

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Eastern Brecon Beacons

PROJECT REPORT



CPAT Report No 770

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Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The survey of prehistoric funerary and ritual sites in the eastern Brecon Beacons followed the format adopted for similar surveys already completed: the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998a); Denbighshire and East Conwy (Jones 1999); Flintshire and Wrexham (Jones 2000); Radnorshire (Jones and Owen 2003); Montgomeryshire (Jones, Owen and Gibson 2004); the Black Mountains (Jones and Owen 2004); the Western Brecon Beacons (Jones and Owen 2005a); and Central Brecknock (Jones and Owen 2005b). It was designed as a comprehensive study of Neolithic and Bronze Age sepulchro-ritual monuments in the region and was based on the existing records contained in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by CPAT. For the purpose of the present study the area has been defined as the south-east corner of Brecknock, to the south of the River Usk and east of Afon Tarell (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The survey of these important monuments was undertaken with the following objectives: to undertake an audit of the surviving state of monuments; to assess the present form and condition; to redefine and standardise the site types and site type definitions in the HER; to assist users and researchers of the HER; and to recommend sites for scheduling. The project was funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and completed during the 2005/06 financial year (Project No. 715).
- 1.3 Many of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments within the area had been included in an earlier study, the Inventory of Later Prehistoric Monuments and Unenclosed Settlements in Brecknock (RCAHMW 1997), but the present study is the first to examine all potentially relevant sites recorded in the HER.
- 1.4 Restrictions imposed as a result of the Foot and Mouth outbreak during 2001 led to a reorganisation of the work programme at the time with the result that the desk-based preliminaries were undertaken for the eastern Brecon Beacons ahead of schedule, during 2001-02, with the field survey conducted during 2005-06.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The HER was interrogated to produce a project database of all sites which potentially fell into the category of Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites. This was based on an extract of site types (Types 1-3) which matched any of those listed in Appendix 1. It included sites where the most likely interpretation (i.e. Type 1) was not necessarily either prehistoric or where the obvious interpretation was not of a funerary or ritual nature, but where other, less likely interpretations (Types 2 to 3) fell within the scope of the study. For example, the HER includes a number of cairns which are likely to be clearance cairns, but which might alternatively be burial cairns. Also, there are a number of sites which were included as possible round barrows, but which are now thought to be landforms such as glacial moraines.
- 2.2 The initial extract produced 316 sites, which as a preliminary exercise were reassessed, taking into account the HER description and any readily available published or other written sources such as CPAT site visit forms and Cadw Field Monument Wardens' reports. This reassessment led to 106 sites being excluded from the study either because they were considered to be not prehistoric in date, or belonged to a category of monument other than funerary or ritual, or because they were duplicate records. A further 9 records were for placenames or fieldnames which had generally been included in the HER as a result of Welsh names such as *maen*, *carreg*, *carnedd*, *domen*, *gorsedd* etc., being assumed to denote the site of a burial mound, standing stone, or stone circle. There is a view, however, that Welsh names such as these may more often refer simply to a stony field or a field containing a large boulder, than to an archaeological feature. Where site visits over the years had failed to produce any evidence of an archaeological site the records were excluded from the study. Others were visited to check for any possible features and then excluded if none were identified. The entries for all sites within the initial database were thoroughly examined with the intention of enhancing the HER by improving the detail and accuracy of records, regardless of their inclusion or exclusion from the final project database.
- 2.3 The site type for each individual database entry was edited to correspond with the revised list of monument types (see Appendix 2). Further revisions were necessary during and following subsequent

fieldwork.

- 2.4 As many sites as possible were visited, with the exception of 10 sites which were recorded as either having been destroyed, or which had a very poorly recorded location. Priorities for visiting were made on the basis of the following criteria: all non-scheduled and potentially extant sites, together with any scheduled sites where the status or condition of the site remained uncertain. In all, a total of 206 sites were visited during the project, including four previously unknown prehistoric funerary and ritual sites which were identified in the course of visiting known sites. A further 11 previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest were identified which were not relevant to this specific study. Three new records were created for round barrow cemeteries to record significant groupings of round barrows which were already recorded, and one new record for a group of sites as a prehistoric monument complex. Following field visits a further 128 sites were excluded from the project database, leaving a final total of 81 sites included within the study.
- 2.5 New site details and details of current land-use and the condition of the monument were recorded on site visit forms in the field, the information subsequently being added to the project database. Photographs of individual sites were taken as and where appropriate. Details from the site visit forms were subsequently entered into the HER to update the existing record and provide a basis for the present report.
- 2.6 During the course of the fieldwork, and subsequently, a judgement was made on whether to recommend individual sites for scheduling, on the basis of the National Assembly's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*, Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 5 December 1996, Annex C). For the purpose of the project, the scheduling criteria have been summarised (see Appendix 3) and assessed on a separate form for each site visited.
- 2.7 In the following report, sites are discussed by site type. Appendices 4 and 5 provide a gazetteer of all prehistoric funerary and ritual sites included within the study ordered by Type and by PRN.

3 THE SURVEY

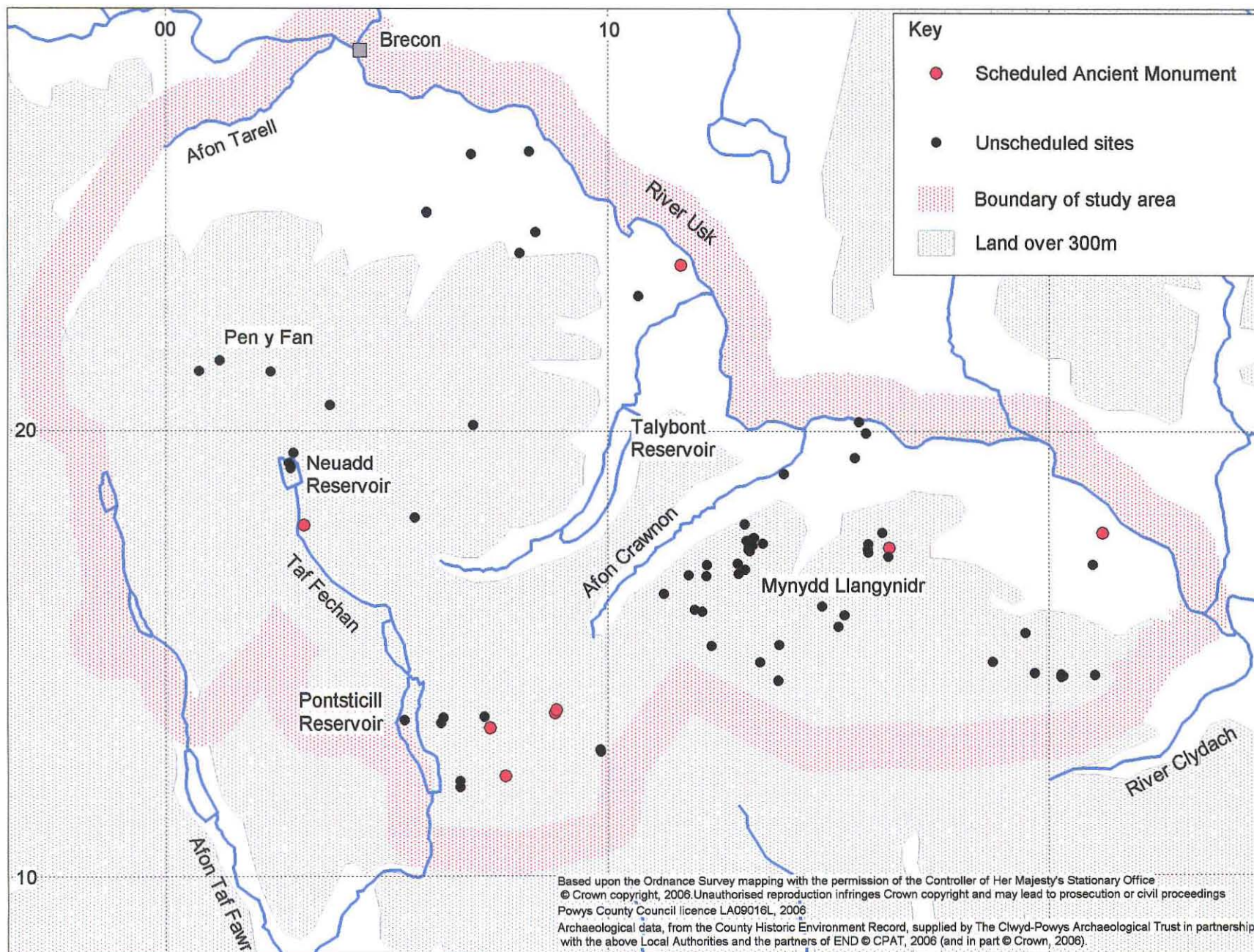
- 3.1 The reassessment of monuments during the project has led to significant revisions of the existing records, recategorising and redescribing sites according to revised monument type definitions (see below). The results have been used to produce a summary of the relative numbers of sites and possible sites in each of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monument categories currently listed in the regional HER, together with the current number of scheduled sites (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of Monument Types

Monument type	unscheduled sites	scheduled sites	Totals	% scheduled
Carved stone	-	-	-	-
Chambered tomb	-	1	1	100
Cist	2	-	2	0
Cremation burial	1	-	1	0
Cremation cemetery	-	-	-	-
Cursus	-	-	-	-
Henge	-	-	-	-
Inhumation	-	-	-	-
Long barrow	-	-	-	-
Mortuary enclosure	-	-	-	-
Palisaded enclosure	-	-	-	-
Pit	-	-	-	-
Pit avenue	-	-	-	-
Pit circle	-	-	-	-
Prehistoric monument complex	1	-	1	0
Ring ditch	-	-	-	-
Round barrow	57	4	61	7
Round barrow cemetery	2	1	3	33
Standing stone	6	3	9	33
Stone circle	-	-	-	-
Stone row	3	-	3	0
Stone setting	-	-	-	-
Timber circle	-	-	-	-
Totals	72	9	81	10

- 3.2 As might have been expected, round barrows comprise by far the largest number of sites (61 sites), accounting for 79% of all sites. All other monument types represented within the study area are present in comparatively small numbers, with the exception of standing stones (9 sites), which account for 12% of sites.
- 3.3 It will be noted that relatively few of the relevant monument types in the regional HER are represented within the study area. At present it is not possible to say whether this is the result of regional variations in funerary and ritual monuments, or perhaps more reasonably that it reflects the limited number of excavations and the need for more systematic field survey in some areas. The lack of stone circles is interesting and may indeed represent a regional variation in the distribution of this particular type of monument. The topography, soils and agricultural regime across much of the area are not sympathetic to the formation of cropmarks and this might in part explain the lack of sites such as cursus monuments, timber circles and ring ditches.

Fig. 1 Distribution of prehistoric funerary & ritual sites in the eastern Brecon Beacons



Distribution of Sites

- 3.4 The general distribution of sites (Fig. 1) shows a scarcity of monuments across much of the upland area between the Afon Tarell and Afon Cwannon, with the exception of the summit cairns along the main ridge, including Pen y Fan and Corn Du. In contrast, there is a notable concentration of sites in the south-east, on Mynydd Llangynidr, and also in the far south on the plateau east of Pontsticill Reservoir.
- 3.5 The majority of the area lies above the 300m contour, with Pen y Fan rising to 830m, surmounted by a burial cairn, clearly demonstrating the significance of prominent locations as favoured sitings.
- 3.6 An examination of the relative altitudes of sites (Table 2; Fig. 2), excluding round barrow cemeteries and monument complexes, shows that 83% are located above the 300m contour and 9% sites lie above 600m. This is largely a reflection of the regional topography, which is dominated by significant blocks of upland divided by minor river valleys, with the broad valley of the River Usk forming the north-eastern boundary of the area.

Table 2: Distribution of sites by altitude

Altitude	no. sites	%
under 200m	9	12
200-299m	2	3
300-399m	5	6
400-499m	30	39
500-599m	22	28
over 600m	7	9
unknown	2	3
Total	77	100

Monument siting

- 3.7 Not all sites could be assessed for monument siting (Table 3; Fig. 3) and round barrow cemeteries and prehistoric monument complexes have been excluded, as well as those monuments which have been destroyed, or near destroyed, leaving no surface trace, and those which were either not visited or not definitely located during the field visits. This left 65 sites for which an assessment was possible.

Table 3: Monument siting

Siting	no. sites	%
col	1	1.5
flood plain	1	1.5
hill slope	3	5
plateau	36	54
river terrace	2	3
summit	15	22
valley bottom	9	13
Total	67	100

- 3.8 Although there is often a trend for prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments to be situated in prominent locations, either on summits or ridges, or in locations such as the shoulder edge (or false crest) or a col, which give the appearance of being on the skyline when viewed from the valley below, this is not so apparent in this particular area where locations such as these account for only 24% of sites. This is largely a reflection of the topography for the majority of sites are located on the large blocks of upland plateaux which dominate the area, either on the plateau itself (54%) or the lower hill slopes (4%). 18% of sites lie in valley bottom locations, all of them in the Usk valley.

Fig. 2 Distribution of sites by altitude

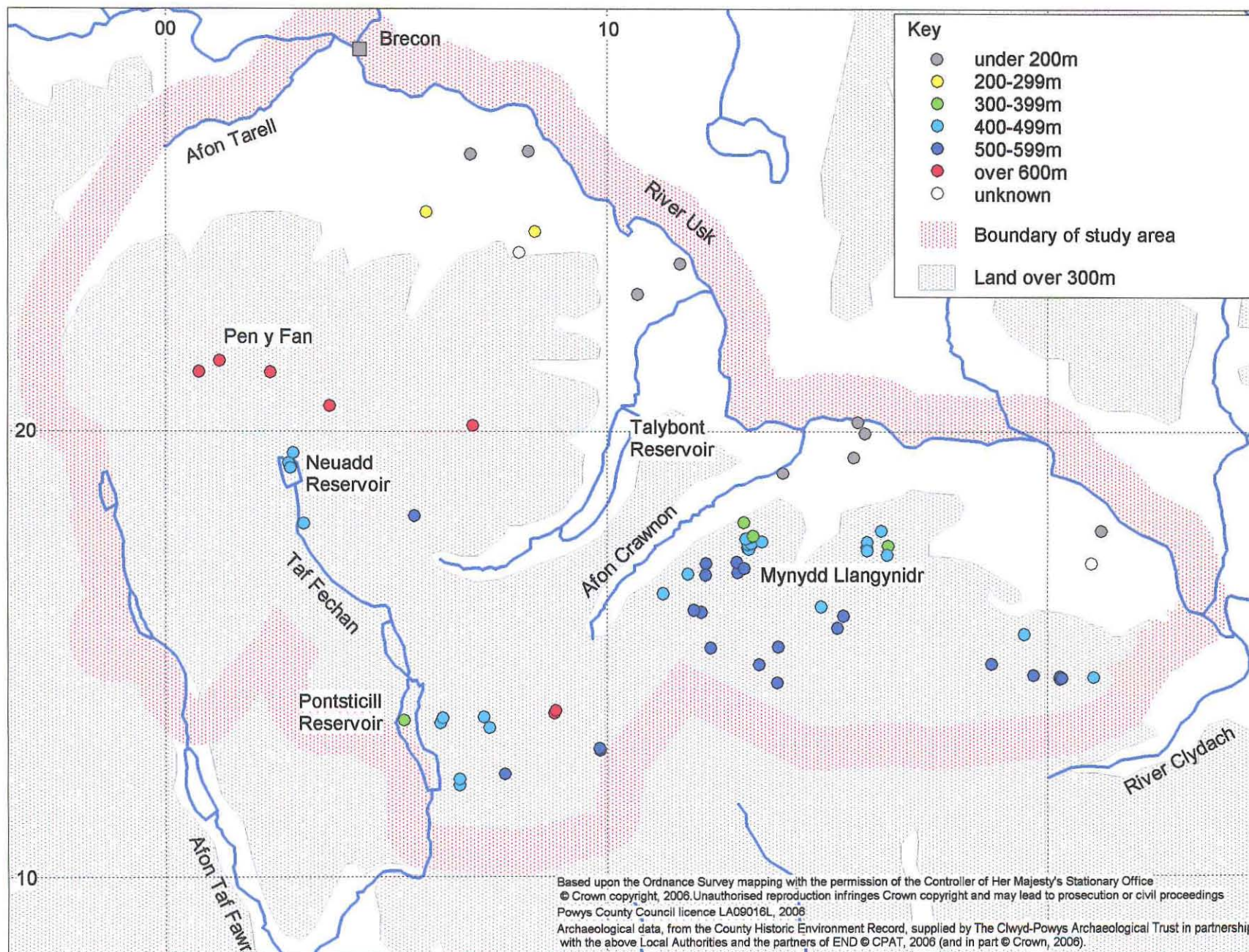
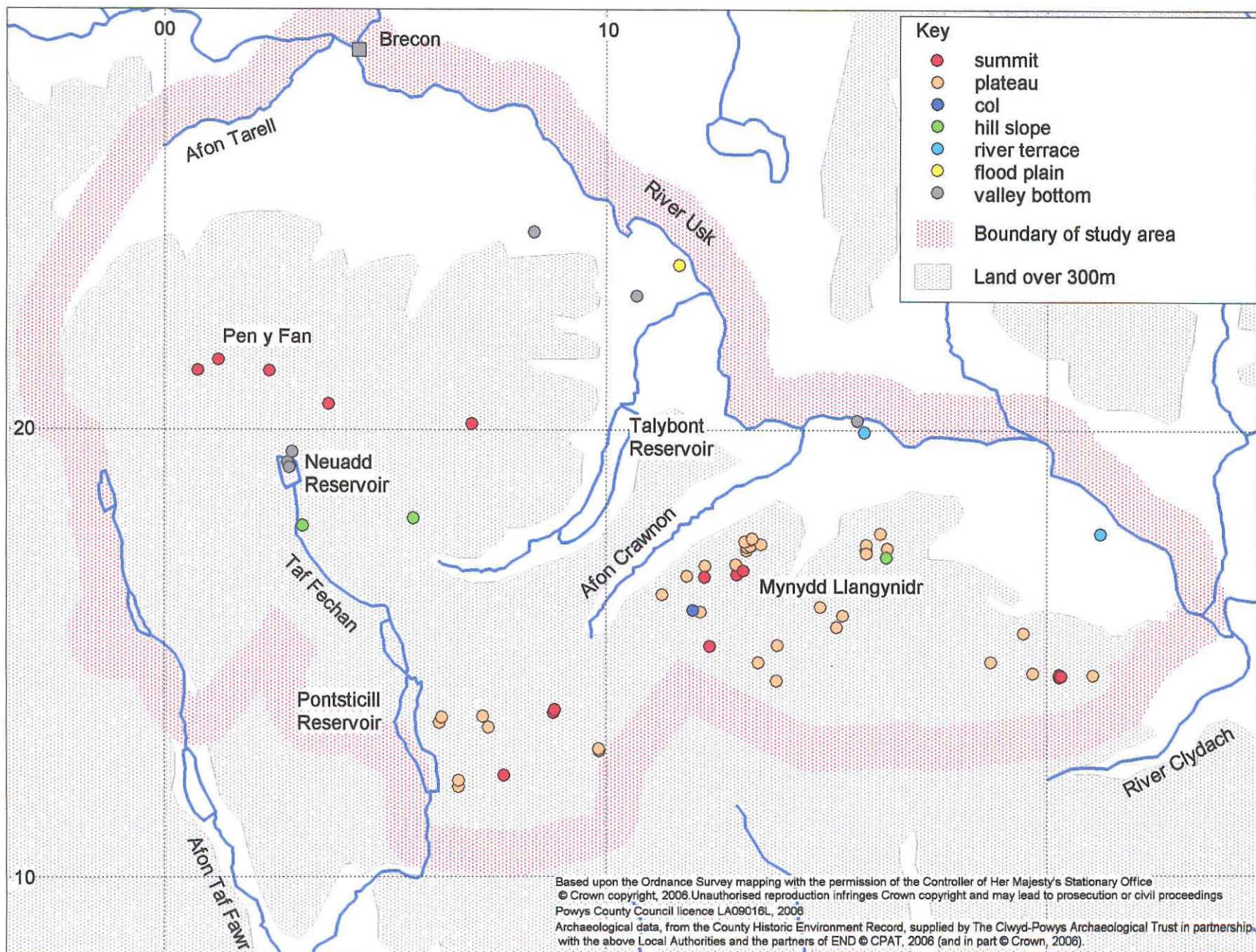


Fig. 3 Monument siting



Monument Survival

3.9 The present state of preservation of all monuments in the study is summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Monument survival

state of preservation	no. sites	%
Intact	8	10
Near intact	5	7
Damaged	48	62
Near destroyed	3	4
Destroyed	1	1
Submerged	3	4
Restored	2	3
Unknown	7	9
Total	77	100

3.10 Although the majority of sites (76%) have suffered at least some damage, generally as a result of robbing for stone, or antiquarian investigation, it is interesting to note that 17% of sites survive intact or nearly so, and only four sites are considered to have been destroyed or nearly destroyed. Those sites where the condition remains unknown are sites which were not located on recent field visits. In some instances this may be due to the site being poorly located or inaccurately interpreted in the past, while in others it may suggest that no visible trace survives. The latter category would, of course, have preserved sub-surface remains.

Monument Condition and Threats

3.11 In addition to those sites excluded from Table 3, Tables 5-7 do not include statistics for the Pen y Fan and Corn Du cairns, and the Fan y Big cremation, which were all totally excavated, leaving a total of 64 sites for which information was available. In terms of the physical condition of those monuments for which an assessment was possible, 102 sites (76%) are in good condition with little or no obvious erosion, 28 sites (21%) are in moderate condition with some active erosion and only four sites are in poor condition with serious erosion problems.

3.12 Each site has been assessed with regard to active and potential threats (Table 5), which have been graded according to their likely impact on the site as well as the potential timescale involved.

Table 5: Active and potential threats

Threat	Impact			
	High	Medium	Low	
agriculture (general)	-	-	1	1
burrowing	-	-	-	-
development	-	-	-	-
extraction	-	-	-	-
forestry	-	-	-	-
natural erosion	-	3	54	57
ploughing	-	-	-	-
robbing	-	-	-	-
stock erosion	-	2		2
vehicle	-	-	-	-
visitor erosion	1	3	-	4
Total	1	8	55	64

- 3.13 As one might expect in a largely upland area, natural erosion is by far the most common threat, accounting for 89% of cases. Visitor erosion is also a significant threat to a minority of sites, usually related to stone robbing for the construction of walkers' cairns, although in the case of the cairns on Cribyn (PRN 4560) and Cam Pica (PRN 4396) the cairns themselves are being encroached upon by the footpaths. Agricultural threats, which may also be taken to include stock erosion, affect only a minority of sites (5%).
- 3.14 Encouragingly, the majority of sites (86%) are considered to be subject to a low impact threat, with 12% subject to a medium impact threat, and only one site with a high impact threat, which is the summit cairn on Cribyn (PRN 4560).

Fragility and vulnerability

- 3.15 The fragility of a monument is largely determined by its type and composition. Those constructed of stone, or with a high percentage of stone in their make up are likely to be less fragile than those composed entirely of earth. The surviving height of the monument is also significant, since lower earthwork sites are not only more likely to be ploughed, but are also more likely to have their preserved features and deposits disturbed by any ploughing. In general, the assessment of vulnerability is largely based on present land-use and management, together with any likely changes in the near future.

Table 6: Monument fragility and vulnerability

Vulnerability	Fragility			
	High	Medium	Low	
High	1	-	-	1
Medium	-	7	2	9
Low	-	-	54	54
Total	1	7	56	64

- 3.16 Of the 64 sites for which an assessment was possible, the majority (88%) are of low fragility, seven are considered to be of medium fragility and only one site is highly fragile. In terms of vulnerability, again the majority (84%) are of low vulnerability, nine are of medium vulnerability and only one is thought to be highly vulnerable. The only site which was recorded as being both highly fragile and vulnerable is the summit cairn on Cribyn (PRN 4560) which comprises the slight remains of a possible summit cairn which is being actively eroded by walkers.

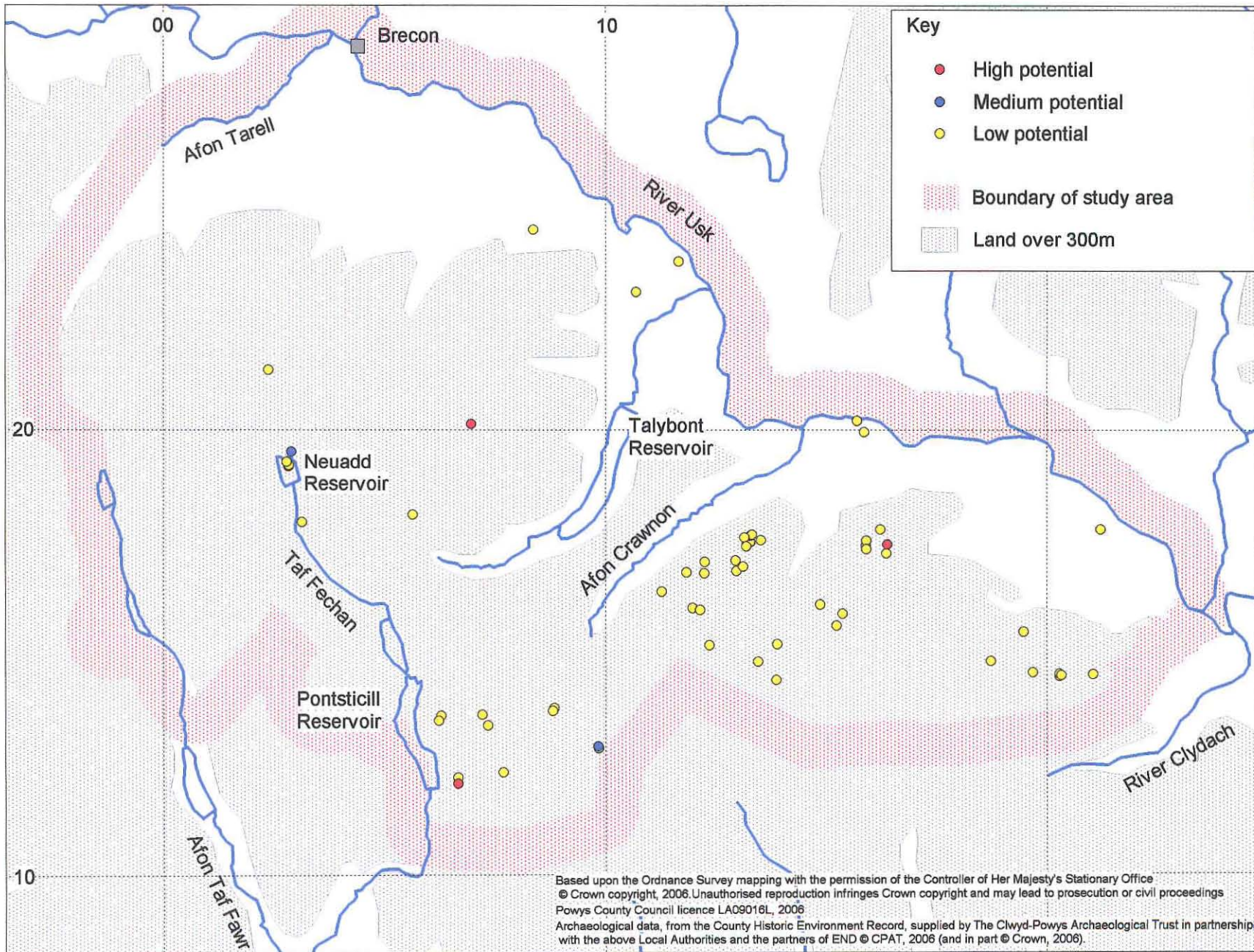
Palaeoenvironmental potential

- 3.17 During the course of field visits the palaeoenvironmental potential was assessed for the area immediately surrounding each monument. This was achieved by identifying areas of potential, such as blanket peats, valley or basin peats, raised bogs, wet flushes, or pools, and recording their proximity to the site, so that a 'high' rating is within 50m, 'medium' within 100m, and 'low' over 100m, or not present. The approximate distance of the deposits, and its direction from the site, was also recorded.
- 3.18 The eastern Brecon Beacons do not have any significant coverage of blanket peat, and for much of the area the underlying geology is limestone. Consequently, only three were identified with significant localised peat deposits in relatively close proximity (Fig. 4): the summit cairn on Carn Pica (PRN 4396), a possible cairn east of Ponsticill Reservoir (PRN 22148) and Carreg Waun Llech standing stone (PRN 977), on an upland spur south of Llangynidr.

Table 7: Palaeoenvironmental potential

Potential	no. sites	%
High	3	5
Medium	2	3
Low	59	92
Total	64	100

Fig. 4 Palaeoenvironmental potential



4 CHAMBERED TOMBS

- 4.1 There is one possible chambered tomb recorded within the study area, which is scheduled (Fig. 5; Table 8).

Table 8: Chambered tombs within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
691	Garn Coch Cairn	SO21221771

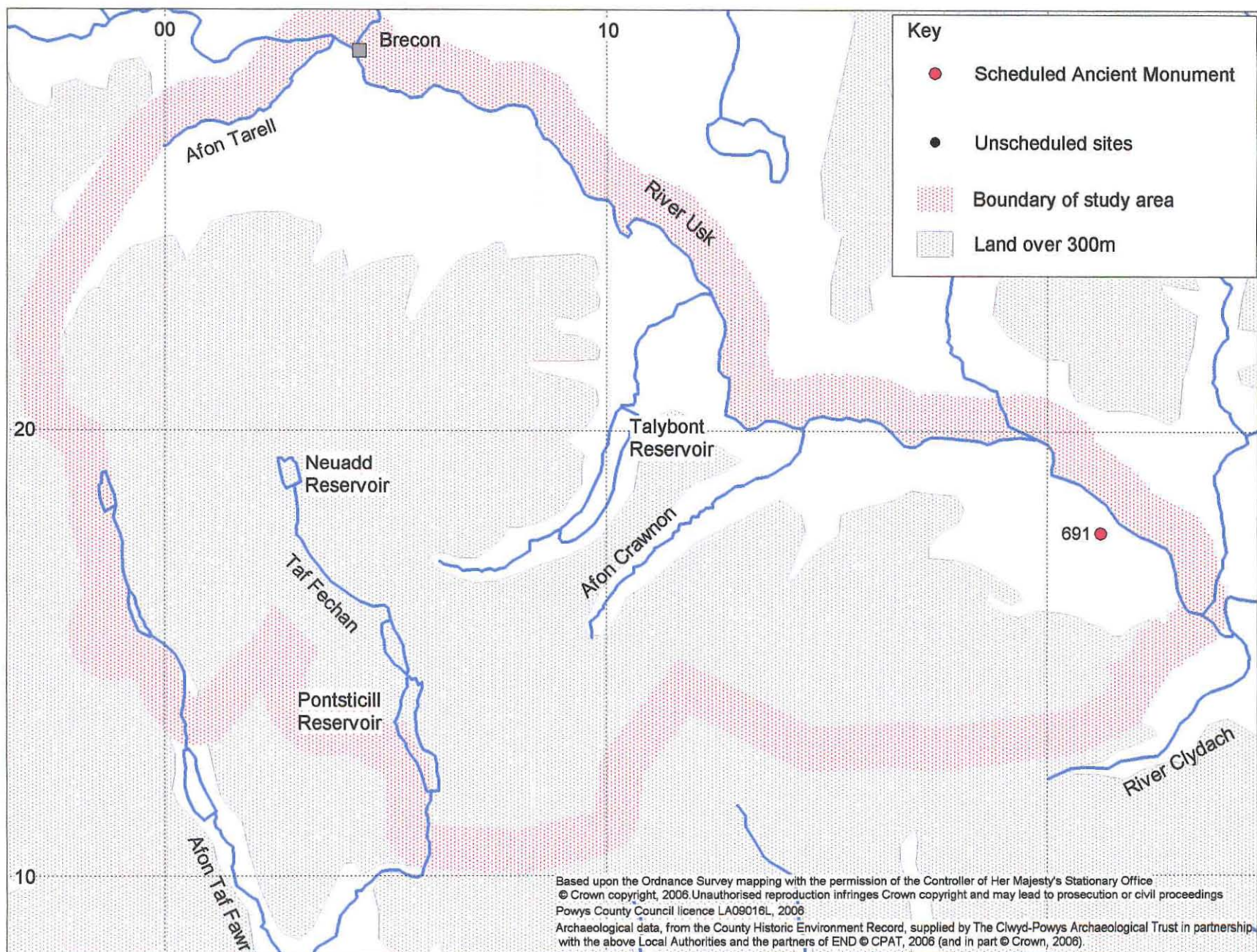
PRN 691 Garn Coch Cairn

Carn Goch is a large tumulus of earth and stones occupying level, low-lying ground on the edge of Llangattock. It was discovered by accident in 1847 by workmen engaged in clearing away a large heap of stones in Llangattock Park, then a seat of the Duke of Beaufort. According to the contemporary account, the mound housed a 'cist or cromlech' ... 'of four rude uprights under a covering stone, inside which ... 'a quantity of human bones were discovered, some of which soon crumbled to dust; but the bone of the arm and also the upper part of the jaw, part of the skull, and a row of teeth were quite perfect, all of which were carefully collected and preserved'. The interior of the cist was 2.6m long, about 1.22m wide, and 0.7m high and contained 'a considerable quantity of fresh looking charcoal ... mixed with the bones', which 'apparently belonged to a man of forty or fifty years of age'.

The present diameter of the tumulus is 17.4m, and its height is 1.4m. Trees grow on it, there are many signs of modern disturbance, and it is not possible to establish all the details of the chamber. The large slab about 1.5m square and 0.2m thick now seen lying flat on the surface towards the east side is possibly a capstone, with two stones just visible beneath its north-east edge.

Opinion has been divided between those who felt this was probably a round barrow, and those convinced that it was of greater antiquity than the Bronze Age, even going so far as to claim a faint tail could be discerned. This would elongate the barrow to about 24.4m by 15 to 18m wide. Only excavation will determine this more precisely. The bones are now lost, and the fate of the six coins washed out of the cairn in the winter following the first discovery 'sent by his Grace to Lord Northampton' is not known. With one exception the coins were Constantinian (RCAHMW, 1997, 54-56; CT10).

Fig. 5 Distribution of chambered tombs



5 CISTS

5.1 There are two possible cists recorded within the study area (Fig. 6; Table 9).

Table 9: Cists within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
3321	Cwm Car Cist	SO054135
12393	Maesderwen cist?	SO069262

PRN 3321 Cwm Car Cist

A cist burial was ploughed up in 1900, the cist consisting of four stones set on end, covered by a large stone and measuring c. 0.66m by 0.48m by 0.3m deep. It contained a beaker, a probable cremation and a barbed and tanged arrowhead. The exact site of the cist is unknown, but it is thought to be probably beneath the Taf Fechan reservoir (RCAHM archive, 1974).

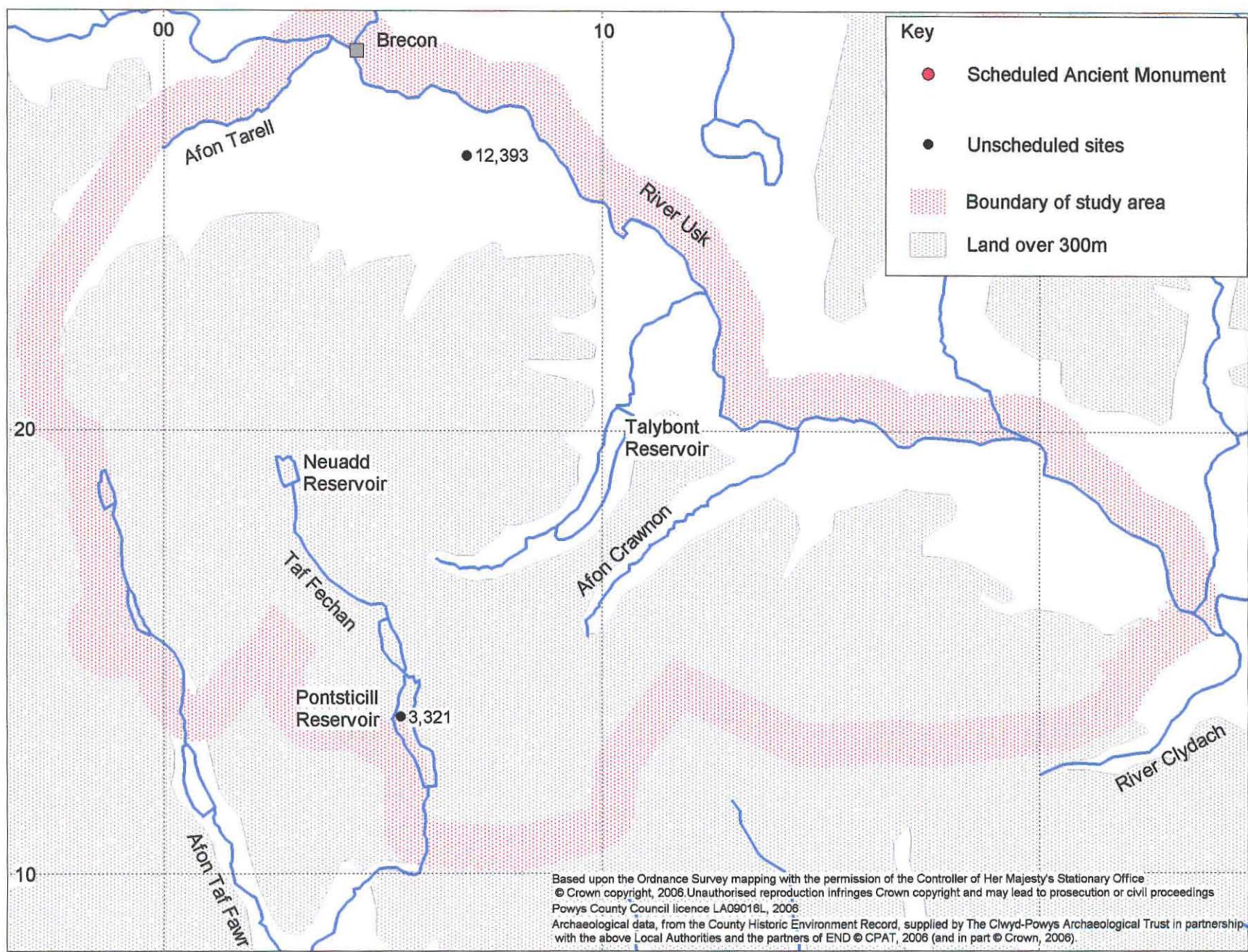
PRN 12393 Maesderwen cist ?

A possible cist was recorded during the excavation of a Roman villa bath-house and other buildings at Maesderwen, Llanfrynach, in 1783 and the following description is taken from RCAHMW 1997 (UCB 3, 136-7).

The discovery was made about 400 yards north of the hypocaust: 'some human bones, with signes of fire upon them, intermixt with Earth, in a rude Stone Coffin 19 inches by 13, and covered with Stones, also Fragments of an urn, 3 inches diameter and 2 and a half high, made of coarse earth. Some broken pieces of round brick pipes for conveying water to the Bath, were taken up at the fourth angle thereof. There were likewise found the head of an Iron Lance or Dart 4 and a half inches long and a Spear 1 and a quarter inches in the broadest part.'

It is possible to interpret this burial in a number of ways. First, so close to a villa site, it could have been Roman. Had the accompanying urn been of finer ceramic, this explanation would have seemed the most plausible. However, the small urn was probably a Pigmy Cup, and the 'round brick pipes' seem more likely to represent large fragments of urn, rather than broken drainage pipes (which seem unlikely discoveries in this particular topographical location anyway). Given that in contemporary rural parlance iron was a term encompassing almost any metal, it is possible to argue that this find actually represented a Bronze Age burial accompanied by one or more bronze daggers. Finally, it remains possible (though less likely) that the burial might have been of post-Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Viking or even medieval origin, although it would be difficult to explain a context for such a find in this area.

Fig. 6 Distribution of cists



6 CREMATIONS

6.1 There is only one recorded cremation within the study area (Fig. 7; Table 10).

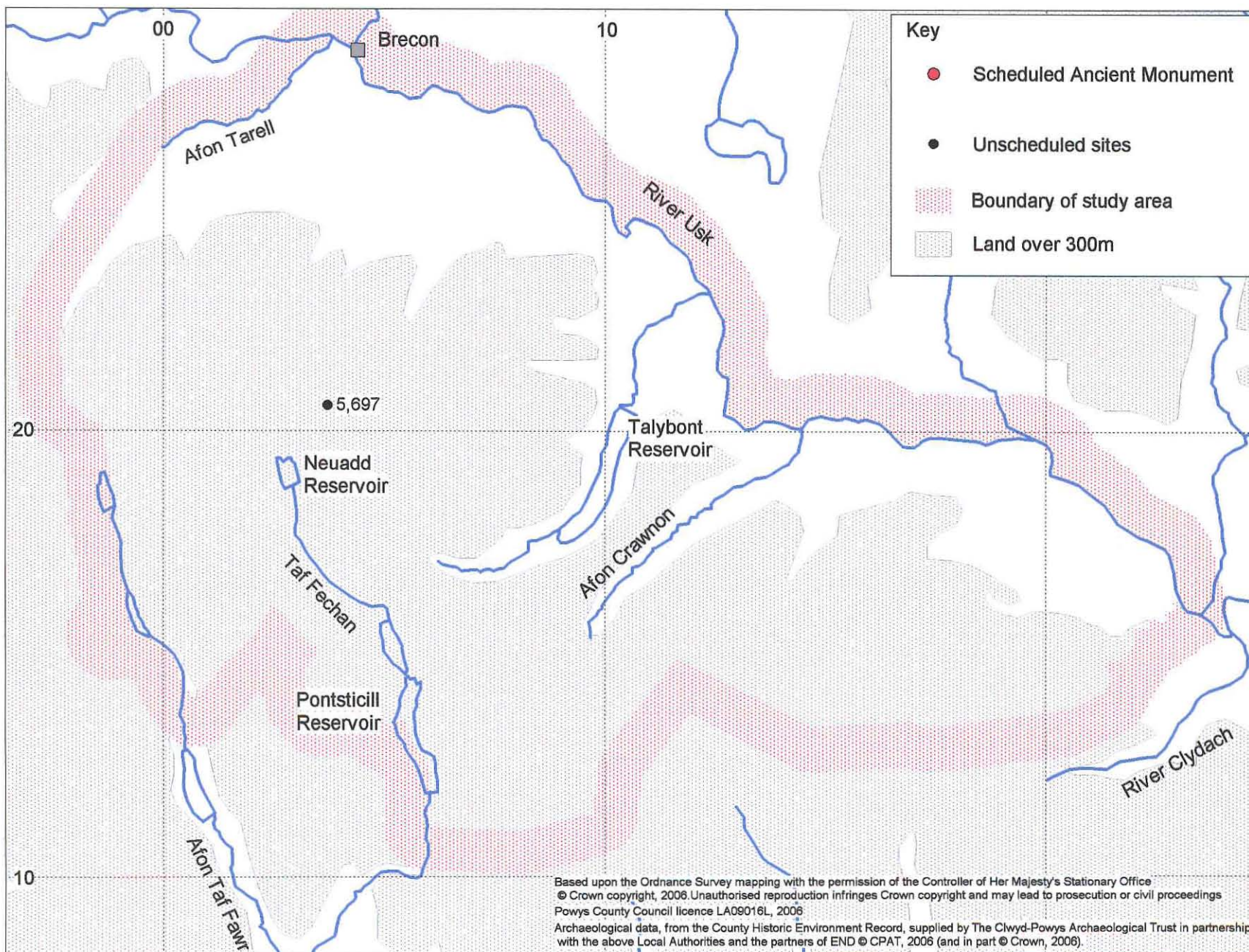
Table 10: Cremations within study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
5697	Fan y Big Cremation	SO03602057

PRN 5697 Fan y Big Cremation

In 1981 erosion by walkers on a local summit revealed a cremation burial in an urn. A minor salvage excavation was carried out by CPAT, and two cordoned urns were recovered. They may have been interred in a pit 1m by 0.8m and 0.24m deep but it is unclear if this was related to the finds of the urns. No evidence of a cairn was found. Finds include two cordoned urns, one with a drilled hole, a possible bronze razor, fragments of flint and a cremation burial (Briggs, C S, Britnell, W J & Gibson, A M 1990, 173-8).

Fig. 7 Distribution of cremations



7 PREHISTORIC MONUMENT COMPLEXES

- 7.1 Only one significant grouping of sites has have been recorded as a prehistoric monument complex (Fig. 8; Table 11).

Table 11. Prehistoric Monument Complexes within the study area.

PRN	Site name	NGR
83060	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos monument complex	SO13201740

PRN 83060 Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos monument complex

On the northern edge of Mynydd Llangynidr at Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos is a group of eight prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments comprising three cairns, two ring cairns, two standing stones and a stone row.

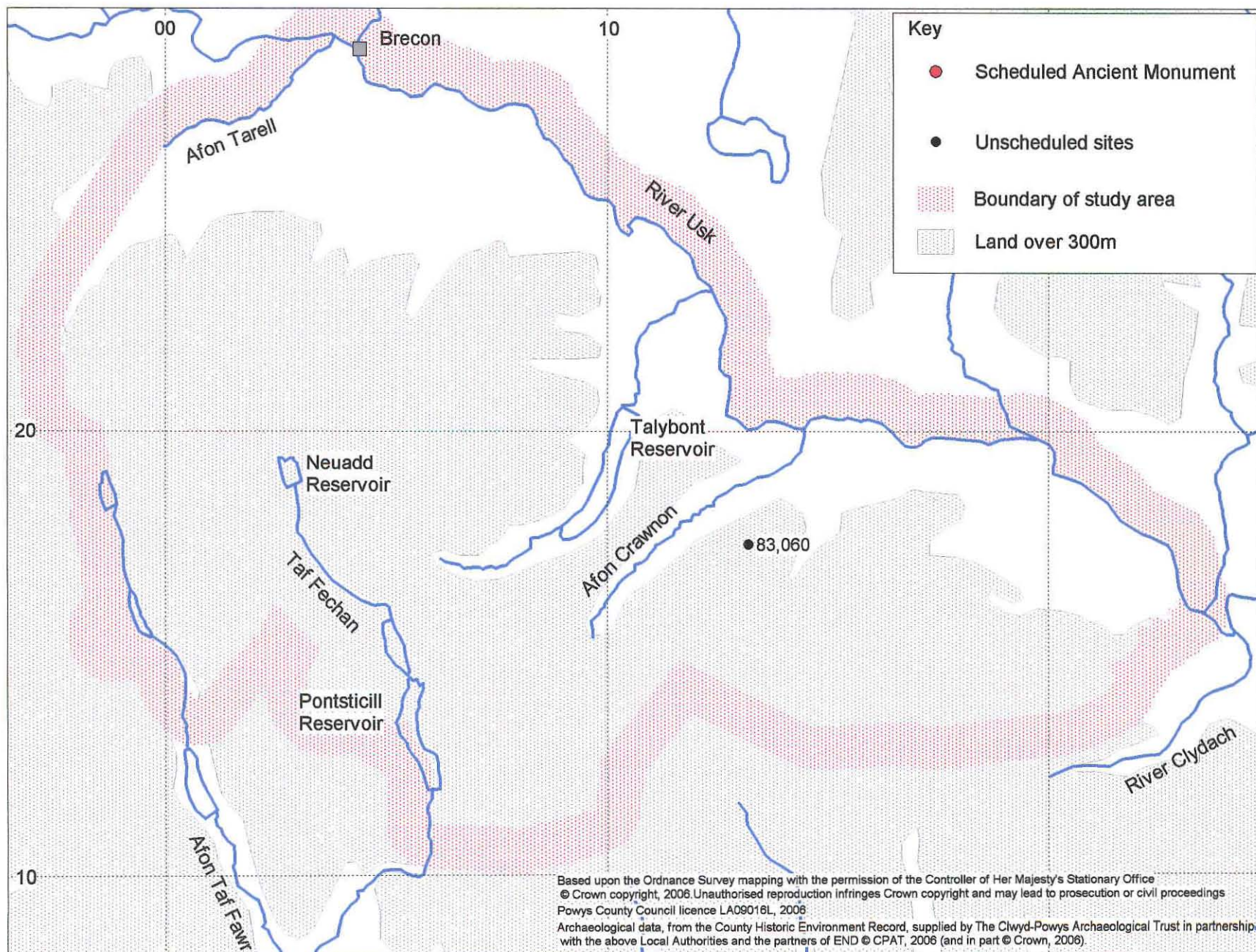
The largest of the cairns (PRN 5340) measures c. 10m east to west and 9m north to south, standing 0.3m high, composed of limestone boulders which are highest on its north side. There is a possible central cist aligned north-east to south-west, which is disturbed, with a central edge-set slab on the south-east side. The cairn is sited on a slight ridge towards the north side of the plateau with PRNs 5341 and 5342 to the east-north-east and it overlooks stone row PRN 5346.

The second cairn (PRN 5341) measures c. 5.6m in diameter and 0.4m high, is composed of limestone rubble and is now mostly turf-covered. The cairn has been dug into from the south-east, exposing a central cist with an edge-set slab 1.10m long along the south-west side. Immediately to the south-west of the cairn is a large slab measuring 1.5m by 1.05m, which may have been a capstone.

A well-preserved ring cairn (PRN 5342) lies 8m to the west, measuring c. 10.2m east to west by 9.4m north to south, comprising a low stone bank c. 1.2m wide and up to 0.25m high, with its stones more visible on the west side. The third cairn (PRN 5338) is partly obscured by bracken and is composed of limestone boulders covering an area c. 12m diameter and 0.4m high. In the centre there is a large edge-set slab c. 1.4m long and 0.2m thick, aligned north to south, with a hollow area on the west side which suggests a cist.

To the north-west, along the edge of the plateau, is a site (PRN 5347) which has the appearance of a ring cairn rather than a disturbed cairn. It consists of a bank of sandstone rubble, c. 13m in diameter and up to 0.5m high externally though only 0.3m high internally. The bank varies in width from 2.5 to 3m and encloses a central area between 6.8 and 8m across. To the north-east is a row of six stones (PRN 5346), 7m in length, and aligned 55 degrees east of magnetic north. The row comprises a large recumbent stone at the south-west end and five uprights. There is an outlier (PRN 87084) situated 45m to the north-east, standing to 0.5m high. Also in the same area is another standing stone (PRN 21910), a sandstone slab 1.2m long, 0.5m thick and 0.7m high, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east.

Fig. 8 Distribution of prehistoric monument complexes



8 ROUND BARROWS

- 8.1 Round barrows take a variety of forms which are often difficult to distinguish in the field: earthen mounds (barrows), stone mounds (cairns), some defined by ring banks (ring cairns), small circular cairns (c. 5m diameter) with an outer kerb of disproportionately large stones (kerb cairns), some defined by kerbs or with other structural features (structured cairns), and some defined by low platforms (platform cairns). Earthen barrows and stone cairns can sometimes be distinguished, their construction materials generally reflecting local geology and soils. As these various monuments tend to be broadly contemporary and to have much the same function, allowing, perhaps, for regional and typological idiosyncrasies, they have been treated here under the broad title of round barrow as they tend to share a common sepulchro-ritual role.
- 8.2 There are 61 round barrows or possible round barrows of various forms recorded within the eastern Brecon Beacons (Fig. 9), of which only four are currently scheduled. There is a notable concentration of sites in the south-east of the area, particularly on Mynydd Llangynidr, while the north-west is clearly lacking in sites, with the exception of those along the main ridge of the Brecon Beacons and around the Neuadd Reservoir. A breakdown of round barrows by sub-type (Fig. 10; Table 12) indicates that the majority are recorded as upstanding stone mounds (cairns) with no distinguishing characteristics, although there is an unusual concentration of ring cairns on and around a small hillock which now forms an island in the Neuadd Reservoir. The figures also include possible sites, and those sites which have been either destroyed or were not located during the survey and for which a sub-type cannot therefore be determined.

Table 12: Round barrow sub-types

Type	No. of sites
Round barrow	2
Round barrow (cairn)	46
Round barrow (kerb cairn)	1
Round barrow (large)	-
Round barrow (platform cairn)	7
Round barrow (ring cairn)	2
Round barrow (structured cairn)	3
Round barrow (very large)	-
Total	61

- 8.3 Round barrows show a considerable variation in size (Fig. 11; Table 13) with the majority (43%) of sites in the area measuring less than 10m in diameter, 26% between 10 and 20m in diameter and only 2% of sites between 20 and 30m in diameter. It is notable that the far south-east of the area, on Mynydd Pencym, is generally lacking in smaller cairns, with six of the seven sites measuring between 11m and 18m in diameter. The generally small size of the monuments can be seen as a reflection of their upland location, a pattern also noticed in other areas surveyed to date. There are eight sites for which diameters are not recorded because the sites have been lost or destroyed.

Table 13: Round barrow sizes

Size range	No. of sites	%
<5m	6	10
5-10m	20	33
10-20m	26	42
20-30m	1	2
not recorded	8	13
Total	61	100

- 8.4 There is generally considered to be a trend for round barrows to be situated in prominent locations, either

on summits or ridges, or in locations such as the shoulder edge (or false crest) or a col, which give the appearance of being on the skyline when viewed from the valley below. In this area such sitings account for 26% of round barrow locations, although statistics are only available for 53 of the 61 round barrows (Table 14). The majority (57%) are located on areas of upland plateau which occupy much of the area. Perhaps the best known barrows in the area, and in Wales as a whole, are those along the main ridge of the Beacons, on the summits of Pen y Fan and Corn Du, both of which form prominent landmarks. Both sites were totally excavated by CPAT during the 1990s in response to significant erosion threats posed by walkers. The excavations demonstrated that on both sites a turf mound had been built around a central stone cist, the mounds then being capped in stone (Gibson 1997a).

Table 14: Round barrow siting

Siting	no. sites	%
col	1	2
hill slope	1	2
plateau	30	57
ridge	-	-
river terrace	-	-
shoulder edge	-	-
summit	13	24
valley bottom	8	15
Total	53	100

- 8.5 It has been argued that a wealth of archaeological information may be preserved within the fragile contexts that receive protection from the covering mounds of round barrows, either in the form of satellite burials and/or protected land surfaces (Gibson 1998a). Round barrows should not, therefore, simply be viewed in terms of the survival of the upstanding monuments, but also in relation to the important archaeological resource sealed beneath them.

Fig. 9 Distribution of round barrows

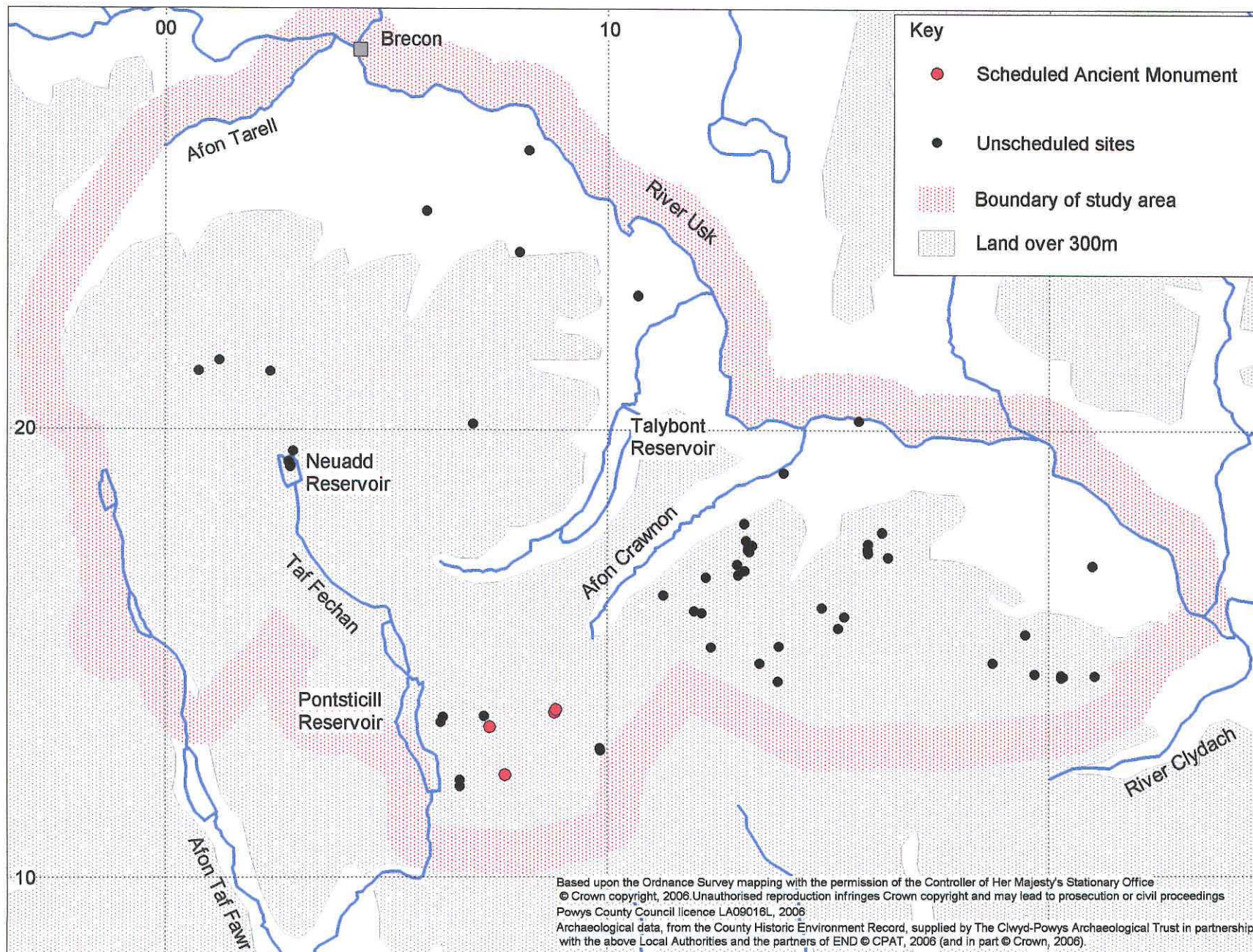


Fig. 10 Distribution of round barrows by type

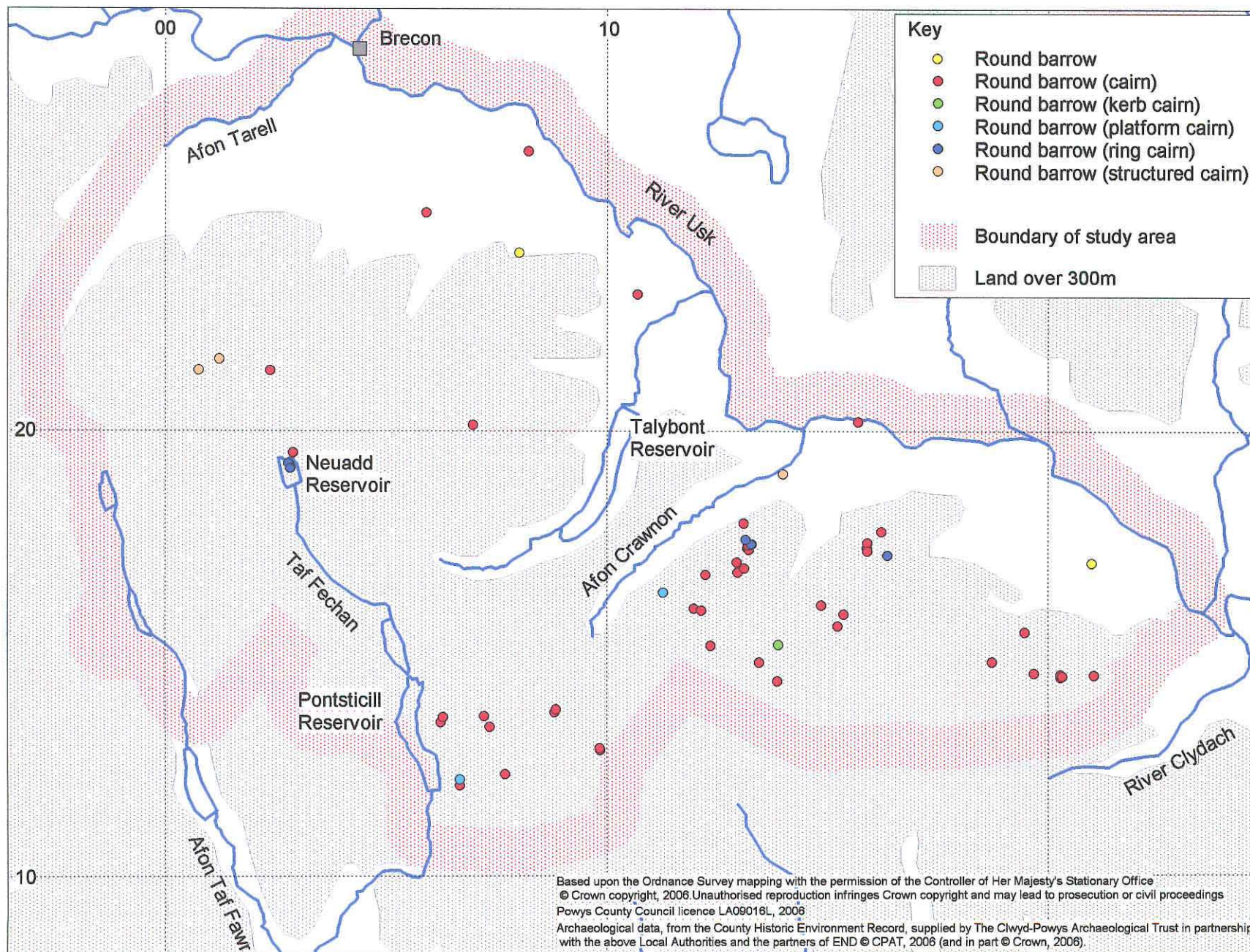
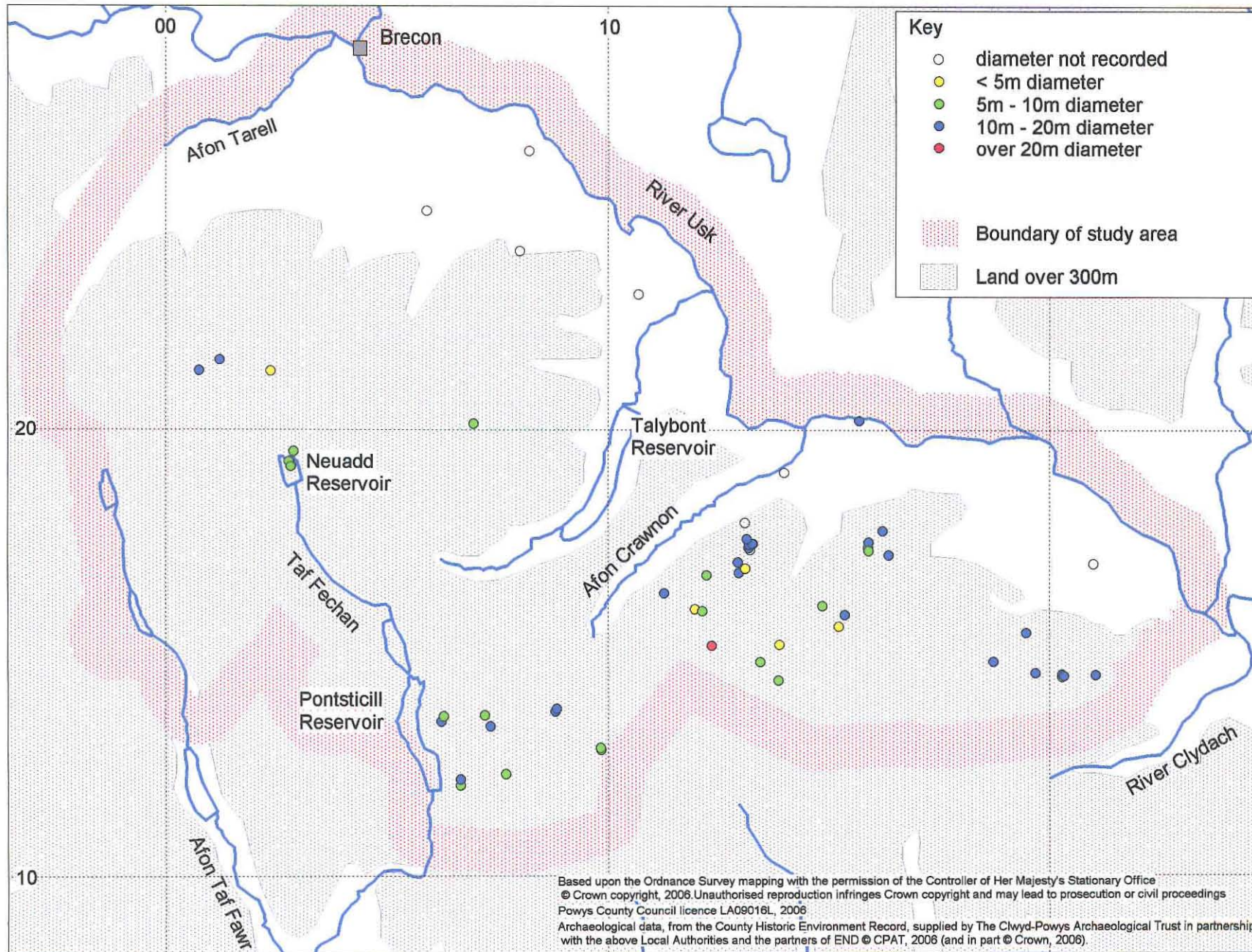


Fig.11 Distribution of round barrows by size



9 ROUND BARROW CEMETERIES

- 9.1 The current definition for a round barrow cemetery is a group of two or more round barrows or ring-ditches within reasonably close proximity to each other. Presently, only three such groupings have been identified within the study area (Fig. 12; Table 15).

Table 15 Round barrow cemeteries within the study area

PRN	Site name	NGR
83057	Upper Neuadd round barrow cemetery	SO02821917
83058	Twr Pen Cym round barrow cemetery	SO20281445
83059	Cefn yr Ystrad round barrow cemetery	SO08811366

PRN 83057 Upper Neuadd Round barrow cemetery

A close grouping of five cairns and ring cairns situated on and around a natural rise towards the head of the Taf Fechan valley. The rise now forms a small island in the Upper Neuadd Reservoir and some of the sites are submerged, or partly submerged when the reservoir is full.

On the south side of the island are three ring cairns, the largest of which (PRNs 3291) measures c. 10.4m north to south by 9.6m east to west, and is composed of sandstone boulders which form a ring bank, generally 1.8 to 2m wide, generally lying above the waterline. To the north-east is a smaller ring cairn (PRN 5662), which measures 7m east to west and 6.5m north to south, composed of sandstone boulders which form a ring bank 2.2m wide, lying above the waterline. The third ring cairn (PRN 23086) is less distinct and lies to the south-west, and is submerged for part of the year. It measures c. 5.5m in diameter, and is composed of sandstone boulders which form a ring generally 1.0 to 1.1m wide.

On the north-west end of the island is a small cairn (PRN 5654) measuring 3.6m in diameter and 0.2m high, composed of small sandstone boulders. The fifth site (PRN 23084) is a small ring cairn measuring 6m in diameter, composed of sandstone boulders forming a ring bank between 1.0 and 12m wide. The site is generally submerged, but during periods of drought the cairn is visible lying between the shore and the island.

PRN 83058 Twr Pen Cym round barrow cemetery

On Twr Pen Cym there is a group of three cairns, the largest of which (PRN 12370) measures c. 17.5m east to west by 15.3m north to south, and up to 1.8m high. Its summit is now c. 8.6m across and has been hollowed out to form a shelter up to 0.7m deep. Within this hollow is a deeper shelter, 2.5m in diameter and 1.7m deep on the north-east side, and externally there is a slight shelter on the south-west side.

A second large cairn (PRN 704) measures 15.6m south-west to north-east, 15m south-east to north-west, and 1.7m high. The summit has been hollowed to form a shelter measuring 5.8m by 4.2m across and 1.2m deep, but otherwise the cairn is in good condition. Immediately to the south-west are the ruins of a tower, Hen Dy-aderyn.

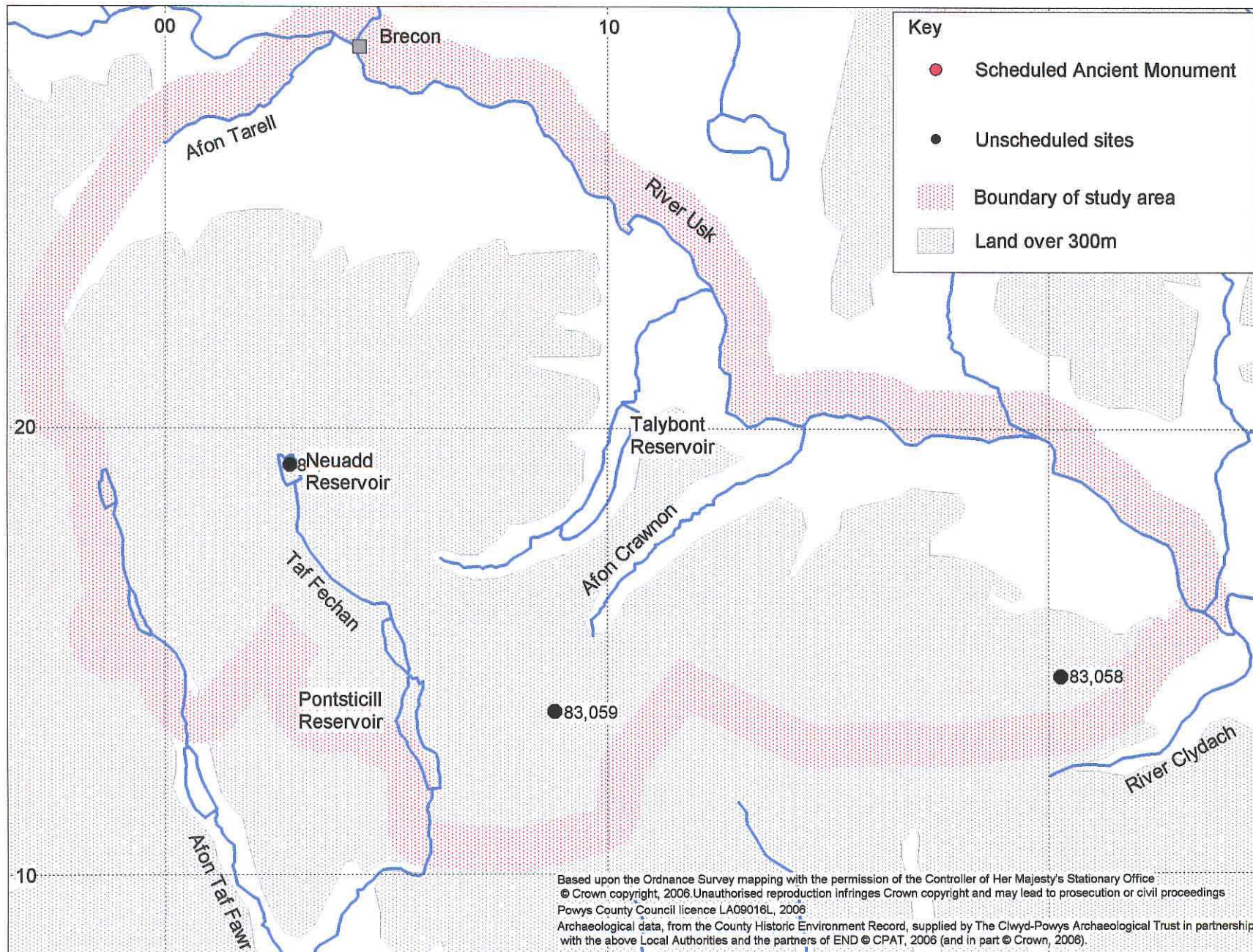
To the west is a smaller cairn (PRN 703) measuring c. 6.0m east to west by 5.2m north to south, and now standing up to 0.8m high, although this is due to later modifications where stone has been added to create a shelter by excavating the centre of the cairn. There are further small shelters on the exterior on the south-east side.

PRN 83059 Cefn yr Ystrad round barrow cemetery

On the summit of Cefn yr Ystrad are two large and prominent cairns. The southernmost cairn, Carn Bugail (PRN 3318), measures 16m in diameter and is 1.9m high. The centre is heavily disturbed with two hollows and an old excavation trench 2m wide cut into the centre from the north, as well as a shelter dug into the west side.

The northern cairn, Carn Felin (PRN 3319) measures c. 15.7m in diameter and is up to 2.2m high on the west, more as the ground falls away. The centre has been disturbed so that the summit is now 9m across and dished, within which is a crater north-east of the centre, 1.8m across and 0.75m deep. This has exposed a large horizontal slab and other large boulders, which may be the remains of a cist. There is also a possible old excavation trench cutting into the centre on the south-south-west.

Fig. 12 Distribution of round barrow cemeteries



10 STANDING STONES

- 10.1 There are nine standing stones or possible standing stones within the study area, of which three are currently scheduled (Fig. 13; Table 16).

Table 16: Standing stones within the study area

PRN	Name	NGR
654	Gileston Stone	SO11662374
977	Carreg Waun Llech Stone	SO16381738
979	Llangyndir Stone	SO156194
1716	Lower Neuadd Reservoir Stone	SO0313017880
2436	Nant y Wern Stone	SO12251698
4397	Blaen Nant Stone	SO08362447
4827	Aberyail Stone	SO15861995
21910	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos standing stone I	SO13521747
87084	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos standing stone II	SO1332117601

PRN 654 Gileston Stone

A large, erect, weathered standing stone, 3m high, its base measuring 2.3m by 1.2m, tapering to 1m across and 0.2m wide at the top. The stone is aligned north/south, and is set on level ground just to the east of a hedge line. The ground in its vicinity was severely poached when visited in 2006 (RCAHMW, 1997, SS31; CPAT 2006).

PRN 977 Carreg Waun Llech Stone

A large standing stone of weathered limestone, aligned north/south, 2.62m high, 1.27m wide and 0.4m thick. It leans slightly to the east and is surrounded by a water-filled hollow. There are numerous natural solution holes in the surface of stone. The stone has also served as a boundary marker between Llangatwg and Llangyndir since medieval times (RCAHMW, 1997, SS 27; CPAT 2005).

PRN 979 Llangyndir Stone

A recumbent stone is recorded, lying between Llangyndir Church and Nant Claisfer. It was allegedly formerly inscribed, but since effaced (Jones, T, 1809). The stone is now lost. (RCAHMW 1997, LECM 6).

PRN 1716 Lower Neuadd Reservoir Stone

Erect sandstone block c., 0.9m long x 0.4m wide x 1m high, aligned east-west. It is situated on a slight, west-facing slope, in pasture which has previously been ploughed for forestry. A smaller fragment, to its north side, appears end-set and several others are visible on the south, although none of these appear to act as packers (CPAT 2005).

PRN 2436 Nant y Wern Stone

Erect sandstone slab, either a standing stone or possibly a marker stone, 1.1m high, 0.85m long and 0.3m thick. It is aligned north-west to south-east and leans slightly to the south-west. There is sheep scour on its south-west side. It is sited on a level terrace alongside a path (CPAT 2006).

PRN 4397 Blaen Nant Stone

Erect sandstone monolith, aligned south-west to north-east, 2m high and measuring 0.75m by 0.60m at its base. It is situated in a hedge bank, and although this might seem an odd position for a standing stone, it is rather large for a boundary stone and the stone may in fact pre-date the hedge bank. Although its position appears rather high in the bank when viewed from the downslope side, this may be simply the result of stone dumping and lowering of the field downslope by agricultural practices. The stone is situated 30m from a stream. There are two circular cup-marks 5.7 cm in diameter and 2.5 cm deep on the south-east face of the stone, near the east edge, and close to the top of the stone, but these are probably natural (RCAHMW, 1997, SS 23; CPAT 2006).

PRN 4827 Aberyail Stone

An upright standing stone of red sandstone set into a slight rise in a hedge line. The rectangular block measures 0.97m high by 0.36m by 0.33m is aligned east-west, and its top broken to a point. It lies on the north side of the hedge and to the east of a small stream. The canal lies just to the south (RCAHMW, 1997, SS 28; CPAT 2006).

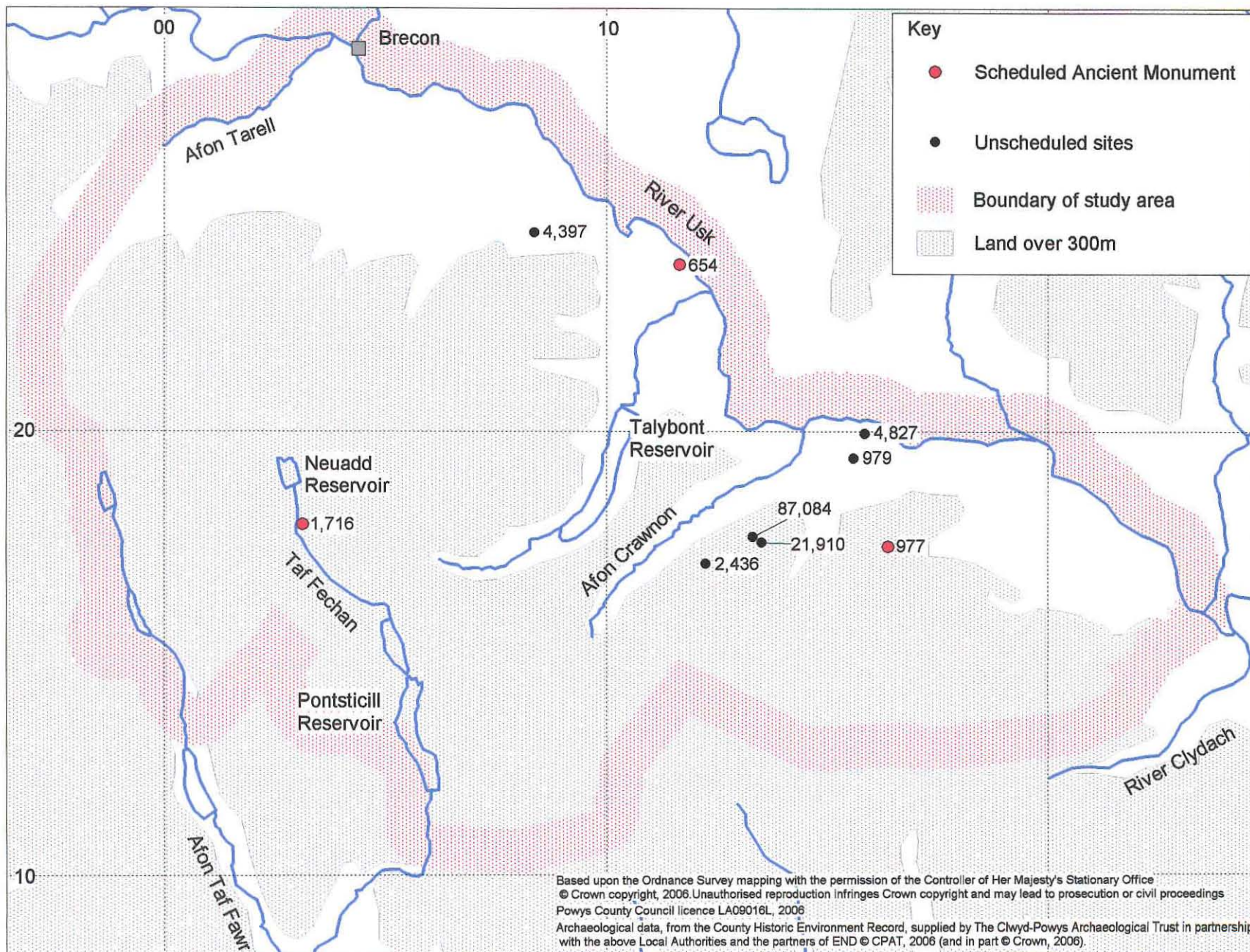
PRN 21910 Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos standing stone I

An erect sandstone slab 1.2m long, 0.5m thick and 0.7m high, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. An area of sheep scour on the north side has exposed small stones, although these are not packers (CPAT 2006).

PRN 87084 Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Standing Stone II

A standing stone approximately 0.5m high, possibly an outlier for stone row PRN 5346. It lies c. 45m to the north-east of the stone row (CPAT 2005).

Fig. 13 Distribution of standing stones



11 STONE ROWS

11.1 There are three known single stone rows within the study area (Fig. 14; Table 17).

Table 17: Stone rows within study area

PRN	Name	NGR
3856	Pant Serthfa Stones	SO11831675
4393	Craig y Fan Ddu Stone Alignments	SO0563718058
5346	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Stone Row	SO1328717573

PRN 3856 Pant Serthfa Stones

Stone row (RCAHMW, 1997, SC8), possibly originally 3.2m long, now comprising three sandstone uprights with what appears to be a natural limestone slab at the north end of the row. The southern stone leans excessively to the south, and measures 0.85m high, 0.45 long and 0.34m thick. The middle stone, 1.7m to its north (centre to centre), is an upright stone leaning slightly to the west, measuring 0.75m high, 0.5m long and 0.4m thick. The northernmost stone measures 1.1m long, 0.5m wide and 0.35m thick and has been displaced, now lying to the east of the alignment with a turf mound on the west side (CPAT 2006).

PRN 4393 Craig y Fan Ddu Stone Alignments

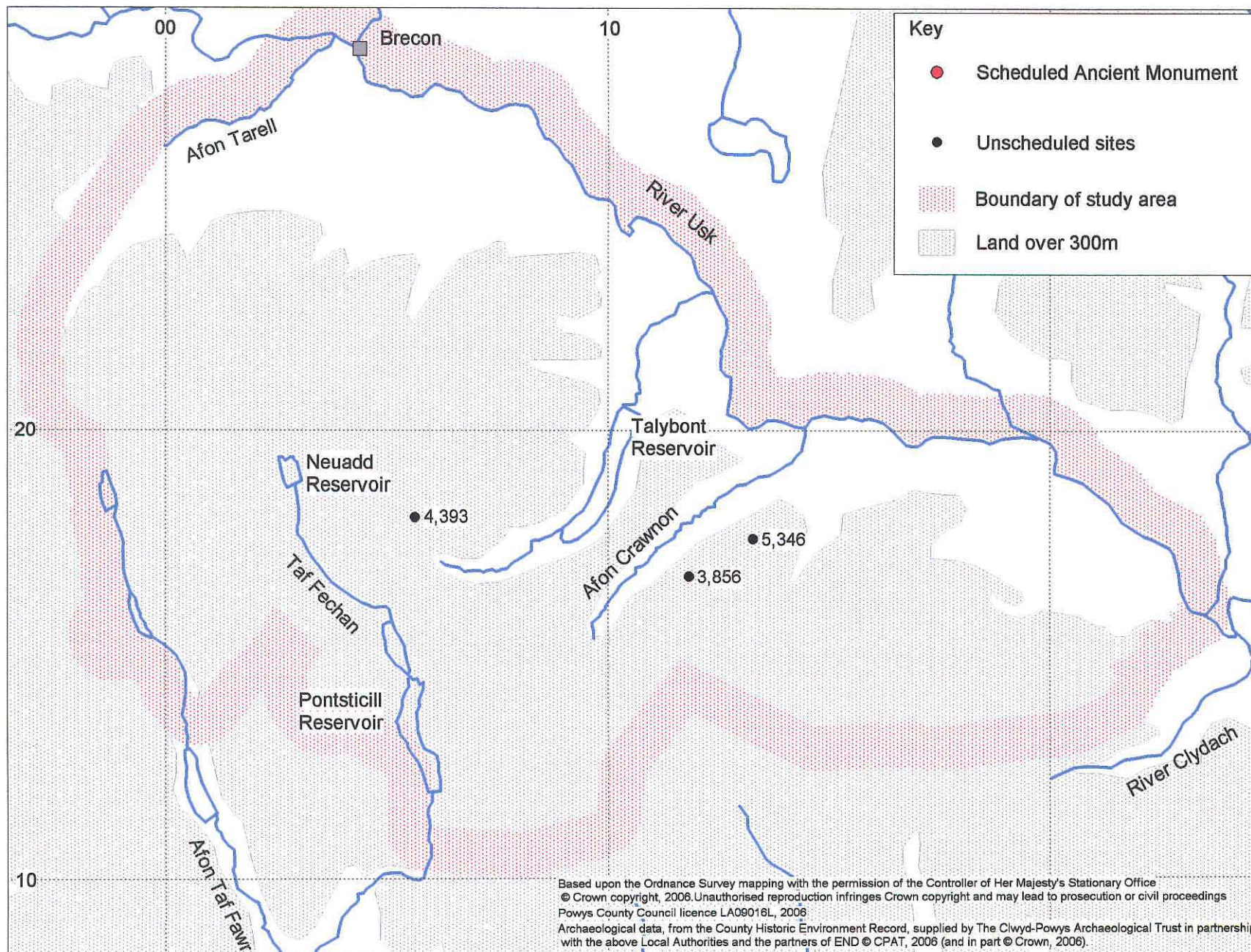
Multiple stone rows aligned north-east to south-west (approx 32 degrees east of magnetic north) situated on a steep south-east facing slope, each line of stones following the contour of the hill. The majority of the stones are upright and well-set. The south-west end of the upper row is 6m to the north-east of a small stream. The upper row is composed of 6 stones, which are spaced between 2.8m and 5.25 m apart (but the majority lie c. 4m apart). The next row downslope, and between 3.6m and 4.6m away, has only 5 stones. The stones are spaced between 2.5m and 4.2m apart. The 3rd row is 3.8m away from the second, and contains only 2 stones, 20.7m apart. Further downslope, c. 14.5m away, are two more stones, which may, perhaps, be associated with the rows (CPAT 2005).

PRN 5346 Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Stone Row

Row of six stones (RCAHMW, 1997, SC 9), 7m in length, and aligned 55 degrees east of magnetic north. There is an outlier stone (PRN 87084) situated 45m to the north-east. The row comprises a large recumbent stone at the south-west end and five uprights. The stones are not spaced equidistantly. Other stones are visible, particularly at the north-east end, although none of these appear to have ever been upright (CPAT 2005). From the SW the stones are:

1. 2.75m x 2.75m x 0.5m
2. 0.42m long, 0.22m wide, 0.75m high
3. 0.18m long, 0.15m wide, 0.6m high
4. 0.32m long, 0.1m wide, 0.24m high
5. 0.19m long, 0.11m wide, 0.44m high
6. 0.75m long, 0.23m wide, 0.85m high

Fig. 14 Distribution of stone rows



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APPENDIX 1**INITIAL HER EXTRACT OF TYPE 1 FOR THE FOLLOWING SITE TYPES:**

Barrow
Barrow cemetery
Burial
Cairn
Cairnfield
Carved stone
Chambered tomb
Cist
Cist burial
Clearance Cairn
Cremation
Cursus
Cup marked stone
Henge
Incised stone
Inhumation
Long barrow
Megalithic tomb
Mortuary enclosure
Palisaded enclosure
Pillow mound
Pit
Pit alignment
Pit avenue
Pit circle
Prehistoric monument complex
Ring cairn
Ring ditch
Rock carving
Round barrow
Round cairn
Square barrow
Standing stone
Stone circle
Stone row
Stone setting
Timber circle
Timber setting

APPENDIX 2

CONSOLIDATED MONUMENT TYPE DEFINITIONS

The following represents a consolidated list of monument type definitions covering the prehistoric funerary and ritual monument surveys undertaken by CPAT to date. The aim is to produce a comprehensive list of monument type definitions as additional areas of Wales are covered in due course, adding new types and sub-types and amending definitions as appropriate, as work proceeds. It is self-evident that the definitions do not as yet adequately cover all known monument types in Wales. The purpose of the following list of monument type definitions is firstly to ensure greater consistency in the HER, secondly to provide a simpler means of grouping apparently similar types of which might be known in detail from excavation or only superficially as field monuments, and thirdly in order to simplify future HER inquiries.

The general approach has been where possible to use simple and widely accepted terms, to group a range of monuments within a single type, with the use of sub-types where necessary, and to avoid unnecessary proliferation of monument types which might complicate the processes of data input and output. All monument types may be applied with or without a following question mark - eg 'Round barrow ?', and in some instances sub-types are given in brackets - eg 'Round barrow (cairn)'.

The following categories of information are given for each of the prehistoric funerary and ritual monument types.

Definition

A short summary of the form, function and dating of the monument types as they appear in the current dataset. A fuller discussion of the form, function, dating and associations of each monument type is given in the project report (Gibson 1998).

Sub-types

A list of sub-types currently used, together with additional definition if necessary, eg Round barrow (kerb cairn). Sub-types are defined in the 'Definition' text above.

Dimensions

A summary of the dimensions of the monument type as it appears within the current dataset.

To be distinguished from

A summary list of some of the types of monument which the particular monument type might be confused with and which should be avoided if possible.

Same as

Reference is given to the same or similar monument types as given in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions (available on <http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/mpp/mcd>) and RCHME's *Thesaurus of Monument Types: A Standard for Use in Archaeological and Architectural Records* (1995).

References

References are given to a number of basic reference works, but the emphasis is upon local works.

Carved stone

Definition

An imprecise term referring to any natural rock outcrop or stone not readily portable which displays markings or decoration considered to be of prehistoric ritual significance. Known examples occur on isolated stones, which may not be in their original locations.

Sub-types

Carved stone (cup-marked): a rock or worked stone slab bearing one or more circular depressions/cups chipped out of rock with a hard stone or metal tool. The cups vary in size between c. 2 and 6cm in diameter. Generally thought to be religious or territorial symbols probably dating from the Late Neolithic to the end of the Bronze Age.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

boundary stones, early Christian monuments, inscribed stones, crosses, milestones, gravestones, ogham stones, architectural carvings, mortar stone.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Cup marked stone, 'Cup and ring marked stone'

RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Carved stone', 'Rock carving', 'Cup marked stone', 'Cup and ring marked stone'.

References

Baildon 1909

Barnatt & Reeder 1982

Beckensall 1983

Beckensall 1986

Marshall 1986

Chambered tomb

Definition

Monument with evidence of a burial chamber composed of upright stones and considered to be a funerary monument of Neolithic date. The burial chamber may be covered by a capstone and may be enclosed within a round or long mound or cairn. The burial chamber will generally be significantly larger than a cist.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Not currently defined

To be distinguished from

Cists, round barrow (ring cairns), long barrows, pillow mounds.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions, but as sub-types distinguished in parentheses it would include 'Entrance Graves' and 'Simple Passage Grave'.

RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Chambered Tomb', as well as 'Chambered Cairn', 'Chambered Long Barrow', 'Chambered Long Cairn', 'Chambered Round Barrow', 'Chambered Round Cairn', 'Passage Grave'.

References

Gibson 2002, 1-4

Cist

Definition

Isolated stone-lined pit assumed to have held a human burial of prehistoric or later date.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between 1-2 metres across.

To be distinguished from

Cist found in association with a round barrow, cist graves.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Cist'.

References

Gibson 2002, 32
Lynch *et al.* 2000, 63-77

Cremation burial*Definition*

Single cremation burial possibly accompanied by grave goods and/or contained within a pit and/or a ceramic vessel but not associated with surface features, of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age or Romano-British date. The cremation may have been inserted into a natural mound which could therefore have assumed the significance of a round barrow - Cremation (natural mound).

Sub-types

Cremation (natural mound): cremation inserted into a natural mound which has the appearance of a round barrow.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Cremation burials associated with round barrows, henges.

Same as

Single example within English Heritage's 'Cremation Cemetery' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Cremation', and 'Cremation Pit'.

References

Britnell 1994
Gibson 2002, 32

Cremation cemetery*Definition*

More than one cremation burial, possibly accompanied by grave goods and/or contained within a pit and/or a ceramic vessel but not associated with surface features, of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age or Romano-British date.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Cremation burial, cremation burials associated with round barrows, henges.

Same as
English Heritage's 'Cremation Cemetery' Monument Class Description.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Cremation Cemetery'.

References

Britnell 1994
Gibson 1998a, 46

Cursus

Definition

Markedly long and narrow ditched enclosure with parallel sides and closed ends associated with ritual activity of Neolithic date and often spatially associated with other funerary or ritual monuments of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The only examples currently falling within the monument type definition are cropmarks, but earthworks normally defined by a bank and external ditch are known elsewhere in the British Isles.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between a minimum of 80 metres and a maximum of 380 metres long and between 8-20 wide.

To be distinguished from

Mortuary enclosures, Roman roads, ditched trackways, remnant field boundaries.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Cursus' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Cursus'.

References

Barrett *et al.* 1991
Gibson 1994
Gibson 1999b
Gibson 2002, 5-7
Houlder 1968
Loveday 1985
Musson 1994

Henge

Definition

Circular earthwork or cropmark monument normally comprising a ditch with an internal or external bank and one or more entrances, associated with ritual of funerary activity of later Neolithic date and normally spatially associated with other funerary or ritual monuments of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The ditch is normally proportionally much wider than that of a Ring ditch. Because of the relatively low numbers the monument type definition covers both henges and hengiform monument types. Internal settings may include timber circles, pit circles, stone circles, stone settings, central mounds, cremation pits, etc.

Sub-types

Henge (hengiform monument): a variety of sites which do not readily fall into the category of henge, but are thought to be related monuments. Types of hengiform monument currently identified include smaller sites possibly with segmented ditches, and a large circular ring bank (25m diameter or more), without an entrance.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are for henges, between about 8-60 metres in overall diameter and with ditches between 1-5 metres across, and for embanked circles, between 30-110 metres in overall diameter.

To be distinguished from

Ring ditches, round barrows, roundhouse drainage gullies, ring cairns, windmill mounds, and timber circles, pit circles or stone circles appearing singly.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Henge' and 'Hengi-form Monument' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Henge' and 'Hengiform Monument'.

References

Gibson 1994
Gibson 1995a
Gibson 2002, 7-9
Harding & Lee 1987

Inhumation*Definition*

A single inhumation of prehistoric or later date which does not appear to be associated with any burial structure such as a cist or round barrow.

Sub-types

Inhumation burial (natural mound): inhumation burial inserted into a natural mound which has the appearance of a round barrow.

Inhumation (cave burial): inhumation within a cave. Cave sites may also contain evidence of multi-period occupation.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

cist, cremation, round barrow, grave

*Same as**References*

Brassil and Gibson 1999

Long barrow*Definition*

Earthwork or cropmark indications of long, roughly rectangular or trapezoidal mound of earth and/or stone or markedly oval mound presumed to have been used for sepulchro-ritual activity of early to middle Neolithic date. In the case of cropmark sites the original mound may be indicated by lateral ditches or trenches for timber revetments.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 20-60

metres in length, 8-18 metres in width and 0.3-3.0 metres in height, being possibly higher or wider at one end.

To be distinguished from

Bank barrow, pillow mounds or waste heaps connected with quarrying and mining, natural moraines.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Long Barrow' Monument Class Descriptions.

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Long Barrow'.

References

Ashbee 1966

Gibson 2002, 4-5

Gibson 2000

Masters 1973

Phillips 1936

Piggott 1972

Whittle 1991a

Vatcher 1965

Vyner 1984

Mortuary enclosure

Definition

Sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure of varying length and of presumed funerary or ritual activity of early to middle Neolithic date. The only example falling within this monument type definition is spatially associated with a further funerary monument of Neolithic date. The monument type is to be used sparingly and with due consideration.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

The only example currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally is about 30 wide and 40 metres across.

To be distinguished from

Cropmark cursus monuments and long barrows.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Long Mortuary Enclosure' Monument Class Descriptions.

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Mortuary Enclosure'.

References

Barclay & Russell-White 1993

Gibson 1995

Gibson 2002, 5

Loveday 1985

Palisaded Enclosure

Definition

One or more rows of pits identified from cropmarks or excavation, forming the perimeter of an enclosure which may be associated with Neolithic funerary or ritual activity. In Wales there are currently only two examples known, both of which are within the Walton Basin in Radnorshire, although there are a number of examples from the rest of Britain and Europe. In Britain, three main types have been identified, depending on the nature of construction. The first type has a perimeter of individual postholes, as at Walton (Dempsey 1998) and also at

Meldon Bridge, Peeblesshire (Burgess 1976), Forteviot, Perthshire (Harding and Lee 1987, 409-11), Dunragit, Dumfries (Mercer 1993), Newgrange, Co. Meath (Sweetman 1985) and Ballynahatty, Co. Down (Hartwell 1991; 1994). The second type has a perimeter composed of closely-spaced postpits, as at Hindwell in the Walton Basin (Gibson 1999a) and also at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Woodward *et al* 1993). The third type has a perimeter with uprights set in bedding trenches, as at West Kennet I and II (Whittle 1991b; 1992), Mount Pleasant, Dorset (Wainwright 1979), and Knowth, Co. Meath (Eogan 1984, 219).

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Palisaded enclosures show considerable variation in size, although the full circumference is only known in three examples: Mount Pleasant, Ballynahatty and Forteviot. The enclosed area varies from 0.64ha at Newgrange to 35ha at Hindwell, although the latter is by far the largest in Britain.

To be distinguished from

Segmented ditches associated with hengiform monuments (see henges), pit circles, timber circles, stone circles represented by stone holes.

Same as

RCHME Thesaurus term Stockaded enclosure.

References

Burgess 1976
Dempsey 1998
Eogan 1984, 219
Gibson 1998c
Gibson 1999a, 14-19 and 155-158
Gibson 1999c
Harding and Lee 1987, 409-11
Hartwell 1991; 1994
Mercer 1993
Sweetman 1985
Wainwright 1979
Whittle 1991b
Whittle 1992
Woodward et al. 1993

Pit

Definition

Cropmark apparently of large pits of unknown function found in association with funerary and ritual monuments of Neolithic and early Bronze Age date in upper Severn Valley area. The monument type is to be used sparingly and with due consideration.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between 8-10 metres in diameter.

To be distinguished from

Similar cropmarks not associated with known funerary and ritual monuments of Neolithic and early Bronze Age date.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions.
No close parallel RCHME Thesaurus terms.

References

Gibson 2002, 34

Pit avenue*Definition*

Two parallel rows of pits, possibly originally for upright timbers, forming an avenue. Only known example in Wales is in the Walton Basin, in association with a palisaded enclosure, as at Meldon Bridge, Peeblesshire (Burgess 1976).

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

The only recorded example is 75m long, with at least 10 pits in each row, the rows being 12m apart.

To be distinguished from

Pit alignment

*Same as**References*

Burgess 1976
Gibson 1999a

Pit circle*Definition*

One or more concentric circular setting of pits identified from cropmarks or excavation, and considered to be associated with funerary or ritual activity of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. Excavation may show that a site should be reclassified as a timber circle or stone circle, but might otherwise represent a circle of cremation pits or votive pits.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

The more certain examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 6-10 metres in diameter and composed of between 6-11 pits.

To be distinguished from

Segmented ditches associated with hengiform monuments (see henges), excavated pit circles shown to have been timber circles, stone circles represented by stone holes, palisaded enclosures.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Pit Circle' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Pit Circle '.

References

Barclay 1993
Cleal *et al.* 1995
Gibson 1992

Gibson 1994
Gibson 2002, 10-11
Harding 1981

Prehistoric Monument Complex

Definition

A grouping of two or more prehistoric funerary and/or ritual monuments which is perceived as having some association. An example might be a round barrow and standing stone in close proximity, or a group including a wider range of monuments.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

No definition of extent although monuments would normally be within reasonably close proximity, rather than part of a wider landscape.

To be distinguished from

Round barrow cemetery

Same as

References

Ring ditch

Definition

One or more concentric ditches with no visibly surviving internal mound identified by excavation or by cropmarks and assumed to be associated with funerary and/or ritual monuments of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date. More frequent smaller examples (<30 metres in diameter) are assumed to be the ploughed out remains of a round barrow or internal ring-bank.

Sub-types

Ring ditch (Large): rarer larger examples (30-60 metres in diameter) have relatively narrow ditches, they appear too large to have enclosed a barrow and may have enclosed an internal ring bank and/or be related to henge monuments.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 5-30 metres.

To be distinguished from

round barrows with associated cropmark ring ditches, roundhouse drainage ditches, henges, Roman gyruses, ringworks.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus term 'Ring Ditch'.

References

Britnell 1982
Gibson 1994
Gibson 1995a
Gibson 2002, 27-32
Warrilow *et al.* 1986

Round barrow

Definition

Round mound of earth and/or stone with a flattened or rounded top presumed to be for burial and/or other ritual activity of Neolithic, Bronze Age date or early medieval date. The mound may be enclosed by a circular or intermittent outer ditch and may have a complex structure including stone kerbs, stone settings or burial cists. Two or more associated Round Barrows are also classed as a Barrow Cemetery. Ring ditches are a related type with no visibly surviving internal mound, the smaller examples of which are generally considered to be ploughed-out round barrows. Included in the definition are sites first identified as ring ditches subsequently found to have an internal mound. Due to difficulties in distinguishing the internal structure of unexcavated and damaged sites and for ease of information retrieval subdivisions of the type are included in brackets. Where no sub-type is indicated, the mound is either assumed to be predominantly composed of earth, or the site has been lost or destroyed and surviving records may be insufficient to determine the exact nature of the monument. The definition includes round barrows which may form part of a henge.

Sub-types

Round barrow (cairn): a circular cairn assumed to be predominantly composed of stone.

Round barrow (kerb cairn): a small circular cairn (c. 5m diam) with an outer kerb of disproportionately large stones (interior normally has low infilled).

Round barrow (platform cairn): a circular cairn with a levelled flat top.

Round barrow (ring cairn): a circular bank of stone surrounding a hollow central area, the inner and/or outer edges of which may be retained by stone kerbs or spaced stones.

Round barrow (structured cairn): a circular cairn assumed to be predominantly composed of stone and with evidence of deliberate construction such as a kerb or inner stone setting.

Round barrow (large): rarer, larger examples the size of which would appear to set them apart from smaller monuments. Sites may be large in diameter (over 30m in diameter), or in height (over 3m), the latter possibly being of late Neolithic date.

Round barrow (very large): Exceptionally large examples, over 60m in diameter, the size of which sets them apart from all other monuments of this type. Presently only one monument, Gop Cairn, Flintshire, recorded within this sub-type, measuring c. 100 x 68m and 12m high.

Dimensions

Example currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 3-30 metres in diameter and between about 0.3-3.0 metres in height.

To be distinguished from

Clearance cairn, cairnfield, walkers' cairn, spoilheap, hut circles, embanked stone circles, natural mounds, ring ditches, isolated cists, chambered tombs, marker cairns, square barrows, mottes, garden viewing platforms.

Same as

Includes English Heritage's 'Ring Cairn', 'D-shaped Cairn', 'Oval Barrow' Monument Class Descriptions.

RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Round Barrow', 'Bell Barrow', 'Bell Disk Barrow', 'Bowl Barrow', 'Fancy Barrow', 'Monumental Mound', 'Oval Barrow', 'Pond Barrow', 'Round Cairn'.

References

Britnell 1982

Gibson 1993a

Gibson 1994

Gibson 1998a, 57

Lynch 1993

Warrilow *et al.* 1986

Round barrow cemetery

Definition

A group of two or more round barrows or ring-ditches within reasonably close proximity to each other, possibly associated with other monument types.

*Sub-types***Round barrow cemetery (pair)**

Two round barrows in close proximity and assumed to be associated. For the purpose of data management it may be considered appropriate to record other groupings by reference to the number of barrows in brackets eg Round barrow cemetery (5).

Round barrow cemetery (cairnfield)

A group of small cairns within close proximity, assumed to be associated with funerary and/or other ritual activity of Neolithic, Bronze Age. To be distinguished from clearance cairns.

Dimensions

Currently, the largest barrow cemetery locally comprises about 8 monuments.

To be distinguished from

Clearance cairns and the kind of dispersed complex or barrow area represented at eg - Four Crosses, Dyffryn Lane and Sarn-y-bryn-caled, to which no particular site type is currently applied.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Round Barrow Cemetery' Monument Class Descriptions except that two rather than five is considered as the minimum number.

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Barrow Cemetery'.

References

Gibson 1998a, 47

Standing stone*Definition*

One or less frequently two adjacent upright or originally upright stones of unknown function and set in stonehole, of which those found in association with funerary and ritual monuments of Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date may be more readily assumed to have had a ritual function.

Sub-types

Standing stone (pair): Two adjacent upright, or originally upright stones. Sometimes consist of a 'male' and 'female' stone. Assumed to have had a ritual function.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 0.3 metres and 3.6 metres in height.

To be distinguished from

Stone rows, stone settings, cattle rubbing stones, boundary stones, early Christian monuments, inscribed stones, crosses, milestones, mere stones, stone gate posts, pillar stones.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Standing Stone' Monument Class Descriptions.

RCHME Thesaurus term 'Standing Stone'.

References

Burl 1976

Gibson 2002, 17-21

Morgan 1992

Stone circle

Definition

Circular setting of free-standing and normally spaced stones assumed to represent a ritual monument of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date. The definition also covers square settings of four stones which are likewise stones assumed to represent a ritual monument of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date. The definition also includes settings of pits shown by excavation to have once held standing stones and also covers stone circles which may form part of a henge.

Sub-types

Stone circle (kerb circle): a circle of edge-set stones which are abutting to form a more or less continuous kerb.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 5-22 metres in diameter and comprise between 4-54 stones generally between 0.2-0.6 metres high.

To be distinguished from

Round barrow (ring cairns), round barrow (kerb cairns), modern gorseddau, stone setting.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Small Stone Circle' and 'Large Regular Stone Circle' Monument Class Descriptions. RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Stone Circle'.

References

Burl 1976
Gibson 2002, 11-14
Grimes 1963

Stone row

Definition

One or more roughly parallel rows of three or more upright stones set at intervals presumed to have been used for ritual activity of Bronze Age date.

Sub-types

Stone row (avenue): a double row of upright stones forming an avenue, normally in association with other monuments such as stone circles.

Dimensions

Example currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally have individual rows up to about 60 metres long, with individual stones between about 0.3-2.0 metres high and spaced at intervals of about 1.0-2.5 metres, with parallel rows set between about 2.0-4.0 metres apart.

To be distinguished from

Field boundaries or other features formed of upright slabs.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Stone Alignment' Monument Class Descriptions, except that no distinction is made with 'Avenues'. RCHME Thesaurus term 'Stone Alignment'.

References

Burl 1993
Grimes 1963
Gibson 2002, 15-16

Stone setting*Definition*

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

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

-

To be distinguished from

Stone rows, stone circles.

Same as

No close parallel in English Heritage's Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Stone Setting'.

References

Gibson 2002, 16-17

Timber circle*Definition*

Sites which have been shown by excavation to have consisted of one or more concentric settings of upright posts set in individual postholes associated with funerary or ritual activity of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The definition also covers timber circles which may form part of a henge.

Sub-types

No sub-types have yet been defined locally.

Dimensions

Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition locally are between about 3-18 metres in diameter and composed of between 6-36 posts.

To be distinguished from

Pit circles, segmented ditches, posthole settings of roundhouses, stake circles or settings below which are a component of round barrows, tree-planting circles.

Same as

English Heritage's 'Timber Circle' Monument Class Descriptions.
RCHME Thesaurus terms 'Timber Circle'.

References

Gibson 1994

Gibson 2002, 10

Gibson 1998b

APPENDIX 3

PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENTS: SCHEDULING ASSESSMENT

Discrimination criteria

The following 6 criteria apply to prehistoric funerary and ritual sites. The allocation of low, medium and high score to individual monuments based on an interpretation of existing evidence and a field visit is suggested below.

Survival

This is one of the major scheduling criteria. The survival of a monument's archaeological potential above, but principally below ground, is particularly important, and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Survival relies on knowing the original extent and height of the monument, which in many cases can only be guessed at. Comparison with previous visit descriptions, particularly those from pre-1940, may indicate changes in the monument's survival which would also have implications for vulnerability.

High - over two thirds of the perceived original extents of the site left intact

Medium - one third to two thirds left intact

Low - less than one third left intact

Potential

This is intended to cover sites whose possible importance is not immediately obvious. The main criteria to consider might be: whether the monument has any unusual features, further study of which could reveal new evidence about that type of monument; what is the potential for a surviving buried landsurface beneath the monument which might provide stratigraphic or dating evidence; associated palaeoenvironmental potential. Sites which no longer have a visible upstanding component and only survive as cropmarks may nevertheless retain significant structural, artefactual, ecofactual and environmental evidence.

For most sites the main groups of context for the preservation of structural, artefactual, ecofactual and environmental evidence area:

- 1 Visible structure of the monument
- 2 Buried structure of the monument
- 3 Buried landsurface
- 4 Associated finds
- 5 Palaeoenvironmental potential

High - three or more of these factors are wholly or largely intact

Medium - one or two of these factors are wholly or largely intact

Low - none of the factors are wholly or largely intact

Group value

Defined simply in terms of the existence of other types of monument within 1km of the site, although this distance is not a absolutely fixed. This particularly relevant when defining possible barrow cemeteries or clusters of funerary and ritual monuments.

High - more than 5 associated sites within 1km

Medium - 2 to 5 associated sites within 1km

Low - less than 2 associated sites within 1km

Archaeological Documentation

A very small percentage of sites have been excavated, and even fewer fully reported. Of those which have been excavated, many were investigated at a time when recording and excavation techniques were not necessarily to a modern standard. Many sites may, however, have been described in some detail, as for example, by Ellis Davies in Flintshire and Denbighshire. Information from documentary sources is therefore a supporting criterion, rather than a main criterion for selection.

The main types of record will be: detailed description; measured survey; published excavation

High - two or more categories

Medium - one category

Low - brief or no description and/or only sketch survey

Historical Documentation and Associations

The existence of good historical documentation and/or associations may raise the value of the monument. This may take the form of place-names, literary sources, pictorial sources, association with historical events or legends/folk lore.

High - two or more relevant sources

Medium - a single relevant source

Low - no such sources

Amenity and cultural value

The following is suggested on the basis of the present state of the monument and should also take into account the landscape value of a particular monument as well as its possible value as a cultural icon.

High - remains easily visible and understood by layperson

Medium - remains extant but not easily understood

Low - remains not visible, disturbed or destroyed

Palaeoenvironmental potential

The location of potentially significant palaeoenvironmental deposits such as blanket peats, valley or basin peats, raised bogs, or wet flushes within close proximity to a monument. In lowlands in particular, palaeochannels or kettle-holes may be a potential source of evidence. Also, although sites may be in enclosed and improved land, there may be unimproved land nearby where deposits have formed as a result of poor drainage. In coastal areas there may be landsurfaces buried beneath dune systems.

The approximate distance of the deposits, together with their extent should be recorded on the general site visit form. Where possible, the depth of deposits should be estimated (eg using a ranging rod).

High - within 50m

Medium - within 100m

Low - over 100m or none visible

Management criteria

Condition

The surviving condition will depend on the nature and structure of the site, subsequent land-use and development, and erosion. Sites which are predominantly of stone construction eg round barrow (cairn), will be more likely to survive substantially intact than purely earthwork eg round barrow sites. Erosion may be due to natural forces, animals, or man eg visitor. Although there is obviously some overlap with survival, this is intended to be qualitative rather than quantitative assessment.

Good - site is in good condition with no signs of erosion

Medium - moderate condition, some signs of erosion

Poor - poor condition with serious erosion

Fragility

This relates to the structural nature of the site, rather than the level of any threat, which is vulnerability. Most sites are likely to have reached a fairly stable state in terms of natural weathering and low intensity interference. However, some sites may have reached a state where particular components may now be deemed fragile eg exposure of buried landsurface, cairn internal structure or burial cist.

High - low earthwork sites and cropmarks, exposed and unstable internal features

Medium - more robust earthwork sites, predominantly stone structures partially turf covered

Low - predominantly stone structures mostly turf covered

Vulnerability

The level of vulnerability of a site is related to the nature of the immediate environment and current/proposed landuse. Sites in areas of predominantly arable farming will be more vulnerable than those in pastoral locations. Stone structures may be subject to robbing. Sites adjacent to developed or industrial areas may be at risk from development. The attitude of the owner/tenant may also be relevant.

High - unsympathetic land-use (eg ploughing), high immediate threat

Medium - stable land-use, possible longer term threat

Low - stable land-use, sympathetic owner, no longer term threat

APPENDIX 4 GAZETTEER OF SITES BY TYPE

Chambered tomb ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
691	Garn Coch Cairn	SO21221771

Cist

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
3321	Cwm Car Cist	SO054135

Cist ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
12393	Maesderwen cist?	SO069262

Cremation burial

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
5697	Fan y Big Cremation	SO03602057

Prehistoric monument complex

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
83060	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos monument complex	SO13201740

Round barrow

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
4999	Llangattock Parish barrow finds	SO2117

Round barrow ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
12396	Glyn Collwn round barrow	SO0824

Round barrow (cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
684	Mynydd Pen Cym Cairn I	SO1969014532
685	Mynydd Pen Cym Cairn II	SO18731478
702	Waun Cym Cairn	SO2105014487
703	Twr Pen Cym Cairn I	SO2028514450
704	Twr Pen Cym Cairn II	SO2028514503
2388	Cae Gwin Barrow	SO08222626
3290	Nant yr Hen Heol Cairn	SO02881950
3312	Cwm Criban Cairn I	SO0734313335
3318	Carn y Bugail Cairn	SO08811366
3319	Garn Felen Cairn	SO08841373
3320	Twynau Gwynion Cairn	SO0769012279
3335	Garn Fawr Cairn	SO1235115145
3336	Garn Caws Cairn I	SO12971678
3337	Pant Llwyd Cairn I	SO12951702
3343	Mynydd Llangattock cairn I	SO1947815438
3854	Pant Serthfa Cairn	SO12241673
4396	Carn Bica Cairn I	SO06962013
4575	Carreg Waun Llech Cairn	SO16231771
4588	Cwalca Stone Ring	SO15911727

5338	Pant Llwyd Cairn II	SO13191733
5340	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Cairn I	SO1319717403
5341	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn II	SO1328617433
5344	Blaen Cwm Claisfer Cairn	SO1213915925
6192	Pen y Garn Cairn	SO13101790
6212	Blaen Onnau Cairn II	SO1486316039
12361	Blaen Onneu cairn	SO1536815839
12370	Twr Pen Cym Cairn IV	SO2032814463
13309	Bryn Shac cairn II	SO0622413441
22148	Pontsticill Cairn II	SO0665812026
87069	Mynydd Llangynidr cairn II	SO1387114358
87070	Mynydd Llangynidr cairn	SO1344914772
87075	Clo Cadno Cairn V	SO1197715964

Round barrow (cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
932	Cae Gwin Cairn	SO059249
2414	Pen yr Coed Isaf Cairn	SO157202
3853	Garn Caws Cairn II	SO13111688
4560	Cribyn Cairn	SO02372132
4581	Cwalca Cairn I	SO15901734
4584	Cwalca Cairn II	SO15911746
5339	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn I	SO13221730
5654	Upper Neuadd Cairn III	SO0280419249
12360	Blaen Onneu cairn	SO1523615577
12366	Coity-bach cairn	SO10692305
12667	Twyn Ceiliog cairn VIII	SO09851282
12668	Twyn Ceiliog cairn IX	SO09841286
13299	Buarth y Caerau cairn II	SO0721513578
13307	Bryn Shac cairn	SO0628213558

Round barrow (kerb cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
6219	Blaen Onneu Cairn IX	SO1389215165

Round barrow (platform cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
12353	Pontsticill Cairn I	SO0666512158
17374	Clo Cadno Cairn I	SO11271633

Round barrow (ring cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
3291	Upper Neuadd Cairn I	SO0282219176
5342	Pant Llwyd Cairn III	SO1327317431
5347	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Cairn II	SO1314417540
5662	Upper Neuadd Cairn II	SO0283119184
23084	Upper Neuadd Reservoir cairn IV	SO0277719275
23086	Upper Neuadd Reservoir cairn V	SO0282419158

Round barrow (ring cairn) ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
34882	Cwalea ringbank	SO16361718

Round barrow (structured cairn)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
975	Waun Ddu Cairn	SO13991903
2389	Pen y Fan Cairn	SO01212158
3184	Corn Du Cairn	SO00752133

Round barrow cemetery

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
83057	Upper Neuadd Round barrow cemetery	SO02821917
83058	Twr Pen Cym round barrow cemetery	SO20281445
83059	Cefn yr Ystrad round barrow cemetery	SO08811366

Standing stone

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
654	Gileston Stone	SO11662374
977	Carreg Waun Llech Stone	SO16381738
1716	Lower Neuadd Reservoir Stone	SO0313017880
4397	Blaen Nant Stone	SO08362447
4827	Aberyail Stone	SO15861995
21910	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos standing stone I	SO13521747
87084	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos standing stone II	SO1332117601

Standing stone ?

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
979	Llangyndir Stone	SO156194
2436	Nant y Wern Stone	SO12251698

Stone row

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
3856	Pant Serthfa Stones	SO11831675
5346	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Stone Row	SO1328717573

Stone row (multiple)

PRN	Site name	Grid reference
4393	Craig y Fan Ddu Stone Alignments	SO0563718058

APPENDIX 5
GAZETTEER OF SITES BY PRN

PRN	Site name	Site type	Grid reference
654	Gileston Stone	Standing stone	SO11662374
684	Mynydd Pen Cym Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1969014532
685	Mynydd Pen Cym Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO18731478
691	Garn Coch Cairn	Chambered tomb ?	SO21221771
702	Waun Cym Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO2105014487
703	Twr Pen Cym Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO2028514450
704	Twr Pen Cym Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO2028514503
932	Cae Gwin Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO059249
975	Waun Ddu Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO13991903
977	Carreg Waun Llech Stone	Standing stone	SO16381738
979	Llangyndir Stone	Standing stone ?	SO156194
1716	Lower Neuadd Reservoir Stone	Standing stone	SO0313017880
2388	Cae Gwin Barrow	Round barrow (cairn)	SO08222626
2389	Pen y Fan Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO01212158
2414	Pen yr Coed Isaf Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO157202
2436	Nant y Wern Stone	Standing stone ?	SO12251698
3184	Corn Du Cairn	Round barrow (structured cairn)	SO00752133
3290	Nant yr Hen Heol Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO02881950
3291	Upper Neuadd Cairn I	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO0282219176
3312	Cwm Criban Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0734313335
3318	Carn y Bugail Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO08811366
3319	Garn Felen Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO08841373
3320	Twynau Gwynion Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0769012279
3321	Cwm Car Cist	Cist	SO054135
3335	Garn Fawr Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1235115145
3336	Garn Caws Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO12971678
3337	Pant Llwyd Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO12951702
3343	Mynydd Llangattock cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1947815438
3853	Garn Caws Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO13111688
3854	Pant Serthfa Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO12241673
3856	Pant Serthfa Stones	Stone row	SO11831675
4393	Craig y Fan Ddu Stone Alignments	Stone row (multiple)	SO0563718058
4396	Carn Bica Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO06962013
4397	Blaen Nant Stone	Standing stone	SO08362447
4560	Cribyn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO02372132
4575	Carreg Waun Llech Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO16231771
4581	Cwalca Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO15901734
4584	Cwalca Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO15911746
4588	Cwalca Stone Ring	Round barrow (cairn)	SO15911727
4827	Aberyail Stone	Standing stone	SO15861995
4999	Llangattock Parish barrow finds	Round barrow	SO2117
5338	Pant Llwyd Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO13191733
5339	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO13221730
5340	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Cairn I	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1319717403
5341	Twyn y Rhicos Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1328617433
5342	Pant Llwyd Cairn III	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO1327317431
5344	Blaen Cwm Claisfer Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1213915925
5346	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Stone Row	Stone row	SO1328717573
5347	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos Cairn II	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO1314417540
5654	Upper Neuadd Cairn III	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO0280419249

5662	Upper Neuadd Cairn II	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO0283119184
5697	Fan y Big Cremation	Cremation burial	SO03602057
6192	Pen y Garn Cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO13101790
6212	Blaen Onnau Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1486316039
6219	Blaen Onneu Cairn IX	Round barrow (kerb cairn)	SO1389215165
12353	Pontsticill Cairn I	Round barrow (platform cairn)	SO0666512158
12360	Blaen Onneu cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO1523615577
12361	Blaen Onneu cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1536815839
12366	Coity-bach cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO10692305
12370	Twr Pen Cym Cairn IV	Round barrow (cairn)	SO2032814463
12393	Maesderwen cist?	Cist ?	SO069262
12396	Glyn Collwn round barrow	Round barrow ?	SO0824
12667	Twyn Ceiliog cairn VIII	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO09851282
12668	Twyn Ceiliog cairn IX	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO09841286
13299	Buarth y Caerau cairn II	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO0721513578
13307	Bryn Shac cairn	Round barrow (cairn) ?	SO0628213558
13309	Bryn Shac cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0622413441
17374	Clo Cadno Cairn I	Round barrow (platform cairn)	SO11271633
21910	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos standing stone I	Standing stone	SO13521747
22148	Pontsticill Cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO0665812026
23084	Upper Neuadd Reservoir cairn IV	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO0277719275
23086	Upper Neuadd Reservoir cairn V	Round barrow (ring cairn)	SO0282419158
34882	Cwalea ringbank	Round barrow (ring cairn) ?	SO16361718
83057	Upper Neuadd Round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SO02821917
83058	Twr Pen Cym round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SO20281445
83059	Cefn yr Ystrad round barrow cemetery	Round barrow cemetery	SO08811366
83060	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos monument complex	Prehistoric monument complex	SO13201740
87069	Mynydd Llangynidr cairn II	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1387114358
87070	Mynydd Llangynidr cairn	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1344914772
87075	Clo Cadno Cairn V	Round barrow (cairn)	SO1197715964
87084	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rhicos standing stone II	Standing stone	SO1332117601