The Design and Distribution of Stone Circles in Britain; a Reflection of Variation in Social Organization in the Second and Third Millennia BC.

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by

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'in three volumes'

Volume 3.
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- **AI:** Corpus number
- **2:** Site name. Where alternative names are used in the literature this is indicated in the site bibliography.
- **3:** Map reference
- **4:** County, where appropriate the old county is added in parenthesis.
- **H:** Notes
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Zone 2: North East Scotland

1: Old Hall of Dunn ND 204564 Highland (Caithness)
Today there is only a single menhir here standing 1.30m high. However, there was memory that it once formed part of a stone circle.
1: RCAHMS 1911 (483)
2: Burl 1976 (Caithness 6)

2: Shurrey ND 04.57. Highland (Caithness)
This possible stone circle is badly ruined. Two low slabs survive set at divergent angles so as to suggest they once formed part of a circle. The rest of the site has been disturbed by peat cutting
1: RCAHMS 1911 (381)
2: Burl 1976 (Caithness 7)
Zone 3: Outer Hebrides

3: Boreray  MA 15060499  Western Isles-St Kilda
This site was described in 1764 as a 'large circle of huge upright stones set at equal distances from one another with one flat topped one in the centre of the circle'. It had disappeared by the late nineteenth century. It is uncertain if this was a true stone circle or a chambered tomb with a peristalith.
1: Macauley 1764.  2: Sands 1875.
3: Burl 1976 (St Kilda 1).  4: Ruggles 1984 (UI 1).

4: Newmarket  NB 41323565  Western Isles-Lewis
This ruined site appears to form the northern arc of a ring of 45m diameter. There are 3 orthostats, a low boulder and 3 possible buried stones. The spacing between the three c1.0m high orthostats, which lie consecutive to each other, is 5 and 7 metres. If this was typical spacing, then something in the region of 20-25 stones may once have existed. The southern arc of the circle is now covered by a road and there are old field walls nearby. If all features except the 3 orthostats are fortuitous then the site could be interpreted as a crudely built stone row. An interpretation as a ruined wall has also been suggested.
3: Ruggles. pers. comm.

5: South Shawbost  NB 233461  Western Isles: Lewis
Little is published on this possible stone circle. It has a diameter of about 28.5m and consists of up to 15 shattered stones, stone holes and 'other stone settings'. There are 2 stones still standing and 2 more are recumbent. The others were removed to be used as lintels after 1945. The possibility that it is a chambered tomb peristalith should also be considered.
1: MacRae, Ponting and Ponting 1983.
2: Ponting, MacRae and Curtis 1984.
Zone 4: Western Scotland

6: Benderloch North  NS 9062 3865 Strathclyde (Argyll)
Today the only feature here is a 1.5m high orthostat. However, a stone circle could be remembered in this vicinity and this may be a remnant of it.
1: Smith 1872, 2: RCAHM 1975 (113).
3: Ruggles 1984 (LN 7).

7: Glen Shirag  NS 002374 Strathclyde-Arran
This possible stone circle was described as 'a large circle' which was removed for ploughing in 1813. It is unclear if it was a true stone circle.
3: Mc Lellan 1977 (Glen Rosa).

8: Kilbride  NG 58.20. Western Isles-Skye
There is said to have once been a stone circle here but all the stones have been removed and the exact site is now lost.

9: Kildonan  NS 035210 Strathclyde-Arran
The 1.1m high stone here was remembered to be the site of a stone circle, the rest of which was removed when a road was built through it.

10: Loch Maree  NG 92.72. Highland (Ross)
This site on a small island was described in 1791 as 'a druidical temple' with an 'ancient burying place'. It is unclear if this refers to a stone-circle.
2: Burl 1976 (Skye 2).

11: Molmont  NS 514371 Strathclyde (Ayrshire)
This site was described in the late eighteenth century as 'a druidical temple of 60 feet diameter (18.3m), a great part of which had lately been destroyed'. It had disappeared by the late nineteenth century.
1: OSA 1791 Vol 2, Galston. 2: Smith 1895.

12: South Sannox  NS 014457 Strathclyde-Arran
A double circle of 'tall standing stones' was said to have stood here until it was removed in 1836 to build a wall, only one stone having been left standing. However, the landowner told Bryce that no such circle ever existed and that he had erected the single stone at about that date (he may have been covering up his vandalism). It is impossible to determine which account is true. Burl confuses the site with a cairn excavated in 1909 (Bryce 1910).
Zone 5: Moray Firth

13: Aberarder  c WH 64.26.  Highland (Inverness)
This site was destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century. No details are recorded but it appears to have had 'indications of a small internal chamber and cairn' and hence appears to be a 'Clava'-type site.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (1).  2: Henshall 1963 (INV 1).

14: Altlarie  WH 726995  Highland (Inverness)
All that remains of this site is a mound with a kerb of small stones with a 14.5m. diameter. There are vestiges of an internal kerb of c6.5 m. diameter and the site appears to be a Clava ringcairn. There is no record of an external stone circle but this may have been removed when the adjacent railway was built. The Ordnance Survey record stone cists, urns and human remains found in 1860.
1: Henshall 1963 (INV 3).

15: Auldearn  WH 924553  Highland (Nairn)
All that now remains of this site is a western arc of 3 stones which appear to have stood in a c17m. diameter ring. A fourth stone was recorded to the north in the nineteenth century. Two of the remaining stones stand 1.00 and 0.70m. high, while the third is flush with the ground. It is unclear if the ring is a ruined stone circle or the last vestige of an internal kerb of a Clava passage grave or ringcairn.

16: Avielochan  WH 908167  Highland (Inverness)
This site consists of a Clava passage grave which was excavated in the early twentieth century. Its external kerb stands 0.30-0.10m high and has a diameter of 12.0m. The central drystone-walled chamber measures 3.0m across. The passage is orientated to the south. The only finds here and in the chamber were fragments of charcoal and bone and a piece of a jet armlet in the passage fill. There is no surviving outer stone circle and it is not clear if one ever existed.
1: Cash 1909-10.  2: Henshall 1963 (INV.5).

17: Balanrait  WH 857507  Highland (Nairn)
All that remains here is a single 2.20m. high upright of conglomerate. It was noted in 1884 as being the last stone of a Clava-type site, the rest of which were broken up and removed by the farmer 40 or 50 years ago. Other stones were said to have been buried in holes next to their original sites. It is unclear in retrospect whether this interpretation is correct and it may have been another type of stone circle.
18: Balnabual

This site was recorded by the Ordnance Survey as 'stone circle (remains of)'. Fraser noted it as 'fragmentary'. All that now remains is one displaced stone by a field boundary.

19: Belladrum North

This site consists of a denuded mound with a massive kerb of 13.5 x 13.0m. diameter. It is probably the vestige of a Clava-type site, but nothing survives of any internal setting or surrounding stone circle.
1: Childe 1943-4, p.38. 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 11).

20: Cantraybruich A

This badly disturbed site now consists of a NW arc of spaced orthostats which range in height from 0.7 to 1.70 metres. 6 stones survive, 2 of which are fallen, lying in a ring of c19.0m. diameter. A mill and houses once stood in the immediate vicinity but these have now gone. It is unclear if the present remains represent a Clava-type kerb, intervening stones of which have been removed. The height of some stones suggests it could have been a freestanding ring. However, if complete, with equally spaced stones, there would have been around 30-35 stones which is unusual for the region, hence exact interpretation of the remains must remain equivocal.

21: Core Stanes

This site was described in the Old Statistical Account as 'a remarkable druidical temple called the Core Stanes'. It had been destroyed to build Letterfourie House by this date. The Ordnance Survey marked the site. No details of its design are known.
1: Coles 1905-6 (17).

22: Culduthel

All that remains of this site is the southeastern arc of a kerb which stands 0.55-1.20m. high. The Ordnance Survey recorded a much more complete kerb in 1871. No internal features or outer stone circle at this probable Clava-type site have been recorded.

23: Dalgramlich

All that remains here is a 1.80m. high orthotat and a number of large stones in a nearby dyke. It was said by Fraser to be the last survivor of a Clava site. The Ordnance Survey marked the site as a 'stone circle (remains of)' in 1871.
24: Drum Divan  NJ 192431  Grampian (Moray)
This ruined site appears to have been a stone circle. It consists of 1 orthostat standing 1.30m. high and 6 recumbent slabs between 1.20 and 2.75m. long arranged in a crude semi-circle. However, some of these slabs may well have been moved to their present positions to facilitate ploughing and hence interpretation remains in doubt.
1: Coles 1906-7 (12)  2: Burl 1976 (Moray 4).

25: Easter Clune A  NH 952516  Highland (Nairn)
This site consists of a denuded cairn with a diameter of c22m. It is defined by a kerb of boulders which protrude 0.3m. above the cairn-spread and has the appearance of a Clava type site. There is no record of an internal setting or outer stone circle.
1: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 3).

26: Harestanes  NJ 27.60.  Grampian (Moray)
This destroyed site was recorded in the nineteenth century as 'a druids circle in horseshoe form' called the Harestanes. It was destroyed in 1830 when a road was built through it and the stones were buried in a gravel pit by the side of the road. It is unclear if this was originally a horseshoe setting or whether further stones had been removed previously.
1: Coles 1905-6 (24).

27: Hatton  NJ 270418  Grampian (Banff)
All that survives of this site is a 11.0m diameter cairn with a kerb which stands 0.25-0.40m. high. 5 large stones in the NE quadrant come from a demolished cist that was found c9m. NE of the cairn. There was a tradition that many years years before, 2 or 3 'great stones' were standing suggesting a stone circle once existed. In the eighteenth century the site was noted as having been recently destroyed. It was known as Leachell Beandich, 'the blessed chapel'.
1: Garden 1766.  2: Coles 1905-6 (21).

28: Innesmill North  NJ 29.65.  Grampian (Moray)
In the nineteenth century it was recorded that in about 1840 several upright stones of the same character and size as those at the Innesmill circle (half a mile to the south) were broken up. This account suggests a second circle stood here.
1: Morrison 1870-2.

29: Invereichy  NH 84.05.  Highland (Inverness)
In the eighteenth century a 'druidical temple' was noted at Invereichy. This place name is not known but may equate with Invereshie. No details are known of the site.
1: Robertson 1771  2: Henshall 1963 (INV 35).

30: Kiltarlity Church  NH 512413  Highland (Inverness)
A 'druidical temple' was recorded in the eighteenth century in Kiltarlity. No trace of this survives.
31: Little Urchany East  NH 866485  Highland (Nairn)
A short distance to the east of the Little Urchany site was a
second which was destroyed in about 1840. It was presumably also a
Clava-type site. No details are recorded.
1: Jolly 1881-2  2: Fraser 1883-4 (22).

32: Mains of Clava Northwest  NH 759446  Highland (Inverness)
All that remains of this site is a 2.00m. high orthostat. It was
noted by Fraser as the remains of a Clava-type site but apparently
was in the same state as today. About 275m. to the SE is a probable
Clava-type site which perhaps strengthens the argument the
orthostat was part of a similar site.

33: Mains of Clava Southeast  NH 759446  Highland (Inverness)
Today this ruined site is covered in scrub. In the late nineteenth
century a 15.0m. diameter kerb was visible and an internal ring of
5.5m diameter indicated it was a Clava-type site. There is no
record of an outer stone circle.
3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 21).

34: Nether Cluny  NJ 316381  Grampian (Banff)
This site consists of a 1.15m. high sandstone orthostat at the
southwestern edge of a slight oval mound. A stone circle was
remembered as having stood here in the mid-nineteenth century. No
details are known.
1: Coles 1906-7 (14).

35: Pitchroy  NJ 180385  Grampian (Banff)
This site consists of a 2.15m. high whinstone orthostat and 8.5m to
the west a recumbent whinstone slab which is 3.15m. long. A third
stone of similar dimensions was remembered as having been removed
in the nineteenth century. The character of these stones suggests a
stone circle although interpretation as a stone row should also be
considered.
1: Coles 1906-7 (11).

36: Stoneyfield A  NH 667454  Highland (Inverness)
This ruined Clava-type site consists of a contiguous kerb of 17.5m.
diameter with the tallest stones to the southwest standing up to
1.45m. high. Within the kerb are several displaced slabs scattered
in the interior. The cairn has been removed and there are no traces
of an outer circle. In 1831 the cairns and its internal structures
were fairly complete and in 1760 it was noted as a 'druid temple'.
Excavations took place here recently and two pits outside the kerb
have given C14 dates of 2782±90 bc. and 3033±130 bc. from
carbonized wood associated with potsherds and cremated bone. It is
not clear if these pits had any direct association with the site.
37: Stoneyfield B WH 687454 Highland (Inverness)
In 1760 two 'druid temples' were noted at Stoneyfield so presumably a second site once existed nearby.
1: Henshall 1963 (INV 47).

38: West Town WH 621325 Highland (Inverness)
Today this ruined mound has been covered by field clearance and its original edges are untraceable. Within the cairn 5 slabs protrude and form a 8.5m. diameter ring. One of these is at least 1.0m. high. This setting indicates the site is a ruined Clava ringcairn. There is no trace of the external stone circle.
1: Henshall 1963 (INV 50).
Zone 6: Grampian

39: Auchcorthie **NJ 925523** Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The only reference to this site is Coles' who was informed by Mr Milne that the circle was well known in his grandfather's time and that it had a recumbent with a hollow on top. It was destroyed in about 1840. While this may have been a recumbent stone circle other interpretations are viable, given the second hand account.
1: Coles 1903-4 (17).

40: Balblair **NJ 698066** Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The single granite orthostat here stood 2.60m. high but now leans. At it's base is a low ridge of earth or stone. In 1864 the Ordnance Survey recorded that 3 locals reported a tradition that it was the last survivor of a stone circle.
1: Coles 1899-1900 (17). 2: Ritchie 1918-19.

41: Barrack **NJ 90.42.** Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
In the mid-nineteenth century Stuart quoted an earlier account which noted that 'at Barrack in the parish of New Deer a person digging in a druidical circle discovered an urn full of human bones'. No stone circle survives at Barrack today.
1: Stuart 1856.

42: Boghead **NO 782679** Grampian (Angus)
The most recent Ordnance Survey maps record a stone circle here but no details are presently known to the author.

43: Bowman Hillock **NJ 480398** Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site appears to be badly damaged but to have a diameter of about 20.0m. No details are presently known to the author.

44: Boyndie **NJ 65.64.** Grampian (Banff)
The New Statistical Account notes a 'druidical circle' within a mile of the parish church to the northeast. This may well be the same site as that referred to as 'a good stone circle' standing on the glebe, which was destroyed in c1875.
1: NSA: Boyndie. 2: Coles 1905-6 (4).

Boyndie Church **NJ 642638** Grampian (Banff)
The Ordnance Survey note this as the site of a stone circle close to the southern wall of the churchyard. Earlier accounts note a huge red stone standing near the manse offices and a 'druidical circle' near the church.
1: NSA; Boyndie. 2: Coles 1905-6 (4).
This site once stood a short distance to the north of the Broomend of Crichie circle-henge. It was noted by Maitland who visited the site in the early eighteenth century. He described it as 'encompassed with 3 rows of stone erect with a small cairn or heap in the middle'. His reference to it as the greater circle suggests it's diameter was significantly larger than the circle-henge (c13.5m.). A map of 1780 shows the site as a cairn which may indicate the orthostats were small. However, the map also omits tall orthostats in the avenue nearby to the south. The description by Maitland could suggest the site was a Recumbent Stone Circle with internal ringcairn. It was probably destroyed in the late eighteenth century when the turnpike was built. There is now a sandpit here.

1: Maitland 1757. 2: Ritchie 1919-20.

There was memory that this site was once a stone circle. All that survives is a 1.5m. high orthostat. In the early twentieth century a second stone was broken up. This was recumbent, 1.5m long and lying 14.5m from the upright. There appears to be no basis to the suggestion that the site was embanked and similar to Broomend of Crichie.


This was recorded by the Ordnance Survey as the site of a stone circle. All that remains is a single orthostat standing 1.45m. high. Nearby to the east, against a wall, are many stones which may well be the broken remains of further orthostats. When visited by Coles a tennant confirmed the orthostat was the last remaining stone of a circle but gave no details of its design.


The Ordnance Survey mapped this site as a ring with a causeway leading from it. This suggests an account in the NSA could refer to this site. However, it could equally apply to the Clatt Hillhead or Hollywell circles and is detailed under the latter entry.

When the site was visited by Coles the only trace of a circle was a massive whinstone block built into a dyke c25m to the south of the position marked by the Ordnance Survey. It measured 2.95 x 1.30 x 0.55 metres. Close by a 1.50m. high whinstone pillar had been utilized as a gatepost. Both stones could have been moved from the circle.

50: Clatt Hillhead  NJ 528265  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey marked this as a stone circle. All that survived at the turn of the century was a 0.80m. high stone at the corner of a wall. Coles suggested that an account of a circle and causeway in the NSA referred to this site but it could equally apply to the Holywell circle or possibly that at Clatt Bankhead and is detailed under the former.

51: Colpy  NJ 63. 32.  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This destroyed site was recorded by the Ordnance Survey as the site of a stone circle, together with a cairn close-by to the south. Earlier in the nineteenth century it was described as a 'druidical temple' which was almost obliterated. Several 'urns' were found somewhere near the site when the road was built that cut through it. Coles notes an 'urn' was found within the circle but this is not substantiated by the earlier account.

52: Cortie Brae  NK 010595 ?  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This is marked by the Ordnance Survey as the site of a stone circle and may well be the same site referred to in the early nineteenth century as a 'druid temple' at Cortes Farm. Today it consists of a 0.85m. high granite boulder with a fallen stone nearby (1.40m long). Both occupy the crest of a semi-circular mound enclosed by a wall. It is unclear if the mound is original or a recent feature made up of stones from a demolished circle.
1: NSA 12, 293.  2: Coles 1903-4 (24).

53: Crookmore  NJ 588184  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey marks this as the site of a stone circle with a causeway extending to the northeast. The original account of a circle with a paved road in the vicinity is not specific enough to distinguish between circles at Crookmore, Nether Balfour and Druidsfield. The details are given under the Druidsfield entry.
1: Coles 1900-1 (8A).  2: Keiller 1934.

54: Culsamond Kirkyard  NJ 64.32.  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site was demolished in the eighteenth century when the church was built. It consisted of 12 large granite stones which were toppled and buried. One of these was dug up in 1821 but is now destroyed. Others were broken up by the sextant in the nineteenth century as and when he came across them. No details of the design are known but the number of stones suggests it was a Recumbent Stone Circle.
55: Culsh  
**NJ 87.48**  
Grampian (Aberdeenshire)  
This site stood on Standing Stones Farm. The stones were removed in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. In 1913 a large number of white quartzite pebbles scattered over a 9m. diameter patch which was thought (on flimsy grounds) to have been the stone circle site was excavated. Four pits were found, the largest two being about 1m. in diameter and 1.2m. deep. Two of the pits contained decayed bones under a fill of stones. The whole area had much burnt soil and several flints and a stone axe were found. In 1901 several finds were made nearby which included 'urns', a pygmy cup, a glass bead and a small piece of a bronze blade. However, it is not clear if any of these finds had any direct relationship to the circle.
1: Coles 1903-4 (10).  
2: Beveridge 1913-4.

56: Dalbog  
**NO 587719**  
Grampian (Angus)  
This site was destroyed in 1840. It stood on the Hillock of Tornacloch or 'the knoll of stones'. Only one stone stood at this date, but others also seem to have existed previously. This mound (or another nearby) was levelled and a small empty cist found at a depth of 1.2m.
1: NSA Angus.  
2: Jervise 1853.  
3: Burl 1976 (Angus 6).

57: Daviot Church  
**NJ 750283**  
Grampian (Aberdeenshire)  
A stone circle once stood within the churchyard but was destroyed in c1820 and the stone used for building. The design of the site is not described.
1: NSA 12, 622.  
2: Coles 1901-2 (28).

58: Doune Hill  
**NJ 48.05.**  
Grampian (Aberdeenshire)  
This site was noted in the mid-nineteenth century as 'a circle of upright stones' which had stood till recently on a rocky eminence. No further details are known.
1: PSAS 1, 1851-4, 260-1.  
2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 41).

59: Drumfours  
**NJ 561110**  
Grampian (Aberdeenshire)  
The Ordnance Survey planned 5 stones in a relatively small sub-oval setting. When Coles visited the site only 1 tall orthostat remined. A short distance to the east by the edge of a quarry was a cupmarked slab which had been moved by quarrymen from where it rested against the orthostat. Keiller, for reasons unknown, suggested the remaining stone was a outlier.
1: Coles 1901-2 (2).  
2: Keiller 1934.  

60: Ellon B  
**NJ 96.30.**  
Grampian (Aberdeenshire)  
There is a tradition that a second stone circle stood at Ellon, a little downstream on the bank of the river Ythan from Ellon A.
1: Ritchie 1916-17.
61: **Gask**  
**Grampian (Aberdeenshire)**
Two granite orthostats stand 14.3m. apart. That to the south stands 2.05m. high while the other is 1.90m. They are almost certainly the remains of a stone circle and the orientation of the stones suggest its diameter was c15.0m. The northern stone is cupmarked.
1: Ritchie 1918-19.  
2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 52).

62: **Gaul Cross North**  
**Grampian (Banff)**
This site was described as similar to the southern circle which stood c45m. away. One fallen stone remains which is of diorite and is 1.8m. long. It is said to have stood on the western arc of the circle. In about 1830 several silver artefacts were found c5.5m. SE of this stone. They are likely to be a much later hoard. Given the vagueness of the description of the site its exact design type is equivocal and it should not be assumed this was a class H circle.
1: Coles 1905-6 (15).  
2: Burl 1976 (Banff 3a).

63: **Greenhill**  
**Grampian (Aberdeenshire)**
This site was recorded by the Ordnance Survey as the remains of a stone circle. By the early twentieth century only one stone remained, this stands 1.30m. high. No further details are known.
1: Coles 1903-4 (2).  

64: **Grey Muir Cairnind**  
**Grampian (Aberdeenshire)**
This site was noted by the Ordnance Survey as a dotted ring of c17m. diameter. All that remains is a 1.15m. high stone which is 1.8m. long and 1.05m. broad. The tenant in Cole's day remembered a circle of stones extending to the north of this. This suggests the remaining stone could be a small recumbent. However, the nature of the site as a whole remains open to question.
1: Coles 1902-3 (33).  

65: **The Grey Stone of Cortiecram**  
**Grampian (Aberdeenshire)**
This stone is a large pillar-like whinstone which leans badly to the south. Today it stands 2.00m. high but originally would have been about 3.35m. There was a local tradition that it was once part of a stone circle.
1: Coles 1903-4 (20).

66: **Hatton**  
**Grampian (Aberdeenshire)**
This stone circle of 7 or 8 stones was destroyed in 1831. It was noted that on removal, the earth around the stones was black. It has been suggested that various finds were made within the circle at this time. However, these were described as from a cairn and it is not stated where this was situated and may well have had no direct relationship with the circle except that it was in the same general vicinity. Finds included 2 part-inhumations, 2 urns, various flints and a polished bracer, all within a cist. No details of the design of the circle are known.
1: Coles 1903-4 (1).  
67: Inchbaire
NO 61.96. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This was apparently a small stone circle and was known as 'the Worship Stones'. It was destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century and no details are known of its design.

68: Inchmarlo
NO 675965 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The single granite orthostat here stands between 2.00 and 2.4m high and is known as 'the Druids Stone'. There is a cavity near the top where a letterbox was inserted in 1835. In 1842 it was recorded that a 'large druidical circle, almost entire' stood here and was destroyed in the late eighteenth century except for the one surviving stone.

69: Kimmonity
NJ 54.46. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This stone circle was marked by the Ordnance Survey as destroyed but as once having had a diameter of c15 metres. In the early twentieth century there was local tradition of a site known as the Redhill circle which had been destroyed many years previously, this may well be the same site.

70: Kings Crown
NJ 965450 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey noted this as a stone circle but no details are known. It had been destroyed by the time of Coles' visit.
1: Coles 1903-4 (7).

71: Knowhead
NJ 50.05. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site was noted in the mid-nineteenth century as 'a circle of upright stones' which had been destroyed. No further details are known.
1: FSAS 1, 1851-4, 260-1.

72: Learny
NJ 63.03 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey note this site as the remains of a stone circle. When visited by Coles only a single granite orthostat survived which stood 1.25m high. Locals remembered the circle having been destroyed in recent years.
1: Coles 1899-1900 (12).

73: Leslie
NJ 59.24 ? Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
In 1793 the OSA noted 2 'druid temples, neither of them very entire' in this parish. One of these is the Braehead site while the other remains unlocated. The reference in the NSA to a recently destroyed circle in the parish may well refer to Braehead rather than the second circle.
74: Logie Coldstone  NJ 450055  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey noted the site of a small stone circle which
has subsequently been suggested to be a possible four poster. It
may also have been one of the sites referred to earlier by Stuart
who noted 'several circles of upright stones in the parish'. The
only other identifiable today is that at Vaulkmill.

75: Mill of Carden  NJ 69.25.  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site consists of a single orthostat which stood 2.75m. high
but has now been moved to a nearby dyke. Keiller suggested it
looked like a Recumbent Stone Circle flanker; this appears to be
pure supposition. However, the NSA notes two 'druidical temples' in
the parish. Hatton of Ardoyne is one of these and the stone at Mill
of Carden is a good candidate for the second as there are no other
likely sites that can be identified today. The stone has now been
removed.

76: Milltown of Noth  NJ 50.28.  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site consists of 2 tall orthostats set 2.7m. apart in a line.
That to the east is 1.85m tall while the other is 1.75m. They may
well be the flankers of a Recumbent Stone Circle but an alternative
interpretation as a linear setting should not be ignored. Close to
the stones to the north 'sepulchral relics' were apparently found
in the nineteenth century. The Ordnance Survey record a stone cist
and an 'urn'.
1: Coles 1901-2 (58).

77: Mundurno  NJ 940131  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site was recorded by the Ordnance Survey as a group of 3
stones and Coles notes the site had long been known as that of a
stone circle. Only one orthostat survives, a pillar of whinstone
standing 2.15m. high. It has been assumed to be flanker for a
Recumbent Stone Circle but this must remain speculative as no
further details of the circle's design are known.
1: Coles 1903-4 (p.303-305).  2: Keiller 1934.  3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 78)

78: Nether Balfour  NJ 539172  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The only certain information about this site is that the Ordnance
Survey record it as the site of a stone circle which was destroyed
in the mid-nineteenth century. It has been suggested that a stone
cup was found at the site and that it may also have had a paved
road leading from it. However, the original sources for this data
are not explicit enough to distinguish this possibility from the
circles of Druidsfield and Crookmore nearby. The details of these
are given under the Druidsfield entry.
79: Nether Corskie  NJ 749006  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site consists of 2 tall orthostats set 3.10m. apart in a
straight line. That to the west is cupmarked and stands 3.70m.
tall, while the other is 2.20m. high. These stones may well be the
flankers of a Recumbent Stone Circle but the alternative
possibilities that they are part of a four poster or are a two-
stone alignment should not be ignored.
1: Coles 1902-3 (1).  2: Ritchie 1918-19.

80: Newbigging  NO 541693  Grampian (Angus)
The Ordnance Survey recorded a stone circle here that had a
diameter of about 17m with a central cairn. It was destroyed
between 1955 and 1958. Burl suggests it may have been a Recumbent
Stone Circle but further data are needed to confirm this.
1: Burl 1976 (Angus 9).

81: Old Deer  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
In 1793 it was noted in the CSA that 'not many years ago the
remains of upwards of a dozen druidical circles' existed in the
parish. 10 of these can be identified; Aikey Brae, Louden Wood,
Auchmacher, Gavel, Upper Crichie, West Crichie, Upper Benwalls,
Kings Crown, Skelmuir Hill and White Cow Wood. This would suggest
that at least 2 further sites were once known in this large parish.
1: OSA 1793.

82: Peathill  NJ 821199  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
In c1840 the site was noted as a 'druidical temple' which had been
destroyed in the late eighteenth century with the exception of a
single granite orthostat. This stands 2.00m. high and is used as a
rubbing post. It was noted that the corn grew more luxuriantly for
c14m. around the stone. In 1917 Ritchie noted this had not been the
case for many years. Several 'urns' have been found in the
vicinity, but none have any unambiguous direct association with the
circle.
1: NSA 39, 744.  2: Coles 1901-2 (20).
3: Ritchie 1916-17.

83: Schivas  NJ 902352  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey mark this as the site of a stone circle with a
diameter of c27.5m. Several walls cross the site and a single 1.15m
high orthostat remains, incorporated in one of these.

84: Tocherford  NJ 69.33.  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey notes a site of a stone circle here but nothing
survives. However, the New Statistical Account refers to a
'druidical temple' on the east side of the hill of Rothmaise, and
this is likely to be a reference to this site.
1: Coles 1901-2 (69).
85: Upper Benwalls  NJ 94.46.  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey note this as the site of a stone circle and
local tradition indicated it was destroyed in c1840. No details are
known.
1: Coles 1903-4 (12).

86: Upper Crichie  c NJ 960440  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey note this as the site of a circle. In the late
nineteenth century it was recorded that a local's father witnessed
the destruction of the stone circle in the late eighteenth century
when the stones were used for a building.
1: Peter 1884-5.  2: Coles 1903-4 (6).

87: Upper Third  NJ 677394  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey mark this site as having a single orthostat on
the southern circumference of a 24m dotted circle. Today there are
two stones surviving, both of whinstone. The orthostat stands
2.05m. high. Close-by is a recumbent slab which is 2.15m. long. The
size of the orthostat and its position in the southern half
suggests this may have been a Recumbent Stone Circle. However,
other interpretations are equally viable.
3: Ruggles 1984 (28).

88: Waulkmill  NJ 473052  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey note the site of a stone circle here. All that
survives is a single whinstone orthostat standing 1.75m. high on a
slight mound. The site was noted in the mid-nineteenth century as a
circle of upright stones but it was implied it was already
destroyed. Coles was informed that 10-11 stones were removed in
c1835. No details are known of its design.
1: PSAS 1, 1850-4, 260-1.  2: Coles 1904-5 (3).

89: West Crichie  NJ 937438  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
A stone circle is reported to have been destroyed here in about
1845. The tradition is reported by two authors but no details are
known.
1: Peter 1884-5.  2: Coles 1903-4 (5).
Zone 7: Tayside

90: Bachilton NO 005241 Tayside (Perthshire)
This circle has been destroyed. When Coles visited the site there was memory of several stones of a circle standing on a distinct mound. These were buried to facilitate ploughing. No details are known.
1: Coles 1910-11 (37).
2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 3).

91: Carse Gray NO 462538 Tayside (Angus)
The Ordnance Survey record a possible damaged four poster here with a diameter of 3.7m. No details are published.
1: Burl 1976 (Angus 3).

92: Dunino NO 53.11 Fife
It is noted that a stone circle once stood near the church and that portions of some of the stones are built into a dyke.
1: RCAHM 1933 (221).
2: Burl 1976 (Fife 3).

93: Hawk Hill NS 92.92. Tayside (Clackmannanshire)
A stone circle apparently stood here but was removed in c1917. No details are recorded.
1: RCAHM 1933 (601).
2: Burl 1976 (Clackmannan 2).

94: Kinloch NO 117475 Tayside (Perthshire)
Burl has noted a four poster here but no details are published.
1: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (p.357).

95: Mynsefield NO 334301 Tayside (Angus)
The site was noted by Elliot who implied it was already destroyed. He described it as elliptical with 6 large boulders, 3 to the east and the other 3 to the west with a gap between 'capable of containing an equal number of stones'.
1: Elliot 1911.
2: Burl 1976 (Angus 8).

96: Pitagowan NN 822658 Tayside (Perthshire)
The site was described in 1791 as 1 large standing stone and 2-3 others lying by it which probably formed a 'druidical temple'. Only the single orthostat survives today.
1: OSA, vol 2, Blair, Atholl and Strowan 1791.

150: Innewells NO 076455 Tayside (Perthshire)
This site has been noted recently. It is apparently graded and the orthostats are linked by a kerb. However, no further details are known to the author at present.
1: Stewart 1985
Zone 8: Southern Scotland

97: Balmennoch NX 06.57. Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
Six large stones arranged 'in a circular form' were demolished between 1760 and 1770. Knowledge of the site was retained locally to be recorded in the early nineteenth century by the local schoolteacher.
1: Murray 1981.

98: Ernespie NX 774632 Dumfries and Galloway (Kirkcudbrightshire)
Today 2 stones, each 1.35m. high, stand 2.1m. apart. It is thought that there was a third stone in the nineteenth century and to have been the remains of a stone circle.

99: Greystone Park NX 98.76. Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)
In the mid-nineteenth century one cupmarked orthostat existed. It was said to have once been part of a stone circle. A pygmy cup is thought to have come from the site.
1: Simpson 1864-6. 2: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 2).

100: Kirkbog NX 877939 Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)
One 1.30m. high orthostat survives. It is said to have once been a member of a stone circle.

101: Kirkgunzeon NX 865666 Dumfries and Galloway (Kirkcudbrightshire)
A stone circle is said to once have existed here. It had gone by the late nineteenth century.
1: Coles 1894-5. 2: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 11).

102: Kirkslight Rigg NY 223885 Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)
Little data has yet been published on this site. It consists of large fallen stones and has a diameter of about 16 metres. There is a possible cist inside the ring in the southeast quadrant, and a second possible cist to the northwest on the line of the circle.

103: Little Balmae NX 69.44 Dumfries and Galloway (Kirkcudbright)
In the late nineteenth century Coles recorded 5 granite in-situ boulders, and hollows at the sites of 5 other stones; all in a ring with a diameter of c27.5m. At the centre was a slight mound. A few years later nothing could be found and the local farmer knew of no site. This may well be a destroyed stone circle but should be treated with some caution as Cole's early work in this county is often inaccurate and sometimes open to other interpretation.
104: Longcastle

NX 382481

Dumfries and Galloway

(Wigtownshire)

Today there is a 1.45m. high menhir, 11m away there is a 1.05m. high stone together with several boulders; all in a wall. In 1684 a stone circle was recorded in the general vicinity, said to be like the Tarhouse circle but 'not of so good stones nor yet placed in so good order'. Although the latter account probably refers to a genuine stone circle, the association with the surviving stones is tenuous.


105: Marchwell

NT 22.61.

Lothian (Mid-Lothian)

This site has been virtually destroyed to build a road. Two low stones survive, both only 0.40m. high. There are 5 displaced stones nearby. All are basalt which does not occur naturally in the immediate locality. In the early nineteenth century the site was described as having a diameter of c12m. Two food vessel sherds were apparently found in the circle. The small size of the orthostats and the ruined nature of the site make it difficult to interpret; it could be the kerb of a cairn.


106: Moffat

NT 08.05.

Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)

In 1791 a site was recorded which had been badly damaged by a stream. It was described as 'a part of a circle in the form of a druid temple, a small portion of which however still remains'. It is not known if this was a true stone circle.

1: OSA 1791 Moffat Parish.

107: Parton
c NX 69.70.

Dumfries and Galloway

(Kirkcudbrightshire)

In 1791 the remains of a 'small druidical circle' were noted near a fortified enclosure on a gentle eminance half a mile north of the church. This appears to have been destroyed and it is not clear if it was a true stone circle.

1: OSA 1791.

108: Steeps Park

NX 245527

Dumfries and Galloway

(Wigtownshire)

In 1899 a labourer remembered playing as a boy on 9-10 stones in a circle, all but 2 of which were broken up about 1817. The remaining 2 granite boulders were moved against a wall after 1877. Two other farmers confirmed this account. Two rounded boulders each about 0.8m. long exist today against the dyke in about the right place. No details of the design are known.

109: Stroangassell  NY 589869  Dumfries and Galloway (Kirkcudbrightshire)
The only published information on this site is by Burl who notes it is damaged and has a diameter of 22.1m. (72.5 feet). There is apparently a centre stone and the circle may be concentric. Further data are required before inclusion in appendix 1.
1: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 16).

110: Westerkirk  NY 29.91.  Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)
In 1841 it was recorded that 'there are several whinstones placed erect in the ground which have every appearance of the remains of a druidical temple'. In 1912 no trace could be found and no locals had any clear memory of it.
1: NSA 1841 Westerkirk Parish.  2: Hyslop and Hyslop 1912.

111: Woodhead  NY 21.66.  Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)
Today all that remains of this site are 2 granite boulders set 3.5m apart, the largest of which stands 0.9m. high. In 1791 it was recorded as a 'druidical temple' some of the stones of which had lately been removed.
1: OSA 1791 Dornoch Parish  2: RCAHM 1920 (5).
3: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 12).
Zone 9: Cumbria

112: Broad Field   NY 43.45. Cumbria (Cumberland)
This destroyed site is difficult to interpret from the one first-hand account of it. It consisted of a large flat topped mound with an external diameter of about 26 metres. The diameter of the top of this platform was about 19 metres and several features were recorded within it. Rooke suggests there were 2 stone settings. The outer one was set near the crest of the mound with a diameter of about 18 metres. This consisted of 4 hollows where it was speculated that large stones had been removed. This suggestion may be spurious as they could have been nothing more than robber pits for rubble. The second setting consisted of a semi-circular arc of 3 pairs of contiguous stones. These stones protruded between 1.2 and 0.9m. from the mound and Rooke's excavations showed they were set deeply, with stone packing, reaching a depth of about 1 metre. A tenant remembered the stones having large pieces broken from their tops and Rooke suggested they had once been much taller. If the pairs of stones once formed a complete circle there would have been 5–6 pairs. In the area inside this setting 3 small rectangular cists were found, each containing skulls and other bones and lumps of 'concreted metallic particles resembling gold'. They were described as being 1.8 metres below ground, which would suggest that even if they were set within pits, the mound was something like 1m. high. If so the paired stones were not set into the old ground surface but built at the same time or later than the mound.

113: Castlerigg West   NY 290236 Cumbria (Cumberland)
There was apparently a second circle near The Carles. It was mentioned by Stukeley who noted it was in the next field towards Keswick but gave no details. By the mid-nineteenth century there was no trace.

114: Chapel Flat   NY 37.50. Cumbria (Cumberland)
The site was described in the late eighteenth century as 'rude stones each a yard in circumference' set in a circle with a diameter of c24 metres. East of the centre were 4 large stones lying on top of each other. It is unclear if these were displaced, or were a ruined cist, chamber or cove. There was apparently a barrow somewhere nearby which was c7.5m. in diameter and c2.5m. high. It is not clear if this site was a genuine stone circle or the kerb of a denuded barrow or even a chambered tomb.
115: Gretigate B  NY 057036  Cumbria (Cumberland)
In 1960 two adjacent small circles were excavated. They stood in a field covered by natural boulders. Unfortunately this field has now been completely cleared and hence the sites cannot be re-assessed. The account of the excavations are not complete enough to successfully assess the nature of the sites. The largest of these rings (B) had a diameter of about 22.0 x 19.0m. and 9 small stones remained, 6 of which were in-situ, stoneholes for an original total of 15-16 stones existed. Within the circle in the NE quadrant was an area of cobbles and larger stones, interpreted as the remains of a cairn. The only features were 3 burnt areas and 2 pits containing charcoal and a worn tooth. Although this may have been a true stone circle the possibility cannot be discounted that it was a fortuitous arrangement of stones as the field was littered with stone.

116: Gretigate C  NY 057036  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site stood next to Gretigate B. and had a diameter of c7.5m. Nine small stones remained until recently, 7 of which were in-situ. In total 12 stoneholes/stones were identified. Within the circle was a cobbled area interpreted as remains of a cairn. Within this, at the centre, were possible burnt bone fragments, small carbon deposits and a granite pebble. Two flint flakes were found near one of the stoneholes. The same reservations can be raised here as with Gretigate B.

117: Bird Wood  NY 417059  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This ruined site is difficult to interpret. Its siting is unusual being on a narrow terrace above a stream with steep slopes above and below. An old road crosses the site. At the centre of the site is a mound which is c0.8m. high. Beyond this to the north is an orthostat which stands 1.1m. high. Several other stones lie scattered about around the mound, some of which seem to fall on a ring. However, as the shelf is generally stony it is difficult to determine which are genuine and hence what the diameter of the ring was (assuming it ever existed); the most likely alternatives are c7m or c11.5m. It has been suggested there was an outer ring of c20m. diameter. However, the case for this is weak; to the north are 3 large recumbent slabs, these may be fortuitous. To the west is a drystone wall containing 3 erect but displaced stones, now set in a straight line. A stone axe was found in a heap of stones 55m to the south which was said to have been brought from the site.
1: Cowper 1934.  2: RCAHM 1936 (Troutbeck 33).
118: Kirkstones  SD 106843  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site was noted in the late eighteenth century as 'On the Green
Moor Farm are thirty stones called Kirkstones, forming part of two
circles, similar in position to those of Stonehenge'. A stylized
plan shows 2 concentric circles. About 190m. to the south was a
large cairn with a diameter of c22.5m. Nothing survived in the late
nineteenth century and details of the design are unknown.

119: Mayburgh  NY 523284  Cumbria (Westmorland)
Today this henge consists of a massive circular bank with an
entrance to the east and a solitary orthostat near the centre. The
bank has a diameter at its crest of 122 x 116m, is up to 6.5m high
and defines a central area of c93 x 87m. The orthostat is 2.80m.
high. In 1769 a second stone existed in the central area and the
sites of 3 others were known. Four of these appear to have formed a
square, while the second extant stone was lying further from the
centre to the northwest. The sites of 4 portal stones flanking the
entrance in a similar arrangement to Swinside and Long Meg are also
noted. The bank apparently also had outward projections at its
entrance terminals, although it seems curious that these are no
longer apparent. Earlier that century, Stukeley visited the site in
1725 and conjectured that there were formerly two stone circles
within the henge, the inner having a diameter of c15m. The outer
circle therefore must have been near the inner edge of the bank.
The stone surviving today is too close to the centre to fall on
either of these circles. Even in Stukeleys day little survived and
the site interior had been ploughed, therefore his interpretation
may be largely conjecture. The design of internal stone settings at
Mayburgh can only be resolved by excavation.

120: Motherby  NY 419282  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site was recorded in the mid-nineteenth century as having
recently been destroyed by blasting on the orders of the steward of
the Duke of Norfolk. It had a diameter of about 15m. One standing
stone survives in the vicinity of the lost site and it may well
have been part of the circle. It stands about a metre high. There
are several large stones at the base of a drystone wall to the
south and a pile of boulders at the base of a slope to the
northwest.

121: Le Wheles  NX 989180  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site is recorded in the St Bees Registar as a building called
'Standing Stones' and it is recorded that it was the site of a
stone circle 'anciently known as Le Wheles'. Collingwood referred to
it as the 'Corkickle' circle and notes it was destroyed in 1628.
Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines

122: Birch Close  SE 13724187  West Yorkshire
Little is known of this site. It is now destroyed but is said to have been a stone circle of c24.5m. diameter.
1: Barnes 1982 (213).

123: Cleatop  SD 81.61.  North Yorkshire
No published details of this site are available. It has been noted recently but not described.
1: King 1985.

124: Dunmore Hill  c NT 985180  Northumberland
This site consists of a curved arc of 3 orthostats that stand between 1.0 and 1.3m. high. They are 2.4 and 3.6m. apart. There is a recumbent stone near the central stone and there is an 'outlier' 7.5m. away. It is debatable if this site was ever a stone circle.
1: Northumberland County History 14, 65.
2: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 5).
3: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 6).

125: Early Knowe  NU 083336  Northumberland
No published data exists on this possible stone circle.
1: G. Moir, pers. comm.

126: Hesdun  NT 74.07.  Northumberland
Little published data exists on this site. It was described in 1924 as the remains of a large stone circle, only half of which can now be traced. There are 8-9 'great blocks' almost hidden in overgrowth, each 1.2 to 1.8m. long, lying on both sides of the border fence.
1: Mack 1924. 2: Northumberland County History 15, 60.
3: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 6).

127: Frogden  NT 774292  Borders (Roxburghshire)
This site was recorded as a stone circle. It was known as Tryst and was a rendezvous point for medieval border raids. It stood in Five Stone Field.
1: OSA 1792. 2: RCAHM 1956 (549).
3: Burl 1976 (Roxburgh 4).

128: Harestanes  NT 64.24.  Borders (Roxburghshire)
A stone circle is marked on maps of 1770 and 1795. It was recorded in 1845 but by then had been reduced to a single stone.
1: NSA 1845. 2: RCAHM 1956 (22).
3: Burl 1976 (Roxburgh 5).
129: Nettlehole Ridge  SD 979563  North Yorkshire
The site was noted in 1966 as a small stone circle with 6 stones set symmetrically in a ring of 8.0m. diameter. The stones varied in height between 0.5 and 1.5 metres. Burl gives erroneous details of the site, presumably mixing the data from another site. The site was visited in 1984 when the whole area had been afforested. The only feature that could be found was a fortuitous jumble of boulders, one at least being earthfast, but it is uncertain if these were at the same location as the site described earlier.

130: Rawtheay Bridge  SD 71.97.  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site was recorded in the late eighteenth century as 'a circle of large stones, supposed to be a monument of druid worship'. It has been destroyed.

131: Ridley Common  NY 776698  Northumberland
Little published data exists on this site. It appears to be genuine although medieval houses and field boundaries exist nearby. 9-10 stones stand in the ring with space for 2-3 more. Their present heights vary from 0.1 to 1.0m. high, 6 of these are clearly standing with heights of 0.4 to 1.0 metres. There is possibly an inner mound or setting.

132. Robin Hood's Penny Stone  SE 04642874  West Yorkshire
A single orthostat existed in 1836 which was said to have been surrounded by a stone circle which was broken up for building purposes. Nothing survives today.
1: Crabtree 1836. 2: Barnes 1982 (332).

133: Slipper Hill  SD 88463275  Lancashire
No orthostats appear to survive today in this ringcairn. It was noted in 1893 as a 'ring mound (stone circle)' and in 1932 four orthostats were recorded. It was excavated in 1887 when calcined human bones were found. This may have been an embanked stone circle and it is unfortunate that so few details are known.

134: Weecher Reservoir  SB 11.42.  West Yorkshire
This site was described retrospectively as 'the finest stone circle on Rombalds Moor' which was destroyed when the reservoir was built. It apparently was a ring of freestanding stones with a diameter of c25m.
Today this site looks to be a damaged ringcairn with an external diameter of c27m. However, the bank is unusually wide and the internal diameter is c15m. This had been damaged to the east and north before 1907. A NW/SE trench was cut through the site in 1905 avoiding the centre as this was already disturbed; an urn had apparently been found here earlier. 5 separate deposits of charcoal were found within the central area. A collared urn was found to the SW of the centre in a crude cist. It had slabs on two sides and a collapsed capstone. In the late eighteenth century a 'ring of stones' was recorded that were 'not erect but lie in a confused heap like the ruins of a building'. In a new edition of this text by Leyland it was noted they had recently been removed but before this they stood upwards of 3 feet (0.9m) above the bank, but that their original number was unknown as they had long been ruined. This could have been a stone circle but alternatively may be a mutilated cairn.

1: Watson 1775.
2: Longbotham 1932.

Little published data exists on this site. Apparently there are several large but low stones with a maximum height of c1.2m, arranged in a ruined ring of c12m. diameter.

1: Lynn 1904.
2: Northumberland County History 14, 21.
3: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 14).
Zone 11: North Yorkshire Moors

137: Court Green  NZ 587186  North Yorkshire
It was noted that there was a stone circle here in the mid-nineteenth century. There is nothing visible today. Spratt expresses doubt about the validity of this interpretation.
This henge is similar to Arbor Low in that it consists of a massive circular bank with an internal quarry ditch of comparable dimensions, which are broken by two diametrical entrances, orientated north/south. The central area measures 53.0 x 46.0m. and is disturbed by rig and furrow except along a line between the two entrances where there once stood a drystone wall. This wall and others in the vicinity had been built by 1789 when the site was first documented. At this date a solitary orthostat remained and although its position within the site is unknown, it can be conjectured by analogy with Arbor Low, that a stone circle may well have existed which was demolished when the area was enclosed earlier in the eighteenth century. This orthostat is now also missing and the site sustained further damage from ploughing and quarrying in the nineteenth century.

In 1949 Alcock dug several small trenches through the bank and ditch without finding conclusive dating evidence. Two sherds were found which are difficult to diagnose. Unfortunately sherds from an earlier excavation by Salt and Ward in 1902 have been lost. In 1984-5 rescue excavations immediately outside the southern entrance failed to find conclusive prehistoric structures or stratified artefacts. However, the area had been extensively damaged prior to excavation.


Today this site consists of an oval ring cairn with an internal diameter of 23.0 x 18.5m. The rubble bank is 2.0-3.5m. wide and in places has been somewhat disturbed. Surrounding the site is a cairnfield and there is a damaged cairn of 16.0m. diameter a short distance to the northeast.

In 1783 a badly damaged stone circle was noted on Offerton Moor and the ring cairn described above is the most likely site of this. It had been virtually destroyed shortly before and it was noted that when visited in 1761 it had 'a large circle of stones, some of which stood on end'.


This site is a ring cairn, with an internal diameter of 19.5m, which is somewhat sub-triangular rather than circular in plan. The bank is 2.0-3.0 wide and there are traces of drystone walls retaining both faces. The bank was partially excavated and restored by Heathcote in the thirties or forties (unpublished). Two entrances break the bank to the north and south, these are flanked by low radially set orthostats (0.60-0.40m high). One survives to the north, and two to the south. These stones in conjunction with analogy to two nearby sites (Stanton Moor I and IV), suggest a ring
of low orthostats may also have stood at the inner edge of the bank. These had been removed by the late eighteenth century when the site was first documented. A segmented faience bead has been brought to the surface by rabbits at the centre of the site. There is an extensive cairnfield, several embanked stone circles and large cairns in the vicinity.

1: Pegge 1787. 2: Barnatt, forthcoming.

141: Top of Riley SK 23.77. Derbyshire
This site was noted in 1842 as having already been destroyed. There was 'recollection of a very large circle of stones of high unhewn pillars, surrounded by a circular ridge of earth, it had an entrance if not two'. It has been suggested to have been a circle-henge but allowing for exaggeration in the telling it is more likely to have been an embanked stone circle.

Zone 13: Wales

142: Mitchell’s Fold III  SO 30.98.  Shropshire
In 1841 2 circles were said to stand near Mitchell’s Fold stone circle. One of these is probably the Druids Castle site, the other has vanished without trace, unless the author was referring to the Whetstones circle. However, he mentions this separately.
1: Hartshorne 1841.

143: Pennybridge  SM 953001  Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)
This site was first recorded in 1922 when 12 stones lay against a hedge; it had been demolished in 1918. One stone was 2.1m. long, the others were smaller. They were remembered to have recently stood in a circle of c9m diameter. This may well have been a stone circle but other interpretations could be considered.

144: The Temple  SO 059610  Powys (Radnorshire)
In 1875 this site consisted of 4 uprights with 3 buried and 2 displaced and reworked stones. The buried stones were restored in this year. The position of the extant uprights suggested they were originally set in a ring of 40 x 30 paces diameter (c30 x 22.5m).
Today they are incorporated in the walls of a small garden in the centre of Llandrindod Wells. The site has never been documented in good condition and hence it’s status is uncertain.

145: Whetstones  SO 305976  Powys (Montgomeryshire)
This site was recorded in the eighteenth century as consisting of 3 leaning stones in an arc, the highest of which stood c1.2m high. It was destroyed in the late 1860’s when ashes and bone were found. 7 dark patches were visible in the field in the early twentieth century which were interpreted as the site of the circle. Two stones in a nearby stile are said to come from the site.
Zone 14: South-West England

146: Mattocks Down  SS 602439  Somerset-Exmoor
Today all that survives is a 2.7m. high menhir with 2 barrows to the northeast. Between them is a wall incorporating 2 large stones. In the seventeenth century there were 2 menhirs about 45m. apart (the westernmost of these had fallen by the early nineteenth century). Near the largest of these 2 stones there was apparently a circle of 6 stones although not all antiquarian accounts mention them and hence some doubt exists over their status. Another early account suggests a stone row running parallel to the 2 menhirs about 20m from them. This had 23 stones standing about 1.0-1.5m high. However, they may not have been in-situ as the account could be interpreted as indicating they were set in an old field boundary. The majority of the stones on this site in general are known to have been sold for gateposts in the nineteenth century.

147: Seven Stones  SY 10748790  Devon
This site is shown on a map of 1789 as 'Seven Stones' and was known as a 'druidical circle'. They were removed in 1830 and no details are known. It has been suggested they could have been the kerb of a barrow. However, as they were purposefully removed to Bicton Gardens it is likely they were of an impressive size. Today there are 8 red breccia stones which may be those from the site.
3: Grinsell 1983.
Zone 15: Wessex

148: Broadstones SU 165688 Wiltshire
This site was described by Aubrey as 'eight huge stones in a circle' all of which 'doe lie fall'n down'. Two eighteenth century accounts confirm this. That by Stukeley adds that there were a further 4 stones nearby which may have been the beginnings of an avenue. The last vestiges of the site were apparently destroyed in the 1880's.
1: Aubrey, Monumenta Britannica. 2: Stukeley 1776 MS.

149: Little Mayne SY 72.87. Dorset
In 1728 it was noted that a circle of stones had recently been 'broke to pieces'. There were two avenues of 'pitcht stones' leading from it to the south and east. In 1847 a 9m. diameter circle of 10-11 small stones together with outer circles and avenues were reported, but this imaginative account may have misinterpreted ephemeral features and old field boundaries. Warne reported that the only traces of the site in 1868 were a few lichen covered stones.
1: Gale 1728 -manuscript 2: Sydenham 1847.
3: Warne 1872. 4: Piggott and Piggott 1939.
5: Burl 1976 (Dorset 3).
Appendix 3: Sites suggested in the literature to be stone circles but which are rejected here as being more viably interpreted in other ways, as being anomalous or as being uninterpretable due to lack of data.

(for a key see appendix 2)

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<td>Bathampton B</td>
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<td>260</td>
<td>Chew Stoke</td>
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<td>262</td>
<td>Leigh Down</td>
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<td>264</td>
<td>Tisbury</td>
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THE CORPUS
Zone 1: Orkney and Shetland

1: Doom Rings  
HU 166596  
Shetland
Burl notes the status of this site is uncertain, it is not listed by the RCAHM. There are no details given in the original source.
1: Burl 1976 (Shetland 1)  
2: O.S. Edin. HU 15 NE 18

2: Fiddler's Crus  
c HU 625930  
Shetland
Three adjacent rings of stone exist here, each with many small, contiguous stones (diameters 16.2, 15.0, 12.8m). The largest has an internal low bank of 11m diameter and a flat central area. It is difficult to know how to categorize these rings (see also site 3:4), they may have affinities to stone circles or kerb-cairns, but their date and function remains speculative.
1: RCAHM 1946 (1225)

3: The Giants Stones  
HU 243805  
Shetland
This site consists of 2 tall menhirs and there was once a third. Thom suggests they are part of a circle of 43.5x32.5m diameter, the other stones being only very low in height. However, there are several similar stones both inside and outside the ring not shown on Thom's plan and they may well form part of ancient field boundaries. The site is best interpreted as a menhir-setting rather than a stone circle.
1: RCAHM 1946 (1358)  
2: Thom, Thom and Burl (Z3/2)  
3: G.Moir, pers comm.

4: Haltadans  
c HU 630925  
Shetland
This ring has a diameter of 11.2m and consists of 22 low orthostats, some of which are contiguous. Several other stones are fallen or missing. Within the ring is a shallow scoop and internal low bank of 8.1m diameter. In the flat central area are 2 low earthfast stones. The site is difficult to classify and is similar to 3:2 which lies nearby.
1: RCAHM 1946 (1226)

5: Restingsgot  
c HU 32.64.  
Shetland
This ring has an external diameter of 17.0m with one entrance to the east. It consists of 2 concentric rings of low, almost contiguous, orthostats. The 2 rings are close together and there are lines of similar construction nearby. This may well be the footings of an enclosure or large house with associated field boundaries.
1: RCAHM 1946 (1181)

6: Loch of Strom  
HU 405501  
Shetland
This small ring has a diameter of 5.0x4.0m and consists of 8-12 stones, only one of which has any height; some are contiguous. There are associated field boundaries and it may well be a house site.
1: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (23/3)  
2: G.Moir, pers comm.

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This site lies close to the well known excavated house/ceremonial site of Stanydale Temple. It consists of 6 widely spaced orthostats in a crude, shallow arc. They vary in height from 1.4 to 0.3m; two at least could be stumps. Burl suggested they could be part of a circle of 73.2m diameter. It has also been proposed they formed 2 concentric arcs round the 'temple'. However, the stones have orientations which argue against conjectural rings and interpretation must remain speculative. Crude linear settings are an equally viable explanation.

1: RCAHM 1946 (1401) 2: Calder 1949-50 3: Burl 1976 (Shetland 2)
8: Acherole  ND 22.51.  Highland (Caithness)
A boulder which may have been erected but could be fortuitously placed, stands 1.45m high. Nearby, 0.7m to the west, is a 1.8m long block which has been displaced. It has been speculated these are the remnants of a stone circle but they could equally be interpreted in other ways.
1, RCAHM 1911 (484)  2; Burl 1976 (Caithness 2)

9: Latheron Forse  ND 208363  Highland (Caithness)
Thom suggests this is a ruined circle. However, the 3-4 uprights are at the base of a rocky scarp, in the marsh. This location and the lack of weathering on the stones, suggests they are not of any antiquity.
1: RCAHM 1911 (294)  2: RCAHM Index, 1967 entry
3: Thom, Thom and Burl (N1/5)

10: Learable Hill North  NC 895241  Highland (Sutherland)
This site consists of 3 recumbent slabs between 1.7 and 2.4m long, arranged as if to fall on a semi-circle. One of the stones is decorated with cup and ring designs. Another decorated slab exists close-by to the southeast. The arrangement of slabs could easily be fortuitous, the only man made feature being the carving.
1: RCAHM 1911 (375)  2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 7)

11: Linsidemore  NH 545992  Highland (Sutherland)
This badly damaged site is difficult to interpret. It's description suggests it is a natural knoll (or cairn) surrounded by a contiguous kerb of 12.0-13.0 m diameter. On the southeastern side there is an outer line of contiguous boulders which is, at most, 2.0m from the kerb. It converges with the latter to the northwest.
1: RCAHM 1911 (92)  2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 9)

12: Warth Hill  ND 371698  Highland (Caithness)
This site consists of a large ruined cairn with a kerb of near contiguous blocks. Two metres outside this is a second ruined ring of small vertically-set stones. The outer ring may be a variant stone circle but could equally be a second kerb considering the dilapidated state of the site.
1: RCAHM 1911 (41)  2: Burl 1976 (Caithness 8)

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Zone 3 Outer Hebrides

13: Aird Sleitenish  NB 031198  Western Isles-Lewis
Not enough data has been published on this site to interpret it. Nine very low stones form a circle of 5.6m diameter. Within this in the northwest quadrant is a cairn which is either disturbed or of recent date. 3 larger orthostats standing 1,2-1,5m high stand outside the circle to the southwest.
1: Macpherson 1973  2: Burl 1976 (Lewis 1)
3: Ruggles 1984 (LH 32)

14: Airidh nam Bidearan  NB 2342989  Western Isles-Lewis
This site has been suggested to be an arc of a large circle. However, the 5 stones are virtually in a straight line and are best interpreted as a stone row, or possibly grounders for an ancient boundary. Several recumbent stones nearby to the southeast appear to be natural.
1: RCAHM 1928 (94)  2: Burl 1976 (Lewis 2)
5: Ruggles 1984 (LH 24)

15: Airigh nam Beinne Blge  NB 2223568  Western Isles-Lewis
This site has been suggested as a possible ruined circle. However, the only certain features are an upright menhir, and another which has fallen. The other stones are likely to be natural boulders, of which there are many in the surrounding area.
1: Tait 1978
3: Ruggles 1984 (LH10)

16: Beinn a Chaolais  NF 9047795  Western Isles-Uist
This has been suggested to be a ruined circle of small stones. However, the site is boulder strewn and the whole is likely to be a natural outcrop.
1: RCAHM 1928 (241)  2: Burl 1976 (N.Uist 1)
3: Ruggles 1984 (UI 10)

17: Bruillet  NF 92428288  Western Isles-Berneray
This site has been suggested to be a ruined circle. However, the only potentially genuine feature is a low menhir, there are several stones in the vicinity which are likely to be nothing more than fortuitous boulders.
1: RCAHM 1928 (132)  2: Burl 1976 (Berneray 1)
3: Ruggles 1984 (UI 3)

18: Borvemore  NG 02029392  Western Isles-Harris
This site has been suggested to be a ruined stone circle. However, only one fine menhir stands, two prostrate slabs nearby may lie at their original sites. Two others further to the southeast may be fortuitous. Originally this may have been some form of menhir-setting, but they seem unlikely to have ever defined a circle.
1: RCAHM 1928 (136)  2: Burl 1976 (Harris 1)
3: Ruggles 1984 (LH37, Scarista)
19: Cleiter  
**NB 16423424** Western Isles-Great Bernera
This site is difficult to interpret. It is sited on a cliff top and consists of 4 orthostats in an unusual setting. Superficially they appear to fall in a semi-circle but their orientations suggest they are more likely to originally have consisted of a straight line of three, with the fourth at right angles to this.
1: RCAHM 1928 (86)  
2: Thom 1967 (HI/8)  
3: Tait 1978  
4: Ponting and Ponting 1981 (Callanish 8)  
5: Ruggles 1984 (LH8, Bernera Bridge)

20: Caoc Dubh  
**NB 232302** Western Isles-Lewis
This rubble ring is a ruined shielding
1: Thom 1967 (HI/7)  
2: Tait 1978  
3: Ponting and Ponting (Callanish 7)  
4: Ruggles 1984 (LH 23)

21: Cul a Chleit  
**NB 24653034** Western Isles-Lewis
This site consists of 2 orthostats on a knoll. There are 2 recumbent slabs nearby. It has been suggested to be a ruined stone circle. However, the rocky knoll is too small to have once contained a circle of orthostats and is better interpreted as a pair of menhirs surrounded by naturally placed slabs.
1: RCAHM 1928 (95)  
2: Thom 1967 (HI/6, Callanish 6)  
3: RCAHM Index 1967 entry  
4: Burl 1976 (Lewis 5)  
5: Tait 1978  
6: Ponting and Ponting 1981  
7: Ruggles 1984 (LH22).

22: Druim nam Bun  
**NB 22973362** Western Isles-Lewis
This site has been suggested to be a ruined concentric circle. It is much more likely to be a rock outcrop disturbed by quarrying.
1: RCAHM 1928 (92)  
2: Thom 1967 (HI/10, Callanish 10)  
3: Burl 1976 (Lewis 6)  
4: Tait 1978  
5: Ponting and Ponting 1981 (Na Drommanan)  
6: Ruggles 1984 (LH/14)

23: Gleann Mor  
**NA 08869943** Western Isles-St Kilda
This was described in 1967 as a 15m diameter circle of about 12 stones which was slightly embanked on the northern, downhill side. It was thought unlikely to be a fold as it was isolated from the settlement and had little trace of a bank. More data is needed before including this site in a corpus of stone circles.
1: RCAHM Index 1967  
2: Ruggles 1984 (UI12)

24: Gramisdale  
**NF 82505614** Western Isles-Benbecula
This ruined site could be a stone circle but is more likely to be a badly denuded chambered cairn with an orthostat peristalith. There are 6-9 stones in the ring, only one of which is still upright. At the centre is a fallen slab with packing at one end which may well be the last vestige of a chamber. The diameter of the ring, 26.5m, is typical of the peristaliths of the Outer Hebrides rather than the known stone circles which tend to be larger, with the exception of those on Lewis.
1: RCAHM 1928 (353)  
2: Henshall 1972 (see UST 31)  
3: Burl 1976 (Benbecula 1)  
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (H4/1, North Ford)  
5: Ruggles 1984 (UI 42, Gramisdale north)
25: Suidbeachadh Sealg  NF 82475522  Western Isles-Benbecula
This ruined site may well be a denuded chambered cairn rather than a stone circle. It has a diameter of 27.0m with 10 stones on its western half, most of which have fallen or lean badly. Within the circle is a 12m diameter mound containing what appears to be a ruined chamber or cist. The diameter of the ring is typical for the peristaliths of the Outer Hebrides.
1: RCAHM 1928 (352)  2: Henshall 1972 (UST 31)
3: Burl 1976 (Benbecula 2)  4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (H4/2)
5: Ruggles 1984 (UI 43, Gramisdale south)

26: Udal  NF 82427843  Western Isles-II Uist
According to Ordnance Survey archives an orthostatic circle was found in 1964, during excavation of a nearby medieval settlement, but excavation was abandoned when it was realized it was prehistoric. Nothing was visible in 1981. It is hard to know what to make of this account.
1: Ruggles 1984 (UI 8)
Zone 4: Western Scotland

27: Balliscate  
NW 499541  
Strathclyde (Argyll)-Mull
This site has been mistakenly suggested to be a stone circle. It is a stone row.
1: Burl 1976 (Mull 1)  
2: RCAHM 1980 (90)

28: Barnluasgan  
NR 78289070  
Strathclyde (Argyll)
This site was suggested to be a stone circle but is more likely to be an enclosure.
1: Cambell and Sandeman 1962 (161)  
2: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (A3/3, Bellanoch)  
3: Ruggles 1984 (AR 34)

29: Blackshaw Moor  
NS 25.47.  
Strathclyde (Ayrshire)
The only account of this circle gives no details but a crude illustration suggests it is a ringcairn or barrow kerb with 2 rings of small, almost contiguous stones. This author refers to other kerbs and similar features as stone circles and hence this site should be treated with suspicion.
1: Smith 1895  
2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 2)

30: Clachan Erisco  
NG 451480  
Western Isles-Skye
This site consists of 4 orthostats in a 'very flat curve'. There are 3 other recumbent stones nearby, one at least of which has been moved. The site was suggested as a possible circle but is almost certainly a stone row.
1: RCAHM 1928 (636)  
2: Burl 1976 (Skye 1)

31: Clachtoll  
NC 03742787  
Highland (Sutherland)
This site was described as a possible incomplete stone circle with 4 upright boulders standing 1.0m high and 4 others, in a c12m ring with a large 2m high boulder at the centre. It is a fortuitous natural arrangement.
1: Welsh 1971  
2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 4)  
3: RCAHM Index 1974

32: Dervaig  
NW 439520  
Strathclyde (Argyll)-Mull
This site has been mistakenly suggested to be a stone circle. It is a stone row.
1: Burl 1976 (Mull 2)  
2: RCAHM 1980 (101.2)

33: Drumidoon  
NR 891288  
Strathclyde-Arran
This site was examined in 1901 by Bryce who recorded a disturbed cist with low uprights to the west and north. The cist was opened but no finds were made. It was described in 1845 as a cist in which an urn and ashes were found, 'several vertical stones' stood round the cist. The site is a denuded cairn defined by a kerb.
1: Bryce 1910  
2: Burl 1976 (Arran 3)  
3: McLennan 1977

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34: Inverarnon  NN 316185  Tayside (Perthshire)
This site was described as a concentric stone circle of boulders surrounding a central mound. However, it is noted the ground is irregular and marshy except on the central mound where there were building foundations. This, combined with the published plan and note of some of the stones being displaced and sunk, suggests the site is dubious, perhaps being a fortuitous arrangement of boulders round a building platform.
1: Lacaille 1928-9  2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 28)

35: Loch a' Bhleoghan  NN 02274551  Strathclyde (Argyll)-Tiree
This site was described as a stone circle but has been reinterpreted as a circular enclosure associated with nearby dilapidated field walls of similar construction.
1: Beveridge 1903  2: Burl 1976 (Tiree 1)
3: Ruggles 1984 (CT6, Gott)

36: Loch a' Chapuil  NN 02404565  Strathclyde (Argyll)-Tiree
This site was described as a stone circle but has been reinterpreted as a circular enclosure associated with old field walls of similar construction nearby.
1: Beveridge 1903  2: Burl 1976 (Tiree 2)
3: Ruggles 1984 (CT6, Gott)

37: Lochalsh  NG 831274  Highland (Ross)
The only account notes a previously destroyed stone circle. More data would be required before including it in the corpus.
1: OS Edin NG 82 NW5  2: Burl 1976 (Ross 2)

38: Lossit Burn  NR 202560  Strathclyde (Argyll)-Islay
This ruined site has been suggested to be an embanked stone circle but it is likely to be domestic structure associated with a croft.
1: Discovery and Excavation 1961, 19
2: Burl 1976 (Islay 3)  3: Ruggles 1984 (IS 30)

39: Moa Mor  NN 435531  Strathclyde (Argyll)-Mull
This site has been mistakenly suggested to be a circle. It is a stone row.
1: Burl 1976 (Mull 4)  2: RCAHM 1980 (101.1)

40: St Colmac's  NS 04.66.  Strathclyde-Bute
The only brief note of this site is too obscure to include it in the corpus without further data. It may have been a reference to the nearby Ettrick Bay stone circle.
1: Marshall (no date)  2: Burl 1976 (Bute 3)

41: Scalasaig  NR 388943  Strathclyde (Argyll)-Colonsay
This site has been suggested to be a stone circle, but has been reinterpreted as an unusual cairn.
1: Macleod 1970  2: Burl 1976 (Colonsay 1)
3: RCAHM Index
42: Scalasaig South  NR 386937  Strathclyde (Argyll)-Colonsay
This site has been suggested to be the remains of a stone circle. All that exists is one possible standing stone and a prostrate block.
1: Macleod 1970  2: Burl 1976 (Colonsay 2)
3: RCAHM, Index
Zone 5: Moray Firth

43: Achdregnie A          NJ 24.24.  Grampian (Banff)
This site is located within Standing Stones Field. All that remains are 2 low orthostats, 0.40 and 0.85m high, set 1.8m apart. It has been suggested these are the remnants of an internal setting of a Clava type site. Alternatively they could be a ruined four poster or a two stone setting.
1: Coles 1906-7 (2)

44: Achdregnie B          NJ 24.24.  Grampian (Banff)
This site has been destroyed but the Ordnance Survey recorded 5 stones, 4 at the corners of an oblong and the fifth at the centre. It is not clear what the original nature of this site was.
1: Coles 1906-7 (2)

45: Achorachan            NJ 209278  Grampian (Banff)
This was noted in the nineteenth century as a single upright that was the 'supposed remains of a stone circle'. It is on a steep slope and seems an unlikely site.
1: Coles 1906-7 (4)

46: Aldourie               NH 599358  Highland (Inverness)
This circle was noted as having been re-erected to the west of it's original site in the nineteenth century. It is not known what form the site originally took. The present structure contains 18 stones and is an obvious fake. It has been suggested to be a dismembered Clava-type site.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (26)    2: Henshall 1963 (Inv.2)

47: Altnacardich          NH 59.43.  Highland (Inverness)
Three despoiled mounds were recorded here in the late nineteenth century. They appear to have contained concentric kerbs and hence could have been Clava ringcairns. However, their poor documentation and ruined state makes interpretation difficult.
1: FSAS 20, 1885-6, 350-1.  2: Henshall 1963 (Inv.4)

48: Auchintea             NJ 41.64.  Grampian (Banff)
Nothing remains of this site, the Ordnance Survey marked it as 'site of stone circle'. No details are recorded.
1: Coles 1905-6 (19)

49: Boblainy 2             NH 49.40.  Highland (Inverness)
This site was recorded as 'a circle of stones', eight of which remained in a c12m diameter ring. The author describes kerbs and the like in similar terms.
1: FSAS 20, 1885-6, 350-1.

50: Cantraybruich B        NH 778459  Highland (Inverness)
In the nineteenth century a 'stone circle' speculated as being similar to Cantraybruich A was said to have stood in the adjoining field but to have been destroyed many years before.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (18)    2: Henshall 1963 (see Inv 15)
51: Cappies Hill  NJ 28.62.  Grampian (Moray)
This site consists of 4 low uprights, 3 of which are in line. It was suggested to be a stone circle but may well be a fortuitous arrangement of stones.
1: Coles 1906-7 (15)

52: Chapel Hill  NJ 03.46.  Grampian (Moray)
This site consists of 4 very low stones surrounding a pit, they may well be fortuitous as there are many similar stones nearby. To the west are 2 low orthostats in a line and a denuded cairn which may well be genuine.
1: Coles 1906-7 (20)  2: Burl 1976 (Moray 3)

53: Cowie Muir  NJ 372631  Grampian (Moray)
This site consists of 2 large recumbent blocks lying at the terminals of a horseshoe shaped bank which has a height of c0.75m and measures c17.0x12.0m, at its crest. The centre is disturbed and the site may be a barrow which has had its interior removed.
1: Coles 1905-6 (20)

54: Clava  NH 757444  Highland (Inverness)
This site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It has been excavated and is a kerb-cairn with a contiguous kerb.
1: Piggott 1956  2: Burl 1976 (Inverness 6)

55: Cullearnie East End  NH 73.74.  Highland (Inverness)
This site was described in the early nineteenth century as an intact cairn bounded by a kerb of 15 paces diameter (c11.5m). It was surrounded by a ditch and there was no outer circle. It has been suggested to have been a Clava-type site. It was recorded as 'fragmentary' in the late nineteenth century and it has now been destroyed. The early description of the site suggests it was not a typical Clava site.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (33)  2: Henshall 1963 (Inv 24)

56: Culloden  NH 716476  Highland (Inverness)
All that remains of this site is a single 1.70m high upright. It was described in the late nineteenth century as a 'fragmentary' Clava-type site. At a slightly earlier date it was said to have 25 stones all but 7 of which had been displaced. This may be the same site as that described in the vicinity in the early nineteenth century as an avenue of 30 uprights set 0.3-0.6m apart. If so it should be discounted as a Clava site.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (34)  2: Henshall 1963 (Inv.25)

57: Deskie  NJ 20.30.  Grampian (Banff)
In the nineteenth century the Ordnance Survey recorded 2 stones, marking them as 'stone circle, remains of'. They have now been removed and no details are recorded as to the nature of this site.
1: Coles 1906-7 (5)
58: *Easter Clune B* NH 952516 Highland (Nairn)
This ruined cairn has been suggested to be similar to Easter
Clune A and be a possible Clava-type site. Its ruined state makes
interpretation difficult.
1: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 3)

59: *Golford* NH 961548 Highland (Nairn)
This site has been destroyed but was recorded by the Ordnance
Survey as the site of a stone circle where 'stone coffins' were
found. It has been suggested to be a Clava-type site but other
interpretations are equally viable.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (25) 2: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 4)

60: *Kiltearn* NH 61.65 Highland (Ross and Cromarty)
This site was described in the late eighteenth century as 3
concentric circles of stone on an 'eminence' surrounding 2
overlapping ovals of stones each of c4.0m diameter. The outer
circle at the base of the mound had a circumference of 80 paces
(therefore diameter c20m). One stone at the western end of the
inner ovals stood 2.45m high and several others were between 1.2
and 1.8m long. It is hard to know how to interpret this confusing
account.
1: OSA 1791

61: *Meiklehill Wood* NJ 43.60 Grampian (Banff)
All that exists today is a low orthostat which stands 0.5m high.
The Ordnance Survey recorded it as the remains of a stone circle.
However, it is unclear if they had data to support this or assumed
it to be the case.
1: Coles 1905-6 (18)

62: *Milltown of Clava-South* NH 752439 Highland (Inverness)
This site consists of a sub-rectangular enclosure surrounding the
foundations of a chapel. Incorporated in these are several large
stones which has led to speculation that a stone circle once stood
here. There is no documentation of this.
1: Jolly 1881-2 2: Fraser 1883-4 (8)
3: Henshall 1963 (Inv 44)
Zone 6 Grampian

63: Auchlee  NO 893970  Grampian (Kincardineshire)
This site has recently been reported. It could not be found upon independant inspection and the area has much natural stone (C. Ruggles-pers comm).

64: Balhargardy  NJ 76.24.  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey mark this as the site of a circle. All that exists today is a single orthostat standing 2.0m high. It appears to be cupmarked. It is not clear if the Ordnance Survey had further data to interpret this site as a circle or whether they assumed a stone circle from the present remains.
1: Coles 1901-2 (26)

65: Blue Cairn  NJ 411063  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site consists of a 1.5m high cairn with a diameter of 23m. Its edge is defined by a contiguous kerb which stands up to 0.75m high. To the southwest a much larger epidiorite block is incorporated in the kerb, this is 3.5m long, 1.5m wide and c1.0m high. Although this stone may have design affinities with the recumbent of a Recumbent Stone Circle, the site should not be classified as a stone circle.
1: Craig 1950  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 13)

66: Broomend  NJ 62.25  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey note the site of a stone circle here where cists and urns were found. In 1934, it was noted that several large granite blocks existed in nearby walls. There is no positive data to interpret this site as a true stone circle.
1: Coles 1900-1 (20, Husband Hillock)  2: Keiller 1934  3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 17)

67: Burreldales  NJ 739396  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site was described as a 'circular space' of c40m diameter which is traversed by 5 parallel strips of broken stones. There seems no reason to interpret this as a stone circle.
1: Coles 1902-3 (16)  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 19)

68: Castle Frazer B  NJ 715125  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
A short distance to the east of the Castle Frazer stone circle are two orthostats, standing 2.10m high, placed 13.3m apart in a crude line. In the 1850's a letter by Dalrymple, notes that a group of stones formerly stood here. This suggests a more complex setting such as a stone circle or stone row. However, it is not clear how much to trust Dalrymple's observation as this may be assumption rather than tradition. The two stones have been in their present state since at least 1822.
1: Logan 1829  2: Coles 1900-1 (3)  3: Slade 1977-8

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69: Chapelden  NJ 84.63.  Grampian (Banff)
In 1692 it was suggested this place was named from a nearby stone circle. However, it is not clear if such a stone circle was visited or alternatively assumed to exist.
1: Garden 1766  2: Coles 1905-6 (3)

70: Chapel o' Sink  NJ 706189  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site consists of a damaged oval kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of c15.0 metres. It has been suggested to be the vestige of a ringcairn that once was surrounded by a Recumbent Stone Circle. However, there is no positive support for this suggestion and further data are needed before the site is categorized as such.
1: Ritchie 1916-17  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 26)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (Bl/l6)

71: Corrie Cairn  NJ 552205  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The nineteenth century account of this site is difficult to interpret in the absence of a contemporary plan. The main feature was a cairn of 16.0m diameter retained by an external kerb. This reached a crest as a raised ridge at c11m diameter and the central area was dished. It is not clear if the centre, which contained burnt material, many white quartz fragments, and small 'urn' sherds, had previously been disturbed or was the interior of a ringcairn. The lack of a mention of an internal kerb may argue against the latter interpretation. Under the outer portion of the cairn 8 cists were found and finds included cremations, unburnt bones, and sherds of at least 5 'urns'. The account also mentions 2 displaced orthostats. One to the west was apparently 3.35m high but had been overthrown and later moved to a dyke. The other smaller pillar stood to the east 'slightly outside the cairn' and was used as a gatepost. These two stones suggest the site may have been a Recumbent Stone Circle. However, it is unclear if reliable accounts of the original placings of these stones were available to Stuart and hence whether assumptions as to their relationship to the cairn have been made.
1: Stuart 1866-8  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 31)

72: Corshalloch  NJ 418419  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey mark this as the 'site of a stone circle', there is now no trace and hence positive interpretation is not possible.
1: Coles 1905-6 (no.13)

73: Cortes  NK 00.58.  Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site was described as a 'druid temple' at Cortes Farm in the early nineteenth century. It is probably the same site as that described by Coles at Cortie Brae (see 2:52).
1: NSA 12, 293  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 34)
74: Cotbank of Barras NO 827791 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
This site is difficult to interpret because of its ruined state. At
the centre is a low cairn, surrounding this are several small
stones which either form a ruined kerb and other settings beyond,
or alternatively are fortuitous boulders.
1: Coles 1902-3B (page 198) 2: Burl 1976 (Kincardineshire 5)

75: Drummy NJ 46.03. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site was noted in the mid-nineteenth century when it was
described as 'a very small circle of upright stones, and it appears
these were also frequent in the district'. It is difficult to know
from this if what is being described is a small stone circle such
as a four poster or alternatively the kerb of a cairn.
1: PSAS 1, 1851-4, 260-1.

76: Dunnottar NO 836833 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
The Ordnance Survey record a destroyed stone circle here but no
details are known and hence positive interpretation is not possible.
1: Burl 1976 (Kincardineshire 7)

77: Easter Pitforthie NO 619614 Grampian (Angus)
The Ordnance Survey record a destroyed stone circle here but no
details are known and hence interpretation is not possible.
1: Burl 1976 (Angus 7)

78: East Mulloch NO 734924 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
This site was described in the late nineteenth century as having 2
small intact stones within a 11m ring of broken fragments of a
recently destroyed site. By the early twentieth century all traces
had gone. Although the site may have been a stone circle, the kerb
of a cairn is an equally plausible interpretation.
1: Smith 1879-80 2: Ritchie 1818-19

79: Edintore House NJ 430465 Grampian (Banff)
The Ordnance Survey marked this as the site of a stone circle. All
that survives is a sub-circular bank which is low and ill-defined.
This suggests it may have been an internal ringcairn to a Recumbent
Stone Circle. However, other interpretations are equally viable.
1: Coles 1905-6 (14)

80: Forvie NK 011260 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
It has been suggested that there is a stone circle here. There are
at least 7 sites in this complex, several of which have been
evacuated. That surveyed by Thom (site B) is a ringcairn rather
than a true stone circle. A second site has been suggested to be a
ruined Recumbent Stone Circle (Burl 1980-site A) but appears to be
a simple ringcairn (Kirk-site D). Between the two is a smaller
ringcairn with an internal diameter of c3.5m (Kirk-site A; Burl
1980-site C). This has 4 very small orthostats set in a 0.9m
square. This diminutive setting was buried below a central cairn
and may have an affinity with four posters.
1: Kirk 1953 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 49)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/27)
81: Gavenie Braes   NJ 68.62. Grampian (Banff)
This site was suggested to be a stone circle but is so ruined that
interpretation is difficult. Two orthostats stand close together
set at right angles to each other. They are 2.00 and 1.45m tall.
Three stones lie close by in a line but appear to have been moved
to facilitate ploughing.
1: Coles 1905-6 (3)

82: Glassel House   NO 655993 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
This site was suggested to be a stone circle by Coles. However, it
consists of 2 small orthostats set in a straight line and appears
to be a two-stone alignment rather than a stone circle.

83: Hillhead, Forgue   NJ 64.37. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey record this as the site of a stone circle.
However, no details are known and hence positive interpretation is
not possible.
1: Coles 1902-3 (19)

84: Kinellar Kirkyard   NJ 827125 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site is noted by the Ordnance Survey as the remains of a stone
circle. All that survived in the twentieth century were two
recumbent whinstone slabs built into the base of the churchyard
wall. Each is over 2.75m, long and they are 4.0m apart. It is not
clear if the Ordnance Survey based their interpretation on these
two stones or whether other stones once existed.
1: Coles 1901-2 (16)

Knockollochie   NJ 71.25. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey note the site of a stone circle here. No
details are available to ascertain its true character.
1: Coles 1900-1 (17A)

86: Lang Stane o' Craigearn   NJ 723149 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This stone is said to be the last survivor of a stone circle but
this may well be supposition. It is a granite orthostat which
stands 3.50m high.
1: Coles 1900-1 (2)

87: Logie Newton Central   NJ 657392 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This small site has a diameter of 7.0 metres and consists of a
damaged, near contiguous ring of quartz boulders. The interior is
raised and the site is best interpreted as a kerb-cairn rather than
a stone circle.
1: Coles 1902-3 (13)  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 72b)
88: Logie Newton East  NJ 657392  Grampian  
(Aberdeenshire)
This ring lies a short distance to the east of the last and is similar. It has a diameter of 5.5m. The kerb is more intact (except to the north and the stones are contiguous. The majority are of quartz and stand up to 1.2m high. This again is best interpreted as a kerb-cairn.
1: Coles 1902-3 (13)  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 72c)

89: Logie Newton West  NJ 657392  Grampian  
(Aberdeenshire)
This small ring lies a short distance to the northwest of the central site. The stones form a damaged kerb of 6.5m diameter which define the edge of a cairn. It again should be interpreted as a kerb-cairn.
1: Coles 1902-3 (13)  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 72a)

90: Mains of Auchenbadie  NJ 690587  Grampian  (Banff)
The Ordnance Survey mark this as the site of a stone circle where 'bronze armour' was found. This was apparently a bronze armlet. The original nature of this site is unknown.
1: Coles 1905-6 (2)

91: Marnoch Church  NJ 596502  Grampian  (Banff)
The Ordnance Survey mark this as the remains of a stone circle. All that remains is a 2.55m high, whinstone orthostat, standing within the sub-circular churchyard wall. 41m to the east on the other side of the church in an adjacent field, is a 1.40m high pillar which has been suggested to have been moved and erected as a rubbing post; it is known as St Marnan's Chair. It is unclear if the Ordnance Survey ever saw more than is present today or if there was ever a stone circle here.
1: Coles 1905-6 (2)

92: Melgum A  NJ 472052  Grampian  
(Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey mark this as a stone circle a little to the west of Melgum B. It is apparently an embanked site of 28.0m diameter but there appears to be no orthostats. It may be a simple ringcairn rather than a stone circle.
1: Simpson 1926-7  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 75a)  3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/8)

93: Melgum C  NJ 472052  Grampian  
(Aberdeenshire)
A short distance to the south of Melgum B are 1-2 small orthostats on much disturbed ground. The Ordnance Survey mark it as a stone circle and it has also been suggested to be an embanked site. It may be a ruined ringcairn rather than a stone circle.
1: Simpson 1926-7  2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 75c)  3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/8)
94: Newton of Montblairy
Grampian (Banff)
In 1886 Anderson noted there was a large circle of stones at Newton of Montblairy of which all but one had been removed. He recorded that Mr Morrison of Bognie dug here and found a 'large urn' (food vessel) filled with burnt bones. A more detailed earlier account of Morrison's excavations indicates these were at Yonder Bogie not Newton. There is no sign of a stone circle at Newton and the whole account should be treated with caution.
1: Stuart 1867 2: Anderson 1886
3: Coles 1905-6 (page 167) 4: Burl 1976 (Banff 8)

95: Over Tocherford
Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey record this as the site of a stone circle. All that survives is a slightly stony mound. The true nature of this site is unknown.
1: Coles 1901-2 (70)

96: Rapplaburn
Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site was noted by the Ordnance Survey as a stone circle. All that remained when visited by Coles was a pile of 5 whinstones, one was 2.45m long but the others were much smaller. It is not known what the original nature of the site was.
1: Coles 1902-3 (18) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 91)

97: Sandend Bay A
Grampian (Banff)
This site was described in the eighteenth century as a 'circle of stones' which stood c4.3m high in a c18m diameter ring. A stone coffin and an antler tine were found here. A windmill was built on the site, this itself is now ruined. The early description sounds more like a large, high cairn than a true stone circle.
1: Coles 1905-6 (3) 2: Burl 1976 (Banff 12a)

98: Sandend Bay B
Grampian (Banff)
This site was noted as another circle a hundred paces from Sandend Bay A. It may also have been a cairn rather than a stone circle.
1: Coles 1905-6 (3) 2: Burl 1976 (Banff 12b)

99: Shielburn
Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
All that remains of this site is a bulky, whinstone orthostat which leans to the side and is 1.25m high. The Ordnance Survey map of 1867 shows 2 stones less than 15m apart which suggests this could once have been a stone circle. However, other interpretations are equally viable.
1: Coles 1902-3 (28) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 96)

100: Skelmuir Hill
Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site consists of 2 settings of stones. To the southeast there are 2 granite orthostats, the tallest stands 1.35m high while the other which is 1.05m high, leans against it. About 180m to the northwest is a leaning orthostat which originally stood c1.7m high. There is a tradition that originally the stones stood in a triangle and were probably the remains of a circle, but these were removed and that the 2 farmers involved hence had ill-fortune. As some if
not all of these stones may not be sited in their original locations it is difficult to interpret this site.
1: Coles 1903-4 (4)

101: Standing Stones of Durris NO 74.93 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
This site stood on Standing Stones Farm and was destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century without any description being recorded. In the early twentieth century several stones in a heap and covered by field clearance were identified. As no record of this site in intact-form exists it cannot be positively identified as a stone circle, although this is certainly a possibility.
1: Smith 1879-80 2: Ritchie 1918-19

102: Stonehill NJ 63.39. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey record this as the site of a stone circle. However, no details are recorded and it is not known if this was a true stone circle.
1: Coles 1902-3 (20)

103: Tombeg NJ 677143 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
There is a local tradition that this 1.35m high orthostat is the remnant of a stone circle, no other information is recorded.
1: Ritchie 1916-17

104: Wheedlemon NJ 482262 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The two stones here are set 26.5m apart and aligned to each other, which suggests they form part of a stone row rather than a circle. The latter is argued against as radially set stones would be highly unusual for the region. That to the northeast stands 2.60m high while the other has virtually fallen.
1: Coles 1901-2 (55) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 114)
Zone 7: Tayside

105: Blackfaulds B NO 145317 Tayside (Perthshire)
This possible stone circle apparently stood to the south of the
Blackfaulds A site. It was described in the late nineteenth century
as consisting of 2 recumbent stones with a third some distance to the
west; to the south was a small cupmarked stone. These stones have
now been removed. It was never recorded in better condition and
hence any positive interpretation is impossible.
1: PSAS 24, 1890-1, 223.  2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 6b)
3: Thom, thom and Burl 1980 (P2/9)

106: Hill of Kirriemuir ND 392546 Tayside (Perthshire)
There is a 2.7m high orthostat here, with a small upright boulder
at the junction of 2 walls a short distance to the east. There was
once a further recumbent stone nearby. Not enough remains to make
any positive interpretation of this site.

107: Monzie NO 059288 Tayside (Perthshire)
This site has been suggested to be a stone circle. When visited in
1911 there was only one low orthostat together with several
virtually buried stones nearby. Not enough survives of this site for
a positive interpretation; the recumbent stones may well be
natural boulders disturbed by tree planting.
1: Coles 1910-1 (38)  2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 33)

108: Monzie NN 882243 Tayside (Perthshire)
This site has been excavated and is a kerb-cairn rather than a true
stone circle.
1: Coles 1910-1 (29)  2: Mitchell and Young 1939
3: Stewart 1966  4: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 34)

109: Muthill NN 824159 Tayside (Perthshire)
This site was noted by the Ordnance Survey as a stone circle but
appears to be a linear setting of 2 orthostats, with two boulders
between them cleared from the field.
1: Coles 1910-1 (19)  2: Ruggles and Whittle 1981

110: Pitsundry NO 056345 Tayside (Perthshire)
This site had only one surviving orthostat when visited by Coles.
The farmer remembered a circle of stones round it, some of which he
buried and others were removed. Coles conjectured a diameter of c12
metres because of patches of uneven ground where stones may have
been buried. It is unclear if this was a true stone circle or a
kerb set round a central stone.
1: Coles 1907-8 (36)  2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 38)
111: Sandy Road East  NO 156273  Tayside (Perthshire)
This site, a short distance to the east of Sandy Road West, has been suggested to be a badly disturbed stone circle. It may be significant that it was not noted by Coles. In 1966 it consisted of 3 recumbent stones in a western arc. In the 1914-18 war the whole area was replanted with trees after the surface had been levelled. Stones went missing from the western circle at this time and the 3 recumbent stones noted in 1966 are candidates. Alternatively they may have been brought to the surface during replanting. Not enough evidence exists to suggest the eastern site was a stone circle.
1: Coles 1908-9 (24)  2: Stewart 1966
3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 40b)

112: Shian  NN 844408  Tayside (Perthshire)
This site consists of a 20.5m diameter ring of 26 low quartz boulders some of which are virtually contiguous. It is on marshy ground and several other stones are either buried or removed. This ring is more likely to be some form of kerb than a true stone circle.
1: Cash 1910-11  2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 41)

113: Tom na Chessaig  NN 770220  Tayside (Perthshire)
When visited in 1911 this site consisted of a 'rather circular hillock' a local remembered several large stones forming 'a rudely circular group' which had been removed. There is not enough data to positively interpret this site.
1: Coles 1910-1 (7)

114: Tullybeagles East  NO 013362  Tayside (Perthshire)
This site is a kerb-cairn rather than a true stone circle.
1: Coles 1910-1 (36A)  2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 46A)

115: Tullybeagles West  NO 013362  Tayside (Perthshire)
This site is probably a ruined kerb-cairn rather than a true stone circle.
1: Coles 1910-1 (36A)  2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 46B)

116: Tullymurdoch  NO 194514  Tayside (Perthshire)
Only one orthostat survives intact, standing 0.70m high amidst a wood. Five other disturbed slabs lie nearby which vary from 2.15 to 1.45m long. This site could be a ruined stone circle but not enough survives intact for positive interpretation.
1: Coles 1908-9 (4)  2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 47)
Zone 8: Southern Scotland

117: Balmae House  NX 682450  Dumfries and Galloway (Kirkcudbrightshire)
This site was suggested to be a damaged stone circle comprising of 4 small stones and 6 hollows where stones had been removed. However, the sloping nature of the site and the size of the stones suggests they are grounders of an old dyke.
1: Coles 1894-5  2: RCAHM 1914 (238)

118: Beach  NS.53.09.  Strathclyde (Ayrshire)
This site is difficult to interpret because of the poor quality of the documented excavation. It appears to be a cairn with a contiguous kerb. All but one of the proposed orthostats are low and may be nothing more than large kerb stones. There is no support in the excavation report for the suggestion that it is embanked.
1: Mc Leod 1938  2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 1)

119: Blairbuy  NX 362416  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
This site has been suggested as the possible remains of a circle. There are 2 standing stones in a line and although they could be the remnants of a four poster it is more likely this is an intact two-stone setting.
1: Murray 1981

120: Boreland  NX 352581  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
Two stones, 1.45 and 1.05m in height, stand 3.8m apart at a slightly convergent angle, suggesting they are members of a stone circle. There are at least 2 large stones in walls nearby. It could be suggested with equal plausibility this is a 2 stone setting or stone row.
1: RCAHM 1912 (110)  2: Murray 1981

121: Clachanmore  NX 083467  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
The Old Statistical Account refers to 'druid temples and pictish castles which stood here and in 1877 it was noted the village took the name from a large druidical circle that formerly existed. It is unclear if this was based on tradition or supposition. These references are so vague that they should only be accepted with extreme caution.
1: Murray 1981

122: The Clies of Culnoag  NX 419467  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
This was claimed as a circle site on the basis of spurious place name evidence.
1: Murray 1981
123: Glenjorrie  NX 206581  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
In the nineteenth century an upright stone and 2 prostrate blocks nearby were noted to look like the remains of a circle. However, only the upright appears to be genuine. The only stones nearby today are outcrops.
1: Murray 1981

124: Glenquickan  IV 509582  Dumfries and Galloway (Kirkcudbrightshire)
This is marked 200m NW of the Glenquickan circle as a stone circle on Ordnance Survey maps. It was surveyed by Thom in 1939 but had gone by 1950. Thom's plan shows 7 stones, only 4 small ones lie on the arc of a circle. Three others lie close together within this, Coles was aware of the Ordnance Survey maps but did not identify the site as a circle in the late nineteenth century. It is debatable if it was in any better condition when mapped and should be regarded as a dubious site.
1: Coles 1894-5
2: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 8, Glenquickan South)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G4/12).

125: Glenquickan  IV 508583  Dumfries and Galloway (Kirkcudbrightshire)
This is marked 285m NW of the Glenquickan circle as a stone circle on early Ordnance Survey maps. It was surveyed by Thom in 1939 but had gone by 1950. The plans show 4 small stones in a crude circle, lying immediately to either side of a ditch. It was not recognized as a circle by Coles in the late nineteenth century and may well have been in the same state when initially recorded. It should be regarded as dubious.
1: Coles 1894-5  2: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G4/12)

126: Glenturk  IX 42385758  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
A 1.65m high stone with a recumbent slab nearby was suggested to be a ruined stone circle. There is no tradition of further stones and hence there is no strong case that this site was ever a stone circle.
1: RCAHM 1912 (535)  2: Murray 1981

127: Haggstone Moor  IX 06.72.  Strathclyde (Ayrshire)
This site was described in the late nineteenth century as a stone circle consisting of a ring of boulders, a few of which protruded through the turf. It is likely to be a kerb rather than a true stone circle.
1: Smith 1895  2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 5)

128: High Curghie  IX 124387  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
In 1854 a schoolteacher recorded that standing stones destroyed in the early nineteenth century were considered to be a stone circle. This reference is too vague to accept the site as a stone circle.
1: Murray 1981

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129: Kingside Hill  NT 627650  Lothian (East Lothian)
This site has been interpreted as a stone circle. It consists of a ring of 30 small boulders, the highest being only 0.4m high. Several are virtually contiguous. At the centre is a boulder surrounded by a low 3m. diameter mound. This site is more likely to be a denuded cairn than a true stone circle.
1: RCAHM 1924 (240)  2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 1)

130: Kirkmedrine  NX 080484  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
Carved stones in the church are said to have been taken from a druid temple which stood under the church. This site can almost certainly be discounted.
1: Murray 1981

131: Kirkton Hill  NT 47.54.  Borders (Berwickshire)
The only reference to this site is early Ordnance Survey records which note a destroyed stone circle. The Ordnance Survey frequently made mistaken interpretations in the nineteenth century and hence this site should be treated with caution.
1: Burl 1976 (Berwick 2)

132: Laggangarn  NX 223716  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
Some early accounts of the site are misleading and have led to the site being interpreted as a stone circle. When all evidence is considered it is very probable that the only prehistoric feature was a short stone row of 3 stones.
1: Wilson 1872-3  2: Burl 1976 (Wigtown 3)
3: Murray 1981

133: Little Clanyard  NX 10.37.  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
In 1854 a schoolteacher recorded that standing stones destroyed in the early nineteenth century were considered to be a stone circle. This reference is too vague to accept the site as a stone circle.
1: Murray 1981

134: Loupin Stanes SE  NY 258965  Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)
A stone circle has been suggested to the southeast of the Loupin Stanes. The stones here are all small and have no clearly discernable pattern. They are probably fortuitously arranged natural stones.
1: Christison 1897  2: Hyslop and Hyslop 1912
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G7/4)

135: Loupin Stanes NW  NY 257966  Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)
A ruined stone circle has been suggested lying immediately to the northwest of the Loupin Stanes. 4-5 prostrate stones lie in a ring with a diameter of 13.5 metres; 3 of these are virtually buried. However, many natural stones are found all round the site and it is likely they are nothing more than fortuitously arranged stones.
1: Hyslop and Hyslop 1912
2: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 8, Loupin Stanes South East)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G7/4)
136: Mayshiels  NT 617646  Lothian (East Lothian)
This site consists of a stone setting with a diameter of 2.7m. The stones are up to 0.70m long. Surrounding this is an earthen bank and the interior of the ring is 0.15-0.30m below the natural level. This suggests the site has been robbed and is a cairn with a kerb rather than a true embanked stone circle.
1: RCAHM 1924 (238)  2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 2)

137: Miltonish  NX 193741  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
Today this site consists of a denuded cairn with a diameter of 9.0m with a cist at the centre. In 1899 a third-hand account recorded 4 small stones which once stood within or adjacent to the cairn. Although this could be a four poster the account is so vague that it is best discounted in the absence of excavation at the site.
1: Murray 1981.

138: Mull Glen  NX 134313  Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
Today the site consists of a large recumbent block with 20 large stones in a nearby wall. Although it could be the site of a demolished monument its form is unknown.
1: Murray 1981

139: Newbridge  NT 123726  Lothian (Mid Lothian)
This unusual site is difficult to interpret. The main feature is a large cairn with a diameter of 30m and height of 3m. Surrounding this are 3 tall menhirs at different distances from the cairn. Although they could be the vestiges of a circle of about 55m diameter, there is no documentation of further stones and it seems more sensible to treat them as individual outlying stones in the absence of excavation to elucidate the site.
1: Coles 1902-3  2: RCAHM 1929 (131)  3: Burl 1976 (Mid-Lothian 2)

140: Mith Lodge  NS 54.10.  Strathclyde (Ayrshire)
This excavated site is poorly documented, but the given description suggests it is the wrecked remains of a cairn with kerb, built on a natural outcrop.
1: McLeod 1938  2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 6)

141: Penshiel  NT 641631  Lothian (East Lothian)
This has been suggested to be a possible stone circle. There are 4 large prostrate stones, 3 of which are in a straight line; the other lies 3m to the east. There is also a row of larger boulders in the immediate vicinity. The site is too ruined to interpret, all may be grounders or alternatively the 3 stones may be a ruined stone row.
1: RCAHM 1924 (243)  2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 4)
142: Penshiel Hill  NT 632642  Lothian (East Lothian)
Not enough data is available to interpret this site. All that survives are 4 stones in the northern arc of a ring. The stones are only 0.08-0.12m high. A fifth stone can be probed to the south-east. At the centre is a large flat slab which is buried. The size of the stones suggest they are the last vestiges of a kerb rather than a true stone circle.
1: RCAHM 1924 (241)  2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 6)

143: Spartleton Edge  NT 64.67.  Lothian (East Lothian)
Seven stones are barely visible peeping through the peat in a c13m diameter ring. 2 others can be probed. There are traces of an earthen/rubble bank on the line of the circle. The interior has been disturbed. Although the site may be an embanked stone circle it could equally be a robbed cairn or a ring cairn retained on the inner edge of the bank by a kerb.
1: RCAHM 1924 (185)  2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 7)

144: Torhousekie NW  NX 382566  Dumfries and Galloway
(Vigtownshire)
A short distance to the NW of the Torhousekie stone circle, three prostrate stones once existed that were speculated to be the remains of a stone circle. Although they lay on a shallow arc they are likely to have been a demolished stone row as nineteenth century accounts refer to them as 'erected in a line'. They had been removed by 1932.
1: Coles 1896-7  2: RCAHM 1912 (532)  3: Burl (Vigtownshire 6)  4: Murray 1981

145: Torhousekie East  NX 383565  Dumfries and Galloway
(Vigtownshire)
Immediately to the east of the Torhousekie circle is a short stone row which has spuriously been suggested to be a stone circle.

146: Wrens Egg  NX 361420  Dumfries and Galloway
(Vigtownshire)
This large glacial erratic has 2 standing stones nearby to the east which are orientated to it. In the nineteenth century it was speculated they once formed part of two large concentric circles which surrounded the erratic. This has been disproved by excavation. The site is an intact two-stone setting.
1: Masters 1977  2: Murray 1981
147: Banniside SD 286968  Cumbria (Lancashire)
This site has been included in a recent corpus of stone circles. It is an excavated ringcairn with an internal kerb of contiguous slabs.
1: Collingwood 1910  2: Waterhouse 1985

148: The Beacon SD 280842  Cumbria (Lancashire)
This site is not a stone circle but a ringcairn with an internal kerb of vertically-set contiguous slabs, the tallest being 0.6m high. It has an internal diameter of 26x27m, and an entrance to the southwest.
1: Coop 1893  2: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 1)
3: Waterhouse 1985

149: Broomrigg C NY 545465  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site has been suggested to be a stone circle. It has been excavated and is a ruined contiguous kerb of small stones at the edge of a damaged cairn. The site may be multiphased with a smaller cairn also defined by a kerb within the southwestern quadrant.
1: Hodgson 1952  2: Waterhouse 1985

150: Broomrigg D NY 550466  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site is difficult to interpret, it appears to be a ruined kerb-cairn of virtually contiguous stones. It was excavated in 1960 but proved to be disturbed, the only finds being worked flints and a few undecorated sherds.
1: Hodgson 1935  2: Richardson and Fell 1975
3: Waterhouse 1985

151: Brougham Hall NY 52.29  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site was noted in the eighteenth century as being located on the other side of the River Eamont to the Mayburgh henge. It was described as a circle of large gritstones with a diameter of about 18m surrounding a vast cairn of round stones. While there is a possibility this was a true stone circle the large cairn suggests it was a kerb.
1: Pennant 1774  2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 7)
3: Waterhouse 1985

152: Castlehowe Scar NY 587155  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This small ring is likely to be the remains of a denuded kerb-cairn rather than a true stone circle. 10 granite boulders survive, only 1-2 of which are upright. They form a ring with a diameter of about 6.5 metres and are virtually contiguous, 2 gaps suggest 3-4 are now missing. The majority of these stones would have stood between 0.5 and 1.0 metres high, one to the SE is 1.2m high. There is no trace of an internal mound but this may never have been high and if made of earth could have been totally denuded.
1: RCAHM 1936 (90)  2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 2)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L2/11)
153: The Cockpit  NY 483222  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site has been included in a recent corpus of stone circles. It
is a ringcairn with kerbs defining both edges. The inner kerb is
contiguous with a diameter of 26.0m. These stones are up to 1.0m
high.
1: Taylor 1885  2: RCAHM 1936 (Barton 28)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L2/2 Tarnmoor)
4: Waterhouse 1985

154: Dacre Parish  NY 493277  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site at Stainton Banks was described as a small sepulchral
circle with some of the stones partially buried. It is likely to
have been a kerb rather than a stone circle.
1: TCWAAS 6, 1883, 113.  2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 10)

155: Glassonby  NY 573393  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site has been interpreted as a stone circle, it is the
excavated contiguous kerb of a barrow.
1: Collingwood 1901  2: Waterhouse 1985

156: Gretigate A  NY 057036  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site has been proposed on the strength of a distinctive curved
arc in an otherwise straight wall. It defines almost half a circle
and any circular feature here would have had a maximum diameter of
about 32 metres. When first identified in 1961 it was noted the
wall arc was stone while the rest of the wall was of sod and
cobble. Inspection in 1983 (JB) did not confirm this as both walls
appear to be of stone construction, the only difference being the
arc has less vegetation and hence appears to be of more recent
construction. Contrary to the 1961 account there are no visible
signs of large boulders incorporated within the wall. Boulders
cleared from the field and placed within the chord have now been
removed. While acknowledging that the curved wall remains
unexplained and may well have surrounded a circular feature there
are no clear indications this was ever a stone circle.
1: Stout 1961  2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 13a)

157: Grasmere  NY 34.08. ?  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site was described in the early nineteenth century as having
several large standing stones, many having been displaced to make
room for a road junction. Their disposition is not described and
hence interpretation as a stone circle is speculative.
1: Hodgson 1820  2: Waterhouse 1985

158: Iron Hill North  NY 596148  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site is not a stone circle but a 14.5x11.5m diameter cairn
with a contiguous kerb of low boulders, many of which have been
robbed to build the drystone wall which crosses the site.
1: RCAHM 1936 (90)
2: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L2/12 Haberwain)
3: Waterhouse 1985

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159: Iron Hill South NY 596147 Cumbria (Cumberland)
This small ring is a kerb-cairn with a spaced orthostatic kerb with a diameter of 7.0x6.0m. There are 8 large boulders in the ring and a ninth c2.5m outside this to the northeast, 5 of these appear to be vertical and between 0.6 and 1.0m high, while the others are prostrate. The interior of the ring is filled by a low mound. At the centre are 3 boulders flanking a hollow which appear to be the remains of a ruined cist. Excavations here in the early nineteenth century recovered a male skeleton, antler tines and animal bones.
1: Simpson 1861 2: RCAHM 1936 (Crosby Ravensworth 58)
3: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 6)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L2/12)
5: Waterhouse 1985

160: Knipe Scar A NY 552188 Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site was noted in the mid-nineteenth century, but its description is so vague that it is unclear if it was a single ring of stones or a more complex structure similar to the Shapbeck circle which was only c29m away (centre to centre). At the centre was a 'rude pavement of cobbles' with a deposit of charcoal under it. It is hard to know what to make of this account, the site no longer appears to exist. It may have been a true stone circle but equally could have been a kerb. The Wilson Scar site is nearby.
1: Simpson 1863 2: Waterhouse 1985

161: Knipe Scar B NY 529194 Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site is marked on Ordnance Survey maps as a stone circle. It is an enclosure built of blocks of limestone with a diameter of 15 metres.
1: Waterhouse 1985

162: The Kirk SD 251827 Cumbria (Lancashire)
Today this site has all appearances of a ringcairn retained on its inner edge by a kerb of vertically set slabs, the tallest of which does not exceed 0.5m. To the southeast these are virtually contiguous. The internal diameter is 19.5m and the bank varies in width between 5 and 8 metres. In the mid-nineteenth century it was noted that large stones once stood 'in a row upon the bank' but these had been removed 'not many years ago'. This could suggest that true orthostats stood here, but allowing for exaggeration in the telling, it seems more likely that it was kerb stones that were removed. To the northeast of the ring several small slabs have been suggested to be the ruins of an avenue but are more likely to be fortuitously arranged.
1: Jopling 1846 2: Cowper 1893
3: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 8) 4: Waterhouse 1985

163: Lacra C SD 150810 Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site has been suggested to be a stone circle but it is too ruined to interpret. 3 prostrate stones lie in an almost straight line. Trial excavations established at least 2 of these had stood in stoneholes, the largest being about 1.5m high. There is a fourth recumbent stone to the southwest which has led to an interpretation of a circle of about 24 metres diameter. However, this was not
investigated and its status is uncertain as it lies close to a natural outcrop. The site could be interpreted with equal plausibility as a stone row.

1: Dixon and Fell 1948  
2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 20)  
3: Waterhouse 1985

164: Lacra D  SD 151813  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This site is difficult to interpret because of its ruined nature, nineteenth century ploughing, and the large number of natural stones in the vicinity. There appears to be a circle of 6-7 small stones in a 18x15m diameter ring with spaces for several more. Within the ring is a large flat stone about 2m long. Trial excavations by the most northerly stone found a collared urn inverted in a shallow hollow. No packing was found round the stone and no mention is made of a stonehole. There is an outer arc of stone to the SE of the circle and a possible circle of stones surrounding a boulder with a diameter of c5m lying immediately to the northwest of the main ring. Running for some distance to the northeast is a narrow 'avenue' of stones and to the southwest are other possible lines of stones. In the absence of extensive excavation it is best to treat all these features with caution as many of them may well be fortuitous arrangements.

1: Dixon and Fell 1948  
2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 21)  
3: Waterhouse 1985

165: Little Meg  NY 577375  Cumbria (Cumberland)
This small ring of 11 contiguous stones is a kerb-cairn with a diameter of c4.5x5.5 metres. Most of the stones are fallen but one stands 1.3m high and 2 others would originally have been of similar height. One stone is carved with a spiral and 5 concentric circles. There is little trace of an internal mound but this apparently existed in the late nineteenth century. It covered a cupmarked cist in which an interment was found. In recent years the site has been partially buried under field clearance.

1: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/8)  
2: Waterhouse 1985

166: Moor Divock 3  NY 497217  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site was suggested to be a small stone circle of c3.5m diameter which had been badly damaged. It may well be a fortuitous arrangement of stones.

1: Taylor 1885  
2: RCAHM 1936 (Askham 45)  
3: Bell 1976 (Westmorland 10)

167: Moor Divock 5  NY 493222  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site consists of a ruined cairn with a diameter of about 14m. Three low projections said to extend from this, cannot now be traced. Within the mound are 3 orthostats on the western arc of a circle of c6m diameter. These stand between 0.60 and 1.00m high and may be the ruined remains of a stone circle or some form of internal kerb. The already disturbed site was excavated in the mid-nineteenth century by Simpson who found a collared urn and cremation at the centre.

1: Simpson 1863  
2: Taylor 1885  
3: RCAHM 1936 (Askham 45)  
4: Waterhouse 1985
168: Moor Divock 6  NY 491227  Cumbria (Westmorland)
The only account of this site is Taylor's who described it as a c7.5m diameter ring of boulders, 3 or 4 of which were upright. It is not apparent today and as much of Taylor's description of Moor Divock is suspect, this site should be treated with caution.
1: Taylor 1885  2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 12)

169: Moor Divock 7  NY 490226  Cumbria (Westmorland)
The only account of this site is Taylor's who described it as 2 concentric circles of small circles. The inner with a diameter of c2m with 6 stones. The outer with a diameter of c4m with 5 stones, 'some considerably sunk' in an incomplete circle. It is not apparent today and may well have been a fortuitous arrangement of stones.
1: Taylor 1885  2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 13)

170: Moor Divock 8  NY 490227  Cumbria (Westmorland)
The only account of this site is Taylor's who described it as a c2.5m ring of 7 prominent stones and 3 others that were buried. They were virtually contiguous and this may have been a kerb-cairn. However, Taylor may have misinterpreted a fortuitous arrangement of stones.
1: Taylor 1885  2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 14)

171: Potter Fell  SD 503988  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site consists of a ring of 19-20 low stones set in a 20m ring. It has been dismissed as a cockpit but may alternatively be the kerb of a severely denuded barrow.
1: Flint 1960  2: Waterhouse 1985

172: Swarth Fell  NY 457192  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This ruined site is difficult to interpret. All the stones are fallen but appear to have originally have formed a ring of contiguous slender slabs, several stones deep, built as a form of ringcairn or enclosure. There is no trace of any bank material. About 65 stones survive with an internal diameter of c16m. The western portion has no stones. It's location is also unique being on a high ridge-top at 550m OD.
1: RCAHM 1936 (Barton 30)  2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 17)
3: Waterhouse 1985

173: White Hag  NY 607115  Cumbria (Westmorland)
This small ring consists of 11 fallen granite boulders in a virtually contiguous ring of c6m diameter. Although there is little trace of an internal cairn today, it is almost certainly the denuded remains of a kerb-cairn.
1: RCAHM 1936 (Crosby Ravensworth 44)
This site has now been covered by quarry spoil. It was excavated in 1952 and is a contiguous kerb of small recumbent stones retained on the outside by a slight rubble bank. Within the circle a thin discontinuous spread of stone was interpreted as a pavement. Under this were several interments. There was a central inhumation, a second inhumation and 2 cremations. The nature of the kerb suggests this is a robbed barrow, the 'pavement' being the last vestige of a cairn that has been removed.

1: Spence 1935  
2: RCAHM 1936 (Shap, Rural 78)  
3: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 19)  
4: Sieveking 1984  
5: Waterhouse 1985
Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines

175: Biddlestones  NT 954074  Northumberland
This site lies 800m south of the Biddlestones (2 low orthostats). It consists of about 10 very low stones or stumps in a 33.5x21.5m diameter ring. The whole area is covered with rig and furrow and one end of the oval is in old field boundary. There is a strong possibility that this may be a fortuitous arrangement of stones.
1: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 1)
2: G. Moir pers.comm.

176: Brackenhall Green  SE 129391  West Yorkshire
This site has been listed as a stone circle. It is a large enclosure defined by a bank with many large orthostatic boulders used to define both its edges.
1: Wood 1902
2: Cowling 1946
3: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 3)
4: visited 1981
5: Barnes 1982

177: Bradup  SE 089439  West Yorkshire
This site is difficult to interpret. Today the site is ruined. The stones are all recumbent and lie on a crude ring of c9m diameter in no regular order. They surround a slight rise which may be the vestiges of a cairn. In 1885 there were 18 large stones but by 1929 they had been reduced to 11-12. Although said to be upright in 1946 this seems debatable and the site was probably in the same state as today. The plan published in 1929 does not tally with the present remains (but see Grubstones). Their present disposition suggests the stones may originally have been contiguous. If this site is genuine, perhaps it is a ruined cairn with a massive kerb.
1: Raistrick 1929 (Kirkstones, Brass Castle)
2: Cowling 1946
3: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 4)
4: visited 1983

178: Cartington  NU 056046  Northumberland
This site has been catalogued as a stone circle. However, the low stones are virtually contiguous and are the kerb of a barrow which was excavated by Greenwell.
1: Greenwell 1877 (no 207)
2: Northumberland County History 15, 59.
3: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 2)
4: G. Moir pers.comm.

179: Fairnington  NT 667285  Borders (Roxburghshire)
This was recorded as being in a field called Harlow, named from a circle of large stones which stood within it that had been removed by the farmer. The name suggests this could have been a barrow with a kerb rather than a true stone circle.
1: RCAHM 1956 (911)
2: Burl 1976 (Roxburgh 2)
180/181: Grassington A/B SE 025666/025667 North Yorkshire
These two sites have been classified as stone circles. That to the NE is a penannular bank with an addition to the northeast. That to the SW is a sub-rectangular bank with lower banks abutting it. Neither are stone circles, they appear to be footings of buildings, perhaps associated with lead mining nearby.

182: Harden Moor SE 073388 West Yorkshire
This site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It is a ringcairn with traces of a kerb at its inner edge. It was excavated in 1959.

183: Hellclough II SD 903343 Lancashire
This site has apparently been destroyed. In 1893 it was noted as a 'ringmound (circle of 7 stones)' which was excavated in 1887 when a disintegrated urn, large quantities of bones and flint battle axe were found. It is unknown what type of site this was (see below). There was a second similar site nearby (III) and also a cairn surrounded by a bank and ditch.
1: Wilkinson 1893 2: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 6, Extwistle Moor) 3: Barnes 1982 (45)

184: Hellclough III SD 902341 Lancashire
This site has apparently been destroyed. In 1893 it was noted as a 'ringmound (circle of 7 stones)'. The description of a c2m wide ringbank of c17x17.5m diameter which had an internal ditch and a 2m wide entrance suggests the site was a complex barrow or ringcairn with central mound (if ditch misinterpreted). The mention of orthostats in parenthesis is applied to several sites by the author and it seems this should not be taken literally. An excavation within the site in 1887 revealed a burnt area and an urn containing bones of an adult and child accompanied by animal bones and a bronze pin or awl.

185: Horncliffe SE 133435 West Yorkshire
This unusual site has been interpreted as a stone circle. It consists of 46 small recumbent stones set in a contiguous ring surrounding a flat interior, with a central disturbance created by nineteenth century digging. It appears to be an unusual kerb rather than a true stone circle. Perhaps it is a denuded platform cairn.
1: Raistrick 1929 2: visited 1978
186: How Tallon NZ 052072 North Yorkshire
This possible stone circle has a diameter of 14.5x11.5m and consists of 7 equally spaced stones with space for one more. All the stones are relatively small, boulder-like blocks which are loose and do not appear to be set in the ground. This suggests the site is not prehistoric.
1: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L6/4)
2: T. Laurie, pers.comm.

187: Kilsney SD 951680 North Yorkshire
This site has been catalogued as an embanked stone circle. It has a diameter of 5.5m and consists of 7 small stones. It is the kerb of a barrow.
1: Raistrick 1963-6
2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 15)
3: A. Hague, pers.comm.

188: Noseley Height SD 881302 Lancashire
This site has been listed as a stone circle. It was excavated in 1950 and appears to be best interpreted as a low platform cairn surrounded by a virtually contiguous kerb of small boulders. Several finds were made.
1: Bennett 1951
2: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 9)
3: Barnes 1982 (48)

189: Nuker SD 911973 North Yorkshire
This site has been listed as a stone circle. It is fortuitous debris associated with a small quarry.
1: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 17)
2: visited 1984

190: Rey Cross NY 900124 Durham
This site consists of more than 30 sandstone blocks which have been placed roughly in position to form a complete circle of 20m diameter. It is within a Roman camp and hence a prehistoric origin is questionable.
1: Laurie 1985

191: Ringstone Hill SD 892367 Lancashire
In 1856 it was recorded that a 'large circle of stones erected either for burial, worship or defence' was dug up a few years ago and used to repair roads. A second Ringstone Hill, c3km to the south, had both a fortified enclosure and a low ringcairn. It is unknown what type of structure once stood on the northern hill.
1: TLCAS 9, 1856, 33
2: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 10)
3: Barnes 1982 (139)

192: Todmorden SD 943252 West Yorkshire
This site has been listed as a stone circle. It is a ringcairn which was excavated in 1906. The original report misleadingly refers to several 'large stones set at more or less regular intervals' but these seem unlikely to be true orthostats, the plan shows them as small boulders. There is no sign of true orthostats although the site is badly mutilated.
1: Roth 1906
2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 20)
3: Barnes 1982 (327)
This unusual site consists of a contiguous ring of orthostats of c7.5m diameter which are graded downslope to the SSW to allow for the gradient. Their tops are all roughly horizontal. They range from 0.30 to 1.05m in height. 22-3 stones survive today and 3-4 appear to be missing. To the NNW is a short outer arc of 4-5 stones placed immediately outside the main ring. 4 loose stones appear to have been added to the ring recently. Raistrick's plan does not tally with the present remains despite the site's undisturbed nature. The interior of the site consists of a low horizontal platform with virtually no height upslope to the NE and a height of c0.5m to the SW. The ring of stones stand well proud of this round the full circumference. This site appears to be a variant form of kerb-cairn rather than a true stone circle.

1: Raistrick 1929
2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 24)
3: visited 1984
Zone 11: North Yorkshire Moors

194: Bransdale Moor  SE 604998  North Yorkshire
This site was known by locals as a 'druid circle' but is an old sheep fold.
1: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 5)  2: Spratt 1982

195: Cloughton  SE 982970  North Yorkshire
This c10m diameter ring of 20 stones is the kerb of a robbed barrow.
1: Elgee 1930  2: Spratt 1982

196: House Crag  SE 816981  North Yorkshire
This site has no published data except that it has a diameter of c30m. It is not listed in a detailed review of sites of the region by Spratt and hence is likely to be spurious.
1: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 14)  2: Spratt 1982

197: Kirkmoor Beck Farm  NZ 924030  North Yorkshire
This excavated site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It is the contiguous kerb of a cairn.
1: Radley 1969  2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 16)

198: Nab Ridge  SE 575979  North Yorkshire
This site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It is a contiguous ring of 44 small stones in a c8.5x10.0m diameter ring and is the kerb of a robbed barrow.
1: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 18)  2: Spratt 1982
Zone 12: The Peak District

For details of sites 199-210 see Barnatt forthcoming.

Zone 13: Wales

211: Banc Du SD 042792 Powys (Radnor)
Only one definite orthostat exists, standing c1.0m high, 5-7 small stones lie nearby and have been suggested to be ruined stone circle. However they do not fit convincingly on a circle and may well be fortuitous.
1: RCAHM 1913 (240) 2: Grimes 1963
3: Burl 1976 (Radnor 1)

212: Brunt SN 808040 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)
This site was suggested to be 2 concentric circles but the stones are field clearance.
1: Bushell 1911 2: Grimes 1963 (1)

213: Clyne Common SS 595893 Glamorgan
This site was suggested to be a stone circle but is likely to be a fortuitous arrangement of stones.
1: Morgan 1899 2: Grimes 1963 (f)

214: Coed Gwarallt SN 591503 Dyfed (Cardiganshire)
This site has been thought to be a ruined stone circle. The boulders have no order to them and lie on a fairly steep slope.
1: Grimes 1963 (f)

215: Druids Circle SN 987661 Powys (Radnor)
This site known locally as the Druids Circle is a ring of small contiguous stones which is either the base of a cairn or the footing of a circular house.
1: RCAHM 1913 (478) 2: Grimes 1963 (6)

216: Eithbed SN 083288 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)
Three stone circles were claimed here, the present remains suggest they are enclosures.
1: RCAHM 1925 (634) 2: Grimes 1963 (h)

217: Grey Hill ST 437935 Gwent (Monmouthshire)
This site has been listed as a stone circle. It is a low contiguous kerb of a cairn. There is a ruined chamber or cist in the interior and a 2.30m high menhir just outside the kerb to the northeast.
1: Bagnall Oakeley 1889 2: Burl 1976 (Monmouth 1)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W13/1)

218: Hirnant SN 753839 Dyfed (Cardiganshire)
This site has been listed as possible stone circle. It is a virtually contiguous kerb of low stones varying in height from 0.08 to 0.60m high. This site is best interpreted as a denuded kerb-cairn of 5.5x6.0m diameter.
1: Burl 1976 (Cardiganshire 1) 2: Hoyle 1984
219: Kerry Hill B SD 158860 Powys (Montgomeryshire)
A second stone circle was reported in 1889 as being c300-340m
northeast of the Kerry Hill circle. This was said to consist of 5
stones surrounding a centre stone, two at least of which were
displaced. It is not recognizable today and is likely to have been
a fortuitous arrangement of stones.
1: Grimes 1963 (15)

220: Llain y Sibedau SM 826308 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)
This site was noted in 1811 as 'a Stonehenge in miniature'. All that
exists today is a cairn with a diameter of c18m and a height of
1.2m. Perhaps it once had a peristalith of some form.
1: Fenton 1811 2: RCAHM 1925 (522)
3: Grimes 1963 (j)

221: Llyn Eiddew Bach III SH 642346 Gwynedd (Merionethshire)
This site has been listed as a stone circle. It consists of a
ruined ring of low orthostats. It may well be the denuded traces of
a kerb-cairn or another similar type of monument.
1: Bowen and Gresham 1967 2: Burl 1976 (Merionethshire 4)

222: Pabell Ilywarch Hen SH 94023662 Gwynedd (Merionethshire)
This site has been listed as a stone circle. It was described in
1745 as 'a regular round enclosure of large stones with an entrance
to the east'. This reference is too vague to make a positive
interpretation.
1: Bowen and Gresham 1967 2: Burl 1976 (Merioneth 6)

223: Pen y Wern Hill SD 313788 Shropshire
This site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It is
probably the base of a denuded cairn.
1: Chitty 1963 2: Burl 1976 (Shropshire 4)

224: Rhos y Clegryn SM 913354 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)
Today this site consists of a rubble ring of c21m diameter which is
about 1m high. It has an irregular inner edge and may well be a
robbed cairn. Close by to the northeast is a complex setting which
has recently been excavated. This originally consisted of 2 tall
orthostats, one of which remains, built at the edge of a sub-
circular cobbled area of 15x20m diameter. Several smaller stone or
wooden uprights once stood, that were probably constructed in more
than one phase. In 1814 Fenton described the site 'as a large
druidical circle with one of the encircling stones on the southern
side supereminent above its fellows'. This circle has been
suggested to have been within the rubble ring but could equally
apply to a misinterpretation of the stone setting.
1: Fenton 1811 2: Grimes 1963 (1)
3: Lewis 1974

225: Shelve SD 335992 Shropshire
The Ordnance Survey note a destroyed stone circle here but give no
details. This reference is too vague to support a positive
interpretation.
1: Burl 1976 (Shropshire 5)
226: Trer' Dryw Bach  SH 468673  Gwynedd-Ynys Mon (Anglesey)
This site has been suggested to have been a stone circle. It has been destroyed but in the nineteenth century it was briefly recorded as damaged, sub-oval in plan, measuring c120x65m and built of at least 50 stones some of which were near contiguous. This site seems unlikely to have been a stone circle and may have been some form of enclosure.
1: Wynn Williams 1871  2: Lynch 1970
3: Burl 1976 (Anglesey 3)

227: Waun Xawn  SH 084341  Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)
This site has been suggested to be a ruined stone circle. It consists of a shallow arc of 5 stones which would suggest it originally had a diameter of c45 metres. However, only 2 of the stones are vertically set. The site could be interpreted with equal plausibility as a ruined stone row.
1: RCAHM 1925 (768)  2: Grimes 1963 (g)
3: Burl 1976 (Pembrokeshire 5)

228: Yr Hen Eglwys  SS 876808  Glamorgan
This site has been referred to as a stone circle in nineteenth century literature. However, it is a rectangular churchyard enclosure with 2 gateposts and a dressed stone in a hedge nearby.
1: Grimes 1963 (e)

229: Ysbyty Cynfyn  SH 752791  Dyfed (Cardiganshire)
The site was once thought to be a possible circle-henge reused as a churchyard. However, recent research shows this is highly unlikely. Only 1 stone has any claim to be ancient. The bank is a collapsed churchyard wall.
1: Grimes 1963 (19)  2: Burl 1976 (Cardiganshire 2)
3: Briggs 1979
Zone 14: South West England


244: Almsworthy SS 844417 Somerset-Exmoor
This curious site is difficult to interpret. It consists of 14 small slabs scattered irregularly with different orientations. It was suggested to be the remains of 3 concentric rings, but this is unlikely as several of the slabs are orientated incorrectly. It has also been interpreted as the ruined remains of several parallel stone rows. Only excavation would clarify the nature of this site.
1: Gray 1931
2: Grinsell 1970
3: Burl 1976 (Somerset 1)

245: Brockhill Ford SX 67816569 Devon-Dartmoor
This is not a true stone circle but the retaining circle of a kerb-cairn. To the north this is intact and the stones contiguous. The central cist is somewhat ruined and the southern kerb has been robbed. Little remains of the cairn fill (see appendix 6).
1: Worth 1949
2: Davidson and Seabrook 1973
3: Burl 1976 (Devon 4)
4: Grinsell 1979 (Dean Prior 2)
5: visited 1981

246: Buckland Ford SX 65736603 Devon-Dartmoor
This site is difficult to interpret. It consists of a c9.5x8.0m ring of 12-13 low spaced-orthostats which stand between 0.10 and 0.60m high. The stones are irregularly spaced and only 2 to the NNW are set close together. It is unlikely to have originaly been contiguous and in all probability very few stones are missing (? 2-6). On balance this site is rejected as a true stone circle because it has closer affinities to the platform cairns with spaced-kerbs found on Dartmoor (see appendix 6). However, in this case, there is no sign today of an internal mound.
1: Worth 1946
2: Davidson and Seabrook 1973
3: Burl 1976 (Devon 6)
4: Grinsell 1979 (Lydford 107)
5: visited 1981

247: Burford Down SK 63786016 Devon-Dartmoor
This is not a true stone circle but a spaced-kerb of a small kerb-cairn variant common on Dartmoor. The cairn completely fills the interior and there is a ruined cist at the centre (see Appendix 6)
1: Falcon 1905
2: Worth 1921
3: Davidson and Seabrook 1973
4: Burl 1976 (Devon 7)
5: Grinsell 1979 (Harford 6)
6: visited 1981

248: Buttern West SX 647885 Devon-Dartmoor
This was described in 1894 as a circle with 4-5 stones and a diameter of c18m. These can still be identified and are a fortuitous arrangement of stones.
1: Worth 1894
2: Burl 1976 (Devon 10)
3: visited 1981

- 84 -
249: Down Ridge SX 65507206 Devon-Dartmoor
This site is difficult to interpret with certainty. It consists of a short arc of slabs set between 1.50 and 0.65m high. These lie on the southwestern arc of a conjectured circle of c25m diameter. Two of these stones are contiguous and a third overlaps them both to the outside. Nearby are 3-5 recumbent slabs which have fallen but originally would have continued the contiguous arc of stones. Several other recumbent slabs lie around the circumference and interior of the site but it is impossible to determine which, if any, were ever standing. This site has clearly been extensively robbed and there are walls nearby to the north. It is unlike any of the Dartmoor stone circles and is rejected here. Perhaps it is the last vestige of a pound although these, typically, do not have such massive orthostats. However, there is a prehistoric house with large slabs below the site to the south.
1: Burl 1976 (Devon 16)  2: visited 1981

250: Lakehead Newtake SX 64367747 Devon-Dartmoor
This is probably not a true stone circle but a spaced-kerb of a kerb-cairn variant common on Dartmoor. There is a cist at the centre but little sign today of the cairn fill (see appendix 6).
1: Worth 1935  2: Burl 1976 (Devon 23)
3: Grinsell 1979 (Lydford 56)  4: visited 1981

251: Lower Piles SX 64546026 Devon-Dartmoor
This is not a true stone circle but a spaced-kerb of a small kerb-cairn variant common on Dartmoor. The cairn completely fills the interior and there is a cist at the centre (see appendix 6).
1: Worth 1917  2: Worth 1943
3: Davidson and Seabrook 1973  4: Burl 1976 (Devon 25)
5: Grinsell 1979 (Harford 8)  6: visited 1981

252: Sharpitor SX 55837068 Devon-Dartmoor
This is not a stone circle but a low, near-contiguous kerb surrounding a cist (see appendix 6).
1: Worth 1953  2: Davidson and Seabrook 1973
3: Burl 1976 (Devon 30)  4: Grinsell 1979 (Walkhampton 21)
5: visited 1981

253: Shell Top SX 598638 Devon-Dartmoor
This site was noted in 1972 but no details given. It appears to be spurious as a thorough search of the area failed to find it.
1: Burl 1976 (Devon 32)  2: visited 1981

254: Spurrells Cross SX 65855985 Devon-Dartmoor
This site consists of a large cairn of 10.0x8.5m diameter at the upper end of a stone row. At the edge of the cairn are 2 recumbent slabs which have been suggested to be the vestiges of a stone circle. These may well be fortuitously placed.
1: Worth 1953  2: Burl 1976 (Devon 35)
3: Grinsell 1979 (Ugborough 12)  4: visited 1981
255: Stall Down     SI 63276322     Devon-Dartmoor
This is not a true stone circle but a spaced-kerb of a kerb-cairn variant common on Dartmoor. The cairn completely fills the interior and there is a cist at the centre (see Appendix 6)
1: Worth 1918     2: Worth 1943
3: Davidson and Seabrook 1973
4: Burl 1976 (Devon 37, Stall Moor South)
5: Grinsell 1979 (Cornwood 13)     6: visited 1981

256: Willing Yalls Yarren     SI 58176517     Devon-Dartmoor
This curious site consists of 4 cist-like settings of orthostats arranged in a circle of c43m diameter. These are linked by a low bank, which appears to be continuous but is only well preserved to the northeast and south. To the east the site has been disturbed by a bronze age reave, there may once have been a fifth stone setting here. If so, the settings were approximately equally spaced round the ring. Each setting is sub-rectangular and consists of 2-3 stones of unequal height which suggests they are not ruined cists. In each case the 2 tallest stones are set radially to the circle. This site appears to be unique and it is so unlike true stone circles it is rejected here. However, it probably had some form of ceremonial function.
1: Worth 1953     2: Burl 1976 (Devon 40)
Zone 15: Wessex

257: Avebury South  SU 099672  Wiltshire
This site was suggested to be a stone circle but is better interpreted as an enclosure consisting of many small, contiguous stones in a sub-oval ring of c80x66m diameter.
1: Smith 1881

258/9: Bathampton A/B  ST 772652  Avon (Somerset)
These sites were described in 1857 as 2 stone circles within square enclosures which were difficult to make out as only small stones remained. However, within living memory about 30 large stones similar to those at Stanton Drew had been removed. This reference is impossible to interpret with any certainty as it is so vague, the arrangement of the orthostats being hearsay or supposition.
1: Scarth 1857  2: Tratman 1958
3: Burl 1976 (Somerset 2a/b)

260: Chew Stoke  ST 560616  Avon (Somerset)
The only record of this site is that 12 displaced stones once existed in a hedge. They had clearly been moved and differential weathering suggested they had been set at different angles to the predominant wind; each standing about 1m high. Although this could have been a stone circle other interpretations are equally viable.
1: Tratman 1958  2: Burl 1976 (Somerset 3)

261: Langdean Bottom  SU 11806570  Wiltshire
This site has been suggested to be a stone circle. It consists of a 10m diameter ring of small stones which is likely to be the rim of a barrow or a house site. Nearby is the ruined remains of a possible avenue or ancient boundary running east-west. It may well be a fortuitous arrangement of sarsens, of which there are many nearby.
1: Grinsell 1957  2: Burl 1976 (Wiltshire 5)

262: Leigh Down  ST 542639  Avon (Somerset)
This site was recorded in the late nineteenth century as consisting of 1-2 prone stones by Great Stone Lane. The stones were assumed to once have belonged to a small circle but there is no documented evidence to support this.
1: Tratman 1958  2: Burl 1976 (Somerset 4)

263: Lulworth  SY 87.81  Dorset
Warne reported that a possible stone circle existed here until the nineteenth century. No details are known and the reference is so vague that positive interpretation is not possible.
1: Warne 1872  2: Piggott and Piggott 1939
3: Burl 1976 (Dorset 4)
264: Tisbury  ST 951299  Wiltshire
The only account of this site is in a manuscript by Cunnington. It was described as 'a circular work with a vallum set round with stones and a large stone placed erect in the centre'. It was c3.07m high and 1.2m wide. At the time of writing the stone had already been removed and taken to Old Castle, Wardour. A skeleton was found c0.45m under the surface, close to the stone. While this site may have been a circle-henge with a centre stone as has been suggested by Burl, the description is sufficiently vague, particularly in relation to a stone circle, that positive interpretation is impossible.
1: Hoare 1812  2: Burl 1976 (Wiltshire 8)

265: Twinhoe  ST 73.59.  Avon (Somerset)
Several displaced stones lie in hedges and it has been speculated they had been removed from a stone circle. Other interpretations are equally viable.
1: Camertonia 10, 1963, p.4-5
2: Wedlake 1966  3: Burl 1976 (Somerset 8)
Appendix 4: A Corpus of Henges (excluding hengiforms with internal diameters of under 25 metres).

Key
1: Site number
2: Site name
3: Map reference
4: Position of bank in relation to the ditch;
   E; external
   I; internal
   C; central between two ditches
5: Diameter of central area (to the nearest metre)
6: Number of entrances
7: Other features
   SC; Stone Circle
   TC; Timber Circle
   SS; Stone Setting
   TS; Timber Setting
   TB; Timber Building
   FO; Portal Stones
   DS; Destroyed Stone Setting
   CO; Cove
   EA; Barrow
   O; Other Features

A: CIRCLE-HENGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone 1: Orkney and Shetland</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<td>HY</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>109x112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stenness</td>
<td>HY</td>
<td>396125</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>43x47</td>
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<td>SC,TS,SS,O</td>
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<td>Zone 5: Moray Firth</td>
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<td>Quarry Wood</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>43x47</td>
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<td>Zone 7: Tayside</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Balfarg</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>281032</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>56x65</td>
<td>2?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone 8: Southern Scotland</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>North Mains</td>
<td>NN</td>
<td>928162</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>31x39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone 9: Cumbria</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cairnpapple</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>987717</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>35x42</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Zone 12: The Peak District</td>
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<td>Mayburgh</td>
<td>NY</td>
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<td>Bow</td>
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<td>Stripple Stones</td>
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<td>E 95x112</td>
<td>2 SC</td>
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<td>15 Mount Pleasant- inner</td>
<td>ST 710899</td>
<td>E 41x42</td>
<td>1 TB, CO, SS</td>
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<td>16 Stonehenge</td>
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<td>I 91x92</td>
<td>1 (-2) SC's, SS?, TC, TB, PO, O</td>
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<td>17 Woodhenge</td>
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<td>1 TB, SS, O</td>
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| Zone 20: East Anglia |
| 18 Arminghall | TG 240060 | C 24x27 | 1 TS |

**B: POSSIBLE CIRCLE-HENGES**

| Zone 15: Wessex |
| 19 Tisbury | ST 953299 | ? (large?) | ? SC?, SS |

**C: HENGES**

| Zone 8: Southern Scotland |
| 20 Broadlee | NY 219747 | E 40x48 | 2 - |
| 21 Normangill | NS 972221 | E 33x39 | 2 - |
| 22 Over Howden | NT 487523 | E 70x76 | 1 0 |
| 23 Weston | NT 029457 | E 34x60 | 2 - |

| Zone 9: Cumbria |
| 24 Broomeigg | NY 548466 | E 49x53 | 1 PO |
| 25 King Arthur's Round | NY 523284 | E 44x52 | 2 PO, O |

| Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines |
| 26 Castledykes | SD 982873 | E 56x60 | 1 - |
| 27 Coupland | NT 940330 | E 62x69 | 2 0 |

| Zone 13: Wales |
| 28 Llandegai SV | SH 593712 | E 72x75 | 2 0 |
| 29 Llandegai NE | SH 594712 | I c50 | 1 0 |

| Zone 14: South West England |
| 30 Castilly | SX 031627 | E 30x48 | 1 0 |
| 31 Castlewich | SX 371685 | E 45x49 | 1 - |

| Zone 15: Wessex |
| 32 Big Rings | SU 572953 | C 107x110 | 2 0 |

| Zone 16: Dorchester |
| 33 Condicote | SP 154288 | C c90x110 | 1-2 - |
| 34 Durrington Walls | SU 150437 | E 380x410 | 2 2+TB, O |
| 35 Eggardon | SY 546946 | E 40x45 | 2 2BA |
| 36 Knowlton South | SU 024103 | E c165x190 | 1-2? - |
| 37 Knowlton Central | SU 024103 | E 58x73 | 1? - |
| 38 Knowlton North | SU 024103 | E 23x37 | 1? - |
| 39 Marden I | SU 091584 | E 305x470 | 2 TB, BA |
| 40 Marden II | SU 093573 | ? 40x47 | 1 - |
| 41 Maumbery | SY 690899 | E 44x47 | 1 PO, O |
| 42 Mount Pleasant | SY 710899 | E 250x280 | 2 O, BA |
| 43 Priddy North I | ST 539524 | I c170 | 1? - |
| 44 Priddy North II | ST 539524 | I c150x155 | 1 - |
| 45 Priddy Central | ST 539524 | I c150x155 | 1 - |
| 46 Priddy South | ST 539524 | I c150x155 | 1 SS, O |

| Zone 17: Sutton Common |
| 47 Sutton Common | ST 885419 | E 29x34 | 1 - |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone 16: Yorkshire Wolds</th>
<th>Zone 17: Plain of York</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>48 Westwell</strong></td>
<td><strong>49 Rudston</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>SP 227100</td>
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<tr>
<td>E 112x115 2</td>
<td>E 35x42 2 TS</td>
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<td><strong>50 Twing</strong></td>
<td><strong>51 Cana</strong></td>
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<td>TA 031707</td>
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<td>E c51x53 2</td>
<td>E 95x103 2 0</td>
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<td><strong>52 Ferrybridge</strong></td>
<td><strong>53 Hutton Moor</strong></td>
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<td>SE 474242</td>
<td>SE 340733</td>
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<tr>
<td>E 90x102 2</td>
<td>C 90x95 2 -</td>
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<td><strong>54 Newton Kyme</strong></td>
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<td>E 97x100 2</td>
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<td><strong>59 Nipster</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>ND 216590</td>
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<td>E 40x42? 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>? c45 ? TS</td>
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<tr>
<td>61: Huntingtower</td>
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<td><strong>62 Rachanslack</strong></td>
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<td>? 76x88 1? -</td>
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<td><strong>63 Little Round Table</strong></td>
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<td><strong>64 Yarnbury</strong></td>
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<td><strong>68 Newton</strong></td>
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<td><strong>73 Walkington</strong></td>
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<td><strong>74 Berryfields</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>SK 041099</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>75 Round Hill</strong></td>
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<td>SK 334283</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>76 Barton in Fabis</strong></td>
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<td><strong>77 Chapel Head</strong></td>
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<td>TL 342816</td>
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<td><strong>78 Dallington</strong></td>
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<td><strong>79 Elton</strong></td>
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<td>TL 082962</td>
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<td><strong>80 Eynesbury</strong></td>
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<td>TL 186584</td>
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<td><strong>81 Godmanchester</strong></td>
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<td><strong>83 Maxey</strong></td>
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D: POSSIBLE HINGES

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<td><strong>59 Nipster</strong></td>
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**F: HENGiFORMs WITH INTERNAL DIAMETERS UNDER 25M CONTAINING STONE OR TIMBER CIRCLES**

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<td>90 Broomend of Crichie</td>
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<td>SC, O</td>
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**G: HENGiFORMs WITH POSSIBLE STONE OR TIMBER CIRCLES**

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<td>95 Millfield North</td>
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<td>14x16</td>
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<td>1-2TC, O</td>
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<td>c23</td>
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<td>97 Whitton Hill 1</td>
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<td>c14</td>
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<td>?</td>
<td>17x18</td>
<td>1-2</td>
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**Bibliography (site numbers in bold)**

Sites 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 11, 12, 14-39, 41-53, 55-58, 61-65, 99, 100 see Burl 1969 for bibliographical data prior to this date.

Sites 1-4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 90-93 see appendix 1.

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Harding 1981; 27, 95, 96.
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RCAHM 1978; 94.
RCAHM 1979; 13, 16, 17, 34.
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Underwood 1945-7; 68.
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Unpublished data.
A. Harding and G. Lee pers. comm. - 10,13,18,20,26,27,32,33,
36-38,40,48-55,59,61,66,68,71,72,73,75-78,82-86,88.
P. Chadwick pers. comm. - 51-58.
A. Taylor pers. comm. - 79-83.

Notes
3 Quarrywood; While this appears to be a definite henge the internal stone circle is less certain - see appendix 1.

7 Mayburgh; The internal settings are virtually destroyed and the identification of a stone circle is tenuous - see appendix 2.

9 Bull Ring; The internal settings are destroyed and of unknown form - see appendix 2.

10 Bow; The internal settings are identified on an aerial photograph. They have not been excavated and hence alternative possibilities of stoneholes and pits could be considered.

19 Tisbury; This site has been destroyed and the poor documentation leaves interpretation open as to whether this was a henge or not.

50 Thwing; This recently excavated site was remodelled in the Later Bronze Age.

59 Nipsterj; This site known only from an aerial photograph could have a narrow internal ringditch.

60 Balfarg II; see appendix 1 - site 205

64 Yarnbury; No details are published on the internal dimensions of this site and it may be better classified as hengiform.

66 Dyffryn Lane; Some elements of doubt exist on this site as it has an atypically narrow entrance and has a barrow in its interior.

67 Ffynnon Newydd; This site appears to have an exceptionally wide but shallow scooped-ditch which may have been used as part of the central area. The inner edge of the bank is c70m in diameter.

68 Newton; The position of the bank is difficult to assess, if internal it may be a small defended enclosure.

69 Cutsdean; Some elements of doubt exist on this site which is known purely from an aerial photograph. There is a possibility it is a natural feature.

- 93 -
70 Figsbury; It has recently been pointed out that this large ditch within a later hillfort has many Neolithic artefacts in its fill.

72 Kilham; This cropmark is indistinct and could be natural.

74 Berryfields; This cropmark consists of a wide ditch which is suggestive of a henge but it appears to be uninterrupted which argues against this interpretation.

75 Round Hill; This site has a large barrow at the centre but the wide, interrupted ditch is strongly suggestive of a henge.

76 Barton in Fabis; This wide-ditched cropmark is only partially visible hence it is uncertain if entrances exist. There is a ringditch at the centre.

Sites 77-81,83: All these sites have narrow ditches which are atypical for henges but they are included here to allow for the possibility of a regional sub-type as suggested by Maxey.

Sites 85-89: While all these sites, identified from aerial photographs, have strong superficial resemblance to small henges, identical sites have proven to be post-mills. This is a more likely alternative, although Arminghall should be borne in mind.

93 Tuack; see appendix 1.

Sites 95-102; see appendix 5.
Appendix 5: A Corpus of Timber Circles

Key
1: Site number
2: Site name
3: Map reference
4: Diameter of ring (to the nearest 0.5 metres)
5: Number of posts
6: Other features; TS timber setting
   PO portals
   H henge/hengiform
   P pits
   O others
   LP later phases

A: EXCAVATED FREESTANDING RINGS

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<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
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<td>Machrie Moor 11</td>
<td>NR 912324</td>
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<td>LP</td>
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<td>Temple Wood 2</td>
<td>NR 826978</td>
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<td>?</td>
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B: EXCAVATED TIMBER 'BUILDINGS'/CONCENTRIC RINGS

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C: POSSIBLE EXAMPLES

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<td>Cairnpapple</td>
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**Zone 18: Trent Valley**

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**Zone 19: Fenland Margins/Northern Cotswolds**

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<td>H?</td>
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**Bibliography** (site numbers in bold)

Sites 1-6, 16, 18, 21, 40 see appendix 1.

- Atkinson et al 1951; 33-38.
- Barclay 1983; 7.
- Clark 1936; 11.
- Cunnington 1929; 17.
- Davies and Woodward 1985; 32.
- Field 1982; 45.
- Griffith 1985; 30.
- Harding 1981; 8,23.
- Hedges and Buckley 1981; 12.
- Miket 1985; 24,25.
- Richards 1982; 31.
- RCAHM 1978; 22.
- RCAHM 1979; 13,14,17.
- St Joseph 1978; 19,20.
- Varley 1938; 29.
- Wainwright 1971; 10.
- Wainwright and Longworth 1971; 10,13,14,16,17.
- Unpublished data
- D. Miles pers. comm. - 9.
- R. Meeson pers. comm. - 41.

**Notes**
Sites 1-6; see appendix 1.

7 North Mains; These two rings appear to have been built within the henge interior in different phases as they are not concentric. The smaller ring has relatively small posts while the other had massive deeply-set posts built c2.5m from the henge ditch. No clear evidence was found to indicate the relative chronology of the smaller ring, it could have been built prior to the henge.

8 Millfield North; This small henge had a ring of equally-spaced large posts outside the bank, only some of which were excavated. These were erected before the henge but the bank of the latter was built while they were still in-situ. Within the henge was a ring of smaller pits/postholes with a gap to the northeast. The mis-match between this and the henge entrance suggests they were built at
different times. Although no post pipes were found in these pits the possibility of them containing posts should not be discounted.

9 Dorchester Cursus; This ring consisted of 0.3-1.0m diameter posts set in holes up to 1.5m deep. The posts had been burnt. It lay within the Dorchester cursus on its central axis.

10 Marden; This structure lies immediately within the northern entrance to the henge. It consists of a single ring of unevenly spaced posts with a number of other postholes scattered randomly in the vicinity. It is not clear if it was roofed or freestanding.

11 Arminghall; The ring at this site forms a horseshoe with an open end facing the henge entrance.

12 Springfield; This ring lies symmetrically within the eastern end of a cursus. Only the first seasons excavation of half the site has been published.

13/14 Durrington; Both these rings lie within the henge and geophysical survey suggests further structures of similar type may also exist. The most complex of the two excavated examples (site 14) lies immediately inside the southern entrance. It was built in at least 2 phases. Evidence for the first structures had been partially destroyed by later postholes; it may well have been freestanding. The later phase was a more impressive concentric structure with larger posts and is comparable with Woodhenge nearby. The northern ring was smaller and consisted of a ring of relatively small posts comparable with that at Marden, except there were 4 massive posts in the interior, set in a square. These may have supported a roof although this is far from clear. A setting of 4 posts was also found at the centre of phase 1 of the southern site which can be argued to be freestanding.

15 Mount Pleasant; This timber structure was clearly built in one phase with 4 aisles. It filled the full interior of the inner henge. It was later remodelled in stone with a central cove and outlying stones on the same alignment as the aisles.

16 The Sanctuary; These timber rings have been built in at least 1-2 phases and were later replaced by stone circles - see appendix 1.

17 Woodhenge; This structure fills the interior of the henge as at Mount Pleasant. However, the post diameters vary, suggesting construction in more than 1 phase. The outermost ring is close-spaced as at The Sanctuary and Durrington, suggesting it supported a wall or fence rather than being freestanding.

Sites 18, 21, 39 - see appendix 1

19/20 Fortiviot; These two adjacent sites consist of rings of pits/postholes surrounding narrow ringditches, each with a single entrance. At site 20 the ditch may be double and has an external diameter of 32m. The other has a diameter of 8m. Adjacent to the
latter is a third possible ring of 4-6 pits of 10m diameter. All these sites lie within the massive ring at Fortiviot which appears to be similar to the excavated pallisaded site of Meldon Bridge. The inner rings of pits have a similar spacing to the outer 'pallisade' and hence may be of similar construction.

22 Easter Cadder; This cropmark shows a ring of pits/postholes surrounded by a wide ditch.

23 West Akeld Steads; This cropmark shows a ring of pits/postholes in the central area near the henge ditch.

24 Whitton Hill 1; This unusual site consists of a ditch with 4 narrow entrances which appears to have been dug as a foundation trench for the outer edge of a timber building, supported internally with a ring of posts. There was a gap to the southeast forming an entrance to the central area where several burials were placed in pits. It is not known if this central area was roofed or not.

26 Whitton Hill 2; This site has a ring of shallow pits in the interior of an interrupted ringditch, with an entrance to the south and a splayed avenue of posts beyond this. The inner ring of pits were suggested to be stoneholes but this is tenuous and small posts seem a more viable hypothesis given the close spacing of several of these.

26/27 Llanrhaeadr; These adjacent cropmarks appear to be simple rings of pits/postholes.

28 Welshpool; This cropmark has a ring of pits/postholes surrounding a large central pit.

29 Bleasdale; This ring of large posts had slayed portals to the east (two lines of three) and was covered by a barrow defined by a ditch of c18m diameter which was lined by birch poles. At the centre was a grave accompanied by 2 collared urns and a pygmy cup. The ditch was interrupted at the circle entrance indicating the latter still stood when the barrow was built. One of the posts gave a date of 1810bc±90(NPL69). The barrow and circle were set eccentrically within a timber pallisade of c46m diameter with an entrance to the south.

30 Bow; This cropmark shows a sub-oval ring of equally spaced pits/postholes within the 2 entrance henge.

31 Coneybury; The excavations here have not been published but a possible ring of large timber posts (or pits) appears to have been found in the interior of the henge, together with many smaller stakeholes.

32 Dorchester; This massive ring has been partially excavated. It is overlain by modern Dorchester. It appears to be roughly circular and built of massive close-set posts. There is no evidence that
they were ever joined by a pallisade but possible parallels with Mount Pleasant or Meldon Bridge, Walton and Forteviot should be borne in mind. A small ditch lies c10m outside the ring but may not be contemporary. The henges of Mount Pleasant and Haumbury lie nearby.

33 Dorchester 1; This site initially consisted of a ring of pits surrounded by an unbroken ringditch with inner bank. Later a series of pits were dug within the outer edge of the ditch. These may be associated with a square outer ditch measuring 26x27m internally. The possibility that both rings of pits contained posts should be considered.

34 Dorchester 2; This site lies immediately outside the Dorchester cursus. It was built in 3 phases. The first consisted of a segmented ditch which comprised of a series of individual oval pits some of which overlapped. They had been backfilled immediately after completion. The second phase consisted of the digging of a segmented ditch immediately outside the first ring, with an internal bank which was probably continuous. This ring varied from the first in that the majority of ditch segments were much longer. The third phase was similar to the first with individual pits overlapping in pairs. These overlapped with the outer edge of the phase 2 ditch. The possibility that the phase 1 and 3 pits contained post should be considered. The second phase bank could have been built while the first phase 'posts' were still in-situ.

35 Dorchester 4; This site consists of a segmented ditch comprising of 8 individual pits with a gap to the southeast. The ring is within the Dorset cursus, with the entrance aligned on its central axis. The possibility that the pits contained posts should be considered. Each had a circular depression at its base, perhaps where heavy post bases had sunk into the natural gravel.

36/37 Dorchester 5/6; These sites lie immediately outside the Dorchester cursus near site 2. They are very similar in design to site 4 and the same comments apply here. Both have entrances to the north.

38 Dorchester 11; This site pre-dates the cursus and was in use when the latter was built as its ditch is interrupted here. Site 11 was built in 3 phases, the first two of which consisted of continuous ringditches. The third phase comprised of a larger ringditch which had an inner bank with a circle of pits in the central area. A wider gap suggests an entrance to the northeast. The possibility that the pits contained posts should be considered.

39 Hampton Lucy; This cropmark has a discontinuous ring of pits/postholes set with a narrow unbroken ringditch.

41 Catholme; This cropmark has five concentric circles of pits/postholes which may be similar to the well known concentric sites in Wessex. Nearby is a second cropmark which consists of a ringditch surrounded by 7+ radiating lines of 4-5 posts.
42 East Stoke; This cropmark has 2 large concentric rings of posts/pits, set c9m apart. The posts are close-set and it is unknown if they were freestanding or were some form of pallisade.

43: Maxey; This cropmark shows a large semi-circle of pits/postholes surrounding one of similar size at the centre.

44 Rearsby; This cropmark consists of a large number of pits/postholes in a c 60m diameter ring. There is a vague sub-oval feature at the centre.

45: West Ashby; This unusual cropmark has a ring of pits/postholes surrounding a ditch broken by 1-2 entrances. This ditch is relatively narrow and it is not clear if a bank stood between the ditch and outer ring, or if there was a central barrow.
Appendix 6: A Corpus of the Complex Cairns of Dartmoor

Key
1: Site number
2: Site name
3: Map reference (all prefixed by SX)
4: Reference number - Grinsell 1979
5: Kerb diameter (m)
6: Present number of orthostats
7: Estimated original number of orthostats
8: Spacing range between orthostats (m)
9: Stone height range (m)
10: Documented cist (C)

A: Spaced-kerbs/kerb-cairn variants

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B: Contiguous or near contiguous kerbs

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C: Semi-contiguous multiple rings

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D: Sites considered too ruined for analysis (numbered after Grinsell 1979)
Cornwood 6,20,21(poorly restored) Bidleigh 2A,4 Harford 1,7,9A
Lydford 28,15A,39,39,45,48,51,57,59A,64,80,87a,89 Manaton 5 Meavy 7B
Moretonhampstead 4 Okehampton Hamlets 3 Peter Tavy 16,17,21,28
Shaugh Prior 5,10,24,29,32,41A Sheeptor 7,9,14,21,26 South Brent 8A
Ugborough 1,2,5,12,20 Walkampton 1,23,29 Whitchurch 2 Widecombe 2,12,22
Total: 53 sites

E: Sites not visited or assessed (numbered after Grinsell 1979)
Cornwood 1B,8,11A,11B Lydford 5, 49,65,95 Meavy 7 North Bovey 1 Peter Tavy 15
Shaugh Prior 30A,48 South Taunton 1

Total: 14 sites (8.2% of full total of Dartmoor sites)

Bibliography - see Grinsell 1979.
Appendix 7: A Corpus of the Stone Rows of Dartmoor

Key
1: Site number (after Worth 1953 and Emmett 1979 - with additions)
2: Site name
3: Map reference-'upper' end (all prefixed by SX)
4: Status of site -single, double, etc
5: Length of row to the nearest 5m. Those in parenthesis are incomplete.
6: Orientation of the row from the 'upper' end, in degrees from north. Those that deviate significantly from a straight line are suffixed by 'D'.
7: Features at the 'upper' end of the row. These are normally upslope but exceptionally where rows follow on from each other, the 'upper' features are downslope, they are listed here prefixed by D.
   C: Cairn
   CRK: Cairn with ruined kerb
   CSK: Cairn with spaced kerb
   I: Internal cist
   M: Menhir orientated to the row
   SCC: Stone circle with internal cairn
   TM: Terminal menhir or orthostat set at right-angles to the row
   TS: Rise in the height of row stones near the terminal.
8: General State of preservation of the 'upper' end of the row:
   A: Adequate
   P: Poor
   D: Destroyed
9: Features at the 'lower' end of the row:
   C: Cairn
   M: Menhir orientated to the row
   TM: Terminal menhir or orthostat set at right-angles to the row.
10: General state of preservation of the 'lower' end of the row:
    A: Adequate
    P: Poor
    D: Destroyed
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Bibliography
Sites 1-71,75 see Worth 1953 and Emmet 1979.
Site 79; Baring Gould 1986
Sites 81,83-7; unpublished (data from fieldwork and A. Fleming, R. Robinson, T. Greaves pers. comm.).
Sites 82,88,89; unpublished (fieldwork data).

Notes
Row 1: This row is exceptionally long and crosses the river Erme. It rises from the river in both directions and although the northern end is higher, the other on Stall Moor has typical 'upper' end features and is treated as such. It could have been planned as 2 rows which meet at the river, although there is no direct evidence for this.

Row 2: This row is also long and rises at both ends. That on Butterdon Hill has 'upper' end features and is treated as such.

Row 7: This row has exceptionally tall stones and descends both sides of Stall Down. It may be 2 rows which meet at the crest at a small circular kerb. Unfortunately poorly documented restoration makes this difficult to assess.

Row 8: This may be robbed at both ends by Reave builders but a somewhat taller stone at the west end on the ridge crest suggests this is a terminal.

Row 16: This row is difficult to interpret as it has been restored. It is single other than a short section at the centre which is double, the stones are taller here. The possibility exists that this site consists of 2 rows on the same orientation, the southern half double and the northern single.
Row 17: Half way down the row it changes from double to single and should perhaps be seen as 2 abutting rows.

Row 18: At the lower end, the last 2 small stones are double, while the rest of the row is single.

Row 28: This row has a small stone circle surrounding a cairn at the centre. This is unique and may suggest that the site should be seen as 2 abutting rows on the same orientation.

Row 33: The top features of this triple row may suggest it was built in 2 phases. There is a single row running to a stone circle with internal cairn and bipartite cist. Immediately south a double row stops slightly short of the other and there may have been a second cairn here.

Row 39: This ruined row is much longer than once thought and passes over the ridge crest at its centre, hence both ends run downslope.

Row 41: The cairn beyond the northern end of the row is well offset from alignment and may well have no direct relationship.

Row 42: The cairn at the lower end of the row is well offset from alignment and may well have no direct relationship.

Row 45: This row is much longer than once thought.

Row 46: This row has been poorly restored, the upper blocking stone has been moved and appears to have originally blocked a single line only.

Row 48: The cairn at the upper end is offset from the row orientation, the latter would have passed near its western margin. No cairn exists at the lower end, the only feature is a nearby natural knoll.

Row 49: The cairn beyond the lower end is out of orientation and is unlikely to be the original terminal point for the row.

Row 50: The 'terminal stones' suggested by previous authors at the lower end are only part way down the row.

Row 56: The cairn noted in the past at the lower end does not seem to exist. The whole row may conceivably be a fortuitous arrangement.

Row 61: The lower 81m of the row is single, while the upper portion is double and on a slightly different alignment. A further complexity is a single slab and 2 boulders close by, which lie within the double row along the central axis. This design suggests this is 2 abutting rows one single, one double. Perhaps the single row is earlier and fragments remain amongst a partial remodelling as a double row. The cairn suggested by other authors at the upper end is better interpreted as a linear bank. The cairn at the lower end is also dubious, it lies to the side of the end stones of the row and may well be upcast from a nearby pit.

Row 63: This had been destroyed by 1903 but was described in 1872 as similar to Penn Beacon B.
Row 65: This was destroyed in 1897 and was never seen in good condition. The area is now afforested.

Row 66: There are at least 2 rows of stone here, single restored slabs suggest a further 5 and this is supported by the rows as a whole then orientating to the circle centre rather than being offset.

Row 70: This probable row consists entirely of large recumbent slabs and may never have been completed. It is not orientated to the cairn on the ridge crest.

Row 71: Immediately above the upper end of the row is an outcrop. The lower end is ruined and may not be as long as the length quoted here.

Row 75: This possible row was reported in 1894 but robbed soon afterwards. It should be treated with some caution as many parallel reaves exist in the area and the site may have been misinterpreted.

Rows 76/77: These badly robbed remains are difficult to interpret. Row 76 is certain but its upper end is difficult to interpret. The menhir is offset from alignment unless this was originally a double row. Alternatively the menhir could be associated with row 77 although it is also offset from this. This row is less certain and hypothesised on the basis of only 2-4 stones.

Row 79: In 1896 Baring Gould recorded that stone rows and a 'circle' had existed here c25 years before. No details are known.

Row 82: At the lower, western end, of the Piles Hill A row (70), a second line of recumbent slabs deviates from the row. At the end of these are 2 tall, leaning orthostats set at right angles to the line. These suggest a possible row which is ruined or unfinished.

Row 83: This badly robbed row is single except for 1 stone. Some distance uphill are slabs set at right-angles to the row on the correct orientation. These may well be the upper terminals.

Row 87: This robbed row may be a continuation of row 39. However, it is on a somewhat different orientation and hence is provisionally treated separately.

Row 88: This site is difficult to interpret. Near the top of a steep slope are 3 tall orthostats set in a NE/SW line. These may be a short atypical stone row. However, it is conjectured here that they are terminal stones from a totally robbed triple row which ran uphill to the Joan Ford Newtake stone circle which is incorporated in the Newtake wall.

Row 89: This badly robbed site is difficult to interpret. Two slabs, with a fallen one between, form a short line. A short distance to the NW is a tall menhir and second low orthostat indicating further complexity. Not enough remains to determine if these were row terminals and/or a circle as the place name suggests.

Rejected Sites
31 Cocks Tor: (c SX 530760) This site was described as one or more rows of low stones running from a cairn (Worth 1893,1894, Emmett 1979). A thorough search revealed only fortuitous stones.
32: Oke Tor; (cSX 613900) This was described in Worth 1894 as having 2 upright slabs and various possible fallen stones. At the top end was a possible ruined cairn and cist. It has not been found since.

47 Sherril Down (cSX 692737): This site was reported in 1894 and destroyed 8 years later. It was described as a 68.5m long ruined double row. However, it was unusual in that the stones were very close together and the two rows unusually far apart (c2.5m). The location inside a parallel reave system could suggest denuded boundaries rather than a true stone row.

53 Lakehead Hill (cSX 643774): The status of this site is unknown, it has been destroyed by afforestation. It was described by Worth as a single row, c120m long, with no end features.

54 Tor Royal Newlake (SX 623736): This was described as a single row. It is a ruined enclosure wall.

59 Corringdon Ball: Worth divided row 58 into 2 sets of parallel rows. This seems unjustified.

64 Round Hill (SX 610744): This has been noted as a single row. It is a ruined enclosure wall.

68 Sharpitor (SX 56427085): In 1947 Worth suggested a short row descending from the cairn here. The 3 small stones here are fortuitous.

69 Top Tor (SX 73577647): In 1934 Worth noted a stone row descending from a cairn. This is not apparent today and Worth presumably changed his interpretation as the site was not included in the 1953 corpus.

72 Thornworthy Down (SX 664849): This is marked on OS maps as a stone row but is a ruined reeve.

73 Lakehead Hill (SX 64357747): This was described in the late nineteenth century as a line of small stones, many removed or sunk running to the SE of the Lakehead C cairn. They could not be found by Worth in 1896 and this row is likely to have been fortuitous stones only.

74 Lakehead Hill (SK 64347749): This was described by Worth in 1896 as a row of 3 stones to the east of the Lakehead D cairn. These may have been the same stones as row 73 and may well also be fortuitous.

78 Sharp Tor (SX 65006188): This was noted by Grinsell in 1979 as a possible stone row. It is more likely to be a fortuitous arrangement of small earthfast slabs.

80 Hookney Down (SX 70418116): The cairn here has a single radially set orthostat a short distance beyond its perimeter. Worth (1894) speculated this was a remnant of a stone row but further evidence is needed for positive interpretation.

81 Langstone Moor (SX 54387880): Worth's descriptions of 1893 and 1894 indicate these stones are those observable today which are the occasional orthostats in a reave.
### Appendix 8: Monument Complexes on Dartmoor

**Key**

1: **Name**

2: Stone rows - numbered after appendix 7

3: Status of row - single, double etc.

4: Orientation of row

5: Number of parallel rows.

6: Number of consecutive rows.

7: Stone circle at upper row terminal-numbered after appendix 1.

8: Status of stone circle; C internal cairn

   CK internal cairn with contiguous kerb
   CO concentric stone circle
   CSK internal cairn with spaced-kerb
   I internal cist
   L large diameter circle

9: Cairn at upper row terminal-numbered after Grinsell 1979 or if not listed here prefixed by N.

10: Status of cairn; F featureless

   I internal cist
   L large diameter
   RK ruined kerb

   SK spaced-kerb (appendix 5 number in parenthesis).

11: Nearby monuments; C cairn

   CK cairn with contiguous kerb
   CRK cairn with ruined kerb
   CSC concentric stone circle
   CSK cairn with spaced-kerb
   CT chambered tomb
   I internal cist
   II isolated cist
   L large cairn
   LC long cairn
   M multiple stone rings with cairn
   O orthostat
   SC freestanding stone circle
   SCC stone circle with internal cairn

12: Catalogue numbers for column 11 -after appendices 1, 5 and Grinsell 1979, following columns 7, 2, 9.
A: Three or more Stone Rows - Major Complexes

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Also see notes on Ringhill and Yellowlead

### B: Three or more Stone Rows - Minor Examples

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- 113 -
Notes.

C: This group may continue further westwards to include groups K, L, M.
F: Two of these are not typical rows and this group may be of less importance than others listed here (A-H).
H: This group may be illusory and could be subdivided into 21, 24 and 22, 23 with a stream between the two.
I/J/D: These groups are badly disturbed and may well have been more extensive originally.
N: Row 1 can be interpreted as 2 abutting rows.
O: This group could originally have extended further to the southwest. There is a robbed stone circle here and stone rows could possibly once have also existed.
Cosdon: This row could be interpreted as 2 rows - one single, one double, that run parallel with each other.
Ramsley: It is not known how many rows once stood here.
Soussons Down: This row is destroyed - further rows may once have existed.
Walsworthy: This is in an area of high disturbance - further rows may once have existed.
Ringhill: There are indications that further remains once existed in this highly disturbed area and this may originally have been an important complex.
Joan Ford Newtake: This robbed site is difficult to interpret - further remains may have once stood here.
Burford Down: This is in an area of high disturbance - further rows may once have existed.
Staldon: This site could be interpreted as 2 abutting rows.
Cholwich Town: This is in an area of high disturbance - further rows may once have existed.
Shaugh Moor: This is in an area of high disturbance - further rows may once have existed.
Ring Moor Down: This site could be interpreted as 2 abutting rows.
Yellowmead: This is an area of high disturbance - further rows may once have existed and it may have been a major complex.
Sharpiror NW: This may be part of complex F.
Appendix 9: A Corpus of the Stone Rows of Bodmin Moor

Key
1: Site number
2: Site name
3: Map reference - 'upper' end (all prefixed by SX)
4: Status of site - single or double
5: Length of row to nearest 5m. Those in parenthesis are probably incomplete.
6: Orientation of row from the 'upper' end (in degrees from north)
7: Features at upper end of row: C -cairn
   LC -large cairn
   M -taller stone at end
   TM -terminal menhir or orthostat set at right angles to the row
8: Features at lower end of the row: M/TM-as in 7
9: Sites nearby:
   SC -stone circle
   LC -large cairn
   C -small cairn

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Bibliography
7; Barnatt 1982
1-6,8,9; unpublished - P. Herring pers. comm. and Barnatt fieldwork (1-4)

Notes
Row 1: has exceptionally tall stones between 1.0 and 1.7m tall. That at the SE end is 2.3m tall and may be a terminal menhir. The row is badly robbed throughout.
Rows 2/3: may be a single longer row which has been robbed at the centre. However, this seems unlikely as they are slightly out of alignment.
Row 4: has only a terminal stone and one other next to it, and could be interpreted in other ways. These are orientated towards the large cairn on the ridge top c60m away but no trace of a linking row survives.
Row 5: Three cut stones in a pit at the upper end may be the remains of a menhir which has been broken up. The other end is probably destroyed by a tinners gully.
Row 7: Only 4 stones remain in this short stretch of a probable stone row.
Row 8/9: No details are known to the author at present.
Appendix 10: A Corpus of Ringcairns in the Peak District

Key
1: Site name
2: Map reference (all prefixed by SK)
3: Internal diameter to the nearest 0.5m (D: Destroyed).
4: Degree of circularity - see text (ID: insufficient data)
5: Orientation of entrances
6: Associated large cairn (C)
7: Associated cairnfield/field-system (C)
8: Alternative interpretation of the site; H - house
    C - robbed cairn
    F - fortuitous
    E - embanked stone circle

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see Barnatt 1986.
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Abbreviations used in the bibliography.
Ant.J.  Antiquaries Journal
Arch.Ael. Archaeologia Aeliana
Arch.Camb. Archaeologia Cambrensis
Arch.J.  Archaeological Journal
D and E. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland
BAR.  British Archaeological Reports
DAJ.  Derbyshire Archaeological Journal
JBAA.  Journal of the British Archaeological Association
JRAI.  Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute
JRIC.  Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall
JRSAI.  Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
PDAES.  Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society
PDAS.  Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society
PDNHAS.  Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society
PPS.  Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
PRIA.  Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy
PSAL.  Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London
PSAN.  Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne
PSANHS.  Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society
PSAS.  Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
PUBSS.  Proceedings of the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society
TEGAS.  Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society
TCWAAS.  Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society
TDA.  Transactions of the Devon Association
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Illustrations

1: The distribution of stone circles in Britain (appendices 1, 2) and regional divisions used in the analysis (1-15).

2: The deviation from true circularity, expressed as a percentage derived from the maximum deviation from the longest diameter.

   Key
   A: 'Circular' classes of stone circle; Symmetrical Rings (class E), Recumbent Stone Circles (class H) and Clava Cairns (class I).
   B: all other circles (hybrid rings; class D - open squares.)
   C: Experimental data-set (after Barnatt and Herring 1986).

3: Indications of orientation preferences displayed by stone circles (excluding Recumbent Stone Circles and Clava Cairns).
   Key (less certain data - open squares; see appendix 1).
   A: Types of Indicator
      1: portal entrances
      2: directional stones
      3: outliers
      4: graded circles
      5: avenues/stone rows
   B: Regional Variation (all types in A)
      1: Zone 2
      2: Zones 5-7
      3: Zones 3-4
      4: Zones 8-9
      5: Zones 10-12
      6: Zones 13-14
      7: Zone 15

4-12: Circle variation expressed in terms of mean diameter (horizontal axis; metres) and original number of stones (mean estimate; vertical axis). Reference letters follow the typological classifications defined in chapters 4 and 5.

   Key
   solid symbols - good examples
   open symbols - possible examples.
   1: freestanding circles
   2: circle-henges
   3: Western Circle-henges
   4: Scottish platform circles (figs.4-10)
   5: embanked stone circles
   6: Four Posters (figs. 5-8,10-11)
   7: freestanding circles - Dartmoor Row-Complex Circles -F7 (fig.12)
   8: freestanding circles - Portal-Stone Rings -F6 (fig.12)
   9: Wessex circles (fig.12)
   10: Dartmoor Stone-Row Circles (fig.12)
   11: Clava Cairns (fig.6)
   12: Recumbent Stone Circles (fig.6)
   13: Kincardineshire Ringcairns (fig.6)

Note: Circles which exceed the parameters of these figures are illustrated in figure 21.
4: Orkney (1) and North East Scotland (2).
5: The Outer Hebrides (3) and Western Scotland (4).
6: Moray Firth (5) and Grampian (6).
7: Tayside (7).
8: Southern Scotland (8).
9: Cumbria (9).
10: The Cheviots/Pennines (10), North York Moors (11) and the Peak District (12).
11: Wales (13).
12: South West England (14) and Wessex (15).

13/14: The average spacing (in metres) between orthostats for each stone circle class.
Key (following typology defined in chapters 4 and 5).
1: class M
2: class C
3: class D (F5/F7)
4: class D (F6/F8)
5: class E (F9)
6: class K
7: class L
8: class N
9: class B
10: class J
11: class H
12: class I
13: class G
14: class A
15: class F
16: class D (CH 2/3)
17: class E (F10/CH4)

15: The range of variation in spacing between orthostats displayed at each site, expressed as a percentage deviation from a median spacing for each given site.
Key (following typology defined in chapters 4 and 5).
1: class E (F9)
2: class F
3: class H
4: class I
5: class J
6: class D (F6/F8)
7: class L
8: class M
9: class K
10: class L
11: class E (F10/CH4)
12: class D (CH 2/3)
13: class G
14: class A
15: class C
16: class D (FS/F7)
17: class E (F10/CH4)

16/17: The average stone height (in metres) for each circle class.
Key (following typology defined in chapters 4 and 5).
1: class M
2: class C
3: class D (F7)
4: class D (F5/F6/F8)
5: class K (F16)
6: class J
7: class L
8: class A
9: class E (F9)
10: class B
11: class N
12: class K (east)
13: class K (west)
14: class I
15: class H
16: class G
17: class D (CH2/3)
18: class E (F10/CH4)
18: The deviation from true circularity for each circle class (expressed as a percentage deviation from the longest diameter).

Key (following typology defined in chapters 4 and 5).
1: class E
2: class H
3: class I
4: class D
5: class C
6: class K
7: class L
8: class M
9: class G
10: class A

19: Indications of orientation preferences in specific circle types and/or regions.

Key
1: Recumbent Stone Circles (class H).
2: Clava Cairns (class I).
3: grading - zones 5-7
4: grading - classes D/E (zone 14)
5: grading - other sites not included in 3/4.
6: directional stones - classes C/D (zones 13/14)
7: directional stones - class L (zones 8-15)
8: portal entrances
9: portal stones - other sites not included in 6-8.
11: outliers - zone 6.

20: A summary of the taxonomy, illustrating the major affinities between classes and sub-classes.

21: Circle variation, illustrating the divergent tendencies in larger circle classes and their overlap at the smaller ends of their ranges.

Key
Horizontal axis - Diameter (mean).
Vertical axis - original number of stones (mean).
Circle types - see fig. 4.
(Circles within inset omitted - see figures 4-12.)

22: Circle variation, illustrating the overlaps between smaller circle classes, in terms of number of stones (vertical axis) and diameter (horizontal axis).

23: Examples of Northern Open Circles (class A); Twelve Apostles (287), Guidebest (13), both after Thom et al. 1930.
24: The distribution of larger stone circles (classes A, D, E, F, G).
   Key
   A: Northern Open Circles (A;F1)
   D: Circle-Henges, hybrid type (D;CH2,3)
   E1: Wessex Circle-Henges, circular type (E;CH4)
   E2: Wessex Circles (E;F10)
   F: Wessex Variant Circles (F;F11)
   G: Hebridian Open Circles (G;F12)
   H: Henges

25: A Caithness Horseshoe Setting (class B); Broubster (10), after RCAHM 1911.

26: Examples of Western Irregular Circles (class C) - freestanding (F3); Castlerigg (239), Oddendale (316), both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions.

27: Examples of Western Irregular Circles (class C) - freestanding (F3); Stannon (485) after Barnatt 1982, Scorhill (478), Barnatt unpublished.

28: Examples of Western Irregular Circles (class C) - Welsh type (F4); Cerrig Duon (380), Hoarstones (396), both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions, Ynys Hir (421) after Dunning 1943 with modifications after Thom et al 1980.


30: The distribution of large irregular circles (classes B, C).
   Key
   B: Caithness Horseshoe Settings (B)
   C1: freestanding (C;F3)
   C2: Welsh type (C;F4)
   C3: Western Circle-Henges (C;WCH)
   C4: Stonehenge (C;CH1)

31: Examples of Hybrid Circles (class D); Boskednan (426) after Barnatt 1982, Fernworthy A (450), Yellowmead (493) both Barnatt unpublished.

32: Examples of Hybrid Circles (class D); Torhousekie (286) after Burl 1974, Glenquickcan (267), Gors Fawr (394), both after Thom et al 1980.

33: Examples of Hybrid Circles (class D); Cairnpapple (258) after Piggott 1948, Arbor Low (348) Barnatt unpublished.

34: Examples of South-Western Symmetrical Circles (class E, type F9); Merry Maidens (474), Leaze (466) both after Barnatt 1982.
35: Examples of South-Western Symmetrical Circles - variants (class E, type F9); Boscawen Un (425) after Barnatt 1932, White Moor Down (495) Barnatt unpublished.

36: The distribution of moderate sized stone circles

Key
C; Welsh Irregular Circles (C;F4)
D; Hybrid Circles (D;F5-8)
E; South-Western Symmetrical Circles (E;F9)
H; Recumbent Stone Circles (H)
I; Clava Cairns and Ringcairns (I)
J; Kincardineshire Ringcairns (J)
K1; Western Scottish Platform Sites (K;SP4)
K2; North-East Scottish circles (K;F17)
L1; South-West Scottish larger rings (L;F24)
L2; Cumbrian larger rings (L;F26)
K/L; other larger rings (K;F18, L;F24)


38: A Hebridean Open Circle (class G); Achmore (16), after Panting and Ponting 1931.

39: Examples of Recumbent Stone Circles (class H); Castle Fraser (121), Sunhoney (180), both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions, Loanhead of Daviot (156) after Kilbride Jones 1934-5

40: Examples of Recumbent Stone Circles (class H); Aikey Brae (98) after Coles 1903-4, Candle Hill (120) after Coles 1901-2, Tommagon (191) after Thom et al. 1980 with additions.

41: Examples of Recumbent Stone Circles - variants (class H); Dyce (133), Garrol Wood (140) both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions, North Strone (168) after Coles 1901-2.

42: Examples of Clava Cairns and Ringcairns (class I); Culburnie (70), Kinchyle of Dores (83), Tordarroch (95) all after Henshall 1963.

43: Examples of Kincardineshire Ringcairns (class J); Raedykes NW (174) and SE (175), after Thom et al. 1980 with additions.

44: Examples of Small Circles in eastern Scotland (class K, type F14); Torbreck (94), after Fraser 1833-4, Cullerlie (128) after Kilbride Jones 1934-5.

45: Examples of Small Circles in eastern Scotland - graded (class K, type F14); Killin (238), Tigh na Ruaich (253) both after Thom et al. 1980.
46: Examples of Small Circles in western Scotland (class K, type F18,19); Callanish (17), Cnoc Fillibhir Beag (21) both after Tait 1978 with additions, Machrie Moor 4 (45) after McLellan 1977, Loch Buie (40) after Thom et al. 1980.

47: Examples of Scottish platform circles (class K - types SP1,3); Machrie Moor 5 (46) after Roy et al. 1963 with additions, Croft Moraig (224) after Piggott and Simpson 1971.

48: Examples of Scottish platform circles (class K - type SP2); Moncrieffe (243) after Stewart 1985, South Ythsie (517) after Thom et al. 1980 with additions.

49: Examples of Scottish variant circles (class K - types F15,17); Auchinduich (7), Auchany (5), both after RCAHM 1911.

50: Examples of Scottish variant circles (class K - type SP4); Auchagallon (28) after McLellan 1977, Temple Wood (52) after Thom et al. 1980 with alterations.

51: The distribution of smaller stone circles.


53: Examples of southern Small Circles (class L - types F23,25); Appletreewick (322) Barnatt unpublished, Duloe (448) after Barnatt 1982, Nine Stones (505) after Thom et al. 1930.

54: Examples of embanked stone circles (class L); Barbrook I (351), Stoke Flat (370), Bamford Moor South (350) all after Barnatt 1978.

55: Examples of larger circles (class L - types F24,ESC5); Sleddale (347) after Spratt 1982, Barbrook III (353) after Barnatt 1973.

56: Examples of larger/variant circles (class L); Grey Croft (302), Drannandow (262) both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions, Grubstones (335) Barnatt unpublished.

57: Examples of smaller variant circles (class L); Loupin Stanes (278) after Thom et al. 1980 with additions, Doll Tor (355) after Heathcote 1939.
58: Examples of smaller variant circles (class L); Lairdsmannock (275) after Thom et al. 1980 with additions, Broomrigg B (297) after Hodgeson 1952.

59: Examples of Dartmoor Stone-Row Circles (class X); Brown Heath (432), Down Tor (444), Trowlesworthy A (491), all Barnatt unpublished.

60: Examples of Dartmoor Stone-Row Circles (class X); Merrivale C (473), Drizzlecombe A (445), Shoveldown (481), all Barnatt unpublished.

61: Examples of Four Posters (class N); Carse Farm I (214), Fonab Moor (230), Four Stones (392) all after Thom et al. 1930.


63: The distribution of Four Posters.

Key
N1; rectangular (FP1)
N2; circular (FP2)
N3; unknown shape (FP3)
N4; centre stone settings (SP4)

64: The distribution of atypical architectural features.

Key
A; concentric stone circles
B; coves
C; other complex central settings
D; single centre stones
E; avenues
F; stone rows
G; portal stones
H; outliers
I; A-H associated with circle-henges.

65: Architectural affinities between circle classes and other ceremonial monument types.

66: A comparison between henge internal diameters (A) and stone circle diameters (B) - (sites under 25m diameter omitted).

67: A comparison between henge diameters in different regions.

Key
1 Wessex/South-West England
2 Northern and Central England
3 Southern Scotland
4 Northern Scotland
5 Eastern England
68: The distribution of henges
Key
A: Wessex henges above 150m internal diameter
B: circle-henges
C: henges
D: East Anglian 'mills'
E: Fenland 'henges'
The size of each symbol denotes the sites size - see text.
Possible sites - open symbols

69: The variation found in timber circles, expressed in terms of mean diameter (horizontal axis - metres) and number of posts (vertical axis).
Key
1; northern/western freestanding rings
2; rings within henges/hengiforms
3; rings associated with cursus monuments
4; Wessex concentric rings (outer fences omitted)
possible sites - open symbols

70: The distribution of timber circles
Key
A: freestanding rings
B: rings within henges/hengiforms
C: Wessex concentric rings
D: rings associated with cursus monuments.
(possible sites - open symbols.)

71: A comparison between stone-row circles (class M), kerb-cairn variants and kerb-cairns on Dartmoor; expressed in terms of mean diameter (horizontal axis; metres) and original number of stones (mean estimate; vertical axis).
Key
A: Dartmoor Stone-Row Circles
B; Kerb-cairn variants
C; Kerb-cairns/barrow kerbs

72: A comparison between Welsh stone circles, spaced-kerbs and kerb-cairn variants; expressed in terms of mean diameter (horizontal axis; metres) and original number of stones (mean estimate; vertical axis).
Key
A: Class C circles
B; Class L circles
C; Spaced kerbs/kerb-cairn variants

73: Monument complexes in Britain
Key
A: Wessex complexes
B: Equal component complexes
C: Northern complexes
D: Southwestern complexes
E: Dartmoor stone row complexes
F: Small complexes
   Key (figs. 77-82,88,97)
   A: Stone circle
   B: Stone row
   C: Cairn
   D: Menhir

75: Examples of monument complexes in Wales. A; Rhos y Beddau (414), B; Treycastle Mountain (416-7), C; Cerrig Duon (380), D; Gors Fawr (394), E; Nant Tarw (407-8)

76: Examples of monument complexes in Cumbria and south-west Scotland. A; Broomrigg (294-5), B; Torhousekie (286), C; Brats Hill, Low Longrigg and White Moss (295,312-3,320-1)

77: Examples of monument complexes in eastern Scotland. A; Balnuaran of Clava (59-61), B; Raedykes (174-5), C; Broomend of Crichle (114)

78: Examples of monument complexes in Scotland. A; Balfarg and Balbirnie (205-6), B; Broubster and Aultan Broubster (8,10), C; Erodgar and Stenness (1,2)

79: Examples of monument complexes in Western Scotland. A; Callanish (17,19,20,21), B; Machrie Moor (42-8)

80: The major stone circle architectural regions in Britain.

81: Regional variation in the number of stone circles in Britain expressed as the number of sites per 20km square.
   A: all known sites (appendix 1 and 2).

82: Regional variation in the number of stone circles in Britain expressed as the number of sites per 20km square.
   B: surviving circles with 3+ orthostats.

83: The Carbon 14 dates from henges and stone circles.
   Key
   1; Henges - ditch silts
   A: Llandegai (site 29); 2790±150bc(NPL220), 2530±150bc(NPL224), 2470±140bc(NPL221).
   B: Stonehenge - primary ditch silts; 2460±60bc(EM1583), 2440±60bc(EM1617), 2180±105bc(I2328).
   C: Stenness - primary ditch silts; 2356±65bc(SRR350).
   D: Mount Pleasant - primary ditch silts; 2108±71bc(EM792), 2098±54bc(EM793).
   E: Mount Pleasant - inner henge - primary ditch silts; 2038±84bc(EM667), 1991±72bc(EM666), 1961±89bc(EM663).
   F: Durrington Walls - primary ditch silts; 2050±90bc(EM400), 2015±50bc(EM399), 1977±90bc(EM398).
   G: Woodhenge - primary ditch silts; 1867±74bc(EM677), 1805±54bc(EM678).
H: Millfield North - primary ditch silts; 1851±62bc (EM1150), 1824±39bc (EM1149).
I: Devils Quoits - lower silts or recutting; 2060±120bc (Har1587), 1640±70bc (Har1888).
J: Condicote - lower ditch silts; 1770±80bc (Har3064), 1720±100bc (Har3067).
K: Whitton Hill II - primary ditch silts; 1650±45bc (EM2205).

2; Henges - other features
A: Durrington Walls - Midden; 2320±95bc (NPL192).
B: Balfarg - central 'feast debris'; 2320±60bc (GU1162), 2230±50bc (GU1160), 2085±50bc (GU1161).
C: Mount Pleasant - Conqueror Barrow ditch; 2127±52bc (EM795).
D: Mount Pleasant - ditch extension and timber palisade; 1784±41bc (EM645), 1778±59bc (EM646), 1695±43bc (EM655), 1687±63bc (EM662).
E: Millfield North - central pit; 1800±80bc (Har1199).
F: Millfield South - central pit; 1950±110bc (Har3071), 1740±80bc (Har3068), 1590±100bc (Har3040).
G: Whitton Hill I - central deposit; 1710±50bc (EM2266).
H: Stonehenge - Avenue ditches; 1770±100bc (Har2013), 1728±63bc (EM1164).
I: Llandegai (site 28) - external pit; 1790±145bc (NPL222).
J: Maunsgbury - shafts; 1700±70bc (EM2281), 1690±70bc (EM2282).
K: North Mains - phase 2 pits; 1540±65bc (GU1381), 1450±60bc (GU1436).
L: Stonehenge - Avenue extension; 1070±180bc (EM1079), 800±100bc (I3216).
M: North Mains - phase 3 pits; 1085±70bc (GU1351), 905±85bc (GU1350), 895±60bc (GU1437).

3; Timber Rings
A: Arminghall - timber circle; 2490±150bc (EM129).
B: North Mains - large timber circle; 2330±60bc (GU1352), 2180±60bc (GU1436), 2155±60bc (GU1353), 2090±70bc (GU1354), 2065±65bc (GU1435).
C: Stenness - internal features; 2238±70bc (SRR351), 1730±270bc (SRR592).
D: Springfield Cursus - ditch; 2040±90bc (Har provisional date).
E: Stonehenge - upper fill of Aubrey Hole; 1848±275bc (C602).
F: Durrington Walls - north building; 1955±140bc (NPL240).
H: Durrington Walls - south building, phase I; 1810±148bc (NPL239).
I: Durrington Walls - south building, phase II; 2000±90 (EM396), 1950±90bc (EM395), 1900±90bc (EM397).
K: Dorchester cursus - timber circle; 1940±60bc (EM2164), 1920±60bc (EM2162), 1890±40bc (EM2161).
L: Woodhenge - ditch; 1867±74bc (EM577), 1805±54bc (EM678).
4; Stone Circles within Henges
A: Stonehenge - trilithons; 1720±150bc (BM46).
B: Stonehenge - Q/R rings; 1620±110bc (I2384).
C: Stonehenge - Y/Z rings; 1240±105bc (I2445).
D: Mount Pleasant - inner henge - rebuilding in stone; 1680±60bc (BM368).

5; Other Stone Circles
A: Lochmaben Stane - stonehole; 2525±85bc (GU1591).
B: Moel Goedog - central pits/burials (primary); 1660±70bc (CAR162), 1550±70bc (CAR160), 1495±70bc (CAR161). (secondary); 1685±70bc (CAR165), 1645±70bc (CAR163), 1515±70bc (CAR164), 1515±70bc (CAR166).
C: Barbrook II - central burial; 1500±150bc (EM179).
D: Circle 278 - charcoal deposits; 1520±145bc (NPL11), 1405±155bc (NPL10).
E: Berrybrae - phase II pit; 1500±80bc (Har1849), 1360±90bc (Har1893).
F: Balbirnie - phase II burial; 1330±90bc (GaK3425).
G: Brown Edge - central burials; 1530±150bc (EM212), 1250±150bc (BM211), 1050±150bc (BM177).
H: Sandy Road - central burial; 1200±150bc (GaK787).

84: The distribution of field systems and cairnfields on the East Moors of the Peak District in relation to altitude.
Key
A: cairnfields/field systems
B: altitude over 400m
C: 350-400m
D: 300-350m
E: under 300m

85: The distribution of stone circles and ringcairns in relation to field systems and cairnfields on the East Moors of the Peak District.
Key
A: Stone circles
B: Ringcairns
C: Prestige barrows
D: Later intake
86: The distribution of stone circles and stone rows on Dartmoor.
Key
C: Western Irregular Circles
D1: Portal-Stone rings
D2: Row-Complex circles
E: Symmetrical rings
M: Stone-Row circles
R: other stone rows
S: standing stones
1: upland boundary
2: peripheral shelves
3: upper moor
4: upper shelves (above c400m)
5: shelves
6: lower shelves
7: major marshes

87: The survival of monuments on Dartmoor and differential destruction zones.
Key
A: large stone circles
B: stone rows
C: major settlements
D: reaves (excluding parallel reave systems)
E: later intake
F: parallel reave systems

88: Examples of Dartmoor monument complexes
Key
A: Merrivale
B: Trowlesworthy
C: Shovel Down
D: Drizzlecombe
E: Corringdon Ball
F: Fernworthy

89: Examples of Dartmoor monument complexes
A: Corringdon Ball, Piles Hill, Butterdon and Harford Moor
B: Sharpitor and Harter
Key; barrows - solid circles, otherwise as fig. 77
90: The distribution of large stone circles, monument complexes and prestige barrows on Dartmoor in relation to topographical boundaries.

Key
C: Western Irregular Circles
D1: Portal-Stone rings
E: Symmetrical rings
1: row complexes
2: barrows with diameters of over 15m (after Fleming 1983)
3: postulated locations of major circles or complexes that have been destroyed
4: monument territories (determined on the basis of topographical factors - see text)
5: major watersheds
6: other watersheds with strong topographical definition
7: upper moor
8: destruction zones
9: possible watershed complexes

91: The distribution of stone rows, illustrating their orientation and regular spacing.

Key
1: complex rows
2: double rows
3: single rows
4: atypical single rows - Erme valley
5: row orientation
6: postulated locations of destroyed rows (selected areas only - see text).
7: upper moor
8: major watersheds
9: Thiessen polygons employed to illustrate regularity of spacing between rows.
10: less certain examples - see text.
11: zones of higher destruction.

92: The distribution of Dartmoor reaves and territorial division in relation to larger circles and monument complexes.

Key
A: parallel reaves
B: boundary reaves
C: contour and terminal reaves
D: block systems
E: bounded pasture
F: 'buffer' zones
G: upper moor
H: upland boundary
I: peripheral shelves
93: A comparison between 'monument territories' and boundaries defined by reaves.

Key
C: Western Irregular Circles
D1: Portal-Stone rings
E: Symmetrical rings
S: monument complexes
1: monument boundaries (topographically based - see text)
2: reave boundaries (see text)
3: stone rows corresponding with parallel reave subdivisions
4: stone rows in or near bounded pasture (or in undifferentiated positions within or near parallel systems).
5: stone rows in 'upper moor zone'.
6: boundary mismatches.

94: The distribution of stone circles and stone rows on Bodmin Moor

Key
C: Western Irregular Circles
D: Portal-Stone Rings
E: Symmetrical Rings
L: small circles
R: stone rows
KH: King Arthurs Hall
S: menhirs
1: upland boundary
2: valley zones
3: other poorly drained areas
4: lower shelves
5: upper shelves
6: upper moor
7: major tors

95: Examples of Bodmin Moor monument complexes

Key
A: Leskernick
B: Trehudreth Down

96: The distribution of stone circles in relation to settlement in the northwest sector of Bodmin Moor.

Key
1: stone circles
2: barrows over 10m diameter
3: small barrows
4: stone row
5: enclosures
6: settlements
7: later intake
8: nineteenth century intake
9: marsh
10: tors
11: boundary of higher land

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97: Monument and settlement zones in the northwest sector of Bodmin Moor
Key
1: stone circles
2: barrows over 10m diameter
3: small barrows
4: stone row
5: settlement/agricultural zones
6: marsh
7: tors
8: upper shelves
9: base of slopes to upper shelves

98: Monuments and 'territories' on Bodmin Moor
Key
C: Western Irregular Circles
D: Portal-Stone Rings
E: Symmetrical Rings
L: small circles
R: stone rows
KH: King Arthurs Hall
S: menhirs
T: barrows over 15m in diameter
1: main settlement zones
2: upper moors

99: The distribution of stone circles and henges in north east Scotland
Key
A: Northern Open Circles
B: Caithness Horseshoe Settings
D: Circle-Henges
K1: moderate freestanding circles (F17)
K2: small freestanding circles (F14)
K3: small freestanding circles with radial stones (F15)
O: possible henge
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - stippled

100: The distribution of stone circles in the Outer Hebrides
Key
C: Western Irregular Circles and Western Circle-Henges
G: Hebridean Open Circles
K1: small circles - larger type
K2: small circles - smaller type
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - stippled
101: The distribution of stone circles in western Scotland
Key
C: Western Irregular Circles
G: Hebridean Open Circles
K1: small circles - larger type
K2: small circles - smaller type
N: Four Posters
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - stippled

102: The distribution of stone circles in Moray Firth
Key
A: Northern Open Circles
D: Circle-Henge
H: Recumbent Stone Circles
I1: Clava Cairns and Ringcairns
I2: Clava Cairns and Ringcairns - no stone circle today
K: small circles
N: Four Posters
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

103: The distribution of Clava Cairns and Ringcairns
Key
A: Northern Open Circles
D: Circle-Henge
H: Recumbent Stone Circles
I: Clava Cairns and Ringcairns
mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

104: The distribution of stone circles in Grampian
Key
H1: Recumbent Stone Circles
H2: Recumbent Stone Circles - variants
J: Kincardineshire Ringcairns
K1: small open circles
K2: small platform circles
K3: small circles within hengiforms
N: Four Posters
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

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105: The distribution of Recumbent Stone Circles in Grampian
Key
H: Recumbent Stone Circles
J: Kincardineshire Ringcairns
K1: small stone circles
K2: small circles within hengiforms
mountain zone (land class 4) - diagonals
upland zone (land class 3) - stipple

106: The distribution of stone circles and henges in Tayside
Key
D: Circle-Henges
H: Possible Recumbent Stone Circle
K1: small circles - larger type
K2: small circles - smaller type with large stones
K3: small circles - smaller type with small stones
N: Four Posters
O: Henges
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - stippled

107: The distribution of henges in Tayside
Key
D; circle-henges
O; henges
I; postulated missing sites
topographical zones - see text

108: The distribution of stone circles in north-west Tayside
Key
H: possible Recumbent Stone Circle
K1: small circles- larger type
K2: small circles - smaller type
N: Four Posters
S: two-stone settings and menhirs
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

109: The distribution of larger circles in north-west Tayside
Key
K1: small circles- larger type
K2: small circles - smaller type
N: Four Posters
U: unknown type
I: postulated missing site
main valleys - solid line
upper/side valleys - dashed line
upper shelves - stippled
boundaries between site 'territories determined on the basis
of the most obvious topographical constrictions in any given
situation (see text).
110: The distribution of stone circles and henges in south-west Scotland
Key
A: Northern Open Circles
C: Western Irregular Circles
D: Centre-Stone Variants
L1: small circles - larger type
L2: small circles - smaller type
L3: small circles - centre stone variants
M: Four Posters
O: Henges
Q: Cursus monuments
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

111: The distribution of larger sites in south-west Scotland
Key
A: Northern Open Circles
C: Western Irregular Circles
D: Centre-Stone Variants
L1: larger class L circles
O: Henges
Q: Cursus monuments
mountain zone (land class 4) - diagonals
upland zone (land class 3) - stipple

112: The distribution of stone circles and henges in Cumbria
Key
C: Western Irregular Circles
L1: small circles - larger type with tall stones
L2: small circles - smaller type
O: Henges
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

113: The distribution of larger sites in Cumbria
Key
C1: Western Circle-Henges
C2: Western Irregular Circles - freestanding
L1: smaller circles with tall stones
O: Henges
U: unknown type (lowland only)
mountain zone (land class 4) - diagonals
upland zone (land class 3) - stipple
boundaries between sites; thiessen polygons modified to account for topography (see text).
114: The distribution of stone circles and henges in the Cheviots and northern Pennines.

Key
A: Northern Open Circle
C: Western Irregular Circles
L1: small circles - larger diameters
L2: small circles - tall stones
L3: small circles - small stones
N: Four Posters
O: Henges
Q: Cursus monuments
U: unknown type
higher uplands (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

115: The distribution of larger sites in the Cheviots and northern Pennines.

Key
A: Northern Open Circle
C: Western Irregular Circles
L1: larger diameter class L circles
O: Henges
Q: Cursus monuments
higher upland zone (land class 4) - diagonals
upland zone (land class 3) - stipple

116: The distribution of stone circles and henges in the southern Pennines and North York Moors.

Key
D: Circle-Henge
L1: small circles - tall stones
L2: small circles - small stones
N: Four Posters
O: Henges
Q: Cursus monuments
T: timber circles
U: unknown type
higher uplands (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple
core zones (land class 1) - diagonals

117: The distribution of larger sites in the southern Pennines, Yorkshire and the Trent Valley

Key
D: Circle-Henge
O: Henges
Q: Cursus monuments
T: timber circles
DH: Duggleby Howe
higher upland zones (land class 4) - diagonals
upland zones (land class 3) - stipple
core zones - dashed
boundaries between sites; thiessen polygons modified to account for topography, geology and soils (see text).
118: The distribution of stone circles and henges in Wales
Key
C1: Western Irregular Circles
C2: Western Circle-Henges
C3: Smaller Western Irregular Circles (F4)
D: South West Wales Hybrids
L1: small circles - larger type with tall stones
L2: small circles - smaller types
K: Four Posters
O: Henges
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

119: The distribution of stone circles and henges in south-west
England.
Key
C: Western Irregular Circles
D1: hybrid circles
D2: circle-henges
E: Symmetrical Rings
L: small circles
O: henges
U: unknown type
(note; class K omitted)
higher uplands (land class 4) - heavy stipple
uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

120: The distribution of stone circles and henges in Wessex
Key
C: Western Irregular Circles/Circle-Henges
D/E1: Circle-Henges - large
D/E2: Circle-Henges - small
E: Symmetrical Open Circles
F: Wessex Variant Circles
L: small circles
O1: Henges - large
O2: Henges - small
Q: cursus monuments
T: larger timber circles
U: unknown type
core zones (Downs etc.) - diagonals
core zones (alluvium) - stippled
121: The distribution of larger sites in Wessex

Key
C: Western Irregular Circles/Circle-Henges
D/E1: Circle-Henges - large
D/E2: Circle-Henges - small
E: Symmetrical Open Circles
O1: Henges - large
O2: Henges - small
core zones -stippled
boundaries between sites; thiessen polygons modified to
account for topography, geology and soils (see text).

122: The distribution of land types in Britain and their relationship to monument patterns.

Key
A: regional foci with smaller sites restricted to peripheral zones
B: regional foci with associated small sites
C: group and inter-group foci
D: small circles only (with shared complexes of such sites)
E: monumental local sites only
1: mountains (land class 4)
2: mountains with habitable valleys
3: uplands
4: lowlands
5: lowlands with frequent minor core areas
6: fertile uplands
7: major core areas

Note on figures
In the case of all illustration of stone circle plans the restrictions imposed by the methods of reduction/reproduction by necessity involves inherent errors and hence these plans should not be used for any precise measurements of stone spacing or shape; the original surveys should be consulted for such work. However, these figures are perfectly adequate for the purpose for which they were intended; to illustrate the character of specific stone circle classes.