

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

A thesis submitted for the Degree of Doctor of
Philosophy in the Department of Archaeology
and Prehistory, University of Sheffield.

December 1987.

by
John Barnatt.

'in three volumes'

Volume 2.

CONTENTS

Appendix 1: The stone circles of Britain: a corpus of sites used in some, or all, of the present analyses.

Key	3
Index	7
Zone 1: Orkney and Shetland	13
Zone 2: North East Scotland	17
Zone 3: Outer Hebrides	22
Zone 4: Western Scotland	28
Zone 5: Moray Firth	42
Zone 6: Grampian	61
Zone 7: Tayside	115
Zone 8: Southern Scotland	140
Zone 9: Cumbria	156
Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines	176
Zone 11: North Yorkshire Moors	185
Zone 12: The Peak District	187
Zone 13: Wales	200
Zone 14: South West England	227
Zone 15: Wessex	271

Appendix 1: The stone circles of Britain: a corpus of sites used in some, or all, of the present analyses.

Key

A1: 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).

(B-G: no data, ID: inadequate data)

B1: Site Status; A-N; typological class
B2: Site Status: F; freestanding stone circle (groups 1-26)
ESC; embanked stone circle (groups 1-6)
CH; circle-henge (groups 1-5)
WCH; western circle-henge
RSC; recumbent stone circle
KR; Kincardineshire ringcairn
CC; Clava-cairn or ringcairn
FP; four poster (groups 1-4)
SP; Scottish platform circle (groups 1-10)
DR; Dartmoor row-circles
P... probable site (other interpretations
viable)
?... typology uncertain

3: State of preservation:

G; good
A; adequate
P; poor
VP; very poor
D; destroyed
PO; circle poor but other features
remain.
R; restored
PR; partially restored

4: Excavation:

T; total
E; extensive
P; partial
I; internal features only
S; specific features only
U; unknown

C1: Plan used for measurements and its status. Other data have frequently been added from other plans and texts. Where this has significantly influenced the data tabulated, it is signified by (OD).

Status of plan: G; good
U; some uncertainties over accuracy
P; poor
N; no plan available

The categorization used here should be borne in mind when assessing the accuracy of C-F

2: Diameter of the circle. To the nearest 0.1m when known with this accuracy.

3: Number of surviving orthostats.

4: Estimated original number of orthostats. Recumbent stones (Grampian) are added afterwards in parenthesis.

D: The present arrangement of the circle remains and individual stone heights (to the nearest 0.05m). The entries are arranged in clockwise order proceeding from north. In the case of fallen and leaning stones an estimated original height is given. Those placed in parenthesis are not included in column F because of the uncertainties with the status or present placing of such stones.

A...Approximate data on stone heights due to poor documentation.

RA; radially set stone

RE; recumbent (Grampian)

FL; flanker (Grampian)

S; stump

T; top of stone

B; broken pieces of stone

FR; fragment of an orthostat

L; leaning stone

F; fallen stone

BU; buried stone

DI; displaced orthostat

R; restored stone

SM; marker demarking a stonehole (after excavation)

N; new stone added in restoration

EH; excavated stonehole

D; documented stone, now destroyed

P; pit at the site of an orthostat

PA; packing stones at the site of an orthostat

M; stone assumed to be missing

FO; fortuitous stone

O; omitted due to uncertain data.

- E:** Spacing between stones. Measured from stone centre to centre, to the nearest 0.1m. Those in parenthesis are estimated where stones are known or thought to be missing, or are otherwise uncertain. They are omitted from table F. Those prefixed by E are wider entrances. In wider gaps measurements are omitted (marked 0).
- F1:** Average stone height (to the nearest 0.05m). Those in parenthesis are based on inadequate data. When specific orthostats appear to be designed as significantly taller portal or orientation markers these are omitted from the average but added separately prefixed by +.
- 2:** Stone height range. Those in parenthesis are based on inadequate data. Portals or orientation markers are added individually, prefixed by +
- 3:** Average original stone spacing (to the nearest 0.1m). Those in parenthesis are based on inadequate data. Wider entrances are omitted from the average.
- 4:** Original stone spacing range. Those in parenthesis are based on inadequate data. Wider entrances are added individually. When spacing changes in regular fashion from one side of the ring to the other these are prefixed by R.
- 5:** Degree of circularity (see text). Those placed in parenthesis are uncertain due to poorly published data, a new survey would provide a more accurate assessment.
- G1:** Petrology of the orthostats. Where more than one stone type exists, the number of examples of each is given in parenthesis where known.
- 2:** Other features at or near the site.
- AV; avenue
 - B; bank
 - CA; cairn/barrow
 - CC; concentric stone circle
 - CI; cist
 - CO; cove
 - CT; chambered tomb
 - D; ditch
 - ET; entrance
 - H; henge
 - K; kerb
 - KC; kerb-cairn
 - M; menhir
 - O; orthostat
 - PH; postholes
 - PL; platform
 - PO; portals
 - PT; pit
 - RC; ringcairn
 - SC; stone circle
 - SR; stone row
 - SS; stone setting
 - TC; timber circle
 - TS; timber setting

A...; adjacent
E...; external
I...; internal
S...; secondary

3: Indicated orientations:

E; entrance
F; four poster sides
G; grading
H; horizon features
I; internal features
M; multiple circles
O; outlier
P; portals
R; stone row/avenue
RE; recumbent (Grampian)
S; single tall or radial stone in ring.

H: Notes.

I: Bibliography. Alternative site names and catalogue numbers are placed in parenthesis (note: OSA; Old Statistical Account of Scotland. NSA; New Statistical Account of Scotland).

82: Innesmill	83: Kinchyle of Dores
84: Leanach	85: Little Urchany
86: Lower Lagmore	87: Marionburgh
88: Midlairgs	89: Milltown of Clava North
90: Moyness	91: Newton of Petty
92: Quarry Wood	93: Templestone
94: Torbreck	95: Tordarroch
96: Tullochgorm	97: Upper Lagmore

Zone 6: Grampian

98: Aikey Brae	99: Ardlair
100: Arnhill	101: Auld Kirk o' Tough
102: Auchmacher	103: Auchmaliddie
104: Auchquorthies	105: Backhill of Drachlaw East
106: Backhill of Drachlaw West	
107: Balnacraig	108: Balquhain
109: Bellmans Wood	110: Berrybrae
111: Binghill	112: Braehead
113: Brandsbutt	114: Broomend of Critchie
115: Cairnfauld	116: Cairn Riv
117: Cairnton	118: Cairnwell
119: The Camp	120: Candle Hill
121: Castle Frazer	122: Clochforbie
123: Colmeallie	124: Corrstone Wood
125: Corrydown	126: Cothiemuir Wood
127: Craighead	128: Cullerlie
129: Deer Park	130: Druidsfield
131: Druidstone	132: Dunnideer
133: Dyce	134: Easter Aquorthies
135: Ellon A	136: Esslie the Greater
137: Esslie the Lesser	138: Fren draught
139: Fullerton	140: Garrol Wood
141: Gaul Cross South	142: Gavel
143: Gingomyres	144: Glassel
145: Greystone	146: Harestane
147: Hatton of Ardoyne	148: Hill of Bucharn
149: Hill of Fiddes	150: Holywell
151: Howemill	152: Huntley
153: Image Wood	154: Inschfield
155: Kirkton of Bourtie	156: Loanhead of Daviot
157: Loanend	158: Louden Wood
159: Mains of Hatton	160: Melgum Central
161: Midmar Kirk	162: Millplough
163: Nether Coullie	164: Nether Dumeath
165: Netherton	166: New Craig
167: North Burreldales	168: North Strone
169: Old Bourtriebush	170: Old Keig
171: Old Rayne	172: Pitglassie
173: Potterton	174: Raedykes NW
175: Raedykes SE	176: Raes of Clune
177: Raich	178: Rappla Wood
179: Rothiemay	180: St Brandan's Stanes
181: Sheldon	182: Shethin
183: South Fonet	184: South Ley Lodge

185: Stonehead
187: Strichen House
189: Thorax
191: Tomnagorn
193: Tuack
195: Upper Ord
197: Wester Echt
199: Whitehill
201: Whitehill Wood South
517: South Ythsie

Zone 7: Tayside

203: Airllich
205: Balbirnie
207: Balgarthno
209: Balkemback
211: Bandirran
213: Broad Moss
215: Carse Farm II
217: Coilleachur
219: Commonbank
221: Comrie Bridge
223: Cramrar
225: Cunninghar
227: Dunmoid
229: Ferntower
231: Fortingall East
233: Fortingall South
235: Fowlis Wester West
237: Greenland
239: Lundin Farm I
241: Lundin Links
243: Moncrieffe
245: Na Carraigeon Edintian
247: Pitscandle
249: Sandy Road West
251: Shian Bank SE
253: Tigh na Ruaich
255: Woodside

Zone 8: Southern Scotland

256: Borrowston Rigg
258: Cairnpapple
260: Claughreid
262: Drannadow
264: East Hill
266: Girdle Stanes
268: Glentirrow
270: Harestanes
272: Holm of Daltallochan
274: Kirkhill
276: Lochmaben Stone
278: Loupin Stanes

186: Stonyfield
188: Sunhoney
190: Tilquhillie
192: Tomnaverie
194: Upper Auchnagorth
196: Wantonwells
198: West Haughs
200: Whitehill Wood North
202: Yonder Bognie

204: Ardblair
206: Balfarg
208: Balhomais
210: Balmuick
212: Blackfaulds
214: Carse Farm I
216: Clach na Tioipan
218: Colen
220: Comrie
222: Corogle Burn
224: Croft Moraig
226: Druids Seat
228: Faskally Cottages
230: Fonab Moor
232: Fortingall West
234: Fowlis Wester East
236: Glenballoch
238: Killin
240: Lundin Farm II
242: Machuinn
244: Murthly
246: Parkneuk
248: St Martins
250: Shian Bank NW
252: Spittal of Glenshee
254: Wester Torrie

257: Burgh Hill
259: Cauldsie Burn
261: Crowstones
263: Drummore
265: Eldrig Loch
267: Glenquickan
269: Grey Stanes o' Garleffan
271: High Auchenlarie
273: Kingside School
275: Lairdmannock
277: Loch Roan
279: Nether Dod

280: Nine Stones	281: Ninestone Rigg
282: The Packmans Grave	283: Park of Tongland
284: Penshiel Grange	285: The Thieves
286: Torhousekie	287: Twelve Apostles
288: Whitcastles	289: Whiteholm Rigg
290: Zadlee	

Zone 9: Cumbria.

291: Annaside	292: Ash House Wood
293: Blakeley Raise	294: Bleaberry Haws
295: Brats Hill	296: Broomrigg A
297: Broomrigg B	298: The Carles, Castlerigg
299: Druids Temple	300: Elva Plain
301: Gamelands	302: Grey Croft
303: Grey Yauds	304: Gunnerkeld
305: Hall Foss	306: Kemp Howe
307: Kop Stone	308: Lampluth
309: Lacra A	310: Lacra B
311: Leacet Hill	312: Long Meg and her Daughters
313: Low Longrigg NE	314: Low Longrigg SW
315: Moor Divock 4	316: Oddendale
317: The Ringlen Stones, Egremont	
318: Studfold	319: Swinside
320: White Moss ENE	321: White Moss WSW
515: Shapbeck	516: Long Meg SW

Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines

322: Appletreewick	323: Caperby
324: Casterton	325: Cheetham Close
326: Delf Hill	327: Doddington Moor
328: Druids Altar	329: Duddo Four Stones
330: Dumpit Hill NE	331: Dumpit Hill SW
332: Egglestone	333: Five Stanes
334: Goatstones	335: Grubstones
336: Hethpool	337: Ilderton
338: Mudbeckside	339: Nunwick park
340: Simonburn	341: Three Kings
342: Twelve Apostles	343: Walshaw Dean Reservoir

Zone 11: North Yorkshire Moors

344: Blakey Topping	345: Danby Rigg North
346: Harland Moor	347: Sleddale

Zone 12: The Peak District

348: Arbor Low	349: Ash Cabin Flat
350: Bamford Moor South	351: Barbrook I
352: Barbrook II	353: Barbrook III
354: Brown Edge	355: Doll Tor
356: Ewden Beck	357: Eyam Moor II
358: Eyam Moor III	359: Gibbet Moor North
360: Gibbet Moor South	361: Handsome Cross
362: Nine Ladies	363: Nine Stone Close
364: Park Gate	365: Seven Brideron
366: Seven Stones of Hordron	367: Smelting Hill

368: Stanton Moor I
370: Stoke Flat

369: Stanton Moor IV
371: Wet Withens

Zone 13: Wales

372: Bedd Gurfal
374: Bryngwn Stones
376: Capel Hiraethog III
378: Cefn Gwernffrwd
380: Cerrig Duon
382: Cerrig Pryfaid
384: Circle 278
386: Cwm Mawr
388: Druids Circle
390: Fridd Newydd North
392: Four Stones
394: Gors Fawr
396: Hoarstones
398: Letterston III
400: Lled Croen yr Ych
402: Meini Gwyr
404: Moel Faben
406: Mynydd y Gelli
408: Nant Tarw WNW
410: Pen y Beacon
412: Red Farm
414: Rhos y Beddau
416: Trecastle Mountain NE
418: Y Capel
420: Y Naw Carreg

373: Bryn Celli Ddu
375: Bryn y Gorlan
377: Cefn Coch
379: Cerrig Arthur
381: Cerrig Gaerau
383: Circle 275
385: Cors y Carneddau
387: Druids Castle
389: Dyffryn
391: Firidd Newydd South
393: Gelli Hill
395: Hafoty
397: Kerry Hill
399: Llecheiddior
401: Llyn y Tarw
403: Mitchells Fold
405: Moel Goedog West
407: Nant Tarw ESE
409: Penbedw Park
411: Pen y Stryd
413: Rhos Maen
415: Six Stones
417: Trecastle Mountain SW
419: Y Foel Frech
421: Ynys Hir

Zone 14: South-Western England

422: Altarnun
424: Boleigh
426: Boskednan
428: Brisworthy
430: Broad Down North
432: Brown Heath
434: Butterdon Hill
436: Cholwichtown Waste
438: Cornridge
440: Corringdon Ball B
442: Craddock Moor
444: Down Tor
446: Drizzlecombe B
448: Duloe
450: Fernworthy A
452: Fernworthy C
454: Grey Wethers North
456: Harford Moor
458: Hurlers Central
460: Hurlers South
462: King Arthurs Down ESE
464: Lakehead Hill A
466: Leaze

423: Assycombe Hill
425: Boscawen Un
427: Brent Fore Hill
429: Broad Down Central
431: Broad Down South
433: Burford Down A
435: Buttern
437: Collard Tor
439: Corringdon Ball A
441: Cosdon
443: Crowan Beacon
445: Drizzlecombe A
447: Drizzlecombe C.
449: Fernacre
451: Fernworthy B
453: Goodaver
455: Grey Wethers South
457: Hartor
459: Hurlers NNE
461: Joan Ford Newtake A
463: King Arthurs Down WNW
465: Langstone Moor
467: Leskernick A

468: Leskernick B	469: Louden Hill
470: Marden Down A	471: Merrivale A
472: Merrivale B	473: Merrivale C
474: Merry Maidens	475: Porlock
476: Porthmeor	477: Ringmoor Down A
478: Scorhill	479: Shaugh Moor A
480: Sherberton	481: Shovel Down A
482: Shovel Down B	483: Stall Down A
484: Stall Moor	485: Stannon
486: Stripple Stones	487: Tregeseal East
488: Tregeseal West	489: Trehudreth Down
490: Trippet Stones	491: Trowlesworthy A
492: Trowlesworthy B	493: Wendron North-West
494: Wendron South-East	495: White Moor Down
496: Withypool Hill	497: Yar Tor
498: Yellowmead A	

Zone 15: Wessex

499: Avebury	500: Coate
501: Devils Quoit	502: Falkners Circle
503: Hampton Down	504: Kingston Russell
505: Ninestones	506: Rempstone
507: Rollright	508: The Sanctuary
509: Stonehenge	
510: The Weddings, Stanton Drew Central	
511: The Weddings, Stanton Drew NE	
512: The Weddings, Stanton Drew SSW	
513: Winterbourne Abbas	514: Winterbourne Bassett.

Zone 1: Orkney and Shetland

- I: Ring of Brodgar HY 294132 Orkney
B: D / CH3 / G,R / P; Renfrew 1978
C: Renfrew 1979; G(OD) / 104.6x103.0 / 39-42 / 59-66
D: 1; F - / 2; S? (0.90) / 3; S? (0.35) / 4; S / 3-4M (5; S?) /
 (6; S?) / 7; R 1.90 / 8; R 2.30 / 2M / 9; S / M / 10; 3.45 /
 M / 11; S,T / 12; 2.60 / 13; 1.80 / 1-2M / ?14; S? / 15; 2.60 /
 16; R 2.75 / 1-2M / 17; F,B / 18; R 3.10 / 3-4M / 19; R 2.80 /
 20; F - / 21; R 3.05 / 22; R 3.10 / M / 23; 3.50 / 24; S /
 25; 2.75 / M / 26; 2.45 / 27; 2.45 / 28; 2.45 / 29; 2.65 / 30; S
 / 31; S,T / 2M / 32; S,T / 33; S / 34; 4.55 / 35; S / 36; S /
 37; S / 38; S / 39; F - / 40; S / 2M / 41; 2.80 / 1-2M /
 42; 3.05 / 1-2M
E: 1-2; c 4.9 / 2-3; 4.3 / 3-4; 4.9 / 0 / (7-8; 4.7) / 0 /
 (9-M; 4.9) / (M-10; 4.9) / (10-M; 4.7) / (M-11; 4.7) /
 11-12; 5.9 / 12-13; 5.6 / 0 / (14-15; 2.7) / (15-16; 2.9) / 0 /
 (17-18; c 5.8) / 0 / (19-20; 4.0) / (20-21; 4.0) / (21-22; 4.6)
 / (22-M; 5.2) / (M-23; 5.2) / 23-24; 5.1 / 24-25; 5.4 /
 (25-M; 5.1) / (M-26; 5.1) / 26-27; 5.5 / 27-28; 5.4 / 28-29; 5.6
 / 29-30; 4.1 / 30-31; 6.1 / 0 / 32-33; 4.9 / 33-34; 5.5 /
 35-36; 5.6 / 36-37; 5.7 / 37-38; 5.8 / (38-39; c 6.5) /
 (39-40; ET c 7.2) / 0
F: 2.80 / 1.80-4.55 / 5.3 / 4.1-6.1 / 1.5%
G: sandstone / EB,ED,2ET,ACO or AO / 2E

This fine circle-henge is well known. It has changed little since first recorded in the eighteenth century. In 1792 there were 16 uprights (plus several stumps), 2 of these appear to have fallen by 1848. Before 1928 the site was partially restored when 7 of the stones were re-erected by the Office of Works. During this restoration a rough stone axe, a quartz hammer stone and a small stone with an incised cross and runes were found. One of the uprights also has runes. A leaf-shaped arrowhead was found near the NW entrance in 1928. The circle is remarkably circular considering its size, and the spacing of the stones is even, allowing estimates to be made with confidence as to their original number. The only two places where spacing varies is three stones to the southeast which may be a product of poor restoration and at the northwest entrance where a wider gap seems to have existed, at the other entrance the stones are too poorly preserved to assess. The total of 59-66 compares reasonably well with the estimate of 60 made after a geomagnetic survey. A further 7-8 irregularly placed anomalies were found within the ring, this central area has no visible features and their explanation is obscure in the absence of excavation. The height of the stones is consistently tall, but unfortunately those by the entrances are ruined and hence the possibility these were taller than usual cannot be assessed. Several stones and portions of stone have been robbed from the site.

The circle is placed c 2.8x4.5m from the inner edge of the ditch of the henge which defines a central area of 109x111.5m diameter. Renfrew cut 3 trenches through the ditch. The bottom half

was rock cut and originally 3.4m deep and over 4-6m wide. Dated samples show peat started forming in the ditch in the first millennium BC (255±60bc, 375±45bc). No visible trace of the external bank survives and only slight traces were found on excavation. Renfrew estimated it was originally 3m high and must have had an external diameter of c 150m. Thomas writing in 1852 noted the circle was robbed of peat and soil for the fields and this may explain the disappearance of the bank and much of the ditch fill. The ditch is interrupted by 2 entrances to the northwest and southeast.

A short distance to the southeast of the henge is a low platform with a tall monolith, the Comet Stone, and stumps of two others. These appear to be set in a square and may be a ruined cove.

- 1: Wilson 1851, 106-9 2: RCAHM 1946 (875)
 3: Burl 1976 (Orkney 1) 4: Renfrew 1979, 39-43
 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (01/1)

- 2: Stones of Stenness HY 306125 Orkney
 B: D / CH3 / A / P; Ritchie 1973-4
 C: Ritchie 1975-6; G / 30.7x32.2 / 8 / 12
 D: 1; S / 2; EH / 3; S / 4; S / 5; EH? / 6; EH / 7; 5.70 / 8; 5.30 / 9; S / 10; 4.80 / 11; EH / 12; (2.74?)
 E: 1-2; 8.3 / 2-3; 8.3 / 3-4; 8.2 / 4-5; 8.3 / 5-6; 7.0 / 6-7; 8.1 / 7-8; 8.0 / 8-9; 9.2 / 9-10; 8.3 / 10-11; 7.7 / 11-12; 8.2 / 12-1; 8.3
 F: 5.25 / 4.80-5.70 / 8.2 / 7.0-9.2 / 4.7%
 G: sandstone / ET,ED,EB,3ISS,2ITS,(3+AO) / E,I,(3+O)

This site was partially excavated in 1973-4, the digging concentrating in a area between the centre and the entrance, with smaller trenches around the ring of stones and bank and ditch. The site has a ditch which defines a central area of c 47x43m diameter. This ditch is rock cut, c 6.0m wide and c 2.3m deep. The primary silts contained bones of ox, sheep and wolf or dog. These produced a date of 2356±65bc(SRR350). 2 human bones, ox and wolf or dog bones and burnt animal bones were found somewhat higher in the silts. Originally there was an external bank which has been virtually ploughed out. It would have had an external diameter of c 70-75m. There is a single entrance which interrupts the ditch, this is a 8.5m wide and orientated to the north. The western ditch terminal has an unusual plan, becoming noticeably narrow to the outside. This suggests the entrance was narrowed at some stage and was originally 13.0m wide. The extension had grooved ware sherds at its base. Several outliers surround the site. The Watch Stone stands 170m NNW of the ring and a second stone once stood 12.8m to the SSW of this. The Stone of Odin, a holed stone, stood c 135m north of the henge but this was destroyed in 1814. The Watch Stone is placed crudely in the direction of the Ring of Brodgar and 3 further stones lie between the two. In the opposite direction the Barnhouse Stone stands c 700m southeast of the henge.

The central area has a ring of orthostats set c 5.5-8.5m within the ditch. From 1760 onwards there were four orthostats (5,7,8,11) and a stump (1) remaining in the ring. In 1814 one stone

was pulled down (5) and another broken up (11). In 1906 the fallen stone (5) and another, found buried (12), were re-erected. Excavation found a further 4 stumps and 1-2 stoneholes. Ritchie suggested that 2 of the stoneholes may never have contained orthostats and hence the circle remained unfinished. However, the basis for this is tenuous. One stonehole contained no packing (possibly removed at time of destruction) while the other was only a small steep sided hole, this area was more substantially damaged by ploughing and this may have removed the bulk of the stonehole. It seems better to assume this ring is likely to have been completed on the basis of this uncertain evidence.

Between the centre and the entrance a complex series of structures were found. At the centre was a rectangular setting of 4 low slabs, aligned on the entrance, measuring 2.1x1.9m internally. These were set into bedding trenches and were probably flush with the original surface. Fragments of cremated bone, sherds of grooved ware and a flint flake were found within this setting and associated charcoal gave a date of 2238±70bc(SRR351). A timber post stood within the setting near its northeast corner and was supported by a horizontal beam. This was erected prior to the stone setting but still stood when the latter was built. A square timber setting (2 sides found), similar to the stone example, but slightly smaller, had been superceded by the latter. A stone pavement ran from the stone setting northwards to the next feature. This consisted of 2 deep stoneholes which once contained slabs orientated north/south and set 2.7m apart. These had been removed at some stage and their stoneholes backfilled. Immediately beyond this setting was a square timber setting with a shallow posthole at each corner and the sides defined by slots (horizontal support beams?). This probable 4 post setting measured c 1.45m from east to west and was c 1.25m wide. 2 fragments of decomposed wood in the southwest corner gave a date of 1730±270bc(SRR592). A further slot ran from near one corner to the western stonehole but its function and stratigraphic relationship to the other feature was not explicit. A short distance north of the timber setting was a second stone setting built c 4.5m within the ring of orthostats. This consists of 3 slabs orientated north/south in two lines, c 1.6m apart. The 2 stones to the east stand 1.92 and 1.44m high. This feature was restored in 1907 hence its original arrangement is uncertain. However, it seems likely its present form is substantially correct, an introduced stone was erected in the southern line but a nearby slab known as the 'capstone' probably stood here originally. This would have been of similar (or taller) height to the other two and would have created a rectangular setting measuring c 1.6x2.0m which was aligned with the paired stones and central stone rectangle.

To the south of the central setting were 5 small pits containing sherds and carbonized cereal. Associated charcoal in one of the pits gave a date of 519±150ad. and hence they are likely to represent an interesting example of respect and utilization of a stone circle at a later date. Between the outer stone setting and orthostat 12 were 3 pits, one may have contained a destroyed cist while the other two were more clearly modern.

The chronological sequence of all these features is difficult to unravel. The excavator suggested the orthostats would have been easier to construct before the ditch was dug. However, the space between the ring and ditch is sufficiently wide for erection to have been possible afterwards. The most economical hypothesis to explain all the features and which fits with overall trends demonstrated at other sites is that two main phases of construction took place. The first consists of the construction of the bank and ditch together with the timber features in the interior which seem to have comprised of a low timber rectangle at the centre with a timber post at one corner, and a setting of 4 timber posts between the centre and the entrance. The second phase consists of a remodelling of the site in stone with the erection of the ring of orthostats, the central rectangle and 2 stone settings, defining an approach route to the centre, built of aligned slabs set in an outer rectangle of three stones and an inner pair. The demolition and backfilling of the inner pair suggests these were superceeded and hence may suggest they were replaced by the 3 stone setting. The one possible problem with this general interpretation is that the date from the four poster timber setting is somewhat later than those from the central stone rectangle and the primary ditch silts. However, the former date is from a very small sample with a large standard deviation and hence it is perhaps debatable how much value to place on this. Alternatively the earlier date from the central feature may derive from material deposited during its timber phase. A strong case for the proposed chronological sequence is that the 2 timber settings align with the centre of the probable original entrance before it was narrowed. In contrast, the central stone settings and the spacing of the ring orthostats align with the entrance in its present form. This appears to represent a subtle but conscious change in the primary orientation of the site to be closer to true north, the reasons for which remain obscure. This remodelling clearly took place relatively soon after the site was built as indicated by the similar dates from the ditch and central setting and from the close correlation in design and placing of the central features. Only the outer stone setting and the ring of orthostats could be argued to be substantially later but in the latter case at least there seems no strong reason to suggest this.

1: RCAHM 1946 (876)
3: Burl 1976 (Orkney 2)

2: Ritchie 1975-6

Zone 2: North East Scotland

3: Aberscross **NH 771990** **Highland/Sutherland**
B: K / F14 / A / I; Tait 1867
C: Thom et al 1980: G / c 7.5 / 5 / 6
D: A: 1; 1.05 / 2; F 1.10 / 3; 2.00 / 4; F 1.20 / M / 5; RA 1.35
E: 1-2; 3.7 / 2-3; 3.3 / 3-4; 4.3 / (4-M; 4.0) / (M-5; 4.0) /
5-1; 4.3
F: c 1.35 / c 1.05-2.00 / 3.9 / 3.3-4.3 / ID
G: ND / ICI / G

This small ring is graded to the south-east. One stone to the north-west is set radially while the others are set circumferentially. A trench was cut in the interior in 1867 and a large empty cist found c 0.6m below the surface at the centre of the ring. Above it was a human cremation.

1: Tait 1868 2: RCAHM 1911 (291)
3: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 1)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (N2/2, The Mound)

4: Achanarras Hill **ND 145552** **Highland (Caithness)**
B: K / PF15 / PD / -
C: RCAHM 1911: U / c 18.0 / 5 / 11-15
D: ID: 1-2M / 1; F, RA / 2; F, RA / 2-3M / 3; F, RA / 2-3M / 4; F, RA /
1-2M / 5; F, RA
E: ID (direction of fall unknown)
F: (c 1.20) / ID / ID / (c 3.5-5.0) / ID
G: ND / ICA / -

This ruined site appears to have been a circle of tall radially set stones, set at the circumference of a low cairn which fills the internal area. All the surviving stones are of similar size and have fallen. The site could be alternatively interpreted as a cairn with a kerb of large slabs which originally stood on their sides.

1: RCAHM 1911 (141) 2: Burl 1976 (Caithness 1)

5: Achany **NC 560029** **Highland (Sutherland)**
B: K / F17 / A / -
C: RCAHM 1911: U / c 26.8x28.2 / 9 / 10-13
D: 1; F, DI? 0.70 / 2; F 1.00 / ?M / 3; F 1.00 / ?M / 4; F 1.15 /
5; S? (0.05) / 6; 0.90 / 7; 0.60 / 8; 0.85 / 9; S (0.05) / 10; B
E: 0 / 5-6; 8.5 / 6-7; 7.2 / 7-8; 5.8 / 8-9; 7.6 / 9-10; 7.3
F: 0.90+ / 0.60-1.15+ / 7.3 / 5.8-8.5 / c 5.0%+
G: syenite / - / -

This dilapidated circle is covered in thick peat which masks the full height of the stones. There are no visible internal features.

1: RCAHM 1911 (461) 2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 2)

6: Achavanich ND 188417 Highland (Caithness)
 B: B / F2 / A / -
 C: Anderson 1886: P(OD) / 69.0x33.5 / 37 / c 54
 D: ID (mostly tall)
 E: ID
 F: (c 1.5) / (? -1.95) / (c 2.5) / ID / c 51.5%
 G: 'flagstones' / ECI / E

This impressive horseshoe shaped setting has an open end to the SSE which is c 26.0m wide. All the stones are set radially, the highest being the SW terminal. A cist is built abutting the outer end of one of the stones to the north. It is not clear if the missing stones have weathered or been removed.

1: Anderson 1886 2: RCAHM 1911 (293 Achkinloch)

7: Auchinduich NC 584002 Highland (Sutherland)
 B: K / F15 / A / -
 C: RCAHM 1911: U / c 7.4 / 5 / 8-9
 D: 1; RA 1.20 / 3-4M / 2; RA 0.95 / 3; RA 1.00 / 4; RA,L 1.10 / 5; RA 1.20
 E: 0 / 2-3; 1.9 / 3-4; 3.2 / 4-5; 2.8 / 5-1; 2.3
 F: 1.10 / 0.95-1.20 / 2.5 / 1.9-3.2 / ID
 G: ND / ICA / G

This site is intact to the west but the eastern half has been removed. The orthostats are set radially and appear to be graded towards the north. Inside the ring are 2-3 stones standing between 0.55 and 0.7m high. These appear to be the last vestiges of a kerb cairn with near contiguous uprights in a 2.5m diameter ring. The interior of this appears to have been dug out.

1: RCAHM 1911 (91) 2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 3)

8: Aultan Broubster ND 045599 Highland (Caithness)
 B: A / F1 / A / -
 C: Myatt 1973: G / c 62.5x53.0 / 9-10 / 18-29
 D: 1; 0.40 / 4-9M / 2; 0.40 / 1-2M / 3; 0.40 / 1-2M / 74; (0.10) / 5; F 0.30 / 6; 0.25 / 1-2M / 7; 0.95 / ?M / 8; F 1.00 / 9; 0.45 / 1-2M / 10; 0.45 / ?M
 E: 0 / 5-6; 5.0 / 0 / 8-9; 7.6 / 0
 F: 0.50 / 0.25-1.00 / (6.3+) / (5.0-7.6+) / c 15.2%
 G: ND / ICA? / -

This large circle of small stones appears to be genuine despite doubts expressed on its antiquity. It is not clear if it's 1-2 tall stones are of significance as some stones have been removed and others could be stumps, all are partially buried in peat. It has been damaged to the NE by clearance. One stone to the north is badly placed suggesting the shape of the ring is rather crude and distinctly oval. The spacing is irregular and hence it is unclear how many stones stood originally. Site 10 is only 950m to the NNW, but the two sites are not intervisible. There are also 2 menhirs 350m to the NE, standing 120m apart.

1: RCAHM 1911 (402) 2: Myatt 1973
 3: Burl 1976 (Caithness 3)

9: Backlass ND 079423 Highland (Caithness)
B: K / F14 / P / -
C: N / c 6.5 / 6 / ID
D: A: 0 / 1; 0.85 / 2; 0.45 / 3; 0.50 / 4; 0.60 / 5; 0.70 /
6; DI, F 1.40 / 0

E: ND
F: 0.75 / 0.45-1.40 / ND / ND / ID
G: ND / - / -

This site has been robbed to the south for a garden wall and only an arc of 5 stones to the north survives, with a further displaced stone lying by the easternmost upright. It is not recorded whether any stones are missing within the surviving arc or how many may have gone from elsewhere in the circle.

1: RCAHM 1911 (142) 2: Burl 1976 (Caithness 4)

10: Broubster ND 048608 Highland (Caithness)

B: B / F2 / A / -
C: RCAHM 1911: U(OD) / c 80.0x27.5 / 11-13? / c 40?
D: ID
E: ID
F: ID +1.65, 2.10 / 0.05?-0.55+1.65, 2.10 / (c 4.0?) / ID / c 65.5%
G: ND / - / E

This horseshoe shaped setting of radial stones is open to the SSW. Many of the stones have fallen. The area has been dug for peat and most stones have been removed. The tallest stone stands on the sites axis to the north-east and the one surviving terminal to the south-west is also tall. There is a discrepancy between the number of recorded stones. The RCAHM note only 4 fallen stones while Feacham notes there may be as many as 23.

1: RCAHM 1911 (163) 2: Feacham 1963

11: Cnoc an Liath-Bhaid MC 728102 Highland (Sutherland)

B: K / F15 / A / -
C: RCAHM 1911: U / c 8.7 / 5 / 11-12
D: 1-2M / 1; RA 1.20 / 2; S / M / 3; F 0.90 / 2M / 4; F 1.40 /
5; 2.00 / 2M
E: 1-2; 2.0 / (2-M; 1.9) / (M-3; 1.9) / 0 / 4-5; 2.8 / 0
F: 1.35 / 0.90-2.00 / (2.4) / (2.0-2.8) / ID
G: ND / ICA / G?

This circle of radially set orthostats surrounds what may be a ruined kerb cairn with a diameter of 6.5m. There are indications that the orthostats are linked by a contiguous line of small, low stones. This is particularly noticeable to the east. The stones in the inner kerb stand between 0.6 and 0.9m high, are circumferentially arranged and appear to have been spaced rather than being contiguous. Their arrangement may originally have matched the outer ring both in number and orientation. There are only low, disturbed traces of an internal cairn and the site may be a true concentric stone circle. The outer ring may be graded to the west but missing stones makes this difficult to assess. To the north is a cairnfield.

1: RCAHM 1911 (518) 2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 5)

12: Dailbarraidd NC 678390 Highland (Sutherland)

B: K / F15 / A / -

C: RCAHM 1911: U / c 7.0 / 6-7 / ID (6 or 11-12)

D: 1; 1.80 / ?M / 2; 5 / ?3; F 1.10 or DI / 4; 2.45 / M / 5; F 2.15 / M? / 6; F 1.35 / ?M / 7; F 1.35 / M?

E: 1-2; 3.6 / 2-3; 2.0 / 3-4; 1.6 / 0

F: 1.70 / 1.10-2.45 / (c 3.6 or c 1.8) / ID / ID

G: ND / ICA / G?

This circle has tall radially set orthostats surrounding a low central cairn of 3.5m diameter. The stones appear to be crudely graded to the south or south-east. Those to the west have fallen and because it is unclear in which direction they fell, uncertainty exists over the reconstruction of the site. A slab on its side to the south-east disrupts the spacing and may be an addition.

1: RCAHM 1911 (247)

2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 6)

13: Guidebest ND 181351 Highland (Caithness)

B: A / F1 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980: G(OD) / c 52.0x57.5 / 8 / 14-18

D: 4-5M / 1; ? / M / 2; ? / 3; F ? / M / 4; ? / 5; ? / 6; ? / ?M / 7; ? / ?M / 8; ? / ?M

E: 0 / (1-M; 11.0) / (M-2; 11.0) / 2-3; 9.1 / (3-M; 9.7) / (M-4; 9.7) / 4-5; 12.6 / 5-6; 9.3 / 0

F: ID / 0.85-1.45 / (10.3) / (-9.1-12.6+) / c 9.6%+

G: ND / ICA,ACA / -

This large circle has massive but low stones, several of which have been removed, particularly to the north-east. There is a small cairn immediately outside the site to the south and a possible one of similar dimensions within the circle to the NE quadrant. The ring is clearly oval, its short diameter may well have been less than that given, but this cannot be assessed because of missing stones to the east. The stone spacing is irregular, those to the north-west indicate the range is greater than that given, it is not clear if further stones are missing here.

1: RCAHM 1911 (279)

2: Burl 1976 (Caithness 5)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (N1/13, Latheron Wheel Burn)

14: Learable Hill South NC 893235 Highland (Sutherland)

B: K / F17 / A / -

C: RCAHM 1911: U / 17.5x18.6 / 9 / 12-17

D: 1; F? / ?M / 2; ? / 3; F ? / 4; ? / 2-3M / 5; ? / ?M / 6; ? / 1-2M / 7; ? / 8; ? / 9; ? / ?M

E: 0 / 2-3; 3.0 / 3-4; 4.0 / 0 / 7-8; 4.3 / 8-9; 4.0 / 0

F: (ID; low) / (? -0.60) / (3.8) / (3.0-4.3) / 5.9%

G: schist / ICA,ACA,(ASR,ACA,AO) / -

This stone circle has had several stones removed. There is a 4.0m diameter low mound slightly to the south of the centre, and a second with a diameter of 5.0m immediately outside the ring to the ESE. About 100m to the east is an extensive complex of stone fans, cairns and a menhir.

1: RCAHM 1911 (374)

2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 8)

15: River Shin NW NC 582049 Highland (Sutherland)
B: K / PF14 / A / -
C: Thom et al 1980: G / c 4.2 / 4 / 6
D: 1; 0.70 / 2; 0.50 / 2M / 3; 0.50 / 4; 0.40
E: 1-2; 2.0 / 0 / 3-4; 1.8 / 4-1; 2.2
F: 0.50 / 0.40-0.70 / 2.0 / 1.8-2.2 / ID
G: ND / ACA / -

This small ring is intact except to the south where stones have disappeared into the adjacent burn. A short distance to the south-east is a 6.3m diameter ring of very low stones, although ruined some appear to be contiguous and this is probably a kerb-cairn rather than a stone circle. If the north-western ring has been extensively robbed it could be similar and only have a fortuitous resemblance to a stone circle. However, the equal spacing of the extant stones argues against this interpretation.

1: RCAHM 1911 (462) 2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 10a/b)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (N2/3)

Zone 3: Outer Hebrides

16: Achmore **NB 317292** **Western Isles-Lewis**
B: G / F12 / A / S; Ponting and Ponting 1981
C: Ponting and Ponting 1981: G / 41.4x43.0 / 19 / 22-24
D: 1; L 1.30 / 2; S - / 3; S? - / 4; ST 1.00 / 5; ST 2.00 /
6; FB - / 7; ST 1.50 / M / 8; F 1.10 / ?M / 9; F 1.10 /
10; F 1.30 / 11; S, BT 1.20 ? / 12; F 2.00 / 13; F, B? 0.90 /
14; F 1.60 / M / PA / 15; F 1.70 / 16; F 1.50 / PA / 17; S - /
18; F 0.70 / 19; F 1.00
E: 1-2; 6.5 / 2-3; 4.4 / 3-4; 5.3 / 4-5; 7.0 / 5-6; 6.6 / 6-7; 5.6
/ 0 / (8-9; 8.6) / 9-10; 6.0 / 10-11; 5.5 / 11-12; 3.5 /
12-13; 4.5 / 13-14; 6.8 / (14-M; 5.8) / (M-15; 5.8) / 15-16; 5.8
/ 16-17; 4.7 / 17-18; 6.0 / 18-19; 5.0 / 19-1; 7.4
F: 1.35 / 0.70-2.00 / 5.7 / 3.5-7.4 / 3.7%
G: ND / - / -

This site was uncovered by peat cutting and was first observed in the 1930's but not reported until 1981. Its full plan was revealed by trenching in the undisturbed portion of the peat, prehistoric levels were left undisturbed. Substantial collapse of the site took place in prehistory before or soon after the advent of peat growth. The majority of the fallen stones have visible packing around their bases. No internal features have been noted over the half of the site revealed by peat cutting.

1: Ponting and Ponting 1981

17: Callanish **NB 21303300** **Western Isles-Lewis**
B: K / F18 / G / S; Matheson 1857, S; Ashmore 1980-81
C: Tait 1978; G (OD) / 13.3x12.0 / 13 / 13 (or 12-18)
D: 1; 3.05 / 2; 2.95 / 3; 3.10 / 4; 2.95 / 5; 3.25 / 6; 2.90 /
7; 2.95 / (?M) / 8; 2.40 / (?M) / 9; 2.95 / (?M) / 10; 2.80 /
(?M) / 11; 2.75 / (?M) / 12; 3.45 / 13; 3.50
E: 1-2; 2.6 / 2-3; 3.1 / 3-4; 2.8 / 4-5; 2.4 / 5-6; 2.2 / 6-7; 2.5
/ 7-8; 4.2 / 8-9; 3.4 / 9-10; 3.7 / 10-11; 3.7 / 11-12; 3.8 /
12-13; 1.8 / 13-1; 1.7
F: 3.00 / 2.40-3.50 / 2.9? / 1.7-4.2? / 9.8%
G: gneiss / IO, ICT, 3ESR, EA, 2EO / 4-5R, I

This well known site has an ungraded circle of tall orthostats and a complex arrangement of other features. Thick peat was stripped from the site in 1857-8. At the centre is the tallest orthostat on site, a slab standing 4.75m high and aligned north/south. Abutting this to the east is a small passage grave which fills the eastern quadrant of the ring. Its cairn has a diameter of 6.4m and originally was defined by a kerb. The central passage is orientated to the east and entered between two of the circle orthostats. The chamber is defined by slabs and drystone walling, has a rounded back and two side compartments. Excavations here in 1980-1 showed this cairn to have been inserted within the site after the circle and central stone had been built. The contents of the chamber had been removed previously, perhaps in antiquity. Matheson found only fragments of cremated bones here in 1857. Immediately outside the

ring to the northeast is a low, amorphous cairn. It is unclear if this is a prehistoric feature or later disturbance.

Four stone alignments run from the ring to define a crude cross shaped setting. The stones are consistently somewhat smaller than those in the circle. To the NNE is an avenue of tall slabs; these are not paired from side to side. In the western line 11 stones survive out of an original total of 15-20 stones. In the eastern line 10 survive out of 16-19 stones. In both cases the slabs align along the avenue and decrease from a maximum height by the circle of 2.35m to as low as 1.05m. However, their heights vary irregularly rather than being graded. The western line is 82.7m long and ends in a tall terminal stone set at right angles to the others and standing 3.35m high. At the end of the eastern line is a square sectioned stone which stands 2.35m high. If this is the original terminal stone this side is 83.4m long. The avenue is consistently 7.8-8.9m wide except at the circle-end where one stone suggests it narrowed here to c 5.0m.

At the opposite side of the circle is a single row of slabs orientated to the south. Today this has 5 stones and is 27.4m long. They decrease in height from 2.05m near the circle to 1.55m (but the nearest is only 1.30m high). Their irregular spacing suggests 2-4 are missing and further stones could have existed if the row was originally longer. To the SSW a single orthostat stands 2.95m tall, set 3.3m outside the circle with its face parallel to the circumference. To the SSE is a radially set stone standing 5.9m from the circle and standing 1.40m high. This was re-erected (in 1885?) and may have originally stood nearer the circle and hence matched the SSW stone. The excavations of 1980-81 showed its present position is modern. To the west of the circle is a row of four stones which today is 13.0m long. The stones decrease in height from 2.45m by the circle to as low as 1.50m elsewhere. To the east of the circle is a second row which today is c 23.5m long, with 5 stones (one found buried and stonehole excavated in 1980-81; stone restored). The stones vary in height from 2.80m to 1.90m.

The excavations in 1980-81 showed that agricultural activity and also settlement debris predated the site. At a date after the circle was built there was considerable activity including further ploughing associated with late beaker sherds. Peat started forming at the site in the first half of the first millennium BC.

The circles and avenues probably have a complex chronology which cannot be fully unraveled without extensive excavations. The avenue and rows may well be an addition. The site has clearly been robbed in antiquity as several stones in the avenue appear to be missing and the chamber has been damaged. The poor spacing of the ring (particularly to the north) could also indicate stones are missing in its western half. Alternatively, one stone to the north could have been added at a later date. The avenue is not aligned to the circle centre but to the passage grave. This could suggest that the eastern line of the avenue was added when the tomb was built and that before this date the site had four single rows of stones all aligned crudely on the circle centre. The two stones flanking the southern row are something of a mystery. They may have been erected in conjunction with the row or alternatively could be the

vestiges of an outer circle, perhaps substantially demolished when the rows were built.

- 1: Callendar 1854-7 2: Innes 1857-60
3: RCAHM 1928 (89) 4: Thom 1967 (H1/1)
5: Henshall 1972 (461) 6: Burl 1976 (Lewis 3)
7: Tait 1978 8: Ashmore 1981
9: Ponting and Ponting 1981 10: Ruggles 1984 (LH 16)

18: Carinish NF 83216021 Western Isles-N Uist
B: G / F12 / P / -
C: Ruggles unpublished; G(OD) / 39.0x41.5 / 7 / c 16-20
D: 1; F ? / ?M / 2; S / 3; L ? / 4; S ? / c 6M / 5; L ? / c 5M /
5; F ? / 7; ?
E: (1-2; 10.0) / 2-3; 7.2 / 3-4; 6.0 / 0 / 6-7; 7.8 / 7-1; 6.5
F: ID / (c 1.00-1.50) / (6.9) / (6.0-7.8) / c 6.0%
G: ND / - / -

The A865 runs through this site and road widening has damaged it in recent years. In 1928 it was more complete with 10 stones and packing for others, in total 11 stones were indicated north of the road and 5 to the south. Today there are only 7 stones altogether.

- 1: Beveridge 1911 2: RCAHM 1928 (248)
3: Burl 1976 (N Uist 2) 4: Ruggles 1984 (UI 40)

19: Ceann Hulavig NB 22973042 Western Isles-Lewis
B: K / F19 / G / -
C: Tait 1978; G / 12.3 x c10.0 / 5-6 / (6 or 9)
D: 1; 2.75 / 2; 2.15 / ?M / 3; 2.60 / ?M / 4; 2.05 /
(? 5; F buried?) / 1-2M / 6; 2.20
E: 1-2; 4.1 / (2-3; 6.5) / (3-4; 6.0) / 0 / 6-1; 5.1
F: 2.35 / 2.05-2.75 / (c 4.6) / (4.1-5.1) / 18.7%
G: schistose gneiss / IO? ICA / -

This circle of tall stones was cleared last century of c 0.6m of peat. This revealed a ruined 3.5m diameter cairn at the centre with a 0.6m high orthostat protruding from it. It is not clear if this is a true centre stone or a structural feature associated with the cairn. The circle orthostats are all tall and do not appear to be graded. Their irregular spacing makes two alternative reconstructions viable.

- 1: Mackenzie 1903-4 2: RCAHM 1928 (93)
3: Thom 1967 (H1/4, Callanish 4)
4: Burl 1976 (Lewis 7, Garynahine)
5: Tait 1978 6: Ponting and Ponting 1981
7: Ruggles 1984 (LH 21)

20: Cnoc Ceann a' Gharaidh NB 22203260 Western Isles-Lewis
 B: K / F18 / A / I; Ellice 1858
 C: Tait 1978; G(OD) / c 17.5x20.0 / 7 / 12-16
 D: 1; ? / 1-2M / 2; ? / 3; ? / 2-4M / 4; F 2.50 / M / 5; F 2.00 /
 6; ? / 7; ? / 1-2M
 E: 0 / 2-3; 4.6 / 0 / (4-M; 4.4) / (M-5; 4.4) / 5-6; 4.8 / 6-7; 2.8
 / 0
 F: ID / 2.00-3.30 / (4.0) / (2.8-4.8) / c 12.5%
 G: schistose gneiss / ICA,4ICI? / -

This circle is partially ruined and some stones have been removed. About 0.4m of peat was dug from the interior of the site in 1857. Several internal features were found. Today all that is visible is a central cairn with a diameter of 8.5m and a hollow at its centre. Four square holes or small cists were also found which contained charcoal. A 2.0m long stone was apparently found recumbent and was later removed to Stornoway Castle.

1: Ellice 1857-60 2: Mackenzie 1903-4
 3: RCAHM 1928 (90) 4: Thom 1967 (H1/2, Callanish 2)
 5: Tait 1978 6: Burl 1976 (Lewis 8, Loch Roag)
 7: Ponting and Ponting 1981 8: Ruggles 1984 (LH 19)

21: Cnoc Fillibhir Bheag NB 22503269 Western Isles-Lewis
 B: K / F18 / G / -
 C: Tait 1978; G(OD) // 9.2 x c7.0 / 16.8 x c16.0 // 4 / 16 // 6 /
16
 D: Inner; M / 1; 1.40 / 2; 1.65 / 3; 1.85 / M / 4; 2.15
 Outer; 1; 1.30 / 2; 1.40 / 3; F 1.50 / 4; 1.25 /
 (5; F,DI? 0.70) / 6; 1.65 / 7; S / 8; F (1.00?) / 9; 1.00
 / 10; F 2.00 / 11; 1.35 / 12; 1.80 / 13; F 1.00 /
 14; F 1.20 / M / 15; 1.55 / 16; F 1.50
 E: Inner; (M-1; 3.8) / 1-2; 3.2 / 2-3; 4.4 / (3-M; 4.5) /
 (M-4; 4.5) / (4-M; 3.8)
 Outer; 1-2; 4.1 / 2-3; 3.9 / 3-4; 2.5 / 4-6; 3.5 / 6-7; 2.2 /
 7-8; 2.4 / 8-9; 3.2 / 9-10; 3.5 / 10-11; 3.0 / 11-12; 3.9
 / 12-13; 4.1 / 13-14; 3.0 / (14-M; 3.6) / (M-15; 3.6)
 / 15-16; 2.5 / 16-1; 3.5
 F: 1.75 / 1.40 // 1.40-2.15 / 1.00-2.00 // (3.8) / 3.2 // (3.2-4.4)
 / 2.2-4.1 // c 24% / c 4.8%
 G: schistose gneiss / CC / -

This fine site has 2 concentric rings, the inner of which has slightly taller stones.

1: Mackenzie 1903-4 2: RCAHM 1928 (91)
 3: Thom 1967 (H1/3, Callanish 3) 4: Burl 1976 (Lewis 4)
 5: Tait 1978 6: Ponting and Ponting 1981
 7: Ruggles 1984 (LH 18)

22: Cringravel NF 81166447 Western Isles-N Uist
 B: C / F3 / P / -
 C: Ruggles unpublished; G / c 45-50m? / 6-7 / ID(c 30-35+?)
 D: M / 1; L 0.70 / 2; F 1.00 / ?M / 3; L 1.20 ? / ?M / 4; F 1.20
 c 3M / 5; 0.90 / ?M / 6; F 0.90 / M / (7; F -not clear if on
 circle -well inside?)
 E: 0 / 1-2; 3.0 / (2-3; 8.0) / 0 / (5-6; 8.8) / 0
 F: (1.00) / (0.70-1.20) / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / -

Only the south-eastern half of this ring is visible, exposed in a 1.0m deep peat cutting. It has been damaged in recent times and one stone dressed as a lintel. Only one recumbent stone is visible to the west, it is unclear if this lies on the circle. There is a ruined chambered tomb a short distance to the ENE.

1: RCAHM 1928 (251) 2: Henshall 1972
 3: Burl 1976 (N. Uist 3) 4: Ruggles 1984 (UI 35)

23: Loch a Phobuill NF 82896302 Western Isles-N.Uist
 B: C / WCH / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 43.0x37.2 / 14 / c 28-55
 D: 5-11M / 1; (0.90+) / 2-5M / 2; (0.30+) / 2-7M / 3; BU / ?M /
 4; 0.50 / 0-2M / 5; BU / ?M / 6; BU / 3-9M / 7; 0.80 / 8; 0.60 /
 1-3M / 9; 0.60 / 10; 0.40 / 11; 0.40 / 12; 0.60 / 13; 0.90 /
 14; 0.50 / 1-2M
 E: 0 / (3-4; 6.0) / (4-5; 7.1) / (5-6; 6.2) / 0 / 7-8; 3.3 / 0 /
 9-10; 4.0 / 10-11; 3.4 / 11-12; 2.1 / 12-13; 2.9 / 13-14; 2.0
 F: (0.60) / (0.40-0.90) / (2.9?) / (2.0-4.0?) / c 13.5%
 G: granite / EB / -

This ring has its orthostats set at the edge of a rubble bank to the west. It appears to be terraced into the hillside to the east but this half of the site is masked by peat. Only 2 orthostats are visible here and these are inexplicably set at an awkward angle to the circumference.

1: Beveridge 1911 (Sornach a' Phobuill) 2: RCAHM 1928 (249)
 3: Burl 1976 (N,Uist 4) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (H3/18)
 5: C.Ruggles, pers.comm. 6: Ruggles 1984 (UI 37)

24: Loch Seaforth NB 27811662 Western Isles-Lewis
 B: K / F18 / A / -
 C: Thornycroft; U / c 16.5 / 8? / 10-11?
 D: 1; c 1.20 / 2; c 1.20 / 4-5M (3; DI - / 4; DI -) / 5; FB - /
 6; 1.3 / 7; 1.70 / 8; c 1.20
 E: 0 / 4-5; 4.4 / 5-6; 5.2 / 0
 F: 1.30 / 1.20-1.70 / (4.8) / (4.4-5.2) / ID
 G: ND / - / -

This damaged circle has 3 of its stones built into the ruined walls of an C18 house and adjoining yard. Two further stones have been moved and built into the house walls. Two vertical stones and a third which has fallen, lie within the yard to the west and confirm the site as genuine.

1: Thornycroft 1936 2: Burl 1976 (Lewis 9)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (LH 33, Sideval)

Zone 4; Western Scotland

27: Ardilistry NR 44264919 Strathclyde (Argyll)-Islay
B: N / FP3 / G / -
C: N / ID: small / 4 / 4
D: 1: 0.40 / 2: S (0.30) / 3: S (0.60) / 4: S (0.20).
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / (ID)
G: ND / - / (ID)

This four poster has had its stones damaged but otherwise appears to be intact. There is no sign of a central mound.

1: Burl 1976 (Islay 1). 2: Ruggles 1984 (IS 37)
3: RCAHM 1984 (76) not consulted).

28: Auchagallon NR 893346 Strathclyde-Arran
B: K / PSP4 / A / I; pre 1910
C: Mc Lellan 1977; G / 13.4x14.5 / 14-15 / 21-22
D: 1; 1.15 / 2; 0.90 / 2-3M (3; F? BU) / 4; S / M / 5; F? - /
6; F? - / M / 7; S or BU / M / 8; 1.05 / M / 9; 1.20 /
10; 0.90 / 11; 2.35 / 12; 1.80 / 13; 1.65 / 14; 0.90 / M /
15; 0.75.
E: 1-2; 2.5 / 0 / 9-10; 1.9 / 10-11; 2.2 / 11-12; 1.9 / 12-13; 2.3
/ 13-14; 1.9 / 0 / 15-1; 2.2.
F: 1.25 / 0.75-2.35 / (2.1) / (1.9-2.5) / 7.6%
G: sandstone / ICA, ICI / G?

Today this site consists of a ring of spaced orthostats, graded to the west, on the downhill side of the site. The interior is filled with a large cairn suggesting this site could be interpreted as a cairn with an orthostatic kerb. However, some, if not all, of this stone could be field clearance. A local man in 1910 remembered the interior as 'level' with a stone cist, which was opened many years before. It is not known how much credence to place on this account as much of the interior cairn may well be genuine. The spacing of the orthostats is irregular and there is a possibility more have gone missing than is now apparent, perhaps they were originally virtually contiguous but this seems unlikely. The tallest stones lie downslope as if to retain a level platform within, the stone-tops being approximately on a true horizontal.

1: Bryce 1910 (Achangallon). 2: Burl 1976 (Arran 1).
3: Mc Lellan 1977. 4: visited 1979.

29: Aucheleffan NR 978251 Strathclyde-Arran
B: N / FP3 / G / E; Bryce 1902
C: N / c 5.0 / 4 / 4
D: 1; 0.80 / 2; 1.00 / 3; 0.75 / 4; 1.05
E: ID
F: 0.90 / 0.75-1.05 / (ID) / (ID) / (ID)
G: granite / - / (ID)

This well preserved Four Poster had two trenches excavated in the central area in 1902. No finds were made. The orthostats were found to be set 0.6m into the ground. The four stones seem to be paired with 2 tall and 2 short.

1: Bryce 1910. 2: Burl 1976 (Arran 2).

30: Barbreck House NM 83150641 Strathclyde (Argyll)
B: N / FP4 / G / -
C: Patrick 1979: G / 3.5x ? / 3 / 4
D: M / 1; - / 2; - / 3; -
E: 1-2; 2.6 / 2-3; 2.6 / 0
F: (0.60) / 0.50-0.70 / (2.6) / (2.6) / ID
G: ND / IM, 2AM / I, R

This site is identical to Temple Wood 3/4 and consists of a square of small slabs surrounding a 2.5m high menhir set north/south, parallel to the sides. To the west are a pair of tall menhirs. By analogy with Temple Wood further menhirs probably once existed to the east.

1: Patrick 1979. 2: Ruggles 1984 (AR 3).

31: The Covenanters' Stone NS 47755323 Strathclyde (Renfrew)
B: K / F19 / P / -
C: N / c 7.5 / 7 / ID(7+)
D: ID: all fallen 1.50-1.70 m. long
E: ID
F: (c1.10) / (c1.00-1.20) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / - / -

This site consists of 7 large recumbent slabs, fallen in all directions. They appear to be the ruins of a stone circle.

1: Lonie 1963 2: Burl 1976 (Renfrew 1).

32: Cultoon NR 19545697 Strathclyde (Argyll)-Islay

B: C / F3 / A / E; Mackie 1974-5.

C: Mackie 1981; G / 40.7x35.1 / 14 / 29-39?

D: 1-2M / 1; F - / ?M / 2; EH,DI / (3; EH,F -portal) / 4; F - / ?M / 5; EH,DI / 6; F / EH? backfilled / 2-3M / EH / ?M / 7; EH,DI / EH / EH / 8; upright / ?M / EH / EH / 9; S / 10; DI / 11; EH,DI / M? / 12; F - / 13; F - / EH / ?M / 14; F - / 2-4M / EH / 15; upright / M.

E: 0 / 5-6; 4.0 / 0 / 7-EH; 2.5 / EH-EH; 2.8 / EH-8; 2.8 / 0 / EH-EH; 1.8 / EH-EH; 2.0 / EH-9; 37 / (9-M; 3.7) / (M-11; 3.7) / 0 / 12-13; 4.5 / 13-EH; 3.5 / 0 / EH-15; 2.2 / 0.

F: (c 2.0) / (c 1.5-2.5) / (3.0?) / (1.8-4.5?) / 13.8%

G: ND / IPO / P

This ridgetop site was fully excavated in 1974-5. Before excavation there were two uprights, a stump and 12 recumbent slabs. Stoneholes were found for 5 of the recumbent stones and a further 9 stoneholes existed which there is no corresponding stone today. Mackie has argued that the site was never finished on the basis of the position of; 4 recumbent stones in relation to their stoneholes, the backfilling of one stonehole with rubble, the lack of several stoneholes and the poor positioning of one stone that had stood upright but later fell on one of the recumbent stones. The stoneholes had generally silted gradually and were virtually fully silted by the advent of peat formation (dated to 765±40bc). An equally plausible case can be made on the basis of the currently available published data that the site was completed but later in prehistory had become ruined (or was wrecked) and partially robbed of its stones. The displacement of 4 stones and the removal of many others can be explained in this way. The lack of stoneholes to the northwest and southeast occurs where slopes are steepest and more subsequent erosion prior to peat formation is to be predicted. The poorly positioned orthostat to the north-east appears to be an internal radially set portal, placed c 2.0m within the ring.

1: Burl 1976 (Islay 2). 2: Mackie 1981.

3: RCAHM 1984. 4: Ruggles 1984 (IS 28).

33: Ettrick Bay NS 044668 Strathclyde-Bute

B: K / F18 / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / 15.3x12.0 / 7 / 8

D: 1; 2.20 / 2; 2.00 / 3; S / 4; S / 5; 1.60 / M / 6; S / 7; S

E: 1-2; 5.0 / 2-3; 5.2 / 3-4; 5.2 / 4-5; 5.6 / (5-M; 5.0) / (M-6; 5.0) / 6-7; 5.6 / 7-1; 5.9

F: 1.95 / 1.60-2.20 / 5.4 / 5.0-5.9 / 21.5%

G: slate / AO / O?

Half the stones of this circle are now reduced to stumps, it is not clear if their tops have been removed or whether they have disintegrated. There is a 1.8m high orthostat immediately outside the ring to the south. This could be an outlier but it is suspiciously close to the only gap in the circle. Hewison notes it 'is displaced from the circle' but no explicit documentation exists of the stone in a fallen state or of a subsequent re-erection.

1: Hewison 1893. 2: Burl 1976 (Bute 1).

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (A9/2).

34: Four Stones **NS 379550** **Strathclyde (Ayrshire)**
 B: N / FP3 / G / I; C19
 C: N / c 4.8 / 4 / 4
 D: 1; 1.40 / 2; L - / 3; L - / 4; 1.15
 E: ID
 F: (1.25) / (1.15-1.40) / ID / ID / (ID)
 G: ND / - / (ID)

This four poster had its centre dug in the nineteenth century when considerable quantities of dark earth with burnt bones were found. There is no sign of a central mound but this area has been ploughed.

1: PSAS 11, 1874-6, 291-2. 2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 3).

35: Hough NNE **NL 95884518** **Strathclyde (Argyll) Tiree**
 B: G / F12 / A / -
 C: RCAHM 1980: G / c 33.0x40.0 / 10 / 13-17
 D: 1; S / 2; 1.80 / 1-2M / 3; S / 4; S / M? / 5; F - / M? / 6; F / 7; S / 8; S / 9; F, DI - / 10; F - / 2-3M
 E: 1-2; 5.3 / 0 / 3-4; 8.5 / 0 / 6-7; 6.5 / 7-8; 8.5 / 0
 F: (1.80) / (1.80) / (7.2+) / (5.3-8.5) / c 17.5%
 G: ND / ICA? ASC / M

This denuded circle has several stumps, many stones appear to have been removed and one lies near the circle. There is a possible low central mound with a diameter of about 14 metres but it's interpretation has been questioned. There is a second circle nearby to the SSW.

1: Beveridge 1903. 2: Burl 1976 (Tiree 3, Moss A).
 3: RCAHM 1980 (107). 4: Ruggles 1984 (CT 7).

36: Hough SSW **NL 95804505** **Strathclyde (Argyll)- Tiree**
 B: G / F12 / P / -
 C: RCAHM 1980: G / c 44.0m / 12 / 20-24
 D: 1; F - / M / 2; F / 2-3M / 3; F - / M? / 4; F / 5; F / 2-4M / 6; F - / M / 7; F - / 8; F - / 9; F - / M / 10; F - / 11; S / 12; F - / M
 E: (1-M; 6.0) / (M-2; 6.0) / 0 / (3-M; 6.0) / (M-4; 6.0) / 4-5; 9.0 / 0 / 6-M; 5.0) / (M-7; 5.0) / 7-8; 7.5 / 8-9; 4.5 / (9-M; 6.0) / M-10; 6.0) / 10-11; 4.5 / 11-12; 6.5 / (12-M; 5.0) / (M-1; 5.0)
 F: ID; large / ID / (6.4) / (4.5-9.0) / ID
 G: ND / ACA, ASC / M

This dilapidated site has no remaining uprights except for a single stump. The eastern circumference is incorporated into an old field bank. Six metres ESE of the circle is a small low cairn. A short distance to the NNE is a second stone circle.

1: Beveridge 1903. 2: Burl 1976 (Tiree 3, Moss B).
 3: RCAHM 1980 (107). 4: Ruggles 1984 (CT 7).

37: Kingarth**NS 09175566****Strathclyde-Bute**

B: K / F18 / P / -

C: N / c20-26? / 3 / ID(7-10?)

D: 1; 2.20 / 2; 2.80 / 3; R 2.20 / 4-7M?

E: 1-2; c 9.0 / 2-3; c 9.0 / 0

F: 2.4 / 2.20-2.80 / ID / ID / ID

G: conglomerate(2), schist(1) / - / -

This site has only 3 stones today but in the late eighteenth century Blain recorded 7. By 1791 four had been removed. In 1974 one of the stones broke off at ground level but this has now been restored.

1: OSA 1791.

2: Hewison 1893.

3: Burl 1976 (Bute 2)

4: RCAHM Index.

38: Lamlash**NS 018336****Strathclyde-Arran**

B: K / F19 / A / I; Bryce c 1861

C: Bryce 1910; U / c 5.0 / 4 / 7-8

D: 2-3M / 1; F 1.00 / M / 2; 1.15 / 3; 0.50 / 4; 0.85

E: 0 / 2-3; 2.9 / 3-4; 2.6 / 0

F: 0.85 / 0.50-1.15 / (2.75) / (2.6-2.9) / ID

G: granite / ICI, AO / 0

The site has been in its present state since the mid-nineteenth century. A cist was opened by Bryce who found fragments of bone in black earth, and a flint implement and 3 flakes in the soil above. Four definite stones survive in the circle, one of which is fallen. A further 5 small stones exist in the gaps between the stones but these may well not be original. An original total of 7-8 seems to be suggested by the spacing of the 4 surviving stones. A 1.5m tall menhir stands a short distance to the south.

1: Bryce 1862.

2: Bryce 1910.

3: Burl 1976 (Arran 6)

4: D. Patrick pers.comm.

39: Largybeg Point**NS 053233****Strathclyde-Arran**

B: N / PFP1 / P / -

C: N / c 4.0? / 2 / 4

D: 1; 0.80 / 2; 0.80 / 2M

E: 1-2; c 3.0 / 0

F: (0.80) / (0.80) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / ICA, ICI? / F

This site consists of 2 orthostats orientated in a line about 3m apart. Immediately to one side is a mound with slabs which may be a ruined cist. It is likely this is a ruined four poster.

1: Bryce 1910.

2: Mc Lellan 1977

40: Loch Buie NM 61752507 Strathclyde (Argyll)-Mull
 B: K / F18 / G / -
 C: RCAHM 1980; G / 13.0x13.6 / 8 / 9
 D: 1; N / 2; 1.35 / 3; 1.50 / 4; 1.75 / 5; 1.75 / 6; 1.45 / 7; 2.00 / 8; 1.20 / 9; 1.50
 E: (M-2; 3.8) / 2-3; 4.8 / 3-4; 4.1 / 4-5; 5.1 / 5-6; 4.9 / 6-7; 5.3 / 7-8; 3.7 / 8-9; 5.0 / (9-M; 3.8)
 F: 1.55 / 1.20-2.00 / 4.7 / 3.7-5.3 / 4.4%
 G: mostly granite / AO,3AM,AKC / O

This fine circle is complete today but one of the stones to the north was added in recent times to replace a missing stone. The largest stone lies to the south-west but it is not clear if this is significant. The stones have their flatter faces placed inwards. Immediately to the south-east is a 0.85m high orthostat, set radially to the circle. Nearby are 3 tall menhirs and a kerb-cairn.

1: Stukeley 1776. 2: Arch.J. 5, 1848, 217.
 3: Burl 1976 (Mull 3). 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (M2/14).
 5: RCAHM 1980 (110). 6: Ruggles 1984 (ML 28c)

41: Machrie Burn NR 908351 Strathclyde-Arran
 B: N / FP1 / G / I; Balfour 1909
 C: N / c 3.4x2.7? / 4 / 4
 D: ID: each c 0.6m high
 E: ID
 F: (0.6) / ID / ID / ID / (ID)
 G: ND / - / (F)

This small four poster is intact. There is a central hollow which was dug in 1909. No finds were made. The stones are arranged in a rectangle rather than a circle.

1: Bryce 1910. 2: Fairhurst 1977

42: Machrie Moor 1 NR 913324 Strathclyde-Arran
 B: K / F18 / G / T; Burl 1978-9, Haggarty 1985, P; Bryce 1861
 C: Burl unpublished; G / c 12.6x14.4 / 10 / 12
 D: 1; L - / EH / 2; - / 3; - / 4; F - / EH / 5; F - / 6; - / 7; F - / 8; - / 9; F - / 10; - (individual heights unrecorded; granite stones c 1.5m high, sandstones c 0.5m high).
 E: (1-EH; ND) / (EH-2; ND) / 2-3; 3.8 / 3-4; 3.7 / (4-EH; ND) / (EH-5; ND) / 5-6; 3.7 / 6-7; 3.9 / 7-8; 3.8 / 8-9; 3.5 / 9-10; 3.4 / 10-1; 3.6
 F: ID / ID / 3.7 / 3.4-3.9 / c 12.5%
 G: granite, sandstone / IPT,TC,5ASC,2ACT,2ACA / M,H

A small internal excavation in 1861 failed to make any finds. The site has recently been totally excavated and a complex sequence demonstrated:

- A) Pre-circle agricultural activity of several phases including hurdle fences and ard marks.
- B) A timber circle on the same line as the later stone circle. Postholes found under stoneholes where excavation possible. One contained a grooved ware rimsherd. Outside this circle was a ring of stakeholes which may also belong to this phase.

- C) The stone circle consisting of 6 large granite blocks with 6 small sandstone slabs, one in each of the gaps between the large stones. These 2 rings appear to have been built at the same time.
- D) A deposit of cremated bone was inserted at the base of one of the orthostats. In an off-centre pit an inverted cordoned urn covered a male cremation (25-30 years), a bone needle and a burnt flint knife. At the centre are a series of pits, some stone filled, which as yet are undated but are likely to belong to phases B to D.
- E) After the circle was abandoned the area was again used for agriculture with clearance stones placed against one of the orthostats to the north-west and slight walls built.

Fieldwork in 1979 demonstrated this complex of circles may have been sited to observe midsummer sunrise in Machrie Glen to the northeast, while inter-site orientations to the numerous ceremonial sites nearby have no convincing astronomical explanation.

- 1: Bryce 1862.
- 2: Bryce 1910.
- 3: Roy et al 1963.
- 4: Burl 1976 (Arran 7)
- 5: Mc Lellan 1977
- 6: visited 1979
- 7: Burl 1980
- 8: Barnatt and Pierpoint 1983.
- 9: Haggarty 1985.

43: Machrie Moor 2 NR 912324 Strathclyde-Arran
 B: K / F18 / A / E; Bryce 1861
 C: Thom et al. 1980; G / c 16.5 / 6 / 7-11
 D: 1; 3.70 / 1-3M / 2; F,B - / ?M / 3; L,S / ?M / 4; 5.50 / 5; 4.60 / 6; L,S
 E: 0 / 4-5; 5.2 / 5-6; 5.9 / 6-1; 5.5
 F: 4.60 / 3.70-5.50 / (5.5) / (5.2-5.9) / ID
 G: sandstone / 2ICI,5ASC,2ACT,2ACA / M,H

The interior of this ring was excavated in 1861. At the centre, in a pit in the subsoil, was a small rectangular cist aligned NNE/SSW which contained a food vessel and four 'crude' flint 'arrowheads' (or flakes). In the NE quadrant a second cist in a pit, with the same orientation, was also found; this was empty. By this date the site had already been damaged to the south and east and some of the stones removed. One fallen stone has been partially dressed into two unfinished millstones which were never removed.

- 1: Bryce 1862.
- 2: Bryce 1910.
- 3: Burl 1976 (Arran 8).
- 4: Mc Lellan 1977.
- 5: visited 1979.
- 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (A8/6).
- 7: Barnatt and Pierpoint 1983.

44: Machrie Moor 3 NR 910325 Strathclyde-Arran
 B: K / F18 / A / I; Bryce 1861
 C: Roy 1963; G / 15.2x16.0 / 9 / 9
 D: 1; S,T c2.5 / BU; S,T c 3.0 / 3; BU c 3.5 / 4; BU; S,T c 2.5 / 5; S / 6; 4.30 / 7; S / 8; S,BT. c 4.5 / 9; S
 E: 1-2; 5.2 / 2-3; 6.7 / 3-4; 5.6 / 4-5; 5.3 / 5-6; 4.7 / 6-7; 5.5 / 7-8; 4.9 / 8-9; 5.5 / 9-10; 5.8
 F: (3.4) / (2.5-4.5) / 5.5 / 4.7-6.7 / 5.0%
 G: sandstone / 2ICI,5ASC,2ACT,2ACA / M,H

The interior of the site was excavated by Bryce in 1861 who found a small rectangular cist in a deep pit at the centre aligned NE/SW, which contained a food vessel which broke up on removal and 2 flint 'arrowheads' (flakes?). A short distance to the south was a second small cist aligned NNE/SSW at a higher level, aligned NNE/SSW. This contained a contracted male skeleton and 2 flint 'arrowheads' (flakes?). The site was in a similar state as today with only 5 stones visible. However, a further 4 stones have been probed under the peat suggesting partial collapse of the site in antiquity.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1: Bryce 1862. | 2: Roy et al. 1963. |
| 3: Burl 1976 (Arran 9). | 4: Mc Lellan 1977. |
| 5: visited 1979. | 6: Barnatt and Pierpoint 1983. |

45: Machrie Moor 4 NR 910324 Strathclyde-Arran
 B: K / F19 / G / I; Bryce 1861.
 C: Mc Lellan 1977; G / c7.5 / 4 / 5
 D: 1; - / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / M (specific heights unrecorded-all c 0.90m)
 E: 1-2; 5.7 / 2-3; 4.7 / 3-4; 4.5 / (4-M; 4.5) / (M-1; 4.5)
 F: (0.90) / ID / 5.0 / 4.5-5.7 / ID
 G: granite / ICI,5ASC,2ACT,2ACA / M,H

This small ring was excavated in 1861 when a small cist was found at the centre in a deep pit. It was aligned NNE/SSW and contained pieces of a food vessel with fragments of bone, a bronze awl and 3 'arrowheads' (flakes?).

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1: Bryce 1862. | 2: Bryce 1910. |
| 3: Burl 1976 (Arran 10). | 4: Mc Lellan 1977. |
| 5: visited 1979. | 6: Barnatt and Pierpoint 1983. |

46: Machrie Moor 5 NR 909324 Strathclyde-Arran

B: K / SP3 / G / I; Bryce 1861, Mc Arthur 1873.

C: Roy 1963; G // 11.5x11.9 / 17.7x18.3 // 8 / 15 // 8 / 15?

D: Inner: ID; all present and upright, up to c1.5m high above platform.

Outer: ID; smaller stones, all upright or leaning, up to c0.8m high.

E: Inner: 1-2; 4.0 / 2-3; 5.0 / 3-4; 4.4 / 4-5; 4.3 / 5-6; 4.4 / 6-7; 4.3 / 7-8; 4.4 / 8-1; 4.6.

Outer: 1-2; 4.7 / 2-3; 5.5 / 3-4; 4.4 / 4-5; 3.5 / 5-6; 1.7 / 6-7; 2.1 / 7-8; 5.3 / 8-9; 4.7 / 9-10; 4.3 / 10-11; 5.0 / 11-12; 3.2 / 12-13; 2.4 / 13-14; 2.3 / 14-15; 3.3 / 15-1; 4.0.

F: (1.2) / (0.6) // ID / ID // 4.4 / 3.8 // 4.0-5.0 / 1.7-5.5 // 3.4% / 3.3%

G: granite / CC, IPL, 5ASC, 2ACT, 2ACA / M, H.

The only excavations have concentrated on the centre. In 1861 a previously disturbed and empty cist was found. The site is built on a low, flat-topped platform of stone which was probably originally retained by the outer circle of spaced orthostats but now spreads somewhat beyond it. The spacing of stones varies in the outer ring becoming narrow to the north-west and with a single small stone to the south-east which disrupts the normal spacing in this quadrant. Within this ring is a second circle, of 8 equally spaced, larger, rounded granite boulders of unequal (ungraded) height. There is no correlation in orientation of stones between the two rings, suggesting chronological depth.

1: Bryce 1862.

2: Mc Arthur 1873.

3: Roy et al 1963 (Fingal's Cauldron seat).

4: Burl 1976 (Arran 11).

5: Mc Lellan 1977 (Suidhe Coir Fhionn)

6: vistied 1979.

7: Barnatt and Pierpoint 1983.

47: Machrie Moor 10 NR 900325 Strathclyde-Arran

B: K / PSP4 / PO / P; Burl 1979

C: Burl unpublished; G / c21.8 / 5-6+ / ID(30+?)

D: ID; up to c1.00m high

E: ID

F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID

G: sandstone / ICA, IRC, ERC / -

This unusual site consists of a ring of orthostats set near the edge of a large cairn, two of the orthostats are virtually contiguous. A farm track has disturbed the northern portion of the site. Partial excavations in 1979 revealed it is likely to be multiphased. The orthostats were set at the inner edge of a bank of small stones. Within this was a second bank of large boulders which was 3m wide and 0.7m high. The central area had been filled with sand and boulders and both capped with distinctive small angular pieces of red sandstone. The sequence of construction of these rings is unclear and it is unknown if the orthostats ever defined an open central area. Originally there were perhaps at least 30 stones in this ring, with unequal spacing and heights.

1: Bryce 1862.

2: Bryce 1910

- 3: Burl 1976 (Arran 12) 4: Mc Lellan 1977 (Moss Farm Road)
 5: visited 1979 6: Burl 1980
 7: Barnatt and Pierpoint 1983.

48: Machrie Moor 11 NR 912324 Strathclyde-Arran
 B: K / F20 / G / T; Burl 1978-9, Haggarty 1985
 C: Burl unpublished; G / 12.7x13.5 / 10 / 10
 D: ID: tallest set radially to west- 1.2m tall (no.9), others all standing under 1.0m and set tangentially.
 E: 1-2; 4.1 / 2-3; 3.5 / 3-4; 3.5 / 4-5; 3.0 / 5-6; 4.5 / 6-7; 4.3 / 7-8; 4.1 / 8-9; 3.5 / 9-10; 5.7 / 10-1; 4.9
 F: (low) / (?-1.20) / 4.1 / 3.0-5.7 / 5.9%
 G: sandstone / TC, IPT, 5ASC, 2ACT, 2ACA / M, H, S?

This site has recently been totally excavated, previously it was virtually buried by peat. Several phases can be hypothesised.

- A; Pre-circle agricultural activity and land division.
 B; A timber ring of 10 postholes of c13.2x14.5m diameter.
 C; A stone circle with the stones placed approximately midway between the timber posts on the same circle, indicating a direct relationship between the two and negating a long period of abandonment. As no stonehole/posthole overlapped the chronological sequence cannot be proved. However, analogy with Machrie Moor I, and slight mismatches in positioning, suggests 2 phases rather than exact contemporaneity. At the centre of the site was a pit containing a c30 year old cremated male together with a flint core.

- 1: Bryce 1910 2: visited 1979.
 3: Burl 1980. 4: Barnatt and Pierpoint 1983
 5: Haggarty 1985

49: Na Clachan Bhreige NG 543176 Western Isles-Skye
 B: K / F19 / A / I; c 1860
 C: Thom et al 1980: G / P; c 6.4 / 6 / 6
 D: 1; L 2.00 / 2; 1.80 / 3; F, BU c 1.80 / 4; F, c 2.40 / 5; F, BU c 1.20 / 6; 1.50
 E: 1-2; 3.6 / 2-3; 1.5 / 3-4; 3.7 / 4-5; 4.0 / 5-6; 3.6 / 6-1; 3.0
 F: 1.80 / 1.20-2.40 / 3.2 / 1.5-4.0 / ID
 G: red grit(1), white quartzose sandstone(2) / - / -

This site has its full complement of stones, although 2 of these are buried. Casual digging inside the ring in c 1860 found a black polished stone c40mm long, 'somewhat resembling a small pebble'. The two tallest stones stood opposite each other and are aligned NNW/SSE although it is unclear if this is anything other than coincidence.

- 1: PSAS 5, 1863-4, 14. 2: RCAHM 1928 (667, The False Stones)
 3: Burl 1976 (Skye 3)
 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (H7/9, Strathaird)

50: Shiskine NR 924322 Strathclyde-Arran
B: N / FP3 / A / -
C: N / c3.5m? / 3 / 4
D: ID; 1/2; 0.80 / 3; F 0.85
E: ID
F: (0.80) / (0.80-0.85) / ID / ID / ID
G: sandstone / - / (F)

This probable Four Poster has a disturbed centre and one of the stones has been removed.

1: Bryce 1910 2: Fairhurst 1977
3: Mc Lellan 1977 (Balmichael)

51: Strontoiller NM 90762897 Strathclyde (Argyll)
B: C / F3 / A / -
C: RCAHM 1975; G / c20.0 / 29-31 / 31-45?
D: 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5? / 6 / 7 / 8 / (1-2M) / 9 / 10 / (1-2M) / 11 /
 (1-2M) / 12 / M? / 13 / (?M) / 14 / (?M) / 15 / (3-5M) / 16 /
 (?M) / 17 / 18 / 19 / M / 20 / 21 / 22 / 23 / 24 / 25 / 26? /
 27? / 28 / 29?
E: 0 / 9-10; 1.2 / 0 / 13-14; 2.1 / 14-15; 2.8 / 0 / 17-18; 1.1 /
 18-19; 1.9 / 20-21; 1.6 / 21-22; 2.5 / 22-23; 3.0 / 23-24; 2.5 /
 24-25; 2.1 / 0
F: (c0.50) / (max. 1.00) / (2.1?) / (1.1-3.0?) / ID
G: ND / - / -

This irregular ring of rounded boulders appears to be a genuine stone circle, the interior is flat and featureless. Several stones seem to have been removed, particularly towards the south. To the NNE are four further stones just outside the ring which are either an outer concentric arc or have been displaced. All the stones are boulder like and it is impossible to tell which are upright and in their original positions. Many are virtually contiguous to the north. However, several of these may have been displaced to this marshy area from the southern half of the ring to facilitate ploughing here. Originally the site may well have consisted of a ring of relatively well spaced orthostats.

1: Smith 1870-2. 2: Burl 1976 (Argyll 1)
3: RCAHM 1975 (120) 4: Ruggles 1984 (LN 17)

52: Temple Wood 1 NR 82639783 Strathclyde (Argyll)
 B: K / SP4(ESC) / F / G / P; Craw 1928-30, T; Scott 1974-1980
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 13.6x12.5 / 16 / 21
 D: 1; 1.00 / 2; 0.90 / 3; 0.40 / 4; 0.35 / 5; 1.15 / 6; S / EH /
 7; RA,S / 3EH / 8; 0.85 / 9; 1.25 / 10; S / 11; 0.80 / EH /
 12; 1.00 / 13; 0.75 / 14; 1.05 / 15; 1.10 / 16; 1.00 (height
 prior to excavation therefore probably understated)
 E: 1-2; 1.8 / 2-3; 2.2 / 3-4; 1.3 / 4-5; 2.3 / 5-6; 2.2 / 6-EH; 1.8
 / EH-7; 1.3 / 7-EH; 2.0 / EH-EH; 1.5 / EH-EH; 2.1 / EH-8; 2.1 /
 8-9; 2.6 / 9-10; 1.9 / 10-11; 2.0 / 11-EH; c2.1 / EH-12; c2.1 /
 12-13; 2.1 / 13-14; 2.2 / 14-15; 2.1 / 15-16; 1.9 / 16-1; 1.9
 F: 0.90 / 0.35-1.25 / 2.0 / 1.3-2.6 / 8.1%
 G: schist / CA, 2ICI, 2ICA, IO?, EB, 2ECA, 2ECI, ASC / I, S, M, O?

This site was totally excavated in 1974-80 and has not yet been fully published. A previous excavation in 1928-9 found a disturbed central cist and four stoneholes in the southern half of the ring. The recent excavations revealed a complex series of features. The site was initially a freestanding ring with 21 ungraded stones including one to the ESE which was set radially. Two of the orthostats to the northwest/north have been carved, one with a pecked double spiral which covers 2 faces of the stone. A second stone has 2 pecked concentric rings. Thom has suggested that 3 out of 6 points for an atypical geometric design have been found within the rings interior, each marked by a small stone. The hypothesis cannot be assessed until the site has been fully published.

This ring was later converted into a ringcairn with the addition of an external stone bank which was retained on its inner edge by the orthostats which were joined by low vertically set slabs and drystone walling above. In the interior was a central cairn with a kerb of c3.1m diameter. To the southeast 2 stones of the kerb were set radially, projecting out from the cairn circumference and forming a box-like structure which contained a cremation. At the centre of the cairn was the large rectangular cist opened by Craw but previously disturbed. Traces of a cremation were again found. It measures 1.4x0.8m and is 0.5m deep. The north-eastern slab of this was set in a deep stonehole and may have been erected as a freestanding stone before the rest of the cist was built. In the north-eastern quadrant of the interior a second smaller cairn existed which had a kerb of 2.1x2.3m. diameter and again had 2 projecting radial slabs to the southeast. There was a crude inner kerb set eccentrically. The cairn covered a central pit containing a cremation. A further cist with no capstone was found in the SE quadrant, this contained a cremation. The whole interior of the sites appears to have subsequently been filled with a low cairn in the final stage of construction. Outside the ring of orthostats two satellite cairns were found, each with square cists. That immediately outside the ring to the northeast had a kerb of slabs with a diameter of 3.0m and contained a beaker (N2/N3), three barbed and tanged arrowheads and a scraper but no burial (or decomposed inhumation). The other cairn in an analogous position to the southwest had a diameter of 3.25m and was defined by a kerb of slabs and drystone walling. Its cist was empty but had a high phosphate content. Both these cairns predate the ringcairn and are

sealed by the final cairn. The kerb of the NE cairn was damaged when the ringcairn bank was built. The internal cairns may also predate the ringcairn but this is far from certain.

1: Craw 1930 2: Burl 1976 (Argyll 2)
3: Scott 1974-1980 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (A2/8)
5: Ruggles 1984 (AR 13A)

53: Temple Wood 2 NR 82649784 Strathclyde (Argyll)
B: K / F19? / VP / Scott 1976-80
C: N / c10.5x10.0 / ID / ID
D: ID
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / (ID)
G: ID / ASC,TC / M

This site was discovered by excavation lying adjacent to Temple Wood 1, about 40m to the northeast. Little data are available until full publication of the site. It was dismantled in prehistory with the exception of one orthostat (and 1+ stumps) and apparently predates the extant circle. All the sockets were backfilled and heavy cobbling spread over the area. This circle was preceded by a timber circle of similar dimensions. A very early C14 date from the third millennium bc has been obtained.

1: Scott 1979 2: Scott 1980
3: Ruggles 1984 (AR 13) 4: Ritchie and Harman 1985

54: Temple Wood 3 NR 82839761 Strathclyde (Argyll)
B: N / FP4 / G / -
C: Patrick 1979; G / c 2.8x2.3 / 4 / 4
D: 1; F - / 2; - / 3; - / 4; -
E: 1-2; 2.2 / 2-3; 2.1 / 3-4; 2.0 / 4-1; 1.6
F: (0.55) / 0.40-0.70 / 2.0 / 1.6 -2.2 / c18%
G: ND / IM,ASC,4AM / R

This site consists of 4 small slabs defining a square or rectangle with a 2.9m high menhir at the centre aligned parallel to the sides. It forms part of a complex linear setting aligned NNE/SSW. The rectangle, and another which was probably identical to the SSW (Temple Wood 4), lie at the centre, while at either end are pairs of tall menhirs. A short distance to the north-west is a menhir, a second stump, and beyond this 2 stone circles (Temple Wood 1/2).

1: Thom 1971 2: Patrick 1979
3: Ruggles 1984 (AR 13 Kilmartin)

55: Temple Wood 4 NR 82829760 Strathclyde (Argyll)
B: N / FP4 / A / -
C: Patrick 1979; G / 5.0x ? / 3 / 4
D: 1; - / 2; - / M / 3; -
E: 1-2; 3.7 / 0 / 3-1; 2.8
F: (0.55) / 0.40-0.70 / (3.3) / (2.8-3.7) / ID
G: ND / ASC,5AM / R

This site next to Temple Wood 3 is identical except there is no central menhir, presumably this has been removed. The fourth small

Zone 5: Moray Firth.

57: Alves NJ 162628 Grampian (Moray)
B: K / F14 / G / -
C: N / c 7.0 / 6 / 6?
D: ID (5 stand, 1 fallen)
E: ID
F: (c1.2) / ID / ID / ID / (ID)
G: ND / AO / O

Little has been published on this site although it appears to be well preserved.

1: Keillar 1970.

2: Burl 1976 (Moray 1).

58: Aviemore NH 896134 Highland (Inverness)
B: I / CC / A / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 23.5 / 5-7 / 11-12
D: 1; L 0.60 / M / 2; 1.20 / 3; 1.35 / 4; F,DI 0.90 / 5; 1.45 / 5-6M
E: (1-M; 6.0) / M-2; 6.0) / 2-3; 6.2 / (3-M; 7.2) / (M-5; 7.2)
F: 1.1 / 0.60-1.45 / (6.5) / (6.0-7.2) / ID
G: ND / IRC / G

This Clava ringcairn has a well preserved outer kerb of 13.1x11.8m diameter. The stones are contiguous, the highest being to the southwest standing 0.9m high. The ringcairn is unusually narrow being only 2.75m wide. Only the tops of 5 stones of the inner kerb are visible, standing up to 0.6m high. They define an open central area of c7.3m diameter. 5.0-5.5m beyond the outer kerb is the stone circle which has been robbed to the west. Today only 4 uprights and 1 fallen stone survive. In 1877 seven stones stood but 2-3 of these had been removed by 1905. Today 7 recumbent slabs lie close to the outer kerb to the north, two of these are quite large and may be the displaced orthostats. Enough of the circle survives to indicate it was graded to the SSW or SW.

1: Cash 1905-6

2: Henshall 1963 (INV 6)

3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 1)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/12).

59: Balnuaran of Clava-Central NH 757444 Highland (Inverness)
B: I / CC / PR / I; Piggot 1953
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 31.7 / 9 / 11
D: 1; 1.20 / 2; R,S / 3; 1.50 / 4; 1.90 / 5; R 1.50 / 6; R,S / 7; R 2.30 / M / 8; 1.65 / M / 9; S? (0.45)
E: 1-2; 8.8 / 2-3; 9.1 / 3-4; 9.4 / 4-5; 9.6 / 5-6; 9.6 / 6-7; 9.6 / (7-M; 8.0) / (M-8; 8.0) / (8-M; 8.1) / (M-9; 8.1) / 9-1; 7.9
F: 1.65 / 1.20-2.30 / 9.1 / 7.9-9.6 / ID
G: sandstone / IRC, 2ASC, AKC, ACA, CT / G, M

This Clava ringcairn has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 15.7x17.7m. They are graded to the southwest reaching a height of 1.30m. Two of those to the east are cupmarked. The internal kerb is also contiguous with a diameter of 6.7m. The graded slabs are tallest to the south, at 1.05m, but the others are

not much smaller, the lowest being 0.85m. The cairn between the two kerbs is still 1.2m. high and today extends a short distance beyond the outer kerb. The central area of the ringcairn was excavated in 1953. It was found to have been previously disturbed in the nineteenth century. Traces of a cist or stone setting lining a shallow pit was found in the western quadrant. The centre had a sparse scatter of cremated human bones and charcoal. The stone circle is 6.7-8.4m from the kerb, the gap widening to the southwest. It is also crudely graded in this direction. The 3 southernmost stones and one to the northeast were re-erected in c 1880. Three of the stones are linked to the kerb by narrow, low rubble causeways of unknown age and function (stones 3,5,8).

This site lies at the centre of a complex of sites with Clava passage graves to NE and SSW, a kerb-cairn to the southwest and a possible cairn to the east.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1: Jolly 1881-2 | 2: Fraser 1883-4 (11) |
| 3: Piggott 1954-5 | 4: Henshall 1963 (INV 8) |
| 5: Burl 1976 (Inverness 2b) | |
| 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/1, Clava) | |

60: Balnuaran of Clava-North East NH 757444 Highland (Inverness)

- B: I / CC / PR / I; Forbes c 1854
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 31.4 / 11 / 11
 D: 1; F,FG - / 2; 1.20 / 3; R 1.20 / 4; 1.35 / 5; 1.15 / 6; 1.85 / 7; R 1.60 / 8; R,DI 2.75 / 9; R,DI, S / 10; 1.85 / 11; 1.40
 E: 1-2; 8.2 / 2-3; 7.5 / 3-4; 8.7 / 4-5; 7.9 / 5-6; 9.4 / 6-7; 9.2 / 0 / 10-11; 9.9 / 11-1; 8.4
 F: 1.60 / 1.15-2.75 / 8.6 / 7.5-9.9 / ID
 G: sandstone / ICT,ASC/CT,ASC/RC,AKC,ACA / I,G,M

This Clava passage grave has an outer contiguous kerb of 16.4x16.1m. diameter. It is irregularly graded to the southwest where the stones are 0.90m high, while to the northeast they are 0.45m. high. The southwestern passage is 6.0m. long and leads to a circular chamber of 4.0m diameter. The cairn is still 3.0m high in parts. The lower portion of the chamber has graded slabs from 1.15-0.75m high. Above this it is drystone walled with traces of the corbelled roof above. Today the wall stands 2.1m. high, in 1858 the roof was apparently half intact. A 'few bones' were found here around 1854. Cupmarks are found in the passage and on one stone in the northern quadrant of the outer kerb. The stone circle stands 7.5-7.9m from the kerb. The stones are crudely graded to the southwest, with one particularly large stone on the west side of the passage. Three stones to the southwest and one to the northeast were restored around 1880. Two of those to the southwest appear to have been re-erected upside-down distorting the shape of the ring. Outside the passage is a twelfth stone standing only 0.25m high, this is probably a fortuitous stone erected here during the restoration. This site is the northernmost in a line of three Clava sites.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1: Jolly 1881-2 | 2: Fraser 1883-4 (12) |
| 3: Henshall 1963 (INV 9) | 4: Burl 1976 (Inverness 2c) |
| 5: Thom, Thom and Burl (B7/1, Clava) | |

61: Balnuaran of Clava-SSW NH 756443 Highland (Inverness)

B: I / CC / PR / I; Lauder c1828

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 31.5 / 11 / 12

D: 1; 1.45 / 2; S / M / 3; R,DI 1.30 / 4; R,DI,F 1.20 /
5; R,DI 1.50 / 6; 2.05 / 7; R,S? (1.20) / 8; R 2.20 /
9; R; 1.65 / 10; 1.45 / 11; R 1.85

E: 1-2; 6.4 / (2-M; 8.8) / (M-3; 8.8) / (3-4; 10.4) / (4-5; 8.0) /
(5-6; 8.4) / 6-7; 9.8 / 7-8; 8.4 / 8-9; 8.8 / 9-10; 8.6 /
10-11; 7.5 / 11-1; 7.0

F: 1.65 / 1.20-2.20 / 8.1 / R 6.4-9.8 / ID

G: sandstone(+1 other) / ICT,ASC/CT,ASC/RC,AKC,ACA / I,G,M

This Clava passage grave has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 15.2x15.8m. It is graded to the southwestern entrance where the stones are 1.05m. high. The entrance passage is 6.0m. long and leads to a sub-circular chamber of 3.5x4.0m. diameter. Originally this was corbelled and still stands to 2.05m height. The cairn still stands to a height of c3.0m. Cupmarks are found in the passage and chamber. The chamber was dug in c 1828 when a quantity of calcined bone together with sherds of 2 pots were found (flat rimmed ware?). The whole cairn stands on a low, flat topped platform which extends 3.6-4.7m. beyond the kerb. Beyond this is the stone circle which stands 8.6-7.9m from the kerb and is graded to the southwest. A road cuts the outer portion of the site to the southeast and has led to disturbance of the circle here. Stones 3,4 and 5 have been restored and set out of original alignment to make way for the road. Stone 4 has fallen since 1884. A further four stones (7,8,9,11) were re-erected during a restoration around 1876.

1: Lauder 1830.

2: Jolly 1881-2

3: Fraser 1883-4 (10)

4: Piggott 1954-5

5: Henshall 1963 (INV 50)

6: Burl 1976 (Inverness 2a)

7: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/1, Clava).

62: Boblainy NH 493396 Highland (Inverness)

B: I / CC / D / -

C: N / c 13.5 / O / ID

D: ID

E: ID

F: (0.80) / (c 0.75-0.90) / ND / ND / ID

G: ND / ICA / -

This destroyed site was described in the nineteenth century as a stone circle surrounding a denuded cairn with a kerb of c 10.0m. diameter.

1: PSAS 20, 1885-6, 350-1

2: Henshall 1963 (INV 13)

3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 3)

63: Bogton Mill NJ 274608 Grampian (Moray)
 B: H / PRSC? (or PCC) / P / -
 C: Coles 1905-6; U / c 25-30 / 2 / ID
 D: 1; 1.75 / 2; 1.50
 E: ID
 F: (1.60) / (1.50-1.75) / ID / ID / ID
 G: granite / - / -

All that remains today are 2 orthostats standing 15.0m. apart at divergent angles suggesting they once stood on a circle. There is documentation that a stone circle was destroyed here in 1810 but no further details are known. Its large diameter suggests it could have been a Recumbent Stone Circle or Clava-type site.
 1: Coles 1905-6 2: Burl 1976 (Moray 2).

64: The Browland NJ 33.64. Grampian (Moray)
 B: N / PFP3 / A / -
 C: Coles 1906-7; U / c 3.0? / 2 / 4?
 D: 1; 1.55 / 2; 1.05 / 2M
 E: 0 / 1-2; 2.1 / 0
 F: (1.30) / (1.05-1.55) / (2.1) / (2.1) / ID
 G: granite / - / -

These two stones have a small slab between them which stands 0.25m high. Immediately to the north of this is a small displaced stone. These two small stones suggest this site is a wrecked four poster rather than a two stone setting, presumably with two further orthostats to the north which have now been removed.
 1: Coles 1906-7 (15).

65: Bruaich NH 499414 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / A / -
 C: Henshall 1963; G / 21.7x22.0 / 9? / 10?
 D: M / 1; 0.40 / 2; 0.45 / 3; 1.00 / 4; 0.75 / 5; 1.20 / 6; 0.90 / 7; 1.15 / 8; 0.90 / 9; 0.75
 E: (M-1; 6.8) / 1-2; 7.0 / 2-3; 7.0 / 3-4; 7.9 / 4-5; 7.5 / 5-6; 4.4 / 6-7; 5.2 / 7-8; 7.5 / 8-9; 8.9 / (9-M; 6.8)
 F: 0.85 / 0.40-1.20 / 6.9 / 4.4-8.9 / 1.4%
 G: ND / IRC / G

This Clava ringcairn has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 13.5x15.0m. This is graded, with those to the southwest reaching 0.85m, high while elsewhere they are virtually flush with the present ground level. Two of their tops are cupmarked. The interior of the site has been removed and a pond dug. The orthostats of the stone circle are 3.5-4.8m. from the kerb with the gap increasing to the south-west. The stones are also crudely graded to the south-west. The stones to the west are incorporated in a wall. Those in the eastern half were once also in a wall and five vertically set grounders are difficult to distinguish from true orthostats leading to some uncertainty over the original layout.

1: Simpson 1864-6 2: Jolly 1881-2
 3: Childe 1943-4 4: Henshall 1963 (INV 14)
 5: Burl 1976 (Inverness 4)

66: Carn Daley NH 494314 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / A / U; c1900
 C; Henshall 1963; G / c 19.5 / 4-5 / 9-10
 D: 1; 5 / 2; F, BU / (3; F, FG?) / 4; 0.85 / 5; F 1.00 / 4-5M
 E: 1-2; 7.0 / (2-3; 3.8) / 3-4; 8.7) / 4-5; 5.8
 F: (0.90) / (0.85-1.00) / (6.4) / (5.8-7.0) / ID
 G: ND / ICT / I

This Clava passage grave has an external kerb of low stones with 2 massive boulders at the southwestern entrance, standing 0.45-0.75m high, which project slightly beyond the kerb. The passage is 4.25m long. Much of the circular inner setting is obscured by field clearance but must have had a diameter of around 3.0m. The outer kerb has a diameter of c11.7x12.2m and is flattened at the entrance. There is much redeposited cairn material outside the kerb (or a ruined platform) and traces of the stone circle exist 4.25-2.50m from the former, the gap becoming wider on the entrance side. Not enough survives to assess grading. The site was apparently excavated in c1900 by the Inverness Scientific Society but no details have been published.

1: Childe 1943-4 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 16)
 3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 5)

67: Carn Urnan NH 566523 Highland (Ross and Cromarty)
 B: I / CC / A / -
 C: Henshall 1963; G / c 22.5 / 8 / 9
 D: 1; 1.00 / 2; F 1.40 / 3; F 1.00 / 4; F 1.80 / 5; 1.80 / M /
 6; 1.40 / 7; 1.40 / 8; F, DI 1.00
 E: 1-2; 7.0 / 2-3; 7.2 / 3-4; 9.5 / 4-5; 9.3 / (5-M; 8.5) /
 (M-6; 8.5) / 6-7; 9.5 / (7-8; 6.1) / 8-1; 6.1)
 F: 1.35 / 1.00-1.80 / 8.0 / R? 6.1-9.5 / ID
 G: ND / ICT / I, G

This Clava passage grave has an outer contiguous kerb of 12.3x13.0m diameter. It is well preserved with the tallest stones to the south, standing 1.2m high, and the lowest to the north at 0.40m. The entrance passage is to the SSW and 4.5m long. The central chamber is defined by low orthostats and is crudely oval, measuring 3.5 x 4.3m. The stone circle stands 4.2-5.0m from the outer kerb, the gap becoming slightly wider near the entrance. The stones are graded in this direction.

1: Beaton 1881-2 2: Childe 1943-4
 3: Henshall 1963 (Ross 13) 4: Burl 1976 (Ross 1)

68: Corrimony NH 383303 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / PR / E; Piggott 1952
 C: Piggott 1954-6; G / c 22.0x25.0? / 4-11 / c 10-12
 D: 1; c 1.60 / 2; c 1.60 / 6-8M (3; R? / 4; R / 5; R / 6; R /
 7; R / 8; N or R, FG / 9; N or R, FG) / 10; c 1.60 / 11; c 1.60
 E: 1-2; 6.2 / 0 / 10-11; 6.2 / 11-1; 7.8
 F: ID / (1.50-2.15) / (6.7) / (6.2-7.8) / ID
 G: ND / ICT, IPL / I

This Clava passage grave has its passage orientated to the south-west. It was extensively excavated in 1952. The cairn is defined on the outer edge by a kerb with a diameter of c13.3x14.6m. This had more massive stones near the passage entrance. A large quantity of quartz pebbles were strewn around the kerb during its construction. The passage is c7.5m long and c0.9m high and its outer stones protrude beyond the kerb. The capstones were still in place at its inner end. A platform of cairn material extends c2.5m beyond the kerb. This was c0.6m high and masked all but the top c0.30m of the kerb which was retained by this platform rather than being set in stoneholes in the subsoil. The circular chamber has a diameter of c3.5m and its vertical c1.0m high side slabs have drystone walling and corbelling above, originally reaching a height of nearly 2.50m. The roof centre was missing but probably consisted of a massive cupmarked slab noted here in the nineteenth century. This chamber had been entered in the nineteenth century but its floor remained undisturbed. Much of the chamber had been filled with field clearance. On the floor of the chamber and passage was a layer of boulders which rose in height at the outer end of the passage to completely block it. Just outside the intact blocking a bone pin was found. The whole layer is probably to be associated with the closure of the chamber. The floor proper of the chamber was of layered sand, apparently renewed at intervals. At the centre of the chamber was a pavement of slabs with associated charcoal. Below this was the stain of a crouched inhumation with a stain by the head from an object with high phosphate content. A further 6+ stains spaced round the edge of the chamber had a low phosphate content.

The outer ring of orthostats, where original, was placed c4.3-6.0m outside the kerb. The original form of this is uncertain, most of the ring is a modern reconstruction and only keyhole excavations were carried out, hence further original stoneholes may await discovery. However, the spacing of the known original stones suggests a similar number to those reconstructed once existed. Two 'stones' (8,9) to the northwest of the passage were found to each consist of 2-3 small slabs placed together. This restoration took place before 1882. Presumably the original stones had been broken up and the unknown restorer collected their pieces or other stones from the vicinity and re-erected them. Henshall suggests they are the lintels from the outer portion of the passage. The four stones to the southeast of the passage (4-7) were re-erected after 1882. They are shown fallen on the 1882 plan and if this is to be trusted some rearrangement of position has taken place, as 2 stones lay close together at this date. A relatively modern bank crosses this portion of the site and three of the stones may have been

incorporated in this prior to restoration. The fourth stone appears to be shown part-buried, lying somewhere near the present position of stone 7. A fifth stone (3) may also have been re-erected at this date. Piggott found no trace of packing in its stonehole, while the four stones which are clearly genuine all had packing stones. The gap between stones 2 and 3 is wider than others in the present arrangement and this prompted Piggott to search for a stonehole here. This did not exist but an irregular stretch of cobbling of unknown date was found. If stone 3 is not in its original position then this discrepancy in stone spacing may be spurious as the original stonehole for 3 could be just beyond the excavated area. The original stones are all 1.50-1.65m high and the others are of similar, or greater height. Stone 5 is 2.15m tall.

1: Mitchell 1872-4 2: Jolly 1881-2
 3: Childe 1943-4 4: Piggott 1954-6
 5: Henshall 1963 (INV 17) 6: Burl 1976 (Inverness 7)

69: Croftcroy NH 682332 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / PO / -
 C: Henshall 1963; U / c 19.0 / 1 / ID
 D: 0 / 1; F,DI 2.00 / 0
 E: ID
 F: ID / (2.00-3.00) / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / ICT / I,G?

The external kerb of this Clava passage grave has a diameter of c10.0m and the contiguous orthostats stand between 0.6 and 1.0m high. The passage is orientated to the SSW and the site is unusual in that the internal features are built of small stones which define a narrow elongated chamber rather than a circular one. In the nineteenth century 3 large recumbent slabs of the outer stone circle remained. However, two of these which flanked the passage have now been removed, they would have originally stood just over 3.0m high. The third slab has been moved nearer the kerb since first recorded. The large slabs outside the entrance suggest the circle was once graded in this direction.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (3) 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 18)
 3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 8)
 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/17, Farr P.O.)

70: Culburnie NH 491418 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / G / -
 C: Henshall 1963; G / 20.5x22.0 / 8 / 9
 D: 1; 0.85 / 2; 0.90 / M / 3; 1.30 / 4; 1.50 / 5; 2.15 / 6; 1.15 / 7; 1.30 / 8; (S?) 1.05
 E: 1-2; 5.7 / (2-M; 6.8) / M-3; 6.8) / 3-4; 7.5 / 4-5; 8.3 / 5-6; 8.7 / 6-7; 8.5 / 7-8; 7.5 / 8-1; 5.7
 F: 1.25 / 0.85-2.15 / 7.4 / R 5.7-8.7 / 6.8%
 G: ND / IRC / G

This well preserved Clava ringcairn has an external graded kerb of contiguous boulders with a diameter of 12.5x14.0m. These stand 1.2m high to the south/southwest and only 0.3-0.6m high to the north. A modern wall overlays the kerb on the southwest side. The ringcairn

stands 1.5m high and its internal kerb has a diameter of 5.5x5.0m. This again is graded, with the tallest stones to the south-west standing 0.85m high, while those to the north are only 0.30m. The stone circle stands 3.1-4.5m from the external kerb and is graded to the southwest, the spacing is widest in this direction. The cupmarks said to exist on several of the stones are more likely to be natural weathering.

1: Jolly 1881-2 2: Childe 1943-4
3: Henshall 1963 (INV 19) 4: Burl 1976 (Inverness 9)

71: Culchunaig MH 742442 Highland (Inverness)
B: I / CC / PO / -
C: N / c 30.0 / 1 / ID
D: 0 / 1; 1.80 / 0
E: ID
F: ID / (? -1.80) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / ICA / ID

This denuded Clava cairn consists of a 18.0-21.0m diameter mound with 2 massive stones to the south, which appear to be the last remains of a kerb standing 1.30 and 1.50m high. 6.0m beyond the mound to the southwest is a single survivor of the outer stone circle. The condition of the site has not changed since first recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1871.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (15) 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 20)
3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 10)

72: Culdoich MH 751437 Highland (Inverness)
B: I / CC / PO / I; Piggott 1953
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 31.5 / 1 / ID
D: 0 / 1; 3.65 / 0
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / IRC / G?

This Clava ringcairn has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of c18.3m. It is graded to the southwest where the stones are 0.85m high, to the northeast they are 0.30m high, 1-2 of the kerbstones are cupmarked. This kerb has been robbed to the south by a gravel pit. The internal kerb is also contiguous and excavation showed the stones originally stood 1.50m high. Over half of the central area was excavated in 1953. This showed the interior was likely to have been deturfed and then charcoal and two human cremations scattered near the centre. Further fragments of cremated bone were found over the whole interior, concentrating near its outer edge. Only one cupmarked orthostat remains of the outer stone circle. This stands to the southwest and is 6.8m outside the kerb. It is likely the site was graded and this was the tallest stone.

1: Jolly 1881-2 2: Fraser 1883-4 (7)
3: Piggott 1954-5 4: Lisowski 1955-6
5: Henshall 1963 (INV 21) 6: Burl 1976 (Inverness 11)
7: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/2, Miltown of Clava)

73: Cullearnie NH 725476 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / PO / -
 C: Henshall 1963; G / c 20.0 / 2 / ID(c10-12)
 D: 0 / 1; 1.35 / 2; F 1.00 / 0
 E: 0 / 1-2; 5.7 / 0
 F: (1.20) / (1.00-1.35) / (5.7) / ID / ID
 G: ND / ICA / G?

This Clava site has a damaged outer kerb of c 10.0x12.0m diameter, and is composed of contiguous slabs which stand 0.70-0.85m high. No internal kerb is visible today but an account of 1824 notes traces with a diameter of 7-8 paces (c5.5m) which suggests the site was a ringcairn rather than a passage grave. Today only 2 stones of the stone circle survive, lying c4.5m from the kerb to the northeast. The one remaining upright is linked to the cairn by a line of boulders suggesting a wall once ran here which may explain why this stone has survived. In 1824, 15 stones were noted. However, an accompanying sketch illustrates that some were displaced and the original total is likely to have been lower. The two surviving stones were larger than the others with the exception of 2 fallen stones to the southwest which were by far the largest on the site.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (33, Culloden Tile Works)
 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 23) 3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 12)

74: Dalcross Mains NH 779484 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / PO / -
 C: Henshall 1963; G / c 22.0 / 2 / ID(c 9-10?)
 D: 0 / 1; (S?) 1.20 / 2; F 1.00 / 0
 E: 0 / 1-2; 7.2 / 0
 F: (1.10) / (1.00-1.20) / (7.2) / ID / ID
 G: ND / ICT / I,G?

This Clava passage grave has an outer kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 12.5m. The stones are graded, the largest at the southwestern entrance standing 0.85m high, while to the northeast they are much smaller. The passage is c4.0m. long and the ruined circular chamber has a diameter of c4.0m. The one remaining upright of the stone circle stands c4.8m from the outer kerb to the south.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (36) 2: Piggott 1956
 3: Henshall 1963 (INV 26) 4: Burl 1976 (Inverness 13)
 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/6, Castle Dalcross)

75: Daviot NH 727411 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / PO / U; c 1820
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 28.5 / 2 / ID(c 10-12?)
 D: 0 / 1; 1.30 / 2; 2.50 / 0
 E: 0 / 1-2; 8.0 / 0
 F: (1.9) / (1.30-2.50) / (8.0) / ID / ID
 G: ND / IRC / G?

This Clava ringcairn has an outer kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 19.7x20.3m. Three tall stones exist to the southwest, up to 1.2m tall, the others are much smaller. The internal kerb consists of small stones just visible above the low remains of the

mound. This has a diameter of c5.3x5.8m and is offset from the site centre by c1.0m. Only 2 stones survive of the stone circle, these lie to the south and are 6.8-6.3m from the outer kerb. The site is said to have been excavated in c1820 when a cist containing a skull and other remains were found.

- 1: PSAS 16, 1881-2, 293. 2: Fraser 1883-4 (6)
3: Henshall 1963 (INV 28) 4: Burl 1976 (Inverness 14)
5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/5)

76: Delfour MH 844085 Highland (Inverness)

- B: I / CC / PO / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 28.5 / 1 / ID
D: 0 / 1; 2.90 / 0
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / IRC / G

This Clava ringcairn has a well preserved outer kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 14.2x14.7m. They are graded, with the tallest stones to the southwest standing 1.30m high. The mound material continues for 1-2m beyond the kerb. The inner kerb of 7.2m diameter, consists of smaller contiguous stones, again graded and standing 0.90m high to the southwest and 0.45m to the north. Only a single upright to the southwest remains of the stone circle, this stands 7.0m from the kerb. A second 2.45m long slab near the kerb to the west may have been moved from the circle.

- 1: Cash 1905-6 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 29)
3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 15)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/10 Easter Delfour).

77: Doune of Dalmore NJ 185308 Grampian (Banff)

- B: I / CC?(or RSC?/SP?) / A / -
C: Coles 1906-7; U / c 15.5 / 7-8 / 9-11
D: 2-3M / 1; 1.55 / 2; F 1.90 / 3; L 1.40 /
 (4; F, small or part of 5) / 5; F,BU - / 6; F,DI,BU (1.5+) /
 7; F,B (1.5+) / 1-2M / 8; 1.40
E: 0 / 1-2; 4.3 / 2-3; 4.2 / 0
F: 1.55 / 1.40-1.90 / (4.25) / (4.2-4.3) / ID
G: whinstone / IPL? IRC? / -

This site consists of a stone circle which appears to be set on the outer edge of a low, flat-topped platform. Within this surrounding the centre is a crudely circular setting of 6 low stones protruding c0.20m from the mound with a diameter of c6.0m. At least 4 stones are missing from the setting in its southern half (excavation may show it is contiguous). Within this setting are 4 low stones standing 0.15-0.25m. high and set in a rectangle measuring 1.3x1.5m. This site is difficult to interpret with certainty. If the platform is real this suggests the site may be a Recumbent Stone Circle with inner ringcairn. However, it is perhaps more likely the platform has been created by subsequent ploughing. If so, the site may be a Clava-type site with internal ringcairn or passage grave. This is supported by the proximity of other Clava

Cairns in the vicinity. Against either interpretation is the fact that the orthostats do not appear to be graded.

1: Coles 1906-7 (6)

2: Burl 1976 (Banff 2)

78: Druidtemple

NH 685420

Highland (Inverness)

B: I / CC / G / U; 1882, I: Piggott 1952.

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 22.5x21.0 / 10 / 10-13

D: 1; L 1.35 / 2; 1.35 / 3; F 1.40 / 4; F 1.40 / 5; 1.35 / M? / 6; 2.75 / M? / 7; F 1.50 / 8; 1.35 / 9; 1.35 / 10; 1.35 / M?

E: 1-2; 5.5 / 2-3; 5.3 / 3-4; 5.4 / 4-5; 5.2 / (5-M; 6.0) / (M-6; 6.0) / (6-M; 4.9) / (M-7; 4.9) / 7-8; 5.6 / 8-9; 5.6 / 9-10; 6.7 / (10-M; 4.5) / (M-1; 4.5)

F: 1.50 / 1.35-2.75 / (5.6) / (5.2-6.7) / c 6.7%

G: ND / ICT / I,G?

This Clava passage grave has a well preserved, contiguous kerb with a diameter of 12.6x13.8m. The stones at the entrance are up to 1.2m high while those to the north are only a little smaller. The south facing passage and inner chamber are somewhat ruined but the former was c6.0m long and the latter had a diameter of c4.0m. The chamber interior was excavated in 1952 and found to be previously disturbed. White quartz pebbles were common and a few scraps of cremated bone were found. A cist is said to have been found somewhere in the central area in c1882. The stone circle stands 4.0-6.0m from the outer kerb, the widest distance being on the entrance side. It has 1 significantly taller stone flanking the western side of the passage, while the others are of relatively equal height. Five small recumbent stones have been added to the circle to the northeast which are probably not original. Although the large gap between the southern stones is wide enough for a missing stone this would have stood in alignment with the entrance passage which is not usual and could suggest a stone never stood here.

1: Jolly 1881-2

2: Fraser 1883-4 (30)

3: Piggott 1954-5

4: Lisowski 1955-6

5: Henshall 1963 (INV 30)

6: Burl 1976 (Inverness 16)

7: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/18).

79: Edinkillie

NJ 048414

Grampian (Moray)

B: A / PF1 / P / -

C: N / c 58.0 / 4 / c 9-10?

D: ID: north point unknown 1; - / c 2-3M / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / c 3M .

E: ID: 0 / 2-3; c 19.0 / 3-4; c 19.0 / 0

F: ID / ID / ID(c19.0) / ID / ID

G: ND / - / -

This large site has few published details but is so large it is unlikely to be a Clava Cairn or Recumbent Stone Circle.

1: Keillar 1972

2: Burl 1976 (Moray 5)

80: Gask NH 679358 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 36.5x35.5 / 8 / 11
 D: 1; 0.90 / 2; L 1.20 / 3; 1.50 / 4; F 1.50 / 5; F 1.40 /
 6; F 1.50 / 7; 3.35 / M / 8; F 1.40 / 2M
 E: 1-2; 7.9 / 2-3; 10.8 / 3-4; 10.8 / 4-5; 10.6 / 5-6; 12.5 /
 6-7; 12.3 / (7-M; 10.6) / (M-8; 10.6) / 0
 F: 1.60 / 0.90-3.35 / 10.8 / R? 7.9-12.5 / ID
 G: ND / IRC / G

This Clava ringcairn has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 25.6x26.4m. These are graded to the southwest, the highest being 1.40m. The internal kerb is ruined but appears to have had a diameter of 11-12m. The stone circle is 4.6-5.9m from the external kerb with the widest space to the southwest. The stones are also graded in this direction with one particularly massive stone here. The spacing between stones also increases to the southwest. A 1.8m long slab against the northern quadrant of the kerb is cupmarked and may be a displaced orthostat.

1: Jolly 1881-2 2: Fraser 1883-4 (4)
 3: Henshall 1963 (INV 32) 4: Burl 1976 (Inverness 17)
 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/15)

81: Grenish NH 907154 Highland (Inverness)
 B: I / CC / PO / I; c1800-1850
 C: Henshall 1963; U / c 32.0 / 3 / 10-11
 D: 2M / P / P / P / P / 1; F 2.10 / 2; F 1.60 / 3; F,FR / 1-2M
 E: 0 / P-P; 8.0 / P-P; 9.0 / P-P; 12.5 / P-1; 8.0 / 1-2; 11.5 /
 2-3; 10.0 / 0
 F: (1.80) / (1.60-2.10) / 9.8 / 8.0-12.5 / ID
 G: ND / IRC / G

This Clava ringcairn has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 18.4x18.9m and which is irregularly graded, the highest stone at 1.05m, is to the southwest, while to the north they are only 0.3m tall. The inner kerb of c7.7m diameter again has taller stones to the southwest, reaching 0.90m high. Much of the cairn material remains between the two kerbs and there is a slight outer bank. The ruined stone circle is c8.0m from the kerb. Four pits in the peat indicate from where stones were removed before 1850. The earliest account of the site also notes 2 'chambers' and 2 cists found at 'various times' between the 2 kerbs.

1: Mitchell 1872-4 2: Cash 1905-6
 3: Henshall 1963 (INV 34) 4: Burl 1976 (Inverness 18)
 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/13, Loch nan Carraigean)

82: Innesmill NJ 289641 Grampian (Moray)

B: H / RSC? (or F) / P / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 33.8 / 5 / c 12 +R
D: 2M / 1; 1.05 / 2; 1.00 / 3; 1.65 / 4; 1.80 / 2M / 5; 1.45 / 3M
E: 0 / 1-2; 8.1 / 2-3; 8.9 / 3-4; 9.1 / 0
F: 1.40 / 1.00-1.80 / (8.7) / (8.1-9.1) / ID
G: granite / - / G

This ring is too ruined to interpret with certainty. It may be a plain freestanding ring but its diameter and grading to the south/southwest suggest it is a robbed Recumbent Stone Circle which has had its internal features ploughed out. The earliest account mentions 9 tall stones, 2 of them 'at the entrance to the altar' which could suggest recumbent flankers. Five intact stones remain and 2 further displaced orthostats lie by a fence within the site which are 1.90 and 1.15m long. These may be 2 of the 4 which went missing in the early nineteenth century. One author stated that many 'flint arrowheads' had formerly been found in and around the site. In the NSA it was noted that digging within the site had been without result. The westernmost stone has several small cupmarks.

- 1: Morrison 1870-2
- 2: Coles 1905-6 (22, The Deil's Stanes, The Nine Stanes)
- 3: Burl 1976 (Moray 6)
- 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B5/1 Urquhart).
- 5: Ruggles 1984 (1) 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

83: Kinchyle of Dores NH 621388 Highland (Inverness)

B: I / CC / A / I; Piggott 1952
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 20.8x21.2 / 8 / 9
D: M / 1; 1.15 / 2; F 1.20 / 3; F 0.70 / 4; 1.30 / 5; 1.75 / 6; 1.35 / 7; 1.30 / 8; F 1.00
E: (M-1; 5.9) / 1-2; 5.3 / 2-3; 6.5 / 3-4; 8.4 / 4-5; 8.1 / 5-6; 7.6 / 6-7; 8.4 / 7-8; 9.0 / (8-M; 5.9)
F: 1.20 / 0.70-1.75 / 7.6 / R 5.3-9.0 / c 1.9%
G: ND / ICT / I,G

This Clava passage grave has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 9.3x9.7m. These are graded to the entrance, the tallest stones being 1.05m high, while to the east they are only 0.45m high. The SSW entrance passage is 3.0m long and the ruined circular chamber has a diameter of c3.5m. The stone circle is 5.6-5.9m beyond the external kerb, and the stones are crudely graded to the entrance with one noticeably taller stone flanking its western side. In the early nineteenth century the missing ninth orthostat was still on site. The central chamber was excavated in 1952. A small pit was found cut into the subsoil which contained dark soil. Near this was a scattered human cremation (unknown sex or age).

- 1: Fraser 1883-4 (27) 2: Piggott 1954-5
- 3: Lisowski 1955-6 4: Henshall 1963 (INV 37)
- 5: Burl 1976 (Inverness 19)
- 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/19, River Ness).

84: Leanach NH 743444 Highland (Inverness)
B: I / CC / P / -
C: N / c29.3 / 3 / ID(c10-12?)
D: c 4M / 1; 2.05 / M / 2; S / 2M / 3; L 1.35 / M
E: 0 / (1-M; 8.1) / (M-2; 8.1) / 0
F: (1.70) / (1.35-2.05) / (8.1) / ID / ID
G: ND / - / -

All that remains of this site are 3 tall orthostats. They may well have surrounded a Clava-type site.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (16) 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 39)
3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 20).

85: Little Urchany NH 866485 Highland (Nairn)
B: I / CC / PO / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 20.8 / 3 / ID(c9-11?)
D: c 6M / 1; 1.50 / 2; 1.20 / 3; 1.30 / M
E: 0 / 1-2; 6.8 / 2-3; 6.9 / 0
F: (1.30) / (1.20-1.50) / (6.8) / (6.8-6.9) / ID
G: ND / ICA / G?

This ruined Clava-type site has a kerb of contiguous orthostats with a diameter of c11.3m. These are partially buried by the spread of cairn material, but increase in visible height to 0.55m in the southwest. Today there are no visible traces of the internal setting within the cairn. The stone circle is 4.6-4.9m beyond the kerb and appears to be graded to the southwest. Two more orthostats (1 upright, 1 fallen) were noted in the later nineteenth century which have now gone, one was apparently cupmarked.

1: Jolly 1881-2
2: Fraser 1883-4 (21)
3: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 5)
4: Burl 1976 (Nairn 2)
5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B6/1)

86: Lower Lagmore NJ 180359 Grampian (Banff)
B: I / CC?(or RSC?) / P / -
C: Coles 1906-7; U / c 20.0 / 5 / 12-15
D: M / 1; F, BU (1.6+) / 2-3M / 2; F 2.40 / 2-3M / 3, 1.85 / 2-3M / 4; 1.15 / 5; 1.20
E: 0 / 4-5; 3.8 / 0
F: (1.65) / (1.15-2.40) / (3.8) / ID / ID
G: schist / IPL / G

The stones of this ruined site are apparently set on the edge of a low, flat-topped platform with a slight central hollow. This could be taken to suggest a Recumbent Stone Circle. However, a similar site nearby (Upper Lagmore) has traces of an internal Clava passage grave which suggests this site also may be of this type and that the platform is fortuitous and due to ploughing. The stones appear to be graded to the south. The northeastern stone has cupmarks on the visible face.

1: Coles 1906-7 (7) 2: Henshall 1963 (p.390)
3: Burl 1976 (Banff 6)

87: Marionburgh NJ 183364 Grampian (Banff)

B: I / CC? (or RSC?) / A / -
C: Coles 1906-7; U / c 20.0x22.7? / 8-9 / 10-11
D: M / 1; 1.00 / M / 2; F 1.00 / 3; F 2.30 / 4; 2.75 / 5; F 2.10 / 6; F 1.2 / 7; 1.20 / 8; 1.20
E: (M-1; 6.7) / 1-M; 5.6) / (M-2; 5.6) / 2-3; 8.2 / 3-4; 6.8 / 4-5; 8.0 / 5-6; 6.8 / 6-7; 6.4 / 7-8; 5.7 / (8-M; 6.7)
F: 1.60 / 1.00-2.75 / 7.0 / R? 5.7-8.2 / ID
G: whinstone, schist / IRC / G

This site has an internal ringcairn which is 0.6m high with a diameter of c13.5m. It surrounds a hollow centre with a diameter of c5.0m. There is little trace of kerbs. The stone circle is graded to the southwest/south. A low orthostat (0.70m high) a short distance outside the ring to the southeast could be part of the ring if the fallen orthostats here have been displaced. The site is difficult to interpret with certainty. It has been suggested to be a Clava ringcairn. However, the possibility of a recumbent stone circle is also suggested by the lack of massive internal kerbs.

1: Coles 1906-7 (10) 2: Henshall 1963 (Banff 3)
3: Burl 1976 (Banff 7)

88: Midlairgs NH 714368 Highland (Inverness)

B: I / CC / P / -
C: Henshall 1963; U / c 14.5 / 3-5 / 9-11
D: 2-3M / 1; 0.90 / M / 2; S? / 1-2 M / 3; 0.85 / 4; 1.20 / 5; S?
E: 0 / 3-4; 5.5 / 0
F: (1.00) / (0.85-1.20) / (5.5) / ID / ID
G: ND / ICA / ID

This Clava site has had its interior wrecked. There are traces of a contiguous outer kerb of c9.0m diameter and a possible inner one (or chamber) of c4.0m. Much of this damage was done by stone masons shortly before 1883. The stone circle is set 2.5m -(5.5m?) from the kerb, not enough remains to ascertain if it was graded.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (5) 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 42)
3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 22)

89: Milltown of Clava-North NH 752439 Highland (Inverness)

B: I / CC / DO / -
C: N / ID / 1 / ID
D: 0 / 1; 2.40 / 0
E: ID
F: ID / (?-2.40) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / ICA / ID

All that remains of this ruined Clava site is one orthostat and a low cairn, much obscured by field clearance. To the south are 2 contiguous kerb stones, the largest being 0.6m high. In the late nineteenth century 2 further kerbs and one stone of an internal setting were visible. The orthostat stands 3.3m to the SSW of the cairn. The site was badly damaged in 1857 but no account prior to this date survives.

1: PSAS 3, 1857-60, 48-9. 2: Jolly 1881-2
3: Fraser 1883-4 (8) 4: Henshall 1963 (INV 43)
5: Burl 1976 (Inverness 23)

90: Moyness NH 952536 Highland (Wairn)
B: I / CC / PO / I; Stuart 1856
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 30.0 / 2 / ID
D: 0 / 1; L 1.35 / 0 / 2; F 1.80 / 0
E: ID
F: (1.55) / (1.35-1.80) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / IRC / G?

This Clava ringcairn has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of c18.2m. They are graded to the south/southwest, standing up to 0.85m high. The northeastern portion of the site was removed when a road was built before the mid-nineteenth century. There is no trace of an internal setting today but this was visible in 1856 when the interior was excavated. This kerb had a diameter of c7.3m and the interior was paved. 'A clay urn of rude manufacture' was found at the centre. A trench across the whole site and several holes around the orthostats failed to make further discoveries. The stone circle is ruined, the one remaining upright stands 5.5m from the outer kerb. A second recumbent stone lies to the northwest on the line of an old field boundary, some of the grounders of which survive.

1: Stuart 1867 2: Fraser 1883-4 (24)
3: Henshall 1963 (Wairn 6) 4: Burl 1976 (Wairn 4)
5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B6/2)

91: Newton of Petty NH 734485 Highland (Inverness)
B: I / CC / A / -
C: Henshall 1963; U / c 27.0 / 6 / 13
D: 5M / 1; F 1.20 / 2; F 1.00 / 3; 1.20 / 4; 1.50 / 5; 1.35 /
6; 1.15 / 2M
E: 0 / 1-2; 7.8 / 2-3; 6.7 / 3-4; 6.7 / 4-5; 7.2 / 5-6; 6.3 / 0
F: 1.25 / 1.00-1.50 / 6.9 / 6.3-7.8 / ID
G: ND / ICA / G

This Clava site has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of c15.5x16.0m. They stand 0.9-0.3m high and are not regularly graded but are somewhat slighter to the north. There is no trace of an internal setting today although some kind of structure was noted in 1824. The stone circle stands 5.2-5.8m from the kerb and the stones are graded to the southwest. Two displaced stones lie outside the kerb to the NNW which may have come from the stone circle. In the early nineteenth century it was recorded that 13 stones formerly stood, the present spacing of the stones indicates this was the original total.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (35) 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 45)
3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 24)

92: Quarry Wood NJ 18586306 Grampian (Moray)
 B: D / PCH3 / PO / -
 C: O.S. unpublished; G / c 42.0x38.0 / 2-3 / ID(c 8+?)
 D: c 3M / 1; 0.90 / 2; 1.00 / 3; S? / c 2M
 E: 0 / 1-2; 16.5 / 2-3; 17.0 / 0
 F: (0.95) / (0.90-1.00) / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / EB,ED / E

This probable circle-henge consists of a large bank with internal segmented ditch which defines a central area of 47x43m. The ditch is 3m wide and 0.8m deep and the bank is of similar proportions, with a crest diameter of 51x57m. A single 4m wide entrance interrupts bank and ditch to the west. In the SSW arc are the remains of a probable stone circle, set 2-3m from the edge of the ditch. The two boulders are set on edge and hence unlikely to be fortuitous. It is not known if the present spacing between them is original or if other stones once existed between them.

1: Grampian regional council SMR
 2: Ordnance Survey NJ 16 SE 4

93: Templestone NJ 068568 Grampian (Moray)
 B: N / FP1 / G / -
 C: Coles 1906-7; U / 2.7x3.0 / 4 / 4
 D: 1; F 0.50 / 2; 0.75 / 3; 1.40 / 4; 0.70
 E: 1-2; 1.7 / 2-3; 2.0 / 3-4; 1.8 / 4-1; 2.2
 F: 0.85 / 0.50-1.40 / 1.9 / 1.7-2.2 / -
 G: sandstone, whinstone / K,ICA? / G,F

The stones of this four poster are joined by kerbstones in the southern half, two kerbs per side, standing between 0.50 and 0.35m high. The central area has been disturbed. The orthostats are arranged in a square rather than circle, with the slabs orientated WSW/ENE. The stones are graded, with the SSW stone being the tallest.

1: Coles 1906-7 (19) 2: Burl 1976 (Moray 7)

94: Torbreck NH 644404 Highland (Inverness)
 B: K / F14 / G / -
 C: Fraser 1883-4; U / c 4.4x4.6 / 9 / 9
 D: A: 1; 1.20 / 2; 1.20 / 3; 1.20 / 4; 1.50 / 5; 1.80 / 6; 2.10 / 7; 1.80 / 8; 1.50 / 9; F 1.20
 E: 1-2; 1.5 / 2-3; 1.2 / 3-4; 1.4 / 4-5; 1.8 / 5-6; 1.8 / 6-7; 1.5 / 7-8; 1.4 / 8-9; 1.5 / 9-1; 1.2
 F: 1.50 / 1.20-2.10 / 1.5 / 1.2-1.8 / (ID)
 G: ND / - / G

This fine circle has carefully graded stones with the tallest to the south-west. The interior of this site is filled with a low stony mound, this appears to be field clearance.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (28) 2: Browne 1921
 3: Henshall 1963 p385 4: Burl 1976 (Inverness 25)

95: Tordarroch NH 679334 Highland (Inverness)

B: I / CC / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / 33.8x34.9 / 8 / 9

D: 1; 0.90 / 2; 0.85 / 3; F 1.10 / 4; 1.65 / 5; 1.65 / 6; 2.50 /
D; 1.60 / 7; 1.45 / 8; 1.30

E: 1-2; 10.2 / 2-3; 10.4 / 3-4; 13.6 / 4-5; 13.8 / 5-6; 12.5 /
(6-M; 12.8) / M-7; 12.8) / 7-8; 11.3 / 8-9; 9.1

F: 1.45 / 0.85-2.50 / 11.6 / R 9.1-13.8 / 3.2%

G: gneiss / IRC / G

This Clava ringcairn has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 20.4x19.2m. The stones are graded to the south, the tallest being 1.50m high. Those that survive in the northern quadrant are 0.75m high. A large but now prostrate slab of this kerb to the south-west is cupmarked on its inner face. The interior of the site has been removed but in the late nineteenth century there were traces of an internal kerb of c7.3m diameter. The stone circle is 8.5-6.7m beyond the outer kerb, the gap being widest to the SSW and also graded in this direction, where there is one particularly large stone. The spacing between the stones also increases in the southern half of the ring. One stone has been removed since the site was recorded in 1879. A wall crosses the site to the southwest, the construction of which led to much of the late nineteenth century damage.

1: Jolly 1881-2

2: Fraser 1883-4 (2)

3: Henshall 1963 (INV 48)

4: Burl 1976 (Inverness 26)

5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/16, Farr West)

96: Tullochgorm NH 965214 Highland (Inverness)

B: I / CC / PO / -

C: Henshall 1963; G / c 24.0 / 2 / ID(c10-12?)

D: 1; F,FR / 2; S / c 9M

E: 0 / 1-2; 6.7 / 0

F: ID / ID / (6.7) / ID / ID

G: ND / IRC / G?

This Clava ringcairn has an external kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of 13.7x14.7m. They are not particularly well graded but are rather larger to the southwest, the highest standing to 0.85m. There are traces of an inner kerb with a diameter of c4.4m. The one remaining stump of the stone circle is 5.0m. outside the kerb to the northeast.

1: Henshall 1963 (INV 49)

2: Burl 1976 (Inverness 27)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B7/4, Boat of Garten)

97: Upper Lagmore

NJ 176358

Grampian (Banff)

B: I / CC / A / -

C: Henshall 1963; G / c 18.3 / 6 / 9

D: 1; 1.50 / 2; 1.90 / 3; 1.30 / M / 4; F 2.30 / 5; S / 6; 2.20 / 2M

E: 1-2; 4.8 / 2-3; 6.0 / 0 / 4-5; 9.0 / 5-6; 8.0 / 0

F: 1.85 / 1.30-2.30 / (6.9) / R? (4.8-9.0) / ID

G: schist / ICT / I,G

This Clava passage grave appears to be built on a platform but this is perhaps illusory, formed by ploughing round the site combined with the spread of cairn material from the internal mound. The latter has a contiguous kerb of 13.0x13.5m diameter. This is graded towards the entrance to the south, where the stones are up to 1.05m high. The two end stones to the passage protrude slightly beyond the kerb. This passage is c5.0m long and leads to a central circular chamber of c3.5m diameter. Much of both these features is buried, the chamber roof has collapsed but much of the passage may still retain its capstones. Two of the latter are visible. The stone circle is 2.0-3.0m outside the kerb with the space increasing to the south. The stones are also graded in this direction and their spacing becomes wider here.

1: Coles 1906-7 (8)

2: Henshall 1963 (Banff 1; Lagmore West)

3: Burl 1976 (Banff 14)

Zone 6: Grampian

98: Aikey Brae NJ 959471 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC / A / C; Dalrymple pre 1881
C: Coles 1903-4; U / c 15.2 / 9(+1) / 9(+1)
D: 1; 1.50 / 2; F,DI 1.80 / 3; F 1.70 / 4; F,B c 1.80 / 5; F 2.00 /
6; FL 2.15 / (RE; 1.30) / 7; FL,F,B c2.00 / 8; 2.00 / 9; 1.80
E: (1-2; 4.7) / (2-3; 4.7) / 3-4; 5.2 / 4-5; 4.0 / 5-6; 6.0 /
(6-7; RE c 6.0) / 7-8; c 6.0 / 8-9; 4.8 / 9-1; 4.5
F: 1.85 / 1.50-2.15 / 5.1 / R 4.0-6.0 / ID
G: granite(8), 'whinstone'(1), R; 'trap' / B / RE,G

This recumbent stone circle has its stones set within a low rubble bank with the stones graded towards the recumbent at the south. This is 4.40m long and 1.65m thick. The recumbent and flankers appear to be set within a true circle and lessen the diameter to c14.2m at this point. The bank has traces of kerbs at both edges. In 1884 the site was in the same state as today. Some years earlier the centre was excavated without making any discoveries. In 1975 it was noted the centre had again been disturbed by persons unknown.

1: Peter 1884-5 2: Coles 1903-4 (13)
3: Burl 1975 4: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 1)
5: Ruggles 1984 (12) 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

99: Ardlair NJ 552279 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC / A / U; Leith c 1821, U; Dalrymple 1857
C: Thom et al 1980: G(OD) / c 11.0 / 7(+1) / 10(+1)
D: 1; F 1.20 / 2; L 1.30 / M / 3; F,FR? - / 4; FL 1.40 / (RE: 1.50)
/ 5; FL,?S 1.50 / 6; 1.50 / 7; F 1.30 / 2M
E: 1-2; 3.3 / (2-M; 2.9) / (M-3; 2.9) / 3-4; 3.0 / (4-5; RE 4.6) /
5-6; 4.5 / 6-7; 3.5 / 0
F: 1.35 / 1.20-1.50 / (3.6) / (3.0-4.5) / ID
G: granite, whinstone / IRC,ASC? / RE,G,?M

This recumbent stone circle perhaps has its stones slightly graded towards the recumbent at the SSE but there is little variation in height. The recumbent is 2.60m long and 0.85m thick. Both this and the west flanker may have had pieces removed. Next to the recumbent, are 2 radially set slabs, while at the centre is a hollow which results from excavation here. The site was dug in c1821 when an 'urn' was apparently found. In 1857 Dalrymple dug the site, at which date there seems to have been a low internal ringcairn abutting the two radial slabs. Within the central space he found a pit covered by two 'pitched' slabs (ruined cist?) and containing a cremation and charcoal. Three of the orthostats have fallen since sketched by Dalrymple. About 218m from the site to the southeast are 2 slabs set at divergent angles suggesting they once stood in a large stone circle.

1: Stuart 1856 2: Anderson 1886
3: Coles 1901-2 (53) 4: Browne 1921
5: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 2)
6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/18, Holywell)
7: Ruggles 1984 (37) 8: Ruggles and Burl 1985

100: Arnhill NJ 531456 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / P / -

C: Coles 1901-2, U(OD) / c 18.0? / 4(+1) / ID: (c10-12 +1)

D: c 2M / 1; F 1.40 / 2; F 2.10 / 3; F 1.85 / ?M / M; FL / (RE 1.70) / M; FL / c 2M / 4; DI? 1.50

E: ID

F: (1.70) / (c 1.40-2.10) / ID / ID / ID

G: whinstone / ICA / RE

This ruined recumbent stone circle has its recumbent to the south. This is 3.50m long and 1.00m broad. At the centre of the site is what appears to be an original low cairn. A large amount of field clearance has been added to the site to the south and east.

1: Coles 1901-2 (64)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 3)

3: C. Ruggles pers.comm.

4: Ruggles 1984 (24)

5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

101: Auld Kirk o' Tough NJ 625092 Gramplan (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / PO / -

C: Coles 1899-1900; U / ID(c40.0 or 23.0) / 0 / 10?

D: ID

E: ID

F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / IRC, IK / RE

All that remains of this site is a stony ringcairn with an external diameter of c24.5x27.5m. The orthostats were removed in the late nineteenth century. In the NSA it was described as the 'largest druidical circle' in the parish and it was noted that it was surrounded by numerous small 'tumuli'. MacLagan's plan shows the recumbent and flankers standing to the southwest and 7 further orthostats; one stone was missing to the east. One of the flankers was low and may have been broken. The diameter is given as c23.0m which appears to be incorrect as the orthostats are shown standing outside the large ringcairn that survives today. The plan also shows a small circular kerb at the centre which is no longer visible.

1: MacLagan 1875

2: Coles 1899-1900 (14)

3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 6)

4: Ruggles 1984 (74)

5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

102: Auchmachar NJ 948503 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / P / -

C: Coles 1903-4; U / c 15.0 / 3(+1) / c 8-9(+1)

D: 3-4M / 1; FL 2.55 / (RE; B, 1.05+) / 2; FL, F 2.50 / M / 3; 2.15 / M

E: 0 / (1-2; RE 5.2) / (2-M; 5.6) / (M-3; 5.6) / 0

F: (2.40) / (2.15-2.55) / ID / ID / ID

G: granite / - / RE

This site was in good condition until c1850 when several stones (4?) were removed. All that remains is a shattered recumbent to the

SSW with flankers and one other orthostat. No details survive of any interior settings.

1: Peter 1884-5
2: Coles 1903-4 (15)
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 4) 4: Ruggles 1984 (10)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

103: Auchmaliddie NJ 881448 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC / VP / -
C: Coles 1903-4; U / ID / 1(+1) / ID
D: 0 / M; FL / (RE; 1.60) / 1; FL, F 1.70 / 0
E: ID
F: (1.70) / (1.70) / ID / ID / ID
G: quartz / - / RE

All that survives of this site is a fallen recumbent and west flanker. No record exists of the rest of the circle which would have stood to the north. The recumbent is 3.15m long and 1.00m thick.

1: Coles 1903-4 (9) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 5)
3: Ruggles (15) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

104: Auchquhorthies NO 901963 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
B: H / RSC / A / U; anon C18, C; Thompson 1858
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 23.0x22.6 / 9-14(+1) / 11(+1)? (or c18-20)
D: (1; N? 0.65) / 2; 0.90 / (3; N? 0.85) / ?4; 1.15 / (5; N? 0.85) / ?M / 6; 1.40 / 7; 1.35 / (8; outlier? or DI? or N? 2.40?) / M; FL / (RE; 1.30) / 9; FL 1.60 / (10; FO or F, DI?) / 11; 2.00 / 12; 1.40 / 13; 1.15 / ?14, F 0.90
E: (2-4; 4.9) / (4-M; 4.7) / (M-6; 4.7) / 6-7; 4.4 / (7-M 7.4) / (M-9; RE 3.8) / 9-11; 8.8 / 11-12; 8.1 / 12-13; 7.0 / (13-14; 6.4) / (14-2; 7.3)
F: 1.30 / 0.90-2.00 / (7.0) / (R 4.4-8.8) / 1.7%
G: granite / IRC, AO? / RE.G. (O?).

This recumbent stone circle appears to be unusual in design. However, the possibility exists that it has been modified. Logan noted that the orthostats, excepting the recumbent and flanker, had been 'filled up' with a 'fence' (drystone wall?) presumably built in the eighteenth century as the OSA notes the site was 'perfect until a few years before'. Stones could have been added or moved at this time. However, the exact circularity of the site argues that the general plan is correct. Another factor is the record by Garden in 1692 of a stone that was removed and subsequently replaced at either this site or Old Bourtreebush. Two stones lie outside the ring to the south which if genuine give the ring an atypical design, with the recumbent and flankers set much further within the ring than at any other site. One of these stones is dubious having never been recorded upright and is either broken or consists of 3 separate small stones. The other to the SSE may be the replaced stone (the east flanker?) or is one of the 'fence' stones (Coles stated height of 2.40m appears to be spurious as his drawings shows it is much smaller). Alternatively it may be an outlier as others elsewhere are known in an analagous location. The spacing of the

orthostats is very irregular being wide to the west and narrow to the east. This also suggests some of the smaller stones to the east are additions.

If the hypothesized additions are real then the site is a typical recumbent stone circle with the recumbent and flankers set within a true stone circle formed by the other orthostats. The recumbent lies to the south, the stones are graded and the spacing increases in this direction. The recumbent is 2.95m long. Today there is little clear trace of the 'fence' recorded by Logan although the whole site stands on a low platform with the orthostats at the edge. This extends outwards to the south suggesting the platform edge corresponds with Logan's fence. Within the stone circle is an internal ringcairn. The outer contiguous kerb is well preserved and has a diameter of c15.2m. This is linked to the recumbent and flankers by radial slabs. The internal kerb is ruinous and has a diameter of c3.4m. In the eighteenth century a cist was found between the ringcairn and one of the eastern orthostats, it contained an 'urn' and a 'little dust or ashes'. In 1858 the central area was dug over, when charcoal, half calcined bones and sherds of a 'vase' were found. However, the area had already been disturbed by an unrecorded excavation 15-20 years before. An arc of 5 stones and a low bank between the ringcairn's two kerbs may have been a product of this earlier excavation.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1: Garden 1766 | 2: OSA 1792 |
| 3: Logan 1829 | 4: Stuart 1856 |
| 5: Thompson 1862-4 | 6: Smith 1879-80 |
| 7: Coles 1899-1900 (2) | 8: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 1) |
| 9: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B3/1 Aquorthies Kingausie) | |
| 10: Ruggles 1984 (86) | 11: Ruggles and Burl 1985 |

105: Backhill of Drachlaw East NJ 672463 Grampian
(Aberdeenshire)

B: K / F14 / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / 8.5x7.5 / 6 / 6

D: 1; 0.80 / 2; 1.15 / 3; L,S / 4; 0.90 / 5; R 1.50 / 6; 1.20

E: 1-2; 3.6 / 2-3; 4.6 / 3-4; 4.2 / 4-5; 3.0 / 5-6; 5.2 / 6-1; 2.9

F: 1.10 / 0.80-1.50 / 3.9 / 2.9-5.2 / 11.8%

G: granite / ASC / G,M

This small ring has its stones set irregularly with the tallest being virtually radial. It is crudely graded with the two largest stones to the west, the tallest of the pair being to the southwest.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1: Coles 1902-3 (29) | 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 7) |
| 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/24, Backhill) | |

106: Backhill of Drachlaw West NJ 672463 Grampian
(Aberdeenshire)

B: K / F14 / D / -
C: N / c 8.5 / 0 / 6
D: ND
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / ASC / G? M

This site stood a short distance to the west of the surviving circle. The Ordnance Survey recorded 6 stones in a ring of identical size. When visited by Coles the tenant remembered the largest stone which stood to the south had been used for lintels. The other five were later removed and placed in walls.

1: Coles 1902-3 (30) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 8)

107: Balnacraig NJ 603035 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / P / -
C: N / c 13.5-14.0 / 3(+1) / ID
D: 1; F 1.20 / M / M; FL / (RE; 1.35) / M: FL / 1-2M / 2; L 1.75 /
3; L 1.20
E: ID
F: (1.40) / (1.20-1.75) / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / IRC,IK / RE

This ruined recumbent stone circle has traces of an internal ringcairn with an external kerb, that joins the recumbent which stands to the southwest. This stone is 3.05m long and 0.90m wide. Near the centre of the site are traces of a possible central kerb.

1: Ritchie 1918-19 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 9)
3: C. Ruggles pers.comm. 4: Ruggles 1984 (76)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

108: Balquhain NJ 735241 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / P / P; Coles 1900
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 20.5 / 6 / c 11-12
D: c 3-4M / 1; F 1.80 / 2; 2.10 / 3; FL, F 2.00 / (RE; L -) /
4; FL 2.25 / 5; 1.45 / M / 6; 1.35 / 2M
E: 0 / 1-2; 5.0 / 2-3; 5.3 / (3-4; RE 5.6) / 4-5; 5.4 / (5-M; 4.8)
/ (M-6; 4.8) / 0
F: (1.80) / (1.35-2.25) / (5.2) / (5.0-5.4) / ID
G: granite, whinstone / IRC? EO / RE, G?, O

This damaged site has its recumbent to the SSW. This is 3.80m long and 1.05m wide. The orthostats appear to be graded to this. The eastern flanker and an orthostat to the southwest are cupmarked. The site has been in its present state since first recorded by Logan and there are no visible traces of internal features. The central area has been ploughed. Coles dug a small trench in the interior and found a possible kerbstone and a layer of boulders within this which may have been the remnants of an internal ringcairn. An unusual feature of the site is a tall outlier of

white quartz which stand 3.50m beyond the ring to the SSE. This is 3.20m high.

- 1: Logan 1829
- 2: Coles 1900-1 (17)
- 3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 10)
- 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/11)
- 5: Ruggles 1984 (62)
- 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

109: Bellmans Wood NJ 605505 Grampian (Banff)

B: N / PFP3 / P / -

C: Coles 1905-6; U / c 6.9 / 2-3 / 4?

D: M / 1; L 1.50 / 2; F 1.75 / ?3; FR

E: 0 / 1-2; 5.5 / 2-3; 4.6 / 0

F: (1.60) / (1.50-1.75) / (5.0) / (4.6-5.5) / ID

G: whinstone / - / G?

This small ruined site stands on a slight knoll and may well be a ruined four poster which was graded to the southwest.

- 1: Coles 1905-6 (9)
- 2: Burl 1976 (Banff 1)

110: Berrybrae NK 028572 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: h / RSC / A / T; Burl 1975-78

C: Burl 1976; G(OD) / c 13.2 / 5(+1) / 9(+1)

D: 4EH / 1; S / 2; FL,S,B / (RE 1.60) / 3; FL 2.15 / 4; 1.55 / 5; F c 1.00

E: 0 / 1-2; 3.7 / (2-3; RE 4.4) / 3-4; 4.7 / 4-5; 4.5

F: (1.55) / (1.00-2.15) / (4.3) / (3.7-4.7) / (ID)

G: granite / IRC,B / RE,G?

This site probably had stones graded towards the recumbent to the southwest. This is 3.30m long and 1.10m thick. The site is distinctly oval which suggests the recumbent and flankers were set within a circle defined by the other orthostats. The site has been totally excavated by Burl, revealing it had been modified in prehistory. Initially the site consisted of a ring of orthostats and recumbent set on the outer edge of a bank. Within this was a small central ringcairn with an external diameter of 4.7m and an internal one of 1.4m. This was linked to the recumbent and flankers by a platform and a scatter of quartz fragments was found here. The central space contained 3 token cremations. At a later date the stone circle was demolished with the exception of recumbent and flankers which were respected. A stone wall was built over the earlier bank. Associated with this were late beaker and probable grooved ware sherds. The latter were placed in a neat pile with quartz fragments in a niche in the wall (possibly collected from an earlier deposit?). The beaker sherds were in a pit associated with charcoal which gave dates of 1500±80bc (HAR 1849) and 1360±90bc (HAR 1893) and provide a terminus ante-quem for the site. Worked flints, burnt bones, and sherds of probable flat rimmed ware were found in various contexts within the site.

- 1: Coles 1903-4 (19)
- 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 11)
- 3: Burl 1975-78
- 4: Ruggles 1984-5 (5)
- 5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

111: Binghamill NJ 855023 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / P / -
 C: Coles 1900-1; U / c 10.0-10.5 / 4(+1) / 9-10(+1)
 D: 1; 1.10 / M / 2; F c 1.00 / D; 1.25(+ displaced stone) /
 D; FL, F c 1.10(+ displaced stone) / (RE 1.10) / 3; F 1.30 /
 2-3M / 4; 1.25
 E: 0 / 2-D; c 4.0 / D-D c 4.3 / (D-3; RE c 3.4) / 0 / 4-1; 4.3
 F: 1.15 / 1.00-1.30 / (c 4.2) / (c 4.0-4.3) / ID
 G: ND / IRC, IK / RE

This recumbent stone circle has ungraded stones with a small recumbent to the south. This is only c1.2m long. The site has suffered further damage since recorded by Coles, the eastern flanker and another orthostat having been removed. Within the ring of stones is a badly damaged, broad, internal ringcairn. This has an external kerb of c8.4m diameter which is linked to the recumbent by 1-2 radial slabs. The internal kerb has a diameter of c2.5m and is eccentrically placed in relation to the outer kerb, being nearer the eastern side.

1: Garden 1766 2: Coles 1900-1 (21)
 3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 12) 4: C.Ruggles pers.comm.
 5: Ruggles 1984 (84) 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

112: Braehead NJ 592255 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / VP / -
 C: Coles 1901-2; U / ID / 0(+1) / ID
 D: 0 / (RE; 1.80) / 0
 E: ID
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / RE

Only the cupmarked recumbent survives of a circle which would have stood to the NNE. This is 3.10m long and 0.95m wide. The OSA of 1793 notes 2 'druid temples' in the parish, 'neither of them very entire'. Braehead is likely to be one of those noted. Two cists have been found near the site to the south and the Ordnance Survey note 'human remains and flint arrowheads' found in a cairn northwest of the recumbent.

1: Coles 1901-2 (46) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 15)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (44) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

113: Brandsbutt NJ 76012239 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC? / D / P; Shepherd 1983
 C: Shepherd 1983; G / c 25.0 / 0 / c 13(+1?)
 D: EH / EH / 3M / EH / 3M / EH / M / EH / M
 E: EH-EH; 6.0 / 0 / (EH-M; 5.5) / M-EH; 5.5) / (EM-M; 6.5) /
 (M-EH; 6.5)
 F: ID / ID / (c 6.0) / (c 5.5-6.5) / ID
 G: ND / - / -

Three stones of this destroyed site had been moved into an adjacent wall, two presently stand c1.20m high, the other has been removed. Recent rescue excavations have revealed part of the original plan, with 5 stoneholes being found. The remainder of the site was left

destroyed. This may have been a recumbent stone circle. The only reference to the northern avenue is Maitland's and his text is a little obscure on this point as he appears to describe the stones within the henge as part of the avenue and he may have assumed it continued to the second circle. However a turnpike was built in the vicinity in the late eighteenth century and any stones that did exist could have been removed at this time. The majority of the stones in the southern avenue were also removed in the late eighteenth century when the land was enclosed. Today three out of four of the avenue orthostats stand in a single straight line. Only Maitland records the site in a better state, but his brief description is explicit in noting two lines of stones rather than one. Two 'urns' have been found near the surviving orthostats and 4 cists containing inhumations accompanied by beakers and other artefacts have been found in a sandbank near the present southern end of the avenue.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1: Maitland 1757 | 2: Stuart 1856 |
| 3: Coles 1900-1 (14) | 4: Ritchie 1919-20 |
| 5: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 18) | |
| 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/12) | |

115: Cairnfauld NO 754941 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
B: H / RSC? / P / U; pre 1900
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 21.0 / 5 / c 8-11? (+1?)
D: 1-2M / 1; 1.50 / 1-2M / 2; L 1.80 / 3; 1.50 / 4; DI 1.40 / 1-2M / 5; 1.20
E: 0 / 2-3; 8.2 / 3-4; 7.1 / 0
F: (1.50) / (1.20-1.80) / (7.6) / (7.1-8.2) / ID
G: ND / - / G

This site was already badly damaged when first recorded in the late nineteenth century. One of the orthostats has been removed and placed by that to the SSW since Coles surveyed the site. The southeastern quadrant is occupied by a massive stone-clearance bank which partially masks two of the stones. Coles notes that human bones were found at the site in the nineteenth century. Although no recumbent survives today this ring is the correct diameter for a recumbent stone circle. The stones also appear to be graded towards the south.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1: Smith 1879-80 | 2: Coles 1899-1900 (6) |
| 3: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 2) | |
| 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/11) | |
| 5: C. Ruggles pers. comm. | 6: Ruggles 1984 (87) |
| 7: Ruggles and Burl 1985 | |

116: Cairn Riv NJ 675466 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / PRSC / VP / -
 C: Coles 1902-3; U / c 29.0 / 2(+1) / ID
 D: 0 / 1; FL 1.30 / (RE 2.60) / 2; FL 0.60 / 0
 E: 0 / (1-2; RE 4.0) / 0
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: whinstone / IRC?, B / RE

All that survives of this site is a recumbent and flankers. The circle would have stood roughly to the north and is demarked by a possible low bank. 2 radially set slabs by the inner face of the recumbent suggest an internal ringcairn once existed. The site is unusual in that the massive recumbent known as the Carlin Stone (2.75m long, 1.20m broad) is flanked by much smaller flankers (possibly stumps?). Coles noted the tenants father remembered 'several great stones' nearly as large as the recumbent, in a ring. Within the ring was a large low mound (ringcairn?). 'In or near' the circle various artefacts had been found including a small perforated axe hammer, portions of 3 bronze armlets, flint flakes and a jet button. However, as these are not certainly from the circle they cannot be used to date it.

1: Coles 1902-3 (32) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 21)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (16) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

117: Cairnton NJ 58.44. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / VP / -
 C: Coles 1902-3; U / ID / 1(+1) / ID
 D: 0 / M; FL / (RE; 1.50) / 1; FL 2.30 / 0
 E: ID
 F: (2.30) / (2.30) / ID / ID / ID
 G: whinstone / - / RE

All that remains of this site is a broken recumbent and a flanker, with field clearance piled against their inner faces. The circle would have stood to the north.

1: Coles 1902-3 (36) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 22)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (26) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

118: Cairnwell NO 907974 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
 B: J / KR / PO / C; Thompson 1858?
 C: Henshall 1963, G / c 8.5 / 3 / c 13-14?
 D: 1; c 0.70 / M? / 2; c 0.70 / M? / 3; c 0.70 / 8-9M?
 E: ID
 F: (0.70) / (0.70) / ID / ID / ID
 G: MD / IRC / -

This site is partially masked by field clearance throughout and has a ruined stone circle, only the southeastern arc of which survives. Within this is a narrow ringcairn defined by 2 kerbs with diameters of c6.5 and 5.0m. This is apparently the same site as that excavated by Thompson although his description is such that significant doubt is raised as to this. He described a wide internal ringcairn with 2 kerbs of 16.5 and c3.6m diameter with a circle of 13 orthostats in a c34m diameter ring. His plan suggests

between 1-5 stones were already missing. In the central area, within the ringcairn, he found 5 deposits of 'coarse urn' sherds together with fragments of bone and charcoal. Despite the discrepancies the site may be correctly identified, as Thompson's plan notes a distinctive long slab in the outer kerb which is matched at Cairnwell. The present spacing of the stones suggests a ring of 7 stones and even if it is assumed a stone is missing between each of those surviving, this gives a total of 13-14 which only crudely matches Thompson's account. Although this site has been classified as a Clava ringcairn, its location suggests it should be seen as a similar variant on a Recumbent Stone Circle, rather than being directly comparable with the sites around the Moray Firth.

1: Thompson 1862-4 2: Coles 1899-1900 (3)
3: Henshall 1963 (Kin 1) 4: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 3)

119: The Camp NO 816772 Grampian (Kincardineshire)

B: H / RSC / PO / -
C: Coles 1902-3; U / c 20.0 / 0(+1) / ID
D: 0 / (RE; 1.20+) / 0
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: diorite / IRC / RE

All that survives of this site is its internal ringcairn and a smashed recumbent a short distance outside to the south. This has been split but originally was c1.9m long. The ringcairn is c0.5m high and is sub-circular with an external diameter of c17.0m. and an internal one of c9m.

1: Coles 1902-3B (1) 2: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 4)
3: Ruggles 1984 (94) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

120: Candle Hill NJ 599299 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / A / -
C: Coles 1901-2; U / c 15.0 / 6(+1) / 10-11(+1)
D: 1; F 1.20 / 2; 1.30 / 2-3M / 3; FL, F 1.60 / (RE; F 1.60) /
4; FL, F 2.00 / M / 5; F, B, 1.60 / 6; F 2.00 / M
E: 1-2; 4.1 / 0 / (3-4; RE c 5.9) / 0 / 5-6; 4.8 / 0
F: 1.60 / 1.20-2.00 / (c 4.4) / (c 4.1-4.8) / ID
G: whinstone / ICA / RE, G?

This recumbent stone circle has its recumbent to the SSE and appears to be crudely graded in this direction. The recumbent has fallen and is 4.2m long. The interior is generally stony and a cairn of c9m diameter in the centre is c1.0m high. There is a large disused quarry near the site to the west.

1: Coles 1901-2 (41) 2: Ritchie 1916-17
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 23) 4: Ruggles 1984 (39)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

121: Castle Frazer NJ 715125 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / A / E; Dalrymple c 1854-5
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 20.9 / 9(+1) / 10(+1)
 D: 1; F 1.00 / M / 2; 1.50 / 3; 1.45 / 4; 2.00 / 5; FL 2.90 /
 (RE; 1.60) / 6; FL 2.50 / 7; F 1.90 / 8; F,BU / 9; 1.50
 E: (1-M; 6.0) / (M-2; 6.0) / 2-3; 7.0 / 3-4; 7.1 / 4-5; 7.5 /
 (5-6; RE 3.4) / 6-7; 6.6 / 7-8; 6.8 / 8-9; 7.0 / 9-1; 6.5
 F: 1.65 / 1.00-2.90 / 6.9 / 6.5-7.5 / ID
 G: granite / IRC,B,ASC? / RE,G,M

This site has its stones graded to the recumbent at the SSW. This is 2.05m long and 1.80m thick. The recumbent and flankers lie slightly within a true circle defined by the other orthostats. Within the ring are traces of an internal ringcairn. Part of the inner contiguous kerb survives with, a diameter of c4.0m. Little visible sign survives of the ringcairn itself or outer kerb. However, the linking platform within the recumbent and flankers is visible. Dalrymple excavated the central space and found deposits of charcoal and cremated bone in a black soil not found beyond the central area. In the southwest quadrant he found 2 deposits of coarse 'urn' sherds and black soil somewhere between the inner kerb and the outer circle. This whole area was covered in a layer of stone which probably derived from the destruction of the ringcairn. He also dug the platform by the recumbent to reveal the boulder make-up, under this was a buried soil containing charcoal. He dug round several of the orthostats finding three of these (1,2,3) were surrounded by small cairns. By stone 1 he also found sherds of an 'urn'. An earlier plan by Logan illustrates these cairns were probably the vestiges of a contiguous bank which linked the orthostats. This must have been ploughed out in the early nineteenth century. At around the same time two of the orthostats fell (7,1). Some damage must have also taken place before Logan's visit as one of the orthostats has already been removed and there was little visible trace of the internal ringcairn. Today the interior of the site is filled with a mound which extends to the orthostats and it appears the site has been landscaped.

A second circle probably once stood about 365m. east of the site but this has been virtually destroyed, only 2 orthostats remain.

1: Logan 1829 (Balgorkar)	2: Coles 1900-1 (4)
3: Coles 1903-4	4: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 25)
5: Slade 1977-8	6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (E2/3)
7: Ruggles 1984 (66)	8: Ruggles and Burl 1985

122: Clochforbie NJ 80.58. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / PRSC / VP / -
 C: Coles 1903-4; U / ID / 0(+1) / ID
 D: 0 / (RE 1.30) / 0
 E: ID
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: whinstone / - / RE

All that remains here is a probable recumbent. This stone is correctly orientated and is 3.65m long and 0.85m wide. It has

fallen since planned by Coles. No other stones have been recorded at the site. The circle would have stood to the northeast.

1: Coles 1903-4 (25) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 29)
3: C.Ruggles pers.comm. 4: Ruggles 1984 (3)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

123: Colmeallie NO 565781 Grampian (Angus)

B: H / RSC / A / -

C: N / c 15.0? / 8-10(+1) / 10-12(+1)?

D: 1; 0.50 / 2; 0.85 / ?M / ?3; F ? / 4; 1.40 / 5; 1.50 /
6; FL 1.70 / (RE; F 1.40) / 7; FL, F 1.80 / 8; F ? / 9; 0.80 / ?M
/ ?10; F ?

E: ID

F: 1.20 / 0.50-1.80 / ID / ID / (ID)

G: ND / IRC / RE, G

This recumbent stone circle has a large recumbent to the SSW and is graded in this direction. The stone is broken but originally was c3.80m long. The ring appears to be circular with the recumbent and flankers set within a true circle defined by the other stones. The interior has a central ringcairn or cairn with a damaged external kerb which turns outwards to join the recumbent and flankers. Within the central area are 2 boulders and large slabs which appear to be displaced and are of unknown function. Jervise noted that the site had been recently damaged when stones were removed for building. However, the present state of the site suggests this damage was minimal.

1: Jervise 1853 2: Burl 1976 (Angus 4)
3: C.Ruggles pers.comm. 4: Ruggles 1984 (96)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

124: Corrstone Wood NJ 510271 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / VP / -

C: Coles 1901-2; U / c 16.0 / 2(+1) / ID (9-10+(+1))

D: c 3-4+M / 1; FL, F 2.10 / (RE; F 1.20) / 2; FL 2.20 / M /
D; F 1.75 / D; F 2.30 / D; F 1.50

E: 0 / (1-2; RE 6.1) / 0 / D-D; c 6.1 / D-D; c 6.4

F: (1.95) / (1.50-2.20) / (6.2) / (c 6.1-6.4) / ID

G: whinstone / - / RE

All that survives of this site is the recumbent and flankers which stood to the SSW. The recumbent is broken but was c4.25m long and 0.90m wide. 3 further orthostats in the western half of the ring, which were fallen in Coles' day, have now been broken up and only fragments remain. These large stones suggest the ring was only crudely graded.

1: Coles 1901-2 (54) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 32)
3: C.Ruggles pers.comm. 4: Ruggles 1984 (33)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

125: Corrydown NJ 707445 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / P / -

C: Coles 1902-3; U / c 22.0 / 5(+1) / c 10-11(+1)

D: 1; F 1.00 / M / 2; F 1.05 / D; FL,F (1.20+) / (RE; L 1.40) / 3; FL,F 1.80 / 4; F 1.00 / M / 5; F 1.00 / 2-3M (3FR)

E: 0 / 2-D; c 6.4 / (D-3; RE c 6.1) / 3-4; 6.4 / 0

F: (1.15) / (1.00-1.80) / (6.4) / (6.4) / ID

G: whinstone / B? / RE,G?

This recumbent stone circle has been damaged by ploughing. The recumbent lies to the SSW and is 3.05m long and 0.75m broad. The other stones are possibly subtly graded in this direction but equally may have been designed to be of equal height. The recumbent sits upon a slight bank suggesting the orthostats were linked with a ringcairn. Coles suggested the stone fragments to the north have been displaced to facilitate ploughing. One of the flankers appears to have been removed since Coles planned the site unless it is now buried.

1: Coles 1902-3 (25)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 33)

3: C.Ruggles pers.comm.

4: Ruggles 1984 (17)

5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

126: Cothiemuir Wood NJ 617198 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / A / -

C: Burl 1985; G(OD) / c 20.9 / 7-9(+1) / 11(+1)

D: 1; 1.35 / 2; S? / M / 3; S? / 4; 1.70 / 5; FL 2.80 / (RE; L 1.50) / 6; FL 2.80 / 7; 2.05 / 8; L 1.30 / 9; F 1.10 / M

E: 0 / 4-5; 6.7 / (5-6; RE 5.3) / 6-7; 7.8 / 7-8; 5.3 / 8-9; 4.7 / (9-M; 4.8) / (M-1; 4.8)

F: 1.85 / 1.10-2.80 / 6.1 / R 4.7-7.8 / ID

G: granite, whinstone / B?,IRC? / RE,G

This site has stones graded to the recumbent at the SSW. This is 4.15m long and 1.20m wide. The stone spacing also increases towards the recumbent. The recumbent and flankers are set within the circle at an unusual angle. There are no signs of internal features except for a slab at the centre which has been speculated to be a cist cover. Early accounts of the site suggest that fragments of 4 broken orthostats have subsequently been removed. One account by Rait in 1865 suggests the orthostats stood in a bank and that the central area was also somewhat raised. A survey of the site by Burl shows 2 additional stones to the east not planned by Coles.

1: NSA 1845

2: Coles 1900-1 (10)

3: Browne 1921

4: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 35)

5: Ruggles 1984 (48)

6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

127: Craighead NO 912977 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
 B: K / PSP2 / R / C; Thompson 1858
 C: Coles 1899-1900; U / c 9.0? / 0 or 4 / c 6-7?
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: (1.95) / (1.20-2.90) / ID / ID / ID
 G: granite? / IPL / -

This site was 'restored' in the late nineteenth century. Today it consists of 4 tall orthostats set at the cardinal points within the edge of a c0.75m high, flat-topped platform. The platform has a wall at its edge with a diameter of c13.0m. and the orthostats are placed in a 7.50-9.80m diameter ring. Pre-restoration accounts of the site suggest the platform existed but had been badly damaged by ploughing. In 1858 there were 3 uprights standing 1.20, 1.80 and 2.90m high and space for 4 further stones which had been broken up. At a slightly later date Maclagan showed 6 stones on plan. It is unclear how to account for this discrepancy with the present remains. Coles suggested the 4 surviving stones had been moved rather than still occupying their original positions. At this date they acted as supporters for a central flagstaff. Thompson noted the original stones were a coarse gneiss or mica slate while those that exist today are red granite. This may well indicate the present stones are introduced. In 1858 Thompson dug within the circle and found it previously disturbed with scattered half-calcined bones and charcoal.

1: Thompson 1862-4 (Badentoy) 2: Coles 1899-1900 (4)
 3: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 6)

128: Cullerlie NJ 785043 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: K / F14 / G / T; Kilbride Jones 1934
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 10.4x10.2 / 8 / 8
 D: 1; 1.10 / 2; 1.10 / 3; 1.30 / 4; 1.35 / 5; 1.20 / 6; 1.25 /
 7; 1.80 / 8; 1.35
 E: 1-2; 4.3 / 2-3; 3.7 / 3-4; 3.9 / 4-5; 3.9 / 5-6; 3.7 / 6-7; 4.0
 / 7-8; 4.1 / 8-1; 3.6
 F: 1.25 +1.80 / 1.10-1.35 +1.80 / 3.9 / 3.6-4.3 / 1.9%
 G: granite / 8ICA / S

This fine circle has one tall stone to the north-west, the others are of somewhat lower height and are not convincingly graded. Much of the interior of the site is taken up by 8 small kerb-cairns. In the early nineteenth century a further 9 similar cairns existed a short distance outside the site to the southwest. The site was excavated in 1934. The orthostats were found to have been shaped to points at their bases to give them stability in the shallow stoneholes in the gravel subsoil. The excavator concluded the site had been leveled before construction of the site as the buried ground surface was flat in contrast with an irregular subsoil. Another explanation could be neolithic ploughing which had levelled the surface. The whole interior was found to have been burnt by a fire of willow branches. The old ground surface was a brick red colour up to the edge of the site. This burning took place after the stones had been erected and it is unclear what interval of time

had ellapsed between the two events. The burning took place in conjunction with the construction of the cairns and it is conceivable the circle had been in use for some time or could even have been abandoned. The building of the cairns made the site unsuitable for any group-gathering within it and its function is likely to have been redefined at this time. The kerbs of the cairns were intensively burnt indicating they were constructed before the fire while the cairn material overlay the layer. The internal cairns had been robbed of some of their kerbstones in the nineteenth century and field clearance subsequently added to the site.

The central cairn was atypical in that it had 2 concentric kerbs of c2.0 and c3.0m diameter, perhaps suggesting it had been remodeled. Each had 11 kerbstones, the outer ring being of larger stones on average 0.50m high, while the inner stones were only low, being under 0.30m. The interior was disturbed but contained scattered charcoal and a human cremation. The eastern cairn had 11 low kerbstones, of 0.35m height, in a c2.0m diameter ring. This was undisturbed. It had a pavement resting on the burnt floor. At the centre was a pit with burnt sides containing charcoal and cremated bone at its base. It was covered by a capstone set high in the mound. The cairn to the southwest was unusual in that it only has 9 tall kerbstones, of 0.60m average height, in a c2.0m diameter ring. The other 7 cairns all have 11 stones, a strong indication of planned standardization. This cairn had a small cist of 8 stones (or stone lined pit) cut into the old ground surface and containing charcoal and calcined bone. The fourth cairn to the south had 11 kerbstones, of 0.55m average height, graded to the north in a c2.0m diameter ring. This also covered an irregular 'cist' containing charcoal and burnt human bone. The fifth cairn to the southeast was badly disturbed, it originally had 11 kerbstones in a c2.0m diameter ring. The sixth cairn to the ENE was also badly ruined but originally had 11 kerbstones, of 0.60m average height, in a c2.0m diameter ring. The seventh cairn to the WNE was significantly smaller than those described above having a diameter of only c1.5m. It had 11 kerbstones with an average height of 0.40m. It covered a pit containing charcoal and cremated bone. The eighth cairn to the NNW was also small with a diameter of c1.5m. Its 11 original kerbstones had been removed. At the centre was a large mound of ash but no cremation was found. A reputed outlier to the west of the circle 'removed many years ago' (1919) was not substantiated during excavation and is probably spurious as it was not shown on Logan's plan.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1: Logan 1829 | 2: Coles 1900-01 (20) |
| 3: Ritchie 1918-19 | 4: Kilbride Jones 1934-5 |
| 5: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 37) | |
| 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/7) | |

129: Deer Park NJ 684156 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: N / PFP1 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 4.4? / 3 / 4?

D: A: 1; 1.20 / 2; 1.20 / 3; 1.50 / M

E: 0 / 1-2; 3.8 / 2-3; 4.1 / 0

F: (c 1.30) / (c 1.20-1.50) / (3.9) / (3.8-4.1) / ID

G: granite(1), 'heathens'(2) / ICA? / G?,F?

This site is difficult to interpret with certainty. Today 3 orthostats stand in a near-equilateral triangle within a low cairn or field clearance. The Ordnance Survey recorded 4 stones set in a circle. There are also 3 low earthfast slabs, none more than 0.25m high, and an arc of loose stones at the edge of ploughing. Because of these Coles concluded the easternmost stone was a centre stone surrounded by a ring of small stones and the other 2 orthostats. This seems highly unlikely. A more viable interpretation is a rectangular four poster with one poorly positioned stone. It seems to have at least one side orientated to the southeast/northwest and the tallest stone stands to the south.

1: Coles 1900-1 (5)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 40)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/10, Monymusk)

130: Druidsfield NJ 578177 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / VP / ?U; workmen pre 1838

C: Coles 1900-1; U / ID / 2 / ID

D: 0 / 1; FL 2.00 / (D; RE) / 2; FL 2.20 / 0

E: 0 / (1-2; RE c 4.5) / 0

F: (2.10) / (2.00-2.20) / ID / ID / ID

G: granite / - / RE

All that remains are 2 tall orthostats at the correct orientation to be flankers of a recumbent stone circle. In Coles' day the tenant remembered removing a stone from between them. Local residents remembered a 'fine circle' once standing here. The remainder of the circle would have stood to the north.

Earlier in the nineteenth century an account describes the destruction of a recumbent stone circle of c15.0m diameter. The description of its location is vague and hence it is unclear whether this is a description of Druidsfield. Alternatively it could apply to the sites of Crookmore or Nether Balfour. The site was terraced into the hillside and the few remaining orthostats stood on a bank. A 'paved road' apparently ran from the site to the southeast which could be traced through a bog for c550m. At the far end it was c5.5m wide, while near the circle it was c18.5m wide and covered in ashes. A second causeway to the northwest was c91m long and 36.5m wide. The interpretation of these unique features is questionable, they may have been natural. Two stone cups and charcoal were found, apparently under the pavement.

1: NSA 1845

2: Wilson 1863

3: Coles 1900-01 (8)

4: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 42)

5: Ruggles 1984 (52)

6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

131: Druidstone NJ 616222 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / A / -

C: Coles 1900-1; U / c 16.5 / 7 / c 10-11

D: 1-2M / 1; 1.00 / 2; F,DI 0.90 / 3; F 1.80 / 4; FL,L 1.80 /
(D; RE -) / 5; FL,L 1.10 / 6; 1.00 / 7; L 1.00 / 2M

E: (1-2; 5.0) / (2-3; 5.0) / 3-4; 4.9 / (4-5; RE 4.4) / 5-6; 4.9 /
6-7; 4.5

F: (1.25) / (0.90-1.80) / (4.8) / (4.5-4.9) / ID

G: ND / AO? IRC or ICA / RE,G?O?

This site had its SSW recumbent removed in the nineteenth century. Only one flanker is large and the other stones are only crudely graded. A tall orthostat stands c8.0m beyond the destroyed northern arc of the circle. It is 2.30m tall and lies to the NNW of the circle centre. The interior of the site is stony indicating it had a disturbed central ringcairn or cairn.

1: Coles 1900-1 (18) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 43)

3: Ruggles 1984 (47) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

132: Dunnideer NJ 608284 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / VP / -

C: Coles 1901-2; U / ID / 2(+1) / ID

D: 0 / 1; FL,F 2.00 / (RE; 1.75) / 2; FL,F 2.60 / 0

E: 0 / (1-2; RE 3.5) / 0

F: (2.30) / (2.00-2.60) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / - / RE

All that survives of this site is the recumbent and 2 flankers. The recumbent is 2.85m long. No record survives of the remainder of the circle which would have stood to the WNE. Both the flankers have been re-erected since Coles planned the site.

1: Coles 1901-2 (39) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 45)

3: C.Ruggles pers.comm. 4: Ruggles 1984 (42)

5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

133: Dyce NJ 860133 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 18.1x17.7 / 10(+1) / 10(+1)

D: 1; 1.30 / 2; 0.95 / (3; N? 1.35) / 4; 1.50 / 5; 2.35 /
6; FL 2.85 / (RE; L 1.60) / 7; FL 3.00 / 8; L 2.20 / 9; 2.15
/ 10; 1.50 / 11; 0.95

E: 1-2; 5.3 / 2-4; 4.6 / 4-5; 3.5 / 5-6; 5.6 / (6-7; RE 4.6) /
7-8; 5.3 / 8-9; 6.1 / 9-10; 5.7 / 10-11; 7.0 / 11-1; 6.8

F: 1.85 / 0.95-3.00 / 5.5 / 3.5-7.0 / 2.2%

G: granite / B? IRC? / RE,G

This fine circle has its recumbent to the south and the orthostats are graded in this direction. The recumbent is 3.30m long. Both this and the flankers are set slightly within the true circle formed by the other orthostats. Today there is an extra orthostat in the ring to the east. This is now fallen but was standing when Coles planned the site. However, it is missing from Logan's early nineteenth century plan. Logan's drawings illustrate the high bank which now links the orthostats was surmounted by a drystone wall

added when the site was converted into a cattle pound. The extra orthostat may have been added at this time and omitted by Logan as more obviously an addition than it is today. Logan's drawings suggest the drystone wall was built on a pre-existing bank and hence the ringcairn which links the orthostats may be original. Within this bank is a ruined kerb with a diameter of c11.5m. This may be the last vestige of a low internal ringcairn which has been disturbed and stones scattered in front of the recumbent may indicate it was once linked to the recumbent and flankers.

- 1: Logan 1829 (Tyrbagger) 2: Coles 1899-1900 (22)
 3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 46)
 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/1 Tyrebagger)
 5: Ruggles 1984 (83) 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

**134: Easter Aquorthies NJ 732208 Grampian
 (Aberdeenshire)**

- B: H / RSC / G / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 19.4x19.1 / 11(+1) / 11(+1)
 D: 1; 1.60 / 2; 1.15 / 3; 1.65 / 4; 1.75 / 5; 1.50 / 6; FL 2.10 /
 (RE; L 1.20) / 7; FL 2.10 / 8; 1.60+ / 9; 1.45 / 10; 1.55 /
 11; 1.75
 E: 1-2; 5.2 / 2-3; 5.0 / 3-4; 4.9 / 4-5; 4.8 / 5-6; 5.7 /
 (6-7; RE 5.3) / 7-8; 6.7 / 8-9; 5.4 / 9-10; 5.1 / 10-11; 5.0 /
 11-1; 5.6
 F: 1.65 / 1.15-2.10 / 5.3 / 4.8-6.7 / 1.5%
 G: granite(3), porphyry(8) / B, IRC / RE

This fine circle has its recumbent to the SSW. This is 5.85m long and 0.60m wide. The stones are ungraded except for the two flankers which are tall. The recumbent and flankers lie slightly within a true circle formed by the other orthostats. The orthostats are linked by a bank of rubble. Two radial slabs by the recumbent indicate the site once also had an internal ringcairn although the only trace of this is a slight rise towards the centre.

- 1: Coles 1900-1 (15) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 47)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/6, Aquorthies Manar)
 4: Ruggles 1984 (63) 5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

135: Ellon A NJ 954302 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

- B: K / F14 / P / -
 C: N / c 6.0 / 3 / c 7-9
 D: 1; 0.70 / c 2-3M / 2; 1.05 / 3; 1.05 / c 2-3M
 E: ID
 F: (0.95) / (0.70-1.05) / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / -

Today this site consists of 3 orthostats with 2 further recumbent stones which have been placed in the central area in recent times.

- 1: Ritchie 1916-7 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 48)

136: Esslie the Greater

NO 717916

Grampian
(Kincardineshire)

B: H / RSC / A / C; Smith 1873

C: Coles 1899-1900; U(OD) / c 23.5 / 6(+1) / 10-11(+1)

D: 2M / 1; 1.40 / M / 2; FL,S? (0.95+) / (RE; L 1.20) /
3; FL,S (1.50+) / 4; 1.40 / 5; 1.10 / 6; 1.35 / 1-2M

E: 0 / (2-3; RE 3.9) / 3-4; 9.2 / 4-5; 7.3 / 5-6; 6.3 / 0

F: (1.30) / (1.10-1.40) / (7.6) / (R 6.3-9.2) / ID

G: ND / IRC / RE

This disturbed site has its recumbent to the south, this is 2.75m long. The orthostats do not appear to be graded but the site appears to originally have had 2 tall flankers. The spacing increases as it approaches the recumbent. Within the ring is an internal ringcairn with an outer kerb of contiguous stones of c18.2m diameter. This is linked to the recumbent and flankers and one radial slab survives abutting the eastern flanker. The inner contiguous kerb has a diameter of c6.4m. The site has been modified around its edges. To the north and east is a ruined massive stone-dyke with many large stones defining both its edges, some of which have probably been robbed from the circle. On the western side a slighter ruined stone wall or bank, also containing large stone, links 3 of the orthostats. It clearly post-dates the circle as it continues, running away from the orthostats to the north and south. In the former direction it runs to a 1.30m high orthostat (now leaning) which has probably been removed from the circle and re-utilized. In 1873 the central area was excavated and several bones were noted. 3-4 black stains were thought to be bodies but this interpretation seems unlikely. A sub-circular cist in a pit contained a fragment of bone.

1: Smith 1879-80

2: Coles 1899-1900 (8)

3: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 8)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/4)

5: Atkinson 1981

6: C. Ruggles pers. comm.

7: Ruggles 1984 (90)

8: Ruggles and Burl 1985

137: Esslie the Lesser

NO 722921

Grampian
(Kincardineshire)

B: H / RSC / A / C; Smith c1873

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 13.3 / 5(+1) / 8-9(+1)

D: 1-2M / 1; 1.15 / 2; 1.35 / D; FL - / (RE; F c 1.10) /
3; FL 1.40 / 4; 1.15 / 5; 1.25 / M

E: 0 / 1-2; 4.5 / (2-D; 4.4) / (D-3; RE 4.1) / 3-4; 5.9 / 4-5; 4.8
/ 0

F: (1.25) / (1.15-1.40) / (5.1) / (4.5-5.9) / ID

G: ND / PL?, IRC / RE

This site has a small recumbent to the south and does not appear to be graded. The recumbent is only 1.85m long. The whole site appears to stand on a low platform although this may have been created by ploughing. There are traces of an internal kerb with a diameter of c10.5m. which probably defined the outer edge of an internal ringcairn. The centre was dug in c1873 and several large slabs were

found which were thought to be a disturbed cist. No finds were made.

1: Smith 1879-80
2: Coles 1899-1900 (9)
3: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 9) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/5)
5: Ruggles 1984 (89) 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

138: Frendraught NJ 62.41. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / P / -

C: N / c 26.0 / 3(+1) / ID

D: 1; - / c 4-5M / 2; FL, F, B? (1.60+) / (RE; B 1.90) / 3; FL 2.00
/ c 4-5M

E: ID

F: (2.00) / (2.00) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / - / RE

This site has its recumbent roughly to the south, this is broken but was originally c2.00m long and 1.05m wide. Many of the stones were broken up in c1845 and several fragments with boreholes exist on the western arc, apparently from 3 orthostats.

1: Coles 1902-3 (21) 2: Ritchie 1916-17
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 50) 4: Ruggles 1984 (27)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

139: Fullerton NJ 78391797 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: K / SP2?(or ESC) / VP / C; Dalrymple c 1850

C: N / c 8.5 / 1 / c 6-8?

D: 0 / 1; 1.80

E: ID

F: (1.80) / (1.80) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / B, IPL or RC / -

This site has never been recorded in good condition and hence is difficult to interpret. Today it has one orthostat set on a low bank retained on its outer edge by a recent wall. Within this is a low central platform or ringcairn of c6.5m diameter. In c1850 there were 3 orthostats and it was estimated there were originally 7 stones. The centre was excavated at this time, there was a 2.75m diameter 'circular space' (interior of ringcairn?) which had been burnt. Under this was a pit containing an extended inhumation with further bones and sherds of flat rimmed ware. Surrounding this were 7 other deposits each of cremated bone, some with further sherds. Thirteen sherds survive today.

1: Stuart 1856 2: Coles 1900-1 (13)
3: Ritchie 1916-17 4: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 51)
5: RCAHM -Grampian index

140: Garrol Wood NO 723912 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
 B: H / RSC / G / T; Coles 1904
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 19.1x17.7 / 9(+1) / 10(+1)
 D: 1; 1.00 / 2; 1.20 / 3; 1.45 / 4; FL,F 1.70 / (RE; F 1.00) /
 5; FL 1.80 / 6; L 1.10 / 7; 1.45 / 8; S / EH / 9; 1.00
 E: 1-2; 4.8 / 2-3; 5.7 / 3-4; 7.6 / (4-5; RE 3.9) / 5-6; 7.0 /
 6-7; 4.6 / 7-8; 5.2 / 8-EH; 5.5 / EH-9; 5.8 / 9-1; 4.4
 F: 1.35 / 1.00-1.80 / 5.6 / R 4.4-7.6 / 7.3%
 G: granite(9), diorite(1) / B? IRC, (AO?) / RE,G,0?

This site has its stones graded towards the small recumbent to the SSE, this is 2.25m long. The recumbent and flankers are set well within the near-circular ring defined by the other orthostats (one stone deviates from a true circle). The stone spacing increases to either side of the flankers. The site was totally excavated in 1904 by Coles. Within the ring is an internal ringcairn defined by kerbs. The outer kerb has a diameter of c12.5m and is linked to the recumbent and flankers. On the eastern side this is achieved by an acute change of angle with particularly massive slabs here. On the western side the kerb takes a much smoother arc. The internal kerb today consists of 2 rings of stone. The outer one was somewhat ruinous and consisted of low slabs in a 5.2m diameter ring. The inner one consists of slabs up to 1.10m high, set in a 3.4m diameter ring. However, all but 1-2 of these slabs were found recumbent by Coles, who concluded they came from the inner kerb without finding any further stoneholes. This ring should be regarded with some suspicion but, if genuine, it suggests the ringcairn had been remodelled in prehistory. The rubble infill of the ringcairn extended beyond the outer kerb to the ring of orthostats. This may be later damage/spread but alternatively could relate to a second phase of building when the whole interior may have been filled with cairn material. The unsymmetrical arrangement of the outer kerb in the vicinity of the recumbent may also suggest partial remodelling. The orthostats are linked by a double line of small stones which appear to be kerbs of a bank. Coles suggested this was a recent dyke but there was nothing to substantiate this and it may have been a prehistoric feature. The stonehole for the missing orthostat to the northwest was identified. All stoneholes had packing and were cut to a maximum of 0.40m into the subsoil. An outlier, standing 16.6m outside the ring to the northeast, has been identified by Thom. The central area was somewhat disturbed. However, at the centre was a stone lined, funnel-shaped pit which was 0.65m in diameter and 0.25m deep. This was filled with burnt human bones and charcoal. Outside the pit were several deposits. To the northeast were 'urn' sherds and charcoal. To the northwest was a deposit of cremated human bone on a granite slab. To the south were three human cremations in shallow hollows. Several places were identified elsewhere on site defined by arcs of stone which looked as they may have contained deposits but no finds were made and some of these at least were probably fortuitous.

1: Smith 1879-80 2: Coles 1899-1900 (7)
 3: Coles 1904-5 4: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 10)
 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/6)
 6: Ruggles 1984 (91) 7: Ruggles and Burl 1985

141: Gaul Cross South NJ 535639 Grampian (Banff)
 B: H / RSC? / D / -
 C: N / c 18.0 / 0 / ID(6+)
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: (large) / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / ASC? / M?

This destroyed site was noted as having 6 large stones in a c18.0m diameter ring. Burl suggested it was a six-stone ring but its large diameter suggests not. Its size is typical for a recumbent stone circle. There was a second site nearby.

1: Coles 1906 (15) 2: Burl 1976 (Banff 3b)

142: Gavel NJ 981515 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / VP / -
 C: N / ID / 1 / ID
 D: 0 / 1; 1.45 / 0
 E: ID
 F: (1.45) / (1.45) / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / -

This recumbent stone circle was noted as 'pretty complete' in the mid-nineteenth century. By c1872 only a massive recumbent and 3 other stones remained. At this date all but one were blasted and removed.

1: Peter 1884-5 2: Coles 1904 (19)
 3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 53) 4: Ruggles 1984 (9)
 5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

143: Gingomyres NJ 46.42. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC? / D / C; Cowie pre 1854
 C: N / c 18.0 / 0 / ID
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / EB? IRC? / -

This site was destroyed in c1875 when the stones were broken up and utilized in nearby walls. Before this date 3-4 orthostats remained. One of these appears to have been the fallen recumbent which measured 3.7x1.8x0.4m. However, the only detailed account suggests this was located to the north/northwest. Stuart also noted an inner and outer bank with the orthostats between them. Earlier excavations at the centre found a layer of charcoal and animal bones.

1: Stuart 1851-4 2: Coles 1906 (12)
 3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 54) 4: Ruggles 1984 (29)
 5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

144: Glassel NO 64.99. Grampian (Kincardineshire)
 B: N / FP1? / G / C; anon c 1880, E; Coles 1904
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 3.6x3.8? / 4(+1)? / 4(+1)?
 D: 1; 0.90 / 2; 1.00 / 3; 1.00 / 4; 0.85
 E: 1-2; 2.7 / 2-3; 2.5 / 3-4; 2.3 / 4-1; 3.1
 F: 0.95 / 0.85-1.00 / 2.6 / 2.3-3.1 / 5.3%?
 G: granite / EO / O,F,G?

This site is difficult to interpret. It could be a six-stone ring with an unusually elongated plan (diameter 3.1x6.3m). However, the northwestern stone, a sandstone slab, is recumbent and was thought by Coles to be a displaced capstone. This being the case it is likely the site is a rectangular four poster orientated NNW/SSE, with an outlier a short distance outside the setting to the SSE. This is set radially, orientated to the site centre and stands 0.85m high. The two southern stones are slightly taller than the others indicating possible subtle grading. The centre of the site was excavated in c1880 but apparently no finds were made. Further excavations in 1904 found only a flint flake and a small amount of charcoal.

1: Smith 1879-80 2: Coles 1899-1900 (11)
 3: Coles 1904-5 4: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 11)
 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B3/6, Kynock Plantation)

145: Greystone NJ 56.16. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / PRSC? / PO / -
 C: Coles 1900-1; U / c 12.0x11.0 / 3 / c 7-9?
 D: A; 1; - / 2; - / 3; - / c 4-6M
 E: 1-2; 3.4 / 2-3; 4.4 / 0
 F: (c 0.80) / (0.75-0.90) / (3.9) / (3.4-4.4) / ID
 G: MD / B / -

This site is difficult to interpret. It consists of a c2.0m. wide bank defined on both edges by kerbs of vertically set slabs. On the crest of this bank are 3 orthostats which appear to be the vestiges of a stone circle. The slabs on the inner edge are virtually contiguous with a diameter of c8.7m and surrounds a flat interior. The outer kerb is ruined but would have had a diameter of c12.5m.
 1: Coles 1900-1 (7)

146: Harestane NJ 664438 Grampian (Banff)
 B: H / PRSC / VP / -
 C: Coles 1902-3; U / c 18.0 / 1 / ID
 D: 0 / (RE; 1.25) / (1; FL? F 0.90)
 E: ID
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: whinstone / ICA or RC? / RE

All that remains of this site is a probable recumbent which is 1.95m long and 0.90m wide and what could be the fallen west flanker which is cupmarked. In Coles' day the tennant remembered the stone circle here and said its diameter was originally about 60 feet and that several cists had been found in the stony interior.

1: Coles 1902-3 (27) 2: Burl 1976 (Banff 4)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (18) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

147: Hatton of Ardoyne NJ 659268 Grampian
 (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / A / E; Dalrymple pre 1856
 C: Coles 1900-1; U / c 24.5 / 7(+1) / 12(+1)
 D: 1; 1.20 / M / 2; F,DI 1.20 / M / 3; F 1.20 / 4; 1.60 /
 5; FL 2.30 / (RE; L 1.30) / D: FL,S / 2M / 6; 1.35 / 7; F 1.20
 E: 0 / 3-4; 8.1 / 4-5; 6.7 / (5-D; RE 4.1?) / 0 / 6-7; 7.3 /
 7-1; 7.4
 F: 1.45 / 1.20-2.30 / (7.4) / (6.7-8.1) / ID
 G: granite, whinstone / IRC, (B?) / RE,G?

This site has its recumbent to the southwest and the stones appear to be graded towards this. The recumbent is 2.45m long and 0.30m wide. The stones in the southern arc are linked by boulders, while this could be vestiges of a ringcairn, it is more likely to be a ruined field boundary of much later date. Within the circle are traces of a ruined kerb of c19.5m diameter which was probably the outer kerb of an internal ringcairn. Dalrymple dug a trench through this and concluded there was a narrow ringcairn defined by 2 kerbs of c21.0m and c19.5m diameter, with a central area that was paved with small boulders with small amounts of cremated bone on their surface. However, some doubt can be raised over the inner kerb as it was ruined and consisted of small stones. Perhaps the ringcairn once continued much further towards the centre. At the centre was a pit containing beaker sherds. A second pit just inside one of the northern orthostats contained burnt material. Digging round other orthostats failed to produce further results. When Dalrymple dug the site it was in the same state as when planned by Coles. Since that date 2 of the orthostats (3,7) have fallen, a fallen stone to the east (2) has been moved and the stump of the western flanker has disappeared.

1: Stuart 1856 2: Coles 1900-1 (21)
 3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 58) 4: C.Ruggles pers.comm.
 5: Ruggles 1984 (56) 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

148: Hill of Bucharn NJ 518360 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: N / FP3? / D / U; anon 1810
C: N / c 8.0 / 0 / 4?
D: ID
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / - / -

This destroyed site was recorded by the Ordnance Survey as having 4 equally spaced stones in a c8.0m diameter ring. It may have been a four poster. It was excavated in c1810 when bones were found.

1: Burl 1971 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 59)

149: Hill of Fiddes NJ 934243 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC / VP / -
C: Anderson 1777; P / c 14.0? / 1(+1) / 9(+1)
D: 0 / (RE 1.30) / 1; FL 2.00
E: ID
F: (2.00) / (2.00) / ID / ID / ID
G: whinstone / B, PL, IRC? / RE

All that remains of this site is the recumbent and western flanker. The recumbent is 2.95m long. In 1774 the site was near perfect and was planned by Anderson. There were 9 orthostats linked by a bank with the recumbent to the SSW. Inside the recumbent was a low platform projecting into the interior. This may indicate that originally there was also an internal ringcairn linked to the recumbent and flankers.

1: Anderson 1777 2: Coles 1901-2 (23)
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 60) 4: Ruggles 1984 (80)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

150: Holywell NJ 549270 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC? / D / U; anon pre 1842, U; workmen pre 1866
C: N / c 24.5 / 0 / 9(+1)
D: ID
E: ID
F: (c 1.75) / (c 1.50-1.80) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / IRC? / -

In 1866 the Ordnance Survey recorded this site as a stone circle of 7 stones with a diameter of 24.5m. It was in the process of being destroyed by road makers who found 'stone cists' and an 'urn'. This may be the same circle as that noted in 1842 in the NSA. It was described as follows; 'until within the last 30 years there remained the distinct remains of a druidical temple of which only the supposed altar and a few of the uprights remain. The stone forming the sacrificial altar in the centre was large, 10' long, and 9' broad, 4' thick (the recumbent 3.05x2.75x1.20m), leaning at 45 degrees. At each extremity longitudinally there stood a perpendicular stone of about 6' height vulgarly styled the horns of the altar and in the line of the circle of about 25 yards diameter (c23.0m), there were placed at equal distances 7 upright stones from 5 to 6 feet high. The whole space within the circle was rudely paved with stones to the depth of about 3 feet (internal ringcairn?). No finds have been made. A rudely paved causeway linked the site to tumuli'.

1: NSA 1842 2: Coles 1901-2 (52)
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 61) 4: Ruggles 1984 (36)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

151: Howemill NJ 580107 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: N / PFP1 / P / -
C: Coles 1901-2; U / c 7.3x8.2? / 4 / 4
D: 1; S,FR / 2; - / 3; FR / 4; B
E: 1-2; c 5.2 / 2-3; c 5.8 / 3-4; c 5.8 / 4-1; c 5.5
F: ID / ID / (c 5.6) / (c 5.2-5.8) / ID
G: ND / - / F?

This probable four poster has had 3 of its stones broken. The site appears to have been of rectangular type and may have been orientated east/west although this is far from clear.

1: Coles 1901-2 (2) 2: Burl 1971
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 62)

152: Huntley NJ 529399 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: N / RSC? / VP / -
C: N / c 12.0-15.0? / 2 / ID(5+)
D: ID
E: ID
F: (1.35) / (1.35) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / - / -

At the turn of the century all that survived of this site were 2 diorite orthostats, each 1.35m high, standing in the village

square. There was memory of destruction of further stones in around 1865, before which time there were 5 uprights with a sixth prostrate stone between 2 of the pillars. This was described as very large and may have been a recumbent. There is some doubt as to whether the 2 surviving stones are in their original positions as they appear to have flanked the village well and may have been moved for this purpose. However, if they are in their original positions they would suggest a circle of c12-15m diameter. Two sixteenth century accounts note the 'standing stones of Huntlie' as a meeting place.

1: Coles 1902 (63a) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 63)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (30) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

153: Image Wood NO 524991 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: K / F14 / G / P; Lord Huntley, pre 1904

C: Coles 1904-5; U / c 3.4x3.9 / 5 / 6

D: 1; 1.30 / 2; 1.20 / 3; 0.80 / 4; 0.95 / M / 5; 1.10

E: 1-2; 2.1. / 2-3; 2.6 / 3-4; 1.6 / (4-M; 2.1) / (M-5; 2.1) /
 5-1; 0.8

F: 1.05 / 0.80-1.30 / 1.8 / 0.8-2.6 / c 12.8%

G: granite, whinstone / - / G

This site has two orthostats which are virtually contiguous. The stones are graded to the NNE. A trench dug across the site produced no finds.

1: Coles 1904-5 (1) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 64)

154: Inschfield NJ 624294 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / VP / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 22.5 / 2 / ID

D: 1; 1.50 / 0 / 2; FL 2.60 / (RE; F 1.70) / 0

E: ID

F: (2.05) / (1.50-2.60) / ID / ID / ID

G: granite / - / RE

All that survives of this site is the fallen recumbent, the eastern flanker to the SSW and one orthostat to the NNE which was leaning when planned by Coles but has now fallen. The recumbent is 4.10m long and 0.65m thick. When the site was first noted in c1868 there were 6 stones.

1: Coles 1901-2 (45) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 66)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/14)
 4: Ruggles 1984 (40) 5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

155: Kirkton of Bourtie

NJ 801250

Grampian
(Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / P / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 21.0? / 3(+1) / c 9-11(+1)

D: c 1-2M / 1; FL 2.70 / (RE; L 1.80) / M, FL / 2; 1.80 / 3; 2.40 /
c 4-5M

E: 0 / (1-M; RE 6.2) / (M-2; 6.2) / 2-3; 7.3 / 0

F: (2.30) / (1.80-2.70) / (6.6) / (6.2-7.3) / ID

G: granite / - / RE

All that survives is the south eastern arc of this site. The recumbent lays to the SSW and is 4.90m long and 1.00m thick. The surviving orthostats may suggest the ring was only crudely graded. Rubble by the inside face of the recumbent may suggest the site had an internal ringcairn.

1: Coles 1901-2 (25)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 67)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/7)

4: Ruggles 1984 (61)

5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

156: Loanhead of Daviot

NJ 747288

Grampian
(Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / G/PR / T; Kilbride-Jones 1932

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 20.6x20.1 / 10(+1) / 10(+1)

D: 1; R 1.50 / 2; R 1.40 / 3; 1.20 / 4; 1.15 / 5; 1.85 / 6; FL, R, B
/ (RE, B 1.55) / 7; FL, 2.00 / 8; 1.70 / 9; R 1.95 / 10; R, S.
(heights estimated to original topsoil level)

E: 1-2; 6.0 / 2-3; 5.3 / 3-4; 6.5 / 4-5; 7.0 / 5-6; 6.8 /

(6-7; RE 4.9) / 7-8; 6.4 / 8-9; 6.8 / 9-10; 6.3 / 10-1; 7.2

F: 1.60 / 1.15-2.00 / 6.5 / 5.3-7.2 / 2.4%

G: ND / IRC, B? ARC / RE, G

This site has its stones crudely graded to the recumbent at the SSW. This is emphasised by the recumbent being placed upslope. It is 3.40m. long and 1.05m thick. The recumbent and flankers are positioned slightly within a true circle defined by the other orthostats. One of the orthostats to the SSE is cupmarked. The site was totally excavated by Kilbride-Jones which revealed a complex arrangement of features. The northeastern edge of the site had been overlain by a medieval earthen dyke when it was already ruined. Preservation of the prehistoric features was generally better to the southeast indicating much destruction had already taken place by the time the dyke was built and that previous to this, differential biases in survival were influenced by other factors on a different alignment.

Much of the internal area was filled by a ringcairn. This was defined at its outer edge with a contiguous kerb of slabs graded to the SSW with a diameter of c16.5m. This curved outwards to meet the eastern flanker. Atypically this did not appear to be matched at the western flanker, the kerb here running in front of the recumbent and between the two was a paved area. Alternatively, if the kerb was robbed against the western flanker this portion of kerb in front of the recumbent could have defined a rectangular kerbed space. The internal edge of the ringcairn had no kerb but was defined by a stone free area of c4.0m diameter. Within this

space the old ground surface had been removed and the subsoil surface had several irregularly shaped scoops, probably the result of irregular removal of the layer above. The only possible exception to this was four small shallow scoops of similar size which form a small sub-rectangular setting at the centre. However, they contained no finds and could be a fortuitous arrangement with a similar explanation to other scoops. The lack of stone in this feature other than a single layer of stone at the surface (from destruction/ploughing of ringcairn surface) indicates this central feature is ancient rather than a recent robber pit. It is unclear if it is a primary feature. It seems curious no kerb was found unless it had been totally robbed prior to ploughing of the ringcairn surface (but see below). This suggests the central space could have been cut as a secondary feature. The fill of the feature was a dark earth which became darker with depth and had a layer of charcoal at the base containing large quantities of calcined human bones and sherds of beaker and flat rimmed ware. A hearth was found by the eastern edge and the flat rimmed ware concentrated on this. This basal layer of burning partially covered several stones which had collapsed from the cairn into the central area confirming this layer had formed subsequent to the construction of the central space and implying that no formal kerb ever defined the latter's edge as the robbing of such a feature would also have disturbed the burnt layer. Under the ringcairn itself the only observed feature was a possible shallow posthole or pit just within the outer kerb to the west. This contained several sherds of 'western neolithic' pottery which may well indicate this was an isolated earlier feature with no direct association with the monument. Within the ringcairn from south to east was an arc of large stones with a diameter of c10.5m and a maximum width of 1.1m. These stones were set on end resting on the old ground surface. The feature may have originally continued to the north and west but this area was totally disturbed. The arc faded out to the south. It was unclear from the excavation if this feature was built immediately prior to the ringcairn as an integral part of its design or whether it was a remnant of an earlier internal structure which had been superseded and perhaps demolished to the south when the ringcairn was built. Under this feature was a small pit containing 1 calcined bone, a sherd and a piece of charcoal. Under the stone feature further to the northeast was a burnt area with charcoal and calcined bone on its surface. The stones of the arc had been placed on this soon after the burning took place.

Excavations around the orthostats, especially to the south and east where well preserved, showed they were set in small mounds. These consisted of small compacted earthen mounds with stone capping, which had been built subsequent to the orthostats erection but were probably contemporary as the stones were set in shallow stoneholes and probably would not have been stable without this additional support. All but one of the stones to the west had fallen where the cairns were ruinous. Only one of these cairns had convincing evidence for a crude kerb of larger stones at its edge. Even here this may have been fortuitous as none of the kerb stones were set in stoneholes. The pavement laid inside the recumbent rested above a shallow pit which appears to have been an inward

extension of the recumbent's stonehole. The kerb defining the edge of the ringcairn at this point rested on the pavement indicating the former was built subsequently. Excavation of the stoneholes indicated the stones had been erected from the side in a constant direction being placed on the ground to the right of the stonehole (from inside). The fallen orthostats were re-erected after excavation of their stoneholes.

When the site was already ruined a soil layer with an iron pan at its surface accumulated. Kilbride-Jones interpreted this layer as a 'secondary floor' but this is much more likely to be a destruction layer caused by ploughing at a period before the construction of the medieval dyke. This early ploughing may have damaged the site to a greater extent than was realized at the time of excavation. Clearly a complex sequence of agricultural activity has taken place. Immediately outside the ring of orthostats to the southeast, two stretches of a linear stone feature were found where protected from ploughing by orthostats. This is likely to be an early land boundary which ran from northeast to southwest and its proximity may well have led to the relatively better survival of the site in its southeastern quadrant. This boundary had become ruined before the building of the medieval dyke as it was not well preserved under the latter. This second phase of destruction was probably intensive and is likely to be the result of ploughing which resulted in the formation of the thick soil capped by iron pan which covered the site. The major part of the earlier linear feature was removed, the surviving sections suggesting ploughing was orientated north/south across the site. The possibility exists that the small cairns round the orthostats are the remnants of a continuous earthen bank with stone capping linking the orthostats, which had also been ploughed away at this period. In support of this is a short stretch of bank surviving between the western flanker and the next orthostat to the northwest. A short arc of stones between two of the orthostats to the north may also be a fragment of this. Alternatively such a bank may have been demolished in prehistory during a remodelling of the site. The third phase of later activity on site was the construction of the earthen dyke to the northeast which overlay the iron pan. From this time onwards there is no evidence for ploughing and the only known damage is the collapse of one of the orthostats, which lay on top of the dyke. Its surrounding cairn had been destroyed previous to the construction of the dyke.

A large number of sherds of beaker and flat rimmed wares, as well as a fragment of a casting mould and associated bronze slag, flint scrapers and knives were found during excavation. However, due to the extent of subsequent damage to the site which was not fully realized at the time of excavation it is difficult to assess the exact stratigraphical significance of many of these finds. Many were clearly in disturbed contexts. However an analysis of all finds shows they are not randomly placed but concentrate in the central space and around the edges of the ringcairn and ring of orthostats. There were none in the main body of the ringcairn itself. This indicates that the majority of finds do have a direct relationship to the period in which the site was in use rather than being derived from the old ground surface as a result of earlier

activity. The only indication of this being the sherds of 'western neolithic' pottery in the shallow pit under the ringcairn and in unstratified contexts. A single beaker sherd under the pavement laid next to the recumbent may be contemporary with the construction of the monument. The pottery in general includes beaker, flat rimmed ware and small quantities of Lyles Hill ware. Some of the beaker sherds are early belonging to the AOC series while others may be later.

Excavations in 1935 by Kilbride-Jones immediately to the southeast of the monument revealed an enclosed cremation cemetery overlain by the medieval dyke. This was defined by a shallow ditch, which was up to 1.05m wide with an internal diameter of c11.0x12.2m. At its closest it lay within 3.5m of the ring of orthostats of the stone circle. The ditch was interrupted in three places. Wide breaks to the northeast and southwest were probably entrances. The third break respects a small cairn, which probably existed prior to the construction of the cemetery. This appears to have had a diameter of c1.5m and covered a small rectangular cist which contained a cremation and an incense cup. Kilbride Jones did not differentiate this cairn from the linear stone feature immediately to the north. A section of the ditch near this cairn was stone filled and it seems the ditch was a bedding trench for a drystone wall. Elsewhere this had been destroyed and the internal area may well have also been truncated as an old plough soil capped by an iron pan rested directly on the subsoil and several of the deposits had been disturbed in the western half of the site. Within the area defined by the ditch at least 31 cremations had been placed in pits. Finds included 5 enlarged food vessels, 6 collared urns, a bucket shaped urn and a sandstone pendant.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1: Coles 1901-2 (29) | 2: Kilbride-Jones 1934-5 |
| 3: Kilbride-Jones 1935-6 | 4: Burl 1969-70 |
| 5: Piggott and Simpson 1971 | 6: Ritchie 1974 |
| 7: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 70) | |
| 8: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/26) | |
| 9: Ruggles 1984 (59) | 10: Ruggles and Burl 1985 |

157 Loanend NJ 604242 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

- B: H / RSC / VP / -
 C: Coles 1900-1; U / ID / 1(+1) / ID
 D: 0 / 1; 2.00 / 0 / D; FL / (RE 1.90) / D,FL / 0
 E: ID
 F: (2.00) / (2.00) / ID / ID / ID
 G: granite / - / RE

All that remains of this site is a recumbent to the southwest and an orthostat to the east. The recumbent is 4.20m long and 0.85m thick, the top is cupmarked. The father of the tenant in Cole's day remembered the tall flankers which apparently fell into a sandpit in the immediate vicinity and are now buried.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1: Coles 1900-1 (19) | 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 69) |
| 3: Ruggles 1984 (46) | 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985 |

158: Louden Wood NJ 962497 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / A / -

C: Coles 1903-4; U / c 17.5 / 6(+1) / 9-10(+1)

D: 1-2M / 1; 1.50 / 2; F,DI 1.65 / 3; FL,F 2.20 / (RE; 1.20) /
4; FL 2.05 / 5; F 1.60 / 6: 1.70 / 2M

E: 0 / (1-2; 5.0) / (2-3; 5.0) / (3-4; RE 4.6) / 4-5; 5.8 /
5-6; 6.5

F: 1.80 / 1.50-2.20 / (6.1) / (5.8-6.5) / (ID)

G: granite / B / RE

This site has its recumbent to the SSW and there is little indication the stones were ever graded, only the flankers are tall. The recumbent is 3.10m long and 1.20m thick. Both this and the flankers appear to be set slightly within a true circle formed by the other orthostats. The orthostats are linked by a bank which is 2.0-3.0m wide.

1: Peter 1884-5

2: Coles 1903-4 (14)

3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 73)

4: Ruggles 1984 (11)

5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

159: Mains of Hatton NJ 699425 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / P / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 22.5 / 8-10(+1) / c 10-11(+1)?

D: 1; F 0.90 / 2; F,BU - / 3; F 0.90 / M / 4; F 1.40 / (5; DI?) /
6; FL,F 1.40 / (RE; F 0.90) / ??; FL,F (1.20 + other FG) / M /
8; F 1.20 / ?M / (9; DI or fortuitous) / 10; F, 0.80

E: 1-2; 8.4 / 2-3; 6.9 / 0 / 4-6; 6.1 / (6-7; RE 4.4?) / 10-1; 6.5

F: (c 1.10) / (c 0.80-1.40) / 7.0? / 6.1-8.4? / ID

G: granite(10), quartz(1) / - / RE,G?

All the stones are fallen and field clearance has been added to the site. To add to the confusion there is a tradition that some stones were removed and then replaced. One small stone near the recumbent has an iron fitting indicating it was used as a gatepost, the replacement may be confined to the group of stones here. The relatively small recumbent lies to the SSW and is 2.45m long and 0.90m thick. The other stones appear to have been graded which suggests the majority are at or near their original sites.

1: Coles 1902-3 (26)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 74)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/25, Charlesfield)

4: Ruggles 1984 (20)

5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

160: Melgum Central NJ 472052 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC? / P / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 22.6 / 6 / ID
 D: M? / 1; - / M? / 2; 1.00 / M? / 3; - / (4; F,DI? - / M / 5; - /
 M? / 6; -
 E: ID
 F: (c 0.70) / (0.40-1.00) / ID / ID / ID
 G: granite / ICA,2ARC / M

This site is poorly preserved and hence difficult to interpret. It may be a freestanding ring. However, two of the stones could be virtually contiguous (one possibly displaced) which may suggest the site is the last vestige of a kerb for a robbed cairn or ringcairn. There are slight traces of a cairn within the ring. Alternatively, it is possible this site is a ruined example of an ungraded Recumbent Stone Circle similar to North Strone. There are 2 probable ringcairns nearby to the northwest and southeast.

1: Simpson 1926-7 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 75 B)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/8, Tarland)

161: Midmar Kirk NJ 699064 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / G? / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 17.7x17.2 / 7(+1) / 9(+1)
 D: 1; 1.35 / 2; 1.05 / M / 3; 1.90 / 4; 1.65 / 5; FL 2.40 /
 (RE 0.90) / 6; FL 2.40 / M / 7; 2.00
 E: 1-2; 5.4 / (2-M; 4.7) / (M-3; 4.7) / 3-4; 5.6 / 4-5; 6.6 /
 (5-6; RE 5.5) / (6-M; 6.6) / (M-7; 6.6) / 7-1; 7.5
 F: 1.80 / 1.05-2.40 / 6.3 / 5.4-7.5 / 2.8%
 G: granite / - / RE,G

This site has its recumbent to the southwest and the other orthostats are only crudely graded. The recumbent is 4.55m long and 1.20m thick. The recumbent and flankers lie slightly inside a true circle formed by the other orthostats. Burl has proposed that the site was remodelled when the graveyard was laid out in 1914. He suggests this because the grading is poor and there is an additional stone to the NNW not shown on Cole's plan. However, this hypothesis seems unlikely as the site displays the subtle placing of recumbent and flanker seen at other sites. Grading is frequently imprecise and Coles notes he only made a cursory inspection of the site in bad weather. He drew his plan from information provided by the minister and the missing stone may well be nothing more than a mistake. However, there are no traces of internal features which may suggest some landscaping of the site. Slabs in front of the recumbent indicate an internal ringcairn once existed which was linked to the recumbent and flankers.

1: Coles 1899-1900 (16) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 76)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (71) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

162: Millplough NO 819754 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
B: H / PRSC / VP / -
C: Coles 1902-3; U / ID / 0(+1) / ID
D: 0 / (RE 1.70) / 0
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: conglomerate / - / RE

All that remains of this site is a possible recumbent which is 3.45m long and 0.65m thick. The circle would have stood approximately to the NNE. A second stone was noted by the Ordnance Survey but this was removed in the nineteenth century.

1: Coles 1902-3B 2: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 12)
3: Ruggles 1984 (95) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

163: Nether Coullie NJ 709156 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC? / VP / -
C: N / c 22.0-25.0 / 1 / ID (8+)
D: 0 / 1; 2.70 / 0
E: ID
F: (2.70) / (2.70) / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / - / RE?

All that remains of this site is a leaning orthostat. The circle was destroyed around 1860-70. Before this date there were 8 or 10 stones in a ring of c22-25m diameter. The remaining stone may well have been the west flanker of a recumbent stone circle, although the recumbent was already missing when the circle was demolished. Two of the orthostats have been built into a nearby wall.

1: Coles 1900-01 (5A) 2: Ritchie 1916-17
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 81) 4: Ruggles 1984 (65)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

164: Nether Dunmeath NJ 425378 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC? / D / -
C: N / c 12.0 / 0 / c 9-10?
D: ID
E: ID
F: (large) / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / - / -

This site was destroyed in the late nineteenth century. Before this time 6 stones remained and there were spaces for about 4 more. They stood in a ring of about 12.0m diameter and only 2 were upright. The others were c2.3m long and had drill holes suggesting they had once been larger. Although no recumbent is noted this may well have been a small recumbent stone circle.

1: Coles 1905-6 (11) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 82)
3: Ruggles 1984 (31) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

165: Metherton NK 043573 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / A / -

C: Coles 1903-4; P / c 17.5 / 7+(+1) / c 10-11(+1)

D: 1; F 1.20 / 2; 1.10 / 3; 1.35 / 2M (remodelled) / 4; FL 1.70 / (RE 1.10) / 5; FL 1.60 / M / 6; 1.65 / ?M / 7; L 1.20

E: 0 / 2-3; c 4.9 / 0 / (4-5; RE c 4.6) / 0

F: 1.40 / 1.10-1.70 / (c 4.9) / (c 4.9) / (ID)

G: granite, whinstone / - / RE,G?

This stone circle has its recumbent to the south, this is 2.95m long. The stones appear to be graded but some uncertainty exists because of the difficulty of interpreting the southeastern arc. This appears to have been remodelled to form a boundary wall, 3-6 vertically set slabs may well be displaced orthostat fragments or stumps. There are no signs of internal features. One stone has fallen since Coles planned the site and there are significant errors in his plan.

1: Coles 1903-4 (22)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 83)

3: C.Ruggles pers.comm.

4: Ruggles 1984 (6)

5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

166: New Craig NJ 745296 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / VP / -

C: Coles 1901-2; U / ID / 2 / ID

D: 0 / 1; FL 2.50 / (RE; B 1.50+) / 2; FL 1.95 / 0

E: 0 / (1-2; RE 5.8) / 0

F: (2.20) / (1.95-2.50) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / - / RE

All that remains of this site is the recumbent and flankers built into a wall to the SSW. There are 3 part-buried stones c18.0m to the northwest but these may well be fortuitous although the circle would have stood in this direction. A 0.9m high orthostat in the wall next to the western flanker is displaced. The recumbent is 3.45m long and 0.90m thick. Its top has been smashed. A radially set slab next to one of the inner ends of the recumbent suggests an internal ringcairn projected from this point. A boulder near the site to the east is cupmarked.

1: Coles 1901-2 (30)

2: Browne 1921

3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 84)

4: Ruggles 1984 (58)

5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

167: North Burreldales NJ 676549 Grampian (Banff)

B: N / FP2 / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 6.1x6.4 / 4 / 4

D: 1; 0.55 / 2; L 1.00 / 3; 1.00 / 4; 1.00

E: 1-2; 4.7 / 2-3; 5.4 / 3-4; 3.6 / 4-1; 4.1

F: 0.90 / 0.55-1.00 / 4.4 / 3.6-5.4 / c 4.7%

G: granite / - / G?

This four poster is of the circular type. The one low stone to the northeast suggests the site is designed to emphasize the southwest.

1: Coles 1905-6 (1)

2: Burl 1976 (Banff 9)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B4/2, Burreldales)

168: North Strone NJ 584138 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC / PR / P; Farquharson c 1897
C: Coles 1901-2; U / c 17.7x20.4? / 16 / c 16(+1)
D: 1; F 0.85 / 2; L 0.85 / 3; 0.80 / 4; 0.95 / 5; F 0.80 /
6; F 0.80 / 7; FL 0.70 / (RE c 0.50) / 8; FL, F 0.80 / 9; F 0.75
/ 10; F 0.90 / 11; R, F / 12; R, F / 13; R, F / 14; R, F / 15; R, F /
16; F 0.80
E: 1-2; 3.8 / 2-3; 3.8 / 3-4; 4.5 / 4-5; 3.5 / 5-6; 4.0 / 6-7; 2.7
/ (7-8; RE 2.6) / 8-9; 3.0 / 9-10; 3.6 / 0 / 16-1; 4.2
F: 0.80 / 0.70-0.90 / 3.7 / 2.7-4.5 / (ID)
G: granite(16), quartz(1) / B? / RE

This unusual stone circle has its small quartz recumbent to the south. It is 1.40m long and 0.45m thick. The unusually large number of orthostats are ungraded. A slight break of slope to the south and east could suggest the orthostats were originally set within a bank. The northwestern arc of orthostats was restored in the late nineteenth century, the account of this suggesting no search was made for the original stoneholes. Excavations at this time revealed 7 disturbed 'graves' within the ring. One contained human bones and sherds of an 'urn'. Another had pieces of bone, a tooth and 2 'bits of flint'. 2-3 others had 'only the outlines of skeletons' while 3-4 were totally disturbed. The site has deteriorated since planned by Coles, all but 4 of the orthostats have fallen, including all those that were restored.

1: Coles 1901-2 (3) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 85)
3: C. Ruggles pers. comm. 4: Ruggles 1984 (54)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

169: Old Bourtreebush NO 902964 Grampian
(Kincardineshire)

B: H / RSC / A / C; Thompson 1863
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 25.0 / 6-7 / c 14-16?
D: c 3M / 1; 1.20 / 2; F 2.40 / 3; 1.80 / 4; F 2.10 / 5; 2.10 / M /
6; 2.60 / 1-2M / ??; F 1.00 / c 2-3M
E: 0 / 1-2; c 5.0 / 2-3; c 5.9 / 3-4; 5.5 / 4-5; 5.2 / 0
F: (1.90) / (1.00-2.60) / (c 5.4) / (c 5.0-5.9) / ID
G: porphyry / IRC / RE? G?

There is no recumbent at this site but Garden writing in the seventeenth century noted that both circles at Aquorthies had a recumbent stone to the south. He also mentioned that one stone had been removed for a hearth and then replaced at one of the two sites. There is little to indicate with certainty a replaced stone at this site. Garden also noted that both sites had internal ringcairns defined by inner and outer kerbs. Today the central area is badly disturbed but still rises somewhat in height. This is accentuated somewhat by ploughing which has come close to the ring on all sides and left the site on a raised platform. The surviving orthostats are perhaps crudely graded to the SSW. Coles suggested that one of the fallen orthostats to the east (2) is the recumbent, this is probably spurious. The site was in its present state in 1863 when visited by Thompson although it was noted that one stone

had recently fallen (?). Small excavations at this time under a slab at the centre found the ground previously disturbed.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1: Garden 1766 | 2: Thompson 1862-4 |
| 3: Coles 1899-1900 (1) | 4: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 13) |
| 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B3/2, Aquorthies South) | |
| 6: Ruggles 1984 (85) | 7: Ruggles and Burl 1985 |

170: Old Keig NJ 596194 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

- B: H / RSC / P / C; anon pre 1692, E; Childe 1931-33
 C: Childe 1933-4; G / c 30.0 / 6(+1) / c 12(+1)
 D: A: 1; F 1.65 / 2M / 2; F 2.00 / M / 3; 2.30 / 4; FL 2.30 / (RE 1.45) / 5; FL 2.10 / c 3M / 6; F 1.75
 E: (2-M; 6.3) / (M-3; 6.3) / 3-4; 7.2 / (4-5; RE 6.4) / 0
 F: c 2.00 / c 1.65-2.30 / (c 6.6) / (6.3-7.2) / ID
 G: granite, porphyry, gneiss / ICA,IRC,B? / RE,G?

This mutilated site appears to have had stones graded to its recumbent to the SSW. This is 4.85m long and 1.6m thick. The site is overlain by a recent wall in the western half and a second wall passes close to the site to the southeast. It has been in a similar state to today since prior to 1829 when Logan planned the site. At this date a penannular bank on the line of the orthostats was visible, as was a central cairn. In the seventeenth century Garden noted this cairn had a kerb and that many years before 'ashes of some burnt matter' had been removed from it. In the late eighteenth century a large slab was noted near the centre which covered a small pit. Between 1931 and 1933 Childe excavated an extensive portion of the disturbed centre of the site and smaller portions of its outer features. Flat rimmed ware sherds, occasional undiagnostic beaker sherds and 2 scrapers were found, predominantly in the old ground surface which ran under the features, but it is unclear how many of these finds were from sealed contexts. A single sherd of unspecified type was found in each flanker stonehole. Several sherds of flat rimmed ware and a piece of a shale bracelet were found under the kerb. All these finds could predate the site or be contemporary with its construction. The ring of orthostats were set in stoneholes penetrating the bedrock slightly and containing packing stones. The stones appear to have been set beyond the outer edge of a ringcairn which was retained on the outer edge by a ruined kerb of c22.5m diameter. No internal edge was found. The kerb turned outwards to the south to link the ringcairn with the flankers. This conflicts with Logan's plan of the site showing a penannular bank linking the orthostats. However, excavations around the orthostat east of the eastern flanker may have located part of such a bank, as Childe noted the packing merged with a short stretch of stony bank on its northeast side. Three recumbent orthostats were located although only one had a possible stonehole associated with it. In the central area were traces of a cairn of c9.0m diameter. Near its disturbed centre were spreads of burnt bone, burnt earth and flat rimmed ware sherds of at least 3 vessels. Under this was an elongated pit cut into the burnt subsoil which contained charcoal and fragments of cremated bone. Elsewhere in the central area two further burnt patches were found and extensive areas of loose stone. This site was clearly

badly damaged prior to excavation which makes interpretation difficult. However, there is a strong possibility it was multiphased with a primary stone circle and internal ringcairn, the latter being subsequently robbed and a central cairn built. The possible outer bank could date from either phase.

- 1: Garden 1766 2: OSA 1793
3: Logan 1829 4: Coles 1900-01 (9)
5: Childe 1932-3 6: Childe 1933-4
7: Burl 1969-70 8: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 86)
9: Ruggles 1984 (49) 10: Ruggles and Burl 1985

171: Old Rayne NJ 679280 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

- B: H / RSC / A / E: Dalrymple 1856
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 26.4 / 8(+1) / 11-13(+1)
D: 2-3M / 1; F 1.35 / 2; F 1.00 / 3; 2.45 / 4; FL,B - /
 (RE; F c 1.80) / 5; FL; F,B? - / (6; DI 1.80) / 2M / 7; F 1.50 /
 M? / 8; F 1.35
E: 0 / 1-2; 5.6 / 2-3; 7.3 / 3-4; 8.5 / (4-5; RE 7.3) / 0
F: (1.55) / (1.00-2.45) / (7.1) / (R? 5.6-8.5) / ID
G: whinstone / B?, ICA / RE,G?

This site appears to have been graded to its recumbent to the SSW. The recumbent is 3.95m long. There are no signs of internal features and the site has been somewhat disturbed by the ruins of a small building erected at some time before the mid-nineteenth century within the site, using the recumbent as one of its sides. One of the orthostats has been moved to be incorporated in this building. The site was excavated by Dalrymple in 1856 who noted each orthostat stood in a small cairn of stones. A plan of the site by MacLagan appears to show a stretch of bank between the recumbent and flankers and the next orthostat to the west. The small cairns noted by Dalrymple were probably the vestiges of a ringcairn which linked all the orthostats. However, it is unclear if this was removed in recent times or prehistory. A cairn at the centre measuring c5.8x3.0m was excavated by Dalrymple and a lined pit under this contained cremated bone, charcoal, 'urn' sherds and part of a perforated stone wristguard. Several other cremations were also found nearby. A second pit was found between the eastern flanker and the next orthostat to the east. This had a diameter of c1.05m and was c1.50m deep. This had a sandy fill with burnt stones. In Dalrymple's time the site was in much the same state as today except that 2 more of the orthostats were standing.

- 1: Stuart 1856 2: Coles 1901-2 (33)
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 87)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/13)
5: Ruggles 1984 (55) 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

172: Pitglassie NJ 686434 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / VP / -
 C: N / c 18.0 / 0?(+1) / ID
 D: 0 / (RE; L 1.40) / 0
 E: ID
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: whinstone / - / RE

This site consists of a recumbent with 12 stones, presumably the orthostats, displaced and piled around the recumbent. The farmer in Cole's day remembered the circle having a diameter of about 60 feet.

1: Coles 1902-3 (24) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 88)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (19) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

173: Potterton NJ 952163 Grampian Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / VP / -
 C: N / ID / 2(+1) / ID
 D: 0 / 1; FL,F 2.00 / (RE; 1.80) / 2; FL,F 2.10 / 0
 E: ID
 F: (2.05) / (2.00-2.10) / ID / ID / ID
 G: - / - / RE

All that remains is the recumbent and both flankers. The recumbent is 2.75m long and 1.35m thick. The circle would have stood approximately to the north.

1: Ritchie 1916-17 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 89)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (81) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

174: Raedykes NW NO 832905 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
 B: J / KR / A / P; 1964-5
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 14.3 / 5 / c 15
 D: M / 1; 0.75 / 2M / 2; 0.60 / 3M / 3; 1.35 / 3M / 4; F 1.20 / 5; F 1.00 / M
 E: 0 / 4-5; 2.9 / 0
 F: 1.00 / 0.60-1.35 / (2.9) / (2.9) / ID
 G: ND / IRC,B?,ASC,2ARC or CA / I,G?,M

This site has a ring of freestanding orthostats surrounding an internal ringcairn. The latter is defined by contiguous kerbs. The outer one has a diameter of 11.0m. To the south-west, two particularly tall kerbstones exist with a smaller stone or stump between them. These stand 1.60 and 1.05m high and may be interpreted as variant forms of grading or flankers. The rest of the kerb has intermittent stones standing between 1.00 and 0.60m high, set between much smaller kerbs. A well preserved arc to the east suggests the tall stones occur every fifth stone. The cairn is up to 1.00m high and only a few of the inner kerbstones are visible set in a c2.60m diameter ring. The outer orthostats stand 1.20-2.70m from the kerb. This ring is ruined but the tallest stone to the southwest may suggest they were graded in this direction. Partial excavation of the site in 1964-5 failed to make any finds. The two sites here have been interpreted as Clava ringcairns but their location suggest they should be classified as similar

variants on recumbent stone circles rather than being directly comparable. The northwestern site is at the end of a crude NW/SE line of four similar sites, the central two have no outer rings of orthostats and are possibly robbed cairns rather than ringcairns.

1: Ritchie 1922-3 2: Henshall 1963 (Kin 5)

3: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 14B)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B3/3)

175: Raedykes SE NO 832905 Grampian (Kincardineshire)

B: J / KR / A / P; 1964-5

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 17.4 / 8 / c 18-21

D: 1; - / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / c 4M / 5; - / 2-3M / 6; - / 3-4M / 7; - / 8; - / 1-2M

E: 1-2; 2.6 / 2-3; 2.9 / 3-4; 2.8 / 0 / 7-8; 2.8 / 0

F: 1D / (0.45-1.05) / (2.8) / (2.6-2.9) / 1D

G: ND / IRC,ASC,2ARC or CA / I?,M

This site is similar to the northwestern one. The internal ringcairn has a ruined outer kerb of 13.0x14.5m diameter. The kerbstones are small except to the southwest where 3 are somewhat larger, reaching a height of 0.60m. The cairn has been badly robbed and only traces of the inner kerb survive, with a diameter of c3.0m. The outer ring of orthostats is 1.6-2.4m from the kerb. The stones are small and not regularly graded. The site has been overlain by a sheepfold to the east and a further dyke to the southwest. In the northwestern half of the site the orthostats are linked by a low bank. It is unclear if this is an original feature or a latter addition associated with the sheepfold.

1: Ritchie 1922-3 2: Henshall 1963 (Kin 6)

3: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 14A)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B3/3)

176: Raes of Clune NO 795949 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
 B: H / RSC / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 17.1 / 8(+1) / 8(+1)
 D: ?1; FR - / 2; F 1.20 / 3; 1.50 / 4; FL 1.35 / (RE; L 1.05) /
 5; FL 1.65 / 6; F 1.50 / 7; 1.65 / 8; 1.60
 E: 1-2; 5.7 / 2-3; 6.3 / 3-4; 7.9 / (4-5; RE 4.3) / 5-6; c 7.9 /
 6-7 c 6.8 / 7-8; 6.6 / 8-1; 6.3
 F: 1.50 / 1.20-1.65 / 6.8 / R 5.7-7.9 / ID
 G: granite / IRC,ARC / RE,M

This site has its recumbent to the south, it is 3.0m long and 0.85m thick. The other orthostats do not appear to be graded. Both recumbent and flankers appear to be set well within a true circle defined by the other orthostats. Within the ring is the ruined remains of a ringcairn. It appears to have a central area of c4.0m diameter and an external diameter of c9.5m. Cole's plan would suggest the ringcairn joins the recumbent and flankers to the south. Alternatively the central area could have later features superimposed. Immediately outside the site to the east is a ringcairn with a diameter of c12.5x13.5m. The internal area has a diameter of 2.7m and is defined by carefully built contiguous slabs which are c1.00m high.

1: Smith 1879-80 2: Coles 1899-1900 (5)
 3: Ritchie 1918-19 4: Henshall 1963 (Kin 2)
 5: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 15)
 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B3/7, Clune Wood)
 7: Ruggles 1984 (92) 8: Ruggles and Burl 1985

177: Raich NJ 618436 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: N / PFP1 / A / -
 C: Coles 1902-3; U / c 4.9 / 3 / 4?
 D: 1; c 2.20 / 2; c 1.20 / 3; c 1.70 / M
 E: 1-2; 4.3 / 2-3; 3.5 / 0
 F: c 1.70 / c 1.20-2.20 / (3.9) / (3.5-4.3) / ID
 G: whinstone / ICA,K / FP? G?

This small site is somewhat ruined but appears to be a rectangular four poster with the orthostats linked by straight-sided kerb settings with 3 or more stones per side. The interior is filled with a cairn which also partially masks the stones. The rectangle appears to be orientated northwest/southeast and the tallest stone stands to the north.

1: Coles 1902-3 (34) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 90)

178: Rappla Wood NJ 736402 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC? / D / E; farmer 1860
 C: N / c 15.0? / 0 / ID
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / ICA, PL or B? / -

This was described in 1860 as a large raised platform with 3-4 large stones set round it (positions not given). Within this was a 'smaller raised cairn' with a diameter of c9.0m. The platform extended c3.0m beyond this. Although somewhat obscure, this sounds like a description of a ruined recumbent stone circle. It was in the process of being destroyed in 1860 and when Coles visited the site only one tall orthostat and a fallen slab remained, these also appear to now be destroyed. During the destruction of 1860 it was noted that there was extensive traces of burning and bones in the central cairn. Near the western edge of the cairn was a cist containing 1-3 'urns'. Near the eastern edge of the cairn was a lined pit containing a small flat fragment of bronze and a possible urn sherd. A pit, cut into the subsoil beyond the cairn, contained 'black stuff like animal charcoal veined with white bone dust'. Cole's drew a reconstruction of the site but appears to have made unwarranted assumptions as to the positioning of the orthostats.

- 1: Coles 1902-3 (17) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 92)
 3: C.Ruggles pers comm. 4: Ruggles 1984 (22)
 5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

179: Rothiemay NJ 550487 Grampian (Banff)
 B: H / RSC / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 28.0 / 4(+1) / c 13(+1)
 D: c 4M / 1; 1.90 / 2; 1.75 / M; FL / (RE 1.70) / M; FL / M /
 3; 1.80 / 4; 1.85 / c 2M
 E: 0 / 1-2; 6.6 / 0 / 3-4; 6.2 / 0
 F: (1.80) / (1.75-1.90) / (6.4) / (6.2-6.6) / ID
 G: whinstone / IRC? / RE

This site has its cupmarked recumbent to the southwest, this is 4.35m long and 1.20m thick. The surviving orthostats give no indication as to whether the ring was graded or not. The site has had the same number of stones since first recorded in 1797. Browne's account of 5 stones being removed by the tennant in c1845 is either spurious or has its date in error. There is no sign of internal features although apparently the Ordnance Survey notebook suggests a ringcairn was visible in the nineteenth century.

- 1: OSA 1797 2: Coles 1902-3 (38)
 3: Browne 1921 4: Burl 1976 (Banff 10)
 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B4/4, Milltown)
 6: Ruggles 1984 (23) 7: Ruggles and Burl 1985

180: St Brandans Stanes NJ 608611 Grampian (Banff)
B: H / RSC / VP / -
C: Coles 1905-6; U / ID / 2 / ID
D: 0 / 1; FL 1.65 / M; RE / 2; FL 1.80 / 0
E: 0 / (1-2; RE 4.0) / 0
F: (1.70) / (1.65-1.80) / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / IRC? / RE

All that remains of this site are its two flankers, one cupmarked, with several broken fragments between them, together with field clearance. The circle would have stood to the north. An earthfast stone inside the eastern flanker suggests an internal ringcairn joined the group here. The site is likely to have been in better condition in the early nineteenth century as it was recognized and noted as a druidical circle in the NSA. By c1864 only three orthostats existed, one of them fallen.

1: Coles 1905-6 (5) 2: Burl 1976 (Banff 11)
3: Ruggles 1984 (2) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

181: Sheldon NJ 823249 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC?(or F) / A / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 23.8 / 5(+2) / c 12-13?
D: 1; 1.80 / (2; outlier?) / c 3M / 3; 1.50 / 4; 1.75 / M /
5; L 1.75 / 2-3M / 6; 1.75 / M
E: 0 / 3-4; 6.5 / (4-M; 5.5) / (M-5; 5.5) / 0
F: (1.70) / (1.50-1.80) / (6.5) / (6.5) / ID
G: granite / 1-2AO / 0

This site is difficult to interpret. It is the correct size for a recumbent stone circle although no recumbent exists today, nor are the stones graded. One of the stones to the SE is clearly an outlier, this stands 1.75m high at about c18.0m beyond the ring. A second 2.50m high stone to the east may also have stood c4.5m outside the ring, as, if included, it would make the ring unusually oval with a diameter of c23.8x28.3m. The remaining five stones stand on an approximate circle of c 23.8m diameter. Thom's suggestion that the site consists of 2 concentric rings and the SE outlier seems less likely than that put forward above. The Ordnance Survey noted the finding of a cist at the site but no details are known.

1: Coles 1901-2 (24) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 94)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/8)
4: Ruggles 1984 (60) 5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

182: Shethin NJ 882328 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: N / PFP2 / A / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 5.2 / 2 / 4?
D: 2M / 1; 1.35 / 2; 1.60
E: 0 / 1-2; 4.2
F: (1.45) / (1.35-1.60) / (4.2) / (4.2) / ID
G: whinstone / K, ICA? / -

This site is difficult to interpret. It consists of a contiguous kerb of slabs, between 1.00 and 0.60m high which has been robbed to

the east. As such it could be a kerb of a kerb-cairn or ringcairn. However, two of the stones are significantly higher and it may well be a circular four poster with the orthostats linked by a kerb. There is little sign of an internal cairn today.

- 1: Coles 1901-2 (32) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 95)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/10, Fountain Hill)

183: South Fornet NJ 782109 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / PRSC / VP / -
C: Coles 1901-2; U / ID / 2 / ID
D: 0 / 1; FL 1.85 / (M; RE) / 2; FL 1.80 / 0
E: 0 / (1-2; RE 3.5) / 0
F: (1.80) / (1.80-1.85) / ID / ID / ID
G: whinstone / IRC or CA / RE

This site has two probable flankers to the south with the crescent of what appears to be an internal ringcairn or cairn immediately to the north with a diameter of c5.5-6.0m. Five small recumbent stones scattered around to the east and northeast are likely to be either fortuitous or displaced. Alternatively it may be a two-stone setting.

- 1: Coles 1901-2 (4) 2: Browne 1921
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 97) 4: Ruggles 1984 (68)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

184: South Ley Lodge NJ 767132 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC / VP / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / ID / 2(+1) / ID
D: 0 / 1; FL 1.70 / (RE; 1.20) / 2; FL 1.60 / 0
E: 0 / (1-2; RE 3.6) / 0
F: (1.65) / (1.60-1.70) / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / - / RE

All that remains is the recumbent and flankers. The circle would have stood to the NNE. Thom probed further stones to the east but the status of these remains conjectural.

- 1: Coles 1901-2 (11) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 98)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/14, Ley Lodge)
4: Ruggles 1984 (67) 5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

185: Stonehead NJ 601287 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
B: H / RSC / VP / -
C: Coles 1901-2; U / ID / 2(+1) / ID
D: 0 / 1; FL 1.80 / (RE 1.40) / 2; FL 2.30 / 0
E: 0 / (1-2; RE 5.3) / 0
F: (2.05) / (1.80-2.30) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / - / RE

All that remains is the recumbent and its flankers. The circle would have stood to the northeast.

- 1: Coles 1901-2 (40) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 100)
3: Ruggles 1984 (41) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

186: Stonyfield NJ 589376 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC? / P / -
 C: Coles 1901-2; U / c 14.0 / 5+ / c 10-11?
 D: c 2-3M (3 displaced stones) / 1; 1.50 / c 3M / 2; F 1.80 /
 3; 1.65 / 4; F 1.00 / 5; F 1.30
 E: 0 / 2-3; c 4.1? / 3-4; c 4.7 / 4-5; c 5.2 / 0
 F: (1.45) / (1.00-1.80) / (c4.7) / (c4.1-5.2) / ID
 G: whinstone / - / -

All that remains are 2 orthostats and several recumbent stones, all of which could have been moved to facilitate ploughing. In the early nineteenth century the tenant apparently removed several stones. The number of stones and indications of grading to the southwest suggest the site could have been a recumbent stone circle.

1: Coles 1901-2 (66) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 101)

187: Strichen House NJ 936544 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / R / T; Burl, Abramson, Hampsher Monk 1978-1982
 C: Abramson and Hampsher Monk 1982: G / c 13.0m / (6+1) / 10-12
 (+1)
 D: 3-5M / EH; FL / (EH, RE) / EH; FL / 5EH
 E: 0 / (EH-EH; RE 3.1) / EH-EH; 6.2 / EH-EH; 4.0 / EH-EH; 3.1 /
 EH-EH; 2.7 / EH-EH; 3.1
 F: ID / ID / (3.8) / (R? 2.7-6.2) / (ID)
 G: granite / B, ITC / RE

This site was demolished in c1830 and was rebuilt incorrectly shortly afterwards. In this state the recumbent and flankers were in the northern half of a ring with 3 other orthostats and an outer earthen bank. In the 1960's the site was demolished again. Excavations from 1978-1982 have established the original site and layout, and the circle has been restored (not yet fully published). With the exception of the recumbent and flankers which stood to the SSE the newly re-erected stones may not stand in their original height sequence. The orthostats were set in a stony bank defined by flat kerb stones set in a slight trench, which had many quartz stones scattered over it. Within the bank to the east, by a possible stonehole, was a scattered human cremation and urn sherds. A number of the stoneholes were relocated to the west and one of these had been recut at least twice (The last season of excavation may have found further stoneholes - unpublished). Within the ring of stones was a semi-circle of regularly spaced postholes (5+) in the western half of the site. Although there does not seem to be any clear stratigraphy, timber rings can be paralleled elsewhere in Britain and these may suggest an early phase pre-dating the stone circle. Near the centre was a possible cairn, with associated traces of burning, which had been demolished. At the centre was a disturbed cist with traces of a cremation. A cupmarked stone in a small stone-lined pit was found in the northern portion of the interior. Neolithic sherds and other artefacts were found in the central area.

1: Peter 1884-5 2: Coles 1903-4 (18)
 3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 102) 4: Burl 1979

- 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/1) 6: Abramson 1980
 7: Abramson and Hampsher Monk 1981
 8: Abramson and Hampsher Monk 1982
 9: Ruggles 1984 (7) 10: Ruggles and Burl 1985

188: Sunhoney NJ 716058 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / G / E; Dalrymple 1855
 C; Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 25.8x25.0 / 11(+1) / 11(+1)
 D: 1; 1.35 / 2; 1.60 / 3; 1.60 / 4; 1.35 / 5; 2.05 / 6; 2.05 /
 7; FL 2.25 / (RE; F c 1.20) / 8; FL 1.90 / 9; 1.80 / 10; 1.75 /
 11; 1.60
 E: 1-2; 6.5 / 2-3; 7.2 / 3-4; 7.3 / 4-5; 8.0 / 5-6; 6.5 / 6-7; 8.0
 / (7-8; RE 6.5) / 8-9; 7.7 / 9-10; 7.7 / 10-11; 7.2 / 11-1; 7.2
 F: 1.75 / 1.35-2.25 / 7.3 / 6.5-8.0 / 3.1%
 G: granite / B, ICA or RC / RE, G

This fine site has graded stones with spacing increasing slightly towards the cupmarked recumbent to the southwest. This slab is 5.30m long and 0.70m thick. The recumbent and east flanker are set slightly inside the true circle defined by the other orthostats. The orthostats are linked by a bank which is clearly visible everywhere except to either side of the recumbent and flankers. The interior also has what today looks like a narrow ringcairn which fades out as it approaches the southwest. This feature has an external diameter of c17.5m and an internal one of c14.0m. However, Dalrymple described this as a cairn rather than ringcairn and Logan noted it was unclear if this was a ringcairn or a disturbed cairn. Burl has suggested the site has been restored on the basis that the flat edge of the recumbent is in line with the flankers and that the cupmarks would have been buried. The site was exactly in the same state as today when planned by Logan in 1829, including a fragment broken from the recumbent which lies nearby. If restored, it must have taken place before this date. It seems improbable this would have been achieved by an antiquarian while still retaining very subtle features of layout such as exact circularity and the displacement of recumbent and flankers. However, the recumbent is too long to fit between the flankers. This suggests that either the recumbent broke during construction and was never erected, or that the site had been remodelled during prehistory once the recumbent had fallen. Excavations by Dalrymple in 1855 found 8 deposits of cremated bone in the central area where the make-up of the internal cairn was different, having fewer stones, which in addition had traces of burning on them. A circular cist containing sherds of a stone cup was found near the outer edge of the cairn to the south. Excavations round the orthostats showed they were set in stoneholes which were c0.75m deep. The bank was built of 'loose stone' and several of the orthostats had 'small semi-circular pavements of stone' in front of them.

- 1: Logan 1829 (Seanhinny) 2: Stuart 1856
 3: Smith 1879-80 4: Coles 1899-1900 (18)
 5: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 103)
 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/2)
 7: C. Ruggles pers. comm. 8: Ruggles 1984 (72)
 9: Ruggles and Burl 1985

189: Thorax NJ 582549 Grampian (Banff)
 B: K / F14 / G / -
 C: Coles 1905-6; U / 6.9x5.9 / 6 / 6
 D: 1; 1.30 / 2; 1.40 / 3; 1.65 / 4; (S?) 1.10 / 5; 1.65 / 6; 1.40
 E: 1-2; 3.7 / 2-3; 3.7 / 3-4; 3.3 / 4-5; 1.8 / 5-6; 3.7 / 6-1; 3.1
 F: 1.40 / 1.10-1.65 / 3.2 / 1.8-3.7 / c14.5%
 G: whinstone, granite / - / G?

This well preserved site has its interior planted with trees and the orthostats linked by a drystone wall. The ring has stones of variable height which may be graded to the southwest (if the small stone here is a stump rather than at its true height. One of the stones to the west is cupmarked.

1: Coles 1905-6 (6) 2: Burl 1976 (Banff 13)

190: Tilquhillie NO 724940 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
 B: H / RSC / VP / -
 C: N / ID / 1(+1) / ID
 D: 0 / (RE 0.70) / 1; FL 1.55 / 0
 E: ID
 F: (1.55) / (1.55) / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / RE

All that remains is the recumbent and west flanker. The small recumbent is 1.05m long and 0.85m thick. The circle would have stood roughly to the northeast.

1: Ritchie 1918-19 2: Burl 1976 (Kincardine 16)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (88) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

191: Tommagorn NJ 651077 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 22.4 / 11(+1) / 11(+1)
 D: 1; F 1.20 / 2; L 1.20 / 3; 1.20 / 4; F 1.60 / 5; F 1.50 /
 6; 2.00 / 7; FL 1.80 / (RE 1.15) / 8; FL,S / 9; F 1.75 /
 10; F 1.75 / 11; 1.65
 E: 1-2; 5.6 / 2-3; 5.1 / 3-4; 4.7 / 4-5; 8.0 / 5-6; 6.0 / 6-7; 7.2
 / (7-8; RE 3.5) / 8-9; 6.8 / 9-10; 7.5 / 10-11; 6.8 / 11-1; 6.2
 F: 1.55 / 1.20-2.00 / 6.4 / 4.7-8.0 / ID
 G: ND / IRC / RE,G

This site has stones graded to the recumbent at the SSW. This is 2.30m long and 0.70m thick. The recumbent and flankers are set well within a circle defined by the other orthostats. Within the ring is an internal ringcairn with an external contiguous kerb of c14.0m diameter and a ruined internal kerb of 3.5m diameter, both are robbed to the northeast. The outer kerb is linked to the recumbent and flankers by radially set slabs. One of the orthostats has fallen since Coles planned the site.

1: Coles 1899-1900 (15) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 104)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/16)
 4: Ruggles 1984 (75) 5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

192: Tomnaverie NJ 486034 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 17.1 / 6(+1) / 12(+1)

D: M / 1; F 0.90 / M / 2; 0.95 / 3; L 0.90 / M / 4; 1.40 /
5; FL,F 1.80 / (RE; F 1.00) / D; FL,F 1.80 / D; 1.70 / M /
6; 1.00

E: 0 / 2-3; 3.7 / 0 / 4-5; 5.2 / (5-D; RE 4.0) / D-D 4.9 / 0

F: 1.30 / 0.90-1.80 / (4.6) / (3.7-5.2) / ID

G: granite(6), whinstone(1) / IRC / RE,G

This site has stones graded to the recumbent to the southwest. This is 3.45m long and 1.50m thick. Within the ring is a ringcairn with a ruined external kerb with a diameter of c14.0m which is joined to the recumbent and flankers. The internal kerb of the ringcairn has a diameter of c8.5m. The site had been in similar condition to that planned by Coles, since first recorded in the eighteenth century. Since Coles' day two stones to the west have been displaced. One fell into the adjacent quarry, the other has been moved and placed against another of the orthostats to the north.

1: OSA 1792

2: NSA 1845

3: Coles 1904-5 (2)

4: Ritchie 1916-17

5: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 105)

6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/9)

7: C.Ruggles pers.comm. 8: Ruggles 1984 (77)

9: Ruggles and Burl 1985

193: Tuack NJ 79571544 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: K / PCH5 / PO / E; Dalrymple pre 1855

C: Coles 1900-01; U / ? / 1 / ID

D: 1; 1.50

E: ID

F: (1.50) / (1.50) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / EB,ED / -

This hengiform site consisted of a stone setting surrounded by a ditch and slight external bank, both somewhat disturbed. The c2.0m wide ditch defines a central area of c7.5m diameter. The bank is only slight and is encroached upon by an old field boundary, it has an external diameter of c12.0m. Today, only one orthostat survives, but when excavated by Dalrymple it appears to have had a ring of 5 stones. However, Dalrymple is not explicit about this and he may have been referring to several of the boulders which today litter the site. The site may have been in a similar state to today, as an account written in 1864 implies that by this date there was no longer a ring of stones. Within the ring near the northeast stone was a 0.6m deep pit containing burnt bones. In an analogous position by the eastern stone a second 0.7m deep pit contained an inverted urn over burnt bones and a fragment of bronze. The area of third stone was disturbed by a rabbit burrow. At the centre of the site is a slab which was said to be a capstone from a cist. Near this 4 pits were found, three containing cremations. By another stone was a small pit containing charcoal. By a sixth stone was found an inverted cordoned urn covered by a flat stone and containing a cremation and 2 fragments of bronze. Nearby was an

inverted urn in a crude cist. The description of finds noted above is from Stuart's account of the excavation. Coles' account differs from this in that he places the deposit from the east stone alongside that from the northeast stone and makes no mention of the eastern stone. He notes the sixth stone stood to the northwest but this may have been an assumption. It is difficult to assess whether this site ever had a true ring of orthostats or if it was a hengiform with a solitary orthostat.

1: Stuart 1856 2: Watt 1864
3: Coles 1900-01 (1) 4: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 106)
5: Grampian SMR

194: Upper Auchnagorth NJ 839563 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC? / A / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 13.7 / 5-6 / c 11-13(+1?)
D: 1; F 1.20 / 2; F 1.20 / M / 3; 1.35 / 3-4M (?; F 0.75) /
5; 1.65 / 6; 1.75 / 2-3M
E: 0 / 1-2; c 3.2 / 0 / 5-6; 3.9 / 0
F: 1.45 / 1.20-1.75 / (3.5) / (3.2-3.9) / ID
G: Porphyry / IRC? / G?

Although no recumbent stand here today, this ruined ring has a gap to the SSW where it once could have stood. The diameter, the number of stones, and possible grading in this direction, is correct for a small recumbent stone circle. 4-5 smaller stones inside the ring may suggest it had an internal ringcairn with a diameter of c8.5m.

1: Coles 1903-4 (21) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 107)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl (B1/5, Auchnagorth)

195: Upper Ord NJ 484269 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / PRSC? / VP / -
C: Coles 1901-2; U / ID / 2+ / ID
D: 0 / 1; c 1.0 / 2; c 2.0 / 0
E: 0 / (1-2; 5.5) / 0
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / AO? / -

This ruined site is difficult to interpret. The 2 upright slabs were suggested by Coles to be the flankers of a recumbent stone circle. However, they are set at anomalous angles, virtually radial to the hypothesised circle. 2 further possible fallen stones and a possible stump suggested the 4-5 stones stood on a circle of c22.6m diameter. However, the status of these stones is uncertain and they are no longer apparent. A sixth stone stands (now leaning) c32m to the northeast of the 2 uprights. It was c1.70m high. Coles suggested this was an outlier. It also seems now to have been removed.

1: Coles 1901-2 (56) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 108)
3: C.Ruggles pers.comm. 4: Ruggles 1984 (32)
5: Ruggles and Burl 1985

196: Vantonwells NJ 619273 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC / VP / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / ID / 1(+1) / ID
 D: 0 / 1; FL 2.75 / (RE; 2.05) / 0
 E: ID
 F: (2.75) / (2.75) / ID / ID / ID
 G: whinstone / - / RE

All that remains is the recumbent and east flanker. The recumbent is 3.35m long and 1.35m wide. The flanker has fallen since planned by Thom. The circle would have stood to the NNE. Several further stones were blasted in 1879 but no further details are known.

1: Coles 1901-2 (37) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 110)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/12)
 4: C.Ruggles pers. comm. 5: Ruggles 1984 (43)
 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

197: Wester Echt NJ 739084 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC? / P / -
 C: N / ID / 2-3 / ID
 D: 0 / (1; 2.75 outlier?) / 2; L 1.80 / 3; 2.45 / 0
 E: ID
 F: (2.10) / (1.80-2.45) / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / (AO?) / O?

All that remains are 2-3 stones in a SE arc. The easternmost stone is likely to be an outlier, if it stood on the circle the diameter would be in excess of 40m. The westernmost may be a flanker. A drawing of 1822 illustrates this site was a Recumbent Stone Circle and Cole's noted a tennant who remembered 6 stones being removed in c1840.

1: Coles 1899-1900 (19) 2: Ritchie 1918-19
 3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 112) 4: C.Ruggles pers.comm.
 5: Ruggles 1984 (70) 6: Ruggles and Burl 1985

198: West Haughs NJ.68.38. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
 B: H / RSC? / D / -
 C: N / c 23.0? / 0 / ID
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / -

The Ordnance Survey recorded this site as having 6 stones in a c23.0m diameter ring. It had gone when visited by Coles and locals remembered it having been destroyed several years previously. The large diameter of this site suggests it may have been a damaged recumbent stone circle rather than a six-stone ring.

1: Coles 1902-3 (15) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 113)

199: Whitehill NJ 643135 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 22.0 / 12(+1) / 12(+1)

D: 1; F,B - / 2; F 0.80 / 3; L 1.00 / 4; F 1.10 / 5; 1.20 /
6; F 1.80 / 7; FL,F 1.90 / (RE 1.20) / 8; FL 2.20 / 9; 1.55 /
10; F 1.15 / 11; F,B - / 12; 1.35

E: 1-2; 4.6 / 2-3; 4.9 / 3-4; c 5.5 / 4-5; c 5.5 / 5-6; 6.4 /
6-7; 4.0 / (7-8; RE 3.7) / 8-9; 5.8 / 9-10; 4.9 / 10-11; 5.3 /
11-12; 4.7 / 12-1; 6.2

F: 1.40 / 0.80-2.20 / 5.3 / 4.0-6.4 / ID

G: porphyry, granite (1) / IRC / RE,G

This recumbent stone circle has its recumbent to the SSW, this is 2.90m long. The other stones are graded in this direction. The recumbent and flankers appear to be set within a true circle defined by the other orthostats. The interior has a well preserved, flat-topped ringcairn which is linked to the recumbent and flankers. One radial slab survives by the western flanker and the external kerb has a diameter of c17.0m. The internal kerb is well preserved with slabs up to 0.6m high and has a diameter of c4.9x4.0m. There is disturbance in the eastern quadrant of the ringcairn. In the nineteenth century the site was associated with 'ancient' field boundaries and small cairns.

1: NSA 1845

2: Stuart 1851-4

3: Coles 1900-1 (6)

4: Keiller 1934

5: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 115)

6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B2/18, Tillyfourie Hill)

7: Ruggles 1984 (73)

8: Ruggles and Burl 1985

200: Whitehill Wood North NJ 678505

Grampian
(Aberdeenshire)

B: K / F14 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 8.2 / 6-7 / 6?

D: (1; fortuitous?) / 2; F,BU / 3; F 1.80 / 4; 1.20 / 5; F 1.30 /
6; F 1.30 / 7; 1.10

E: 2-3; 4.4 / 3-4; 3.6 / 4-5; 4.0 / 5-6; 3.9 / 6-7; 4.4 / 7-1; 4.4

F: 1.35 / 1.10-1.80 / 4.1 / 3.6-4.4 / ID

G: whinstone / ASC or CA / S? M?

This small ring has one tall stone to the southeast. A seventh recumbent stone to the north is small and spoils the spacing, it may well be introduced. There is a second much larger site close by to the south.

1: Coles 1902-3 (39)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 116)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B4/1, Carnousie House)

201: Whitehill Wood South NJ 678505 Gramplan
(Aberdeenshire)

B: H / PRSC? / P / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / ID / ID / ID
D: ID
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: quartzite / ASC / M,R?

This ruined site is difficult to interpret. It consists of the western half of a c25.6m diameter ring of orthostats with a small cairn at the centre and with a massive boulder, Carn Ennit, c4.5m outside the ring to the SSW. This is 2.40m high and 3.35m long. It has been suggested to be a variant form of recumbent. The c13 stones surviving in the ring are mostly small but two stand between c1.00 and 1.20m high. Three of the stones to the north are virtually contiguous. It is difficult to know whether to interpret this ring as some form of kerb or as an orthostatic circle. The possibility exists that the boulder is a fortuitous erratic.
1: Coles 1902-3 (39) 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 116)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B4/1, Carnousie House)

202: Yonder Bognie NJ 601458 Gramplan (Aberdeenshire)

B: H / RSC / A / C: pre 1867
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 20.6 / 8(+1) / 11(+1)
D: M / 1; F 1.05 / 2; F,FR / 3; 1.70 / 4; FL,F,BU (1.60+) /
(RE; 1.60) / 5; FL 1.90 / 6; 1.35 / 7; L c 1.20 / D; F 1.20 / M
/ 8; 1.10
E: 1-2; 4.1 / 2-3; c 4.9 / 3-4; 7.8 / (4-5; RE 4.2) / 5-6; 6.8 /
6-7; 6.4 / 7-D, 6.7 / D-8; 5.3 / 0
F: 1.35 / 1.05-1.90 / 6.0 / R 4.1-7.8 / ID
G: granite / IRC?,B? / RE,G

This site has its recumbent to the south, this is 2.80m long and 1.35m thick. The other stones are graded and spacing increases in this direction. The ring is distinctly oval which suggests the recumbent and flankers are set within the ring. There is little sign of internal features although scattered stones suggest they once existed. A stretch of bank between the eastern flanker suggests the site also had an outer bank linking the orthostats. Stuart described the site as a 'double circle' which is strongly indicative that an internal ringcairn with kerb existed. Excavations at the centre revealed traces of pavement under which was a deep layer of 'bones and burnt matter'. An 'urn' was also found. One of the fallen orthostats recorded by Coles appears to have been removed.

1: Stuart 1867 2: Coles 1902-3 (35)
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 118)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/23)
5: C.Ruggles pers.comm. 6: Ruggles 1984 (25)
7: Ruggles and Burl 1984

517: South Ythsie MJ 885304 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

B: K / SP2 / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / 8.5x7.5 / 6 / 6

D: A: 1; 1.50 / 2; 1.80 / 3; 1.50 / 4; 2.40 / 5; 2.40 / 6; 1.50

E: 1-2; 4.3 / 2-3; 3.7 / 3-4; 3.6 / 4-5; 4.2 / 5-6; 4.0 / 6-1; 4.2

F: c 1.85 / c 1.50-2.40 / 4.0 / 3.6-4.3 / 11.8%

G: whinstone, granite, porphyry / PL, (AD?) / G.O?

This fine site is built on a platform which is up to c0.9m high. The orthostats stand on the crest edge. They are graded with 2 tall stones to the southwest (Coles measured stone heights are in error because of variable platform height). A possible outlier once stood c75m to the northeast but this has been removed.

1: Coles 1901-2 (31)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 99)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/9)

Zone 7: Tayside

203: Airllich **NN 959386** **Tayside (Perthshire)**
B: K / SP2 / A / -
C: Thom et al; G(OD) / c 7.1x7.9 / 9 / 9
D: 1; 1.05 / 2; 0.70 / 3; L 0.75+ / 4; 0.80 / 5; F 1.30 / 6; F 1.20 / 7; F 1.50 / 8; F 0.90 / 9; 1.05
E: 1-2; 1.9 / 2-3; 1.6 / 3-4; 2.1 / 4-5; 2.5 / 5-6; 3.4 / 6-7; 3.3 / 7-8; 3.3 / 8-9; 2.8 / 9-1; 2.0
F: 1.05 / 0.70-1.50 / 2.5 / R: 1.6-3.4 / c 10.1%
G: ND / B,IK / G

This ring of orthostats is set in a low rubble bank. Two low slabs to the west suggest the bank masks a kerb which links the orthostats. The ring is graded to the southwest and spacing between stones increases in this direction. Within the ring is a c3.5x4.0m diameter ring of 8 low stones which become larger to the southwest. These stand 0.20-0.25m high and may well be the vestiges of an internal kerb from which several others have been removed.

- 1: Coles 1909-10 (20) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 1)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (p1/16, Mickle Findowie)

204: Ardblair **NO 160439** **Tayside (Perthshire)**
B: K / F13 / PR / -
C: Thom et al 1980: G / c 15.0 / 6 / 6
D: 1; R, DI 1.80 / 2; 1.30 / 3; R 1.45 / 4; 1.80 / 5; R,DI 1.65 / 6; 1.55
E: (1-2; 6.0) / 2-3; 8.3 / 3-4; 7.7 / (4-5; 6.8) / (5-6; 6.5) / (6-1; 7.7)
F: 1.60 / 1.30-1.80 / (8.0) / (7.7-8.3) / ID
G: schist, whinstone / - / G

This small ring has a road running through its centre built in c1856 and three of its stones have been re-erected. Two have been displaced to face the road. The two tallest stones are opposite each other and align southwest/northeast.

- 1: Coles 1908-9 (19) 2: Stewart 1966
3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 2)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/1, Leys of Marlee)

205: Balbirnie **NO 285030** **Fife**
B: K / SP1(F/ESC?) / R / C; Balfour 1883, T; Ritchie 1970-1
C: Ritchie 1974; G / 14.2x14.8 / 8 / 10
D: 1; S / 2; 1.20 / 3; c 1.50 / 4; F 2.1 / 5; S / 6; 2.00 / 7; S / 8; EH, FR / 9; EH / 10; ?
E: 1-2; 4.4 / 2-3; 4.8 / 3-4; 4.6 / 4-5; 4.4 / 5-6; 4.1 / 6-7; 4.6 / 7-8; 4.6 / 8-9; 4.7 / 9-10; 4.8 / 10-1; 4.8
F: (1.70) / (1.20-2.10) / 4.6 / 4.1-4.8 / 4.1%
G: sandstone / ICA, B?, ISS, 4ICI, 2AH, ARC, ACA, 2ATS / G?

This site was fully excavated in advance of moving the circle, a complex sequence of modification was revealed. Nineteenth century excavation at the centre suggested the central features were

already disturbed. Human bones, and sherds from 2 urns were found in the mound. A cup marked stone was found and there was a small piece of bronze under a large slab. The modern excavation showed the first phase consisted of the building of a freestanding circle and central setting. The circle has been damaged but appears to have been graded to the south. Two stones to the west have been removed and a third reduced to a stump, 2 others had rotted to stumps. In five of the stoneholes cremated bone was found amongst the stone packing (1,2,3,4,9), and also 2 sherds of grooved ware in one upper fill (2). At the centre of the site was a rectangular setting of low contiguous slabs measuring 3.3x2.8m internally and orientated SSE/NNW. This protruded only slightly above the subsoil and was set in a bedding trench containing tiny fragments of cremated bone. A date of 890±80bc (a terminus post quem, or spurious sample due to downwashing) was obtained from charcoal on the surface of subsoil within the setting.

In the second phase 4 small sub-rectangular cists were inserted in pits within the interior of the site, disturbing the central setting in the process. The site was possibly defined by a bank linking the orthostats in this phase (see below). The first cist contained a fragmentary cremation, a flint flake and a jet bead. A cup-marked stone had been utilized as one of the cist stones. Cist 2 contained a cremated adult female and child, and a bone bead. Cist 3 again contained a cremated adult female and child. They were accompanied by a food vessel and flint knife. A cup-marked stone had again been utilized. Cist 4 had been disturbed but contained a jet button. In the southwestern quadrant a late beaker (S4) was found on the subsoil surface set between 2 planks of burnt wood together with a jet bead. This deposit was suggested to have been disturbed when the cairn was built as several more jet beads were found in the mound make-up. The wood gave a date of 1330±90bc (GaK3425).

In phase 3 the whole interior was filled with a cairn defined by contiguous kerb of rounded boulders which linked the orthostats. The cairn was described in the nineteenth century as c1.8m high (exaggerated?) but in 1970 was only a maximum of 1.00m and relatively flat topped. It may have been robbed in the intervening period and it was clearly much disturbed. At least 10 cremations had been inserted in the mound (+6 scattered deposits) and these were associated with cordoned and collared urn sherds. Between two of the orthostats to the southeast, a c1.8m wide rubble bank defined on both faces by kerbs was found with the orthostats set on the outer edge. This feature was not found elsewhere and was either disturbed or more likely robbed in prehistory when the final cairn was built. It can be conjectured such a penannular feature pre-dated the interior cairn as all the earlier internal deposits would have been within its inner circumference. However, it is unclear if it is contemporary with the stone circle or whether the latter was subsequently converted into an embanked site in a remodelling in the period prior to its central area being filled. One of the cists had been demolished prior to the construction of the cairn, implying a time delay between the building of the two features.

The Balfarg circle-henge lies c340m to the WNW (centre to centre). About 120m from Balbirnie to the NNW extensive excavations have recently revealed a large sub-rectangular timber setting surrounded by a broad ditch of c 45m internal diameter. The site has abundant grooved ware, with AOC beaker above in the upper ditch fills and a date of 2475±50bc has been obtained associated with the grooved ware. It is likely this is a second 'henge' monument. About 40m to the south-west was a cairn and a possible hengiform later converted into a ringcairn with 2 concentric banks. The cairn covered 2 cists, one containing a food vessel. A second sub-rectangular timber setting which measured 18.5x9.2m underlay the ringcairn. Middle Neolithic activity was demonstrated between this complex and the Balfarg henge.

1: RCAHM 1933 (418) 2: Ritchie 1974
 3: Burl 1976 (Fife 1) 4: Selkirk 1984
 5: Barclay 1985 6: Barclay and Tavener 1985

206: Balfarg NO 281032 Fife
 B: D / CH3 / PO / T; Mercer 1977-8
 C: Mercer 1981; G / c 57.0x51.0m / 1 / c 19-29
 D: 2-5M / EH / M? / EH / EH / EH / EH / EH / 3-6M / EH / 2-5M /
 1; 1.60 / EH / EH / ?M / EH
 E: 0 / EH-EH; 8.1 / EH-EH; 8.1 / EH-EH; 6.5 / EH-EH; 5.3 / 0 /
 1-EH; 4.2 / EH-EH; 8.7 / 0
 F: (1.60) / (1.60) / (6.8?) / (4.2-8.7?) / c 10.5%
 G: dolerite / TC, TPO, 1-2PO, EB, ED, 2ET, ASC, AHE, 2ATS, ARC, ACA
 / 2E, P, G?

This circle-henge was fully excavated by Mercer who demonstrated a complex sequence of events. The site is defined by a 6-8m wide and c2.5m deep ditch for two thirds of its circumference. To the southwest an irregular but steep-sided natural gully demarks its present edge. Between the ditch and gully were 2 entrances. That to the northwest was 8.5m wide and contained a portal stone against the gully edge, which stood 2.00m high. The other entrance to the south was much narrower being only c5.0m wide. For inexplicable reasons Mercer did not consider this to be an entrance. It is unclear to what extent the gully has widened since prehistory and hence removed features. Perhaps originally a bank and ditch also existed in the southwestern quadrant. The portal stone perhaps originally stood in the centre of the entrance and a matching stone could have stood in the other entrance in a position now cut away by the gully. The ditch has an internal diameter of c65m, while the gully reduces the present diameter to 56m from SW to NE. A ploughed out bank originally stood outside the ditch with a narrow berm between the two, originally this bank must have had an external diameter of about 100m.

Ploughing had truncated features cut in the subsoil in the central area and hence shallower stoneholes and other features had been destroyed. However, a complex sequence of events was demonstrable. At an early stage the bank and ditch was constructed and a timber circle placed in the central area, both with an approximate common centre. This ring had 16 equally spaced posts in a c29.0x29.5m. diameter ring, with 2 timber portals placed

immediately outside two of the circle timbers to the west. An analysis of posthole depth suggested the latter, with diameters of 0.45-0.60m, were graded towards the portals, these being the most massive with diameters of over a metre. The ring timbers probably stood between 2 and 4 m high and the portals were probably even higher. Shortly before the timber ring was constructed the western portion of the central area had been burnt, a large number of grooved ware pots (43+) smashed and many flint tools discarded. This debris may have been deposited during a ritual feast as many small fragments of burnt bone existed. The charcoal gave dates of 2085bc±50(GU1161), 2230bc±50(GU1160) and 2320bc±60(GU1162) . A small feature consisting of 7 haphazardly placed postholes existed within the timber ring, situated in its eastern half opposite the portal entrance, and hence likely to have been built while this circle was in use. Its form and function are obscure, all the posts were burnt in-situ.

Mercer suggested that the timber ring was surrounded by 3 hurdle fences with a fourth within the ring. However, there were so many possible stakeholes and other subsoil anomalies within the site that their interpretation should be regarded as tenuous. The statistical analysis which suggested the rings existed, assumed that rings would be exactly circular, this may not be a valid procedure. However a short stretch of hurdling by the inner edge of the ditch survived intact due to protection by a stony layer and this appeared to be cut by one of the stoneholes. This may have represented a hurdle fence which defined the edge of the internal area.

At a later date after the timber structures had rotted or possibly been removed, the henge was refurbished in stone. The portal stone (stones) were erected and a ring/rings of stone erected in the central area. Only a single orthostat and 10 stoneholes survived. These fell on 2 arcs. The orthostat and 4 stoneholes to the southwest were nearer the centre of the site than 6 stoneholes to the northeast which were near the edge of the ditch. This led Mercer to hypothesize 2 concentric stone rings. This seems unlikely as it is curious that neither ring is found together in any portion of the site. It is far more likely that both arcs are form a single non-circular ring displaced slightly from the henge centre to the northeast. This may well have been necessary if erosion of the gully had developed/increased since the bank and ditch were built and hence a true circle following the ditch edge was no longer possible. This in turn suggests a relatively long period of time may have elapsed between the erection of the henge and the stone circle, The stonehole depths and diameters suggested this ring was also graded approximately to the west. At a date presumably late in the sites history and perhaps contemporary with the stone circle a burial was placed in a pit in the central area. This was about 1.5m deep and had a slab part-way down. At the base was a crouched inhumation with a late handled beaker and a flint knife.

The site has several other ceremonial monuments nearby to the east and northeast (see Balbirnie).

1: RCAHM 1933 (420)

2: Burl 1976 (Fife 2)

3: Mercer 1981

207: Balgarthno NO 353316 Tayside (Angus)
 B: K / SP2(or F) / P / U; Jervise c 1850
 C: N / c 6.0 / 9 / ID
 D: ID (1 upright; 1.70)
 E: ND
 F: ID / (? -1.70) / ND / ND / (ID)
 G: ND / ICA?,ED? / ID

This damaged site is poorly documented. It has 9 large stones and 4 small ones (kerbs?) together with rubble. In the nineteenth century a small ditch was reported to surround the site, it is apparently no longer visible. It had an internal diameter of c11m.

1: Stuart 1856 (The Nine Stones) 2: Warden 1884
 3: Elliot 1911 4: Coutts 1970
 5: Burl 1976 (Angus 1)

208: Balhomais NN 823493 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / PSP1 / P / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / P; c 23.2 / 3-6 / ID(c 10-12?)
 D: 1; 1.05 / 3 M? / 2; S? / 2 M? / 3; 1.70 / 2 M? / 4; L 1.50
 E: 0 / 4-1; 6.7 / 0
 F: (1.40) / (1.05-1.70) / ID / (6.7) / ID
 G: ND / ICA / -

This ruined site is difficult to interpret. It has a large cairn filling the whole interior. Its large orthostats suggest they are not simply a kerb. The site has been quarried to the east and only the west half survives. Two large recumbent stones lying close together to the northwest are shown on Thom's plan but not Coles. Their status is uncertain and they are omitted in tables D-F above.

1: Coles 1908 (20)
 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 9, Carse Farm II)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P1/S Weem)

209: Balkemback NO 382384 Tayside (Angus)
 B: K / F16? / A / -
 C: N / c 8.5 / 4 / ID
 D: (2 uprights, 2 fallen)
 E: ND
 F: ND / ND / ND / ND / ND
 G: ND / ID / ID

This poorly documented site may be a four poster but its diameter is larger than is usual suggesting it is a freestanding ring. The southeast stone has cup and ring carvings.

1: Warden 1884 2: Coutts 1970
 3: Burl 1976 (Angus 2)

210: Balmuick NN 785247 Tayside (Perthshire)
B: N / FP2 / A / -
C: Coles 1911; U / c 3.5 / 4 / 4
D: 1; S?+T? (0.75 or 3.15?) / 2; F 1.70 / 3; 1.35 / 4; F 1.20
E: 1-2; 2.3 / 2-3; 2.1 / 3-4; 2.8 / 4-1; 2.6
F: 1.40 / 1.20-1.70 / 2.4 / 2.1-2.8 / ID
G: schist, whinstone, granite / ICA / G?

This four poster has its stones at the edge of a slight stony cairn which appears to fill the interior, the centre is slightly dished. The four stones are arranged in crudely circular as opposed to rectangular form. A large block with a fractured end lies by the northeast stone and may be the top of this stone. A second block close to the site to the east has been partially dressed as a millstone, it may have been taken from the site. It appears the site is graded to the southeast (or northeast?).

1: Coles 1910-11 (5) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 4)

211: Bandirran NO 207310 Tayside (Perthshire)
B: K / PF16 / A? / -
C: N / c 7.7x8.5 / 9 / ID
D: (several fallen)
E: ID
F: small / ID / ID / ID / c 9.4%
G: ND / - / G?

Few details are known of this poorly documented site but it appears to be a plain ring. However, the possibility of a robbed kerb could also be considered. It is apparently graded to the west.

1: Stewart 1966 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 5)

212: Blackfaulds NO 145317 Tayside (Perthshire)
B: K / PF16 / A / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 7.4x8.8 / 8 / 9
D: A: M / 1; F 0.80 / 2; F? 0.70 / 3; F 0.70 / 4; F 1.20 / 5; 1.20 / 6; F? 0.80 / 7; F? 0.60 / 8; F 0.70
E: (M-1; 2.3) / 1-2; 2.6 / 2-3; 3.3 / 3-4; 2.7 / 4-5; 3.3 / 5-6; 3.4 / 6-7; 3.0 / 7-8; 2.7 / (8-M; 2.3)
F: c 0.80 / c 0.60-1.20 / 3.0 / 2.6-3.3 / c 15.9%
G: ND / K? / G?

This small ring appears to be crudely graded to the south. However, it is difficult to tell in some cases which stones have fallen. Several small blocks of stones lie between the orthostats to the south suggesting a kerb, which may indicate the site is a complex kerb-cairn or Scottish Platform circle. A possible second site once lay immediately south of the ring but this is of dubious antiquity.

1: Stuart 1966 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 6a)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/9, Guildtown)

213: Broad Moss NO 197487 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / F16 / A / -
 C: Coles 1909; U / c 5.9x6.9 / 8 / 8-9
 D: 1; F 0.80 / 2; 0.60 / 3; F 0.45 / 4; F 0.60 / 5; 0.60 /
 6; F,DI? 0.50 / 7; F? 0.40 / (8; F?) / 9; 0.50 / M?
 E: 1-2; 3.1 / 2-3; 2.9 / 3-4; 2.7 / 4-5; 2.1 / 5-6; 2.1 / 6-7; 2.3
 / 7-9 ; 2.1 / (9-M; 2.0) / (M-1; 2.0)
 F: 0.55 / 0.40-0.80 / 2.5 / 2.1-3.1 / c 14.5%
 G: whinstone / - / -

This small ungraded ring has several fallen stones, one of which is somewhat longer than the others. One small stone may be fortuitous as it spoils the spacing round the ring.
 1: Coles 1908-9 (12) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 7)

214: Carse Farm I NN 802488 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: N / FP1 / G,PR / T: Stewart 1964
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 4.6 / 4 / 4
 D: 1; 1.25 / 2; 1.55 / 3; R 1.50? / 4; 1.20
 E: 1-2; 2.4 / (2-3; ?) / (3-4; ?) / 4-1; 3.4
 F: 1.35 / 1.20-1.55 / 2.9 / 2.4-3.4 / ID
 G: ND / IPT,3PH? / G?,F

This rectangular four poster was excavated in 1964. Its slabs are orientated to the WSW/ENE. The tallest stones are to the south. The southwestern stone was re-erected in its original stonehole. Both stones to the east are cupmarked. A pit against the inner face of the northeast stone contained charcoal and cremated bone with a collared urn and a flint flake. 2 shallow unweathered pits were found to the north and south between the orthostats. It was suggested they supported props during stone erection. Other possibilities could be considered, perhaps they contained small stones as at Fortinghall. A third shallow pit was also found.
 1: Coles 1907-8 (18) 2: Stewart 1964
 3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 8)
 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P1/4, Weem)

215: Carse Farm II NN 802485 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / F13 / P / P; Stewart 1964, P; Cash 1910
 C: Coles 1910; U(OD) / c 13.0-15.0? / 3 / ID(c 6-7?)
 D: M / 1; 1.90 / 2; F,BU 1.80 / 3; F 2.40 / 2-3M? (EH)
 E: 0 / 1-2; c 9.5 / 2-3; c 9.5 / 0
 F: (2.0) / (1.80-2.40) / ID / (9.5) / ID
 G: ND / ICI? / -

This ruined site is unlikely to be a four poster as its diameter argues against this interpretation. Both the fallen slabs are cupmarked. Two further stones dug up by Cash to the west are probably natural. A stonehole to the west was found by Stewart indicating the diameter given above is approximately correct but not enough was excavated to determine the full layout of the site. A small buried slab within the site investigated by both Cash and Stewart may have been the vestiges of a cist or internal setting.

It stood 0.40m high (from subsoil) and had packing round it. Small quantities of cremated bone and flattened river pebbles were found.

1: Coles 1909-10 (15) 2: Cash 1910-11
3: Stewart 1964 4: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 9)

216: Clach na Tiompan NN 831329 Tayside (Perthshire)
B: N / FP1 / A / T; Henshall and Stewart 1954
C: Henshall and Stuart; G / 3.7x4.3 / 2 / 4
D: 1; S / EH / 2; 1.30 / EH
E: 1-2; 3.0 / 2-3; 2.9 / 3-4; 2.5 / 4-1; 3.1
F: (1.30) / (1.30) / 2.9 / 2.5-3.1 / 14.0%
G: ND / ICA,ACA / F

This four poster is badly damaged hence its grading cannot be assessed. In plan it is rectangular in form with the slabs orientated southeast/northwest. It was excavated in 1954 and found to be built on a natural knoll. The orthostats stood at the edge of a low disturbed cairn. Under this, at the centre, was a low mound of burnt loam with charcoal. Over 100 quartzite pebbles were found scattered in the cairn material, but otherwise no finds were made.

1: Coles 1910-11 (35) 2: Henshall and Stuart 1954-6
3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 10)

217: Coilleachur NN 845466 Tayside (Perthshire)
B: H / PRSC / DO / -
C: Coles 1910; U / c 15.8 / 0-1 / ID
D: ID
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / IK.B. / -

This badly damaged site has no remaining orthostats and hence is difficult to interpret. It consists of two concentric kerbs, the outer one set in a low bank with a diameter of c15.8m. (Ruggles notes a diameter of 49.0m. for the outer kerb, which conflicts with Coles' plan). This bank suggests a robbed Recumbent Stone Circle, but alternatively a robbed cairn is equally viable. The outer kerb is fragmentary but has two short arcs of near contiguous stone standing up to 0.40m high. One stone to the east which is 1.80m long, may be a fallen orthostat. The inner kerb is more complete, consisting of near contiguous slabs standing 0.50-0.25m tall, in a ring of 10.4m diameter. The isolated location contrasts with Recumbent Stone Circles in Grampian and argues against this interpretation.

1: Coles 1909-10 (14) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 11)
3: Ruggles 1984 (98) 4: Ruggles and Burl 1985

218: Colen NO 110311 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / F16 / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 8.2x7.9 / 9 / 7-9?
 D: A: 1; L 0.90 / 2; F, BU 0.40 / 3; F 0.40 / 4; 0.40 / 5; F, BU 0.40 / 6; F 1.00 / 7; 1.10 / 8; F 1.00 / 9; F, B 0.90
 E: 1-2; 2.0 / 2-3; 2.0 / 3-4; 2.9 / 4-5; 1.6 / 5-6; 3.4 / 6-7; 3.5 / 7-8; 4.0 / 8-9; 3.5 / 9-1; 3.2
 F: (0.70) / (0.40-1.10) / 2.9 / R: 1.6-4.0 / c 3.6%
 G: ND / - / G

This somewhat ruined ring appears to have eight stones today, although two of the recumbent stones may be fortuitous (2,5). It seems to be graded to the southwest where the two largest blocks are cupmarked. The spacing between stones increases in this direction.

1: PSAS 26, 1891-2, 221-4. 2: Stewart 1966
 3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 2)
 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/6)

219: Commonbank NO 177247 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / PF16 / P / -
 C: N / c 11.5? / 4 / ID
 D: ND
 E: ID
 F: ND / ND / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / -

Little has been published on this site and hence its status is uncertain. The four remaining prostrate stones form a trapezium measuring 6.2x10.0x4.0x11.5m. One stone to the south-east is cupmarked.

1: Stevenson 1973 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 13)

220: Comrie NH 755225 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: N / PFP2 / P / -
 C: Coles 1911; U / c 5.0? / 2 / ID(4+)
 D: D / 1; 1.50 / 2; 1.40 / D
 E: 0 / 1-2; 3.6 / 0
 F: (1.45) / (1.40-1.50) / (3.6) / (3.6) / ID
 G: schist, whinstone / - / -

Only 2 stones remain today. However, the Ordnance Survey marked four in the nineteenth century. In Coles' day a local had memory of one of these, a fallen stone which was removed in c1894. The angles at which the two stones are set suggest the removed stones stood on a circle lying to the northeast. The inferred diameter suggests this site may have been a four poster.

1: Coles 1910-11 (4 Tullybannoch) 2: Stewart 1966

221: Comrie Bridge NN 787468 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: N / FP1? / A / -
 C: Coles 1910; U / c 3.9 / 3? / 4?
 D: M / 1; 1.00 / 2; 0.85 / 3; 0.70
 E: 0 / 1-2; 3.0 / 2-3; 3.0 / 0
 F: 0.85 / 0.70-1.00 / (3.0) / (3.0) / ID
 G: ND / ASS? / F? G?

This site is difficult to interpret. There are five stones in an ovoid which is 9.4x6.0m in plan. This could be an unusually off-circular plain ring. However, the orientation of the 3 slabs to the west, suggests these are the remains of a four poster with the ruined remains of a second adjacent setting to the east. The western site is sub-rectangular and the slabs are orientated east/west. They appear to be graded to the southeast. The two eastern stones, which form a north/south line, stand 2.6m apart. The northern one is 0.90m tall while the other has been reduced to a stump.

1: Coles 1909-10 (11) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 14)

222: Corogle Burn NO 348603 Tayside (Angus)
 B: K / F16? / A / -
 C: Thom 1971; G / c 8.2 / 3 / ID(4-6?)
 D: A: M / 1; L ? / 2; 0.90 / 3; 1.05
 E: 0 / 1-2; 4.1 / (2-3; 7.9) / 0
 F: (0.95) / (0.90-1.05) / ID / ID(4.1?) / ID
 G: ND / - / -

This site could be a rectangular four poster aligned NNE/SSW. However, it is unusually elongated and its diameter suggests it is a ruined plain ring. Two further recumbent slab to the SSW have led to interpretation as a stone row. However, these are archaeologically unconvincing.

1: Coutts 1970 2: Thom 1971 (P3/1 Glen Prossen)
 3: Burl 1976 (Angus 5) 4: Atkinson 1981

223: Cramrar NN 725455 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: N / PFP3 / A / -
 C: N / c 7.6? / 4 / 4
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / G?

Little has been published on this site. It consists of 4 fallen stones on a hillside. The largest to the southeast is cupmarked.

1: Burl 1971 (17) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 15)

224: Croft Moraig NM 797472 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / SP1 / G / T; Piggott and Simpson 1965
 C: Piggott and Simpson 1971; G // Inner; 6.3x7.4, Outer; c 11.5x13.4
 // 8 / 9(+3) // 8 / 9(+3)
 D: A: Inner: 1; - / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / 5; F - / 6; - / 7; - /
 8; -
 Outer: 1; - / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / (5; -) / 6; F / (7; -) /
 8; F - / (9; F -) / 10; F - / 11; F - / 12; -
 E: Inner: 1-2; 1.8 / 2-3; 3.1 / 3-4; 3.0 / 4-5; 2.1 / 5-6; 3.2 /
 6-7; 3.8 / 7-8; 3.3 / 8-1; 2.0
 Outer: 1-2; 3.7 / 2-3; 4.4 / 3-4; 4.4 / 4-6; 4.7 / 6-8; 4.2 /
 8-10; 4.8 / 10-11; 4.6 / 11-12; 4.4 / 12-1; 4.0
 F: c 1.50 / c 2.00(+1.10) // 1.45-1.60 / 1.75-2.15(+1.00-1.30) //
 2.8 / 4.4 / 1.8-3.8 / 3.7-4.8 // 14.9% / c 14.2%
 G: epidiorite, schist / CC,EB or PL,PO, (TC,D,PO,TS) / P,ET,30,G?

This site was fully excavated in 1965 revealing a complex series of modifications. In its first phase the site consisted of a ring of timber posts in a 8.2x8.8m diameter ring with a c 1.0m wide portal entrance of 2 sets of 3 posts, set close together to the ESE about 1m outside the ring. About 3.4m outside the ring to the SSW at right angles from the entrance was a posthole. This had a second possible hole in line nearer the ring and 2 possible postholes existed in analagous locations to the NNE. A single posthole was set c1.3m outside the ring to the WNW. A second possible posthole c2.0m to the south could suggest a second portal entrance existed here opposite the better preserved one. These outer settings seem to be designed to crudely indicate the four cardinal directions. About 1.5m within the ring to the SSW on the SSW/NNE line was a further posthole. The posts in the circle itself appear to have been originally equally spaced (allowing for 2-4 missing in disturbed areas = 1.0-1.7m apart) except for a wider gap at the entrance. Some uncertainty exists about the design of the ring to the west, due to poor preservation where there were problems distinguishing true postholes from fortuitous hollows. A further complication arises because several of the postholes had been recut at least once, indicating prolonged use of the timber circle. The excavators concluded this ring was open to the southwest along the indicated NNE/SSW axis but this hypothesis need not apply as only 2 postholes need to be postulated to fill the gap, both under fallen orthostats. Two further postholes may well have been destroyed by later stoneholes elsewhere in the ring. While a setting with an entrance at right angles to an open ended ring is not impossible it seems an unnecessarily complex and asymmetrical interpretation of the features. It is more likely the ring was complete with the primary emphasis being to the entrance to the ESE. If so there would have been 15-18 posts in the ring, plus the 6 at the entrance. When the posts were replaced (5-8 cases) the original number and spacing appears to have been retained. The postholes were generally well cut and would have contained posts of c0.25m diameter which could have stood up to 1.8m high.

The ring of posts is set at the outer edge of a shallow ditch which was 1.2-1.5m wide and 0.30-0.45m deep and only present in the northern half of the site. It faded out to the south. The relative

chronology of the two features could not be determined. The excavators favoured the ditch being later but there seems no grounds for this. In contrast the exact placing within the inner edge of the primary phase of posts rather than the recuts is suggested by one later post where the recut is badly placed in relation to the ditch edge. This implies the primary posts are contemporary or slightly later than the ditch. It was also unclear if the ditch material had originally been used to form a central cairn, an outer bank or had been immediately replaced in the ditch. The fact that the ditch is uninterrupted at the WSW entrance could suggest the former is earlier, representing an unidentified primary phase of activity at the site.

In a later phase the site was remodelled in stone. Natural hollows to the southeast and east were made up and the ditch backfilled (if not already levelled/silted). There was no evidence for post removal but if this did not happen the rotted stumps of the timber rings must have been visible as the stone design displays clear knowledge of the precise layout of the timber features. The fill of the ditch contained small pieces of charcoal and sherds of western neolithic and flat rimmed wares. Above this a patchy pavement was laid in the central area. 2 concentric rings of orthostats were built together with 2 large orthostats to the ESE. The excavators concluded these were built in 2 distinct phases on the basis of changes in orientation in relation to the axis of the timber monument, an argument which in part may be spurious. The inner circle and the 2 outliers were clearly built while knowledge of the timber features was retained. The inner circle of 8 stones has roughly the same diameter and overlays the timber ring. Four of its stones retain the four axes demarked by timber posts external to the timber circle. The remaining four stones are placed midway between each of the axes indicators. The two outliers retain a common axis with the earlier timber entrance portals. The inner ring consists of relatively small orthostats of similar height set in shallow stoneholes. The 2 outliers are placed c8.5m from the inner ring and stand 2.15 and 2.30m high. A short distance beyond each of these stones was a pit, neither contained finds and the excavators suggested the acid soil may have destroyed inhumations.

The outer circle of stones is unusual, it consists of 9 tall equally spaced orthostats in shallow stoneholes which may have been graded slightly to the southwest. In addition there are 3 smaller orthostats placed midway between consecutive ring stones in the southern half of the circle. This unusual arrangement led the excavators to propose that the arc of 3 stones was contemporary with the inner circle while the outer circle and 2 outliers were built later after a change of emphasis in orientation. With this hypothesis they fail to account for the earlier emphasis on the ESE created by the timber portals. It seems more likely that the outliers relate directly to the inner circle. The outer circle could also be contemporary with these or alternatively later. The stones of this ring also respect the 2 axis defined by the timber rings, with one stone to the WSW lying on the axis and the other 3 directions being defined by gaps midway between stones, hence reflecting the 'entrance' defined by the two outliers and the early timber portals. Both rings and the outliers present a unified if

subtle design which relates directly to the earlier features. The 3 low stones in the outer ring could also be contemporary as the central one is on one of the axes defined by the timber monument. This axis is given further emphasis by a cup and ring marked stone in the outer kerb at this point. However, it could be argued with equal plausibility that the three stones are a later addition built when this orientation took preference over the earlier emphasis to the ESE.

Between c2.0 and 3.0m beyond the outer circle is a kerb of contiguous boulders with an external diameter of c18.0m This had been robbed in part, particularly to the north and southwest. Before excavation it appeared to define the crest of a platform but this was illusory, the surrounding area having been reduced somewhat in height by ploughing, while the site itself was on a slight natural knoll. Excavation showed the slabs were set in part on a slight bank of rubble giving the feature a total maximum height of c0.6m to the northwest, elsewhere it was less. There was no indication of an entrance through this feature where well preserved and it ran across the arc to the east in the direction where the earlier entrance had existed and later outlier portals, which lay outside the kerb. No stratigraphic evidence remained to securely place this feature within the chronological framework established for the central area. However it seems likely it belongs to the time of remodelling in stone rather than the earlier phase. Although the stone circles did not stand on an artificial platform this kerb would seem to be designed as a boundary added to a natural knoll which created the visual impression of a low platform.

At the centre of the site was a flat natural boulder with a shallow scoop nearby containing a sparse scatter of charcoal. Its place in the chronological sequence cannot be determined. White quartz fragments were found across the site and it occurs naturally here. However, it concentrated in the central area and to the east and hence may have some significance.

- 1: Coles 1909-10 (13) 2: Piggott and Simpson 1971
3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 16) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P1/19)

225: Cunninghar NS.92.97. Tayside (Clackmannan)
B: K / PF13 / DO / - ?
C: N / c 18.5 / 0 / ID(5+)
D: ID
E: ND
F: ID / ID / ND / ND / ID
G: ND / - / -

This site is difficult to interpret. The OSA records a ring of 5 large stones (c1.7m tall) in a ring of c18.5m. By the late nineteenth century all that remained was an earthen bank with a diameter of c32.5x 29.5m, with one possible orthostat on the bank to the southeast. There was memory of others having been destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century. These were described as 'boulder like', 1m high or less and set 1.5-1.2m apart. The northeastern half of the site had been cut away by a sand pit. It is difficult to see how these accounts can be made to tally and they may refer

to different sites. The latter could be interpreted as the ruined remains of a barrow with a large kerb.

- 1: Robertson 1894-5 2: PSAS 33, 1898-9, 361-5.
3: Burl 1976 (Clackmannan 1)

226: Druids Seat NO 125313 Tayside (Perthshire)

B: K / F16 / A / -
C: Thom et al; G / c 8.5x9.7 / 8-10 / 9-13
D: A; 1; ? / 2; F 0.80 / 3; F 0.60 / 1-2M / 4; F 1.00 / ?5; F 0.50 / 6; ? / 7; ? / 8; F 0.80 / ?M / 9; L ? / (?10; F 0.30)
E: 1-2; 2.9 / 2-3; 3.0 / 0 / 6-7; 2.3 / 7-8; 2.3 / 0
F: (0.75) / (0.50-1.00) / (2.6) / (2.3-3.0) / ID
G: conglomerate / - / G?

This small ring is somewhat ruined and it is difficult to assess how many stones stood originally. It may be graded, the largest stone being to the SSW.

- 1: Stewart 1966 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 17)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/3, Blindwells)

227: Dunmold NN 780212 Tayside (Perthshire)

B: N / FP3 / R / I; c 1840, 1876
C: Coles 1911; U / c 4.5 / 4 / 4
D: 1; F 0.90 / 2; R 1.55 / 3; F 0.90 / 4; R 1.60
E: 1-2; 2.6 / 2-3; 3.0 / 3-4; 3.2 / 4-1; 3.0
F: (1.25) / (0.90-1.60) / (2.9) / (2.6-3.2) / ID
G: schist, whinstone / ICI / G?

This four poster was restored in the late nineteenth century and it is not known how accurate this was, hence the details of layout are uncertain. The two orthostats standing today are set radially which suggests inaccuracies. However, it is likely the 2 tallest stones were originally opposite each other, orientated northwest/southeast. A small rectangular cist was found within the site in c1876 which contained a 'thigh bone'. A local remembered an earlier excavation here, when an 'urn filled with ashes' was found.

- 1: Coles 1910-11 (9) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 18)

228: Faskally Cottages NN 930589 Tayside (Perthshire)

B: K / F14 / A / -
C: Coles 1908; U / c 6.3x7.5 / 7 / 9-10
D: 1-2M / 1; S / 2; S / 3; 0.70 / 4; 1.05 / M / 5; F, BU / 6; L 1.20+ / 7; 1.60
E: 0 / 1-2; 1.6 / 2-3; 1.9 / 3-4; 2.3 / (4-M; 2.0) / (M-5; 2.0) / 5-6; 2.4 / 6-7; 2.9 / 0
F: 1.15 / 0.70-1.60 / 2.2 / 1.6-2.9 / c 16.0%
G: schist(5), whinstone(1) / - / G?

This plain ring appears to be graded to the north.

- 1: Coles 1907-8 (14) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 19)

229: Ferntower **NN 874226** Tayside (Perthshire)

B: N / FP3? / A / -

C: Coles 1911; U / c 7.6x6.6? / 4 / 4(-6)

D: ?M / 1; F? 1.20 / 2; F?,S (1.10+) / 3; F? 1.20 / 4; F? 1.00 / ?M

E: 1-2; 4.2 / 2-3; 5.0 / 3-4; 3.8 / (4-1; 7.3)

F: (1.15) / (1.00-1.20) / (4.3) / (3.8-5.0) / ID

G: whinstone, diorite / ASS / -

This possible four poster is built of large boulders and it is difficult to determine if they have fallen or not. Coles suggested it was the remains of a six stone ring, as a short distance to the east is a second setting of 2 stones, set 3.0m apart in a northwest/southeast line. The northernmost stands 2.35m high while the other has probably fallen and is 1.80m. long. These are probably best interpreted independently to the other stones.

1: Coles 1910-11 (24)

2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 20)

230: Fonab Moor **NN 925558** Tayside (Perthshire)

B: N / FP1 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 5.0 / 3 / 4

D: 1; L,S (1.00+) / 2; 1.80 / 3; 1.85 / 4; FR

E: 1-2; 3.4 / 2-3; 4.0 / 0

F: (1.80) / (1.80-1.85) / (3.7) / (3.4-4.0) / ID

G: sandstone / - / F

This four poster is rectangular with the slabs orientated NNE/SSW. It is unclear if it is graded as the two northern stones have been damaged, this had already occurred by the mid-nineteenth century.

1: Wilson 1851

2: Coles 1907-8 (12)

3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 21)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P1/18, Clachan an Diridh)

231: Fortingall-East **NN 747470** Tayside (Perthshire)

B: N / FP1 / A / T; Simpson 1970

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 6.7 / 4 / 4(+4)

D: A: 1; F,BU,? / 2; ? / 3; L? / 4; L?

E: 0 / 2-3; 4.7 / 3-4; 4.4 / 0

F: small / ID / (4.6) / (4.4-4.7) / (ID)

G: micaceous gneiss / 2AFP / F,M

This ungraded, rectangular four poster has its slabs orientated southwest/northeast. It was excavated in 1970 and midway between each orthostat a smaller stone was found, each about half the height of the corner stones and defining straight sides to the setting. These stones and one of the orthostats had been overthrown and buried. There were possible traces of a central cremation. Fortingall West lies a short distance to the southwest.

1: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 22)

2: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P1/6)

232: Fortingall South **NH 747470** Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: N / FP1 / P / P; Simpson 1970
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 9.0? / 2 / 4(+4)?
 D: 2M? / 1; 1.25 / 2; 1.20
 E: 0 / 1-2; 6.4 / 0
 F: (1.20) / (1.20-1.25) / (6.4) / (6.4) / ID
 G: micaceous gneiss / 2AFP / F?,M

This setting consists of a line of 3 orthostats a short distance SSE of the other two sites here. Excavations in 1970 found a stonehole 3.0m to the northwest which led to a suggestion that c12 stones lie on a circle of c23.0m diameter. However, the orientations of the 3 remaining slabs strongly suggest this was a complex four poster identical to the two sites nearby, one side of which remains. The 2 corner slabs are orientated SSW/NNE. In this case one of the stones midway along the side is visible above the ground standing 0.95m high. Further excavation is needed here to test this possibility.

1: Coles 1907-8 (17) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 24)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P1/6)

233: Fortingall West **NH 747470** Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: N / FP1 / A / T; Simpson 1970
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 9.0 / 3 / 4(+4)
 D: 1; 1.30 / 2; 1.20 / 3; 1.15 / 4; F, BU ?
 E: 1-2; 7.0 / 2-3; 4.9 / 0
 F: 1.20 / 1.15-1.30 / (5.9) / (4.9-7.0) / (ID)
 G: micaceous gneiss / 2AFP / F,M

This ungraded, rectangular four poster has its stones orientated SSW/NNE. It was excavated in 1970, midway between each orthostat was a smaller stone similar to Fortingall East. Again five of the stones had been buried and evidence was found to show this took place in the nineteenth century.

1: Coles 1907-8 (17) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 23)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P1/6)

234: Fowlis Wester East **NH 923249** Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / F16 / PO / T; Young 1939
 C: Young 1943; U / c 7.7x8.4 / 4 / 11
 D: 3EH / 1; S? / EH / 2; S? / 3; S? / 3EH / 4; FR
 E: EH-EH; 2.9 / EH-EH; 2.0 / EH-1; 2.1 / 1-EH; 2.3 / EH-2; 2.0 / 2-3; 2.7 / 3-EH; 2.1 / EH-EH; 2.7 / EH-EH; 2.9 / EH-4; 1.5 / 4-EH; 2.2
 F: ID (low) / ID / 2.3 / 1.5-2.9 / c 8.3%
 G: ND / IKC, AO, ASC / 0, M

This small ring was fully excavated in 1939. Before this date only the internal kerb was obvious. However, it was noted in the NSA of 1837 as a double circle and hence is likely to have been damaged after this date. It consists of a ruined ring of small orthostats or stumps surrounding a kerb-cairn of near contiguous slabs with a diameter of 4.9x5.7m. One of the slabs to the southwest is cupmarked. Under the denuded stone built cairn within the inner

ring, was a clay floor with scattered charcoal and burnt bone near the centre, concentrating on two shallow scoops. A sandstone disc and large quantities of quartz fragments were also found here. Approximately 9.5m. beyond the ring of orthostats to the NNE is a 1.80m. high orthostat set radially to the site. This was set in a large pit which contained charcoal, burnt bone and quartz chips. A pit on its east side had a fill of white waterworn stones. About 26.5m (centre to centre) to the west of the site is a second ring and between the two is a tall orthostat.

1: Coles 1910-11 (33) 2: Young 1942-3
3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 25)

235: Fowlis Wester West NH 923249 Tayside (Perthshire)
B: K / PF14 / 0 / A / T; Young 1939
C: Young 1943; U / c 6.4x7.5 / 9-10 / 12
D: A: 3EH / 1; F 0.90 / 2; FR / 3; F 1.25 / (4; B,DI) / 5; F 1.40 / 6; F,B? / 7; F 1.70 / 8; F 1.40 / 9; FR / 10; F 1.10
E: EH-EH; 2.2 / EH-EH; 2.0 / EH-1; 2.4 / 1-2; 1.3 / 2-3; 1.3 / 3-5; 2.6 / 5-6; 1.2 / 6-7; 2.0 / 7-8; 2.3 / 8-9; 1.0 / 9-10; 2.3 / 10-EH; 1.2
G: c 1.30 / c 0.90-1.70 / 1.8 / 1.0-2.6 / c 14.7%
G: ND / ICA? AO,ASC / G,O,M

This small ruined ring was fully excavated in 1939. It has variably spaced stones, some of which in the western half are near contiguous. This suggests the site may be a kerb-cairn variant rather than a true stone circle. However, the orthostats are exceptionally tall. The stones are graded to the southwest. Young makes no mention of internal cairn material but his published section shows a greater depth of material here and the fact that all but one of the stones fell outwards suggests the interior was filled with a cairn. Within the ring in the southern half was an empty shallow pit and near the centre a scatter of cremated bone and charcoal was found on the surface.

Outside the ring, c6.2m to the east, is a fallen orthostat which originally would have been set radially to the ring and would have stood c2.0m high.

1: Coles 1910-11 (33) 2: Young 1943
3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 25)

236: Glenballock NO 185481 Tayside (Perthshire)
B: N / FP3 / A / I; c 1870
C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 7.3 / 4 / 4
D: 1; F 1.20 / 2; F 1.30 / 3; F 1.20 / 4; F 1.30
E: A: 1-2; 5.6 / 2-3; 4.6 / 3-4; 5.3 / 4-1; 5.6
F: 1.25 / 1.20-1.30 / (5.3) / (4.6-5.6) / ID
G: granite / - / -

This four poster is built on a slight natural knoll. It is unclear if it is circular or rectangular because all four stones are fallen. Their similar lengths suggest it was never graded. In the mid-nineteenth century one of the stones was standing. In c1870 an

encrusted urn containing a cremation was found within the site. By this date all four stones were recumbent.

- 1: Simpson 1864-6
- 2: Allen 1880-1
- 3: Coles 1908-9 (10, Craighall Mill)
- 4: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 26)
- 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/4, Courthill)

237: Greenland NN 767427 Tayside (Perthshire)

- B: K / F14 / A / -
C: Coles 1910; U / c 9.3x8.8 / 6 / 6 or 9
D: 1; S?(0.30+) / 2; 1.30 / ?M / 3; 1.30 / ?M / 4; F 1.80 / 5; 1.70 / 6; F 1.70 / ?M
E: 1-2; 2.7 / 0 / 4-5; 3.2 / 5-6; 3.4 / 0
F: 1.55 / 1.30-1.80 / (3.1) / (2.7-3.4) / c 5.4%
G: quartzitic schist / - / G

This ring has a wall built through the interior from northwest to southeast. It appears to be a 9 stone ring unless the spacing was irregular, in which case it may have its full complement of 6. It is graded to the southwest.

- 1: Mackenzie 1908-9
- 2: Coles 1909-10 (10)
- 3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 27)

238: Killin NN 576327 Tayside (Perthshire)

- B: K / F14 / G / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G / 10.0x8.6 / 6 / 6
D: 1; 1.35 / 2; 1.20 / 3; 1.95 / 4; 1.90 / 5; R 1.90 / 6; 1.65
E: 1-2; 4.0 / 2-3; 4.6 / 3-4; 4.2 / 4-5; 4.7 / 5-6; 4.6 / 6-1; 5.8
F: 1.65 / 1.20-1.95 / 4.6 / 4.0-5.8 / 14.0%
G: schist / - / G

This fine ring is graded to the SSW. One of the stones leaning in 1910, appears to have subsequently been re-erected or straightened.

- 1: Coles 1909-10 (9, Kinnell)
- 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 29)
- 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P1/3)

239: Lundin Farm I NN 882505 Tayside (Perthshire)

- B: N / FP1 / G / E; Stewart 1962
C: Stewart 1966, G / 5.5x5.8 / 4 / 4
D: 1; 2.70 / 2; 2.30 / 3; 2.20 / 4; L 1.75 (heights from subsoil level)
E: 1-2; 3.5 / 2-3; 5.0 / 3-4; 2.6 / 4-1; 4.6
F: 2.25 / 1.75-2.70 / 3.9 / 2.6-5.0 / 5.2%
G: schist / ICA / G,F

This four poster was excavated in 1962. It is rectangular and orientated east/west, the tallest stone stands to the northeast. The orthostats are set on a natural knoll with a height of c1.5m. The first stage in construction was demarkation of the sites edge by a slight ditch of c7.0m diameter, and deturfing of the internal area and a slight hollowing out of its centre. The ditch was absent to the east and this was suggested to be an entrance. A pit was then dug at the centre and organic deposits of some kind placed within it. After it had been partly refilled a cremation was

242: Machuinn NN 682401 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / SP2 / G / -
 C: Coles 1910; U / c 5.5x6.1 / 6 / 6
 D: 1; F 1.10 / 2; 1.35 / 3; F 1.40 / 4; 1.35 / 5; 1.20 / 6; 1.10
 E: 1-2; 3.0 / 2-3; 3.3 / 3-4; 3.5 / 4-5; 2.4 / 5-6; 2.4 / 6-1; 2.7
 F: 1.25 / 1.10-1.40 / 2.9 / 2.4-3.5 / c 9.8%
 G: ND / ICA,K / G

This small ring stands on the western half of a stony mound which has a diameter of c13.5x11.0m and is 0.9m high. The orthostats are graded to the south. They are linked by traces of a kerb, one stone between each orthostat, which stand up to 0.25m clear of the mound. It is unclear if the mound is completely original, it may well have been greatly accentuated by field clearance. The kerb may denote its original perimeter. If so the orthostats now appear lower than they originally did, being partially masked by the present cairn.
 1: Coles 1909-10 (8) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 31)

243: Moncrieffe NO 133193 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / SP3 / D(R) / U; anon pre 1864. T; Stewart 1974
 C: Stewart 1985; G / 8.7x9.2 / 8 / 8
 D: 1; 1.30 / 2; 1.65 / 3; 1.75 / 4; 1.15 / 5; 1.90 / 6; 1.47+ / 7; 2.00 / 8; 1.30
 E: 1-2; 2.2 / 2-3; 3.8 / 3-4; 3.0 / 4-5; 3.8 / 5-6; 3.9 / 6-7; 3.4 / 7-8; 4.3 / 8-1; 3.0
 F: 1.55 / 1.15-2.00 / 3.4 / 2.2-4.3 / 5.4%
 G: granite / IRC or CA, PL? (ED, ET, ITC, SC, ICA) / G, (E)

Before excavation this site had the appearance of a typical small platform-circle with a complete circle of 8 stones graded to the southwest set on a simple low platform. The site was fully excavated in 1974 prior to it being moved to make way for a motorway. It was already somewhat disturbed, Simpson records that bones had been found here and that a large cupmarked stone, perhaps originally somewhere in the centre, then lay at a point outside the ring to the northwest. The 1974 excavations revealed a complex sequence of modifications to the site which were not apparent prior to excavation. It started life as a hengiform site with a 3.6m wide entrance to the NNE which interrupted a ditch and outer bank. The ditch was only 1.4m wide and 0.55-0.75m deep. This had been recut at a later date as a slighter ditch, which was 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep. At the outer edge of the primary ditch were a number of slanting stakeholes cut into the silting. They may be associated with the secondary ditch, and it could be speculated that the latter (and/or the central timber ring) contained upright timbers and supported a timber building similar to that excavated at Whitton Hill 1 in Northumberland. Alternatively, the stakeholes may have been a retaining hurdle-fence for the remodelled outer bank. In the central area were 9 postholes, some with packing, in a 6.5m diameter ring. Outside the henge entrance was a cremation, probably of a child, in a small pit.

In the second phase the posts were removed (or possibly rotted in-situ) and the ditch backfilled. The latter contained a beaker sherd. Slightly eccentric to the original site, and cutting

the henge ditch fills, a circle of 8 (or possibly 7) stones were erected with a diameter of c9.0m. A full reconstruction of this ring is not possible because of subsequent remodelling. In addition investigation of 1-2 potential stonehole sites to the east was inhibited by tree roots. To the north and south 2 definite and 2 probable stoneholes were found, To the west one stone (7) may well have been retained in the later reconstruction, while the later orthostat further south may occupy the same site as its predecessor. One of the orthostats to the NNW was not reused in the later phase and was found recumbent, having fallen outwards. This was replaced upon reconstruction by a new stone (8) placed above the old stone to give it extra height. The larger earlier orthostat would have stood c2.00m high, a comparable height to stone 7 which may also belong to this phase. The heights of the others is unknown and hence grading cannot be assessed. The stones of this first stone circle surrounded a small irregularly-shaped cairn of c4.0-5.5m diameter which was defined by a contiguous kerb.

In the third phase the cairn and all but one of the orthostats were demolished and the present circle built. This had an almost identical diameter, except to the northeast where it was set slightly within the earlier circle. It is not clear why the circle was remodelled unless it was ruinous by this date. Alternatively a desire to grade the stones may have led to the rebuilding as suggested by the use of a smaller replacement stone (8) to the NNW. Traces survived of a contiguous kerb of low stones that linked the orthostats to the southwest; perhaps designed to demark the edge of a slight internal platform. An internal ringcairn or cairn was also built which had an outer contiguous kerb of c5.5x7.0m diameter and fragmentary traces of a possible inner kerb set c1.5m within the former. However, it is equally likely that the latter is fortuitous. Many quartz stones were found in the make-up between the two kerbs. Seven pits were found in the central area, some of which contained burnt soil/charcoal. It proved impossible to distinguish which belonged to phase 2 and which to phase 3. Cremations and sherds of cordoned urns, grooved ware and flat rimmed ware probably originated in the central features of the stone circles but these had been thoroughly disturbed. A cordoned urn was found inverted in a pit beyond the circle to the north. In later times the central ringcairn had been badly damaged and rubble from this used to build a shelter-bed between the orthostats to the south. Metalurgists smelted iron within the interior.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Simpson 1864-6 | 2: Allen 1881-2 |
| 3: Stewart 1974 | 4: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 32) |
| 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P1/20) | |
| 6: Stewart 1985 | |

244: Murthly NO 103386 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / F14 / A / -
 C: Coles 1908; U / c 11.0 / 5 / 8-9
 D: 1-2M / 1; L 1.05 / 2; 1.50 / 3; 1.65 / M / 4; 2.45 / 5; 1.20 / M
 E: 0 / 1-2; 3.6 / 2-3; 4.1 / (3-M; 4.1) / (M-4; 4.1) / 4-5; 4.5 / 0
 F: 1.55 / 1.05-2.45 / (4.0) / (3.6-4.5) / ID
 G: MD / - / G

This site stands in hospital grounds. When these were laid out in 1863-4 the circle was given a surrounding circular bank. However, the stones themselves do not appear to have been restored. The ring is graded to the southwest. Several urns and a bone button were found in the hospital grounds in the nineteenth century but were not directly associated with the circle.

1: Coles 1907-8 (38) 2: Stewart 1966
 3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 35)

245: Na Carraigean Edintian NN 839620 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: N / FP2 / A / -
 C: Coles 1908; U / c 4.7 / 4 / 4
 D: 1; F 0.90 / 2; L 1.00 / 3; 1.15 / 4; F 1.00
 E: 1-2; 3.5 / 2-3; 3.1 / 3-4; 3.4 / 4-1; 3.1
 F: 1.00 / 0.90-1.15 / 3.2 / 3.1-3.5 / ID
 G: schist, whinstone / ICA / -

This four poster stands on a slight mound with a diameter of 16.5m with an outer kerb of low stones. It appears to be designed as a circle rather than a rectangle and to be graded to the southwest. The interior of the ring has a shallow hollow which suggests it has been dug over.

1: Coles 1907-8 (10) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 36)

246: Parkneuk NO 195515 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: N / FP1 / G / -
 C: Coles 1909; U / c 5.8 / 4 / 4
 D: 1; F 0.90 / 2; 1.15 / 3; 1.20 / 4; 1.00
 E: (1-2; 3.8) / 2-3; 4.6 / 3-4; 3.8 / (4-1; 3.4)
 F: 1.05 / 0.90-1.20 / (4.2) / (3.8-4.6) / ID
 G: granite, whinstone / - / F,G

This rectangular four poster has its slabs orientated NNE/SSW and the largest stone stands to the southwest.

1: Coles 1908-9 (3) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 37)

247: Pitscandle NO 484528 Tayside (Angus)
 B: K / SP1 / P / U; pre 1850
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 16.3 / 4 / c 9
 D: A: 1; 2.00 / D / 2; S / 3; F,BU / M / 4; 2.75 / 3M
 E: (1-M; 5.4) / (M-2; 5.4) / 2-3; 5.7 / (3-M; 5.4) / (M-4; 5.4)
 F: (2.40) / (2.00-2.75) / (5.5) / (5.4-5.7) / ID
 G: sandstone / IPL / G?

This ruined ring stands on a low mound. The 2 remaining uprights suggest the ring was graded to the southwest. In the early

nineteenth century one of the orthostats blew over (no 3?) revealing an 'urn' and 'burnt ashes'. Digging in the mound revealed a stone measuring c0.45m square which was marked by 2 concentric circles and other 'enigmatic markings'. An upright between stones 1-2 was noted as having been removed sometime before. This must have taken place prior to 1850 as only 2 uprights were noted at this date.

- 1: PSAS 2, 1854-7, 190.
- 2: Warden 1884
- 3: Burl 1976 (Angus 10)
- 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P3/2, Blackgate)

248: St Martins **NO 160312** **Tayside (Perthshire)**
B: K / F16? / P / -
C: N / c 7.5 / 4 / ID
D: ND
E: ND
F: ND / ND / ND / ND / ND
G: ND / - / G?

Little has been published on this site. It is apparently graded to the southwest and several stones are missing.

- 1: Stewart 1966
- 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 39)

249: Sandy Road West **NO 156273** **Tayside (Perthshire)**
B: K / F16 / A(R) / T; Stewart 1961
C: Stewart 1966; G(OD) / 5.7x6.5 / 6 / 7
D: EH / 1; F 0.60 / 2; F 0.75 / 3; 0.75 / 4; F 1.00 / 5; L 0.75 / 6; F 0.75
E: EH-1; 2.8 / 1-2; 2.7 / 2-3; 2.3 / 3-4; 3.0 / 4-5; 2.6 / 5-6; 2.6 / 6-EH; 2.5
F: 0.75 / 0.60-1.00 / 2.6 / 2.3-3.0 / 12.3%
G: dolerite, epidiorite, diorite / - / G

This small ring is graded to the SSW. Its stones are arranged to have their flat sides facing the interior. It was excavated in 1961 prior to re-erection on a different site. It appears to originally have had 7 stones. A small stone to the west and one to the north recorded by Coles, but missing by 1961, appear to have been fortuitous as no stoneholes were found for them. A second stone to the north recorded by Coles, but missing by 1961, could have come from the stonehole excavated here. Near the centre of the ring was a pit containing an urn of flat rimmed ware with charcoal and a token cremation. The charcoal gave a date of 1200±150bc(GaK787). A second adjacent circle has been reported but this is of dubious authenticity.

- 1: Coles 1908-9 (24)
- 2: Stewart 1966
- 3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 40A)
- 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/11, Scone)

250: Shian Bank North-West NO 156273 Tayside (Perthshire)

B: K / F16 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 8.4 / 7 / 9-10

D: A: 1; 0.90 / 2; 0.90 / 3; F 0.45 / 4; 0.90 / 5; F 0.60 / 6; F 0.80 / 2-3 M / 7; 1.20

E: 1-2; 2.2 / 2-3; 2.4 / 3-4; 2.5 / 4-5; 3.3 / 5-6; 4.0 / 0 / 7-1; 2.0

F: (0.80) / (0.45-1.20) / 2.7 / R 2.0-4.0 / ID

G: ND / ASC / M

These two sites were damaged in the second world war when pillboxes were built nearby and trees dumped on the stones. Not enough survives to determine if the northwestern ring is graded. The second ring lies 21.5m (centre to centre) to the southeast.

1: Stewart 1966

2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 42a)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/8)

251: Shian Bank South-East NO 156273 Tayside (Perthshire)

B: K / F16 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 7.9?x8.5 / 9 / 10

D: A: 1; F? - / 2; 0.90 / 3; - / 4; 0.60 / 5; F? - / 6; - / 7; 0.75 / M / 8; F, BU 0.60 / 9; F, BU -

E: 1-2; 2.6 / 2-3; 2.1 / 3-4; 2.6 / 4-5; 2.5 / 5-6; 2.7 / 6-7; 3.9 / (7-M; 2.3) / M-8; 2.3) / 8-9; 2.4 / 9-1; 2.3

F: (0.70) / (0.60-0.90) / 2.6 / 2.1-3.9 / ID

G: ND / ASC / M

This ring is the better preserved of the two, the stones are small but it is unclear if they are graded.

1: Stewart 1966

2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 42b)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/8)

252: Spittal of Glenshee NO 117702 Tayside (Perthshire)

B: N / PFP1 / G / E; M'Combie Smith 1894

C: Thom et al 1980; G / 3.8 / 4 / 4

D: 1; 0.70 / 2; 0.35 / 3; 0.70 / 4; 0.65

E: 1-2; 2.4 / 2-3; 2.5 / 3-4; 3.0 / 4-1; 3.0

F: 0.60 / 0.35-0.70 / 2.7 / 2.4-3.0 / c 0%

G: ND / - / F

This probable four poster stands on a small knoll and was excavated in 1894. The knoll measures 35.5x26.5m, is c5-6m high and was shown to be glacial. No finds were made within the stones and it was concluded they were also natural. However, the design of the stones strongly suggests they are a rectangular type four poster with small, ungraded slabs orientated WSW/ENE.

1: M'Combie Smith 1894-5

2: Burl 1971

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/14)

253: Tigh na Ruaich NN 976534 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / F14 / G / E; 1855
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 6.5x7.7 / 6 / 6
 D: 1; 1.15 / 2; 0.95 / 3; L 1.80 / 4; 0.80 / 5; 1.25 / 6; 1.40
 E: 1-2; 3.6 / 2-3; 4.3 / 3-4; 3.1 / 4-5; 3.3 / 5-6; 4.5 / 6-1; 3.1
 F: 1.20 / 0.80-1.80 / 3.6 / 3.1-4.5 / 15.6%
 G: whinstone / - / S?

This small ring has its largest stone to the SSE but otherwise is not well graded. One of the stones is poorly set being almost radial (1). In 1855 the site was dug and 4 large 'urns' were found together with cremated bone and charcoal.

1: Coles 1907-8 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 44)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/2, Ballinluig)

254: Wester Torrie NN 646045 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: K / F16 / A / -
 C: 1902; U / c 6.7x7.8 / 5 / 6
 D: 1; B? 0.85? / 2; 0.75+? / 3; 1.10 / M / 4; 0.70? / 5; F? 0.60?
 E: 1-2; 3.8 / 2-3; 3.5 / (3-M; 3.7) / (M-4; 3.7) / 4-5; 3.3 /
 5-1, 3.3
 F: (0.80) / (0.60-1.10) / (3.5) / (3.3-3.8) / (ID)
 G: 'trap' / - / G?

This ring is somewhat ruined but appears to be graded to the south or southwest. However, it is unclear in several cases which stones are upright.

1: PSAS 36, 1901-2, 618-20. 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 48)

255: Woodside NO 185501 Tayside (Perthshire)
 B: N / FP3? / P / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 4.7 / 4(+3) / 4(+4)
 D: 1; F 1.20 / 2; F 0.80 / 3; F 1.40 / 4; F 1.30
 E: A: 1-2; 3.4 / 2-3; 3.6 / 3-4; 3.6 / 4-1; 3.1
 F: 1.15 / 0.80-1.40 / (3.4) / (3.1-3.6) / ID
 G: ND / - / G?

This site is difficult to interpret with certainty because all the stones are fallen. However, the best possibility is that it is a four poster with smaller orthostats placed midway along each side as at Fortingall. It is too badly ruined to determine if it is circular or rectangular and grading is uncertain, the largest two stones lie in the eastern half of the ring.

1: Coles 1908-9 (6) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 49)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (P2/5, Hill of Drimmie)

Zone 8: Southern Scotland

256: Borrowston Rigg NT 557523 Borders (Berwickshire)

B: C / PF3 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 46.6x41.5 / 32-40 / 59-84

D: M / 1; F - / 2; F; - / 3; F - / M / 4; F - / 5; F - / 6; - / ?M / 7; F,BU - / 1-2M / 8; - / 4-7M / 9; F,BU - / 10; F,BU - / M / 11; F - / M / 12; F - / 13; F,BU / 14; - / 15; F - / ?M / 16; F - / 17; F,BU - / 1-3M / 18; F,BU / 19; F,BU / ?M / 20; F - / ?M / 21; F,BU - / 1-3M / 22; - / ?M / 23; F,BU / 1-3M / 24; - / 25; F - / 26; F,BU - / ?M / 27; F - / ?M / 28; - / 1-3M / 29; F,BU / 30; F,BU - / ?M / 31; F? - / 32; - / 33; - / 2-4M / 34; F - / M / 35; F - / M / 36; F - / 37; F,BU - / ?38; F,BU - / ?M / 39; F,BU - / ?M / 40; F -.

E: 0 / 1-2; 1.7 / 2-3; 1.2 / (3-M; 1.7) / M-4; 1.7 / 0 / 5-6; 1.2 / 0 / 9-10; 1.3 / (10-M; 1.8) / (M-11; 1.8) / 11-M; 1.8) / (M-12; 1.8) / 12-13; 1.2 / 13-14; 1.7 / 14-15; 1.5 / 0 / 16-17; 1.5 / 0 / 18-19; 2.1 / 0 / 24-25; 1.2 / 25-26; 1.7 / 0 / (27-M; 1.5) / (M-28; 1.5) / 0 / 29-30; 2.1 / 0 / 31-32; 2.2 / 32-33; 1.5 / 0 / (34-M; 1.7) / (M-35; 1.7) / (35-M; 1.8) / M-36; 1.8) / 36-37; 2.2 / 0 / (40-M; 1.7) / (M-1; 1.7)

F: (small) / (? - 0.60) / (1.6+) / (1.2-2.2+) / c 11.0%

G: ND / - / -

Although this may well be a stone circle the stones are small. The interior is flat but the site is marked as a cairn on nineteenth century maps. This possible interpretation should not be forgotten.

1: RCAHM 1915 (226)

2: Burl 1976 (Berwick 1)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G9/10)

257: Burgh Hill NT 470 06 Borders (Roxburghshire)

B: C / F3 / A / E; pre 1873

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 16.6x c13.4 / 22 / 29-34

D: A: 1-2M / 1; L - / 2; - / 3; - / 1-2M / 4; F 0.70 / 5; F 0.40 / 6; - / 1-2M / 7; - / 8; F 0.70 / M / 9; - / M / 10; - / 11; F, DI 0.60 / 12; - / 13; - / 14; F,DI? 1.05 / 15; F 0.40 / 16; F? 0.70 / 17; F 0.30 / 18; F,BU 0.60 / M / 19; F 0.50 / ?M / 20; F 0.60 / 1-2M / 21; - / 22; -

E: 0 / 1-2; 2.0 / 2-3; 1.4 / 0 / 5-6; 1.5 / 0 / 7-8; 1.3 / (8-M 1.4) / (M-9; 1.4) / (9-M; 1.5) / (M-10; 1.5) / (10-M; 1.6) / (M-12; 1.6) / 12-13; 1.5 / (13-M; 1.50) / (14-M; 1.50) / 15-16; 1.7 / 16-17; 1.4 / 17-18; 1.7 / 0 / 21-22; 1.2

F: (c 0.50)+1.05 / (c 0.20-0.80)+1.05 / 1.5 / 1.2-2.0 / c 19.3%

G: ND / - / S?

This circle of small stones has only one which is somewhat larger, now fallen to the SW. The others do not exceed 0.8m in height. It was 'well explored but yielded nothing of a sepulchral nature' in the mid-nineteenth century.

1: RCAHM 1956 (1011)

2: Burl 1976 (Roxburgh 1)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G9/15, Allan Water).

258: Cairnpapple NS 987717 Lothian (West Lothian)
 B: D / PCH3 / DO / E; Piggott 1947-8
 C: Piggott 1948; G / 32.7x26.5 / 0 / 24-25
 D: 11 EH / M / 13EH
 E: EH-EH; 3.5 / EH-EH; 3.7 / EH-EH; 3.7 / EH-EH; 3.7 / EH-EH; 3.7 /
 EH-EH; 4.0 / EH-EH; 3.5 / EH-EH; 4.5 / EH-EH 4.0 / EH-EH 3.1 /
 (EH-M; 3.7) / (M-EH; 3.7) / EH-EH 3.3 / EH-EH; 3.6 / EH-EH; 4.4
 / EH-EH 3.8 / EH-EH 3.8 / EH-EH; 4.2 / EH-EH; 4.1 / EH-EH; 3.9 /
 EH-EH; 3.4 / EH-EH; 3.8 / EH-EH; 4.3 / EH-EH; 3.4 / EH-EH; 3.8
 F: ID / ID / 3.8 / 3.1-4.5 / 19.0%
 G: ND / 2IPO, EB, ED, 2ET, ICO, 3IPT, ITS, 3ICA / 2E, I, 2P

The central area defined by the ditch was fully excavated by Piggott. The henge ditch is 2.5-4.5m wide and over 1.00m deep and defines a central area with a diameter of 34.5x41.5m. The bank has an external diameter of c63x67m, was over 1.5m high and separated from the ditch by a berm. Two c8m wide entrances interrupt the ditch to the north and SSE. The henge had a complex series of features in its interior. A ring of 24-25 uprights were set 3-6m from the ditch edge, with 2 more set c2.5m within the ring to the NNW and SSE, the latter in line with the SSE entrance. Piggott concluded that this ring had been of stone as one hole contained stone fragments and the number of large stones (21) utilized later in a kerb roughly corresponded with the number of missing stones (26-7). If this is the case these stones would have stood an average of c1.0m high. However, Mercer has pointed out the pits have steep sides and suggests that, allowing for the missing topsoil, these are too deep for stoneholes and more likely to be postholes (but see below).

Within the ring a series of early features were identified. To the west was a demolished cove, which measured c2.5m square and had stoneholes on 3 sides, the eastern side was open. The western end had one stone, while the northern side had two. The southern side was destroyed to the east but may originally also have had 2 stones. A 1.90m high orthostat was found which only filled half the surviving stonehole on this side. Piggott concluded this was a later stone associated with the beaker burial (which had presumably also destroyed the other stonehole), because of its poor fit to the original hole. However, if the cove was built to have a symmetrical appearance, then it could be argued that this orthostat is one of the original cove stones as it matches the northern side better than a larger stone would have done. Perhaps the original stonehole was inadvertently dug too large. The orthostat could then be original and if so appears not to have been demolished because of its association with the beaker grave. The other stoneholes of the cove are oval and hence are likely to have contained slabs rather than timber posts. These pits are comparable to those in the ring of orthostats both in their depth and steepness of side and hence this weakens Mercer's case for timber uprights in the circle. The beaker grave consisted of a c1.3x2.1m rock cut grave, which was 0.45m deep and orientated east/west. It contained the stain of a extended inhumation accompanied by 2 relatively late beakers, a further sherd (grooved ware?) and 2 objects of carbonized wood; one over the face, and the other, a 'club like' object, laid beside the body. This pit was surrounded

by a contiguous kerb of low slabs with a diameter of 2.8x3.4m. This was intact, but in contrast, a probable outer kerb had been extensively robbed, with only 3-4 stones remaining. This was eccentrically placed so as to incorporate the orthostat. It had a diameter of c4.5m. Although no identifiable cairn material could be distinguished from the later cairn that overlay these features it is likely that it existed as this would explain the differential survival of the kerbs, the inner one being buried remained intact, while the visible outer one was virtually demolished.

While the relative chronology of the cove and later kerbed mound was clearly demonstrable this was not the case with other early features in the interior. At the centre was a shallow sub-rectangular scoop measuring c6.0 x 12.5m and aligned on the SSE entrance. Within the edges of this were 3 much deeper elongated pits also with the same orientation. That on the eastern side measured c2.5x7.0m and went down in 2-3 steps to the centre. The two western pits were smaller measuring c2.0x4.0 and c2.0x3.5m. One of these contained 2 undecorated beaker sherds while the other had fragments of cremated bone. The function of these pits is unknown but it has been suggested they were quarries (for the beaker-grave mound?). Alternatively they could have had ritual significance. The whole feature is likely to have been purposefully backfilled. Adjacent to this feature was a sub-circular arc of 7-8 pits with associated cremations both within the pits and nearby. It faced the cove and beaker cairn and hence is likely to have been built while one or the other of these were in use. The pits are equally spaced indicating they were carefully built to define three straight sides rather than an arc. A projected centre to the setting falls on the beaker grave rather than the adjacent cove, perhaps indicating that they related to the former structure. Piggott suggested the pits could have contained either stones or posts. 5-6 of the pits appear to have been recut which perhaps suggests they contained posts. Alternatively, it is possible that an arc of 8-9 shallow pits containing cremations was replaced soon afterwards by an arc of 6 timber posts set in deeper holes on the same alignment but not extending as far as the two ends of the earlier setting.

Several other early features and artefacts were found which have no spatial relationship to the features already described. Immediately outside one of the ring orthostats was a small, rubble filled, rock cut pit containing a crushed beaker of relatively early type, but no interment. Piggott suggested it could have contained a child inhumation which the acid soil had destroyed, but other possibilities of a dedicatory/ritual nature are equally plausible. Three charcoal patches were found sealed under the later central cairn and hence must be relatively early while 2 others, one by the SSE entrance and one in the northwest quadrant could not be dated. Two fragments from polished axes and a sherd (grooved ware?) were also found sealed under the later kerb.

The relative chronology of all the early features at Cairnpapple is difficult to unravel. Piggott suggested that the cove, the post arc and the bank and ditch were earliest. In his second phase the cove was demolished and replaced by the beaker cairn, and the rectangular scoop and the circle were added. While this sequence is plausible, alternatives exist. Worthy of note is

the possibility that the circle and cove are contemporary while both the beaker grave and the arc of posts may be later. The mismatch between the circle portals and the henge entrances may well suggest these were built at different dates. In contrast the sub-rectangular scoop is aligned directly on one of the entrances and may suggest it is a primary feature. An interesting possibility, despite it being contrary to sequences demonstrated elsewhere, is suggested by the circle portal mismatch with the entrance to the north. If this orthostat functioned as an entrance-marker the ring and cove may have been built prior to the bank and ditch. The henge entrances are relatively unusual in that they are not diametrically opposite and this could be explained by a point of emphasis, the cove, already existing in the western quadrant.

At a later date the site was remodelled. In the western half, a large stone cairn was added over the beaker cairn with an eccentrically placed kerb of massive slabs with a diameter of 13.5x14.0m. This overlay the line of circle which must have been previously dismantled. The kerb slabs were up to 2.75m long and Piggott suggested they were the re-used circle stones. At the centre of this cairn was a sub-rectangular cist in a pit with a massive capstone measuring c2.4x1.2m. This contained a badly rotted inhumation, a food vessel and a small carbonized object. In the eastern half of the cairn was a second cist on the old ground surface which contained a human cremation and a green pebble.

At a date when the henge ditch was virtually fully silted the cairn was enlarged with a kerb of rounded boulders of c26.5x28.5m diameter being built concentric to the earlier kerb. Under this addition were found 2 cremations each accompanied by a collared urn and a bone pin. One also had burnt flint flakes.

In the Christian era four graves orientated east-west and of suitable size for extended inhumations were inserted into the eastern quadrant of the henge.

1: Piggott 1948

2: Burl 1969

3: Burl 1976 (West Lothian 1)

4: Mercer 1981

259: Cauldside Burn

MX 529571

Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)

B: C / F3 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 24.7x25.9 / 13-19 / 30-33

D: ?1; F,BU / 2; S? / 2M / 3; S,T / ?4; F,BU / 2-3M / 5; S? / M / 6; - / ?7; F,BU / 2M / ?8; F,BU / 9; S? / ?M / ?10; F,BU / 11; - / M / 12; 1.20 / 13; - / 14; - / ?15; F,BU / M / 16; - / M / 17; - / 18; - / 1-2M / 19; -

E: 1-2; 2.7 / 0 / (11-M; 2.5) / (M-12; 2.5) / 12-13; 2.3 / 13-14; 2.3 / 0 / (16-M; 2.3) / M-17; 2.3) / 17-18; 2.7 / 0 / 19-1; 2.7

F: (small) / (? - 1.20) / (2.5) / (2.3-2.7) / c 4.6%

G: whinstone flags / ACA / S?,O?

This dilapidated circle has a tall stone to the south-west. However, its significance is uncertain as other stones may have rotted to stumps. There are extensive shallow peat diggings in and around the site. Immediately to the NNW is a c19.0m diameter cairn with a small cist at its summit. Further to the NNW, on the same

263: Drummore

NX 688459

**Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)**

B: L / F24 / D / -

C: N / c 26.0 / 0 / ID(9+)

D: ID

E: ND

F: (1.50?) / ID / ND / ND / ID

G: ND / - / -

This site was destroyed by the tenant in 1867. Four recumbent and apparently displaced boulders remain in the field. These are smaller than the height (1.5m) quoted for the 5 out of 9 stones which stood prior to 1867. They are 1.1-1.5m long.

1: Coles 1894-5

2: RCAHM 1914 (237)

3: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 4)

264: East Hill

NX 919739

**Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)**

B: L / F24 / P / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 20.0 / 8 / 9-12

D: 1; DI? / 2; DI? / 3; - / P? / M / 4; - / P? / 5; B? - / 6; DI? / 7; - / 8; - / P?

E: ID

F: (low) / (? -0.90) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / - / -

This dilapidated site is traditionally known as 'the Seven Gray Stanes' despite it having 8 surviving today with a ninth recorded. It is situated on a slight but noticeable knoll. Coles recorded 3 hollows which he interpreted as sites of stones. Some of the remaining stones appear to have been displaced and only 2 are still upright.

1: Coles 1894-5

2: RCAHM 1914 (332)

3: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 5)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G5/9, Maxwelltown)

265: Eldrig Loch

NX 324498

**Dumfries and Galloway
(Wigtownshire)**

B: L / F22 / DO / -

C: N / c 3.5-5.0 / 0 / ID(5+)

D: ID

E: ND

F: (low) / (0.30-0.45) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / IO / -

Today the 1.7m high Carlin Stone stands alone. In the mid-nineteenth century 5 stones, each 0.3-0.5m high stood in a circle round the tall centre stone. The circle was incomplete being damaged by a dyke to the north-east. The diameter was noted to be 'say 12 feet' but further description of the site suggests it was somewhat larger. The circle was destroyed in 1848-9.

1: RCAHM 1912 (230)

2: Burl 1976 (Wigtown 1)

3: Murray 1981

266: Girdle Stanes

NY 254961

Dumfries and Galloway
(Dumfries-shire)

B: C / WCH / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 39.0 / 20+ / 37-47

D: 1; 1.10 / 2; 0.75 / 3; 0.85 / 4; 0.90 / ?M / 5; 0.50 / 6; F 1.20 / 7; L 1.50 / 8; F? 1.00 / 9; 0.65 / 10; F 1.20 / M / 11; 1.50 / 12; F 1.50 / 13; 1.30 / 1-2M / 14; F? 0.80 / 15; F 0.90 / 16; 0.80 / M / 17; 1.10 / ?M / 18; F,BU / 1-2M / 19; F,BU 1.00 / 12-18M / 20; F 1.30 / M

E: 1-2; 4.1 / 2-3; 3.5 / 3-4; 3.4 / 0 / 5-6; 3.0 / 6-7; 3.5 / 7-8; 2.7 / 8-9; 2.4 / 9-10; 1.8 / (10-M; 2.6) / (M-11; 2.6) / 11-12; 2.4 / 12-13; 2.3 / 0 / 14-15; 2.6 / 15-16; 3.0 / (16-M; 2.7) / M-17; 2.7 / 0 / (20-M; 3.6) / (M-1; 3.6)

F: 1.05 / 0.50-1.50 / 2.9 / 1.8-4.1 / ID

G: ND / EB,PO,ET / P,E

The western arc of this site has been destroyed by the river and 6-8 boulders lie in its bed which could originate from the site. About 60% of the circumference survives. The bank is best preserved to the north and east where it is quite substantial and up to c4.0m wide. In the nineteenth century a hedge followed its course but its size suggests it is an original feature. The orthostats lie near its inner edge. Several small recumbent stones also lie here which have not been counted in the tables above because of their uncertain status. There is an entrance to the southeast where there is an outer portal stone just outside the inner circle which stands 0.80m high. A second portal has probably been removed. About 120m north of the site are 2 fallen stones of uncertain status at the ridge crest which indicate the direction of the Loupin Stanes which lies out of view a short distance beyond them.

1: Christison 1896-7

2: RCAHM 1920 (198)

3: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 1)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G7/5)

267: Glenquickan

NY 509582

Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)

B: D / F5 / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / 15.4x16.5 / 28 / 29

D: 1; - / 2; L - / 3; - / 4; - / 5; - / 6; - / 7; - / 8; - / 9; - / 10; - / 11; - / 12; - / 13; 0.90 / 14; 0.90 / 15; / 16; - / 17; - / 18; - / 19; - / M / 20; - / 21; L - / 22; - / 23; - / 24; - / 25; - / 26; L - / 27; - / 28; -

E: 1-2; 1.5 / 2-3; 1.5 / 3-4; 2.0 / 4-5; 1.7 / 5-6; 1.6 / 6-7; 1.5 / 7-8; 1.0 / 8-9; 1.3 / 9-10; 1.8 / 10-11; 2.0 / 11-12; 2.2 / 12-13; 2.4 / 13-14; 1.6 / 14-15; 1.5 / 15-16; 2.0 / 16-17; 1.9 / 17-18; 2.0 / 18-19; 2.3 / (19-M; 1.6) / M-20; 1.6) / 20-21; 1.3 / 21-22; 1.9 / 22-23; 2.2 / 23-24; 2.1 / 24-25; 2.2 / 25-26; 1.7 / 26-27; 2.0 / 27-28; 1.5 / 28-1; 1.2

F: (c 0.60) / (c 0.30-0.90) / 1.9 / 1.2-2.4 / 6.7%

G: granite / IO, IPL / G

This virtually complete circle of small waterworn stones surrounds a tall granite pillar which stands 1.85m. high at the centre of the ring. Surrounding the latter and filling much of the interior is a layer of cobbling or field clearance. The circle stones are graded

to the SSE and the 2 tallest are slab-like rather than rounded boulders.

- 1: Coles 1894-5
- 2: RCAHM 1914 (292)
- 3: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 7)
- 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G4/12).

268: Glentirrow NX 145625 Dumfries and Galloway
(Wigtownshire)

B: N / FP1 / G / -
C: N / c 3.5 / 4 / 4
D: 1; 0.55 / 2; 0.70 / 3; 0.65 / 4; F 0.55
E: ID
F: 0.60 / 0.55-0.70 / (c 2.5) / (c 2.4-2.7) / ID
G: ND / (AO?) / F

This site was spuriously thought to be the fragmentary remains of a large concentric circle but it is clearly a rectangular four poster orientated roughly north/south. Its centre is low and boggy suggesting this has been explored. The stones are all of similar height although the southwestern stone is bulkier than the others. The northwest stone has fallen, in the mid-nineteenth century this was standing, but loose, and only set 0.3-0.5m into the ground. At this time there was a single stone a short distance from the site. Nearby are several cairns and ringcairns.

- 1: RCAHM 1912 (48)
- 2: Burl 1976 (Wigtown 2)
- 3: Murray 1981

269: Gray Stanes o' Garleffan NX 087816 Strathclyde (Ayrshire)

B: A / PF1 / P / -
C: N / c 180.0? / 7 / ID(c 12-13?)
D: ID: 5 upright, 2 fallen
E: ID
F: (large) / (? -1.60) / ID / ID / ID
G: conglomerate, granite / - / -

The status of this site is uncertain. 7 stones describe the northern half of a circle of huge diameter. Alternatively the stones may never have formed a full circle but belong to more than one menhir setting. Two of the stones appear to be placed together although at least one of these has fallen and may be displaced, while the others are roughly equally spaced.

- 1: Smith 1895
- 2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 4)

270: Harestanes NT 124443 Borders (Peebles-shire)

B: L / F23 / G / -
C: RCAHM 1967; G / c 3.5x3.8 / 5 / 5
D: 1; S,T / 2; 1.40 / 3; 0.90 / 4; 0.90 / 5; 1.00
E: 1-2; 2.5 / 2-3; 2.5 / 3-4; 2.3 / 4-5; 1.8 / 5-1; 2.5
F: 0.95+1.40 / 0.90-1.00+1.40 / 2.3 / 1.8-2.5 / c 7.9%
G: conglomerate / K? / S

This well preserved small stone circle has 1 broken stone, the top lies near its stump. One particularly tall stone lies to the southeast. There was a contiguous line of small vertically set

276: Lochmaben Stone NY 311660

Dumfries and Galloway
(Dumfries-shire)

B: A / PF1 / VP / P; Crone 1982
C: N / c 45? / 1 / ID (9+)
D: 0 / 1; 2.90 / 0
E: ND
F: ID / ? +2.90 / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / - / S?

Today only a tall orthostat and the fragment of another 24m away in a field boundary survives. In 1841 it was recorded that this was the largest stone in a stone circle consisting of 'a number of white stones placed upright circling half an acre of ground in an oval form'. When the Ordnance Survey first recorded the site there were 9 stones. The tall orthostat fell recently and its shallow stonehole was excavated and the stone restored. Charcoal from the stonehole produced a date of 2525±85bc (GU 1591). A resistivity survey failed to find the remainder of the stone circle. However, ploughing may have destroyed the evidence as the stonehole for the largest stone was only 0.25m deep.

1: OSA 1841 p528 2: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 6)
3: Crone 1983 (Clochmabanestane)

277: Loch Roan

NX 640709

Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)

B: D / PF5 / A / -
C: Reid; P / c 21.0x18.0 / 20? / 20-22
D: A: 1; - / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / 5; - / 6; - / 7; - / 8; - / 9; -
/ 10; - / 11; - / 12; - / 13; - / 14; - / 15; - / 16; - /
17; - / 18; - / 19; - / 20; -
E: ID
F: (small) / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / IO / -

This site appears to be a circle surrounding a fallen centre stone which measures 4.00x2.20m. However, it should be regarded with some caution as all the stones are described as fallen and many are buried and have only been located by probing. It is described as being in a generally stony area.

1: Reid 1938-40 (Loch Stroan) 2: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 14)

278: Loupin Stanes

NY 257966

Dumfries and Galloway
(Dumfries-shire)

B: L / SP7 / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 10.4x12.4 / 12 / 17-18

D: A: 1; F 0.50 / M / 2; L 0.40 / 3; 0.60 / 4; 0.60 / 5; 0.30 / M /
6; 0.30 / M / 7; 0.30 / 8; 1.60 / 9; 1.60 / 10; 0.30 / M /
11; F 0.40 / 12; F 0.30 / 1-2ME: (1-M; 1.8) / (M-2; 1.8) / 2-3; 1.8 / 3-4; 2.5 / 4-5; 2.4 /
(5-M; 1.9) / (M-6; 1.9) / 6-M; 2.3) / M-7; 2.3) / 7-8; 2.1 /E: 8-9; 3.5 / 9-10; 1.5 / (10-M; 1.6) / (M-11; 1.6) / 11-12; 1.2
/ 0F: (0.40)+1.60, 1.60 / (0.30-0.60)+1.60, 1.60 / 1.9+3.5 / 1.2-2.5+3.5
/ c 16.1%

G: granite / B, PL, (ASC?, SR?) / P

This site appears to surround a low platform and the ring itself is incorporated within a somewhat higher bank. Two tall pillars stand to the WSW and stand out in strong contrast from the other stones. To the SSW of the site are several small stones which appear to form a sinuous avenue to the Girdle Stanes. However, these may well be fortuitous stones. There is a dubious ruined circle immediately to the north-west of the main circle.

1: Christison 1896-7

2: RCAHM 1920 (199)

3: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 7, Loupin Stanes East)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G7/4)

279: Nether Dod

NT 080228

Borders (Peebles-shire)

B: L / ESC1 / PO / -

C: RCAHM 1967; G / c 8.5 / 3 / c 12?

D: c 3M? / 1; 0.45 / P / M / 2; 0.75 / M? / 3; 0.60 / c 3M?

E: ID

F: (0.60) / (0.45-0.75) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / EB / -

The surrounding rubble bank is reduced to a scarp. There is a 3.7m gap to the SW which may be an entrance. The three orthostats set on the inner edge of the bank suggest this is a genuine embanked stone circle. There is a recent looking pit by the inner edge of the bank to the ESE, a fourth stone may have been removed from here. If so this suggests the original number of stones may have been around 12.

1: RCAHM 1967 (108)

2: Burl 1976 (Peebleshire 2)

280: Nine Stones

NT 626655

Lothian (East Lothian)

B: L / F23 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 6.4 / 7-8 / 7-9

D: 1; L 0.60 / (2; F, DI, BU, or FO) / 3; F 0.50 / 4; F 1.30 / M? / P
/ (5; F, DI, FR) / ?M / 6; F 0.40 / 7; 0.60 / 8; L 0.90

E: 1-3; 2.3 / 3-4; 2.0 / 0 / 6-7; 2.3 / 7-8; 2.0 / 9-1; 3.6

F: 0.6+1.30 / 0.40-0.90+1.30 / (2.4) / (2.0-3.6) / ID

G: ND / - / S?

This dilapidated ring has a single stone missing but its site is denoted by a robber pit. A fragment of the stone lies nearby to the south. To the north-east there is an additional stone buried under

the peat, its status is unknown and it may be fortuitous. One stone to the ESE appears to have stood taller than the rest. The central area is disturbed by a pit.

- 1: RCAHM 1924 (239) 2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 3)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G9/11, Minestone Rig)

281: Minestone Rigg NY 518973 Borders (Roxburghshire)
B: L / F23 / A / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 6.5x7.0 / 8 / 9
D: M / 1; L - / 2; L - / 3; - / 4; 1.30 / 5; - / 6; 1.75 / 7; F - / 8; L -
E: (M-1; 2.5) / 1-2; 1.7 / 2-3; 2.5 / 3-4; 2.7 / 4-5; 2.2 / 5-6; 2.6 / 6-7; 1.9 / 7-8; 2.7 / (8-M; 2.5)
F: ID / (? -1.75) / 2.3 / 1.7-2.7 / c 7.1%
G: ND / - / P?

This fine ring has 2 tall stones to the south-west and south with a small stone between them. It has been suggested that the other stones are all broken to stumps but it is unclear if this is true.

- 1: RCAHM 1956 (113) 2: Burl 1976 (Roxburgh 6)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G8/2)

282: The Packmans Grave NT 641646 Lothian (East Lothian)
B: N / PFP3 / A / -
C: N / c 2.8x1.4? / 5 / ID(4?)
D: ID (2 uprights; 0.45)
E: ID
F: small / (0.45) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / - ID

Not enough data is available to fully assess this site. There are 5 stones but 3 are recumbent and not all are necessarily original features. The description as 'kite shaped' suggests it may be a four poster.

- 1: RCAHM 1924 (244)

**283: Park of Tongland NX 699560 Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)**
B: N / FP2? / PR / -
C: Coles 1895; P / c 7.5? / 3 / 4?
D: M / (1; DI,R 0.90) / 2; 0.95 / 3; 1.00
E: 0 / 2-3; 5.5 / 0
F: (0.95) / (0.95-1.00) / (5.5) / (5.5) / ID
G: ND / - / -

Today the three stones stand in a triangle. However, one of these was re-erected early this century. When first recorded it was recumbent at about its present position. It is probable this site is a damaged circular four poster but other possible interpretations, such as a small ring with 5-6 stones or a linear setting, should be borne in mind. 5 further buried stones noted by Coles are more likely to be natural.

- 1: Coles 1894-5 2: RCAHM 1915 (305)
3: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 15)

high. These stones are set on the straight side of a D-shaped bank around the centre of the ring which has an internal diameter of 6.5x9.0m and also faces southeast. There are 1-2 short stone rows nearby to the east and west (see appendix 3).

- 1: Coles 1896-7 2: RCAHM 1912 (531, Galdus' Tomb)
 3: Burl 1974 4: Burl 1976 (Wigtownshire 5)
 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G3/7, Torhouse)

**287: Twelve Apostles NX 947794 Dumfries and Galloway
 (Dumfries-shire)**

- B: A / F1 / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 88.4x67.0 / 11 / c 13-18
 D: 1; 1.60 / 2; F 1.80 / ?M / 3; 1.80 / ?M / 4; F, B 2.40 / 1-2M / 5; F 1.80 / ?M / 6; F 1.80 / 7; 1.20 / 8; F 2.40 / D / 9; 1.30 / 10; F 1.00 / ?M / 11; 1.20
 E: 1-2; 12.8 / 0 / 6-7; 14.0 / 7-8; 10.4 / (8-D; 15.8) / (D-9; 15.8) / 9-10; 19.8 / 0 / 11-1; 18.0
 F: 1.65 / 1.00-2.40 / (15.0) / (10.4-19.8) / 24.2%
 G: granite, porphyry / - / -

This massive stone circle is divided in half by a hedge. One stone was removed between 1789 and 1837. Reports of a spurious thirteenth stone results from an accidental blot on the Ordnance Survey 1850 map. The stones are irregularly spaced and hence their original total is difficult to estimate.

- 1: Coles 1893-4 2: RCAHM 1920 (284)
 3: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 9) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G6/1)

**288: Whitcastles NY 224881 Dumfries and Galloway
 (Dumfries-shire)**

- B: A / F1 / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / 56.4x44.2 / 9 / c 12-17
 D: A: 1-2M / 1; F 1.00 / 1-2M / 2; F 0.90 / 1-2M / 3; F 1.60 / 4; F 1.20 / 5; F 1.20 / 6; 1.00 / ?M / 7; F 1.40 / ?M / 8; F 0.90 / 9; F 1.60
 E: 0 / 3-4; 11.6 / 4-5; 11.3 / 5-6; 9.6 / 0 / 8-9; 9.6
 F: (1.20) / (0.90-1.60) / (10.5) / (9.6-11.6) / 21.6%
 G: granite / - / -

At this massive circle all but one of the stones are recumbent and it has been suggested they were set in poor stoneholes. The stones are irregularly spaced and hence it is difficult to estimate the original total.

- 1: RCAHM 1920 (307) 2: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 10)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G7/6)

289: Whiteholm Rigg

NY 217827

Dumfries and Galloway
(Dumfries-shire)

B: L / F24 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 19.2 / 7 / 9-12

D: A: 2-3M / 1; F 1.20 / (2; F,DI? 0.60) / 3; L 0.60 / 4; 0.50 /
1-2M / 5; 0.50 / 6; F 0.60 / 7; S

E: 0 / 3-4; 6.7 / 0 / 5-6; 6.4 / 6-7; 5.9

F: (c 0.70) / (c 0.50-1.20) / (6.3) / (5.9-6.7) / ID

G: whinstone / - / S?

Most of the stones of this dilapidated circle are small. However, one fallen stone to the ESE is over 1.40m long. There is a low stone a few metres north of the ring but it is unclear if it is upright or not.

1: RCAHM 1920 (603)

2: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 11)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G7/2, Seven Brethren)

290: Zadlee

NT 654673

Lothian (East Lothian)

B: L / F21 / A / -

C: RCAHM 1924; U / c 8.2 / 7 / 9

D: 1; - / M / 2; F - / 3; - / 4; - / 5; - / 6; - / 7; - / M

E: (1-M; 2.2) / (M-2; 2.2) / 2-3; 2.7 / 3-4; 2.4 / 4-5; 3.3 /
5-6; 2.6 / 6-7; 3.5 / (7-M; 3.2) / (M-1; 3.2)

F: (c 0.15) / 0.10-0.20 / 2.9 / 2.4-3.5 / ID

G: ND / - / -

Although this circle has very small stones their even spacing suggests this is a true stone circle. The interior of the site is level

1: RCAHM 1924 (172)

2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 8, Yadlee)

Zone 9: Cumbria

291 Annaside SD 099853 Cumbria (Cumberland)
B: L / F25 / VP / -
C: N / c 18.0 / 1 / ID(12+)
D: ID
E: ID
F: (tall) / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / - / -

All that remains of this site is a boulder which is 1.35m high and 3.00m long. It was recorded in 1794 as having 12 stones. It had been demolished before the late nineteenth century.

- 1: Hutchinson 1794 2: Eccleston 1874
3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 1) 4: Waterhouse 1985

292 Ash House Wood SD 193873 Cumbria (Cumberland)
B: C / F3(or WCH) / VP / -
C: Waterhouse 1985; U / c 30.0 / 2 / ID(22+)
D: 0 / 1; 1.15 / 0 / 2; L 1.00 / 0
E: ID
F: (1.10) / (1.00-1.15) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / - / -

Only 2 stones remain today but in the eighteenth century 22 stones existed. The 2 stones appear to be set in a rubble layer. Several stones lie at the base of a steep slope below the site and may have originally stood in the circle.

- 1: Hutchinson 1794 2: Cross and Collingwood 1929
3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 2) 4: Waterhouse 1985

293 Blakeley Raise NY 060140 Cumbria (Cumberland)
B: L / F21 / R / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 16.7 / 11 / 12-13?
D: 1; R 0.85 / 2; R 0.90 / 3; R 0.70 / 4; R 0.85 / 5; R 1.15 / M? /
6; R 1.00 / 7; R 0.50 / 8; R 0.70 / 9; R 0.50 / 10; 0.80 / M /
11; 0.85
E: ID
F: c 0.80 / c 0.50-1.15 / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / ICA / -

This site has been suggested to be a fake. Today there are 11 stones, eight of these have concrete visible at their base. They were erected by Quine in 1925 who noted a 'partial restoration' of the site. Another report of 1928 notes that he replaced 8 stones which had been removed for a gateway. This tallies with the 8 stones with visible concrete. However, this report goes on to note he also re-erected 5 other stones making a total of 13 stones which does not match the 11 surviving today. Thom noted a twelfth stone in the only wide gap to the NW but stated it was only 0.3m high and loose. It could have been a recent addition and has now disappeared again. It may well be the case that Quine only replaced 3 stones in the circle and re-erected 5 that remained prostrate but in-situ.

295 Brats Hill NY 17360234 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: C / F3 / G / C: Wright c1826

C: Waterhouse 1985; G (OD) / c 31.5x29.0 / 39 / 40-43

D: 1; 0.65 / 2; F 0.70 / 3; F 0.90 / 4; F 0.70 / 5; F 0.50 / 6; F 0.50 / 7; F 0.70 / 8; F 0.50 / 9; F 0.70 / 10; L 0.65 / 11; 0.85 / 12; F 0.70 / 13; F 0.50 / 14; F 0.40 / 15; L 0.60 / 16; F 0.40 / 17; F 0.70 / 18; F 0.60 / 19; F 0.50 / 20; 0.55 / 21; F 0.60 / 22; 0.60 / ?M / 23; 1.00 / 24; F 0.60 / 25; F 0.90 / 26; F 0.90 / M? / 27; 0.85 / M? / 28; F 1.05 / 29; L 0.45 / 30; L 0.60 / 31; F 0.50 / M / 32; F 0.60 / 33; F 0.60 / 34; F 0.70 / 35; F 0.80 / 36; L 0.55 / 37; F 0.90 / ?M / 38; F 0.90 / 39; F 0.90

E: 1-2; 1.9 / 2-3; 1.9 / 3-4; 3.2 / 4-5; 2.3 / 5-6; 1.7 / 6-7; 2.5 / 7-8; 2.4 / 8-9; 2.4 / 9-10; 2.5 / 10-11; 1.7 / 11-12; 1.7 / 12-13; 1.8 / 13-14; 2.3 / 14-15; 2.6 / 15-16; 2.4 / 16-17; 1.4 / 17-18; 2.2 / 18-19; 3.2 / 19-20; 2.9 / 20-21; 2.0 / 21-22; 1.7 / 0 / 23-24; 3.3 / 24-25; 3.3 / 25-26; 3.0 / 0 / 28-29; 1.5 / 29-30; 1.7 / 30-31; 2.1 / 0 / 32-33; 1.5 / 33-34; 2.2 / 34-35; 2.0 / 35-36; 3.1 / 36-37; 2.6 / 0 / 38-39; 3.0 / 39-1; 3.3

F: 0.65 / 0.40-1.05 / 2.3 / 1.4-3.3 / c 7.9%

G: mostly granite, others porphyritic slate / 5ICA, IO, 2ASC / M

This fine circle has 5 small kerb-cairns distributed irregularly in its interior. That near the centre has a diameter of c5.0m, about 16 kerbstones are visible with spaces for a few more. The second cairn lies a short distance to the northwest and has a diameter of c5.0m. About 17 kerbstones are visible, with spaces for a few more. The third cairn lies a short distance to the WSW of the first and has a diameter of c5.5x6.0m. All 15 kerbstones are visible. The fourth cairn lies a short distance south of the first and has a diameter of c5.5m. Only 5 kerbstones are visible with spaces for several more. The fifth cairn lies in the eastern half of the site. It has a diameter of c4.0m and only about 4 kerbstones are visible. Two of these cairns were excavated in c1826 when crude cists were found containing burnt bones, antler tines and animal bones. The other 3 cairns have been disturbed (the eastern one in 1866) but no record survives of their contents. Immediately southwest of the first cairn is a leaning orthostat set outside its kerb. This would have originally stood c1.05m high. It has been suggested by Clare to be a vestige of an earlier circle which surrounded one of the cairns. However, this hypothesis needs substantiation by excavation. A second small stone in the interior is recumbent and may be displaced. A short distance outside the ring to the northwest is a 0.30m high stone which has been suggested to be an outlier but which may well be fortuitous. The White Moss circles lay a short distance to the northwest and all three lie within an extensive cairnfield.

1: Williams 1856

2: Dymond 1878

3: Clare 1975

4: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 4)

5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/6, Burnmoor E)

6: Visited 1983

7: Waterhouse 1985

8: Higham 1986

296 Broomrigg A NY 548467 Cumbria (Cumberland)
 B: C / F3? / P / S; Hodgson 1950
 C: Hodgson 1952; U / c 50.0x40.0? / 8 / ID(20-30?)
 D: 1; F? small / M? / 2; F? DI? / c 12-20M / 3; 1.00 / ?M /
 4; F? small / 5; 0.70 / 6; F? small / 7; 0.70 / 8; F? small
 E: 0 / 4-5; 8.4 / 5-6; 6.7 / 6-7; 5.5 / 7-8; 6.4 / 8-1; 6.4 / 0
 F: (0.80) / (0.70-1.00) / (6.7) / (5.5-8.4) / ID
 G: sandstone(6), granite(2) / ASC,AV? / M.R?

This ruined circle has a good arc to the northwest, the few stones recorded in the south-eastern half seem to be small and displaced and may well be fortuitous, hence the shorter diameter is questionable. A small excavation was carried out in 1950 when some of the stones were shown to be set 0.25-0.20m into stoneholes. Traces of a possible avenue which was 35m wide ran to the north-west. However, the 5 surviving stones are not large and could be fortuitously aligned on the circle. The site has been afforested but the NW arc of the circle survives. The much smaller Broomrigg B circle lies a short distance to the SSE and there is a probable henge further away to the ESE.

1: Hodgson 1935 2: Hodgson 1952
 3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 6) 4: Waterhouse 1985

297 Broomrigg B NY 548466 Cumbria (Cumberland)
 B: L / SP6 / A / T; Hodgson 1950
 C: Hodgson 1953; G / 3.0x4.2 / 4 / 7
 D: EH / 1; 1.05 / 2EH / 3; 0.50 / 4; 0.55 / 5; F 0.60
 E: EH-1; 1.5 / 1-EH; 1.9 / EH-EH; 1.0 / EH-3; 1.2 / 3-4; 1.2 /
 4-5; 1.7 / 5-EH; 2.2
 F: 0.65 / 0.50-1.05 / 1.5 / 1.0-2.2 / 28.6%
 G: sandstone / ICA,ASC / M

This site is 100m SSE of Broomrigg A and is a cross between a small stone circle and a kerb-cairn. It was excavated in 1950. Originally it had 7 spaced orthostats set at the outer edge of a cairn. At the centre was a robbed central pit. Just outside the southeastern stone was a small pit which contained bones and charcoal, this was covered by cairn material and may have been a secondary extension to the mound. Before excavation the site appeared to be an embanked stone circle because of the central disturbance.

1: Hodgson 1935 2: Hodgson 1952
 3: Waterhouse 1985

298 The Carles, Castlerigg NY 291236 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: C / F3(or WCH) / G / S; Dover 1882

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 32.6x29.9 / 38-40 / 40-63

D: 1; P 1.65 / 2; 0.95 / 3; L 0.95 / 0-2M / 4; 1.30 / 1-3M / 5; 1.40 / ?M / 6; 1.30 / 7; 0.85 / ?M / 8; 1.10 / 9; 0.90 / 10; 1.30 / 11; 1.20 / ?M / 12; L 1.00 / 13; R 2.30 / 0-2M / 14; 0.75 / M? / 15; 1.95 / ?M / 16; 1.70 / M? / 17; L 0.80 / 18; 1.30 / 19; 1.50 / ?M / 20; 1.55 / ?M / 21; 0.85 / ?M / 22; 1.65 / 23; 0.95 / 24; F 0.75 / 25; F 0.75 / 26; F 0.80 / M? / 27; L 1.70 / 1-3M / 28; 1.20 / 0-2M / 29; L 1.35 / 30; L 1.05 / ?M / 31; 0.90 / M? / 32; 0.90 / 33; F 1.10 / ?M / 34; F 1.00 / 35; 1.20 / 36; 0.45 / (37; packing?) / (38; packing?) / 39; 0.70 / 40; 1.75

E: 1-2; 1.2 / 2-3; 0.7 / 0 / 6-7; 1.5 / 0 / 8-9; 2.2 / 9-10; 1.9 / 10-11; 1.3 / 0 / 17-18; 1.1 / 18-19; 1.9 / 0 / 22-23; 2.0 / 23-24; 1.1 / 24-25; 1.0 / 25-26; 1.0 / 0 / 29-30; 1.0 / 0 / 32-33; 1.4 / 34-35; 1.5 / 35-36; 1.1 / 0 / 39-40; 1.3 / 40-1; E 4.8

F: 1.15+2.30 / 0.45-1.95+2.30 / 1.3+E 4.8 / 0.7-2.2+E 4.8 / 8.3%

G: slate / ISS, 2-3ICA, EB?, ASC? / S, E, M?

This fine stone circle has a complex series of associated features. The ring of orthostats are set near the inner edge of a slight bank which is best preserved to the north and east. This is c3m wide and 0.3m high. Extensive rig and furrow outside the site comes close to the ring. The bank is best preserved where met by the rig and furrow at right angles and hence may be a headland rather than a true bank. Elsewhere the bank is not apparent either because it has been ploughed out or because it never existed. In the southwest quadrant there is no clear trace of a bank despite the fact that the orientation of the rigs (north/south to the west and east/west to the south and east) suggests that no ploughing took place along the line of the hypothesized bank at this point and hence it should have been well preserved. Another argument against the antiquity of the bank is that it runs uninterrupted across the northern entrance.

In contrast to the exterior of the site the internal area has never been ploughed. The most notable feature is a sub-rectangular setting of near-contiguous orthostats to the ESE. This measures 3.8-3.4 x 7.0-7.7m with one of the shorter ends being defined by 3 stones of the circle. This indicates the feature is contemporary with or post-dates the circle. Today there are 10 stones in the 3 sides of the setting, all standing between 0.75 and 0.95m high. Originally a stone would have stood at each corner (counting 2 in the circle). Each long side was probably completed by a further 5 slabs with flat inner faces. The inner end has 2 corner stones and 2 further slabs all aligned to this side. In contrast the other end has only one circle stone between two further stones at the corners. The function of this feature remains unknown. Excavations here in 1882 failed to make any finds except for a c1.0m deep, stone-filled pit at the western end which contained traces of charcoal near the base.

In the northern half of the interior are 2-3 low cairns. Two of these are distinctive, having diameters of 3.0 and 3.35m and

being surrounded by slight, narrow ditches which are c0.6m wide. These flank the northern entrance. Immediately inside this entrance is an amorphous mound of c3m diameter. It is unclear if this is a prehistoric feature or later disturbance. Elsewhere in the interior are 3 slight pits which are likely to be the sites of unrecorded excavations. In the southwest quadrant is a slight, 7.5m long, bank immediately inside the ring of orthostats of unknown date and function.

The ring of orthostats has stones of variable height but three stones stand out. Two of these to the north are particularly massive and almost certainly define an entrance. To either side the lower stones are virtually contiguous which emphasizes this feature. To the southeast the tallest stone of the ring is set radially and this may well be an orientation indicator.

In 1856 Williams noted that a 'stone club' (axe roughout?) and a greenstone axe had been found in the ring and a further unpolished stone axe was found in or near the site in 1875.

A small outlier stands near the site to the WSW. However, the antiquity of this feature is in serious doubt as it is plough scratched and was erected in c1913 after being moved. An account by Anderson mentions 2 possible outliers in this direction but neither of these has been unequivocally recorded as erect and they may have been fortuitous stones.

In 1725 Stukeley noted a second stone circle at Castlerigg in the next field to the west.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1: Stukeley 1776 | 2: Williams 1856 |
| 3: Dymond 1881 | 4: Dover 1883 |
| 5: Anderson 1915 | 6: Anderson 1923 |
| 7: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 8) | 8: Thom, thom and Burl 1980 (L1/1) |
| 9: Clare 1975 | 10: visited 1983 |
| 11: Waterhouse 1985 | |

299 Druids Temple SD 292739 Cumbria (Lancashire)
 B: L / SP5 / G / E; Gelderd and Dobson 1911, E; Atkinson 1921
 C: Waterhouse 1985; G (OD) / 8.2x9.2 / 10 / 10
 D: Inner; 1; L 1.00 / 2; L 0.55 / 3; L 0.60 / 4; L 0.75 / 5; L 0.35 / 6; L 1.00 / 7; L 0.20 / 8; L 0.95 / 9; L 0.25 / 10; L 0.70
 E: Inner; 1-2; 2.8 / 2-3; 2.3 / 3-4; 3.5 / 4-5; 2.9 / 5-6; 2.7 / 6-7; 2.3 / 7-8; 2.2 / 8-9; 3.2 / 9-10; 2.6 / 10-1; 2.4
 F: 0.65 // 0.20-1.00 // 2.7 // 2.2-3.5 // 10.9%
 G: limestone / PL, EK / -

This site was excavated in 1911 and again in 1921. The area within the inner circle was found to be generally covered in two layers of cobbles forming a low platform. To the north these layers thinned. Within the inner circle 4 deposits were found. In the southeast quadrant was a stone filled pit under a slab, which contained calcined bones and a sandstone disc. In the southwest quadrant were 3 deposits close together. They consisted of cremations in pits under the platform. One of these was accompanied by an inverted collared urn. The area between the two circles was excavated in 1921 and this demonstrated the cobble platform ran to the outer circle. The only finds were a piece of red ochre, a 'stone knife',

pieces of chert and a possible grain rubber. The outer circle consists of 14-19 small slabs, several clearly displaced and others missing, in a ring of c23.5m diameter. These have generally been interpreted as an outer concentric stone circle. However, it seems more likely, given their small size, that they should be interpreted as a kerb at the edge of the cobble platform. The best preserved section of this ring to the southeast suggests it originally was a spaced-kerb of c25-30 low upright slabs. The inner circle is not central to this platform but much nearer the northern edge being, c4.0m from this, in comparison with c8.5m to the south. The platform itself also thinned to the north. The inner circle has 2 very low upright stones in the northeast quadrant between the orthostats proper. These were buried within the platform and are of unknown function, they may be vestiges of kerb linking the orthostats and the inner platform may have been built in 2 phases as suggested by its 2 layers of cobbles.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1: Cowper 1893 | 2: Gelderd 1912 |
| 3: Atkinson 1922 | 4: Barnes 1970 |
| 5: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 5) | 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L5/1) |
| 7: Waterhouse 1985 | |

300 Elva Plain NY 176317 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: C / F3 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 34.5 / 15 / 24-32

D: 1; ?F, 0.50 / (2; F, DI? 0.40) / ?M / 3; F,BU / 2-3M / 4; F,BU / 5; F 0.60 / ?M / 6; F,BU / ?M / 7; F 0.60 / 2-3M / 8; F 0.80 / 9; F 0.60 / 10; F 0.70 / 11; F 0.70 / 12; F 0.60 / 13; F 0.60 / 1-2M / 14; F? 1.00 / 2-3M / 15; F 0.40 / 3-4M

E: 0 / 4-5; 3.1 / 0 / 8-9; 4.4 / 9-10; 3.5 / 10-11; 5.0 / 11-12; 3.1 / 12-13; 3.5 / 0

F: (0.60) / (0.40-1.00) / (3.8) / (3.1-5.0) / ID

G: 'local volcanic ash' / (AO?) / O?

This large dilapidated circle has many stones missing. Those that remain are mostly, if not all, fallen. In 1923 a low, possible orthostat stood c55.5m to the southwest of the circle, this has now been removed.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Anderson 1923 | 2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 12) |
| 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/2) | 4: Waterhouse 1985 |

301 Gamelands

NY 640082

Cumbria (Westmorland)

B: C / WCH / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G (OD) / c 43.5x39.5 / 17+ / 35-41

D: A: 1; 0.75 / 2; F 1.10 / 3; F 1.00 / 1-2M / 4; 0.50 / 5; F 1.00 / 6; F 1.50 / 7; F 0.90 / 8; F 0.70 / 9; F 1.50 / 3-5M / 10; F 1.50 / 11; F 1.00 / 4-6M / 12; F 1.00 / 1-2M / 13; F 1.00 / 4-6M / 14; F 0.90 / M / 15; F 0.70 / M / 16; F 0.70 / M / 17; F 0.80 / 2-3M

E: 1-2; 3.0 / 2-3; 3.5 / 0 / 4-5; 2.7 / 5-6; 3.0 / 6-7; 4.3 / 7-8; 4.9 / 8-9; 3.6 / 0 / 10-11; 4.6 / 0

F: (c 1.00?) / (c 0.50-1.50?) / (c 3.7) / (c 2.7-4.6) / c 9.2%

G: granite(16+), limestone(1) / EB / -

This dilapidated circle is set near the inner edge of a probable denuded bank. This is clearest to the north. The suggestion of an entrance to the southeast is unsupportable as the bank is generally too fragmentary to identify original breaks. There are two wide breaks in the orthostats to the SE and WNW. Stones may have been removed here to facilitate ploughing of the interior. The site is documented to have been ploughed around 1863 when 1-2 stones were blasted and 2-3 buried. The latter may have been identified recently by probing in the WNW gap. The eastern gap is closed by an old field boundary which hits the course of the stone circle tangentially, then further on joins a drystone wall at right angles. This wall runs close to the circle to the south obscuring the bank here. Several stones within the wall may derive from the circle. When the site was damaged in the nineteenth century a sandstone slab was found within the site which was assumed to be a cist capstone. This was dumped against one of the circle stones to the north-east, but has now vanished. Two flints were also found at this time. The bank around the site appears to be genuine but the possibility that it is the result of ploughing around the site should not be ignored. Several smaller stones (24+) on the ring circumference may be small orthostats, broken fragments, or bank rubble, these are excluded from the analysis above.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Ferguson 1881-2 | 2: RCAHM 1936 |
| 3: Fell 1964 | 4: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 3) |
| 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L2/14) | |
| 6: Visited 1983 | 7: Waterhouse 1985 |

302: Grey Croft

NY 033024

Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: L / F26 / R / E; Fletcher 1949

C: Thom 1980; G (OD) / c 24.5x27.0 / 10 / 12-16

D: 1; R 1.45 / ?M / 2; EH? R 1.60 / 3; EH? R 1.75 / 1-2M / 4; R 1.40 / ?M / 5; EH, R 1.25 / 6; EH, R 1.95 / M / 7; R 1.25 / ?M / 8; R 1.30 / 9; R 1.55 / 10; 1.60

E: 0 / 2-3; 6.2? / 0 / 5-6; 4.3 / 0

F: 1.50 / 1.25-1.95 / (c 5.2?) / (c 4.3-6.2) / ID

G: volcanic breccia(9), sandstone(1) / ICA, AO? / 0?

In 1820 all but one of the 12 stones were buried in pits by the tenant. Excavations in 1949 found and re-erected 10 of these. An eleventh stone was found 21m to the north and re-erected where it was found. A central cairn with a boulder kerb measuring c6.5x4.5m

in plan was found to contain bone fragments, flint flakes, a scraper and a jet ring. A broken group VI polished axe was found near one of the stones. It appears from the excavation report that only 2-4 of the orthostats had in-situ evidence of their original stoneholes to aid with restoration. The others were restored pretty much by guesswork and reflect the stones positions in 1820 (some already fallen?) rather than their exact original positions. Therefore, the details of restoration should be treated with caution. It is unclear if the outlier is genuine or if it was a stone that had been dragged from the circle.

- 1: Fletcher 1957 2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 14)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/10)
 4: Waterhouse 1985

303 Grey Yauds NY 545487 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: C / WCH?(or F) / D / -
 C: N / c 47.5 / 0 / ID (88+)
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: ID / (? - c1.50) / ID / ID / ID
 G: granite / EO / 0

The site was recorded in the eighteenth century as having 88 'pretty large' granite stones in a 'nearly exact circle'. There was a tall outlier (or portal) about 5m northeast of the ring (spuriously quoted at northwest?). By the second half of the nineteenth century the circle had been virtually demolished. Only the outlier survives, a block of grandiorite, standing nearly 1.80m tall. The land to the west of this stone is flat, and several large granite fragments built into drystone walls exist here. This description suggests the site was similar to Long Meg and the other Western Circle-Henges of the region.

- 1: Nicolson and Burn 1777 2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 15)
 3: Waterhouse 1985

304 Gunnerkeld NY 568178 Cumbria (Westmorland)

B: C / F3 / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G (OD) / c 29.1x31.5 / 18 / 32-42
 D: 1; L 1.65 / 5-8M / 2; F 1.30 / 3; F 1.80 / M / 4; F 1.00 / 2-3M / 5; F 2.20 / 6; F 1.30 / 7; F 1.00 / 8; F 1.65 / 9; F 1.20 / ?M / 10; F 1.00 / 11; F 1.20 / 12; F 2.10 / 13; F 2.10 / 2-3M / 14; F 1.70 / 1-2M / 15; F 1.20 / 16; F 1.40 / 3-6M / 17; F 1.00 / 18; L 1.35
 E: 0 / 2-3; 2.2 / 0 / 5-6; 2.4 / 6-7; 2.5 / 7-8; 3.5 / 8-9; 2.9 / 10-11; 1.7 / 11-12; 2.0 / 12-13; 3.5 / 0 / 15-16; 3.3 / 0 / 17-18; 3.3 / 18-1; 2.8
 F: c 1.45 / c 1.00-2.10 / c 2.7 / c 1.7x3.5 / c7.6%
 G: granite / ICA, ICI / -

This dilapidated ring has lost some of its stones. A mid-nineteenth century drawing shows the site much as it is today with the exception of one additional stone to the NW and a second small stone to the SW. In 1879 Dymond noted 2 visible stoneholes to the NW. These are not apparent today although the ground is generally

uneven here. To the SW an arc of the circle is disturbed by a natural or man-made cutting, the one stone remaining here has slipped outwards. Suggestions that significantly taller portal stones lie to the north and south are spurious. Before the majority of stones fell there would have been a number of similar sized stones in all quadrants. At the centre of the site is a 15.0x14.5m diameter platform or kerb-cairn. This has a flat top and is retained by a contiguous kerb of moderate sized stones, the majority of which have fallen outwards. At its centre is a possible cist, all that remains is one vertical stone and a pit which results from its disturbance.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Dymond 1879 | 2: RCAHM 1936 |
| 3: Clare 1975 | 4: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 4) |
| 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L2/10) | |
| 6: Visited 1983 | 7: Waterhouse 1985 |

305 Hall Foss SD 112857 Cumbria (Cumberland)

- B: L / F26 / D / -
 C: N / c 23.0 / 0 / ID(8+)
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: (large) / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / -

This site was described in the eighteenth century as a 'druidical temple called standing stones' consisting of '8 massive rude columns disposed in a circle of 25 yards diameter'. It had disappeared by the late nineteenth century.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1: Hutchinson 1794 | 2: Eccleston 1874 |
| 3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 16) | 4: Waterhouse 1985 |

306: Kemp Howe NY 567133 Cumbria (Westmorland)

- B: L / F26 / P / -
 C: N / c 25.0 / 5-6 / c 15-17
 D: 0 / 1; F 1.8 / ?M / 2; F 1.8 / 3; F - 1.9 / 4; F 1.8 / ?M / 5; F 1.9 / (6; F - part of avenue?)
 E: ID
 F: (tall) / (? - 2.40) / ID / ID / ID
 G: granite / AV / R

This badly damaged ring now consists of 5-6 large prostrate stones in the western arc of a circle. The eastern half of the site is buried under a railway embankment. The railway was built in the mid-nineteenth century when the site was badly damaged and several of the stones broken up. Before this time there were 12 stones, under half of which were upright, the largest being 2.4m high. An old drawing suggests that a maximum of 5 stones were already missing at this date and that several had already fallen. The diameter of the site is uncertain but was somewhere in the region of 25 metres.

The circle stood at the southern end of an avenue of massive stones, a few of which still survive. Some of these were over 2m tall. The avenue appears to have been in excess of 3km long and to have gradually curved round to the northwest. Alternatively there

may have been a break near the northern end with 2 separate avenues following on from each other. Old accounts record it was about 27m wide at the southern end, a similar width to the circle diameter. Further north it was only about 18m wide. It is unknown how many stones stood in the avenue but this was probably well in excess of 100. The most northerly of the 6 stones at the circle does not fall comfortably on an arc and may be one of the avenue stones rather than part of the circle.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1: Pennant 1774 | 2: Hall 1824 |
| 3: 'Druid' 1844 | 4: RCAHM 1936 |
| 5: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 7) | 6: Clare 1978 |
| 7: visited 1983 | 8: Waterhouse 1985 |

307: Kopstone NY 496216 Cumbria (Westmorland)

B: L / PESC7 / P / -
 C: Taylor 1985; P / c 17.5 / 1 / ID
 D: 0 / 1; 1.65 / 0
 E: ID
 F: (1.65) / (1.65) / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / EB / -

The Kopstone stands 1.65m high. This is placed on the inner edge of a low bank which today can only be partially traced. There are traces of an external kerb of small stones with a diameter of c23m. The site may well be an embanked stone circle with all except one of the orthostats removed.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1: Taylor 1885 | 2: RCAHM 1936 |
| 3: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 8) | 4: Waterhouse 1985 |

308: Lampluth NY 065177 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: C / F3? / D / -
 C: N / ID / 0 / ID(6+)
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: (c 1.20) / (c 1.20) / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / -

This site was noted in 1842 when the northern arc of a circle existed, the rest having been blasted and removed a few years previously. Six stones remained, four of which stood nearly 4 feet high. It was estimated the original diameter would have been about 100 paces(c75m?) but this may have been only a wild guess. The 6 stones had vanished by the early twentieth century.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1: Jefferson 1842 | 2: Ferguson 1906 |
| 3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 25) | 4: Waterhouse 1985 |

309: Lacra A SD 150814 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: L / F21 / P / -
 C: Waterhouse 1985; G / c 16.0 / 5-8 / 8-12
 D: 1-2M / 1; 1.00 / (2-4; DI) / ?M / 5; F 0.50 / ?M / 6; 0.70 /
 1-2M / 7; F 0.80 / 8; F 0.50 / M
 E: 0 / 7-8; 4.5 / 0
 F: (0.70) / (0.50-1.00) / (4.5) / (4.5) / ID
 G: 'volcanic ash' / ASC, ASR? / M

This damaged site appears to have 5 stones still in-situ, only 2 of which are still standing. One upright to the east has 3 further stones surrounding it which are likely to have been moved here from elsewhere on the site. Originally there must have been at least 8 stones in the ring. In 1874 the circle was described as having 6 stones with another having recently been moved and an eighth being missing. However, the spacing is not particularly good and several more stones may well once have stood. The site was under the plough at this time. Lacra B lies at a distance to the south, and possible stone rows lie to the southeast.

- 1: Eccleston 1874 2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 18)
- 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/12)
- 4: Waterhouse 1985

310: Lacra B SD 149810 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: L / F21 / A / P; Dixon and Fell 1947
 C: Dixon and Fell 1948; G / c 15.0 / 6 / 11
 D: EH / 1; 0.50 / 2; F 0.60 / 3; 0.60 / M / 4; F 0.80 / M / 5; 0.90 / M / 6; L 0.60 / M
 E: EH-1; 4.4 / 1-2; 4.2 / 2-3; 4.0 / (3-M; 4.3) / (M-4; 4.3) / (4-M; 4.0) / (M-5; 4.0) / (5-M; 4.2) / (M-6; 4.2) / (6-M; 4.4) / (M-EH; 4.4)
 F: 0.65 / 0.50-0.90 / (4.2) / (4.0-4.4) / ID
 G: ND / ICA, ASC, ASR? / M

This damaged ring was partially excavated in 1947. It had previously been ploughed. At the centre was a turf built cairn with a diameter of c4.3m. This overlay a cremation on the old ground surface. The turf stack was capped by rubble and to the north which had a ring of horizontal slabs near its edge, on the crest of the cairn. The rubble spread for about 2.5m beyond this ring and it appeared to also have a kerb of small stones at its edge to the north. This suggests a prehistoric addition to the original mound, rather than plough damage of the central feature. Only one stonehole for one of the missing orthostats was investigated. This was 0.20m deep and contained packing stones. The two surviving orthostats examined also had packing round their bases.

- 1: Eccleston 1874 2: Dixon and Fell 1948
- 3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 19)
- 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/13)
- 5: Waterhouse 1985

311: Leacet Hill NY 563263 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: L / PSP7 / A / Robinson and Ferguson 1880
C: Robinson and Ferguson 1881; U / c 10.2x11.3 / 9 / 9
D: 1; F, BU 1.00 / 2; F, BU 0.80 / 3; c 0.50 / 4; 1.75 / 5; F? 0.70 /
(6; Fortuitous?) / 7; 0.80 / 8; 0.80 / 9; c 0.50 / 10; F, BU 1.20
E: 1-2; 2.8 / 2-3; 2.8 / 3-4; 3.7 / 4-5; 4.4 / 5-7; 4.1 / 7-8; 4.7
/ 8-9; 3.2 / 9-10; 3.7 / 10-1; 3.4
F: 0.80+1.75 / 0.50-1.20+1.75 / 3.6 / 2.8-4.7 / c 9.7%
G: ND / ICA / S?

This unusual site consists of a flat-topped cairn with a stone circle set at the outer edge. With the exception of a small recumbent stone which may be fortuitous the relatively tall stones are equally spaced with wide gaps between them suggesting close affinities with true stone circles as well as the smaller kerb-cairns of the region. The circle has its full complement of stones although 3 of these to the north-east of the drystone wall which crosses the site are buried and were located by excavation. One particularly large stone stands to the southeast. The site was dug in 1880 when cremation deposits were found at the bases of 4 of the stones accompanied by a total of 5 collared urns, a food vessel and a pygmy cup. At the centre of the site was a layer of charcoal containing calcined bones and fire-reddened stones.

1: Robinson and Ferguson 1881 2: RCAHM 1936
3: Waterhouse 1985

312: Long Meg and her Daughters NY 571372 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: C / WCH / A / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 110.0x93.0 / 66 (+2) / 76-90 (+2)
D: 1; F 1.50 / 2; F 1.00 / 3; F; 1.50 / 4; F 1.50 / 5; F 1.00 /
6; F 1.50 / 7; F 1.50 / 1-2M (8; DI in wall) / 9; 1.95 / ?M /
10; F 1.00 / 11; F 1.50 / 12; F 1.50 / 13; F 2.00 / 14; F 1.00 /
15; F 1.00 / M / 16; F 1.80 / 2M / 17; 2.25 / 1-2M / 18; F 1.50
/ M / 19; 0.85 / 20; F 1.80 / 21; 1.60 / 22; F 1.80 / 23; F 1.80
/ 24; 2.10 / 25; 1.35 / ?M / 26; 1.60 / 27; 1.00 / 28; 1.20 / ?M
/ 29; F 1.50 / 30; L 1.35 / 31; 1.70 / 1-2M (32; DI in wall) /
33; F 1.50 / 34; F 1.50 / 35; FR? - / 36; F 1.80 / 37; L 1.20 /
1-2M / 38; F 1.00 / 39; F 1.00 / 40; 2.05 / 41; 1.30 /
42; F 1.00 / 43; F, BU / 44; F 1.50 / 45; P 1.65 / 46; FP 1.50 /
?M / 47; F 1.80 / 48; 1.35 / ?M / 49; F 1.50 / 50; 1.30 /
51; 1.15 / 52; F 1.00 / 53; 1.60 / ?M / 54; 2.45 / 1-2M /
55; 1.65 / 1-3M / 56; F 1.00 / 57; F 1.50 / M / 58; 1.75 / ?M /
59; F 1.50 / 60; 1.65 / M / 61; F 1.50 / 62; F 1.50 / 63; 1.65 /
64; F 1.50 / 65; F, BU / 66; F 1.50
E: 1-2; 3.5 / 2-3; 4.5 / 3-4; 3.3 / 4-5; 3.0 / 5-6; 4.0 / 6-7; 3.3
/ 0 / 10-11; 4.2 / 11-12; 3.9 / 12-13; 4.0 / 13-14; 4.0 /
14-15; 3.7 / 0 / 19-20; 3.0 / 20-21; 3.7 / 21-22; 3.5 /
22-23; 4.2 / 23-24; 3.8 / 24-25; 3.7 / 0 / 26-27; 3.8 /
27-28; 3.6 / 0 / 29-30; 4.2 / 30-31; 3.8 / 0 / 33-34; 3.8 /
34-35; 3.5 / 35-36; 4.0 / 36-37; 3.8 / 0 / 38-39; 4.5 /
39-40; 3.7 / 40-41; 3.5 / 41-42; 3.3 / 42-43; 4.0 / 43-44; 3.5 /
44-45; 4.2 / 45-46; E 9.0 / 0 / 47-48; 3.5 / 0 / 50-51; 4.0 /
51-52; 4.5 / 52-53; 3.5 / 0 / 59-60; 4.0 / 0 / (61-62; 4.0) /
(62-63; 4.0) / 63-64; 4.5 / 64-65; 3.5 / 65-66; 3.5 / 66-1; 3.8

F: 1.40+2.25,2.45 / 0.85-2.10+2.25,2.45 / 3.8+E 9.0 / 3.0-4.5+E 9.0
/ c 15.4%

G: porphyry / EB,EPO,EO,ASC?,2ICA? / E,O,2S?,M?

This massive stone circle has suffered some damage. A narrow road crosses the eastern half of the site from north to south. A short distance west of this was a wall which has now been demolished. The interior of the site beyond this has rig and furrow running parallel to the wall from north to south. East of the road the interior has rig and furrow running from east to west. The orthostats are set in a low bank which is poorly preserved but visible intermittently round much of the rings circumference except to the north. At best it is c4.0m wide and 0.3m high. Several orthostats have been removed from the ring. Today there are 69 stones, whereas Camden noted 77. Dymond quoted a local tradition that some stones had been removed and then later replaced. Stukeley recorded several stones had been broken up shortly before his visit in 1725. In 1599 Camden noted 'two heaps of stone' within the ring. Aubrey quoting an exaggerated source also noted 2 barrows of cobble stones 'nine or ten foot high'. Neither Stukeley nor an anonymous author later in the eighteenth century mentioned these cairns but Gough in 1806 noted they were purely field clearance. There is no trace of these today and their status must remain uncertain. Aubrey quoting Tod noted 'giants bones, and body' found within the circle.

The circle is built on noticeably sloping ground with the uphill side being to the southwest where there is an entrance defined by two external portals set c4.8m beyond the circle orthostats. One of these has fallen but the other stands 2.30m tall. 22.5m beyond the ring, and crudely aligned with the western side of the entrance is Long Meg, a 3.65m high sandstone orthostat. This has pecked carvings on the northeast face, consisting of a 4 coil spiral and 2 sets of concentric rings. The upper one has 3 rings round a cupmark. The lower one has 4 concentric rings with 2 possible concentric rings superimposed. All are now worn and further detail may once have existed. Several authors have noted two stones in the ring itself, to the east and west, which are particularly massive. However, it is unclear if these are designed to be significant orientation markers, as so many stones have fallen while others have been removed.

Stukeley noted a second circle at the site a short distance to the southwest. This has now been destroyed.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Camden 1599 | 2: Aubrey 1685-97 |
| 3: Gents.Mag. 1752 p310-11 | 4: Stukeley 1776 |
| 5: Gough 1806 (Camden) | 6: Dymond 1881 |
| 7: Lukis unpublished 1884 | 8: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 23) |
| 9: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/7) | |
| 10: Clare 1975 | 11: visited 1983 |
| 12: Waterhouse 1985 | |

313: Low Longrigg NE NY 17300252 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: L / F24 / A / -

C: Waterhouse 1985; G(OD) / c 19.5x21.3 / 11-15 / 16?

D: M / 1; F 0.30 / M / 2; F, BU 0.50 / (3; small-fortuitous?) /
4; F 1.00 / 5; F 0.50 / 6; F 0.80 / (?; small fortuitous?) /
8; F 0.50 / (9; buried-fortuitous?) / 10; F 0.70 / 11; L 0.70 /
12; L 0.55 / M / 13; L 0.75 / 2M (14; small-fortuitous?) /
15; F, B c 1.20

E: 0 / 2-4; 4.2 / 4-5; 4.4 / 5-6; 4.1 / 6-8; 5.1 / 8-10; 4.6 /
10-11; 3.6 / 11-12; 4.1 / 0

F: 0.65 / 0.30-1.20 / (4.3?) / (3.6-5.1?) / c 8.5%

G: granite / 2ICA, ASC / M

This stone circle is a little larger than the adjacent site and has more stones. Several small recumbent stones may be fortuitous. There are two internal cairns. That at the centre has a diameter of 6.0m. Adjacent to it in the northeast quadrant is a cairn of 4.0m diameter. It lies within an extensive cairnfield. The second circle is adjacent to the southwest.

1: Dymond 1881

2: Clare 1975

3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 24a)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/6, Burnmoor A)

5: visited 1983

6: Waterhouse 1985

7: Higham 1986

314: Low Longrigg SW NY 17260240 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: L / F21 / G / -

C: Waterhouse 1985; G(OD) / c 14.8x15.5 / 9 / 9

D: 1; L 0.25 / 2; 0.70 / 3; F 0.50 / 4; 0.60 / 5; 0.50 / 6; 0.30 /
7; F, BU - / 8; F 0.30 / 9; L 0.55

E: 1-2; 5.5 / 2-3; 6.0 / 3-4; 5.9 / 4-5; 5.3 / 5-6; 4.8 / 6-7; 4.8
/ 7-8; 4.7 / 8-9; 4.5 / 9-1; 4.7

F: 0.45 / 0.25-0.70 / 5.1 / 4.5-6.0 / c 4.5%

G: granite / ICA, ASC / M

This site is 35m from the adjacent one. It has a central cairn with a diameter of 4.5 metres. It lies within an extensive cairnfield.

1: Dymond 1881

2: Clare 1975

3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 24b)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/6, Burnmoor B)

5: visited 1983

6: Waterhouse 1985

7: Higham 1986

315: Moor Divock 4 NY 494220 Cumbria (Westmorland)

B: L / SP6 / A / C; Greenwell and Simpson 1866

C: Waterhouse 1985; G / c 4.8x5.5 / 10 / 11

D: 1; F 0.80 / 2; 0.80 / 3; 0.65 / 4; F 0.70 / 5; 0.45 / M / 6; F? 0.40+ / 7; 0.95 / 8; F 0.80 / 9; 0.75 / 10; 0.85

E: 1-2; 1.8 / 2-3; 1.4 / 3-4; 1.5 / 4-5; 1.3 / (5-M; 1.5) / (M-6; 1.5) / 6-7; 1.9 / 7-8; 1.6 / 8-9; 1.2 / 9-10; 1.8 / 10-1; 1.7

F: 0.70 / 0.40-0.95 / 1.6 / 1.2-1.9 / 12.7%

G: ND / ICA / -

This small ring of spaced orthostats is probably a variant form of kerb-cairn. Its central area is filled with a mound. There is a central disturbance which results from the excavation here by Greenwell and Simpson in 1866. A food vessel, a cremated adult and 2 other sherds were found. The cairn spreads about 1m beyond the circle but this may result from erosion and disturbance. The present state of the site does not tally with a nineteenth century plan and this has led to the suggestion that it has been remodelled as a shooting-butt. However, this seems unlikely as a larger central hollow would be expected if this were the case. The early plan may be inaccurate. An avenue of small stones running to the NNW towards Moor Divock 5 was reported in the nineteenth century but its validity has been questioned since. There are several robbed cairns in the vicinity, some with kerbs.

1: Greenwell 1877

2: Taylor 1885

3: RCAHM 1936

4: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 11)

5: Waterhouse 1985

316: Oddendale NY 592129 Cumbria (Westmorland)

B: C / F3 / A / C; pre 1879

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 26.2x26.0 / 31 / 41-48

D: 1-2M / 1; L 0.75 / 2; L 0.65 / 2-3M / 3; L 0.75 / 4; F 0.70 / 5; F 0.50 / 6; L 0.75 / 7; 0.70 / 8; F 0.60 / 9; 0.65 / 10; F 0.60 / M / 11; F 0.60 / M / 12; F 0.60 / 13; L 0.40 / 14; L 0.45 / 15; F 0.60 / 16; F 0.50 / 17; L 0.85 / 18; 0.50 / 19; F 0.40 / ?M / 20; L 0.50 / 21; L 0.75 / 22; L 0.70 / 23; F,DI 0.30 / 1-2M / 24; F 0.30 / 25; F,DI 0.30 / 26; F 0.40 / 1-2M / 27; F 0.30 / M / 28; F 0.40 / 29; L 0.55 / 1-2M / 30; F 0.30 / 1-2M / 31; F 0.45

E: 0 / 1-2; 2.6 / 0 / 3-4; 2.3 / (4-5; 1.7) / (5-6; 1.7) / 6-7; 2.3 / 7-8; 1.8 / 8-9; 2.2 / 9-10; 1.9 / (10-M; 1.9) / (M-11; 1.9) / (11-M; 1.5) / (M-12; 1.5) / 12-13; 1.3 / 13-14; 2.0 / 14-15; 1.8 / 15-16; 1.9 / 16-17; 2.2 / 17-18; 1.3 / 18-19; 2.0 / 0 / 20-21; 1.9 / 21-22; 2.0 / 0 / (24-25; 1.8) / (25-26; 1.8) / 0 / 28-29; 1.6 / 0

F: 0.50 / 0.30-0.85 / 1.9 / 1.3-2.6 / c 0.8%

G: granite(30), limestone(1) / ICA, IO / G,

This circle surrounds a flat topped cairn defined by a contiguous kerb with a diameter of 7.5m. The kerbstones are possibly graded slightly and the tallest at 0.40m high lie to the northeast. Charcoal and burnt earth were found when the mound was investigated in the nineteenth century. There is a 0.45m high orthostat between

the mound and outer circle to the ESE. Outside the circle various stones have been suggested to be of significance. However the area is generally stony and they may well be fortuitous.

1: Simpson 1863 2: RCAHM 1936
3: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 15) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L2/13)
5: visited 1983 6: Waterhouse 1985

317: The Ringle Stones, Egremont NY 995107 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: L / F25 / D / -
C: N / c 15.0 / 0 / ID(10+)
D: ND
E: ND
F: ND / ND / ND / ND / ND
G: ND / - / -

This destroyed site was recorded in the late eighteenth century as having 10 large stones with a circumference of 60 paces. The central area was flat with no central mound.

1: Hutchinson 1794 2: Jefferson 1842
3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 11) 4: Waterhouse 1985

318: Studfold NY 040223 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: C / F3 / P / C; pre 1924
C: Waterhouse 1985; G / c 26.0x33.7 / 15 / 20-26
D: 1; F, BU / 2; F, BU / 3; F, BU, ?DI / 4; 0.60 / 5; 0.75 / 1-2M /
6; 0.55 / 7; F, BU / 8; F, BU / 1-2M / 9; 0.95 / 2-3M / 10; F, BU /
1-2M / 11; 0.40 / 12; F, BU, ?DI / 13; F, BU / 14; F 0.70 / ?M /
15; F, BU / ?M
E: 1-2; 4.7 / (2-3; 3.9) / (3-4; 2.7) / 4-5; 4.1 / 0 / 6-7; 3.5 /
7-8; 4.8 / 0 / (11-12; 2.5) / (12-13; 6.0) / 13-14; 5.3 / 0
F: (0.65) / (0.40-0.95) / (4.5) / (3.5-5.3) / c 22.8%
G: sandstone / ICA / -

This damaged circle is bisected by a drystone wall. Slightly to the west of the centre is an internal cairn with a diameter of c7m. This was excavated before 1924 but no finds were made. The plantation which obscured the western half of the site has been removed, revealing stones here that were previously obscured.

1: Mason and Valentine 1925 2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 27)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/14, Dean Moor)
4: Waterhouse 1985

319: Swinside

SD 172883

Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: C / WCH / G / P; Dymond 1901

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 29.1x27.7 / 52(+2) / 61-67(+2)

D: 1; F 0.40 / 2; 2.35 / 3; 1.55 / 4; 1.35 / 5; L 1.60 / 6; F 0.90 / 7; 1.35 / 8; 0.75 / 9; 1.35 / 10; F 0.50 / 11; L 1.00 / 12; 1.65 / 3-4M / 13; L 1.00 / M / 14; 1.70 / 15; 1.55 / M / 16; F 0.90 / 17; 1.00 / 18; F 1.40 / 19; P 1.90 / 20; P 1.90 / 21; 1.60 / 22; 1.75 / 23; 1.30 / ?M / 24; L 1.00 / ?M / 25; F 1.00 / 26; F 0.50 / 27; L 1.00 / 28; 1.85 / 29; F 1.00 / M / 30; F 0.60 / 31; F 0.70 / 32; F 0.50 / 33; F 1.00 / 34; 1.70 / 1-2M / 35; F 1.00 / 1-2M / 36; F 1.40 / 37; 1.00 / M / 38; L 1.00 / 39; F 0.50 / 40; 1.40 / 41; F 1.30 / 42; L 1.40 / 43; F 1.60 / 44; F 1.50 / ?M / 45; 0.95 / 46; 1.35 / 47; F 0.70 / 48; 1.20 / 49; F 1.10 / 50; F 1.10 / 51; 1.55 / 52; 1.80

E: 1-2; 1.0 / 2-3; 1.6 / 3-4; 2.3 / 4-5; 1.5 / 5-6; 1.5 / 6-7; 1.1 / 7-8; 0.8 / 8-9; 1.0 / 9-10; 1.3 / 10-11; 1.1 / 11-12; 0.7 / 0 / (13-M; 1.2) / (M-14; 1.2) / 14-15; 1.0 / (15-M; 1.3) / (M-16; 1.3) / 16-17; 1.7 / 17-18; 1.4 / 18-19; 1.5 / 19-20; E 2.6 / 20-21; 1.1 / 21-22; 1.1 / 22-23; 1.6 / 0 / 25-26; 1.2 / 26-27; 1.6 / 27-28; 1.6 / 28-29; 2.1 / (29-M; 1.5) / (M-30; 1.5) / 30-31; 1.1 / 31-32; 1.7 / 32-33; 1.4 / 33-34; 1.3 / 0 / 36-37; 1.1 / (37-M; 1.2) / (M-38; 1.2) / 38-39; 0.7 / 39-40; 1.2 / 40-41; 1.4 / 41-42; 1.5 / 42-43; 1.7 / 43-44; 2.1 / 0 / 45-46; 1.0 / 46-47; 1.1 / 47-48; 1.0 / 48-49; 1.2 / 49-50; 1.9 / 50-51; 2.0 / 51-52; 2.1 / 52-1; 1.1

F: 1.20+2.35 / 0.40-1.90+2.35 / 1.4+E2.6 / 0.7-2.3+E2.6 / 4.8%

G: porphyritic slate / EPO,PEB / E,S?

This fine circle has an entrance to the southeast defined by 2 portals set c1.5m outside the ring. They stand c2.0m tall. The tallest stone in the ring stands exactly at north, but it is unclear if this is of any significance. Today there is no indication of a bank associated with the ring but excavations in 1901 found the orthostats were set in a bed of rammed pebbles rather than the subsoil. At the end of the eighteenth century Gough noted a bank which stood c0.5m high. All the orthostats that have fallen have consistently fallen inwards which is strongly indicative that they originally stood at the inner edge of the bank. Ploughing in the nineteenth century may well have reduced this bank to its present ephemeral state. A gap in the circle to the ENE suggests stones have been removed here to allow access with a plough. Dymond noted the subsoil surface was irregular compared with the topsoil surface which may be a second indication the interior has been ploughed. Dymond made no finds except for a few fragments of charcoal and a minute splinter of bone.

1: Dymond 1881

2: Dymond 1902

3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 28)

4: visited 1978, 1985

5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/3)

6: Waterhouse 1985

320: White Moss ENE NY 17150276 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: L / F21 / R / -

C: Waterhouse 1985; G / 15.1x16.9 / 11 / 11

D: 1; 0.75 / 2; R 0.70 / 3; R 0.65 / 4; R 0.70 / 5; R 0.75 / 6; R 0.75 / 7; R 1.15 / 8; R 0.90 / 9; R 1.05 / 10; 0.65 / 11; R 0.60

E: 1-2; 4.2 / 2-3; 4.6 / 3-4; 4.6 / 4-5; 3.7 / 5-6; 3.2 / 6-7; 4.2 / 7-8; 5.2 / 8-9; 5.8 / 9-10; 4.6 / 10-11; 4.9 / 11-1; 5.3

F: 0.80 / 0.60-1.15 / 4.6 / 3.2-5.8 / 10.7%

G: granite / ICA,2ASC / M

All the stones of this ring are upright today as 9 have been re-erected recently by Burl (unpublished). There is a disturbed central cairn with a diameter of 5.5 metres. The circle is within an extensive cairnfield and the second circle is adjacent to the WSW and Brats Hill circle lies nearby.

1: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 29a)

2: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/6 Burnmoor D)

3: visited 1983

4: Waterhouse 1985

5: Higham 1986

321: White Moss WSW NY 17110274 Cumbria (Cumberland)

B: L / F21 / A / -

C: Waterhouse 1985; G (OD) / c 15.8x17.2 / 13 / 13

D: 1; L 0.75 / 2; L 0.75 / 3; 0.75 / 4; F 0.90 / 5; F 1.00 / 6; F,BU / 7; F 1.20 / 8; F 0.80 / 9; F 0.60 / 10; F 0.60 / 11; F 1.00 / 12; F 0.80 / 13; F 0.60

E: 1-2; 3.8 / 2-3; 3.3 / 3-4; 4.2 / 4-5; 3.3 / 5-6; 3.9 / 6-7; 4.0 / 7-8; 3.9 / 8-9; 3.9 / 9-10; 4.5 / 10-11; 3.5 / 11-12; 4.6 / 12-13; 4.3 / 13-1; 4.3

F: 0.80 / 0.60-1.20 / 4.0 / 3.3-4.6 / c 8.1%

G: granite / ICA,2ASC / M

This ring is virtually identical to its partner except that it is a little larger and has 2 more stones. It lies 46m to the WSW. There is a damaged central cairn with a diameter of 5.0 metres. It is within an extensive cairnfield.

1: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 29b)

2: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L1/6 Burnmoor C)

3: visited 1983

4: Waterhouse 1985

5: Higham 1986

515: Shapbeck NY 55261885 Cumbria (Westmorland)
 B: C / F3 / A / C; Simpson and Stuart 1882
 C: Turner 1986; G / c 20.5x22.0 / c 23-28 / 31-35
 D: 1; - / 2M / ?2; - / 3; - / (?4; DI?) / 5; - / 6; - / 7; BU /
 8; - / 9; - / 2-3M / ?10; - / 11; - / 12; - / 1-2M / 13; - /
 14; - / 15; - / 3-4M (16-19 DI?) / 20; - / 1-2M / 21; - / 22; -
 / 23; - / 24; - / 25; - / 26; - / 27; - / (?28; DI)
 E: 0 / 2-3; 1.8 / 3-5; 1.8 / 5-6; 2.6 / 6-7; 1.7 / 7-8; 2.3 /
 8-9; 1.8 / 0 / 11-12; 1.7 / 0 / 13-14; 2.5 / 14-15; 1.7 / 0 /
 21-22; 1.6 / 22-23; 2.3 / 23-24; 2.4 / 24-25; 3.0 / 25-26; 2.2 /
 26-27; 1.3 / 27-1; 2.4
 F: ID / (?-0.90) / c 2.0 / c 1.3-3.0 / c 6.8%
 G: ND / ICA / -

This ring has recently been re-discovered and is almost certainly the same site as that excavated in 1882. Today it consists of a damaged ring of orthostats near the edge of a slight platform created by ploughing. At the approximate centre is a damaged contiguous kerb of c6.5m diameter and within this is a crude kerb of c2.0m diameter. Beyond the outer kerb to the southwest is a c5.0m diameter cairn which has been suggested to be a clearance cairn but equally could be the spoil from Simpson and Stuart's excavation. They found charcoal and burnt earth under a flat slab in the northwestern portion of the space within the inner kerb.

Simpson also noted a second circle c29m away in the next field. However, his account is so vague as to make it impossible to interpret. It was either a stone circle or a kerb. Examples of kerbs are known in the general vicinity.

1: Simpson 1863 2: Turner 1986

516: Long Meg SW NY 57.37. Cumbria (Cumberland)
 B: C / PF3? / D / -
 C: N / c 15.0 / 0 / ID(20+)
 D: ND
 E: ND
 F: ND / ND / ND / ND / ND
 G: ND / AO, ASC / M, O

When Stukeley visited Long Meg in 1725 he noted a second smaller circle in the adjacent field to the southwest. This had 20 stones in a c15.0m diameter ring and also had an outlier to the southwest in an analagous position to Long Meg.

1: Stukeley 1776 2: Waterhouse 1985

Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines

322: Appletreewick SE 065632 North Yorkshire.

B: L / F23 / G / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; U / c 8.7x7.5 / 6 / 6

D: 1; 0.45 / 2; F 0.55 / 3; F 1.40 / 4; 0.50 / 5; L 0.70 / 6; 0.55

E: 1-2; 4.0 / 2-3; 4.8 / 3-4; 4.5 / 4-5; 3.7 / 5-6; 4.2 / 6-1; 3.1

F: 0.55+1.40 / 0.45-0.70+1.40 / 4.0 / 3.1-4.8 / c 13.8%

G: gritstone(5), limestone(1) / - / S

This well preserved circle has one bulky portal stone to the south. There is a possible ringcairn nearby to the northeast. Raistrick noted a c3.5m diameter double circle of small recumbent stones somewhere nearby, this could not be found in 1984. It is unlikely to have been a stone circle.

1: Raistrick 1966 2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 1)

3: Visited 1984

323: Carperby SD 990902 North Yorkshire.

B: L / ESC5 / A / -

C: Raistrick 1929; U / 22.8x26.4 / 14 / 18-20?

D: A: 1; F? - / 2; DI? - / ?M / 3; F? - / M / 4; F? - / 5; DI? - /
6; F? / 7; F? / M / (8; DI? -) / 9; F? - / 10; F - / 11; F -
/ M / 12; F - / 13; F - / 1-2M / 14; DI? -

E: 0 / 4-5; 4.9 / 5-6; 5.5 / 6-7; 3.4 / 0 / 10-11; 4.6 /
(11-M; 4.4) / (M-12; 4.4) / 12-13; 5.0 / (13-M; 4.9) /
(M-14; 4.9) / 14-1; 5.1

F: low (c 0.60) / ID / (c 4.7) / (c 3.4-5.1) / c 13.6%

G: gritstone / EB,ICA / -

This embanked stone circle has a ring of orthostats at the inner edge of a 2.0m wide bank. There is a low 3.0m diameter mound at the centre. Raistrick's plan suggests there were originally 18-20 orthostats (but see comments on the Grubstones).

1: Raistrick 1929 2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 6)

324: Casterton SD 640799 Cumbria (Westmorland)

B: L / PSP5 / G / -

C: Waterhouse 1985; G(OD) / 18.6x19.0 / 19-21 / 19-22?

D: ?1; - / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / 5; - / 6; - / 7; - / ?8; - / M /
9; - / 10; - / 11; - / 12; - / 13; - / M / 14; - / ?15; - /
16; - / 17; - / 18; - / 19; - / 20; - / ?21; -

E: 1-2; 2.2 / 2-3; 2.7 / 3-4; 3.2 / 4-5; 3.4 / 5-6; 3.6 / 6-7; 3.1
/ 7-8; 3.7 / 8-9; 3.0 / (9-10; 1.3) / 10-11; 3.1 / 11-12; 2.0 /
12-13; 3.3 / (13-14; 2.7) / (M-14; 2.7) / (14-15; 0.9) /
15-16; 2.4 / 16-17; 3.2 / (17-18; 0.8) / 18-19; 2.9 / 19-20; 2.7
/ 20-21; 2.7 / 21-22; 2.8

F: ID (low) / 0.05-0.50 / 2.9? / 2.0-3.7? / 2.1%

G: ND / IPL or B / -

This site is difficult to interpret. The low stones are set on a low platform or bank. Their spacing is generally wide (with 2-3 exceptions) and it is not clear if this is an embanked stone circle

with stones within the bank rather than on its inner edge, or some form of platform cairn with a spaced-kerb. There are discrepancies in the positioning and number of stones, between the plans by Waterhouse and the RCAHM (stones 1,8,12,15,21) which makes analysis of stone spacing uncertain. Some are so low they could be fortuitous. The bank has been damaged to the north and north-west. There appears to be a c3m diameter cairn added to its outer edge here, but disturbance nearby makes interpretation uncertain. Several artefacts could have been recovered from the site in the early nineteenth century, these included a bronze spearhead, a flint arrowhead and a probable beaker. However, they cannot be firmly attributed to this site.

1: RCAHM 1936 (66) 2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 1)
3: Waterhouse 1985.

325: Cheetham Close SO 71631588 Greater Manchester
(Lancashire)

B: L / F23 / R? / -
C: N / c 15.5? / 7 / 10-11?
D: 1; 1.40 / 2; F - / 3; F - / M / 4; 0.85 / 5; 0.55 / 6; 0.65 /
2-3M / 7; 0.65
E: ID
F: (0.65?+1.40) / (0.55-0.85?+1.40) / ID / ID / ID
G: gritstone / ARC,2AO / M,0,B?

This damaged ring appears to have one tall portal to the north. However, some of the others may be stumps. Today it is in a similar state as when first recorded in 1829. However, it was noted in 1871 that stones were being broken up at this time and only their stumps were left in-situ, the Ordnance Survey recorded stumps with the other stones recumbent hence today's upright may well have been restored. French recorded in 1894 that he planned to restore the site but never published an account of this after the event (the dimensions given above are taken from accounts prior to this). There is a ringcairn a short distance to the southwest and 2 outlying slabs between the two sites. That 14m to the SW of the circle is 0.5m high. The other, 31m to the SSE and east of the ringcairn, is 0.9m high.

1: Dawes 1851-2 2: Greenhalgh 1871
3: Greenhalgh 1880 4: French 1894
5: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 3) 6: Barnes 1982 (9)

326: Delf Hill SD 90063373 Lancashire

B: L / PF21 / P / Spencer 1842
C: N / c 4.5 / 6 / 6-7?
D: ID
E: ID
F: (c 0.50) / ID / ID / ID / (ID)
G: ND / ICA / -

Today there are 6 stones between 0.3 and 0.6m long which surround a low mound. In 1842 five stones stood, all about 0.5m high. Excavation in the centre at this time, found 2 urns and cremations in a pit covered with a slab. In 1874 the site was described as

survives in much dilapidated form but there is no published data on its present state. Hutchinson's account suggests this site could be embanked if he misinterpreted the ditch, it being in reality the natural level between the cairn and a low bank.

1: Hutchinson 1794 2: Burl 1976 (Durham 1)

333: Five Stanes NT 752168 Borders (Roxburghshire)

B: L / F21 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 6.0 / 5 / 8

D: 1; F 0.60 / 2; 0.70 / M / 3; 0.85 / 4; F 0.50 / M / 5; 0.85 / M

E: 1-2; 2.1 / (2-M; 2.0) / (M-3; 2.0) / 3-4; 2.3 / 0

F: 0.70 / 0.50-0.85 / (2.2) / (2.1-2.3) / ID

G: ND / - / -

This stone circle does not appear to be the one described in 1845 as 'pretty entire' with a diameter of c14.5m. The latter account must refer to a destroyed site or the kerb of the Trestle cairn nearby. Five Stanes itself is somewhat ruined.

1: NSA 1845 2: RCAHM 1956 (349)

3: Burl 1976 (Roxburgh 3) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G8/7)

334: Goatstones NY 829748 Northumberland

B: N / FP1 / G / -

C: N / c 4.9?(or 6.8) / 4 / 4

D: ID

E: ID (average c 4.9 or less)

F: ID / ? -0.60 / ID / ID / (ID)

G: - / ICA? / G

This well preserved rectangular four poster is orientated SW/NE. The ESE stone has 13 cupmarks on its flat top. The tallest stone lies to the SSW while the two to the northwest are the smallest. In 1931 the central area had an undisturbed low central mound. By 1970 this had been badly disturbed by persons unknown.

1: Honeyman 1932 2: Burl 1971

3: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 7)

335: Grubstones SE 136447 West Yorkshire

B: L / ESC2 / A / Coll 1844

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 9.6 x c 10.7 / 18 / 28-32

D: 1; F 0.50 / 2; F 0.50 / 3; F 0.30 / 4; 0.60 / 2-3M / 5; 0.35 / 6; 0.75 / 7; F,DI 0.70 / 8; L 0.70 / 9; F,S - / 10; 0.35 / M / 11; 0.60 / 12; 0.55 / 7-10M / 13; 0.55 / 14; 0.60 / 15; F 0.35 / 16; F 0.40 / 17; 0.40 / 18; F 0.40

E: 1-2; 1.0 / 2-3; 0.7 / 3-4; 0.7 / 0 / 5-6; 1.0 / (6-7; 1.1) / (7-8; 1.1) / 8-9; 1.2 / 9-10; 1.0 / (10-M; 0.9) / (M-11; 0.9) / 11-12; 1.4 / 0 / 13-14; 1.5 / 14-15; 1.5 / 15-16; 0.9 / 16-17; 0.7 / 17-18; 0.8 / 18-1; 0.7

F: 0.50 / 0.30-0.75 / 1.0 / 0.7-1.5 / c 10.3%

G: millstone grit / EB / -

This embanked site is unusual, being a cross between a ringcairn and an embanked stone circle. The orthostats are the height of those in the embanked stone circles but they are arranged so as to

be virtually contiguous. The bank is c1.5m wide and has traces of an outer kerb of low vertically-set slabs. There is a hollow at the centre of the site. This was dug by Coll who noted there were 3 stones lying here and that he found traces of fire, bones and ashes and a 'spear' of white flint. The southern portion has been virtually destroyed by the construction of a shooting butt in the southern part of the central area. Coll described the ring as unbroken so perhaps the butt was built after this date. However, he notes 3 large stones, which could suggest this was the butt and it is in a similar state to this today. A late nineteenth century drawing shows a central disturbance which could also be interpreted either way. To the SSW of this, more recent disturbance has taken place with the construction of a sub-rectangular mound, said to have been built as an 'orgone accumulator' (B. Larkman pers.comm.). Raistrick's account of the site is misleading, he erroneously noted the stones to be set on the summit of the bank. His published plan does not tally with the present remains, showing fewer orthostats with only the crudest of correspondence with their true disposition round the ring. The site has a large cairn, 2 ringcairns and a cairnfield nearby to the southeast.

1: Colls 1846 2: Wardell 1881
 3: Raistrick 1929 4: Visited 1978,1983

336: Hethpool NT 89212780 Northumberland

B: A / PF1 / P / -
 C: Topping unpublished; G / c 62.0x56.0? / 5+ / 9+?
 D: M? / 1; - / 2M? / 2; - / 3; - / M? / 4; - / 5; -
 E: 0 / 2-3; 25.0 / 0 / 4-5; 18.0 / 0
 F: (c 1.0) / ID / (21.5) / (18.0-25.0) / ID
 G: ND / (AO?) / 0?

This poorly preserved site has been ploughed and rig and furrow runs throughout it. In most cases it is not clear if the large boulders are upright or not. 2 smaller stones have been probed to the west, slightly outside the circle. They have been suggested to be stones buried by farmers. To the north of the ring is another upright boulder with several others scattered around it. It has been suggested there is a second ruined circle here but this is unlikely as their arrangement is random. The similarity of the main ring to a stone circle may be fortuitous, naturally placed boulders could have been propped upright to facilitate ploughing.

1: Honeyman 1935 2: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 8)
 3: Topping - unpublished

337: Ilderton **NT 971205** **Northumberland**
B: L / F24 / A / pre 1862
C: Thom et al 1980; P / c 36.0x29.0 / 13 / c 16-22
D: 1; F - / 2; F - / M / 3; - / 4; F - / 5; F - / 6; F - / 2-3M? /
7; F - / 8; F - / ?M / 9; - / M? / 10; F / M? / 11; - / M? /
12; - / M? / 13; -
E: ID
F: ID / c 0.55-1.65? / ID / ID / (ID)
G: granite / - / -

This large but poorly documented stone circle has 13 stones. In c1780 only 11 of these were visible, the tenant dug round the site and exposed 2 more. Shortly before 1862 excavations within the circle took place. The 'natural' surface was reached under c40cm of peat. Several pieces of charcoal were found scattered here together with a flint flake.

- 1: Tate 1856-62 2: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 9)
- 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L3/4 Lilburn)

338: Mudbeckside **NY 95500760** **North Yorkshire**
B: L / F21 / A / -
C: N / c 18.0 / 10-12 / 11-13
D: A; (crude orientation from north only) 1; S? 0.15 / 2; 0.45 /
3; - / 4; F - / (5; DI, lying on 4) / M? / 6; BU / 7; BU /
M? / 8; F - / 9; 0.45 / 10; 0.55 / 11; 0.55 / ?12; BU, or M
E: ID
F: (0.50) / (c 0.45-0.55) / ID / ID / (ID)
G: sandstone / - / -

This freestanding circle has had some stones removed. To the east two slabs lie together amidst a rubble patch, perhaps this is where the stones were taken to be broken up before removal.

- 1: visited 1982 2: Laurie 1985

339: Nunwick Park **NY 885741** **Northumberland**
B: L / F25 / D / -
C: N / c 8.5 / 0 / ID(5+)
D: ID
E: ND
F: (c 2.4) / ID / ND / ND / ID
G: ND / - / -

This stone circle was recorded in the eighteenth century when it apparently had 5 stones, each about the same height. However, a drawing of c1715 shows only 4 uprights

- 1: VCH; Northumberland 1935 2: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 10)

340: Simonburn **NY 802712** **Northumberland**
 B: L / F23 / A / -
 C: N / c 9.0 / 11 / c 14
 D: A: 1; 0.20 / M / 2; F 0.40 / 3; 0.50 / 4; L 0.40 / 5; 0.80 /
 6; 0.80 / 7; 0.20 / 8; 0.20 / M / 9; 0.20 / M / 10; L 0.30 /
 11; L 0.30
 E: ID
 F: 0.30+0.80, 0.80 / c 0.20-0.50+0.80, 0.80 / ID / ID / (ID)
 G: ND / CA / P

This stone circle has a freestanding ring on a gentle slope. The flat interior of the site appears to have been levelled into the hillside with a lynchet uphill to the north. The stones are generally small, but 2 more massive stones lie to the south and these appear to have been designed as diminutive portals. One of these is partially buried by a c2m diameter low mound which lies on the circumference of the circle. This may be a prehistoric feature as there are 3 larger cairns nearby to the east. However, there are also signs of more recent agricultural activity and it could be a clearance cairn.

1: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 12)
 2: G.Moir pers.comm. 3: visited 1986

341: Three Kings **NT 774009** **Northumberland**
 B: N / FP1 / A / Burl 1971
 C: Spain 1912; P / c 4.3 / 3 / 4
 D: A: 1; 1.35 / 2; 1.20 / D / 4; 1.20
 E: 1-2; c 3.0 / 0 / 4-1; c 3.0
 F: c 1.25 / c 1.20-1.35 / (c 3.0) / (c 3.0) / ID
 G: sandstone / - / F

This four poster is of rectangular type and orientated roughly north/south. The tallest stone lies to the northeast. It was excavated in 1971. There is no central mound and there was a disturbance at the centre which had been dug shortly before 1912. A cremation was found.

1: Hodgson 1827 2: Spain 1911-2
 3: Burl 1971 4: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 13)

342: Twelve Apostles **SE 126451** **West Yorkshire**
 B: L / ESC1 / P / -
 C: Raistrick 1929; U / c 15.0 / 12 / c 16-20
 D: A: M / 1; F - / 1-2M / 2; F - / 3; F - / ?M / 4; F - / ?M /
 5; F - / 6; F - / 7; F - / ?M / 8; F - / M / 9; F - / 10; F -
 / M / 11; F - / 12; F -
 E: (M-1; 2.6) / 0 / (2-3; 2.4) / 0 / (5-6; 2.7) / (6-7; 2.4) / 0 /
 (8-M; 2.4) / (M-9; 2.4) / (9-10; 3.3) / (10-M; 2.6) /
 (M-11; 2.6) / (11-12; 2.4) / (12-M; 2.6)
 F: (c 0.75) / (c 0.60-0.90) / ID(c 2.6) / ID / ID
 G: gritstone / EB / -

This ruined site has 11 orthostats which until recently were all recumbent except one which leant badly. They were at irregular intervals suggesting some were missing. Raistrick's plan suggests

347: Sleddale

NZ 637108

North Yorkshire

B: L / F24 / G / P; Pearson 1968, P; Elgee pre 1930

C: Spratt 1982; G / c 28.0x33.5 / 14-16 / 17-20

D: A: 2M (5FR scattered) / 1; F 0.30 / M? / 2; F,?B or DI 0.70 /
3; F 0.25 / 4; - / 5; R - / 6; R - / 7; - / 8; S,T or DI 0.70
/ 9; F,B or DI? 0.60 / ?M / 10; - / 1-2M (mound here) / 11; -
/ 12; F,DI? 0.50 / 13; - / 14; -E: 0 / 2-3; 4.4 / 3-4; 4.3 / 4-5; 4.3 / 5-6; 5.7 / 6-7; 4.9 /
7-8; 6.0 / 0 / (11-M; 5.1) / (M-13; 5.1) / 13-14; 4.5

F: (small) / (? -0.70) / 4.9 / 4.3-6.0 / c 16.5%

G: ND / CA, (AO?) / P?,O?

This site has been partially excavated. Trial trenches at the centre revealed no features, only a few flint flakes were found. Trenches at some of the orthostats illustrated some were set in deep holes without packing, while others were in shallow sockets with packing. Two adjacent orthostats to the southeast appear to be set radially and may demark an entrance. A small cairn (5x6m diameter) on the southern circumference of the ring covered a concentration of flint but no burials. It may have been a clearance cairn as there is an extensive adjacent cairnfield. An outer ring of c49m diameter has been suggested but this is unlikely, the stones being more likely to be isolated outliers. Adjacent ruined alignments of stone have also been suggested but these may well be fortuitous.

1: Elgee 1930

2: Pearson 1969 (Commondale)

3: Burl 1979 (Yorkshire 7, Commondale)

4: Spratt 1982

Zone 12: The Peak District:

348: Arbor Low

SK 16036355

Derbyshire

B: D / CH3 / A / P; Gray 1901-2, S; anon 1770, Rooke 1782, Mitchell
and Bateman 1824, Bateman 1845

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 42.0x37.0 / 36-37 / 41-44

D: 1; F 1.1 / 2; F 1.6 / 3; S - / 4; FS - / 5; F 1.0 / 6; F 2.4 / D
/ 7; F 2.0 / 8; FG - / 9; F 2.0 / M / 10; F 1.8 / M / 11; S ? /
12; ST 1.7 / 13; F 1.2 / 14; F 2.4 / 15; F 2.6 / 16; F 2.6 /
17; F 2.9 / 18; F 2.8 / 19; F 2.4 / 20; S - / 21; F 2.9 /
22; FG - / 23; F 1.7 / 24; F 2.1 / D / 25; L 2.0 / ?M / 26; ST -
/ 27; F 1.8 / 28; ST - / 29; FS ? / 30; F 1.8 / 31; F 2.1 / M /
32; F 2.7 / 33; FS - / M / 34; F 2.0 / 35; S - / 36; S - /
37; F 2.6

E: (1-2; 2.3) / (2-3; 2.3) / 3-4; 2.3 / 4-5; 2.6 / 5-6; 2.6 /
(6-D; 2.8) / (D-7; 2.8) / (7-8; 4.0) / (8-9; 3.5) / 9-M; 2.9) /
(M-10; 2.9) / (10-M; 2.8) / (M-11; 2.8) / (11-12; 2.2) /
12-13; 2.1 / 13-14; 2.5 / 14-15; 2.2 / 15-16; 3.5 / 16-17; 3.1 /
17-18; 3.2 / 18-19; 2.3 / 19-20; 3.2 / 20-21; 3.0 / (21-22; 2.6)
/ (22-23; 2.6) / 23-24; 3.7 / (24-D; 3.1) / (D-25; 3.1) /
(25-M; 2.1) / (M-26; 2.1) / 26-27; 3.7 / 27-28; 3.0 /
(28-29; 2.2) / (29-30; 2.2) / 30-31; 2.7 / (31-M; 3.3) /
(M-32; 3.3) / 32-33; 2.1 / (33-M; 2.5) / (M-34; 2.5) /
34-35; 2.7 / 35-36; 2.2 / 36-37; 2.6 / 37-1; 3.4

F: c 2.1 / c 1.0-2.9 / 2.8 / 2.1-3.7 / c 11.9%

G: limestone / EB, ED, ECA, EPO, 2ET, ICO / 2E

This circle-henge has a massive external bank and ditch with 2 entrances orientated NW and SSE. The bank has a crest diameter of 79.0x75.0m and the ditch defines a central area of 52.0x40.0m diameter. The narrow SSE entrance has the stump of a portal stone within it, and the other wider entrance has a pit where a second may have been removed. It is possible that both entrances had pairs of portals originally. In the central area is a cove which appears to have been sub-rectangular, measuring c3-4m across. The south-western side is defined by 3 small orthostats, the stumps of which survive. In contrast the northwest and southeast sides each have a massive slab, each probably once upright and which effectively blocked the view of the interior of the cove from the entrances. The northeastern side is more difficult to reconstruct, it may well have been open. Excavations by Gray revealed an extended inhumation of unknown date surrounded by an oval ring of stones immediately northeast of the surviving cove stones. About 7m beyond this was a previously disturbed pit which was only partially excavated. This was over 2m deep and a human ulna was found in the fill.

Grays trenches in the bank and ditch failed to find adequate dating evidence. His finds consisted of a barbed and tanged arrowhead in the ditch bottom, a leaf shaped arrowhead near the ditch side, 3 scrapers, 8 flint flakes, ox bones/teeth and antler tines.

The southeastern quadrant of the henge bank has been robbed to build a large barrow of 21.0m diameter. This has been excavated several times in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In 1845

Bateman found a paved polygonal cist on the old ground surface. This contained scattered human bones, a flint, a bone pin, a piece of iron pyrites and an ornamented rim-herd. At the west end of the cist were two unusual pots. These have traditionally been classified as food vessels. However, they have affinities with Later Neolithic wares and may well be of this date. If so this has clear implications as to the date of the henge itself which is likely to predate the barrow.

The stone circle stands 3-6m from the ditch edge. Today there are 50-52 stones. However, many are fragments broken from larger stones. Today all but one stone and 7 stumps are recumbent. However, the idea that the site was never finished can be argued against. The stones were probably set in shallow stoneholes which has led to their collapse. Several have subsequently been broken up and pieces removed from the site. Originally the stones stood around head height and there is a crude tendency for them to increase in height towards the entrances. The slabs were quarried from a limestone pavement and typically have one irregular side, often erected to face inwards. It is debatable if the source was the henge ditch.

A short distance to the southwest of the henge is Gib Hill, which appears to be a Neolithic oval mound with a round barrow superimposed on one end. Nearby a second unfinished henge has been suggested, but this is more likely to be fortuitous quarrying. A low bank and ditch which abut Arbor Low to the SSW have been described as an avenue, they are more likely to be a later field boundary.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1: Pegge 1785 | 2: Pilkington 1789 |
| 3: Glover 1833 | 4: Bateman 1848 |
| 5: Wilkinson 1860 | 6: Gray 1903 |
| 7: Thompson 1963 | 8: Radley 1968 |
| 9: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 2) | 10: Barnatt 1978 |
| 11: Barnatt forthcoming. | |

349: Ash Cabin Flat SK 26938625 South Yorkshire
B: L / ESC1 / PO / -
C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 4.4x5.5 / 3-5 / 4-9?
D: ?1; F 0.50 / ?2; F 0.40 / 3; F 0.40 / M / 4; 0.55 / M / 5; 0.45 / 2M?
E: ID
F: 0.45 / 0.40-0.55 / ID / ID / c 20%
G: gritstone / EB / -

The orthostats are set at the inner edge of a 1.0-2.0m wide bank. Three low vertically-set slabs appear to be vestiges of a near contiguous kerb which linked the taller orthostats.

- 1: Barnatt forthcoming.

350: Bamford Moor South SK 22118454 Derbyshire

B: L / ESC4 / G / -

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / 7.9x6.8 / 6 / 6

D: 1; 0.50 / 2; 0.65 / 3; 0.60 / 4; 0.55 / 5; 0.40 / 6; 0.50

E: 1-2; 3.7 / 2-3; 3.5 / 3-4; 3.1 / 4-5; 5.0 / 5-6; 3.5 / 6-1; 3.2

F: 0.55 / 0.40-0.65 / 3.7 / 3.1-5.0 / 13.9%

G: gritstone / EB / G,0

The irregularly spaced orthostats are set on the edge of a continuous low bank which is 1.5-2.0m wide. They appear to be crudely graded to the east/southeast. The site has been terraced into the hillside to create a flat interior. There are cairnfields to the west and south-east. There was a 2.4m high menhir called the Old Womans Stone 190m to the NNW, it has now been felled.

1: Bateman 1848

2: Radley 1966

3: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 13, Moscar Moor)

4: Barnatt 1978

5: Barnatt 1986

6: Barnatt forthcoming

351: Barbrook I SK 27857558 Derbyshire

B: L / ESC3 / G / P; Storrs Fox and Peat c1900, Peat 1911-12, Guilbert 1987

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / 12.5x14.5 / 12 / 13

D: 1; 0.40 / M / 2; L 0.50 / 3; 0.40 / 4; 0.70 / 5; 0.60 / 6; 0.50 / 7; 0.50 / 8; 1.05 / 9; 0.35 / 10; 0.65 / 11; 0.55 / 12; 0.60

E: (1-M; 3.4) / (M-2; 3.4) / 2-3; 2.6 / 3-4; 2.6 / 4-5; 3.0 / 5-6; 3.8 / 6-7; 3.2 / 7-8; 3.1 / 8-9; 3.9 / 9-10; 3.4 / 10-11; 4.1 / 11-12; 3.6 / 12-1; 2.7

F: 0.50+1.05 / 0.35-0.70+1.05 / 3.3 / 2.6-4.1 / 13.8%

G: gritstone / EB / S

The orthostats are set on the edge of a continuous 2.0-2.5m wide bank retained on the inner edge by a combination of vertical slabs and drystone walling. One orthostat to the south-west is significantly taller than the others. Two trenches were dug within the site in the early 20th century but the only known finds are 3 flint flakes (unpublished). These have recently been re-excavated to obtain environmental data. They were of variable depth reaching a maximum of c1.4m. The site lies within an extensive cairnfield and Barbrook II lies a short distance to the NNW but the two sites are not intervisible.

1: Bateman 1848

2: Radley 1966

3: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 3)

4: Barnatt 1978

5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (D1/7)

6: Barnatt 1986

7: Barnatt forthcoming.

8: G. Guilbert pers. comm.

352: Barbrook II SK 27757581 Derbyshire

B: L / ESC3 / A,PR / T; Lewis 1962-8

C: Lewis unpublished; G / c 13.7x14.7 / 9 / 9+?

D: 1; L 0.45 / ?M / 2; D / 3; F,D / 4; F 0.60 / (5; F 0.50?) /
6; F 0.55 / ?2M / 7; F 1.00 / 8; 0.70 / 9; F 0.70

E: 0 / 2-3; 2.2 / 3-4; 1.2 / 4-5; 2.0 / 5-6; 4.6 / 0 / 7-8; 5.5 /
8-9; 4.8 / 9-1; 5.3

F: 0.60+1.00 / 0.45-0.70+1.00 / (3.7?) / (1.2-5.5?) / 6.8%

G: gritstone / EB,ET,ICA,ICI,ASC / S,E

The excavation by Lewis of this important site remains unpublished. The orthostats were set in the inner kerb of a 1.5-2.0m wide bank. The stones were not set deeply into the ground but held in place by stone chocks. In the absence of a published report it is unclear if missing stones could have existed in some of the wider gaps. Subsequent inaccurate restoration of the inner kerb makes assessment of this impossible today (two of the orthostats are now also missing). The inner kerb was a 2-3 course drystone wall and the orthostats were no taller than the rubble bank with the exception of one tall stone to the WSW. The outer kerb was a ring of small vertically set slabs standing c0.3m high. There was probably an entrance through the bank to the northeast. This had been masked by a low cairn built over a stone filled pit. Nearby was a cupmarked stone. Today there is a second slab in the bank by the entrance with a single cupmark.

Four features existed in the interior of the site. A 2.5m diameter cairn in the SW quadrant had a kerb of vertically set slabs, one of which was cupmarked. Under this was a pit containing a cremation with a collared urn, 2 scrapers and a flint knife, all three of which were burnt. A date of 1500±150bc (BM179) was obtained. Immediately beyond the cairn-edge to the northwest was a second pit. This contained a cremation under charcoal from a fire lit after deposition. To the southeast of the cairn was a small disturbed cist with a cupmarked capstone. In the southeast quadrant by the inner edge of the bank was a third pit and a small urn is said to have been found under the bank.

1: Radley 1966

2: Lewis 1966

3: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 4)

4: Marsden 1977

5: Barnatt 1978

6: Barnatt and Reeder 1982

7: Barnatt 1986

8: Barnatt forthcoming

353: Barbrook III SK 28337729 Derbyshire

B: L / ESC6 / A / -

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 23.4x26.2 / 21 / 25

D: 1; L 0.45 / 2; L 0.40 / 3; L 0.55 / 4; L 0.80 / 5; L 0.60 / 6; L 0.60 / 7; 0.45 / M / 8; L 0.40 / 9; F 0.40 / 10; F 0.40 / 11; 0.40 / 12; F 0.50 / 13; 0.45 / 14; 0.40 / 15; L 0.40 / 3M / 16; F 1.15 / 17; L 0.40 / 18; L 0.55 / 19; F 0.55 / 20; L 0.40 / 21; L 0.40

E: 1-2; 3.5 / 2-3; 3.8 / 3-4; 3.5 / 4-5; 3.3 / 5-6; 2.9 / 6-7; 3.0 / (7-M; 2.9) / (M-8; 2.9) / 8-9; 2.3 / 9-10; 2.6 / 10-11; 3.0 / 11-12; 2.8 / 12-13; 3.1 / 13-14; 2.7 / 14-15; 3.3 / 0 / 16-17; 3.3 / 17-18; 3.6 / 18-19; 3.5 / 19-20; 3.4 / 20-21; 3.5 / 21-1; 3.3

F: c 0.50+1.15 / 0.40-0.80+1.15 / 3.2 / 2.3-3.8 / 10.7%

G: gritstone / EB / S

The orthostats stand on the inner edge of a 2.0m wide bank. Three breaks in this may well be later disturbance rather than original entrances. One of the orthostats to the west is taller than the others. There is a cairnfield immediately to the east and a cairn of 7.5m diameter to the south.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1: Radley 1966 | 2: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 5) |
| 3: Barnatt 1978 | |
| 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (D1/8, Owl Bar) | |
| 5: Barnatt 1986 | 6: Barnatt forthcoming |

354: Brown Edge SK 28837899 Derbyshire

B: L / PESC1 / E; Radley 1963

C: Radley 1966; G / c 7.5x6.0 / 2 / ID

D: 0 / 1; F 0.90 / 0 / 2; F 0.60 / 0

E: ID

F: (0.75) / (0.60-0.90) / ID / ID / c 20%

G: gritstone / EB, ICA / -

This site was excavated in 1963 by Radley who examined the whole of the interior and two sections across the bank. The bank is unusually wide being c3.0m from kerb to kerb. Both the latter were low drystone walls while the bank was earthen and probably built of burnt turves. At the inner edge of the bank were 2 fallen orthostats which originally were set in stoneholes with the aid of packing stones. Unfortunately Radley did not investigate the possibility of other stoneholes sunk along the line of the inner kerb hence the original number of orthostats cannot be assessed.

The internal area had several features. At the centre was a 3x2.5m diameter cairn. In a shallow pit under the centre was the cremation of a young adult male, this produced a date of 1050±150bc (BM 177). An empty collared urn was placed on its side in a hollow in the ashes with bones packed round it. Under the urn were 3 scrapers, a blade and a large quartz pebble. Close by to the northwest was a second pit sealed by a flat stone. This contained a cremation of a young adult male in a decayed urn. This produced a date of 1250±150bc (BM 211). There were 2 burnt flints. Parallel logs had been placed above and below the urn and burnt in-situ. A third pit under the southeastern end of the cairn contained a

collared urn inverted over charcoal, ash, and fragments of a cremated young adult female. Accompanying this were a pygmy cup, a flint and a polished rim of a limpet shell. About one metre southwest of the cairn was a saucer shaped depression containing a cremated female and a burnt flint. This produced a date of 1530±150bc (BM 212). A fifth deposit in the northwest quadrant consisted of a pit beneath a flat stone which was lined with carbonized branches and contained possible traces of the base of a decomposed urn. Several ephemeral stone features also existed in the central area, including 1-2 hearths, 2 shallow arcs of small stones and 2 parallel lines of small stones. Radley concluded these pre-dated the site and were traces of domestic activity. The case for this can be questioned but their interpretation remains obscure.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1: Radley 1966 | 2: Lewis 1966 |
| 3: Barnatt 1978 | 4: Barnatt 1986 |
| 5: Barnatt forthcoming. | |

355: Doll Tor SK 23856287 Derbyshire

B: L / SP8 / A / I; Bateman 1852, T; Heathcote 1931-3

C: Heathcote 1939; G / c 5.9x4.5 / 6 / 6

D: 1; 0.85 / 2; 0.80 / 3; L 0.80 / 4; 0.85 / 5; F 0.85 / 6; F 1.00

E: 1-2; 2.4 / 2-3; 2.2 / 3-4; 3.1 / 4-5; 2.9 / 5-6; 2.8 / 6-1; 2.3

F: 0.85 / 0.80-1.00 / 2.6 / 2.2-3.1 / 23.7%

G: gritstone / ICA, ACA / G?

Some uncertainties exist over the interpretation of this site. Today there is no sign of an internal mound but it is likely one once filled the whole interior. This was retained by a low drystone wall which runs between the orthostats. However, it is unclear if this is a secondary feature or whether the site was designed initially as a variant kerb-cairn with a spaced kerb. Bateman dug in the interior finding 3-4 smashed 'urns', as many pygmy cups and calcined bones. From his description it is likely the 'urns' were biconical or cordoned. Heathcote's excavation found a further 6 deposits at the bases of 5 out of 6 of the orthostats. These included cremations, fragmentary bone and charcoal deposits, and were accompanied by flint flakes, urn sherds and a biconical urn.

Abutting the site to the east is a secondary polygonal cairn defined by a kerb of horizontal slabs. This may have been built in two phases as indicated by 2 lines of slabs to the southeast. At the centre is a sub-rectangular setting of low vertical slabs defining a 1.8x1.3m internal space. It is unclear if this was designed to be an open space which was only subsequently filled. Within this was a cremation under a flat slab, accompanied by a segmented faience bead. Elsewhere in the mound were a further 3 cremations, 1 adult, 2 child, accompanied respectively by; a faience star-bead with a bronze pin head, four flint scrapers with 3 biconical urns (with food vessel affinities), and urn sherds.

The circle orthostats are of similar height but those to the west are bulkier and once probably slightly taller, hence the ring may be subtly graded.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1: Bateman 1861 | 2: Heathcote 1939 |
| 3: Radley 1966 | 4: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 9) |
| 5: Barnatt 1978 | 6: Barnatt 1986 |
| 7: Barnatt forthcoming | |

356: Ewden Beck SK 23819664 South Yorkshire

- B: L / ESC3 / A / -
C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 14.7x15.9 / 8-9 / 14-15?
D: 1; R 0.75 / 2; 0.50 / ?3; 0.35 / 2M / 4; 0.45 / 5; R 0.50 / 6; RF 0.50 / 7; 0.45 / 2-3M / 8; F 0.45 / M / 9; RF 0.75
E: 1-2; 3.7 / 0 / 4-5; 2.7 / 5-6; 2.7 / 6-7; 3.5 / 0 / (8-M; 3.1) / (M-9; 3.1) / 9-1; 2.5
F: 0.50 / 0.35-0.75 / 3.0 / 2.5-3.7 / c 7.5%
G: gritstone / EB,2ET,PO,2ICA / E,P

The orthostats are set at the inner edge of a 2.0-3.0m wide bank. This is broken by two diametrically placed entrances orientated NNW/SSE. Each of these is flanked by radially set slabs at the inner and outer edges. One of these in the outer end of the SSE entrance probably stood somewhat higher than any of the others, although it is now recumbent. In the central area are two eccentrically placed cairns each with a diameter of 3.5m.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1: Radley 1966 | 2: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 7, Broomhead 1) |
| 3: Barnatt 1978 | 4: Barnatt forthcoming |

357: Eyam Moor II SK 23157895 Derbyshire

- B: L / ESC1 / PO / -
C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 7.7x8.0 / 4 / 9
D: 1; 0.30 / 2; 0.15 / 3; 0.30 / 3M / 4; 0.25 / 2M
E: 1-2; 2.2 / 2-3; 2.8 / (3-M; 2.2) / (M-M; 2.8) / (M-M; 3.3) / (M-4; 2.9) / (4-M; 2.9) / (M-M; 3.0) / (M-1; 3.0)
F: (0.25) / (0.15-0.30) / (2.5) / (2.2-2.8) / ID
G: gritstone / ICA,EB,?ET / E

The orthostats are set on the inner edge of a bank which is 2.0-2.5m wide. There is a break to the NNW which may be an original entrance. To the south, disturbance of the banks inner edge, suggests the sites of 3 orthostats. In 1852 Bateman recorded 7 uprights at the site. At the centre is a disturbed cairn of 4.5m diameter. Nearby is an extensive cairnfield.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1: Bateman 1861 | 2: Barnatt 1986 |
| 3: Barnatt forthcoming | |

358: Eyam Moor III SK 23227879 Derbyshire

B: L / F21 / A / -

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 12.3x13.0 / 6 / 8-9

D: 1; 0.70 / M / 2; F 1.10 / 3; F 0.90 / M? / 4; 0.25 / M / 5; 0.55 / 6; 0.40

E: (1-M; 4.2) / (M-2; 4.2) / 2-3; 5.4 / (3-M; 3.1) / (M-4; 3.1) / (4-M; 3.9) / (M-5; 3.9) / 5-6; 4.7 / 6-1; 5.3

F: 0.65 / 0.25-1.10 / (5.1) / (4.7-5.4) / c 5.4%

G: gritstone / ICA / -

This freestanding ring appears to be noted by Bateman in 1852 as having 9 stones although present spacing suggests only 8 and it is possible Bateman was referring to another site nearby as several were noted in the vicinity in the eighteenth century. The ring is unusual (for the region) as it is freestanding. There is a disturbed central cairn of 8.5x6.0m diameter. The site is a short distance to the SSE of Eyam Moor II and there is an extensive cairnfield nearby.

1: Bateman 1861

2: Barnatt 1986

3: Barnatt forthcoming

359: Gibbet Moor North SK 28217085 Derbyshire

B: N / FP1 / A / -

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 4.0 / 3 / 4

D: 1; L 0.65 / 2; 0.65 / 3; 0.65 / M

E: 1-2; 2.6 / 2-3; 2.6 / 0

F: 0.65 / 0.65 / (2.6) / (2.6) / ID

G: gritstone / - / F

This is a diminutive four poster with one stone missing. The 3 remaining stones are arranged in a sub-square setting with the slabs longer sides roughly parallel, orientated NNE/SSW.

1: Barnatt 1986

2: Barnatt forthcoming.

360: Gibbet Moor South SK 28107027 Derbyshire

B: L / PESC1 / P / -

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 10.5x13.0 / 1-5 / ID(c15-20)

D: 0 / 1; L 0.70 / 0

E: ID

F: ID / ID / ID / ID / 19.2%?

G: gritstone / EB,ET / E?,P?

The status of this site is uncertain. It lies at the base of a slope and may be nothing more than fortuitous peat-covered slabs. Only one leaning orthostat is convincing. This is set at the inner edge of one of two arcs of low bank which are between 1.5x3.0m wide. Three other stones at the inner edge are recumbent and appear to have 'fallen' from different angles. To the SSW is a possible entrance flanked by slabs. This is unusually narrow being only 0.5m wide. 1-2 of these slabs at the outer edge are vertical, the highest being 0.5m high. A recumbent stone at the inner edge could have stood over 1.0m high. The site lies at the southern end of an extensive cairnfield/field system.

1: Barnatt 1986

2: Barnatt forthcoming.

361: Handsome Cross SK 26.94. South Yorkshire
B: L / F21? / D / -
C: N / c 7.5x6.5m / 0 / ID(12+)
D: ID
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ID / ICA / -

This site was recorded in 1776 and 1819. It had been destroyed by the late nineteenth century. It had 12 orthostats and although no external bank is mentioned these are typical for the region and this may have been overlooked. A disturbed central cairn was noted but no details are given.

1: Watson 1776 2: Hunter 1819
3: Barnatt forthcoming.

362: Nine Ladies SK 24916349 Derbyshire
B: L / ESC1 / G / -
C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 10.6x11.4 / 10 / 11
D: 1; 0.60 / 2; 0.90 / 3; 0.75 / 4; F 0.90 / 5; 0.70 / M / 6; 0.70 / 7; L 0.45 / 8; L 0.85 / (9; S? 0.45) / 10; 0.70
E: 1-2; 2.8 / 2-3; 3.7 / 3-4; 3.0 / 4-5; 2.6 / (5-M; 3.0) / (M-6; 3.0) / 6-7; 2.7 / 7-8; 2.9 / 8-9; 3.3 / 9-10; 3.8 / 10-1; 3.5
F: 0.75 / 0.45-0.90 / 3.1 / 2.6-3.8 / c 7.0%
G: gritstone / EB, ICA, AO / 0

The orthostats lie on the inner edge of a damaged bank of c2.0m width. It is not clear if breaks in the latter to the NE and SW are original. At the centre is a badly damaged cairn of 5.0m diameter. 40m to the WSW is a 0.9m high radially set outlier known as the King Stone. The site lies within an extensive cairnfield, Stanton Moor I lies to the NNE and Stanton Moor III and IV lie to the SSW. These four sites together with 2-3 large cairns form a crude line across the moor.

1: Rooke 1782 2: Radley 1966
3: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 14) 4: Barnatt 1978
5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (D1/3)
6: Heathcote 1980 7: Barnatt 1986
8: Barnatt forthcoming

363: Nine Stone Close SK 22546264 Derbyshire
B: L / F25 / P, PA / P: c 1848 Bateman
C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 12.0-13.5 / 4 / 8-9
D: 1; R 1.95 / 2; 2.00 / D / 3; 2.10 / 4; R 2.20 / 3-4M
E: 1-2; 5.2 / (2-M; 4.5) / (M-3; 4.5) / 3-4; 4.2 / 0
F: (2.05) / (1.95-2.20) / (4.7) / (4.2-5.2) / ID
G: gritstone / - / G?

Today only 4 tall stones remain in the eastern half of the site. A fifth stone has been utilized as a gatepost a short distance to the south. Two of the stones were re-erected in the late nineteenth-thirties by Heathcote. When first recorded in the late-eighteenth century and early-nineteenth century 8 stones existed, those to the

west being smaller than the surviving orthostats. By 1870 the site had been robbed and was in the same state as today. Bateman dug at the site's centre and found several sherds and flints but no intact deposits. There is no strong evidence there was ever a central cairn.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1: Rooke 1782 | 2: Pilkington 1789 |
| 3: Bateman 1848 | 4: Jewitt 1870 |
| 5: Heathcote 1939 | 6: Radley 1966 |
| 7: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 15) | 8: Barnatt 1978 |
| 9: Barnatt forthcoming | |

364: Park Gate SK 28056851 Derbyshire

- B: L / ESC3 / A / -
 C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 11.8x12.4 / 10-14 / 20?
 D: 3M / 1; 0.45 / M / 2; 0.55 / 3; 1.00 / M / 4; F 0.90 / 75; F 0.45 / 6; 1.15 / (?7; F 0.30) / 78; 0.45 / M / 9; L 0.70 / 710; F 0.30 / 11; 0.55 / 12; L 0.75 / 13; 0.50 / M / 14; 0.30
 E: 0 / (1-M; 1.9) / (M-2; 1.9) / 2-3; 1.7 / (3-M; 1.9) / (M-4; 1.9) / 4-5; 1.5 / 5-6; 2.0 / 6-8; 1.8 / (8-M; 2.2) / (M-9; 2.2) / 9-10; 2.3 / 10-11; 1.7 / 11-12; 1.7 / 12-13; 1.8 / (13-M; 1.9) / (M-14; 1.9)
 F: 0.55+1.15 / 0.30-1.00+1.15 / 1.8 / 1.5-2.3 / c 4.8%
 G: gritstone / EB,ACA,ICA / S,?G

The orthostats are set on the inner edge of a 1.5-2.5m wide continuous bank. To the east a 2.5x3.0m diameter cairn abuts its outer edge. In the southeastern quadrant of the interior is a 5.0m diameter kerb with 5 surviving kerbstones set to lean inwards. This was wrecked between 1907 and 1966. Several of the orthostats are difficult to interpret, at least one appears to be vestiges of a vertically set kerb linking the true orthostats. One stone to the south is taller than the rest, this has a cupmark on one side. However, other tall stones to the southeast could suggest the ring is crudely graded. The site lies at the northern edge of an extensive field system/cairnfield.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1: Andrew 1907 | 2: Radley 1966 |
| 3: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 17) | 4: Barnatt 1978 |
| 5: Barnatt 1986 | 6: Barnatt forthcoming |

365: Seven Brideron c SK 305620 Derbyshire

- B: L / F23 / D / -
 C: M / c 7.5 / 7 / 8?
 D: one was c 2.1m high, the others were much lower.
 E: ID
 F: Low+2.1 / ID+2.1 / ID / ID / ID
 G: gritstone / - / S

This site was recorded by Rooke in 1784 but never published (notebooks-Sheffield City Museum). It has since been destroyed, probably in the nineteenth century. One of the orthostats was significantly taller than the others. There was a cairnfield nearby.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1: Marsden 1977 | 2: Barnatt forthcoming |
|-----------------|------------------------|

366: Seven Stones of Hordron SK 21518684 Derbyshire

B: L / F21 / A / -

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 15.2x15.9 / 10 / 16

D: 1; F 0.75 / 2; L 0.90 / 3; 0.70 / 3M / 4; 0.80 / 5; 0.50 / 6; 0.70 / M / 7; 0.65 / 8; 0.95 / 9; L 0.45 / 2M / 10; 0.45

E: 1-2; 2.9 / 2-3; 2.8 / 0 / 4-5; 2.8 / 5-6; 2.4 / (6-M; 3.5) / (M-7; 3.5) / 7-8; 3.2 / 9-10; 4.3 / 0 / 10-1; 2.5

F: 0.70 / 0.45-0.95 / 3.0 / 2.4-4.3 / c 4.4%

G: gritstone / - / -

This freestanding ring has no internal or external features. Today there are 14 small loose stones round the circumference which are probably a recent addition. Bateman described the site as 'very complete' which could suggest it has been robbed subsequent to his visit.

1: Bateman 1848

2: Addy 1893

3: Radley 1966

4: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 18)

5: Barnatt 1978

6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (D1/9, Moscar Moor)

7: Barnatt 1986

8: Barnatt forthcoming

367: Smelting Hill SK 20278039 Derbyshire

B: L / ESC1 / P / -

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G(OD) / c 7.5 / 2 / 9-10

D: 3M / 1; 0.75 / M / 2; F 0.75 / 3-4M

E: 0 / (1-M; 2.2) / (M-2; 2.2)

F: (0.75) / (0.75) / (2.2) / (2.2) / ID

G: gritstone / EB,ET / E

The orthostats lie on the inner edge of a low bank which is 1.5-2.0m wide. The site has been in its present state since at least 1883. In 1761 there were 9 stones, by 1785 there were only 4 stones and a clearly defined entrance to the NNE. Examination of Rookes plan in conjunction with the present remains suggests originally there were 9-10 stones. Small cairnfields lie to the east and west of the site.

1: Rooke 1785

2: Bateman 1848

3: Ward 1905

4: Radley 1966

5: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 19)

6: Barnatt 1986

7: Barnatt forthcoming

368: Stanton Moor I SK 24946367 Derbyshire

B: L / ESC3 / PO / I; Pegge 1784, E; Heathcote 1941, P; Radley 1964

C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / 10.0x9.0m / 2 / ID

D: 0 / 1; 0.50 / M / 2; R 0.40

E: ID

F: (0.45) / (0.40-0.50) / ID / ID / ID

G: gritstone / EB,2ET,PO,ICA / E,P

One orthostat remains on the inner edge of a 2.0-2.5m wide bank. The latter is broken by diametrically opposite entrances to the NNE and SSW. The southern one has a radially set orthostat at its inner end. In the eastern quadrant is a badly disturbed cairn of c5.0m diameter. This was excavated in 1784 by Pegge who found a

cordoned urn together with cremations and a pygmy cup. The site was again excavated in 1941 by Heathcote but never published. His finds include a cremation under an inverted collared urn accompanied by 2 pygmy cups. There was a second cremation under a collared urn together with a bronze awl and burnt flints. A third cremation was accompanied by a collared urn, a fourth had a cordoned urn. The exact contexts of these finds is unknown. In 1964 a test pit for pollen samples by the inner edge of the bank inadvertently exposed 2 collared urns placed mouth to mouth, and a burnt flint, in the ashes of a cremation pit. The larger urn contained a few fragments of bone. The site lies at the northern end of an extensive cairnfield.

1: Pegge 1787 2: Radley 1966
 3: Barnatt 1978 4: Barnatt 1986
 5: Barnatt forthcoming.

369: Stanton Moor IV SK 24716290 Derbyshire
 B: L / ESC3 / PO / E; Heathcote 1930's/1940's
 C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 11.8x13.3 / 3-6 / 11?
 D: ?1; F 0.40 / 2M / ?2; F 0.30 / 3; 0.35 / M / 4?; F 0.45 /
 5; F 0.60 / M / 6; 0.50 / M
 E: 0 / 2-3; 4.1 / (3-M; 3.4) / (M-4; 3.4) / 4-5; 3.3 / (5-M; 3.4) /
 (M-6; 3.4) / (6-M; 3.0) / (M-1; 3.0)
 F: (0.45) / (0.30-0.60) / (3.7) / (3.3-4.1) / c 11.3%
 G: gritstone / EB,ET,PO / E,P

The orthostats lie on the inner edge of a 1.5-2.5m wide bank. This is broken by an entrance to the south with a radially set slab, 0.40m high, midway along its eastern side. Several of the orthostats are recumbent and it is unclear if all were once upright or alternatively have been displaced from the bank kerb. Heathcote excavated the bank but never published, no finds are recorded. A large pit has been dug in the centre and upcast placed to the northeast. There are no clear indications of an original central cairn. The site lies within an extensive cairnfield.

1: Pegge 1787 2: Radley 1966
 3: Barnatt 1978 4: Barnatt 1986
 5: Barnatt forthcoming

370: Stoke Flat SK 24957678 Derbyshire
 B: L / ESC3 / A / P; pre 1939
 C: Barnatt forthcoming; G / c 11.7 / 7 / c 16?
 D: 1; R 0.55 / MR / 2; F 0.45 / 3; F 0.45 / 4M / 4; R 0.30 /
 5; R 1.10 / 6; 0.55 / 2M / 7; 0.40 / 2M
 E: (1-M; 2.1) / (M-2; 2.1) / 2-3; 1.8 / 0 / 4-5; 2.5 / 5-6; 2.2 / 0
 F: 0.45+1.10 / 0.30-0.55+1.10 / (2.2) / (1.8-2.5) / ID
 G: gritstone / EB,2ET,PO / E,P

The orthostats are set at the inner edge of a 2.5-3.0m wide bank. This is broken by two diametrically placed entrances orientated NNE/SSW. Each is flanked by four radially set slabs. One of these at the inner edge of the SSW entrance is significantly taller than the other orthostats. The NNE entrance appears to have been carefully blocked. Mitchell writing in 1846 described the site as

Zone 13: Wales

372 Bedd Gurfal SH 613312 Gwynedd (Merionethshire)
B: L / PESC1 / A / -
C: N / c 4.0 / 9 / ID
D: ID (8 upright)
E: ID
F: ID / (? - c 1.00) / ID / ID / (ID)
G: slate / EB / -

Little data has been published on this site. It is apparently embanked. However, it has also been described as a cairn-circle.
1: Bowen and Gresham 1967 (143) 2: Lynch 1984

373: Bryn Celli Ddu SH 508702 Gwynedd-Ynys Mon (Anglesey)
B: D / CH3 / PO / E; Hemp 1927-8
C: Hemp 1930; G / c 19.0x17.5 / 7-10 / 16-20
D: 1; L c 2.00 / 2; F c 1.10 / 2-4M / 3; S / M? / 4; EH ? /
5; S?,FG,L / 6; S,L / 7; S?,FG,L / 8; L c1.80 / 9; EH / 10; S,L / 11; EH / 12; S / 13; S / ?M / 14; EH
E: 1-2; 3.7 / 0 / (3-4; 4.2) / 4-5; 2.3 / 5-6; 3.4 / 6-7; 2.4 / 7-8; 3.8 / 8-9; 2.2 / 9-10; 3.6 / 10-11; 3.9 / 11-12; 3.0 / 12-13; 3.7 / (13-14; 5.1) / 14-1; 2.9
F: (1.65) / (1.10-2.00) / 3.2? / 2.2-3.9? / c 7.9%
G: gritstone / CT,EB,?IO / -

Excavation has demonstrated that this fine passage grave overlies a wrecked henge which was demolished when the tomb was built. A ring of orthostats exists, set c2.0-4.0m within the edge of a ditch which has an internal diameter of c20.5-21.0m. The ditch was c4.5m wide and c1.65m deep. No trace of an external bank was found, it may have been ploughed out or demolished when the tomb was built. Much of the silted ditch remains unexcavated so it cannot be determined if it had a causeway or in what direction this lay.

While the circle of orthostats may have been partially demolished at the time the tomb was built, it was clearly already in ruins and probably disused. Three of the stones remained unsmashed, two were leaning badly and the third had fallen. A further 4 stumps also leant. Clearly some time had elapsed between the construction of the two monuments as the ditch was partially silted. It has been suggested the tomb builders wrecked the site out of antagonism for the rites of the henge builders. However, if the site was already abandoned it may be that any wrecking executed was purely to remove features which would be obtrusive once the tomb was built. Three broken recumbent slabs, each c1.2-1.5m long, lay immediately outside the circle to the southeast and appear to have rested on the subsoil rather than the old ground surface which accumulated after the henge was built. This could imply a much earlier destruction but equally could be interpreted as an attempt to partly bury the displaced stones in a deturfed area, at the time of the tomb construction. A small pit by the base of one of the stumps contained fragments of the stone as well as charcoal and quartz pebbles. This pit was cut through the old turf and hence could date to a period soon before the construction of the tomb.

The one good argument that the felling of stones took place immediately prior to the tomb construction is that stone destruction appears to have been selective with only upright and near upright stones being removed. This suggests stones which would have protruded through the mound and hence spoiled its appearance were demolished while others that already leaned badly or had fallen were left.

All the orthostats were set in shallow stoneholes which barely entered the subsoil and this probably led to the natural collapse of several of them. Little evidence was found relating to the period when the henge was in use. Two of the stoneholes had fragments of cremated bone in them suggesting cremation rites had been performed prior to the erection of the circle; fragments of bone later finding their way into the stoneholes. A small pit within the ring near an orthostat in the northwest quadrant clearly predated the tomb as it was sealed by the old turf. It contained a small vertically set slab and cremated bone. A central pit described below may also relate to this early phase.

The passage grave built over the henge was defined by an outer kerb of contiguous upright slabs erected at the base of the partly silted ditch. This kerb had a diameter of c26.0x27.0m. There appears to be a second kerb of smaller stones c0.5-1.0m inside the first which could suggest the passage grave itself has been remodelled. The entrance passage was orientated to the ENE. Near the centre of the mound was a well preserved polygonal chamber which is c2.0m high and c2.4m in diameter. Both chamber and passage were defined by vertically set slabs surmounted by drystone walling and roofed by large horizontal capstones. These were originally buried within a high mound. The outer portion of the passage between the two kerbs appears to have never been roofed. A human cremation was found outside the passage entrance in a pit. Beyond this was a line of 5 postholes associated with 2 lines of stones in a sub-rectangular setting. An ox skeleton was found in a pit within this. The date and purpose of this feature is unknown.

Behind the chamber was a pit dug before the mound was constructed. This had a diameter of above 1.2m and was 1.35m deep. A fire had been lit at the base and wood and a human ear bone placed at the bottom. The bottom half of the pit was then refilled and a slab laid horizontally in the pit. Lying recumbent above this to one side, was a highly decorated stone with pecked grooves in sinuous designs (atypical passage grave style?). The distribution of this ornament over one end of the stone suggests it had once stood upright. Its original context is unknown but it may have stood over the pit and hence explain why the latter was sealed at depth by the horizontal slab rather than at the old ground surface. While the pit at least is clearly earlier than the tomb mound, it is unclear if it belongs to a primary phase of the tomb construction or relates to the earlier henge. This area may have been disturbed in recent times (unrecognized by Hemp) or in prehistory when the decorated stone was buried, and hence the context of the latter must remain obscure. Its art style suggests it is associated with the tomb.

1: Hemp 1930
3: Lynch 1970

2: O'Kelly 1969
4: Burl 1976 (Anglesey 1)

374: Bryngwn Stones SH 462669 Gwynedd-Ynys Mon (Anglesey)
 B: L / PF25 / P / -
 C: N / c 12.0 ? / 2 / 8-9?
 D: 0 / 1; 3.05 / 2; 3.95 / 0
 E: 0 / 1-2; c 6.4 / 0
 F: (3.5) / (3.05-3.95) / (6.4) / (6.4) / ID
 G: ND / (EB?, ED?) ASS? / -

All that survives of this site are two tall stones in a virtually straight line. Early accounts of the site are somewhat contradictory. The earliest record (by Rowlands in 1723) noted 3 tall stones and a stump, in a third of a circle of 12-14 yards diameter which originally had 8-9 stones. He also noted further smaller stones which he regarded as being on 2 smaller circles. The 1772 edition of Camden notes 12 stones. Pennant in 1773 noted 2 large stones and 'some lesser stones', suggesting one of the tall stones had been removed by this date. His central 'cromlech' may well have been wishful thinking. In 1797 Hutton noted the diameter had been 52 yards (47.5m) but that the site had been recently destroyed (except for the two orthostats). In 1810 six stones, each c1.0m high were noted in a nearby field. These may have been some of the smaller stones noted by Rowlands. By the second half of the nineteenth century these also had gone missing. In 1810 a cottage stood against the western stone. It is not recorded by earlier writers and this had been removed by 1841. The RCAHM noted traces of a ditch (diameter c35.0) with outer bank (diameter c65.0m). However, this is not apparent today and its validity has been questioned.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1: Rowlands 1723 | 2: Camden 1772 |
| 3: Pennant 1773 | 4: Skinner 1810 |
| 5: Williams 1871 | 6: RCAHM 1937 (103) |
| 7: Grimes 1963 | 8: Lynch 1970 |
| 9: Burl 1976 (Anglesey 2) | |

375: Bryn y Gorlan SN 74945473 Dyfed (Cardiganshire)
 B: C / F4 / P / -
 C: Leighton; G / c 18.0 / 10 / c 32-38
 D: c 15-19M / 1; S - / 2M / 2; 0.60 / M / 3; S - / M / 4; F 1.00 / 5; S - / 6; S - / 7; S - / 8; 0.90 / 9; S - / 1-2M / 10; 0.60 / c 2-3M
 E: 0 / 4-5; 1.7 / 5-6; 1.4 / 6-7; 1.6 / 7-8; 1.8 / 8-9; 2.0 / 0
 F: (0.75) / (0.60-1.00) / (1.7) / (1.4-2.0) / ID
 G: sandstone / - / -

This damaged site has had its northeastern half removed and several of the remaining stones have been reduced to stumps, presumably due to the friable nature of the local stone. There is a fallen stone 90m to the south-east. There are also 3 cairns in the immediate vicinity.

- 1: Leighton 1980

376: Capel Hiraethog III SJ 032545 Clwyd (Denbighshire)
 B: C / PF4 / P / -
 C: Davies 1929; P / c 14.0 / 3 / c 18-22?
 D: 1; F? - / 8P / 2; F? - / 2-3P / ?M / 3P / 3; F? - / P / M? / P / M?
 E: ID
 F: (c 0.90) / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / ICA / -

Only 3 stones survive. Up until about 1919 there were 18-19 stones in the ring but these were removed by roadmen. The site was visited and planned in 1923 when their sites were still visible. The circle surrounded a low cairn at the centre with a diameter of about 5m. This circle may have been a denuded or robbed cairn with a spaced kerb.

1: Davies 1929 2: Burl 1976 (Denbighshire 1)

377: Cefn Coch SH 548427 Gwynedd (Caernarvonshire)
 B: C / F3 / D / -
 C: N / c 20.0x16.5 / 1 / ID(14+)
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / (AO?) / O?

This stone circle had been ruined by the mid-nineteenth century. One small stone survives and a possible low outlier stands c120m to the west. In the eighteenth century an oval of 12 upright and 2 fallen stones was recorded. It is unclear how many stones had gone missing by this date.

1: Grimes 1963 (2) 2: Burl 1976 (Caernarvonshire 1)

378: Cefn Gwernffrwd SH 73714936 Dyfed (Carmarthenshire)
 B: C / F4 / A / -
 C: Briggs 1975; G / c 23.2x24.7 / 19 / 28-36
 D: 1; S / M / 2; S / 3; S / 4; S / 3-4M / 5; - / 6; - / ?M / 7; S / M / 8; S / M / 9; S / ?M / 10; S / ?M / 11; S / ?12; S / 13; S / 1-2M / 14; S / 1-2M / 15; S / ?M / 16; S / 17; S / M / 18; S / 19; S / M
 E: 0 / 2-3; 2.3 / 3-4; 1.8 / 0 / 5-6; 1.8 / 0 / 11-12; 1.7 / 12-13; 1.4 / 0 / 16-17; 2.8 / 0 / 18-19; 1.8 / 0
 F: ID / ID / (1.9) / (1.4-2.8) / c 6.1%
 G: ND / ACA, ARC, ASR / M

Many of the stones are badly shattered and one of these still has several pieces surrounding it, broken by frost damage. There is a small stone near the centre but it may well have been displaced from elsewhere. There are also 3 stones immediately outside the circle to the west which may have been moved. Beyond these and 10m from the circle is a 10m diameter cairn. A short distance to the north of these 2 sites is a 26m diameter ringcairn with an alignment of 3 stones to the east.

1: Briggs 1975 2: Burl 1976 (Carmarthenshire 1)

379: Cerrig Arthur SH 63161888 Gwynedd (Merionethshire)
 B: C / PWCH / P / -
 C: Bowen and Gresham 1967; G / c 15.9x12.8 / 11-12 / 24-34
 D: 1; - / 2; - / 1-2M / 3; - / ?M / 4; - / 2-4M / 5; - / 6; RA 1.20 / 7; RA; 1.05 / (?8; DI?) / 4-6M / 9; - / 3-5M / 10; - / 3-5M / 11; - / 12; -
 E: 1-2; 1.1 / 0 / 5-6; 1.5 / 6-7; 1.7 / 0 / 11-12; 1.7 / 12-1; 2.2
 F: low+1.20,1.05 / 0.05-0.45+1.20,1.05 / (1.6) / (1.1-2.2) / c19.5%
 G: ND / EBA? / PO / P

This site has been terraced into a gentle slope. Upslope to the southwest the slope has been cut by c1 metre. To the southeast it is built up with a stony bank. Elsewhere round the circumference this bank is also traceable and the orthostats are set at its inner edge. To the south-east are 2 radially set portal stones which stand 1.20 and 1.05m high. Within these is a third stone which is thought to have been moved. The status of the site has been questioned and alternative interpretations as a ruined tomb or habitation site suggested.

1: RCAHM 1921 (116) 2: Grimes 1963
 3: Bowen and Gresham 1967 4: Burl 1976 (Merioneth 1)

380: Cerrig Duon SM 852206 Powys (Brecknockshire)
 B: C / F4 / G / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 19.4x18.2 / 20 / c 27-29
 D: 1; 0.05 / 2; 0.05 / 3; 0.15 / 4; 0.05 / 5; 0.05 / 6; F (+P) 0.60 / M / 7; 0.10 / 8; 0.15 / 9; 0.15 / 1-2M / 10; 0.45 / 11; 0.05 / 12; 0.35 / ?M / 13; 0.25 / 14; 0.50 / P / 15; 0.30 / M / 16; 0.25 / 17; 0.25 / 18; 0.15 / M / 19; 0.25 / M / 20; 0.55 / M
 E: 1-2; 1.3 / 2-3; 2.2 / 3-4; 1.5 / 4-5; 2.2 / 5-6; 2.1 / (6-M; 1.7) / (M-7; 1.7) / 7-8; 2.1 / 8-9; 2.5 / 0 / 10-11; 2.6 / 11-12; 3.1 / (12-M; 2.1) / (M-13; 2.1) / 13-14; 2.4 / (14-P; 2.0) / (P-15; 2.0) / (15-M; 2.1) / (M-16; 2.1) / 16-17; 1.7 / 17-18; 1.7 / (18-M; 1.7) / (M-19; 1.7) / (19-M; 1.8) / (M-20; 1.8) / (20-M; 1.9) / (M-1; 1.9)
 F: (0.25+) / (0.05-0.55+) / 2.0 / 1.3-3.1 / 6.2%
 G: sandstone / AAV, AO+, AO / 1-20

This freestanding ring appears to have had one of its stones removed this century but otherwise is virtually intact. Many of the sandstone orthostats may have had their heights reduced by erosion. 3m outside the ring to the NNE is Maen Mawr a massive 1.8m high block which dominates the site. Beyond this are 2 low slabs, standing 0.35 and 0.08m high, which align to one of its edges and form a short stone row orientated to the circle. A similar distance from the ring to the NNW is a single radially set slab, only 0.25m high and of unknown significance. A short distance to the ENE of the circle is an avenue of low stones which becomes narrower as it approaches the circle. It is orientated NE/SW, about 45m long and between 5 and 6.5m wide. It is not aligned on the circle, if hypothetically extended it would pass the ring c7.5m to the east.

1: Grimes 1963 2: Burl 1976 (Brecknockshire 1)
 3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W11/3, Maen Mawr)

381: Cerrig Gaerau SH 904005 Powys (Montgomeryshire)

B: C / F4 / P / -

C: Grimes 1963; G / c 22.0 / 8 / 18-21

D: A: 2-3M / 1; F 1.00 / M / 2; F 1.00 / M / 3; F 1.00 / 4; F 1.20 / 5; F 1.10 / 6; F 0.70 / 7; F 1.00 / 4-5M / 8; F 1.30 / 2-3M

E: 0 / 3-4; 2.7 / 4-5; 3.2 / 5-6; 4.2 / 6-7; 3.0 / 0

F: (c 1.00) / (c 0.70-1.30) / (3.3) / (2.7-4.2) / ID

G: ND / ASC / M

All the weathered stones are fallen and several are missing. In the mid-nineteenth century it was said to be 'near perfect' and hence appears to have been ruined in the late-nineteenth century. The Lled Croen yr Ych circle lies a short distance to the ENE.

1: RCAHM 1911 2: Grimes 1963 (14a)

3: Burl 1976 (Montgomeryshire 1a)

382: Cerrig Pryfald SH 724713 Gwynedd (Caernarvonshire)

B: C / F4 / A / -

C: RCAHM; G / 20.3x22.1 / 10 / 13-14

D: 1; - / 2; - / M / P / 3; - / 4; - / M / 5; - / 6; - / 7; - / 8; - / 9; - / ?M / 10; - / M

E: 1-2 5.3 / (2-M; 4.9) / (M-P; 4.9) / P-3; 3.3 / 3-4; 4.0 / (4-M; 4.0) / (M-5; 4.0) / 5-6; 4.9 / 6-7; 5.2 / 7-8; 5.3 / 8-9; 3.8 / (9-M; 3.3) / (M-10; 3.3) / (10-M; 5.1) / (M-1; 5.1)

F: ID(low) / 0.15-0.70 / 4.5 / 3.3-5.3 / 8.1%

G: ND / 2AO / 20

This site has had several stones removed, the stonehole of one still being visible. Six metres to the west of the ring is a 0.65m high, radially set slab. 23.5m to the northwest is a 0.90m high stone, c6m to the southwest is a possible stonehole.

1: RCAHM 1956 (177) 2: Grimes 1963 (5)

3: Burl 1976 (Caernarvonshire 2)

383: Circle 275 SH 72537476 Gwynedd (Caernarvonshire)

B: L / F21 / G / E; Griffiths 1960

C: Griffiths 1960; G / 4.1x3.8 / 5 / 5

D: 1; F - / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / 5; -

E: 1-2; 2.3 / 2-3; 2.5 / 3-4; 2.4 / 4-5; 1.4 / 5-1; 2.7

F: (c 0.50) / 0.45-0.55 / 2.3 / 1.4-2.7 / 7.3%

G: ND / 2ASC / -

The ring was excavated in 1959. A very slight bank of small quartz stones existed to the south joining two of the orthostats. The quartz stones were scattered elsewhere in the interior and a small central pit was filled with quartz fragments. It is unclear if this site is a true stone circle or a variant form of kerb-cairn, the interior of which had been virtually removed. The Druids Circle and Circle 278 lie some distance to the WSW.

1: RCAHM 1956 (275) 2: Griffiths 1960

3: Burl 1976 (Caernarvonshire 3)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W2/1B, Penmaenmawr)

384: Circle 278 SH 72167458 Gwynedd (Caernarvonshire)
 B: L / ESC3 / A / T; Griffiths 1959
 C: Griffiths 1960; G / 11.5x12.8 / 4 / 7-8
 D: (timber post?) / M / 1; 0.45 / 2; 0.40 / M / 3; F 1.35 / 4; 0.70 / M
 E: 0 / 1-2; 3.8 / 0 / 3-4; 6.2 / 0
 F: (0.50+1.35) / (0.40-0.70+1.35) / (5.0) / (3.8-6.2) / 10.2%
 G: ND / EBA,2ASC / S?

This site was totally excavated in 1959 with the exception of 3 quadrants of the bank-fill which was not removed. It consists of an unbroken rubble bank which is defined on both edges by contiguous kerbs of boulders. It is c1.5-2.5m wide, 0.45m high and has an external diameter of 15.8x16.8m. Set within the inner kerb are a number of larger stones which appear to be true orthostats although only one would have risen significantly higher than the bank. This lies to the WSW. One of these stones (2) to the southeast was a 1.65m long earthfast slab and had acted as a ritual focal point. There had been a fire in the interior next to this stone and nearby a human cremation had been placed in a niche in the bank face. Gaps in the kerb exist where other orthostats may have been removed. A unique feature was a 'seat-like' structure set within the inner kerb to the NNE and defined by 3 side stones with a slab at its base. This was speculated to have contained a wooden post or totem. Immediately within the kerb to the NNW was a pit covered by a small slab and surrounded by charcoal and blackened earth. In the pit was a collared urn full of burnt earth. Under the northern portion of the bank the old ground surface contained a stakehole, many flecks of charcoal and 5 small sherds of indeterminate type, indicating pre-site activity. Charcoal from the excavations have given dates of 1520±145bc (NPL11). and 1404±155bc (NPL10).

The Druids Circle lies close by to the ENE and circle 275 is some distance beyond it, neither are visible because circle 278 is built within a natural hollow.

1: RCAHM 1956 (278) 2: Griffiths 1960
 3: Grimes 1963 (8)

385: Cors y Carneddau SH 71877467 Gwynedd (Caernarvonshire)
 B: C / F4 / P / -
 C: N / c 16.5 / 9-10 / ID (c 30)
 D: ID
 E: ID
 F: very low / ID / (c 1.8) / ID / ID
 G: ND / - / -

Not much published data exists on this site. 9 stones lie on an arc each standing c1.8m apart and there is a tenth to the southeast.

1: RCAHM 1956 (279) 2: Grimes 1963 (9)
 3: Burl 1976 (Caernarvonshire 4)

386: Cwm Mawr SH 553414 Gwynedd Caernarvonshire)
B: C / F3 / VP / -
C: N / c 20.0x16.5 / 0 / ID(38+)
D: ID
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / AO / 0

This site was documented in the eighteenth century as a damaged circle of 38 stones of various sizes, in a c20.0x16.5m diameter ring. The stones were irregularly spaced and others had presumably been removed. There was an outlier to the west. By 1868 the circle had been virtually destroyed. Today all that remains are 6 displaced stones which may once have stood in the circle.

1: Grimes 1963 (3) 2: Burl 1976 (Caernarvonshire 5)

387: Druids Castle SO 305981 Shropshire
B: N / PFP1 / D / -
C: N / (small) / 0 / 4?
D: ID
E: ID
F: (c 1.25) / (c 1.00-1.50) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / - / -

This site was sketched by Llyud in 1698. It consisted of 3 large slabs set on 3 corners of a square, suggesting it was a damaged four poster. In the mid-nineteenth century two large slabs stood within the yard of a tenement that had probably been built earlier that century. Although they seem to have been re-used they may have been on or near the site of the circle described by Llyud. This site may be one of the circles noted in 1841 as near Mitchell's Fold. The two slabs were destroyed in c1878.

1: Hartshorne 1841 2: Mountford 1932
3: Burl 1976 (Shropshire 3)

388: Druids Circle SH 72287466 Gwynedd (Caernarvonshire)

B: C / WCH / G / P; Griffiths 1958

C: Griffiths 1960; G / 25.6x24.5 / 14-22+ / c21-28 (+2)?

D: A: D; tall-somewhere here +1-2M (?1; DI,FR, ?2; FG,DI, ?3 S?,
?4 BU,F?, ?5 FG or BU) / 6; F 1.00 / 7; c 0.80 /

(8; c 0.60 -flanking 9) / 9; c 1.60 / (10; F, c 0.50

-flanking 9) / 1-2M / (?11; F,FG) / ?12; ?F,?BU /

13; c 1.60 / 1-3M (?14; ?F,?BU) / 15; D; tall-FG remains /

16; 0.80 / 17; c 1.10 / ?M / 18; c 0.80 /

(19,20 - FG,DI? or kerbs) / 21; F (1.40+) / entrance /

22; EH,D, tallest stone-FG remains / 1-2M / 23; c 1.60 /

1-2M? / 24; 1.80 / 25; F 2.00 / (?26; DI,FG) / ?27; ?F,?BU

E: 0 / (6-7; 1.5) / 7-9; 2.6 / (9-11; 4.2) / (11-12; 2.8) /

(12-13; 1.7) / 0 / (15-16; 4.1) / 16-17; 3.9 / 0 / 18-21; 4.0 /

21-22; 3.8 / 0 / 24-25; 3.9 / (25-27; 4.3)

F: (c 1.30?) / (c 0.50-2.80?) / (3.6?) / (2.6-4.0?) / 4.3%

G: dolerite, rhyolite, volcanic ash / EB,ET,2PO,ICA? EO / E,P,O

This site was partially excavated in 1958 when an area at the centre and smaller trenches round one half of the bank were dug. It consists of a ring of orthostats set within the inner edge of a rubble bank which is c0.50m high and c1.0-1.7m wide. Scattered on and around this were many pieces of quartz which may well have been intentionally introduced to the site. There is a c3.0m wide entrance to the southwest which has 2 tall portal stones set at the outer edge of the bank. Both are now fallen or leaning badly but would have once stood over a metre high. One of the 2 stones at the inner edge of the bank at the entrance, has been broken up in recent times; fragments with shot holes were found. The original number of orthostats in the ring is difficult to determine because of their poor spacing and diversity of size. Several of the smaller stones may be boulders in the bank rubble or displaced fragments rather than true orthostats. The site has deteriorated somewhat since first recorded in the seventeenth century, some of the now destroyed stones were taller than those surviving today, standing up to c2.50m high. Several accounts suggest it remained in a similar state until after 1840 when 3 tall stones were removed and the entrance disturbed. The site has been in its present state since c1880. The orthostats were erected prior to the construction of the bank but there was no indication of a chronological gap between the two events. One stone of moderate height stands 2.3m outside the ring to the ENE and appears to be an outlier. Excavation showed it rested on the old ground surface and hence must have been placed here in antiquity. If this is an original feature it indicates other smaller orthostats in the ring may also have been erected without stoneholes and may not be detectable today due to the disturbed nature of the bank. The ring itself is atypically designed in the vicinity of the outlier, as this is the only point where orthostats are virtually contiguous, with one tall stone flanked by 2 smaller ones. This probably suggests this point roughly opposite the entrance was given special significance, rather than indicating the whole ring had contiguous orthostats.

At the centre of the site was a small sub-rectangular cist set in a pit with the capstone above ground level. This suggests it was

originally built in a cairn and its probable remains, a stone scatter, was found to the southeast, this included many quartz fragments. The cist contained an enlarged food vessel inverted over a child cremation mixed with soil. To the WNW of the cist was a plain food vessel in a pit covered by a slab. This was also inverted over a child cremation, accompanied by an Early Bronze Age ogival bronze knife. To the SE of the cist, under the stone scatter, was a small pit with a portion of a plain urn. Nearly in a scoop was a cremation lined by several whetstones, 2 were complete, a third broken and another 7+ were broken to fragments. All were sandstone except one which was a slaty 'hone stone'. A few flint flakes, a scraper, 2 cores and fragments of Graig Lwyd axes, as well as one roughout were found on the site but none were in stratified contexts. The Graig Lwyd outcrop used as a source of stone for polished axes is under 1km to the northwest along the ridgetop.

Near the circle are 2 smaller circles, (275,278), a ruined stone setting or ruined cairn and 2 further cairns. The bank at the Druids Circle is somewhat flattened in plan to the north and immediately adjacent is an ancient hollow-way. Griffiths argued the ring is built to respect this track but the case could be argued the other way, as fortuitous flattening and elongations away from true circularity are common at stone circles.

- 1: RCAHM (277) 2: Griffiths 1960
 3: Grimes 1963 (6) 4: Burl 1976 (Caernarvonshire 6)
 5: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W2/1)

389: Dyffryn SN 059284 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)
 B: C / PF4 / A / -
 C: N / c 22.0x19.0? / 13 / c 17-26
 D: 1; 1.50 / ?M / 2; - / ?M / 3; - / 1-3M / 4; 1.20 / 5; - / 6; - /
 7; - / 1-2M / 8; - / 1-2M / 9; DI - / 10; - / 1-2M / 11; - / ?M
 / 12; F 1.00 / ?M / 13; -
 E: ID
 F: ID / low-1.50 / ID / ID / ID
 G: ND / ICA / -

This possible circle has its interior filled with a 0.6m high cairn. However, 3 tall orthostats suggest this is not simply a spaced-kerb. It could be a true circle that has later had its centre filled. About 11m to the northeast of the site are ruins of what may be a chambered tomb or large cist.

- 1: RCAHM 1925 (313) 2: Burl 1976 (Pembrokeshire 1)

390: Ffridd Newydd North SH 61632135
B: C / PWCH / DO / P; Crawford 1919
C: Crawford 1920; U / c 33.0? / 0 / ID
D: ID
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: ID / EB,ED,ASC / M

Gwynedd (Merioneth)

This site was described in Pennant as having several upright stones at irregular intervals. These had been removed by 1918, if they ever existed. Several trenches were dug by Crawford who failed to identify any stoneholes (with a pick?). These trenches were perhaps too small to identify stoneholes if they were widely spaced. Alternatively small stones may have had no stoneholes deep enough to cut the subsoil. All that remained in Crawfords day was a ditch that was found by excavation to have an internal diameter of c35.5m. It was visible in its western half but had been destroyed to the east by the construction of a drystone wall. Internal to the ditch were indications of a slight bank. The ditch was c1.5m wide, had steep sides and was c0.60m-0.75m deep. A natural boulder interrupted the ditch to the south. A second natural boulder was located 1.2m inside the ditch to the northwest.

At the centre was an empty ovoid pit of unknown date. Nearby, to the west, was a small pit containing 'red ash' and scattered nearby in an unstratified context were 13 sherds of an early rusticated beaker. The larger circle lies 71m to the south (centre to centre).

1: Pennant (1883 ed.) 2: Crawford 1920
3: Grimes 1963 (12) 4: Bowen and Gresham 1967
5: Burl 1976 (Merioneth 26)

391: Ffridd Newydd South SH 61642129

Gwynedd (Merioneth)

B: C / F3 / P / P; Crawford 1919
C: Crawford 1920; U / c 52.0x55.0 / 12 / 56-86
D: 8-17M (possible pits) / P / ?M / P / 1-3M / P / 1; 0.60 / ?M / 2EH / 3-7M / EH / 2; EH+F? / M? / P / M? / 3; 0.50 / ?M / EH / ?M / 6P / M / 3P / EH / 4; S / 5; S / 6; S / 7; 0.80 / EH / ?M / 8; S / 9; S / 10; S / 11; S / EH / M? / P / M? / 5P / M? / P / M? / 2P / 12; S / 3-6M (possible pits)
E: 0 / EH-EH; 2.8 / 0 / EH-2; 2.2 / 0 / P-P; 2.2 / P-P; 1.8 / P-P; 1.7 / P-P; 2.7 / P-P; 1.8 / (P-M; 2.3) / (M-P; 2.3) / P-P; 1.8 / P-P; 1.6 / P-EH; 2.1 / EH-4; 2.2 / 4-5; 2.8 / 5-6; 2.6 / 6-7; 2.3 / 7-EH; 1.3 / 0 / 8-9; 2.0 / 9-10; 2.0 / 10-11; 1.8 / 11-EH; 1.8 / 0 / P-P; 2.9 / P-P; 1.6 / P-P; 1.9 / P-P; 2.6 / 0 / P-P; 2.1 / P-12; 2.0 / 0
F: (0.65) / (0.50-0.80) / 2.1+ / 1.3-2.9+ / c 5.5%
G: ND / ASC?,B? / M

This site was described by Pennant as 'formed of piles of loose stones with upright columns placed at five yards distance from each other in pairs so as nearly to divide the circle into four parts'. It is hard to know what to make of this account. When Crawford carried out partial excavations here there were a few low stones or stumps in a large diameter ring and a large number of hollows where

stones had been removed, probably in c1840 when the nearby wall was built. Several of these pits were excavated and shown to be stoneholes. One contained sherds of rusticated beaker. The stones appear to be set in a slight bank although its antiquity is questionable, it could not be detected by excavation which suggests this bank was purely soil accumulation, perhaps from recent agricultural activity. To the west a short stretch of ditch was excavated immediately outside the circle. This was 4.0m wide and had a shallow U-shaped profile. It was not found elsewhere round the circle and was partially overlain by the circle where excavated, indicating it probably had no direct relation to the circle. A slight ditch crossed the interior of the site which is likely to be relatively recent and small trenches in the interior failed to identify any prehistoric features. A second possible smaller stone circle lies a short distance to the north.

- 1: Pennant (1883 ed.) 2: Crawford 1920
 3: Grimes 1963 (12) 4: Bowen and Gresham 1967
 5: Burl 1976 (Merioneth 26)

392: Four Stones SO 245607 Powys (Radnorshire)

- B: N / FP2 / G / -
 C: Thom et al; G / 5.0x5.5 / 4 / 4
 D: 1; L 1.20 / 2; 1.80 / 3; 1.50 / 4; 1.50
 E: 1-2; 2.6 / 2-3; 4.0 / 3-4; 3.7 / 4-1; 3.8
 F: 1.50 / 1.20-1.80 / 3.5 / 2.6-4.0 / 9.1%
 G: 'volcanic' / - / G

This four poster is circular as opposed to rectangular. The suggestion by the RCAHM that they were fortuitously placed is highly unlikely. The northeastern stone is the largest and appears to have at least one cupmark. There is no sign of a central mound.

- 1: Arch. Camb. (1911) 103-5 2: RCAHM 1913 (615b)
 3: Burl 1976 (Radnor 2)
 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W8/3)

393: Gelli Hill SO 095583 Powys (Radnorshire)

- B: C / F4 / A / -
 C: Grimes 1963; U / 23.0 x c19.5 / 12 / 16-17
 D: 1; 0.05 / 2; 0.60 / 3; 0.40 / 3-4M / 4; F?,BU / M / 5; 0.20 / 6; 0.15 / 7; 0.55 / 8; 0.25 / 9; F? BU / 10; F? BU / 11; F? BU / 12; F? BU
 E: 1-2; 4.5 / 2-3; 3.2 / 0 / (4-M; 3.5) / (M-5; 3.5) / 5-6; 3.1 / 6-7; 2.5 / 7-8; 4.5 / 8-9; 3.8 / 9-10; 4.8 / 10-11; 4.8 / 11-12; 4.8 / 12-1; 5.0
 F: 0.30 / 0.05-0.60 / 4.1 / 2.5-5.0 / c 13.9%
 G: ND / - / -

Several of the stones are buried by peat and barely visible, the majority of these may well be recumbent or reduced by erosion. A large gap to the east may have buried stones or could have been robbed.

- 1: RCAHM 1913 (41) 2: Grimes 1963 (21)
 3: Burl 1976 (Radnorshire 3)

394: Gors Fawr SM 134294 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)
 B: D / F8 / G / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / 22.9x21.8 / 15-16 / 15
 D: 1; F 0.70 / 2; F, BU - / 3; 0.50 / 4; 0.45 / 5; L 0.70 / 6; 0.80 / 7; 0.50 / 8; 0.75 / 9; 0.90 / 10; 0.60 / (11;F fortuitous?) / 12; F, BU - / 13; 0.45 / 14; 0.50 / 15; 0.45 / 16; 0.45
 E: 1-2; 4.4 / 2-3; 4.1 / 3-4; 4.2 / 4-5; 3.9 / 5-6; 3.5 / 6-7; 5.3 / 7-8; 4.2 / 8-9; 5.3 / 9-10; 5.4 / 10-12; 5.3 / 12-13; 4.4 / 13-14; 4.6 / 14-15; 4.6 / 15-16; 4.9 / 16-1; 4.6
 F: 0.60 / 0.45-0.90 / 4.4 / R 3.5-5.4 / 4.8%
 G: 'local igneous' / 2AO / O,G?

These stones are badly weathered and their heights are also understated because of the peat growth. Today 4 stones are fallen but in 1871 two of these were upright. They appear to be crudely graded to the southeast and the spacing between stones tends to increase slightly to the south. The exception to good spacing is one recumbent stone (11) which may well be fortuitous. Four hundred metres to the NNE are 2 tall slabs set 14m apart. They stand 1.65 and 1.70m high and are aligned on each other in a two stone setting or the vestiges of a short row. This is aligned NE/SW rather than towards the circle. Several low stones near the circle have been suggested to be vestiges of stone rows or outliers but are likely to be purely fortuitous stones.

- 1: RCAHM 1925 (731) 2: Grimes 1963
 3: Burl 1976 (Pembrokeshire 2)
 4: Thom, Thom, and Burl 1980 (W9/2)

395: Hafoty SH 74727528 Gwynedd (Caernarvonshire)
 B: L / F21 / P / -
 C: N / c 12.2 / 5-6 / c 9?
 D: ID (3 standing -1.45,0.90,0.75m, 2-3 recumbent)
 E: ND
 F: (0.90) / (0.75-1.45) / ID(c4.25?) / ID / ID
 G: 'igneous' / - / -

This ruined ring of weathered stones has had several stones removed. One recumbent stone outside the ring to the west has been split, it is either displaced or fortuitous.

- 1: RCAHM 1956 (304) 2: Grimes 1963
 3: Burl 1976 (Caernarvonshire 7)

396: Hoarstones SO 324999 Shropshire

B: C / F4 / G / S; Chitty 1926
 C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 23.2x21.6 / 37 / 40-41
 D: M / 1; low / 2; F 0.60 / 3; F 0.25 / 4; low / 5; F 0.45 / 6; F 0.45 / 7; low / 8; low / M / 9; low / 10; 0.60 / 11; low / 12; F 1.00 / 13; low / 14; 0.75 / 15; 0.45 / 16; F 0.25 / 17; 0.55 / 18; L 0.60 / 19; low / 20; 0.30 / 1-2M / 21; F 0.45 / 22; F 0.30 / 23; 0.30 / 24; low / 25; low / 26; F 0.30 / 27; low / 28; low / 29; low / 30; S? / 31; F 0.50 / 32; F 0.20 / 33; low / 34; low / 35; F / 36; low / 37; low
 E: (M-1; 1.7) / 1-2; 1.7 / 2-3; 1.9 / 3-4; 2.3 / 4-5; 2.3 / 5-6; 2.4 / 6-7; 2.0 / 7-8; 1.3 / (8-M; 2.0) / (M-9; 2.0) / 9-10; 2.1 / 10-11; 1.7 / 11-12; 1.6 / 12-13; 1.4 / 13-14; 1.3 / 14-15; 1.4 / 15-16; 1.2 / 16-17; 1.7 / 17-18; 1.4 / 18-19; 2.2 / 19-20; 2.3 / 0 / 21-22; 1.1 / 22-23; 2.2 / 23-24; 2.2 / 24-25; 1.4 / 25-26; 1.6 / 26-27; 1.9 / 27-28; 2.2 / 28-29; 2.0 / 29-30; 1.4 / 30-31; 1.1 / 31-32; 2.1 / 32-33; 1.4 / 33-34; 2.0 / 34-35; 1.6 / 35-36; 1.3 / 36-37; 1.7 / (37-M; 1.7)
 F: (c 0.30+1.00) / c 0.10-0.75+1.00 / 1.7 / 1.1-2.4 / 6.9%
 G: dolerite / IO / S?

This fine ring of low rounded boulders surrounds a leaning centre stone which stands 0.95m tall. One large stone in the ring to the southeast may be designed as an orientation indicator. Several wider gaps in the ring were trenched by Chitty to look for buried stones. Three of these had none and were concluded to be entrances. However, she established elsewhere the smaller stones did not appear to be set in the subsoil but were bedded in a layer of small pieces of local sandstone and hence it is likely that any stones robbed from the gaps would have left little or no trace.

- 1: Hartshorne 1841 2: Lewis 1882
- 3: Chitty 1926 4: Grimes 1963 (18)
- 5: Burl 1976 (Shropshire 1)
- 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (D2/2, Blackmarsh)
- 7: visited 1981

397: Kerry Hill SO 158860 Powys (Montgomeryshire)

B: C / F4? / A / -
 C: Thom et al 1980; G / 26.7x24.4 / 8(+1) / ID(8+)
 D: 1; F - / 2; - (2 stones together) / 3; - / 4; - / 5; - / 6; - / 7; - / 8; -
 E: 1-2; 10.0 / 2-3; 10.0 / 3-4; 8.4 / 4-5; 10.8 / 5-6; 10.0 / 6-7; 8.5 / 7-8; 10.4 / 8-1; 10.7
 F: (c 0.80) / (0.70-0.90) / ID / ID / 8.6%
 G: sandstone / PIO / -

The stones are equally spaced. To the east 2 blocks appear to have been placed together, one outside the other. At the centre is a 1.2m long recumbent stone. This could have once stood here and is shown upright on a plan of 1889. However, this plan is diagrammatic and may not be reliable. The site has been ploughed to its edge giving the illusion that the circle stands on a platform. Analogy with other sites in the region suggests many other stones could have been removed from the ring and the possibility exists others

have been restored by persons unknown, as suggested by the two stones now placed together.

- 1: RCAHM 1911 (282) 2: Grimes 1963 (15)
3: Burl 1976 (Montgomeryshire 2)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W6/1, Kerry Pole)

398: Letterston III SM 937294 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)

B: C / WCH / A / C; Fenton pre 1814, E; Savory 1961

C: Savory 1964; G / c 11.6x13.3 / 14(+6) / 23-32?

D: 1; c 0.60? / M / 2; L 0.50 / 3; F 1.00 / 4; 0.75 / 5; S? (0.40) / ?M / 6; RA, F 1.50 / 7; RA, F 1.35 / (8; F 0.45) / (9; 0.45) / 10; 0.90 / (11; c 0.45) / 12; 1.30 / 2-4M / 13; F 1.00 / 3-5M / (14; 0.40) / 15; L c 0.50 / (16; c 0.30) / 17; c 0.60 / (18; c 0.40) / 19; c 0.60 / 20; L 0.80 / 3-5M (stones in parenthesis treated as kerbs)

E: 0 / 2-3; 1.6 / 3-4; 1.1 / 4-5; 1.1 / 0 / 6-7; 1.5 / 7-10; 1.6 / 10-12; 1.9 / 0 / 15-17; 1.7 / 17-19; 1.9 / 19-20; 1.5 / 0

F: 0.80?+1.50, 1.35 / 0.50-1.30?+1.50, 1.35 / (1.5?) / (1.1-1.9?) /

12.8%

G: glacial erratics / EB, ET, 2PO / E, P

This site had its central area excavated in 1961. Before excavation it appeared to be a typical barrow, the hengiform site was found buried at the centre. It was badly damaged by previous excavations but consisted of a ring of closely set orthostats set at the inner edge of a rubble bank of local quartz which was c3.0m wide, c1.0m high and had an external diameter of c17.5x18.0m. No formal outer kerb was found in the portions excavated. To the east was a 1.4m wide entrance defined by 2 radially set portal stones at the inner edge. This area had been badly damaged but there were traces of a cremation and sherds (food vessels or collared urn?) between the two stones. These were higher than the other stones in the ring. Six of the ring stones are particularly low and it is argued here that these were designed as a near-contiguous kerb which linked intermittent taller orthostats. Large gaps in the ring to the north may have been robbed last century. At the outer edge of the central area were apparent traces of a pavement of quartzite blocks which helped support the orthostats, the latter being set in shallow stoneholes. This pavement could alternatively be interpreted as collapse from the bank. About 9.5m outside the site, in line with the entrance to the east, was a pit containing charcoal. This may have been contemporary with the monument.

At a time when at least one of the orthostats had fallen and several to the south appear to have been robbed, a turf-built barrow was superimposed on the site. This completely masked the earlier structures, was at least c1.5m high and defined at its edge by a kerb of quartz boulders of c32m diameter. The central area was too badly disturbed to identify any associated burials. It is debatable if the embanked circle had fallen into disrepair or was purposefully wrecked when the barrow was built. If the pavement was real this suggests a short interval between both phases of construction. However, if it is collapse then a longer time period may have elapsed between the two phases.

Two further large barrows existed in a line to the northeast, these were destroyed after rescue excavation in 1946.

1: Savory 1964 2: Burl 1976 (Pembrokeshire 3)

399: Llecheiddior SH 61112175 Gwynedd (Merionethshire)

B: C / PWCH / P / -

C: Bowen and Gresham 1967; G / c 16.4x21.0 / 9+ / c 18-21

D: 1; - / 2; - / 3; - / 3-4M / 4; - / 5; - / 6; - / M / 7; - / 3-4M / 8; - / 1-2M / 9; - / M

E: 1-2; 3.0 / 2-3; 2.4 / 0 / 4-5; 3.0 / 5-6; 4.0 / 0

F: (low) / ? -0.60 / (3.1) / (2.4-4.0) / c 21.9%

G: ND / EB / -

This badly damaged site has poorly preserved vestiges of a bank, best seen in the eastern half, with the orthostats set at its inner edge. The poor preservation makes interpretation difficult, it appears to be an embanked circle but could be a robbed cairn with a ruined kerb.

1: Bowen and Gresham 1967 2: Burl 1976 (Merionethshire 3)

400: Lled Croen yr Ych SH 903005 Powys (Montgomeryshire)

B: C / F4 / P / -

C: Grimes 1963; U / c 22.7x26.0 / 6 / 23-28

D: 1; 0.50 / M / P / M / 2; 0.55 / 1-2M / P / M / 3; F, BU - / 2-3M / 4; F 0.30 / ?M / 2P / M / P / 5; 0.50 / ?M / P / ?M / 2P / M / P / 6; P+FR

E: 0 / P-P; 2.4 / (P-M; 3.2) / (M-P; 3.2) / P-5; 2.8 / 0 / P-P; 3.2 / (P-M; 3.5) / (M-P; 3.5) / P-6; 2.6 / 6-1; 3.7

F: (0.50) / (0.50-0.55) / (2.9) / (2.4-3.7) / c 12.7%

G: ND / ASC, AO? / M.O?

Few stones survive but several stoneholes are visible. The circle was 'near perfect' in the mid-nineteenth century. There is a 0.5m high outlier 32m to the southeast. The Cerrig Gaerau circle lies c134m to the WSW (centre to centre).

1: RCAHM 1911 (309) 2: Grimes 1963 (14b)

3: Burl 1976 (Montgomeryshire 1b)

401: Llyn y Tarw SO 02579726 Powys (Montgomeryshire)

B: C / PF3 / A / -

C: Dorling 1982; G / 19.1x19.7 / 37+ / c 66-89

D: 1; 0.05 / 2; 0.05 / 3; 0.10 / 1-3M / 4; 0.00 / 1-2M / 5; 0.10 / M / 6; 0.05 / 1-2M / 7; 0.00 / 2-4M / 8; 0.15 / 4-7M / 9; 0.10 / M / 10; 0.05 / 11; 0.00 / 12; 0.10 / 13; 0.10 / 2-3M / 14; 0.00 / 15; 0.00 / 2-4M / 16; 0.00 / 6-11M / 17; 0.00 / 18; 0.00 / 19; 0.05 / 20; 0.40 / 21; 0.05 / 1-2M / 22; 0.10 / 1-2M / 23; 0.00 / 2-4M / 24; 0.05 / 25; 0.05 / 2-3M / 26; 0.10 / 27; 0.00 / 28; 0.10 / 29; 0.00 / 30; 0.15 / 31; 0.10 / 32; 0.30 / 33; 0.10 / 34; 0.10 / 35; F? / 36; F? / 37; 0.10 / 2-3M

E: 1-2; 0.9 / 2-3; 0.6 / 0 / 10-11; 0.5 / 11-12; 0.8 / 12-13; 0.6 / 0 / 14-15; 0.8 / 0 / 17-18; 1.2 / 18-19; 0.7 / 19-20; 1.1 / 20-21; 0.9 / 0 / 24-25; 0.6 / 0 / 26-27; 0.4 / 27-28; 0.5 / 28-29; 0.9 / 29-30; 0.7 / 30-31; 0.6 / 31-32; 0.9 / 32-33; 0.5 / 33-34; 0.7 / 34-35; 0.7 / 35-36; 1.1 / 36-37; 1.1 / 0

F: c 0.05 / 0.00-0.40 / 0.8 / 0.4-1.2 / 3.0%

G: ND / ACA / -

Many of the gaps in the circle may have stones buried under the peat. The visible stones are all very small, although erosion may have reduced their height considerably. The near contiguous nature of these stones could suggest a cairn-kerb but no sign of an internal mound exists today. A low boundary bank crosses the site in the northern half. There is a low 2.5m cairn immediately outside the circle to the southwest and 7 others in the immediate vicinity. A 12m diameter cairn lies 60 metres to the east.

1: Dorling 1982

402: Meini Gwyr SM 142267 Dyfed (Carmarthenshire)

B: C / WCH / PO / P; Grimes 1938

C: Grimes 1963; G / c 18.0-20.0 / 2 / 17

D: 0 / 1; L 0.90 / ?M / 2; L 1.75 / 0

E: ID

F: (1.30) / (0.90-1.75) / ID / ID / ID

G: ND / EB,ET / E,P

Today this site consists of a denuded/spread bank which has an internal diameter of c15x10m and an external one of c36.5m. It is c1.0m high. Two leaning orthostats survive on the inner slope in the southeast quadrant, originally on a circle of c18-20m diameter. There is a narrow entrance to the west.

The site was excavated in 1938 but unfortunately the records were destroyed during the last war. These excavations confirmed an early account of the site by Lhuyd who drew the site as having the entrance lined by contiguous stones and the circle as having 15 tall stones with space for 1-2 more. His crude plan would suggest the majority were leaning or fallen. A more stylized unpublished drawing by Stukeley shows all 15 stones as upright with the same gap to the northwest and 4 stones to either side of the entrance (1 fallen). Excavation showed the entrance stones were set in bedding trenches. The 17 stoneholes were dug into the inner slope of the bank which was built of turf and clay scraped up from the surrounding area. A hearth on the SE side of the bank was

associated with bronze age sherds and appeared to damage one of the stoneholes, and hence post-date the site. The internal area was featureless but a clay filled pit with charcoal was found in front of the entrance.

- 1: Camden (1722) 2: Grimes 1938
3: RCAHM 1917 (321) 4: RCAHM 1925
5: Grimes 1963 (30) 6: Burl 1976 (Carmarthenshire 2)

403: Mitchell's Fold SO 304983 Shropshire

B: C / F4 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 28.5x26.5 / 13 / 23-31

D: 2-4M / 1; 0.65 / 2; L,S / D / (buried fortuitous stone) /
4; 0.40 / 5; F or S - / 6; 1.85 / 7; F 1.30 / 2-3M / 8; 0.45 /
(buried fortuitous stone) / 2-3M / 9; FR - / 10; S / 2-4M /
11; F 0.90 / ?M / 12; 0.45 / ?M / 13; 0.90 / M / 14; 0.45

E: 0 / 1-2; 3.6 / (2-D; 3.0) / (D-4; 3.0) / 4-5; 2.4 / 5-6; 3.4 /
6-7; 2.4 / 0 / 9-10; 2.6 / 0

F: 0.60+1.85,1.30 / 0.45-0.90+1.85,1.30 / (2.9) / (2.4-3.6) / c7.0%

G: dolerite / - / P?

This ring has been damaged with some stones removed and others reduced to stumps. A track runs through it from northeast to southwest. Traces of ridge and furrow encroach on the site to the northwest. Much of the damage is ancient as illustrated by a drawings by Stukeley and Camden who shows the site much as it is today. The only difference being 3 stones to the east and one to the west which appear to have been standing in Camden's day but which are now recumbent. A local tradition of a central 'dolmen' is probably spurious. Two particularly large stones lie to the south-east and these may well have been portals, although the damaged nature of the site makes this interpretation tenuous.

- 1: Camden (1759) 2: Hartshorne 1841
3: Lewis 1882 4: Grimes 1963 (17)
5: Burl 1976 (Shropshire 2) 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (D2/1)
7: visited 1981

404: Moel Faban SH 635681 Gwynedd (Caernarvonshire)

B: L / PESC1 / A / -

C: N / c 5.0 / ID / ID

D: ID

E: ID

F: ID / ID / ID / ID / (ID)

G: ND / EB? / -

Little has been published on this site. The Royal Commission described it as a ruined hut or cairn with a diameter of c8.0m and consisting of a 1.5m wide stoney bank which is 0.6m high with an inner face of upright stones. Lynch notes it as comparable with the embanked stone circle at Moel Goedog.

- 1: RCAHM 1956 (519) 2: Lynch 1984

405: Moel Goedog West SH 61003244 Gwynedd (Merioneth)

B: L / ESC3 / PR / T; Lynch 1978

C: Lynch 1984; G / 6.3x6.9 / 5(+3) / 12

D: 1; EH (N) - / 2; EH (N) - / 3; R c 0.50 / 4; EH - / 5; EH - / 6; S / 7; R, B c 0.60 / 8; R, B c 0.70 / 9; EH (N) - / 10; EH - / 11; R c 1.00 / 12; 0.45

E: 1-2; 0.9 / 2-3; 1.3 / 3-4; 1.7 / 4-5; 1.6 / 5-6; 2.0 / 6-7; 2.2 / 7-8; 1.5 / 8-9; 1.7 / 9-10; 1.9 / 10-11; 1.9 / 11-12; 2.1 / 12-1; 2.4

F: (0.65) / (0.45-1.00) / 1.8 / 0.9-2.4 / 8.7%

G: ND / EB / S?

This site is located on a shelf part-way up a steep slope with a ringcairn on higher land, nearby to the ESE. The site was damaged in 1978 and subsequent excavations partially restored the site. However, 3 of the demolished orthostats could not be located. The orthostats are set on the inner edge of a 0.2-0.3m high bank which is continuous and 2.6m wide. Its external edge has traces of a low kerb which is well preserved to the west and has a diameter of 11.2x11.8m. The missing orthostats were set in stoneholes of similar size to those of the surviving stones and hence it is unlikely any exceptionally tall stones existed in the ring. One of the surviving stones to the WNW is somewhat higher than its fellows.

The central area had been deturfed and slightly terraced into the hillside, and contained a number of deposits. Ten pits were found which had a tendency to concentrate around the edge of the interior. A central pit covered by a slab was empty except for charcoal and burnt shale. The charcoal gave a date of 1495±70bc (CAR161). One pit by a stonehole is likely to have been dug at the same time as the latter and hence dates the ring. This contained an enlarged food vessel with a token deposit of cremated human bone. Charcoal gave a date of 1550±70bc (CAR160). None of the other 8 pits had any direct stratigraphic correlation with the construction of the monument. 2-3 of them appeared to be early and contained charcoal, one deposit gave a date of 1660±70bc (CAR162). In addition one pit also had a token deposit of cremated human bone. After these pits had been dug the interior of the site accumulated a thin soil layer and 5-6 of the pits had been dug through this. One pit cut through one of the stoneholes sides. This contained a collared urn containing charcoal and dark earth. The charcoal gave a date of 1515±70bc (CAR164). Another of these pits also contained a collared urn together with a human cremation and a flint flake, charcoal gave a date of 1685±70bc (CAR165). A third pit had a token cremation in soil re-deposited from elsewhere. Charcoal gave a date of 1645±70bc (CAR163). The other pits contained only charcoal fragments one of which gave a date of 1515 ±70bc (CAR166). After these pits were dug (with 1 possible exception) the interior of the site was filled with a thin layer of stones. As the C14 dates from all phases of this monument are statistically inseparable the demonstrated sequence of events probably took place over a relatively short time-span of a maximum of a few hundred years.

1: RCAHM 1921 (158)

2: Bowen and Gresham 1967

3: Burl 1976 (Merioneth 5)

4: Lynch 1984

406: Mynydd y Gelli SS 97579397 Glamorgan
B: L / ESC1 / A / E; Griffiths 1903
C: N / 10.7x9.1 / 9 / 15?
D: ID
E: ID
F: (0.60) / ID / (c 1.4) / ID / c15%?
G: ND / EB / -

This site was excavated in 1903 and the orthostats shown to be set in a wall of laid stones which was 1.2-1.5m thick. Against this wall were 3 'cist-like' structures with traces of fire. Near the centre was a small rifled cist set in the ground which was 0.6m deep and 1.1x0.8m in plan. This has now been removed. There is a small cairnfield nearby.

1: Griffiths 1906 2: Davies and Talbot 1966
3: RCAHM 1976 (368) 4: Burl 1976 (Glamorgan 1)

407: Nant Tarw ESE SN 819258 Powys (Brecknockshire)
B: C / F4 / A / -
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 20.3x22.4 / 15-16 / 18-19
D: M / 1; F BU / 2; 0.05 / P / 2-3M / 3; F 0.80 / 4; L, 1.25 /
5; F, BU / 6; F, BU / 7; F 0.40 / 8; 0.05 / M / 9; F 0.80 /
(10; F-small, probably fortuitous) / 11; 0.45 / 12; 0.75 /
13; 0.45 / 14; F 0.30 / 15; 0.25 / 16; 0.05
E: (M-1; 3.0) / 1-2; 3.3 / 2-P; 3.6 / 0 / 3-4; 2.8 / 4-5; 3.6 /
5-6; 2.5 / 6-7; 3.8 / 7-8; 3.0 / (8-M; 3.4) / (M-9; 3.4) /
9-11; 3.5 / 11-12; 3.8 / 12-13; 2.7 / 13-14; 2.8 / 14-15; 2.6 /
15-16; 3.3 / (16-M; 3.0)
F: 0.40+1.25 / 0.05-0.80+1.25 / 3.2 / 2.5-3.8 / c 9.4%
G: ND / ASC, AO / M, O, S?

This stone circle has a large outlier to the WNW, close to the circumference of the western circle. This has fallen and is c2.5m long. Next to it is a small upright slab standing 0.08m high. This may be the remains of a short linear setting similar to that at the outlier to the west of the western circle. The latter stands 108m away (centre to centre). The circle itself has one tall orthostat to the southeast which may originally have been significantly taller than others in the ring. However, others may have been reduced by erosion.

1: Grimes 1963 (26) 2: Burl 1976 (Brecknockshire 2a)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W11/4, Usk Water)

408: Nant Tarw WNW SN 819258 Powys (Brecknockshire)

B: C / F4 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 20.7x19.7 / 15-17 / c 23-30

D: 1; 0.15 / 2; B? 0.35 / (3; fragment of 2?) / 2-3M / 4; F,?B - / (5; fragment of 4?) / 6; L 0.30 / ?M / 7; F,BU - / 1-2M / 8; L 0.95 / M / 9; 0.40 / 10; 0.40 / 11; L 0.70 / P / 12; F 0.25 / ?M / 13; 0.40 / 14; 0.25 / 2-3M / 15; 0.35 / 16; 0.55 / 1-2M / 17; 0.15 / ?M

E: 1-2; 1.4 / 0 / (8-M; 2.0) / (M-9; 2.0) / 9-10; 1.7 / 10-11; 2.6 / (11-P; 2.9) / (P-12; 2.9) / 0 / 13-14; 3.3 / 0 / 15-16; 2.9 / 0

F: 0.40 / 0.15-0.95 / (2.4) / (1.4-3.3) / 4.8%

G: ND / ASC, AO / M, O

This circle has a fallen outlier c116m to the WNW (from circle centre). This has fallen and is 3.0m long. Beyond it are 2 low slabs 0.45 and 0.30m high. The 3 stones form a short row aligned east/west. A second fallen orthostat just outside the ring to the east was probably built in conjunction with the eastern ring if analogy with the western orthostat is to be trusted.

1: Grimes 1963

2: Burl 1976 (Brecknockshire 26)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W11/4)

409: Penbedw Park SJ 171679 Clwyd (Flintshire)

B: L / PF26 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 30.0 / 5 / c 11-12

D: c 2M / 1; 0.40 / 2; 1.00 / 3; 1.00 / 4; 1.05 / 5; 1.60 / c 4-5M

E: 0 / 1-2; 10.3 / 2-3; 7.6 / 3-4; 7.6 / 4-5; 9.4

F: (1.00) / (0.40-1.60) / (8.7) / (7.6-10.3) / ID

G: gritstone / (AO, ACA) / O?, G?

This site has a southeastern arc of 5 stones. Because it stands on the grounds of a stately home it has been suggested to be an early eighteenth century fake. It was said to have 11 stones in the eighteenth century, six of which had been broken up and their sites marked by trees. The circle has subtle similarities to other circles in western England which suggests it is genuine. It may be graded to the southwest. There is a barrow c230m to the north from which a enlarged food vessel was removed in 1860. There is a 1.5m high orthostat c215m to the west.

1: RCAHM 1912 (47)

2: Grimes 1963 (11)

3: Burl 1976 (Flintshire 1) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W4/1)

410: Pen y Beacon SO 239373 Powys (Brecknockshire)

B: C / PF4 / P / -

C: N / c 29.5-30.0 / 17 / ID(17+)

D: ND

E: ND

F: ND / ND / ID / ID(c 1.00- ?) / (ID)

G: ND / 2PO? / P?

This circle is poorly documented. 17 stones have been recorded, some of which are very small and only located by probing. The majority lie to the SE and NW and are set tangentially except for 2

taller stones to the southeast which are radial and may be portals. The ring has been encroached upon to the east by a hardcore car park which has buried some of the stones.

1: Houlder 1973 2: Burl 1976 (Brecknockshire 3)

411: Pen y Stryd SH 72553125 Gwynedd (Merionethshire)
B: C / PF4 / P / -
C: N / c 17.1 / 6 / ID
D: ID (all stumps?)
E: ID
F: ID / ID / ID / ID / (ID)
G: ND / - / -

This circle has either had all its remaining stones reduced to stumps or it could be a fortuitous arrangement of small stones.

1: Bowen and Gresham 1967 2: Burl 1976 (Merioneth 7)

412: Red Farm SH 73247507 Gwynedd (Caernarvonshire)
B: C / PF4 / P / -
C: N / c 30.0? / 4 / ID(c15-25?)
D: 0 / 1; - / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / 0
E:
F: (c 0.40) / (0.30-0.45) / ID / ID / ID
G: ND / - / -

All that remains of this ring is a south/southeast arc of stones. It's diameter and original number of stones can only be estimated.

1: RCAHM 1956 (276) 2: Grimes (7)
3: Burl 1976 (Caernarvonshire 8)

413: Rhos Maen SO 143579 Powys (Radnorshire)
B: C / F3 / D / -
C: RCAHM 1913 (1860); U / c 24.0 / (37) / c 50-65?
D: A: 1; - / 2M / 2; - / 3; - / 4; - / 5; 1.00 / (5; displaced in front of 4) / 2-4M / 7; - / 8; - / 3-5M / 9; 1.50 / 2-3M (10-13 displaced) / 14; - / 2-4M (15-16 displaced) / 17; - / M (18; displaced) / 19; - / 1-2M / 20; 1.20 / M (21 displaced) / 22; - / 23; - / ?M / 24; - / 25; - / ?M / 26; - / 27; - / 28; - / 29; - / M / 30; - / 2-3M / 31; 0.65 / 32; - / 2-3M / 33; 1.40 / 1-2M / 34; - / 2-3M / 35; - / 36; - / M
E: A: 0 / 2-3; 1.7 / 3-4; 1.7 / 4-5; 1.4 / 0 / 7-8; 2.0 / 0 / 22-23; 0.8 / 0 / 24-25; 0.9 / 0 / 26-27; 1.0 / 27-28; 1.0 / 28-29; 1.3 / 0 / 31-32; 1.8 / 0 / 35-36; 1.3 / 0
F: (low) / (low-1.50) / (c 1.4) / (c 0.8-1.8) / ID
G: ND / - / -

Today this site is completely ruined. Lhuyd described the site as having 36 stones but his plan shows 37. Of these, 4 were displaced from the circumference. A plan drawn in 1860 also shows 36 stones although there is only a rough correlation with the earlier plan. The majority of the stones were low or fallen (unspecified). However, 5 still stood to a good height. The stones in the southeastern arc appear to have been largely displaced. Many of the

stones were removed in c1880. Since that date the process of ruination has continued. The displaced stones now mostly lie in two piles.

1: RCAHM 1913 (189) 2: Grimes 1963 (22)
3: Burl 1976 (Radnorshire 4)

414: Rhos y Beddau SJ 058303 Powys (Montgomeryshire)

B: C / F4 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 12.9 / 12-14 / 21-24

D: 1; F, BU - / 2; 0.20 / 3; 0.30 / M / 4; L 0.50 / M / 5; L 0.75 / 6; 0.35 / 7; 0.25 / 8; 0.60 / 9; 0.30 / 1-2M / P (2 displaced fragments nearby) / 10; S / 11; 0.70 / 5-7M / 12; 0.75

E: 1-2; 2.3 / 2-3; 1.7 / 0 / 5-6; 2.0 / 6-7; 1.4 / 7-8; 1.6 / 8-9; 2.1 / 0 / P-10; 2.3 / 10-11; 1.0 / 0 / 12-1; 1.5

F: 0.45 / 0.20-0.75 / 1.8 / 1.0-2.3 / ID

G: ND / AAV / R?

This site has been ruined on it's western side. About 7.5m beyond the southeastern quadrant of the circle is the beginning of an somewhat damaged avenue of low paired stones. This runs to the ENE for 49.5m and is aligned on the southern portion of the circle rather than it's centre. At the circle end it is tapered being only 2.1m wide, while elsewhere it is c3.4m wide. A short distance to the northeast, beyond the end of the avenue, is a cairn. The whole site has changed little since first recorded in 1868.

1: RCAHM 1911 (631) 2: Grimes 1963 (13)
3: Burl 1976 (Montgomeryshire 3)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W6/2)

415: Six Stones SO 163516 Powys (Radnorshire)

B: C / F4 / A / -

C: Grimes 1963; U / c 24.0x27.5 / 14 / 27-35

D: 1; F? BU / ?M / 2; 0.15 / 1-2M / 3; 0.05 / 4; 0.00 / 2-3M / 5; 0.25 / 6; 0.10 / M / 7; 0.10 / 4-6M / 8; 0.20 / 2-3M / 9; 0.20 / 3-4M / 10; 0.00 / 11; 0.10 / 12; 0.00 / 13; F - / ?M / 14; 0.15

E: A: / 0 / 3-4; 1.9 / 0 / 5-6; 2.9 / (6-M; 2.2) / (M-7; 2.2) / 0 / 10-11; 3.4 / 11-12; 2.4 / 12-13; 2.4 / 0 / 14-1; 1.5

F: 0.10+ / 0.00-0.25+ / (c 2.4) / (c 1.5-3.4) / c 12.7%

G: sandstone / - / -

This ring of low stones has some missing, the remainder may have had their heights considerable reduced by erosion and remain partially buried by peat.

1: RCAHM 1913 (65) 2: Grimes 1963 (23)
3: Burl 1976 (Radnorshire 5)

416: Trecastle Mountain NE SW 833311 Powys (Brecknockshire)

B: C / F4 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 23.3x22.6 / 22 / 34

D: 1; F 0.30 / 2; 0.60 / 3; 0.35 / 4; 0.20 / 5; 0.60 / 6; 0.25 / 7; 0.15 / 3P / M / 8; F 0.70 / 9; 0.25 / 10; 0.15 / 11; 0.30 / 12; 0.55 / P / 13; F 0.50 / P / 14; L 0.30 / 2M / 15; 0.30 / 16; 0.30 / 3P / 17; 0.20 / 18; 0.30 / P / 19; 0.20 / 20; 0.25 / 21; 0.15 / 22; 0.55

E: 1-2; 2.2 / 2-3; 2.2 / 3-4; 1.7 / 4-5; 2.3 / 5-6; 2.4 / 6-7; 2.2 / 7-P; 2.2 / P-P; 2.3 / P-P; 2.4 / (P-M; 1.8) / (M-8; 1.8) / 8-9; 2.0 / 9-10; 1.6 / 10-11; 2.0 / 11-12; 2.6 / 12-P; 2.6 / P-13; 2.3 / 13-P; 1.9 / P-14; 2.4 / 0 / 15-16; 2.2 / 16-P; 2.1 / P-P; 2.6 / P-P; 1.5 / P-17; 1.8 / 17-18; 2.1 / 18-P; 2.1 / P-19; 2.0 / 19-20; 2.2 / 20-21; 1.8 / 21-22; 2.6 / 22-1; 1.8

F: 0.35 / 0.15-0.70 / 2.1 / 1.5-2.6 / 3.0%

G: ND / ICA, ASC, ASR? / M

Most stoneholes are visible where stones have been removed. There is a low c7.5m diameter mound near the centre. Close by to the SW is a second smaller stone circle and beyond this a short stone row.

1: Grimes 1963 (25) 2: Burl 1976 (Brecknockshire 4a)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W11/2, Y Pigwn)

417: Trecastle Mountain SW SW 833311 Powys (Brecknockshire)

B: L / F21 / A / -

C: Grimes 1963; G / c 8.0 / 5 / 12-13?

D: 2P / 1-2M / 1; L 1.05 / M / 2; L 0.80 / 3P / 3; L 0.95 / 4; F - / 5; L 0.75

E: P-P; 1.4 / 0 / (1-M; 2.1) / (M-2; 2.1) / 2-P; 2.1 / P-P; 2.1 / P-P; 2.6 / P-3; 2.3 / 3-4; 1.9 / 4-5; 2.0 / 5-P; 1.9

F: 0.90 / 0.75-1.05 / 2.0 / 1.4-2.6 / ID

G: ND / ASC, ASR? / M.R?

This site has been in it's present state since first reported in 1854. However, it is worth noting there are discrepancies in the placing of stones between Thom's survey and other plans of the site. The larger stone circle is 44m to the northeast (centre to centre). To the WSW is a short stone row of 3 low slabs and a stonehole. This aligns on the southern half of the circle. There are many small stones in the general vicinity and hence the row should only be accepted with caution.

1: Grimes 1963 (25) 2: Burl 1976 (Brecknockshire 4b)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W11/2, Y Pigwn)

418: Y Capel SH 99950005 Powys (Montgomeryshire)

B: C / F3 / A / -

C: Butler and Butler 1978; G / 22.8x26.3 / 54 / c 67-77

D: 1; - / 2; - / 3; - / M / 4; - / 5; - / 6; - / 7; - / 8; - / 9; - / 10; - / 11; - / 12; - / 13; - / 1-2M / 14; - / 15; - / 16; - / 17; - / 1-2M / 18; - / 19; - / 2-4M / 20; - / M / 21; - / 22; - / 23; - / 24; - / 25; - / 26; - / 27; - / 28; - / 29; - / 30; - / 31; - / 32; - / 4-6M / 33; - / 1-2M / 34; - / 35; - / 36; - / 37; - / 38; - / 39; - / 40; - / 41; - / 42; - / 43; - / 44; - / 45; - / 2-3M / 46; - / 47; - / 48; - / ?M / 49; - / ?M / 50; - / 51; - / 52; - / 53; - / 54; -

E: 1-2; 1.4 / 2-3; 1.1 / 0 / 4-5; 0.8 / 5-6; 0.9 / 6-7; 1.3 / 7-8; 1.2 / 8-9; 0.9 / 9-10; 1.3 / 10-11; 0.7 / 11-12; 0.5 / 12-13; 1.5 / 0 / 14-15; 1.4 / 15-16; 0.8 / 16-17; 0.9 / 0 / 18-19; 0.4 / 21-22; 1.2 / 22-23; 0.7 / 23-24; 1.2 / 24-25; 0.7 / 25-26; 0.7 / 26-27; 0.8 / 27-28; 0.7 / 28-29; 0.5 / 29-30; 0.7 / 30-31; 0.5 / 31-32; 0.9 / 0 / 34-35; 0.8 / 35-36; 0.5 / 36-37; 0.7 / 37-38; 1.1 / 38-39; 1.6 / 39-40; 1.6 / 40-41; 1.9 / 41-42; 1.5 / 42-43; 1.6 / 43-44; 1.0 / 44-45; 0.8 / 0 / 46-47; 1.7 / 47-48; 1.0 / 0 / 50-51; 1.0 / 51-52; 1.8 / 52-53; 1.1 / 53-54; 1.6 / 54-1; 1.6

F: very small / very small / 1.2 / 0.4-1.9 / 13.3%

G: ND / - / -

This recently discovered site has very small stones part-buried in peat. Other buried stones may exist in the present gaps.

1: Butler and Butler 1978

419: Y Foel Frech SJ 012539 Clwyd (Denbighshire)

B: L / PF21 / A? / -

C: N / c 11.0 / 8 / ID (c 10-12?)

D: ID (2-3 are described as heather covered, all between 4 and 8 paces apart)

E: ID

F: ID / ID / ID / ID / ID

G: ID / ICA? / -

This site was noted as being a stone circle of 'fairly large' stones with a small pile of stones at the centre. It is not known if it still survives or the the true nature of the site. The area is now afforested.

1: Davies 1929

420: Y Haw Carreg SH 561099 Dyfed (Camarthen)

B: D / F8?(or C;F4) / D / -

C: N / c 18.0 / 0 / ID (12-18?)

D: ID

E: ID

F: (0.50) / (0.45-0.60) / ID(5.5?) / ID / ID

G: gritstone / - / -

This site was destroyed in 1915. It was recorded before this date as having 5-6 equally spaced stones in a little more than a semi-circle. However when visited just after destruction 14 stoneholes

were plotted. It seems likely that stones were removed that were not visible before destruction because they were masked by peat. It is not clear how many stones originally stood in the ring as 'obvious' gaps were noted. However, to make the two accounts tally it seems likely only a few were missing. Three displaced orthostats remained on site in 1933 which were 1.00-1.05m long.

1: RCAHM 1917 (292) 2: Grimes 1963 (28)
3: Burl 1976 (Carmarthenshire 3)

421: Ynys Hir SN 921383 Powys (Brecknockshire)

B: C / F4 / A / T; Dunning 1940

C: Dunning 1940; G(OD) / 18.0x17.7 / 27 / 32-36

D: 1; S,T c 0.75 / 2; DI 0.70 / 3; R FR? (0.15) / 4; F 0.60 / 5; F 0.65 / 6; S / 7; F 0.80 / 8; R 0.55 / 9; F 0.45 / 10; R 0.55 / 3-6M / 11; S / 12; S / 13; S? (0.45+) / 14; R 0.75 / 15; S? (0.40+) / 16; S? (0.70+) / 17; F 0.55 / 18; F 0.55 / 19; F 0.70 / 20; S? (0.40+) / 2-3M / 21; F 0.60 / 22; R 0.60 / 23; F 0.45 / 24; R 0.50 / 25 S / 26; S? (0.85+) / 27; F 0.60 (heights estimated from top of old ground surface)

E: 1-2; 2.3 / 2-3; 2.1 / 3-4; 1.8 / 4-5; 1.3 / 5-6; 0.8 / (6-7; 1.7) / (7-8; 1.7) / 8-9; 1.4 / 9-10; 1.6 / 0 / 11-12; 1.6 / 12-13; 1.4 / 13-14; 2.0 / 14-15; 1.5 / 15-16; 1.9 / 16-17; 1.3 / 17-18; 1.9 / 18-19; 2.1 / 19-20; 1.2 / 0 / 21-22; 1.6 / 22-23; 2.0 / 23-24; 1.1 / 24-25; 1.2 / 25-26; 1.5 / 26-27; 2.2 / 27-1; 2.3

F: 0.60 / 0.45-0.85 / 1.7 / 0.8-2.3 / 1.7%

G: sandstone / IPH,ACA / -

This site was fully excavated in 1940. With one exception only stoneholes with surviving orthostats (upright or fallen) and stumps were identified. Several gaps in the ring probably once contained further stones for which stoneholes were not identified or never existed. All the stoneholes identified in the subsoil were shallow and 3 of the stones had no stoneholes whatsoever. 9 other stones do not have packing in their stoneholes so this was not a reliable guide to the real absence of stoneholes elsewhere in contrast to Dunning's suggestion. The excavator's claim that 2 wide gaps were entrances, seems to have no foundation. The orthostats that remain upright have been severely weathered and fragments were found sealed under the peat cover on top of a dark sandy layer (the old ground surface - Dunning called the layer below the 'old turf' but this is likely to be a B horizon). At least 11 of the orthostats had fallen in antiquity as they are noted as resting on the old ground surface and were covered by peat. A further 5 stoneholes had grey sandy soil fills rather than peat which suggests these stones also fell at an early date. A group of 3-4 large recumbent stones lie immediately outside the circumference of the ring to the southeast and may be naturally placed. Unfortunately these had been dug round previously and the stratigraphy disturbed. The excavator's claim that the circle was not built in this quadrant in respect of these stones seems spurious. An alternative explanation of these stones is that they were orthostats removed in prehistory from the southeast quadrant of the site. If so they illustrate some of the stones could have stood c1.2-1.8m high before erosion.

The only features within the ring was a pit near the centre which had a peat fill and was recent, and a probable posthole set 1.7m within the ring to the SSE. This was sealed by the peat. Two flint flakes were found in the interior. There is a 10.0m diameter cairn 37m to the southwest of the circle which covered two cremations, one was accompanied by 2 flints, a biconical pot, jet beads and a pygmy cup.

- 1: Dunning 1943 (Mynydd Epynt) 2: Grimes 1973 (24)
3: Burl 1976 (Brecknockshire 5)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W11/5)

Zone 14: South West England

422: Altarnun SX 23617815 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / R / -

C: Barnatt 1982; G / c13.7x15.2(R) / 8 / 10-12?

D: P / 1; F 1.05 / 2; 1.05 / ?M / 3; 1.00 / M? / 4; 1.15 / 5; 1.00 / 6; 1.15 / 7; 1.05 / 8; 1.30 / M

E: (P-1; 4.0) / 1-2; 3.7 / (2-M; 2.9) / (M-3; 2.9) / (3-M; 3.2) / (M-4; 3.2) / 4-5; 3.7 / 5-6; 4.0 / 6-7; 4.4 / 7-8; 4.7 / (8-M; 3.9) / (M-P; 3.9)

F: 1.10 / 1.00-1.30 / (4.1) / (3.7-4.7) / ID

G: granite / (IO)? / -

This site was restored in 1889 and no adequate record exists of its state before this date. Six stones of the circle were re-erected, as was the centre stone. Only two stones were already standing but it is not known which these were. The authenticity of the centre stone is questionable, it was noted that it was erected in a 'new pit' which was apparently next to it's 'proper site'. Two rows of boundary stones align on the circle to the SW and ENE. One of these has erroneously been interpreted as prehistoric. The centre stone may well have been erected at the same time as the boundary stones.

The accuracy of reconstruction of the circle is not known, one shallow pit exists to the north which is probably the site of one of the two stones noted in 1889 as having already been removed. This pit lies slightly within the present ring. Because of the uncertainties, the data on diameter, shape and stone numbers should be treated with caution. One of the stones has recently fallen.

1: Rodd 1889

2: Tregelles 1906

3: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 1)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/2 Nine Stones)

5: Barnatt 1982

423: Assycombe Hill SX 66108264 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / P / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 8.5x8.0 / 8-9 / c 22-27

D: 1; 0.30 / 2; 0.30 / M / 3; 0.25 / 4; 0.60 / 5; 0.30 / 3-5M / 6; 0.35 / 2-3M / 7; 0.25 / 8; 2.40 / 6-8M / 9; 0.35 / M

E: 1-2; 0.7 / (2-M; 1.1) / (M-3; 1.1) / 3-4; 1.2 / 4-5; 0.9 / 0 / (9-M; 1.1) / (M-1; 1.1)

F: 0.35+2.40 / 0.25-0.60+2.40 / (0.9) / (0.7-1.2) / ID

G: granite / ICA,SR / R

This ring has a double stone row leading from it to the southwest. The stones of this increase in height as they reach the circle. The last pair being c1.55(now leaning) and c1.75m(now fallen) high. A stone in the ring, set at right-angles to, and aligned with the southern line of the row, is 2.40m high. It is unclear if a second stone originally matched it at the head of the other row. The other stones in the circle are significantly smaller. The bulk of the interior of the site is filled with a disturbed cairn. This has a present diameter of 7.0x8.0m. Nine surviving stones indicate it was defined by a spaced-kerb which has been robbed to the south and

east, there were probably c 15-16 stones originally. These stones stand between 0.30 and 0.75m high and on average are slightly higher than the circle stones. The diameter of this kerb is c7.1m. The spacing between stones is irregular, varying between 0.7 and 1.9m, and on average is 1.4m. To the north and east the stone circle stands 0.5-1.0m beyond the kerb. Elsewhere it has been robbed. To the southwest the cairn has spread beyond the kerb to the tall orthostat in the circle at the head of the row.

1: Worth 1953 2: Grinsell 1979 (Lydford 26)
3: visited 1982

424: Boleigh SW 43142444 Cornwall

B: E? / F9 / D / -
C: N / c 27.0 / 0 / ID(7+)
D: ND
E: ND
F: ND / ND / ND / ND / ND
G: ND / ASC / M

This site was noted in the eighteenth century as having a diameter of 30 paces. Four of its seven surviving stones were still upright. The site appears to have been in the same state in 1861 but was destroyed soon afterwards. It stood a short distance to the WSW of Merry Maidens.

1: Borlase 1754 2: Halliwell 1861
3: Barnatt 1982

425: Boscawen Un SW 41222736 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / G(PR) / -
C: Barnatt 1982; G / 24.9x21.9 / 19 / 20
D: (1; R 1.15) / 2; 1.05 / 3; 1.05 / 4; 1.10 / (5; R 1.45) /
6; 1.15 / 7; 1.10 / (8; R 1.30) / 9; 1.00 / 10; 1.05 / 11; 1.10 /
12; 0.95 / 13; 0.95 / 14; 1.20 / 15; 1.30 / M / 16; 1.10 /
17; 1.05 / 18; 0.85 / 19; 1.05
E: (1-2; 3.3) / 2-3; 3.6 / 3-4; 3.1 / (4-5; 4.0) / (5-6; 4.2) /
6-7; 4.4 / (7-8; 3.8) / (8-9; 3.8) / 9-10; 4.0 / 10-11; 4.1 /
11-12; 3.6 / 12-13; 4.1 / 13-14; 3.7 / 14-15; 3.6 / (15-M; 3.5) /
(M-16; 3.5) / 16-17; 3.6 / 17-18; 3.7 / 18-19; 3.7 /
(19-1; 3.8)
F: 1.05 / 0.85-1.30 / 3.8 / 3.1-4.4 / 12.0%
G: granite(18), quartz(1) / IO / G,S

This circle was restored in 1862 when a 'cornish hedge' which crossed the site was removed and 3 stones re-erected. A small trench was cut through the site in 1862 or 1864 but no finds were made. One of the stones to the WSW is white quartz rather than granite, this may have been given special significance by the builders. Also in the southwestern quadrant is a tall centre stone. This now leans to the northwest but would originally have been 2.4m high. The stones of the circle are round topped and have flat inner faces. They are subtly graded towards the west, the only stones spoiling this pattern being the three that have been restored. There are three enigmatic slabs between 2 of the circle orthostats

in the northeast quadrant, it is not clear if these are original features or field clearance.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1: Camden 1582 | 2: Borlase 1754 |
| 3: Cotton 1827 | 4: Blight 1865 |
| 5: Lukis and Borlase 1885 | 6: Lewis 1905 |
| 7: Tregelles 1906 | 8: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 2) |
| 9: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/13) | |
| 10: Barnatt 1982 | |

426: Boskednan SW 43433512 Cornwall

B: D / F6 / A / -

C: Barnatt 1982; G / 21.85m / 11 / 22-23

D: D / D / 2M / D / 1; 1.30 / 2; L 1.35 / D / 3; 1.15 / 4; 1.30 / 1-2M / D / 5; 1.15 / D / 6; F 1.10 / 7; F 1.05 / 8; S - / 2M / 9; DI 1.50 / 10; 2.00 / 11; F 1.20

E: 0 / 1-2; 2.5 / (2-M; 3.4) / (M-3; 3.4) / 3-4; 3.0 / 0 / (5-M; 3.0) / (M-6; 3.0) / 6-7; 2.8 / 7-8; 3.3 / 0 / 10-11; 3.1 / 0

F: 1.2+1.5, 2.0 / 1.05-1.35+1.5, 2.0 / (2.9) / (2.5-3.3) / c 0%

G: granite / ACA / P

When first documented this site had 13 upright and 6 fallen stones. By the early nineteenth century a further 5 had fallen and by the mid-nineteenth century the site was in the same state as today with 11 stones, only six of which are upright. Several trial mineral workings exist nearby, one of which lies within the circle. Eight stones went missing in the first half of the nineteenth century and these may have been removed at the same time as mineral exploration took place. The surviving stones fall on an accurate circle, have flat inner faces and are all of similar height with the exception of one much taller pillar to the NNW. A second large stone lying next to it has fallen, but probably was once of similar height. Together they would have formed a pair of portal stones orientated to the prominent Carn Galva a short distance away. This granite tor has an enclosure on its summit which may well be neolithic and be of a similar nature to Carn Brea (P. Herring and J. Nowakowski-pers.comm.). Immediately adjacent to the circle, but not overlaying it, is a barrow of c8.0m diameter. This has been badly damaged by mineral prospecting. In 1848 an internal cist was opened and 'urns' were noted. This was investigated again in 1872 when a Trevisker sherd was found.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1: Borlase 1754 | 2: Cotton 1827 |
| 3: Halliwell 1861 | 4: Blight 1868 |
| 5: Borlase 1872 | 6: Tregelles 1906 |
| 7: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 4) | |
| 8: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/11, Nine Maidens) | |
| 9: Barnatt 1982 | |

427: Brent Fore Hill SX 66856134 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR3 / P / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; U / c 13.0 / 7 / c 35-40

D: 1; 0.15 / 2; 0.05 / 3; 0.10 / 4; 0.15 / 5; 0.25 / 6; 0.20 / 7; 0.10

E: ID

F: 0.15 / 0.05-0.25 / ID / ID / ID

G: granite / ICA, ASR, ACA / R

This site appears to be a badly damaged example of a multiple ring variant. The main feature is a low disturbed cairn which has a diameter of 12.0m and has been robbed at the centre. At its edge are 9 very low, unevenly spaced stones the highest being only 0.10m tall. About 0.5m beyond this is a second ring of low irregularly spaced stones, many of which have been removed. A badly robbed, double stone row descends to the WSW but is poorly aligned and is unlikely to be directly related to the ring.

1: Grinsell 1979 (South Brent 8) 2: visited 1981

428: Brisworthy SX 56476548 Devon-Dartmoor

B: C / WCH / R / P; Breton 1909

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 24.0x25.3 / 19-25 / 33-38(-52)

D: (1; RU 0.50) / M(+M) / 2; R 0.80 / 3-4M (3; RU 0.60) / (4; RU 0.35) / (2M) / (5; RU 0.60) / (2M) / 6; 1.00 / M? / 7; R 0.90 / 4-6M (8; RU 0.60) / (c 8M) / 9; R 0.65 / 1-2M(+M) / 10; RS / 3-4M(+2M) / 11; 0.75 / 12; R 0.85 / M / 13; 1.05 / 14; R 1.20 / 15; R 0.65 / 16; 0.95 / M / 17; R 0.90 / 18; R 0.80 / 19; R 0.75 / 20; R 0.75 / 21; R 0.95 / M / (22; RU 0.45) / 23; R 0.95 / (M) / 24; R 1.30

E: 0 / 11-12; 1.9 / (12-M; 2.1) / (M-13; 2.1) / 13-14; 2.2 / 14-15; 1.9 / 15-16; 1.7 / (16-M; 1.7) / (M-17; 1.7) / 17-18; 2.5 / 18-19; 1.9 / 19-20; 2.2 / 20-21; 2.5 / 0

F: 0.90? / (0.35-)0.65-1.30 / (2.1)? / (1.7-2.5)? / c5.1%?

G: granite / EB / -

This circle was restored in 1909 but fortunately it had been planned before the event. Four of the stones remained upright and 20 were re-erected. Worth's detailed plan shows the restoration was done with some care. He also notes excavation 'which was not very thorough' that revealed small amounts of charcoal and a flint flake. One important feature not noticed by previous investigators is a low rubble bank which is c3.5-4.5m wide. The orthostats are set at its inner edge. The bank is only apparent on the eastern half of the site, to the west a disused cart-track runs over the bank site, hence the identification of entrances is difficult. Five of the restored stones to the north and west are smaller than normal and 4 of these disrupt the 'typical' spacing of orthostats. It is suspected that these stones are part of the internal bank retaining and were never upright. If this is the case the stones are relatively evenly spaced and lie on a true circle. However, if this is not the case the stones to the northwest are more closely spaced (1.1-1.4m), and there may have originally been up to 52

stones in the ring while the most likely total would be in the region of 45.

- 1: Lukis and Pode 1879 2: Worth 1916
3: Burl 1976 (Devon 1) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S2/3)
5: Visited 1981

429: Broad Down Central SY 17429447 Devon
B: M / DR4 / DO / I; Kirwan 1869
C: Kirwan 1870; P / c 25.0 / 0 / 15
D: ID
E: ID
F: ID(low) / ID / (5.25) / ID / ND
G: chert / ICA, ID, 6ACA / -

This site lies immediately north of the southern ring, the latter being the central one in a north/south line of 7 barrows on the ridge crest. It consisted of a c17.5m diameter barrow surrounded by a ditch with a ring of orthostats at its outer edge. The barrow was opened by Kirwan in 1869. There was an oval cist surrounded by flints. This contained a cremated adult and infant with a segmented bone bead. The cairn was overlain by an earthen barrow of c17.5m diameter. Near its surface a looped socketed bronze axe was found. The ring of low orthostats has been removed.

- 1: Kirwan 1870 (D) 2: Hutchinson 1880 (62)
3: Fox 1948 (46) 4: Burl 1976 (Devon 2)
5: Grinsell (Farway 31)

430: Broad Down North SY 17429451 Devon
B: M / DR4 / DO / -
C: N / ID / O / ND
D: ID
E: ND
F: ID(low) / ID / ND / ND / ND
G: chert / ICA, 6ACA / -

This is the northernmost barrow with an outer orthostatic setting and is the second from the northern end of a line of 7 barrow. The barrow has a diameter of c16m and has been disturbed. Its outer ring of orthostats was removed in 1871-2.

- 1: Hutchinson 1880 (63) 2: Fox 1948 (45)
3: Burl 1976 (Devon 3) 4: Grinsell 1983 (Farway 30)

431: Broad Down South SY 17429443 Devon
B: M / PDR4 / DO / I; Kirwan 1870
C: N / ID / O / ND
D: ID
E: ND
F: ID(low) / ID / ND / ND / ND
G: chert / ICA, ID, 6ACA / -

This site consisted of a large barrow with external ditch and a low ring of orthostats or retaining kerb beyond this at the edge of the ditch. It was excavated in 1870. Under a small central cairn of flints was a crude cist containing a cremation laid on tree bark

and accompanied by fragments of a grooved bronze dagger. Nearby was a handled shale cup. This cairn was overlain by an earthen barrow with a diameter of c36m. This barrow was the central one of a line of 7, orientated roughly north/south on a ridge crest. Today it is on arable and has been ploughed down to a diameter of c18m and there is no sign of a ditch or outer orthostats.

1: Kirwan 1870 (E) 2: Hutchinson 1880 (61)
3: Fox 1948 (47) 4: Grinsell 1983 (Farway 32)

432: Brown Heath SX 64106532 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / G / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 9.8x9.4 / 13 / 18-22

D: 1; 1.55 / 2-4M / 2; 0.65 / 3; L 0.75 / 4; 1.05 / 5; F 0.95 /
6; 0.50 / 7; 0.75 / 2-3M / 8; 0.65 / 9; 0.60 / 1-2M / 10; L 1.00
/ 11; 0.70 / 12; 1.05 / 13; 1.05

E: 0 / 2-3; 1.8 / 3-4; 1.3 / 4-5; 1.3 / 5-6; 1.3 / 6-7; 1.6 / 0 /
8-9; 1.4 / 0 / 10-11; 2.0 / 11-12; 1.1 / 12-13; 1.3 / 13-1; 1.9

F: 0.85 / 0.50-1.55 / 1.5 / 1.1-2.0 / 4.1%

G: granite / ICA, ICI, SR / R

This site has a double stone row running to the SSW and aligned on the circle centre. At the circle end it is ruined, one fallen stone suggests tall stones once stood here. Within the circle is a 5.5x7.0m diameter cairn which is offset from the centre. The stone circle is c2.5m beyond the cairn to the northeast, while to the southwest they touch. However, this may have collapsed outwards by c1m at this point. In 1871 a cist was noted within the cairn but this had been buried or destroyed by 1919. Immediately to the northwest of the circle is a large pound.

The circle is built of irregularly shaped stones which are spaced unequally round the ring. To the NNW three are particularly close together. The stones are also poorly placed on the ring, two being noticeably within its circumference. The stones are taller than usual for this type of site and are noticeably larger than those in the stone-row. The tallest is opposite the stone-row. In 1871 Bate noted 14 stones still stood but by 1919 the site was in the same state as today. This would suggest one stone was removed and 2 fell in the intervening period. Although the ring originally could have had between 18 and 22 stones the most likely total is 19-20.

1: Bate 1871 2: Worth 1919
3: Davidson and Seabrook 1973 4: Burl 1976 (Devon 5)
5: Grinsell 1979 (Harford 3) 6: Visited 1981

433: Burford Down A SX 63706017 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / P / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 9.7 / 5-6 / c 14-15

D: 2M? / 1; S - / 2; F 0.80 / 3; 0.40 / 2-3M / 4; 0.75 / 3M? / 5; 0.75 / 6; 0.90 / M

E: 0 / 2-3; 2.4 / 0 / 5-6; 1.8 / 0

F: 0.70 / 0.40-0.90 / (2.1) / (2.4-1.8) / ID

G: granite / ICA,SR / R

This site has a stone row orientated to the south, this is ruined at the circle end. The circle has been robbed. A large cairn fills virtually the whole interior, this has a diameter of 8.5m. The circle lies 0.3-0.7m beyond it, except to the southwest where it extends as far as one of the orthostats.

1: Falcon 1905

2: Davidson and Seabrook 1973

3: Burl 1976 (Devon 8)

4: Grinsell 1979 (Harford 5)

5: Visited 1981

434: Butterdon Hill SX 65635881 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / A / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 11.0x11.5 / 11 / 19

D: M / 1; F 1.10 / M / 2; F 1.35 / 3; F 0.60 / 4; S - / 5; F 1.00 / 6; F 1.05 / 7; F 1.00 / M / 8; F 1.20 / 9; F 1.05 / M / 10; F 0.85 / M / 11; F 0.80 / M

E: (M-1; 1.8) / (1-M; 1.7) / (M-2; 1.7) / 2-3; 1.8 / 3-4; 2.0 /

4-5; 1.6 / 5-6; 2.0 / 6-7; 2.1 / (7-M; 1.7) / (M-8; 1.7) /

(8-M; 1.8) / (M-M; 1.8) / (M-9; 1.8) / (9-M; 2.0) / (M-10; 2.0) /

(10-M; 2.0) / (M-11; 2.0) / (11-M; 1.8) / (M-M; 1.8)

F: c 1.00 / c 0.60-1.35 / 1.9 / 2.1-1.6 / ID

G: granite / ICA,SR / R

This site has a stone row which descends to the MNW. This is ruined at the circle end. Within the circle is a low cairn of 7.0x6.5m diameter. The circle has stones which originally were higher than usual, they are irregular in shape and their spacing is somewhat erratic. Several are now partially buried suggesting they collapsed in antiquity.

1: Worth 1941

2: Worth 1953

3: Davidson and Seabrook 1973

4: Burl 1976 (Devon 9)

5: Grinsell 1979 (Harford 16)

6: Visited 1982

435: Buttern

SX 64948847

Devon-Dartmoor

B: D / F6? / A / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 24.6x25.1 / 21 / 34

D: 1; F 0.90 / 2; F 0.85 / M / 3; 035 / 4; 0.40 / 5; 0.60 / 6; F 0.80 / M / 7; L 0.35 / M / 8; F 0.80 / 2M / 9; F 0.80 / M / 10; F 0.90 / 2M / 11; F 1.20 / 12; L 0.70 / M / 13; F 1.20 / 14; F 0.95 / 15; DI 1.05 / 16; F 0.85 / 17; DI 1.35 / 18; L 0.55 / M / 19; F 1.25 / 2M / 20; F 1.05 / 21; DI? 0.85 / M

E: 1-2; 2.4 / (2-M; 2.4) / (M-3; 2.4) / 3-4; 2.2 / 4-5; 2.1 / 5-6; 2.3 / (6-M; 2.2) / (M-7; 2.2) / (7-M; 2.2) / (M-8; 2.2) / (8-M; 2.2) / (M-M; 2.2) / (M-9; 2.2) / (9-M; 2.2) / (M-10; 2.2) / (10-M; 2.3) / (M-M; 2.3) / (M-11; 2.3) / 11-12; 2.2 / (12-M; 2.1) / (M-13; 2.1) / 13-14; 2.3 / (14-M; 2.3) / (M-16; 2.2) / (16-M; 2.3) / (M-18; 2.3) / (18-M; 2.3) / (M-19; 2.3) / 0

F: 0.85 / 0.35-1.35 / 2.2 / 2.1-2.4 / c 2.0%

G: granite / - / -

This site has never been restored or excavated. It lies on poorly drained land and stream gullies have done minor damage. A skim of peat was removed from the site in 1931. Although many of the stones have fallen, good estimates can be made on dimensions. Only the northwestern quadrant is difficult to interpret. The stones are variable in height but appear to be well spaced on a good circle. Several small stones and fragments are littered round the site, some of which have been claimed as packing stones. However, their status is equivocal. Some of the larger stones have been moved slightly and dressed, others have been removed for gateposts. In 1894 it was noted most of the stones had fallen but that 36 stones could be counted. It is not clear if the missing stones were removed after this date or whether many of the smaller stones were being counted.

1: Worth 1894

2: Worth 1932

3: Worth 1953

4: Burl 1976 (Devon 11)

5: Visited 1981

436: Cholwichtown Waste

SX 58466225

Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / D / T; Eogan 1961

C: Eogan 1964; G / 5.6x4.4 / 6 / 9

D: 1; 0.85 / D / 2; 0.95 / 3; 0.80 / 4; 0.95 / D / 5; 0.60 / D / 6; 1.15

E: 1-D 1.6 / D-2; 1.7 / 2-3; 1.6 / 3-4; 2.2 / 4-D 2.0 / D-5; 1.7 / 5-D; 1.2 / D-6; 1.8 / 6-1; 2.0

F: 0.90 / 0.60-1.15 / 1.8 / 1.2-2.2 / 21.4%

G: granite / ASR / R

The site was excavated before being covered by China Clay waste in 1962. A stone row ran downhill to the SSW. At the centre of the ring was a pit measuring 2.0m in plan and 0.9m deep, containing loose earth and stones, but no finds. It may have been a later disturbance rather than an original feature. There was no trace of an internal mound but this may have been destroyed by the central disturbance.

1: Eogan 1964

2: Burl 1976 (Devon 12)

3: Grinsell 1979 (Cornwood 5)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S2/7, Lee Moor)

437: Collard Tor SX 55856205 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / A / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 7.8 / 7 / 13

D: M / 1; 0.60 / 2; 0.75 / 3; F 0.90 / 2M / 4; F 0.60 / M / 5; 0.75 / M / 6; L 1.00 / 7; 0.80 / M

E: (M-1; 1.7) / 1-2; 2.2 / 2-3; 1.5 / (3-M; 1.8) / (M-M; 1.8) / (M-4; 1.8) / (4-M; 1.9) / (M-5; 1.9) / (5-M; 2.2) / (M-6; 2.2) / 6-7; 2.1 / (7-M; 1.7) / (M-M; 1.7)

F: 0.75 / 1.00-0.60 / (1.9) / (1.5-2.2) / ID

G: granite / ICA,SR / R

This site has a ruined stone row orientated to the south, it is robbed at the circle end. The interior is filled with a disturbed and somewhat irregular cairn of 6.5x7.5m diameter. Only 2 orthostats to the west presently stand beyond the cairn. Elsewhere, particularly to the south, the cairn may well have spread beyond its original edge. However, to the northeast it appears to have always abutted the circle.

1: Worth 1903

2: Burl 1976 (Devon 13)

3: Grinsell 1979 (Shaugh Prior 46) 4: Visited 1981

438: Cornridge SX 54708960 Devon-Dartmoor

B: E / F9 / A / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 31.5x33.5 / 18 / 29-32

D: 1; F 1.30 / 2; F 0.90 / 3; F 1.50 / 2M / 4; F 1.40 / 3-4M / 5; F 1.30 / 6; F 0.70 / 7; F 1.40 / 8; F 0.80 / 9; S / 2M / 10; F 0.90 / 11; F 0.80 / 1-2M / 12; F 1.40 / 13; S / 14; S / M / 15; F 1.50 / 16; F 0.90 / 3-4M / 17; DI? 1.40 / 18; 1.40

E: 1-2; 3.3 / 2-3; 2.8 / 0 / 5-6; 3.0 / 6-7; 3.2 / 7-8; 2.7 / 8-9; 2.9 / 0 / 10-11; 3.5 / 0 / 12-13; 3.6 / 13-14; 4.0 / (14-M; 2.7) / (M-15; 2.7) / 15-16; 3.2 / 0 / 18-1; 3.3

F: c 1.20 / c 0.80-1.50 / (3.2) / (2.7-4.0) / c 6.0%

G: granite / - / -

All the stones of this site have fallen or have been reduced to stumps. Naturally placed stones occur in the vicinity which makes interpretation of smaller stones problematical in some cases, these have been omitted from the above analysis. The stones appear to be well spaced with the exception of two to the north which virtually touch, one of these may be displaced.

1: R. Robinson -pers.comm.

2: Visited 1982

439: Corringdon Ball A SX 66656122 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / P / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 8.7 / 5 / c 10

D: 1; F 0.60 / 2; F 0.25 / 3; 0.65 / 2M / 4; F 0.50 / 2M / 5; 0.40 / M

E: 1-2; 2.0 / 2-3; 3.0 / (3-M; 2.6) / (M-M; 2.6) / (M-4; 2.6) / (4-M; 2.5) / (M-M; 2.5) / (M-5; 2.5) / (5-M; 3.1) / (M-1; 3.1)

F: 0.50 / 0.25-0.65 / (2.5) / (2.0-3.0) / ID

G: granite / ASR, ICA, ASC, 3ACA / R

This site lies immediately to the northwest of the multiple stone rows of Corringdon Ball B. A single stone row aligns on the circle

0.60-1.00m high. Their arrangement is unusual and these may have been restored incorrectly. Alternatively, the site can be seen as multiphased with the northernmost row aligned on the circle centre being built independently of the other two. At the end of the latter is much rubble and there may have once been a second cairn here. The stone circle has a diameter of c6.5-7.0m which suggests this is Worth's outer circle. He describes this as having only traces surviving, while the central circle was noted as having 18 partly hidden stones. It seems likely only one ring ever stood here and that Worth wrongly assumed the cists were truly central to the site and hence noted a spurious circle. In reality the cists lie to the southeast of the centre. Worth's inner circle of 1.8m diameter was noted as having only a few fallen stones, these may well be misinterpreted, being some of the displaced cist stones which exist today. It remains unclear how many if any of the true circle stones have been removed since 1892. The restoration of 1896 may have confined itself to the end of the stone row.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1: Worth 1892 | 2: Baring-Gould 1898 |
| 3: Falcon 1905 | 4: Brailsford 1938 |
| 5: Burl 1976 (Devon 15) | 6: Grinsell 1979 (South Taunton 5) |
| 7: Visited 1982 | |

442: Craddock Moor SX 24867183 Cornwall

- B: E / F9 / A / -
 C: Barnatt 1980; G / c 39.3m / 17 / 27
 D: M / 1; F 1.50 / M / 2; FB 1.15 / 4M / 3; F 1.15 / 4; F 1.00 / 5; F 1.00 / 6; 0.85 / M / 7; F 0.85 / 8; S / 9; F 0.85 / 2M / 10; F 1.15 / 11; F 1.15 / 12; F 1.00 / 13; F 1.50 / M / 14; F 1.35 / 15; F 1.05 / 16; F 1.15 / 17; F 1.15
 E: (M-1; 4.5) / (1-M; 4.9) / (M-2; 4.9) / 0 / 3-4; 4.4 / 4-5; 4.5 / 5-6; 4.8 / (6-M; 4.6) / (M-7; 4.6) / 7-8; 4.5 / 8-9; 4.6 / 0 / 10-11; 4.4 / 11-12; 5.0 / 12-13; 3.8 / (13-M; 4.3) / (M-14; 4.3) / 14-15; 4.4 / 15-16; 4.5 / 16-17; 4.7 / (17-M; 4.5)
 F: c 1.10 / c 0.85-1.50 / 4.5 / 3.8-5.0 / ID
 G: granite / - / G?

This circle was not discovered until 1923. All the stones are fallen but they appear to once have stood on a true circle. They may have been subtly graded to the NNW.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1: Andrew 1937 | 2: Andrew 1938 |
| 3: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 5) | 4: Barnatt 1980 |
| 5: Barnatt 1982 | |

443: Crowan Beacon SW 664348 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / P / -
C: Wall and Tryhall unpublished; G / c 25.5 / 13-18 / 22-25
D: 1; F 0.80 / M / 2; L ND / 3; L ND / 4; ND / 5; F 0.90 /
6; F 0.80 / 7; F 1.10 / 3-4M / 8; F 1.10 / 2-3M / 9; F 1.00 /
2M? / 10; F 1.00 / M / 11; F 1.10 / ?M / 12; ND / 13; F 1.00
E: (1-M; 3.6) / (M-2; 3.6) / 2-3; 2.8 / 3-4; 3.6 / 4-5; 4.0 /
5-6; 3.9 / 6-7; 2.7 / 0 / (10-M; 3.5) / (M-11; 3.5) /
(11-12; 5.2?) / 12-13; 4.0 / 13-1; 3.7
F: (0.95) / (0.80-1.10) / (3.5) / (2.7-4.0) / ID
G: granite / - / -

This recently discovered site is ruined in its western half where stones have been broken up and fragments lie scattered about. There are 2 clearance cairns on the circle perimeter to the northwest, one of which overlies a fallen orthostat (4.0x3.0m and 1.0x1.5m diameter). There is a second small clearance cairn at the site centre (c2.0 x 1.5m diameter). The most likely original number of stones is 22 but this could be as high as 25. This uncertainty arises from difficulty of interpretation to the west and south.
1: P.Hering-pers.comm. (plan by Wall and Tryhall)

444: Down Tor SX 58686926 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / G(PR) / -
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 11.7x12.1 / 22+ / 23
D: 1; 0.70 / 2; 1.00 / 3; R 1.10 / 4; 0.75 / 5; R 0.80 / 6; N /
7; 0.85 / 8; 0.45 / 9; L 1.05 / 10; 0.50 / 11; 0.65 / 12; R 0.60
/ 13; 1.05 / 14; R 1.10 / 15; R 1.00 / 16; L 0.85 / 17; 0.55 /
18; 0.60 / 19; 0.65 / 20; 0.45 / 21; 0.85 / 22; L 0.45 /
23; R 0.50
E: 1-2; 2.1 / 2-3; 1.7 / 3-4; 2.1 / 4-5; 2.0 / (5-N; 1.4) /
(N-7; 1.4) / 7-8; 1.6 / 8-9; 2.1 / 9-10; 1.7 / 10-11; 1.4 /
11-12; 1.5 / 12-13; 1.4 / 13-14; 1.7 / 14-15; 1.7 / 15-16; 1.3 /
16-17; 1.4 / 17-18; 1.3 / 18-19; 1.7 / 19-20; 1.7 / 20-21; 2.1 /
21-22; 1.4 / 22-23; 1.0 / 23-1; 1.5
F: 0.75 / 0.45-1.10 / 1.6 / 1.0-2.1 / 3.3%
G: granite / ASR, ICA / R

This site was restored in 1894, fortunately an earlier plan illustrates its state before this took place. A stone row leads from the site to the ENE. The last four stones increase in height towards the circle, the last being 3.05m high (2 fell 1878-80, 3 restored 1894). Within the circle is a cairn of 8.0x7.5m diameter with a central hollow. It is reputed to have once had a cist at the centre but this had gone when first recorded. In 1896 six of the circle stones were re-erected and a new stone added to complete the ring. The stones are of unequal height and spacing. Three of the 23 gaps are filled with smaller orthostats, two of which still stand 0.40 and 1.35m high. Lukis illustrated small recumbent stones filling a further 8 gaps and it seems likely the ring had

originally, or as a subsequent alteration, had its orthostats linked by lower stones to form a contiguous ring.

- 1: Lukis and Baring Gould 1880
2: Worth 1892
3: Burnard 1894
4: Breton 1914
5: Worth 1953
6: Davidson and Seabrook 1973
7: Burl 1976 (Devon 17)
8: Grinsell 1979 (Walkhampton 31)
9: Visited 1981

445: Drizzlecombe A SX 59236710 Devon-Dartmoor
B: M / DR3 / P / -
C: Barnatt unpublished; G // c 8.25 / c 9.75 // 7 / 6 // c 15-16 /
c 16
D: Inner: 1-2M / 1; 0.15 / 2; 0.10 / 3; F 0.20 / M / 4; 0.10 / 4M /
5; 0.25 / 6; 0.35 / 7; 0.20 / 2M
Outer: 1; 0.15 / M / 2; 0.15 / 3; 0.20 / 4M / 4; 0.35 / 5; 0.15
/ 3M / 6; 0.25 / 2M
E: Inner: 0 / 1-2; 1.6 / 2-3; 1.9 / (3-M; 1.6) / (M-4; 1.6) / 0 /
5-6; 1.6 / 6-7; 1.4 / 0
Outer: (1-M; 2.1) / (M-2; 2.1) / 2-3; 1.9 / 0 / 4-5; 1.9 / 0
F: 0.20 / 0.20 // 0.10-0.35 / 0.15-0.35 // (1.6 / 1.9) //
(1.4-1.9 / 1.9) // ID / ID
G: granite / CC,2ASC,ICA / -

This ruined site is difficult to interpret. At its centre is a disturbed cairn of 7.5x6.5m diameter. The western edge of this has remnants of a spaced-kerb, 5 stones of which still survive, these stand between 0.20 and 0.25m high and are spaced c1.2m apart. Originally there would have been c16 stones. Beyond the cairn kerb are several tiny orthostats, these appear to stand on 2 ruined concentric circles. The inner one stands c0.5-0.75m from the kerb and the outer one is 0.75-1.00m beyond this. The very low stones suggest this site is a multiple ring variant unique to Dartmoor (see text). Nearby are two circles and the three sites form a NW/SE line. The other two differ from Drizzlecombe A in that they have single rings of larger stones and both have associated stone rows.

- 1: Worth 1953
2: Burl 1976 (Devon 18)
3: Grinsell 1979 (Sheepstor 28)
4: Visited 1981

446: Drizzlecombe B SX 59246707 Devon-Dartmoor
B: M / DR1 / A / -
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 8.0x8.3 / 8 / 11
D: 1; F 0.20 / 2M / 2; F 0.50 / 3; 0.55 / 4; L 0.25 / M / 5; 0.75 /
6; F 0.45 / 7; 0.65 / 8; L 0.50
E: (1-M; 2.2) / (M-M; 2.2) / (M-2; 2.2) / 2-3; 2.3 / 3-4; 2.1 /
(4-M; 2.4) / (M-5; 2.4) / 5-6; 2.8 / 6-7; 2.3 / 7-8; 2.3 /
8-1; 2.0
F: 0.50 / 0.20-0.75 / 2.3 / 2.0-2.8 / ID
G: granite / ASR,2ASC,ICA / R

This ring has a stone row descending to the southwest. The first stone in the row is taller than the others being 1.05m tall. Inside the ring is a cairn of 6.5x7.0m diameter which abuts one of the orthostats to the south. The ring is the central one of a line of

three, orientated NW-SE. The stones are of variable height and shape, and are poorly spaced.

1: Worth 1953 2: Grinsell 1979 (Sheepstor 29)
3: Visited 1981

447: Drizzlecombe C SX 59276704 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / A / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 10.0x10.8 / 12 / 16-17

D: 2-3M / 1; F 0.30 / 2; L 0.60 / 3; 0.35 / 4; F 0.55 / 5; L 0.30 / 6; 0.40 / 7; F 0.25 / M / 8; 0.50 / 9; F 0.35 / 10; F 0.35 / 11; F 0.35 / 12; F 0.35 / M

E: 0 / 1-2; 2.6 / 2-3; 1.7 / 3-4; 2.4 / 4-5; 1.8 / 5-6; 1.5 / 6-7; 2.3 / (7-M; 2.1) / (M-8; 2.1) / 8-9; 2.2 / 9-10; 2.1 / 10-11; 1.9 / 11-12; 2.3 / 0

F: 0.40 / 0.25-0.60 / 2.1 / 1.5-2.6 / c 7.4%

G: granite / ASR, 2ASC, ICA / R

This ring has a stone row descending to the southwest. The first stone in the row is taller than the others, being 0.80m tall. Inside the ring is an off-centre cairn of 7.5x8.0m diameter. To the south it is 0.5m from the ring, while to the north it is 1.25m. The ring is the southeastern one in a line of three, orientated NW-SE. The stones are somewhat variable in height and shape, and are poorly spaced.

1: Worth 1953 2: Grinsell 1979 (Sheepstor 30)
3: Visited 1981

448: Duloe SX 23595830 Cornwall

B: L / F25 / G(PR) / P; c 1861-3

C: Barnatt 1982; G / c 11.7x10.2m / 8 / 8

D: 1; 1.50 / 2; 2.35 / 3; 0.95 / 4; 2.65 / 5; 1.90 / 6; 1.90 / 7; 1.60 / 8; F, B, tall

E: 1-2; 3.1 / 2-3; 3.4 / 3-4; 4.4 / 4-5; 3.9 / 5-6; 3.2 / 6-7; 3.1 / 7-8; 3.8 / 8-1; 2.9

F: 1.85 / 0.95-2.65 / 3.5 / 2.9-4.4 / c 12.8%

G: quartz / - / -

This site was first noted in 1801 and partially restored in 1861 or 1863. Around this date a wall that ran through the site was removed. There is some confusion what else was done at this time but the most likely interpretation of old accounts is that two of the stones were discovered upright, previously hidden in the wall and that only the northernmost stone was recumbent. Attempts to re-erect this failed as a portion of its base broke. This lay by the stone until after 1902 but has now vanished. A Trevisker urn containing fragmentary human bones and surrounded by charcoal was found at the base of this stone. This irregular circle has stones of variable size which appear to be designed to have alternating large, bulkier stones and small ones, with the larger ones at approximate cardinal points.

1: Britton and Brayley 1801 2: Borlase 1872
3: Dunkin 1873 4: Dymond 1882
5: Lukis and Borlase 1885 6: Tregelles 1906
7: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 6)
8: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/3, Duloo)
9: Barnatt 1982

449: Fernacre

SX 14487998

Cornwall

B: C / F3 / G / -

C: Barnatt 1982; G / 46.0 x 44.0m / 50-59 / 77-93

D: 1; F 0.75 / (2; F,DI 0.75) 2-3M / 3; F 0.75 / 4; F 0.50 / 3-4M / 5; 1.30 / 2M / 6; 0.60 / 7; 0.35 / 2M / 8; 0.30 / 9; 0.40 / ?M / 10; F,DI 0.75 / 11; 0.50 / 12; 0.30 / 13; 1.10 / 14; 0.40 / 15; 0.50 / ?M / 16; 0.40 / 17; 0.45 / ?M / 18; F 0.90 / 19; F 0.45 / 20; 0.70 / 21; 0.30 / 22; 0.40 / 23; F 0.85 / 1-2M / 24; 0.35 / 25; F 0.30 / 26; 0.45 / 27; 0.50 / M / 28; 1.05 / 29; 0.45 / 30; 0.90 / ?M / ?31; S / ?32; F 0.30 / ?33; F 0.30 / 34; F 0.85 / 1-3M / ?35; F 0.30 / 36; 0.40 / 37; 0.65 / 1-2M / 38; 0.50 / 2-3M / 39; 0.50 / 40; 0.45 / ?41; F 0.40 / 42; 0.50 / ?M / 43; 0.35 / ?M / 44; 0.45 / 45; 0.55 / 46; 0.45 / 47; 0.60 / ?48; F 0.35 / ?49; F,0.60 / 50; F 0.40 / 51; 0.70 / ?52; 0.30 / 53; 0.70 / M / 54; F 0.60 / M / D / 55; 0.65 / 1-2M / 56; F,B 1.35 / D / 57; 1.00 / 58; 0.75 / M / 59; 0.60

E: 0 / 3-4; 1.2 / 0 / 6-7; 1.2 / 0 / 8-9; 1.3 / 11-12; 1.2 / 12-13; 1.6 / 13-14; 1.4 / 14-15; 1.7 / 0 / 16-17; 1.3 / 0 / 18-19; 1.9 / 19-20; 1.0 / 20-21; 1.2 / 21-22; 1.2 / 22-23; 2.0 / 0 / 24-25; 1.7 / 25-26; 1.3 / 26-27; 2.3 / (27-M; 2.1) / (M-28; 2.1) / 28-29; 2.5 / 29-30; 2.3 / 0 / 36-37; 0.7 / 0 / 39-40; 1.2 / 0 / 44-45; 2.2 / 45-46; 2.4 / 46-47; 1.8 / (47-48; 1.9) / (48-49; 2.5) / (49-50; 2.0) / 50-51; 2.5 / (51-52; 2.0) / (52-53; 1.7) / (53-M; 1.9) / (M-54; 1.9) / (54-M; 1.9) / (M-D; 1.9) / (D-55; 1.4) / 0 / (56-D; 2.0) / (D-57; 2.3) / 57-58; 1.9 / (58-M; 2.2) / (M-59; 2.2) / 59-1; 2.1

F: 0.55 / 0.30-1.35 / 1.7 / 0.7-2.5 / 4.3%

G: granite / - / -

This site is very irregularly built, being non-circular and having poorly spaced orthostats of variable height. Many of the stones are small and in some instances there is difficulty distinguishing between fallen orthostats and packing stones. The irregular spacing also makes determination of the original number of stones difficult. The site was first recorded in 1879 and has changed little except for the removal of 2 stones and the smashing of a third in the northwest quadrant, sometime after 1905. Two short stretches of bank built against the stones to the SSE are fragmentary remains of a prehistoric boundary which runs tangentially to the circle and postdates it.

1: Lukis and Borlase 1885

2: Tregelles 1894

3: Lewis 1896

4: Tregelles 1906

5: Gray 1908

6: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 7)

7: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/7 Rough Tor)

8: Barnatt 1982

9: P. Herring, pers. comm.

450: Fernworthy A SX 65488412 Devon-Datmoor

B: D / F7 / G(PR) / P; 1897 Baring Gould

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 19.1x19.9 / 27 / 29-33

D: 1; 0.45 / 2; L 0.40 / 3; L 0.30 / ?M / 4; 0.25 / 5; 0.35 / 6; 0.35 / 7; 0.50 / 8; 0.40 / 9; 0.35 / 10; 0.60 / 11; 0.50 / 12; 0.50 / 13; 0.90 / 14; 0.85 / 15; L,R 1.00 / 16; 1.00 / 2-3M / 17; L,R 0.70 / 18; 0.70 / 19; 0.95 / 20; 0.55 / 21; R 0.65 / 22; 0.45 / 23; 0.40 / ?M / 24; 0.45 / ?M / 25; 0.50 / 26; 0.40 / 27; 0.50

E: 1-2; 1.7 / 2-3; 1.5 / (3-M; M-4; 1.4,1.4 or 3-4; 2.8) / 4-5; 1.8 / 5-6; 2.2 / 6-7; 1.9 / 7-8; 1.9 / 8-9; 1.4 / 9-10; 2.1 / 10-11; 2.1 / 11-12; 1.9 / 12-13; 2.1 / 13-14; 1.8 / 14-15; 1.5 / 15-16; 2.5 / 2-3M (2 stones = 2.6m or 3 stones = 1.9m) / 17-18; 1.6 / 18-19; 2.2 / 19-20; 2.2 / (20-21; 2.2) / (21-22; 2.2) / 22-23; 2.4 / (23-M,M-24; 1.5,1.5 or 23-24; 3.0) / (24-M,M-25; 1.7,1.7 or 24-25; 3.3) / 25-26; 2.0 / 26-27; 1.8 / 27-1; 2.2

F: 0.55 / 0.25-1.00 / 1.9 / 1.4-2.6 / 4.0%

G: granite / 2ASC,3ASR.ACA / G

In 1898 two 0.6m wide trenches were dug across the site (E/W and N/S). A further 3 smaller trenches were dug within the interior and a fourth by the foot of one of the stones. The only finds were small pieces of charcoal on the old ground surface, everywhere within the interior. Baring Gould noted all 27 stones were standing which indicates the site was partially restored between 1879 and 1898. However, the site was in relatively good condition in 1879 and hence it seems only 1 stone has been re-erected (incorrectly positioned) and a further 2 straightened. The stones are only approximately spaced but their heights have been carefully selected to be graded to the south. The most likely original number of stones is 33. The only missing stones lay to the south and are likely to have been selected for removal because they were the largest. The ring lies at the heart of a complex of monuments with 2 parallel stone rows to the south, one with a stone circle. To the east is another ruined circle and to the north a stone row.

1: Lukis and Andrew 1879

2: Baring Gould 1898

3: Worth 1953

4: Burl 1976 (Devon 19)

5: Visited 1981

451: Fernworthy B SK 65488410 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / DO / -

C: Lukis and Andrew 1879; P / c 9.5 / 0 / c 17-20

D: ND

E: ID

F: (low) / ND / ID / ID / ID

G: granite / ICA,ASR,ASC / R

This ring lies immediately to the south of Fernworthy A and has now been totally ruined. In 1879 it was planned as a near complete circle of 15 low orthostats with only 2-5 missing. They surrounded a cairn of c6.5m diameter with traces of a spaced kerb. A double stone row ran to the south, a few stones of this survive. By 1898 when the cairn was dug over, the outer circle had gone and the

row, kerb and cairn had been robbed for wall building. The last traces of the cairn were destroyed this century by forestry workers.

1: Lukis and Andrews 1879 2: Baring and Gould 1898
3: Worth 1953 4: Grinsell 1979 (Lydford 21)
5: Visited 1981

452: Fernworthy C SK 65558408 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / VP / I; Baring Gould 1898
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 11-15 / 1-3 / ID
D: 1; L 0.45? / 0 / 2; L 0.50 / 3; 0.30?
E: ID
F: (0.40) / (0.30-0.50) / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / ICA,ACA,2ASC,3ASR / -

This site lies a short distance to the ESE of the main Fenworthy circle. It is badly ruined and has been since at least 1898. Only 1-3 stones remain in the circle. Two of these could be fortuitous boulders. However, one to the southeast is a true orthostat. Within the ring is a cairn of 6m diameter. It was excavated in 1898. At the centre was a 0.45m deep pit measuring c1.2x2.1m in plan. This contained charcoal, a long necked beaker, a V-perforated shale button, a flint knife, a fragment of bronze and 2-3 sherds but were no traces of a burial.

1: Baring Gould 1898 2: Grinsell 1979 (Lydford 24)
3: Visited 1981

453: Goodaver SX 20877515 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / R / -
C: Barnatt 1982; G / 32.7x31.5 (R) / 24-25 / 30-32?
D: 1/2; B - / M / 3; 1.20 / 4; 1.05 / 5; 1.05 / 1-2M / 6; 0.90 / 7; 1.00 / 8; 1.00 / M / 9; F 1.30 / M / 10; 1.35 / 11; 1.05 / 12; 1.00 / 13; 1.15 / M / 14; 1.20 / 15; 0.95 / 16; 0.95 / 17; 0.85 / M? / 18; 1.05 / 19; 1.10 / 20; 0.80 / 21; 1.00 / 22; 1.05 / 23; 0.90 / 24; 0.95 / 25; 1.05 / M
E: 0 / 3-4; 3.3 / 4-5; 3.3 / 0 / 6-7; 3.4 / 7-8; 3.8 / (8-M; 2.9) / (M-9; 2.9) / (9-M; 3.1) / (M-10; 3.1) / 10-11; 3.2 / 11-12; 3.0 / 12-13; 3.1 / (13-M; 3.4) / (M-14; 3.4) / 14-15; 3.3 / 15-16; 3.4 / (16-17; 4.2) / (17-18; 4.3) / (18-19; 3.6) / 19-20; 3.1 / 20-21; 3.2 / 21-22; 3.2 / 22-23; 3.1 / 23-24; 3.2 / 24-25; 2.8 / 0
F: (1.05) / (0.80-1.35) / (3.2) / (2.8-3.8) / ID
G: granite / - / -

This site was restored in 1906 but no good account survives of this. Only 3 stones were vertically-set before this date, but it is not known which these were. The present poor spacing of some of the stones suggests fallen stones were erected where they lay rather than in their original positions. A flattening of the ring to the east may result from stones being re-erected upside down. The retention of gaps where stones were missing before restoration, indicate this site is not a fake and it is likely that it

originally was a well planned circular site with 30-32 similar sized stones.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1: Breton 1912 | 2: Andrew 1938 |
| 3: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 8) | |
| 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/17, Trezibbet) | |
| 5: Barnatt 1980 | 6: Barnatt 1982 |

454: Grey Wethers North SX 63888316 Devon-Dartmoor

- B: E / F9 / R / P; 1898 Baring Gould
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 31.8x32.2 / 20 / 30
D: 1; R 1.10 / 2; R 1.10 / 2P / 3; 0.95 / P / 4; 1.00 / 5; 0.90 / 6; 1.05 / 7; 1.05 / M / 8; 0.95 / 9; 1.05 / P / 10; 1.00 / 11; 1.20 / 12; R 1.25 / P / 13; R 1.25 / 14; R 1.25 / 15; R 1.20 / 16; R 1.05 / 17; R 0.90 / 18; R 1.20 / 3P / 19; R 1.25 / 20; R 1.20 / P
E: 1-2; 3.2 / 2-P; 3.2 / P-P; 3.5 / P-3; 3.5 / 3; P, 3.1 / P-4; 3.6 / 4-5; 3.1 / 5-6; 3.9 / 6-7; 3.5 / (7-M; 3.5) / (M-8; 3.5) / 8-9; 2.9 / 9-P; 3.6 / P-10; 3.5 / 10-11; 3.0 / 11-12; 3.4 / 12-P; 3.1 / P-13; 3.3 / 13-14; 4.0 / 14-15; 3.7 / 15-16; 3.1 / 16-17; 3.2 / 17-18; 3.4 / 18-P; 3.5 / P-P; 3.4 / P-P; 3.2 / P-19; 3.3 / 19-20; 3.3 / 20-P; 3.6 / P-1; 3.2
F: 1.10 / 0.90-1.25 / 3.4 / 2.9-4.0 / 1.2%
G: granite / ASC / M, ?G

The two stone circles stand 6.0m apart. They were restored between 1891 and 1900 without adequate documentation. Fortunately they were planned by Lukis and it can be seen from this that the restoration was accurate. This is confirmed by several pits demarking the sites of stones, these fall exactly on the present circumference at the correct spacings indicating the rings design has not been improved during restoration. Both rings were partially excavated in 1898, the only find was charcoal scattered on the old ground surface within the circles.

Shortly before 1871 the northern circle was damaged when several stones were removed to be used in a nearby leat to the northeast. Of the 10 stones missing today, 9 sites are marked by shallow pits (some only visible when stagnant water lies on the site). These probably had their stones removed at this date, the other may have been removed previous to this. Before the site was restored 9 stones remained upright (2 of these leaned and were straightened), 11 stones were re-erected including 5 which were buried under peat and hence not shown on the Lukis plan. These probably fell in antiquity.

The ring is carefully designed with well spaced stones on a true circle. The stones are carefully chosen slabs which are subtly graded in height to the west, although it is not clear if this was intended by the builders, whose main concern may have been that they appeared to be of roughly equal height as at the southern circle.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1: Bate 1871 | 2: Lukis 1879 |
| 3: Baring Gould 1899 | 4: Worth 1939 |
| 5: Worth 1953 | 6: Burl 1976 (Devon 20a) |
| 7: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S2/1) | |
| 8: Visited 1981, 1982 | |

455: Grey Wethers South SX 63878311**Devon-Dartmoor**

B: E / F9 / R / P; 1898 Baring Gould

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 33.2x34.0 / 29 / 30

D: 1; 1.00 / 2; R 0.95 / 3; 1.15 / 4; 1.00 / 5; R 1.00 / 6; 1.20 / 7; R 1.10 / P / 8; R 1.25 / 9; R 1.30 / 10; R 1.15 / 11; R 1.40 / 12; R 1.10 / 13; R 1.30 / 14; R 1.25 / 15; R 0.95 / 16; R 1.00 / 17; R 1.15 / 18; R 1.00 / 19; 1.00 / 20; R 1.00 / 21; R 1.30 / 22; R 1.15 / 23; R 1.20 / 24; R 1.20 / 25; R 1.35 / 26; R 1.20 / 27; 1.10 / 28; R 1.25 / 29; 1.15

E: 1-2; 3.4 / 2-3; 3.0 / 3-4; 3.5 / 4-5; 3.8 / 5-6; 3.4 / 6-7; 3.4 / 7-P; 3.1 / P-8; 3.5 / 8-9; 3.3 / 9-10; 3.6 / 10-11; 3.6 / 11-12; 3.4 / 12-13; 3.3 / 13-14; 3.5 / 14-15; 3.9 / 15-16; 3.1 / 16-17; 3.2 / 17-18; 3.2 / 18-19; 3.5 / 19-20; 3.0 / 20-21; 4.0 / 21-22; 3.7 / 22-23; 3.8 / 23-24; 3.8 / 24-25; 3.8 / 25-26; 3.8 / 26-27; 3.9 / 27-28; 3.8 / 28-29; 3.5 / 29-1; 3.9

F: 1.15 / 0.95-1.40 / 3.5 / 3.0-4.0 / 2.4%

G: granite / ASC / M

This ring has been partially excavated and restored (see above). Only one stone was removed prior to restoration, its site is marked by a pit and it may well have been used in the leat. Before restoration 7 stones remained upright (1 straightened at restoration), 22 stones were re-erected including 2 which were totally buried and do not appear on the Lukis plan.

This ring is also carefully designed with well spaced stones on a true circle. To retain the same number of stones on a slightly larger circle the spacing between them is increased. The stones are chosen for their sub-rectangular slab-like shape and are all of approximately equal height.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1: Bate 1871 | 2: Lukis 1879 |
| 3: Baring Gould 1899 | 4: Worth 1939 |
| 5: Worth 1953 | 6: Burl 1976 (Devon 20b) |
| 7: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S2/1) | |
| 8: Visited 1981; 1982 | |

456: Harford Moor**SX 64505965****Devon-Dartmoor**

B: M / DR1 / VP / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 14.5 / 3-4 / ID

D: 1; 0.55 / 2; F 0.60 / 3; F 1.00

E: ID

F: (0.70) / (0.55-1.00) / ID / ID / ID

G: granite / ICA / -

This ruined site consists of a mutilated cairn of 10.5m diameter with traces of a surrounding stone circle. Only one orthostat stands to the SSE. To the west and northwest are 2 recumbent slabs and to the southwest a fourth slab lying further from the cairn, may be a displaced circle orthostat. The site lies near intakes, the building of which may be the cause of the destruction. Any associated features such as stone rows have not survived.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1: Grinsell 1979 (Harford 26) | 2: Visited 1982 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|

457: Hartor

SX 57727170

Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / G / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 8.5 x c 9.0 / 14 / 15

D: 1; F 0.80 / 2; L 0.75 / 3; F 0.85 / 4; L 0.85 / 5; L 0.80 / 6; L 0.65 / 7; 0.55 / 8; L 1.05 / 9; 0.40 / 10; L 0.65 / 11; L 0.95 / M / 12; 0.65 / 13; 0.65 / 14; F 0.90

E: 1-2; 2.2 / 2-3; 1.8 / 3-4; 1.4 / 4-5; 2.0 / 5-6; 1.8 / 6-7; 2.3 / 7-8; 1.9 / 8-9; 2.3 / 9-10; 2.1 / 10-11; 2.1 / (11-M; 1.7) / (M-12; 1.7) / 12-13; 1.5 / 13-14; 1.9 / 14-1; 1.9

F: 0.75 / 0.40-1.05 / 1.9 / 1.4-2.3 / c 5.5%

G: granite / ICA, ASR, ACA+SR / R

This site has a double stone row descending to the west, only one of the end stones of which is taller than the norm, being 0.75m tall. Within the ring is a 7.5x8.0m diameter cairn with a central disturbance. The cairn abuts two of the orthostats to the northwest. The circle has been in its present state since first recorded in 1880. The stones are irregular in height and shape and are poorly spaced. Immediately adjacent to the ring to the south is a second cairn of 6.5m diameter. This lies at the head of a single stone row but there is no indication of a concentric stone circle.

1: Lukis 1880

2: Worth 1892

3: Worth 1941

4: Worth 1953

5: Burl 1976 (Devon 21)

6: Grinsell 1979 (Walkhampton 12)

7: Visited 1981

458: Hurlers Central

SX 25827139

Cornwall

B: E / F9 / A (PR) / E; Raleigh-Radford 1935-6

C: Barnatt 1982; G / 41.7x43.4m / 14 / 29

D: 5M / 1; R 0.95 / 4SM / 2; R 1.45 / 3; 1.40 / SM / 4; 1.50 / 5; 1.00 / 5M / 6; R 1.40 / 7; 1.60 / 8; 1.70 / M / 3SM / 9; 1.50 / 10; R 1.50 / 11; R 1.15 / 12; 1.45 / SM / 13; 1.50 / 2SM / (14; R, B? 0.70) / SM

E: (SM-1; 4.1) / (1-SM; 4.4) / (SM-SM; 5.4) / (Sm-SM; 3.7) / (SM-SM; 4.8) / (SM-2; 4.9) / 2-3; 4.8 / (3-SM; 4.6) / (SM-4; 4.4) / 4-5; 4.4 / (5-SM; 4.3) / (SM-6; 5.0) / 6-7; 4.2 / 7-8; 4.4 / (8-M; 4.7) / (M-SM; 4.7) / (SM-SM; 4.4) / (SM-SM; 4.3) / (SM-9; 4.5) / 9-10; 4.5 / 10-11; 4.3 / 11-12; 5.0 / (12-SM; 4.3) / (SM-13; 4.5) / (13-SM; 4.5) / (SM-SM; 4.7) / (SM-14; 4.4) / (14-SM; 4.3) / (SM-SM; 4.3)

F: 1.40 / 0.95-1.70 / 4.5 / 4.2-5.0 / 3.9%

G: granite / 2ASC, (2AO?) / M, G

This circle was restored by Raleigh-Radford after partial excavation in 1935-36. He re-erected 5 stones and placed 14 markers to indicate where stoneholes were found. In one instance to the SSW a marker was omitted, he found a pit here which he concluded to be prehistoric. However, this is shown on a nineteenth century plan as a trial mineral working; it presumably destroyed a stonehole. In addition Raleigh-Radford filled in other trial mineral workings and levelled boundary banks within this ring and that to the NNE. Unfortunately these excavations have never been fully published. Prior to the 1935 only 8 of the stones were standing and the site had deteriorated somewhat since documented by Borlase in the

eighteenth century. In his time there were a further 4 fallen stones. However, the rings were probably already ruined in the sixteenth century as they were noted by Norden, who did not recognize that they fell on 3 circles. Raleigh-Radford excavated in the central area and found the interior was covered in quartz crystals from which he concluded that the orthostats had been hammer-dressed before erection. A small centre stone was erected south of the site centre; presumably the stonehole was dubious as he noted uncertainty as to whether it was ever upright or not.

The site is slightly off-circular with a 1.7m bulge to the east. Intractable granite is visible within the ring here and the construction of a true circle may have proved impossible. The stones are well spaced and have flat inner faces. They are graded to the south.

Two tall orthostats lie some distance to the southwest of the three circles. These align to the southern half of the central circle but there is doubt as to their antiquity.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Norden 1584 | 2: Camden 1607 |
| 3: Borlase 1754 | 4: Blight 1868 |
| 5: Dymond 1879 | 6: Lukis and Borlase 1885 |
| 7: Tregelles 1894 | 8: Lewis 1896 |
| 9: Tregelles 1906 | 10: Radford 1935 |
| 11: Radford 1938 | 12: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 10C) |
| 13: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/1) | |
| 14: Barnatt 1982 | |

459: Hurlers NNE SX 25847146 Cornwall

- B: E / F9 / A(PR) / E; Raleigh-Radford 1935-6
 C: Barnatt 1982; G / 34.3x35.1 / 15 / 29
 D: 1; F 1.05 / SM / 2; F 1.05 / M / 3; F 1.15 / 4; L 1.20 / M / 2SM / 5; R 1.15 / 6; 1.45 / 7; R 1.50 / 8; R 1.35 / 9; 1.50 / 10; R 0.90 / 11; 1.55 / SM / 12; 1.35 / 2SM / 13; 1.30 / M / SM / 14; R,B - / SM / M / 15; F 1.20 / DSM / SM
 E: (1-SM; 3.6) / (SM-2; 3.7) / (2-M; 3.4) / (M-3; 3.4) / 3-4; 4.5 / (4-M; 3.9) / (M-SM; 3.9) / (SM-SM; 3.6) / (SM-5; 3.7) / 5-6; 3.8 / 6-7; 3.5 / 7-8; 3.8 / 8-9; 3.9 / 9-10; 3.6 / 10-11; 4.0 / (11-SM; 3.5) / (SM-12; 3.7) / (12-SM; 3.6) / SM-SM; 3.6) / (SM-13; 4.0) / (13-M; 3.6) / (M-SM; 3.6) / (SM-14; 4.5) / (14-SM; 4.0) / (SM-M; 3.0) / (M-15; 3.5) / (15-M; 3.2) / (M-SM; 3.2) / (SM-1; 3.3)
 F: 1.25 / 0.90-1.55 / 3.9 / 3.5-4.5 / 2.3%
 G: granite / 2ASC, (2AO?) / M,G

This ring was also excavated and restored by Raleigh-Radford but here this was never completed. Five of the orthostats remain fallen or leaning and about 5 stoneholes do not seem to have been located. Prior to 1935 only 6 stones remained erect. When Borlase visited the site there were 10 uprights and 6 fallen stones. By the mid-nineteenth century 4 had fallen and 3 had been removed. Raleigh Radford re-erected 5 stones, two of which were found buried under boundary banks which were removed. There was a 1.8m wide strip of paving on the axis between the two circles which was not articulate with either circle.

The site is circular and the stones are well spaced, with one exception to the northwest where a granite outcrop necessitated a deviation from plan. The stones are graded to the SSE rather than on an alignment to the central circle to the SSW; the reason for this is obscure.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1: Borlase 1754 | 2: Blight 1868 |
| 3: Dymond 1879 | 4: Lukis and Borlase 1885 |
| 5: Tregelles 1894 | 6: Lewis 1896 |
| 7: Tregelles 1906 | 8: Radford 1938 |
| 9: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 10A) | |
| 10: Thom, Thom and Burl 1976 (S1/1) | |
| 11: Barnatt 1982 | |

460: Hurlers South SX 25817133 Cornwall

- B: E / F9 / P / -
 C: Barnatt 1982; G / 32.3x33.3 / 9 / 29
 D: M / 1; 1.50 / 2M / P / M / 2; F 1.35 / 2P / 3; F 1.65 / 6M / 4; 1.50 / 5; F 1.50 / P / (6; F,B? 0.75) / 7; F 1.35 / M / 8; F 1.45 / 3M / 9; F 1.05 / 2M
 E: 0 / (2-P; 3.5) / (P-P; 3.2) / (P-3; 3.5) / 0 / 4-5; 3.6 / (5-P; 3.3) / (P-6; 3.1) / 6-7; 4.2 / (7-M; 3.4) / (M-8; 3.4) / 0
 F: 1.40 / 1.05-1.65 / (3.9) / (3.5-4.2) / 3.0%
 G: granite / 2ASC, (2AO?) / M, ?G

This site was left untouched by Raleigh-Radford. Several trial mineral workings still lie within the circle and it is bisected by a track. Borlase noted 3 uprights and 9 fallen stones, but by 1877 one had fallen and 3 stones had been removed. The site has not changed since that date. In addition to the 9 stones the sites of a further 4 can be seen as shallow pits. The ring appears to be circular and the stones are equally spaced, they may have been graded to the southeast but not enough remains to be certain of this.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1: Borlase 1754 | 2: Blight 1868 |
| 3: Dymond 1879 | 4: Lukis and Borlase 1885 |
| 5: Tregelles 1894 | 6: Lewis 1896 |
| 7: Tregelles 1906 | 8: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 10B) |
| 9: Thom, Thom and Burl 1976 (S1/1) | |
| 10: Barnatt 1982 | |

461: Joan Ford Newtake A SK 63047219 Devon-Dartmoor

- B: M / DR1? / P / -
 C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 7.6 / 7 / 18?
 D: 1; 0.30 / 2; F 0.90 / M? / 3; 0.60 / M? / 4; 1.15 / M? / 5; L 1.00 / 6 M? / 6; 1.45 / M? / 7; 0.60 / M?
 E: 1-2; 1.2 / (2-M; 1.2) / (M-3; 1.2) / (3-M; 1.5) / (M-4; 1.5) / (4-M; 1.2) / (M-5; 1.2) / 0 / (6-M; 1.5) / (M-7; 1.5) / (7-M; 1.2) / (M-1; 1.2)
 F: 0.85 / 0.30-1.45 / (1.3) / (1.2-1.5) / ID
 G: granite / ? / -

This ring has been badly disturbed by a wall which bisects it. Today all that remains is a robbed ring of orthostats. However, wall building may have removed all traces of a central cairn and

possibly an associated stone row which could have run downslope to the east or southeast. There are three tall orthostats c200m to the SE, these may be the terminal stones of the row or alternatively could be a second stone row. The spacing of the ring orthostats is difficult to interpret as one stone disrupts a relatively regular pattern, if this has been displaced there may have been only 8-9 stones originally. The surviving stones vary tremendously in height.

1: Worth 1911 2: Grinsell 1979 (Lydford 91)
3: Visited 1982

462: King Arthurs Down ESE SX 13487750 Cornwall

B: D / F6 / P / -
C: Barnatt 1980; G / c 23.25 / 6 / c 18-21
D: 4-5M / 1; 0.50 / 3-4M / 2; F 2.15 / 3; F,B - / 4; F 1.05 /
5; S - / 2M / 6; S - / 3-4M
E: 0 / 2-3; 4.0 / 3-4; 3.2 / 4-5; 3.2 / 0
F: (0.80+2.15) / (0.50-1.05+2.15) / (3.5) / (3.2-4.0) / ID
G: granite / ASC / M, ?S

This circle (and that adjacent) lies near a wall and has been robbed, several stones having been reduced to stumps, while others have been removed altogether. They appear to have been in this state since at least 1860 when Flinders Petrie planned them (unpublished). There is one particularly tall stone in the ring to the SSE.

1: Lewis 1896 2: Barnatt 1980
3: Barnatt 1982

463: King Arthurs Down WNW SK 13457751 Cornwall

B: D / F6 / A / -
C: Barnatt 1980; G / c 23.5x23.0 / 8 / 17-22
D: 1; 1.00 / M / 2; S - / M / 3; F 0.75 / 2-4M / 4; F 1.50 / 5; S?
- / 6; S - / 3-5M / 7; S? - / 1-2M / 8; 0.90 / M
E: (1-M; 3.1) / (M-2; 3.1) / (2-M; 4.0) / (M-3; 4.0) / 0 / 4-5; 4.6
/ 5-6; 2.7 / 0 / (8-M; 3.7) / (M-1; 3.7)
F: (0.90+1.50) / (0.75-1.00+1.50) / (3.6) / (2.7-4.6) / ID
G: granite / ASC, ICA / M, ?S

This site has a small, disturbed mound at its centre of c4.5m diameter which may be prehistoric. There is one particularly tall stone in the ring to the SSE, the others are of variable height and are irregularly spaced. Several have been reduced to stumps, presumably when the nearby wall was built.

1: Lewis 1896 2: Barnatt 1980
3: Barnatt 1982

464: Lakehead Hill A SX 64507760 Devon-Dartmoor
 B: M / DR1 / R / -
 C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 8.0x6.7(R) / 6 / 10?
 D: 1; 0.35 / 2; 0.25 / 3; 0.35 / M (row stone 0.35) / M / 4; 0.45 / M / 5; 0.45 / 6; 0.65 / M
 E: 1-2; 2.5 / 2-3; 1.9 / (3-M; 2.3) / (M-M; 2.3) / (M-4; 2.3) / (4-M; 2.4) / (M-5; 2.4) / 5-6; 2.0 / (6-M; 2.1) / (M-1; 2.1)
 F: 0.40 / 0.25-0.65 / (2.1) / (1.9-2.5) / ID
 G: granite / ICI,SR / R

This site was restored in c1895. It has been suggested to be a fake but this is not so, as indicated by Baring Gould's brief account. The circle has six stones and the row eleven, as they did when first found. However, it is not known how many of these have been re-erected. The central cist is exceptionally large, measuring 1.60x1.15m internally. When this was first found the capstone was displaced and the side slabs were recumbent. The restoration may well be inaccurate, the original cist having been somewhat smaller. Another indication that restoration was careless is that the first stone of the row appears to lie within the circle. Either this was originally a displaced circle stone or, as seems more likely, part of the row; the circle-stone immediately to the north having been erected upside down distorting the circle diameter outwards by about a metre at this point. The single row runs to the east and consists of 11 stones. Two further stoneholes were found at the time of restoration but it is not known how much further the row originally extended. The interior has little sign of an internal mound but the central cist suggests one probably once existed.

1: Baring Gould 1896 2: Brailsford 1938
 3: Worth 1953 4: Davidson and Seabrook 1973
 5: Burl 1976 (Devon 22) 6: Grinsell 1979 (Lydford 54)
 7: Visited 1981

465: Langstone Moor SX 55657820 Devon-Dartmoor
 B: E / F9 / R / -
 C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 23.0 / 17 / c 18
 D: 1; F 0.90 / 2; 1.05 / 3; S - / 4; S,T 1.90 / 5; S - / 6; S,T 1.00 / 7; F 1.05 / 8; S - / 9; S - / 10; 1.10 / 11; F 0.90 / 12; F 0.90 / 13; F 1.00 / 14; 0.90 / 15; F 1.50 / 16; S,T 1.20 / outer stone 0.65
 E: ID
 F: c 1.1 / c 0.65-1.90 / ID / ID / ID
 G: granite / - / -

This circle was fully restored in 1894. Before this date all the stones were recumbent, although some had fallen in recent times as pits around their bases indicated, unfortunately no pre-restoration plan was ever made. As restored the circle consisted of 16 tall orthostats in a 23.0x16.0m diameter ring. In addition there were two stones and the pit of a third, all set 3.0m outside the ring in a concentric arc to the southwest. It is likely that the restorers mistakenly restored many of the stones upside down, hence shortening the diameter to the southwest and northeast. Originally the stones in the present outer arc probably stood on the circle.

This may have been circular with a diameter of c23.0m and if the present spacing of stones (3.0-4.5m) is anything like correct then there would have probably been 18 in total.

Since restoration the site has suffered badly at the hands of the army. By 1953 many of the stones had been blasted. Today only 4 stones remain upright, 6 have fallen, at least two recently, 3 stumps have their recumbent tops nearby, and 4 stumps have only fragments nearby. One of the stones in the outer arc is missing.

1: Baring Gould 1895 2: Worth 1953
3: Burl 1976 (Devon 24) 4: Visited 1981

466: Leaze SX 13677729 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / A / -
C: Barnatt 1982; G / 24.5x25.1 / 14 / 22
D: M / 1; 1.10 / 2; 1.05 / 3; 1.15 / 4; 1.10 / M / 5; L 1.15 / P / 6; F 1.05 / 7; F 1.05 / P / 8; F 1.15 / 9; L 1.05 / 10; 1.05 / 11; L 1.15 / M / 12; L 1.15 / M / 13; 1.15 / 14; F 1.00 / M
E: (M-1; 3.5) / 1-2; 3.3 / 2-3; 3.5 / 3-4; 3.5 / (4-M; 3.5) / (M-5; 3.5) / (5-P; 3.5) / (P-P; 3.5) / (P-6; 3.7) / 6-7; 3.4 / (7-P; 3.8) / (P-8; 3.8) / 8-9; 3.1 / 9-10; 3.8 / 10-11; 3.7 / (11-M; 3.5) / (M-12; 3.5) / (12-M; 3.6) / (M-13; 3.6 / 13-14; 3.1 / (14-M; 3.5) / (M-M; 3.5)
F: 1.10 / 1.00-1.15 / 3.4 / 3.1-3.8 / 2.4%
G: granite / - / -

This site has been in its present state since first surveyed in 1892. It is bisected by a Cornish hedge. To the south the sites of 3 of the removed stones can be seen as very shallow pits. The stones are of equal height throughout, have flat tops and inner faces and the ring is circular.

1: Lewis 1892 2: Tregelles 1894
3: Tregelles 1906 4: Grey 1908
5: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 11)
6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/6)
7: Barnatt 1982

467: Leskernick A SX 18817961 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / A / -
C: Barnatt 1980; G / c 30.4m / 21 / 31-33
D: M / 1; F 1.20 / 2; F 1.15 / 3; FB 1.00 / 2M / 4; F 1.05 / 5; S / 6; F 0.70 / M / 7; F 1.05 / 8; F 1.05 / 9; F 1.15 / 10; F 0.90 / 11; F 0.90 / 12; S / 13; F 1.15 / M / 14; F 1.05 / 15; F 1.05 / 16; F 0.90 / 1-2M / 17; F 1.15 / M? / 18; F 1.15 / 19; F 1.20 / 20; F 1.20 / 3-4M / 21; 1.15 / ?M
E: 1-2; 2.4 / 2-3; 2.4 / 0 / 4-5; 3.3 / 5-6; 3.1 / (6-M; 3.4) / (M-7; 3.4) / 7-8; 2.9 / 8-9; 2.9 / 9-10; 3.2 / 10-11; 3.2 / 11-12; 3.1 / 12-13; 2.8 / (13-M; 3.2) / (M-14; 3.2) / 14-15; 2.9 / 15-16; 3.2 / 0 / 19-20; 2.5 / 0
F: 1.05 / 0.70-1.20 / 3.0 / 2.4-3.3 / ID
G: granite / - / -

All the stones of this ring have fallen and several to the north have been removed. Trial mineral extraction has also encroached on

the site to the north and southeast. Originally the site seems to have been circular with equally spaced stones of similar size.

1: Barnatt 1980

2: Barnatt 1982

468: Leskernick B SK 18607993 Cornwall

B: D / PF6 / A / -

C: Herring unpublished; G / c 22.5x23.0 / 11-18 / c 26-28

D: 1; F 0.30 / M / 2; F 0.70 / ?3; F 0.30 / M / 4; 0.40 / M / 5; F 0.60 / 1-2M / 6; F 0.40 / ?7; F 0.50 / 1-2M / 8; F 0.80 / 9; 0.65 / 10; F 0.30 / M / (?11; S -) / 12; F 0.50 / M / ?13; F 0.50 / ?14; FR - / M / 15; F 0.40 / 16; F 0.30 / ?17; F 0.30 / M / 18; 0.60

E: (1-M; 2.8) / (M-2; 2.8) / 2-3; 3.0 / (3-M; 2.4) / (M-4; 2.4) / (4-M; 2.4) / (M-5; 2.4) / 0 / 8-9; 2.8 / 9-10; 2.3 / 0 / 15-16; 3.5 / (16-17; 3.8) / (17-M; 2.8) / (M-18; 2.8) / 18-1; 3.3

F: (c 0.45) / (c 0.30-0.80) / (3.0) / (2.3-3.5) / ID

G: granite / IO? ASR,ASC / M

This probable site was discovered recently, it may be a fortuitous arrangement of stones but this seems an unlikely coincidence. Five of the fallen stones are buried and it is not clear if these are part of the monument or not. A large recumbent 'pillar like' slab at the centre of the ring, which is 3.80m long, may be a fallen centre stone or alternatively could be earthfast. There is a stone row orientated east-west between the two circles here.

1: P.Herring (pers. comm. 1983)

2: Visited 1983

469: Louden Hill SX 13207949 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / P / -

C: Barnatt 1980; G / c 45.5x43.0m / 16-17 / 30-35

D: 1; F 1.05 / M / 2; 0.55 / 4-6M / 3; F 1.00 / 3M / ?4; F 0.45 / 5; F 0.85 / 6; F 0.90 / 7; L 1.45 / 8; F 1.20 / 9; F 1.00 / 4-6M / 10; F 0.85 / 11; F 1.05 / 2M / 12; F 1.05 / 13; 0.60 / 14; 0.70 / 15; F 1.05 / 16; 0.45 / 17; F 1.00

E: (1-M; 4.0) / (M-2; 4.0) / 0 / 6-7; 5.0 / 7-8; 4.7 / 8-9; 4.5 / 0 / 10-11; 4.4 / 0 / 12-13; 4.5 / 13-14; 5.1 / 14-15; 5.7 / 15-16; 4.7 / 16-17; 3.2 / 17-1; 4.1

F: 0.90 / 0.45-1.45 / 4.6 / 3.2-5.7 / c 5.5%

G: granite / - / -

This circle was discovered in recent years. It appears to have been robbed unless many of its stones are buried under peat.

1: Barnatt 1980

2: Barnatt 1982

470: Mardon Down A SX 76768719 Devon-Dartmoor

B: C / F3 / P / -
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 38.5 / 21 / 51-66
D: 11-17M / 1; L 0.95 / 2; F 0.60 / 3; F 0.80 / 4; F 0.70 /
5; F 0.60 / 6; F 0.90 / 7; F 1.60 / 2-4M / 8; L 0.75 / 9; F 0.70 /
M / 10; F 1.00 / 5-8M / 11; F 0.40 / 12; F 1.10 / 13; F 0.90 /
M / 14; F 0.60 / M / 15; F 0.80 / 1-2M / 16; F 1.00 / 4-7M /
17; 1.35 / 2M / 18; F 0.90 / 19; F 0.60 / M / 20; L 0.90 /
21; L 0.90 / M
E: 0 / 1-2; 2.1 / 2-3; 2.6 / 3-4; 1.4 / 4-5; 2.1 / 5-6; 1.9 /
6-7; 1.8 / 0 / 8-9; 2.4 / (9-M; 1.8) / (M-10; 1.8) / 0 /
11-12; 2.7 / 12-13; 2.5 / (13-M; 2.2) / (M-14; 2.2) /
(14-M; 2.1) / (M-15; 2.1) / 0 / (17-M; 1.6) / (M-M; 1.6) /
(M-18; 1.6) / 18-19; 2.5 / (19-M; 1.6) / (M-20; 1.6) /
20-21; 1.5 / 0
F: 0.85 / 0.40-1.60 / (2.1) / (1.5-2.7) / ID
G: granite / ACA / -

This site was first noted in 1752 by Milles in a letter to Borlase, when it was ruined, in much the same state as today with only 5 uprights. No further accounts of the site appeared until 1979. Milles noted a total of 'near 70' stones the majority either gone or almost buried. This may suggest it had recently been robbed and also that further destruction has taken place since. However, what appears to be a reave bisects the site in its western half which could suggest much earlier damage. There is also a tinnerns pit on the northeastern circumference.

1: Fletcher 1979 2: Visited 1982

471: Merrivale A SX 55357463 Devon-Dartmoor

B: D / F7 / G / P; Bate 1871
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 20.3x18.7 / 10(+1) / 19-20?
D: 1; 0.35 / M? / 2; 0.60 / M? / 3; 0.50 / M? / 4; 0.65 / 5; 0.60 /
M? / 6; 0.45 / M? / 7; 0.25 / 2-3M? / 8; 0.30 / M? / 9; 0.30 /
10; 0.30 / M?
E: (1-M; 3.5) / (M-2; 3.5) / (2-M; 2.6) / (M-3; 2.6) / (3-M; 2.8) /
(M-4; 2.8) / 4-5; 2.6 / (5-M; 3.3) / (M-6; 3.3) / (6-M; 3.5) /
(M-7; 3.5) / 0 / (8-M; 3.5) / (M-9; 3.5) / 9-10; 3.7 /
(10-M; 3.3) / (M-1; 3.3)
F: 0.45 / 0.25-0.65 / (3.1) / (2.6-3.7) / 7.9%
G: granite / 3AO,4ASR,2ASC / G

Today this circle has 11 stones. However early plans indicate only 10 stones, that between stones 7 and 8 to the west was inserted between 1879 and 1895. In 1871 Bate cut a trench from the centre of the site to the SSW edge; no finds were made. This is still visible and there is also a pit to the east of the centre. About 7.5m outside the ring to the east are two radially set slabs standing 0.35 and 0.25m high. To the NNE is a third radial slab standing 0.25m high, this is 15.0m from the circle. To the south and southeast are two pits, both 9.0m from the circle. These were excavated in 1895 and interpreted as stone holes, they had packing stones and one contained a flint flake. This outer setting of radial slabs is difficult to interpret, they may be an outer circle

set excentrically to the surviving ring. However, there is no indication of stones to the west and there are no parallels for such a setting. Further stones may well have been robbed as elsewhere in the vicinity but their arrangement must remain conjectural.

The stones in the circle do not fall on a particularly circular ring. When the new stone is ignored it can be seen that they are graded to the southeast. Many stones have been removed and hence it is not clear how good the spacing between stones was or how many stones there were originally. If the spacing was anything like equal there would have been 19-20 stones. However, the spacing may be erratic and if so the total could have been as low as 11.

1: Kempe 1829 2: Wilkinson 1860
3: Bate 1871 4: Lukis and Pode 1879
5: Baring Gould 1895 6: Worth 1953
7: Burl 1976 (Devon 26)
8: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S2/2)
9: Visited 1981

472: Merrivale B SX 55377459 Devon-Dartmoor
B: M / DR1 / P / -
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 6.5 / 4 / ID
D: 1; F 0.30 / 2; F 1.30 / 3; R 0.25 / 4; 0.25
E: ID
F: (0.50) / (0.25-1.30) / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / ASR, ICA / R?

This site has been ruined since first recorded in 1879. In 1895 two of the stones were re-erected but the taller of these has since fallen again. Early plans only illustrate 3 stones, a fourth recumbent slab is visible today. Within the ring is a 2.5m diameter cairn with a disturbed centre. To the WSW of the ring is a tall menhir standing 3.05m high and several low slabs all under 0.40m high. These appear to be the last vestiges of stone rows, robbed for the wall immediately to the south. They are difficult to interpret in detail. One short row of 3-4 slabs is orientated north-south. There is a possible second row of 1-4 slabs orientated WSW-ENE aligned on the circle. It is not clear how the menhir relates to either.

1: Lukis and Pode 1879 2: Baring Gould 1895
3: Grinsell 1979 (Walkhampton 4) 4: Visited 1981

473: Merrivale C SX 55447477 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / G / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 3.7 x c 4.4 / 7 / 10

D: 1; 0.45 / 2; 0.25 / 3; RA,L 0.50 / 4; RA,F 0.35 / M / 5; 0.55 / 6; 0.50 / 2M / 7; 0.25

E: 1-2; 1.3 / 2-3; 1.3 / 3-4; 1.3 / (4-M; 1.3) / (M-5; 1.3) / 5-6; 1.6 / (6-M; 1.2) / (M-M; 1.2) / (M-7; 1.2) / 7-1; 1.3

F: 0.40 / 0.25-0.55 / 1.4 / 1.2-1.6 / c 15.9%

G: granite / ASR,ICA / R

This small ring is unique in that it lies midway along a double stone row orientated ENE/WSW. Originally it may have stood at one end of a row which was subsequently lengthened. To the east, the two circle stones are set radially and align to the row. In contrast, to the west the stones were set tangentially. Neither of these survives today but one stood erect in the late nineteenth century. A pit has been dug here and upcast placed to the west, presumably the orthostat was removed at this time. It is unclear which half of the row was built first. The radial circle stones to the east may suggest the western half is later. However, these could have been re-orientated if the eastern half is the addition. Inside the ring is a 2.5m diameter cairn with a pit at the centre. It has been suggested there is a cist here but the stones visible today are more viably interpreted as cairn rubble.

1: Lukis and Pote 1879

2: Baring Gould 1895

3: Worth 1941

4: Grinsell 1979 (Walkhampton 6)

5: Visited 1981

474: Merry Maidens SW 43272451 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / G (PR) / -

C: Barnatt 1982; G / 23.6x24.0 / 18(+1) / 20

D: 1; N - / 2; 1.20 / 3; 0.95 / 4; 1.15 / M / 5; 1.00 / (6; R 1.15) / (7; R 1.20) / 8; 1.40 / 9; 1.30 / 10; 1.15 / 11; 1.25 / 12; 1.25 / 13; 1.35 / 14; 1.20 / 15; 1.10 / 16; 1.00 / 17; 0.85 / 18; 0.95 / 19; 1.00

E: (M-2; 3.4) / 2-3; 3.8 / 3-4; 3.5 / (4-M; 3.5) / (M-5; 3.5) / (5-6; 3.5) / (6-7; 3.9) / (7-8; 3.8) / 8-9; 3.4 / 9-10; 3.4 / 10-11; 3.8 / 11-12; 3.8 / 12-13; 3.7 / 13-14; 4.2 / 14-15; 4.0 / 15-16; 4.0 / 16-17; 3.7 / 17-18; 4.3 / 18-19; 3.7 / (19-M; 3.4)

F: 1.15 / 0.85-1.40 / 3.8 / 3.4-4.3 / 1.7%

G: granite / ASC / M,G

In the eighteenth century only 18 stones existed, 2 of which were fallen. Between 1862 and 1869 the site was restored, the 2 fallen stones were re-erected and an additional stone placed in one of the two gaps to make the total tally with Borlase's inadvertant slip; he quoted 19 instead of 18 stones in his published work.

The site is circular and the stones are well spaced, roughly flat topped and mostly have flat inner faces. These stones are graded with the tallest stones to the SSW. The restored stones spoil the exact symmetry of the design because they have been

poorly set. The destroyed Boleigh circle once stood a short distance to the WSW and there is an entrance grave nearby.

- 1: Borlase 1754
- 2: Borlase Parochial Memoranda (BM;MS Egerton 2657)
- 3: Cotton 1827
- 4: Edmonds 1862
- 5: Besley 1863
- 6: Borlase 1872
- 7: Lukis and Borlase 1885
- 8: Tregelles 1894
- 9: Lewis 1905
- 10: Tregelles 1906
- 11: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 12)
- 12: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/14)
- 13: Barnatt 1982

475: Porlock SS 844447 Somerset-Exmoor

- B: C / F3 / A / -
- C: Gray 1929; G / c 23.6x25.0 / 21 / 38-43
- D: M / 1; F 0.30 / M / 2; F 0.45 / M / 3; L 0.45 / 4; 0.20 / 5; 0.25 / 6; 0.30 / 4-5M / 7; F 1.30 / M / 8; F 0.50 / M / 9; 0.25 / 10; F 0.40 / M / 11, F 0.55 / M? / 12; F 0.40 / M / 13; F 0.15 / (14; S? 0.05) / 15; FD, P 0.25 / M? / ?16; 0.45 / M / (17; S? 0.05) / P / 18; 0.20 / 19; 0.80 / 4-6M / 20; F 0.35 / 21; 0.20
- E: 0 / 3-4; 2.1 / 4-5; 1.7 / 5-6; 1.8 / 0 / (8-M; 1.9) / (M-9; 1.9) / 9-10; 2.2 / 0 / 13-14; 2.3 / (14-15; 2.0) / 0 / (16-M; 2.1) / (M-17; 2.1) / (17-P; 1.8) / (P-18; 1.8) / 18-19; 1.8 / 0 / 20-21; 1.6
- F: (0.40?+1.30) / (0.15-0.80?+1.30) / 1.9 / 1.6-2.3 / c 5.6%
- G: sandstone / ACA / S?

Many of the stones are reduced to stumps and Gray dug out some of the stones which were buried. In general they may have suffered severe erosion. The one taller prostrate stone to the southeast may originally not have been significantly taller than the others if it fell in antiquity. In addition, those presently upright are partially masked by peat. At the centre Gray found about 12 randomly arranged slabs, it was not clear if these were naturally placed or the vestiges of a cairn. No finds were made. A short distance outside the circle to the northeast is a low 8.5m diameter mound. The site suffered some damage during the last war.

- 1: Gray 1929
- 2: Gray 1950
- 3: Burl 1976 (Somerset 6)

476: Porthmeor SW 44463666 Cornwall

- B: C / PWCH / A / -
- C: Herring and Nowakowski, unpublished; G / 34.5x32.0 / 8+ / ID
- D: ND
- E: ND
- F: ID / ID / ID(close) / ID / ID
- G: granite / PO? / P?

This curious site is difficult to interpret. It may be an enclosure but alternatively could be a ruined Western Circle-Henge. Several orthostats survive on the inner edge of a low ruined bank which is approximately 5-7m wide. These are mostly low with the exception of a radially set stone to the SSE which may be a portal flanking a dilapidated entrance. A further 7 stones in the western half still

stand, two of which suggest that the stones were once virtually contiguous. Several recumbent slabs litter the site but it is not clear which if any were once standing.

- 1: Borlase 1754 2: Lukis and Borlase 1885
3: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 14)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/12)
5: Barnatt 1982 6: Visited 1979, 1984

477: Ringmoor Down A SX 56326580 Devon-Dartmoor

- B: M / DR1 / R / -
C: Barnatt unpublished; G(OD) / c 12.7 / 5(+6) / 16?
D: 1; R 0.90 / M / 2; N / M? / 3; N / M / 4; R 0.90 / M / 5; N / 6; N / 7; 0.75 / M / 8; R 0.90 / 9; N / 10; N / 11; R 0.75
E: (1-M; 2.6) / (M-2; 2.6) / (2-M; 1.9) / (M-3; 1.9) / (3-M; 2.2) / (M-4; 2.2) / (4-M; 2.3) / (M-5; 2.3) / (5-M; 2.6) / (M-7; 2.6) / (7-M; 2.7) / (M-8; 2.7) / (8-9; 3.1) / (9-10; 2.9) / (10-11; 2.7) / (11-1; 2.6)
F: (0.85) / (0.75-0.90) / (2.5) / (1.9-3.1) / ID
G: granite / ICA, ASR / R

This ring was restored by Baring Gould in 1909. Fortunately it was surveyed shortly before by Worth. Before restoration only 1 stone was erect, 4 lay recumbent and 6 sites were denoted by pits. The 4 recumbent stones were re-erected and a further 5 new stones erected in the pits. For some reason one of the pits to the southeast illustrated by Worth was ignored, it is not visible today. To the SSW there is a low stone which exists today which is out of character with the others. It is not clear if this was placed here at the time of restoration and there is no indication on Worth's plan that a stone ever stood here originally.

A double stone row runs to the NNE, this has also been much restored. In the centre of the circle is a denuded and disturbed cairn of 7.0m diameter.

- 1: Worth 1941 2: Burl 1976 (Devon 27)
3: Grinsell 1979 (Sheepstor 19)
4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S2/4)
5: Visited 1981

478: Scorhill

SX 65468738

Devon-Dartmoor

B: C / F3 / A / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 27.0x27.4 / 29+ / 52-74

D: 1; 1.00 / 2; 0.80 / ?M / 3; 0.85 / 4; F 1.00 / 5; 1.10 / 6; 1.00 / 7; 0.80 / 3-8M / 8; L 1.60 / 9; 0.95 / 10; 1.05 / 4-8M / 11; 0.80 / 12; 0.80 / 13; 1.00 / 4-8M / 14; F 1.45 / M / 15; F 1.20 / 2-3M / 16; 0.95 / 17; 0.85 / 18; 0.80 / 19; F 1.30 / M / 20; 1.30 / 1-3M / 21; 1.20 / 22; 1.00 / M / 23; 1.40 / M / 24; 1.40 / 2-4M / 25; 2.30 / 26; DI 1.30 / 27; 1.00 / 3-6M / 28; 0.90 / 29; 1.15

E: 1-2; 2.3 / 0 / 3-4; 1.8 / 4-5; 2.1 / 5-6; 2.0 / 6-7; 2.0 / 0 / 8-9; 1.1 / 9-10; 1.1 / 0 / 11-12; 0.9 / 12-13; 1.2 / 0 / 16-17; 1.2 / 17-18; 1.0 / 18-19; 1.3 / (19-M; 1.0) / (M-20; 1.0) / 0 / 21-22; 0.7 / (27-M; 1.3) / (M-28; 1.3) / (28-M; 1.2) / (M-29; 1.2) / 0 / (25-M; 1.6) / (M-27; 1.6) / 0 / 28-29; 1.3 / 29-1; 2.0

F: 1.05+2.30 / 0.80-1.60+2.30 / 1.5 / 0.7-2.1 / 1.5%

G: granite / - / S

This circle has suffered some damage which appears to have taken place before the mid-nineteenth century. Later nineteenth century accounts of the site are often inaccurate but appear to describe the site much as it is today. An earlier account of 1828 notes 37 stones, ten of which are fallen. If accurate this suggests that between 1828 and c1850, three stones fell and 5-8 were removed. Today 2 stones have drill holes in them and 2 stones lie displaced. Several others have no doubt been removed for gateposts. In 1879 the first plan was drawn of the site and shows it much as today except for one stone to the SSW which fell between 1879 and 1891.

The stones lie on a true circle but are unevenly spaced, which makes estimation of the original number of stones difficult. The most likely total is c60-65. There is a tendency for closer spacing to the south. They also vary tremendously in height and there is a significantly taller stone to the northwest. Two tracks cross the site and a pile of stones on the circumference to the south is difficult to interpret, some if not all are earthfast. However, 1-2 may be fallen orthostats but are excluded from the present analysis. A new stone (loose) has been added to the circle to the east since 1932, by persons unknown.

1: Lukis and Andrews 1879

2: Worth 1932

3: Worth 1953

4: Burl 1976 (Devon 28)

5: Visited 1981

479: Shaugh Moor A

SX 55426340

Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / P / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 12.4 / 5 / ID

D: 1; 0.15 / 2; 0.25 / 3; RA 0.30 / 4; 0.30 / 5; 0.10

E: ID

F: (0.20) / (0.10-0.30) / ID / ID / ID

G: granite / ASR, ICA, AO / R

This site appears to be a ruined stone circle with traces of a low cairn in its eastern half. A stone row runs to the NNE. A short distance to the NNE and a little way west of the row is a low

F: 0.20 / 0.25 / 0.45 // 0.10-0.25 / 0.20-0.40 / 0.35-0.55 // 1.5 /
2.2 / 1.8 // 1.1-1.8 / 1.8-2.5 / 1.6-2.0 // 6.1% / ID / 4.4%
G: granite / CCC, ICA, ASR / R

This unusual site consists of 3 concentric stone circles surrounding a kerb-cairn. To the north a double stone row meets the circle terminating in two massive fallen orthostats just beyond the ring; originally c2.35 and 1.45m tall. The low central cairn has spread to a diameter of c5.0m, originally it was probably contained by the kerb which has a diameter of 2.4m. Today 5 stones survive, a sixth planned by Worth is now missing. Two of the slabs are virtually contiguous, suggesting up to 8 have been removed if it was once contiguous. The remaining stones stand between 0.30 and 0.10m tall. The three concentric circles are well planned. The two inner ones have the same number of stones which align radially. The outer circle has noticeably taller stones and is arranged so one stone in every three is also radially aligned, the intervening two forming a 'Y' shaped arrangement with the inner rings. The rings have been partially robbed in the northeastern quadrant, but elsewhere are intact.

Several other stone rows and cairns as well as a larger stone circle exist in the vicinity (see text).

1: Worth 1932 2: Worth 1953
3: Burl 1976 (Devon 34) 4: Grinsell 1979 (Gidleigh 3)
5: Visited 1981

482: Shovel Down B SX 65848614 Devon-Dartmoor
B: D / F7 / VP / -
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 17.5m / 3 / ID
D: 7 or 14M? / 1; 0.35 / 4 or 8 M? / 2; 0.85 / 0-1M / 3; 0.70 /
1-2 M?
E: 0 / (2-3?; 3.5) / 0
F: (0.65) / (0.35-0.85) / ID / ID / ID
G: granite / ASR / -

This ring has been ruined since first recorded by Worth. It lies a short distance to the west of a double stone row and close to the junction of two reaves. The building of the latter could be responsible for the robbing of the monument; further south the reave slights the stone row. If a stone is missing between stones 2 and 3 the original number of stones could have been around 30.

1: Worth 1932 2: Worth 1953
3: Visited 1981

483: Stall Down A SX 63206249 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR3 / A / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G // c 9.6 / c 14.4x17.0 // 4 / 19-20 //
12?+ / 27-32

D: Inner: 1; 0.45 / 2M? / 2; 0.25 / 1M? / 3; 0.50 / 2M? / 4; 0.30 /
3M?

Outer: M? / 1; F 0.65 / M? / 2; F 0.75 / M / 3; F 0.45 /
4; F 0.50 / 5; 0.45 / ?6; F 0.55 badly placed? / M /
7; 0.20 / 3-4M / 8; F 0.35 / 9; 0.20 / 10; 0.15 /
11; 0.25 / 12; F 0.30 / 13; F 0.50 / M / 14; L 0.40 badly
placed / 15; F 0.50 / ?M / 16; L 0.30 / 1-2M / 17; F 0.60
/ 18; 0.55 / 19; L 0.45 / 20; 0.25

E: Inner: ID

Outer: 0 / 3-4; 1.5 / 4-5; 1.3 / 0 / 8-9; 2.2 / 9-10; 2.0 /
10-11; 1.4 / 11-12; 2.1 / 12-13; 1.3 / 0 / 17-18; 1.7 /
18-19; 1.5 / 19-20; 1.8 / 0

F: 0.35 / 0.50 // 0.25-0.50 / 0.15-0.75 // ID / 1.7 // ID / 1.3-2.2
// ID / 15.3?

G: granite / ASR, ICA / -

This site is difficult to interpret in detail. It is a variant Dartmoor multiple-ring. At the centre is a low cairn of 7.5x8.0m diameter defined on the outer edge by a spaced-kerb, 4-5 orthostats survive out of a possible total of c12. These stand 0.20-0.35m high. 0.4-0.8m beyond this kerb, is an inner ring of orthostats. The outer ring is more problematical; it being irregular and far from circular. It is treated here as a single ring but alternatively it could be the fragmentary remains of 2, or possibly 3, circular rings. Several small recumbent slabs lie scattered elsewhere on the site which do not fall on any of the rings and they may be coincidental. The site is partially masked by peat and its full removal would facilitate interpretation. In some cases stones have been dug round by persons unknown; before this date they would have been buried (to compensate for this, vertically set stones without pits have 0.2m added to their heights in table D). The site lies to one side of a stone row a short distance to the east.

1: Grinsell 1979 (Cornwood 19)

2: Visited 1982

484: Stall Moor

SX 63526443

Devon-Dartmoor

B: C / F3 (DR) / G / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 15.0x16.2 / 27 / 35-44

D: 1; F 1.05 / 1-2M / 2; L 0.85 / ?M / 3; L 0.50 / 4; L 0.50 / 1-2M / 5; S? / 2-3M / 6; 1.00 / 7; 0.65 / 2-4M / 8; 1.15 / 9; F 1.15 / 10; 0.90 / 11; 0.25 / M / 12; 0.75 / ?M / 13; L 0.90 / 14; L 0.30 / ?M / 15; 0.80 / 1-2M / 16; 0.50 / 17; L 0.60 / 18; L 0.80 / 19; 0.80 / 20; L 0.80 / 21; S / 22; 0.65 / 23; L 0.70 / 24; L 0.65 / 25; L 1.45 / 26; 0.75 / 27; L 0.70

E: 0 / 3-4; 1.3 / 0 / 6-7; 1.7 / 0 / 8-9; 1.3 / 9-10; 1.5 / 10-11; 1.1 / 0 / 13-14; 1.0 / 0 / 16-17; 1.4 / 17-18; 0.9 / 18-19; 1.5 / 19-20; 1.5 / 20-21; 1.8 / 21-22; 1.3 / 22-23; 1.1 / 23-24; 1.2 / 24-25; 1.4 / 25-26; 1.4 / 26-27; 1.5 / 27-1; 1.2

F: 0.75 / 0.25-1.45 / 1.3 / 0.9-1.8+ / 7.4%

G: granite / ASR, ICA / R

This large circle has a stone row leading from the site to the north. The stones of this do not increase in height as they approach the ring. It is unusual to find such a large circle abutted by a row and this may suggest chronological depth, the row being added afterwards. The row is also unusual on account of its exceptional length. At the centre of the ring is a low cairn of 5.5m diameter. The ditch reputed to surround the site is a series of old peat cuttings.

The ring is crudely built in that the spacing of stones is very erratic and several stones do not fall on smooth arcs. The most likely original total is between 40 and 42 stones. Several stones are missing and this damage must have occurred before 1879 when the site was in exactly the same state as today.

1: Lukis and Pade 1879

2: Worth 1892

3: Worth 1941

4: Worth 1953

5: Davidson and Seabrook 1973

6: Burl 1976 (Devon 36)

7: Grinsell 1979 (Cornwood 10)

8: Visited 1981

485: Stannon

SX 12578010

Cornwall

B: C / F3 / G / -

C: Barnatt 1982; G / 42.7x39.0m / 65-66 / 71-83

D: 1; F 0.60 / 2; 0.45 / 3; 0.45 / ?M / 4; 0.45 / 5; F 0.90 / 6; F 0.60 / 7; F 0.75 / 8; F 1.05 / 2-3M / 9; 0.55 / P / 10; F 1.00 / 11; 0.70 / 12; F 1.15 / 13; F 0.60 / 14; 0.60 / 15; 0.45 / ?M / 16; 0.30 / 17; 0.45 / 18; F 0.85 / 19; 0.45 / 20; 0.50 / 21; 0.35 / 22; L 0.80 / 23; 0.40 / 24; 0.50 / 25; L 0.70 / 26; 0.60 / 27; F 0.55 / 28; 0.55 / 29; 0.60 / ?M / 30; 0.70 / 1-3M / 31; F 1.15 / ?M / 32; 0.65 / ?33 S / 34; 0.60 / ?M / 35; L 1.05 / 36; 0.45 / M / 37; F 0.70 / 38; F 0.90 / ?M / 39; F 0.60 / 40; F 0.55 / ?M / 41; F 0.70 / ?M / 42; F 0.70 / 43; 1.00 / 44; F 0.85 / 45; 1.10 / 46; F 0.90 / 47; F 1.05 / 48; 0.45 / 49; F 0.45 / 50; 0.50 / 51; F 0.55 / 52; F 0.70 / 53; L 1.10 / 54; F 0.60 / 55; 0.70 / 56; 0.70 / 57; 0.55 / 58; 0.75 / 59; 0.80 / 60; F 0.70 / 61; F 0.70 / 62; 0.80 / 63; 0.75 / 64; S / 65; 0.55 / 66; 0.75 / P

reached a maximum depth of c1.3m and was separated from the bank by a 1.5m wide berm. To the south Gray failed to find the ditch, primarily because it was shallower, but elsewhere because he seems to have inadvertently dug in the berm. The only finds from the whole excavation were 3 flint flakes, a fragment of ox bone and pieces of oak from near the base of the north ditch.

Today the site is much as Gray left it. The ring is ovoid and although the stones appear to be well spaced their heights vary. Two particularly large stones lie in the southeast quadrant but it is unclear if their placing is of any significance. The ditch is virtually silted and the bank at best only 0.5m high and between 3.0 and 4.5m wide. Its outer diameter is approximately 70x73m. The single entrance is 2.7m wide and is orientated to the WSW. When first recorded 3 semi-circular bulges were noted in the bank. These appear to be disturbances caused by trackways.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1: Lukis and Borlase 1885 | 2: Tregelles 1894 |
| 3: Lewis 1896 | 4: Tregelles 1906 |
| 5: Gray 1908 | 6: Burl 1969 |
| 7: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 17) | 8: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/4) |
| 9: Barnatt 1982 | |

487: Tregeseal East SW 38653237 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / PR / -

C: Barnatt 1982; G / c 21.3x20.17(PR) / 10+ / 21

D: 1; 1.00 / 2; NF / 3; NF / 4; 0.75 / 5; 0.85 / 6; 0.80 / 7; 0.80 / 8; DN / 9; 1.00 / 10; 1.05 / 11; N / 12; F 0.80 / 13; NF / 14; R 1.40 / 15; DN / 16; DN / 17; DN / 18; DN / 19; R 1.05 / 20; DN / 26; N

E: 0 / 4-5; 3.2 / 5-6; 3.3 / 6-7; 3.2 / (7-D; 3.2) / (D-9; 3.2) / 9-10; 3.3 / (10-M; 3.5) / (M-12; 3.5) / (12-M; 3.3) / (M-14; 3.3) / 0

F: 0.95 / 0.75-1.40 / (3.25) / (3.2-3.3) / ID

G: granite / ASC / M,G/

This circle has suffered much in the last two centuries. Borlase noted 20 stones, 17 of which were standing. From this date it slowly deteriorated, by 1825 three had been removed and 5 had fallen. Between 1861 and 1869 a small quarry encroached upon the western half of the ring, 6 stones were removed. Three more of the stones had fallen by 1902. By 1932 the site had been restored by persons unknown and new stones added to complete the ring. It now looks somewhat ridiculous with 2 orthostats standing in the base of the quarry. Originally it was probably circular and could have been graded to the southwest.

1: Borlase 1754

2: Borlase Parochial Memoranda (BM;MS Egerton 2657)

3: Cotton 1827 4: Buller 1842

5: Halliwell 1861 6: Borlase 1872

7: Tregelles 1894 8: Lewis 1905

9: Tregelles 1906 10; Hencken 1932

11: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 20B)

12: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/16, Botallack)

13: Barnatt 1982

488: Tregeseal West SV 38613237 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / D / -

C: Tregelles 1906; U / c23.2 / 1 / 18-19?

D: 1; D / 2; D / 3; 1.55 / 3M / 4; B / 5; D / 6; D / 2M / 7; D / M / 8; D / 2M / 9; D / M? / 10; D

E: ID

F: ID / (1.55) / ID / ID / ID

G: granite / ASC / M

All that now remains of this site is one stone built into a hedge. When first recorded by Borlase there were 10 upright and 4 fallen stones. By 1879 only 5 stones remained upright and 5 were fallen. Sometime shortly before 1905 all the stones other than four in the hedge were removed. In 1961 three of these also went missing.

1: Borlase Parochial Memoranda (BM, MS Egerton 2657)

2: Cotton 1827

3: Buller 1842

4: Halliwell 1861

5: Borlase 1872

6: Tregelles 1894

7: Lewis 1905

8: Tregelles 1894

9: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 20C)

10: Barnatt 1982.

489: Trehudreth Down SX 126727 Cornwall

B: L / PES7 / P / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 8.0 / 3 / 6-8

D: 1; M / 2; M / 3; M? / 4; F 1.9 (1.3) / 5; L 1.2 / 6; M? / 7; 1.55 / 8; M

E: 1-4; ? / 4-5; 3.5 / (5-6, 6-7; 2.8 or 5-7; 5.5) / 8.1; ?

F: (1.35) / (1.20-1.55) / ID / ID(2.8-3.5?) / ID

G: granite / ACA, ASR / -

This unusual site appears to be an embanked stone circle with a slight 1m wide bank with tall orthostats on its inner edge. Only the southwestern quadrant survives. There are several cairns to the north-west together with an unusual stone setting with a 1.7m high orthostat and a much lower one set at right angles adjacent to the first. This could be the terminal of a destroyed stone row which may have aligned on a large cairn near the circle. Two short stone rows lie further away to the northeast, the eastern one is also associated with cairns.

1: Visited 1983

490: Trippet Stones SX 13127501 Cornwall

B: E / F9 / A / -

C: Barnatt 1982; G / 33.0 / 12 / 26-7

D: M / 1; L 1.35 / 2; F 1.20 / 3; 1.35 / 4; F 1.35 / 5; 1.30 / P / P / 6; 1.45 / M / P / 7; 1.30 / P / P / P / 8; L 1.35 / 9; F, B - / 10; L 1.45 / M / 11; F 1.05 / M / 12; 1.35 / 4-5M

E: 0 / 1-2; 3.7 / 2-3; 3.7 / 3-4; 4.0 / 4-5; 4.2 / (5-P; 4.0) / (P-P; 4.0) / (P-6; 3.9) / (6-M; 4.0) / (M-P; 4.0) / (P-7; 4.0) / (7-P; 4.0) / (P-P; 4.0) / (P-P; 3.8) / (P-8; 3.8) / (8-9; 4.0) / (9-10; 4.0) / (10-M; 4.0) / (M-11; 4.0) / (11-M; 3.9) / (M-12; 3.9) / 0

F: 1.30 / 1.05-1.45 / (3.9) / (3.7-4.2) / 0%

G: granite / 2ICA? / -

This ring is circular and the stones are equally spaced, have flat tops and inner faces, and are of similar height. The site has remained virtually unchanged with the exception of the fall of one of the stones since first recorded in 1858. To the south and east 6 pits indicate the sites of missing stones removed prior to this date. There is a modern boundary post in the southwest quadrant. Two small, low mounds within the southern half of the ring are of unknown antiquity.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1: Blight 1858 | 2: Lukis and Borlase 1885 |
| 3: Tregelles 1894 | 4: Lewis 1896 |
| 5: Tregelles 1906 | 6: Gray 1908 |
| 7: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 23) | |
| 8: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/5, Treswigger) | |
| 9: Barnatt 1982 | |

491: Trowlesworthy A SX 57646398 Devon-Dartmoor

B: M / DR1 / G / -

C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 6.6x6.9 / 8 / 9-10

D: 1; 0.80 / M? / 2; 1.00 / 3; 1.15 / 4; 0.85 / M; RA / 5; RA 1.40 / 6; 0.65 / 7; 1.00 / 8; 0.95

E: (1-M; 1.7) / (M-2; 1.7) / 2-3; 2.6 / 3-4; 1.7 / (4;M 1.6) / (M-5; 1.6) / 5-6; 2.7 / 6-7; 2.6 / 7-8; 3.0 / 8-1; 2.1

F: 1.00 / 0.65-1.40 / 2.4 / 1.7-3.0 / 4.3%

G: granite / ASR, PICA / R

This small ring is unusual because of its high stones, two of which were set radially and formed the first pair of a double stone row leading to the SSW. The one that survives is taller than any other in the site. The interior of the site has patches of rubble, presumably from a badly robbed cairn.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1: Lukis and Pote 1880 | 2: Worth 1941 |
| 3: Worth 1953 | 4: Burl 1976 (Devon 38a) |
| 5: Grinsell 1979 (Shaugh Prior 44) | 6: Visited 1981 |

492: Trowlesworthy B SX 57556399 Devon-Dartmoor
 B: M / DR1 / VP / -
 C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 5.5-6.0 / 2 / ID
 D: 0 / 1; 0.60 / 0 / 2; F 0.55 / 0
 E: ID
 F: (0.60) / (0.55-0.60) / ID / ID / ID
 G: granite / ASR, ?ICA / R

The only remains of this ring are one upright, and one recumbent and possibly displaced orthostat; as in 1892. When first recorded in 1880 both these were upright and a third recumbent existed, together with traces of an internal setting which is no longer apparent. The ring is approached from the west by a stone row, the last stone of this is significantly taller, being 1.15m high.

1: Lukis and Pode 1880 2: Worth 1892
 3: Worth 1953 4: Burl 1976 (Devon 38b)
 5: Grinsell 1979 (Shaugh Prior 43) 6: Visited 1981

493: Wendron North-West SW 68293656 Cornwall
 B: E / F9 / VP / -
 C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 21.0 / 2 / ID
 D: 0 / 1; 1.15 / 0 / 2; 0.95 / 0
 E: ID
 F: (1.05) / (0.95-1.15) / ID / ID / ID
 G: granite / ASC / M

Only 2 stones remain, both incorporated in hedges. Borlase noted 10 stones, but by 1879 only 3 remained, one of which has since disappeared.

1: Borlase Parochial Memoranda (BM; MS Egerton 2657)
 2: Lukis and Borlase 1885 3: Tregelles 1894
 4: Tregelles 1906 5: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 24A)
 6: Barnatt 1982

494: Wendron South-East SW 68313653 Cornwall
 B: E / F9 / A / -
 C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c16.0 / 5 / 14-15
 D: M / 1; 1.10 / M / 2; 1.00 / D / 3; 1.10 / M / 4; 1.00 / 5; 1.00 / 3-4M
 E: 0 / (1-M; 3.4) / (M-2; 3.4) / 2-D; 3.5 / D-3; 3.4 / (3-M; 3.4) / (M-4; 3.4) / (4-M; 3.3) / (M-5; 3.3) / 0
 F: 1.05 / 1.00-1.10 / (3.4) / (3.3-3.5) / ID
 G: granite / ASC / M

This ring has deteriorated since first recorded by Borlase who noted 8 stones. By 1878 there were 5 visible stones. Since that date a further stone has been found within a hedge which runs through the eastern half of the site. One of the other stones has been removed since Thom surveyed the site. The ring appears to have been circular with well spaced stones with flat tops and inner faces.

1: Borlase Parochial Memoranda (BM; MS Egerton 2657)
 2: Lukis and Borlase 1885 3: Tregelles 1894
 4: Tregelles 1906 5: Burl 1976 (Cornwall 24B)
 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S1/10, Nine Maidens)
 7: Barnatt 1982

495: White Moor Down SX 63278961 Devon-Dartmoor

B: E / F9 / R / -
 C: Barnatt unpublished; G / 20.2x20.5m / 18 / 20
 D: 1; 0.80 / 2; 1.20 / 3; 0.95 / 4; S / 5; S / P / 6; S / 7; F 0.95 / 8; 1.30 / 9; 0.75 / 10; 1.25 / 11; 0.80 / 12; 0.65 / 13; 0.70 / 14; 0.80 / 15; 1.10 / 16; 0.80 / M / 17; 0.80 / 18; 0.75
 E: 1-2; 3.2 / 2-3; 3.8 / 3-4; 3.3 / 4-5; 3.0 / 5-P; 3.2 / P-6; 3.2 / 6-7; 3.1 / 7-8; 3.1 / 8-9; 3.8 / 9-10; 3.4 / 10-11; 3.4 / 11-12; 3.1 / 12-13; 3.1 / 13-14; 3.3 / 14-15; 3.2 / 15-16; 2.6 / (16-M; 3.1) / (M-17; 3.1) / 17-18; 3.2 / 18-1; 2.7
 F: 0.90 / 0.65-1.30 / ?3.2 / ?2.6-3.8 / ?1.5%
 G: granite / - / -

When first recorded in 1890 only 13 stones were visible, 8-9 at least of which were upright. In 1894 a further 5 stones became visible when turf cutters removed a skim of peat from the site. In 1896 the site was restored. Only two gaps existed in the ring. One contained fragments of a broken stone in a pit. A search in the other failed to find a stonehole. Today 6 of the stones have again developed leans and one has fallen. One of the gaps is marked by a shallow pit at the site of the upright that was broken up in the nineteenth century. Stones to either side of it have been reduced to stumps. Although the site has been restored without adequate record, it is likely this was reasonably accurate as only a maximum of 10 stones were re-erected and the others would have formed a good guide to the original positions of recumbent neighbours. Unfortunately Prowse's sketch plan cannot be made to tally with the present remains and hence it is unknown which stones have been re-erected.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1: Prowse 1890 | 2: Worth 1894 |
| 3: Baring Gould 1896 | 4: Baring Gould 1897 |
| 5: Burl 1976 (Devon 39) | 6: Visited 1981 |

496: Withypool Hill SS 836343 Somerset-Exmoor

B: C / F3 / A / -
 C: Gray 1907; G / c 35.6x36.4 / 37 / 71-95
 D: 3-6M / 1; 0.15 / 2; 0.45 / ?M / P / 3; 0.05 / 4; 0.05 / 5; 0.10 / M / 6; 0.35 / 7; 0.35 / 8; 0.05 / 9; 0.05 / ?M / 10; 0.15 / 3-5M / 11; 0.45 / 12; 0.05 / ?M / 13; 0.10 / 14; 0.15 / 15; 0.10 / 16; 0.05 / 17; 0.05 / 18; 0.20 / 1-2M / 19; 0.05 / M / 20; 0.15 / 21; 0.05 / 22; 0.20 / M / 23; F 0.30 / 4-7M / 24; 0.40 / M / 25; 0.05 / 2-3M / 26; 0.05 / 27; 0.30 / 28; 0.35 / 29; 0.30 / M / 30; L 0.60 / 31; 0.05 / 3-6M / P / 5-9M / 32; 0.25 / 33; 0.05 / 34; L 0.55 / 35; 0.20 / M / 36; 0.10 / M? / 37; 0.05 / 5-9M
 E: 1-2; 1.8 / 0 / 3-4; 0.8 / 4-5; 0.7 / (5-M; 1.2) / (M-6; 1.2) / 6-7; 0.9 / 7-8; 0.8 / 8-9; 1.2 / 0 / 11-12; 1.6 / 0 / 13-14; 1.0 / 14-15; 1.2 / 15-16; 0.9 / 16-17; 1.4 / 17-18; 1.0 / 0 / (19-M; 1.5) / (M-20; 1.5) / 20-21; 1.7 / 21-22; 1.3 / (22-M; 1.6) / (M-23; 1.6) / 0 / (24-M; 1.3) / (M-25; 1.3) / 0 / 26-27; 1.9 / 27-28; 1.8 / 28-29; 0.7 / 0 / 30-31; 1.8 / 0 / 32-33; 1.5 / 33-34; 1.2 / 34-35; 1.7 / (35-M; 1.5) / (M-36; 1.5) / 0

F: 0.20+? / 0.05-0.60+? / 1.3 / 0.7-1.9 / c 2.2%
G: micaceous sandstone / - / -

Several stones are either missing or buried under peat. Severe erosion may well have substantially reduced the height of the stones; in effect only their stumps remain. The stone spacing is irregular which makes estimation of the original total difficult.
1: Gray 1907 2: Burl 1976 (Somerset 9)

497: Yar Tor SX 68177386 Devon-Dartmoor
B: M / DR1 / P / -
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 10.0 / 6 / c 17-20
D: 1; F 0.65 / 6-8M / 2; F 0.25 / 3; F 0.35 / M / 4; F 0.65 / 5; 0.40 / M / 6; 0.40 / 3-4M
E: 0 / 2-3; 1.4 / (3-M; 1.9) / (M-4; 1.9) / 4-5; 2.3 / (5-M; 2.0) / (M-6; 2.0) / 0
F: (0.45) / (0.25-0.65) / (1.8) / (1.4-2.3) / ID
G: granite / ICA, ICI, ASR / R

All the stones of this site have fallen outwards. A badly robbed triple row descends from the site to the NNW, it is destroyed near the circle, pillaged in c1867. A second row may once have run to the SSE. Within the circle is a cairn defined by a contiguous kerb of 3.4x2.8m diameter, the latter having a height ranging from 0.20-0.55m. To the southeast the kerb is double. Near the centre of the cairn is a cist which was damaged in the 1920's. Two side slabs remain intact. The capstone and a further side slab are displaced.
1: Worth 1937 2: Worth 1941
3: Worth 1953 4: Burl 1976 (Devon 41)
5: Grinsell 1979 (Widecombe 21) 6: Visited 1981

498: Yellowmead A SX 57486785 Devon-Dartmoor
B: D / F7(DR) / R / -
C: Barnatt unpublished; G / c 12.1x11.4 / c 15.5x14.5 / c 20.0x18.5 // 32 / 27 / 24 // c 34-36 / c 31-33 / c 26-27
D: Inner: 1; 0.25 / 2; 0.25 / 3; 0.30 / 4; 0.25 / 5; 0.25 / 6; 0.25 / 7; 0.25 / 8; 0.30 / 9; 0.35 / 10; 0.35 / 11; 0.40 / 12; 0.35 / 13; 0.10 / 14; 0.25 / 15; 0.10 / 16; 0.35 / 17; 0.25 / M / 18; 0.40 / 19; 0.30 / M / 20; 0.20 / 21; 0.25 / 22; 0.35 / 23; 0.45 / 24; 0.30 / M? / 25; 0.30 / 26; 0.15 / M? / 27; 0.10 / 28; 0.15 / 29; 0.35 / 30; 0.30 / 31; 0.35 / 32; 0.25 /
Central: 1; 0.40 / 2; 0.35 / 3; 0.50 / 4; 0.30 / 5; 0.80 / 6; 0.65 / 7; 0.35 / 8; 0.50 / 9; 0.40 / 10; 0.65 / 11; 0.40 / 12; 0.20 / 13; 0.30 / 14; 0.35 / 15; 0.30 / 16; 0.30 / 17; 0.30 / 18; 0.65 / 19; 0.40 / 20; DI 0.25 / 21; DI 0.40 / 22; DI 0.30 / 23; 0.20 / 2M / 24; 0.15 / 25; 0.40 / 26; 0.25 / M? / 27; 0.30 / 2-3M
Outer: 1; F 0.50 / 2-3M / 2; 0.25 / 3; 0.65 / 4; 0.35 / 5; 0.60 / 6; 0.90 / 7; 0.90 / 8; DI 1.15 / 9; DI 0.55 / 10; 0.35 / 11; 1.05 / 12; 0.60 / 13; 0.75 / 14; 0.25 / 15; 0.30 / 16; 0.50 / 17; 0.55 / 18; 0.35 / 19; 0.50 / 20; 0.25 / 21; 0.35 / 22; 0.55 / 23; 0.35 / 24; 0.30
E: Inner: 1-2; 1.7 / 2-3; 1.1 / 3-4; 1.2 / 4-5; 0.7 / 5-6; 0.8 /

Zone 15: Wessex

499: Avebury

SU 103700

Wiltshire

General

B: D / CH3,4 / PR / P; Smith and Cunnington 1865, P; Smith 1881, P; Meux 1894, P; Gray 1908,1909,1911,1914,1922, E; Kieller 1934-9, S; Piggott 1960, S; Vatcher 1969, S; Evans, Pitts and Williams 1982

The Outer Circle

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / 350.6x323.2 / 30 / c 98-99
D: Starting at north entrance (Smith; stone 46) 1; 4.50 / D; large / D / D / 2; 2.45 / c 5M (5D) / D; F / D; F / 2M / P; D / P; D / P; D / P / P / c 3M (D) / 3; 2.75 / c 4M / 4; F c 4.00 / D / D / 1-2M (2D) / 5; F c 2.70 / 6; F c 3.00 / c 9M (D) / P; D / M / M (D) / P / D / M / P / P / P / D / 7; 4.35 / 8; 4.15 / D; large / SM (D) / 9; R c 2.70 / 10; R c 2.70 / 11; R c 2.70 / 12; R c 3.90 / 13; c 2.70 / 14; R c 3.90 / 15; R c 4.20 / SM,D / 16; R c 3.6 / SM;D / 17; R c 3.00 / SM (D) / 18; c 3.00 / SM (D) / SM (D) / SM (D) / SM (D) / SM (D) / SM (D) / 19; R,B / M / D; F / D; F / M / D / 20; R c 3.00 / 21; R c 3.00 / 22; c 2.40 / 23; 2.05 / 24; R 2.10 / 25; R,S? / 26; R,S? / SM; D / SM; D / SM; D / 27; R c 3.00 / 28; R,S / 29; R,S? / SM; D / 30; c 3.60 / SM; D. Those in parenthesis were destroyed before Stukeley planned the site.
E: 0 / 7-8; 12.3 / (8-D; c12.0) / (D-SM; c12.0) / SM-9; 11.4 / 9-10; 10.8 / 10-11; 10.8 / 11-12; 11.1 / 12-13; 10.8 / 13-14; 10.5 / 14-15; 10.8 / 15-5M; 14.2 / SM-16; 8.4 / 16-SM; 10.5 / SM-17; 11.1 / 17-SM; 11.1 / SM-18; 11.1 / 18-SM; 10.8 / SM-SM; 11.1 / SM-SM; 11.1 / SM-SM; 11.4 / SM-SM; 8.1 / SM-SM; 8.1 / SM-SM; 8.1 / SM-19; 10.8 / 0 / 20-21; 11.7 / 21-22; 11.1 / 22-23; 10.8 / 23-24; 10.5 / 24-25; 8.1 / 25-26; 7.8 / 26-SM; 11.7 / SM-SM; 11.1 / SM-SM; 11.1 / SM-27; 10.5 / 27-28; 11.7 / 28-29; 11.4 / 29-SM; 10.8 / SM-30; 11.7 / 30-SM; 7.5 / SM-1; 8.1
F: 3.20 / 2.05-4.50 / 10.5 / 7.5-14.2 / 7.8%
G: sarsen / ED,EB,4ET,ISC,ICC,1-2ISS,ICO,3-6IO,2AV,(ACO) / I,4E,2R

The South Circle

B: E / CH4(F) / PR / C; Smith and Cunnington 1865, E; Kieller 1939
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 100.0-105.0 / 5 / c 29-30?
D: ?c 3-4M / ?D; F / c 2M / P / M / P / P; D / P; D / P / M / P / 1; 4.15 / 2; R c 3.80 / 3; c 3.50 / SM / 4; R 2.75 / 5; R c 3.80 / SM; D / SM / SM / D; F / D; F / M / ?D; F / ?D; F / ?D; F /
E: 0 / 1-2; 9.9 / 2-3; 10.8 / 3-SM; 10.8 / SM-4; 11.7 / 4-5; 11.7 / 5-SM; 9.9 / SM-SM; 11.1 / SM-SM; 11.1 / 0
F: c 3.60 / 2.75-4.15 / (10.9) / (9.9-11.7) / ID
G: sarsen / 2IO,ISS,AO,ASC / I,M

The North Circle

B: E / CH4(F) / VP / C; P: Smith and Cunnington 1865
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 95.0-105.0 / 4 / c 27-30
D: P; / 1; 3.75 / P; D,F / M / P; D,F / M / 2; 3.35 / 3; F c 3.40 /
M / D,F / 4; F c 3.40 / c 4-5M (2D) / D,F / M (D) / D,F / D,F /
M (D) / 2-4M; (2)-4D / D / M (D?) / 3P (1-2D). Those in
parenthesis were destroyed before Stukeley planned the site.
E: 0 / 2-3; c 9.0 / 0
F: (3.50) / (3.35-3.75) / ID (9.0-11.0) / ID (9.0-11.0) / ID
G: sarsen / CC, ICO, ?ISS, ASC / I, M

The Inner North Circle

B: E / PCH4?(F) / D / P; Smith and Cunnington 1865
C: N / c 41.0 / 0 / ID(c12?)
D: M (D) / D; - / M (D) / D; F / D; F / M / D; F / D; F / D: F / 3M
(3D). Those in parenthesis destroyed before Stukeley planned the
site.
E: ID
F: (large) / ID / ID / ID / ID
G: sarsen / CC, ICO, ?ISS / I

This well known circle-henge is extensively documented, only a
brief summary is given here.

The Henge

The majority of the known features at Avebury stand within its
massive ditch and outer bank. The ditch originally defined a
central area of c350x380m diameter (today c340x372m) and is
distinctly polygonal in its western half, the angle changes perhaps
indicative of work gang construction. The ditch was originally
steep sided (stepped on inner face), with a flat base and was 12-
15m wide and c10.0m deep originally. Between the bank and ditch was
a berm up to 4.5m wide. The bank was originally at least 6.0m high
and had an external diameter of c440x450m and appears to have been
more circular than the ditch. Excavation in 1938 to the southwest
appears to indicate that the bank was retained internally by a
rough chalk-block wall which has now collapsed. However, in one
trench, cut through the bank to the southeast by Meaux in 1894,
there were clear indications it has been built in 2 phases, the
later one being more massive (M.Pitts. pers comm). This was also
apparent in a cutting by the west entrance dug in the 1960's. The
ditch is interrupted by four entrances placed roughly opposite each
other to the NNW, ENE, SSE and WSW. However, they are not placed so a
line through each would intersect at the exact centre of the site;
the northern and southern entrances are displaced somewhat to the
west. The central features within the two internal stone circles
stand well to the east of this line. The ditch widened and the
banks rose in height as they approached each entrance and the
causeways were scooped slightly to make the whole appear more
impressive. However, in all cases, except the northern side of the
eastern entrance, later disturbance has altered the bank and ditch
around the entrances. This is particularly severe to the west where
the bank was levelled in the late seventeenth century. The original
causeways have been widened by backfilling the ditches in all but

the eastern entrance. The western entrance had been widened by 1724 and the north/south entrances were modified when the road was improved in the early nineteenth century. The banks have also been cut back at the southern and possibly the northern entrances. The eastern entrance has had its northern ditch terminal damaged by conversion to a pond. Several other sections of the ditch have been modified by small scale quarrying.

In its final form the bank would have obscured the view of the surrounding landscape from within the site, particularly to the south. The wide slabs in the outer circle at the entrances would also have restricted the view of the interior on approach. None of the interior is visible from elsewhere in the near vicinity.

The Outer Circle

This ring is distinctly polygonal in the western half as it follows the outer ditch edge closely, being c6.5-7.0m from this. The western half has been excavated and restored while the eastern half is fragmentary, only a few stones and burning pits being visible. Many of the stones were in the process of being destroyed in Stukeley's day, he recorded 42 stones in 1724. The southeastern arc was substantially destroyed in 1700 and the northeastern arc in 1718. On the western side many were broken down to stumps in 1718. By 1812 a further 12 stones had gone. Throughout the ring several stones had previously been broken up or buried in the medieval period. Kieller's excavations in 1937-8 found 17 buried stones and 16 stoneholes, in addition to the 6 which survived in 1937. Excavation has shown the stoneholes penetrated the chalk by 0.15-0.60m, the stones were normally packed with sarsen boulders and clay, and each well preserved hole had anti-friction stakes. These illustrate that the majority (17) were erected from the inside or side, only one was erected from the outside. One of the stoneholes had chalk packing from the ditch. While this may be a replacement stone or a minor repair of a stone that fell, it equally could be interpreted as suggesting the circle as a whole was built at the same time as the enlargement of the bank. The height of the orthostats varies, but particularly massive stones were placed at the entrances. Because the entrances have been modified it is difficult to assess the exact design. The southern entrance is the most intact, here 2 out of 3 massive slabs survive, the central one placed in alignment with the middle of the entrance. The northern entrance still has its centre stone in place (the Swindon Stone). Early accounts suggest the western stone was smaller while the eastern stone is likely to have been large and slab like. The eastern entrance has a large fallen stone at its centre but its flankers have gone. At the western entrance only one moderate sized flanker remains.

The Southern Circle

This ring has a similar diameter to the northern ring. There are difficulties assessing how many stones it originally had due to discrepancies in Stukeley's plans in the northern quadrant. It has suffered the same fate as the others and only the southwest arc survives. Aubrey noted 23 stones were standing (his plan shows 18-20) but by Stukeley's time only 4 stood and 10 were fallen.

Excavation to the west in 1939 has revealed 4 further stoneholes. The other portions of the circle have not been excavated.

At the approximate centre of this circle a massive stone known as The Obelisk once stood. This was overthrown in the medieval period and Stukeley noted it was c6.40m long. It has now been destroyed but it's large stonehole has been excavated. Nearby to the north were four small pits of unknown age which had a high concentration of lithics surrounding them, but no finds in the fills themselves.

Surrounding the Obelisk was a setting of smaller stones, standing 0.95-1.60m high. Kieller excavated the western half of this. To the west was a crude straight line of 9 stones (orientated SSW/NNW). These had been buried in the medieval period and some subsequently broken up. The stoneholes were packed with chalk from the ditch. Both corners were also demarked by a stakehole which had been superceeded by the stones. These were 31.2m apart. The other sides of the setting were not fully excavated and hence the settings shape is obscure. Only 1 stone of the northern side and 2 of the southern were excavated. The easternmost on the latter side is set well within the line, and has led to the suggestion the setting was D-shaped. Alternatively it could be sub-rectangular. The excavated side is orientated on the north/south entrances.

Between this setting and the surrounding circle was a single orthostat to the south. This stood in Stukeley's day but had been destroyed by 1812. Its stonehole was excavated in 1939 and enough of the surrounding area was investigated to show this stone did not stand in an inner circle.

The Northern Circle

This circle has not been extensively excavated and has been in it's present state (with only 4 surviving stones) since 1812, with the exception of one stone by the roadside which was removed in c1825. Aubrey recorded c17 stones and in Stukeley's day 11 stones existed; mostly fallen. The others had been removed between 1694 and 1710. Its diameter appears to have been very similar to the southern circle. There is difficulty estimating the original number of stones because of uncertainties in the early plans. Unlike the southern circle it appears to have been concentric with an inner circle that has now disappeared. Stukeley noted 6 stones in this, one of which was standing. In 1964 a pipe trench revealed one of the stoneholes to the southwest. The last stone was removed in 1828 and the others had gone by 1812. Four of the stones to the north had been removed in 1717 shortly before Stukeley planned the site. Three part-buried small stones (or parts of one large one) near the eastern half of the ring, investigated by Gray and earlier by Smith and Cunnington in 1867, may be from one of the circle stones but they are well within the circumference and may be displaced or belong to an inner setting of similar dimensions to that in the southern circle. In 1881 Smith said he found a buried stone by probing north of the cove which may also have belonged to such a setting.

At the centre of the circle is a cove, 2 of the massive stones of which survive. Originally it was sub-rectangular, measuring

c8.0-10.0m across and consisting of 3 slabs with an open side facing northeast. The back slab is broad and stands c4.40m high. The other is taller, being c4.90m high and the third, which fell in 1713 and was destroyed soon afterwards, was similar. Stukeley notes it was c6.3m long. Each stone was set in a long trench and supported by sarsen blocks. They are set well apart and no known stones demarked the corners of the setting.

The southern and northern circles lay c20m apart (edge to edge) in a NNW/SSE line at the approximate centre of the henge.

Other Features

To the northeast, by the inner edge of the ditch, next to the northern entrance, Stukeley illustrated a small upright. This appears to have fallen by 1812 and was subsequently removed. A small excavation in 1960 failed to find a stonehole. However, it is likely that either the excavation was misplaced because of inaccuracy in Stukeley's drawing or the stonehole had been quarried away by recent disturbance. Excavation in an equivalent position to the west of the entrance failed to find the stonehole of any undocumented matching stone.

In the southern entrance, between the bank and ditch on the eastern side, was a massive posthole which was cut c1.05m into the chalk and contained a post of c0.6m diameter; it had rotted in-situ. The equivalent position to the west cannot be investigated as it lies under the road. It is likely this post was a timber portal, perhaps contemporary with the bank and ditch. No equivalent post was found in the western half of the northern entrance where the causeway edge was revetted by smaller posts. The other entrances have not been investigated.

Midway between the southern circle and the outer one is the re-erected stump of the Ring Stone. This is set relatively near the axis defined by the 2 inner circles rather than being aligned with the southern entrance. This small stone was standing in Stukeley's day and had a natural hole through it. This orthostat had replaced a much larger stone which had been dismantled and the smaller one put in its place and packed with sarsen and chalk; the latter from the henge ditch. Stukeley illustrated a second stone, at a similar distance within the outer circle, in the northwest quadrant of the site. It was recumbent and may have been displaced. However, there is little evidence of stones being moved great distances during demolition elsewhere on the site. A small excavation in 1960 failed to find a stonehole but this was too small to resolve whether this stone once stood in this vicinity. It is unlikely these two stones ever stood on a second circle following the henge ditch. Excavation to the west of the Ring Stone would have found at least one stonehole if this was the case.

Excavations in 1937 round the northern entrance found 1-3 stoneholes of what may have been a third circle of similar stone spacing and diameter to the two inside the henge. Excavations in 1960 by Piggott along the projected circumference within the henge failed to find further stoneholes indicating that, either the ring was never finished or that alternative explanations need to be found. If this circle ever existed it must pre-date the henge as it straddles the bank and ditch. In all three cases the stones had

been removed rather than being destroyed in-situ, suggesting demolition took place in prehistory. One of them stood so close to one of the outer circle stones that it seems unlikely they could have stood together. The other 2 pits were set against the edge of the ditch and were of atypical construction and it has been suggested they could be of recent origin. The one good stonehole could be another example of an isolated stone at the site, perhaps demolished when the outer circle was built.

The Avenue

Avenues of paired stones are known to have started at the south and west entrances of the henge. There is no indication that similar settings existed at the other two entrances, although this possibility cannot be fully discounted in the absence of extensive excavations here. The West Kennet avenue was originally c2.34km long and consisted of c100 pairs of stone spaced 21.0-30.0m apart in a 15.0-16.8m wide avenue. It led, in a sinuous course of short straight stretches, to The Sanctuary stone circle to the southeast. Aubrey suggested the stones near the henge were larger than the others. In the restored portion of the site the stones stood between c1.00 and 3.50m high and there is no evidence of grading as the henge is approached. The one stonehole excavated of the first pair stood next to a large post which may well have preceded the avenue stone as one of a pair of timber portals. It has often been noted that the stones are paired as contrasting tall pillars and broad slabs. This is only true in 4-6 examples while in 2 examples this is not the case and this pattern may well be fortuitous. Before excavation and restoration of the portion nearest the henge, only 4 upright and 9 fallen stones were visible in the avenue as a whole. In Aubreys day virtually the whole length was visible although some stones were missing along its length. The majority of these stones were removed in the eighteenth century. The first 37 pairs were excavated, many stones had been buried in medieval times. The first four pairs are set at an awkward angle to the rest of the avenue which may suggest this portion was remodelled and that the stoneholes found during excavation for pairs 5-12 denoted an earlier alignment of the avenue which had been demolished and rebuilt further to the east (not excavated). None of these stoneholes had indication of later in-situ destruction of stones, in contrast with those further south. It is not certain when this probable remodelling took place but one of the early stoneholes (9B) was packed with chalk which probably came from the henge ditch. This would suggest the early alignment was contemporary with the henge despite its mismatch with the entrance. One possible explanation of the awkward alignment of the avenue is that when initially built it respected a pre-existing structure (timber building?) which stood outside the henge entrance. At the other end of the avenue a case can be made that the stone circle is contemporary with the excavated stoneholes (see The Sanctuary). The spacing and width between the stones decreases significantly at this point. The possibility that the avenue has had this end re-aligned drastically to link it to The Sanctuary should also be considered as early drawings show a kink in alignment near the circle.

Near the Avebury end of the avenue, the west stone in the thirtieth pair was never erected. This was at the centre of an area with substantial evidence for occupation which included a large number of artefacts, 2 large pits and several smaller holes and hearths. It is unclear if this area is one of typical habitation or denotes ceremonial activity of some kind. The latter has been suggested to be the case because of the unusual nature of the pits. The character of the artefacts indicate much of the activity may have taken place well before the avenue was built. However, the significance of this place was acknowledged by the avenue builders by omitting one of the stones, indicating its continued importance.

Very little survives of the Beckhampton avenue which ran from the western entrance of the henge. However, it was well documented in a ruined state by Stukeley when 3 uprights and c30 fallen stones existed. By the end of the eighteenth century virtually all had gone. This avenue had paired stones and was also sinuous, turning to the southwest and then to the west again. Its original terminal is unknown but perhaps consisted of a stone structure of some kind which is now lost. Stukeley noted the avenue ended at 'a group of stones' and his drawing illustrates 4 fallen stones of which only 2 appear to be the final pair in the avenue. The avenue was at least c2.0km long and hence was similar to the West Kennet avenue. Only one tall stone survives today. Nearby is a second tall slab set at right angles which is the last survivor of a cove similar to that in the north circle. It had 3 upright stones in 1663 (but Aubrey noted this to the south of the henge, hence this may refer to a third cove which has now gone without trace), with an open side to the southeast. It faced the avenue which must have run immediately in front of it (and where one of its stones was perhaps omitted?). By 1723 one of the cove stones had fallen and the third had been removed. It is unclear if the cove was associated with further features destroyed prior to the seventeenth century. In 1967 a buried stone was found on the line of the avenue further from the henge than the cove. In 1971 a burning pit was found in the main road near the henge.

Artefacts

Extensive numbers of artefacts have been found during the various excavations. However, many of these may well have been deposited before features were built and act only as a terminus post quem. This is illustrated by finds under the bank which include Windmill Hill and thin sandy wares common on Windmill Hill, as well as larger quantities of Peterborough wares and smaller numbers of grooved ware and abraded beaker sherds. Exceptions to this general observation are the unabraded sherds in the secondary ditch fills of a relatively late beaker, a collared urn and a biconical urn. These silts also contained several disarticulated human bones, as well as animal bones and flint tools but their origin is uncertain, all may be residual. One contracted skeleton was found high in the secondary silts surrounded by an oval setting of small sarsens. Accompanying this was a chalk ball, several flints, undiagnostic sherds and a sheep bone. Many antler picks and ox shoulder blades were found in the ditch which were probably associated with its construction. One of the stoneholes in the outer circle (the one

that may have been replaced) had 3 fragments of human skull and 2 beaker sherds. Excavation at the cove in the northern circle in 1865 found quantities of animal bone and pottery which may have been purposefully deposited. The most significant discrete deposits are the four disturbed graves dug alongside avenue stones whose inhumations were associated with 2 relatively early beakers and a third carinated vessel which typologically appears to be a cross between a beaker and grooved ware. These graves may have been dug subsequent to avenue construction.

The 'settlement' adjacent to the avenue had a range of artefacts similar to those found under the henge bank, including many sherds of Peterborough wares and small quantities of the other pottery types listed above, as well as a bone pin, a stone axe (group I), fragments of others (Ia, VII), fragments of Niedermendig lava and large quantities of flint tools and waste; including axes (15+) transverse arrowheads (89) and scrapers (516).

Chronology

The complex arrangement of features at Avebury are suggestive of a long sequence of construction and modification in the Later Neolithic. The massive bank and ditch in itself must have taken many years to build and something in the region of 400 large orthostats were erected. Unfortunately not enough has been excavated to fully elucidate this chronology. Chalk in the fills of the inner setting of the southern circle, stoneholes in the early West Kennet avenue alignment, the outer circle and the Ring Stone, indicate they are contemporary with ditch cutting. However, there are strong indications of the bank and ditch having been modified and it is unclear to which phase the other features belong. The outer circle may perhaps have been built at the same time as the primary ditch, when it was not as wide and would not have hindered erection. The subsequent re-erection of one of its stones could have taken place on the remodelling of the ditch. The West Kennet avenue and the Ring Stone could also have been constructed during this second phase. The inner circles are harder to interpret. If the circle by the northern entrance is real, it suggests the 3 circles predate the henge. However, the interpretation of this feature is far from clear. The one stone adjacent to the outer circle predates this but it is not known if the henge itself had been constructed at this time. The internal setting within the southern circle is contemporary with one of the ditch cutting phases but this setting may represent a remodelling of the inner circle rather than relating to its initial construction.

Small excavations in 1985 under the bank revealed the henge had been built in open, poorly grazed grassland with indications of an earlier phase which possibly included ploughing after initial clearance of the forest cover.

The destruction of the site falls into 2 main phases, the earliest was at its peak in the early fourteenth century. Evidence has been found for the careful burial of 40 stones at this time and the total is probably significantly higher than this. The second phase began in the mid/late seventeenth century and continued into

the early nineteenth century. At this time the interior was built upon and many stones broken up by felling them into burning pits.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1: Aubrey 1665-97 | 2: Stukeley 1743 |
| 3: Smith 1867 | 4: Gray 1909-1923 |
| 5: Cunnington 1913 | 6: Gray 1935 |
| 7: Passmore 1935 | 8: Piggott 1964 |
| 9: Smith 1965 | 10: Burl 1976 (Wiltshire 1) |
| 11: Thom and Thom 1978 | 12: Burl 1979 |
| 13: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S5/3) | |
| 14: Evans et al 1985 | 15: visits 1976-85 |

500: Coate SU 18168240 Wiltshire

- B: E / PF10 / P / S; Passmore pre 1894
C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 60.0-70.0 / 6+ / ID(c 25-35)
D: 2-3M / 1; F,BU / 2-3M / 2; F,BU / 1-2M / 3; F,BU / 4; F,BU / EH?
/ ?M / 5; F,BU / ?M / 6; F,BU / c 13-18M(3D)
E: 0 / 3-4; 6.4 / 0 / 5-6; 9.7 / 0
F: (large) / (? - c2.5) / ID / (6.4) / ID
G: sarsen / - / -

Today this site consists of the southeastern half of a ruined ring of 6 fallen sarsens, some of which are virtually buried. The other half is overlain by a farmyard, 3 further stones were recorded here in the late nineteenth century. Aubrey noted a tall menhir about a mile to the west, suggesting that hollows nearby indicated it was part of an avenue leading to the circle. However, he does not describe the circle itself. The circle was first described by Jefferies in 1867 who noted the semi-circle of stones visible today. At this time there was memory of several other stones within this field having been broken up 'which could have stood in a circle'. Passmore dug between 2 of the stones in the southeast arc and found a piece of burnt sarsen and white ash which he interpreted as the site of a destroyed stone. Although this site may well have been a stone circle it could perhaps be a fortuitous arrangement of stones, as suggested by other recorded stones nearby to the north, east and west. Ideally excavations are needed to confirm the nature of the site.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1: Aubrey 1665-97 | 2: Passmore 1894 |
| 3: Toplis 1896 | 4: Burl 1976 (Wiltshire 3) |
| 5: Burl 1979 | |
| 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (55/6, Day House Lane) | |

501: Devils Quoits

SP 411048

Oxfordshire

B: E / CH4 / D / P; Grimes 1940, E; Gray 1973

C: Gray 1973; G(OD) / c 78.5x75.5 / 0 / 33-37

D: 1-2M / EH / M / P,FG / EH / M / EH / 2M / 4EH / 4-6M / D; 2.90 / M / D; BU / EH / 1-2M / EH / D; EH,BU / D; EH,BU / M / 7EH

E: 0 / (EH-M; 6.8) / (M-P; 6.8) / P-EH; c 6.5 / (EH-M; 6.3) / (M-EH; 6.3) / 0 / EH-EH; 6.2 / EH-EH; 6.2 / EH-EH; 5.6 / 0 / D-EH; c 6.0 / 0 / EH-D; 8.8 / D-D; 8.5 / (D-M; 6.7) / (M-EH; 6.7) / EH-EH; 7.3 / EH-EH; 7.2 / EH-EH; 6.0 / EH-EH; 6.9 / EH-EH; 7.0 / EH-EH; 8.5

F: (2.90) / (2.90) / 7.0 / 5.6-8.8 / c 3.8%

G: conglomerate / EB,ED,2ET / 2E

This site has now been destroyed. It was excavated in 1940 prior to the site being levelled for an aerodrome and dug again in 1973 prior to gravel extraction. It consisted of a massive ditch dug into the gravel which was c2.5m deep and originally defined an internal area of c100x115m. Excavation in 1973 showed this had been frequently recut which had considerably altered its profile, particularly to the northwest where the ditch was widened from an original width of c6-10m to c30m (after weathering). Elsewhere the widening only reached 11-20m (after weathering). In its final form the ditch defined an internal area of 95x112m. Prior to 1940 a low bank was visible which had an external diameter of c210m and was separated from the ditch by a berm. The trenches cut through the bank by Grimes suggests the material from the ditch recutting was added to the inner edge of the bank. Two roughly diametrically opposite entrances interrupt the ditch to the east and WSW, both are c11m wide. In the SW terminal, which had not been as severely recut as the others, postholes for 2 large marker posts were identified. One had an antler pick at its base.

Within the henge a stone circle once stood but had been virtually destroyed by the seventeenth century. Only one orthostat remained in-situ in 1940, this was 2.90m high and stood in the southern quadrant. The stone circle lies eccentrically within the original ditch and has a much better fit with the final ditch shape. This strongly suggests the stones were added relatively late, rather than being part of the primary design. In 1940 Grimes found only four stoneholes and a burning pit where a fifth had been destroyed. The subsoil was very variable and caused problems in both excavations. In 1973, 17 stoneholes were identified. Elsewhere the conglomerate bedrock was near the surface and stoneholes would have been shallow. Most of the stones had been removed or destroyed in the medieval period. Some of the larger stones were reduced to stumps and in 3 cases the stones were buried. At least one burning pit was discovered indicating some stones were broken up by this method. The ring is remarkably circular considering its size and the stones were well spaced.

The only finds from the site were a few indeterminate animal bones and a flint flake found by Grimes in the ditch and further animal bones and a few indeterminate sherds recovered from the ditch by Gray. Two C14 dates were obtained from the lower ditch silts; 2060±120bc (Har1887), 1640±70bc (Har1888). Their disparity may be explained by the recutting noted above.

feature was a shallow pit adjacent to one of the stoneholes which may have been a further stonehole but appears to be too close for both to have contained stones at the same time. It is hard to know what to make of all these ephemeral features. The two adjacent pits to the south may suggest the site was remodelled at some stage, assuming both are stoneholes. The gully to the north appears to be cut by a stonehole and was interpreted as an approach route to the circle, Wainwright suggests the path headed straight to this stone and then turned awkwardly round it. It seems more likely they are not contemporary and perhaps the clay bank and stakeholes are early features associated with the gully, all built before the orthostats.

- 1: Piggott and Piggott 1939 2: Wainwright 1967
 3: Burl 1976 (Dorset 1)
 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S4/3)

504: Kingston Russell SY 577878 Dorset

B: C / PF3 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 24.0x27.0 / 14-18? / ID (c22-37)

D: 1-4M / 1; F 1.35 / 0-2M / 2; F 1.40 / M? / 3; F 0.95 / 4; F 1.45 / M? / 5; F 1.00 / 2-4M? (?6; F or FO 1.00) / (?7; F or FO, DI 1.00) / (?8; F or FO 0.50) / 9; F 0.85 / (?10; F or FO 0.70 / 11; F 1.10 / ?M / 12; F 1.25 / 13; F 0.85 / 2-3M / 14; F 1.05 / 15; F 1.65 / 16; F 0.85 / 2-3M / 17; F 1.10 / 1-3M / 18; F 0.95

E: ID - Some of the smaller stones may be field clearance in the gaps between stones, elsewhere spacing uneven.

F: (c 1.15) / (c 0.85-1.65) / ID / ID / c 11%

G: sarsen and conglomerate / - / -

All the stones are fallen but one was apparently standing in 1815. Doubts have been raised over this ring; it possibly being the product of field clearance. However, pits at the ends of several of the stones suggest they once stood and that the site is genuine. Some of the stones to the south appear to be less worn and are the only likely candidates for introduced stones.

- 1: Piggott and Piggott 1939 2: Wainwright 1967
 3: Burl 1976 (Dorset 2) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S4/2)
 5: visited 1987

505: Nine Stones SY 611904 Dorset

B: L / F23 / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / 8.8x7.9 / 9 / 10

D: M or D / 1; L 0.80 / 2; 0.60 / 3; 0.55 / 4; S / 5; 0.80 / 6; 0.90 / 7; R 2.15 / 8; 0.60 / 9; 1.80

E: (M-1; 2.7) / 1-2; 2.5 / 2-3; 2.6 / 3-4; 1.8 / 4-5; 2.9 / 5-6; 2.6 / 6-7; 3.2 / 7-8; 2.1 / 8-9; 3.0 / (9-M; 2.7)

F: 0.70+2.15,1.80 / 0.55-0.90+2.15,1.80 / 2.6 / 1.8-3.2 / 10.2%

G: sarsen(6), conglomerate(3) / - / P

This well preserved stone circle has 2 tall portals to the WNW/NW with a much smaller stone between them. The tallest to the WNW is set radially. The site seems to have been in its present state since first recorded by Aubrey. In the nineteenth century Warne

showed a stone just visible through the turf at the position of the one missing stone. Stukeley shows a track running through the site at this point and the true stone is likely to have been either buried or destroyed by this date.

- 1: Aubrey 1665-97
- 2: Stukeley 1776
- 3: Warne 1872
- 4: Piggott and Pigott 1939
- 5: Burl 1976 (Dorset 5)
- 6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S4/1, Winterbourne Abbas)
- 7: visited 1987

506: Rempstone **SY 994821** **Dorset**
B: E / PF9 / A / -
C: Piggott and Piggott 1939; G / c 25.0 / 8 / c 21-23
D: A: 1; - / M / 2; - / M / 3; F 1.20 / 4; F 1.00 / 5; - / 8-10M / 6; F 1.50 / 2M / 7; - / 8; - / M
E: (1-M; 3.8) / (M-2; 3.8) / (2-M; 3.1 / (M-3; 3.1) / 3-4; 3.7 / 4-5; 3.0 / 0 / 7-8; 3.8 / (8-M; 3.6) / (M-1; 3.6)
F: (c 1.20) / (c 0.90-1.50) / (3.5) / (3.0-3.8) / ID
G: Bagshot sandstone / - / -

The southern half of the ring has been destroyed. Although some of the stones are relatively tall, pillar-like stones, disturbance by the Forestry Commission has demonstrated some at least are only superficially bedded. This has cast some doubt on the authenticity of the site. However, its careful design suggests it is genuine.

- 1: Piggott and Piggott 1939
- 2: Wainwright 1967
- 3: Burl 1976 (Dorset 6)

507: Rollright **SP 296308** **Oxfordshire**
B: C / WCH / A(R) / C; Sheldon pre 1610
C: Lambrick 1983; G / 30.5x32.0 / 36+ / 64-90
D: Tabulated pre 1882 state: 4-7M (4-5 FG) / 1; F 1.30 / ?M / 2; 1.50 / 2-4M (2FG) / 3; S,T 1.80 / ?M (FG?) / 4; L 0.75 / 3-4M (3-4 FG, 5; F 1.20 -not identified on early drawings) / 6; 1.15 / ?M (0-2FG) / 7; 1.30 / 2-4M (8; F 1.20? displaced on early drawings, 2-3FG) / 9; 1.00 / 10; 1.20 / 1-2M (FG) / 11; F 0.85 / M / 12; F 1.10 / 13; F 1.10 / 14; 1.20 / Entrance / 15; L 1.55 / 1-2M / 16; L 1.15 / ?M (0-1 FG) / 17; L 1.05 / 18; L 1.45 / 5-8M (19; ?site now hard to identify, 4-7 FG) / 20; 0.95 / 1-2M (0-1 FG) / 21; S? (tall 1677-fell and removed) / 22; 0.95 / 23; 1.10 / 3-4M / 24; 1.00 / 8-12M (25; F, 1.40 not clearly identified on early drawings, 8-11 FG) / 26; F 1.05 (standing 1677) / 27; 1.40 / (28; 0.90m outside ring) / 29; 0.90 / 30; 0.80 / 31; 1.65 / 1-2M (FG?) / 32; 1.45 / 33; F, B? (large 1677) / 34; 2.20 / ?M / 35; F 0.70 / 1-2M (FG) / 36; 1.40
E: 0 / 9-10; 1.3 / 0 / (14-15 Entrance 2.6) / 0 / 17-18; 1.1 / 0 / 22-23; 1.2 / 0 / 26-27; 1.4 / 27-29; 1.1 / 29-30; 0.8 / 30-31; 1.4 / 0 / 32-33; 1.1 / 33-34; 1.3 / 0
F: 1.20+2.20 / 0.70-1.80+2.20 / (1.1?) / (0.8-1.4?) / 4.7%
G: limestone / B,ET,2PO,AM,3-4ACA,ACT / ET,P,S,O?

This well known site has recently been thoroughly researched by Lambrick who has demonstrated that the site is very different today

from when first recorded. At this time it consisted of tall weathered orthostats with several fragments of broken stones lying about. An accurate late seventeenth century drawing by Logan illustrates which of the stones were present at that time. Stukeley noted in the early eighteenth century that some stones had been removed within living memory. The site continued to deteriorate slightly until the nineteenth century. In 1882 the owner of the site 'restored' it by erecting all the broken fragments in the spaces between the original stones and hence changed the appearance of the site quite radically. Accounts of new stones added to the site at this time are spurious. There is an original portal entrance to the SSE where 2 orthostats were placed 0.7m outside the ring, defining a c1.5m wide entrance. They were of similar height to the two stones immediately within them standing in the ring. That on the east stands 1.10m high. The other has fallen, but originally would have stood about 1.60m high. One significantly taller stone exists in the ring today, standing to the NNW, roughly opposite the entrance. This was probably designed to stand higher than others in the ring. Although other stones in the ring have clearly been reduced somewhat in height, the stone in question has stood out since at least the seventeenth century. A small orthostat standing 0.90m high to the northwest lies immediately outside the ring. The latter is well preserved here, consisting of a contiguous line of stones, hence the outer stone cannot have formed part of a second portal entrance and remains a mystery (a third outer stone to the south proposed by Lambrick probably lies on the perimeter rather than outside it). A recent contour survey has demonstrated that the circle is set in a slight but definite bank which may well be an original feature. This is traceable everywhere except to the SSE around the entrance. Comparison with old drawings of the site has enabled the original stones to be identified. These have a tendency to have relatively smooth inner faces and are distributed unevenly round the ring. Several are near-contiguous suggesting that originally this was the case round the full circumference. The only place where spacing may have been somewhat wider is in the northeast quadrant. The only known excavations to have taken place were carried out by Sheldon before 1610, who appears to have dug at the centre but found nothing.

About 75m from the circle to the NNE stands the King Stone, a 2.50m high menhir. Recent excavations have demonstrated that a poorly preserved cairn lies adjacent to this stone to the north. It was defined by a drystone kerb and cremations were found around and inserted into the mound. Its date is uncertain but may well be Later Neolithic. A second, virtually ploughed out earthen barrow of probable later date lay a short distance further west and 1-2 more barrows are known to once have existed further in this direction (and NW from the circle). A second possible broken orthostat is recorded as once lying on one of these. About 425m from the circle to the ESE, on lower land, is the remains of a probable portal dolmen known as the Whispering Knights.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Camden 1607 | 2: Plot 1677 |
| 3: Stukeley 1743 | 4: Crawford 1925 |
| 5: Ravenhill 1932 | 6: Burl 1976 (Oxfordshire 2) |
| 7: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S6/1) | |

1.60m). All but one of the postholes were oval suggesting the posts had been replaced. The next ring (D) consisted of 12 large posts (pits c0.50-0.75m wide) set in a 10.1x10.8m diameter circle. These were also deeply set (1.50-1.70, one exception: 1.25m); three leant out slightly. The ring appears to have been replaced by a ring which matched it exactly in spacing but with a slightly smaller diameter of 9.2x10.0m. These posts were just as wide but set at less regular depths (0.75-1.50m). Three of the posts were not identified and either were not replaced, or occupied the same holes as their predecessors. The next ring (C) consisted of 16 large posts (pits 0.45-0.75m diameter) in a 14.0x14.7m diameter ring, set in holes of less regular but generally shallower depth (1.15-1.50m, one exception; 0.95m). This ring was probably demolished when the stone circles were built as one of the postholes had a large piece of broken sarsen placed above its post pipe. The outer ring (B) has a diameter of 19.3x20.0m and differed from all the others in that its 34 posts were irregularly spaced. To the northeast 2 posts stand out as entrance portals being c0.60m wide and set 1.05-0.95m deep. The others were slender (c0.20-0.45m) and shallow set (0.40-0.75m), they may well have supported a wattle fence. Their spacing is generally narrower than the entrance (except 3 gaps to north and one to southeast). All these rings had artefacts within their posthole fills, except ring F which could suggest this is earlier. However, the finds in ring G and E were sparse which could suggest the finds were differentially distributed in the first place with avoidance of the central space. If so, this weakens the case that ring F is necessarily earlier than the others. The majority of the rings had postpipes surviving in some of the postholes and occasionally fragments of wood were found. This would suggest the post stumps at least, rotted in-situ rather than being burnt or removed. Only rings F and B had no detectable cores and this may be because of their small diameters.

The timber rings may well be multiphased but the details of this sequence is hard to unravel and several schemes have been put forward. It is also debatable if the posts ever supported a roof or not. The one thing that stands out is the strong spatial and numerical relationships of the rings which indicates a strong link between all of them, either as contemporary or replacement features. No feature on site was constructed without reference to some or all of the others. Of the various alternative schemes that can be put forward, two are worthy of note as the most likely, if only on the grounds of economy.

The timber rings can be seen as a single phase, four-aisled structure defined by an outer fence or wall with a portal entrance. Within this were 3 rings of symmetrically arranged posts decreasing in a numerical sequence; 16,12,8. This makes the spacing between uprights relatively equal throughout. Immediately within the inner ring was the F ring which may have supported a fence or wall defining the central space. The aisles vary in design, those aligned with the entrance, running northwest/southeast, are straight while the other two are splayed. The G ring may have been freestanding within the open space walled in by ring F (with the walls attached to the outer sides of the G posts). The 2 straight aisles are blocked by pillars in ring G while the 2 splayed aisles

were left open by omitting 2 further posts which would make the spacing between the posts of this ring far more regular. At the centre was a freestanding post. The posts were clearly graded in height towards the centre of the ring with the C ring having shorter posts than the other rings of large posts within it. One argument against this suggested reconstruction in the recutting of rings D and E while the others do not appear to have been replaced. If this structure was roofed it would not be possible to replace these rings without remodelling the whole building. It is far from clear if the structure ever had a roof. However, the care taken to space uprights evenly by increasing their numbers outwards could suggest they were designed to be load bearing.

If the timber rings are multiphased then several optional combinations could be viable. The only thing that is certain is that the B and C rings must relate to the last phase because of their spacial relationships with the 2 stone circles. The F ring may be early due to its lack of artefacts but this case can be argued against. It seems likely that the 4 aisles are consciously designed and this must also be accounted for in any reconstruction. The simplest division of the rings is into 2 phases, D and E in phase one and B,C,D and E in phase 2. Rings F and G are harder to place but it is likely one should be placed in each phase. If ring G is early the posts of the first phase define a number sequence 6,8,12 and may have been freestanding. In the second phase the structure is larger and the posts have a sequence of 8,12,16, the inner and outer fences or walls are added and the whole may have been roofed with a central space containing a freestanding post at the centre.

Other authors have proposed more complex chronologies of 3 phases to account for the apparent awkwardness of the 3 inner rings. However, problematic points arise with all these interpretations. In Piggotts reconstruction (and one of Mussons which is similar except that it omits F from phase 2) ring F comes first followed by the addition of D and E and then replacement by B,C and G. It seems unlikely a time gap could exist between rings F and G without their relative spacing becoming more erratic. Also it seems unlikely the numerical progression of C,D and E should be ignored. The similarity of post depth between rings D,E and G may also be too regular to have been duplicated at different dates and may well indicate all three rings are dug together. Both Mussons second alternative reconstruction as a freestanding structure with ring G coming first, followed by D and E and then B,C and F and Burls reconstruction with D and E first followed by B and F and then C and G can have similar objections raised against them. In the latter reconstruction there is an additional problem in that the relationship between the diameter of ring B and the outer stone circle becomes divorced. In conclusion it seems impossible to separate the rings into more than 2 phases without interpretative problems arising and hence it is more likely the rings were built in 1-2 phases.

The inner stone circle is directly related to timber ring C. It has the same diameter and the stones are placed between postholes in every case. however, if Cunningtons plan is to be trusted, in preference to the small markers left on site after

excavation, it is clear these rings are not contemporary. The diameter of the stone circle deviates slightly to the southwest being slightly within the timbers. Several of the stoneholes are not well placed in relation to the posts. They are rarely exactly midway between posts and in several instances appear to impinge on the postholes. The outer stone circle is exactly twice the diameter of the outermost timber ring (mean diameters; $19.65 \times 2 = 39.3$, circle; 39.25). An analysis of stonehole depths does not confirm Aubreys observation that the inner circle had large stones, both rings have mean stone depth of similar magnitude. In the inner ring there is a tendency for the stoneholes to alternate between deep and shallow depths although it must remain conjectural if this was reflected in stone height. The deepest stonehole lies to the northeast and is central to one of the aisles of the timber phase. The outer ring displays no patterning in stonehole depth, although one of the three radially set stoneholes aligned with the avenue is particularly deep.

Several further features were associated with the site. To the northwest the sinuous avenue of paired stones from Avebury joined the outer circle. Three of the circle stones were set radially where the avenue joined, so that each side was demarked by a radial stone and the third was central to the avenue. The avenue is generally c15-18m wide but as it approached the circle it tapered to meet the circle, having a width only of c6.3m at this point. To the north of the avenue 2 further stoneholes were found outside the circle creating a radial line from its centre. These two stones are hard to interpret with certainty. They could be an early alignment of the avenue which was dismantled when the outer circle was built. (However, Aubreys drawing could show these 2 stones but this is far from clear). Alternatively, they could have been constructed as directional indicators to Avebury as they are aligned almost exactly. The avenue itself follows the lie of the land in a gentle curve round to the west. That the visual axis to the avenue itself was of prime importance is displayed by the architecture of the circles. The 3 radial stones in the outer circle mark its beginning. In addition an axis central to the avenue is marked in the inner circle by gaps midway between four of the stones. Midway gaps also demark an axis at right angles to this and each quadrant of the circle has four stones. This second axis may also have been of importance as it appears to have been marked by an outer stone just beyond the inner circle (see below). The demarkation of 2 right-angled axes corresponds with the timber phase with its four aisles. However, there was a slight change in orientation (c12 degrees) between the stone and timber structures. The former aligns to the beginning of the avenue while the latter aligns more closely on Avebury (still in error by 15 degrees). This change in orientation is a strong indicator that the Sanctuary was remodelled in stone at the time the avenue was built.

One of the stones of the inner circle to the ENE has had a grave pit dug by its inner face. This was inserted after the stonehole was dug. It contained a young adult inhumation with cremated bones of pig and young ox scattered over the body and a relatively early beaker placed by the knees. One of the stoneholes in the inner circle contained 3 fragments of a human jaw.

About 1.65m outside the inner stone circle to the SSW was a stonehole flanked by 2 postholes to either side. All four were slender posts set in shallow holes (0.35-0.40m deep). It is difficult to fit this feature into the chronological sequence with certainty. Although the stone is aligned with one of the aisles of the timber rings it is not placed centrally but occupies one side of the aisle. Its relationship to the inner stone circle is better (using Cunington's plan), being approximately midway between the two circle stones on one of the axes of the stone phase. This strongly suggests the stone at least belongs to this phase. It is possible the timber posts are earlier, a post roughly central to the timber aisle could have been destroyed by one end of the stonehole.

Further small postholes were found on the line of the outer stone circle to the north. Only 3 of these were identified, all for slender posts set in shallow holes (0.45-0.60m deep) which survived below the stoneholes. A fourth pit or posthole existed in one of the gaps. These postholes could suggest an outer ring of freestanding, but unequally spaced, posts which had been replaced by stones, the holes for which destroyed the postholes elsewhere round the circumference. Alternatively, and perhaps more likely, these posts could relate to a timber structure of unknown form (possibly a building?). Cunington did not excavate to either side of the outer rings circumference, hence the possibility of further postholes here remains untested. Outside the circle to the east are 2 further possible stoneholes in apparently random relationship to the ring. It is more likely these were the sites of natural stones which had been removed when the site was built. Both Aubrey and Stukeley note that 2 barrows lay close to the site to the east, these have now been destroyed.

A large number of artefacts were found in both the postholes and stoneholes indicating prolonged use of the site. These included pottery, flint tools/waste and animal bones (mostly pig and ox), and may well represent the debris from ritual feasting. Of the many sherds found, the earliest were Windmill Hill ware, a sandy ware also found at Windmill Hill, and Ebbsfleet ware. In total these represented c10% of the total. Later wares included Mortlake/Fengate (c20%), grooved ware (c20-25%) and beaker (10%). The other sherds were of indeterminate type. The flint tools included 5 transverse arrowheads, a barbed and tanged arrowhead, a knife and 6 scrapers. However, only 3 of the Later Neolithic arrowheads came from the postholes/stoneholes, the others were unstratified. One of the postholes contained fragments from a quern made from Niedermendig Lava which must have been imported from the Rhineland. It is hard to interpret the distribution of finds around the site as Cunington does not give sufficient details of many of the contexts. It is worthy of note that finds seem to become sparser towards the centre of the site and that they were not confined to the timber rings but were apparently equally common around the outer stone circle. The lack of finds in F ring may well be fortuitous given the paucity of finds in this vicinity and the relatively small diameters of these holes in comparison to those nearby. The artefacts seem to be scattered randomly in all quadrants for most rings, except for ring C where pottery

The Station Stones Circle

B: D / PCH3? / VP / see above
C: Thom and Thom 1978; G(OD) / 87.5 x c 90.8 / 2 / ID(16-19?)
D: 1-2M / D / ?EH / (?EH) / ?EH / ?EH / 1; F 2.00 / ?EH / EH /
5-7M (ID) / 2; S (1.2+) / M / EH
E: 0 / EH-EH; 16.7 / EH-EH; 12.9 / EH-1; 16.0 / 1-EH; 16.0 /
EH-EH; 19.7 / 0 / (2-M; 17.5) / (M-EH; 17.5)
F: (2.00) / (2.00) / (16.3) / (12.9-19.7) / ID
G: sarsen / E, 2PO, EB, ED / P, E

The Q Ring

B: C / CH1 / D (never finished) / see above
C: Atkinson 1979; G(OD) / c 24.5 / 0 / 36 (22+ erected)
D: 3M / 2EH / (entrance) / 2EH / M / 5EH / M / 2EH / 3M / EH / 3M /
(centre stone) / EH / 12M (some never erected) /
E: 0 / ID / EH-EH; 2.4 / EH-EH; 1.9 / EH-EH; 2.5 / EH-EH; 1.6 / 0 /
EH-EH; 1.9 / 0
F: ND / ND / (2.1) / (1.6-2.5) / ID
G: ID / CC, ?ESC, 6-8IPO, O, EB, ED, E, AV, 2+EO / see sarsen ring

The R Ring

B: C / CH1 / D (never finished) / see above
C: Atkinson 1979; G(OD) / c 22.0 / 0 / 36 (22+ erected)
D: 2M / 3EH / (entrance) / EH / M / 9EH / 3M / EH / 3M /
(centre stone) / 2EH / 11M (some never erected)
E: 0 / EH-EH; c 2.0 / EH-EH; c 1.7 / EH-EH; c 2.0 (entrance) / 0 /
EH-EH; c 2.1 / EH-EH; c 2.0 / EH-EH; c 1.8 / ID / 0 / ID / 0
F: ND / ND / (1.9) / (c 1.7-2.1) / ID
G: ID / see above / see above

The Y Ring

B: E / CH4 / never constructed / see above
C: Thom and Thom 1978; G / 51.8x54.9 / 0 / 30
D: Never erected
E: 1-2; 6.3 (Y27-Y28) / 2-3; 6.0 / 3-4; 5.7 / 4-5; 5.7 / 5-6; 5.7 /
6-7; 5.6 / 7-8; 6.7 / 8-9; 4.2 / 9-10; 6.6 / 10-11; 4.8 /
11-12; 4.5 / 12-13; 8.3 / 13-14; 6.4 / 14-15; 5.0 / 15-16; 5.3 /
16-17; 4.5 / 17-18; 6.3 / 18-19; 4.3 / 19-20; 6.2 / 20-21; 6.0 /
21-22; 6.0 / 22-23; 5.8 / 23-24; 5.5 / 24-25; 4.6 / 25-26; 5.8 /
26-27; 5.3 / 27-28; 7.5 / 28-29; 4.3 / 29-30; 6.8 / 30-1; 4.8
F: - / - / 5.7 / 4.2-8.3 / 5.6%
G: - / 1-5CC, 1-2ISS, 0-3IO, EB, ED, E, 4+EO, AV / (E, I, O/P, R)

The Z ring

B: E / CH4 / never constructed / see above

C: Thom and Thom 1978; G / 37.7x40.5 / 0 / 29-30

D: Never erected

E: 1-2; 4.5 (Z27-Z28) / 2-3; 4.1 / 3-4; 4.2 / 4-5; 3.8 / 5-6; 4.4 / 6-7; 4.1 / 7-8; 4.2 / 8-9; 4.0 / 9-10; 4.0 / 10-11; 3.9 / (11-M; 4.7) / (M-13; 4.7) / 13-14; 4.5 / 14-15; 4.2 / 15-16; 4.0 / 16-17; 3.8 / 17-18; 4.2 / 18-19; 4.1 / 19-20; 4.2 / 20-21; 5.1 / 21-22; 3.7 / 22-23; 4.0 / 23-24; 3.5 / 24-25; 3.5 / 25-26; 4.0 / 26-27; 5.0 / 27-28; 4.5 / 28-29; 3.5 / 29-30; 4.5 / 30-1; 3.7

F: - / - / 4.1 / 3.5-5.1 / 6.9%

G: - / see above / see above

This well known circle-henge is extensively documented, only a brief summary is given here.

The Henge

Today the site is defined by a ditch with internal bank and has an entrance to the northeast. The ditch is c6.0m wide, between 2.1-1.4m deep and is irregularly dug in segments of unequal length with spurs of unquarried rock between them. The bank has an internal diameter of 90.5x93.3m, is c6.0m wide and c0.60m high. Originally it would have stood nearly 2.0m high and is remarkably circular given its large diameter. There were traces of a much slighter bank outside the ditch to the north and east. Originally this was c2.4m wide and 0.75m high and it may have continued round the full circumference. It remains conjectural if this was a primary feature or is to be associated with early recutting of the ditch. Secondary silts with associated beaker sherds in the ditch suggest this was not recut in later phases at least.

The southeastern half of the ditch and large portions of the bank have been excavated. About 30 cremations were found inserted in the ditch silts and the bank, but unfortunately the exact context of most of these was not recorded. One was on the base of the ditch indicating it was probably early, while others were in the middle and upper silts. In 1978, a trench west of the entrance, was re-excavated and an inhumation in the secondary silting was found, accompanied by a polished wristguard and 3 barbed and tanged arrowheads.

The main entrance was originally c13.0m wide and orientated to the northeast. Various features lie within this and immediately outside in association with the avenue. Between the two bank terminals were two stoneholes set c4.0m apart (D,E). The easternmost (E) was much larger than the other and was c2.0m deep. To the east a 6.40m long sarsen orthostat (65) has been found buried in a rough pit. No stonehole has been found but the area had been disturbed by the earlier digging of Cunnington in 1801. Atkinson suggested Aubrey's sketch-plan indicated this stood upright in the seventeenth century. It seems more likely the stone illustrated was associated with stonehole F. A better interpretation for stone 65 is that it stood in hole E and was toppled and buried in prehistory.

Between the ditch terminals were a series of postholes which contained posts a little under 0.30m in diameter. Over 50 of these

were found and the majority appear to lie on a grid of 5-6 lines across the entrance. The suggestion that these represent markers of successive astronomical observations of moonrise at midwinter is the only plausible explanation yet put forward for them. A possible stonehole (V) was excavated by Hawley at the inner edge of the southeastern ditch terminal. Nearby was a solitary posthole. These do not fit comfortably with any of the hypothesised reconstructions of the site and remain an enigma. A stone marked on Aubreys sketch plan lay at about this position (but interpreted by Atkinson as at stonehole C - see below).

About 13.5m beyond the outer edge of the posthole grid was a line of 4 large postholes facing the entrance (A holes), each about 1.2m deep. One of these was buried under the avenue bank. (for other features here - see the avenue).

There is a second possible entrance to the site to the south where a narrow c3.5m wide causeway breaks the ditch. While this may be a fortuitous gap between ditch segments it is curious that the stakeholes found in the interior by Hawley, appear to form two lines which flank this gap and lead to the centre of the site. The space between them was slightly hollowed suggesting extensive wear. These postholes contained no bluestone chips suggesting they could be early and Hawley noted one of them was cut by one of the Y holes. The entrance, if real, was not given the same emphasis as that to the northeast in terms of complex posthole arrangements and may have been regarded as of secondary importance. It probably fell into disuse early in the sites history as no stone settings were placed here.

The Avenue and later entrance

At a time when the henge ditch was already partially silted an avenue was added. This consisted of 2 crudely parallel ditches c23m apart with internal banks defining a central space c12m across. The first stretch of this was straight and ran from the henge entrance for 530m to the northeast. This avenue modified the entrance axis swinging it to the east by about 5 degrees. The southeast ditch terminal was overlain by the avenue bank. The inner bank of the henge was probably cut back at this time but this could not be demonstrated by excavation because the area around the buried sarsen (95) had been disturbed. About 8m of the ditch terminal was backfilled at this time and this fill is likely to come from the proposed demolition of the bank.

At a later date the avenue was extended by a sinuous continuation which first ran to the east and then southeast. In this form it is c2.5km long and has been traced to within 220m of the river which may have been its original termination. The ditches in this section were not as carefully spaced.

At the beginning of the avenue, four stones and stoneholes have been excavated. The first stonehole (C) lies c6.0m from the outer edge of the entrance and is centrally placed in the avenue. 8.5m beyond this is a second stonehole (B) in an analogous position. There is no clear cut evidence when these stones were demolished. Atkinson's argument based on Aubreys plan that one survived until the seventeenth century is open to question. About 8.1m beyond the second stonehole is the Heel Stone. This stands c4.85m high and was

surrounded by a slight ditch similar to those within the henge surrounding two of the station stones. Excavations in 1979 found a second stonehole nearby and together with the Heel Stone they form a matching pair set 3.5m apart flanking the avenue's central axis. The ditch surrounding the Heel Stone has an internal diameter of c8.5x9.5m and was probably dug after the second stone had been removed and its hole backfilled. This ditch appears to have silted rapidly but naturally. It may have been dug at the same time as the avenue ditch but this is far from clear and alternatively it may be earlier. The orientation of the two stones in relation to the avenue axis could argue against this latter interpretation unless the earthen avenue superceded a stone avenue which was partially demolished when the former was built.

Further along the avenue, various holes were noted in 1760 in the avenue banks which possibly resulted from the removal of other orthostats. Geophysical survey in 1979-80 of a 220m stretch beyond the road, revealed various anomalies clustered round the avenue banks. While this is not conclusive, the possibility that the avenue had paired orthostats within it should be considered. The Heel Stone and partner may be the first pair of such a setting and if so the banks and ditches may have replaced, or been added to, a stone avenue similar to those at Avebury.

A short distance outside the avenue to the northwest the 1979-80 excavations found many sarsen and bluestone fragments and 2 shallow pits or postholes, one of which was associated with a hearth. These stone spreads have been demonstrated to be a discrete prehistoric scatter in a restricted zone where stone dressed from orthostats was utilized for tools. Its most likely interpretation is as a stonemasons working floor within a flimsy structure. The hearth was dated to 1450bc±150(HAR4878). A similar deposit was found under the avenue bank by Hawley near the Heel Stone ditch. This implies stones were being dressed in the area before the avenue was built.

The Aubrey Holes

This ring of pits is set a short distance inside the bank. They were carefully dug in an almost perfect circle of 86.7x87.5m diameter (0.9% deviation). The 56 pits are equally spaced round the circumference. It seems unlikely that both this ring and the bank could be laid out with this precision if features stood near the centre of the site. 34 of the Aubrey holes have been excavated, while most of those to the northwest have been probed. Each pit is roughly circular with diameters ranging from 0.75-1.80m and depths from 0.60-1.15m. They have steep sides and flat bottoms. Their fills were variable, some had clean chalk and were apparently backfilled soon after construction. Others had been recut at least twice, virtually to their bases. In 73% of cases (25 holes) cremated human bone was found, occasionally in the primary fill (or totally recut holes) but usually in secondary contexts often near the surface and associated with sarsen chips. Only rarely do they appear to be discrete deposits, while more typically the cremated bones are scattered through the fills. Several bone pins and flint fabricators have also been found. It is uncertain if these deposits were purposefully introduced into the holes or whether human

cremations were scattered on the ground surface or in the old topsoil when the holes were filled. It remains debatable if these holes ever contained timber posts. It may be that they initially did, as the pit shape suggests, and that at a later period after the removal of the posts these holes were left open and periodically recut to insert token deposits.

The Station Stones

These four stones once stood in an elongated rectangle orientated northwest/southeast at right angles to the main axis and set c2.0m inside the bank. The long sides align approximately with the outer edges of the sarsen ring (but see below). Only two of these survive today, one as a battered stump, the other fallen; they would originally have stood c2.00m high. The two that have gone were surrounded by narrow penannular ditches. That to the SSE had an internal diameter of c10.5x9.0m and was flattened against the bank indicating the ditch respected this. The ditch cut one of the Aubrey Holes. Excavations by Hawley failed to find any trace of an external bank or internal mound but found a large stonehole at the centre. The other ditch to the NNW has an internal diameter of c7.5x13.5m and is also apparently flattened against the bank (but perhaps never dug here) and was surrounded by a low bank. This ditch also cut an Aubrey hole and at the centre is a large stonehole which may also overlap one of the Aubrey holes. A third penannular ditch of unknown date seems to be visible on aerial photographs. This is somewhat larger than that to the NNW and abuts its bank on the eastern side. Analogy with the Heelstone ditch could suggest these ring ditches are secondary to the stones they surround.

The four station stones probably post-date the Aubrey holes and the 2 surrounding ditches clearly do. Other possible stoneholes have been excavated within the bank in the southeastern half of the site which suggests the station stones may well be the remnants of a stone circle which was perhaps later converted to a rectangular setting (but see below). Between the ESE station stone and the entrance Hawley excavated 2 irregular holes (F,G) set nearer the bank than the Aubrey holes. It has recently been suggested that 2 of the Aubrey holes between these (3,5) have fills consistent with them having been utilized as stoneholes (N.Thorpe-pers.comm). A further hole by the bank (G) was excavated by Hawley midway between the two southeastern station stones. Taken together these possible and certain stoneholes suggest a ring of relatively equally spaced orthostats within the inner edge of the henge bank (excluding Aubrey hole 3). No adequate extensive excavations have taken place over much of the remaining circumference to confirm this suggestion. In the nineteenth century a buried stump (I) was said to have been found to the southeast but later probing has failed to relocate it.

In the seventeenth century Aubrey drew a crude plan of Stonehenge illustrating four stones and 5 hollows by the inner edge of the bank. The latter have been interpreted as the Aubrey holes and named after this early observation. It seems highly unlikely that these holes would have been visible at this date as they became fully silted in prehistory. It is more likely that what he

observed was the remnants of the stone circle that had been virtually demolished by the time of his visit, but with several of the destruction hollows still visible. There are problems with Aubreys plan as he seems to have transposed the two station stones to the northwest, showing the NNW stone as present and the WNW stone that stands today as a pit. While bearing this caveat in mind it seems the rest of his plan illustrates features which can be identified today. The ESE station is shown as a pit. Another pit is shown to the SSW at about the same location as the stump (I) recorded in the nineteenth century. At the inner edge of the bank to the southeast of the entrance an orthostat is shown which correlates with one of the excavated stoneholes (F). This was interpreted by Atkinson as the buried stone within the entrance (95) but this seems unlikely unless Aubreys plan is highly inaccurate. Between this stone and the ESE station, two pits are shown which may well correspond with the other excavated stonehole (G) and Aubrey hole 5. A second orthostat is shown on the other side of the entrance corresponding in position with that on the southeast side (F). No excavation has taken place here to verify a stonehole.

The Sarsen Settings

This unique outer circle is best preserved to the northeast where several of the lintels are still in place. In contrast the other half has had several stones removed. The orthostats are dressed to rectangular section with the flatter face, which had been carefully smoothed, set inwards. They taper towards the top and this may be intended to make the stones appear taller. The taper is often not straight but slightly curved and hence appears straight when viewed from below. The tops of these stones are carefully levelled to a constant height and differences in stone length overcome with stoneholes of variable depth. Only one stone to the east may be exceptional, it is slighter and lower, although its top may well have broken off. The lintels are also carefully dressed, with sub-rectangular section and curved inner and outer faces which follow the circumference of the circle. Each was held in place by two holes corresponding to bosses, one on each orthostat. The edges of the orthostats are also raised for added security. Each lintel was contiguous and locked together with a tongue and groove. The lintel tops were very carefully levelled and a minor correction was made in one case by rebating the lower surface of the lintel.

The sarsen ring is laid out as a true circle with virtually no deviation which suggests the interior was unobstructed when it was built. The spacing from stone to stone (centre to centre) is also equal and this must also have been carefully planned prior to construction. The variable widths of the orthostats makes the actual spaces between them less regular.

7.0-7.8m within the ring is a unique setting of 5 trilithons arranged in a horseshoe measuring c14.5x15.5m with the open end facing the entrance axis to the northeast. These stones are designed and dressed with the same sophistication as the sarsen circle. The overall heights of each pair increased from 6.10m at the ends, to the central pair standing 7.30m high, set on the main axis to the southwest. The majority are set in particularly deep

stoneholes, one of the central pair being 2.4m deep. The lintels have curved inner and outer faces to emphasise they were envisaged as lying on the curved arc of the horseshoe.

Several of the circle orthostats and two of the trilithon orthostats have bronze age carvings. The majority of these are representations of flat axes (c30+), 1-3 hilted daggers also exist as well as 1-2 abstract designs.

The Outer Bluestone Circle

This ring lies approximately midway between the two sarsen settings. Only a few orthostats remain intact while the majority have been reduced to stumps or removed. Originally they were relatively close set. The spacing is somewhat wider towards the northeast axis and the ring is not particularly circular which could suggest the site was constructed after the inner sarsen setting, which inhibited exact layout. Two of the surviving stones have been dressed and are clearly reused lintels as they have mortice holes. Friction wear illustrates these were actually erected prior to the construction of this circle.

There is a possibility that some possible stoneholes on the same circumference represent an earlier circle, the evidence for which has been virtually obliterated by the present circle. Several unexplained possible stoneholes in the eastern quadrant have been excavated which could support this.

The Central Settings

Within the 5 trilithons are several complex features. A horseshoe shaped setting of bluestones survives today set c1.5-2.4m within the trilithons. It is c11.0x12.0m in plan and open in the same direction; the last bluestone at each side probably being flush with the ends of the last pair of trilithons. This setting was built after the trilithons as one of its stoneholes cut one of the trilithon ramps. Only 8 stones survive and 4 further stones have been reduced to stumps. Originally there would have been 19 stones standing up to c2.40m high and equally spaced, c1.6m apart. The tallest stone appears to have stood on the axis to the southwest, while the others were all probably around 1.80-2.00m tall. All were carefully dressed to sub-rectangular section with flat tops. They had been reused as several had signs of removal of tenons, tongues or grooves.

The bluestone horseshoe superceeded a second stone setting of similar dimensions. This is difficult to reconstruct exactly as not all its stoneholes have been excavated. However, it clearly was a complete oval rather than being open at one end. One of the stoneholes underlay a stonehole of the bluestone horseshoe. The northeastern quadrant is the best documented, the spacing here suggesting there were 14-18 relatively equally spaced stones round the full circumference. There does not appear to be any conclusive evidence to indicate what the stratigraphical relationship to the trilithons is. However, it is later than the Q/R rings as two of the stoneholes cut the entrance dumbell holes. Atkinson suggested the redressed bluestones in the horseshoe and outer circle were originally set in this ring but they could equally come from the Q/R rings.

The site axis is demarked by 2 internal settings which may be contemporary with the oval. To the southwest a large stonehole was found offset from the axis c1.5m within the oval. Atkinson has hypothesised this was one of a pair flanking the axis and that two bluestones with tennons and a third with 2 mortice holes were originally erected here as a small trilithon. At the other side of the oval to the northeast there was a single stonehole on the axis, set c1.2m within the ring. Also on the axis, c1.2m nearer the centre was a disturbed grave containing scattered human bones. A short distance from the hypothesised inner 'trilithon' setting, a large dressed sandstone slab known as the Altar Stone lies recumbent at approximately 90 degrees to the axis. It originally stood upright as indicated by its tapering base and is the largest of the 'introduced' stones, being 4.85m long. Atkinson hypothesised it stood in the large stonehole opposite the entrance of the Q/R rings. It is uncertain when it reached its present location or whether it once stood in the central area. It has been hypothesised that it was placed recumbent on the axis when the bluestone horseshoe was built.

The Q/R rings

These paired rings have been partially excavated and shown to predate the outer sarsen and bluestone rings. The two rings were set c1.2-1.8m apart, each pair in a dumbbell shaped stonehole. The stone impressions indicate heavy stones stood here. These circles have further features on the same axis as the avenue and later circles. To the southwest a single stonehole existed midway between the two rings in place of the usual pair of stones. Its size indicated it held a particularly large stone. A heavily used polished axe was found at the base of the stonehole. To the northeast, facing the henge entrance, four pairs of dumbbells had further stoneholes immediately within the ring. The two additional stoneholes flanking the axis each held 3 additional stones. The other two, one to either side, each had room for one additional stone, but these were never finished and no stones erected.

This circle was never finished in its north western quadrant. Excavations in the western quadrant have failed to find any stoneholes over a long arc. The last hole in the southern arc was unfinished and no stone erected. The northern portion is unexcavated and it is unknown how many if any of the pairs were erected here.

The Y/Z rings

These 2 rings of stoneholes were clearly built together as they are concentric (to each other) and the stones paired. A little over half the circumference has been excavated, while to the northwest they have been probed. Their number and orientation match the outer sarsen circle but in contrast they deviate from a true circle to the SSE. Here a mismatch exists which could suggest this was the starting/finishing point for digging the stoneholes. The sarsen ring was already in place, as can be shown by the cutting of one of the sarsen ramps and hence the holes would have been dug by spacing out from this ring (judged by eye?) and it could be that errors accumulated until at the finishing point there was a significant

mismatch. An alternative interpretation, and perhaps a more likely one, is that the sarsen ring had already partially collapsed. One of the stoneholes in the inner ring appears to be missing and a portion of one of the sarsen pillars occupies its site. The adjacent sarsen pillar has also been recumbent since at least the seventeenth century and it may be that both fell in prehistory and the bulges in the Y/Z rings are the result of the avoidance of these obstacles.

None of the stoneholes contained stumps and the lack of stone impressions suggests the stones were never erected. Their silts suggest they stood open for some time. The holes are sub-rectangular in plan and deep (outer; average 0.9m, inner; average 1.05m) suggesting they were intended to contain stones of some size.

Other Features

Many small postholes have been found in the interior of the site, but because large areas remain unexcavated, while others are disturbed, little sense has been made of them. The only large area excavated between the sarsen ring and the bank lies to the south and was dug by Hawley. Here over 70 postholes were found which makes recognition of individual patterns difficult, although some of them could suggest concentric rings of close set posts of diameters ranging between c35 and 55m. Outside these are two radial lines leading to the possible southern entrance. Atkinson has suggested that many of the postholes may be of recent date while others may relate to the erection of orthostats. However, the possibility of prehistoric timber structures should also be considered. In this same area, a pit dug next to one of the Y holes contained an extended inhumation which may well be of relatively recent date. A large number of postholes were found within the sarsen circle but no sense has ever been made of these either.

Three large postholes in a 22m line orientated east/west were excavated, a short distance outside the henge to the north where the carpark now stands. These have produced C14 dates which, if to be trusted, give a date in the Earlier Mesolithic (7180bc±180, 6140bc±140). While this suggests there was no direct association between the posts and the henge, it opens the possibility of 'ceremonial' structures in the locality at a very early date.

Artefacts

A large number of artefacts have been found at the site, including human and animal bones, lithics, a handful of Windmill Hill, Peterborough and grooved-ware sherds, and a large number of beaker sherds. The majority are not clearly stratified or if in features may be derived from the pre-existing ground surface or be transferred by worm action from later contexts. The only finds certainly associated with the primary ditch were abraded Peterborough sherds. The grooved ware sherds thought to come from this context are likely to have been inserted in a later scoop (N.Thorpe, pers comm). The large number of beaker sherds in the ditch were all found in the middle silts. The polished wristguard accompanying an inhumation also comes from this level of the ditch.

Chronology

Atkinson has proposed a sequence of construction for the site which he has recently modified. While this is perfectly plausible, Pitts has pointed out a more flexible approach is advisable. One major problem is assessing the relative stratigraphy of the central features in relation to those associated with the bank and ditch. With the data currently available the most likely sequence is as follows:

Primary phase

This includes the construction of the bank and ditch and the digging of the Aubrey holes. The ditch has produced dates from antler tines associated with its primary silts of 2460bc±60 (BM1583), 2440bc±60 (BM1617), and 2180bc±105 (I2328). Timber structures may have been built during this phase and include the postholes in the entrance and the four larger posts outside this. The latter are clearly early as shown by their mismatch with the later axis defined by the avenue which overlays them. Timber posts may also have stood in the Aubrey holes at this time and there may have been timber structures at the centre. These could have been sub-circular in plan and approached by a line of posts from the possible second entrance to the south.

Early Megalithic

This phase is probably represented by the building of a ring of orthostats inside the bank once the Aubrey holes had been abandoned or had their posts removed. Some of these stones were crudely dressed while others are apparently undressed. A cremation in the upper fill of Aubrey hole 32 has been dated to 1848bc±275 (C602) which may give a crude date to this phase. Some of the cremations in the bank and ditch may also be assigned to this period. The pair of stoneholes (D,E) in the entrance are aligned on the early axis of the site and hence were probably built at this time. It is possible that the site also had an avenue of paired stones at this date but this is more likely to belong to the next phase as suggested by its orientation.

Later Megalithic

The onset of this phase is determined by the change of orientation of the entrance which was widened to the southeast. The axis remained constant from then on and is reflected in the central features as well as at the entrance. In both areas chronological sequences can be observed but cross matching them is difficult. All the C14 dates are statistically identical for the various subdivisions that can be made. The features in the entrance are difficult to unravel. It is likely the paired portals (D,E) were dismantled and stone 95 may have been buried at this time. It seems that the earthen avenue belongs to a secondary phase as the new axis was first demarked by the Heelstone and its matching pair and possibly by further paired stones which formed a stone avenue leading away from the site. At a later date, after a time when stone dressing outside the entrance had taken place and the stone settings just described had been partially dismantled, the initial earthen avenue was built. This has produced dates of

1728bc±68(BM1164) and 1770bc±100(HAR2013). The penannular ditch round the Heel Stone was probably dug at this time and those within the henge surrounding two of the station stones may be contemporary. At about this time an inhumation was inserted in the partially silted ditch which has a given a date of 1765bc±70(BM1582).

A major problem is the interpretation of stoneholes B and C. They clearly belong to the later megalithic phase as they lie on the axis. However, it is unclear how they relate to the other stones. If they belong to the earlier phase, then they demark the axis while further from the henge this was defined by paired stones. The lack of penannular ditches could suggest they were removed at the same time as the stone next to the Heel Stone. Alternatively, they could be built at the same time as the earthen avenue to demark its central line. It remains a mystery why the Heel Stone was retained within the earthen avenue as it is asymmetrically placed.

In the central area, the first stone features to be built in this phase were the concentric Q/R rings. These predate the other rings and it is likely these relate to the earliest phase of the remodelled entrance. One of the holes had an antler pick in its backfill which has been dated to 1620bc±110(I2384). It remains a mystery why this ring was never finished and it cannot be determined if a short period of abandonment followed or whether demolition took place because of a radical change of design.

A later phase is clearly denoted by the construction of the sarsen circle and it seems likely, given the distinctive architectural similarity, that the sarsen trilithons were built at the same time. An antler pick sealed by one of the ramps of these has produced a date of 1720bc±150(BM46). The bluestone settings are more problematic. They clearly postdate the Q/R circles but their relationship to the sarsen rings is difficult to determine. While it is possible the inner oval was built as a replacement for the Q/R holes it would be impossible to erect the trilithons with this in place and hence if early must have been demolished when the latter were built. Alternatively, the oval could be seen as being built soon after the trilithons. The present outer bluestone circle would also have been in the way of trilithon erection and hence must postdate this. The inner bluestone horseshoe which replaced the inner circle clearly post-dates the trilithons as the cutting of one of the ramps indicates. Some stones in both the inner horseshoe and outer bluestone circle have been re-utilized as indicated by their mortice holes and other anomalous features. To explain this, and the stratigraphy of the inner rings in general, two hypotheses can be proposed.

- A: The inner and outer bluestone circles were built immediately after the sarsen settings and the stones were initially dressed for use in the Q/R rings. The inner circle is later replaced by the bluestone horseshoe.
- B: The inner, and probably the hypothesised early outer bluestone circle, predate the sarsen settings. Both are demolished to enable the sarsen settings to be built and then reconstructed. The outer circle follows the same design as before, but the inner ring is remodelled as a horseshoe. The anomalous dressing

of some bluestones could belong to the early phase rather than be associated with the Q/R rings.

Although the second hypothesis is more complex it has the advantage that it explains the inner circle more satisfactorily in that it seems awkward to propose a design (in hypothesis A) which has a circle within the horseshoe; hypothesis B is more aesthetically pleasing. The outer bluestone circle appears to have additional stoneholes to the east and remodelling could explain these.

The 2-3 stoneholes within the inner circle could belong to either phase (or even the early Q/R phase) but the position of the altar stone (if intentionally placed here) suggests the other stoneholes relate to the earlier circle while the altar stone was added when the inner horseshoe was built.

Post Megalithic

The Y/Z rings are undoubtedly no earlier than the sarsen circle as indicated by the number and orientation of the holes. The probable explanation of the deviations in circularity as avoidance of collapsed sarsens suggests these rings are particularly late and a date obtained from one of the Y holes of 1240bc±105(I2445) supports this. Atkinson has suggested these rings are earlier and were built at the same time as the inner bluestone circle but were abandoned when this was remodelled as a horseshoe and the outer bluestone ring built. His argument on the number of stones is plausible but could alternatively be interpreted as an aborted plan to demolish the outer bluestone ring and re-erect the stones in the Y and Z holes. The late C14 date suggests the latter is the case but it should be borne in mind this date is not statistically divisible from those that come before. It is not known why stones were never erected in these holes. A second particularly late modification to the site was the extension of the avenue which has been dated from two C14 samples to 800bc±100(I3216) and 1070bc±180(BM1079).

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Stukeley 1740 | 2: Gowland 1902 |
| 3: Hawley 1921-1928 | 4: Vatcher 1973 |
| 5: Burl 1976 (Wiltshire 7) | 6: Thom and Thom 1978 (S5/1) |
| 7: Atkinson 1979 | 8: RCAHM 1979 |
| 9: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S5/1) | |
| 10: Pitts 1982 | |

510: The Weddings, Stanton Drew Central ST 603630 Avon (Somerset)

B: E / F10 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 114.5x113.0 / 24-26 / 32-42

D: 1; 2.15 / 2; F,B, - / 3; F 3.00 / 4; F,BU,?FR - / 5; F,?B 2.4+ / M / 6; F 2.30 / 7; F, 1.50 / ?8; F,BU - / ?9; F,BU - / M? / 10; F 2.70 / 11; F,BU 2.40 / ?M / 12; F,B 2.70 / M / 13; FR - / M / 14; F 2.30 / ?15; ?DI,F, 2.00 / 1-3M / 16; 2.05 / 17; F 2.40 / ?M / 18; F,BU - / 19; F 2.60 / ?M / 20; F 1.90 / 21; F,B? - / ?M / 22; 2.45 / M / 23; F 1.90 / 1-3M / 24; F 1.60 / 25; F 2.10 / ?M / 26; F 2.70

E: 1-2; 8.2 / 2-3; 10.4 / (3-4; 10.7) / (4-5; 8.2) / (5-M; 7.0) / (M-6; 7.0) / (6-7; 6.4) / 0 / 10-11; 7.9 / 0 / (16-17; 11.3) / (17-18; 13.4) / 18-19; 12.2 / 0 / 20-21; 11.6 / 22-23; 13.7 / 0 / 24-25; 9.1 / 0

F: c 2.20 / c 1.50-3.00 / (10.4) / (8.2-13.7) / 1.3%

G: breccia(c22), limestone(2) / AV,2ASC,AAV,ACD / R,M

This massive stone circle stands at the centre of a complex which includes smaller circles to the northeast and SSW. A ruined avenue leaves the main circle and runs to the ENE for c88m to a point where it joins a second avenue from the northeastern circle. It is unclear if this was the original terminal point or whether it once continued further. In the surviving section it is likely there were originally 7 pairs of stones. Today only 7 stones survive, 2-3 are upright, standing up to 2.35m high. Their placing suggest this avenue was c9.0m wide where it joined the circle but became wider, being c15.0m wide at the other end. A short distance to the southwest of the main circle is a cove which consists of 3 tall slabs set in a rectangle with an open side to the SSE. The 'back' slab originally stood c4.40m tall while the other two are shorter, being 3.10m and 1.40m. That to the east may have been reduced in height. The main circle has changed little since first recorded by Stukeley. At this date 2 hedges bisected the site. His plan suggests one or two stones have subsequently been removed in the southeast quadrant. It is difficult to make accurate estimates of the original number of stones because of possible buried fragments (which vary slightly from account to account) and the possibility of a number of the present stones being fractured from others nearby due to the nature of the breccia.

1: Stukeley 1776

2: Throsby 1785

3: Dymond 1877

4: Lukis 1882

5: Morgan 1887

6: Grinsell 1956

7: Tratman 1966

8: Burl 1976 (Somerset 76)

9: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S3/1)

10: visited 1982

511: The Weddings, Stanton Drew NE ST 603630 Avon (Somerset)

B: F / F11 / G / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G / c 30.0x31.1 / 8 / 8

D: 1; F 3.30 / 2; F 3.20 / 3; F, B c 3.20 / 4; L 2.65 / 5; 2.00 / 6; 2.95 / 7; 2.90 / 8; F 2.10

E: 1-2; 12.2 / 2-3; 11.3 / 3-4; 11.3 / 4-5; 11.9 / 5-6; 12.5 / 6-7; 10.7 / 7-8; 12.2 / 8-1; 10.7

F: 2.80 / 2.00-3.30 / 11.6 / 10.7-12.5 / ID

G: breccia / AV.2ASC, AAV, ACO / R.M.

This ring lies outside the main circle to the northeast. It has changed little since recorded in the eighteenth century. A c10.5m wide avenue of four pairs of stones leads from the site to the ESE. This is 32.5m long but it is unclear if it terminates here. If originally longer it would have overlapped or joined with the avenue from the main circle. Three of the avenue stones remain standing between 0.85 and 1.75m high. The others that survive are now recumbent but would have been slightly taller.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1: Stukeley 1776 | 2: Throsby 1785 |
| 3: Dymond 1877 | 4: Lukis 1883 |
| 5: Morgan 1887 | 6: Grinsell 1956 |
| 7: Tratman 1966 | 8: Burl 1976 (Somerset 7a) |
| 9: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S3/1) | |
| 10: Visited 1982 | |

512: The Weddings, Stanton Drew SSW ST 603630 Avon (Somerset)

B: F / F11 / A / -

C: Thom et al 1980; G(OD) / c 43.0x40.0 / 9-12 / 11?

D: M / 1; F 2.20 / 2; F, B? (0.9+) / (3; D (0.9+) part of 2) / (4; D 1.70) / 5; F 1.20 / 6; F 0.90 / 7; F 2.10 / D; FR? / 8; F 1.50 / 9; F, B 2.80 / 10; F 2.10 / 11; F 2.80 / (12; D or part of 11)

E: (M-1; 10.4) / 1-2; 10.4 / 2-5; 11.6 / 5-6; 13.1 / 6-7; 13.7 / (7-D; 13.1) / (D-8; 13.1) / 8-9; 10.0 / 9-10; 13.7 / 10-11; 10.7 / (11-M; 10.4)

F: c 2.00 / c 0.90-2.80 / c 11.9 / c 10.0-13.7 / ID

G: breccia(11), limestone(1) / 2ASC, 2AAV, ACO / M

This ring lies a short distance to the SSW of the main circle. All the stones are fallen and 2-3 are displaced (or additions). In Stukeley's day a hedge crossed the site from east to west and the northern half was in an orchard. His sketch appears to omit stone 4 suggesting this is a later addition. This stone spoils the spacing of stones round the ring. When Lukis planned the site in 1882 a wall had replaced the eastern portion of the hedge. At the centre of the site it turned through 90 degrees to the south. Stone 3 lies on its former line suggesting it was moved here when the wall was built. This wall has now been removed.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1: Stukeley 1776 | 2: Throsby 1785 |
| 3: Dymond 1877 | 4: Lukis 1883 |
| 5: Morgan 1887 | 6: Grinsell 1956 |
| 7: Tratman 1966 | 8: Burl 1976 (Somerset 7c) |
| 9: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S3/1) | |
| 10: Visited 1982 | |

513: Winterbourne Abbas SY 60.90. Dorset

B: L / F25 / D / -

C: N / c 6.0-8.0? / 0 / c 7?

D: ID

E: ID

F: (1.20+) / ID / ID / ID / ID

G: conglomerate / - / -

Aubrey noted 3 surviving stones, each over 1.2m high, in a circle of c8 paces diameter. He stated that 1-2 stones were missing but his sketch and paced dimensions suggest the circle probably had about 7 stones originally. The site was destroyed sometime between Aubrey's day and the nineteenth century.

1: Aubrey 1665-97 2: Piggott and Piggott 1939

3: Burl 1976 (Dorset 7)

514: Winterbourne Bassett SU 094755 Wiltshire

B: E / PF10 / VP / -

C: N // c 30.0? / c 33.0? // (6+) // ID(total 60+)

D: ID

E: ND

F: ID / ID / ND / ND / ND

G: ND / CC, AO? / O

Little remains of this probable stone circle. In the eighteenth century Stukeley described it as consisting of 2 concentric rings set close together 'so that one may walk between', the outer one with a diameter of about '60 cubits' (33m). An unpublished sketch by Stukeley shows about 60 stones. He noted 'many of the stones have of late been carried away'. To the west was an outlier which was 'broad, flat and high'. By the nineteenth century very little remained, 6 small stones were visible and further stones have been probed. They lie scattered irregularly and may well be displaced. Several estimates have been made of the original diameters based on these stones ranging from 73 to 63m for the outer and 50 to 45m for the inner. Lukis speculated that Stukeley mistakenly quoted a diameter when he meant radius. However, all these estimates may well be spurious if the stones are indeed misplaced. The suggestion that the site was a circle-henge is not supported by the early literature. There is a stone near the centre of the site which has led to speculation about a centre stone, but this is not mentioned by Stukeley and may well be only a displaced stone.

1: Stukeley 1743 2: Lukis 1883

3: Smith 1885 4: Grinsell 1957

5: Burl 1976 (Wiltshire 9)

6: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (S5/5)