

Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age

Key Sites

Northwest Wales - Neolithic

EARLY NEOLITHIC RECTANGULAR TIMBER BUILDINGS

Llanfaethlu, Anglesey

This is a site of national importance still undergoing investigation. There are at least four large rectangular timber buildings associated with Irish Sea ware pottery and almost certainly of early Neolithic date.

Rees, C., forthcoming

Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, Gwynedd

Early Neolithic timber building with surrounding pits and postholes. Use of the building probably started around 3760-3700 cal BC and ended about 3670-3620 cal BC (68% probability). Finds included Irish Sea ware, lithics including worked rock crystal and flakes from polished stone axes. Also a broken polished stone axe.

Kenney 2008a, Kenney 2008b

Parc Cybi, Holyhead, Anglesey

The remains of a large timber building about 16m in length and up to 7m in width, aligned ENE-WSW. Its alignment seems to have influenced later developments of the Trefignath chambered tomb nearby. Finds included Irish Sea ware, worked black chert, rock crystal and grinding stones. About 7m to the north of the building was a pit containing several pottery sherds and a large unfinished jet bead.

Kenney et al 2011

Llandygai Industrial Estate, near Bangor, Gwynedd

Early Neolithic timber building found during the 1966-67 excavations in advance of the construction of the industrial estate. The building measured 13m by 6m and had a tripartite layout.

Lynch and Musson 2004

OTHER DOMESTIC SITES

Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, Gwynedd

Middle Neolithic pits: several small groups of pits containing Peterborough pottery (both Mortlake and Fengate ware but no mixing of ware types within a single pit group). Also one pit group contained Grooved ware. One pit had flakes from stone axes that may have been deliberately destroyed.

Kenney 2008a, Kenney 2008b

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Parc Cybi, Holyhead, Anglesey

Early Neolithic temporary occupation: a hollow preserving relic soil contained postholes, stakeholes and hearths relating to a temporary settlement with early Neolithic pottery and a large flint assemblage. There was a small burnt mound nearby with a leaf-shaped arrowhead sealed under the mound.

Mid Neolithic pit groups: several groups of pits were found containing Peterborough pottery (Fengate and Mortlake) and some with Grooved ware. One of the pits with Fengate ware also produced a stone hammer or macehead.

Kenney 2011

Clynnog Fawr, Gwynedd

Two main groups of pits with other pits around them were found on the route of a road improvement scheme near Clynnog Fawr. Most features contained pottery and flint and the pottery ranged from early to late Neolithic with Peterborough ware and some less typical forms represented.

Roberts 2007, 2009

Penmynydd, Anglesey

Work in advance of a water main replacement found a late Neolithic settlement area including 5 pits and some postholes but no well-defined structure. The pits contained layers of charcoal and evidence of *in situ* burning and seem mainly to have been hearths. Radiocarbon dates of Cal BC 3100 to 2900 and Cal BC 3260 to 3250 AND Cal BC 3100 to 2910 were obtained.

The pottery recovered is Grooved Ware with parts of at least 14 pots represented. Raised cordon decoration was identified on several examples, as well as the use of whipped cord, often pressed deeply into grooves. The lithic assemblage included scrapers and an edge-retouched knife. A remnant of an axe of Graig Lwyd stone was found in a posthole. This had been reused as a hammerstone and was severely damaged.

Davidson et al 2010

Llanfaethlu, Anglesey

Over the remains of one of the early Neolithic buildings is an important group of pits containing mid Neolithic pottery with conjoining pieces scattered amongst several pits suggesting many of the pits were open simultaneously.

Rees, C., forthcoming

Capel Eithin, Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog, Anglesey

A group of massive rock cut pits indicating a very large wooden structure, possibly not domestic in function. However some of the

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pits contained charred grain and charcoal, and a domestic structure may have been indicated by part of a burnt circular feature consisting of a foundation trench containing post holes. All these features produced sherds of Grooved Ware.

White and Smith, 1999

Trefignath, Holyhead

A scatter of pot sherds and pits under the earliest phase of the Trefignath chambered cairn indicated a small settlement.

Smith and Lynch, 1987

Bryn yr Hen Bobl, Llanddaniel Fab, Anglesey

Evidence of earlier occupation under the tomb including Irish Sea Ware sherds and fragments of Graig Lwyd axes reworked into scrapers.

Lynch 1991, 104-108

RELIGIOUS, RITUAL AND FUNERARY

Bryn Gwyn Stones, Brynsiencyn, Anglesey.

A stone circle of which only two stones survive after clearance for agriculture in the early 19th century but recorded by Pennant in the 18th century. The circle seems likely to be associated with a nearby henge monument, Castell Bryn Gwyn. Geophysical survey and trial excavation re-identified the stone circle as of c. 16m diameter, consisting originally of probably 12 stones with one additional isolated stone within the circle. A cremation burial had been placed in a small pit just outside the circle, possibly secondary to the circle and this was associated with fragments of a small collared urn. One fragment of another pot with impressed decoration is possibly of Late Neolithic date and was found in the backfill of one of the robbed stone pits. Although in a secondary position this may provide a date for the construction of the stone circle. Radiocarbon dating proved difficult to fit into this suggested chronology.

Smith *et al* 2012 and 2013.

Barclodiad y Gawres Burial Chamber, Aberffraw, Anglesey

Barclodiad y Gawres is a cruciform passage grave originally consisting of a long narrow passage leading to a central chamber and 3 lower side chambers covered by a large circular mound. It is now partially restored and has been re-roofed with a concrete capping. Five of the stones which make up the walls of the chamber are decorated with abstract designs including spirals, zigzags and lozenges.

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Excavations in 1952-3 by T.G.E. Powell and G.E. Daniel revealed that a fire in the centre of the chamber had been quenched by a stew containing the bones of reptiles, fish and small animals, which were then covered with limpet shells.

Powell and Daniel 1956

Bryn Celli Ddu Burial Chamber, Llanddaniel Fab, Anglesey

Bryn Celli Ddu is a well-known and well visited monument comprising two phases of use. The first phase is possibly a henge and includes a ditch, originally with an outer bank, a ring of stones around the inside and possible a central feature. The second phase, which almost entirely obliterates the first, is a burial chamber of classic passage grave type comprising a high-roofed polygonal chamber and a lower entrance passage, containing a rounded stone pillar. A pit and a decorated stone were found behind the chamber. The entire monument was originally covered by an earth and stone mound which, after excavation by W.J. Hemp between 1927-31, was restored only around the chamber and passage.

Reinterpretation of the site suggests that the ditch and stone circle were part of the original layout and construction of the site rather than being a separate phase.

Hemp 1931; Burrow 2010

Bryn yr Hen Bobl Chambered Tomb, Llanddaniel Fab, Anglesey

A large kidney-shaped cairn containing a rectangular chamber set centrally in the barrow and opening on to the east with a large forecourt. The site has been dug into at various times, but the full excavation was carried out from 1929-1935. The tomb sits on a terrace with earlier Neolithic activity pre-dating the tomb. A large amount of pottery has been recovered from Bryn yr Hen Bobl, but most comes from the pre-tomb activity.

Hemp 1935

Burial Chamber, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd

A chambered long cairn in the village of Dyffryn Ardudwy. It is oriented east to west and is about 125ft long and 55ft wide at the west end and 35 ft. wide at the east end. Most of the stones have been removed leaving two megalithic chambers about 30ft apart. It originally stood in a small oval mound. At some later date this was enclosed in the present long cairn with its own chamber at the east end. Excavated in 1961 and 1962 by T. G. E. Powell who found some datable pottery; one of the few tombs to produce significant quantities of pottery.

Powell 1973; Bowen and Gresham 1967

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Burial Chambers, near Maen y Bardd, Conwy Valley

There are two burial chambers close together. One is the well-known and well visited burial chamber of portal dolmen type, located near the Roman road from Caerhun to Caernarfon. The stone chamber is still intact but the shape of the cairn which would once have covered it is confused by the remains of later field boundaries. The other is a less well-known rectangular chamber set in the north-east end of a long mound along the contours, now partly masked by later lynchetting.

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments 1956, p37;
Smith 2002

Capel Garmon Burial Chamber, Conwy

Excavated in 1925 by W.J. Hemp, Capel Garmon burial chamber is a well-preserved example of the Cotswold-Severn group of tombs, unusual in north Wales but common in southern Powys. It consists of two circular burial chambers of which only one capstone survives, and a false portal at the front. The chambers are entered from a passage opening onto the south side.

The tomb was used as a stable during the 19th century and, as a result, not many bones were found during the excavation. Sherds of late Neolithic (Beaker) pottery indicate, however, that the tomb remained in use into the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC.
Hemp 1927

Castell Bryn Gwyn, Brynsiencyn, Anglesey

Castell Bryn-Gwyn consists of a circular bank enclosing a level area about 17m in diameter. It would have originally had a ditch encircling the 2m high bank. Excavations by G J Wainwright in 1959-60 revealed this ditch, and demonstrated that the site has a complex history, possibly originating as a henge, later adapted into a defended enclosure in the Iron Age.

Wainwright 1962

Cors y Gedol Burial Chamber, Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd

A long cairn with an E-W axis, and appears today as roughly rectangular. At its east end are a number of orthostats defining the remains of what was probably a rectangular chamber with a large capstone resting partly on one of the upright stones and partly on the ground.

Bowen and Gresham 1967, 19-20

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Din Dryfol Burial Chamber, Cerrigceinwen, Anglesey

Din Dryfol burial chamber was excavated by F. Lynch in the late 1970s, which revealed that it had been of multi-period construction. The first chamber to be built was rectangular in shape, at the western end of the monument. A second chamber was constructed to the east of the earliest tomb, and this had wooden posts at its entrance. The chambers would have been covered by a long, narrow mound (cairn), and there was a stone facade. The tomb was later extended to the east.

Finds from the site included a number of small flint tools, and some sherds of Neolithic pottery.

The visible remains are fragmentary and confusing.

Smith and Lynch 1987

Lligwy Burial Chamber, Moelfre, Anglesey

An atypical tomb with a large capstone. It was excavated in 1908, revealing a paved floor to the chamber and layers containing human remains. Some flints and pot sherds were recovered but some of the sherds were of Romano British type and intrusive. There was also a late Neolithic bone pin.

Baynes 1909

Long Cairns and Chambered Tomb, Carneddau Hengwm, Egryn, Gwynedd

There are two Neolithic burial chambers on Mynydd Egryn known as Carneddau Hengwm. The southern cairn is the larger of the two and was constructed in several phases. At the east end are remains of an impressive portal dolmen.

Bowen and Gresham 1967, 9-15

Pant y Saer Burial Chamber, Tynyngogl, Anglesey

Rectangular limestone burial chamber with a massive capstone fallen to E. The site was partially dismantled and excavated in 1933, revealing a cist containing many fragments of human and animal bones and seashells. The human bones included individuals of all ages and both sexes including 9 full-term fetuses.

Scott 1933

Trefignath Burial Chamber, Treaddur, Anglesey

Trefignath Neolithic burial chamber near Holyhead was totally excavated by Christopher Smith between 1977 and 1979. The excavations demonstrated that the monument had three construction phases and there was occupation on the site before the tomb was built. The first tomb had a small square chamber and circular mound, and faced north. A rectangular chamber in a long

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mound was then built and a third chamber added at the eastern end. The long mound and the later two chambers were aligned nearly east-west and it is possible that this alignment was influenced by the nearby early Neolithic building on the same alignment.

Smith and Lynch 1987

Henges, Llandygai Industrial Estate, near Bangor, Gwynedd

Two henges seen on aerial photographs and excavated in 1966-67. Henge A had a single entrance and a bank inside the ditch and has been suggested as an early henge. Henge B had two opposing entrances and enclosed Beaker cremation burials.

Lynch and Musson 2004

STONE AXE PRODUCTION

Stone Axe Factory, Mynydd Rhiw, Rhiw, Gwynedd

Five approximately circular hollows in a line about 90m long represent the site of Neolithic quarries opened to obtain material for the manufacture of stone axes and tools. The banks surrounding the hollows, up to 3m wide and 0.3m high are composed of the waste products of flaking. Excavation in 1958-59 produced a variety of Neolithic artefacts but no polished stone implements were found. Recent excavation found that quarrying was much more widespread than had been assumed and that activity probably extended throughout the early Neolithic.

Houlder 1961; Burrow 2011

Axe Factory, Graig Lwyd, Penmaenmawr, Conwy

The finest veins of the hard igneous rock above Penmaenmawr was utilised for the production of stone axe heads in the Neolithic period. The area was first surveyed and investigated by SH Warren in the early 1920s. Survey and small excavations in 1993 revealed a line of small Neolithic quarries on the eastern summit. Graig Lwyd was the third largest such 'axe factory' in Britain and its products are found all over the country, identified by petrological analysis. Working areas and the debris of axe making, waste flakes, rough-outs, broken axe heads etc can still be found.

Warren, 1922; Williams and Davidson, 1998

Waun Llanfair, Llanfairfechan, Gwynedd

Pollen analysis of buried soils was carried out and small trenches were dug across two walls, a burnt mound and three cairns. The

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ground surfaces under two cairns produced assemblages of Graig Lwyd waste flakes and a narrow stone axe or chisel was found.
Caseldine et al 2007

Group VII stone source, Dinas, Llanfairfechan, Gwynedd

Several polished stone axes of Graig Lwyd stone along with many rough-outs and waste flakes have been found in the area around Dinas above Llanfairfechan. Flaking floors are also known in this area. Rock very similar to the Graig Lwyd rock outcrops at Dinas and Garreg Fawr and it appears that these were also locations for stone axe production. However little work has been done beyond the main 'axe factory' site above Penmaenmawr.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1956, 131, 133; Williams and Jones 2003

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Key Sites

Northwest Wales – Early Bronze Age

RELIGIOUS, RITUAL AND FUNERARY

Merddyn Gwyn barrow, Pentraeth, Anglesey.

Primary and secondary Beaker burials followed by Early Bronze Age urn burials.

Hughes 1908; Lynch 1991, 125-8.

Bedd Branwen barrow, Llanbabo, Anglesey.

A complex and rich barrow, centred on, and possibly succeeding, a standing stone. With multiple, urned cremation burials and high status grave goods including bone dagger pommels and amber and jet beads.

Lynch 1991, 159-71.

Treiorwerth barrow, Bodedern, Anglesey.

A large and prominent barrow on the summit of a ridge. Excavated in 1870 (Barnwell) and 1968 (Lynch). Primary inhumations in cists followed later by urned and unurned cremations.

Barnwell, 1873; Lynch 1991, 181-6.

Cefn Cwmwd cremation cemetery, Rhostrewfa, Anglesey.

A group of cremation pits with a significant assemblage of funerary vessels comprising collared urns and food vessels. Also a quoit-shaped faience bead and a shale stud. Radiocarbon dates in the early second millennium cal BC dates.

Cuttler *et al* 2012, 32-6; 139-43 and 145-50.

Parc Cybi, Holyhead, Anglesey

Bronze Age Cist Burials: a group of eight cists, 3 small and five large, measuring up to 1.3m by 0.95m. The cists were built of schist slabs and had capstones but no basal slabs. Few artefacts were found, but two cists each contained a single pot (one food vessel and one Beaker). No trace of burnt bone was found, so it is almost certain that these cists had contained crouched burials, the bones having since leached away. These cists may have all been covered by a single barrow.

Ring ditch: a nearly perfectly circular ditch, c 12m in external diameter, that probably surrounded a Bronze Age barrow, since removed by agriculture.

Figure-of-eight-shaped enclosure: a small enclosure defined by a deep ditch measuring about 12m by 8m, with ditches up to 1m in

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depth. The monument had two phases and the figure-of-eight shape never existed as a functional form. The first phase was probably a small circular enclosure less than 6m in external diameter but with a ditch about 1m deep. Part of this ditch was infilled and the monument was extended to a D-shaped enclosure, with similarly substantial ditches. Several fragments of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the secondary ditch fill.

Kenney et al 2011

Funerary enclosure, Afon Wen, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd

Afon Wen Early Bronze Age Funerary Site: a circular enclosure ditch c.28m diameter, in the centre of which were found traces of a small cairn covering two human cremations in urns (a food vessel and a collared urn).

Berks et al 2007

Maen Llwyd, Plas Newydd, Caernarfon.

A large standing stone, one of few excavated examples. Producing an Early Bronze Age urned cremation burial close by.

Williams Wynne 1875,

TRANSPORT

Nant Farm burnt mound, Llanengan, Llŷn.

Excavation of burnt mound at an eroding coast edge revealed a well-preserved timber trough and launder. At least one of the trough timbers was made from a wrecked or disused, sea-going 'sewn-plank' boat.

Smith *et al* 2017.

EXCAVATED BURNT MOUNDS

Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, Gwynedd

Sixteen burnt mounds were investigated across the site. A dating program was carried out with 30 samples submitted from eleven of the burnt mounds. Two samples were dated from each trough of mounds scattered over the site, with 9 samples dated from the largest mound to test the duration of use of a single mound. The earliest date was 3490–3120 cal BC to 3340–3020 cal BC and the mounds were probably used as late as 1120–900 cal BC, with a peak of activity from 2490–2290 cal BC to 2290–2020 cal BC. At the large mound activity started 2570–2370 cal BC and ended 2390–2010 cal BC, with a duration of use of probably 80–260 years (at 68% probability).

Finds included occasional flint flakes and a fragment of a plano-convex flint knife.

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Kenney 2008a, Kenney 2008b

Parc Cybi, Holyhead, Anglesey

A large burnt mound with three pits was excavated. Under the mound there was also a large, rather irregular pit that seemed to be a well dug to tap the groundwater. One pit contained two worked flints including a thumbnail scraper. Elsewhere was a small burnt mound with small circular pit and a leaf-shaped arrowhead sealed under the mound. No radiocarbon dates have been obtained yet. Kenney et al 2011

Burnt mounds on the Gwalchmai to Penmynydd water main, Anglesey

A spread of burnt stone with a narrow gully beneath was found near Penmynydd, a burnt mound with a trough and gully near Bodffordd, and a burnt stone spread near Gwalchmai. Davidson et al 2010

Pwllheli to Blaenau Ffestiniog Pipeline, Gwynedd

Several burnt mounds were investigated including a large site near Pentrefelin. The earliest burnt mound was dated to probably *2800–2670 cal BC (68% probability)*, with others falling at the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition and into the Bronze Age. The large mound with several troughs and pits probably started being used in *2715–2510 cal BC (68% probability)* and continued until probably *2105–1895 cal BC (68% probability)*, with later activity in the late Bronze Age (980–810 cal BC).

Kenney 2014, Kenney et al 2014

Waun Llanfair, Llanfairfechan, Gwynedd

Two mounds were investigated both by small trenches. Both overlay buried soils. No trough or pit was found but the likely trough locations were not targeted. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from each mound and a flint scraper was found in the smaller mound.

Caseldine et al 2007

Burnt mounds on the Rhosgoch to Stanlow Shell Oil Pipeline, Anglesey

Several burnt mounds were investigated, although often only limited areas could be dug. These sites were initially interpreted as metal-working sites but are clearly normal burnt mounds. Pits and occasionally postholes were found under the mounds. The site at Rhosybol produced a tiny piece of smelting slag and a rim sherd of Bronze Age pot, while one of the sites near Amlwch produced a small piece of copper slag. White 1977

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Figin Fawr, Llanddona, Anglesey

The mound was seen in the section of the pipe trench, and was composed of angular fractured limestone. The mound was dated with a single radiocarbon date.

Smith 1997

Nant Farm burnt mound, Llanengan, Llŷn.

Excavation of two successive burnt mounds and their troughs, the latest with a well-preserved timber trough and launder. The timbers probably all derived from a wrecked or disused boat. Associated palaeo-botanical evidence. Closely radiocarbon dated to around the middle of the second millennium cal BC.

Smith *et al* 2017.

Nant Porth, Bangor, Gwynedd

A roughly circular burnt mound with rectangular trough containing preserved plank lining.

Mound is on limestone but no bone was recovered. Three radiocarbon dates were obtained.

Davidson 1998b

Burnt mounds found during Gwalchmai to Bodedern water main replacement, Anglesey

Several mounds found near Gwalchmai. They were not fully excavated but some pits were identified under some of the mounds. A layer of branches and tree trunks underlay one large mound.

Three of the sites were dated each with a single radiocarbon date.

Davidson 1998a, 51-52

Clynnog Fawr, Gwynedd

A deposit of burnt stones with an associated hearth, trough and pit located to the immediate east. Five radiocarbon dates were obtained.

Roberts 2007, Roberts 2009

Pen y Fan Agosaf, Llanddyfnan, Anglesey

A large spread of burnt stone with a straight gully found under it, but no pits or troughs. Excavation only of a narrow trench through mound. A single radiocarbon date was obtained and a Mesolithic microlith was recovered from the mound.

Gwyn 1996b

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Bryn Bachau, Afon Wen, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd

Three main pits and one shallow were excavated near a former stream channel and associated with area of burnt stone. There was also a steep-sided shallow pit filled with burnt stone but with no associated mound at Glanllynnau, Afon Wen. Two radiocarbon dates obtained for Bryn Bachau and a single radiocarbon date for Glanllynnau.

Berks et al 2007

Graeanog, Clynnog, Gwynedd

Before excavation the site existed as a crescentic mound 50ft by 35ft and 2 ft high. The site was fully excavated and three troughs were found under the mound. Three conjoined sherds of early Bronze Age pot were found in one of the troughs and 9 radiocarbon dates were obtained.

Kelly 1993

Bryn Cefni, Llangefni, Anglesey

There were two areas of eroded mound material, one with a rectangular trough and 2 gullies. Four radiocarbon dates were obtained. A cattle tooth was found in the basal layer of the trough.

Smith and Kenney 2002

Sites near Llandygai, near Bangor, Gwynedd

Some of the first burnt mounds found in northwest Wales were discovered near Llandygai during watching briefs and evaluations. They were not fully recognised for what they were at the time. One was found at Llandygai Industrial Estate, one on the site of the A55 Esso Service Station and one near Rhos-uchaf during the construction of the Bangor by-pass.

White 1975, Kelly 1990, Kelly 1982

Bryn Derwen, Llanrwst, Conwy

Burnt mound with four pits and the slight remains of a possible structure. Two radiocarbon dates obtained.

Maynard 2008

Coed Newydd, Penrhos Lligwy, Moelfre, Anglesey

Two horse-shoe shaped mounds of burnt stone were excavated to reveal a central stone-lined trough in each. These troughs were not fully excavated and were interpreted by the excavator as hearths.

Baynes 1913

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Burnt mounds found along the route of the A55 across Anglesey

42 burnt mounds or spreads of burnt stone were recorded. Many had troughs, mostly rectangular ones but none had surviving lining. One mound had a sub-rectangular structure nearby but not demonstrably associated with the mound. Radiocarbon dates were obtained for some sites but only single dates.

Maynard 2012

Glyn, Llanbedrgoch, Anglesey

Mound first identified by geophysical survey and investigated by a narrow trench, which revealed the end of a trough with split branches in its base. A single radiocarbon date has been obtained. Redknap 2004, 149

Key Sites

Northwest Wales – Middle Bronze Age

RELIGIOUS, RITUAL AND FUNERARY

Tre'r Ceiri cairn, Llanaelhaearn, Gwynedd.

Excavation of a large hill-top cairn showing evidence of complex structure. Secondary cremation burial. Smith 1995.

Bryn Bodfel barrows, Llannor, Llŷn.

Three earthen barrows identified initially as ring ditches from aerial photography of arable crops. In need of further investigation. A useful example of the largely unexplored arable landscape of Llŷn. Ward and Smith 2001, 40-6.

Moel Goedog kerb cairn, Meirionnydd.

A cairn close to a recognised prehistoric trackway and a possibly very early hill-top enclosure. Excavation showed it to be a complex structured cairn. Lynch 1984.

Cefn Caer Eini cairns, Llandderfel, Meirionnydd.

A closely associated pair of cairns on a distinct local plateau. Excavation showed one to be a ring cairn, the other a kerb cairn. Lynch 1986.

Trwyn Du cairn, Aberffraw, Anglesey.

A small kerb cairn on a low-lying coastal promontory overlooking the mouth of a small river estuary.

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Houlder 1957.

Llanddyfnan barrow, Pentraeth, Anglesey.

A very large prominent barrow on the summit of a ridge. A simple unstructured mound with no obvious primary burial but several inserted urned cremation burials, thus forming a focussed cremation cemetery, clearly of high status with bronze grave goods including a dagger, chisel and a miniature axe.

Baynes, 1909, 312-25; Hemp 1941; Lynch 1991, 172-9.

Capel Eithin cremation cemetery, Gaerwen, Anglesey.

Flat urnfield cremation cemetery with urns of a variety of styles of ornament suggesting influences as far as Wessex and Ireland.

White *et al* 1999.

Drosogl hill-top cairns, Carneddau, Gwynedd.

A group of cairns on a prominent mountain plateau at a high altitude. A significant example as one of very few excavations of mountain top cairns. Two cairns excavated, one large and of complicated structure, one small and simple, presumed to be secondary, both with small cists for cremation burials. No artefactual or other dating evidence.

Crew 1985.

Blaen-y-cae Cremation Cemetery, Bryncir, Gwynedd.

A small, possibly flat cremation cemetery consisting of a number of pits, some with just charcoal, some cremation and two with urns. Exposed in a ploughed field prior to quarrying and then excavated. collared urns

Smith 2006.

Druid's stone circle and the Cefn Coch circles, Penmaenmawr, Conwy.

An important group of funerary and ritual monuments with some excavation evidence.

Griffiths 1960.

Hengwm Circles, Meirionnydd.

Circle of small orthostats levelled during early 19th century agricultural improvements. In need of further investigation.

Crawford, 1920 and 1921.

Bwlch y Ddeufaen, Rowen, Conwy.

Two major standing stones forming part of a linear group of monuments by situation associated with an important prehistoric trackway.

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RCAHMW 1956.

Bryn Seward, Fairbourne, Meirionnydd.

A stone row and two more isolated standing stones alongside, and presumably associated with a probable prehistoric trackway.

Bowen and Gresham 1967, 61-3.

Cremllyn, Talwrn, Anglesey.

One of a two similar standing stones, close by although not so close as to constitute a pair was excavated after it fell.

Lynch 1980.

Fonllech Hir standing stone rows, Llanaber, Meirionnydd.

Standing stones alongside, and presumably associated with, a probable prehistoric trackway.

Bowen and Gresham 1967, 57-9.

Llanfechell, Anglesey.

The setting of a large isolated standing stone was excavated and then re-instated after it fell in 2009.

Under the base of the stone was a small stone-capped 'foundation' pit with no identifiable contents. One surface of one of the packing stones had a cup and ring mark and a cup-mark. This stone appeared to have been part of a larger stone, suggesting deliberate re-use from elsewhere. Two radiocarbon dates from the excavation gave contradictory dates of early first millennium Cal BC from the 'foundation' pit (presumed to be intrusive) and, from a bulk sample from the main pit fill, a date in the late 5th millennium cal BC (presumed to be biased by inclusion of natural, more ancient material).

Smith *et al* 2013, 73-84.

Bron Lletty Ifan kerb cairn, Arthog, Meirionnydd.

Kerb cairn with adjoining isolated stone with ten cup marks on its upper surface, eight of which formed a regular and presumably deliberate arc.

Smith and Burman 2003.

Cup-marked stone at Camarnaint, Llanfairfechan, Gwynedd.

A massive boulder, probably an erratic, with a fairly horizontal upper surface on which are over 100 cup marks. The boulder surface forms a natural platform and this, and the viewpoint from the stone, may be significant for the placing of the marks, a unique occurrence of such a number of marks in this area.

Smith 2013, 39-40.

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Cup and ring marked stone at Llwydiarth Esgob, Anglesey.

An isolated stone with complex spiral decoration, re-located in a private garden. Original location unknown.

Lynch and Jenkins 1974.

Cup-marks near Cist Cerrig, Moel y Gest, Gwynedd.

Cup marks on exposed slabs close to a small chambered tomb suggesting some long continued usage of the site.

Lynch, 1982.

Cup and ring marked stone at Treferwydd, Llangaffo, Anglesey.

A small but well-executed cup and ring mark on the top of large outcrop of unusually decorative veined schist. Previously hidden by vegetation and uncovered by chance indicating the likelihood that other such art may exist on other outcrops nearby but undiscovered.

Smith 2013, 40-1.

Engraved Stone, Crochan Caffo, Llangaffo, Anglesey

A stone found in a drystone wall engraved with four concentric circles and is late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date.

Nash 2013

Incised Stone, Llanbedr, Gwynedd

The 'Llanaber Spiral Stone' which is roughly hewn and said to come from near a hut circle settlement in Cwm Nantcol, not yet identified.

Nash and James 2014

DOMESTIC

Mellteyrn Uchaf, Sarn Mellteyrn, Llŷn

Excavation by R.S. Kelly of a small enclosed settlement or homestead. Structural evidence of three small clay-walled roundhouses and artefacts consisting of two pieces of plain pottery, one with a low cordon and one with a knob lug, a few worked flints, a stone spindle whorl and a number of faceted stone rubbers.

Radiocarbon dates in the second half of the second millennium cal BC show it to belong to the Middle Bronze Age.

Ward and Smith 2001, 14-38.

Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age

INDUSTRIAL

Parys Mountain, Amlwch, Anglesey

Spoil and some galleries have yielded Bronze Age dates. Stone hammers also found.

Jenkins 1995

Great Orme, Llandudno, Conwy

The Bronze Age workings at the Great Orme copper mines include both underground galleries and opencast surface workings.

Radiocarbon dates suggest that the surface workings are the oldest with dates around 1600 BC.

David 2005