
Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Survey: Meirionnydd



GAT Project No. G1629

Report Number 415

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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Meirionnydd, 2000-2001**

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Prepared for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

by George Smith

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**Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust**

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SURVEY OF PREHISTORIC FUNERARY AND RITUAL MONUMENT IN WALES: MEIRIONNYDD

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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 (Gibson 1999) in that area and demonstrated the existence of numerous, and sometimes complex, previously unknown early monuments. Apart from showing the value of these monuments it showed that many were at risk or without statutory protection.

2. INTRODUCTION

Prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments include some of the most easily recognisable and evocative remnants of the prehistoric past visible in the present landscape. They are often of impressive size and evocative because of the lingering awe and mystery surrounding them, and this is frequently imprinted on folk memory in place names or tales. Such is the case with well-known monuments like Stonehenge or Wayland's Smithy, place-names given by the Anglo-Saxons to monuments that were, even then, ancient. The same is true in Wales, where the survival of Celtic place-names may imply an earlier derivation. Examples might be the standing stone 'Llech Idris' (the stone of Idris), Trawsfynydd, said to have been thrown from Cadair Idris (the chair of Idris) by the giant Idris, or the cairn 'Twill y crochan aur' (the pit of the golden cauldron), Dolgellau (unfortunately damaged in the 19th century by the farmer digging to find the supposed gold). Some, like the Bach Wen chambered tomb, Clynnog Fawr, even figure in the earliest recorded literature (The Stanzas of the Graves in The Mabinogion), dating from about the seventh century AD.

Large numbers of these monuments survive, frequently because they were respected in subsequent periods. They were often incorporated in later prehistoric field boundaries, or were used as elements of land boundaries, for instance mentioned as features in Saxon land charters, or became the focus for cemeteries in the Early Medieval period. Their fascination is demonstrated by the attention given to them by enthusiastic antiquarians in the 18th and 19th centuries, whose excavations resulted in large private and museum collections of artefacts. The existence of these collections played a large part in the development of typologies of artefacts such as 'funerary urns', bronze weapons and ornaments, which in turn provided the foundation for 20th century archaeological studies. Present study is less focused on artefacts and more devoted to social explanation, context and dating. To some extent this has meant that research has been directed more towards settlement and industry. However, excavation of funerary and ritual sites with the benefit of scientific techniques has shown that these monuments have a great deal to offer, even where they have suffered from 'robbing' by early antiquaries. This is largely because they often consist of earthen mounds or stone cairns that incorporate ancient environmental material, such as turves, in their structure, or, more frequently, protect a small area of ancient land surface. Such fragments of early landscape are extremely rare and of immense value for environmental study. There are unlikely to be many other instances of preservation, since suitable conditions, such as surfaces buried under banks or floors, rarely survive. It has been estimated, for instance, that in the Upper Severn Valley the 315 known round barrows protect, together, about 2.5ha (6 acres) of prehistoric land surface (Gibson 1998).

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by the author and David Hopewell. Data sorting and GIS distribution maps were prepared by Kate Geary. Data and text inputting were by Pamela Hughes. Report editing was by Margaret Mason. Thanks are also due to John Burman for assistance in the Arthog area and to all the farmers who readily gave permission to walk over their land.

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

In terms of the quality of the existing record Gwynedd is particularly fortunate because, unlike the majority of Wales, the whole area has been the subject of Royal Commission inventories, as well as more recent extensive work by Gresham and Kelly in Meirionnydd. However, the long period that has elapsed since the work of the Commission and the addition of new sites as a result of the Upland Surveys, for instance, suggest that the record is far from complete and that knowledge is uncertain about the present condition or survival of the recorded monuments. In addition, there has been very little direct investigation of these types of monument since the pioneering work by Frances Lynch at Moel Goedog and Caer Euni. A fresh assessment of the monuments is therefore desirable.

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, if we compare it in relation to the former administrative district areas (Table 1).

Table 1 Totals of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in north-west Wales based on preliminary SMR selection

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

The high proportion of this class of monument protected can be compared, for instance, with the 11% of 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, so it is appropriate to increase the proportion protected. One of the main aims of the project is therefore to identify the most valuable monuments that are not, at present, protected.

4. METHODOLOGY

The experience provided by the present year's work has allowed some reconsideration of the project in that search of the SMR provided a number of additional monuments, which had escaped the initial database search on which the original application was based. These were monuments that had been recorded under unusual type-names, as unclassified cropmarks or in combination with other monument type names or within groups of monuments. The number of sites identified during the documentary analysis stage was 345, compared with the 320 originally selected, and several more were identified during the course of the fieldwork.

The desktop work comprised collection of the 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.

1:10000 scale maplets were copied for each site. Indexes were printed for each 1:10000 map square as well as 1:25000 maplets covering the same areas, on which the relevant sites were marked.

The project followed closely the approach and recording methods developed by CPAT and discussed at the monitoring meetings as well as at a field visit day led by Frances Lynch. The work here and at the other Trusts has not led to any major revision of methods and these seem to have worked well. A project field recording form was designed, which incorporated the previously used recording fields and allowed easier input of the data (Appendix 9).

A sketch plan was made of every site that warranted it, excluding, for instance, most simple mounds and standing stones. In all, 186 annotated plans were produced and it is hoped that these will provide a more useful record to assess changes during future visits than just descriptions and photographs. It is hoped to combine such plans with the textual database and GIS to provide a much fuller, searchable desktop resource. A selection of these sketch plans are illustrated in this report, providing examples of the various aspects of the work, but not intended to be of publication standard.

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. In all 20 colour negative and 20 colour transparency films were used, about 740 frames on each, i.e. about 370 separate shots. At least two photographs were taken of every site that was assessed as of Class A value. Film and frame numbers were included on the field record form and entered on the database. Prints were numbered to match the negative strip numbers and the transparencies numbered to match the print negatives.

The survey recording form (Appendix 9) included all the fields used by CPAT plus the following, all of which have been entered into the database:

1. Slope class: Level, Slight, Low, Medium, Steep.
2. Site prospect: Prospect of the site itself, not the slope, i.e. '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 flattish slabs. Chambered tombs/long cairns have a general orientation but also have a 'head' end and so are recorded as oriented in a single direction.
5. Topography, general: A simple description of the geographical setting of the site e.g. upland hillslope, lowland plateau, 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.

Some additional recording was carried out as part of the desk-top work. This comprised the following fields and was entered onto the database as a separate table (Appendices 5-7):

1. Archaeological Records 1-3: Archaeological event, e.g. Accidental discovery, Antiquarian excavation, Description, Research excavation.
2. References 1-3: Harvard reference of any publication.
3. Artefacts recorded: Text description.
4. Artefact location (museum etc).
5. Name: Traditional name associated with monument.
6. Name translation/interpretation.
7. Name type: Descriptive, Topographic, Folklore.

All records have been entered onto the ACCESS database. This generally follows the design of the CPAT database in terms of fields and field format and it should be possible to compare and probably combine the data from different Trust areas to allow overall analysis. However, it should be sufficient to query each database separately and to combine the results.

The leaflet 'Introducing Prehistoric Burial and Ritual Sites' has been distributed to landowners wherever possible. However, relatively few have been required so far because the great majority of sites in this area are in open hill land with public rights of way, often common land, where it is normally not necessary and often impossible to identify and confirm ownership. The leaflet has also proved useful as general information to people other than actual landowners, such as neighbouring householders or interested passers-by. Where it has been necessary to seek permission to visit sites on enclosed land without public rights of way, permission has never been refused, although the occasional farmer who already has Scheduled Ancient Monuments on his land has been somewhat reluctant. In many cases farmers would welcome more background information about archaeological sites on their land. Quite a number of farms visited are now in the Tir Gofal scheme and this is leading to a new attitude: that archaeological sites may be of some benefit in providing some of the justification for the grant award, and often there are new access paths available that make site visits easier.

5. THE SURVEY AREA: GEOGRAPHICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Meirionnydd, which now forms part of the unitary authority of Gwynedd, is the largest administrative area in north-west Wales (Fig. 1), with over twice the area of Anglesey, the next largest area (Table 1). Much of this area, however, is upland (over 245m OD) and, as this approaches very close to the coast, there is very little lower-lying and better-quality agricultural land. The main areas of farming activity are the narrow coastal plains, the restricted area of the Vale of Ffestiniog, the valleys of the Mawddach, Dysynni and Dyfi and the inland basin of the Upper Dee and Bala. None of this is prime agricultural land and the majority is Grade 5, 'suitable only for low intensity pasture' (ADAS 1977, MAFF 1988). The lack of lowland and of better-quality agricultural land is reflected in the low density of modern population and in a relatively low density of prehistoric monuments compared with, for instance, the Upper Severn Valley area studied by Gibson for the initial stage of the pan-Wales project (Gibson 1998). However, much prehistoric activity was focussed on what is now the upland margins. Possibly what was once good soil quality has deteriorated with changes in climate. Higher land would have allowed better natural drainage and there is reasonable evidence that climatic conditions at various periods have allowed cultivation at higher altitudes than at present. For instance, a climatic optimum in the 12th to 13th centuries AD with accompanying rural prosperity and extension of settlement into the upland zone is fairly well attested (Parry 1985). Such an event is paralleled in prehistory, particularly in the later 3rd and 2nd millennia BC, a period when the great majority of funerary and ritual monuments were constructed. This has meant that in Meirionnydd, some areas of land, between about 200 to 300m in altitude, which are marginal to modern agriculture, have excellent preservation of archaeological remains. These are concentrated on the hill slopes of the western coastal strip, particularly Arudwy and Arthog. These areas have been quite well studied and documented, from the 19th century records of Prys Morris (1890) and the general survey of the Royal Commission Inventory (RCAHMW 1921) to the intensive fieldwork and measured survey drawings of Gresham (Bowen and Gresham 1967). Arudwy has also been the subject of fieldwork by Kelly (1982) and De Landowicz (1981). Parts of Arthog have been studied for the National Trust (Barfoot 1993) and by GAT for the Upland Survey Project of the RCAHMW (Thompson and Jones 1996). Inland, further work by GAT for the RCAHMW has been carried out around Trawsfynydd (GAT 1993) and Trawscoed, Llanuwchllyn (Muckle 1993). The numbers of monuments recorded by these latter studies suggests that the low density of monuments recorded in the past in much of Meirionnydd may be partly a reflection of lack of fieldwork (Fig. 2).

Antiquarian study of the area began with references by Edward Lhuyd in the 17th century, Thomas Pennant in the 18th century and Richard Fenton in the early 19th century. The middle years of the 19th century saw the sudden development of a national passion for antiquities, the start of archaeological excavation as a technique and of collecting. Funerary monuments, mainly burial mounds and cairns, took the brunt of numerous informal excavations, mainly because they were easily identified in the landscape and partly because they often produced artefacts, sometimes quite impressive ones. These archaeological forays were carried out by a small number of antiquarians, chief amongst whom was the scholarly owner of the Peniarth estate, south Meirionnydd, Sir William Watkins Wynne (1801-1880), who was a notable antiquarian and contributor to the journal of the newly formed Cambrian Archaeological Association. The first field trip of the Association took place in 1847, followed by publication of the first volume of *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, one of the earliest archaeological journals in Britain. Watkins Wynne accumulated a considerable antiquarian collection as a result of digging and purchase and his collection, not all provenanced, was eventually donated to the National Museum of Wales. Another contemporary antiquary was John Lloyd (d. 1857) of Cenfaes, near Maentwrog, north Meirionnydd, a barrister with time and the means for his private interests, who also carried out excavations and formed a collection, not all of which has survived (Bowen and Gresham 1967, 284). Another notable antiquary was Judge Wynne Ffoulkes, who excavated widely, sometimes with Watkins Wynne, and contributed to the earliest issues of *Archaeologia Cambrensis* in the 1850s. He described in exemplary detail some of the excavations that were carried out and was not afraid to offer broad interpretations that, put into more modern language, would not be out of place today. The following is an extract from a note on excavations of a cairn that still survives intact, apart from its robbing pit, on Bryn Seward, Arthog, on the south side of the Mawddach estuary (PRN 4872). As a judge, his interpretations have such a well-considered finality about them that we must fear for his courtroom pronouncements, drawn against his antiquarian musings about civilization:

'Mr. W. W. E. Wynne having invited me to join him in a general examination of carneddau in this neighbourhood, we commenced our researches on the 6th of September last. On our approach its

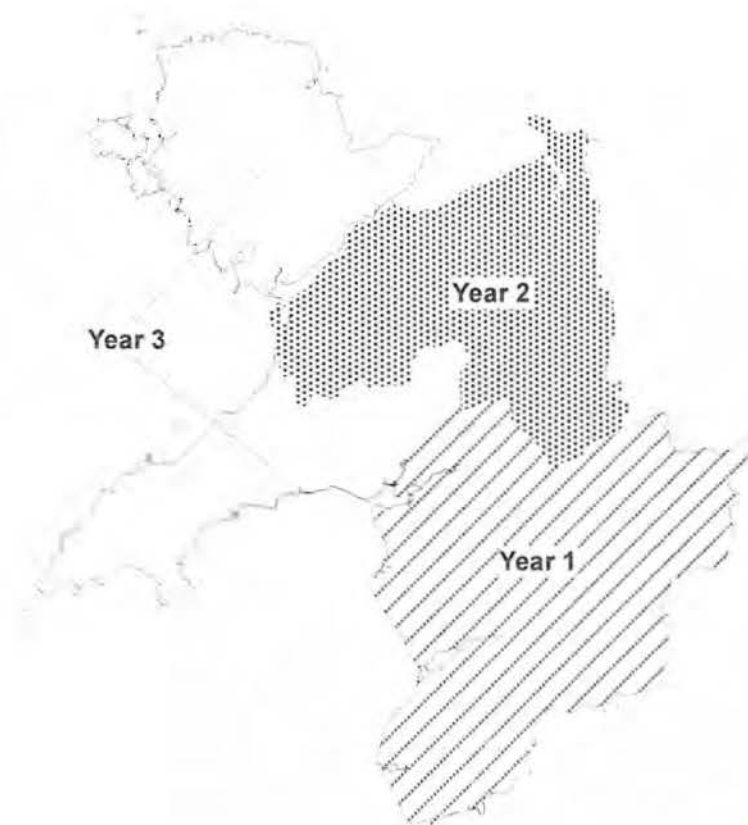


Fig. 1 Location of GAT survey area, year 1, 2000-2001

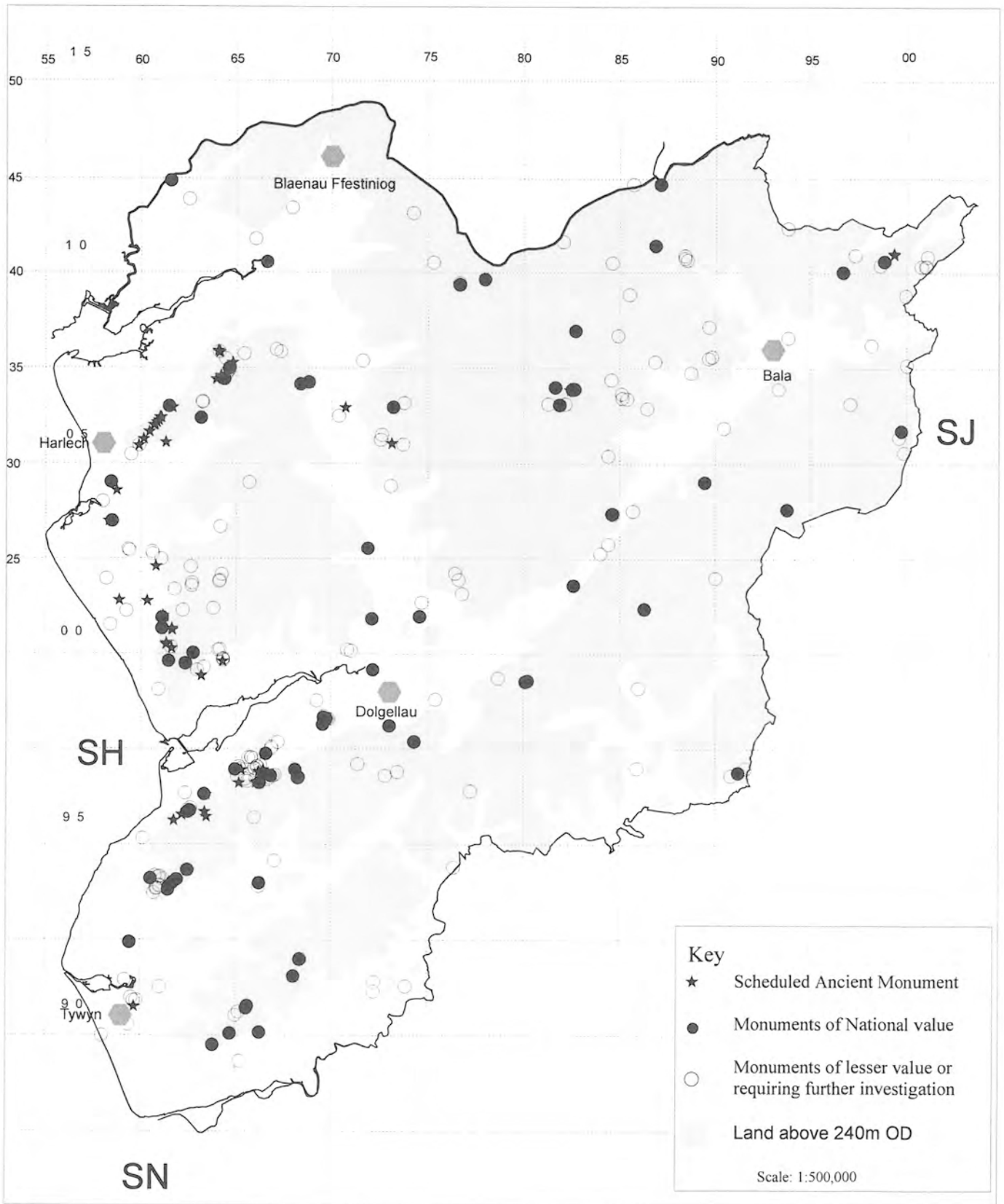


Fig. 2 Distribution of all sites recorded as prehistoric funerary and ritual in Meirionnydd

appearance was that of a low mound, thinly coated over with mountain turf, through which here and there stones of moderate size protruded. It measured thirty four by thirty eight feet in diameter; its elevation was low, and its apex depressed, and nearly flat. (Its shape resembled that of Sir R. Hoare's broad or bowl barrows) We made a circular excavation at the centre of it, and we found that it consisted entirely of stones, disposed with some regularity bedwise, and increasing in size as our excavation deepened. After a short time we came to some large, flat stones, which were laid as a protection to the covering-stones of a cist... On first removing the covering stones we were struck by the singular appearance of the deposit, which presented an even surface carefully strewn with flakes or chippings of stone... I have called this sepulchral monument a 'carnedd' - and rightly so, I think - for I consider this term is properly applied to all such remains which are built purely of stone; and such a carnedd as that I now treat of, I am inclined to ascribe to a very great antiquity: for whether we are to conclude that bones were never deposited within the cist, or that such as had been deposited had returned to their native dust, or whether we are to believe that we detected the presence or absence of stone weapons and other such relics - in either case we have all the evidence usually obtained of a rude and untutored age; how many centuries back we will not presume to fix; but I think, without doubt, from the size and construction of the cist, we may conclude that this carnedd belongs to the burning period; and from my experience of similar carneddau in which I have found burnt bones in very small particles mixed with the soil placed in the cist, I think it is possible that bones burnt away had been so mixed with the soil of this cist, and had crumbled away; but that the colour of the soil made it more difficult to distinguish the bony particles, and thus they may have escaped our observation. Then if this carnedd is rightly ascribed to the burning period, are we to draw any inference from the absence of a funeral urn? Mr Wynne and I have opened five or six carneddau on the hills in this neighbourhood - in none have we found urns - in all traces of cremation; yet there is no remarkable lack of clay in these soils... Now perhaps there is no custom of which nations are so tenacious as that relating to sepulture; and of this we find abundant proof both in ancient and modern races. I therefore think we must conclude that this carnedd was raised at a period when men were strangers to the fictile art; or by a race among whom the cinerary urn was not in use; that this carnedd affords evidence of an occupation here at a time when our forefathers had scarce trod the first steps of civilization; or traces of an extirpated race, whose memorials have well nigh perished with them. The preference for a carnedd, too, or mound of stones, should not be lost sight of in our reflections upon these monuments of the past. Leaving this part of the subject for the present, we will, in the next Number, pass on to the examination of some other carneddau of similar construction and character.

W. Wynne Ffoulkes, *General Secretary*'

(Arch. Camb. 1852, 65-68).

So many cairns can be seen to have been dug into that there must have been fairly widespread robbing, by others apart from these antiquaries, encouraged by the occasional finding of desirable objects which were known to have a monetary value to collectors. The distribution of cairns that have central robbing pits shows the extent of damage and may show trends in the fashion of robbing (Fig. 50). The presence of central robbing pits is easily distinguishable from robbing for stone building. Enclosure of commons was also taking place and many monuments must have been removed entirely, occasionally leaving an identifiable 'cairn base'. Wynne Ffoulkes in the same article (above) records:

'... we were informed by Mr. Edw. Roberts of Dysevin, that some years ago he lived near a farm called *Sylvan* (on the north side of the *Mawddach*), now held by Mr. Morris, and that when the mountains in that neighbourhood were enclosed, several carneddau were pulled down to furnish stone for the enclosure walls, he on that occasion saw several vessels of clay which were discovered in those carneddau.' (ibid 67).

6. THE SURVEY

The general results of the survey are summarized 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 new sites assessed during the survey as also of national value (Class A).

Table 2 Summary list of monument types

Monument type	Total	SAM	Class A Value
Carved stone	6	1	3
Cemetery, multi-period? (cropmark)	1	-	-
Chambered tomb, long cairn	6	6	-
Chambered tomb?	4	-	-
Cist/cist?	7	1	1
Cremation	3	-	-
Cremation cemetery	3	-	-
Ring ditch (crop mark)	7	-	-
Round barrow	169	22	57
Round barrow?	43	4	-
Standing stone	40	15	9
Standing stone, site of	2	-	-
Standing stone, not prehist.	2	-	-
Standing stone, group	5	3	-
Standing stone, row	1	1	-
Stone circle/stone circle?	9	5	1
Round barrow cemetery (group no.)	2	-	-
Duplicate site number	6	-	-
Non-site/natural feature	24	-	-
Site of other type/period	46	-	-
Totals	386	58	71

The total is overwhelmingly dominated by round barrows, which in this area are chiefly cairns, and these sub-types need to be discussed in more detail.

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 defined by CPAT 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 cursus, henge, mortuary enclosure, pit circle, pit group, and timber circle. The two round barrow cemeteries are group numbers, in addition to the individual site numbers.

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

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).

There are very few monuments in the Gwynedd SMR recorded only as place names compared with lowland areas of Wales. This is partly because most monuments survive as upstanding features in upland areas and partly because there has been no 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 PRNs were given so that every individual monument now has a separate number.

The few duplicate numbers arose in complex areas at Cors y Gedol, Ardudwy, and the Cregennen Lakes, Arthog, where repeated visits by different fieldworkers had led to some confusion over identification and re-numbering. In these two areas there are so many features recorded and not very accurately plotted that there were still a few problems with identification. Measured surveys are badly needed for these areas. This would not only benefit the archaeology but also allow the provision of better public information, perhaps as part of Tir Gofal or, as at the Cregennen Lakes, a popular tourist area, as part of National Trust access arrangements.

All sites listed were visited apart from those recorded as just cropmarks and a small number of cairns that had been previously visited and recorded as either destroyed or obviously just clearance cairns. All the sites listed as natural features or of other site type or period were identified as such as a result of actual visits. 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. These are included as 'round barrow?'

All 58 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). The results of the assessment of monument value are discussed below, 7.3.

6.1 CARVED STONES (Fig. 3-5)

Number of sites: 7. SAM: 1. Other Class A status: 4.

Table 3: Carved stones 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	Siting
SH52NE	4782	Spiral incised stone, Llanbedr	A	A	Out of context
SH61SE	4238	Cup-marked stone	A	A	Local ridge
SH61SW	4891	Cup-marked stone	A	A	Hill slope
SH61SW	12895	Cup-marked stone, Bron Lletty-Ifan	A	A	Upland hill slope
SH52NE	12881	Cup-marked stone, Gwerncarnhyddion	A	B	Mid-land plateau
SH61SE	4237	Possible cup-marked stone	A	E	Local ridge summit

Discussion

Of the seven sites six are cup-marked stones of which two, PRNs 12881 and 12895, were discovered during the survey. Another cup-marked stone, not on the list, is on a stone of the Llecheiddior stone circle and is included with that monument (PRN 1089). Three of the examples were recorded by an amateur fieldworker, A.M. Dancer, some forty years ago and had not been relocated since. After searching for, and eventually finding, these marked stones it was possible to get an idea of the sort of setting such stones might be in. First, they all occur on fairly horizontal surfaces on exposed isolated blocks in prominent positions. Secondly, the cup-marks themselves are difficult to see being quite small shallow features. Subsequently the two new examples were found. One was on top of a large boulder, possibly a standing stone, next to a newly recorded kerb cairn (PRN 12895, Figs 5 and 36), the other (PRN 12881) on top of a massive (immovable) boulder close to the site of a probable damaged chambered tomb (PRN 1058).

There are some common aspects to all these cup-marks. They are all of a very similar size, 40-50mm diameter and 10-20mm deep, both the one single example, on a (recumbent or fallen?) stone of the Llecheiddior stone circle and the multiple occurrences. There does not seem to be any intended pattern in the layout of the latter. These points may indicate that the cup-marks resulted from some activity that either produced them as a by-product or required such hollows, rather than that they were decorative or had some symbolic value. There are mentions in Gaelic folklore of the use of cup-marks in seasonal renewal rituals, where participants turned a pebble round in a cup-marked stone, mimicking the grinding of corn. That kind of use seems more likely to produce a larger socket or at least more variable sized cup-marks. These shallow cup-marks can also be compared with those found on cup-marked pebbles of Mesolithic date and unknown function. The nature of the cup-marks suggests that they were either the result of some repeated activity that resulted in a cup-mark that became redundant when it reached a certain size or that they were repeated similar motifs, meant to illustrate a pattern or indicate an orientation. The latter seems a possibility for the isolated example in the south-east quadrant of the Llecheiddior stone circle and that on the stone next to the Bron Lletty-Ifan cairn. Certainly, the identification of this one and of the new ones next to the Bron Lletty-Ifan cairn circle suggest that the cup-marks are associated with the funerary and ritual monuments and that there are probably many others still to be found.

The remaining site is a spiral decorated stone at Llanbedr. It was once in the churchyard, then moved next to the Llanbedr standing stones and is now safely inside the church. It is a sub-rounded boulder, probably of granite with a single, neatly executed spiral motif. It is a beautiful and well-preserved

example of Neolithic megalithic art, closely comparable to motifs well-known from the Boyne tombs in Ireland but of which there are very few examples in Britain, the main concentration on Anglesey, at Barclodiad-y-gawres. The Llanbedr stone was found about 1850, '...in Dyffryn Ardudwy, on the hills near some early stone remains' (Bowen and Gresham 1967, 24). Despite the fact that it is not *in situ* it is a rare and important piece of prehistoric art and deserves recognition and protection. Its discovery in this area is reasonable because of the concentration of megalithic monuments including the Gwern Einion chambered tomb, two other possible dismantled chambered tombs and the Llanbedr standing stones.

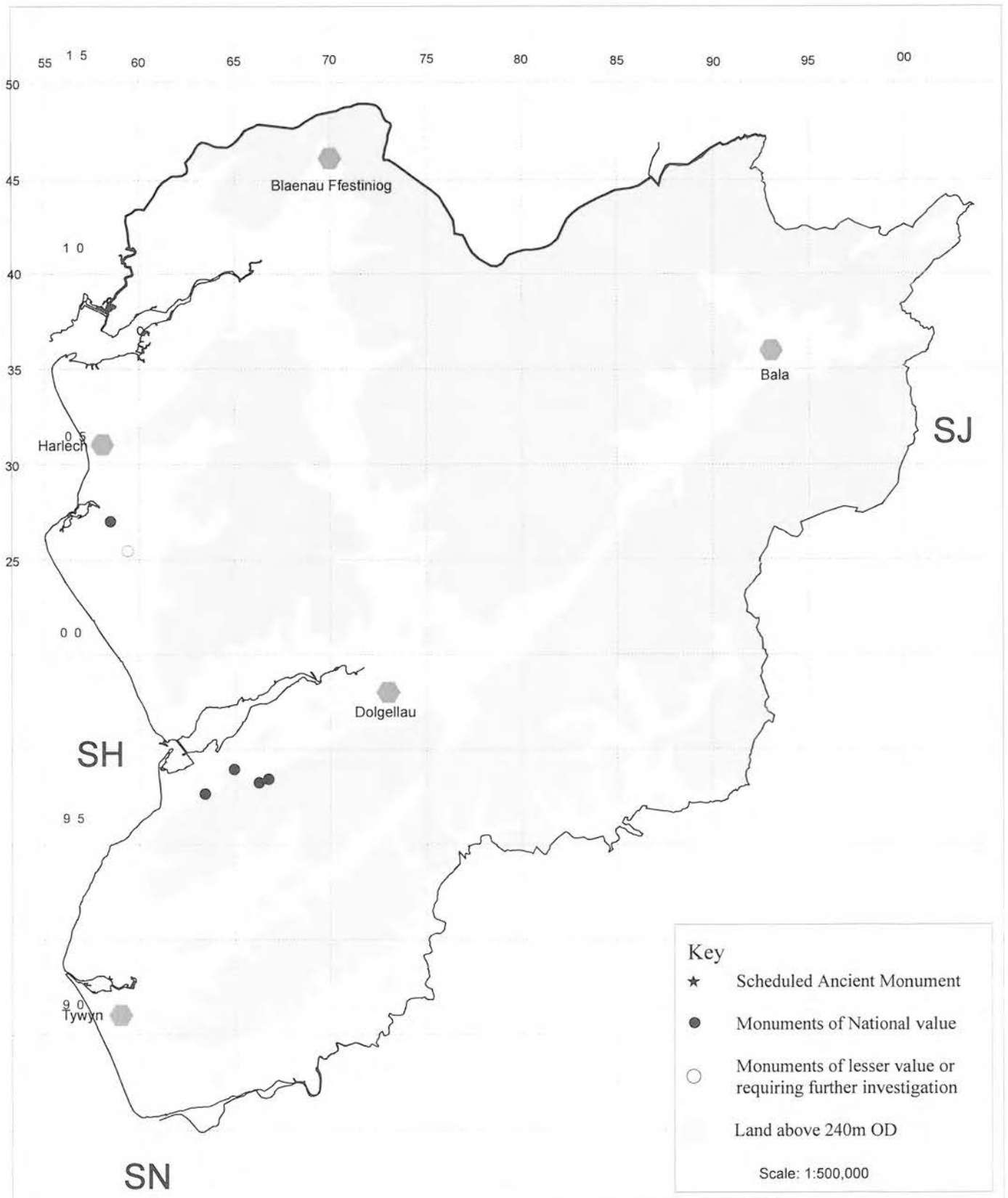


Fig. 3 Distribution of carved stones in Meirionnydd

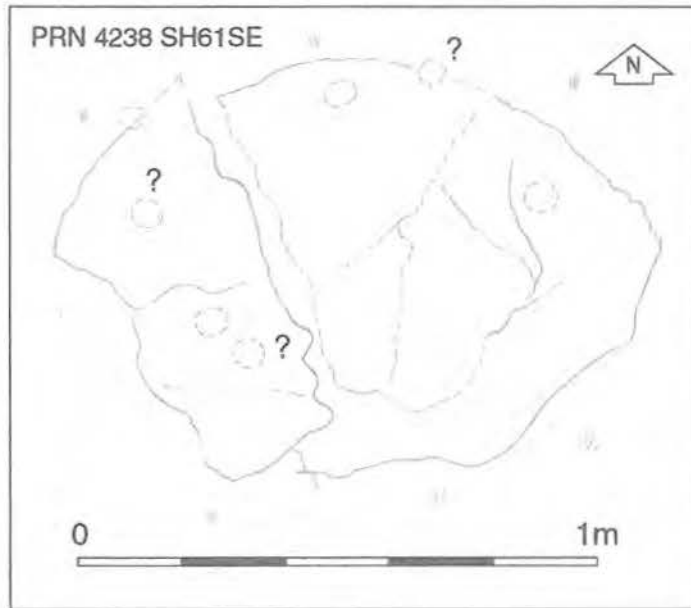


Fig. 4 Cup-marked stone, Pant y Llan, Arthog.

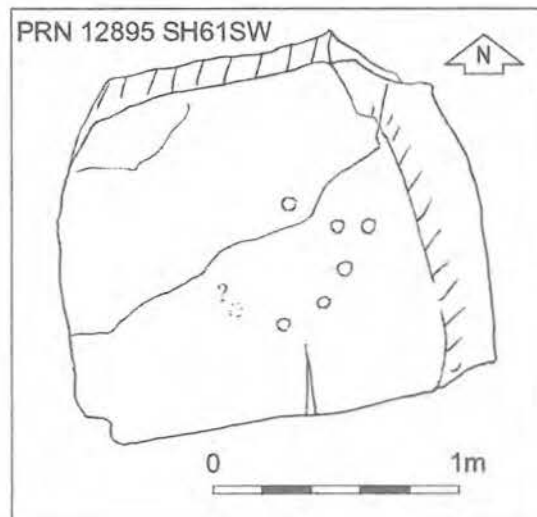


Fig. 5 Cup-marked stone, Bron Llety Ifan. Arthog.

6.2 CEMETERY, MULTI-PERIOD

Number: 1. SAM: 0. Other class A status: 0

Table 4: Cemetery multi-period 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).

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH50SE	5798	Cropmarks IA/EM cemetery? Croes faen	N	E	Valley floor

This is a crop mark site only and is a complex of features recorded during aerial survey by C. Musson, who noted it as a site of high potential and recommended further study, interpreting it as possibly an Iron Age or Early Christian cemetery. It includes ring ditches and rectangular ditched features and there must be a possibility that some of the ring ditches are prehistoric. Status recorded as Status E - 'requiring further investigation'.

6.3 CHAMBERED TOMBS (Figs 6-8)

Number: 11 (6 plus 5 possible). SAM: 6. Class A status: 1.

Table 5: 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).

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH52NE	12903	Hengaeau chambered tomb?	A	A	Local promontory
SH52NE	1057	Gwern Einion, chambered tomb	A	AA	Local summit knoll
SH52SE	1067	Dyffryn Burial Chamber	B	AA	Hill slope
SH62SW	1081	Carneddau Hengwm, south	B	AA	Upland plateau
SH62SW	1082	Carneddau Hengwm, north	B	AA	Upland plateau
SH62SW	1083	Cors y Gedol chambered tomb	B	AA	Hill slope
SH62SW	1084	Bron y Foel West burial chamber	B	AA	Hill slope
SH52NE	1058	Gwerncarnhyddion, ch. tomb?	B	B	Hill slope
SH62SW	870	Chambered tomb? remains of?	B	B	Upland plateau
SH62SW	1086	Chambered tomb? unfinished?	A	B	Hill slope
SH52SE	3488	Chambered tomb? site of,	E	F	Coastal plain

Although there are relatively few in this class, these are major monuments and all six fully extant examples are scheduled and one, Dyffryn, is a guardianship monument. Surprisingly, it is the latter that is most at risk, because it lies within a village and its chamber is suffering from some vandalism and litter.

These are all in, or once were in, elongated cairns and must be differentiated from the chambered round tombs which are found in Clwyd and Anglesey. The long cairns have more in common with the Severn-Cotswold tombs and Hengwm North, excavated by Crawford (1920), has been classified as such. However, they are quite varied although most of them have a common feature, the portal dolmen, which relates them to a western seaboard tradition of tomb-building and to that of Ireland. The complete examples have been well covered in previous descriptions and discussions (Bowen and Gresham 1967 and Lynch 1969a and 1969b). Only one has been properly excavated, that at Dyffryn (PRN 1067). This was shown to have begun life as a small tomb in a round cairn and the site produced a good collection of Early Neolithic and later pottery (Powell 1963, Lynch 1969b). The Hengwm examples are unusual in that they are a distinct 'pair', built side by side, and both are massive long cairns compared to the much shorter cairns of the others. This is probably the result of additions over a long period of use and huge amounts of stone were cleared from the landscape in order to build them.

The 'possible' chambered tombs include one for which only the place name 'Cromlech' survives (PRN 3488). This lies within a scattered village and it is not inconceivable that some large slabs may be identifiable in the area, re-used in field walls or buildings. However, it would be difficult, in terms of permission for access, and length of time involved, to study all the house, garden and field walls in the vicinity. The other four would need some excavation to prove their value. Gwerncarnhyddion has been dynamited and its huge possible capstone lies broken in half amidst a jumble of stone set in the line of a field wall. The finding of a new cup-marked stone (PRN 12881, above), close by, helps to give it some credibility. The only one of the 'possible' chambered tombs identified as of national value is that at Hengaeau, which has added value because it adjoins an impressive standing stone. The possible tomb was identified during the GAT survey of Arduwy (Kelly 1982). It consists of two massive slabs, one set on the edge, the other, larger stone, horizontal and in such a position that it could well have

been a capstone, having slipped off the smaller stone. All, including the standing stone (PRN 1060), are now incorporated in field wall at the edge of a track that is part of the ancient Fonllech Hir trackway and identified as such by Gresham (Bowen and Gresham 1967, 56).

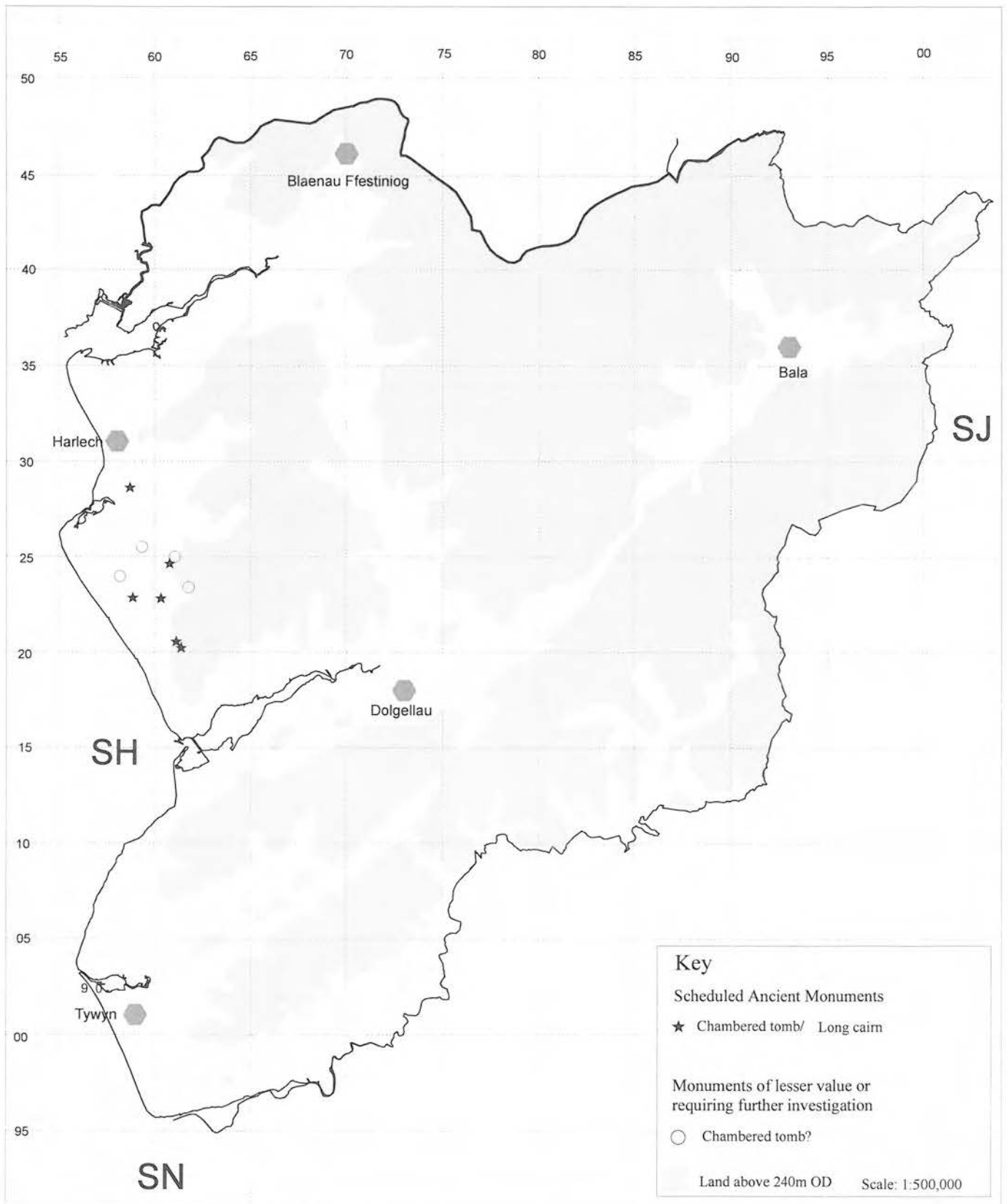


Fig. 6 Distribution of chambered tombs/long cairns in Meirionnydd

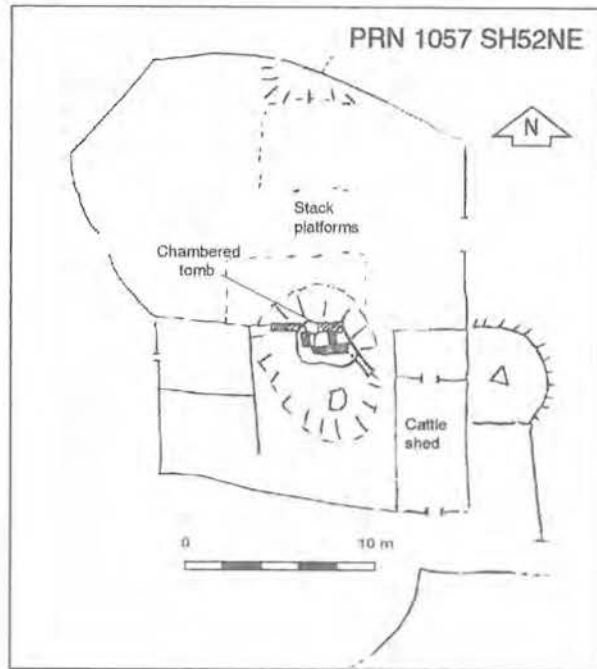


Fig. 7 Chambered tomb, Gwern Einion

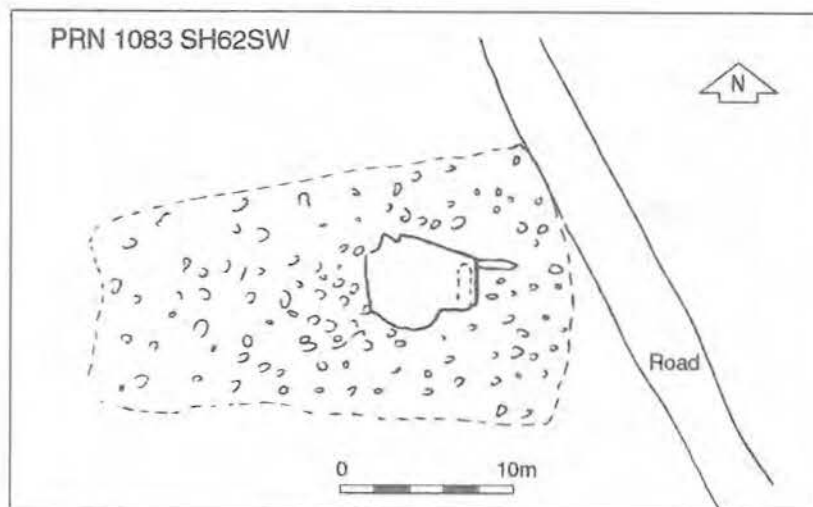


Fig. 8 Chambered tomb, Cors y Gedol

6.4 CISTS (Fig. 9)

Number: 4 extant, 3 destroyed or uncertain. SAM: 1, Class A status: 1.

Table 6: Cists 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	Siting
SH60SE	5165	Tumulus, Mynydd Esgairwidden	A	A	Hill slope
SH61SW	4907	Hut circle and cist	A	AA	Hill slope
SH64SE	1499	Cist, Nant y Stradau	U	B	Upland plateau
SH64SE	6114	Cist, Bedd y soldiwr	U	B	Upland plateau
SH93NE	3236	Burial cist, site of	E	C	Valley side
SH72SE	1198	Possible cist, Bwlch Goriwared	U	F	-
SH93NE	3226	Cistfaen, Llandderfel, destroyed?	U	F	-

This is not a very reliably identifiable monument class because there are overlaps of appearance with other monument types. Firstly, many monuments recorded as round barrow/cairn have cists visible in them. Secondly, several Bronze Age cremations found by chance have been in cists. Thirdly, there is the possibility of confusion with Early Medieval long cist graves.

The cists recorded all seem too large just for cremation so apparently contained inhumations, but presumably crouched since the cists are too short for an extended inhumation. There is a possibility that some are of Iron Age date, like the cist cemetery at Harlyn Bay, Cornwall, at Mount Batten, Devon or, nearer to Meirionnydd (Cunliffe 1996). One of the examples from Meirionnydd (PRN 4907) is of the same period and the only one that is a SAM. This was at Cyfannedd Fawr, Arthog, built into the remains of a late prehistoric/Romano-British roundhouse, after its abandonment (Crew 1978, 1979 and 1981).

As these cists are not marked above ground there are only a few known examples, found by chance, probably because the covers have collapsed. Indeed, two of the recorded examples, PRNs 1499 and 6114, could not be located in rough heathland, despite time-consuming traversing. However, both are known to be good examples (P. Crew, pers. comm.) and because of the rarity of examples both are probably of national importance. Fortunately, their remoteness means they are not at risk. Because they are unmarked features there must be many more undiscovered simple cists.

The one example recorded as of national importance is distinctive because it is set on a prominent exposed hill shoulder that has impressive views over the landscape and possibly deliberate orientation on a nearby summit. It is also rather large, at 2.5m long, and consists of a low, grave-shaped heap of stones, not a cairn as such, lying apparently in a natural hollow of washed out blanket peat and easily visible because there are no other stones in the area and it includes four white quartz stones. Just possibly the cist was formerly below a peat mound that has eroded away.

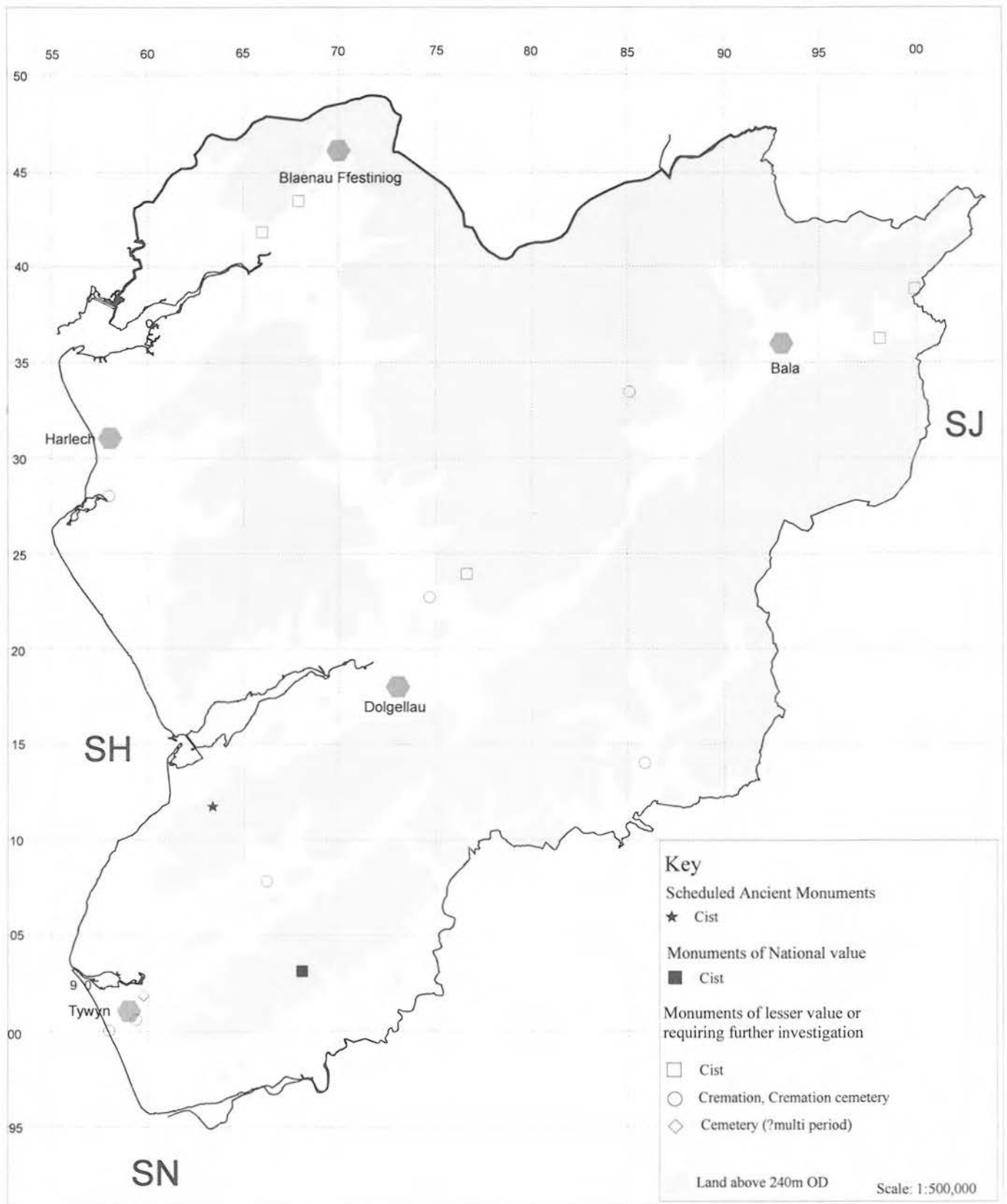


Fig. 9 Distribution of cists, cremations and multi-period cemeteries in Meirionnydd

6.5 CREMATION/CREMATION CEMETERY (Fig. 9)

Number: 6. Extant: 0. SAM: 0. Class A status: 0.

Table 7: Cremation/cremation cemetery 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).

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH52NE	4783	BA cremation urn, Pensarn	N	E	Lowland plateau
SH50SE	4806	BA cremation urn, Tywyn	E	F	Lowland plateau
SH50SE	4805	Urnfield, Pant y neuadd	E	F	Lowland plateau
SH60NE	4949	Urn, Tywyn School	N	F	Unknown
SH72SW	4751	Urn cemetery, site of	E	F	Valley floor
SH81SE	4144	Cloddfa Goch, cist, site of	E	F	Valley floor

These all derive from accidental discoveries, mostly during building work, some of them in the 19th century, and their locations no longer have any value. Only one, PRN 4783, was found in an agricultural area and so it may still have some potential; although only its approximate find spot is known, it could repay further investigation.

6.6 RING DITCH (Fig. 12)

Number: 7. SAM: 0. Class A status: 0.

Table 8: Ring ditch 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	Siting
SH50SE	4810	Ring ditch, cropmark, Crynllwyn	C	C	Lowland plateau
SH70SW	5116	Ring ditch, cropmark	C	C	Hill slope
SH70SW	5117	Ring ditch, cropmark	C	C	Hill slope
SH70SW	5115	Ring ditch, cropmark	C	C	Hill slope
SH50SE	4812	Ring ditch, cropmark, nr Croes Faen	C	C	Lowland plateau
SH50SE	4811	Ring ditch, cropmark, nr Croes Faen	C	C	Lowland plateau
SH52SE	4960	Ring ditch, cropmark, Frongaled	C	C	Lowland plateau

These were cropmark sites only and were not visited. The sizes vary from 10m to 20m diameter and they are most likely to be ploughed-out round barrows, but there is a possibility that some might be hut circles or small enclosures. Without excavation, therefore, it cannot be certain that these are funerary or ritual monuments and they have been assigned a low value, partly because they can be regarded as at low risk. Nevertheless, this type of monument forms an important part of the resource in areas where intensive modern agriculture has erased upstanding remains and Alex Gibson's work showed that this was the case in the Upper Severn Valley (Gibson 1998). There may, similarly, be major monuments yet to be discovered in lowland areas of Meirionnydd, such as the Dysynni Valley. The very small number of cropmarks recorded in Meirionnydd is partly because there are relatively small areas of cultivated land and partly because much of this land is now under permanent pasture and is not conducive to aerial photography. This is due to a combination of the underlying subsoil, which is not prone to drying, and the damp climate, with only rare periods of drought. It is fairly certain that there must be many more sites existing only as subsoil features that have not yet been recorded. The few recorded sites also provide an important sample of information about prehistoric activity in lowland areas where other, upstanding remains are few. A good example would be the henges at Llandegai, Bangor, some of the most important Neolithic monuments in Wales but surviving only as subsoil features and located as crop marks (Houlder 1968). They may also provide an important resource in terms of good preservation of archaeological evidence in their subsoil features when compared to the generally rather poor preservation in the 'above ground' contexts of earthwork monuments. In terms of a national research framework our knowledge about these lowland areas is very under-represented, as pointed out by Musson (1998) and basic information gathering is needed. Although there are no upstanding remains to be protected it may be that significant examples, such as the possible multi-period cemetery complex near Tywyn (see Cemetery, multi-period, PRN 5798, above) should be protected or at least their condition and potential should be investigated, as well as any other major monuments, like those of the Walton Basin, that might yet be discovered.

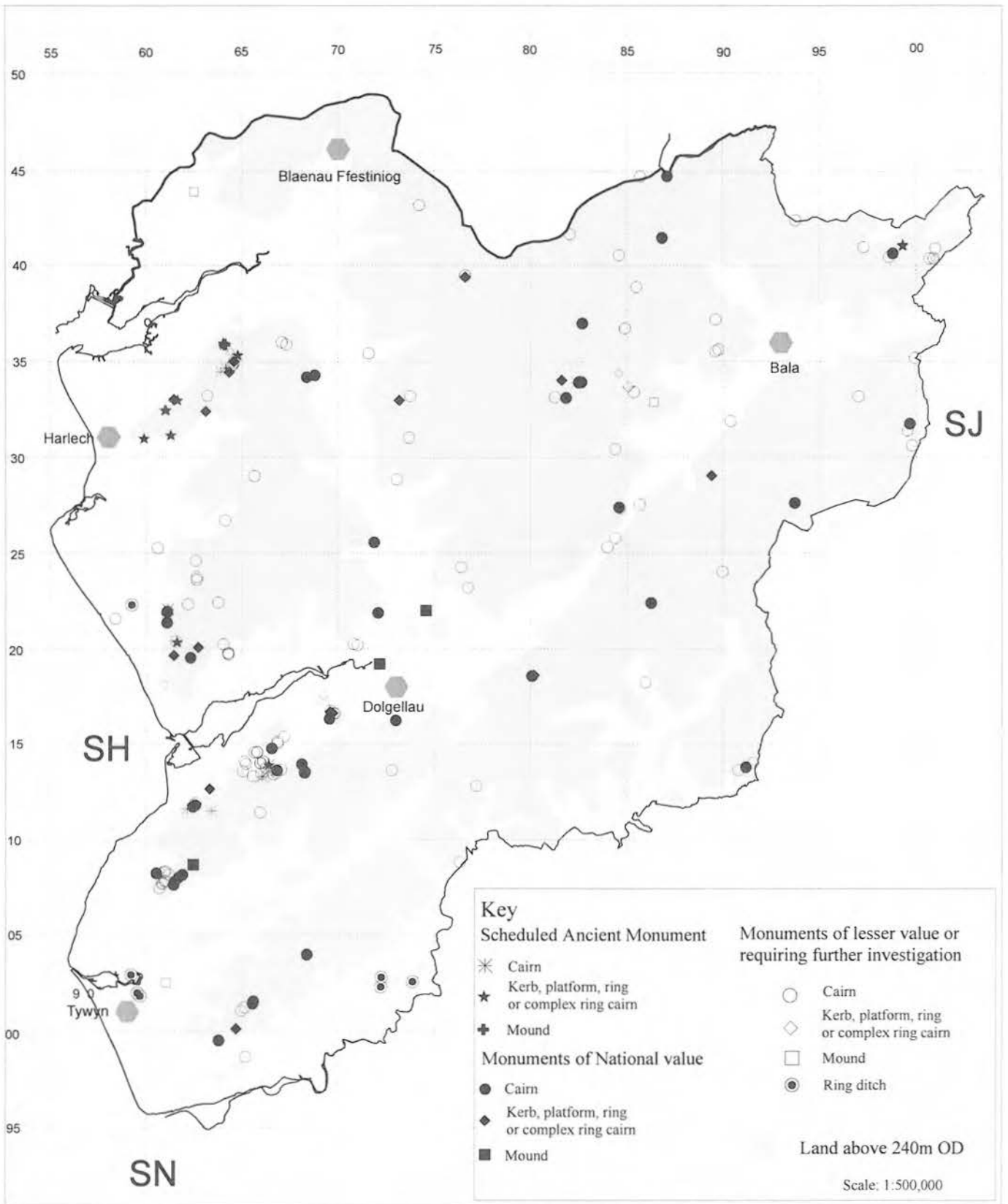


Fig. 12 Distribution of round barrows and ring ditches in Meirionnydd

6.7 ROUND BARROW (Figs. 10-24)

Introduction

There are various types of Bronze Age funerary or ritual monuments that incorporate a mound of some kind and these are subsumed under the general class of 'round barrow'. The term originated with the Bronze Age burial mounds of Wessex and the term barrow is a Saxon word, 'burrow'. The original classification of these, by early workers, with terms such as 'bell', 'bowl' and 'saucer' barrows, described forms which depended on a local geology that allowed excavation of subsoil from a surrounding ditch to provide mound material. In other areas of Britain clay, sand and gravel could be similarly exploited. In upland areas, however, like most of Meirionnydd, different conditions applied and barrows had to be built either of turf, surface collected stone, or quarried stone, without the need for a ditch. Where land improvement and clearance take place cairns and peat mounds may disappear without trace, whereas a simple barrow will leave its ditch as a subsoil feature. Ring ditches in arable areas therefore need to be considered as probable remnants of barrows and indicative of the possible wider distribution of burial mounds in the landscape, and so have been described separately above.

The general class of round barrow incorporates a variety of forms, then, and for the purposes of the survey these have been put into several sub-classes and are described separately, following the terminology used previously, but discussed together here. Round barrows, which appear as 'simple' grass-covered mounds, formed the largest proportion of surveys in other areas, for example in North Radnorshire (Jones 2001), and these were not put into a sub-class, although in effect they were round barrow, sub-class round barrow. Here these have been called round barrow, sub-class mound.

In Meirionnydd cairns form the largest sub-class of round barrow. The variety of structural types seems to set them apart from 'simple' round barrows, but actually probably just serves to show the kind of variety that was formerly shown by 'simple' barrows before erosion, as has been shown by numerous excavations. The 'simple' barrows when built were of a great variety of forms, sometimes covering stone or timber circles, incorporating timber, wattle or turf revetments, often re-used, modified and enlarged over several centuries, showing that in some cases at least barrows should be thought of more as communal monuments or 'cemetery mounds' than single 'burial mounds'. Their present simple shape belies the fact that some were platform-shaped or terraced. The sub-classification of cairns used for the survey has proved to be sufficient, but a greater variety of sub-types has been suggested previously (Lynch 1972).

Table 9: Number of round barrows by sub-type

Sub-type	Number
Cairn	131
Cairn?	39
Kerb cairn	6
Kerb cairn?	1
Mound	5
Mound?	3
Platform cairn	6
Ring cairn	16
Structured cairn	5
Total	212

There is some contrast between the proportions of different round barrow sub-types seen here and those recorded in the Upper Severn and Denbigh/East Conwy surveys. However, both consist overwhelmingly of simple barrows, in Denbigh and Conwy of 'earthen' barrows but here of cairns. The numbers of all other types are so small that comparison of numbers cannot be relied upon as significant. In Denbigh and East Conwy the second largest group after 'simple' round barrow mounds and cairns is kerb cairns but in Meirionnydd it is ring cairns. These variations show that an eventual analysis of the all the data in Wales should allow new observations and interpretation.

The simplest categorisation, suggested by Lynch (1999), is that, broadly, these sites can be divided into mounds, used mainly for burial, and 'open' sites such as ring cairns that were chiefly ceremonial. Excavation, however, shows that burial and ceremony were deeply interwoven activities, with mounds

built over ceremonial areas and burials placed within ceremonial areas. In fact, the predominance of simple barrows and the restricted range of types that can be recognised in the field hides the great complexity of structure of individual monuments, variations in design and long periods of use, re-use and modification that are actually found when sites are excavated, for instance at Trelystan, Brenig and elsewhere in Britain. Structured cairns, or complex cairns as they are otherwise referred to, seem to represent a structural mixture between embanked stone circles and simple cairns. However, it may be that their form is a reflection of the availability of suitably fracturing stone. Similar structures could have been represented elsewhere in timber, as excavation has shown that apparently simple mounds were often highly structured with underlying stone, post or stake rings.

The sizes of barrows

Table 10. The sizes of round barrow variants and comparison with Denbigh/East Conwy

Diameter	Simple cairn	Mound	Kerb cairn	Ring cairn	Platform cairn	Structured cairn	Total	%	Total Denb.	% Denb.
<5m	39	-	4	12	-	-	55	31	30	14
5-10m	45	1	1	8	4	4	63	35	54	25
10-20m	45	2	1	6	2	1	57	25	77	35
20-30m	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	3	44	20
>30m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4

Meirionnydd is distinctive for the generally small size of its round barrows, with none over 30m dia., and none that are very obvious candidates to be Neolithic chambered round cairns. However, there are three of these just to the east, in Llandrillo, which were within the boundaries of Meirionnydd as it existed at the time that Gresham carried out his fieldwork. Those between 20-30m are still rather distinctively larger than normal. Three are large, simple summit cairns but two are in lowland settings in Cwm Nantcol (PRN 1117) and at Capel Maethlon in the Dyfi Valley (PRN 4290), and these could be of a different period to the majority of barrows.

The most numerous size class here is 5-10m dia., while in Denbigh/East Conwy it is 10-20m. This is likely to be a result of the greater frequency of earthen mounds over cairns in the latter area compared with Meirionnydd. The difficulty of creating a mound in a stony area must restrict the size of cairns. In addition, there must be some bias in the recording of the size of mounds and cairns in that earthen mounds spread as they erode and are ploughed over while the original outline of a cairn is often still visible as kerbing, and the few recorded mounds in Meirionnydd are larger than most cairns.

Gresham discussed the range of simple cairn sizes and plotted their numerical occurrence (Fig. 10) (after Bowen and Gresham 1967, 75). It is difficult to compare his figures with those here, partly because the boundaries of Meirionnydd were then slightly different and partly because he used imperial measures and recorded the circumference rather than the diameter of cairns. His figures showed distinct peaks in the size distribution at 30, 60 and 90 yards circumference and he claimed that this must show a deliberate design on the part of their builders. These circumferences can be approximately converted to be equivalent to 9, 18 and 27m diameter but when these are plotted for the present survey (Fig. 11) the distribution of sizes are quite dissimilar to those of Gresham. However, the figures are still interesting in that there is a suggestion of a threefold grouping. Firstly, the most numerous, cairns between 4 to 6m diameter. Secondly, cairns between 10 to 15m diameter, and thirdly a small group centred on cairns of 20m diameter. The lack of correspondence with Gresham's figures has not been resolved. However, it does suggest that size may be worth considering further in relation to topographical location or geographical distribution.

Fig. 10 Gresham's record of simple cairn sizes in Meirionnydd

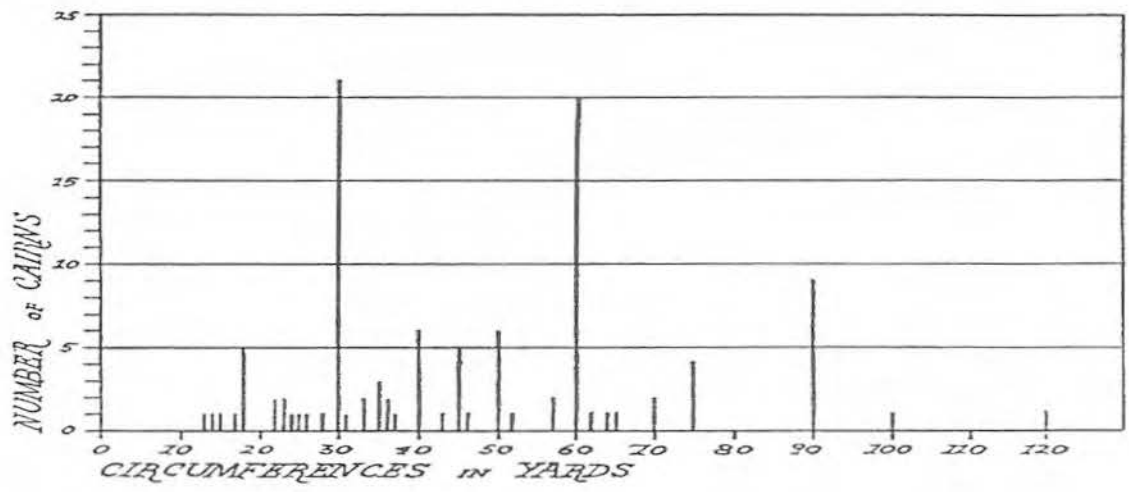
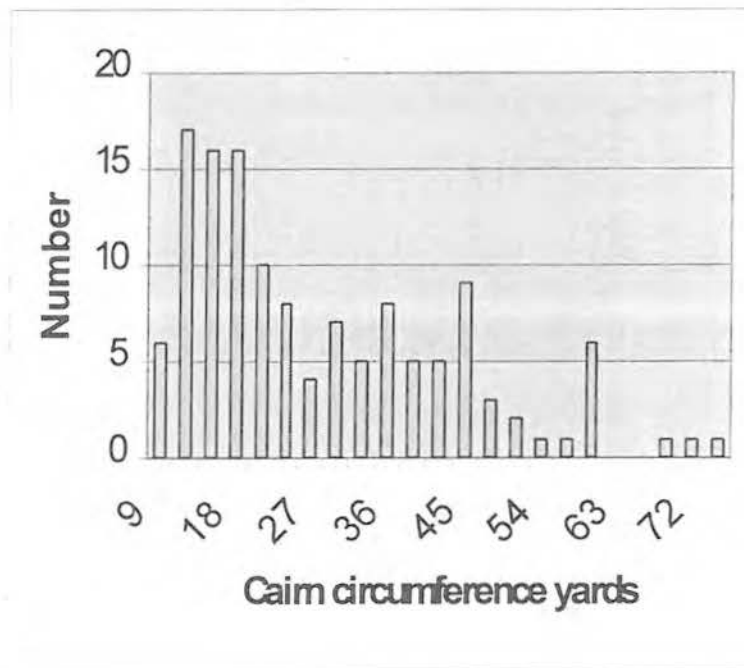


Fig. 11 Size of simple cairns, recorded in 2000



The topographical siting of barrows

A distinction has been made here between siting on features of purely local prominence such as small knolls etc, in contrast with sitings on major hill summits. However, the categories can be merged for comparison with other survey areas. Only the simple cairns are numerous enough to allow analysis of topographical siting (Table 11).

Table 11. The topographical siting of round barrow variants

	Simple cairn	Mound	Kerb cairn	Ring cairn	Platform cairn	Structured cairn	Total
Hillslope	33	-	2	3	1	2	41
Hill ridge	15	1	1	5	-	-	22
Summit	19	-	-	-	-	-	19
Saddle/Pass	9	-	1	2	2	1	15
Upland plateau	8	-	-	1	1	-	10
Local ridge	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Local summit	16	1	1	1	2	1	22
Local saddle	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Valley floor/side	5	3	-	1	-	-	9
Coastal plain	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

The distribution of simple cairns is dominated by prominent siting on major summits, local summits or ridges. These cairns are somewhat distinctive. Their locations are notable because they are remote from any possibly associated areas of settlement, cultivation or trackways. They also tend to be larger than average. Most have been badly damaged or modified as a result of trampling or the construction of shelters or climbers' cairns. However, those excavated have been shown to have prehistoric origins (Crew 1985, Gibson 1997). Some of them are very large and must have entailed a great deal of labour. That and their remote, dramatic positions makes them special and it may be that if used for burial they were reserved for special members of the community. They often incorporate natural outcrops to increase their apparent size and also are often sited on a false crest to one side of the summit, thereby showing that they were designed to be seen from a particular direction.

Many cairns are found on hill slopes but this is probably just a reflection of the fact that the largest part of the area is upland hill slope anyway. Some hill slope settings are widely visible locally, for instance if on the side of a valley or overlooking a plateau area even though not on a skyline.

Only a few monuments are on level land, whether plateau, valley or coastal plain.

The types of siting can be simplified into three:

1. Summit, or other exposed settings where prominence was the important factor.
2. Local area sitings in plateau, valley or coastal plain, probably close to settlement.
3. Sitings next to routeways, represented most obviously by those set in passes or saddles.

The frequent siting of standing stones on or close to what were probably ancient routeways in Meirionnydd was first noted by Gresham (1967, 36-63). Lynch (1984, 34-6) later pointed out that concentrations of other types of funerary or ritual monuments are also found in the same linear areas. This will be shown in more detail in the general discussion, below. Lynch suggested that the monuments were situated at some distance from the actual areas of settlement and may have had some meaning in relation to seasonal movement of stock along these routeways. Some of the other types of situation, for instance on local summits, are probably more closely related to nearby routes than to any other aspect.

Geographical distribution

There are some clear clusters of barrows, particularly in areas of upland plateau or valley. These show fairly clearly that there must have been foci of settlement around Allt Llwyd and Cregennen in southern Meirionnydd and around Hengwm in Arddwy, for instance. These focal areas are rather poor upland pasture at the present day and it is not obvious that they would have been attractive to early settlement. The answer is likely to be that they once had better soils and that the original forest cover was opened up earlier on the upland than the lowland. Some continuity from colonising settlement may therefore be the explanation. This was demonstrated at the upland Iron Age settlement of Moel y Gerddi, Harlech (310m OD), which overlay evidence of Neolithic activity (Kelly 1988, 107). Environmental work showed that there had been some cereal cultivation and that the first opening of the original woodland had been in the earlier Neolithic period, followed by episodes of regeneration and further clearance. In the Early Bronze Age, however, there was much more substantial clearance and the expansion of heathland, probably accompanied by gradual soil deterioration (Chambers and Price 1988, 98-9). This is just the period when most round barrow variants were constructed.

Outside the focal areas, round barrows are quite widespread, showing the extent to which the landscape had been occupied by the Early Bronze Age, compared with the Neolithic. However, there are still surprisingly large areas where none have been recorded. This is most obviously so for the land below 240m OD, which is almost blank. The few ring ditches located by aerial photography near to Tywyn and in the Dyfi Valley are probably just an indication of more widespread use of the lowland by the Early Bronze Age.

Cairn variants (kerb, platform, ring or complex cairn) are relatively few in number overall but even so their distribution is very restricted. They all occur within focal areas of monuments except for one example. This is a grassed-over 'bank' ring cairn (PRN 4833, SH82NE), which is unusual for a ring cairn in being situated on a fairly exposed promontory, possibly suggesting that it is a monument of different type or period. The normally non-prominent setting of cairns variants and the rarity of isolated examples has also been noted by Lynch (1972, 66-8) and Leighton (1984, 328) although the reason is unclear. Possibly the focal areas were used more communally and had monuments of varied function or chronological development.

6.8.1 ROUND BARROW, CAIRN (Figs 13-16)

Number: 131, SAM 10, Class A status 38

Table 12: Round barrow, cairn 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).

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH60NW	2990	Cairn and standing stone	B	A	Hill slope
SH60NW	2995	Robbed cairn	A	A	Ridge
SH60NW	2965	Composite cairn with cist	B	A	Summit
SH60NW	2966	Composite cairn	B	A	False summit
SH60NW	12882	Cairn with cist, Allt Llwyd	A	A	Hill ridge
SH60SE	6226	North cairn, Trwm Gelli	C	A	False summit
SH60SE	4852	South cairn, Trwm Gelli	C	A	Summit satellite
SH61NE	4158	Ring cairn/hut circle	B	A	Pass
SH61NW	1138	Cairn	B	A	Summit
SH61SE	4244	Round cairn	A	A	Upland shelf
SH61SE	4243	Cairn with cist	A	A	Hill slope
SH61SE	8636	Cairn	C	A	Local false summit
SH61SE	8482	Cairn	C	A	Local false summit
SH61SE	6303	Cairn, Pared y Cefn Hir	A	A	Hill slope
SH61SW	4910	Cairn/sheepfold	A	A	Local summit knoll
SH61SW	4875	Cairn	A	A	Upland plateau
SH62SW	2915	Cairn, site of	C	A	Side of local summit
SH62SW	1097	Round cairn, Pen y Dinas	B	A	Local summit knoll
SH63SE	3814	Round cairn, site of	C	A	Hill slope
SH63SE	3815	Round cairn with cist	A	A	Upland plateau
SH71NW	1679	Twll y crochan aur	A	A	Saddle/routeway
SH72NW	5512	Cairn with cist	B	A	Saddle
SH72SW	6216	Cairn with cist, Cefn Coch	B	A	False crest
SH81NW	12899	Marchnad Mawr (A)	A	A	Upland plateau
SH82NW	1787	Cairn, S of Moel Caws	A	A	Local summit knoll
SH82SE	5167	Tumulus, Aran Fawddwy	B	A	Ridge crest
SH83NW	4994	Burial cairn, Eglwys Glominog	B	A	Summit
SH83SW	10589	Cairn, burial?	A	A	Local saddle
SH83SW	10465	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	A	A	Hill slope
SH83SW	10462	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	A	A	Hill slope
SH83SW	5306	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	B	A	Hill slope
SH84SE	3218	Tumulus, rems of, Carnedd y Filiast	C	A	Summit
SH84SE	3216	Tumulus, rems of, Garnedd Wen	A	A	Summit
SH91SW	3403	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	A	A	False crest
SH92NW	4967	Round cairn	B	A	Ridge crest
SH93SE	3255	Cairn, Foel Cwm Sian Llwyd	C	A	Ridge

SH94SE	3268	Tumulus, remains of, Cefn Caer	A	A	Hill slope
SN69NW	4291	Cairn and cist, Bryn Dinas	A	A	Upland plateau
SH60SE	4850	Cairn - Taren Hendre	B	AA	False summit
SH61SE	4236	Cairn, remains of	A	AA	Local ridge
SH61SE	4235	Cairn, remains of	A	AA	Side of a low ridge
SH61SE	4225	Cairn, S. of Llynnau Cregennen	U	AA	Not identified
SH61SW	4872	Cairn	A	AA	Pass
SH61SW	4860	Bedd y Brenin cairn	B	AA	False crest
SH62SW	1095	Llecheiddior cairn, south	B	AA	Local summit
SH62SW	1096	Llecheiddior cairn, north	B	AA	Local summit knoll
SH63SW	1031	Round cairns, NW of Llyn Eiddw-	C	AA	Upland plateau
SH63SW	1152	Round cairns, Llyn Eiddw-Bach	B	AA	Upland plateau
SH60NW	4267	Cairn	A	B	Hill slope
SH60NW	4262	Cairn	A	B	Hill slope
SH60NW	4264	Cairn	A	B	Hill slope
SH60NW	2973	Kerb cairn?	A	B	Upland hill slope
SH60NW	2972	Cairn	A	B	Saddle
SH60NW	2971	Round cairn, Allt Llwyd	A	B	Hill slope
SH60NW	2967	Remnants of cairn	A	B	Hill slope
SH60SE	4851	Cairn, Allt Gwyddgwion	C	B	Summit satellite
SH60SW	3822	Cairn	B	B	False summit
SH61NE	808	Tal y Waun, round cairn	A	B	Pass
SH61NE	4156	Probable cairn/field clearance	A	B	Upland plateau/pass
SH61NE	4159	Cairn	A	B	Hill slope/pass
SH61NW	1124	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, site of	D	B	False crest
SH61SE	4247	Cairn	A	B	Pass
SH61SE	1891	Cairn	A	B	Hill slope
SH61SE	4246	Cairn, Llynnau Cregennen	A	B	Pass
SH61SE	2999	Cairn	B	B	Local summit
SH61SE	4213	Cairn	A	B	Local summit knoll
SH61SE	8480	Cairn	C	B	Local summit
SH61SE	12892	Cairn, Pant Philip	A	B	Hill slope
SH61SE	12893	Robbed cairn, Pant y Llan	B	B	False crest
SH61SE	4230	Twll yr ogof	C	B	Local summit
SH61SW	4900	Cairn with long cist	A	B	Hill terrace
SH62NE	5506	Cairn	D	B	Summit
SH62SW	2918	Moelfre, summit cairn	C	B	Summit
SH62SW	1090	Cairn	A	B	Upland plateau
SH62SW	895	Cairn, clearance?	B	B	Upland plateau
SH62SW	5154	Tumulus, Llyn Irddyn	A	B	Valley side
SH63NE	1013	Cwm Moch cairn 1	A	B	Pass
SH63NE	1014	Cwm Moch cairn 2	A	B	Hill slope
SH63SW	10135	Cairn, NNW of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	A	B	Upland plateau
SH63SW	10129	Cairn, N of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	B	B	Upland plateau
SH63SW	10134	Cairn, N of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	B	B	Upland plateau
SH63SW	1175	Cairn?	C	B	Upland plateau
SH72SW	4753	Cairn, remains of	C	B	False crest
SH72SW	4752	Cairn	B	B	False crest
SH73NE	4278	Round cairn	A	B	Local summit knoll
SH73SW	1691	Cairn, Llyn Gelli Gain	A	B	Hill slope
SH73SW	1690	Cairns, Llyn Gelli Gain	A	B	Upland hill slope

SH74SW	5166	Tumulus, Y Garnedd	C	B	Summit
SH82NW	4844	Round cairn	B	B	Valley floor
SH83NE	6239	Cairn, site of, Moel y Garnedd	B	B	Ridge crest
SH83SW	10476	Cairn	A	B	Hill slope
SH83SW	10468	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	A	B	Hill slope
SH84SW	4727	Cairn, Carnedd Bachgen	A	B	Summit
SH91SW	3401	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	B	B	False crest
SH93NE	3230	Garnedd Wen	B	B	Summit
SH93SE	3256	Cairn, Foel Cwm Sian Llwyd	B	B	Summit
SH94SE	3270	Tumulus, Cefn Caer Euni	A	B	Ridge
SH94SE	3264	Cairn, Cwm Main	C	B	Valley floor
SH94SW	3258	Cairn, Garnedd Fawr	B	B	Summit
SJ04SW	3023	Cairn, Llyn Mynydd	A	B	Local summit
SH60NW	2970	Round cairn remains	B	C	Hill slope
SH61NE	4150	Cairn with cist	A	C	Hill slope
SH61NW	1125	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, site of	D	C	Hill slope
SH61SE	1869	Cairn, Hafotty fach	A	C	Hill slope
SH61SE	4223	Cairn, remains of	B	C	Local summit knoll
SH61SE	6246	Pant y Llan cairn	A	C	Local ridge
SH61SE	12902	Cairn base?	A	C	River valley scarp
SH61SW	4874	Cairn?	A	C	Hill slope
SH62SW	1094	Cairn, Llawllech	D	C	Saddle
SH62SW	842	Cairn?	B	C	Hill slope
SH70NE	4926	Cairn, site of, Garnedd Wen	E	C	Valley floor
SH71SW	4768	Cairn, remains of	D	C	Summit
SH72SE	4743	Cairn, Cors y Garnedd	B	C	Hill slope
SH83SW	6240	Cairn, Castell Carn Dochan	A	C	Hill slope
SH93SE	3254	Garnedd Wen	E	C	Hill slope
SJ04SW	3279	Cairn, Mynyllod	D	C	Hill slope
SH52SE	4959	Round cairn, site of	E	D	Coastal plain
SH82NW	4141	Prob. site of cairn, nr. Afon Wnion	D	D	Valley floor
SJ04SW	3281	Cairn, site of	E	D	Upland hill slope
SH60SE	5150	Tumulus 2, Taren Hendre	C	E	Hill slope
SH61SE	5673	Cairn	U	E	-
SH61SE	5661	Cairn	U	E	-
SH61SE	5650	Cairn	U	E	-
SH61SE	5662	Cairn	U	E	-
SH61SE	5649	Cairn	U	E	-
SH82NE	4830	Cairn, site of?	U	E	-
SH83SW	4980	Cairn, site of	E	E	-
SN69NW	4290	Tumulus, Capel Maethlon	U	E	-
SH61NW	1126	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, not located	U	F	-
SH72NW	5513	Cairn, site of	E	F	-
SH73NW	5103	Tumulus, site of, Wern Gron	E	F	-

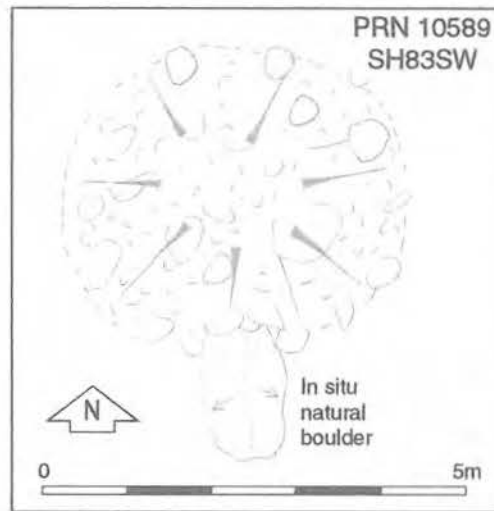


Fig. 13 Simple cairn with natural feature, Trawscoed

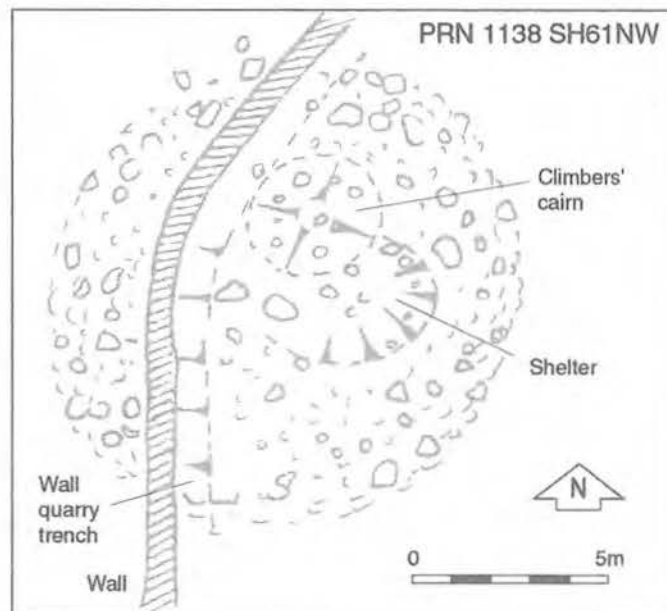


Fig. 14 Summit cairn, south-east of Hengwm

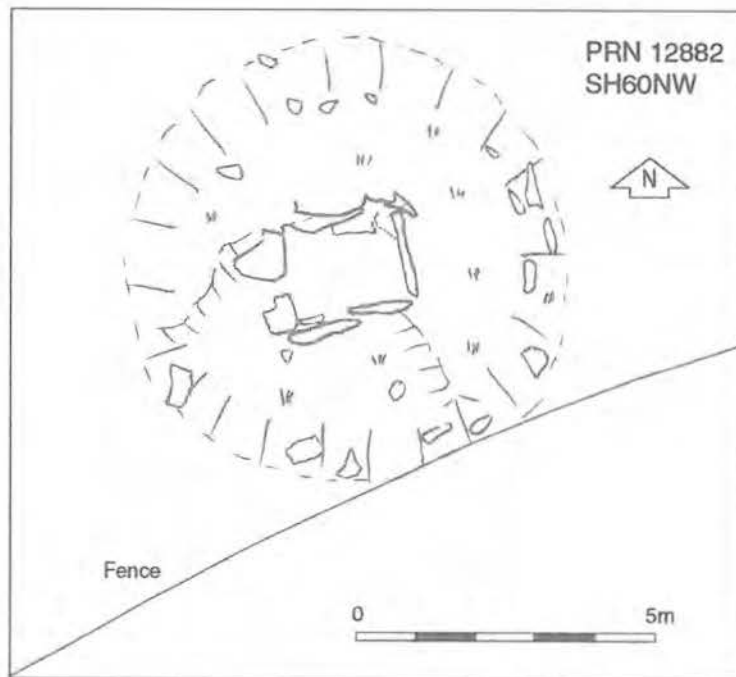


Fig. 15 Cairn with cist, Allt-lwyd



Fig. 16 Cairn with cist, Bryn Dinas

6.8.2 ROUND BARROW? CAIRN

(Cairns of uncertain attribution)

Number: 24, SAM 3, Class A status 0.

Table 13: Round barrow? cairn 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).

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH61SE	5658	Cairn, Llyn Cregennen	A	AA	Local summit knoll
SH61SE	4224	Cairn? S of Llynnau Cregennen	B	AA	Valley side
SH61SE	1884	Cairn, Hafotty Fach	C	AA	Hill slope
SH61NE	12885	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	A	B	Pass
SH62NW	1117	Cairn, Cwm Nantcol	B	B	Valley floor
SH62SW	1166	Cairn/hut circle, Hengwm	A	B	Hill slope
SH83NW	1680	Mound, Pistyll Gwyn	A	B	Local summit hill
SH82NW	6870	Cairn, S of Moel Caws	A	C	Local summit knoll
SH83NE	3214	Cairn, remains of, Carreg Llwyd	B	C	Summit
SH93SE	3253	Doubtful cairn, Garnedd Wen	B	C	Hill slope
SH83NE	3215	Tumulus? site of, Garreg Llwyd	E	D	Upland plateau
SH83NE	3444	Cairn, Ffridd Felen	U	E	-
SH83SE	1688	Possible cairn, Ffridd Arw	U	E	-
SH91SW	3404	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	U	E	-
SH92SW	4969	Cairn, Bedd Hyto Gawr	U	E	-
SN69NE	4329	Cairn, Mynydd y Llyn	U	E	-
SH61SE	1890	Cairn, Craig las	U	F	-
SH61SE	1887	Cairn, Craig las	U	F	-
SH62SW	6170	Cairn? Rhos y Caerau	E	F	-
SH63NW	1437	Bedd Dorti	B	F	-
SH71SE	4775	Cairn? AP site, destroyed?	U	F	-
SH72SE	1678	Round cairn, Bwlch Goriwared	E	F	-
SH84SE	3219	Tumulus? site of	N	F	-
SH84SW	4726	Cairn, remains of, under reservoir	U	F	-
SH93SW	3242	Tumulus, possible, site of, Garn	E	F	-

ROUND BARROW, CAIRN VARIANTS

6.8.3 ROUND BARROW, KERB CAIRN, ROUND BARROW? KERB CAIRN (Figs 17-18)

Number: 7, SAM 2, Class A status 4.

The complexity of cairn variants makes precise classification difficult and it has been argued that the term 'kerb cairn' should be restricted to small cairns with disproportionately large kerbstones (Ritchie and Maclaren 1972, 8-9). The definition used here is rather broader and includes all cairns with evidence of kerbing. The size of kerbstones must have been determined by what stones were available and where no large stones were available the edge of the cairn may have been revetted by smaller laid stones. There may therefore be no real distinction between platform and kerb cairns.

Leighton (1984), in a study of cairns in south Meirionnydd and Cardiganshire, has also argued that the form of cairns is largely determined by the constraints of local geology and their observed distribution by the chance factors of survival and discovery. Leighton also pointed out that the apparent simple appearance of many cairns and barrows belies their original appearance because of the results of erosion. Excavations, such as those at Trelystan (Britnell 1982) and Brenig (Lynch 1993), show that they may have been complex and varied structures with long periods of use and modification. Even the simple classification used here is therefore open to dispute.

Table 14: Round barrow, kerb cairn 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	Siting
SH61NE	809	Kerb cairn, Tal y Waun	B	A	Pass
SH63SW	5212	Cairn, NE of Moel y Gerddi	A	A	Hill slope
SH61SW	12894	Kerb cairn, Bron Llety Ifan	B	A	Hill terrace
SH73SW	1653	Cairn, NW of Llyn Gelli Gain	A	A	Ridge crest
SH63SW	2954	Kerb cairn, Moel Goedog	B	AA	Hill slope
SH61SE	4233	Cairn, S of Llyn Cregennen	A	AA	Local summit

ROUND BARROW? KERB CAIRN

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH83SE	1687	Possible kerb cairn, Ffridd Arw,	U	E	-

6.8.4 ROUND BARROW, MOUND, ROUND BARROW? MOUND (Fig. 19)

Number: 7, SAM 1, Class A status 3.

These are distinguished by being grassed-over mounds but obviously it cannot be certain that they are not stone cairns beneath the grass cover. In one case, PRN 4754, it even seems likely that the mound is a natural glacial feature that has, however, been used for burial because a standing stone once stood on it, and a bronze spearhead and gold ring were found there in the 19th century (Barnwell, 1873, 213).

Table 15: Round barrow, mound summary

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH60NW	2996	Round cairn	A	A	Local summit knoll
SH71NW	4100	Pentre Farm tumulus	B	A	False crest
SH72SW	4754	Barrow, Tyddyn Bach	B	A	Valley floor
SH63NW	1023	Cairn 3, SW of Y Gyrn	A	AA	Valley floor

ROUND BARROW? MOUND

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH83SE	1685	Circular feature, Fridd Plas	C	C	Upland plateau
SH64SW	5882	Possible round barrow, Parc	U	E	-
SH60SW	3820	Tumulus? site of	E	F	-

6.8.5 ROUND BARROW, PLATFORM CAIRN (Figs 20-21)

Number: 6, SAM 0, Class A status 3.

Table 16: Round barrow, platform cairn summary

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH60SW	3819	Ring cairn, Dysymant	A	A	Pass
SH61NE	4153	Large round cairn	A	A	Upland plateau
SH73NE	1558	Round cairn	A	A	Summit knoll
SH60NW	6223	Kerb cairn	A	B	Hill slope
SH61NE	1819	Cairn, west of Tyn-y-llwyn	B	B	Pass
SJ04SW	3280	Cairn, NW of Llyn Mynllod	A	B	Local summit

6.8.6 ROUND BARROW, RING CAIRN (Figs 22-23)

Number: 16, Sam 5, Class A status 7.

Table 17: Round barrow, ring cairn summary

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH61NW	1171	Llwyn du Parch cairn circle	A	A	Local summit
SH62SW	1105	Cairn, Bwlch y Rhiwgyr	B	A	Saddle
SH63SW	10140	Ring cairn, Llyn Eiddw-Bach	B	A	Upland plateau
SH63SW	1030	Ring cairn, Llyn Eiddw-Bach	B	A	Upland plateau
SH81NW	12900	Marchnad Mawr B	A	A	Upland plateau
SH82NE	4833	Ring cairn? Gyrn	B	A	Saddle
SH83SW	5327	Cairn, Foel Ystrodur Fawr	C	A	False crest
SH63NW	1021	Cairn 1, SW of Y Gyrn	A	AA	Valley floor

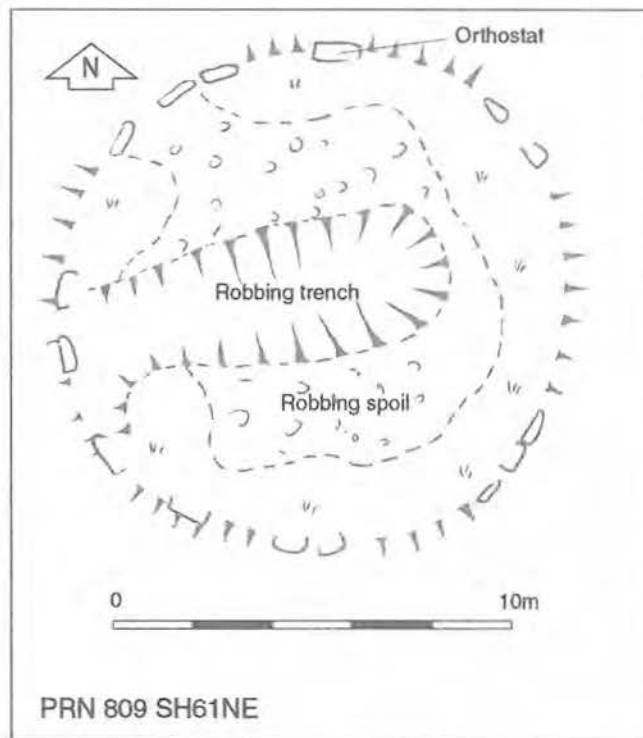


Fig. 17 Kerb cairn, Tal y Waun

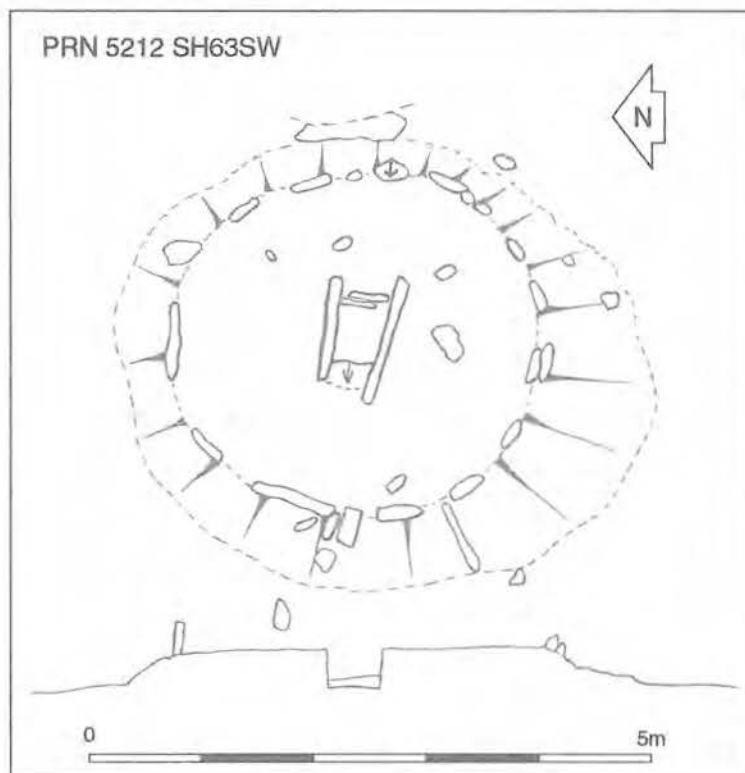


Fig. 18 Kerb cairn, north-east of Moel y Gerddi

SH63SW	1008	Moel Goedog 1 ring cairn	A	AA	Hill slope
SH63SW	1009	Moel Goedog 2 ring cairn	A	AA	Hill slope
SH94SE	8255	Ring Cairn, Caer Euni South	A	AA	Ridge
SH94SE	1595	Ring cairn, Caer Euni north	A	AA	Ridge
SH53SE	1153	Garreg round cairn	B	B	Upland plateau
SH61NW	1122	Mynydd Llanbedr cairn	B	B	False crest
SH63NW	1148	Cairn/Hut c., E of Moel y Geifr	A	B	Hill slope
SH83SW	1684	Cairn, Cefn Coch	A	B	False crest

6.8.7 ROUND BARROW, STRUCTURED CAIRN (Fig. 24)

Number: 5, SAM 4, Class A status 1.

These seem a rather special type because their appearance is distinctive and their special nature is recognised in that all but one are already Scheduled Ancient Monuments. They are, however, just a slight elaboration on the more common cairn types although their impressive appearance gives them added public value.

Table 18: Round barrow, structured cairn summary

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH63SW	1188	Complex ring cairn	C	A	False crest
SH62SW	1104	Hengwm	B	AA	Hill slope
SH63NW	1010	Bryn Cader Faner cairn	B	AA	Local summit
SH63NW	1022	Cairn 2 SW of Y Gyrn	A	AA	Pass
SH63SW	1007	Bedd Gurfal	A	AA	Hill slope

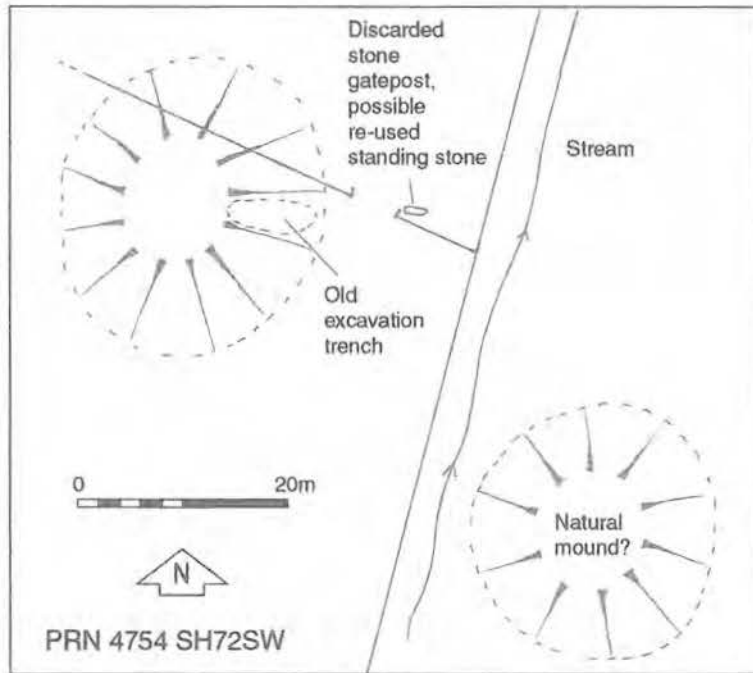


Fig. 19 Round barrow/natural mound, site of standing stone, Tyddyn Bach

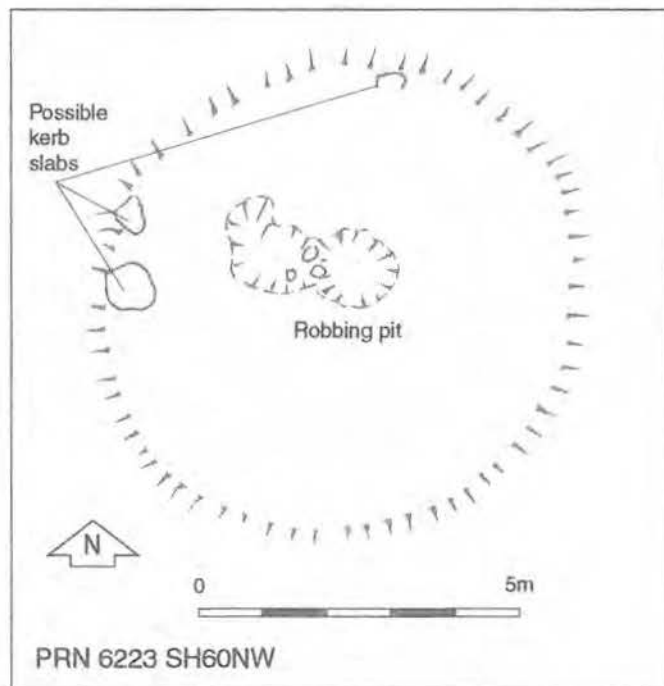


Fig. 20 Platform cairn, Allt-llwyd

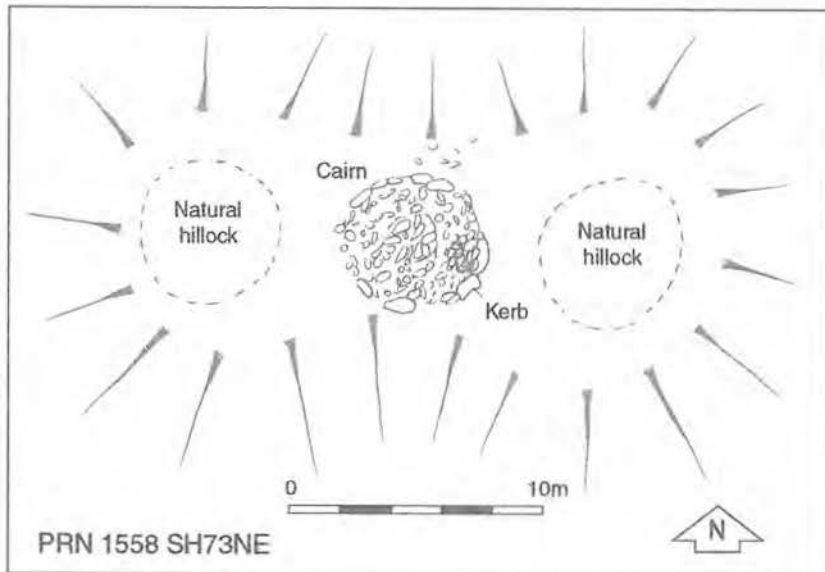


Fig. 21 Platform cairm/kerb cairn, Gesail y Miners

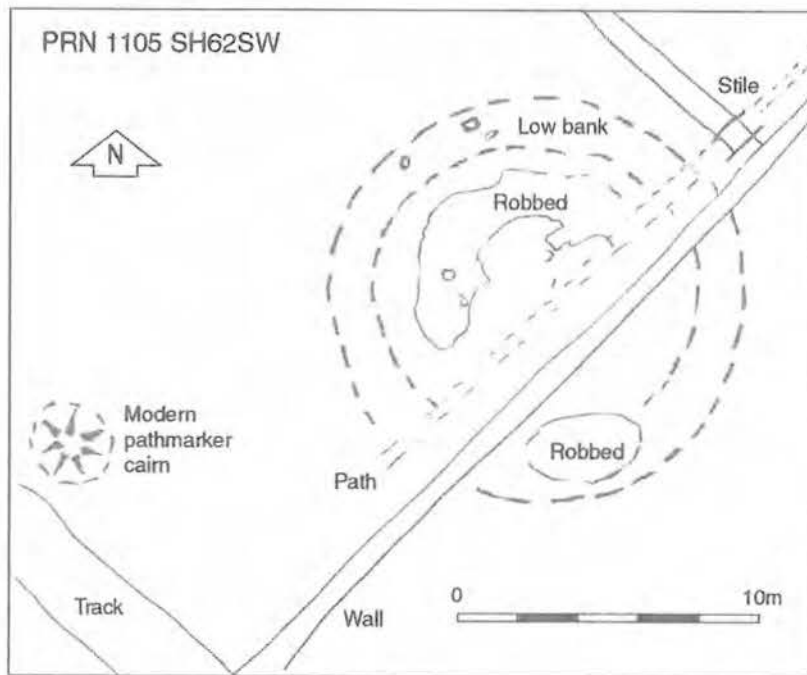


Fig. 22 Ring cairn, south-east of Hengwm

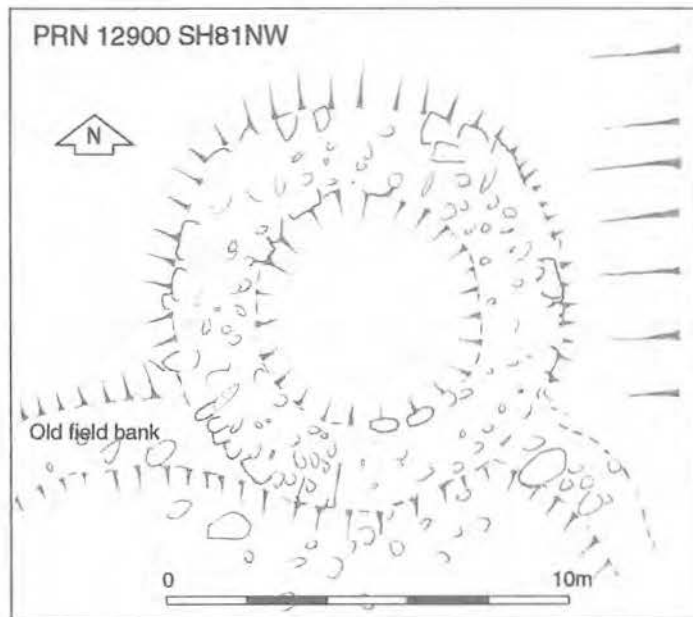


Fig. 23 Ring cairn, Marchnad Mawr

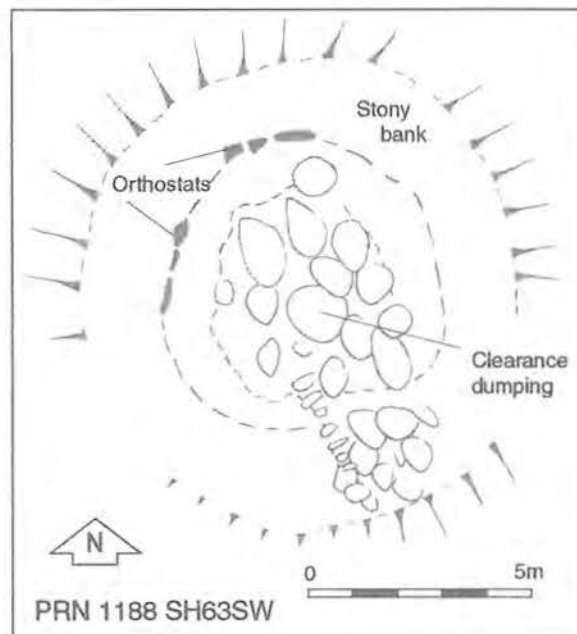


Fig. 24 Structured cairn, Tyddyn-Sion Wyn

6.9 STANDING STONES (Fig. 25)

Number: 44, SAM 15, Class A status 9.

Although several excavations around standing stones in Wales have shown them to be associated with burials (Williams 1988), not all examples can be so easily identified without the benefit of excavation. Some may have been Medieval or later memorials, route markers, property boundaries or even just cattle rubbing stones. The only (antiquarian) excavation of a standing stone in Meirionnydd is of that which once stood on the barrow? mound at Tyddyn Bach, Llanfachreth (PRN 4754), which was associated with a burial (see Round barrow, mound, above).

The distribution of standing stones in Meirionnydd is dominated by two linear groups, one to the east of Harlech, the other in Arthog (Fig. 25). Some of these are recorded as Standing Stone Group or Row (below). Gresham has shown fairly convincingly that these form parts of two extensive lines of stones along ancient routeways, the first connecting with a natural harbour at Mochras, the other with one at Broadwater, Afon Dysynni (Bowen and Gresham 1967, 56-3).

The more isolated examples are often those of less certain function and value. Only a few, which are larger or in good contexts, can be regarded as clearly of national value. One such is the 'Maen Twrog' in the churchyard at Maentwrog (PRN 4352, SH64SE, see cover photo). Another is the stone at Coed y Bedo, Llandderfel (PRN 3265, SH94SE), which is of particular interest for its unusual setting, close to a complex of burnt mounds and a stream.

Table 19: Standing stone 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).

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH50SE	4796	Standing stone, Waun Fach	C	A	Local summit knoll
SH52NE	1060	Hengaeau standing stone	A	A	Local promontory
SH60NE	4938	Standing stone, NW of Caerberllan	A	A	Valley floor
SH61SE	6234	Maen Pant y Llan	A	A	Valley side
SH64SE	4352	Maen Twrog	A	A	Valley (moved?)
SH71NW	13645	Standing stone, S of Maes Coch, Cadair Idris	A	A	Hill slope
SH73NE	1559	Standing stone, Nant y Lladron	D	A	Hill slope
SH82SW	4845	Standing stone, Doldeuli	A	A	Valley floor
SH94SE	3265	Standing stone, Coed y Bedo	B	A	Valley floor
SH50SE	1738	Croes Faen, Tywyn	A	AA	Coastal plain
SH53SE	1049	Fonllech Hir standing stone	B	AA	Upland plateau
SH61NW	1123	Cerrig y Cledd standing stone	B	AA	False crest
SH61SE	4215	Standing stone, Carreg y Big	B	AA	Upland plateau
SH61SE	4229	Standing stone - cairn	A	AA	Upland plateau
SH61SE	4214	Waen Bant standing stone	B	AA	Local summit knoll
SH61SE	1883	Standing stone, Hafotty Fach	B	AA	Hill slope
SH63SW	1043	Moel Goedog standing stone 1	A	AA	Pass
SH63SW	1042	Moel Goedog standing stone 2	B	AA	Pass
SH63SW	1041	Fonllech Hir standing Stone	A	AA	Pass
SH63SW	1040	Fonllech Hir Standing Stone	A	AA	Pass

SH63SW	1038	Fonllech Hir standing stone	A	AA	Pass
SH63SW	1039	Fonllech Hir standing stone	A	AA	Pass
SH73SW	1623	Maen Llwyd standing stone	A	AA	Hill slope
SH73SW	1602	Llech Idris standing stone	B	AA	Valley side
SH61SE	6293	Standing stone, Cregennen	A	B	Local summit knoll
SH62SW	5125	Standing stone, Llyn Bodlyn	A	B	Upland plateau
SH62SW	5124	Standing stone, Llyn Bodlyn	A	B	Upland plateau
SH62SW	12897	Standing stone, Llyn Bodlyn	A	B	Upland plateau
SH71NE	4814	Standing stone, Brithdir	B	B	Ridge crest
SH84SE	1792	Standing stone, Cwm Hsegyn	B	B	Hill slope
SH93SW	3244	Standing stone, Mynydd Cefn Ddwy Graig	A	B	Local summit
SH84SE	1790	Standing stone? S of Cwm Hsegyn	B	C	Hill slope
SH84SE	1791	Standing stone, S of Cwm Hsegyn	B	C	Hill slope
SH83SE	4256	Standing stone, site of	E	D	Upland plateau
SH71SW	13667	Standing stone, South of Llyn Arron	A	E	Upland plateau
SH71SW	13764	Standing stone, East of Llyn y Gafr	A	E	Upland plateau
SH73SW	1801	Possible standing stone, south of Trawsfynydd	B	E	Upland plateau
SH83SW	10402	Upright stone, Buarthmeini	N	E	Upland plateau
SH61NW	4319	Field name, standing stone? site of	U	F	-
SH61NW	4321	Field name, standing stone? site of	U	F	-
SH62SW	865	Standing stone?/Boundary marker	A	F	-
SH53SE	1048	Standing stone, site of	C	F	Hill slope
SH71NE	4139	Standing stone, site of, Tyddyn-y-Garreg	E	F	-
SH93SW	3241	Standing stone, site of, Llangower	E	F	Valley floor

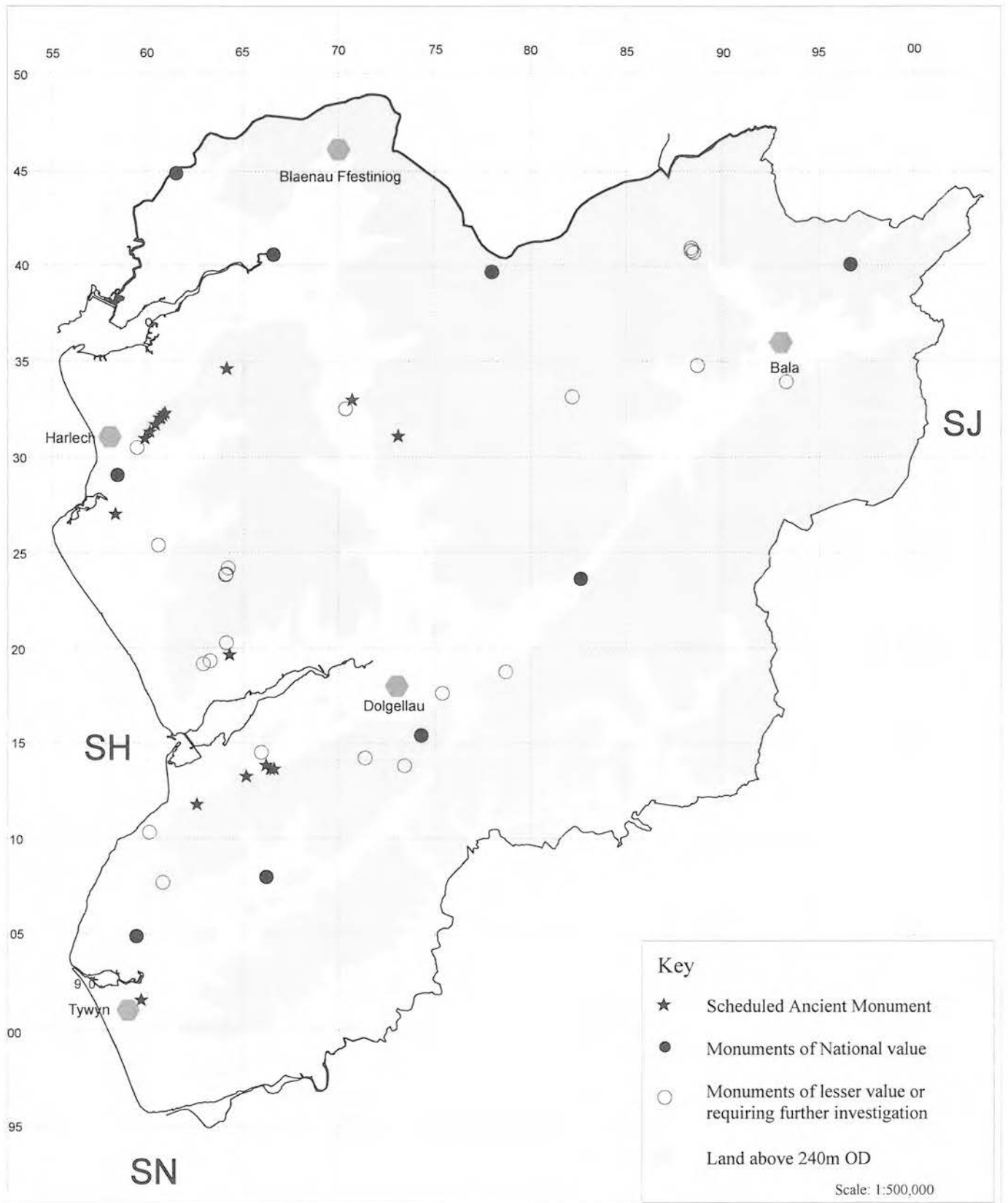


Fig. 25 Distribution of standing stones in Meirionnydd

6.10 STANDING STONE GROUP/ROW (Fig. 26)

Number: 6, SAM 4, Class A status 0.

These are included with standing stones on the distribution map (Fig. 25) and most belong with the 'route-marker' alignments described by Gresham. The Bryn Seward stones, however, although on one of these routes, are very closely set and form a distinct linear group that must have some significance in its own right as well as being part of the route-markers.

The Llanbedr standing stones are the only paired standing stones, although they also lie on one of Gresham's prehistoric 'routes'. Gresham suggested, however, that the smaller stone of the pair was not ancient.

For the sake of reliable recording and description all these stones should be given individual numbers but also included within a group number.

Table 20: Standing stone group/row 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).

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH52NE	1059	Llanbedr standing stones	A	AA	Coastal fringe
SH61SW	4873	Bryn Seward standing stones	A	AA	Pass
SH61SW	4884	Standing stones, SW of Bryn Seward	B	AA	Upland plateau
SH63SW	996	Llyn Eiddw Bach stone settings	A	AA	Valley side
SH60N	4263	Stones	A	B	Hill slope
SH61SW	4867	Standing stones	A	B	Hill terrace

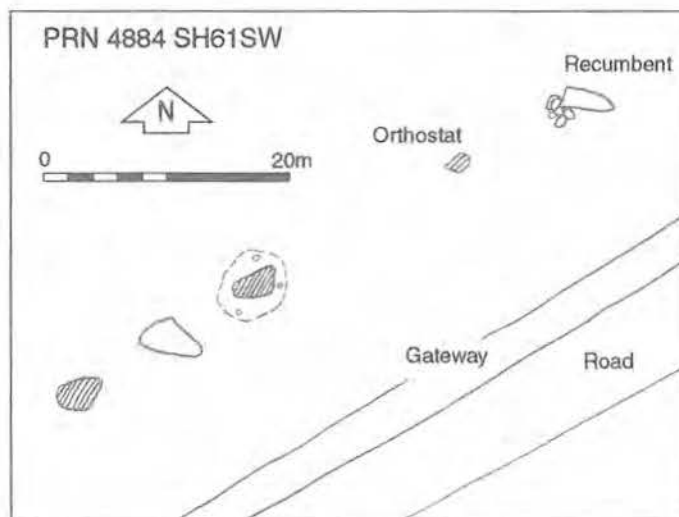


Fig. 26 Stone row, Bryn Seward

6.11 STONE CIRCLE (Figs 27-29)

Number: 9, SAM 5, Class Status 1

Stone circles have great popular attraction because of the mysticism and romanticism that surrounds them. The possibility of astronomical alignments has been much argued over, although Burl has dismissed the notion because of the multiplicity of possible alignments where there are, usually, no specific siting lines. At Long Meg, Cumberland, however, there is an isolated standing stone which lies on the line from the centre of the circle to midsummer sunset (Burl 1976, 92). It is always possible that natural features could have been used as markers, where there were surrounding hills, as at Hengwm, for instance. At Llecheiddior (PRN 1089), Hengwm, one of the stones has a cup-mark, and this could be significant.

The special nature and rarity of stone circles is recognised and most are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. However, the few examples here are typified by the presence of quite small stones, smaller than those of most standing stones, and by their quite small diameters. The small size of stones is noticeable and seems deliberate when larger stones were certainly available in most places. The size of the stone circles here and the presence of surrounding ring banks suggests they might be varieties of ring cairn. However, both may have been of mainly ceremonial rather than sepulchral function. The Hengwm circles are the largest monuments at about 40m and 50m diameter and seem the best candidates to be true stone circles rather than ring-cairns.

Like ring-cairn variants the stone circles are not in visually prominent positions, possibly suggesting a ceremonial function. The one example recorded as of national value, Eglwys Gwyddelod (PRN 4849), is almost hidden in a narrow defile, alongside a trackway, further along which, at its highest point, is a large platform cairn.

Table 21: Stone circle 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).

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Siting
SH60SE	4849	Cairn, Eglwys Gwyddelod	B	A	Pass
SH61NW	1120	Cerrig Arthur	B	AA	Hill slope
SH61SE	2997	Arthog standing stones/cairn	B	AA	Local ridge
SH62SW	1089	Llecheiddior stone circle	B	AA	Hill slope
SH62SW	1088	Hengwm South, stone circle	B	AA	Hill slope
SH62SW	1087	Hengwm North, stone circle	A	AA	Hill slope
SH73SW	1603	Stone circle? Pen y Stryd	A	C	Ridge crest
SH83NE	3213	Stone circle, site of? Meinihirion	E	D	Upland plateau
SH93NW	3224	Stone circle, site of, destroyed	E	E	Valley floor

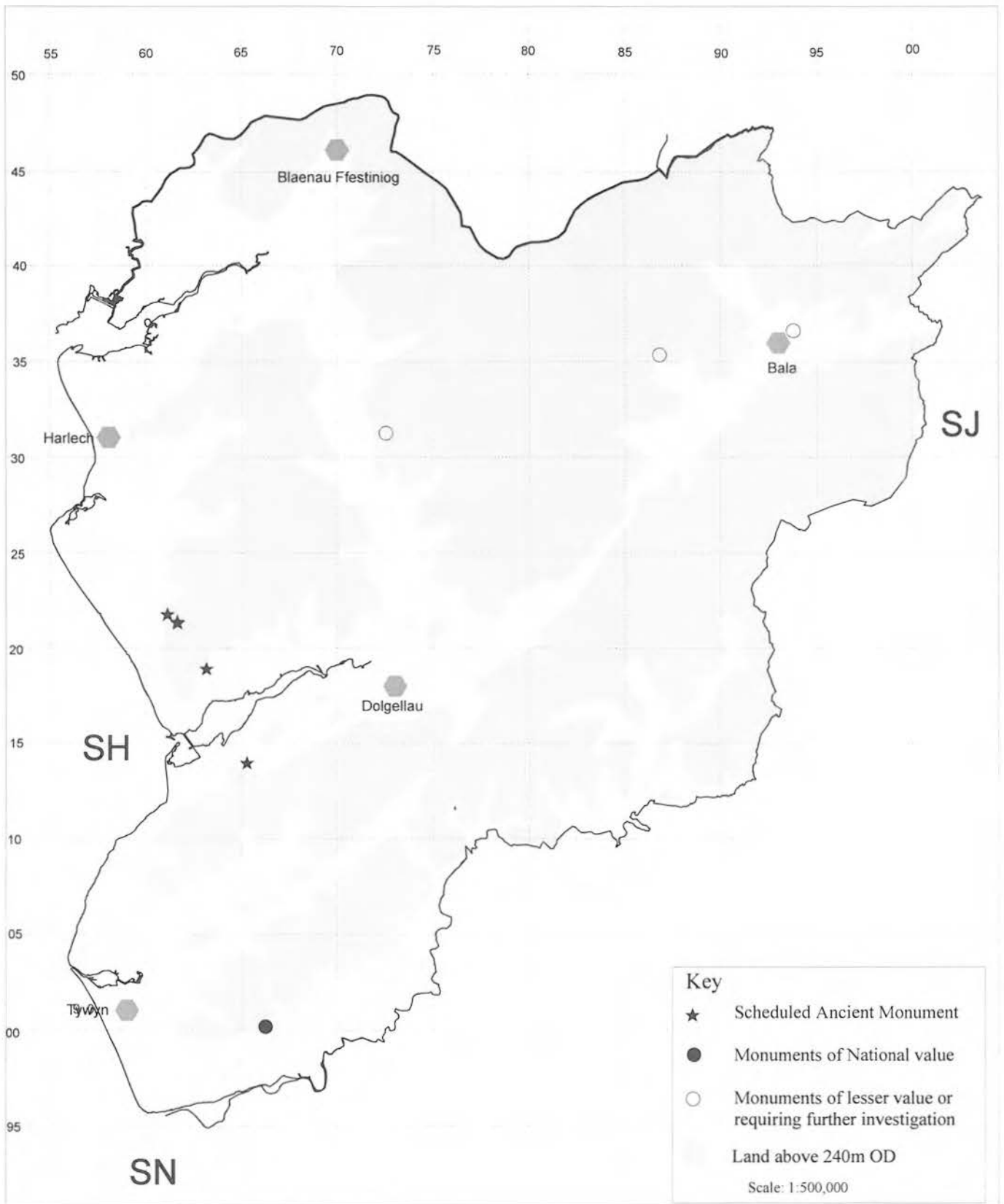


Fig. 27 Distribution of stone circles in Meirionnydd

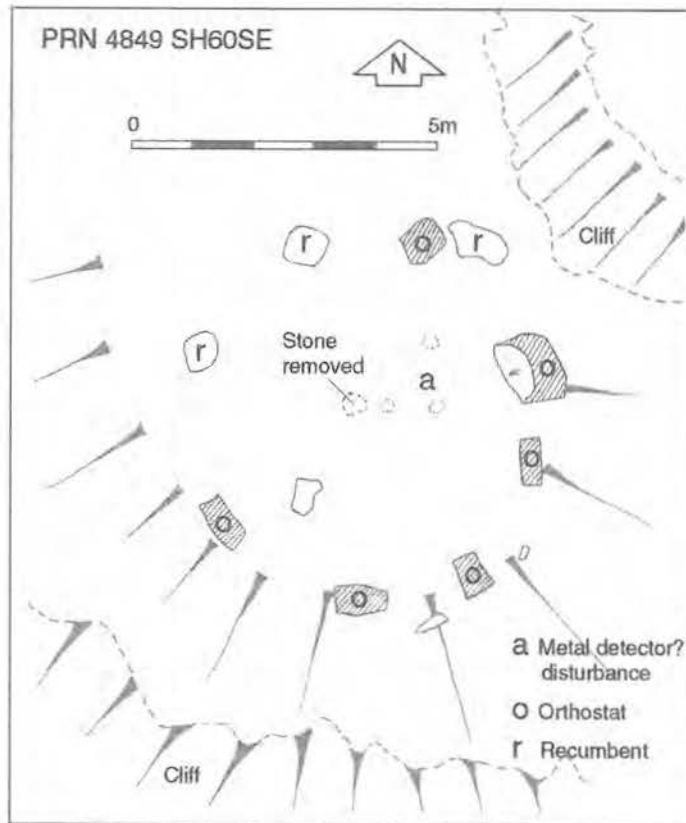


Fig. 28 Stone circle, Eglwys yr Gwyddelod

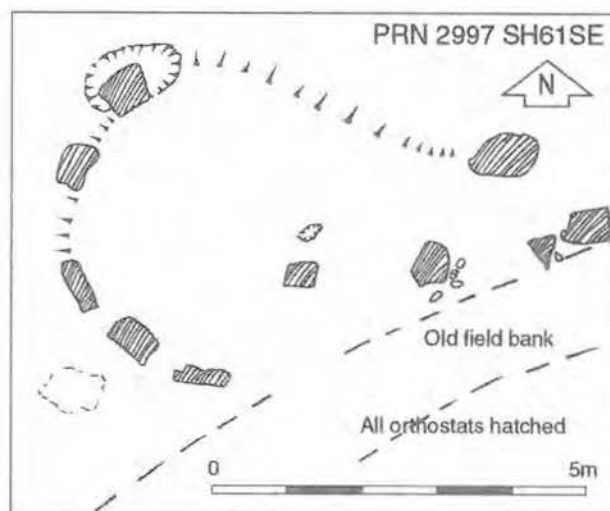


Fig. 29 Stone circle, Pant y Llan

6.12 OTHER SITES SELECTED AND VISITED BUT IDENTIFIED AS NOT OF PREHISTORIC FUNERARY OR RITUAL TYPE

6.12.1 NON-SITE/NATURAL FEATURE

Table 22: Non-site/natural feature and Other site type 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
SH61NE	4152	Site of chambered tomb?	N	F
SH52NE	1434	Burial chamber, possible, site of,	N	F
SH60SE	4848	Cropmark, circular	N	F
SH60NE	4932	Cairn, unlocated	N	F
SH63SW	5934	Cairn/mound	N	F
SH60SE	3690	Natural mound	N	F
SH93NW	3209	Tumulus, possible, site of	N	F
SH63SW	5900	Cairn	N	F
SH93NW	3206	Tumulus, possible, Llandderfel	N	F
SH60SE	4853	Cropmark, oval	N	F
SH52SE	1069	Possible long cairn	N	F
SH60NW	6224	Small cairn, Allt Llwyd	N	F
SH61NW	1127	Cerrig y Cledd cairn? site of?	N	F
SH94SE	3262	Stone circle, supposed, site of	N	F
SH93NE	3225	Burial chamber, site of	N	F
SH94SE	3261	Cist, supposed, site of, Pen y Cefn	N	F
SH62SW	1085	Supposed long barrow	N	F
SH50NE	5286	Inscribed stone, unlocated	N	F
SH92SW	4968	Cairn, site of	N	F
SN69NE	4326	Cairns? Pant-y-Garneddau	N	F
SH53SE	4298	Cairn, Cae'r Garnedd	N	F

6.12.2 OTHER SITE TYPE/PERIOD

Table 23: Other site type /period summary

Map	PRN	Site name	Condition	Status	Sub-type
SH83SW	1048	Cairn	N	F	Boundary marker?
SH62NW	1137	Field clearance cairns	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH61NW	4169	Field clearance cairn, Sylfaen	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH63SW	5935	Cairn/mound	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH63SW	5938	Cairn/mound	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH63SW	5939	Cairn/mound	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH63SW	5944	Cairn/mound	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH73NW	5097	Mound, Nant Budw	N	F	Clearance cairn

SH83SW	1046	Cairn	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH61SE	1870	Clearance cairn	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH83SW	1055	Cairn? Site of	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH73NW	4292	Cae'r Garnedd	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH61SE	1017	Cairn, Pencoed	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH73NE	4295	Buarth y Garnedd	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH62SW	6400	Cairn, Moelfre	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH83SE	1686	Possible cairn, W of Cystyllen	E	F	Clearance cairn
SH64NW	1511	Cairn, Cwm Dylif	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH52SE	1068	Long cairn? Llaneddwyn	N	F	Clearance cairn
SH62SW	1093	Cairn? clearance?	N	F	Clearance cairn?
SH83SW	5320	Cairn, Hafod yr Wyn	N	F	Clearance cairn?
SH64NW	1510	Mound, Cwm Dylif	N	F	Clearance cairn?
SH61SW	4864	Cairn	A	C	Clearance cairn?
SH62SW	5132	Mounds, Craig y Ddinas	N	F	Clearance cairnfield
SH72SW	3927	Cairnfield, Dolmelynllyn	N	F	Clearance cairnfield
SH62SW	5188	Mound, Llyn Irdwyn	N	F	Clearance cairnfield
SH82NE	6237	Cairn? Craig y Geifr	N	E	Climbers' cairn?
SH63SW	5960	Cairn/mound	N	F	Enclosure
SH60NW	6225	Remains of small cairn?	N	F	Field bank
SH63SW	1047	Hut circle? ring cairn?	N	F	Hut circle
SH83NW	4396	Stone circle, poss., Beudy'r Cwm	N	E	Hut circle?
SH71NE	928	Brithdir Roman fortlet excavation	N	F	Long cist burial
SH62SW	5121	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	N	F	Peat stack stand
SH61NW	1128	Cerrig y Cledd cairn/peat stack stand	C	F	Peat stack stand
SH62SW	5126	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	N	F	Peat stack stand
SH62SW	5127	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	N	F	Peat stack stand
SH62SW	6795	Oval cairn/peat stack stand?	N	F	Peat stack stand?
SH62SW	5131	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	N	F	Peat stack stand?
SH83NE	1682	Mound, SW of Cynthog Isaf	N	F	Peat stack stand?
SH72NW	5075	Stone alignment? Craig y Penmaen	N	F	Post-medieval
SH83SW	5328	Stone structure, Trawscoed	N	F	Post-medieval
SH60NW	2989	Cist/Stone setting	N	F	Post-medieval
SH72SE	6222	Cairns and rectangular structure,	N	F	Post-medieval
SH64SW	1530	Cairn, not located	N	E	Post-medieval
SH83SW	1050	Cairn?/Structure?, Buarthmeini	N	F	Post-medieval
SH50SE	4800	Stone setting, Tywyn churchyard	N	F	Post-medieval
SH73NW	5110	Tumulus, Tomen y Mur	N	F	Roman cairn?
SH62SW	2914	Stone circle/cairn ring	A	B	Sheepfold

7. GENERAL DISCUSSION

7.1. LANDSCAPE SETTING

The general distribution of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in Meirionnydd gives an indication of where settlement of that period was focussed. However, it is necessary to look in greater detail in order to be able to try to understand what relationship individual monuments or groups of monuments have with the landscape or with each other. One of the largest concentrations of monuments is in Ardudwy, west Meirionnydd, and this area has been examined in slightly greater detail to try to gain a better understanding of the distribution and setting of the monuments. Figs 30, 33, 39 and 40 show the main monument types in relation to the relief, which gives a better idea of the landscape setting than the general distribution maps. The figures also show, by arrows, the main orientation of each monument, where there is an obvious orientation, or field of view, where, like a simple cairn, it does not have a specific orientation. In the case of a monument with a panoramic view its symbol is enclosed by a circle. Where a main view is of restricted distance (e.g. limited by the presence of a hill) it is shown as a stopped line. The suggestion is that some monuments, at least, might have been constructed in particular places, so as to be visible from certain places or to have a view towards certain places and that this might be discernible if the landscape setting is studied in the correct way.

7.1.1 Chambered tombs and long cairns (Fig. 30)

Unlike round barrows these monuments tend to be situated on lower-lying land in positions that are not prominently visible. Gwern Einion (PRN 1057, Fig. 7)) is the exception, on the summit of a small hill, which however is so rounded that the tomb would not have been visible to much of the immediate neighbourhood, so the view from the monument or the setting itself was probably more important. The rest of the monuments are on plateaux or gentle hill slopes. The factor that seems common to them all is that they are all set within areas that could have been arable land, and that have remained so to this day, unlike the areas with Bronze Age monuments which tend now to be at best marginal, even for pasture.

Chambered tombs and long cairns (and long barrows) have a built-in orientation and are such massive structures that careful thought must have been given to their design. It has been observed that overall the majority are oriented to face approximately eastwards, most frequently south of east (Ashbee 1984) and this has been interpreted as being related to the midwinter sunrise, most strikingly observed at the Irish tombs of Knowth and New Grange. This general ENE-ESE orientation holds true for the Meirionnydd tombs and has been recorded by Gresham (Bowen and Gresham 1964, 11). Here, however, the eastern horizon is obstructed in all cases and this would affect the observed position of sunrise. The Dyffryn Ardudwy tomb is situated near the foot of a west-facing hill slope, which rules out any connection with a visible sunrise. While being oriented to the east, the only views from it are over the sea to the west. Bron y Foel similarly lies at the foot of the hill of Moelfre and its eastern orientation could not have been related to the observed position of sunrise. The next nearest tomb, at Cors y Gedol, is oriented slightly more north of east than the rest and this gives it a striking alignment exactly on the hill of Moelfre (Fig. 31)). This rather regularly shaped, dome-like hill is a very prominent feature in the landscape over a considerable distance.

The Carneddau Hengwm (Fig. 32) are an unusual pairing of such monuments, although other types of monuments, such as henges and stone circles, are found as pairs. These cairns are so closely parallel that whichever was first, care was taken in constructing the second exactly parallel to it. These are oriented slightly south of due east and this aligns on a pass through the hill ridge to the east, which could have formed a sighting notch if the monument was designed to respect sunrise.

7.1.2 Round barrows and ring ditches (Fig. 33)

As circular monuments these have no obvious orientation and quite a few are in open settings with panoramic views. Summit settings are frequent and were not just summit markers, like modern cairns, as shown by excavations at Drosogl, for instance (Crew 1985), which produced evidence of funerary

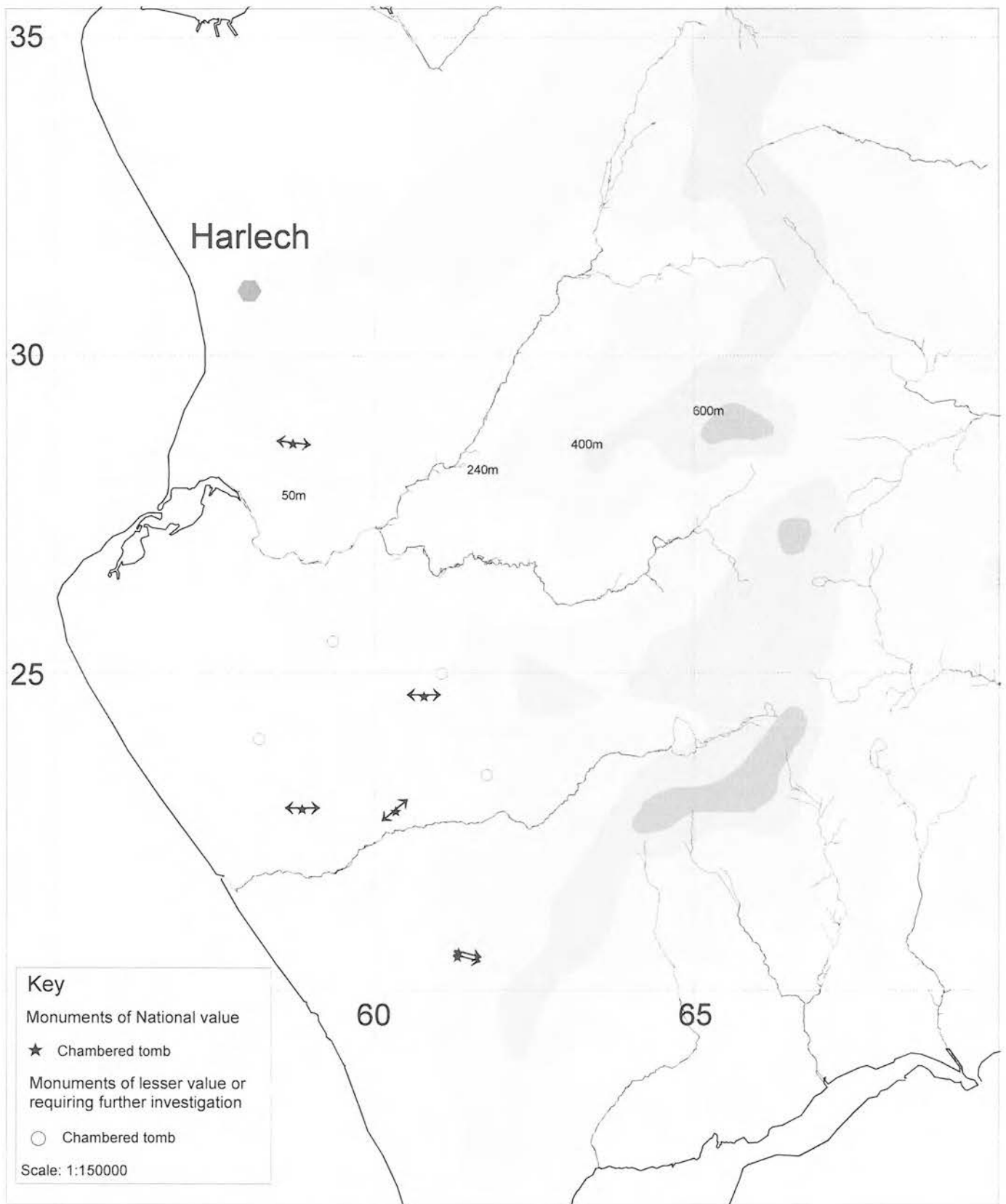


Fig. 30 Distribution and orientation of chambered tombs/long cairns in Arduwy



Fig. 31 Cors y gedol chambered tomb and Moelfre



Fig. 32 Carneddau Hengwm South chambered tomb and Moelfre

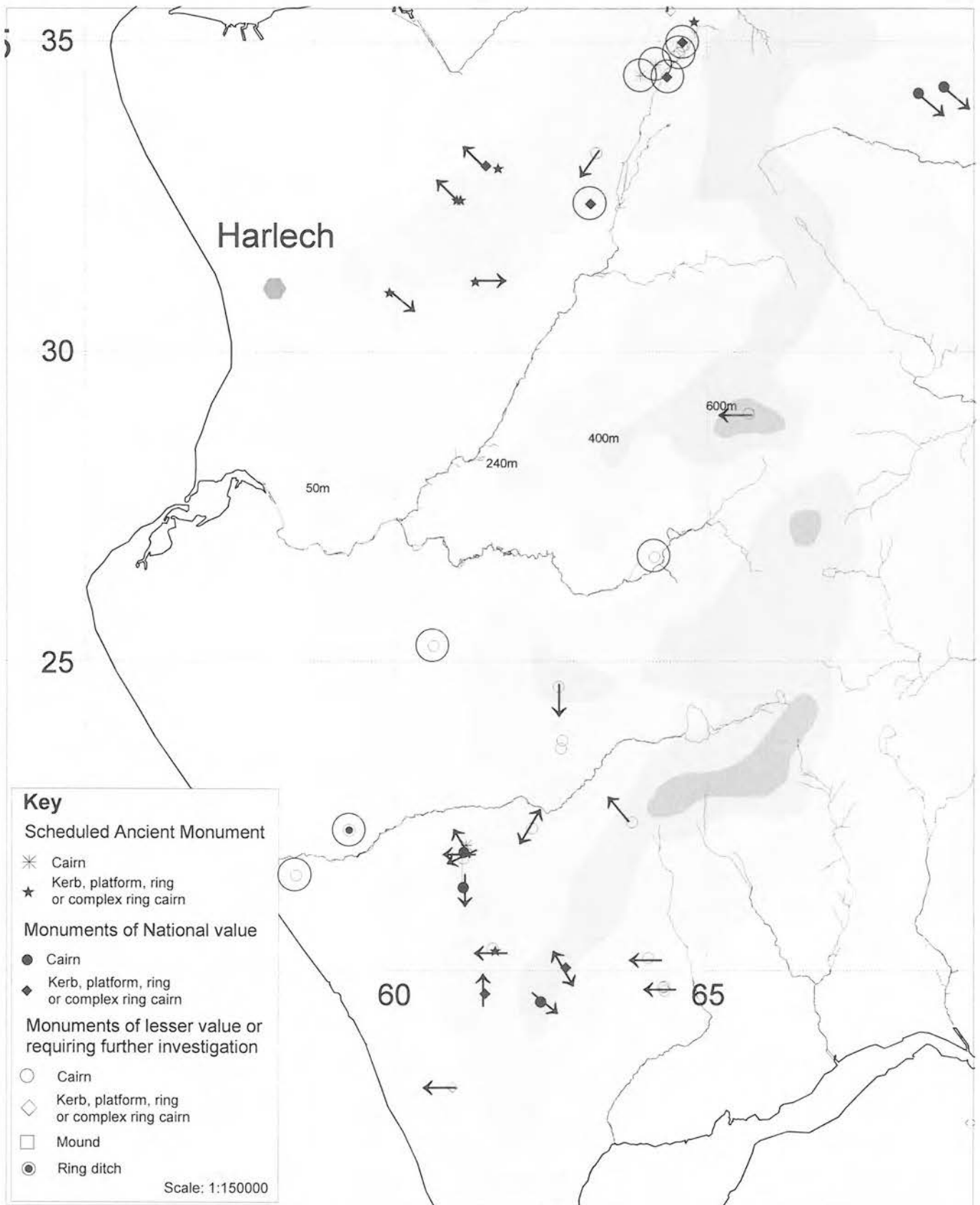


Fig. 33 Distribution and views of round barrows in Arduwy.

activity. Similarly, cairns appear as groups, like the four on an outlying 'sub-summit' of Cader Idris, so were not just marking the summit. Surprisingly, those on major summits are commonly set on slight false crests, which immediately suggests that they were built in order to be seen from a particular direction, presumably the area of the associated settlement. For instance, the cairn on Moelfre (PRN 2918) is situated on the southern side of the summit, providing a prospect over the Hengwm plateau (Fig. 34). The dome-shape of Moelfre also means that the cairn is only visible from the Hengwm side (Fig. 35). Another summit cairn, on the end of the ridge just to the east of the Hengwm plateau, is situated on a false crest on the east side of the summit. The rounded top of the hill means it is not visible from the Hengwm side, only from the east, where the cairn looks out, in the immediate prospect, over another plateau area where are to be found the Cerrig Arthur stone circle and the Cerrig y Cledd cairns and standing stone. The false crest siting of cairns has been discussed by Crew (1985, 309).

Some round barrows are in secluded, enclosed positions, like the cairns in the upland valley south-west of the Bryn Cader Faner structured cairn. These have purely local views and visibility and Lynch (1984) has suggested that they were most likely placed there in respect to the adjoining ancient trackway, possibly relating to seasonal movements of people and stock. However, there are hut circle settlements in this valley and the funerary monuments could simply belong with these.

The Bryn Cader Faner cairn group could also be regarded as being in a 'pass' and two other cairns in this area are in higher passes in such a situation that the pass setting can have been the only reason for their situation. As the highest points on a track they could have been simply 'walker's' cairns, where it was customary to deposit a stone on passing. However, one (PRN 1105), seems to be a ring cairn, not just a simple heap. The other (PRN 1094), which is a simple heap, does not lie on the actual highest point of the pass but slightly lower, and this too might mean deliberate design. Both these cairns lie on passes between the Afon Ysgethin/Hengwm plateau and the Cerrig y Cledd plateau, both probably well-settled areas, and the passes must also have been well-used.

One round barrow, to which can be assigned an orientation (as opposed to a prominent viewpoint), is the ring cairn of Llwyn du parc (PRN 1171), which has a stone-built central cist. The ring cairn is situated on a very slight local knoll, which gives it a vista across the Hengwm plateau. The cist is oriented almost due north-south and this also aligns it on the Carneddau Hengwm, with the hill of Moelfre in the background. Whether any precise orientation was intended or not, the presumption must be that the cairn was associated with settlement on the Hengwm plateau, although there are also round huts closer at hand.

Cairns set on summits and ridges are clearly at some distance from their associated settlements, although possibly overlooking them (e.g. Fig. 34). Some, like those on the Hengwm plateau itself, are likely to have been built close to their settlements and this could indicate a difference in function. Two cases were noted where small cairns, presumably funerary, had been built over probable roundhouse sites (Figs 37-8). These appear to be very similar to the results of excavation at Cyfannedd Fawr, Arthog. There, a small cairn lay over a probable funerary cist, which had been built into a roundhouse of late prehistoric/Romano-British date, following its abandonment (Crew 1978, 1979, 1981). It is important to recognise, therefore, that not all funerary cairns are necessarily of Bronze Age date.

7.1.3 Standing stones (Fig. 39)

Many of these are rectangular slabs and so can be regarded as 'facing' in a particular direction. A number lie in a clearly related linear group, noted by Gresham as part of the Fonllech Hir trackway, leading inland from a presumed landing point in the estuary of the Afon Artro, now silted up, where there is a pair of standing stones. The largest group of surviving stones of this line is on the ridge east of Harlech and close to Moel Goedog. These stones seem to have been set to have their faces parallel to the trackway, and there is a hint that they were fairly regularly spaced, possibly even in a double row, like an avenue, at the point where the trackway approaches the Moel Goedog cairns (Lynch 1984).

Further to the south, (in SH62NW), is a recently identified standing stone (PRN 6693), that has a broad view over the upland valley to the north, a suitable place for settlement, but this stone also lies close and parallel to a possibly ancient trackway that leads from the Llanbedr area up into Cwm Nantcol.

Further to the south again is a neat slab at Cerrig y Cledd (PRN 1123, SAM M39), possibly originally part of a small cairn. This is set on a gentle west-facing slope, without any prominence or evidence of a trackway (although now obscured by forestry). Its westward viewpoint is towards the trackway and hillslope on which lies the Cerrig Arthur stone circle and would have been intervisible with it if not obscured by trees. There are several cairns in the vicinity of the Cerrig y Cledd stone (all under threat from forestry operations) and this small group of features suggests they might belong with a focus of settlement in this small upland valley of Rhos Caerau, lying between 250-300m OD. Several hut circles were identified here by Kelly (PRNs 864 and 1112).

7.1.4 Stone circles (Fig. 40)

There are only four of these in this area. None have any features that can be taken to show a particular orientation. It is noteworthy that they are all in rather 'reclusive' locations, where the viewpoints are restricted and they are all set alongside the same major trackway that joins the estuary of the Artro with that of the Mawddach. At the north is the Llecheiddior circle (PRN 1089, Fig. 35), on the gentle north-facing slope of a local knoll, visible when approaching along the trackway from the north, and from the Ysgethin valley, where there are many remains of early fields and settlement. In the middle are the two large Hengwm circles (PRN 1087 and 1088), lying on a very gentle slope on the Hengwm plateau and, deliberately or not, as a pair parallel to the trackway. To the south-east is the Cerrig Arthur circle, set on a terrace on a hillslope with a view only to the north-east over the Rhos Caerau valley, where there is a standing stone, cairns and settlement features; some association seems very likely.



Fig. 34 Hengwm from Moelfre summit cairn



Fig. 35 Moelfre from Llecheiddior stone circle

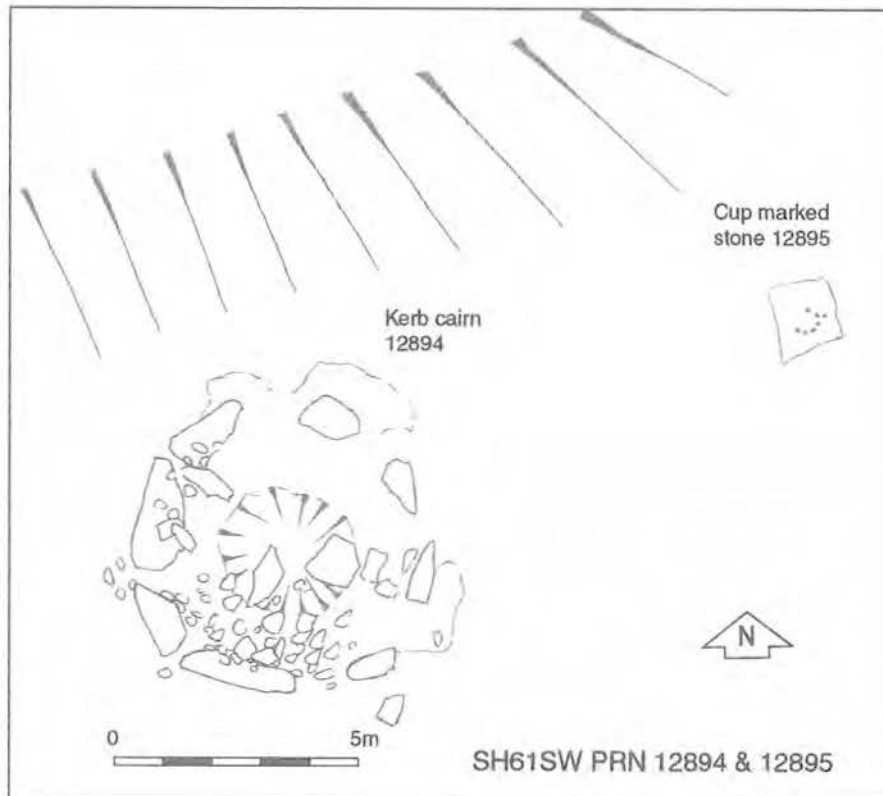


Fig. 36 Kerb cairn and cup-marked stone, Bron Lletty Ifan

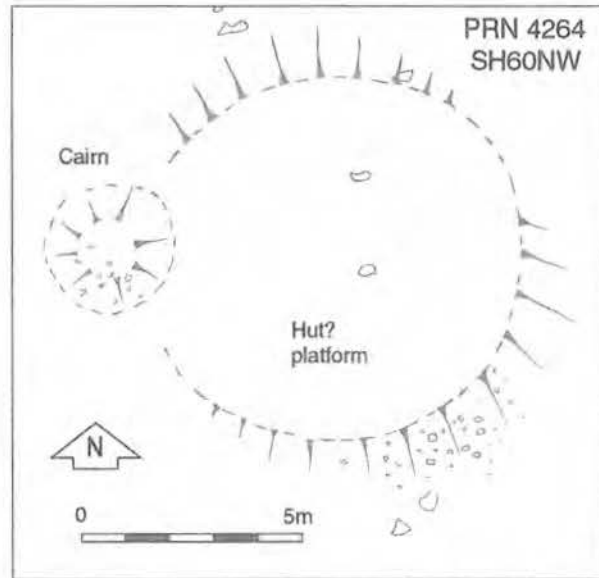


Fig. 37 Cairn over possible hut platform, Allt-llwyd

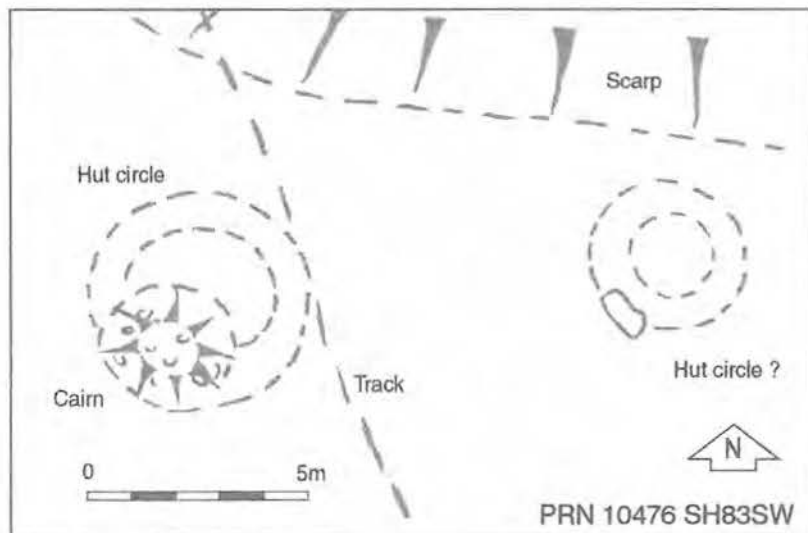


Fig. 38 Cairn over probable hut circle, Trawscoed

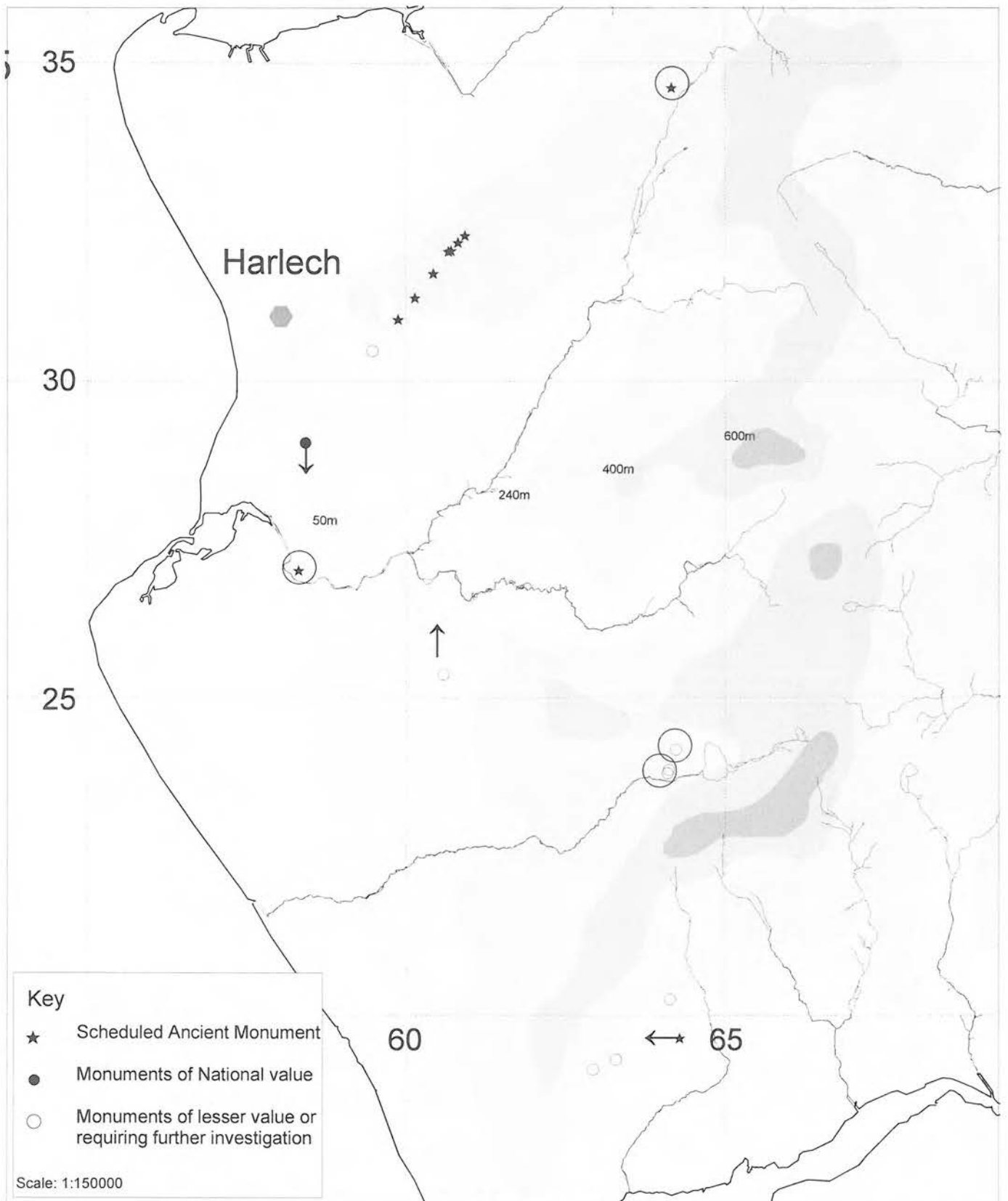


Fig. 39 Distribution and orientation of standing stones in Ardudwy

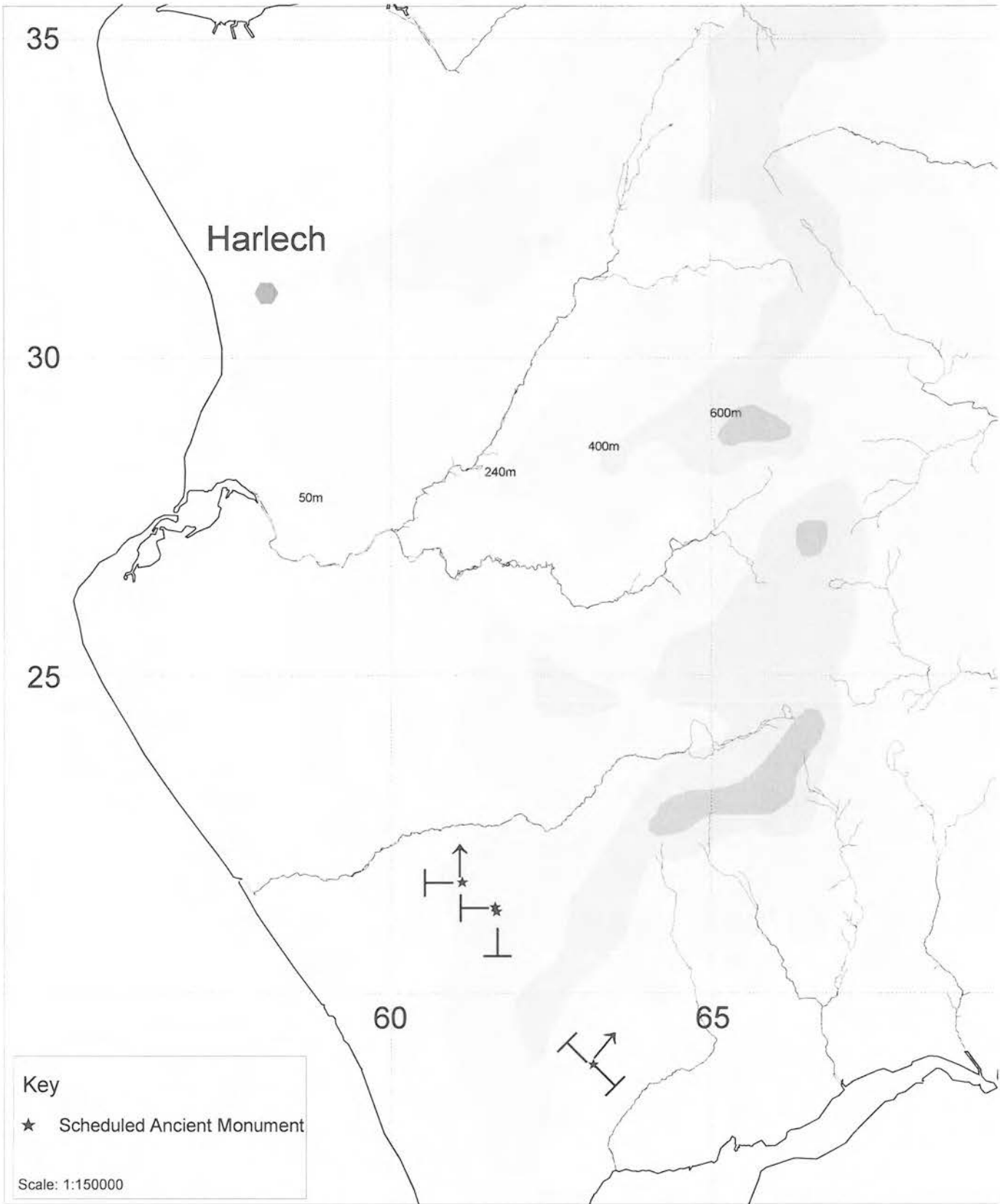


Fig. 40 Distribution and views of stone circles in Arduwy

7.2 FOLKLORE

Sixty monuments have specific names of some interest and these are listed in Appendix 7. They have been divided into descriptive, topographic and folklore names and their distribution is shown in Fig. 41. The most common are descriptive names, for instance of colour, shape or size such as Garnedd Llwyd - Grey cairn, Garnedd Wen - White cairn, Maen Llwyd - Grey stone, Y Carreg Big - Pointed stone, Garnedd fawr - Great cairn. Cromlech itself occurs as a name, meaning 'crooked stone'. A smaller number take their name from their landscape setting, for instance Carneddau Hengwm - Cairns of the old valley, Dol-y-garnedd - Meadow of the cairn, Carnedd Llechwedd Llifyn - Cairn of the smooth slope.

Of most interest are the twenty-two names that refer to mythical persons, objects or events. This is quite an increase on the 6 recorded for Meirionnydd in a survey of the folklore of prehistoric sites in Britain by Grinsell (1976). Of the total (listed here with the number of their occurrences in brackets), 10 are associated with personal names of which three might be historical: Arthur (3), (Saint) Twrog (1), and (Poet) Llywarch Hen (1). Greyhound (1) and King (1) may also be Arthurian.

The stone circle of Pabell Llywarch Hen – The tent of (the poet) Llywarch Hen (PRN 3224) was described in an 18th century document, although the monument itself has since been destroyed (Bowen and Gresham 1967, 283).

The names of mythical figures, 'giants', occur several times, including Idris (1), Hyto (1), possibly Hywel (1), Gurfal (1) and Eiddior (alternatively 'ivy'), as well as just Giant (2).

The summit cairn of Eglwys Glominog (Fig. 42) - Church of the Glominogi (1) - was said to have a roof on it in the 15th century (Bowen and Gresham 1967, 282), and may have been rebuilt as a hermitage. The derivation of the name Glominog has not been found.

The cairn of Dorti (1) (a witch?), at the head of a pass between Llandecwyn and Trawsfynydd, had the local legend that a passer-by had to add a white quartz stone or they would die within a year (Grinsell 1976, 261). This mound is still visible but has recently been damaged by water board or electricity board vehicles, exposing a section, showing that the mound itself is probably a natural feature although topped by a small cairn of white quartz stones.

Croes Faen (1) - Stone cross, a tall, slender standing stone just east of Tywyn, seems to be naturally-shaped slab, unlikely to have had a cross head. It stands close to the side of the road and nearby is a complex of crop marks, recorded here as a 'Cemetery, multi-period?' (PRN 5798), identified by Chris Musson who suggested that it might include Early Christian features.

Cerrig y Cledd - Stone of the sword - is applied to several cairns and a standing stone (as well as to a field name), in the vicinity. The 'cerrig' itself is a natural outcrop, split open, in which can be seen marks which are suggestive of the shape of a sword blade, so possibly refers to Arthurian legend.

Eglwys yr Gwyddelod (1) - Church of the Irishmen - a stone circle east of Tywyn (Fig. 28), is the only occurrence of the term Gwyddelod in relation to a funerary or ritual monument, although the term is frequently ascribed to hut circle settlement - Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod - Huts of the Irishmen. The term is used to explain features of unknown origin, much as 'Roman' is sometimes used to explain odd walls and enclosures, although it must have an origin in memories of Irish settlers, travellers or tinkers.

Other names that appear are: Beddau'r Gwroniaidd (1) - Graves of the Brave, referring to supposed ancient battles, Bedd yr soldiwr (1) - Grave of the soldier, an isolated stone cist. 'Soldiwr' is an introduced word, so not ancient, possibly referring to the finding of a weapon when the grave was robbed. A reference to a golden object appears once - Twll y Crochan Aur - Pit of the gold cauldron, a cairn with a large robbing pit in it, reportedly dug by the farmer in the 19th century (without finding any gold). Finally there is one reference to the Devil - the summit cairn Carnedd y Bachgen - Cairn of the (old) boy.

The most notable thing about the monuments with names of folklore significance is their diversity, with no particular themes evident such as references to evil or to Christianisation. Only the general theme of folklore tales holds them together, but apart from Arthur there are no repeated characters. The

most useful feature is that they were used at all, and survive, showing that monuments were recognised. For instance, all the most impressive megalithic monuments and stone circles have mythical associations. Of course there are probably as many or more similar names attached to natural features or to other types of monument, such as hillforts. There must be many more field names, (names like Cae garnedd are very common), although most must refer to the stoniness of the field or to clearance cairns. The geographical distribution seems to be determined by the distribution of population; where more people were living or travelling monuments were incorporated into tales, while more remote monuments were not. Comparison with names from other parts of Wales should show some interesting differences in names and their distribution.

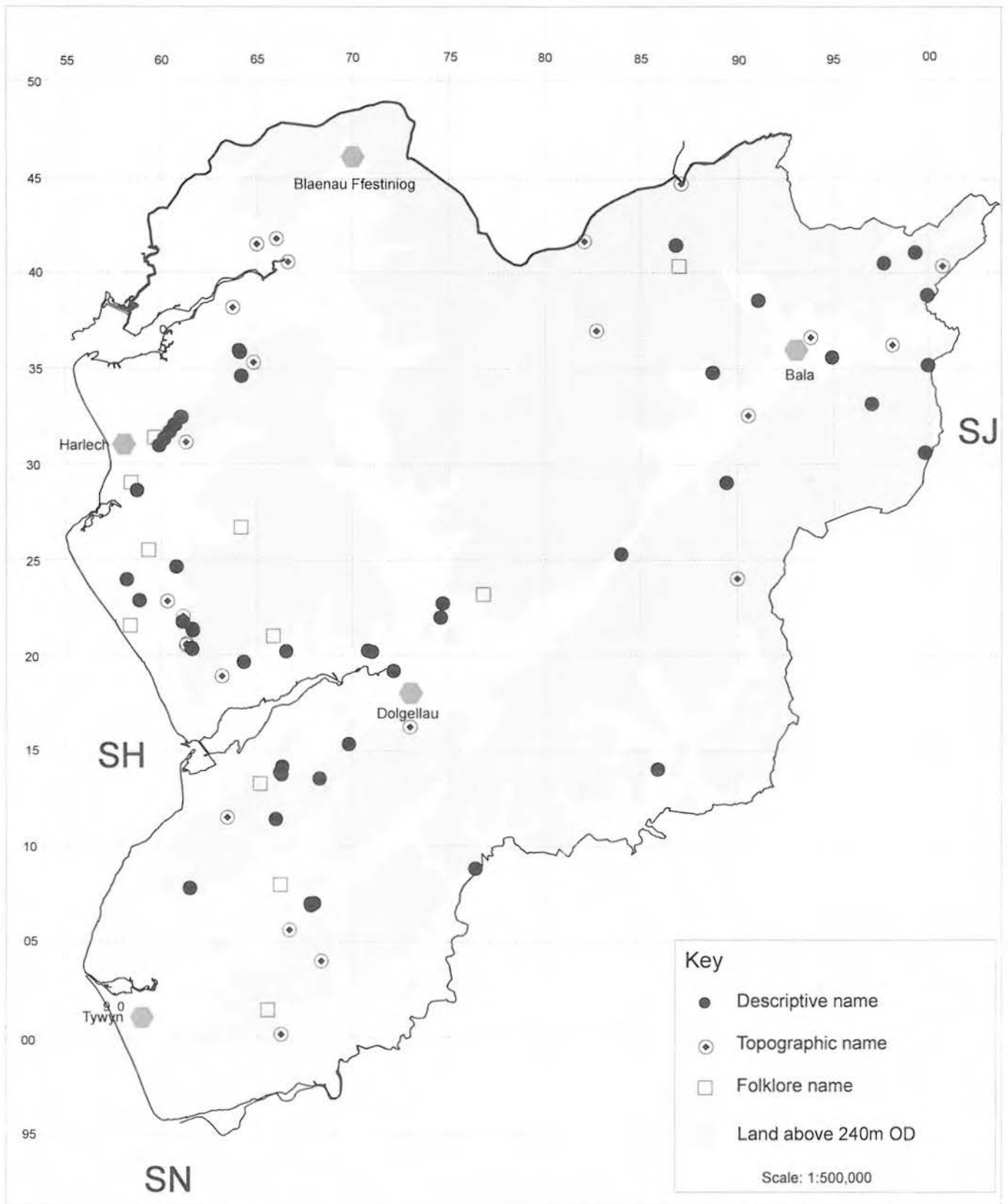


Fig. 41 Distribution of all prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in Meirionnydd with associated significant names.

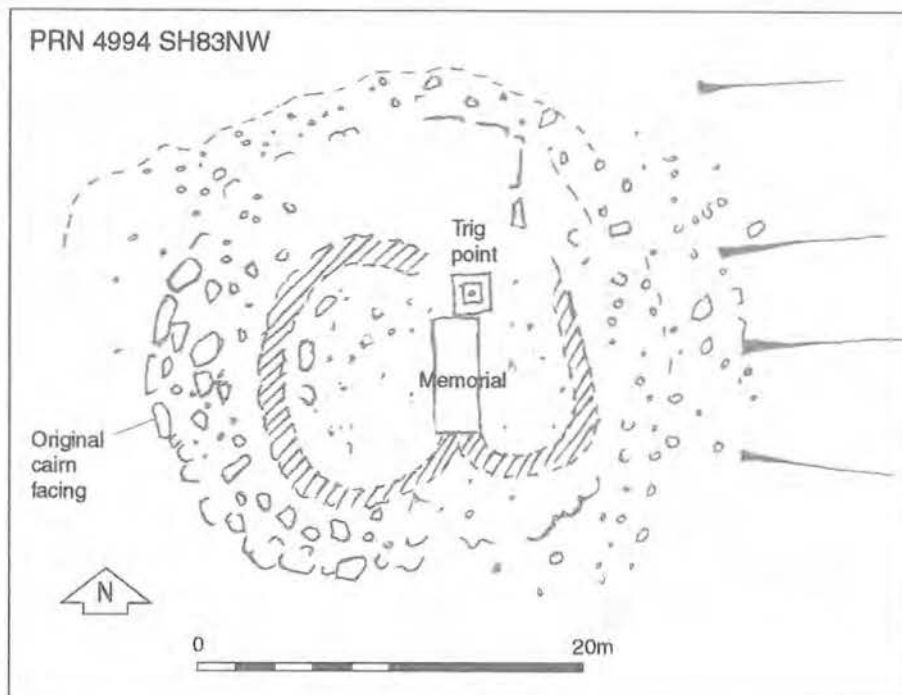


Fig. 42 Summit cairn, Eglwys Glominog

7.3 MANAGEMENT

7.3.1 Threats (Figs 43-52)

Fig. 43 shows the distribution of all sites with their threat class, and Table 24 shows the threat class in relation to threat type for all monuments where this was relevant, i.e. excluding sites of other site type, non-sites, sites known only by place names etc. Most monuments lie within upland rough grazing and as a result few are recognised as being under high threat, most of these being recorded as at low threat from stock trampling (sheep). A few areas of rough pasture are also used for cattle and monuments within these areas are under medium threat. Some monuments are in marginal areas where there is always the possibility of clearance or dumping (recorded under Agriculture). Very few are under high threat, including those where agricultural clearance in the area is active. Forestry provides the main high threat and this excludes a number of sites that were not recorded because they had probably been obliterated by forestry. Some sites have been damaged by tree planting or trackways within forestry (e.g. Figs 44-45) and even where sites may have been carefully avoided during planting, their future prospects, as the forest obscures them, are very poor unless significant attempts are made to map, mark and inform. Forestry maintenance, trackways and thinning pose a medium threat of trampling and damage but in the long term, clear felling, ploughing and replanting mean total destruction.

Table 24 Funerary and ritual monuments in Meirionnydd. Threat class compared to threat type.

<i>Threat type</i>	<i>Threat class</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	
Agriculture	3	18	55	76
Forestry	8	4	-	12
Visitors	1	10	31	42
Natural	-	1	7	8
Stock	-	6	116	122
Development	-	1	-	1
	12	40	209	261

Visitor interference presents a continuing but generally low threat to the appearance and therefore amenity value, rather than to the archaeological value, of a number of sites in prominent or otherwise frequently visited locations, particularly summit cairns (Fig. 49). This type of monument is at high risk due to interference and trampling because of the number of visits focussed on a small area. The same problems have been noted in previous work at Tre'r Ceiri cairn, Llŷn Peninsula (Smith 1995) and in the Brecon Beacons where excavation and recording of some sites has been carried out (Gibson 1997). The sketch plans that have been produced as part of the Gwynedd survey in 2000 have been satisfactory for simpler cairns and cists but cannot provide a good record of the larger, more complex and often altered mountain-top cairns. The continual trampling and interference means that their shape and details differ from year to year. Slight details may be revealed at one time but lost again later. It is suggested that to allow monitoring at least, some better record needs to be made of these vulnerable monuments. A full stone by stone plan as carried out for the Brecon Beacons sites is beyond the scope of the project but a basic photogrammetric cover may be feasible and it is hoped to trial this approach in 2001.

The threat from modern visitor interference to large cairns is generally cosmetic but one case of probable metal detector damage was recorded at the stone circle of Eglwys yr Gwyddelod, west of Pennal (PRN 4849), where a few small holes had been dug inside the circle (Fig. 28). The circle lies next to a bridleway, well used by walkers, off-road motorcyclists and 4-wheel drivers.

The modern visitor threat is small compared to the damage caused by early antiquaries (e.g. Figs 51-52), and the cases where the work was carefully described (as Wynne Ffoulkes, above) are few, as are the number of recorded finds compared with the sites that were excavated. Fig. 50 shows the distribution of all monuments where central robbing pits were recorded (as opposed to random robbing for walls) and known examples of monuments that are recorded as having been destroyed in antiquity. The distribution illustrates nicely the possibilities of bias in the archaeological record. The swathe of robbed sites in the Dolgellau area denotes the effects of the presence of the antiquary Williams Wynne at Peniarth at the south side of this area. Similarly, the group of robbed monuments to the north-east of

Harlech are at least partly due to the activities of John Lloyd of Cefnfaes, Maentwrog (Bowen and Gresham 1967, 282). Records of total destruction are quite few and well scattered apart from one group to the west of Bala. Obviously many more monuments must have been destroyed without record.

7.3.2 Condition

Table 25 shows the recorded general condition of all monuments compared with their type, for all those where it was relevant. Most monuments are in good condition. However, many round barrows are in poorer condition, comprising the trampled and modified summit cairns and those robbed for walling materials or dumped over with clearance stones. Three standing stones have suffered from stock trampling, which causes erosion of the ground around the base and rubbing of the stone surface. These sorts of damage continue even when the stone is a scheduled monument. Of the standing stones, only the Llanbedr stone pair is fenced off from stock.

The crop mark ring ditches have all been recorded as of class C: 'some damage', since some remains of ditches and possibly pits survive.

Table 25: Funerary and ritual monuments in Meirionnydd: Monument condition and type.

	A	B	C	D	E
	<i>Intact</i>	<i>Mostly intact</i>	<i>Some damage</i>	<i>Substantial damage</i>	<i>Destroyed</i>
Carved stone	6	-	-	-	-
Cemetery, multi-period (cropmark)	-	-	1	-	-
Chambered tomb	3	7	-	-	-
Cist	2	-	-	-	-
Ring ditch (cropmark)	-	-	7	-	-
Round barrow	92	55	23	8	2
Standing stone	27	13	2	1	-
Stone circle	2	5	-	-	-
Stone row	-	1	-	-	-
	133	81	33	9	2

7.3.3 Monument evaluation

The monument evaluation criteria applied were those defined previously by CPAT. These were Condition, Fragility, Vulnerability, Survival, Potential, Group value, Archaeological documentation, Historical documentation, Amenity value and Palaeo-environmental value. Each was given a value of 1: Low, 2: Medium or 3: High. These were added together to give a sum value and this was recorded as low, medium or high overall value class according to a division of sum values into three equal parts of the total possible range, i.e. Low: 10-16, Medium: 17-23, High: 24-30. Each site was also awarded a general value class (status) according to a professional judgement of A: National value, B: Regional value, C: Local value, D: Minor value, E: Needing further investigation, as well as AA: Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).

The monument evaluation criteria proved to be individually useful, for instance in pinpointing those with a high environmental potential. However, when the individual classes of high, medium and low were combined as scores of 1, 2 or 3, the resulting 'sum value' was found to be quite unhelpful in discriminating monuments. This is probably because most cairns, for instance, are in quite similar condition and using just the individual criteria will show little difference between them. Because of the way the criteria were defined, even monuments that were readily identified as of particular value had a total value of only medium. Hardly any monuments were valued high enough on all the criteria to produce a high total value, even those that were readily identified as of particular value by professional judgement. The criteria values and sum values are not analysed here therefore or discussed further. If they are to be made more useful they need to be further defined or the system of scoring them revised, or a different way of using them developed. It could be useful, for instance, to define them on a broader

scale of values or to use only those particular criteria that suggest an individual monument to be of special value.

The status or general value class awarded by professional judgement is summarised in Table 2 and shown for each monument individually in Tables 3-21. 71 monuments were recorded as of national importance (Class A status) in addition to SAMs, presumed to be of national importance, and these are listed in Appendix 3. The general distribution of these sites of national importance presents a much wider and hopefully more representative geographical cover than the present distribution of SAMs, which are concentrated in the densest areas of monuments, Harlech, Cors y Gedol/Egryn and Arthog.

Environmental value, defined as the proximity to deposits of palaeo-environmental value (peat), was recorded as one of the criteria on a three-point scale, low, medium and high. The distribution of resulting values is shown in Fig. 53. The sites with high values tend to be those in remoter upland areas, where there is good peat cover, and actually away from the main foci of prehistoric activity, judged by the overall distribution of monuments. It is in these areas where the presence of good environmental potential is likely to be of most use because environmental work needs to go hand in hand with wider archaeological research. Proposals for some environmental work in 2001 will therefore identify areas where there are particular archaeological objectives rather than just that there is good environmental potential. This year's work has shown that there are areas where activity is focused, where there are complexes of monuments within a single topographical area. These areas merit more detailed consideration and the monuments within them deserve recognition as part of a group, where a whole early landscape has survived including possibly associated settlement features. These areas include, for instance, the Mynydd Egryn plateau around the Carneddau Hengwm, Dyffryn Ardudwy, the Cregennen plateau, Arthog and the Moel Goedog to Bryn Cader Faner area east of Harlech and the possibilities of associations within them and of settlement have been discussed above. The Hengwm plateau is an area of unusual interest, with a whole range of funerary and ritual monuments, including the Neolithic chambered tombs, the stone circles (associated with Beaker pottery, Crawford 1920) and several types of cairns as well as settlement remains. The area has been subject to a considerable amount of clearance but this seems to be limited to the surface appearance in much of the area as it has not been made into fully 'improved' pasture and there must still be much potential. This area is therefore recommended to be one of the trial locations for environmental sampling in 2001.

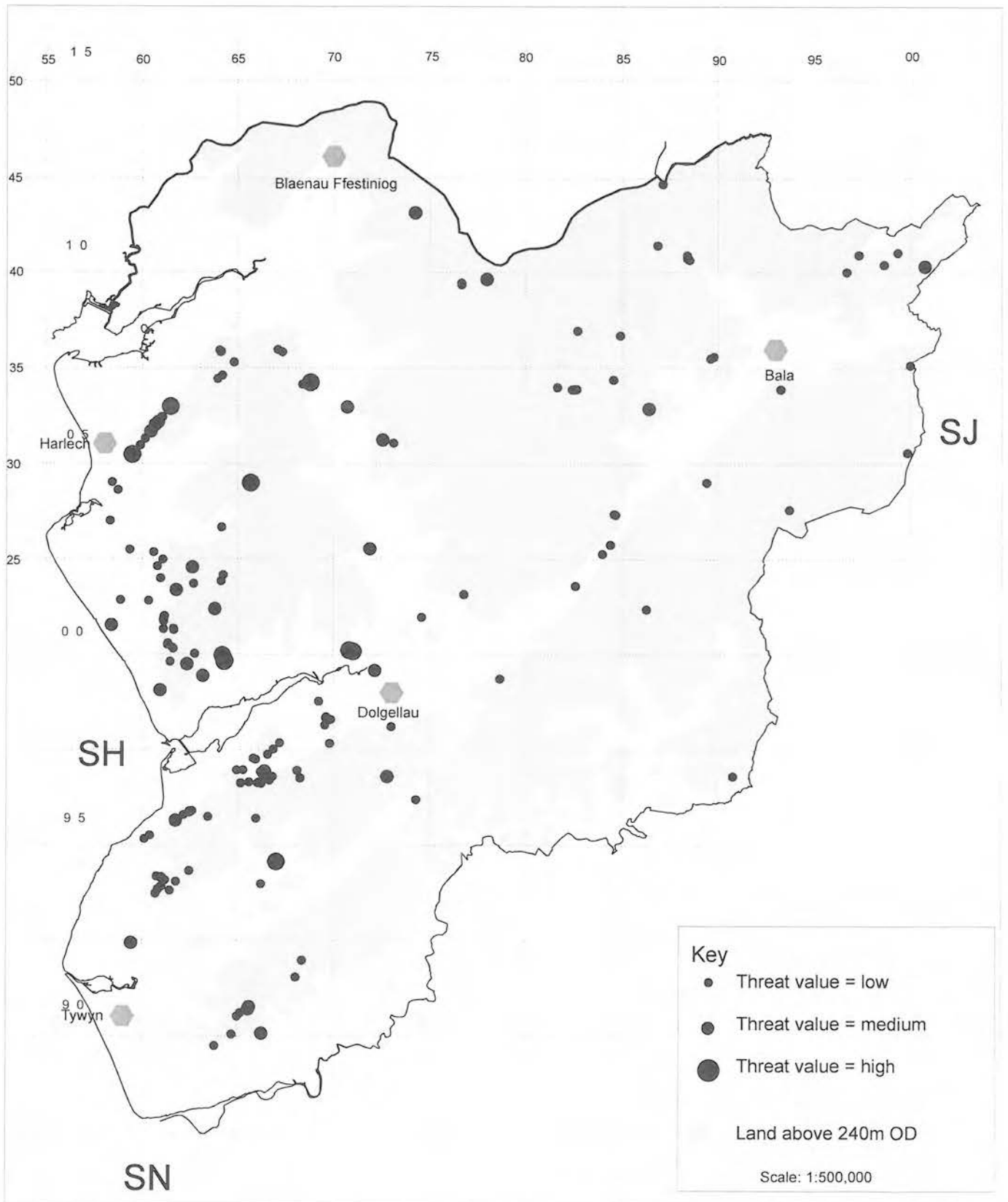


Fig. 43 Distribution of all prehistoric and funerary monuments in Meirionnydd showing threat class.

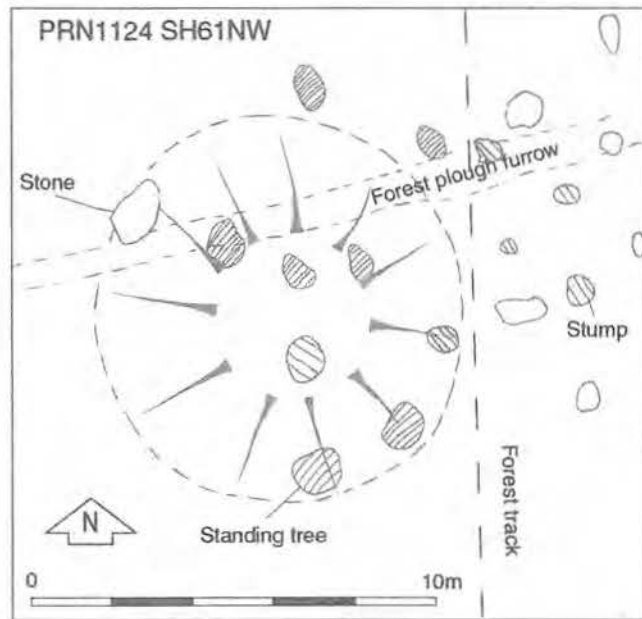


Fig. 44 Cairn, Cerrig y Cledd, at risk from forestry

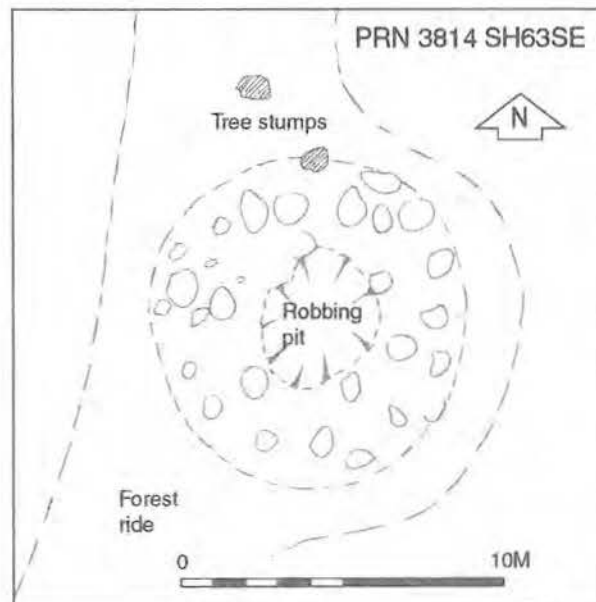


Fig. 45 Cairn, Trawsfynydd, at risk from forestry

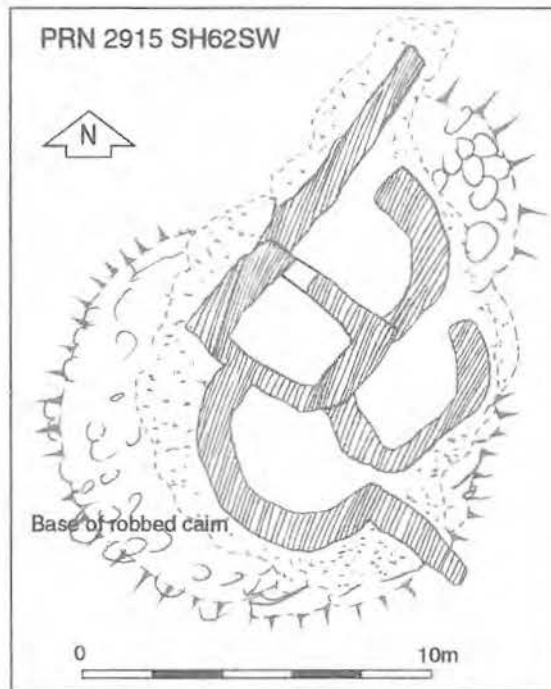


Fig. 46 Cairn, Hengwm, damaged by sheepfold construction

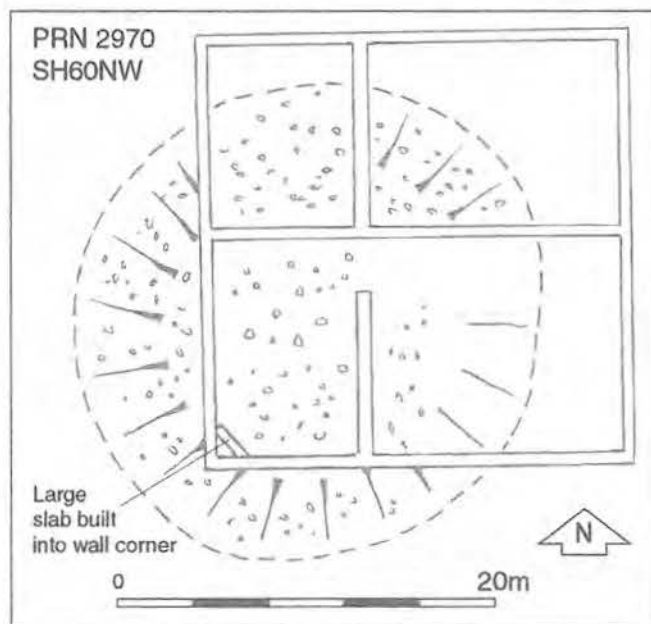


Fig. 47 Cairn, Allt-llwyd, damaged by sheepfold construction

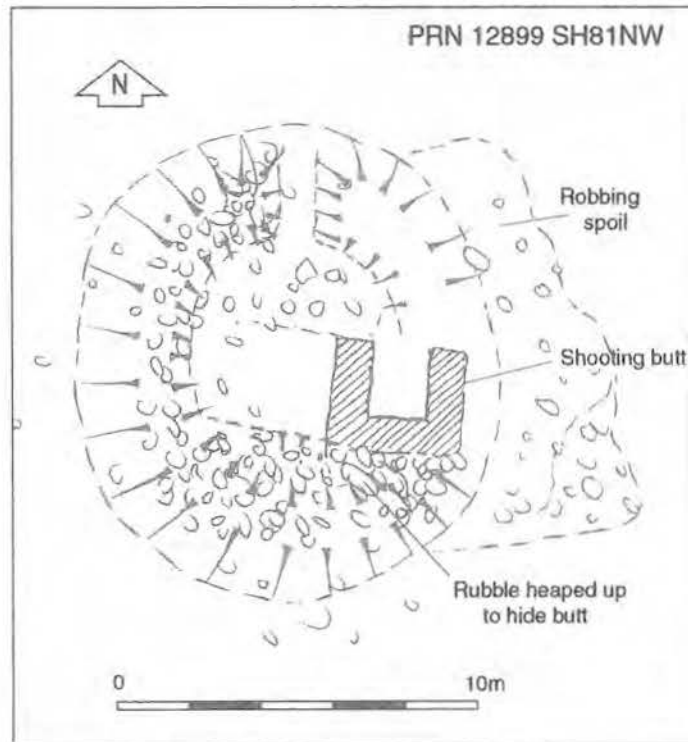


Fig. 48 Cairn, Marchnad Mawr, damaged by shooting butt

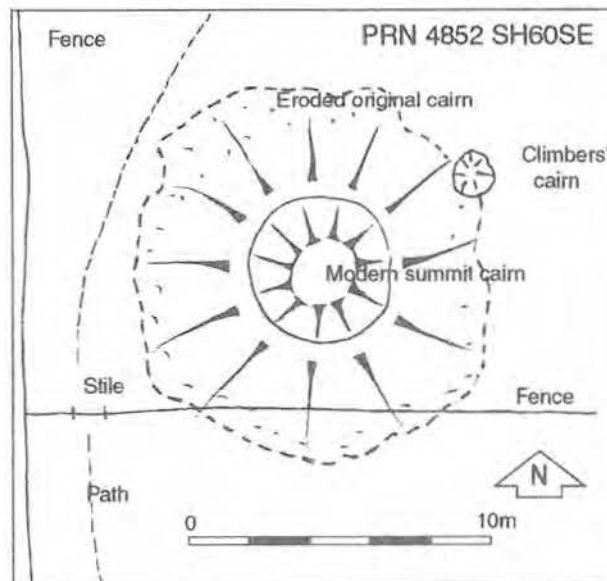


Fig. 49 Cairn, Trwm Gelli, damaged by climbers' cairn construction

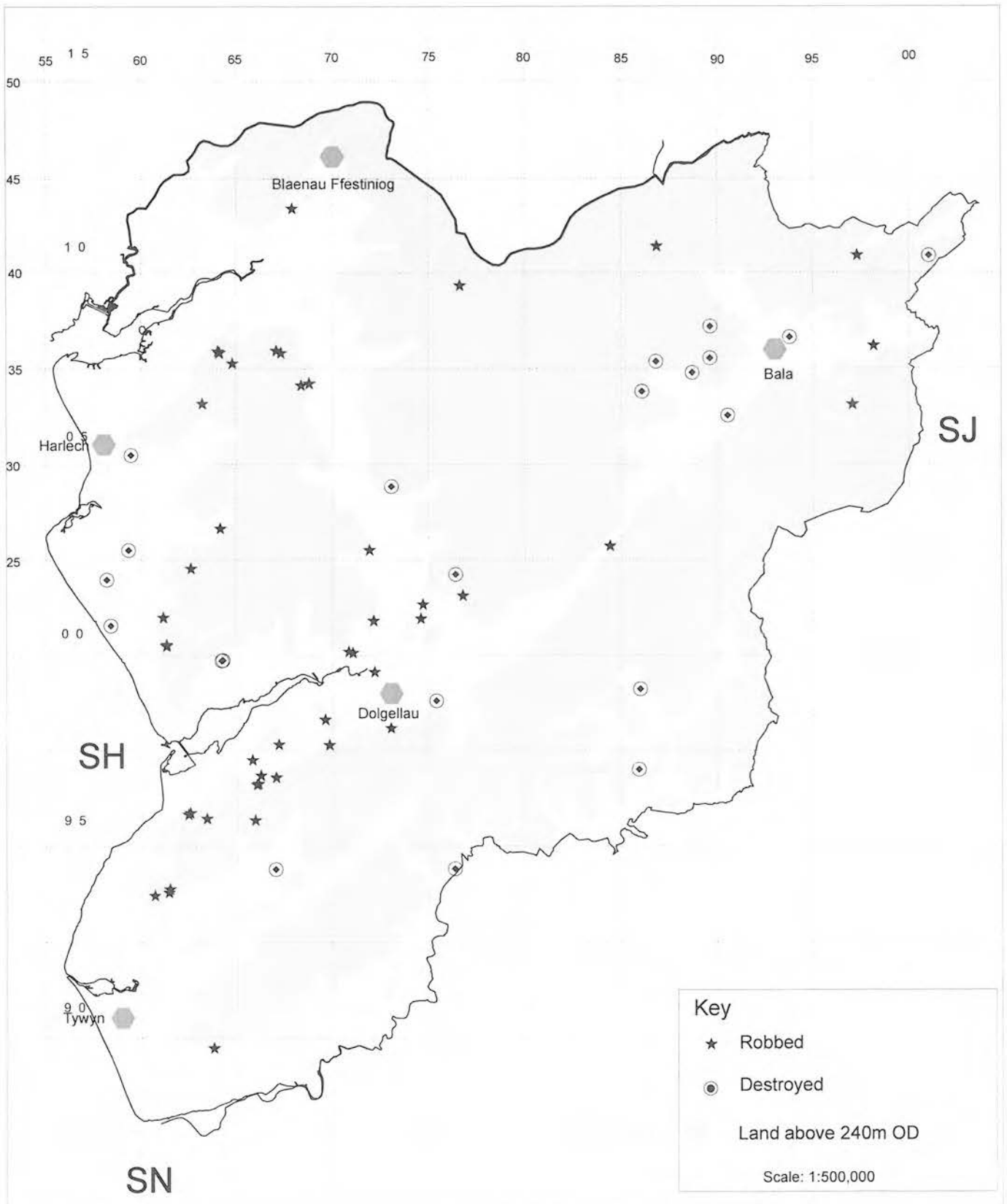


Fig. 50 Distribution of all prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in Meirionnydd, robbed or destroyed in antiquity.

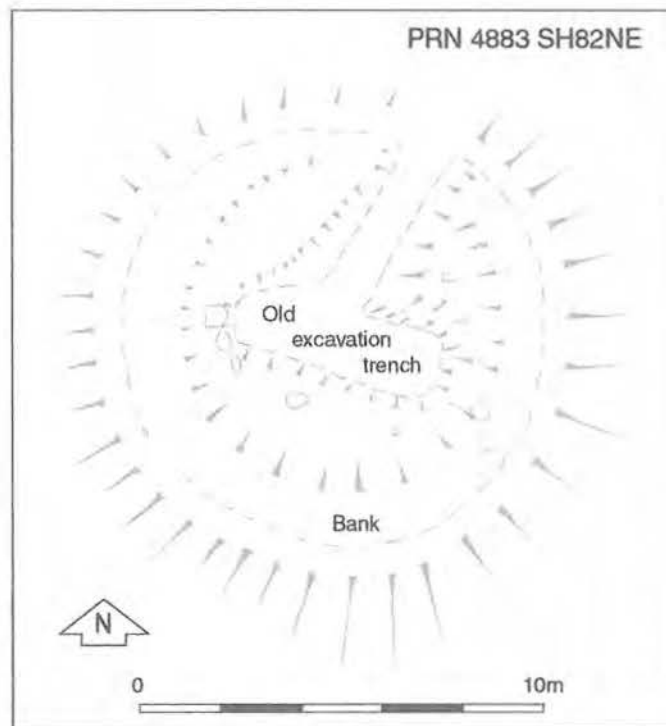


Fig. 51 Ring cairn, Gyrn, Llanuwchllyn, with antiquarian excavation

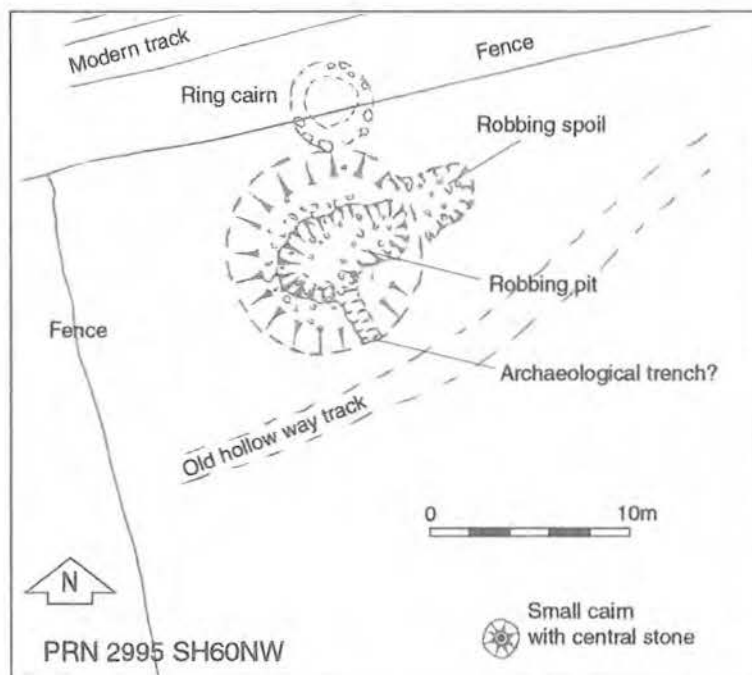


Fig. 52 Cairn, Allt-llwyd, Llanegryn, with antiquarian excavation

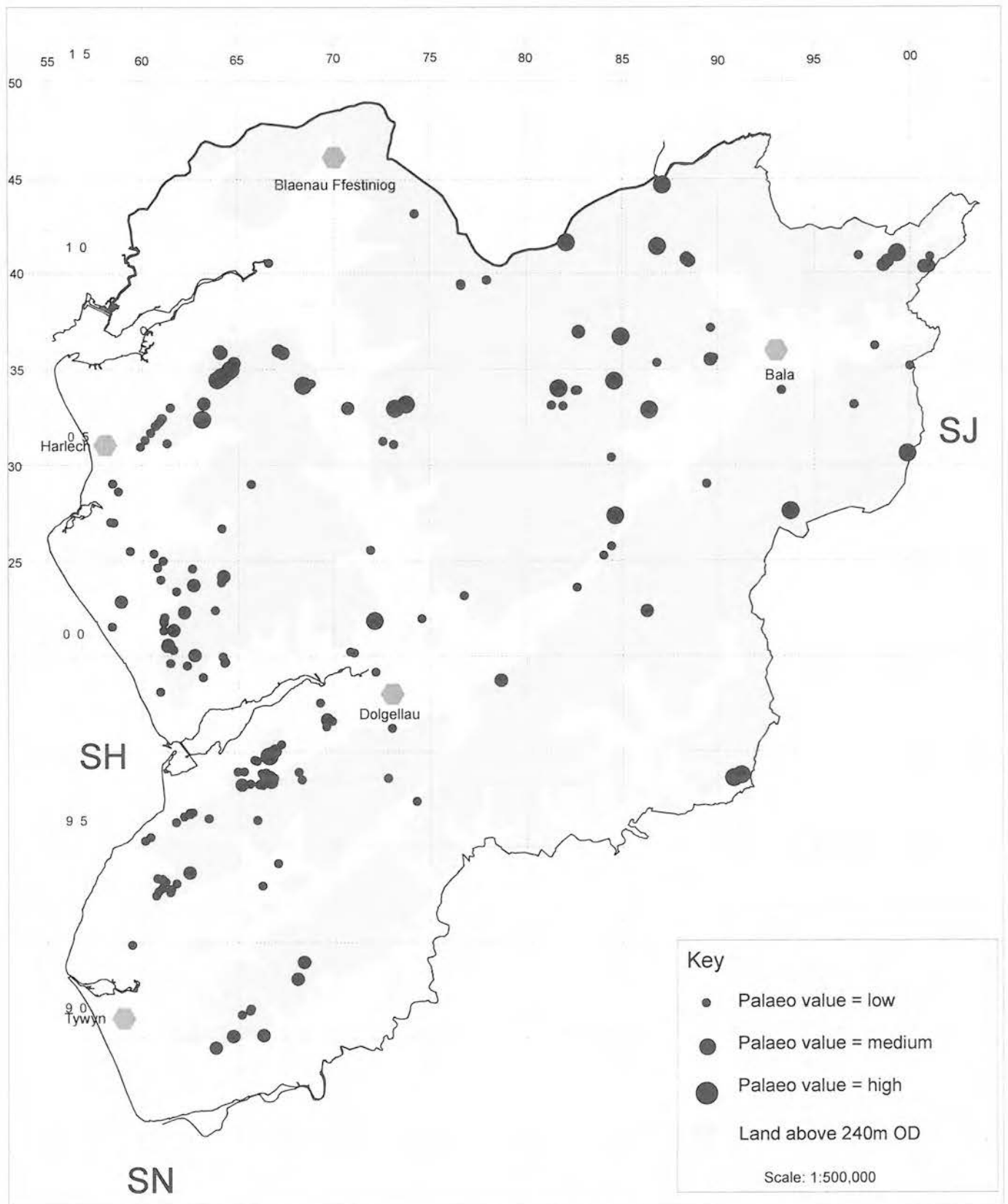


Fig. 53 Distribution of all prehistoric and funerary monuments in Meirionnydd showing their palaeo-environmental value.

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Appendix 1: Summary gazetteer in OS map order

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>SH50NE</i>					
	5286	Inscribed stone, unlocated	Non-site/Natural feature		F
<i>SH50SE</i>					
	1738	Croes Faen, Tywyn	Standing stone/Cross shaft		AA
	4796	Standing stone, Waun Fach	Standing stone		A
	4800	Stone setting, Tywyn churchyard	Other site type/period	Post-medieval grave	F
	4805	Urnfield, Panty neuadd	Cremation cemetery		F
	4806	BA cremation urn, Tywyn	Cremation		F
	4810	Cropmark, ring ditch, Crynlwyn	Ring ditch		C
	4811	Cropmark ring ditch, North of Crosfaen	Ring ditch		E
	4812	Cropmark ring ditch, North of Croes faen	Ring ditch		E
	5798	Cropmarks IA/EM cemetery? Croes faen	Cemetery? multi-period?		E
<i>SH52NE</i>					
	1057	Gwern Einion chambered tomb	Chambered tomb		AA
	1058	Gwerncarnhyddion, possible chambered tomb	Chambered tomb?		B
	1059	Llanbedr standing stone	Standing stone group		AA
	1060	Hengaeau standing stone	Standing stone		A
	1434	Burial chamber, possible, site of	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	4782	Spiral incised stone, Llanbedr	Carved stone	Spiral incised stone	A
	4783	BA cremation urn, Pensarn	Cremation		E
	12881	Cup-marked stone, Gwerncarnhyddion	Carved stone	Cup-marked stone	B
	12903	Hengaeau chambered tomb?	Chambered tomb?		A
<i>SH52SE</i>					
	1067	Dyffryn Burial Chamber	Chambered tomb		AA
	1068	Long cairn? Llaneddwyn	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	1069	Possible long cairn	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	3488	Chambered tomb? site of, Coed Ystumgwern	Chambered tomb?		F
	4959	Round cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	D
	4960	Cropmark circle, Frongaled	Ring ditch		E
<i>SH53SE</i>					
	1048	Standing stone, site of	Standing stone		F
	1049	Fonllech Hir standing stone	Standing stone		AA
	1153	Garreg round cairn	Round barrow	Ring cairn?	B
	4298*	Cairn, Cae'r Garnedd	Non-site/Natural feature		F

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>SH60NE</i>					
	4932	Cairn, unlocated	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	4933	Cairn?	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	E
	4935	Standing Stone? Ty'n-y-ddol	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	4938	Standing stone, NW of Caerberllan	Standing stone		A
	4949	Urn, Tywyn School	Cremation		F
<i>SH60NW</i>					
	2965	Composite cairn with cist	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	2966	Composite cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	2967	Remnants of cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	2970	Round cairn remains	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	2971	Round cairn, Allt Llwyd	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	2972	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	2973	Kerb cairn?	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	2989	Cist/Stone setting	Other site type/period	Post-medieval featur	F
	2990	Cairn and standing stone	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	2995	Robbed cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	2996	Round cairn	Round barrow	Mound	A
	4262	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4263	Stones	Standing stone group		B
	4264	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4267	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	6223	Kerb cairn	Round barrow	Platform cairn	B
	6224	Small cairn, Allt Llwyd	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	6225	Remains of small cairn?	Other site type/period	Field bank	F
	12882	Cairn with cist, Allt-lwyd	Round barrow	Cairn	A
<i>SH60SE</i>					
	3690	Natural mound	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	4848	Cropmark, circular	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	4849	Cairn	Stone circle		A
	4850	Cairn - Taren Hendre	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	4851	Cairn, Allt Gwyddgwion	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4852	South cairn, Trwm Gelli	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	4853	Cropmark, oval	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	5150	Tumulus 2, Taren Hendre	Round barrow	Cairn	E
	5165	Tumulus, Mynydd Esgairwidden	Cist		A
	6226	North cairn, Trwm Gelli	Round barrow	Cairn	A
<i>SH60SW</i>					

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
	3819	Ring cairn, Dysymant	Round barrow	Platform cairn	A
	3820	Tumulus? site of	Round barrow?	Mound	F
	3822	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
<i>SH61NE</i>					
	808	Tal y Waun, round cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	809	Kerb cairn, Tal y Waun	Round barrow	Kerb cairn	A
	1819	Cairn, west of Tyn-y-llwyn	Round barrow	Platform cairn	B
	4150	Cairn with cist	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	4152	Site of chambered tomb?	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	4153	Large round cairn	Round barrow	Platform cairn	A
	4156	Probable cairn/field clearance	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4158	Ring cairn/hut circle	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	4159	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	12883	Cairn cemetery, Hafod-dywyll	Round barrow cemetery		F
	12884	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	B
	12885	Cairn, hafod-dywyll	Round barrow?	Cairn	B
	12886	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	B
	12887	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	B
	12888	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	B
	12889	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	B
	12890	Cairn South of Pared Cefn Hir	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	C
<i>SH61NW</i>					
	1120	Cerrig Arthur	Stone circle	Embanked	AA
	1122	Mynydd Llanbedr cairn	Round barrow	Ring cairn?	B
	1123	Cerrig y Cledd standing stone	Standing stone		AA
	1124	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	1125	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	1126	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, not located	Round barrow	Cairn	F
	1127	Cerrig y Cledd cairn? site of?	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	1128	Cerrig y Cledd cairn/peat stack stand	Round barrow/Peat stack stand	Cairn	F
	1138	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	1171	Llwyn du Parch cairn circle	Round barrow	Ring cairn	A
	4169	Field clearance cairn, Sylfaen, unlocated	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	4319	Field name, standing stone? site of	Standing stone, site of?		F
	4321	Field name, standing stone? site of	Standing stone, site of?		F

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>SH61SE</i>					
	1869	Cairn, Hafotty fach	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	1870	Clearance cairn	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	1883	Standing stone, Hafotty Fach	Standing stone		AA
	1884	Cairn, Hafotty Fach	Round barrow?	Cairn	AA
	1886	Cairn	Round barrow/Clearance Cairn	Cairn	B
	1887	Cairn, Craig las	Round barrow?	Cairn	F
	1890	Cairn, Craig las	Round barrow?	Cairn	F
	1891	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	1927	Cist cairn	Duplicate number		F
	2997	Arthog standing stones/cairn circle	Stone circle		AA
	2999	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4213	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4214	Waen Bant standing stone	Standing stone		AA
	4215	Standing stone, Carreg y Big	Standing stone		AA
	4223	Cairn, remains of	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	4224	Cairn? S. of Llynnau Cregennen	Round barrow?	Cairn	AA
	4225	Cairn, S. of Llynnau Cregennen	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	4228	Standing stone	Duplicate number		F
	4229	Standing stone - cairn	Standing stone		AA
	4230	Twll yr ogof	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4233	Cairn, S of Llyn Gregynnan	Round barrow	Kerb cairn	AA
	4235	Cairn, remains of	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	4236	Cairn, remains of	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	4237	Possible cup-marked stone	Carved stone?	Cup-marked stone?	E
	4238	Cup-marked stone	Carved stone	Cup-marked stone	A
	4243	Cairn with cist	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	4244	Round cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	4246	Cairn, Llynnau Cregennen	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4247	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4289	Cregennen Isa Stones	Duplicate number		F
	5649	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	E
	5650	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	E
	5658	Cairn, Llyn Cregennen	Round barrow?	Cairn	AA
	5661	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	E
	5662	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	E
	5673	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	E
	6234	Maen Pant y Llan	Standing stone		A
	6246	Pant y Llan cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	C

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
	6293	Standing stone, Cregennen	Standing stone		B
	6303	Cairn, Pared y Cefn Hir	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	8480	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	8482	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	8636	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	10177	Cairn, Pencoed	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	12891	Cairn, Pant y Llan	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	C
	12892	Cairn, Pant Philip	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	12893	Robbed cairn, Pant y Llan	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	12901	Cairn/peat mound	Round barrow/Peat stack stand	Mound	B
	12902	Cairn base?	Round barrow	Cairn	C
<i>SH61SW</i>					
	4860	Bedd y Brenin cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	4864	Cairn	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn?	C
	4867	Standing stones	Standing stone group		B
	4872	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	4873	Bryn Seward standing stones	Standing stone group		AA
	4874	Cairn?	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	4875	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	4884	Standing stones, SW of Bryn Seward	Stone row		AA
	4891	Cup-marked stone	Carved stone	Cup-marked stone	A
	4900	Cairn with long cist	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4907	Hut circle and cist	Cist		AA
	4910	Cairn/sheepfold	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	12894	Kerb cairn, Bron Lletty-Ifan	Round barrow	Kerb cairn	A
	12895	Cup-marked stone, Bron Lletty-Ifan	Carved stone	Cup-marked stone	A
	12896	Cairn/Corn-drying oven Bron Lletty-Ifan	Round barrow/Corn drying kiln	Cairn	B
<i>SH62NE</i>					
	5506	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
<i>SH62NW</i>					
	1117	Cairn, Cwm Nantcol	Round barrow?	Cairn	B
	1137	Field clearance cairns	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	6692	Circular feature Gwern caernyddion	Round barrow/Hut circle	Cairn	F
	6693	Standing stone, Gwern Caernyddion	Standing stone		B
<i>SH62SW</i>					
	842	Cairn?	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	865	Standing stone?/Boundary marker	Standing stone/Boundary marker		F

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
	870	Chambered tomb? remains of?	Chambered tomb?		B
	895	Cairn, clearance?	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	1081	Carneddau Hengwm, south	Chambered tomb	Multiple chamber	AA
	1082	Carneddau Hengwm, north	Chambered tomb	Cotswold type	AA
	1083	Cors y Gedol chambered tomb	Chambered tomb		AA
	1084	Bron y Foel West burial chamber	Chambered tomb		AA
	1085	Supposed long barrow	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	1086	Chambered tomb? unfinished?	Chambered tomb?		B
	1087	Hengwm North, stone circle	Stone circle		AA
	1088	Hengwm South, stone circle	Stone circle		AA
	1089	Llecheiddior stone circle	Stone circle		AA
	1090	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	1093	Cairn? clearance?	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn?	F
	1094	Cairn, Llawllech	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	1095	Llecheiddior cairn, south	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	1096	Llecheddior cairn, north	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	1097	Round cairn, Pen y Dinas	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	1104	Hengwm	Round barrow	Complex ring cairn	AA
	1105	Cairn, Bwlch y Rhiwgyr	Round barrow	Ring cairn	A
	1166	Hengwm cairn/hut circle	Round barrow?	Cairn	B
	2914	Stone circle/cairn ring	Other site type/period	Sheepfold	B
	2915	Cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	2918	Moelfre, summit cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	5121	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	Other site type/period	Peat stack stand	F
	5124	Standing stone, Llyn Bodlyn	Standing stone		B
	5125	Standing stone, Llyn Bodlyn	Standing stone		B
	5126	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	Other site type/period	Peat stack stand	F
	5127	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	Other site type/period	Peat stack stand	F
	5131	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	Other site type/period	Peat stack stand?	F
	5132	Mounds, Craig y Ddinas	Other site type/period	Clearance cairnfield	F
	5154	Tumulus, Llyn Irdlyn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	5188	Mound, Llyn Irdlyn	Other site type/period	Clearance cairnfield	F
	6170	Cairn? Rhos y Caerau	Round barrow?	Cairn?	F
	6400	Cairn, Moelfre	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	6795	Oval cairn/peat stack stand?	Other site type/period	Peat stack stand?	F
	12897	Standing stone, Llyn Bodlyn	Standing stone		B
<i>SH63NE</i>					
	1013	Cwm Moch cairn 1	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	1014	Cwm Moch cairn 2	Round barrow	Cairn	B

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>SH63NW</i>					
	1010	Bryn Cader Fanner cairn	Round barrow	Complex ring cairn	AA
	1020	Cairn, SW of Y Gyrr	Duplicate number		F
	1021	Cairn 1, SW of Y Gyrr	Round barrow	Ring cairn	AA
	1022	Cairn 2 SW of Y Gyrr	Round barrow	Complex ring cairn	AA
	1023	Cairn 3, SW of Y Gyrr	Round barrow	Mound	AA
	1148	Ring Cairn/Hut circle E of Moel y Geifr	Round barrow	Ring cairn	B
	1437	Bedd Dorti	Round barrow?	Cairn	F
<i>SH63SE</i>					
	3814	Round cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	3815	Round cairn with cist	Round barrow	Cairn	A
<i>SH63SW</i>					
	996	Llyn Eiddw Bach stone settings	Standing stone group		AA
	1007	Bedd Gurfel	Round barrow	Complex ring cairn	AA
	1008	Moel Goedog 1 ring cairn	Round barrow	Ring cairn	AA
	1009	Moel Goedog 2 ring cairn	Round barrow	Ring cairn	AA
	1030	Ring cairn, NW of Llyn Eiddw -Bach	Round barrow	Ring cairn	A
	1031	Round cairns, NW of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	1038	Fonllech Hir standing stone	Standing stone		AA
	1039	Fonllech Hir standing stone	Standing stone		AA
	1040	Fonllech Hir Standing Stone	Standing stone		AA
	1041	Fonllech Hir standing Stone	Standing stone		AA
	1042	Moel Goedog standing stone 2	Standing stone		AA
	1043	Moel Goedog standing stone 1	Standing stone		AA
	1047	Hut circle? Ring cairn?	Other site type/period	Hut circle	F
	1152	Round cairns, Llyn Eiddw-Bach	Round barrow	Cairn	AA
	1175	Cairn?	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	1188	Complex ring cairn	Round barrow	Complex ring cairn	A
	2954	Kerb cairn, Moel Goedog	Round barrow	Kerb Cairn	AA
	5178	Cairn NW of Cwm Mawr	Duplicate number		F
	5212	Cairn, NE of Moel y Gerddi	Round barrow	Kerb cairn	A
	5900	Cairn	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	5934	Cairn/mound	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	5935	Cairn/mound	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	5938	Cairn/mound	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	5939	Cairn/mound	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	5944	Cairn/mound	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	5960	Cairn/mound	Other site type/period	Enclosure	F
	10129.	Small cairn, N of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	Round barrow	Cairn	B

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
	10134	Small cairn, N of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	10135	Small cairn, NNW of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	10140	Possible ring cairn WSW of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	Round barrow	Ring cairn	A
	12898	Cairn, East of Llyn y Fedw	Round barrow/Waymarker cairn	Cairn	C
<i>SH64NW</i>					
	1510	Mound, Cwm Dylif	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn?	F
	1511	Cairn, Cwm Dylif	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
<i>SH64SE</i>					
	1499	Cist, Nant y Stradau	Cist		B
	4352	Maen Twrog	Standing stone		A
	6114	Cist, Bedd y soldiwr	Cist		B
<i>SH64SW</i>					
	1530	Cairn, not located	Other site type/period	Post-medieval featur	E
	5882	Possible round barrow, Parc	Round barrow?	Mound	E
<i>SH70NE</i>					
	4926	Cairn, site of, Gamedd Wen	Round barrow	Cairn	C
<i>SH70SW</i>					
	5115	Ring ditch, cropmark	Ring ditch		C
	5116	Ring ditch, cropmark	Ring ditch		C
	5117	Ring ditch, cropmark	Ring ditch		C
<i>SH71NE</i>					
	928	Brithdir Roman fortlet excavation	Other site type/period	Long cist burial	F
	4139	Standing stone, site of, Tyddyn-y-Garreg	Standing stone		F
	4814	Standing stone, Brithdir	Standing stone		B
<i>SH71NW</i>					
	1679	Twll y crochan aur	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	4100	Pentre Farm tumulus	Round barrow	Mound	A
	13645	Standing stone, S of Maes Coch, Cadair Idris	Standing stone		A
<i>SH71SE</i>					
	4775	Cairn? AP site, destroyed?	Round barrow?	Cairn	F
<i>SH71SW</i>					
	4768	Cairn, remains of	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	13667	Standing stone, South of Llyn Arron	Standing stone		E
	13764	Standing stone, East of Llyn y Gafr	Standing stone		E
<i>SH72NW</i>					

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
	5075	Possible stone alignment, Craig y Penmaen	Other site type/period	Post-medieval featur	F
	5512	Cairn with cist	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	5513	Cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	F
<i>SH72SE</i>					
	1198	Possible cist, Bwlch Goriwared	Cist?		F
	1678	Round cairn, Bwlch Goriwared	Round barrow?	Cairn	F
	4743	Cairn, Cors Y Garnedd, Llanfachreth	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	6222	Cairns and rectangular structure, Tyddyn Arthur.	Other site type/period	Post-medieval featur	F
<i>SH72SW</i>					
	3927	Cairnfield, Dolmelynlyn	Other site type/period	Clearance cairnfield	F
	3931	Cairn, Dolmelynlyn	Duplicate number		F
	4751	Urn cemetery, site of	Cremation cemetery		F
	4752	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4753	Cairn, remains of	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4754	Barrow, Tyddyn Bach	Round barrow	Mound	A
	6216	Cairn with cist, Cefn Coch	Round barrow	Cairn	A
<i>SH73NE</i>					
	1558	Round cairn	Round barrow	Platform cairn	A
	1559	Standing stone, Nant y Lladron	Standing stone		A
	4278	Round cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	4295	Buarth y Garnedd	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
<i>SH73NW</i>					
	4292	Cae'r Garnedd	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	5097	Mound, Nant Budw	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	5103	Tumulus, site of, Wern Gron	Round barrow	Cairn	F
	5110	Tumulus, Tomen y Mur	Other site type/period	Roman cairn?	F
<i>SH73SW</i>					
	1602	Llech Idris standing stone	Standing stone		AA
	1603	Stone circle? Pen y Stryd	Stone circle?		C
	1623	Maen Llwyd standing stone	Standing stone		AA
	1653	Cairn, NW of Llyn Gelli Gain	Round barrow	Kerb cairn?	A
	1690	Cairns, Llyn Gelli Gain	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	1691	Cairn, Llyn Gelli Gain	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	1801	Possible standing stone, south of Trawsfynydd	Standing stone		E
	2894	Stone circle	Duplicate number		F
<i>SH74SE</i>					
	14012,	Cairn? Hut? West of Afon Goch	Round barrow/Hut circle	Cairn	E

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>SH74SW</i>					
	5166	Tumulus, Y Garnedd	Round barrow	Cairn	B
<i>SH81NE</i>					
	4821	Cairn, site of, Cwm Clowarch	Round barrow?	Cairn	F
<i>SH81NW</i>					
	12899	Marchnad Mawr A	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	12900	Marchnad Mawr B	Round barrow	Ring cairn	A
<i>SH81SE</i>					
	4144	Cloddfa Goch, cist, site of	Cremation cemetery		F
<i>SH82NE</i>					
	4830	Cairn, site of?	Round barrow	Cairn	E
	4833	Ring cairn? Gyrn	Round barrow	Ring cairn	A
	6237	Cairn? Craig y Geifr	Other site type/period	Climbers' cairn?	E
<i>SH82NW</i>					
	1787	Cairn, S of Moel Caws	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	4141	Nr. Afon Wnion - Probable site of round cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	D
	4844	Round cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	6870	Cairn, S of Moel Caws	Round barrow?	Cairn	C
<i>SH82SE</i>					
	5167	Tumulus, Aran Fawddwy	Round barrow	Cairn	A
<i>SH82SW</i>					
	4845	Standing stone, Doldeuli	Standing stone		A
<i>SH83NE</i>					
	1682	Mound, SW of Cynthog Isaf	Other site type/period	Peat stack stand?	F
	3213	Stone circle, site of? Meinihirion	Stone circle?		D
	3214	Cairn, remains of, Carreg Llwyd	Round barrow?	Cairn	C
	3215	Tumulus? site of, Garreg Llwyd	Round barrow?	Cairn	D
	3444	Cairn, Ffridd Felen	Round barrow?	Cairn	E
	6239	Cairn, site of, Moel y Garnedd	Round barrow	Cairn	B
<i>SH83NW</i>					
	1680	Mound, Pistyll Gwyn	Round barrow?	Cairn	B
	4396	Stone circle, possible, Beudy'r Cwm	Other site type/period	Hut circle?	E
	4994	Burial cairn, Eglwys Glominog	Round barrow	Cairn	A
<i>SH83SE</i>					
	1685	Circular feature, Fridd Plas Madog	Round barrow?	Mound	C
	1686	Possible cairn, W of Cystyllen	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
	1687	Possible kerb cairn, Ffridd Arw, destroyed?	Round barrow?	Kerb cairn?	E
	1688	Possible cairn, Ffridd Arw, destroyed?	Round barrow?	Cairn	E
	1689	Possible cairnfield, Ffridd Arw, destroyed?	Round barrow cemetery?		E
	4256	Standing stone, site of	Standing stone		D
<i>SH83SW</i>					
	1684	Cairn, Cefn Coch	Round barrow	Ring cairn?	B
	4980	Cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	E
	5306	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	5320	Cairn, Hafod yr Wyn	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn?	F
	5327	Cairn, Foel Ystrodur Fawr	Round barrow	Ring cairn?	A
	5328	Stone structure, Trawscoed	Other site type/period	Post-medieval featur	F
	6240	Cairn, Castell Carn Dochan	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	10402	Upright stone, Buarthmeini	Standing stone/Boundary marker		E
	10443	Cairn? with stone ring	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	AA
	10462	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	10463	Cairn	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	10465	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	10468	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	10476	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	10483	Cairn	Other site type/period	Boundary marker?	F
	10505	Cairn?/Structure?, Buarthmeini	Other site type/period	Post-medieval featur	F
	10551	Cairn? Site of	Other site type/period	Clearance cairn	F
	10589	Cairn, burial?	Round barrow	Cairn	A
<i>SH84SE</i>					
	1790	Standing stone? S of Cwm Hespyn	Standing stone		C
	1791	Standing stone, S of Cwm Hespyn	Standing stone		C
	1792	Standing stone, Cwm Hespyn	Standing stone		B
	3216	Tumulus, remains of, Garnedd Wen	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	3218	Tumulus, remains of, Carnedd y Filiast	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	3219	Tumulus? site of	Round barrow?	Cairn	F
<i>SH84SW</i>					
	4726	Cairn, remains of, under reservoir	Round barrow?	Cairn	F
	4727	Cairn, Carnedd Bachgen	Round barrow	Cairn	B
<i>SH91SW</i>					
	3401	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	3403	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	3404	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	Round barrow?	Cairn	E

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>SH92NW</i>					
	4967	Round cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	A
<i>SH92SW</i>					
	4968	Cairn, site of	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	4969	Cairn, Bedd Hyto Gawr	Round barrow?	Cairn	E
<i>SH93NE</i>					
	3225	Burial chamber, site of	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	3226	Cistfaen, Llandderfel, destrpyed?	Cist?		F
	3230	Garnedd Wen	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	3236	Burial cist, site of	Cist?		C
<i>SH93NW</i>					
	3206	Tumulus, possible, Llandderfel	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	3209	Tumulus, possible, site of Llanddefel, destroyed?	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	3224	Stone circle, site of, destroyed	Stone circle?		E
<i>SH93SE</i>					
	3253	Doubtful cairn, Garnedd Wen	Round barrow?	Cairn	C
	3254	Garnedd Wen	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	3255	Cairn, Foel Cwm Sian Llwyd	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	3256	Cairn, Foel Cwm Sian Llwyd	Round barrow	Cairn	B
<i>SH93SW</i>					
	3241	Standing stone, site of, Llangower	Standing stone, site of		F
	3242	Tumulus, possible, site of, Garn Gower, destroyed?	Round barrow?	Cairn	F
	3244	Standing stone, Mynydd Cefn Ddwy Graig	Standing stone		B
<i>SH94SE</i>					
	1595	Ring cairn, Caer Euni north	Round barrow	Ring cairn	AA
	3261	Cist, supposed, site of, Pen y Cefn	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	3262	Stone circle, supposed, site of	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	3264	Cairn, Cwm Main	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	3265	Standing stone, Coed y Bedo	Standing stone		A
	3268	Tumulus, remains of, Cefn Caer Euni	Round barrow	Cairn	A
	3270	Tumulus, Cefn Caer Euni	Round barrow	Cairn	B
	8255	Ring Cairn, Caer Euni South	Round barrow	Ring Cairn	AA
<i>SH94SW</i>					
	3258	Cairn, Garnedd Fawr	Round barrow	Cairn	B
<i>SJ04SW</i>					
	3023	Cairn, Llyn Mynydd (NW of W end of cairn)	Round barrow	Cairn	B

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>
	3279	Cairn, Mynyllod	Round barrow	Cairn	C
	3280	Cairn, NW of Llyn Mynllod	Round barrow	Platform cairn	B
	3281	Cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	D
<i>SN69NE</i>					
	4326	Cairns? Pant-y-Garneddau	Non-site/Natural feature		F
	4329	Cairn, Mynydd y Llyn	Round barrow?	Cairn	E
<i>SN69NW</i>					
	4290	Tumulus, Capel Maethlon	Round barrow	Mound	E
	4291	Cairn and cist, Bryn Dinas	Round barrow	Cairn	A

Appendix 2: Gazetteer grouped by monument type

Monument type		Carved stone	
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Cup-marked stone</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH52NE	12881	Cup-marked stone, Gwerncarnhyddion	B
SH61SE	4238	Cup-marked stone	A
SH61SW	4891	Cup-marked stone	A
SH61SW	12895	Cup-marked stone, Bron Lletty-lfan	A
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Spiral incised stone</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH52NE	4782	Spiral incised stone, Llanbedr	A
Monument type		Carved stone?	
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Cup-marked stone?</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61SE	4237	Possible cup-marked stone	E
Monument type		Cemetery? multi-period?	
<i>Sub-type</i>			
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH50SE	5798	Cropmarks IA/EM cemetery? Croes faen	E
Monument type		Chambered tomb	
<i>Sub-type</i>			
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH52NE	1057	Gwern Einion chambered tomb	AA
SH52SE	1067	Dyffryn Burial Chamber	AA
SH62SW	1083	Cors y Gedol chambered tomb	AA
SH62SW	1084	Bron y Foel West burial chamber	AA

<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Cotswold type</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62SW	1082	Carneddau Hengwm, north	AA

<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Multiple chamber</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62SW	1081	Carneddau Hengwm, south	AA

Monument type Chambered tomb?

<i>Sub-type</i>			
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH52NE	1058	Gwerncarnhyddion, possible chambered tomb	B
SH52NE	12903	Hengaeau chambered tomb?	A
SH52SE	3488	Chambered tomb? site of, Coed Ystumgwern	F
SH62SW	870	Chambered tomb? remains of?	B
SH62SW	1086	Chambered tomb? unfinished?	B

Monument type Cist

<i>Sub-type</i>			
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH60SE	5165	Tumulus, Mynydd Esgairwidden	A
SH61SW	4907	Hut circle and cist	AA
SH64SE	1499	Cist, Nant y Stradau	B
SH64SE	6114	Cist, Bedd y soldiwr	B

Monument type Cist?

<i>Sub-type</i>			
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH72SE	1198	Possible cist, Bwlch Goriwared	F
SH93NE	3226	Cistfaen, Llandderfel, destrpyed?	F
SH93NE	3236	Burial cist, site of	C

Monument type Cremation

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH50SE	4806	BA cremation urn, Tywyn	F
SH52NE	4783	BA cremation urn, Pensarn	E
SH60NE	4949	Urn, Tywyn School	F

Monument type **Cremation cemetery**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH50SE	4805	Urnfield, Panty neuadd	F
SH72SW	4751	Urn cemetery, site of	F
SH81SE	4144	Cloddfa Goch, cist, site of	F

Monument type **Duplicate number**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61SE	1927	Cist cairn	F
SH61SE	4228	Standing stone	F
SH61SE	4289	Cregennen Isa Stones	F
SH63NW	1020	Cairn, SW of Y Gyrrn	F
SH63SW	5178	Cairn NW of Cwm Mawr	F
SH72SW	3931	Cairn, Dolmelynlyn	F
SH73SW	2894	Stone circle	F

Monument type **Non-site/Natural feature**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH50NE	5286	Inscribed stone, unlocated	F
SH52NE	1434	Burial chamber, possible, site of	F
SH52SE	1069	Possible long cairn	F
SH53SE	4298	Cairn, Cae'r Garnedd	F
SH60NE	4932	Cairn, unlocated	F
SH60NE	4935	Standing Stone? Ty'n-y-ddol	F

SH60NW	6224	Small cairn, Allt Liwyd	F
SH60SE	3690	Natural mound	F
SH60SE	4848	Cropmark, circular	F
SH60SE	4853	Cropmark, oval	F
SH61NE	4152	Site of chambered tomb?	F
SH61NW	1127	Cerrig y Cledd cairn? site of?	F
SH62SW	1085	Supposed long barrow	F
SH63SW	5900	Cairn	F
SH63SW	5934	Cairn/mound	F
SH92SW	4968	Cairn, site of	F
SH93NE	3225	Burial chamber, site of	F
SH93NW	3206	Tumulus, possible, Llandderfel	F
SH93NW	3209	Tumulus, possible, site of Llanddefel, destroyed?	F
SH94SE	3261	Cist, supposed, site of, Pen y Cefn	F
SH94SE	3262	Stone circle, supposed, site of	F
SN69NE	4326	Cairns? Pant-y-Garneddau	F

Monument type	Other site type/period		
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<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Boundary marker?</i>		
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<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH83SW	10483	Cairn	F

<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Clearance cairn</i>		
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<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH52SE	1068	Long cairn? Llaneddwyn	F
SH61NW	4169	Field clearance cairn, Sylfaen, unlocated	F
SH61SE	1870	Clearance cairn	F
SH61SE	10177	Cairn, Pencoed	F
SH62NW	1137	Field clearance cairns	F
SH62SW	6400	Cairn, Moelfre	F
SH63SW	5935	Cairn/mound	F
SH63SW	5938	Cairn/mound	F
SH63SW	5939	Cairn/mound	F
SH63SW	5944	Cairn/mound	F
SH64NW	1511	Cairn, Cwm Dylif	F

SH73NE	4295	Buarth y Garnedd	F
SH73NW	4292	Cae'r Garnedd	F
SH73NW	5097	Mound, Nant Budw	F
SH83SE	1686	Possible cairn, W of Cystyllen	F
SH83SW	10463	Cairn	F
SH83SW	10551	Cairn? Site of	F

Sub-type *Clearance cairn?*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61SW	4864	Cairn	C
SH62SW	1093	Cairn? clearance?	F
SH64NW	1510	Mound, Cwm Dylif	F
SH83SW	5320	Cairn, Hafod yr Wyn	F

Sub-type *Clearance cairnfield*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62SW	5132	Mounds, Craig y Ddinas	F
SH62SW	5188	Mound, Llyn Irddyn	F
SH72SW	3927	Cairnfield, Dolmelynlyn	F

Sub-type *Climbers' cairn?*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH82NE	6237	Cairn? Craig y Geifr	E

Sub-type *Enclosure*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH63SW	5960	Cairn/mound	F

Sub-type *Field bank*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH60NW	6225	Remains of small cairn?	F

Sub-type *Hut circle*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH63SW	1047	Hut circle? Ring cairn?	F

Sub-type *Hut circle?*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
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SH83NW	4396	Stone circle, possible, Beudy'r Cwm	E
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Long cist burial</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH71NE	928	Brithdir Roman fortlet excavation	F
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Peat stack stand</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62SW	5121	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	F
SH62SW	5126	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	F
SH62SW	5127	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	F
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Peat stack stand?</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62SW	5131	Mound, Llyn Bodlyn	F
SH62SW	6795	Oval cairn/peat stack stand?	F
SH83NE	1682	Mound, SW of Cynthog Isaf	F
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Post-medieval feature</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH60NW	2989	Cist/Stone setting	F
SH64SW	1530	Cairn, not located	E
SH72NW	5075	Possible stone alignment, Craig y Penmaen	F
SH72SE	6222	Cairns and rectangular structure, Tyddyn Arthur	F
SH83SW	5328	Stone structure, Trawscoed	F
SH83SW	10505	Cairn?/Structure?, Buarthmeini	F
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Post-medieval grave setting</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH50SE	4800	Stone setting, Tywyn churchyard	F
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Roman cairn?</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH73NW	5110	Tumulus, Tomen y Mur	F
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Sheepfold</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62SW	2914	Stone circle/cairn ring	B

Monument type **Ring ditch**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH50SE	4810	Cropmark, ring ditch, Crynllwyn	C
SH50SE	4811	Cropmark ring ditch, North of Crosfaen	E
SH50SE	4812	Cropmark ring ditch, North of Croes faen	E
SH52SE	4960	Cropmark circle, Frongaled	E
SH70SW	5115	Ring ditch, cropmark	C
SH70SW	5116	Ring ditch, cropmark	C
SH70SW	5117	Ring ditch, cropmark	C

Monument type **Round barrow**

*Sub-type**Cairn*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH52SE	4959	Round cairn, site of	D
SH60NW	2965	Composite cairn with cist	A
SH60NW	2966	Composite cairn	A
SH60NW	2967	Remnants of cairn	B
SH60NW	2970	Round cairn remains	C
SH60NW	2971	Round cairn, Allt Llwyd	B
SH60NW	2972	Cairn	B
SH60NW	2973	Kerb cairn?	B
SH60NW	2990	Cairn and standing stone	A
SH60NW	2995	Robbed cairn	A
SH60NW	4262	Cairn	B
SH60NW	4264	Cairn	B
SH60NW	4267	Cairn	B
SH60NW	12882	Cairn with cist, Allt-lwyd	A
SH60SE	4850	Cairn - Taren Hendre	AA
SH60SE	4851	Cairn, Allt Gwyddgwion	B
SH60SE	4852	South cairn, Trwm Gelli	A
SH60SE	5150	Tumulus 2, Taren Hendre	E
SH60SE	6226	North cairn, Trwm Gelli	A

SH60SW	3822	Cairn	B
SH61NE	808	Tal y Waun, round cairn	B
SH61NE	4150	Cairn with cist	C
SH61NE	4156	Probable cairn/field clearance	B
SH61NE	4158	Ring cairn/hut circle	A
SH61NE	4159	Cairn	B
SH61NW	1124	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, site of	B
SH61NW	1125	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, site of	C
SH61NW	1126	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, not located	F
SH61NW	1138	Cairn	A
SH61SE	1869	Cairn, Hafotty fach	C
SH61SE	1891	Cairn	B
SH61SE	2999	Cairn	B
SH61SE	4213	Cairn	B
SH61SE	4223	Cairn, remains of	C
SH61SE	4225	Cairn, S. of Llynau Cregennen	AA
SH61SE	4230	Twll yr ogof	B
SH61SE	4235	Cairn, remains of	AA
SH61SE	4236	Cairn, remains of	AA
SH61SE	4243	Cairn with cist	A
SH61SE	4244	Round cairn	A
SH61SE	4246	Cairn, Llynau Cregennen	B
SH61SE	4247	Cairn	B
SH61SE	5649	Cairn	E
SH61SE	5650	Cairn	E
SH61SE	5661	Cairn	E
SH61SE	5662	Cairn	E
SH61SE	5673	Cairn	E
SH61SE	6246	Pant y Llan cairn	C
SH61SE	6303	Cairn, Pared y Cefn Hir	A
SH61SE	8480	Cairn	B
SH61SE	8482	Cairn	A
SH61SE	8636	Cairn	A
SH61SE	12892	Cairn, Pant Philip	B
SH61SE	12893	Robbed cairn, Pant y Llan	B

SH61SE	12902	Cairn base?	C
SH61SW	4860	Bedd y Brenin cairn	AA
SH61SW	4872	Cairn	AA
SH61SW	4874	Cairn?	C
SH61SW	4875	Cairn	A
SH61SW	4900	Cairn with long cist	B
SH61SW	4910	Cairn/sheepfold	A
SH62NE	5506	Cairn	B
SH62SW	842	Cairn?	C
SH62SW	895	Cairn, clearance?	B
SH62SW	1090	Cairn	B
SH62SW	1094	Cairn, Llawllech	C
SH62SW	1095	Llecheiddior cairn, south	AA
SH62SW	1096	Llecheddior cairn, north	AA
SH62SW	1097	Round cairn, Pen y Dinas	A
SH62SW	2915	Cairn, site of	A
SH62SW	2918	Moelfre, summit cairn	B
SH62SW	5154	Tumulus, Llyn Irddyn	B
SH63NE	1013	Cwm Moch cairn 1	B
SH63NE	1014	Cwm Moch cairn 2	B
SH63SE	3814	Round cairn, site of	A
SH63SE	3815	Round cairn with cist	A
SH63SW	1031	Round cairns, NW of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	AA
SH63SW	1152	Round cairns, Llyn Eiddw-Bach	AA
SH63SW	1175	Cairn?	B
SH63SW	10129	Small cairn, N of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	B
SH63SW	10134	Small cairn, N of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	B
SH63SW	10135	Small cairn, NNW of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	B
SH70NE	4926	Cairn, site of, Garnedd Wen	C
SH71NW	1679	Twll y crochan aur	A
SH71SW	4768	Cairn, remains of	C
SH72NW	5512	Cairn with cist	A
SH72NW	5513	Cairn, site of	F
SH72SE	4743	Cairn, Cors Y Garnedd, Llanfachreth	C
SH72SW	4752	Cairn	B

SH72SW	4753	Cairn, remains of	B
SH72SW	6216	Cairn with cist, Cefn Coch	A
SH73NE	4278	Round cairn	B
SH73NW	5103	Tumulus, site of, Wern Gron	F
SH73SW	1690	Cairns, Llyn Gelli Gain	B
SH73SW	1691	Cairn, Llyn Gelli Gain	B
SH74SW	5166	Tumulus, Y Garnedd	B
SH81NW	12899	Marchnad Mawr A	A
SH82NE	4830	Cairn, site of?	E
SH82NW	1787	Cairn, S of Moel Caws	A
SH82NW	4141	Nr. Afon Wnion - Probable site of round cairn	D
SH82NW	4844	Round cairn	B
SH82SE	5167	Tumulus, Aran Fawddwy	A
SH83NE	6239	Cairn, site of, Moel y Garnedd	B
SH83NW	4994	Burial cairn, Eglwys Glominog	A
SH83SW	4980	Cairn, site of	E
SH83SW	5306	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	A
SH83SW	6240	Cairn, Castell Carn Dochan	C
SH83SW	10462	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	A
SH83SW	10465	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	A
SH83SW	10468	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	B
SH83SW	10476	Cairn	B
SH83SW	10589	Cairn, burial?	A
SH84SE	3216	Tumulus, remains of, Garnedd Wen	A
SH84SE	3218	Tumulus, remains of, Carnedd y Filiast	A
SH84SW	4727	Cairn, Carnedd Bachgen	B
SH91SW	3401	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	B
SH91SW	3403	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	A
SH92NW	4967	Round cairn	A
SH93NE	3230	Garnedd Wen	B
SH93SE	3254	Garnedd Wen	C
SH93SE	3255	Cairn, Foel Cwm Sian Llwyd	A
SH93SE	3256	Cairn, Foel Cwm Sian Llwyd	B
SH94SE	3264	Cairn, Cwm Main	B
SH94SE	3268	Tumulus, remains of, Cefn Caer Euni	A

SH94SE	3270	Tumulus, Cefn Caer Euni	B
SH94SW	3258	Cairn, Garnedd Fawr	B
SJ04SW	3023	Cairn, Llyn Mynydd (NW of W end of cairn)	B
SJ04SW	3279	Cairn, Mynyllod	C
SJ04SW	3281	Cairn, site of	D
SN69NW	4291	Cairn and cist, Bryn Dinas	A
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Complex ring cairn</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62SW	1104	Hengwm	AA
SH63NW	1010	Bryn Cader Fanner cairn	AA
SH63NW	1022	Cairn 2 SW of Y Gyrn	AA
SH63SW	1007	Bedd Gurfel	AA
SH63SW	1188	Complex ring cairn	A
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Kerb cairn</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61NE	809	Kerb cairn, Tal y Waun	A
SH61SE	4233	Cairn, S of Llyn Gregynnan	AA
SH61SW	12894	Kerb cairn, Bron Llety-lfan	A
SH63SW	2954	Kerb cairn, Moel Goedog	AA
SH63SW	5212	Cairn, NE of Moel y Gerddi	A
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Kerb cairn?</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH73SW	1653	Cairn, NW of Llyn Gelli Gain	A
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Mound</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH60NW	2996	Round cairn	A
SH63NW	1023	Cairn 3, SW of Y Gyrn	AA
SH71NW	4100	Pentre Farm tumulus	A
SH72SW	4754	Barrow, Tyddyn Bach	A
<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Mound</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SN69NW	4290	Tumulus, Capel Maethlon	E

<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Platform cairn</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH60NW	6223	Kerb cairn	B
SH60SW	3819	Ring cairn, Dysymant	A
SH61NE	1819	Cairn, west of Tyn-y-llwyn	B
SH61NE	4153	Large round cairn	A
SH73NE	1558	Round cairn	A
SJ04SW	3280	Cairn, NW of Llyn Mynllod	B

<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Ring cairn</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61NW	1171	Llwyn du Parch cairn circle	A
SH62SW	1105	Cairn, Bwlch y Rhiwgyr	A
SH63NW	1021	Cairn 1, SW of Y Gyrn	AA
SH63NW	1148	Ring Cairn/Hut circle E of Moel y Geifr	B
SH63SW	1008	Moel Goedog 1 ring cairn	AA
SH63SW	1009	Moel Goedog 2 ring cairn	AA
SH63SW	1030	Ring cairn, NW of Llyn Eiddw -Bach	A
SH63SW	10140	Possible ring cairn WSW of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	A
SH81NW	12900	Marchnad Mawr B	A
SH82NE	4833	Ring cairn? Gyrn	A
SH94SE	1595	Ring cairn, Caer Euni north	AA
SH94SE	8255	Ring Cairn, Caer Euni South	AA

<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Ring cairn?</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH53SE	1153	Garreg round cairn	B
SH61NW	1122	Mynydd Llanbedr cairn	B
SH83SW	1684	Cairn, Cefn Coch	B
SH83SW	5327	Cairn, Foel Ystrodur Fawr	A

Monument type Round barrow cemetery

<i>Sub-type</i>			
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61NE	12883	Cairn cemetery, Hafod-dywyll	F

Monument type	Round barrow cemetery?		
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Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH83SE	1689	Possible cairnfield, Ffridd Arw, destroyed?	E

Monument type	Round barrow/Clearance cairn		
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Sub-type

Cairn

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH60NE	4933	Cairn?	E
SH61NE	12884	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	B
SH61NE	12886	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	B
SH61NE	12887	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	B
SH61NE	12888	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	B
SH61NE	12889	Cairn, Hafod-dywyll	B
SH61NE	12890	Cairn South of Pared Cefn Hir	C
SH61SE	1886	Cairn	B
SH61SE	12891	Cairn, Pant y Llan	C
SH83SW	10443	Cairn? with stone ring	AA

Monument type	Round barrow/Corn drying kiln		
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Sub-type

Cairn

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61SW	12896	Cairn/Corn-drying oven Bron Lletty-lfan	B

Monument type	Round barrow/Hut circle		
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Sub-type

Cairn

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62NW	6692	Circular feature Gwern caernyddion	F
SH74SE	14012	Cairn? Hut? West of Afon Goch	E

Monument type	Round barrow/Peat stack stand		
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<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Cairn</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61NW	1128	Cerrig y Cledd cairn/peat stack stand	F

<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Mound</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61SE	12901	Cairn/peat mound	B

Monument type Round barrow/Waymarker cairn

<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Cairn</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH63SW	12898	Cairn, East of Llyn y Fedw	C

Monument type Round barrow?

<i>Sub-type</i>		<i>Cairn</i>	
<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61NE	12885	Cairn, hafod-dywyll	B
SH61SE	1884	Cairn, Hafotty Fach	AA
SH61SE	1887	Cairn, Craig las	F
SH61SE	1890	Cairn, Craig las	F
SH61SE	4224	Cairn? S. of Llynnau Cregennen	AA
SH61SE	5658	Cairn, Llyn Cregennen	AA
SH62NW	1117	Cairn, Cwm Nantool	B
SH62SW	1166	Hengwm cairn/hut circle	B
SH63NW	1437	Bedd Dorti	F
SH71SE	4775	Cairn? AP site, destroyed?	F
SH72SE	1678	Round cairn, Bwlch Goriwared	F
SH81NE	4821	Cairn, site of, Cwm Clowarch	F
SH82NW	6870	Cairn, S of Moel Caws	C
SH83NE	3214	Cairn, remains of, Carreg Llwyd	C
SH83NE	3215	Tumulus? site of, Garreg Llwyd	D
SH83NE	3444	Cairn, Ffridd Felen	E
SH83NW	1680	Mound, Pistyll Gwyn	B
SH83SE	1688	Possible cairn, Ffridd Arw, destroyed?	E

SH84SE	3219	Tumulus? site of	F
SH84SW	4726	Cairn, remains of, under reservoir	F
SH91SW	3404	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	E
SH92SW	4969	Cairn, Bedd Hyto Gawr	E
SH93SE	3253	Doubtful cairn, Garnedd Wen	C
SH93SW	3242	Tumulus, possible, site of, Garn Gower, destroyed?	F
SN69NE	4329	Cairn, Mynydd y Llyn	E

Sub-type *Cairn?*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62SW	6170	Cairn? Rhos y Caerau	F

Sub-type *Kerb cairn?*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH83SE	1687	Possible kerb cairn, Ffridd Arw, destroyed?	E

Sub-type *Mound*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH60SW	3820	Tumulus? site of	F
SH64SW	5882	Possible round barrow, Parc	E
SH83SE	1685	Circular feature, Fridd Plas Madog	C

Monument type **Standing stone**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH50SE	4796	Standing stone, Waun Fach	A
SH52NE	1060	Hengaeau standing stone	A
SH53SE	1048	Standing stone, site of	F
SH53SE	1049	Fonllech Hir standing stone	AA
SH60NE	4938	Standing stone, NW of Caerberllan	A
SH61NW	1123	Cerrig y Cledd standing stone	AA
SH61SE	1883	Standing stone, Hafotty Fach	AA
SH61SE	4214	Waen Bant standing stone	AA
SH61SE	4215	Standing stone, Carreg y Big	AA
SH61SE	4229	Standing stone - cairn	AA
SH61SE	6234	Maen Pant y Llan	A

SH61SE	6293	Standing stone, Cregennen	B
SH62NW	6693	Standing stone, Gwern Caerneyddion	B
SH62SW	5124	Standing stone, Llyn Bodlyn	B
SH62SW	5125	Standing stone, Llyn Bodlyn	B
SH62SW	12897	Standing stone, Llyn Bodlyn	B
SH63SW	1038	Fonllech Hir standing stone	AA
SH63SW	1039	Fonllech Hir standing stone	AA
SH63SW	1040	Fonllech Hir Standing Stone	AA
SH63SW	1041	Fonllech Hir standing Stone	AA
SH63SW	1042	Moel Goedog standing stone 2	AA
SH63SW	1043	Moel Goedog standing stone 1	AA
SH64SE	4352	Maen Twrog	A
SH71NE	4139	Standing stone, site of, Tyddyn-y-Garreg	F
SH71NE	4814	Standing stone, Brithdir	B
SH71NW	13645	Standing stone, S of Maes Coch, Cadair Idris	A
SH71SW	13667	Standing stone, South of Llyn Arron	E
SH71SW	13764	Standing stone, East of Llyn y Gafr	E
SH73NE	1559	Standing stone, Nant y Lladron	A
SH73SW	1602	Llech Idris standing stone	AA
SH73SW	1623	Maen Llwyd standing stone	AA
SH73SW	1801	Possible standing stone, south of Trawsfynydd	E
SH82SW	4845	Standing stone, Dolddeull	A
SH83SE	4256	Standing stone, site of	D
SH84SE	1790	Standing stone? S of Cwm Hespyn	C
SH84SE	1791	Standing stone, S of Cwm Hespyn	C
SH84SE	1792	Standing stone, Cwm Hespyn	B
SH93SW	3244	Standing stone, Mynydd Cefn Ddwy Graig	B
SH94SE	3265	Standing stone, Coed y Bedo	A

Monument type **Standing stone group**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH52NE	1059	Llanbedr standing stone	AA
SH60NW	4263	Stones	B

SH61SW	4867	Standing stones	B
SH61SW	4873	Bryn Seward standing stones	AA
SH63SW	996	Llyn Eiddw Bach stone settings	AA

Monument type **Standing stone, site of**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH93SW	3241	Standing stone, site of, Llangower	F

Monument type **Standing stone, site of?**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH61NW	4319	Field name, standing stone? site of	F
SH61NW	4321	Field name, standing stone? site of	F

Monument type **Standing stone/Boundary marker**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH62SW	865	Standing stone?/Boundary marker	F
SH83SW	10402	Upright stone, Buarthmeini	E

Monument type **Standing stone/Cross shaft**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH50SE	1738	Croes Faen, Tywyn	AA

Monument type **Stone circle**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
SH60SE	4849	Cairn	A
SH61SE	2997	Arthog standing stones/cairn circle	AA
SH62SW	1087	Hengwm North, stone circle	AA
SH62SW	1088	Hengwm South, stone circle	AA

SH62SW	1089	Llecheiddior stone circle	AA
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Sub-type *Embanked*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
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SH61NW	1120	Cerrig Arthur	AA
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Monument type **Stone circle?**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
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SH73SW	1603	Stone circle? Pen y Stryd	C
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SH83NE	3213	Stone circle, site of? Meinihirion	D
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SH93NW	3224	Stone circle, site of, destroyed	E
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Monument type **Stone row**

Sub-type

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Status</i>
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SH61SW	4884	Standing stones, SW of Bryn Seward	AA
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Appendix 3: Monuments of Class A status

<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Management</i>
<i>Carved stone</i>					
	SH52NE	4782	Spiral incised stone, Llanbedr	Spiral incised stone	A well preserved, very rare and important piece of Neolithic art.
	SH61SE	4238	Cup-marked stone	Cup-marked stone	
	SH61SW	4891	Cup-marked stone	Cup-marked stone	Not threatened
	SH61SW	12895	Cup-marked stone, Bron Lletty-lfan	Cup-marked stone	Stable, although slight sheep erosion at the foot of the stone.
<i>Chambered tomb</i>					
	SH52NE	12903	Hengaeau chambered tomb?		The standing stone is important in its own right but all these stones are so close together that they are most probably related and need recognition together. The land is probably in Tir Gofal because there are notices saying so along the adjoining footpath.
<i>Cist</i>					
	SH60SE	5165	Tumulus, Mynydd Esgairwidden		Stable. Well preserved, slightly unusual, deserves recognition.
<i>Round barrow</i>					
	SH60NW	2965	Composite cairn with cist	Cairn	Some visitor interference, but only slight. Exposed cist is vulnerable.
	SH60NW	2966	Composite cairn	Cairn	The complex as a whole is of greater value than is perceived from the individual criteria
	SH60NW	2990	Cairn and standing stone	Cairn	Several trackways cross the area, some ancient tractor damage is possible but unlikely.
	SH60NW	2995	Robbed cairn	Cairn	Although robbed the three cairns together give the site particular potential.
	SH60NW	2996	Round cairn	Mound	Intact
	SH60NW	12882	Cairn with cist, Allt-lwyd	Cairn	No sign of erosion but cattle use the area.
	SH60SE	4852	South cairn, Trwm Gelli	Cairn	Heavily trampled but the cairn itself is lower and so has not been interfered with for shelters etc. like the summit cairn 6226. The Modern cairn is massive and v. steep but some of the lower stones have fallen out so it is now in a dangerous condition. Possibly the SNP could arrange consolidation.
	SH60SE	6226	North cairn, Trwm Gelli	Cairn	The surface is in poor condition due to trampling but the cairn is so large its core and subsurface are unlikely to be threatened.

<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Management</i>
	SH60SW	3819	Ring cairn, Dysymant	Platform cairn	Stable and in good condition. The rarity of this type of situation and its amenity value suggest its value should be recognised.
	SH61NE	809	Kerb cairn, Tal y Waun	Kerb cairn	A well - preserved and visually impressive monument close to a public footpath.
	SH61NE	4153	Large round cairn	Platform cairn	An unusually large cairn, very well preserved apart from the robbing pit.
	SH61NE	4158	Ring cairn/hut circle	Cairn	Stable. Whether a hut circle or a funerary and ritual monument it is well preserved, complete and close to a well - used path so deserves recognition.
	SH61NW	1138	Cairn	Cairn	No major disturbance, the main threat is from visitors building new cairns or shelters.
	SH61NW	1171	Llwyn du Parch cairn circle	Ring cairn	Apart from being robbed this is a well preserved small cairn with added value because of the presence of hut circle settlements about 100m to the South and for it's possible association with the Hengwm complex. Poorly visible itself it seems set for the view from rather than to.
	SH61SE	4243	Cairn with cist	Cairn	Stable, remote, visible only with difficulty.
	SH61SE	4244	Round cairn	Cairn	Stable. A good example of a cist & cairn.
	SH61SE	6303	Cairn, Pared y Cefn Hir	Cairn	A small and not very noticeable feature. On its own it has only medium value. However, taken in association with the clearance feature and hut circle in the vicinity and the possibility of a Bronze Age date for all, then the group has probably high value.
	SH61SE	8482	Cairn	Cairn	Well visited and somewhat trampled but very little changed because this is not a true summit cairn. Lack of robbing evidence suggest the original burial may be intact.
	SH61SE	8636	Cairn	Cairn	No evidence of robbing so the original burial may be intact.
	SH61SW	4875	Cairn	Cairn	Stable. Although not very impressive it has particular group value.
	SH61SW	4910	Cairn/sheepfold	Cairn	Intact
	SH61SW	12894	Kerb cairn, Bron Llety-lfan	Kerb cairn	Stable but slight deterioration - cattle & sheep
	SH62SW	1097	Round cairn, Pen y Dinas	Cairn	Very slight erosion of one small hummock on mound. Next to path and high group value, good condition suggest scheduling is required.

<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Management</i>
	SH62SW	1105	Cairn, Bwlch y Rhiwgyr	Ring cairn	Crossed by both a wall and footpath which could cause some long term erosion, but only slight.
	SH62SW	2915	Cairn, site of	Cairn	Now more or less stable
	SH63SE	3814	Round cairn, site of	Cairn	Partly with a forestry track- not a main side and must have been driven over already. Mainly surrounded by the original planting so has survived quite well and deserves protection. Not easy to locate at 60m in from forestry fence. (see below)
	SH63SE	3815	Round cairn with cist	Cairn	Unusual position on a gentle sloping plateau surrounded by blanket peat- the monument may be a good bit higher than if visible. Extensive views from but not itself in a prominent location. Strongly built of sub ang rubble like clearance not slabs from outcrops only 40m to N. Stable minimal threat.
	SH63SW	1030	Ring cairn, NW of Llyn Eiddw -Bach	Ring cairn	The site is stable.
	SH63SW	1188	Complex ring cairn	Complex ring cairn	A difficult case. If it had not been obscured by clearance dumping this may have been visible as a well-preserved cairn.
	SH63SW	5212	Cairn, NE of Moel y Gerddi	Kerb cairn	Exceptionally well preserved although robbed. Easily visible and impressive and of extra value because it could be associated with the hut circle settlement c. 300m to the SW (a SAM).
	SH63SW	10140	Possible ring cairn WSW of Llyn Eiddw-Bach	Ring cairn	Intact
	SH71NW	1679	Twll y crochan aur	Cairn	Although partly damaged by robbing it is now stable and its folkloric associations give it high amenity value and it should be recognised and protected (Tir Cymen path alongside)
	SH71NW	4100	Pentre Farm tumulus	Mound	Land use stable at present but farm may go to different owners in future and proximity to farmhouse must result in a threat.
	SH72NW	5512	Cairn with cist	Cairn	The immediate area has been clear felled about 5 years ago and seems to be being allowed to regenerate naturally - so with some conifers but largely birch. The site needs marketing and keeping clear. A huge erratic boulder at the side of the East trackway provides a useful identifier for location when approaching from the South.
	SH72SW	4754	Barrow, Tyddyn Bach	Mound	The farmer reports having a letter requesting him not to plough over the barrow - presumably from the National Park.

<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Management</i>
	SH72SW	6216	Cairn with cist, Cefn Coch	Cairn	
	SH73NE	1558	Round cairn	Platform cairn	A complete and well preserved cairn in an area where there are relatively few examples so recognition is very desirable.
	SH73SW	1653	Cairn, NW of Llyn Gelli Gain	Kerb cairn?	
	SH81NW	12899	Marchnad Mawr A	Cairn	Quite a substantial cairn, on its own probably too disturbed to make it of primary importance. However, the association with the ring cairn, the presence of the ?medieval and other settlement? Enclosure and peat-cutting? Remains suggests they all deserve recognition
	SH81NW	12900	Marchnad Mawr B	Ring cairn	A substantial and well preserved monument better built than the nearby folds etc. so probably is not associated with them and best interpreted as a ring cairn as proposed by P. Crew. Added value from association with the other features in the vicinity and of good potential for environmental analysis.
	SH82NE	4833	Ring cairn? Gyrrn	Ring cairn	Slight sheep erosion. A large and well preserved monument in an area where these are rare.
	SH82NW	1787	Cairn, S of Moel Caws	Cairn	
	SH82SE	5167	Tumulus, Aran Fawddwy	Cairn	A very good undisturbed example of this site type probably worth scheduling. A well-signposted ridge walk footpath passes alongside and the usual cairn building has occurred albeit at a low level of disturbance.
	SH83NW	4994	Burial cairn, Eglwys Glominog	Cairn	Impressive but much disturbed hilltop crown.
	SH83SW	5306	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	Cairn	Stable. Suggest extending SAM M199 to enclose the cairns etc to the East of the SAM area.
	SH83SW	5327	Cairn, Foel Ystrodur Fawr	Ring cairn?	
	SH83SW	10462	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	Cairn	Stable. No perceivable threats. Suggest inclusion in extended area of SAM M199.
	SH83SW	10465	Cairn, Llechwedd Erwent	Cairn	Stable. No perceivable threat. Suggest including with extended area for SAM M199.
	SH83SW	10589	Cairn, burial?	Cairn	In Tir Cymer. No threats.
	SH84SE	3216	Tumulus, remains of, Garnedd Wen	Cairn	
	SH84SE	3218	Tumulus, remains of, Carnedd y Filiast	Cairn	
	SH91SW	3403	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	Cairn	

<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Management</i>
	SH92NW	4967	Round cairn	Cairn	A good undisturbed example - very minor erosion from little used footpath running along the ridge.
	SH93SE	3255	Cairn, Foel Cwm Sian Llywd	Cairn	
	SH94SE	3268	Tumulus, remains of, Cefn Caer Euni	Cairn	A rough farm track passes very close to the North West but it is unlikely to be diverted over the very uneven cairn - signs that a vehicle has been driven over SE side. Cairn probably largely undisturbed - possible schedule.
	SN69NW	4291	Cairn and cist, Bryn Dinas	Cairn	Sheep grazing only. A good example of a cist.
<i>Standing stone</i>					
	SH50SE	4796	Standing stone, Waun Fach		As it is a natural, unmodified slab it may be a cattle rubbing stone, not prehistoric. However, it is in a prominent position that makes it seem deliberately monumental. A sign besides the stone shows the farm is in Tir Cwmen.
	SH52NE	1060	Hengaeau standing stone		A machine has recently dug out earth and stones from the adjoining trackway. The farm is in Tir Cymen and suitable management/conservation needs to be built in.
	SH60NE	4938	Standing stone, NW of Caerberllan		Although probably not in its original position it provides significant local group value.
	SH61SE	6234	Maen Pant y Llan		A shallow trampling hollow around the base of the stone.
	SH64SE	4352	Maen Twrog		Although it can't be proved to be prehistoric, its close association with the church and its historic documentation makes it an important monument, if only in amenity terms.
	SH71NW	13645	Standing stone, S of Maes Coch, Cadair Idris		Although of uncertain date it is a significant monument. First recorded as part of RCAHMW Upland Survey by GAT.
	SH73NE	1559	Standing stone, Nant y Lladron		Possibly deserves being re-erected as standing stones are rare, it is close to a path and will get grown over and disappear from view otherwise.
	SH82SW	4845	Standing stone, Doldeuli		A very impressive stone that would have been set in the middle of a meadow prior to construction of the railway. Perhaps suspicious that there have been no earlier references to the stone or local place name (check Tithe Map). Its proximity to the Roman Road just to the East may be significant (Land in Tir Cymen)

<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN Site name</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Management</i>
	SH94SE	3265 Standing stone, Coed y Bedo		A small amount of sheep trampling has caused a slight erosion hollow around the base of the stone. Within Tir Gofal, and part of the general management plan, but the stone still deserves recognition and protection along with some of the surrounding area.
<i>Stone circle</i>				
	SH60SE	4849 Cairn		A very well preserved and rare monument with an oral tradition and well sited for amenity value. A small horizontally lying stone has recently been moved from the centre and 3 probable metal detector holes dug, also very recently.

Appendix 4: Monuments with high threat

Map	PRN	Site name	Monument	Sub-type	Status	Class	Type	Time
SH53SE	1048	Standing stone, site of	Standing stone		F	High	Agriculture	Active
		This should have a new name to denote its probable use just as a route marker, rather than as a funerary/ritual monument.						
SH60NE	4933	Cairn?	Round barrow/Clearance cairn	Cairn	E	High	Agriculture	Active
		The disturbed remains are impossible to interpret or assess unless something recognisably prehistoric appears during the ongoing stone removal.						
SH61NW	1123	Cerrig y Cledd standing stone	Standing stone		AA	High	Forestry	Medium
		The stone is moss covered and looks like a tree stump until seen quite clearly, it is therefore under extreme threat of machine damage even by accident. A 'respectful' area should be cleared of trees around it and a small marker plaque put up as well as making sure the forestry are aware.						
SH61NW	1124	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	B	High	Forestry	Medium
		Although damaged probably over half of the mound is still intact and apparently not robbed so it still has potential. Future thinning, felling or replanting poses a serious threat- several trees are growing on the mound itself.						
SH61NW	1125	Cerrig y Cledd cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	C	High	Forestry	Medium
		Although damaged more than half remains probably intact and unrobbed so it still has potential. Kelly's suggestion that it may be just field clearance seems inappropriate considering the presence of the standing stone and other cairns in a group.						
SH61NW	1128	Cerrig y Cledd cairn/peat stack stand	Round barrow/Peat stack stand	Cairn	F	High	Forestry	Medium
		Surprisingly the site is still in reasonable condition although this area has been felled and replanted (without ploughing last winter). The ground surface is still almost bare so the area is probably better visible now than when Gresham saw it.						
SH62NE	5506	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B	High	Visitors	Active
		Much altered and reduced by visitor interference and trampling. Little now remains although a certain amount of undisturbed surface must still survive.						
SH63SE	3814	Round cairn, site of	Round barrow	Cairn	A	High	Forestry	Short
		Partly with a forestry track- not a main side and must have been driven over already. Mainly surrounded by the original planting so has survived quite well and deserves protection. Not easy to locate at 60m in from forestry fence. (see below)						
SH63SW	1188	Complex ring cairn	Round barrow	Complex ring cairn	A	High	Agriculture	Active
		A difficult case. If it had not been obscured by clearance dumping this may have been visible as a well-preserved cairn.						
SH72SW	4752	Cairn	Round barrow	Cairn	B	High	Forestry	Medium
		The still quite impressive looking remains of this monument could be destroyed by forestry extraction.						
SH72SW	4753	Cairn, remains of	Round barrow	Cairn	B	High	Forestry	Medium
		Tree felling and timber extraction could destroy what remains of this mound.						

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN Site name</i>	<i>Monument</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Time</i>
SH93SE	3254 Garnedd Wen	Round barrow	Cairn	C	High	Forestry	Medium

The damaged remains of the cairn will suffer further disturbance during felling of the current crop of trees. Condition is poor and it may not be worth further protection.

Appendix 5: Sites with record or intervention

Map	PRN	Draw 1	Draw 2	Draw 3	Modification	Exc author	Exc date	Pub date	Refs
SH50SE	1738						0	0	
SH50SE	4805				Accidental discovery	Anon	1884		
SH50SE	4806					Anon			
SH52NE	1057	Stukeley, W., Itinerarium 2, 1776, plate 94.	Anon, Arch Camb, 1869, III, XV, p. 134.	Gresham, 1964, Mer., 15-17.					
SH52NE	1058						0	0	
SH52NE	1060						0	0	
SH52NE	3488						0	0	
SH52NE	4783				Accidental discovery	Anon			
SH52SE	1067					Powell, T.G.E.		1963	Antiquity 37, 19-24
SH52SE	4959						0	0	
SH53SE	1049						0	0	
SH553SE	4298						0	0	
SH60NE	4936				Robbed	Accidental discovery and excavation, Anon.	1877	1878	Arch. Camb. 9, 65
SH60NE	4937							1878	Anon. Arch. Camb. 9, 65.
SH60NE	4938						0	0	
SH60NE	4940					Anon	1833		
SH60NE	4941						0	0	
SH60SE	4849						0	0	
SH60SE	4850						0	0	
SH60SE	4852						0	0	
SH61NE	4152						0	0	
SH61NW	1120						0	0	
SH61NW	1123	Gresham, p. 92							
SH61SE	2999						0	0	

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Draw 1</i>	<i>Draw 2</i>	<i>Draw 3</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Exc author</i>	<i>Exc date</i>	<i>Pub date</i>	<i>Refs</i>
SH61SE	4214						0	0	
SH61SE	4215						0	0	
SH61SE	4223				Robbed	Robbed	1853	1890	W. Prys Morris
SH61SE	4230						0	0	
SH61SE	4289						0	0	
SH61SW	4860				Robbed	Robbed	1851	1852	W. Ffoulkes Wynne, Arch. Camb. NS 3, 96-9
SH62NW	1117						0	0	
SH62SE	4856						0	0	
SH62SE	4857						0	0	
SH62SW	1081					O.G.S. Crawford		1920	Arch. Camb. 129-30.
SH62SW	1082					O.G.S. Crawford		1920	Arch. Camb. 129-30
SH62SW	1083	E.L. Banwell, Arch. Camb. 1869, 911-95							
SH62SW	1084	Lynch in Powell, 1969, 125-6							
SH62SW	1087	Pennant, 1783	Lynch 1972, Scot, Arch. Forum, p. 75	Grimes, 1951, NMW catalogue, Nos 680-81		O.G.S. Crawford		1920	Arch. Camb. 99-112.
SH62SW	1088					O.G.S. Crawford			See 1087
SH62SW	1089						0	0	
SH62SW	1095						0	0	
SH62SW	1096						0	0	
SH62SW	1104	Lynch, 1972, Scot. Forum, p. 75				O.G.S. Crawford		1920	Arch. Camb. 112-4
SH62SW	1166	Crawford, Arch. Camb. 1920, p. 112-4							*

<i>Map</i>	<i>PR.N</i>	<i>Draw 1</i>	<i>Draw 2</i>	<i>Draw 3</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Exc author</i>	<i>Exc date</i>	<i>Pub date</i>	<i>Refs</i>
SH63NW	1010	Gresham, 1967.							Lhuyd 1698. Gresham 1967. Lynch 1972, 63.
SH63NW	1021	Gresham 1967.							Gresham 1967. Lynch 1972, 63-4.
SH63NW	1022	Gresham 1967.							Gresham 1967. Lynch 1972, 63-4.
SH63NW	1437						0	0	
SH63SW	996	Crew 1981?							Williams, G. 1988.
SH63SW	1007						0	0	
SH63SW	1008					F.M.Lynch	1978	1984	Lynch, F.M. 1984, Arch. Camb. 133, 8-50.
SH63SW	1009	Lynch 1984							
SH63SW	1038								Lynch, F.M. 1984.
SH63SW	1039						0	0	
SH63SW	1040						0	0	
SH63SW	1041						0	0	
SH64SE	4352						0	0	
SH64SE	6114						0	0	
SH64SW	1530						0	0	
SH70NE	1679						0	0	
SH70NE	4926						0	0	
SH71NW	4100	W.Wynne Ffoulkes 1874, 313	RCAHM 1921, 94	Gresham 1967, 93-4		W. Wynne Ffoulkes	1870	1874	Arch. Camb. 4th ser. 5, 313.
SH72SE	4743				Robbed		1888		
SH72SW	4751					Anon?		1875	Arch. Camb. 4th ser. 6, 19
SH72SW	4752	Gresham, 1967, 68, 93				Anon?			
SH72SW	4753					Anon?	1932		
SH72SW	4754	Arch. Camb. 1926, 406-9	Gresham 1967, 49-50	Hemp, NMW BA catalogue	Robbed	Anon?	1873	1873	Arch. Camb., 213

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Draw 1</i>	<i>Draw 2</i>	<i>Draw 3</i>	<i>Modification</i>	<i>Exc author</i>	<i>Exc date</i>	<i>Pub date</i>	<i>Refs</i>
SH81SE	4144				Destroyed	Anon?	1875	1875	Arch. Camb. 4th ser. 6, 195-6
SH82NE	4833					Jones, L.D.	1901		RCAHM, 135, no. 444
SH82NW	4141	Hemp, 1950-52, BBCS							
SH83NW	4994						0	0	
SH83SE	4256						0	0	
SH84SE	3216				Robbed		1860	1921	RCAHM, 115
SH84SE	3217						0	0	
SH84SE	3218						0	0	
SH84SE	3219						0	0	
SH84SE	6879						0	0	
SH84SW	4727						0	0	
SH92SW	4969	Lhuyd							
SH93NE	3226						0	0	
SH93NE	3230						0	0	
SH93NE	3236						0	0	
SH93NW	3206						0	0	
SH93NW	3209						0	0	
SH93NW	3224						0	0	
SH93SE	3253						0	0	
SH93SE	3254	Robbed 18th century, RCAHM 1921, 116.			Robbed				
SH93SW	3241	Gould & Fisher 1907, Lives of British Saints, 278							
SH94SE	1595					Lynch, F.M.	1971	1986	Arch. Camb. 81-120.
SH94SE	3261						0	0	
SH94SW	3258						0	0	
SJ04SW	3279						0	0	
SN69NW	4290	*					0	0	

Appendix 6: List of sites with artefacts or dates

<i>Monumen</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Artefacts</i>	<i>Artefact location</i>	<i>Period</i>
Chambered tomb		1067 SH52SE	Dyffryn Burial Chamber	
		E. Neo pots, Unclass later pot, leaf ahead, 2 slate pendants		
Cremation		4783 SH52NE	BA cremation urn, Pensarn	
		Frag. of BA urn	Council School, Llanbedr.	
Cremation		4806 SH50SE	BA cremation urn, Tywyn	
		'Overhanging rim urn'	NMW	
Cremation cemetery		4751 SH72SW	Urn cemetery, site of	
		7 urns		
Cremation cemetery		4805 SH50SE	Urnfield, Panty neuadd	
		Several 'MBA' urns, each with a cremation and an inverted pygmy cup in its mouth.	Unknown.	
Round barrow	Cairn	3216 SH84SE	Tumulus, remains of, Garnedd Wen	
		Ashes, Iron object		
Round barrow	Cairn	3254 SH93SE	Garnedd Wen	
		Cist, burnt bone		
Round barrow	Cairn	4223 SH61SE	Cairn, remains of	
		Two cists		
Round barrow	Cairn	4743 SH72SE	Cairn, Cors Y Garnedd, Llanfachreth	
		Cremation		
Round barrow	Cairn	4752 SH72SW	Cairn	
		Urn and pygmy urn	NMW	
Round barrow	Cairn	4753 SH72SW	Cairn, remains of	
		Beaker	NMW	
Round barrow	Cairn	4860 SH61SW	Bedd y Brenin cairn	
		Cist and burnt bones.		
Round barrow	Mound	4100 SH71NW	Pentre Farm tumulus	
		Spindlewhorls, Burnt bones, corroded bronze, perforated lead object		
Round barrow	Mound	4754 SH72SW	Barrow, Tyddyn Bach	
		Human bones, Bronze spearhead, gold ring.	Spear at Nannau	

<i>Monumen</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Artefacts</i>	<i>Artefact location</i>	<i>Period</i>
Round barrow	Ring cairn	1008 SH63SW	Moel Goedog 1 ring cairn	
		Food vessel, 2 collared urns, cremated bone, charcoal		7 C14 dates betw 1495- 1685bc uncal
Round barrow	Ring cairn	1595 SH94SE	Ring cairn, Caer Euni north	
		Pre cairn settlement: LNeo rusticated or Domestic Beaker, Imported flint		Pre-cairn phase 2100bc uncal. Cairn late phase: 1430bc uncal
Stone circle		1087 SH62SW	Hengwm North, stone circle	
		Rusticated Beaker sherds	NMW	

Appendix 7: Sites with topographic (T), descriptive (D) or folklore (F) names

<i>Mon Type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Name identifier</i>	<i>Name English</i>	<i>Type</i>
Chambered tomb		SH62SW	1083	Coetan Arthur	Arthur's Quoit?	F
Chambered tomb	Cotswold type	SH62SW	1082	Carnedd Hengwm	Cairn of the old valley	F
Chambered tomb	Multiple chamber	SH62SW	1081	Carnedd Hengwm	Cairn of the old valley	F
Chambered tomb?		SH52NE	1058	Cae'r Gromlech	Field of the Cromlech	T
Chambered tomb?		SH52SE	3488	Cromlech	Cromlech/Bent slab	D
Cist		SH64SE	6114	Bedd y Soldiwr	Grave of the soldier	F
Cist?		SH93NE	3226	Cistvaen	Cist of stone	D
Cist?		SH93NE	3236	Giant's Grave	Giant's Grave	F
Duplicate number		SH61SE	4289	Y garreg ddwybig	The two-pointed stone	D
Non-site/Natural feature		SH53SE	4298	Cae'r Garnedd	Field of the cairn	T
Non-site/Natural feature		SH61NE	4152	Cae Carreg y Big	Field of the pointed stone	D
Non-site/Natural feature		SH93NW	3206	Garnedd Issa	Lower cairn	D
Non-site/Natural feature		SH93NW	3209	Garnedd Uchaf	Upper cairn	D
Non-site/Natural feature		SH94SE	3261	Y Cistfaen	The stone cist	D
Other site type/period	Post-medieval feature	SH64SW	1530	Carnedd Hywel	Grave of Hywel	F
Round barrow	Cairn	SH52SE	4959	Cae Garnedd Wen	Field of the white cairn	T
Round barrow	Cairn	SH60SE	4850	Tarren Hendre	Knoll of the old settlement	F
Round barrow	Cairn	SH60SE	4852	Trum Gelli	Brown summit	T
Round barrow	Cairn	SH61SE	2999	Carnedd Llwyd	Grey cairn	D
Round barrow	Cairn	SH61SE	4230	Carnedd Llwyd/Twll yr ogof	Grey cairn/Pit of the cave	D
Round barrow	Cairn	SH61SW	4860	Bedd y Brenin	Grave of the king	F
Round barrow	Cairn	SH62SW	1095	Bryn cornau jau	Hill of the horns of the yoke	D
Round barrow	Cairn	SH62SW	1096	Bryn cornyn jau	Hill of the horns of the yoke	D
Round barrow	Cairn	SH70NE	4926	Y Garnedd Wen	The white cairn	D
Round barrow	Cairn	SH71NW	1679	Twll y Crochan Aur	Pit of the golden cauldron	F
Round barrow	Cairn	SH72SE	4743	Cors y Garnedd	Bog of the cairn	T
Round barrow	Cairn	SH83NW	4994	Moel yr Eglwys/Eglwys Glominog	Summit of the church/Church of the Glominogi	F

<i>Mon Type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN Name identifier</i>	<i>Name English</i>	<i>Type</i>
Round barrow	Cairn	SH84SE	3216 Garnedd Wen	White cairn	D
Round barrow	Cairn	SH84SE	3218 Carnedd y Filiast	Cairn of the greyhound	F
Round barrow	Cairn	SH84SW	4727 Carnedd y Bachgen	Cairn of the boy (old boy=devil)	F
Round barrow	Cairn	SH93NE	3230 Garnedd Wen	White cairn	D
Round barrow	Cairn	SH94SW	3258 Garnedd Fawr	Great cairn	D
Round barrow	Cairn	SJ04SW	3279 Arffedog y wrach	The witch's apron	F
Round barrow	Complex ring cairn	SH63NW	1010 Bryn Cader Faner	Hill of the seat of Faner	F
Round barrow	Complex ring cairn	SH63SW	1007 Bedd Gurfal	Grave of Gurfal (a giant?)	F
Round barrow	Mound Mound	SN69NW	4290 Bryn y Beddau	Hill of the graves	F
Round barrow?	Cairn	SH62NW	1117 Maes-y-garnedd	Place of the cairn	T
Round barrow?	Cairn	SH63NW	1437 Bedd Dorti	The grave of Dorti (a witch?)	F
Round barrow?	Cairn	SH84SE	3219 Carnedd Llechwedd Lifyn	Cairn of the smooth slope	T
Round barrow?	Cairn	SH92SW	4969 Bedh Hyto Gawr	The grave of the Hyto (the giant)	F
Round barrow?	Cairn	SH93SE	3253 Carnedd Wen	White cairn	D
Standing stone		SH52NE	1060 Cae Meini Hirion Bach	Field of the small longstones	T
Standing stone		SH53SE	1049 Carreg	Rock	D
Standing stone		SH60NE	4938 Clwt y Menhir	Paddock of the longstone	T
Standing stone		SH61NW	1123 Cerrig y Cledd	Stone of the sword	D
Standing stone		SH61SE	4214 Waen Bant/Planwydd Helyg	Sheepwalk meadow/Willow plantation	T
Standing stone		SH61SE	4215 Carreg y Big	The pointed stone	D
Standing stone		SH63SW	1038 Y Fonllech Hir	The long stony path	D
Standing stone		SH63SW	1039 Y Fonllech Hir	The long stone path	D
Standing stone		SH63SW	1040 Y Fonllech Hir	The long stone path	D
Standing stone		SH63SW	1041 Y Fonllech Hir	The long stone path	D
Standing stone		SH64SE	4352 Maen Twrog	The stone of Twrog (Early Christian)	F
Standing stone		SH83SE	4256 Cae Garreg Llwyd	Field of the grey cairn	D
Standing stone, site of		SH93SW	3241 Cae Llech Gower	Field of the giant's stone	F
Standing stone/Cross shaft		SH50SE	1738 Croes Faen	Stone cross	D
Stone circle		SH60SE	4849 Eglwys y Gwyddelod	Church of the Irishmen	F

<i>Mon Type</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN Name identifier</i>	<i>Name English</i>	<i>Type</i>
Stone circle		SH62SW	1089 Llecheiddior	The ivy-covered slab	D
Stone circle	Embanked	SH61NW	1120 Cerrig Arthur	Arthur's stone	F
Stone circle?		SH93NW	3224 Pabell Llywarch Hen	The tent of (the poet) Llywarch Hen	F

Appendix 8: Sites with high environmental potential

<i>Map</i>	<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Topography</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Palaeo value</i>
SH61SE	6303	Cairn, Pared y Cefn Hir	Round barrow	Upland plateau	A	3
SH63NW	1148	Ring Cairn/Hut circle E of Moel y G	Round barrow	Terrace on hill slope	B	3
SH63SE	3815	Round cairn with cist	Round barrow	Upland plateau	A	3
SH63SW	996	Llyn Eiddw Bach stone settings	Standing stone gro	Upland plateau	AA	3
SH63SW	1030	Ring cairn, NW of Llyn Eiddw -Bac	Round barrow	Upland plateau	A	3
SH63SW	1031	Round cairns, NW of Llyn Eiddw-B	Round barrow	Upland plateau	AA	3
SH63SW	1152	Round cairns, Llyn Eiddw-Bach	Round barrow	Plateau	AA	3
SH63SW	5212	Cairn, NE of Moel y Gerddi	Round barrow	Upland hill slope	A	3
SH72SW	6216	Cairn with cist, Cefn Coch	Round barrow	Upland hill slope	A	3
SH73SW	1653	Cairn, NW of Llyn Gelli Gain	Round barrow	Upland ridge	A	3
SH73SW	1690	Cairns, Llyn Gelli Gain	Round barrow	Upland hill slope	B	3
SH73SW	1691	Cairn, Llyn Gelli Gain	Round barrow	Upland hill slope	B	3
SH81NW	12900	Marchnad Mawr B	Round barrow	Upland plateau	A	3
SH82NW	1787	Cairn, S of Moel Caws	Round barrow	Upland hill slope	A	3
SH83NW	1680	Mound, Pistyll Gwyn	Round barrow?	Upland plateau	B	3
SH83SE	1685	Circular feature, Fridd Plas Madog	Round barrow?	Upland hill slope	C	3
SH83SW	1684	Cairn, Cefn Coch	Round barrow	Upland hill slopes	B	3
SH83SW	5327	Cairn, Foel Ystrodur Fawr	Round barrow	Upland hill slopes	A	3
SH84SE	3216	Tumulus, remains of, Garnedd We	Round barrow	Upland summit / ridge	A	3
SH84SE	3218	Tumulus, remains of, Carnedd y Fil	Round barrow	Upland summit	A	3
SH84SW	4727	Cairn, Carnedd Bachgen	Round barrow	Summit	B	3
SH91SW	3401	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	Round barrow	Upland hill slope	B	3
SH91SW	3403	Cairn, Ffridd Braich Llwyd	Round barrow	Upland hill slope	A	3
SH92NW	4967	Round cairn	Round barrow	Upland ridge	A	3
SH93SE	3253	Doubtful cairn, Garnedd Wen	Round barrow?	Upland hill slope	C	3
SH93SE	3255	Cairn, Foel Cwm Sian Llwyd	Round barrow	Upland ridge	A	3
SH93SE	3256	Cairn, Foel Cwm Sian Llwyd	Round barrow	Upland summit	B	3
SH94SE	1595	Ring cairn, Caer Euni north	Round barrow	Upland hill slope	AA	3
SH94SE	8255	Ring Cairn, Caer Euni South	Round barrow	Upland hill slope	AA	3

Appendix 9: Field Record Form

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	

