of a chambered tomb: '... there was another stone of the same size, some distance from it, and a huge flat stone extending from one to the other. The old country people stood in awe of it, and considered it an act of sacrilege when Mr. Williams destroyed the top stone and one of the pillars.' (Rhys 1882).

Several of these have been excavated. Pant y Saer and Lligwy had antiquarian excavations while Pant y Saer, Ty Newydd, Barclodiad y Gawres, Din Dryfol, Bryn Celli Ddu, Bryn yr Hen Bobl and Trefignath have been excavated in more recent times. These all produced considerable finds, with Early Neolithic pottery from Trefignath, Din Dryfol, Bryn yr Hen Bobl and Pant y Saer as well as Beaker or Early Bronze Age pottery from Ty Newydd, Barclodiad y Gawres and Bryn yr Hen Bobl, (Appendix 3, below).

The large number of chambered tombs, extant or destroyed, on Anglesey indicates a high settlement density, related to the relatively favourable topography, soils and climate and a concentration can be seen on the best land along the south-east ridge (Fig. 4). This contrasts strongly with the thin scatter of tombs through the rest of Gwynedd. A considerable population must be envisaged and several of the tombs are very major constructions, the mound at Bryn yr Hen Bobl, for instance, being about 30m diameter and 5m high. Bryn yr Hen Bobl and Trefignath were both shown to have been built over areas of settlement activity. Bryn yr Hen Bobl is presently undergoing re-assessment (Leivers *et al* 2001), but produced Middle Neolithic pottery from the underlying surface while Trefignath produced a radiocarbon date of 3100 +/- 70 BC uncalibrated from the settlement surface (Smith and Lynch 1987). An earlier project to investigate the landscape and look for possible associated settlement around Bryn Celli Ddu and Bryn yr Hen Bobl produced a widespread light scatter of worked flint but no significant concentrations (Edmonds and Thomas 1990).

The variety of forms of tomb suggests a mix of population groups or cultural influences and there are similarities with other tombs around the Irish Sea. Lynch has pointed out the surprising absence of examples of true portal dolmens, which are characteristic of West Gwynedd, Meirionnydd and the Conwy Valley, possibly because these are an earlier style than the tombs known on Anglesey.

Two tombs on Anglesey have stones with complex artwork and the presence of such art is exceptionally rare and important. Five stones making up the chamber at Barclodiad y Gawres have lightly pecked but strong and neatly executed designs of spirals, lozenges and chevrons on their faces, forming a unique coherent design of 'panels'. At Bryn Celli Ddu a slab was found decorated in a loosely executed pecked design of wavy lines. The decoration was on both faces and the top and so the stone may originally have been a free-standing upright, belonging to a small henge over which the mound of the chambered tomb was built and which was then buried as part of a re-dedication or foundation ceremony (Lynch 1991, 96-7). In addition to these, the Ty Newydd tomb has five cup-marks on top of the capstone, but, like those on the stones from West Gwynedd, no design seems to be intended and they must be regarded as artefacts rather than art.

The setting of the tombs on Anglesey is rarely prominent, because of the low-lying relief although several are on the top or side of low hills. However, from the lowland on Anglesey there are often dramatic views of the mountains to the east, as is the case at Bryn yr Hen Bobl, even though the site lies in a natural bowl. Surrounding tree cover might have restricted views anyway, and at Trefignath, pollen analysis suggested that the tomb had been built in a clearing in woodland. It lies close to the head of a former small estuary, now peat-filled, on the eastern, lee side of the island, which may have been important landing place. Barclodiad y Gawres is also in a coastal setting and again, the adjoining bay of Porth Treacastell may have been a landing place. The tomb has a dramatic outlook over the sea, but the entrance is from the north, the landward side. The Anglesey tombs have more varied orientations than West Gwynedd but with a majority oriented in the east to north-east rather than the south-east as in Gwynedd. Two are oriented to the west-south-west and one to the north-north-west. Of those where an entrance cannot be identified, five have an east-west and one a probably north-south orientation (Table 5).

Long mounds

Table 6 Long barrow/cairn summary

West Gwynedd

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH44NE	106	Long mound (cairn), Cae Dafydd Ddu,	C	A	SH45634951
SH64NW	3788	Mound, Llyn Llagi	A	A	SH64884841
SH64NW	5014	Mound, Llyn Llagi	A	A	SH64904845

Anglesey

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH38SE	947	Mound, S. of Llyn Alaw	A	E	SH37518470

The three long mounds cannot be certainly ascribed to this monument class or period but are sufficiently distinctive to warrant recognition. The mound at Cae Dafydd Ddu is a simple long mound that has been somewhat reduced by ploughing (Fig. 7) but has survived because it lies in a field corner. It is of added interest because of a reported local tradition 'that Dafydd Ddu's gravestone is also in this field' (GAT SMR) and does not appear to be a natural mound. However, it is uncertain whether Dafydd Ddu is a mythical figure or simply a previous landowner. Next to the mound lies a large rectangular stone slab, presumably cleared from the field, and with a drilled central hole, probably for dynamiting. The slab could derive from a chamber or cist and might be the stone referred to by local tradition. The two mounds at Llyn Llagi are quite different and lie on an upland plateau area covered in blanket peat, close to Llyn Llagi. They are both of a similar size and orientation and apparently built of peat from the surrounding plateau. One is 28m long, the other 21m long. The shorter one is actually taller, edged and revetted by stone slabs and has traces of a possible quarry ditch at the south side (Fig.8). Both mounds have a broader, higher end at the north-west, tailing away to the south-east. Long narrow peat-drying stack stands are quite well known in Gwynedd, of a Medieval or Post-medieval date, but are of a more temporary nature, of much smaller size and height than these, which are major constructions in their own right. They are unlikely to be chambered tombs but need investigation. A similar, even larger stone-revetted example has been recorded in a similar upland plateau situation in Nant y Stradau, near Tanygrisiau. An unenclosed settlement (PRN 1470) of three stone-walled round-houses with three adjoining irregular fields or paddocks lies 150m to the west, in a better-drained stony area and provides the nearest possible association for the mounds.

The single long mound in Anglesey is a roughly kidney-shaped mound, 25m by 17m, of large boulders with a few other placed around it, 1.5m from the edge at the west side. Stones around the edge consist of one blocky orthostat, a recumbent stone and another small orthostat just protruding through the turf. The mound lies on the edge of the Cors-y-bol marsh and its appearance may have been altered by field clearance. It is of a similar size and lies in a similar situation to the Cors-y-bol ring cairn 400m to the south, which has itself been compared in design to the excavated Bedd Branwen barrow, also in the valley, further to the west (Lynch 1991, 159).

6.3 CISTS (Fig. 9)

West Gwynedd Total number: 6. SAM: 0. Class A status: 0. Other: 6.

Anglesey Total number: 6. SAM: 0. Class A status: 0. Other: 6.

Table 7: Cists, summary

Condition:

A: Intact

B: Mostly intact

C: Some damage

D: Substantial damage

E: Destroyed

N: Not applicable

U: Unknown/not located/not visited/submerged

Status:

AA: Scheduled ancient monument

A: National value

B: Regional value

C: Local value

D: Minor value

E: Requiring further assessment

F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type etc)

West Gwynedd

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH64NW	5061	Stone chamber (?), Bryn Bedd	B	C	SH63804950A
SH22NW	3305	Cist burial, urn and finds, Rhiw	E	E	SH22792783
SH23NE	3640	Urn burials - site of, Pen Yr Orsedd, Nefyn	E	E	SH29273992
SH34SE	2243	Cist burial and Beaker, Site of, Llithfaen	E	E	SH35524310
SH54SE	1382	Cist burial - site of, Craig Pantifan	C	E	SH56574069
SH54SE	8907	?Cist, Clogwyn y Gath	B	E	SH56674419
SH64NW	6099	?Cist, Gerhynt	U	E	SH63294870

Anglesey

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH57SW	2718	Cist burial (cremation) - site of, Llansadwrn	U	E	SH53807360A
SH39SE	3058	Cist burial, Rhosbeirio Farmyard	E	E	SH39199127
SH39SE	3061	Cist burial, Llanleiana	E	E	SH38609460A
SH28SW	3796	Cist burial - site of, nr. Porth y Gwyddel	U	E	SH21508110A
SH28SW	3802	Cist burial - site of, nr. Pen y Bonc	U	E	SH21938153

Discussion

West Gwynedd

Four of these are old sites of finds, the cists themselves no longer extant (see Appendix 3). One, at Pant Ifan, Clynog contained a Beaker. One at Rhiw contained a Collared urn, bronze awl and bone dagger pommel. That at Llithfaen was a small cist, which contained a flexed skeleton and an All-over-corded beaker, now in Bangor Museum and there were reported to be other burials nearby (Hughes 1939). The other (3640), at Nefyn, contained 'several urns' now lost. The others have no associated finds. One (6099) could not be relocated. One (8907) was just a natural cavity in a rocky slope. Only one (5061) is an extant structure, in a valley on the slopes above the Nant Gwynant. Its setting is suspect, because it lies close to a well-used trackway leading to a 19th century cottage. It is a small rectangular pit lined with vertical slabs and close by is a large slab that was probably a cover stone (Fig. 10)). It is too small to be an adult inhumation cist or to have held an urn and the long rectangular shape would be odd for just a cremation. In an open setting it would be acceptable as a cist, and there is other activity in the general area, such as a burnt mound and round-house settlement. However, there must be a possibility that it is some kind of a food safe or store associated with the 19th century cottage. Curiously, the adjoining property is called Bryn Bedd – Hill of the grave.

Anglesey

Unfortunately all five of these are old chance finds of which the cists are now lost, as well as the finds from them, apart from some of the rich finds from the Pen-y-Bonc site, which included two urns, two bronze armlets, a jet necklace and a V-bored jet button (Lynch 1991, 157-9). The 'urns' and armlets are lost without illustration so the type and date can only be guessed at. In the other cists, besides bones, one (PRN 3058) produced a Beaker. Apart from these there is a cist that was inserted in the chambered tomb of Pant y Saer, possibly associated with fragments of a Beaker.

6.4 CREMATION BURIALS AND CREMATION CEMETERIES (Fig. 9)

West Gwynedd Total number: 7. SAM: 0. Class A status: 0. Other: 7.

Anglesey Total number: 5. SAM: 1. Class A status: 0. Other: 4.

Table 8: Cremations, summary

Condition:

A: Intact
B: Mostly intact
C: Some damage
D: Substantial damage
E: Destroyed
N: Not applicable
U: Unknown/not located/not visited/submerged

Status:

AA: Scheduled ancient monument
A: National value
B: Regional value
C: Local value
D: Minor value
E: Requiring further assessment
F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type etc)

West Gwynedd

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH23SW	3623	Burial urns, findspot (poss.), nr Bryncroes	E	E	SH23303100C
SH23SW	3648	Urn burial, somewhere nr. Coch y Moel	E	E	SH23503080C
SH33SW	1795	Urn burials, Mynydd Mynytho	U	E	SH30703120A
SH33SW	3655	Urn cremation, nr. Tremvan Hall	U	E	SH330-320-A
SH33SW	3656	Cremation cemetery, nr A499 S of Llanbedrog	U	E	SH32203150A
SH44NW	2765	Urn burial, findspot, Bryn Ifan	E	E	SH44304920A
SH44SE	2809	Bronze Age pottery, findspot, Penllystyn	E	F	SH48104480A

Anglesey

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH47SE	2747	Bronze Age burials, Capel Eithin	D	AA	SH49007270C
SH37NW	2523	Urn burial – Findspot, Cymynod, Bodedern	U	E	SH33907770A
SH46NE	3153	Urn burials (32) – Findspot, Cae Meini, Llanidan	E	E	SH45606810A
SH46SE	3088	Urn burials (Cemetery), Plas Penrhyn, Menai	E	E	SH45506349
SH48NW	2091	Urn burials - Site of, Pen yr Orsedd, Rhosybol	E	E	SH41508840A

Discussion

West Gwynedd

These are all sites of 19th century finds and the exact find spots are unknown. All contained urns but most have not survived although there is a published sketch drawing of that from Bryn Ifan (Savory 1956-8). They are from 'flat' urnfields, with no mention of covering mounds. One, from Coch y Moel, north of Mynydd Rhiw was recorded by the Rev. J. Daniel as 'by a large stone which has long since been broken up' (Wiliam 1974, 501, 504). This may mean it was next to a standing stone presumed to have existed close by here, from the field name 'Cae Gromlech' (see Standing stones, PRN 3566, below). On the other hand, it may be the same site as PRN 3623, which is another unlocated reference to finds from Coch y Moel farm. The burials near Llanbedrog have an intriguing description as 'various earthen vessels, with bones in them, under some stones of memorial' (Hyde-Hall, recorded by Wiliam 1974, 504), but perhaps simply meaning covering slabs. Sherds of urns and a Beaker from a site destroyed by gravel quarrying at Bryncir, Dolbenmaen are now in the National Museum of Wales.

Anglesey

These are all sites that no longer survive. One, at Capel Eithin, was totally excavated in 1980-81 (White and Smith 1999) and the remainder were chance finds in the 19th century. Only two of them have been closely located, at Plas Penrhyn and Pen yr orsedd, and could be re-investigated in case more survives.

These were all, as far as can be said, 'flat', urnfield burials with no trace of covering mounds. However, at both Capel Eithin and Cae Meini (known also as Cae Mickney) the urns were tightly grouped, suggesting some kind of a delimited monument. The urns from Cymynod and Pen-yr orsedd are lost but those from Cae Meini and Plas Penrhyn are in Bangor Museum and those from Capel Eithin in the National Museum of Wales. All three contained urns of Early Bronze Age type but in a variety of styles, while at Capel Eithin there were also two urns of Late Bronze Age type (discussed by Lynch 1990, 196-201, 351-8 and Longworth, in White and Smith 1999, 76-90). In addition to these there is a mention of a find of urns, since lost, at Arfryn, Bodedern (D. Longley *pers. comm.*).

These finds were all in rather non-prominent positions with no possible indication of prior use except at Capel Eithin, which lay on the brow of a low but locally prominent ridge. The burials were close to a cairn of uncertain date and function but which sealed pits with Late Neolithic and Early Bronze age pottery, including charcoal-filled pits, possibly remnants of funerary ceremonial activity. The Capel Eithin finds were made by chance during investigation of an Early Medieval long cist cemetery and the difficulty of locating such burials means that they are likely to be much more common than the records suggest. Also, without the protection of covering mounds, the burials are typically truncated by ploughing and the slighter traces of accompanying activity destroyed.

6.5 HENGE (Fig. 22)

West Gwynedd Total number: Nil
Anglesey Total number: 1. SAM: 1. Class A status: 0. Other: 0.

Table 9: Henge, summary

Condition:	Status:
A: Intact	AA: Scheduled ancient monument
B: Mostly intact	A: National value
C: Some damage	B: Regional value
D: Substantial damage	C: Local value
E: Destroyed	D: Minor value
N: Not applicable	E: Requiring further assessment
U: Unknown/not located/not visited/submerged	F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type etc)

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH46NE	3140	Castell Bryn Gwyn, Brynsiencyn	C	AA	SH46496706

Discussion

This large circular enclosure on Anglesey has produced Late Neolithic pottery and flints but was complicated by re-use and modification in the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period (Wainwright 1962). It is uncertain if it was a henge, partly because it had an external ditch to the bank rather than the typical internal ditch. However, there is some evidence that it had the typical henge arrangement of two opposed entrances, here east and west (Lynch 1990, 100-3). That at the west would align on the site of a possible former major stone circle, of which only two stones now survive, 300m away (see Stone circles, PRN 3135, below). Extensive internal excavation did not find any conclusive evidence although major timber structures have been found on similar sites in England and might be expected here. The site needs further assessment, and geophysics would be a possible starting point.

The mound of the Bryn Celli Ddu chambered tomb was built over a circular ditch, which enclosed a circle of stones. This may have been a variety of henge, although because of its small size and lack of evidence of a surrounding bank or causeways may be better described as a stone circle.

Ceremonial sites of this period could be expected in south-east Anglesey, considering the presence of so many chambered tombs. There is a strange contrast between Anglesey, with its tombs and north-west Gwynedd, where tombs are virtually absent, but where there was a major ceremonial complex of two henges and a cursus at Llandygai, Bangor. Major henge monuments could be expected to leave some trace in the pattern of the existing landscape but this was not the case at Llandegai, discovered only by aerial photography. Similar work might be productive on Anglesey and the area around Castell Bryn Gwyn would be a suitable place to begin.

6.6 ROUND BARROWS (Fig. 11)

West Gwynedd Total number: 54. SAM: 14. Class A status: 4. Other: 36
Anglesey Total number: 39. SAM: 9. Class A status: 5. Other: 25.

Table 10: Round barrow, summary

Condition:

A: Intact
B: Mostly intact
C: Some damage
D: Substantial damage
E: Destroyed
N: Not applicable
U: Unknown/not located/not visited/submerged

Status:

AA: Scheduled ancient monument
A: National value
B: Regional value
C: Local value
D: Minor value
E: Requiring further assessment
F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type etc)

Gwynedd: Mound

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH23SE	4372	Ring ditches E of Bod-Nithoedd	D	B	SH25643125C
SH33NW	1167	Barrow, Bryn Bodfel, Llannor	D	B	SH33533618
SH33NW	16620	Barrow, Bryn Bodfel, Llannor	D	B	SH33553617
SH33NW	16621	Barrow, Bryn Bodfel, Llannor	D	B	SH33563621
SH22NE	4377	Ring ditch & Cropmarks, S of Llawr-Dref	D	C	SH29172853
SH34NW	624	Tumulus, Bedd Gwrtheyrn, N of Porth y Nant	C	E	SH34954518

Gwynedd: Cairn

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH34NE	610	Round cairn, Yr Eifl	D	A	SH36084574
SH54NW	1428	Cairn, Cwm Llefrith	B	A	SH54984729
SH55SW	2780	Cairn, Summit of Craig Cwm Silyn	C	A	SH52555026
SH22NW	1233	Cairn, Mynydd Rhiw	C	AA	SH23272962
SH22NW	3298	Cairn, Mynydd Rhiw	D	AA	SH23242949
SH22NW	3299	Cairn, Mynydd Rhiw	A	AA	SH23282969
SH22NW	3300	Cairn, Mynydd Rhiw	B	AA	SH23262960
SH23NE	3637	Cairn and Cist burial, Garn Fadryn	D	AA	SH28033521
SH34NE	611	Round cairn, W. of Gyrn Ddu	B	AA	SH39644661
SH34SE	616	Cairn, Summit of Yr Eifl	C	AA	SH36484474
SH34SE	623	Cairn, Summit of Yr Eifl	C	AA	SH36464472
SH34SE	625	Cairn, Mynydd Carnguwch	C	AA	SH37454292
SH34SE	2240	Cairn, Tre'r Ceiri, Llanaelhaearn,	C	AA	SH37434471
SH44NE	225	Cairn, S of Bwthyn Graeanog	D	AA	SH45504913
SH44NW	99	Two cairns, E. of Gyrn Ddu	C	AA	SH40604669
SH44NW	1696	Cairn, E of Gyrn Ddu	C	AA	SH40584667
SH34SE	2253	Cairn, Caergribin	B	B	SH36774405
SH44NE	137	Cairn, N.W. of Cefn Trefor Isaf	C	B	SH48674603
SH44NE	138	Cairn, Mynydd Craig Goch	B	B	SH49904834
SH44NW	13286	Cairn? SE of Pen-y-Gaer	B	B	SH43154538
SH44NW	14542	Cairn, Gyrn Goch	B	B	SH41234730
SH44NW	14545	Cairn, Gyrn Goch	C	B	SH41274742
SH45SW	197	Cairn with Urn burial, NW of Penarth,	B	B	SH42675107
SH54NE	3384	Cairn, Braich y Gornel	B	B	SH55124500
SH54NW	3345	Cairn, Bwlch Cwm Dulyn	B	B	SH50524862

SH64NW	1461	Cairn, Cytiau'r Gwyddelod	C	B	SH61234505
SH65NE	1478	Cairn, S.E. of Pen y Gwryd	C	B	SH66405540
SH65SE	4526	Cairn - Nant y Llys	A	B	SH66615465
SH34SE	617	Cairn, below Tre'r Ceiri to NE.	D	C	SH37974493
SH44NE	125	Cairn, E of Cefn Graeanog	C	C	SH46034912
SH44NE	413	Cairn, E of Cefn Graeanog	D	C	SH46034909
SH44NW	13410	Cairn? SE Slope of Gryn Ddu	B	C	SH40944625
SH44NW	13477	Cairn; SE of Summit of Moel Bronmiod	C	C	SH41344538
SH54NE	3370	Cairn, Moel Hebog	D	C	SH56474695
SH54SW	190	Cairn, Gryn Goch	D	C	SH50334406
SH45SW	198	Cairn, SE of Pentwr	D	D	SH43915111
SH23SW	1797	Cairn + Urn burials, Twtil, Llaniestyn	U	E	SH23003300A
SH34SE	618	Cairn, below Tre'r Ceiri to NE	U	E	SH37974493
SH12NE	1798	Barclodiad y Gawres cairn, W of Castell Odo	E	F	SH18402850A
SH22NW	1217	Cairn, Mynydd Rhiw	E	F	SH22972950
SH44NE	246	Cairn - Site of, W of Cefn Graeanog	E	F	SH45374892
SH65NW	6118	Bronze Age cairn (Site of), Gorphwysfa	E	F	SH64705560
SH65NW	16625	Bronze Age cairn (Site of), Gorphwysfa	E	F	SH64755565

Gwynedd: Kerbed cairn

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH44NE	224	Cairn, S of Bwthlyn Graeanog	B	AA	SH45514918
SH44SE	2803	Urnfield, findspot, Llystyn	E	F	SH47974490

Gwynedd: Ring cairn

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH44NW	100	Cairn, NW of Cwm Farm, Clynnog	C	B	SH43434614
SH44NW	13226	Cairn? WNW of Cwm Farm	B	B	SH43074581
SH44NW	2766	Ring cairn (Poss), W of Pen y Gaer	U	E	SH42404570A

Gwynedd: Structured cairn

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH54NE	6006	Ring cairn, Ffridd Isaf	B	A	SH56684503

Anglesey: Mound

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH38SE	2084	Treiorwerth tumulus, Presaddfed	C	A	SH35438050
SH39SE	3055	Pen y Morwydd round barrow (Tumulus),	C	AA	SH38479125
SH46NE	1550	Round barrow E. of Brynsiencyn	B	AA	SH48806697
SH48NW	2101	Tumulus, Penyfynwent	D	AA	SH43428893
SH39SE	3057	Tumulus, Yr Efail, S.E. of Rhosbeirio	C	B	SH39489109
SH57NW	4356	Barrow - Ty'n-Pwll	C	B	SH50897846
SH49SW	3555	Tumulus (possible), Ty Newydd, Amlwch	D	C	SH41259186
SH57NW	5587	Tumulus - Remains of, Rhos-y-Gad	D	C	SH51567968
SH57NW	2073	Tumulus - Site of, Ty'n-y-Pwll	D	D	SH50267854
SH57NW	4353	Round barrow - Ty'n Llan	D	D	SH50617852
SH57NW	4354	Round barrow - Ty'n Llan	D	D	SH50477851
SH57NW	4355	Barrow - Ty'n-y-Pwll	E	D	SH50967843
SH37NW	2521	Tumulus (poss.), Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn	E	E	SH31477508
SH38SE	2081	Tumulus - Site of, Llanerchymedd	E	E	SH39608330A

SH47NW	2145	Tumulus - Site of, Cerrig Ddewi	U	E	SH44107800A
SH47SE	2733	Tumulus (possible), Tregamedd, Llangefni	E	E	SH46807470A
SH48NW	2100	Tumulus (possible), Penyfynwent	U	E	SH43448895
SH48SE	2196	Tumuli (Two) - Site of, Mathafarn	E	E	SH49808300A
SH48SW	3589	Tumulus - Site of, W. of Llanerchymedd Church	U	E	SH41308400A
SH56NW	2170	Bryn Beddau possible burial site, Porthamel	E	E	SH50606760A
SH57NW	5576	Tumulus - Site of, Ty'n Coed, Pentraeth	E	F	SH52107880A

Anglesey: Cairn

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH28SW	3798	Tumulus, Gorsedd Gwlwm, W. of Holyhead	B	A	SH22758166
SH28SW	3804	Cairn, Garn	C	A	SH21408276
SH28SW	1772	Tumulus, Porth Dafarch	E	AA	SH23398005
SH28SW	1773	Tumulus, Porth Dafarch	E	AA	SH23398005
SH28SW	1774	Tumulus, Porth Dafarch	E	AA	SH23398005
SH47SW	2150	Round barrow, Craig Las, nr. Mona	B	AA	SH41527487
SH48SE	2205	Tumulus, Bodafon Mountain	D	B	SH46688481
SH57NW	3827	Cairn, Mynydd Llwydiarth	B	B	SH54117870
SH57SW	2708	Cairn, Llandaniel Fab	D	B	SH50727012
SH37SE	2531	Dinas (possible tumulus), Aberffraw	A	E	SH39447235
SH47SE	2740	Tumuli (possible) - Site of, Treferwydd,	N	E	SH46207010A
SH57NW	3826	Cairn, Mynydd Llwydiarth	C	E	SH54117874
SH68SW	2558	Tumulus - Site of, Flagstaff Quarry, Penmon	E	E	SH63408060A
SH68SW	2545	Tumulus - Site of, Parc Dinmor, Penmon	E	F	SH63458126

Anglesey: Kerbed cairn

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH36NE	3003	Tumulus, Trwyn Du, Aberffraw	C	A	SH35236787

Anglesey: Platform cairn

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH37SW	3038	Tumulus (Rems. of), N. of Barclodiad y	B	A	SH32847086

Anglesey: Ring cairn

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH38SE	2083	Cors y Bol round barrow (tumulus)	B	AA	SH37498436
SH38SE	2088	Bedd Branwen tumulus	B	AA	SH36118497

Table 11: Round Barrows, summary by sub-type and comparison with other areas

Sub-type	Anglesey	West Gwynedd	N. Gwynedd/ W. Conwy	Meirionnydd
Simple cairn	14	43	130	170
Mound	21	6	22	8
Kerb cairn	1	2	25	7
Ring cairn	2	3	10	16
Platform cairn	1	0	0	6
Structured cairn	0	1	4	5
No data (not located, destroyed etc)	0	0	11	0
Total	39	55	202	212

Table 12: The size of sub-types of round barrows A= Anglesey, G= W. Gwynedd

Dia. metres	Simple Cairn		Mound		Kerb cairn		Ring cairn		Platform cairn		Structured cairn		Total		%	
	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G
<5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
5-9	3	16	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	5	20	26	53
10-19	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	26	26
20-29	-	3	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	37	13
30+	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	5
Total	6	30	10	4	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	19	38		
No data	8	13	11	2	-	-	-	1	-			-	19	16		

Table 13: Comparison of round barrow sizes between project areas

Dia. metres	Anglesey		W. Gwyn.		N. Gwyn/ W. Conwy		Meirion.		Denbigh/ E. Conwy		Upper Severn	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<5	-	-	1	3	39	23	55	31	30	14	40	18
5-9	5	26	21	53	70	41	63	35	54	25	66	29
10-19	5	26	10	26	52	31	57	25	77	35	86	38
20-29	7	37	5	13	8	5	5	3	44	20	27	12
30+	2	11	2	5	1	1	-	-	8	4	7	3

Table 14: The siting of round barrows A= Anglesey, G= W. Gwynedd

	Anglesey	West Gwynedd
Hillslope	1	9
Hill ridge or promontory	3	10
Summit/false crest	1	14
Saddle, pass or col	-	2
Lowland plateau	4	4
Coastal fringe	5	1
Local summit	9	5
Local saddle or col	-	
Valley floor/side	2	2
No data	14	8

Discussion

West Gwynedd

West Gwynedd has its main concentration of round barrows in and around the fringes of the upland with very few barrows in the cultivated lowland (Fig. 11). 35 out of 54 are in the upland (over 240m OD). Of those in the lowland, several are monuments only discovered or confirmed in recent years during the Llŷn Crop Marks project (Ward and Smith 2001). This served to show that there must be many more barrows surviving as sub-soil features or even with some above ground stratigraphy as at Bod Nithoedd (PRN 4372), a group of seven small barrows and Bryn Bodfel, a group of three barrows (PRN 1167, 16620 and 16621). The crop marks project had the benefit of only scattered aerial cover because the ground is only rarely suitable for the production of crop marks, so the results provide only an indication of the potential. Neither did it cover Eifionydd, the east side of West Gwynedd, a large area where round barrows are almost entirely absent.

In the upland many of the barrows are on summits and most are scheduled ancient monuments. They are all large cairns, some with traces of structure in the form of laid revetting walls, as recorded at Craig Cwm Silyn, Nebo (Fig. 15, PRN 2780), on one of the cairns on Gyrn Ddu, Llanaelhaearn (PRN 1696) and at Carn Guwch, Llithfaen (PRN 625). The latter is one of the largest summit cairns in north-west Wales at c. 18m dia. and 3.5m high. However, although containing a huge amount of stone it is cleverly built to incorporate a rocky summit tor, which greatly increases its apparent height. Another similarly structured cairn is that on the summit of Tre'r Ceiri, which had two levels of revetting or edging wall and so may have been more of a 'tiered' platform cairn than a simple cairn, as first constructed (Smith 1995). The cairns with revetting walls have been recorded as simple cairns and the term kerbed cairn reserved for those with an edging of disproportionately larger stones than the main cairn infill. However, the laid revetting of slabs may be substituted by larger stones depending on the type of local stone, as at Mynydd Graig Goch (Fig. 14) and it is arguable whether this should be recorded as just a revetted simple cairn or a kerbed cairn. This is a reminder that, when revealed by excavation, as at Trwyn Du, Aberffraw, where a D-shaped internal kerbed area was revealed (Fig. 16), round barrows almost always turn out to have quite complicated construction. Cairns sometimes have surface hints of more complex structure, as at Gorsedd Gwlwm (Fig. 12) and Cwm Llefrith (Fig. 13). The sub-types of round barrow recorded from their present appearance (Tables 10-11) do not therefore give a reliable picture, particularly in the case of the simple cairns and mounds. It therefore also means that these should not be regarded as of less potential than the apparently rarer varieties of barrow.

There are only six more complex barrows in West Gwynedd and one of these, a ring cairn, (PRN 2766) was not located, perhaps because of a confused reference. The kerbed cairn at Graeanog was planned by the RCHMW (1960, 54) and later by Richard Kelly (1990) after conservation work. Two ring cairns, (Figs 18 and 19, PRNs 100 and 13226) are quite small but neat features, one 5 and one 6m dia., both set on slight terraces on the lower slopes of Bwlch Mawr, where several areas of hut circle settlement have also been recorded (GAT 1994). The single structured cairn (Fig. 20, PRN 6006) is a ring cairn with a double-faced wall, 7.5m dia. and 1m wide surrounding a circular central area about 5.5m diameter. There are clear inner and outer edging stones and some of the inner are rather tall pointed orthostats, so it has been classified as a structured rather than just a ring cairn. It is situated in a rocky area on the floor of Cwm Ystradllyn, Garndolbenmaen where there are remains of hut circle settlement. A rich kerb cairn at Penllystyn, Bryncir (PRN 2803) is known only from a 19th century description and its site is now destroyed by gravel quarrying. Ten urns were found in a straight line of cists, one urn containing a piece of copper, all the finds unfortunately lost. Other finds of urns from this location may be part of a wider cemetery (see Cremations, PRN 2809, above).

Although there are very few cairn variants in West Gwynedd compared to North Gwynedd and Meirionnydd (Table 11) this is to some extent just a proportionate difference because both the other areas have many more round barrows in total. The only notable difference is in the rarity of kerbed cairns compared to North Gwynedd. This would be offset if cairns with revetting walling were classified as kerbed cairns. North Gwynedd is also a somewhat larger area and has a greater proportion of upland where there is better survival of features than in West Gwynedd.

Most of the round barrow variants are of a small size, in the size range 5-9m dia. (Table 12-13), those that are larger are the summit cairns. The few known simple mounds are considerably larger, over 20m dia., mirroring the situation in Anglesey. The larger size of mounds also accounts for the generally

larger size of barrows from Denbigh and the Upper Severn, where mounds rather than cairns are the norm (Gibson 1998, Jones 1999).

The majority of barrows lie in prominent positions on high summits, local summits or on ridges (Table 14). It is interesting that this is not the case with the one structured cairn, in a valley, and the two ring cairns, on lower hill slopes, hinting that they had a different significance in the landscape. All three are relatively accessible and close to tracks and to possibly associated settlement areas.

Two large cairns (PRNs 6118 and 16625) once lay at the head of the Llanberis pass. One was demolished to provide stone when a hotel was built. The other was still marked on the OS 6-inch map c. 1900 but seems to have been levelled when the present cafe and car park were built. The other had a stone cist in which were a flint and a probable pygmy cup, both now lost (Crew 1983). The only other antiquarian record of significance is a barrow at Penarth, Clynnog (PRN 197) in which, in 1910, was found a cist containing a Beaker and child bones, plus fragments of another Beaker, all now lost (RCHMW 1960, 55). Another more dubious report was that of Pennant (1783, Vol. 2, 380-1) who recorded that at Nant Gwrtheyrn, Lithfaen, 'a tumulus of stone within and externally covered with turf called Bedd Gwrtheyrn' was dug into by local people, hoping to find the grave of Vortigern and that they found 'a stone coffin containing the bones of a tall man'. The RCHMW reported this, apparently without searching for the site but it can be identified today from Pennant's quite detailed description. It is a flat-topped hillock overlooking the sea on which is a number of artificially grouped boulders, one set on end, and it is clear that a robbing pit has been dug within them. However, there is no sign of any mound. What this represents, and if it is the site of the cist, of what period, needs to be investigated further.

Modern excavations have taken place at three barrows, those of Tre'r Ceiri summit cairn, Llanaelhaearn (PRN 2240, Smith 1995) at a group of three barrows surviving as ring ditches at Bryn Bodfel, Llannor (Ward and Smith 2001) and at two small lowland mounds, part of a cemetery of at least seven similar-sized and evenly spaced mounds at Bod Nithoedd, Botwnnog (PRN 4372, *ibid*). Tre'r Ceiri produced an unaccompanied fragmentary secondary cremation and no primary finds or datable material. The Bod Nithoedd mounds covered shallow pits for probable extended inhumations with no grave goods. A radiocarbon date of 2150 \pm 70 BP (SWA-19), 390-40 Cal BC was produced for charcoal from a hearth in the surrounding ring ditch. If this is a cemetery of the first millennium BC then it is the first of that period in north-west Wales. Limited trial excavations carried out at the three Bryn Bodfel barrows (PRNs 1167, 16620 and 16621) showed them to have large ditches and traces of mound and old land surface despite regular ploughing. Some environmental pollen evidence was produced but no artefacts or dating material (Ward and Smith 2001).

Anglesey

Anglesey has a light but fairly even scatter of round barrows (Fig. 11), dominated by mounds although there are some cairns, found on the few hills, such as Holyhead Mountain, Mynydd Bodafon and Mynydd Llwydiarth or on rocky promontories such as at Trwyn Du, Aberffraw (Fig. 16, PRN 3003) or near Barclodiad y Gawres (Fig. 17, PRN 3038). The even scatter can be ascribed mainly to the similar topography and land use, just as present day settlement consists of a fully farmed landscape of evenly scattered farms and small villages. The even distribution of round barrows also parallels that of standing stones, noted below.

Thirteen barrows are known only from old records and three may be just natural features. The general state of survival of the remainder is quite low and apart from the ten scheduled monuments only six have been recorded as possibly of national importance. The poor survival is to be expected in a well-used agricultural landscape and there must be other barrows remaining as ring ditches that may be located by aerial photography as demonstrated in the Llyn Cwmpa Croc Marks project. Unfortunately, the soil conditions are rarely suitable for crop marks and most of the area is now permanent pasture, which is also less productive of crop marks than that with arable crops. Only one ring ditch has been identified from aerial survey, recorded by Chris Musson at Rhos Isaf, Cemaes (PRN 5198). However, it is too large for a round barrow at about 35m dia. and occupies a slight terrace on a hill slope so is more likely to be a settlement enclosure. Three circular marks about 6m dia. with squared annexes on the south-west side notified by a farmer at Llangaffo (PRN 3169) have been listed as probable hut circles.

The Anglesey barrows consist typically of cairns and cairn variants of small size, mainly between 5-9m dia. and of simple mounds, mainly over 20m dia. The bias to mounds of larger size is similar to the situation found in Denbigh and the Upper Severn (Table 13).

Although the area is mainly undulating lowland with a few small hills, the preferred locations for the barrows are still fairly prominent positions on low summits, ridges or promontories with only a few on the coastal fringe or on plateau. Only two are in valley-floor situations and both are rather unusual examples, as both are ring cairns. The first, Bedd Branwen (PRN 2088) is built around a pre-existing standing stone (Lynch 1971) by the River Alaw and the other (PRN 2083), about 1.5km to the east, stands at the edge of the Cors-y-bol marsh. There is also another mound (PRN 947), in a similar situation on the other side of the marsh, recorded as a long barrow/round barrow (see Table 6 above).

Despite the small number of barrows, they have proved to be quite rich in finds, demonstrating the good quality of the land and the resulting prosperity of the past population. The existing record of antiquarian finds and recent excavations has been fully described by Lynch (1991) so are just summarised here and lists of finds and references are given in Appendices 2 and 3. There are records of 19th century excavations at four sites, Porth Dafarch, near Holyhead (PRNs 1772, 1773 and 1774) and Penmon, near Beaumaris (PRN 1889) and there were others at sites investigated in more recent times. There were early 20th century excavations at four sites, Ty'n y pwll, Llansadwrn (PRN 4355 and 4356), Merddyn Gwyn, Pentraeth (PRN 5576) and Llanddaniel Fab, near Gaerwen (PRN 2708). Recent excavations have taken place at Trwyn Du, Aberffraw (PRN 3003), near Barclodiad y Gawres, Rhosneigr (PRN 3038), Treiorwerth, Presaddfed (PRN 2084) and Bedd Branwen, Llanddeusant (PRN 2088).

Table 15 Summary of artefacts from round barrows, Anglesey

Map	PRN	Site name	Artefacts
SH28SW	1772	Tumulus, Porth Dafarch	Cist, bones
SH28SW	1773	Tumulus, Porth Dafarch	Cist, quartz pebbles, female skel., 2 Beakers, 2 flints (one a flaked knife) and secondary (?) small plain Collared urn.
SH28SW	1774	Tumulus, Porth Dafarch	Cremations, urns, cists without urns
SH36NE	3003	Tumulus, Trwyn Du, Aberffraw	Polished Rhiw axe frag..
SH37SW	3038	Tumulus (Rems. of), N. of	Potsherd, prob. Beaker
SH38SE	2084	Treiorwerth Tumulus, Presaddfed	a. 6 urns, b. 2 urns c. 1 urn. d. flints. e. jet? bead
SH38SE	2088	Bedd Branwen Tumulus	a. 12 urns. b. bronze awl. c. amber beads, d. jet bead. e. bone bead. f. 2 bone pommels, g. stone hone. h. flints. i. human bone.
SH47NW	2145	Tumulus - Site of, Cerrig Ddewi	Urn, pygmy cup, 2 stone axes, bronze palstave
SH57NW	4355	Barrow - Ty'n-y-Pwll	Crouched human burial, serrated flint blade
SH57NW	4356	Barrow - Ty'n-y-Pwll	7 urns, (3 lost) = cremations, 1 inhumation, bronze knife, 2 bronze chisels
SH57NW	5576	Tumulus - Site of, Ty'n Coed, Pentraeth (Merddyn Gwyn)	Inhumation, Beaker, riveted bronze dagger, V-perf. jet button.
SH57SW	2708	Cairn, Llandaniel Fab	Cremation human bone, small worked flints
SH68SW	2558	Tumulus - Site of, Flagstaff Quarry, Penmon	Cremation, 2 MBA incense cups, bone pin

6.7 STANDING STONES (Fig. 21)

West Gwynedd Total number: 30. SAM: 6. Class A status: 8. Other: 16.
Anglesey Total number: 64. SAM: 20. Class A status: 10. Other: 34.

Table 16: Standing stones, summary

Condition:

A: Intact
B: Mostly intact
C: Some damage
D: Substantial damage
E: Destroyed
N: Not applicable
U: Unknown/not located/not
visited/submerged

Status:

AA: Scheduled ancient monument
A: National value
B: Regional value
C: Local value
D: Minor value
E: Requiring further assessment
F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type
etc)

West Gwynedd

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH23NE	3636	Standing stone, above Nant y Gledrydd	B	A	SH29203647
SH23SW	1256	Standing stone, churchyard, Sarn Meyllteyrn	B	A	SH23713283
SH34SW	1277	Standing stone, below Moel Gwynus	A	A	SH34594204
SH43NW	1333	Standing stone, Four Crosses	A	A	SH40023900
SH44SW	1308	Standing stone, Tir Bach, Pencaenewydd	B	A	SH40124016
SH44SW	1311	Cae Maen-Llwyd standing stone, SW of Tyddyn	A	A	SH43084444
SH54SE	1381	Standing stone, Fach-Goch	A	A	SH56844115
SH54SW	16624	Standing stone, Bryn Braich-y-Saint	B	A	SH50104020
SH23SW	2778	Standing stone, Llangwnnadr	A	AA	SH20843252
SH33NW	1533	Standing stone, Tir Gwyn	A	AA	SH34403921
SH33NW	1534	Standing stone, Tir Gwyn	A	AA	SH34423903
SH34SE	1286	Standing stone, NW of Trallwyn	B	AA	SH37954168
SH44NE	124	Standing stone, S of Bwthyn Graeanog	A	AA	SH45524917
SH44SE	155	Standing stone, SW of Betws Bach	A	AA	SH46474061
SH22NW	1218	Standing stone, SE of Capel Tan-y-Foel	A	B	SH22612767
SH22NW	5052	Standing stone, S.W. of Capel Tan-y-Foel	A	B	SH22602770
SH44NE	9920	Upright stone, Dafarn Faig	A	B	SH48694603
SH44NW	14516	Poss. standing stone	B	B	SH43404842
SH44NW	16626	Standing stone, Cae Mwynen	A	B	SH43804794
SH44NW	16627	Standing stone?	A	B	SH42384531A
SH44SW	1309	Standing stone, Plas-Du, Pencaenewydd	C	B	SH41154028
SH54SW	192	Standing stone, Beudy Cil-Haul	A	B	SH50784240
SH23SE	4018	Standing stone, Pandy Saethon	B	C	SH28783229
SH23SW	5049	Standing stone - Site of, Maen Hir, Pen y	E	D	SH21103080A
SH43NW	1824	Standing stone (Poss), NE of Broom Hall,	E	E	SH41493742
SH43NW	2269	Standing stone - Site of, SE of Y Ffor	E	E	SH40063886
SH44NW	879	Burial chamber, Poss. Site of Cae-y-Beudy-Coch	B	E	SH42404900A
SH44SW	1310	Standing stone, Geufron, Llanybi	E	E	SH42174070
SH64NE	3985	Standing stone (Poss.), Llyn yr Adar	D	E	SH65544803
SH23NE	422	Standing stone - Site of, Nythfa	E	F	SH27063941

Anglesey

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH47SE	2737	Standing stone, Penmynydd	B	A	SH48427463
SH47SE	2738	Standing stone, Lledwigan, Llangristiolus	B	A	SH45677398

SH48NE	2115	Ponc y Garreg Hir standing stone, Plas Bodafon	A	A	SH47608550A
SH57NE	2649	Standing stone, Llanddona	A	A	SH56767967
SH57NE	2653	Standing stone (A), Llansadwrn	A	A	SH56487813
SH57NE	2654	Standing stone (B), Llanddona	A	A	SH56487813
SH57NE	2655	Standing stone (C), Llanddona	D	A	SH56437811
SH57NE	2656	Standing stone (D), Llanddona	A	A	SH56417802
SH57NE	2657	Standing stone (E), Llanddona	B	A	SH56407795
SH57NE	16617	Standing stone, Llanddona	A	A	SH56387828
SH28SE	2501	Ty Mawr standing stone	A	AA	SH25398095
SH38NE	2066	Standing stone, Glan Alaw, W. of Bod-Deiniol	A	AA	SH36838573
SH38NW	2021	Capel Soar standing stone	A	AA	SH31928632
SH38SW	2062	Maen y Gored standing stone, Tre'r Gwehelydd	C	AA	SH34068318
SH39SE	3048	Standing stone N. of Church, Llanfechell	A	AA	SH36999164
SH39SW	3516	N. standing stone, Pen yr Orsedd,	A	AA	SH33399062
SH39SW	3517	S. standing stone, Pen yr Orsedd,	A	AA	SH33349039
SH46NE	3145	Trefwri standing stone	A	AA	SH47616779
SH46NW	2622	Standing stone, Trefdraeth	A	AA	SH40866931
SH48NW	2103	Llys Einion standing stone, S.W. of Maen Chwyf	A	AA	SH42998585
SH48SE	2199	Maen Addwyn standing stone	A	AA	SH46058336
SH48SE	2201	Llech Golman, standing stone	B	AA	SH45188310
SH49SW	3543	Standing stone, Bodewryd, Rhosybol	A	AA	SH40629021
SH57NE	2642	Cremlyn (North) standing stone	A	AA	SH57117758
SH57NE	2643	Cremlyn (South) standing stone	A	AA	SH57157734
SH57NW	2753	Standing stone, Llanddyfnan	B	AA	SH50157859
SH57SE	2175	Standing stone, Ty Gwyn, Cadnant	A	AA	SH55357394
SH57SE	2176	Standing stone, Pen-y-Maen	A	AA	SH56457390
SH57SW	2709	Tyddyn Bach standing stone, Llandaniel Fab	A	AA	SH50327034
SH57SW	2710	Bryn Celli Ddu standing stone, Llandaniel Fab	A	AA	SH50637010
SH27NE	2009	Standing stone (Poss.), Stanley Mill	A	B	SH26647888
SH38NW	2055	Standing stone, Llanynghenedl	B	B	SH31808122
SH38SE	7378	?Standing stone, Carmel	A	C	SH39798304
SH47NW	2136	Standing stone, Craig Las	C	C	SH41647503
SH49SW	814	Standing stone, SE of Llwynon, Amlwch	A	C	SH43959260
SH57NE	4308	Llansadwrn standing stone	A	C	SH55017567
SH47NE	2666	Standing stone (Gatepost), Trefollwyn	C	D	SH45057773
SH27NE	2014	Standing stone, Cerrig Moelion	N	E	SH26407720A
SH28SW	3807	Standing stone, Site of, Kingsland, Holyhead	E	E	SH24008100A
SH37SW	3034	Standing stone - Site of, Perth Ior	U	E	SH33157473
SH38NE	2069	Standing stone - Site of, Meinir, Gwredog	E	E	SH39908510A
SH38SE	2078	Standing stone - Site of, Maen Llechgynfarwy	E	E	SH38108116
SH38SW	1931	Standing stone - Site of, Llwyenan	E	E	SH34048160
SH39SW	3523	Standing stone - Site of, Llanfairynghornwy	E	E	SH33669039A
SH46NE	3485	Barclodiad-y-Gawres standing stone, Llanidan	B	E	SH48416752
SH46NE	3736	Standing stone - Site of, Nr. Llyslew	E	E	SH47306880A
SH46SE	3127	Standing stone (Poss.), Menaifron Farm	E	E	SH46146374
SH48SE	1999	Maen Addwyn, Site of, Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd	E	E	SH45658410A
SH48SE	2194	Standing stone - Site of, Maen Eryr	E	E	SH47508010A
SH49SW	3553	Standing stones (Two) - Site of, E of Cemaes	E	E	SH41009360A
SH57NE	2648	Standing stone - Site of, Llanddona	E	E	SH56907670A
SH57NE	4307	Llansadwrn standing stone	E	E	SH55427561
SH57NE	16628	Standing stone/Gatepost, Hafotty Covert	A	E	SH56667766
SH57SE	4304	Ty Gwyn standing stone	E	E	SH55257386
SH57SE	4305	Ty Gwyn standing stone (Site of)	E	E	SH55577412
SH57SE	4306	Ty Gwyn standing stone (Site of)	E	E	SH55467410

SH57SW	4309	Fron standing stone	E	E	SH54207337
SH57SW	4310	Fron standing stone	E	E	SH54947330
SH57SW	4311	Y Dolydd standing stone	E	E	SH54527494
SH58SW	3458	Standing stone, Poss. Site of, Meinir	U	E	SH51258360A
SH68SW	2561	Standing stone - Site of, Llangoed	E	E	SH60478032
SH46SE	3129	Standing stone (Poss.), Menaifron Farm	E	F	SH46056386
SH47SW	5753	Poss. standing stone, Tre'r Gof	E	F	SH41267242
SH57NW	16629	Standing stone, Recent, Gadlys	N	F	SH54637567

Discussion

Standing stones are difficult to assess because it is not always possible to tell whether they are prehistoric monuments or more recent cattle rubbing stones, route markers or even just follies. Only a few have been excavated and occasionally Bronze Age burials have been found near them (Williams 1988). However, their function remains unknown as the stones may have been put up as memorials to mark the burials or the burials placed near the stone at a later date. In some cases stones are referred to in field or farm names, such as Cae Menhir and this indicates some antiquity. Cattle rubbing stones were put up in the 18th and 19th centuries as part of agricultural improvements. Where stones occur away from such improved fields then some antiquity is more likely. Where stones occur fairly centrally in improved fields it is a possibility that they are rubbing stones because any pre-existing stones could have easily been cleared away. Stones erected as rubbing stones may have been selected or quarried for the purpose and have been chipped to shape or have quarrying drill-holes. Occasionally large natural erratic stones are given names because of their oddity so place names alone do not always infer that the stones are of archaeological value. However, unless there is direct evidence that they have been quarried in recent times, all standing stones are regarded as monuments worthy of preservation because of the public interest in them. There is something of a contrast between some farmers who are convinced that all stones are just rubbing stones and others, including farmers, who think every stone has some esoteric purpose.

West Gwynedd

Here, the distribution of standing stones (Fig. 21) shows them to be well scattered within the lowland inland and, strangely, quite evenly spaced. They are notably absent from the coastal fringe and the upland. This is quite at odds with the distribution of both known prehistoric settlement and of round barrows, which are both concentrated on the upland. To some extent this can be put down to differential survival factors, with settlement and round barrows more likely to be cleared from the cultivated lowland. However, standing stones, if they ever existed, should also survive in the coastal fringe and the upland. In West Gwynedd only one stone has been the subject of excavation, that at Nythfa (PRN 422), near Edern, the site of which was investigated after the farmer had removed the stone. However, although its probable foundation pit was found it was not fully excavated and there were no finds to indicate a date (Kelly 1983). Of the rest, the most interesting is the pair of large stones at Tir Gwyn. These stones now stand at opposite ends of a large field, 175m apart, aligned north-south and oriented to face each other. The area is fairly level and good agricultural land. Ploughing of the field has produced some chance finds including a plano-convex flint knife near the southern stone. This could have come from a burial and such knives are most frequently of Early Bronze Age date. Between the two standing stones a north-south aligned stone cist grave was found of which the sides were formed by two re-used, inscribed Early Medieval (5th-6th century AD) memorial slabs (RCHMW 1964, 83). Another grave was also found and the farmer reported finding other cover slabs so a more extensive cemetery seems likely. Such cemeteries are sometimes found in or around prehistoric monuments, such as round barrows, so do not indicate other than a prehistoric date for the standing stones. Their position in a relatively level area gives no topographic pointer to their function. They are so closely matched in size that, apart from the Early Christian cemetery, further assessment would be interesting in case they are part of a wider ceremonial setting but unfortunately, access for such work has already been refused (Smith 2001).

Several of the stones here are in the centre of improved fields and so could be rubbing stones, although the size of some makes it seem less likely. Some are also quite slim and square-sectioned pillars rather than natural slabs and so might have been produced to purpose as rubbing stones. One of these is that

in the churchyard at Sarn Meyllteyrn (PRN 1256). It stands by the path to the church door and formerly had a bracket for an oil lamp. It is not a stone that would have been simply a 'found' natural slab and would be unlikely to have been created simply as a lamp post and must have been moved there from elsewhere. Close by is the Middle Bronze Age settlement of Meyllteyrn Uchaf, providing a possible context for associated activity (Ward and Smith 2001). Some stones are in a location which indicates that they are genuine, including one below Moel Gwynus (PRN 1277), near Llithfaen. It has been incorporated in a fence line but formerly appears to have stood by an old trackway and there are remains of hut circle and long hut settlement in the vicinity. Another is that on the summit of a low hill, Bryniau Tyddyn, Dolbenmaen (PRN 192). The hill is stony with several large natural boulders so an artificial rubbing stone would not be needed. Others seem just too large to be rubbing stones, such as that at Fach-Goch, near Tremadog (PRN 1381) which stands close to the edge of a field, not centrally. Two stones lie close to other prehistoric sites and this gives them credibility. These are a very large and regular stone at Bwthyn Graeanog (PRN 124) which lies just on one side of the top of a local hillock on the actual summit of which are two round barrows (Kelly 1990), giving the impression that the stone might be associated, but post-date them. There are various other prehistoric sites in the vicinity including burnt mounds. That at Y Ffor (PRN 1333) is a rather broad stone but does seem to have been set on end. It may form part of an 'avenue' of stones that was reported by Farrington in 1772 as leading northwards from the chambered tomb at Cromlech Farm (RCHMW 1964, 16). Another, at Llystyn Gwyn, Bryncir (PRN 9920) stands by a small spring, for which it could be just a marker, but there are burnt mounds and a cairn within a hundred metres so there is a good chance that the stone is prehistoric.

Three new stones were discovered. One near Bwlch mawr, Clynnog, in an open pasture field, so possibly a rubbing stone (PRN 16626). One (PRN 166624) is a large pillar-like boulder set on end and with two sets of initials neatly pecked on one face, facing a nearby road, so possibly a boundary stone. The other lies in a boulder field near the head of Cwm Cilio, Llanaelhaearn (PRN 16627) at the foot of Pen-y-Gaer hillfort and where there is much evidence of prehistoric activity. It stands by the side of a meandering old hollow trackway and seems most likely to have been simply a suitable *in situ* slab levered up to mark the route. One previously recorded standing stone has been excluded as being a natural feature. This is Maen Melyn Llŷn (The yellow stone of Llŷn) which is just a natural block of the bedrock, perched on the cliffs close to St. Mary's well by the embarkation point for pilgrims to Bardsey. Possibly it was levered upright and is said to have been a 'hundred' boundary stone so merits inclusion in the record if not as a prehistoric feature.

Anglesey

The standing stones here are, like West Gwynedd, quite evenly scattered (Fig. 21), except for their general absence from the south-west of the island, which may be perhaps put down to the fact that it has rather poorer land, with stretches of marsh and sandy commons. 21 stones are known only from old records, 8 are of uncertain classification with 7 of them possibly rubbing stones and one, newly discovered, with gate hinge holes but possibly was a standing stone incorporated into a field boundary. The 20 scheduled sites therefore make up over 50% of the known extant stones. They include some very impressive stones, the largest being the north stone at Pen yr Orsedd, Llanfairynghornwy (PRN 3516), 5.1m tall. The south stone there is the second tallest at 3.9m, followed by that at Bodewryd, Rhosybol (PRN 3543) at 3.75m tall. There were originally three stones at Pen yr Orsedd and the local tradition is that the third was taken down and used as a lintel in a new cowshed but that the cows all became ill (Baynes 1910-11, 67). The three stones were set some distance apart and this is difficult to interpret. There is a similar situation at Cremlyn, Llansadwrn where two large stones stand in adjoining fields. One of the stones was excavated before re-erection after it fell and a flint scraper and flakes were found (Lynch 1980b), surprisingly the only recorded finds from any Anglesey standing stone. The Cremlyn stones lie approximately to the north and south, like the pair at Tir Gwyn, Gwynedd discussed above. Other examples of more closely set stones are described as Stone settings (below).

The standing stones regarded as of high value include a group of six relatively small stones at Hafotty, Llansadwrn. These are difficult to explain as they stand within improved farmland and might be expected to have been cleared away. Possibly they were boundary markers of medieval or later date and so were conserved. Of the others, one, Ponc y Garreg Hir (PRN 2115) was described by Baynes (1910-11) but was until recently hidden in forestry near Bodafon Mountain but fortunately rediscovered after thinning (Fig. 31). It is a large angular block deliberately set on end and stands on a

small knoll about 10m diameter and 1.4m high. This knoll could be a cairn but there is a similar larger knoll further along the ridge to the north, which is definitely just an outcrop. The stone has very little lichen growth possibly suggesting it is not ancient but is of a smooth quartz stone that may not allow lichen to grow. The stone lies not far up hill from the mansion house of Plas Bodafon and there is a possibility that the stone was set up as an antiquarian folly. Another stone, newly recorded (PRN16629) lies in a similar situation at Llansadwrn. It is an impressively large stone, 2.1m high, set in a locally prominent position on a ridge adjoining the house of Gadlys. However, it has the remains of two quarry drill holes and was clearly quarried specially for the purpose and seems too large and carefully positioned to be just a rubbing stone. The other stones are those at Penymynydd and Lledwigan. The Penymynydd stone (PRN 2737) is 2.4m high and stands on a rounded ridge that gives some good views to the north. The Lledwigan stone (PRN 2738) is 2.1m high and is set in a natural cavity in the limestone bedrock. It is set in a locally prominent position on a break of slope above the former estuary occupied by Malltraeth marsh.

Unusual natural stones were sometimes regarded with as much respect as genuine antiquities and became part of local folklore. However, such stones have been recorded as natural features and do not appear in the lists of standing stones. On Anglesey there are three such huge erratic boulders at Maen Arthur, Maen y Goges and Maen Bras. Maen Arthur (Arthur's stone) is a huge erratic boulder that lies exposed on the rocky slopes of Mynydd Mechell and visible for some distance away. It gave its name to the farm on which it lies. Maen y Goges (Stone of the cook), near the Alaw Valley is another huge erratic and the smallholder owner there has decorated it with pixies. Maen Bras (Fat stone) is near Trearddur. There are a few other standing stones retained in the list that might be natural and others have attached names that will be discussed under Folklore, 7.2, below.

The even distribution of stones is hard to understand, but perhaps it can be related to the even, if undulating, landscape of similar, cultivated lowland. It has an even scatter of modern settlement and the same might have been the case in the second millennium, as suggested by the distribution of round barrows (Fig. 11) which contrasts with the uneven distribution of Neolithic chambered tombs (Fig. 6). Within this landscape there is no sense that the stones were set in very particular places, found in all types of setting (Table 17). The most evident choice was for locally prominent positions on low hills or ridges, but the rest of them were in unobtrusive settings within the lowland.

Table 17 Siting of standing stones

Siting	Anglesey	West Gwynedd
Summit	8	3
Ridge/ Promontory	9	7
Valley floor	3	1
Coastal fringe	2	
Col	1	
Plateau	17	4
Hill slope	6	9

Table 18 Standing stone orientation

Orientation	Anglesey	West Gwynedd
NE-SW	7	1
E-W	8	5
NW-SE	12	6
N-S	5	6

Most stones are slabs rather than 'pillars' and so can be regarded as having 'faces' and so would have been set up with deliberation as to direction. An exception is the stone at Maen y Gored (Fig. 32), overlooking the Alaw valley, which is of a neat rectangular section and fairly even in size from top to bottom. It is made of a fairly easily worked schist. Two sides are splits along natural lines but the other two have been trimmed to shape. Some stones also have a clearly 'best' face, giving a probable single

compass orientation. However, taking just the main compass alignments, there is a bias to a north-west to south-east orientation, which may or may not be meaningful and needs comparison with stones elsewhere (Table 18). Orientation may be to associated activity but stones are rarely in association with other monuments. An undoubted association was the standing stone at the centre of the round barrow of Bedd Branwen. It was a pre-existing monument, associated with Beaker sherds and around which the barrow had been built (Lynch 1990, 152). Another, at Llanddyfnan, Pentraeth (PRN 2753) stands at the west end of a line of round barrows.

6.8 STONE CIRCLES (Fig. 22)

West Gwynedd Total number: 2. SAM: 0. Class A status: 1. Other: 1.
Anglesey Total number: 3. SAM: 1. Class A status: 0. Other: 2.

Table 19: Stone circles, summary

Condition:

A: Intact
B: Mostly intact
C: Some damage
D: Substantial damage
E: Destroyed
N: Not applicable
U: Unknown/not located/not visited/submerged

Status:

AA: Scheduled ancient monument
A: National value
B: Regional value
C: Local value
D: Minor value
E: Requiring further assessment
F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type etc)

West Gwynedd

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH54SW	2360	Standing stone, Meini Hirion, Cefn Coch	D	A	SH54954277
SH54SE	1383	Stone circle, Cwm Mawr	E	E	SH55354142

Anglesey

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH46NE	3135	Bryngwyn standing stones (Stone circle?)	B	AA	SH46246693
SH46NE	1631	Stone circle (Poss), Tre Dryw Bach	E	E	SH46806730A
SH56NW	2167	Standing stones - Site of, Meini Gwynion,	U	E	SH50006700A

West Gwynedd

Stone circles are rare and none survive here in intact form. That at Cwm Mawr, Tremadog, was described by Farrington in 1772 as 'a grand ellipsis ...consisting of 38 upright stones of various forms, heights and sizes' (Farrington 1869, 3). It was reported by the RCHMW as having been blown up and the Ordnance Survey recorded that 'Five stones may represent the site'. However, nothing could be found in the present visit. The young farmer has been carrying out extensive improvements and has even erected a new standing stone in one place. The site of the circle is on a col with dramatic views over the Glaslyn estuary. That at Cefn Coch is only about 2km north of the Cwm Mawr site and was also recorded by Farrington as 'an ellipsis of 14 columns of which 12 were standing'. Some remains still survived in 1868 (Cambrian Archaeological Association 1868, 479). All that remains now is the broken stump of a large upright large slab in an otherwise cleared arable field. The Ordnance Survey recorded a broken-off piece lying alongside but this has now gone. There is a heap of large stones pushed into the south-west corner of the field, including one long rather elegant tapering stone c. 2.60m long by 1.40m x 0.40m. This may have been a standing stone in its own right and is clearly not the broken-off part of 2360. The site is a noticeably level area with panoramic views. Despite ploughing there is good potential for sub-soil remains, particularly stone-holes, of what could be an important site.

Anglesey

Meini Gwynion is only a place name and noted by Baynes (1910-11, 77) because of a reference that the stones of the Gorsedd circle were once called Meini Gwynion (The white stones). Tre Dryw Bach is known only from antiquarian references. It was noted by Stukeley (1776) and a plan given by Williams (1871) showing it as of oval form 130 yards by 70. No visible trace of it survives. Bryn Gwyn consists today only of two enormous standing stones, one 4m high the other 3m high (Fig. 24). They are natural slabs, set upright and at an angle, surviving today in a hedge-line. First noted by Rowlands (1723, 84), in the 18th century there were at least four stones, the largest of which formed the gable of a cottage, which was cleared before 1841 and the present field wall built (Baynes 1910-11, 62-50). Particular

interest attaches to both Bryn Gwyn and Tre Dryw Bach because they both lie close to the site of the possible henge at Castell Bryn Gwyn, the Bryn Gwyn site 300m to the west-south-west and Tre Dryw Bach 300m to the east-north-east (Fig. 23). A relationship between all three seems likely and deserves further investigation such as by aerial photography or geophysics. Surface collection was carried out over the Bryn Gwyn circle after ploughing but did not produce any results (D. Thompson, GAT SMR).

6.9 STONE SETTINGS (Fig. 22)

West Gwynedd Nil.

Anglesey Total number: 4. SAM: 2. Class A status: 1. Other: 1.

Table 20: Stone setting, summary

Condition:

A: Intact
B: Mostly intact
C: Some damage
D: Substantial damage
E: Destroyed
N: Not applicable
U: Unknown/not located/not visited/submerged

Status:

AA: Scheduled ancient monument
A: National value
B: Regional value
C: Local value
D: Minor value
E: Requiring further assessment
F: Not applicable (Not located/Other site type etc)

Anglesey

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	NGR
SH57NW	403	The Three Leaps standing stones	B	A	SH52837841
SH28SW	2748	Penrhos Feilw standing stones	A	AA	SH22708094
SH39SE	3047	Llanfechell standing stones	A	AA	SH36409168
SH28SW	3797	Stone setting & Findspot, Meini Moelion,	U	E	SH21008200A

Anglesey

The Penrhos Feilw stones are a very closely matched pair of pillar-like stones, about 3m high, standing on a very slight rise on a level area. This setting would be ideal as site for a stone circle that was said to have once surrounded the stone pair, 'removed by tenants to build the outhouses, fences and to form gate-posts' (Stanley and Way 1876, 10). It was also said that 'a large coffin was found between them, composed of several flat stones, and enclosing remains of bones, with spear-heads and arrow-heads...' (Stanley 1868, 394). The stones seem clearly to be set just opposite a gap in a nearby ridge which frames a viewpoint directly towards the hillside on which the Ty Mawr hut circle settlement lies, or vice versa (Fig. 25). Again, further investigation by geophysics would be desirable.

The Llanfechell setting is a group of three stones of similar size, about 2m high, set facing approximately the same orientation and approximately equidistant, about 3m apart (Fig. 26). They are set on the summit of a low hill and are visible from a long way around. There is a hint of a mound around the stones but this is probably just an 'island' left by ploughing around the stones. Each stone is quite thin for its height and two look as though they may have been trimmed by battering to produce their tall, narrow rectangular shape. They were mentioned by Baynes (1910-11, 67-8) but, unusually, with no comment. The lack of antiquarian references or local traditions relating to them, the peculiarity of the setting and the delicate and manufactured nature of the stones suggest that this may be a 19th century creation.

The 'Three Leaps' stones consist of three small orthostatic slabs set in a straight line across a small walled paddock, crossing a small stream, not in line with the field boundaries but approximately east-west, close to a modern road. Each is about 0.40m high and 0.4 to 0.5m wide and 0.10 to 0.15m thick. They are clearly deliberately set up and about equidistant, about 10m apart. They seem unlikely to be prehistoric, perhaps marking a former ford here, although they themselves are clearly not stepping-stones. The spring they lie alongside leads into the River Nodwydd and it has been suggested that this may derive from the name of the Celtic god Nodens and that the three stones may belong to a Celtic water rite (Benwell 2002 and 7.2 below). The stones are diminutive but are valuable because of the folklore attached to them and should be preserved. The Meini Meolion (Bald-headed stones) are known only from an antiquarian reference with no exact location. They consisted of a group of 'erect rounded stones' near which were found in 1830 ... 'Various early weapons' (Longueville-Jones 1855, 24).

7. GENERAL DISCUSSION

7.1 SURVIVAL AND THREATS (Figs 27-8)

Most of this area is lowland of which most is now improved pasture but there are areas of arable, both cereal and fodder crops and many areas of pasture are regularly ploughed. There is thus a greater possibility of damage than was the case in North Gwynedd and in Meirionnydd where much of the area was upland.

Many chambered tombs in both West Gwynedd and Anglesey lie in well-used fields and are not in good condition compared to the few monuments in fenced enclosures such as Trefignath, Anglesey and Bach-wen, Gwynedd. Most have exposed chambers so that stock, often including cattle, have access, particularly evident at Presaddfed (PRN 2049) and Bryn yr Hen Bobl (PRN 2172), Anglesey and at Cromlech Farm (PRN 437), Y Ffor, Gwynedd. The latter was re-erected with concrete footings and this slab is now higher than the surrounding surface because of trampling and erosion (Fig. 29). This shows how vulnerable surrounding features might be. These and others would benefit from railings. A wooden railing around the chamber at Bryn yr Hen Bobl has now fallen and the interior of the chamber has been disturbed (Fig. 30).

Standing stones are also mainly to be found in fields open to stock and the area immediately around them is often trampled and eroded, exposing chocking stones and threatening the long term stability of the stones. Stones are obviously a hindrance to machine cultivation. Ploughing often takes place as near as possible to the stones with the likelihood of damaging any associated subsoil features or even the stones themselves (Fig. 31). One stone, at Hafotty (PRN 2655), Anglesey has recently been moved to the side of the field, probably after it was accidentally knocked by a machine. Another in Anglesey, at Tre'r Gof (PRN 5753) was inadvertently removed when the new A55 road was built. Another (PRN 2115), at Bodafon, Anglesey, was re-located after new forestry thinning (Fig. 32).

Threats to round barrows differ depending on whether they are cairns in upland or mounds in lowland. Upland cairns are often in rough grazing with no perceivable threat. Those on summits however, have often been robbed, modified as climbers' shelters or badly trampled (Fig. 15). Protection for these is not really possible but the size and quantity of stone in most provides some protection, even where the appearance is badly affected. In most cases robbing or trampling does not reach the buried land surface so most still have good potential.

Round barrows in lowland are often reduced by ploughing, even where scheduled, such as that at Pen y Morwydd (PRN 3055), of which one side is completely levelled and the other is exposed and eroding. Three barrows in a gravel area at Llanddyfnan (PRNs 2073, 4353 and 4354), Pentraeth were recorded in 1941 but there is now no trace of them (Hemp 1941).

The main recorded threats are agriculture, stock and visitors (Table 21). Only four sites in Anglesey and two in Gwynedd have a high or active threat. In Anglesey agriculture is a high threat at the standing stones at Hafotty (PRN 2655) and at the round barrows of Ty Newydd, Amlwch (PRN 3555) and Llandaniel Fab (PRN 2708). Forestry is a threat to round barrows at Mynydd Llwydiarth (PRN 3827) and Treiorwerth (PRN 2084, Fig. 34). Visitor interference is a threat to a round barrow at Garn, Holyhead (Fig. 33). In West Gwynedd, clay pigeon shooting activities are a threat to a round barrow near Tre'r Ceiri (PRN 617) and visitor interference to a summit cairn on Moel Hebog (PRN 3370).

However, all those with a medium recorded threat need attention and there are 22 of these in Anglesey and 19 in West Gwynedd, most of this either ploughing or visitor damage to summit cairns, both difficult to manage. The levels of threat are the same for scheduled as well as non-scheduled monuments as both are usually equally open to ploughing, visitors or stock. Damage could be controlled by fencing on many sites but not on summits.

Table 21: Threat class compared to threat type (A=Anglesey, G=W. Gwynedd)

	Threat class								
	<i>High</i>		<i>Medium</i>		<i>Low</i>		<i>Nil</i>		<i>Total</i>
<i>Threat type</i>	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	
Agriculture	3		12	3	20	10			48
Stock			3	4	17	17			41
Forestry	1		1		1				3
Visitors		1	3	8	7	4			23
Natural/Vegetation			2		4				6
Construction			1						1
Clearance/robbing				2	1				3
Vehicles				1					1
Other		1		1	1	1			4
None							3	25	28
	4	2	22	19	51	32	3	25	158

Compared to the more upland areas of Meirionnydd and North Gwynedd, condition is poorer in both Anglesey and West Gwynedd with a large number of destroyed sites, most from clearance in the 19th century, and a smaller proportion intact (Table 22). Condition is often related to threat but most standing stones are recorded as intact, even though they may have a significant threat from stock or ploughing, which applies more to the area immediately around the stones. Despite the threats more than half of all monuments recorded are intact or nearly so. Most at risk are round barrows with about 65% having some or substantial damage as compared to 47% of chambered tombs.

Table 22: Monument condition and type (A=Anglesey, G=W. Gwynedd)

	A		B		C		D		E		U	
	<i>Intact</i>		<i>Mostly intact</i>		<i>Some damage</i>		<i>Substantial damage</i>		<i>Destroyed</i>		<i>Unclassified</i>	
	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G
Carved stone	1	1		1								
Chambered tomb	5	6	6	4	9	3	4	3	27	9	1	
Cist/cremation				2		1	1		5	5	4	4
Henge?					1							
Round barrow	1	2	7	14	7	16	8	14	12	5	4	3
Standing stone	28	14	8	8	3	1	1	1	21	5	4	
Stone circle			1					1	1	1	1	
Stone setting	2		1								1	
	27	23	23	29	20	21	14	19	66	25	15	7

7.2 FOLKLORE AND PRESENTATION (Fig. 35)

The sites with names attached are listed in Appendix 4 and the types of name according to monument type are summarised in Table 23. The proportion of sites with names is 21% of the total compared to 14% in North Gwynedd and 19% in Meirionnydd.

The greatest number occurs in Anglesey, which also notably has the most folklore names. Standing stones are the most frequent monument type to have names but most of these are simply the descriptive name of *menhir* (long stone) just as *cromlech* (curved stone) is a frequent name for chambered tombs. Some names are attached to curious natural objects like the erratic boulders Maen y Goges and Maen Arthur. One other, not listed here is the boulder known as Carreg Leidr – Stone of the thief, Llandyfrydog, recorded by Baynes (1910-11, 76-7), known by tradition as being a thief who stole books from the church of Llandyfrydog and was turned into stone. This is a similar story to two standing stones in West Gwynedd, (PRN 1218 and 5052) known as Lladron Maelrhys – Maelrhys's thieves, supposed to be two thieves who stole money from Llanfaelrhys church and were turned into stone (Griffith 1983).

The personal name Arthur is the only such name to occur more than once, occurring three times. The others are Brenin Ergan - King Ergan, Dafydd Ddu - Black David, Golman – Colman, Gwrtheyrn - Vortigern, Maelrhys, Fabli - Mabel, Gynfarwy - St. Cynfarwy, Gwilym and Branwen. Barclodiad y Gawres – Apronful of the goddess, occurs three times and Allor - Altar twice. More mysterious are the chambered tombs Bryn Celli Ddu – Hill of the black grove (or Hill of the black or dark chambers) and Cerrig Wydryn – Stone of the drinking vessel. The standing stones with unusual names are Maen y Gored - Stone of the fish weir (?), Maen Addwyn – Good or gentle stone, Maen Eryr – Stone of the eagle, Perth Ior - Hedge of the Lord and Tair Naid Abernodwydd – The Three Leaps of Abernodwydd. Baynes suggests of Maen y Gored that it might have related to a fish weir in the River Alaw, over which it looks. However, a nearby cottage is called Maen-y-goron – Stone of the crown, suggesting that Gored may have been a corruption. Addwyn may actually be a personal name (D. Longley *pers. comm.*). Eryr occurs also as the hill of Bryn Eryr near Pentraeth, about 7km south-east of Maen Eryr. There the name was also used to denote an Iron Age and Romano-British enclosed settlement (Longley 1998). The Three Leaps standing stones have been associated with a fanciful tale of a 13th century poet leaping to win the hand of a lady. However, it has recently been pointed out that they lie close to a spring and that the name of the River Nodwydd, into which the spring leads, may have its origin in the name of the Celtic god Nodens (Benwell 2002). It is possible then, that this odd group of stones is ancient although they are unlikely to be Early Bronze Age standing stones.

Table 23 Monument types with attached names

	Folklore		Descriptive		Topographic		Total
	A	G	A	G	A	G	
Chamb. tomb	6	5	7	6		3	27
Supposed ch. tomb				1			1
Cist/cremation	2			1			3
Round barrow	4	2	4	2			12
Supposed round barrow			1				1
Standing stone	8	1	8	2			19
Supposed standing stone	2		1	1			4
Stone circle				1			1
Stone setting	1		1				2
	23	8	22	14		3	70

The greater number of names present in Anglesey probably relates to the larger population and more intensive agriculture and the fact that monuments were therefore better known. It is the same in the present day with West Gwynedd relatively little visited and known compared to Anglesey where monuments such as Barclodiad y Gawres and Bryn Celli Ddu are both visible and accessible. However, even on Anglesey the majority are not well known and several monuments such as the Ty Newydd chambered tomb and several of the better standing stones deserve better signing and a number have no public access. In West Gwynedd the chambered tomb at

Ystumcegid Isaf lies on a footpath and could be signed while that at Cromlech Farm is near to footpaths but needs access to be provided. Recently there have been encouraging moves to create cycling and walking routes in Anglesey with route signs and accompanying information leaflets. Similar efforts can be expected in West Gwynedd, with some work on routing and information being carried out in West Conwy and North Gwynedd.

7.3 PRIORITIES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH (Fig. 36)

7.3.1 Neolithic

In terms of general research the Neolithic period has the benefit of a considerable number of surviving funerary monuments. However, the survival is largely a matter of their physical structure and in fact all are badly disturbed internally and most have no trace of a covering mound or cairn that might protect buried surfaces. Most are also in past or present cultivated farmland and so do not have good potential for survival of associated features. Of those with a good covering mound four in Anglesey have already been fully excavated at Barclodiad y Gawres, Bryn Celli Ddu, Trefignath and Din Dryfol. Bryn yr Hen Bobl has only been excavated in part and is the site with the greatest remaining potential and has been the subject of recent re-assessment (Leivers *et al* 2001). In West Gwynedd only Tan y Muriau (PRN 1219) has some surviving cairn material and this adjoins a private garden and has suffered recently from landscaping of the ground around it.

All but one of the tombs in West Gwynedd are classified by Lynch (1969a) as simple Portal Dolmens with the exception of Ystumcegid Isaf, which is a Passage Grave. At Tan y Muriau, however, there are two chambers and it is possible that the second chamber and the long cairn there were later additions. Unfortunately there have been no excavations and there are no finds from West Gwynedd to provide any accompanying dating or stylistic evidence so this must rely on comparison. At Dyffryn Ardudwy, Meirionnydd some evidence of chronology was found with two chambers, the first a small Portal Dolmen in a sub-circular cairn modified into a long cairn incorporating another chamber. Both chambers, however, were associated with Early Neolithic round-based, carinated bowls. In Anglesey, excavation at the three-chambered tomb at Trefignath showed that it had started as a simple single passage grave (Smith and Lynch 1987). Despite the differences in style, radiocarbon dates showed that Dyffryn Ardudwy and Trefignath were both constructed at about the same time.

The lack of finds from West Gwynedd means that the only evidence is the form of the tombs, their distribution and setting. Lynch suggested that their distribution indicated a colonisation from the west but they are, in fact quite well spaced with no hint of a focus. However, it may be significant that the only tomb with evidence of modification is the furthest west, at Tan-y-Muriau, perhaps indicating that new influences came from that direction. On the other hand, the one passage grave, Ystumcegid Isaf, is not an outlier. Most are on the southern side of the Llŷn peninsula and this area is in close visual contact with the coast of Ardudwy where there is another group of tombs. The lack of variety and complexity of the tombs suggests a scatter of communities isolated from wider social trends.

Anglesey by contrast is not only typified by a mixture of tomb styles but has much evidence of modification and development of the tombs. The availability of excavated evidence shows the likely presence of influences from south-west Britain, Ireland and south-west Scotland. Pottery and radiocarbon dates show that tombs were constructed in the Early Neolithic at Trefignath, Din Dryfol, Bryn yr Hen Bobl, Pant y Saer and possibly Lligwy (Lynch 1991, 59-108, 330-41).

The good preservation at Trefignath and Bryn yr Hen Bobl has provided important settlement evidence in both cases showing that such evidence might be expected elsewhere. The tombs in West Gwynedd however, have been neglected as objects of research. Most lie in improved pasture that may have been well ploughed in the past. Their immediate environs are in need of detailed assessment and the possibility of survival of Neolithic evidence in ploughed areas has been shown by finds of Neolithic pottery from Capel Eithin, Gaerwen (White and Smith 1999) and from various sites on the route of the A55 (Maynard *et al* 1999). Test pitting carried out near Bryn Celli Ddu and Bryn yr Hen Bobl has been shown to be not very productive because of very low numbers of lithic finds (Edmonds and Thomas 1991) and the same has been noted elsewhere on Anglesey (Smith 2001). Analysis of the distribution, setting and aspect of tombs alone are of limited value. What is needed, apart from fresh excavation, is geophysical survey and the search for environmental information in the form of relict soils under nearby field banks or in wetland areas as was carried out at Trefignath (Greig 1987) and suitable wetland areas are quite common on Anglesey. Some of the largest round barrows might prove to be of Neolithic date, such as that at Brynsiencyn (PRN 1550), 30m dia. and 1.9m high, and ground probing radar could be used to test these. Of particular importance is that the sites of ruinous tombs and the areas immediately adjoining existing chambers should not be neglected as possible sources of information, but should be assessed and conserved.

For the Later Neolithic, geophysics needs to be used to investigate the areas of the possible stone circles of Bryn Gwyn and Tre Dryw Bach and the possible henge at Castell Bryn Gwyn. Aerial photography should also be exploited more consistently to look for other evidence of Neolithic ditched or timber monuments.

Bronze Age

The earliest activity is represented by Beaker burials in cists and there are few of these because they are discovered purely by chance. Funerary deposits were also made in a number of Neolithic tombs as demonstrated by the finds of Beakers at Ty Newydd and Pant y Saer, Anglesey, a barbed and tanged arrow-head at Ty Newydd, a plano-convex flint knife at Lligwy and Early Bronze Age pottery and cremations at Barclodiad y Gawres and Bryn yr Hen Bobl (Lynch 1969b). Much of the pottery belonging to cists, cremations and round barrows derives from antiquarian excavations but in several cases bones also survive in museum collections and it may be possible to produce some radiocarbon dates for this old material.

The distribution of known round barrows is relatively light in both areas and discovery of several crop marks representing round barrows in West Gwynedd suggests that many more still have to be identified, particularly in Eifionydd (Fig. 11). In the rare case that soil conditions become suitable for crop marks, during a period of drought, intensive efforts should be made to look for new evidence of ring ditches by concentrating on particular areas according to a defined sampling strategy, followed up by geophysical survey.

Round barrows are everywhere isolated in a landscape where the related settlement has not been identified. In the lowland of West Gwynedd settlement has only been identified as a result of aerial photography followed up by geophysics and excavation at the Middle Bronze Age settlement of Meyllteyrn Uchaf, Sarn Meyllteyrn (Ward and Smith 2001). The results indicated the kind of lightly ditched enclosure that might be expected, which there had small clay-walled houses but elsewhere might have timber-walled houses. To rectify the lack of known Bronze Age settlement on Anglesey detailed landscape studies are needed, focussed on particular groups of monuments, such as the five barrows and a standing stone at Llanddyfnan, Pentraeth, the hut circles close to the kerbed cairn at Trwyn Du, Aberffraw or the River Alaw area where the Bedd Branwen excavation produced good environmental evidence. The lowland peat areas should also be assessed generally for environmental potential and sampled close to known monuments, such as at Cors-y-bol, Anglesey and there are some similar areas in West Gwynedd in the Soch valley. Deeper pollen sequences could be compared to those from soil profiles taken by limited sampling of existing round barrows.

The meaning and potential of standing stones is not understood and their setting in Anglesey and Gwynedd provides little clue compared to the alignments along trackways identified in Meirionnydd. Most important is that the stones should not continue to be the only focus of interest but some area around each investigated or provided with protection because of the likelihood of features existing there.

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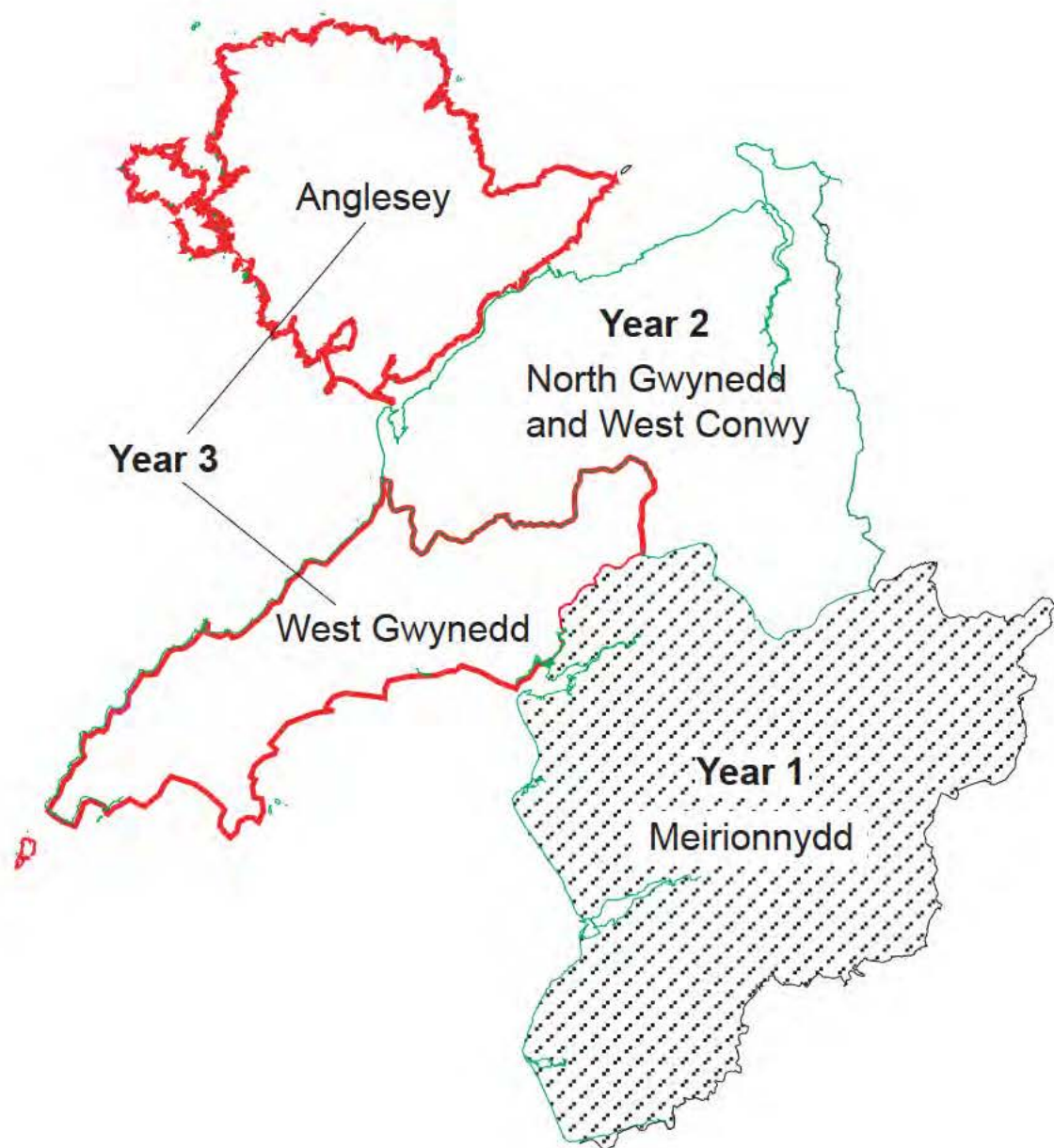


Fig. 1 Year 3 (2002-3) survey area: West Gwynedd and Anglesey

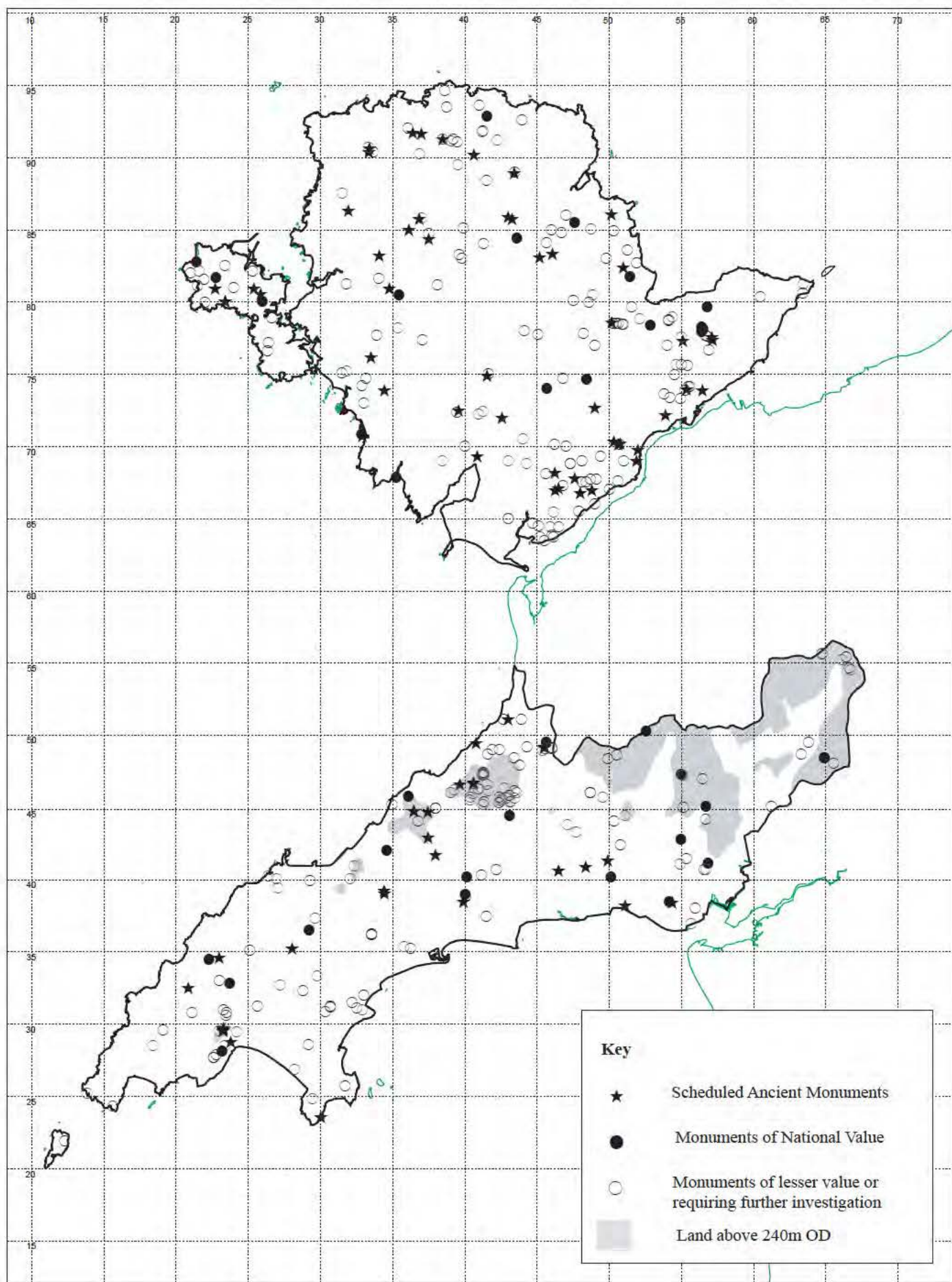


Fig. 2 Distribution of all recorded prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in West Gwynedd and Anglesey

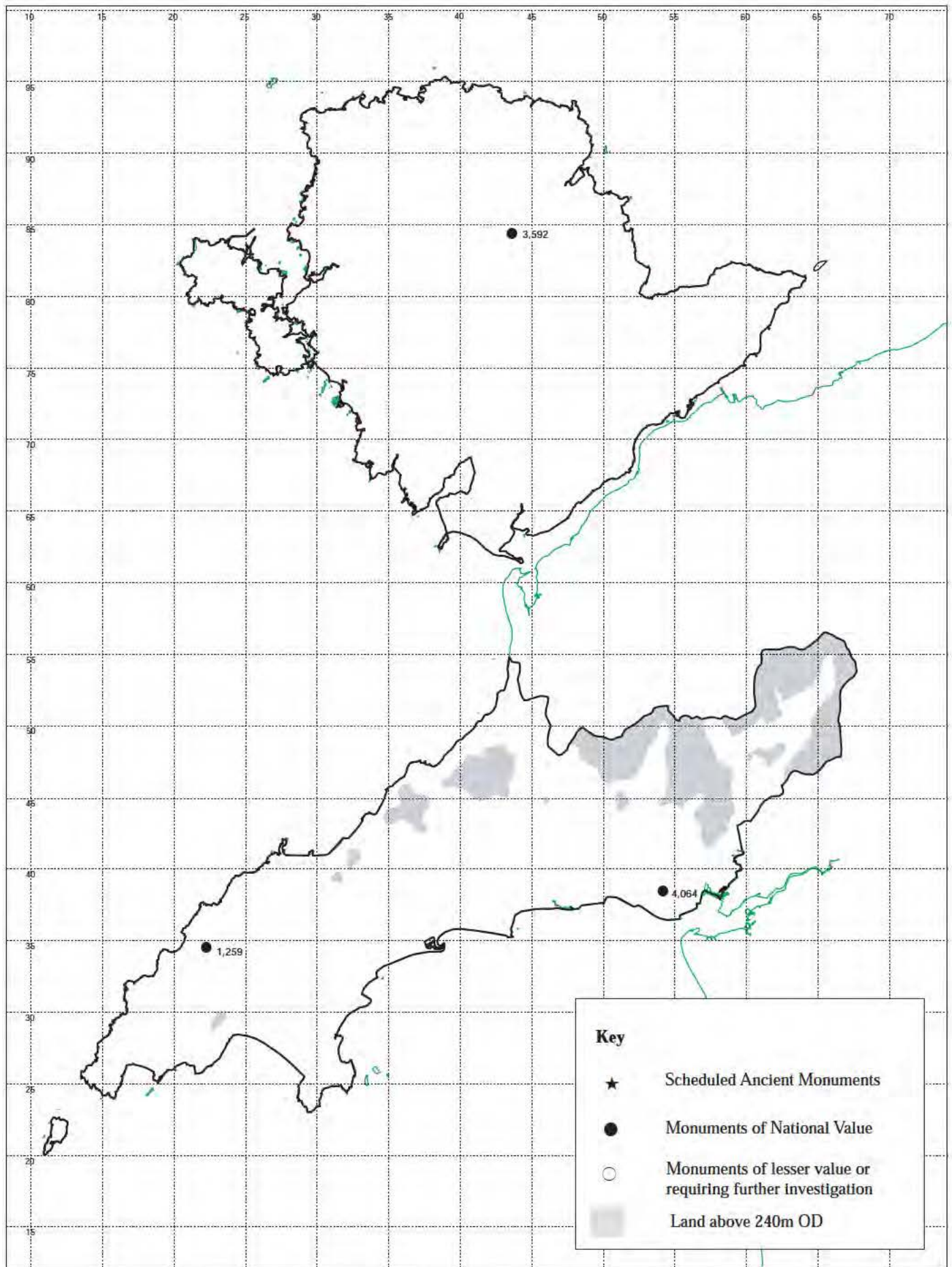


Fig. 3 Distribution of carved stones in West Gwynedd and Anglesey

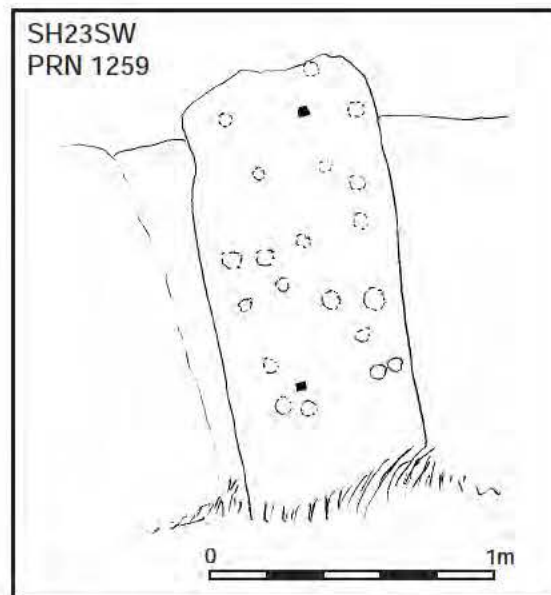


Fig. 4 Cup-marked stone, Penllech

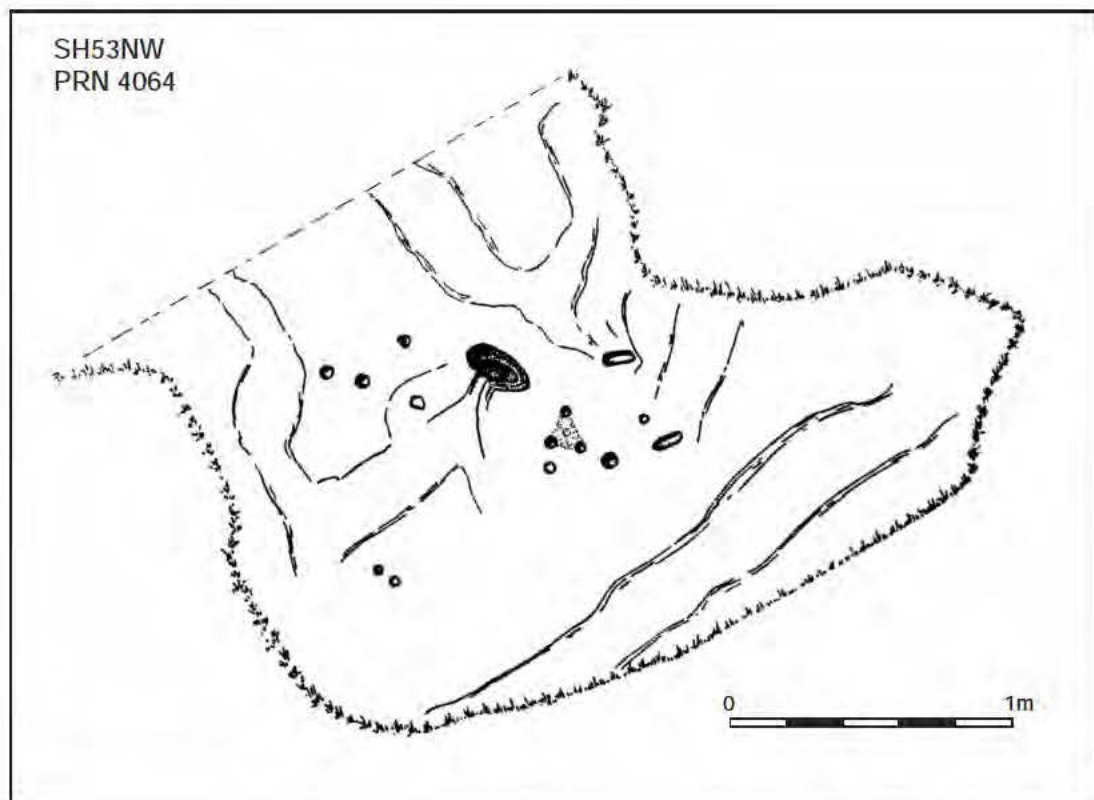


Fig. 5 Cup-marked bedrock, near Cist Cerrig (after Lynch 1982)

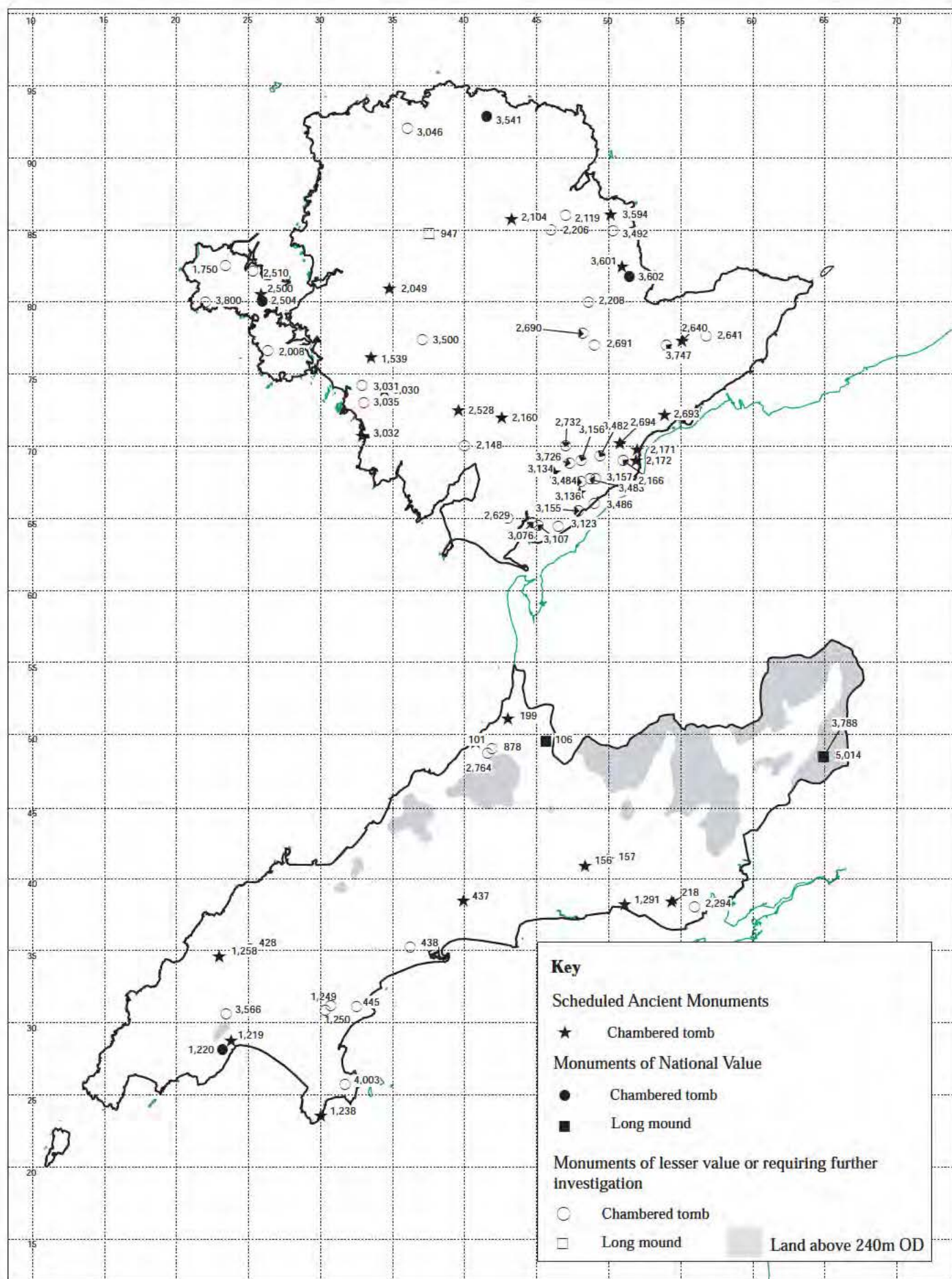


Fig. 6 Distribution of chambered tombs and long mounds in West Gwynedd and Anglesey

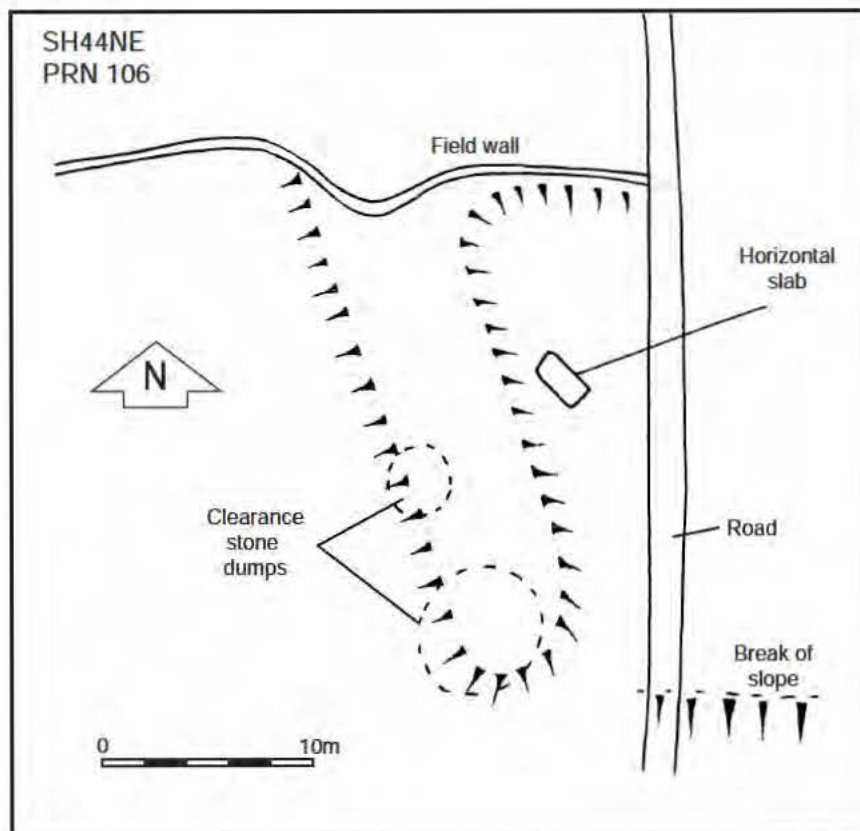


Fig. 7 Long mound, Cae Dafydd Ddu

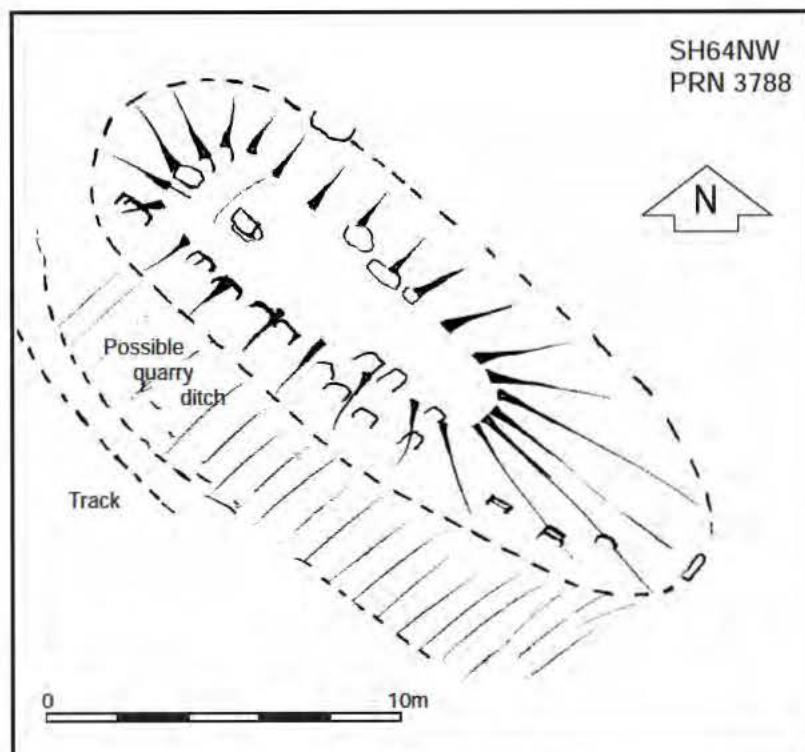


Fig. 8 Long mound, Llyn Llgi

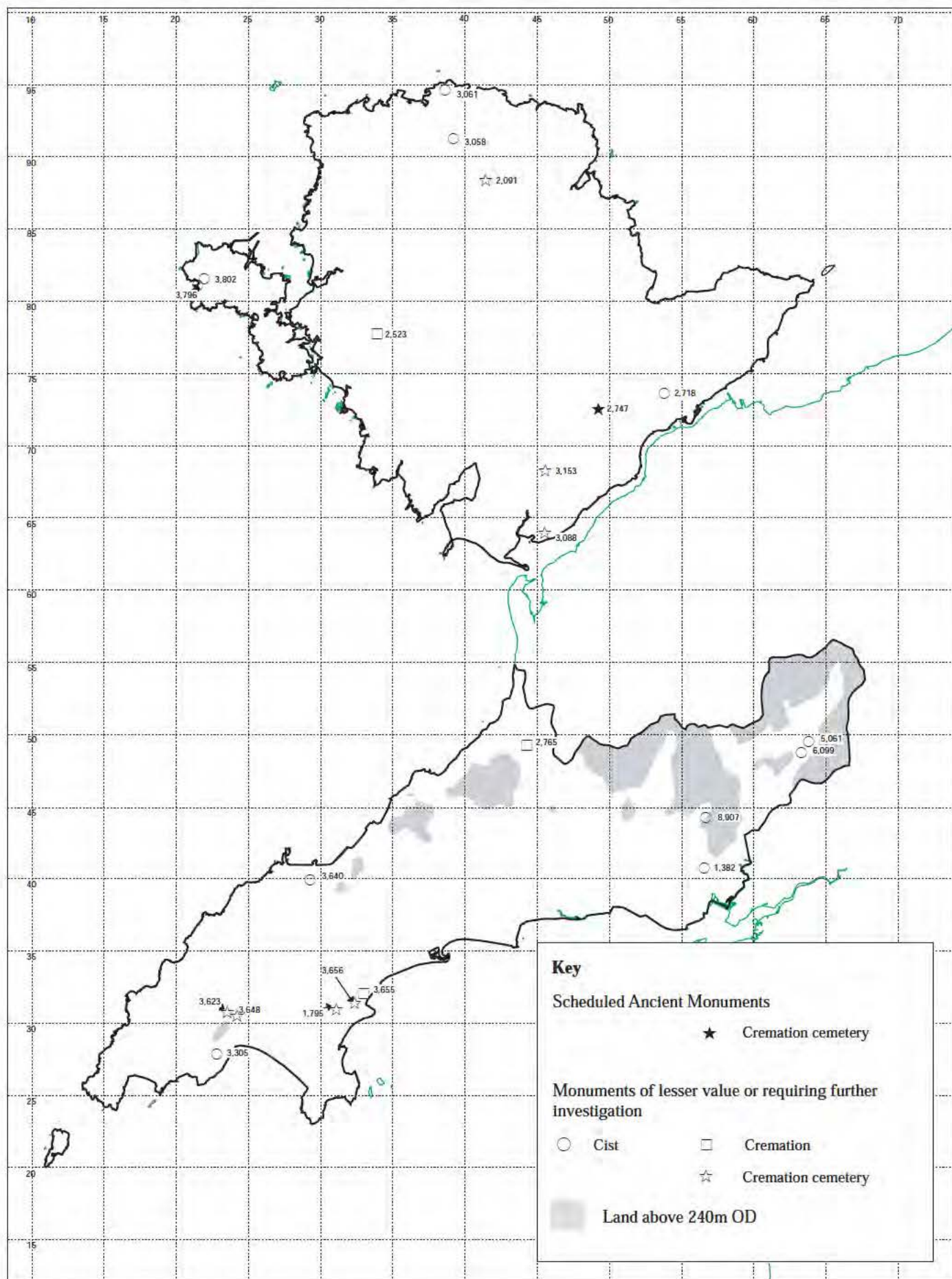


Fig. 9 Distribution of cists, cremations and cremation cemeteries in West Gwynedd and Anglesey

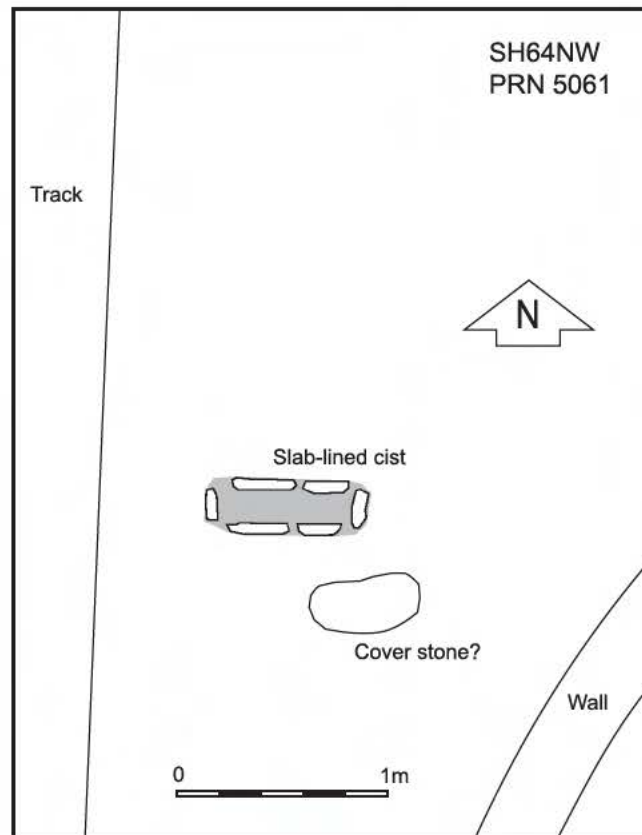


Fig. 10 Cist, Bryn Bedd, Nant Gwynant

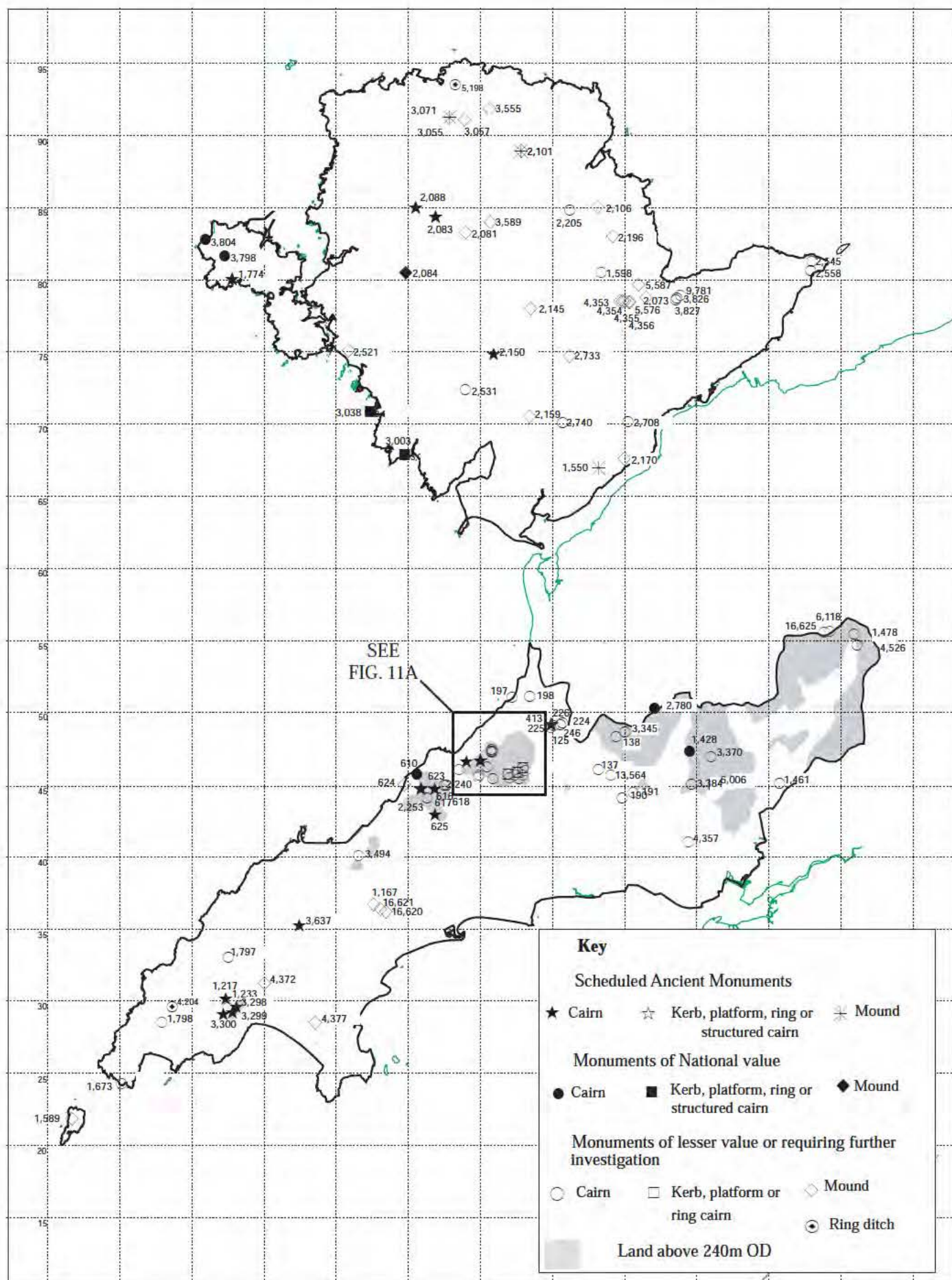


Fig. 11 Distribution of round barrows and ring ditches in West Gwynedd and Anglesey

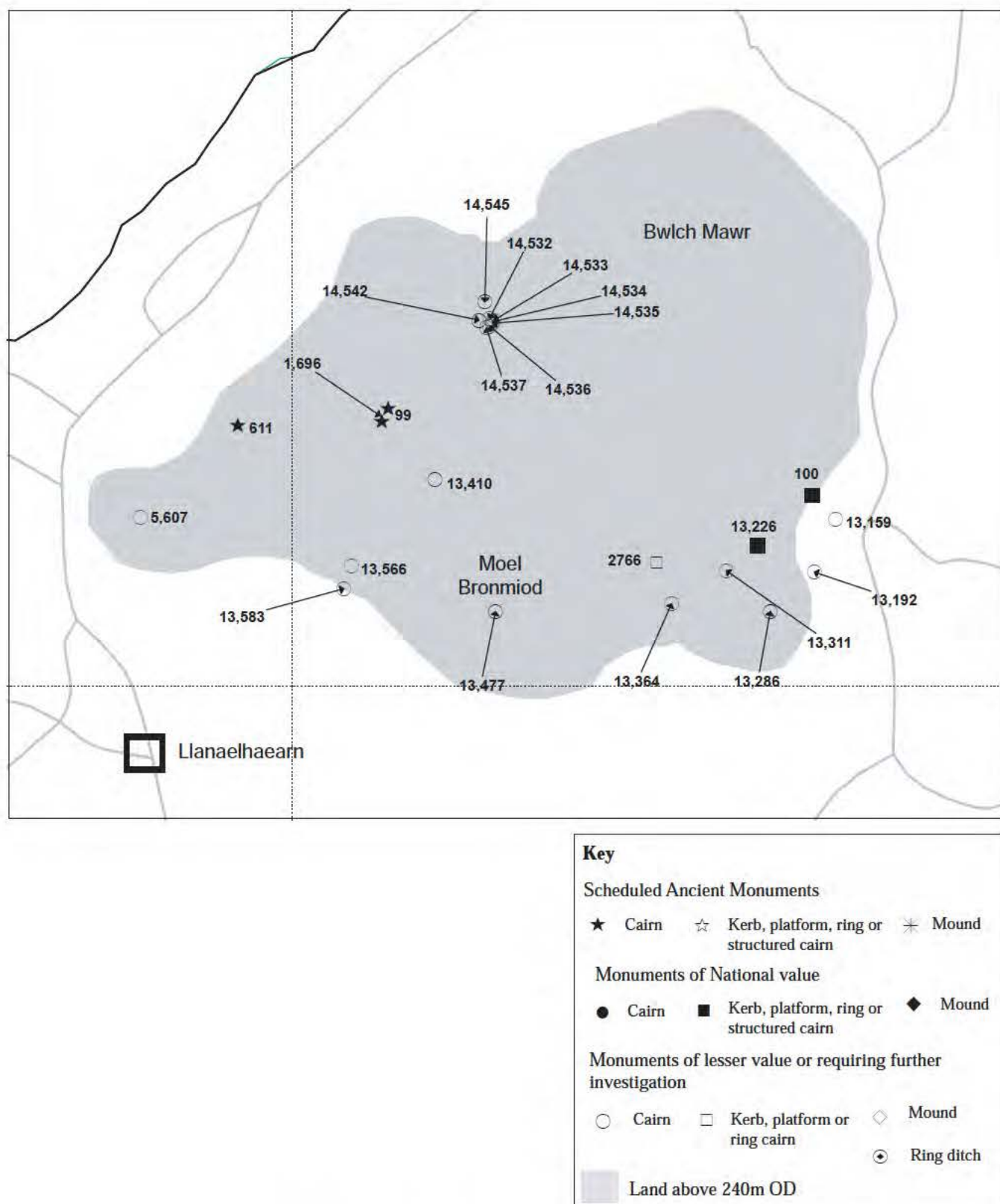


Fig. 11A Distribution of round barrows near Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd

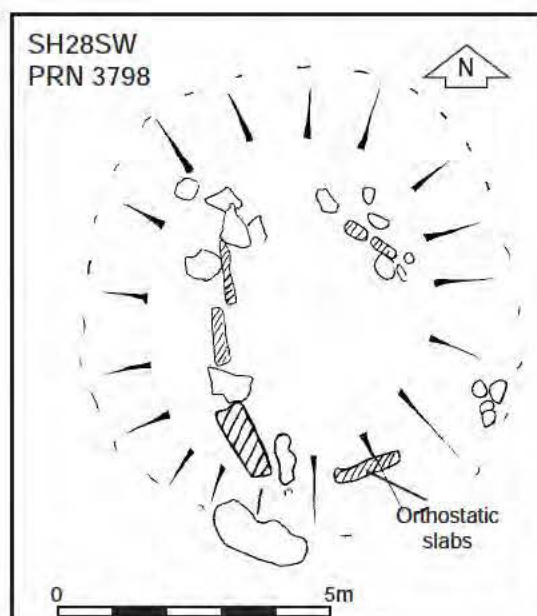


Fig. 12 Cairn, Gorsedd Gwlwm, Holyhead Mountain, Anglesey

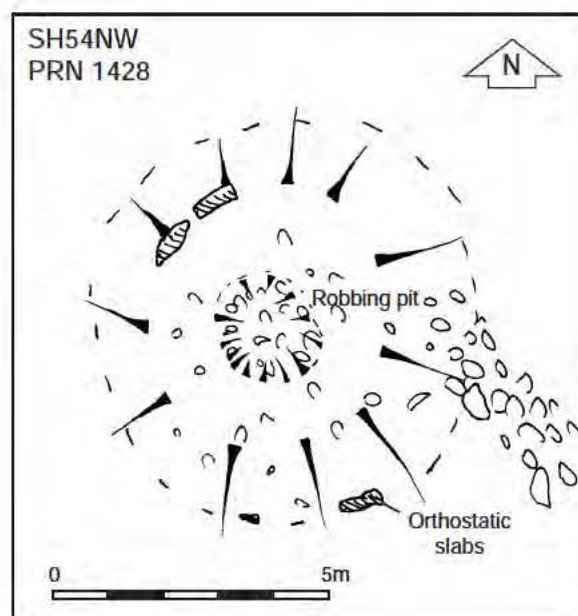


Fig. 13 Cairn, Cwm Llefrith, Gwynedd

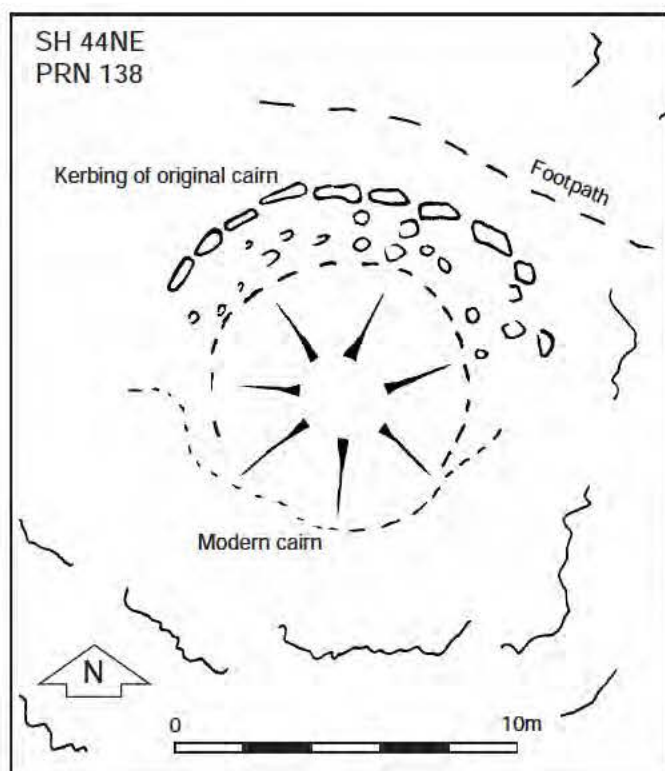


Fig. 14 Summit cairn, Mynydd Graig Goch, Gwynedd

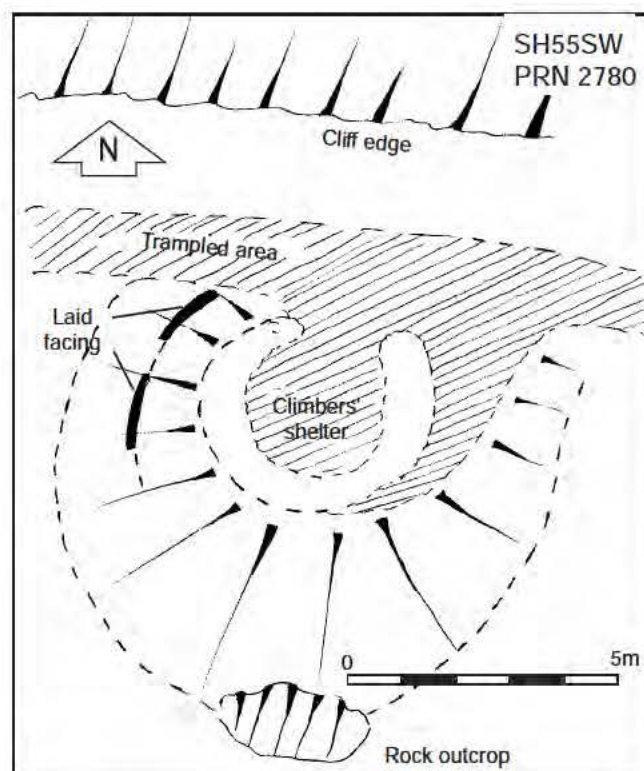


Fig. 15 Summit cairn, Craig Cwm Silyn, Gwynedd

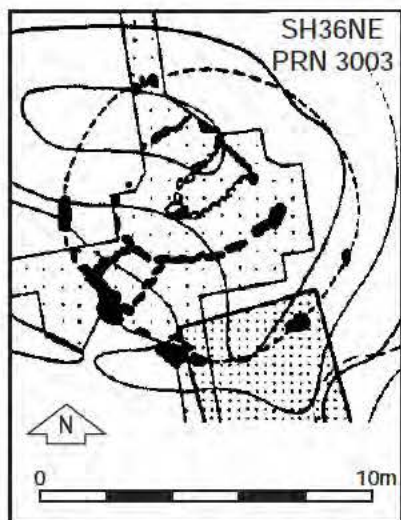


Fig. 16 Kerbed cairn, Trwyn Du, Aberffraw
(after White 1978)

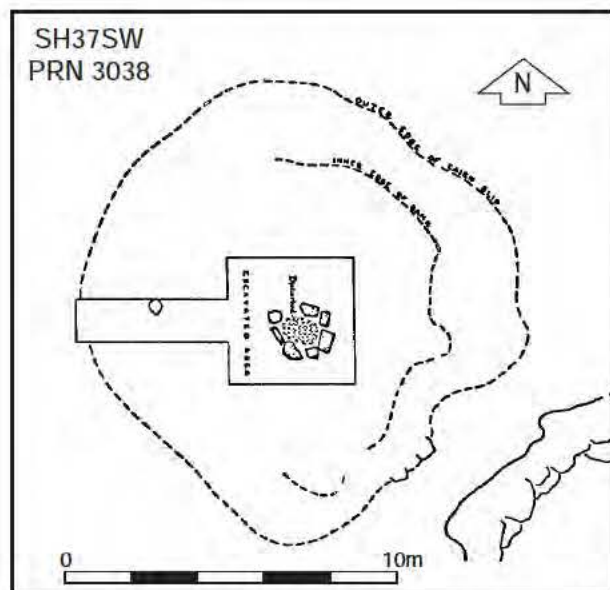


Fig. 17 Platform cairn, Mynydd Bach, Nr Barclodiad y Gawres,
Rhosneigr (after Powell and Daniel 1956)

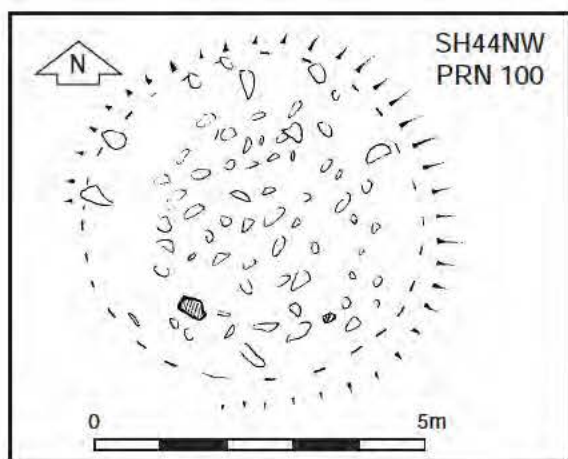


Fig. 18 Ring cairn, Cwm, Clynnog

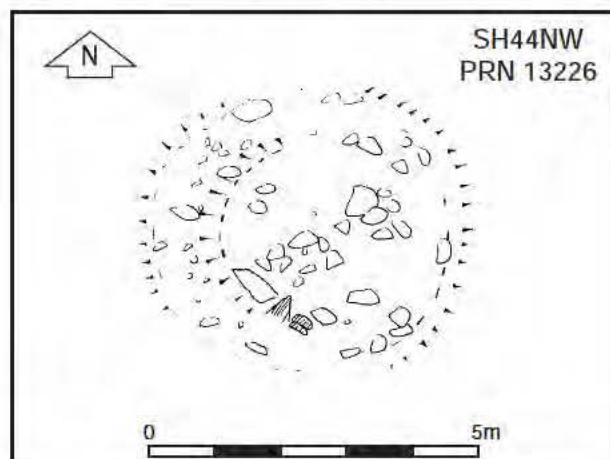


Fig. 19 Ring cairn, Cwm, Clynnog

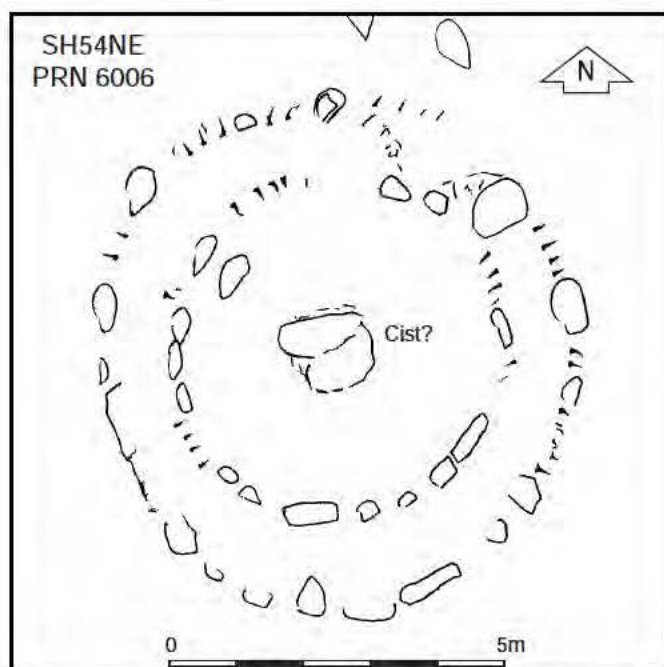


Fig. 20 Structured cairn, Fridd Isaf, Cwm Ystradllyn

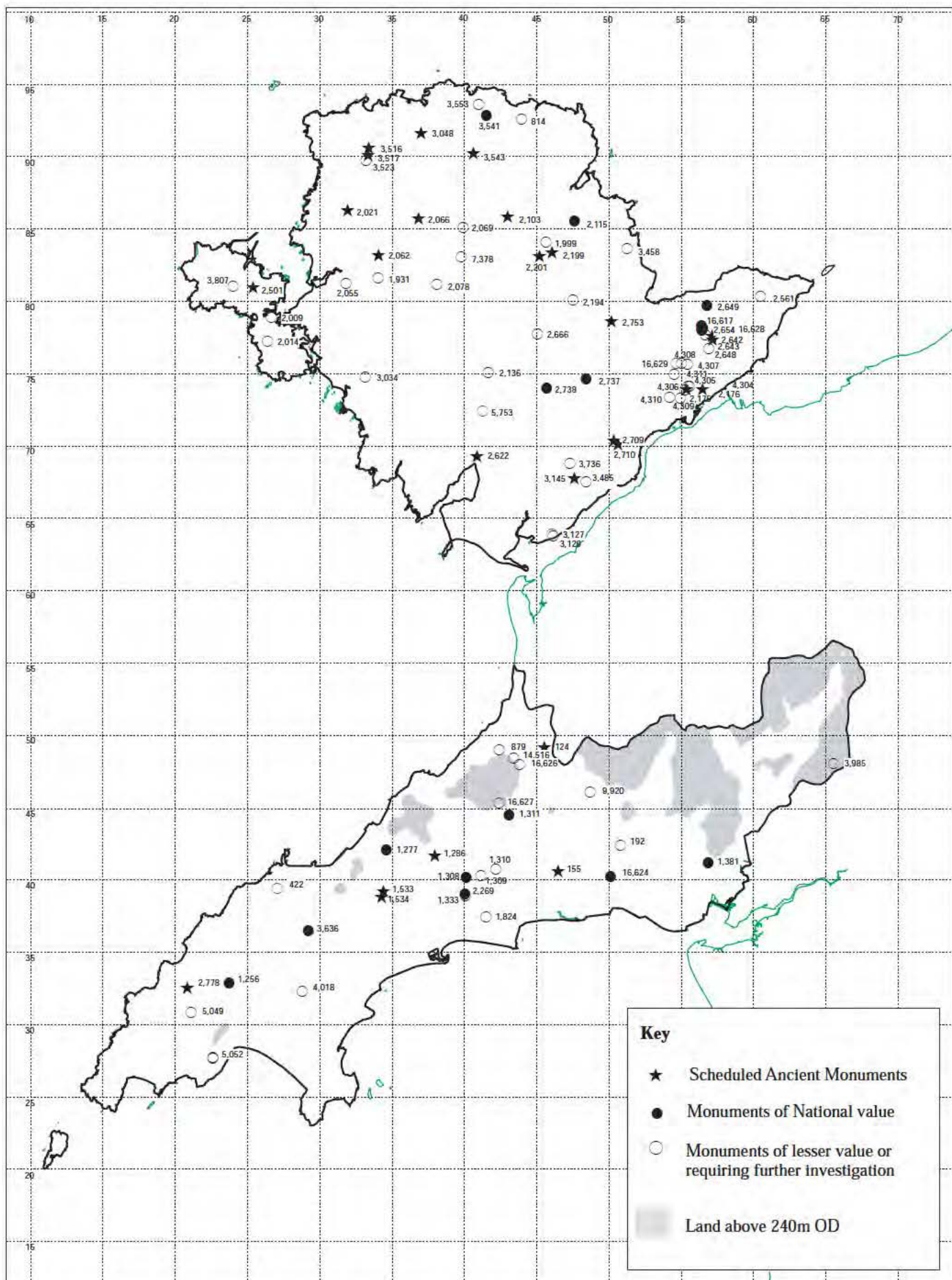


Fig. 21 Distribution of standing stones in West Gwynedd and Anglesey

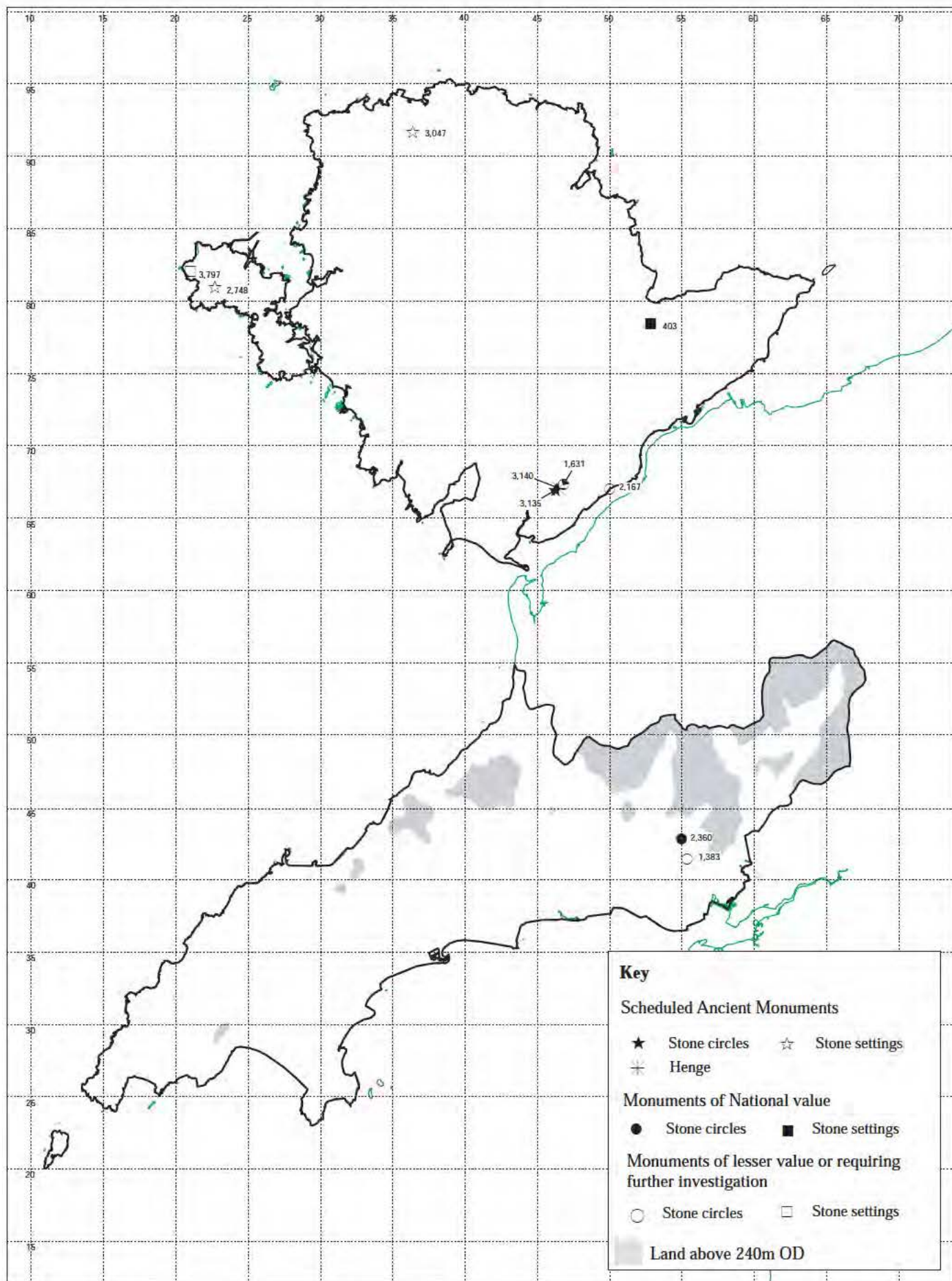


Fig. 22 Distribution of stone circles, stone settings and henges in West Gwynedd and Anglesey

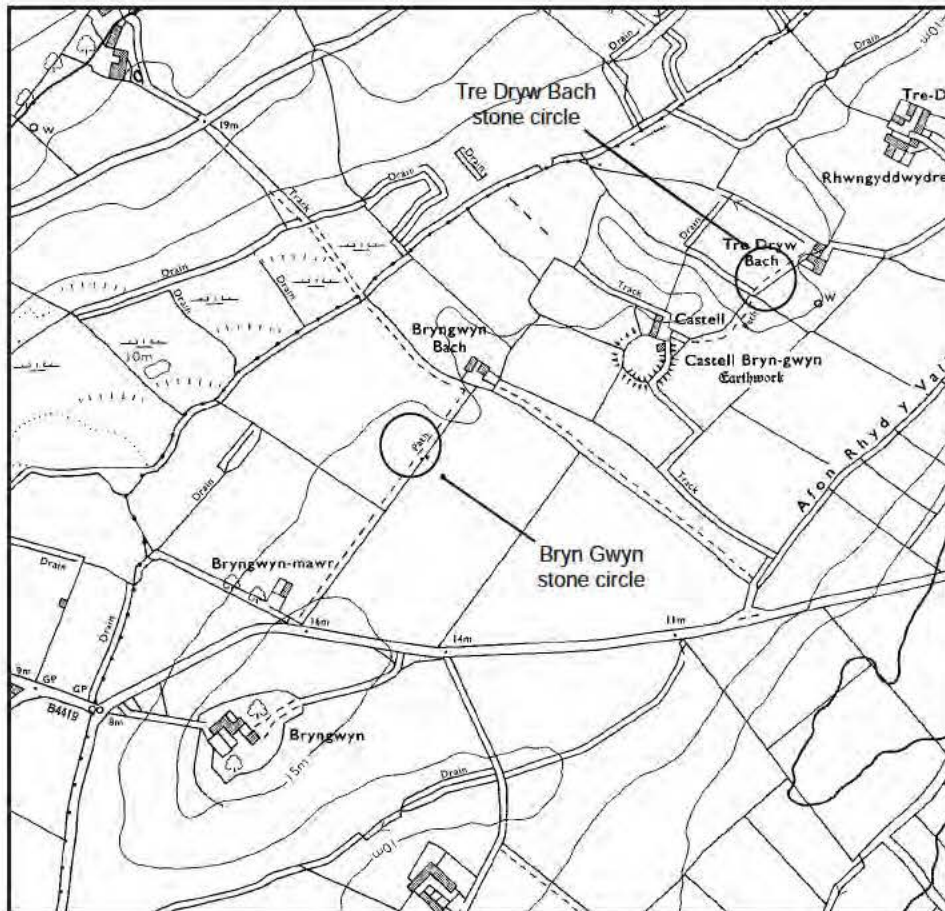


Fig. 23 Castell Bryn Gwyn, Bryn Gwyn stones and approx site of Tre Dryw Bach circle, Brynsiencyn
Scale 1:10,000. Based on OS 1:10,000 scale map. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100020895.

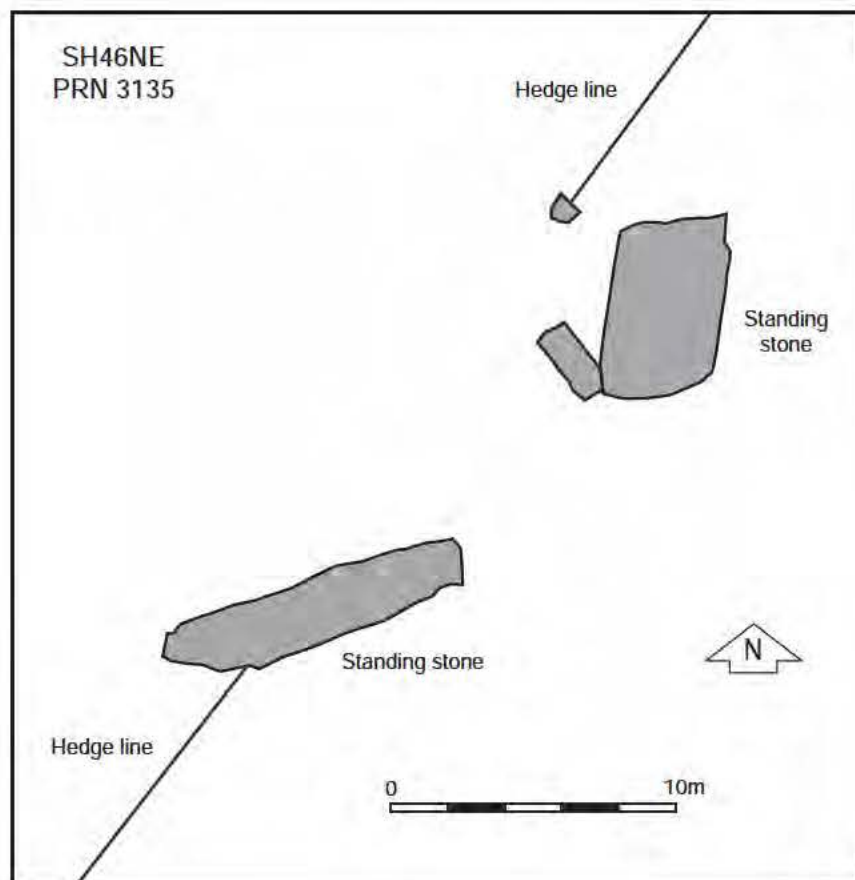


Fig. 24 Stone circle fragment, Bryn Gwyn, Brynsiencyn



Fig. 25 Penrhos Feilw stone setting, Holyhead, Anglesey. 1m scale



Fig. 26 Llanfechell stone setting, Llanfechell, Anglesey. 1m scale.

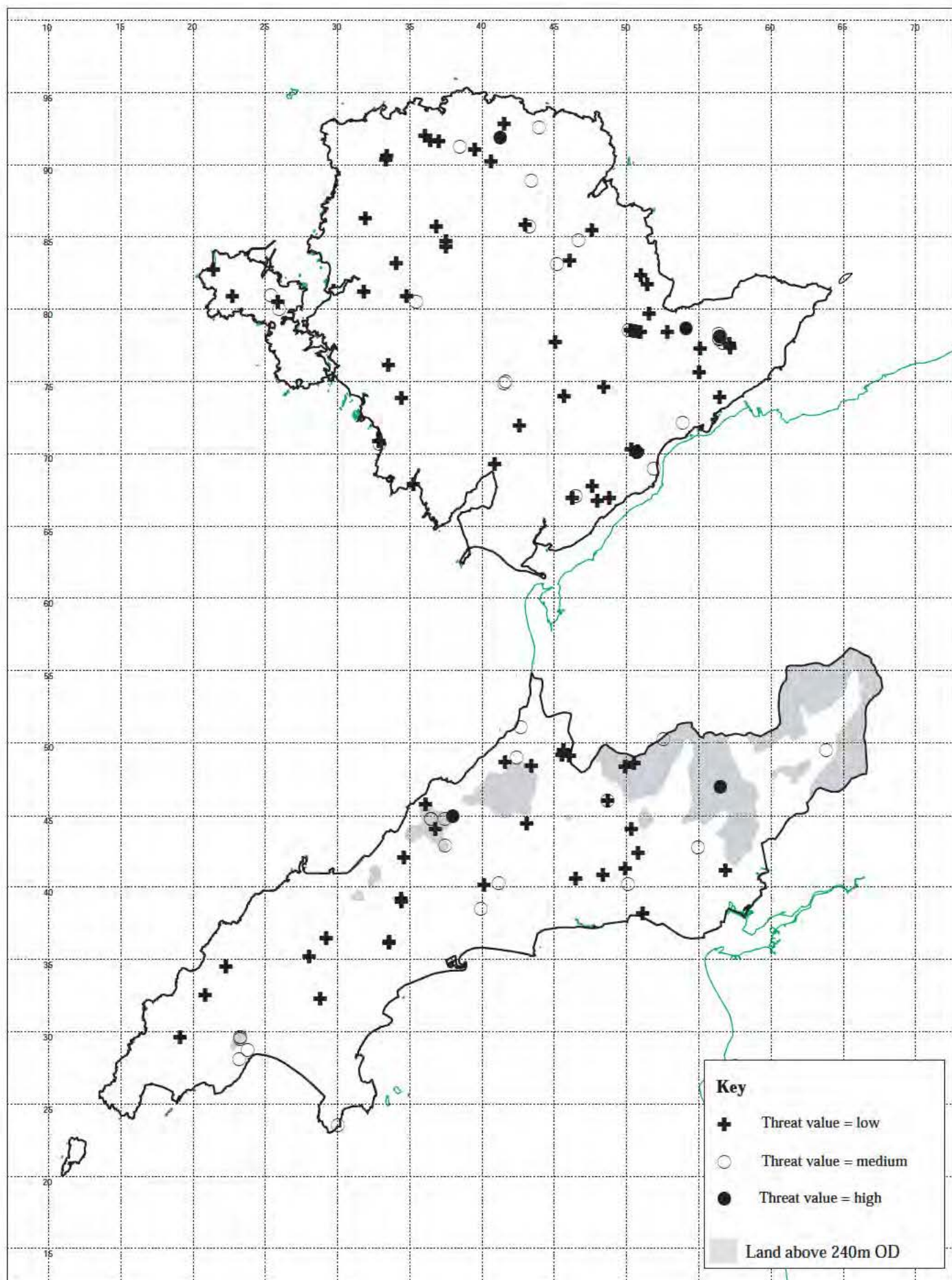


Fig. 27 Distribution of all prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in West Gwynedd and Anglesey showing recorded threat class

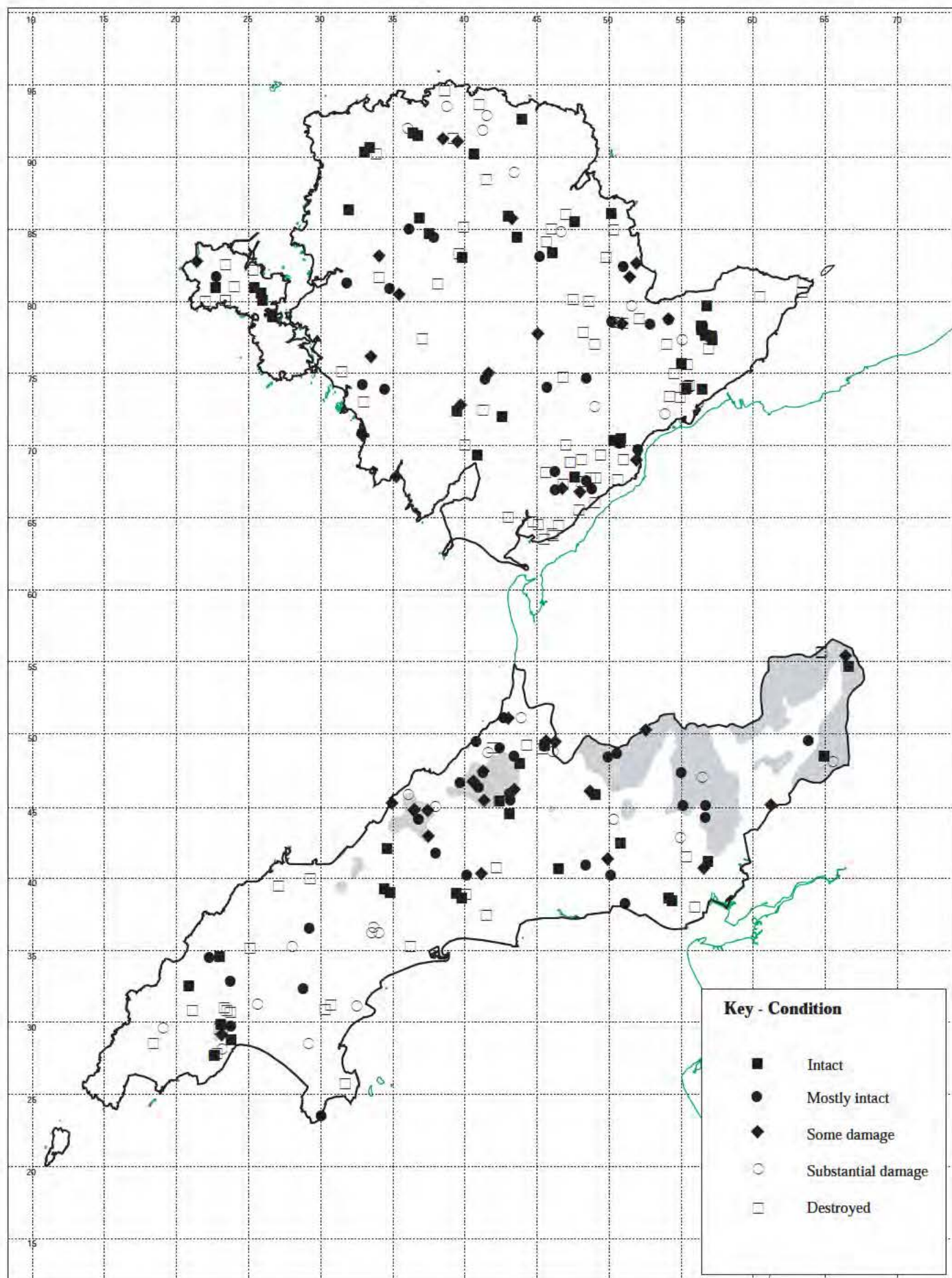


Fig. 28 Distribution of all prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in West Gwynedd and Anglesey showing recorded condition



Fig. 29 Cromlech Farm chambered tomb, Y Ffor, Gwynedd, showing depletion of the surrounding surface. 1m scale



Fig. 30 Bryn yr Hen Bobl chambered tomb, Llanedwen, Anglesey, showing fallen fence and entrance to chamber. 1m scale



Fig. 31 Standing stone, Maen y Gored, Tre'r Gwehelydd, Anglesey, showing vulnerability in arable land. 1m scale



Fig. 32 Standing stone, Ponc y Garreg Hir, Bodafon, Anglesey, showing vulnerability from forestry. 1m scale

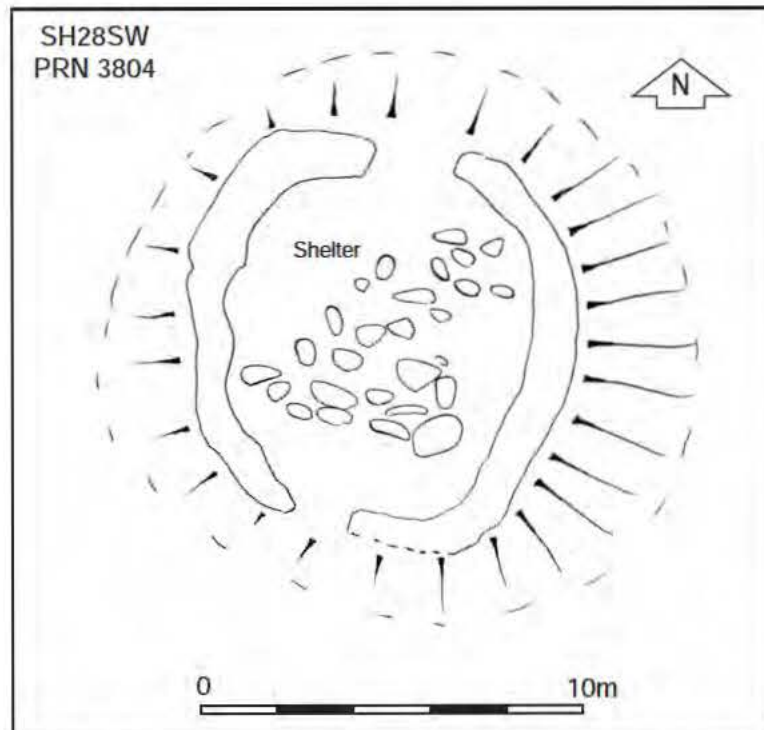


Fig. 33 Cairn, Garn, Holyhead Mountain, modified by visitors

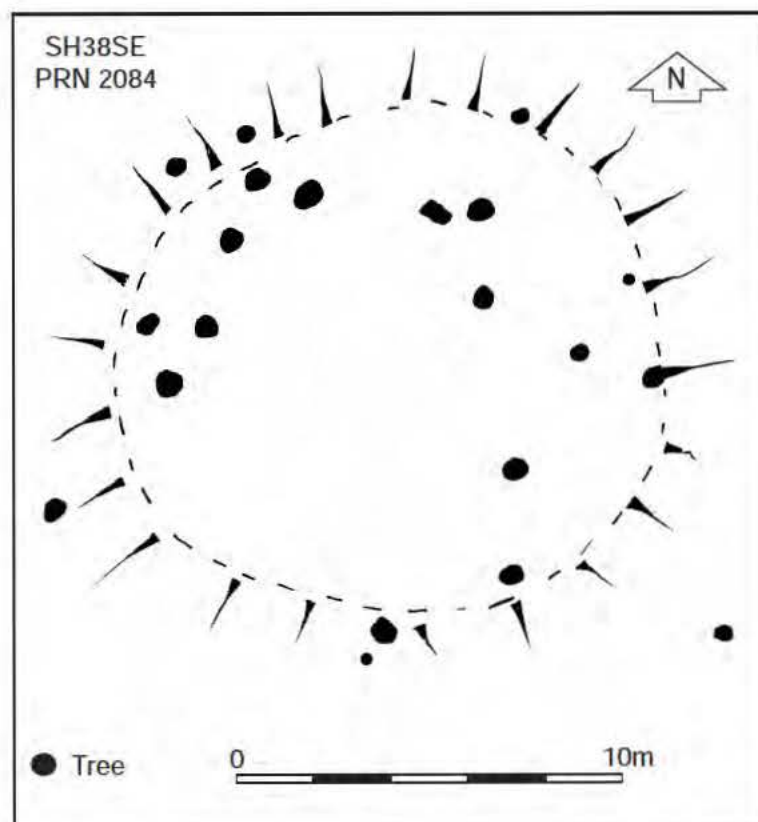


Fig. 34 Cairn, Treiorwerth, Presaddfed, endangered by tree growth

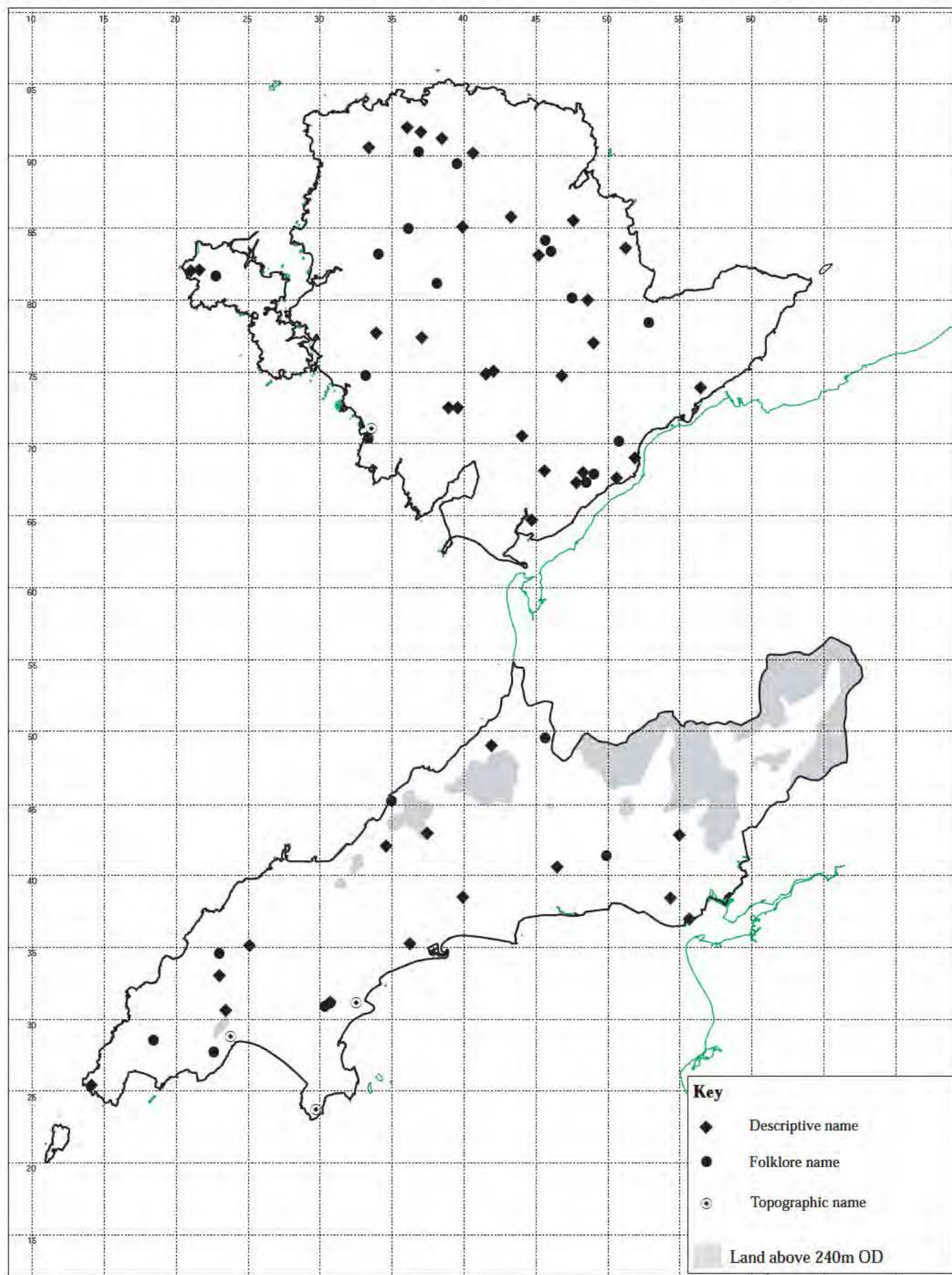


Fig. 35 Distribution of all prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in West Gwynedd and Anglesey with associated names

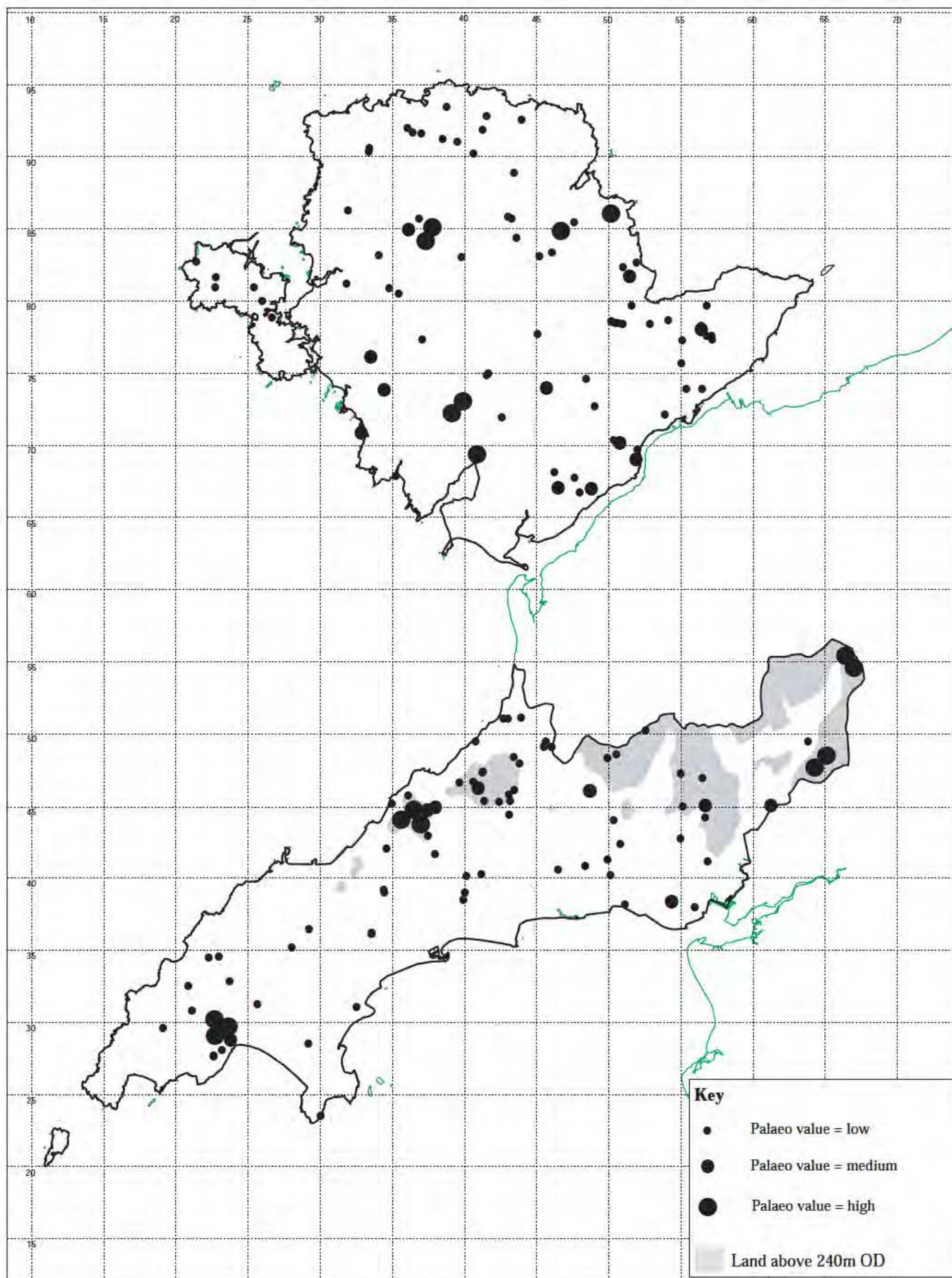


Fig. 36 Distribution of all prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in West Gwynedd and Anglesey showing the recorded palaeo-environmental potential

***Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey, West
Gwynedd and Anglesey:
Appendix 1, Summary gazetteer in OS map order***

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
GWYNEDD					
<i>SH12NE</i>					
1798	SH18402850A	Round barrow, site of	Cairn	F	
4204	SH19102960C	Ring ditch group		C	Low
<i>SH12NW</i>					
1669	SH13842520	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
<i>SH12SE</i>					
1673	SH15612428	Other site type/period	Marker cairn	F	
<i>SH12SW</i>					
1589	SH12282187	Other site type/period	Mound	E	
<i>SH22NE</i>					
4377	SH29172853	Round barrow? site of	Mound	C	
4379	SH28192682	Other site type/period		F	
<i>SH22NW</i>					
1217	SH22972950	Round barrow, site of	Cairn	F	
1218	SH22612767	Standing stone		B	
1219	SH23782876	Chambered tomb		AA	Low/Medi
1220	SH23182811	Chambered tomb		A	Medium
1221	SH23382847	Other site type/period		F	
1222	SH24202947	Other site type/period		F	
1233	SH23272962	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	Medium
3298	SH23242949	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	Medium
3299	SH23282969	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	
3300	SH23262960	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	Medium
3305	SH22792783	Cist		E	
5052	SH22602770	Standing stone		B	
<i>SH22SE</i>					
4001	SH29452484	Other site type/period	Enclosure	F	
<i>SH23NE</i>					
422	SH27063941	Standing stone/Rubbing stone		F	
423	SH29633735	Other site type/period	Rubbing stone	F	
428	SH25103510	Chambered tomb? site of		E	

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
3635	SH25006340A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3636	SH29203647	Standing stone		A	Low
3637	SH28033521	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	Low
3640	SH29273992	Cist		E	
<i>SH23SE</i>					
408	SH29793335	Other site type/period		F	
4018	SH28783229	Standing stone/Other site		C	Low
4023	SH27203270A	Other site type/period	Long cist cemetery?	F	
4372	SH25643125C	Round barrow cemetery	Mound	B	
<i>SH23SW</i>					
1256	SH23713283	Standing stone		A	
1258	SH22973456	Chambered tomb		AA	
1259	SH22263449	Carved stone	Cup marked stone	A	Low
1797	SH23003300A	Round barrow, site of	Cairn	E	
2778	SH20843252	Standing stone		AA	Low
3566	SH23453060C	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3623	SH23303100C	Cremation cemetery, site of		E	
3648	SH23503080C	Cremation cemetery, site of		E	
5049	SH21103080A	Standing stone, site of		D	
<i>SH24SE</i>					
2211	SH26384024	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
4369	SH26954004	Other site type/period	Settlement enclosure	F	
<i>SH32NW</i>					
4003	SH31702570A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
<i>SH32SW</i>					
1238	SH30022352	Chambered tomb?		AA	Medium
<i>SH33NE</i>					
437	SH39913848	Chambered tomb		AA	Medium
438	SH36233522	Chambered tomb?		E	
440	SH35803535	Other site type/period	Boundary stone/milestone	F	
<i>SH33NW</i>					
1167	SH33533618	Round barrow	Mound	B	
1533	SH34403921	Standing stone		AA	Low
1534	SH34423903	Standing stone		AA	Low
16620	SH33553617	Round barrow	Mound	B	Low
16621	SH33563621	Round barrow	Mound	B	Low

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
<i>SH33SW</i>					
445	SH32513110	Chambered tomb?		B	
1249	SH30703115	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
1250	SH30333085	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
1795	SH30703120A	Cremation cemetery, site of		E	
3655	SH330-320-A	Cremation burial, site of		E	
3656	SH32203150A	Cremation cemetery, site of		E	
16622	SH32903096	Other site type/period	Summit	F	
<i>SH34NE</i>					
610	SH36084574	Round barrow	Cairn	A	Low
611	SH39644661	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	
2238	SH39264619	Other site type/period	Peat stack stand	F	
5607	SH39004600	Other site type/period	Pass marker cairn/Clearance cairn	F	
<i>SH34NW</i>					
624	SH34954518	Round barrow?/Long cist	Mound	E	
<i>SH34SE</i>					
616	SH36484474	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	Medium
617	SH37974493	Round barrow	Cairn	C	High
618	SH37974493	Round barrow?	Cairn	E	
623	SH36464472	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	Medium
625	SH37454292	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	Medium
1286	SH37954168	Standing stone		AA	
2240	SH37434471	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	Medium
2243	SH35524310	Cist, site of		F	
2253	SH36774405	Round barrow?	Cairn	B	Low
<i>SH34SW</i>					
1263	SH32354096	Other site type/period		F	
1277	SH34594204	Standing stone		A	Low
3494	SH32044006	Other site type/period	Summit marker cairn	F	
<i>SH43NW</i>					
1333	SH40023900	Standing stone		AA	
1824	SH41493742	Standing stone?		E	
2269	SH40063886	Standing stone, site of		E	
<i>SH44NE</i>					
106	SH45634951	Long barrow?		A	Low
124	SH45524917	Standing stone		AA	Low

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
125	SH46034912	Round barrow	Cairn	C	Low
137	SH48674603	Round barrow	Cairn	B	Medium
138	SH49904834	Round barrow	Cairn	B	Low
224	SH45514918	Round barrow	Kerb cairn	AA	Low
225	SH45504913	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	
226	SH45574908	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
246	SH45374892	Round barrow, site of	Cairn	F	
413	SH46034909	Round barrow	Cairn	C	Low
414	SH46024906	Duplicate number		F	
9920	SH48694603	Standing stone		B	Low
<i>SH44NW</i>					
99	SH40604669	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	
100	SH43434614	Round barrow?	Ring cairn?	B	
101	SH40764947	Chambered tomb		AA	
878	SH41904900A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
879	SH42404900A	Standing stone		E	Medium
1696	SH40584667	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	
2764	SH41594867	Chambered tomb? site of		E	Low
2765	SH44304920A	Cremation burial, site of		E	
2766	SH42404570A	Round barrow?	Ring cairn	E	
13159	SH43584599	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
13192	SH43444564	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
13226	SH43074581	Round barrow?	Ring cairn?	B	
13236	SH42704630	Other site type/period	Peat stack	F	
13271	SH41604617	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
13273	SH41524660	Other site type/period	Stone gate post	F	
13286	SH43154538	Round barrow	Cairn	B	
13311	SH42864565	Other site type/period	Marker cairn	F	
13364	SH42504543	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn?	F	
13366	SH42534558	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
13367	SH42564559	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
13410	SH40944625	Round barrow?/Clearance cairn	Cairn	C	
13411	SH40954625	Other site type/period	Stone gate post.	F	
13477	SH41344538	Round barrow/Marker cairn	Cairn	C	
13480	SH41254520	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
13521	SH40584592	Other site type/period	Stone wall	F	
13564	SH40544567	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
13566	SH40394568	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn?	F	
13583	SH40344553	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
14516	SH43404842	Standing stone?		B	Low
14532	SH41304731	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
14533	SH41334730	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
14534	SH41324729	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
14535	SH41324728	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
14536	SH41304726	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
14537	SH41284725	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
14542	SH41234730	Round barrow?/Hut platform/Stack stand	Cairn	B	
14543	SH41184722	Other site type/period	Hut platform/Stack stand	F	
14544	SH41224736	Other site type/period	Platform / natural feature	F	
14545	SH41274742	Round barrow?	Cairn	B	
16626	SH43804794	Standing stone		B	
16627	SH42384531A	Standing stone		B	
<i>SH44SE</i>					
155	SH46474061	Standing stone		AA	Low
156	SH48364088	Chambered tomb		AA	Low
157	SH49894132	Chambered tomb		AA	Low
2803	SH47974490	Round barrow, site of	Kerb cairn	F	
2804	SH47704331	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
2809	SH48104480A	Cremation cemetery, site of		F	
3996	SH47104380A	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
<i>SH44SW</i>					
1308	SH40124016	Standing stone		A	Low
1309	SH41154028	Standing stone		B	Medium
1310	SH42174070	Standing stone, site of		E	
1311	SH43084444	Standing stone		A	Low
<i>SH45SW</i>					
197	SH42675107	Round barrow	Cairn	B	Medium
198	SH43915111	Round barrow	Cairn	D	
199	SH43005107	Chambered tomb		AA	
5778	SH44305238	Cremation cemetery		F	
<i>SH53NE</i>					
1433	SH55653695A	Non-site/Natural feature		F	

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
2294	SH55953799	Chambered tomb?		D	
<i>SH53NW</i>					
218	SH54363839	Chambered tomb/Carved stone		AA	
1291	SH51103821	Chambered tomb/Cist		AA	Low
4064	SH54153844	Carved stone	Cup marked stone	A	
<i>SH54NE</i>					
3370	SH56474695	Round barrow	Cairn	C	High
3384	SH55124500	Round barrow	Cairn	B	
6006	SH56684503	Round barrow	Structured cairn	A	
16618	SH55104724A	Other site type/period	Peat stack stand	F	
16619	SH55054723A	Other site type/period	Enclosures	F	
<i>SH54NW</i>					
1428	SH54984729	Round barrow	Cairn	A	
3345	SH50524862	Round barrow	Cairn	B	Low
<i>SH54SE</i>					
1381	SH56844115	Standing stone		A	Low
1382	SH56574069	Cist		E	
1383	SH55354142	Stone circle?		E	
8907	SH56674419	Cist?/Natural feature		E	
16623	SH56704070A	Other site type/period	Shelter and enclosure	F	
<i>SH54SW</i>					
190	SH50334406	Round barrow?	Cairn	C	Low
191	SH51084443	Other site type/period	Summit cairn	F	
192	SH50784240	Standing stone		B	Low
2360	SH54954277	Stone circle		A	Medium
4357	SH54904104	Other site type/period	Marker cairns	F	
16624	SH50104020	Standing stone		A	Medium
<i>SH55SW</i>					
2780	SH52555026	Round barrow	Cairn	A	Medium
<i>SH64NE</i>					
3985	SH65544803	Standing stone?		E	
<i>SH64NW</i>					
1461	SH61234505	Round barrow	Cairn	B	
3788	SH64884841	Long barrow?		A	
5014	SH64904845	Long barrow?		A	
5061	SH63804950A	Cist		C	Medium

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
6099	SH63294870	Cist?		E	
<i>SH65NE</i>					
1478	SH66405540	Round barrow	Cairn	B	
3987	SH66105520A	Duplicate number		F	
<i>SH65NW</i>					
6118	SH64705560	Round barrow, site of	Cairn	F	
16625	SH64755565	Round barrow, site of	Cairn	F	
<i>SH65SE</i>					
4525	SH66725450	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
4526	SH66615465	Round barrow	Cairn	B	

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
YNYS MON					
<i>SH27NE</i>					
2008	SH26347660	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
2009	SH26647888	Standing stone		B	
2014	SH26407720A	Standing stone, site of		E	
<i>SH28SE</i>					
2500	SH25868055	Chambered tomb		AA	Low
2501	SH25398095	Standing stone		AA	Medium
2504	SH25968004	Chambered tomb		A	Medium
2510	SH25308212A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
<i>SH28SW</i>					
1750	SH23408250A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
1751	SH21608210A	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
1772	SH23398005	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	
1773	SH23398005	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	
1774	SH23398005	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	
2748	SH22708094	Stone setting	Standing stone, pair	AA	Low
3796	SH21508110A	Cist?		E	
3797	SH21008200A	Stone setting, site of		E	
3798	SH22758166	Round barrow	Cairn	A	
3800	SH22008000A	Chambered tomb? site of/Natural feature		E	
3802	SH21938153	Cist, site of		E	
3804	SH21408276	Round barrow	Cairn	A	Low
3807	SH24008100A	Standing stone? site of		E	
<i>SH36NE</i>					
1456	SH38446898	Other site type/period	Enclosure?	F	
3003	SH35236787	Round barrow	Kerb cairn	A	Low
<i>SH37NE</i>					
3500	SH37067738	Chambered tomb, site of		D	
3502	SH35377822	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
<i>SH37NW</i>					
1539	SH33497614	Chambered tomb/Folly		AA	Low
2521	SH31477508	Round barrow? site of	Mound	E	
2523	SH33907770A	Cremation burial, site of		E	
16630	SH31827518	Other site type/period	Boundary stone	F	
<i>SH37SE</i>					

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
2528	SH39577249	Chambered tomb	Gallery grave	AA	
2531	SH39447235	Round barrow/Natural feature	Cairn	E	
<i>SH37SW</i>					
3030	SH34427386	Chambered tomb		AA	Low
3031	SH32887422	Chambered tomb/Natural feature		E	
3032	SH32897072	Chambered tomb		AA	Medium
3034	SH33157473	Standing stone, site of		E	
3035	SH33007300A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3038	SH32847086	Round barrow	Platform cairn	A	Low
<i>SH38NE</i>					
2066	SH36838573	Standing stone		AA	Low
2067	SH39518948	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
2069	SH39908510A	Standing stone, site of		E	
2074	SH37028583	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
<i>SH38NW</i>					
2021	SH31928632	Standing stone		AA	Low
2035	SH31508750A	Other site type/period		F	
<i>SH38SE</i>					
947	SH37518470	Long barrow/Round barrow/Other site type/period		E	Low
2078	SH38108116	Standing stone, site of		E	
2081	SH39608330A	Round barrow, site of	Mound	E	
2083	SH37498436	Round barrow	Ring cairn?	AA	Low
2084	SH35438050	Round barrow	Mound	A	Medium
2088	SH36118497	Round barrow	Ring cairn	AA	
7378	SH39798304	Standing stone		C	
<i>SH38SW</i>					
1931	SH34048160	Standing stone, site of		E	
2049	SH34768089	Chambered tomb		AA	Low
2055	SH31808122	Standing stone/Rubbing stone		B	Low
2062	SH34068318	Standing stone		AA	Low
<i>SH39SE</i>					
3046	SH36049200	Chambered tomb?		B	Low
3047	SH36409168	Stone setting	Standing stone group	AA	Low
3048	SH36999164	Standing stone		AA	Low
3055	SH38479125	Round barrow	Mound	AA	Medium
3057	SH39489109	Round barrow?	Mound	B	Low

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
3058	SH39199127	Cist		E	
3061	SH38609460A	Cist		E	
3068	SH39069113	Duplicate Number		F	
3069	SH36849025	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
3071	SH38459124C	Other site type/period	Pillow mound	F	
5198	SH38749348	Ring ditch		C	
<i>SH39SW</i>					
3516	SH33399062	Standing stone		AA	Low
3517	SH33349039	Standing stone		AA	Low
3523	SH33669039A	Standing stone, site of		E	
3525	SH33339070	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
<i>SH46NE</i>					
1550	SH48806697	Round barrow	Mound	AA	Low
1631	SH46806730A	Stone circle, site of		E	
3134	SH46226815	Chambered tomb		AA	
3135	SH46246693	Stone circle, remains of	Standing stone pair/Stone circle	AA	Low
3136	SH47986675	Chambered tomb		AA	Low
3140	SH46496706	Henge?		AA	Medium
3145	SH47616779	Standing stone		AA	Low
3149	SH46146541	Other site type/period		F	
3153	SH45606810A	Cremation cemetery, site of		E	
3155	SH47906550A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3156	SH48106900A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3157	SH49106770A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3482	SH49406930A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3483	SH48706770A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3484	SH48106750A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3485	SH48416752	Standing stone?		E	
3486	SH49006600A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3726	SH47306880A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3736	SH47306880A	Standing stone? site of		E	
<i>SH46NW</i>					
2621	SH43006900A	Other site type/period		F	
2622	SH40866931	Standing stone		AA	Low
2629	SH43006500A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
2630	SH43006500A	Duplicate number		F	

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
3169	SH44286878	Other site type/period	Hut circles?	F	
<i>SH46SE</i>					
3088	SH45506349	Cremation cemetery, site of		E	
3107	SH45106450A	Chambered tomb, site of		E	
3123	SH46506440A	Chambered tomb, site of		E	
3127	SH46146374	Standing stone/Rubbing stone,		E	
3128	SH46056386	Other site type/period	Gate post	F	
3129	SH46056386	Standing stone/Rubbing stone,		F	
3643	SH45906440	Other site type/period		F	
5375	SH45206370	Other site type/period	Modern stone circle	F	
<i>SH46SW</i>					
3076	SH44706470	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
<i>SH47NE</i>					
2666	SH45057773	Standing stone?/Rubbing stone		D	Low
2690	SH48207780A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
2691	SH49007700A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
<i>SH47NW</i>					
2136	SH41647503	Standing stone?		C	Medium
2145	SH44107800A	Round barrow, site of	Mound	E	
<i>SH47SE</i>					
2732	SH47007000A	Chambered tomb, site of		E	
2733	SH46807470A	Round barrow, site of	Mound	E	
2737	SH48427463	Standing stone		A	Low
2738	SH45677398	Standing stone		A	Low
2740	SH46207010A	Round barrow?/Natural feature	Cairn	E	
2747	SH49007270C	Cremation cemetery, site of		AA	
<i>SH47SW</i>					
2148	SH40007000A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
2150	SH41527487	Round barrow	Cairn	AA	Medium
2159	SH44027051	Other site type/period	Marker mound	F	
2160	SH42577197	Chambered tomb/Natural feature		AA	Low
5753	SH41267242	Standing stone/Rubbing stone,		F	
7871	SH40957221	Other site type/period	Agricultural feature	F	
<i>SH48NE</i>					
2106	SH48738506	Other site type/period	Burnt mound	F	
2115	SH47608550A	Standing stone		A	Low

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
2119	SH47008600A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
2206	SH46008500A	Chambered tomb, site of		E	
<i>SH48NW</i>					
2091	SH41508840A	Cremation cemetery, site of		E	
2100	SH43448895	Round barrow?	Mound	E	
2101	SH43428893	Round barrow	Mound	AA	Medium
2103	SH42998585	Standing stone		AA	Low
2104	SH43268574	Chambered tomb?		AA	Medium
<i>SH48SE</i>					
1598	SH48858047	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F	
1999	SH45658410A	Standing stone, site of		E	
2194	SH47508010A	Standing stone, site of		E	
2196	SH49808300A	Round barrows, site of	Mound	E	
2199	SH46058336	Standing stone		AA	Low
2201	SH45188310	Standing stone		AA	Medium
2205	SH46688481	Round barrow	Cairn	B	Medium
2208	SH48608000A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
<i>SH48SW</i>					
3579	SH44638431	Non-site/Natural feature			
3589	SH41308400A	Round barrow, site of	Mound	E	
3592	SH43608440	Carved stone	Cup and ring marked stone	A	
<i>SH49SW</i>					
814	SH43959260	Standing stone?	Possible cattle rubbing stone	C	Medium
3541	SH41529286	Standing stone/Chambered tomb?		A	Low
3543	SH40629021	Standing stone		AA	Low
3553	SH41009360A	Standing stone, site of		E	
3555	SH41259186	Round barrow	Mound	C	High
3556	SH42259118	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
3557	SH41209178	Other site type/period	Cemetery?	F	
<i>SH56NW</i>					
2166	SH51006900A	Chambered tomb, site of		E	
2167	SH50006700A	Stone circle? site of		E	
2170	SH50606760A	Round barrow? site of	Mound	E	
2171	SH51986972	Chambered tomb		AA	
2172	SH51886900	Chambered tomb		AA	Medium
<i>SH57NE</i>					

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
2640	SH55097731	Chambered tomb		AA	Low
2641	SH56777761A	Chambered tomb?/Other site type/period		E	
2642	SH57117758	Standing stone		AA	Low
2643	SH57157734	Standing stone		AA	Low
2648	SH56907670A	Standing stone, site of		E	
2649	SH56767967	Standing stone		A	
2653	SH56487813	Standing stone		A	Medium
2654	SH56487813	Standing stone?		A	Medium
2655	SH56437811	Standing stone?		A	High
2656	SH56417802	Standing stone		A	Medium
2657	SH56407795	Standing stone		A	Medium
4307	SH55427561	Standing stone, site of		E	
4308	SH55017567	Standing stone/Rubbing stone		C	Low
5070	SH55017758	Non-site/Natural feature		F	
16617	SH56387828	Standing stone		A	Medium
16628	SH56667766	Standing stone/Gatepost		E	Medium
<i>SH57NW</i>					
403	SH52837841	Stone setting		A	Low
2073	SH50267854	Round barrow? site of	Mound	D	Low
2753	SH50157859	Standing stone		AA	Medium
3747	SH54007700A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3826	SH54117874	Round barrow/Natural feature	Cairn	E	
3827	SH54117870	Round barrow	Cairn	B	High
4353	SH50617852	Round barrow? site of	Mound	D	Low
4354	SH50477851	Round barrow? site of	Mound	D	Low
4355	SH50967843	Round barrow	Mound	D	Low
4356	SH50897846	Round barrow	Mound	B	Low
5576	SH52107880A	Round barrow, site of	Mound	F	
5587	SH51567968	Round barrow	Mound	C	Low
9781	SH54367893	Other site type/period	Summit marker cairn	F	
16629	SH54637567	Standing stone/Rubbing stone		F	
<i>SH57SE</i>					
2175	SH55357394	Standing stone		AA	
2176	SH56457390	Standing stone		AA	Low
4304	SH55257386	Standing stone? site of		E	
4305	SH55577412	Standing stone? site of		E	

<i>PRN</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Gen class</i>	<i>Threat class</i>
4306	SH55467410	Standing stone? site of		E	
<i>SH57SW</i>					
2693	SH53887214	Chambered tomb		AA	Medium
2694	SH50767018	Chambered tomb		AA	Low
2708	SH50727012	Round barrow	Cairn	B	High
2709	SH50327034	Standing stone		AA	Low
2710	SH50637010	Standing stone		AA	Low
2718	SH53807360A	Cist, site of		E	
4309	SH54207337	Standing stone? site of		E	
4310	SH54947330	Standing stone? site of		E	
4311	SH54527494	Standing stone? site of		E	
<i>SH58NW</i>					
3594	SH50148604	Chambered tomb		AA	
<i>SH58SW</i>					
3458	SH51258360A	Standing stone? site of		E	
3492	SH50308490A	Chambered tomb? site of		E	
3601	SH50978239C	Chambered tomb		AA	Low
3602	SH51428172	Chambered tomb		A	Low
3610	SH51908267C	Other site type/period	Goose-house	B	
<i>SH68SW</i>					
2545	SH63458126	Round barrow, site of	Cairn	F	
2558	SH63408060A	Round barrow, site of	Cairn	E	
2561	SH60478032	Standing stone? site of		E	

Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey, West Gwynedd and Anglesey:

Appendix 2, List of sites with records or intervention

<i>AUTHORITY</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Draw 1</i>	<i>Draw 2</i>	<i>Exc date</i>	<i>Pub date</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
GWYNED						
SH12NE	1798					
SH12N	1669					Kenrick, E., 1936 Aberdaron-Rhiw Guide, NLW, Typescript
SH22NE	4377					Ward, M & Smith, G. 2001. The Llyn Cropmarks Project, Studia Celtica XXXV, p.9. Fig. 2
SH22NE	4379					Ward, M & Smith, G. 2001, The Llyn Cropmarks Project, Studia Celtica, XXXV, p.9, Fig. 2.
SH22N	1219	RCAHMW 3, 1964, Figs. 114, 115				
SH22N	3305					
SH22N	5052	Griffith, 1983, p.165				1. Baring-Gould & Fisher, 1911, The Lives of British Saints, Book 3. 2. Griffith, M, 1983, A Fallen Standing Stone, TCHS, 44,165-2
SH23NE	428					1. Farrington, R., 1722. Celtic Antiquities of Snowdon. 2. William, E., 1974. Notes on Llyn Antiquities.
SH23NE	3635					1. Farrington, R., 1722, the Celtic Antiquities of Snowdon. 2. Arch. Camb., 1849, p.4. 3. RCAHMW 3,
SH23NE	3637	RCAHMW3, 1964				RCAHMW, 3, 1964, Fig. 85
SH23NE	3640					R. Farrington, R. 1769, Snowdonia Druidica, p1. R. Farrington, R. 1769, Snowdonia Druidica, p1. XXXVI
SH23SE	4023					1892 Daniel, J., Arch. Lley. 1892
SH23SE	4372	Ward & Smith, 2001		1989-90	2001	Ward, M., & Smith, G.H., 2001. The Llyn Crop Marks Project, Studia Celtica, XXXV, 1-87
SH23SW	1258	RCAHMW, 3, 1964, Fig.				1. RCAHMW, 3, 1964. 2. W.J. Hemp, Pwllheli Record, Arch. Camb. 1926, 81, 7th Ser Vol. 6, 41-2.
SH23SW	1259					1. W.J. Hemp, Miscellanea, Arch. Camb. 1947, Vol. 99, p.290. 2. RCAHMW, 3, 1964, p. 89
SH23SW	1797					1. Daniel, J. 1892. Archaeologica Lley. 1892. 2. Wiliam, E. 1974. Some notes on Lley. Antiquities, p.503.
SH23SW	3566					
SH23SW	3623					
SH23SW	3648					Wiliam, E. 1974. Some notes on Lley. Antiquities, 504.
SH23SW	5049	Griffith, 1983, p.166				Griffith, M., 1983. Site of Destroyed Standing Stone. Trans. Caern. Hist. Soc., 44, 166-7.

<i>AUTHORITY</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Draw 1</i>	<i>Draw 2</i>	<i>Exc date</i>	<i>Pub date</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
SH32SW	1238					
SH33NE	437	RCAHM 1964, 16		1936	1937	AC 1937, 165-7
SH33NE	438					
SH33N	1167			1991	2001	Ward & Smith, 2001, 40-6
SH33N	1534					RCAHM, 1964, 8? Grimes, Prehistory of Wales, 1951, 162.
SH33SW	445					
SH33SW	1249					
SH33SW	1250					
SH33SW	1795					
SH33SW	3655					RCAHM, 1964, XXXIX
SH34NE	611	OS card 34NE 6				
SH34N	624					1. Pennant, Vol. 2, 380-1. 2. RCAHMW, 3, 1964, 96
SH34SE	625	RCAHMW, 3, 1964, Fig.	OS Card SH 34SE 8			
SH34SE	2240	Smith 1993, AW.				
SH34SE	2243				0	H.H. Hughes, 1939. A Beaker burial at Llithfaen, Arch. Camb. XCIV, 95-7.
SH34SW	1277					
SH44NE	106					
SH44NE	125	Kelly 1990. AW 30, p.42				
SH44NE	224	Kelly 1990, AW 30, p.42			0	
SH44N	101	RCAHMW 1960, 55				
SH44N	878					
SH44N	879	Farrington 1769				Farrington, R. 1769, Snowdonia Druidica, p1. XXXVI
SH44N	2765			1876	1876	Wynn, F.G. 1876. A.C. 153. Savory 1956, BBCS, 225.
SH44SE	155					
SH44SE	156	RCAHM 1960, p. 238, Fig. 171				
SH44SE	157	1769	1869			
SH44SE	2803					0 Hemp, W.G. 1917/18, PSAL, 30, p. 179. Evans, G.E. 1923, AC, p. 311-2. Fox, C. 1941, AC, p. 190. Griffiths, W.E. 1960. AC. p. 116-7.
SH44SE	2809				0	Griffiths, W.E. 1959. AC, p. 125. RCAHMW 1964, p. 135.
SH44SW	1309	B.M Add A8. 28 8EO				
SH45SW	197					Roberts, E. Penarth Urn AC 1910, 399-
SH53NE	1433					

<i>AUTHORITY</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Draw 1</i>	<i>Draw 2</i>	<i>Exc date</i>	<i>Pub date</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
SH53NE	2294					
SH53N	218	RCAHMW 2, 1960, Fig. 183, p.250	AC 1938, Fig. 3. P140			RCAHMW 2, 1960, 250-1 Hemp W.J., 1938, AC, 141
SH53N	1291	RCAHMW 2, 1960, Fig. 175, p.242				
SH53N	4064	TCHS 1982, Fig. 2, p.40				Lynch, F.M., 1982, More cup-marks near Cist Cerrig, Moel y Gest TCHS.
SH54SE	1382					
SH54SW	2360					
SH65N	6118	OS 6 inch 1st set				Crew, P. 1983, Antiquarian references to burial cairns and long cists around Snowdon. Trans Caern Hist Soc. 44, 155-62
SH65N	16625					1. Crew, P. 1983, Antiquarian references to burial cairns and long cists around Snowdon. TCHS, 44, 155-62. 2. Savory, H.N. A Corpus of Welsh Bronze Age pottery III: Pygmy cups, BBCS, XVIII, 1958-60, p.114., Fig 5.5. 3. Lynch, F.M. Prehistoric
YNYS						
SH28SE	2500			1977-79		Smith, C.A. & Lynch, F.M., 1987, Trefignath & Din Dryfol, Camb. Arch. Monog. No. 3.
SH28SW	1751					
SH28SW	1772			1848	1849	Stanley, W.O. 1849, Arch. J. V, 226-39. 1868, Arch. Camb. 222-31
SH28SW	1773	Arch. J. 1876.		1875		Stanley, W.O., 1876, Arch. J. XXXIII, 129-43. Stanley, W.O., 1878, Arch. Camb. 22-38
SH28SW	1774	Arch. J. 1876.		1875		Stanley, W.O., 1876, Arch. J. XXXIII, 129-43 1878, Arch. Camb. 22-38
SH28SW	2748					
SH28SW	3796					
SH28SW	3797			1830		H.L.J. Arch. Camb. 1855, p.24.
SH28SW	3798					
SH28SW	3802			1828		Way, A. 1868, Arch. Camb. 14, 423-4 RCAHM Inv. 1937, LXIII, 33.
SH36NE	3003	White 1978		1956, 1974	1978	White, R.B. A.C. 127, 16-39
SH37NE	3500					
SH37N	2523					
SH37SE	2528	Lynch, F.M. 1987	Prichard			1. Smith, C. & Lynch, F.M., 1987, Trefignath and Din Dryfol. Cambrian Archaeol. Monograph. 2. Prichard, H. 1871, A.C
SH37SE	2531					
SH37SW	3030	Lynch 1969		1935	1936	Lynch in T.G.E. Powell et al, 1969. Megal. enquiries in the W. of Britain. Phillips, C.W. AC 1936, Arch. J. 1935,

<i>AUTHORITY</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Draw 1</i>	<i>Draw 2</i>	<i>Exc date</i>	<i>Pub date</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
SH37SW	3032	Powell & Daniel 1956		1952-3	1956	Powell, T.G.E. & Daniel G.E., 1956. Barclodiad y Gawres, Exc. of a Megalithic chambered tomb in Anglesey. Antiquity, XLIII, 1969,
SH37SW	3034					
SH37SW	3038	Powell & Daniel 1956		1953	1956	Powell & Daniel 1956
SH38NE	2067					
SH38NE	2069					
SH38SE	2078					
SH38SE	2084		Lynch 1971			1. Barnwell, E.L. 1873, The Treiorwerth Tumulus. A.C. p.195. 2. Stanley, W.O. 1868, Interments and sepulchral urns in Anglesey & N Wales, A.C. 233-40. 3. Lynch, F.M. 1971, Treiorwerth & Bedd Branwen
SH38SE	2088	Lynch 1971				Lynch, F.M. 1971, Bedd Branwen, & Treiorwerth, Arch. Camb.
SH38SW	2049	Powell 1969	Longueville Jones 1846			Powell T.G.E. et al. 1969 Megalithic enquiries in the West of Britain. Longueville Jones, H. 1846. On the Cromlechs in the Isle of Anglesey, Arch. J. 43.
SH38SW	2062					
SH39SE	3046					
SH39SE	3048					
SH39SE	3055					
SH39SE	3058					
SH39SE	3061					
SH39SE	3069					
SH39SW	3516					Camden 1753, Britannia
SH46NE	1631	W. Stukeley 1776, Itinerarium Curiosum II	W. Williams 1871. AC, 34-5			
SH46NE	3136					Baynes, E.N. Trans. Cymmrodorion, 1910-11, 48
SH46NE	3149					Hughes, H. 1909, AC. P.256
SH46NE	3153					
SH46NE	3157					
SH46NE	3483					
SH46NE	3484					
SH46NE	3485					
SH46SE	3088					
SH46SW	3076					
SH47NE	2691					
SH47N	2136					
SH47N	2145	Stanley 1870				Stanley, W.O., 1870. Arch. J. 147-64

<i>AUTHORITY</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Draw 1</i>	<i>Draw 2</i>	<i>Exc date</i>	<i>Pub date</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
SH47SE	2733					
SH47SE	2747			1980-81	1999	White S.I. and Smith G.H. 1999. Capel Eithin, Gaerwen, TAAS.
SH47SW	2150					
SH47SW	2159					
SH48NE	2115					
SH48N	2091					
SH48N	2104					
SH48SE	1999					
SH48SE	2194					
SH48SE	2199					
SH48SE	2201					
SH48SE	2208					
SH48SW	3592					
SH49SW	3543					
SH56N	2170					
SH56N	2171	Rowlands 1723, p1, VII Fig. 1	Powell et al 1969, Fig. 18			Rowlands, H., 1723. Mona Antiqua Restaurata. Powell, T.G.E. et al, 1969, Megalithic enquiries in the West of Britain, Liverpool.
SH56N	2172	Hemp 1935				Hemp, W.J. 1935, The Chambered Cairn known as Bryn yr Hen Bobl, Archaeologia 253-92
SH57NE	2640	Skinner 1802				Skinner, Rev. J. Ten days tour through the Isle of Anglesey. 1802.
SH57NE	2643					
SH57N	403					
SH57N	4355			1909	1909	Baynes, E.N., 1909. The excavation of two barrows at Tyn-y-pwll, Llanddyfnan, Anglesey. AC. 9, 312-
SH57N	4356			1909	1909	Baynes, E.N., 1909. The excavation of two barrows at Tyn-y-pwll, Llanddyfnan, Anglesey, AC. 9, 312-
SH57N	5576			1907		1. Hughes, H., Merddyn Gwyn Barrow, Pentraeth, AC. 1908, 211-20. 2. Savory, H.N. 1940. A polished stone axe of French type, a beaker and a cinerary urn from Pentraeth Anglesey. AC 246-7. 3. Clarke, D.L. Beaker Pottery 1970 of Great Britain and
SH57SE	2176					
SH57SW	2694	RCAHMW 1937, 42	Hemp 1931, 216	1929	1931	1. RCAHMW Anglesey. 2. Hemp, W.J. 1931, AC. 3. Powell & Lynch, 1969, Megalithic enquiries in the West of
SH57SW	2708			1930	1931	Newall, R.S., 1931. A Small cairn near Bryn Celli Ddu, AC 259
SH57SW	2718					

<i>AUTHORITY</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Draw 1</i>	<i>Draw 2</i>	<i>Exc date</i>	<i>Pub date</i>	<i>Reference(s)</i>
SH58N	3594	Skinner 1802		1908	1909	1. Baynes, E.N., 1909. The excavation of Lligwy Cromlech in the County of Anglesey. 2. Piggott, S. 1933. AC 217-31. 3. Lynch, F.M. 1969, in Powell & Lynch 1969, Megal.
SH58SW	3458					
SH58SW	3492					
SH58SW	3601	Williams 1875	Lindsay Scott, 1933	1875, 1933		1. Williams, W.W. 1875, Excavations at Pant y Saer Cromlech, Anglesey, AC 341-8. 2. Lindsay Scott, W. The chambered tomb of Pant y saer, Anglesey 1933, Arch. 185-228. 3. Lynch F.M. 1969, in Megalithic enquiries in West of Britain 119-120
SH58SW	3602			1909		Baynes, E.N. The Megalithic Remains of Anglesey. Trans. Cymm. Soc. 1910-11, 44-7
SH58SW	3610			1965	1966	Lynch, F.M. 1966, AC, 11-26
SH68SW	2558			1889	1889	Owen E, Discovery of Ancient British Sepulchral remains at Penmon. AC 1889, 59-62

***Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey, West
Gwynedd and Anglesey:
Appendix 3, List of sites with artefacts or dates***

	PRN	MAP	SITENAME	
	Artefacts		Artefact location	Period
GWYNEDD				
Carved stone				
Cup marked stone	1259	SH23S W	CUP-MARKED STONE, PENLLECH	
		Cup marks		In situ
Carved stone				
Cup marked stone	4064	SH53N W	CUPMARKED ROCKS, NEAR CIST CERRIG	
		Cup marks		In situ
Chambered tomb				
	101	SH44N W	BACHWEN BURIAL CHAMBER, CLYNNOG FAWR	
		Cup marks		In situ
Chambered tomb/Carved stone				
	218	SH53N W	CIST CERRIG BURIAL CHAMBER & CUP MARKED STONE	
		a. Cup marks, b. 2 flint flakes		a. In situ, b. NMW
Chambered tomb?				
	2294	SH53NE	BURIAL CHAMBER + CUP MARKED STONE (POSS), LLANNERC	
		Cup-marks (possible)		In situ
Chambered tomb? site of				
	1250	SH33S W	CROMLECH, HEN-EFAIL, MYNYTHO	
		Perforated pebble hammerstone		Private?
Cist				
	1382	SH54SE	CIST BURIAL - SITE OF, CRAIG PANTIFAN	
		Beaker, stone cist		Bangor Mus.
Cist				
	3305	SH22N W	CIST BURIAL, URN AND FINDS, RHIW	
		Collared urn, bronze awl, bone dagger pommel, bones?		NMW
Cist				
	3640	SH23NE	URN BURIALS - SITE OF, PEN YR ORSEDD, NEFYN	
		Several urns		Lost

PRN MAP SITENAME

	<i>Artefacts</i>	<i>Artefact location</i>	<i>Period</i>
Cist, site of	2243 SH34SE CIST BURIAL AND BEAKER, SITE OF, LLITHFAEN		
	All-over-corded Beaker	Bangor Mus.	
Cremation burial, site of	2765 SH44N W URN BURIAL, FINDSPOT, BRYN IFAN		
	Two urns, human bones	Lost, drawing published (Savory 1956)	
Cremation burial, site of	3655 SH33S W URN CREMATION, NR TREMVAN HALL		
	Urn, cremated bones	Lost	
Cremation cemetery, site of	1795 SH33S W URN BURIALS, MYNYDD MYNYTHO		
	Cists, human bones, urns	Lost	
Cremation cemetery, site of	2809 SH44SE B.A. POTTERY - FINDSPOT, PENLLYSTYN, BRYNCIR		
	14 sherds of urn(s) and a piece of 'A' Beaker.	NMW	B.A.
Cremation cemetery, site of	3623 SH23S W BURIAL URNS, FINDSPOT (POSS.), NR BRYNCROES		
	Urns	Lost	
Cremation cemetery, site of	3648 SH23S W URN BURIAL, SOMEWHERE NR. COCH Y MOEL		
	Urns	Lost	
Other site type/period			
Long cist cemetery?	4023 SH23SE CIST BURIALS, FFRIDD CEFN-Y-GAER		
	Cist graves, human skull	Lost	
Round barrow			
Cairn	197 SH45S W CAIRN WITH URN BURIAL, NW OF PENARTH, ABERDESACH		
	Cist, 2 Beakers, human bones	Private landowner? Owen	
Round barrow			
Cairn	2240 SH34SE CAIRN, TRE'R CEIRI, LLANAELHAEARN,		
	Cremation	GAT	

PRN MAP SITENAME

	<i>Artefacts</i>		<i>Artefact location</i>		<i>Period</i>
Round barrow					
Mound	1167	SH33N W	BARROW, BRYN BODFEL, LLANNOR		
	Pollen			U W Lampeter	
Round barrow, site of					
Cairn	1797	SH23S W	CAIRN + URN BURIALS, TWTIL, LLANIESTYN		
	Human bone, flints, 2 urns, cremations			Lost	
Round barrow, site of					
Cairn	16625	SH65N W	BRONZE AGE CAIRN (SITE OF), GORPHWYSFA		
	Flint, pygmy cup			Lost	
Round barrow, site of					
Kerb cairn	2803	SH44SE	URNFIELD (TEN) - FINDSPOT, LLYSTYN FARM		
	Cists, 10 urns, copper fragment.			Lost	B.A.
Round barrow?/Long cist burial?					
Mound	624	SH34N W	TUMULUS, BEDD GWRTHEYRN, N OF PORTH Y NANT		
	Cist, human bones			Lost	
Standing stone					
	1534	SH33N W	STANDING STONE, TIR GWYN		
	Plano-convex flint knife			NMW	EBA
<i>YNYS MON</i>					
Carved stone					
Cup and ring marked stone	3592	SH48S W	CUP/RING MARKED STONE (MOVED) - LLWYDIARTH ESGOB		
	Cup & ring marked stone			In situ (but not in original location)	
Chambered tomb					
	2172	SH56N W	BRYN YR HEN BOBL CHAMBERED ROUND CAIRN		
	Neo. pottery, flints, 2 stone axes, 1 stone adze. BA pottery			NMW	
Chambered tomb					
	2500	SH28SE	TREFIGNATH BURIAL CHAMBER		
	Neolithic bowls, Peterborough Ware, flint & chert assemblage.			NMW	
Chambered tomb					
	2694	SH57S W	BRYN CELLI DDU BURIAL CHAMBER		
	Human bone, animal bone, Neo. flints, bead, shells, quartz			NMW	

PRN MAP SITENAME

	<i>Artefacts</i>	<i>Artefact location</i>	<i>Period</i>
Chambered tomb	3030 SH37S TY NEWYDD BURIAL CHAMBER W Cup marks, charcoal, quartz, flint flakes, flint B & T arrowhead, pol. axe frag (flint) pot frag (Beaker)	In situ/NMW	
Chambered tomb	3032 SH37S BARCLODIAD Y GAWRES BURIAL CHAMBER W Decorated stones, cremated bone, Collared Urn frags, bone pins, animal/fish bone	In situ/NMW	
Chambered tomb	3136 SH46NE PERTHI DUON BURIAL CHAMBER 'Several bronze chisels'	Lost	
Chambered tomb	3594 SH58N LLIGWY BURIAL CHAMBER W Human bone, animal bone, flints, shells, bone pin	NMW	
Chambered tomb	3601 SH58S PANT Y SAER BURIAL CHAMBER W Human bones, animal bones, Neo. pottery, leaf sh. arrowheads, stone disc, shells,	NMW	
Chambered tomb Gallery grave	2528 SH37SE DIN DRYFOL BURIAL CHAMBER Early Neo. bowls, stone axe, flint tools, stone tool	NMW	
Chambered tomb? site of	3076 SH46S BURIAL CHAMBER - SITE OF, CAE'R LLECHAU W 'Bronze weapons or implements'	Lost	
Chambered tomb? site of	3492 SH58S BURIAL CHAMBER POSS. SITE OF, LLANALLGO W Stone axe	Private	
Cist	3058 SH39SE CIST BURIAL, RHOSBEIRIO FARMYARD Cist, human skeleton, Beaker	Lost	
Cist	3061 SH39SE CIST BURIAL, LLANLEIANA Cist, human skeleton	Lost	

PRN MAP SITENAME

	<i>Artefacts</i>		<i>Artefact location Period</i>	
Cist, site of	2718	SH57S W	CIST BURIAL (CREMATION) - SITE OF, LLANSADWRN	
		Cremation, human bone	Lost	
Cist, site of	3802	SH28S W	CIST BURIAL - SITE OF, NR. PEN Y BONG	
		Rock cut cist, jet necklace, jet button, bronze armlets, 2 urns.	Lost	Beaker?
Cist?	3796	SH28S W	CIST BURIAL - SITE OF, NR. PORTH Y GWYDDEL	
		Cist	Lost	
Cremation burial, site of	2523	SH37N W	URN BURIAL - FINDSPOT, CYMYNOD, BODEDERN	
		Urn, cremated bone	Urn : Lost, Bone: NMW	
Cremation cemetery, site of	2091	SH48N W	URN BURIALS - SITE OF, PEN YR ORSEDD, RHOSYBOL	
		Urns, cremations	Lost	
Cremation cemetery, site of	2747	SH47SE	BRONZE AGE BURIALS, CAPEL EITHIN	
		Gold lock ring, 16 urns, bronze pin, jet bead, bone point, flint knife, flint scraper	NMW	C14dates see public rep
Cremation cemetery, site of	3088	SH46SE	URN BURIALS (CEMETERY), PLAS PENRHYN, MENAI	
		6 MBA urns, 1 LBA encrusted urn	Bangor Mus.	
Cremation cemetery, site of	3153	SH46NE	URN BURIALS (32) - FINDSPOT, CAE MEINI, LLANIDAN	
		25 urns, bronze pin, pygmy cup	Bangor Mus, (9 urns)	
Other site type/period	3149	SH46NE	CIST BURIAL - SITE OF, GELLINIOG WEN	
		Stone long cist, iron sword		
Round barrow				
Cairn	1772	SH28S W	TUMULUS, PORTH DAFARCH	
		Cist, bones	BM?	Beaker?

PRN MAP SITENAME

	<i>Artefacts</i>	<i>Artefact location</i>	<i>Period</i>
Round barrow			
Cairn	1773 SH28S W Cist, quartz pebbles, female skel., 2 beakers, 2 flints (one a flaked knife) and secondary (?) small plain collared urn.	TUMULUS, PORTH DAFARCH	B.M. Beaker, EBA
Round barrow			
Cairn	1774 SH28S W Cremations, urns, cists without urns	TUMULUS, PORTH DAFARCH	B.M. Beaker?
Round barrow			
Cairn	2708 SH57S W Cremation human bone, small worked flints	CAIRN, LLANDANIEL FAB	Unknown (lost?)
Round barrow			
Kerb cairn	3003 SH36NE Polished Rhiw axe frag..	TUMULUS, TRWYN DU, ABERFFRAW	NMW Beaker?
Round barrow			
Mound	2084 SH38SE a. 6 urns. b.2 urns c. 1 urn. d. flints. e. jet? bead.	TREIORWERTH TUMULUS, PRESADDFED	a. NMW b. Lost. c. BM. d. NMW. e. Late Meso & EBA
Round barrow			
Mound	4355 SH57N W Crouched human burial, serrated flint blade	BARROW - TY'N-Y-PWLL	NMW
Round barrow			
Mound	4356 SH57N W 7 urns, (3 lost) = cremations, 1 inhumation, bronze knife, 2 bronze chisels	BARROW - TY'N-PWLL	NMW
Round barrow			
Platform cairn	3038 SH37S W Potsherd, prob. Beaker	TUMULUS (REMS. OF), N. OF BARCLODIAD Y GAWRES	NMW
Round barrow			
Ring cairn	2088 SH38SE a. 12 urns. b. bronze awl. c. amber beads. d. jet bead. e. bone bead. f. 2 bone pommels. g. stone hone. h. flints. i. human	BEDD BRANWEN TUMULUS	NMW C14 dates see public rep
Round barrow, site of			
Cairn	2558 SH68S W Cremation, 2 MBA incense cups, bone pin	TUMULUS - SITE OF, FLAGSTAFF QUARRY, PENMON	Lost

PRN MAP SITENAME

	<i>Artefacts</i>		<i>Artefact location Period</i>	
Round barrow, site of				
Mound	2145	SH47N W	TUMULUS - SITE OF, CERRIG DDEWI	
		Urn, pygmy cup, 2 stone axes, bronze palstave		B.M.
Round barrow, site of				
Mound	5576	SH57N W	TUMULUS - SITE OF, TY'N COED, PENTRAETH	
		Inhumation, Beaker, riveted bronze dagger, V-perf.. jet button.		Beaker & urn NMW, Rest lost
Standing stone				
	2643	SH57NE	CREMLYN (SOUTH) STANDING STONE	
		Flint scraper, 2 waste flakes.		Bangor Mus.
Standing stone				
	3516	SH39S W	N.STANDING STONE, PEN YR ORSEDD, LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY	
		'An odd kind of helmet'		Lost
Standing stone				
	3543	SH49S W	STANDING STONE, BODEWRYD, RHOSYBOL	
		'Brass pot'		Lost
Stone setting				
Standing stone, pair	2748	SH28S W	PENRHOS FEILW STANDING STONES	
		Cist, human bones, 'spearheads', 'arrowheads'		Lost
Stone setting, site of				
	3797	SH28S W	STONE SETTING & FINDSPOT, MEINI MOELION, HOLYHEAD	
		'Early weapons'		Lost

Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey, West Gwynedd and Anglesey:

Appendix 4, List of sites with names of topographic (T), descriptive (D) or folklore (F) interest

<i>Monument type</i>	<i>MAP</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name identifier</i>	<i>Name English</i>	<i>Type</i>
<i>GWYNEDD</i>					
Chambered tomb	SH22N	1219	Tan y Muriau	Under the walls	T
Chambered tomb	SH23SW	1258	M.N. Coetan Arthur	Arthur's Quoit	F
Chambered tomb	SH33NE	437	P.N. Cromlech Farm	Cromlech	D
Chambered tomb	SH44SE	157	Coetan Arthur	Arthur's quoit	F
Chambered tomb/Carved stone	SH53N	218	Cist Cerrig	Stone chest / cist	D
Chambered tomb?	SH32SW	1238	P.N. Trwyn Llech-y-doll	The headland of the slab of the meadow	T
Chambered tomb?	SH33NE	438	F.N. Cae'r Goetan	Field of the quoit	D
Chambered tomb?	SH33SW	445	P.N. Carreg y Cromlech	Crag of the cromlech	T
Chambered tomb? site of	SH23NE	428	P.N. Tregarnedd	Township of the cairn	D
Chambered tomb? site of	SH23SW	3566	F.N. Cae Gromlech	Field of the cromlech	D
Chambered tomb? site of	SH33SW	1249	M.N. Carnedd y Brenin Ergan	Cairn of King Ergan	F
Chambered tomb? site of	SH33SW	1250	M.N. Yr Allor	The altar	F
Chambered tomb? site of	SH44N	878	F.N. Cae-y-goetan	Field of the quoit	D
Cremation cemetery, site of	SH33SW	1795	M.N. Yr Hen Fynwent	The old graveyard/burial place	D
Long barrow?	SH44NE	106	F.N. Cae Dafydd Ddu	Field of Black David. From local oral tradition: Dafydd Ddu's gravestone in field.	F
Non-site/Natural feature	SH12N	1669	M.N. Maen Melyn Llyn	Yellow stone of Llyn. Said to be an old 'hundred' stone and to figure in 'popular legend'	D
Non-site/Natural feature	SH53NE	1433	M.N. Llety'r Cenaw	The cub's (fox's) lodging	D
Round barrow	SH34SE	625	P.N. Carnguwch	'Frowning cairn' or 'Higher cairn'	D
Round barrow, site of	SH12NE	1798	M.N. Barclodiad y Gawres	Apronful of the Giantess	F
Round barrow, site of	SH23SW	1797	P.N. Twtil	Look out place. (Twtil might be located by studying old maps).	D
Round barrow?/Long cist	SH34N	624	M.N. Bedd Gwrtheyrn	Grave of Vortigern	F
Standing stone	SH22N	5052	M.N. Lladron Maelrhys	Maelrhys's thieves. On Parish boundary. From story of two thieves who stole from the church and were turned into	F
Standing stone	SH34SW	1277	F.N. Cae Maen-hir (Tithe)	Field of the menhir	D
Standing stone	SH44SE	155	P.N. Hirfaen (former cottage)	Long stone	D
Stone circle	SH54SW	2360	M.N. Meini Hirion	Long stones	D

<i>Monument type</i>	<i>MAP</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name identifier</i>	<i>Name English</i>	<i>Type</i>
YNYS MON					
Chambered tomb	SH37SE	2528	M.N. Din Dryfol	From former medieval township of Dindrwfl, nearby (Tomos Roberts in Smith & Lynch 1987)	D
Chambered tomb	SH37SW	3032	Barclodiad y Gawres	Apronful of the Giantess.	F
Chambered tomb	SH56N	2172	M.N. Bryn yr Hen Bobl	Hill of the old people	F
Chambered tomb	SH57SW	2694	M.N. Bryn Celli Ddu	Hill of the Black Grove	F
Chambered tomb, site of	SH37NE	3500	P.N. Craig yr Allor (nearby summit)	Crag of the altar	F
Chambered tomb?	SH39SE	3046	P.N. Cromlech	Cromlech	D
Chambered tomb?	SH48N	2104	M.N. Maen Chwyf	Moving or turning stone	F
Chambered tomb? site of	SH46NE	3157	Cerrig Wydryn (or	Stone of the drinking vessel	F
Chambered tomb? site of	SH46NE	3483	M.N. Carreg y Fran	Stone of the crow	D
Chambered tomb? site of	SH46NE	3484	F.N. Cae Cromlech	Field of the cromlech	D
Chambered tomb? site of	SH46SW	3076	F.N. Cae'r llechau	Field of slabs/flat stones	D
Chambered tomb? site of	SH47NE	2691	F.N. Cae'r Gromlech	Field of the cromlech	D
Chambered tomb? site of	SH48SE	2208	M.N. Llech Talmon (Llech Tal y Mon)	The tall slab on Mon or The slab at the end of Mon	D
Cremation burial, site of	SH37N	2523	M.N. Meini Gwynion	The white stones	F
Cremation cemetery, site of	SH46NE	3153	F.N. Cae Meini	Field of the stones	F
Non-site/Natural feature	SH28SW	1751	M.N. Maen Bras	Fat Stone	D
Non-site/Natural feature	SH38NE	2067	M.N. Maen y Goges	Stone of the cook	F
Non-site/Natural feature	SH39SE	3069	P.N. Maen Arthur, M.N. Maen Hir	Stone of Arthur. Long stone	F
Other site type/period	SH47SW	2159	P.N. Crug las	Green crag or hillock	D
Round barrow	SH28SW	3798	M.N. Gorsedd Gwlwm	Throne of Gwilym or Meeting place of agreement	F
Round barrow	SH37SW	3038	Mynydd Bach	Little mountain	D
Round barrow	SH38SE	2088	Bedd Branwen	Grave of Branwen	F
Round barrow	SH39SE	3055	P.N. Pen-y-morwydd	Top/summit of the marsh/estuary or Top of the burial place	D
Round barrow	SH47SW	2150	P.N. Graig Las	Green crag or hillock	D
Round barrow, site of	SH47SE	2733	P.N. Tre garnedd	Settlement of the cairn	D
Round barrow/Natural feature	SH37SE	2531	P.N. Dinas	Fort	F
Round barrow? site of	SH56N	2170	F.N. Bryn Beddau	Hill of graves	F
Standing stone	SH38SW	2062	M.N. Maen y Gored. P.N. Maen y Goron	The stone of the fish weir (Gorad) or the stone of the crown	F
Standing stone	SH39SE	3048	M.N. Maen Hir	Long stone	D
Standing stone	SH39SW	3516	F.N. Kae y Maes Mawr. P.N. Pen yr Orsedd	Field of the big field / top of the meeting place	D
Standing stone	SH48NE	2115	M.N. Ponc y garreg hir	Bank or hillock of the long stone	D
Standing stone	SH48SE	2199	M.N. Maen Fabli	Stone of Mabel. Possibly just 'The stone in Cae Fabli'	F
Standing stone	SH48SE	2201	M.N. Llech Golman	The stone of Colman	F

<i>Monument type</i>	<i>MAP</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name identifier</i>	<i>Name English</i>	<i>Type</i>
Standing stone	SH49SW	3543	M.N. Praes Maen	Large/fat stone or Stone of the brass (pot). 'Stone called Praes Maen on account of a brass pot being placed near it' (NMR File)	D
Standing stone	SH57SE	2176	P.N. Pen-y-maen	Summit of the stone	D
Standing stone, site of	SH37SW	3034	M.N. Perth Ior	Hedge of the Lord	F
Standing stone, site of	SH38NE	2069	P.N. Meinir	Long stone	D
Standing stone, site of	SH38SE	2078	M.N. Maen Llechgynfarwy	Stone slab of St. Cynfarwy	F
Standing stone, site of	SH48SE	1999	M.N. Maen Addwyn	Stone of Addwyn or Good/gentle stone	F
Standing stone, site of	SH48SE	2194	M.N. Maen Eryr	Stone of the eagle	F
Standing stone?	SH46NE	3485	M.N. Barclodiad y Gawres	Apronful of the Goddess	F
Standing stone?	SH47N	2136	P.N. Druid Farm	Druid Farm	F
Standing stone? site of	SH58SW	3458	P.N. Meinir	Long stone	D
Stone setting	SH57N	403	Tair Naid Abernodwydd	The Three Leaps of Abernodwydd. Possibly associated with the Celtic god Nodens, from which the name of the River Nodwydd may derive	F
Stone setting, site of	SH28SW	3797	M.N. Meini Moelion	Bald-headed stones	D

***Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey, West Gwynedd and Anglesey:
Appendix 5, List of sites with recorded good environmental potential***

<i>MAP</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>SITENAME</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>ALT</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Env value</i>
<i>GWYNEDD</i>							
SH22N	1233	Round barrow	CAIRN, MYNYDD RHIW	SH23272962	285	AA	3
SH22N	3298	Round barrow	CAIRN, MYNYDD RHIW	SH23242949	295	AA	3
SH22N	3299	Round barrow	CAIRN, MYNYDD RHIW	SH23282969	280	AA	3
SH22N	3300	Round barrow	CAIRN, MYNYDD RHIW	SH23262960	280	AA	3
SH34SE	616	Round barrow	CAIRN, SUMMIT OF YR EIFL	SH36484474	550	AA	3
SH34SE	623	Round barrow	CAIRN, SUMMIT OF YR EIFL	SH36464472	550	AA	3
SH34SE	2253	Round barrow?	CAIRN, CAERGIBIN	SH36774405	370	B	3
SH64N	3788	Long barrow?	MOUND, LLYN LLAGI	SH64884841	390	A	3
SH64N	5014	Long barrow?	MOUND, LLYN LLAGI	SH64904845	390	A	3
SH65N	1478	Round barrow	CAIRN, S.E. OF PEN Y GWRYD	SH66405540	335	B	3
SH65SE	4526	Round barrow	CAIRN - NANT Y LLYS	SH66615465	360	B	3
<i>YNYS MON</i>							
SH37SE	2528	Chambered tomb	DIN DRYFOL BURIAL CHAMBER	SH39577249	040	AA	3
SH37SE	2531	Round barrow/Natural	DINAS (POSSIBLE TUMULUS), ABERFFRAW	SH39447235	030	E	3
SH38SE	947	Long barrow/Round barrow/Other site	MOUND, S. OF LLYN ALAW	SH37518470	040	E	3
SH38SE	2083	Round barrow	CORS Y BOL ROUND BARROW (TUMULUS)	SH37498436	040	AA	3
SH46N	2622	Standing stone	STANDING STONE, TREFDRAETH	SH40866931	010	AA	3
SH48SE	2205	Round barrow	TUMULUS, BODAFON	SH46688481	168	B	3
SH58N	3594	Chambered tomb	LLIGWY BURIAL CHAMBER	SH50148604	060	AA	3

*Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey, West Gwynedd
and Anglesey: Appendix 6, Recording forms*

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST									
FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENT SURVEY, G1629, Form 1:								MAP	
DESCRIPTION		Site Name						PRN	
Monument type						Sub-type			
Period						Form			
Length		Width				Diameter		Height	
Slope class		Slope aspect				Site prospect		Reverse prospect	
Orientation						Siting			
Topography gen.						Land use, site			
Land use, area						Vegetation, site			
Vegetation, area						Gen. deterioration		Stable Slight Some Serious Gen dam/destroyed	
Threat 1 type		Threat 1 class				Threat 1 time			
Threat 2 type		Threat 2 class				Threat 2 time			
Threat 3 type		Threat 3 class				Threat 3 time			
TEXT Site location and monument description									
EVALUATION CRITERIA									
Condition		Fragility		Vulnerability		Survival		Potential	
Group value		Arch docum		Histor docum		Amenity value		Pal envir value	
Sum value		Overall value class		High (30-24)		Med (23-17)		Low (16-10)	
						Gen value class (AA = SAM)		AA A B C D E	
TEXT Threat comment and management recommendation									
Owner/Tenant, name, address								Database	
Photo ref col neg			Photo ref col trans			Visit date		Visit by	

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENT SURVEY, G1629, Form 2:		<i>MAP</i>
<i>Annotated sketch plan</i>		<i>PRN</i>
	<i>Visit date</i>	<i>Visit by</i>



YMDDIRIEDOLAETH
ARCHAEOLEGOL
GWYNEDD



GWYNEDD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT Ffon/Tel 01248 352535 Ffacs/Fax 01248 370925
e-mail: gat@heneb.co.uk web site: www.heneb.co.uk