

**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 3.

CONTENTS

Appendix 2: Destroyed stone circles and other possible sites rejected from the present analyses because there is too little data available for detailed classification or analysis

Key	4
Index	4
Zone 2: North East Scotland	7
Zone 3: Outer Hebrides	8
Zone 4: Western Scotland	9
Zone 5: Moray Firth	10
Zone 6: Grampian	15
Zone 7: Tayside	24
Zone 8: Southern Scotland	25
Zone 9: Cumbria	28
Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines	31
Zone 11: North Yorkshire Moors	34
Zone 12: the Peak District	35
Zone 13: Wales	37
Zone 14: South West England	38
Zone 15: Wessex	39

Appendix 3: Sites suggested in the literature to be stone circles but which are rejected here as being; more viably interpreted in other ways, as being anomalous or as being uninterpretable due to the lack of data.

Index	40
Zone 1: Orkney/Shetland	44
Zone 2: North East Scotland	46
Zone 3: Outer Hebrides	47
Zone 4: Western Scotland	50
Zone 5: Moray Firth	53
Zone 6: Grampian	56

Zone 7: Tayside	63
Zone 8: Southern Scotland	65
Zone 9: Cumbria	70
Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines	76
Zone 11: North Yorkshire Moors	80
Zone 12: The Peak District	81
Zone 13: Wales	81
Zone 14: South West England	84
Zone 15: Wessex	87
Appendix 4: A corpus of henges	89
Appendix 5: A corpus of timber circles	95
Appendix 6: A corpus of the complex cairns of Dartmoor	102
Appendix 7: A corpus of the stone rows of Dartmoor	104
Appendix 8: Monument complexes on Dartmoor	110
Appendix 9: A corpus of the stone rows of Bodmin Moor	115
Appendix 10: A corpus of the ringcairns in the Peak District	116
Bibliography	117
Index to illustrations and keys	155
The Illustrations	176

Appendix 2: Destroyed stone circles and other possible sites rejected from the present analysis because there is too little data available for detailed classification or analysis.

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.
- H: Notes
- G: Bibliography, alternative site names and catalogue numbers are placed in parenthesis.

INDEX:

Zone 2: North East Scotland.

- 1: Old Hall of Dunn
- 2: Shurrery

ZONE 3: Outer Hebrides

- 3: Boreray
- 4: Newmarket
- 5: South Shawbost

ZONE 4: Western Scotland

- 6: Benderloch North
- 7: Glen Shirag
- 8: Kilbride
- 9: Kildonnan
- 10: Loch Maree
- 11: Molmont
- 12: South Sannox

ZONE 5: Moray Firth

- 13: Aberarder
- 14: Aitlarie
- 15: Auldearn
- 16: Avielochan
- 17: Balanrait
- 18: Balnabual
- 19: Belladrum North
- 20: Cantraybruich A
- 21: Core Stanes
- 22: Culduthel
- 23: Dalgrambich
- 24: Drum Divan
- 25: Easter Clune A
- 26: Harestanes
- 27: Hatton
- 28: Innesmill North
- 29: Invereichy
- 30: Kiltarlity Church
- 31: Little Urchany East
- 32: Mains of Clava NW
- 33: Mains of Clava SE
- 34: Nether Cluny
- 35: Pitchroy
- 36: Stoneyfield A
- 37: Stoneyfield B
- 38: West Town

ZONE 6: Grampian

- 39: Auchcorthie
- 40: Balblair
- 41: Barrack
- 42: Boghead
- 43: Bowman Hillock
- 44: Boyndie
- 45: Boyndie Church
- 46: Broomend of Crichtie B
- 47: Cairnhall
- 48: Candy
- 49: Clatt Bankhead
- 50: Clatt Hillhead
- 51: Colpy
- 52: Cortie Brae

53: Crookmore	54: Culsamond Kirkyard
55: Culsh	56: Dalbog
57: Daviot Church	58: Doune Hill
59: Drumfours	60: Ellon B
61: Gask	62: Gaul Cross N
63: Greenhill	64: Grey Muir Cairn
65: The Grey Stane of Cortiecram	66: Hatton
67: Inchbaire	68: Inchmarlo
69: Kimmonity	70: Kings Crown
71: Knowhead	72: Learnay
73: Leslie	74: Logie Coldstone
75: Mill of Carden	76: Milltown of Noth
77: Mundurno	78: Nether Balfour
79: Nether Corskie	80: Newbigging
81: Old Deer	82: Peathill
83: Schivas	84: Tocherford
85: Upper Benwalls	86: Upper Crichtie
87: Upper Third	88: Waulkmill
89: West Crichtie	

ZONE 7: Tayside

90: Bachilton	91: Carse Gray
92: Dunino	93: Hawk Hill
94: Kinloch	95: Mylnefield
96: Pitagowan	150: Ninewells

ZONE 8: Southern Scotland

97: Balmennoch	98: Ernespie
99: Greystone Park	100: Kirkbog
101: Kirkgunzeon	102: Kirkslight Rigg
103: Little Balmae	104: Longcastle
105: Marchwell	106: Moffat
107: Parton	108: Steeps Park
109: Stroangassel	110: Westerkirk
111: Woodhead	

ZONE 9: Cumbria

112: Broad Field	113: Castlerigg West
114: Chapel Flat	115: Gretigate B
116: Gretigate C	117: Hird Wood
118: Kirkstones	119: Mayburgh
120: Motherby	121: Le Wheles

ZONE 10: Cheviots/Pennines

122: Birch Close	123: Cleatop
124: Drunmore Hill	125: Early Knowe
126: Elsdon	127: Frogden
128: Harestanes	129: Nettlehole Ridge
130: Rawthey Bridge	131: Ridley Common
132: Robin Hood's Penny Stone	133: Slipper Hill
134: Weecher Reservoir	135: The Wolf Fold
136: Yeavering Bell	

ZONE 11: North Yorkshire Moors

137: Court Green

ZONE 12: The Peak District

138: The Bull Ring 139: Offerton Moor

140: Stanton Moor III 141: Top of Riley

ZONE 13: Wales

142: Mitchell's Fold 143: Pennybridge
 III

144: The Temple 145: Whetstones

ZONE 14: South West England

146: Mattocks Down 147: Seven Stones

ZONE 15: Wessex

148: Broadstones 149: Little Mayne

Zone 2: North East Scotland

1: Old Hall of Dunn ND 204564 Highland (Caithness)

Today there is only a single menhir here standing 1.30m high. However, there was memory that it once formed part of a stone circle.

1: RCAHM 1911 (483)

2: Burl 1976 (Caithness 6)

2: Shurrey ND 04.57. Highland (Caithness)

This possible stone circle is badly ruined. Two low slabs survive set at divergent angles so as to suggest they once formed part of a circle. The rest of the site has been disturbed by peat cutting

1: RCAHM 1911 (381)

2: Burl 1976 (Caithness 7)

Zone 5: Moray Firth

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

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

15: Auldearn NH 924553 Highland (Nairn)
All that now remains of this site is a western arc of 3 stones which appear to have stood in a c17m. diameter ring. A fourth stone was recorded to the north in the nineteenth century. Two of the remaining stones stand 1.00 and 0.70m. high, while the third is flush with the ground. It is unclear if the ring is a ruined stone circle or the last vestige of an internal kerb of a Clava passage grave or ringcairn.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (23). 2: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 1).
3: Burl 1976 (Nairn 1).

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

17: Balanrait NH 857507 Highland (Nairn)
All that remains here is a single 2.20m. high upright of conglomerate. It was noted in 1884 as being the last stone of a Clava-type site, the rest of which were broken up and removed by the farmer 40 or 50 years ago. Other stones were said to have been buried in holes next to their original sites. It is unclear in retrospect whether this interpretation is correct and it may have been another type of stone circle.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (20). 2: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 2).

18: Balnabual **NH 779489** **Highland (Inverness)**
This site was recorded by the Ordnance Survey as 'stone circle (remains of)'. Fraser noted it as 'fragmentary'. All that now remains is one displaced stone by a field boundary.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (37). 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 7).

19: Belladrum North **NH 514421** **Highland (Inverness)**
This site consists of a denuded mound with a massive kerb of 13.5 x 13.0m. diameter. It is probably the vestige of a Clava-type site, but nothing survives of any internal setting or surrounding stone circle.
1: Childe 1943-4, p.38. 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 11).

20: Cantraybruich A **NH 778459** **Highland (Inverness)**
This badly disturbed site now consists of a NW arc of spaced orthostats which range in height from 0.7 to 1.70 metres. 6 stones survive, 2 of which are fallen, lying in a ring of c19.0m. diameter. A mill and houses once stood in the immediate vicinity but these have now gone. It is unclear if the present remains represent a Clava-type kerb, intervening stones of which have been removed. The height of some stones suggests it could have been a freestanding ring. However, if complete, with equally spaced stones, there would have been around 30-35 stones which is unusual for the region, hence exact interpretation of the remains must remain equivocal.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (17). 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 15).

21: Core Stanes **NJ 445612** **Grampian (Banff)**
This site was described in the Old Statistical Account as 'a remarkable druidical temple called the Core Stanes'. It had been destroyed to build Letterfourie House by this date. The Ordnance Survey marked the site. No details of its design are known.
1: Coles 1905-6 (17).

22: Culduthel **NH 662417** **Highland (Inverness)**
All that remains of this site is the southeastern arc of a kerb which stands 0.55-1.20m. high. The Ordnance Survey recorded a much more complete kerb in 1871. No internal features or outer stone circle at this probable Clava-type site have been recorded.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (29). 2: Henshall 1963 (Inv.22).

23: Dalgrambich **NH 790471** **Highland (Inverness)**
All that remains here is a 1.80m. high orthostat and a number of large stones in a nearby dyke. It was said by Fraser to be the last survivor of a Clava site. The Ordnance Survey marked the site as a 'stone circle (remains of)' in 1871.
1: Fraser 1883-4 (19). 2: Henshall 1963 (Inv 27)

- 24: Drum Divan** **NJ 192431** **Grampian (Moray)**
This ruined site appears to have been a stone circle. It consists of 1 orthostat standing 1.30m. high and 6 recumbent slabs between 1.20 and 2.75m. long arranged in a crude semi-circle. However, some of these slabs may well have been moved to their present positions to facilitate ploughing and hence interpretation remains in doubt.
1: Coles 1906-7 (12) 2: Burl 1976 (Moray 4).
- 25: Easter Clune A** **NH 952516** **Highland (Nairn)**
This site consists of a denuded cairn with a diameter of c22m. It is defined by a kerb of boulders which protrude 0.3m. above the cairn-spread and has the appearance of a Clava type site. There is no record of an internal setting or outer stone circle.
1: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 3).
- 26: Harestanes** **NJ 27.60.** **Grampian (Moray)**
This destroyed site was recorded in the nineteenth century as 'a druids circle in horseshoe form' called the Harestanes. It was destroyed in 1830 when a road was built through it and the stones were buried in a gravel pit by the side of the road. It is unclear if this was originally a horseshoe setting or whether further stones had been removed previously.
1: Coles 1905-6 (24).
- 27: Hatton** **NJ 270418** **Grampian (Banff)**
All that survives of this site is a 11.0m diameter cairn with a kerb which stands 0.25-0.40m. high. 5 large stones in the NE quadrant come from a demolished cist that was found c9m. NE of the cairn. There was a tradition that many years years before, 2 or 3 'great stones' were standing suggesting a stone circle once existed. In the eighteenth century the site was noted as having been recently destroyed. It was known as Leachell Beandich, 'the blessed chapel'.
1: Garden 1766. 2: Coles 1905-6 (21).
- 28: Innesmill North** **NJ 29.65.** **Grampian (Moray)**
In the nineteenth century it was recorded that in about 1840 several upright stones of the same character and size as those at the Innesmill circle (half a mile to the south) were broken up. This account suggests a second circle stood here.
1: Morrison 1870-2.
- 29: Inverichy** **NH 84.05.** **Highland (Inverness)**
In the eighteenth century a 'druidical temple' was noted at Inverichy. This place name is not known but may equate with Invereshie. No details are known of the site.
1: Robertson 1771 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 35).
- 30: Kiltarlity Church** **NH 512413** **Highland (Inverness)**
A 'druidical temple' was recorded in the eighteenth century in Kiltarlity. No trace of this survives.
1: OSA 13. 1794, p.524. 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 36).

- 31: Little Urchany East** **NH 866485** **Highland (Nairn)**
 A short distance to the east of the Little Urchany site was a second which was destroyed in about 1840. It was presumably also a Clava-type site. No details are recorded.
 1: Jolly 1881-2 2: Fraser 1883-4 (22).
 3: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 5). 4: Burl 1976 (Nairn 3).
- 32: Mains of Clava Northwest** **NH 759446** **Highland (Inverness)**
 All that remains of this site is a 2.00m. high orthostat. It was noted by Fraser as the remains of a Clava-type site but apparently was in the same state as today. About 275m. to the SE is a probable Clava-type site which perhaps strengthens the argument the orthostat was part of a similar site.
 1: Fraser 1883-4 (13). 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 40).
- 33: Mains of Clava Southeast** **NH 759446** **Highland (Inverness)**
 Today this ruined site is covered in scrub. In the late nineteenth century a 15.0m. diameter kerb was visible and an internal ring of 5.5m diameter indicated it was a Clava-type site. There is no record of an outer stone circle.
 1: Fraser 1883-4 (14). 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 41).
 3: Burl 1976 (Inverness 21).
- 34: Nether Cluny** **NJ 316381** **Grampian (Banff)**
 This site consists of a 1.15m. high sandstone orthostat at the southwestern edge of a slight oval mound. A stone circle was remembered as having stood here in the mid-nineteenth century. No details are known.
 1: Coles 1906-7 (14).
- 35: Pitchroy** **NJ 180385** **Grampian (Banff)**
 This site consists of a 2.15m. high whinstone orthostat and 8.5m to the west a recumbent whinstone slab which is 3.15m. long. A third stone of similar dimensions was remembered as having been removed in the nineteenth century. The character of these stones suggests a stone circle although interpretation as a stone row should also be considered.
 1: Coles 1906-7 (11).
- 36: Stoneyfield A** **NH 687454** **Highland (Inverness)**
 This ruined Clava-type site consists of a contiguous kerb of 17.5m. diameter with the tallest stones to the southwest standing up to 1.45m. high. Within the kerb are several displaced slabs scattered in the interior. The cairn has been removed and there are no traces of an outer circle. In 1831 the cairns and its internal structures were fairly complete and in 1760 it was noted as a 'druid temple'. Excavations took place here recently and two pits outside the kerb have given C14 dates of 2782±90 bc. and 3033±130 bc. from carbonized wood associated with potsherds and cremated bone. It is not clear if these pits had any direct association with the site.
 1: Fraser 1883-4 (31). 2: Henshall 1963 (INV 47).

37: Stoneyfield B **NH 687454** **Highland (Inverness)**
In 1760 two 'druid temples' were noted at Stoneyfield so presumably
a second site once existed nearby.
1: Henshall 1963 (INV 47).

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

Zone 6: Grampian

39: Auchcorthie NJ 925523 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

The only reference to this site is Coles' who was informed by Mr Milne that the circle was well known in his grandfathers time and that it had a recumbent with a hollow on top. It was destroyed in about 1840. While this may have been a recumbent stone circle other interpretations are viable, given the second hand account.

1: Coles 1903-4 (17).

40: Balblair NJ 698066 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

The single granite orthostat here stood 2.60m. high but now leans. At it's base is a low ridge of earth or stone. In 1864 the Ordnance Survey recorded that 3 locals reported a tradition that it was the last survivor of a stone circle.

1: Coles 1899-1900 (17). 2: Ritchie 1918-19.

41: Barrack NJ 90.42. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

In the mid-nineteenth century Stuart quoted an earlier account which noted that 'at Barrack in the parish of New Deer a person digging in a druidical circle discovered an urn full of human bones'. No stone circle survives at Barrack today.

1: Stuart 1856.

42: Boghead NO 782679 Grampian (Angus)

The most recent Ordnance Survey maps record a stone circle here but no details are presently known to the author.

43: Bowman Hillock NJ 480398 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

This site appears to be badly damaged but to have a diameter of about 20.0m. No details are presently known to the author.

1: Discovery and Excavation 1973, 60.

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 14).

44: Boyndie NJ 65.64. Grampian (Banff)

The New Statistical Account notes a 'druidical circle' within a mile of the parish church to the northeast. This may well be the same site as that referred to as 'a good stone circle' standing on the glebe, which was destroyed in c1875.

1: NSA: Boyndie. 2: Coles 1905-6 (4).

Boyndie Church NJ 642638 Grampian (Banff)

The Ordnance Survey note this as the site of a stone circle close to the southern wall of the churchyard. Earlier accounts note a huge red stone standing near the manse offices and a 'druidical circle' near the church.

1: NSA; Boyndie. 2: Coles 1905-6 (4).

50: Clatt Hillhead NJ 528265 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey marked this as a stone circle. All that survived at the turn of the century was a 0.80m. high stone at the corner of a wall. Coles suggested that an account of a circle and causeway in the NSA referred to this site but it could equally apply to the Holywell circle or possibly that at Clatt Bankhead and is detailed under the former.
1: Coles 1901-2 (50). 2: Keiller 1934.
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 28).

51: Colpy NJ 63. 32. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This destroyed site was recorded by the Ordnance Survey as the site of a stone circle, together with a cairn close-by to the south. Earlier in the nineteenth century it was described as a 'druidical temple' which was almost obliterated. Several 'urns' were found somewhere near the site when the road was built that cut through it. Coles notes an 'urn' was found within the circle but this is not substantiated by the earlier account.
1: NSA 12, 732. 2: Coles 1901-2 (67).
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 30).

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

53: Crookmore NJ 588184 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey mark this as the site of a stone circle with a causeway extending to the northeast. The original account of a circle with a paved road in the vicinity is not specific enough to distinguish between circles at Crookmore, Nether Balfour and Druidsfield. The details are given under the Druidsfield entry.
1: Coles 1900-1 (8A). 2: Keiller 1934.
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 36).

54: Culsamond Kirkyard NJ 64.32. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site was demolished in the eighteenth century when the church was built. It consisted of 12 large granite stones which were toppled and buried. One of these was dug up in 1821 but is now destroyed. Others were broken up by the sextant in the nineteenth century as and when he came across them. No details of the design are known but the number of stones suggests it was a Recumbent Stone Circle.
1: NSA 39, 732-3. 2: Coles 1901-2 (68).
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 38).

67: Inchbaire NO 61.96. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This was apparently a small stone circle and was known as 'the
Worship Stones'. It was destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century and
no details are known of its design.

1: Ritchie 1918-19. 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 65).

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

1: NSA 1842. 2: Smith 1879-80.
3: Coles 1899-1900 (10). 4: Ritchie 1918-19.

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

1: Coles 1902-3 (37). 2: Ritchie 1916-17.

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

1: Coles 1903-4 (7).

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

1: PSAS 1, 1851-4, 260-1.

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

1: Coles 1899-1900 (12).

73: Leslie NJ 59.24 ? Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
In 1793 the OSA noted 2 'druid temples, neither of them very
entire' in this parish. One of these is the Braehead site while the
other remains unlocated. The reference in the NSA to a recently
destroyed circle in the parish may well refer to Braehead rather
than the second circle.

1: OSA 1793. 2: NSA Aberdeen 12, 1022.
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 68).

74: Logie Coldstone NJ 459055 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey noted the site of a small stone circle which has subsequently been suggested to be a possible four poster. It may also have been one of the sites referred to earlier by Stuart who noted 'several circles of upright stones in the parish'. The only other identifiable today is that at Vaulkmill.
1: Stuart 1851-4. 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 71).

75: Mill of Carden NJ 69.25. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site consists of a single orthostat which stood 2.75m. high but has now been moved to a nearby dyke. Keiller suggested it looked like a Recumbent Stone Circle flanker; this appears to be pure supposition. However, the NSA notes two 'druidical temples' in the parish. Hatton of Ardoyne is one of these and the stone at Mill of Carden is a good candidate for the second as there are no other likely sites that can be identified today. The stone has now been removed.
1: Coles 1901-2 (34). 2: Keiller 1934.
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 77). 4: Ruggles 1984 (57)

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

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

78: Nether Balfour NJ 539172 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The only certain information about this site is that the Ordnance Survey record it as the site of a stone circle which was destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century. It has been suggested that a stone cup was found at the site and that it may also have had a paved road leading from it. However, the original sources for this data are not explicit enough to distinguish this possibility from the circles of Druidsfield and Crookmore nearby. The details of these are given under the Druidsfield entry.
1: PSAS 10, 1872-4, p.196. 2: Keiller 1934.
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 79).

79: Nether Corskie NJ 749096 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site consists of 2 tall orthostats set 3.10m. apart in a straight line. That to the west is cupmarked and stands 3.70m. tall, while the other is 2.20m. high. These stones may well be the flankers of a Recumbent Stone Circle but the alternative possibilities that they are part of a four poster or are a two-stone alignment should not be ignored.
1: Coles 1902-3 (1). 2: Ritchie 1918-19.
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 80). 4: Ruggles 1984 (69)

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

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

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

83: Schivas NJ 902352 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey mark this as the site of a stone circle with a diameter of c27.5m. Several walls cross the site and a single 1.15m high orthostat remains, incorporated in one of these.
1: Coles 1902-3 (10). 3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 93).

84: Tocherford NJ 69.33. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey notes a site of a stone circle here but nothing survives. However, the New Statistical Account refers to a 'druidical temple' on the east side of the hill of Rothmaise, and this is likely to be a reference to this site.
1: Coles 1901-2 (69).

85: Upper Benwalls NJ 94.46. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey note this as the site of a stone circle and local tradition indicated it was destroyed in c1840. No details are known.

1: Coles 1903-4 (12).

86: Upper Crichtie c NJ 960440 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
The Ordnance Survey note this as the site of a circle. In the late nineteenth century it was recorded that a local's father witnessed the destruction of the stone circle in the late eighteenth century when the stones were used for a building.

1: Peter 1884-5. 2: Coles 1903-4 (6).

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

1: Coles 1902-3 (14). 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 109).
3: Ruggles 1984 (28)

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

1: PSAS 1, 1850-4, 260-1. 2: Coles 1904-5 (3).
3: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 111).

89: West Crichtie NJ 937438 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
A stone circle is reported to have been destroyed here in about 1845. The tradition is reported by two authors but no details are known.

1: Peter 1884-5. 2: Coles 1903-4 (5).

Zone 7: Tayside

- 90: Bachilton** **NO 005241** **Tayside (Perthshire)**
This circle has been destroyed. When Coles visited the site there was memory of several stones of a circle standing on a distinct mound. These were buried to facilitate ploughing. No details are known.
1: Coles 1910-11 (37).
2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 3).
- 91: Carse Gray** **NO 462538** **Tayside (Angus)**
The Ordnance Survey record a possible damaged four poster here with a diameter of 3.7m. No details are published.
1: Burl 1976 (Angus 3).
- 92: Dunino** **NO 53.11** **Fife**
It is noted that a stone circle once stood near the church and that portions of some of the stones are built into a dyke.
1: RCAHM 1933 (221).
2: Burl 1976 (Fife 3).
- 93: Hawk Hill** **NS 92.92.** **Tayside (Clackmannanshire)**
A stone circle apparently stood here but was removed in c1917. No details are recorded.
1: RCAHM 1933 (601).
2: Burl 1976 (Clackmannan 2).
- 94: Kinloch** **NO 117475** **Tayside (Perthshire)**
Burl has noted a four poster here but no details are published.
1: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (p.357).
- 95: Mylnefield** **NO 334301** **Tayside (Angus)**
The site was noted by Elliot who implied it was already destroyed. He described it as elliptical with 6 large boulders, 3 to the east and the other 3 to the west with a gap between 'capable of containing an equal number of stones'.
1: Elliot 1911.
2: Burl 1976 (Angus 8).
- 96: Pitagowan** **NN 822658** **Tayside (Perthshire)**
The site was described in 1791 as 1 large standing stone and 2-3 others lying by it which probably formed a 'druidical temple'. Only the single orthostat survives today.
1: OSA, vol 2, Blair, Atholl and Strowan 1791.
- 150: Minewells** **NO 076455** **Tayside (Perthshire)**
This site has been noted recently. It is apparently graded and the orthostats are linked by a kerb. However, no further details are known to the author at present.
1: Stewart 1985

109: Stroangassel

NY 589869

Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)

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

1: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 16).

110: Westerkirk

NY 29.91.

Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)

In 1841 it was recorded that 'there are several whinstones placed erect in the ground which have every appearance of the remains of a druidical temple'. In 1912 no trace could be found and no locals had any clear memory of it.

1: NSA 1841 Westerkirk Parish.

2: Hyslop and Hyslop 1912.

111: Woodhead

NY 21.66.

Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)

Today all that remains of this site are 2 granite boulders set 3.5m apart, the largest of which stands 0.9m. high. In 1791 it was recorded as a 'druidical temple' some of the stones of which had lately been removed.

1: OSA 1791 Dornoch Parish

2: RCAHM 1920 (5).

3: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 12).

Zone 9: Cumbria

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

1: Rooke 1792. 2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 5, Broad Flat).
3: Waterhouse 1985.

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

1: Stukeley 1776. 2: Williams 1856.
3: Waterhouse 1985.

114: Chapel Flat NY 37.50. Cumbria (Cumberland)
The site was described in the late eighteenth century as 'rude stones each a yard in circumference' set in a circle with a diameter of c24 metres. East of the centre were 4 large stones lying on top of each other. It is unclear if these were displaced, or were a ruined cist, chamber or cove. There was apparently a barrow somewhere nearby which was c7.5m. in diameter and c2.5m. high. It is not clear if this site was a genuine stone circle or the kerb of a denuded barrow or even a chambered tomb.

1: Nicolson and Burn 1777. 2: Whellan 1860.
3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 9). 4: Waterhouse 1985.

115: Gretigate B **NY 057036** **Cumbria (Cumberland)**
In 1960 two adjacent small circles were excavated. They stood in a field covered by natural boulders. Unfortunately this field has now been completely cleared and hence the sites cannot be re-assessed. The account of the excavations are not complete enough to successfully assess the nature of the sites. The largest of these rings (B) had a diameter of about 22.0 x 19.0m. and 9 small stones remained, 6 of which were in-situ, stoneholes for an original total of 15-16 stones existed. Within the circle in the NE quadrant was an area of cobbles and larger stones, interpreted as the remains of a cairn. The only features were 3 burnt areas and 2 pits containing charcoal and a worn tooth. Although this may have been a true stone circle the possibility cannot be discounted that it was a fortuitous arrangement of stones as the field was littered with stone.

1: Stout 1961. 2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 13b).
3: Waterhouse 1985. 4: visited 1983.

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

1: Stout 1961. 2: Burl 1976. (Cumberland 13c).
3: Waterhouse 1985.

117: Hird Wood **NY 417059** **Cumbria (Westmorland)**
This ruined site is difficult to interpret. Its siting is unusual being on a narrow terrace above a stream with steep slopes above and below. An old road crosses the site. At the centre of the site is a mound which is c0.8m. high. Beyond this to the north is an orthostat which stands 1.1m. high. Several other stones lie scattered about around the mound, some of which seem to fall on a ring. However, as the shelf is generally stony it is difficult to determine which are genuine and hence what the diameter of the ring was (assuming it ever existed); the most likely alternatives are c7m or c11.5m. It has been suggested there was an outer ring of c20m. diameter. However, the case for this is weak; to the north are 3 large recumbent slabs, these may be fortuitous. To the west is a drystone wall containing 3 erect but displaced stones, now set in a straight line. A stone axe was found in a heap of stones 55m to the south which was said to have been brought from the site.

1: Cowper 1934. 2: RCAHM 1936 (Troutbeck 33).
3: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 5, Herd Wood).
4: Waterhouse 1985.

118: Kirkstones **SD 106843** **Cumbria (Cumberland)**
This site was noted in the late eighteenth century as 'On the Green Moor Farm are thirty stones called Kirkstones, forming part of two circles, similar in position to those of Stonehenge'. A stylized plan shows 2 concentric circles. About 190m. to the south was a large cairn with a diameter of c22.5m. Nothing survived in the late nineteenth century and details of the design are unknown.
1: Hutchinson 1794. 2: Eccleston 1874.
3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 17). 4: Waterhouse 1985.

119: Mayburgh **NY 523284** **Cumbria (Westmorland)**
Today this henge consists of a massive circular bank with an entrance to the east and a solitary orthostat near the centre. The bank has a diameter at its crest of 122 x 116m, is up to 6.5m high and defines a central area of c93 x 87m. The orthostat is 2.80m. high. In 1769 a second stone existed in the central area and the sites of 3 others were known. Four of these appear to have formed a square, while the second extant stone was lying further from the centre to the northwest. The sites of 4 portal stones flanking the entrance in a similar arrangement to Swinside and Long Meg are also noted. The bank apparently also had outward projections at its entrance terminals, although it seems curious that these are no longer apparent. Earlier that century, Stukeley visited the site in 1725 and conjectured that there were formerly two stone circles within the henge, the inner having a diameter of c15m. The outer circle therefore must have been near the inner edge of the bank. The stone surviving today is too close to the centre to fall on either of these circles. Even in Stukeleys day little survived and the site interior had been ploughed, therefore his interpretation may be largely conjecture. The design of internal stone settings at Mayburgh can only be resolved by excavation.
1: Stukeley 1776. 2: Pennant 1774.
3: RCAHM 1936. 4: Waterhouse 1985.

120: Motherby **NY 419282** **Cumbria (Cumberland)**
This site was recorded in the mid-nineteenth century as having recently been destroyed by blasting on the orders of the steward of the Duke of Norfolk. It had a diameter of about 15m. One standing stone survives in the vicinity of the lost site and it may well have been part of the circle. It stands about a metre high. There are several large stones at the base of a drystone wall to the south and a pile of boulders at the base of a slope to the northwest.
1: Williams 1856. 2: Collingwood 1923.
3: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 26). 4: Waterhouse 1985.

121: Le Wheles **NX 989180** **Cumbria (Cumberland)**
This site is recorded in the St Bees Registrar as a building called 'Standing Stones' and it is recorded that it was the site of a stone circle 'anciently known as Le Wheles'. Collingwood referred to it as the 'Corkickle' circle and notes it was destroyed in 1628.
1: Collingwood 1933. 2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 22).
3: Waterhouse 1985.

Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines

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

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

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

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

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

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

128: Harestanes **NT 64.24.** **Borders (Roxburghshire)**
A stone circle is marked on maps of 1770 and 1795. It was recorded in 1845 but by then had been reduced to a single stone.
1: NSA 1845. 2: RCAHM 1956 (22).
3: Burl 1976 (Roxburgh 5).

129: Nettlehole Ridge SD 979563 North Yorkshire
The site was noted in 1966 as a small stone circle with 6 stones set symmetrically in a ring of 8.0m. diameter. The stones varied in height between 0.5 and 1.5 metres. Burl gives erroneous details of the site, presumably mixing the data from another site. The site was visited in 1984 when the whole area had been afforested. The only feature that could be found was a fortuitous jumble of boulders, one at least being earthfast, but it is uncertain if these were at the same location as the site described earlier.
1: Raistrick 1963-6. 2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 19)
3: visited 1984.

130: Rawthey Bridge SD 71.97. Cumbria (Westmorland)
This site was recorded in the late eighteenth century as 'a circle of large stones, supposed to be a monument of druid worship'. It has been destroyed.
1: Nicholson and Burn 1777. 2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 16).
3: Watehouse 1985.

131: Ridley Common NY 778698 Northumberland
Little published data exists on this site. It appears to be genuine although medieval houses and field boundaries exist nearby, 9-10 stones stand in the ring with space for 2-3 more. Their present heights vary from 0.1 to 1.0m. high, 6 of these are clearly standing with heights of 0.4 to 1.0 metres. There is possibly an inner mound or setting.
1: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 11). 2: G.Moir. pers.comm.

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

133: Slipper Hill SD 88463275 Lancashire
No orthostats appear to survive today in this ringcairn. It was noted in 1893 as a 'ring mound (stone circle)' and in 1932 four orthostats were recorded. It was excavated in 1887 when calcined human bones were found. This may have been an embanked stone circle and it is unfortunate that so few details are known.
1: Wilkinson 1893. 2: Bullock 1961.
3: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 11/12, Worsthorne/Worsthorne Moor).
4: Barnes 1982 (52).

134: Veecher Reservoir SE 11.42. West Yorkshire
This site was described retrospectively as 'the finest stone circle on Rombalds Moor' which was destroyed when the reservoir was built. It apparently was a ring of freestanding stones with a diameter of c25m.
1: Wood 1902. 2: Raistrick 1929.
3: Cowling 1946. 4: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 23).

135: The Wolf Fold, Ringstone Edge SE 04431830 West Yorkshire

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

1: Watson 1775.

2: Longbotham 1932.

3: Barnes 1982 (285).

136: Yeavinger Bell NT 918293 Northumberland

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

1: Lynn 1904.

2: Northumberland County History 14, 21.

3: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 14).

Zone 11: North Yorkshire Moors

137: Court Green

NZ 587186

North Yorkshire

It was noted that there was a stone circle here in the mid-nineteenth century. There is nothing visible today. Spratt expresses doubt about the validity of this interpretation.

1: Ord 1846.

2: Spratt 1982.

Zone 12: The Peak District

138: The Bull Ring SK 07847823 Derbyshire

This henge is similar to Arbor Low in that it consists of a massive circular bank with an internal quarry ditch of comparable dimensions, which are broken by two diametrical entrances, orientated north/south. The central area measures 53.0 x 46.0m. and is disturbed by rig and furrow except along a line between the two entrances where there once stood a drystone wall. This wall and others in the vicinity had been built by 1789 when the site was first documented. At this date a solitary orthostat remained and although its position within the site is unknown, it can be conjectured by analogy with Arbor Low, that a stone circle may well have existed which was demolished when the area was enclosed earlier in the eighteenth century. This orthostat is now also missing and the site sustained further damage from ploughing and quarrying in the nineteenth century.

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

- 1: Pilkington 1789. 2: Alcock 1950.
3: Burl 1969. 4: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 8).
5: Barnatt forthcoming.

139: Offerton Moor SK 21288054 Derbyshire

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

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

- 1: Rooke 1785. 2: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 16).
3: Barnatt, forthcoming.

140: Stanton Moor III SK 24806327 Derbyshire

This site is a ringcairn, with an internal diameter of 19.5m, which is somewhat sub-triangular rather than circular in plan. The bank is 2.0-3.0 wide and there are traces of drystone walls retaining both faces. The bank was partially excavated and restored by Heathcote in the thirties or forties (unpublished). Two entrances break the bank to the north and south, these are flanked by low radially set orthostats (0.60-0.40m high). One survives to the north, and two to the south. These stones in conjunction with analogy to two nearby sites (Stanton Moor I and IV), suggest a ring

of low orthostats may also have stood at the inner edge of the bank. These had been removed by the late eighteenth century when the site was first documented. A segmented faience bead has been brought to the surface by rabbits at the centre of the site. There is an extensive cairnfield, several embanked stone circles and large cairns in the vicinity.

1: Pegge 1787.

2: Barnatt, forthcoming.

141: Top of Riley

SK 23.77.

Derbyshire

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

1: Wood 1842.

2: Burl 1969.

3: Burl 1976 (Derbyshire 20). 4: Barnatt, forthcoming.

Zone 13: Wales

142: Mitchell's Fold III SO 30.98. Shropshire

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

1: Hartshorne 1841.

143: Pennybridge SM 953001 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)

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

1: RCAHM 1925 (339).

2: Grimes 1963 (33).

144: The Temple SO 059610 Powys (Radnorshire)

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

1: Francis 1875.

2: RCAHM 1913 (111).

3: Grimes 1963 (c).

145: Whetstones SO 305976 Powys (Montgomeryshire)

This site was recorded in the eighteenth century as consisting of 3 leaning stones in an arc, the highest of which stood c1.2m high. It was destroyed in the late 1860's when ashes and bone were found. 7 dark patches were visible in the field in the early twentieth century which were interpreted as the site of the circle. Two stones in a nearby stile are said to come from the site.

1: Hartshorne 1841.

2: RCAHM 1911 (116).

3: Chitty 1926.

4: Grimes 1963 (16).

5: Burl 1976 (Montgomeryshire 4).

Zone 14: South-West England

146: Mattocks Down SS 602439 Somerset-Exmoor

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

1: Grinsell 1970.

2: Burl 1976 (Somerset 5).

147: Seven Stones SY 10748790 Devon

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

1: Smith 1974.

2: Burl 1976 (Devon 29).

3: Grinsell 1983.

Zone 15: Wessex

148: Broadstones SU 165688 Wiltshire

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1: Aubrey, Monumenta Britannica. | 2: Stukeley 1776 MS. |
| 3: Annable 1955. | 4: Burl 1976 (Wiltshire 2). |
| 5: Burl 1979. | |

149: Little Mayne SY 72.87. Dorset

In 1728 it was noted that a circle of stones had recently been 'broke to pieces'. There were two avenues of 'pitch stones' leading from it to the south and east. In 1847 a 9m. diameter circle of 10-11 small stones together with outer circles and avenues were reported, but this imaginative account may have misinterpreted ephemeral features and old field boundaries. Warne reported that the only traces of the site in 1868 were a few lichen covered stones.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1: Gale 1728 -manuscript | 2: Sydenham 1847. |
| 3: Warne 1872. | 4: Piggott and Piggott 1939. |
| 5: Burl 1976 (Dorset 3). | |

Appendix 3: Sites suggested in the literature to be stone circles but which are rejected here as being; more viably interpreted in other ways, as being anomalous or as being uninterpretable due to lack of data.

(for a key see appendix 2)

INDEX

Zone 1: Orkney and Shetland.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 Doom Rings | 2 Fiddler's Crus |
| 3 The Giants Stones | 4 Haltadans |
| 5 Hastingsgot | 6 Loch of Strom |
| 7 Stanydale | |

Zone 2: North East Scotland

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 8 Acherole | 9 Latheron Forse |
| 10 Learable Hill North | 11 Linside More |
| 12 Warth Hill | |

Zone 3: Outer Hebrides

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 13 Aird Sleitenish | 14 Airidh Nam Bidearan |
| 15 Airigh na Beinne Bige | 16 Beinn a Chaolais |
| 17 Bhruist | 18 Borvemore |
| 19 Cleiter | 20 Cnoc Dubh |
| 21 Cul a Chleit | 22 Druim nam Eum |
| 23 Gleann Mor | 24 Gramisdale |
| 25 Suidheachadh Sealg | 26 Udal |

Zone 4: Western Scotland

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 27 Balliscate | 28 Barnluasgan |
| 29 Blackshaw Moor | 30 Clachan Erisco |
| 31 Clachtol | 32 Dervaig |
| 33 Drumidoon | 34 Inverarnon |
| 35 Loch a' Bhleoghan | 36 Loch a' Chapuil |
| 37 Lochalsh | 38 Lossit Burn |
| 39 Maol Mor | 40 St Colmacs |
| 41 Scalasaig | 42 Scalasaig South |

Zone 5: Moray Firth

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 43 Achdregnie A | 44 Achdregnie B |
| 45 Achorachan | 46 Aldourie |
| 47 Altnacardich | 48 Auchintea |
| 49 Boblainy 2 | 50 Cantraybruiach B |
| 51 Cappies Hill | 52 Chapel Hill |
| 53 Cowie Muir | 54 Clava |
| 55 Cullearnie East End | 56 Culloden |
| 57 Deskie | 58 Easter Clune B |
| 59 Galford | 60 Kiltearn |
| 61 Meiklehill Wood | 62 Milltown of Clava South. |

Zone 9: Cumbria

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 147 Banniside | 148 The Beacon |
| 149 Broomrigg C | 150 Broomrigg D |
| 151 Brougham Hall | 152 Castlehowe Scar |
| 153 The Cockpit | 154 Dacre Parish |
| 155 Glassonby | 156 Gretigate A |
| 157 Grasmere | 158 Iron Hill North |
| 159 Iron Hill South | 160 Knipe Scar A |
| 161 Knipe Scar B | 162 The Kirk |
| 163 Lacra C | 164 Lacra D |
| 165 Little Meg | 166 Moor Divock 3 |
| 167 Moor Divock 5 | 168 Moor Divock 6 |
| 169 Moor Divock 7 | 170 Moor Divock 8 |
| 171 Potter Fell | 172 Swarth Fell |
| 173 White Hag | 174 Wilson Scar |

Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 175 Biddlestones | 176 Brackenhall Green |
| 177 Bradup | 178 Cartington |
| 179 Fairnington | 180 Grassington A |
| 181 Grassington B | 182 Harden Moor |
| 183 Hellclough II | 184 Hellclough III |
| 185 Horncliffe | 186 How Tallon |
| 187 Kilnsey | 188 Moseley Height |
| 189 Muker | 190 Rey Cross |
| 191 Ringstone Hill | 192 Todmorden |
| 193 Yockenthwaite | |

Zone 11: North Yorkshire Moors

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 194 Bransdale Moor | 195 Cloughton |
| 196 House Crag | 197 Kirkmoor Beck Farm |
| 198 Nab Ridge | |

Zone 12: The Peak District

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 199 Abney Moor | 200 Bilberry Knoll |
| 201 Brassington Moor A | 202 Brassington Moor B |
| 203 The Cork Stone | 204 Dudwood A |
| 205 Dudwood B | 206 Dudwood C |
| 207 Green Low | 208 Lawrence Field |
| 209 Leam | 210 Ringstones |

Zone 13: Wales

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 211 Banc Du | 212 Brunt |
| 213 Clyne Common | 214 Coed Gwarallt |
| 215 Druids Circle | 216 Eithbed |
| 217 Grey Hill | 218 Hirnant |
| 219 Kerry Hill B | 220 Llain y Sidbedau |
| 221 Llyn Eiddew Bach III | 222 Pabell Ilywarch Hen |
| 223 Pen y Wern Hill | 224 Rhos y Clegryn |
| 225 Shelve | 226 Tre'r Dryw Bach |
| 227 Waun Mawn | 228 Yr Hen Eglwys |
| 229 Ysbyty Cynfyn | |

Zone 14: South West England

230 Bosiliack	231 Boslow
232 Bowda	233 Carncross
234 Goonorman	235 Hr Carwynnen
236 Nine Stones	237 Naw Downs
238 Rosemergy	239 Rushyford Gate
240 Tredinnick	241 Treen
242 Trevello	243 Whitesand Bay
244 Almsworthy	245 Brockhill Ford
246 Buckland Ford	247 Burford Down
248 Buttern West	249 Down Ridge
250 Lakehead Newtake	251 Lower Piles
252 Sharpitor	253 Shell Top
254 Spurrells Cross	255 Stall Down
256 Willing Walls Warren	

Zone 15: Wessex

257 Avebury South	258 Bathampton A
259 Bathampton B	260 Chew Stoke
261 Langdean Bottom	262 Leigh Down
263 Lulworth	264 Tisbury
265 Twinhoe	

THE CORPUS

Zone 1: Orkney and Shetland

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

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

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

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

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

6: Loch of Strom HU 405501 Shetland
This small ring has a diameter of 5.0x4.0m and consists of 8-12 stones, only one of which has any height; some are contiguous. There are associated field boundaries and it may well be a house site.
1: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (Z3/3) 2: G.Moir, pers comm.

7: Stanydale

HU 285503

Shetland

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

1: RCAHM 1946 (1401)

2: Calder 1949-50

3: Burl 1976 (Shetland 2)

Zone 2: North East Scotland

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

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

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

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

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

Zone 3 Outer Hebrides

13: Aird Sleitenish NB 031198 Western Isles-Lewis

Not enough data has been published on this site to interpret it. Nine very low stones form a circle of 5.6m diameter. Within this in the northwest quadrant is a cairn which is either disturbed or of recent date. 3 larger orthostats standing 1.2-1.5m high stand outside the circle to the southwest.

- 1: Macpherson 1973 2: Burl 1976 (Lewis 1)
3: Ruggles 1984 (LH 32)

14: Airidh nam Bidearan NB 23422989 Western Isles-Lewis

This site has been suggested to be an arc of a large circle. However, the 5 stones are virtually in a straight line and are best interpreted as a stone row, or possibly grounders for an ancient boundary. Several recumbent stones nearby to the southeast appear to be natural.

- 1: RCAHM 1928 (94) 2: Burl 1976 (Lewis 2)
3: Tait 1978 4: Ponting and Ponting 1981
5: Ruggles 1984 (LH 24)

15: Airgh na Beinne Bige NB 22233568 Western Isles-Lewis

This site has been suggested as a possible ruined circle. However, the only certain features are an upright menhir, and another which has fallen. The other stones are likely to be natural boulders, of which there are many in the surrounding area.

- 1: Tait 1978
2: Ponting and Ponting 1981 (HI/11, Callanish 11).
3: Ruggles 1984 (LH10)

16: Beinn a Chaolais NF 90447795 Western Isles-N Uist

This has been suggested to be a ruined circle of small stones. However, the site is boulder strewn and the whole is likely to be a natural outcrop.

- 1: RCAHM 1928 (241) 2: Burl 1976 (N.Uist 1)
3: Ruggles 1984 (UI 10)

17: Bhruist NF 92428288 Western Isles-Berneray

This site has been suggested to be a ruined circle. However, the only potentially genuine feature is a low menhir, there are several stones in the vicinity which are likely to be nothing more than fortuitous boulders.

- 1: RCAHM 1928 (132) 2: Burl 1976 (Berneray 1)
3: Ruggles 1984 (UI 3)

18: Borvemore NG 02029392 Western Isles-Harris

This site has been suggested to be a ruined stone circle. However, only one fine menhir stands, two prostrate slabs nearby may lie at their original sites. Two others further to the southeast may be fortuitous. Originally this may have been some form of menhir-setting, but they seem unlikely to have ever defined a circle.

- 1: RCAHM 1928 (136) 2: Burl 1976 (Harris 1)
3: Ruggles 1984 (LH37, Scarista)

19: Cleiter **NB 16423424** **Western Isles-Great Bernera**
This site is difficult to interpret. It is sited on a cliff top and consists of 4 orthostats in an unusual setting. Superficially they appear to fall in a semi-circle but their orientations suggest they are more likely to originally have consisted of a straight line of three, with the fourth at right angles to this.
1: RCAHM 1928 (86) 2: Thom 1967 (HI/8)
3: Tait 1978 4: Ponting and Ponting 1981 (Callanish 8)
5: Ruggles 1984 (LH8, Bernera Bridge)

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

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

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

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

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

25: Suidheachadh Sealg NF 82475522 Western Isles-Benbecula

This ruined site may well be a denuded chambered cairn rather than a stone circle. It has a diameter of 27.0m with 10 stones on its western half, most of which have fallen or lean badly. Within the circle is a 12m diameter mound containing what appears to be a ruined chamber or cist. The diameter of the ring is typical for the peristaliths of the Outer Hebrides.

- 1: RCAHM 1928 (352) 2: Henshall 1972 (UST 31)
3: Burl 1976 (Benbecula 2) 4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (H4/2)
5: Ruggles 1984 (UI 43, Gramisdale south)

26: Udal NF 82427843 Western Isles-N Uist

According to Ordnance Survey archives an orthostatic circle was found in 1964, during excavation of a nearby medieval settlement, but excavation was abandoned when it was realized it was prehistoric. Nothing was visible in 1981. It is hard to know what to make of this account.

- 1: Ruggles 1984 (UI 8)

Zone 4: Western Scotland

27: Balliscate **NM 499541** **Strathclyde (Argyll)-Mull**
This site has been mistakenly suggested to be a stone circle. It is a stone row.

1: Burl 1976 (Mull 1) 2: RCAHM 1980 (90)

28: Barnluasgan **NR 78289070** **Strathclyde (Argyll)**
This site was suggested to be a stone circle but is more likely to be an enclosure.

1: Cambell and Sandeman 1962 (161)
2: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (A3/3, Bellanoch)
3: Ruggles 1984 (AR 34)

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

1: Smith 1895 2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 2)

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

1: RCAHM 1928 (636) 2: Burl 1976 (Skye 1)

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

1: Welsh 1971 2: Burl 1976 (Sutherland 4)
3: RCAHM Index 1974

32: Dervaig **NM 439520** **Strathclyde (Argyll)-Mull**
This site has been mistakenly suggested to be a stone circle. It is a stone row.

1: Burl 1976 (Mull 2) 2: RCAHM 1980 (101.2)

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

1: Bryce 1910 2: Burl 1976 (Arran 3)
3: Mc Lennan 1977

- 34: Inverarnon NM 316185 Tayside (Perthshire)**
 This site was described as a concentric stone circle of boulders surrounding a central mound. However, it is noted the ground is irregular and marshy except on the central mound where there were building foundations. This, combined with the published plan and note of some of the stones being displaced and sunk, suggests the site is dubious, perhaps being a fortuitous arrangement of boulders round a building platform.
 1: Lacaille 1928-9 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 28)
- 35: Loch a' Bhleoghan NM 02274551 Strathclyde (Argyll)-Tiree**
 This site was described as a stone circle but has been reinterpreted as a circular enclosure associated with nearby dilapidated field walls of similar construction.
 1: Beveridge 1903 2: Burl 1976 (Tiree 1)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (CT6, Gott)
- 36: Loch a' Chapuil NM 02404565 Strathclyde (Argyll)-Tiree**
 This site was described as a stone circle but has been reinterpreted as a circular enclosure associated with old field walls of similar construction nearby.
 1: Beveridge 1903 2: Burl 1976 (Tiree 2)
 3: Ruggles 1984 (CT6, Gott)
- 37: Lochalsh NG 831274 Highland (Ross)**
 The only account notes a previously destroyed stone circle. More data would be required before including it in the corpus.
 1: OS Edin NG 82 NW5 2: Burl 1976 (Ross 2)
- 38: Lossit Burn NR 202560 Strathclyde (Argyll)-Islay**
 This ruined site has been suggested to be an embanked stone circle but it is likely to be domestic structure associated with a croft.
 1: Discovery and Excavation 1961, 19
 2: Burl 1976 (Islay 3) 3: Ruggles 1984 (IS 30)
- 39: Naol Mor NM 435531 Strathclyde (Argyll)-Mull**
 This site has been mistakenly suggested to be a circle. It is a stone row.
 1: Burl 1976 (Mull 4) 2: RCAHM 1980 (101.1)
- 40: St Colmac's NS 04.66. Strathclyde-Bute**
 The only brief note of this site is too obscure to include it in the corpus without further data. It may have been a reference to the nearby Ettrick Bay stone circle.
 1: Marshall (no date) 2: Burl 1976 (Bute 3)
- 41: Scalasaig NR 388943 Strathclyde (Argyll)-Colonsay**
 This site has been suggested to be a stone circle, but has been reinterpreted as an unusual cairn.
 1: Macleod 1970 2: Burl 1976 (Colonsay 1)
 3: RCAHM Index

42: Scalasaig South NR 386937 Strathclyde (Argyll)-Colonsay

This site has been suggested to be the remains of a stone circle. All that exists is one possible standing stone and a prostrate block.

1: Macleod 1970

2: Burl 1976 (Colonsay 2)

3: RCAHM, Index

Zone 5: Moray Firth

43: Achdregnie A NJ 24.24. Grampian (Banff)

This site is located within Standing Stones Field. All that remains are 2 low orthostats, 0.40 and 0.85m high, set 1.8m apart. It has been suggested these are the remnants of an internal setting of a Clava type site. Alternatively they could be a ruined four poster or a two stone setting.

1: Coles 1906-7 (2)

44: Achdregnie B NJ 24.24. Grampian (Banff)

This site has been destroyed but the Ordnance Survey recorded 5 stones, 4 at the corners of an oblong and the fifth at the centre. It is not clear what the original nature of this site was.

1: Coles 1906-7 (2)

45: Achorachan NJ 209278 Grampian (Banff)

This was noted in the nineteenth century as a single upright that was the 'supposed remains of a stone circle'. It is on a steep slope and seems an unlikely site.

1: Coles 1906-7 (4)

46: Aldourie NH 599358 Highland (Inverness)

This circle was noted as having been re-erected to the west of its original site in the nineteenth century. It is not known what form the site originally took. The present structure contains 18 stones and is an obvious fake. It has been suggested to be a dismembered Clava-type site.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (26) 2: Henshall 1963 (Inv.2)

47: Altnacardich NH 59.43. Highland (Inverness)

Three despoiled mounds were recorded here in the late nineteenth century. They appear to have contained concentric kerbs and hence could have been Clava ringcairns. However, their poor documentation and ruined state makes interpretation difficult.

1: PSAS 20, 1885-6, 350-1. 2: Henshall 1963 (Inv.4)

48: Auchintea NJ 41.64. Grampian (Banff)

Nothing remains of this site, the Ordnance Survey marked it as 'site of stone circle'. No details are recorded.

1: Coles 1905-6 (19)

49: Boblainy 2 NH 49.40. Highland (Inverness)

This site was recorded as 'a circle of stones', eight of which remained in a c12m diameter ring. The author describes kerbs and the like in similar terms.

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

50: Cantraybruich B NH 778459 Highland (Inverness)

In the nineteenth century a 'stone circle' speculated as being similar to Cantraybruich A was said to have stood in the adjoining field but to have been destroyed many years before.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (18) 2: Henshall 1963 (see Inv 15)

- 51: Cappies Hill NJ 28.62. Grampian (Moray)**
 This site consists of 4 low uprights, 3 of which are in line. It was suggested to be a stone circle but may well be a fortuitous arrangement of stones.
 1: Coles 1906-7 (16)
- 52: Chapel Hill NJ 03.46. Grampian (Moray)**
 This site consists of 4 very low stones surrounding a pit, they may well be fortuitous as there are many similar stones nearby. To the west are 2 low orthostats in a line and a denuded cairn which may well be genuine.
 1: Coles 1906-7 (20) 2: Burl 1976 (Moray 3)
- 53: Cowie Muir NJ 372631 Grampian (Moray)**
 This site consists of 2 large recumbent blocks lying at the terminals of a horseshoe shaped bank which has a height of c0.75m and measures c17.0x12.0m, at it's crest. The centre is disturbed and the site may be a barrow which has had it's interior removed.
 1: Coles 1905-6 (20)
- 54: Clava NH 757444 Highland (Inverness)**
 This site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It has been excavated and is a kerb-cairn with a contiguous kerb.
 1: Piggott 1956 2: Burl 1976 (Inverness 6)
- 55: Cullearnie East End NH 73.74. Highland (Inverness)**
 This site was described in the early nineteenth century as an intact cairn bounded by a kerb of 15 paces diameter (c11.5m). It was surrounded by a ditch and there was no outer circle. It has been suggested to have been a Clava-type site. It was recorded as 'fragmentary' in the late nineteenth century and it has now been destroyed. The early description of the site suggests it was not a typical Clava site.
 1: Fraser 1883-4 (33) 2: Henshall 1963 (Inv 24)
- 56: Culloden NH 716476 Highland (Inverness)**
 All that remains of this site is a single 1.70m high upright. It was described in the late nineteenth century as a 'fragmentary' Clava-type site. At a slightly earlier date it was said to have 25 stones all but 7 of which had been displaced. This may be the same site as that described in the vicinity in the early nineteenth century as an avenue of 30 uprights set 0.3-0.6m apart. If so it should be discounted as a Clava site.
 1: Fraser 1883-4 (34) 2: Henshall 1963 (Inv.25)
- 57: Deskie NJ 20.30. Grampian (Banff)**
 In the nineteenth century the Ordnance Survey recorded 2 stones, marking them as 'stone circle, remains of'. They have now been removed and no details are recorded as to the nature of this site.
 1: Coles 1906-7 (5)

58: Easter Clune B NH 952516 Highland (Nairn)

This ruined cairn has been suggested to be similar to Easter Clune A and be a possible Clava-type site. Its ruined state makes interpretation difficult.

1: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 3)

59: Golford NH 961548 Highland (Nairn)

This site has been destroyed but was recorded by the Ordnance Survey as the site of a stone circle where 'stone coffins' were found. It has been suggested to be a Clava-type site but other interpretations are equally viable.

1: Fraser 1883-4 (25) 2: Henshall 1963 (Nairn 4)

60: Kiltearn NH 61.65 Highland (Ross and Cromarty)

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

1: OSA 1791

61: Meiklehill Wood NJ 43.60. Grampian (Banff)

All that exists today is a low orthostat which stands 0.5m high. The Ordnance Survey recorded it as the remains of a stone circle. However, it is unclear if they had data to support this or assumed it to be the case.

1: Coles 1905-6 (18)

62: Milltown of Clava-South NH 752439 Highland (Inverness)

This site consists of a sub-rectangular enclosure surrounding the foundations of a chapel. Incorporated in these are several large stones which has led to speculation that a stone circle once stood here. There is no documentation of this.

1: Jolly 1881-2 2: Fraser 1883-4 (8)

3: Henshall 1963 (Inv 44)

Zone 6 Grampian

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

70: Chapel o' Sink NJ 706189 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site consists of a damaged oval kerb of contiguous stones with a diameter of c15.0 metres. It has been suggested to be the vestige of a ringcairn that once was surrounded by a Recumbent Stone Circle. However, there is no positive support for this suggestion and further data are needed before the site is categorized as such.
1: Ritchie 1916-17 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 26)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/16)

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

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

73: Cortes NK 00.58. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
This site was described as a 'druid temple' at Cortes Farm in the early nineteenth century. It is probably the same site as that described by Coles at Cortie Brae (see 2:52).
1: NSA 12, 293 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 34)

74: Cotbank of Barras NO 827791 Grampian (Kincardineshire)
This site is difficult to interpret because of its ruined state. At the centre is a low cairn, surrounding this are several small stones which either form a ruined kerb and other settings beyond, or alternatively are fortuitous boulders.

1: Coles 1902-3B (page 198) 2: Burl 1976 (Kincardineshire 5)

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

1: PSAS 1, 1851-4, 260-1.

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

1: Burl 1976 (Kincardineshire 7)

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

1: Burl 1976 (Angus 7)

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

1: Smith 1879-80 2: Ritchie 1818-19

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

1: Coles 1905-6 (14)

80: Forvie NK 011260 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)
It has been suggested that there is a stone circle here. There are at least 7 sites in this complex, several of which have been excavated. That surveyed by Thom (site B) is a ringcairn rather than a true stone circle. A second site has been suggested to be a ruined Recumbent Stone Circle (Burl 1980-site A) but appears to be a simple ringcairn (Kirk-site D). Between the two is a smaller ringcairn with an internal diameter of c3.5m (Kirk-site A; Burl 1980-site C). This has 4 very small orthostats set in a 0.9m square. This diminutive setting was buried below a central cairn and may have an affinity with four posters.

1: Kirk 1953 2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 49)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (B1/27)

81: Gavenie Braes NJ 68.62. Grampian (Banff)

This site was suggested to be a stone circle but is so ruined that interpretation is difficult. Two orthostats stand close together set at right angles to each other. They are 2.00 and 1.45m tall. Three stones lie close by in a line but appear to have been moved to facilitate ploughing.

1: Coles 1905-6 (3)

82: Glassel House NO 655993 Grampian (Kincardineshire)

This site was suggested to be a stone circle by Coles. However, it consists of 2 small orthostats set in a straight line and appears to be a two-stone alignment rather than a stone circle.

83: Hillhead, Forgue NJ 64.37. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

The Ordnance Survey record this as the site of a stone circle. However, no details are known and hence positive interpretation is not possible.

1: Coles 1902-3 (19)

84: Kinellar Kirkyard NJ 827125 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

This site is noted by the Ordnance Survey as the remains of a stone circle. All that survived in the twentieth century were two recumbent whinstone slabs built into the base of the churchyard wall. Each is over 2.75m, long and they are 4.0m apart. It is not clear if the Ordnance Survey based their interpretation on these two stones or whether other stones once existed.

1: Coles 1901-2 (16)

Knockollochie NJ 71.25. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

The Ordnance Survey note the site of a stone circle here. No details are available to ascertain its true character.

1: Coles 1900-1 (17A)

86: Lang Stane o' Craigearn NJ 723149 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

This stone is said to be the last survivor of a stone circle but this may well be supposition. It is a granite orthostat which stands 3.50m high.

1: Coles 1900-1 (2)

87: Logie Newton Central NJ 657392 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

This small site has a diameter of 7.0 metres and consists of a damaged, near contiguous ring of quartz boulders. The interior is raised and the site is best interpreted as a kerb-cairn rather than a stone circle.

1: Coles 1902-3 (13)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 72b)

not all of these stones may not be sited in their original locations it is difficult to interpret this site.

1: Coles 1903-4 (4)

**101: Standing Stones of Durris NO 74.93 Grampian
(Kincardineshire)**

This site stood on Standing Stones Farm and was destroyed in the mid-nineteenth century without any description being recorded. In the early twentieth century several stones in a heap and covered by field clearance were identified. As no record of this site in intact-form exists it cannot be positively identified as a stone circle, although this is certainly a possibility.

1: Smith 1879-80

2: Ritchie 1918-19

102: Stonehill NJ 63.39. Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

The Ordnance Survey record this as the site of a stone circle. However, no details are recorded and it is not known if this was a true stone circle.

1: Coles 1902-3 (20)

103: Tombeg NJ 677143 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

There is a local tradition that this 1.35m high orthostat is the remnant of a stone circle, no other information is recorded.

1: Ritchie 1916-17

104: Wheedlemont NJ 482262 Grampian (Aberdeenshire)

The two stones here are set 26.5m apart and aligned to each other, which suggests they form part of a stone row rather than a circle. The latter is argued against as radially set stones would be highly unusual for the region. That to the northeast stands 2.60m high while the other has virtually fallen.

1: Coles 1901-2 (55)

2: Burl 1976 (Aberdeenshire 114)

Zone 7: Tayside

105: Blackfaulds B NO 145317 Tayside (Perthshire)

This possible stone circle apparently stood to the south of the Blackfaulds A site. It was described in the late nineteenth century as consisting 2 recumbent stones with a third some distance to the west; to the south was a small cupmarked stone. These stones have now been removed. It was never recorded in better condition and hence any positive interpretation is impossible.

- 1: PSAS 24, 1890-1, 223. 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 6b)
3: Thom, thom and Burl 1980 (P2/9)

106: Hill of Kirriemuir ND 392546 Tayside (Perthshire)

There is a 2.7m high orthostat here, with a small upright boulder at the junction of 2 walls a short distance to the east. There was once a further recumbent stone nearby. Not enough remains to make any positive interpretation of this site.

- 1: Coutts 1970 2: Sherriff 1981

107: Moneydle NO 059288 Tayside (Perthshire)

This site has been suggested to be a stone circle. When visited in 1911 there was only one low orthostat together with several virtually buried stones nearby. Not enough survives of this site for a positive interpretation; the recumbent stones may well be natural boulders disturbed by tree planting.

- 1: Coles 1910-1 (38) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 33)

108: Monzie NN 882243 Tayside (Perthshire)

This site has been excavated and is a kerb-cairn rather than a true stone circle.

- 1: Coles 1910-1 (29) 2: Mitchell and Young 1939
3: Stewart 1966 4: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 34)

109: Muthill NN 824159 Tayside (Perthshire)

This site was noted by the Ordnance Survey as a stone circle but appears to be a linear setting of 2 orthostats, with two boulders between them cleared from the field.

- 1: Coles 1910-1 (19) 2: Ruggles and Whittle 1981

110: Pitsundry NO 056345 Tayside (Perthshire)

This site had only one surviving orthostat when visited by Coles. The farmer remembered a circle of stones round it, some of which he buried and others were removed. Coles conjectured a diameter of c12 metres because of patches of uneven ground where stones may have been buried. It is unclear if this was a true stone circle or a kerb set round a central stone.

- 1: Coles 1907-8 (36) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 38)

111: Sandy Road East NO 156273 Tayside (Perthshire)

This site, a short distance to the east of Sandy Road West, has been suggested to be a badly disturbed stone circle. It may be significant that it was not noted by Coles. In 1966 it consisted of 3 recumbent stones in a western arc. In the 1914-18 war the whole area was replanted with trees after the surface had been levelled. Stones went missing from the western circle at this time and the 3 recumbent stones noted in 1966 are candidates. Alternatively they may have been brought to the surface during replanting. Not enough evidence exists to suggest the eastern site was a stone circle.

- 1: Coles 1908-9 (24) 2: Stewart 1966
3: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 40b)

112: Shian NN 844408 Tayside (Perthshire)

This site consists of a 20.5m diameter ring of 26 low quartz boulders some of which are virtually contiguous. It is on marshy ground and several other stones are either buried or removed. This ring is more likely to be some form of kerb than a true stone circle.

- 1: Cash 1910-11 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 41)

113: Tom na Chessaig NN 770220 Tayside (Perthshire)

When visited in 1911 this site consisted of a 'rather circular hillock' a local remembered several large stones forming 'a rudely circular group' which had been removed. There is not enough data to positively interpret this site.

- 1: Coles 1910-1 (7)

114: Tullybeagles East NO 013362 Tayside (Perthshire)

This site is a kerb-cairn rather than a true stone circle.

- 1: Coles 1910-1 (36A) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 46A)

115: Tullybeagles West NO 013362 Tayside (Perthshire)

This site is probably a ruined kerb-cairn rather than a true stone circle.

- 1: Coles 1910-1 (36A) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 46B)

116: Tullymurdoch NO 194514 Tayside (Perthshire)

Only one orthostat survives intact, standing 0.70m high amidst a wood. Five other disturbed slabs lie nearby which vary from 2.15 to 1.45m long. This site could be a ruined stone circle but not enough survives intact for positive interpretation.

- 1: Coles 1908-9 (4) 2: Burl 1976 (Perthshire 47)

Zone 8: Southern Scotland

117: Balmae House NX 682450

**Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)**

This site was suggested to be a damaged stone circle comprising of 4 small stones and 6 hollows where stones had been removed. However, the sloping nature of the site and the size of the stones suggests they are grounders of an old dyke.

1: Coles 1894-5 2: RCAHM 1914 (238)

118: Beoch

NS.53.09.

Strathclyde (Ayrshire)

This site is difficult to interpret because of the poor quality of the documented excavation. It appears to be a cairn with a contiguous kerb. All but one of the proposed orthostats are low and may be nothing more than large kerb stones. There is no support in the excavation report for the suggestion that it is embanked.

1: Mc Leod 1938 2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 1)

119: Blairbuy

NX 362416

Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)

This site has been suggested as the possible remains of a circle. There are 2 standing stones in a line and although they could be the remnants of a four poster it is more likely this is an intact two-stone setting.

1: Murray 1981

120: Boreland

NX 352581

Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)

Two stones, 1.45 and 1.05m in height, stand 3.8m apart at a slightly convergant angle, suggesting they are members of a stone circle. There are at least 2 large stones in walls nearby. It could be suggested with equal plausibility this is a 2 stone setting or stone row.

1: RCAHM 1912 (110) 2: Murray 1981

121: Clachanmore NX 083467

Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)

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

1: Murray 1981

122: The Clies of Culnoag NX 419467

**Dumfries and Galloway
(Wigtownshire)**

This was claimed as a circle site on the basis of spurious place name evidence.

1: Murray 1981

123: Glenjorrie NX 206581 Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)
In the nineteenth century an upright stone and 2 prostrate blocks nearby were noted to look like the remains of a circle. However, only the upright appears to be genuine. The only stones nearby today are outcrops.

1: Murray 1981

**124: Glenquickan NW1 NX 509582 Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)**

This is marked 200m NW of the Glenquickan circle as a stone circle on Ordnance Survey maps. It was surveyed by Thom in 1939 but had gone by 1950. Thom's plan shows 7 stones, only 4 small ones lie on the arc of a circle. Three others lie close together within this, Coles was aware of the Ordnance Survey maps but did not identify the site as a circle in the late nineteenth century. It is debatable if it was in any better condition when mapped and should be regarded as a dubious site.

1: Coles 1894-5

2: Burl 1976 (Kirkcudbright 8, Glenquickan South)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G4/12).

**125: Glenquickan NW2 NX 508583 Dumfries and Galloway
(Kirkcudbrightshire)**

This is marked 285m NW of the Glenquickan circle as a stone circle on early Ordnance Survey maps. It was surveyed by Thom in 1939 but had gone by 1950. The plans show 4 small stones in a crude circle, lying immediately to either side of a ditch. It was not recognized as a circle by Coles in the late nineteenth century and may well have been in the same state when initially recorded. It should be regarded as dubious.

1: Coles 1894-5

2: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G4/12)

126: Glenturk NX 42385758 Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)

A 1.65m high stone with a recumbent slab nearby was suggested to be a ruined stone circle. There is no tradition of further stones and hence there is no strong case that this site was ever a stone circle.

1: RCAHM 1912 (535)

2: Murray 1981

127: Haggstone Moor NX 06.72. Strathclyde (Ayrshire)

This site was described in the late nineteenth century as a stone circle consisting of a ring of boulders, a few of which protruded through the turf. It is likely to be a kerb rather than a true stone circle.

1: Smith 1895

2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 5)

128: High Curchie NX 124387 Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)

In 1854 a schoolteacher recorded that standing stones destroyed in the early nineteenth century were considered to be a stone circle. This reference is too vague to accept the site as a stone circle.

1: Murray 1981

129: Kingside Hill NT 627650 Lothian (East Lothian)

This site has been interpreted as a stone circle. It consists of a ring of 30 small boulders, the highest being only 0.4m high. Several are virtually contiguous. At the centre is a boulder surrounded by a low 3m. diameter mound. This site is more likely to be a denuded cairn than a true stone circle.

1: RCAHM 1924 (240) 2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 1)

130: Kirkmadrine NX 080484 Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)

Carved stones in the church are said to have been taken from a druid temple which stood under the church. This site can almost certainly be discounted.

1: Murray 1981

131: Kirkton Hill NT.47.54. Borders (Berwickshire)

The only reference to this site is early Ordnance Survey records which note a destroyed stone circle. The Ordnance Survey frequently made mistaken interpretations in the nineteenth century and hence this site should be treated with caution.

1: Burl 1976 (Berwick 2)

132: Laggangarn NX 223716 Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)

Some early accounts of the site are misleading and have led to the site being interpreted as a stone circle. When all evidence is considered it is very probable that the only prehistoric feature was a short stone row of 3 stones.

1: Wilson 1872-3 2: Burl 1976 (Wigtown 3)

3: Murray 1981

**133: Little Clanyard NX 10.37. Dumfries and Galloway
(Wigtownshire)**

In 1854 a schoolteacher recorded that standing stones destroyed in the early nineteenth century were considered to be a stone circle. This reference is too vague to accept the site as a stone circle.

1: Murray 1981

134: Loupin Stanes SE NY 258965 Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)

A stone circle has been suggested to the southeast of the Loupin Stanes. The stones here are all small and have no clearly discernable pattern. They are probably fortuitously arranged natural stones.

1: Christison 1897 2: Hyslop and Hyslop 1912

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G7/4)

135: Loupin Stanes NW NY 257966 Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries)

A ruined stone circle has been suggested lying immediately to the northwest of the Loupin Stanes. 4-5 prostrate stones lie in a ring with a diameter of 13.5 metres; 3 of these are virtually buried. However, many natural stones are found all round the site and it is likely they are nothing more than fortuitously arranged stones.

1: Hyslop and Hyslop 1912

2: Burl 1976 (Dumfries 8, Loupin Stanes South East)

3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (G7/4)

136: Mayshiel NT 617646 Lothian (East Lothian)

This site consists of a stone setting with a diameter of 2.7m. The stones are up to 0.70m long. Surrounding this is an earthen bank and the interior of the ring is 0.15-0.30m below the natural level. This suggests the site has been robbed and is a cairn with a kerb rather than a true embanked stone circle.

1: RCAHM 1924 (238) 2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 2)

137: Miltonish NX 193741 Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)

Today this site consists of a denuded cairn with a diameter of 9.0m with a cist at the centre. In 1899 a third-hand account recorded 4 small stones which once stood within or adjacent to the cairn. Although this could be a four poster the account is so vague that it is best discounted in the absence of excavation at the site.

1: Murray 1981.

138: Mull Glen NX 134313 Dumfries and Galloway (Wigtownshire)

Today the site consists of a large recumbent block with 20 large stones in a nearby wall. Although it could be the site of a demolished monument its form is unknown.

1: Murray 1981

139: Newbridge NT 123726 Lothian (Mid Lothian)

This unusual site is difficult to interpret. The main feature is a large cairn with a diameter of 30m and height of 3m. Surrounding this are 3 tall menhirs at different distances from the cairn. Although they could be the vestiges of a circle of about 55m diameter, there is no documentation of further stones and it seems more sensible to treat them as individual outlying stones in the absence of excavation to elucidate the site.

1: Coles 1902-3 2: RCAHM 1929 (131)
3: Burl 1976 (Mid-Lothian 2)

140: Nith Lodge NS 54.10. Strathclyde (Ayrshire)

This excavated site is poorly documented, but the given description suggests it is the wrecked remains of a cairn with kerb, built on a natural outcrop.

1: McLeod 1938 2: Burl 1976 (Ayrshire 6)

141: Penshiel NT 641631 Lothian (East Lothian)

This has been suggested to be a possible stone circle. There are 4 large prostrate stones, 3 of which are in a straight line; the other lies 3m to the east. There is also a row of larger boulders in the immediate vicinity. The site is too ruined to interpret, all may be grounders or alternatively the 3 stones may be a ruined stone row.

1: RCAHM 1924 (243) 2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 4)

142: Penshiel Hill NT 632642 Lothian (East Lothian)

Not enough data is available to interpret this site. All that survives are 4 stones in the northern arc of a ring. The stones are only 0.08-0.12m, high. A fifth stone can be probed to the south-east. At the centre is a large flat slab which is buried. The size of the stones suggest they are the last vestiges of a kerb rather than a true stone circle.

1: RCAHM 1924 (241) 2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 6)

143: Spartleton Edge NT 64.67. Lothian (East Lothian)

Seven stones are barely visible peeping through the peat in a c13m diameter ring. 2 others can be probed. There are traces of an earthen/rubble bank on the line of the circle. The interior has been disturbed. Although the site may be an embanked stone circle it could equally be a robbed cairn or a ringcairn retained on the inner edge of the bank by a kerb.

1: RCAHM 1924 (185) 2: Burl 1976 (East Lothian 7)

**144: Torhousekie NW NX 382566 Dumfries and Galloway
(Wigtownshire)**

A short distance to the NW of the Torhousekie stone circle, three prostrate stones once existed that were speculated to be the remains of a stone circle. Although they lay on a shallow arc they are likely to have been a demolished stone row as nineteenth century accounts refer to them as 'erected in a line'. They had been removed by 1932.

1: Coles 1896-7 2: RCAHM 1912 (532)
3: Burl (Wigtownshire 6) 4: Murray 1981

**145: Torhousekie East NX 383565 Dumfries and Galloway
(Wigtownshire)**

Immediately to the east of the Torhousekie circle is a short stone row which has spuriously been suggested to be a stone circle.

1: RCAHM 1912 (533,544) 2: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980
3: Murray 1981

**146: Wrens Egg NX 361420 Dumfries and Galloway
(Wigtownshire)**

This large glacial erratic has 2 standing stones nearby to the east which are orientated to it. In the nineteenth century it was speculated they once formed part of two large concentric circles which surrounded the erratic. This has been disproved by excavation. The site is an intact two-stone setting.

1: Masters 1977 2: Murray 1981

Zone 9: Cumbria

147: Banniside SD 286968 Cumbria (Lancashire)

This site has been included in a recent corpus of stone circles. It is an excavated ringcairn with an internal kerb of contiguous slabs.

1: Collingwood 1910 2: Waterhouse 1985

148: The Beacon SD 280842 Cumbria (Lancashire)

This site is not a stone circle but a ringcairn with an internal kerb of vertically-set contiguous slabs, the tallest being 0.6m high. It has an internal diameter of 26x27m, and an entrance to the southwest.

1: Cowper 1893 2: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 1)
3: Waterhouse 1985

149: Broomrigg C NY 548465 Cumbria (Cumberland)

This site has been suggested to be a stone circle. It has been excavated and is a ruined contiguous kerb of small stones at the edge of a damaged cairn. The site may be multiphased with a smaller cairn also defined by a kerb within the southwestern quadrant.

1: Hodgson 1952 2: Waterhouse 1985

150: Broomrigg D NY 550466 Cumbria (Cumberland)

This site is difficult to interpret, it appears to be a ruined kerb-cairn of virtually contiguous stones. It was excavated in 1960 but proved to be disturbed, the only finds being worked flints and a few undecorated sherds.

1: Hodgson 1935 2: Richardson and Fell 1975
3: Waterhouse 1985

151: Brougham Hall NY 52.29 Cumbria (Cumberland)

This site was noted in the eighteenth century as being located on the other side of the River Eamont to the Mayburgh henge. It was described as a circle of large gritstones with a diameter of about 18m surrounding a vast cairn of round stones. While there is a possibility this was a true stone circle the large cairn suggests it was a kerb.

1: Pennant 1774 2: Burl 1976 (Cumberland 7)
3: Waterhouse 1985

152: Castlehowe Scar NY 587155 Cumbria (Westmorland)

This small ring is likely to be the remains of a denuded kerb-cairn rather than a true stone circle. 10 granite boulders survive, only 1-2 of which are upright. They form a ring with a diameter of about 6.5 metres and are virtually contiguous, 2 gaps suggest 3-4 are now missing. The majority of these stones would have stood between 0.5 and 1.0 metres high, one to the SE is 1.2m high. There is no trace of an internal mound but this may never have been high and if made of earth could have been totally denuded.

1: RCAHM 1936 (90) 2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 2)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L2/11)
4: visited 1983 5: Waterhouse 1985

159: Iron Hill South NY 596147 Cumbria (Cumberland)

This small ring is a kerb-cairn with a spaced orthostatic kerb with a diameter of 7.0x6.0m. There are 8 large boulders in the ring and a ninth c2.5m outside this to the northeast, 5 of these appear to be vertical and between 0.6 and 1.0m high, while the others are prostrate. The interior of the ring is filled by a low mound. At the centre are 3 boulders flanking a hollow which appear to be the remains of a ruined cist. Excavations here in the early nineteenth century recovered a male skeleton, antler tines and animal bones.

1: Simpson 1861 2: RCAHM 1936 (Crosby Ravensworth 58)

3: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 6)

4: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L2/12)

5: Waterhouse 1985

160: Knipe Scar A NY 552188 Cumbria (Westmorland)

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

1: Simpson 1863

2: Waterhouse 1985

161: Knipe Scar B NY 529194 Cumbria (Westmorland)

This site is marked on Ordnance Survey maps as a stone circle. It is an enclosure built of blocks of limestone with a diameter of 15 metres.

1: Waterhouse 1985

162: The Kirk SD 251827 Cumbria (Lancashire)

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

1: Jopling 1846

2: Cowper 1893

3: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 8)

4: Waterhouse 1985.

163: Lacra C SD 150810 Cumbria (Cumberland)

This site has been suggested to be a stone circle but it is too ruined to interpret. 3 prostrate stones lie in an almost straight line. Trial excavations established at least 2 of these had stood in stoneholes, the largest being about 1.5m high. There is a fourth recumbent stone to the southwest which has led to an interpretation of a circle of about 24 metres diameter. However, this was not

investigated and its status is uncertain as it lies close to a natural outcrop. The site could be interpreted with equal plausibility as a stone row.

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

164: Lacra D SD 151813 Cumbria (Cumberland)

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

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

165: Little Meg NY 577375 Cumbria (Cumberland)

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

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

166: Moor Divock 3 NY 497217 Cumbria (Westmorland)

This site was suggested to be a small stone circle of c3.5m diameter which had been badly damaged. It may well be a fortuitous arrangement of stones.

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

167: Moor Divock 5 NY 493222 Cumbria (Westmorland)

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

1: Simpson 1863 2: Taylor 1885
3: RCAHM 1936 (Askham 45) 4: Waterhouse 1985

168: Moor Divock 6 NY 491227 Cumbria (Westmorland)

The only account of this site is Taylor's who described it as a c7.5m diameter ring of boulders, 3 or 4 of which were upright. It is not apparent today and as much of Taylor's description of Moor Divock is suspect, this site should be treated with caution.

1: Taylor 1885 2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 12)

169: Moor Divock 7 NY 490226 Cumbria (Westmorland)

The only account of this site is Taylor's who described it as 2 concentric circles of small circles. The inner with a diameter of c2m with 6 stones. The outer with a diameter of c4m with 5 stones, 'some considerably sunk' in an incomplete circle. It is not apparent today and may well have been a fortuitous arrangement of stones.

1: Taylor 1885 2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 13)

170: Moor Divock 8 NY 490227 Cumbria (Westmorland)

The only account of this site is Taylor's who described it as a c2.5m ring of 7 prominent stones and 3 others that were buried. They were virtually contiguous and this may have been a kerb-cairn. However, Taylor may have misinterpreted a fortuitous arrangement of stones.

1: Taylor 1885 2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 14)

171: Potter Fell SD 503988 Cumbria (Westmorland)

This site consists of a ring of 19-20 low stones set in a 20m ring. It has been dismissed as a cockpit but may alternatively be the kerb of a severely denuded barrow.

1: Flint 1960 2: Waterhouse 1985

172: Swarth Fell NY 457192 Cumbria (Westmorland)

This ruined site is difficult to interpret. All the stones are fallen but appear to have originally have formed a ring of contiguous slender slabs, several stones deep, built as a form of ringcairn or enclosure. There is no trace of any bank material. About 65 stones survive with an internal diameter of c16m. The western portion has no stones. It's location is also unique being on a high ridge-top at 550m OD.

1: RCAHM 1936 (Barton 30) 2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 17)
3: Waterhouse 1985

173: White Hag NY 607115 Cumbria (Westmorland)

This small ring consists of 11 fallen granite boulders in a virtually contiguous ring of c6m diameter. Although there is little trace of an internal cairn today, it is almost certainly the denuded remains of a kerb-cairn.

1: RCAHM 1936 (Crosby Ravensworth 44)
2: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 18) 3: Waterhouse 1985

174: Wilson Scar NY 549182 Cumbria (Westmorland)

This site has now been covered by quarry spoil. It was excavated in 1952 and is a contiguous kerb of small recumbent stones retained on the outside by a slight rubble bank. Within the circle a thin discontinuous spread of stone was interpreted as a pavement. Under this were several interments. There was a central inhumation, a second inhumation and 2 cremations. The nature of the kerb suggests this is a robbed barrow, the 'pavement' being the last vestige of a cairn that has been removed.

1: Spence 1935

2: RCAHM 1936 (Shap, Rural 78)

3: Burl 1976 (Westmorland 19)

4: Sieveking 1984

5: Waterhouse 1985

Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines

175: Biddlestones NT 954074 Northumberland

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

- 1: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 1)
- 2: G.Moir pers.comm.

176: Brackenhall Green SE 129391 West Yorkshire

This site has been listed as a stone circle. It is a large enclosure defined by a bank with many large orthostatic boulders used to define both it's edges.

- 1: Wood 1902
- 2: Cowling 1946
- 3: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 3)
- 4: visited 1981
- 5: Barnes 1982

177: Bradup SE 089439 West Yorkshire

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

- 1: Raistrick 1929 (Kirkstones, Brass Castle)
- 2: Cowling 1946
- 3: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 4)
- 4: visited 1983

178: Cartington NU 056046 Northumberland

This site has been catalogued as a stone circle. However, the low stones are virtually contiguous and are the kerb of a barrow which was excavated by Greenwell.

- 1: Greenwell 1877 (no 207)
- 2: Northumberland County History 15, 59.
- 3: Burl 1976 (Northumberland 2)
- 4: G.Moir pers.comm.

179: Fairnington NT 667285 Borders (Roxburghshire)

This was recorded as being in a field called Harlow, named from a circle of large stones which stood within it that had been removed by the farmer. The name suggests this could have been a barrow with a kerb rather than a true stone circle.

- 1: RCAHM 1956 (911)
- 2: Burl 1976 (Roxburgh 2)

180/181: Grassington A/B SE 025666/025667 North Yorkshire

These two sites have been classified as stone circles. That to the NE is a penannular bank with an addition to the northeast. That to the SW is a sub-rectangular bank with lower banks abutting it. Neither are stone circles, they appear to be footings of buildings, perhaps associated with lead mining nearby.

1: Raistrick 1963-6 2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 11/12)
3: visited 1984

182: Harden Moor SE 073388 West Yorkshire

This site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It is a ringcairn with traces of a kerb at it's inner edge. It was excavated in 1959.

1: Radley 1966 2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 13)
3: Barnes 1982 (242)

183: Hellclough II SD 903343 Lancashire

This site has apparently been destroyed. In 1893 it was noted as a 'ringmound (circle of 7 stones)' which was excavated in 1887 when a disintegrated urn, large quantities of bones and flint battle axe were found. It is unknown what type of site this was (see below). There was a second similar site nearby (III) and also a cairn surrounded by a bank and ditch.

1: Wilkinson 1893
2: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 6, Extwistle Moor)
3: Barnes 1982 (45)

184: Hellclough III SD 902341 Lancashire

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

1: Wilkinson 1893 2: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 7)
3: Barnes 1982 (46)

185: Horncliffe SE 133435 West Yorkshire

This unusual site has been interpreted as a stone circle. It consists of 46 small recumbent stones set in a contiguous ring surrounding a flat interior, with a central disturbance created by nineteenth century digging. It appears to be an unusual kerb rather than a true stone circle. Perhaps it is a denuded platform cairn.

1: Raistrick 1929 2: visited 1978

186: How Tallon NZ 052072 North Yorkshire

This possible stone circle has a diameter of 14.5x11.5m and consists of 7 equally spaced stones with space for one more. All the stones are relatively small, boulder-like blocks which are loose and do not appear to be set in the ground. This suggests the site is not prehistoric.

- 1: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (L6/4)
2: T. Laurie, pers.comm.

187: Kilsney SD 951680 North Yorkshire

This site has been catalogued as an embanked stone circle. It has a diameter of 5.5m and consists of 7 small stones. It is the kerb of a barrow.

- 1: Raistrick 1963-6 2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 15)
3: A.Hague, pers.comm.

188: Moseley Height SD 881302 Lancashire

This site has been listed as a stone circle. It was excavated in 1950 and appears to be best interpreted as a low platform cairn surrounded by a virtually contiguous kerb of small boulders. Several finds were made.

- 1: Bennett 1951 2: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 9)
3: Barnes 1982 (48)

189: Muker SD 911973 North Yorkshire

This site has been listed as a stone circle. It is fortuitous debris associated with a small quarry.

- 1: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 17) 2: visited 1984

190: Rey Cross NY 900124 Durham

This site consists of more than 30 sandstone blocks which have been placed roughly in position to form a complete circle of 20m diameter. It is within a Roman camp and hence a prehistoric origin is questionable.

- 1: Laurie 1985

191: Ringstone Hill SD 892367 Lancashire

In 1856 it was recorded that a 'large circle of stones erected either for burial, worship or defence' was dug up a few years ago and used to repair roads. A second Ringstone Hill, c3km to the south, had both a fortified enclosure and a low ringcairn. It is unknown what type of structure once stood on the northern hill.

- 1: TLCAS 9, 1856, 33 2: Burl 1976 (Lancashire 10)
3: Barnes 1982 (139)

192: Todmorden SD 943252 West Yorkshire

This site has been listed as a stone circle. It is a ringcairn which was excavated in 1906. The original report misleadingly refers to several 'large stones set at more or less regular intervals' but these seem unlikely to be true orthostats, the plan shows them as small boulders. There is no sign of true orthostats although the site is badly mutilated.

- 1: Roth 1906 2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 20)
3: Barnes 1982 (327)

193: Yockenthwaite SD 899794 North Yorkshire

This unusual site consists of a contiguous ring of orthostats of c7.5m diameter which are graded downslope to the SSW to allow for the gradient. Their tops are all roughly horizontal. They range from 0.30 to 1.05m in height, 22-3 stones survive today and 3-4 appear to be missing. To the NNW is a short outer arc of 4-5 stones placed immediately outside the main ring. 4 loose stones appear to have been added to the ring recently. Raistrick's plan does not tally with the present remains despite the sites undisturbed nature. The interior of the site consists of a low horizontal platform with virtually no height upslope to the NE and a height of c0.5m to the SW. The ring of stones stand well proud of this round the full circumference. This site appears to be a variant form of kerb-cairn rather than a true stone circle.

1: Raistrick 1929

2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 24)

3: visited 1984

Zone 11: North Yorkshire Moors

194: Bransdale Moor SE 604998 North Yorkshire

This site was known by locals as a 'druid circle' but is an old sheep fold.

1: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 5) 2: Spratt 1982

195: Cloughton SE 982970 North Yorkshire

This c10m diameter ring of 20 stones is the kerb of a robbed barrow.

1: Elgee 1930 2: Spratt 1982

196: House Crag SE 816981 North Yorkshire

This site has no published data except that it has a diameter of c30m. It is not listed in a detailed review of sites of the region by Spratt and hence is likely to be spurious.

1: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 14) 2: Spratt 1982

197: Kirkmoor Beck Farm NZ 924030 North Yorkshire

This excavated site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It is the contiguous kerb of a cairn.

1: Radley 1969 2: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 16)

198: Nab Ridge SE 575979 North Yorkshire

This site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It is a contiguous ring of 44 small stones in a c8.5x10.0m diameter ring and is the kerb of a robbed barrow.

1: Burl 1976 (Yorkshire 18) 2: Spratt 1982

Zone 12: The Peak District

For details of sites 199-210 see Barnatt forthcoming.

Zone 13: Wales

211: Banc Du SD 042792 Powys (Radnor)

Only one definite orthostat exists, standing c1.0m high, 5-7 small stones lie nearby and have been suggested to be ruined stone circle. However they do not fit convincingly on a circle and may well be fortuitous.

1: RCAHM 1913 (240) 2: Grimes 1963
3: Burl 1976 (Radnor 1)

212: Brunt SM 808040 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)

This site was suggested to be 2 concentric circles but the stones are field clearance.

1: Bushell 1911 2: Grimes 1963 (1)

213: Clyne Common SS 595893 Glamorgan

This site was suggested to be a stone circle but is likely to be a fortuitous arrangement of stones.

1: Morgan 1899 2: Grimes 1963 (f)

214: Coed Gwarallt SN 591503 Dyfed (Cardiganshire)

This site has been thought to be a ruined stone circle. The boulders have no order to them and lie on a fairly steep slope.

1: Grimes 1963 (f)

215: Druids Circle SN 987661 Powys (Radnor)

This site known locally as the Druids Circle is a ring of small contiguous stones which is either the base of a cairn or the footing of a circular house.

1: RCAHM 1913 (478) 2: Grimes 1963 (6)

216: Bithbed SN 083288 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)

Three stone circles were claimed here, the present remains suggest they are enclosures.

1: RCAHM 1925 (634) 2: Grimes 1963 (h)

217: Grey Hill ST 437935 Gwent (Monmouthshire)

This site has been listed as a stone circle. It is a low contiguous kerb of a cairn. There is a ruined chamber or cist in the interior and a 2.30m high menhir just outside the kerb to the northeast.

1: Bagnall Oakeley 1889 2: Burl 1976 (Monmouth 1)
3: Thom, Thom and Burl 1980 (W13/1)

218: Hirnant SN 753839 Dyfed (Cardiganshire)

This site has been listed as possible stone circle. It is a virtually contiguous kerb of low stones varying in height from 0.08 to 0.60m high. This site is best interpreted as a denuded kerb-cairn of 5.5x6.0m diameter.

1: Burl 1976 (Cardiganshire 1) 2: Hoyle 1984

219: Kerry Hill B SD 158860 Powys (Montgomeryshire)

A second stone circle was reported in 1889 as being c300-340m northeast of the Kerry Hill circle. This was said to consist of 5 stones surrounding a centre stone, two at least of which were displaced. It is not recognizable today and is likely to have been a fortuitous arrangement of stones.

1: Grimes 1963 (15)

220: Llain y Sibedau SM 826308 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)

This site was noted in 1811 as 'a Stonehenge in miniature'. All that exists today is a cairn with a diameter of c18m and a height of 1.2m. Perhaps it once had a peristalith of some form.

1: Fenton 1811 2: RCAHM 1925 (522)
3: Grimes 1963 (j)

221: Llyn Eiddew Bach III SH 642346 Gwynedd (Merionethshire)

This site has been listed as a stone circle. It consists of a ruined ring of low orthostats. It may well be the denuded traces of a kerb-cairn or another similar type of monument.

1: Bowen and Gresham 1967 2: Burl 1976 (Merionethshire 4)

222: Pabell Ilywarch Hen SH 94023662 Gwynedd (Merionethshire)

This site has been listed as a stone circle. It was described in 1745 as 'a regular round enclosure of large stones with an entrance to the east'. This reference is too vague to make a positive interpretation.

1: Bowen and Gresham 1967 2: Burl 1976 (Merioneth 6)

223: Pen y Vern Hill SD 313788 Shropshire

This site has been listed as a possible stone circle. It is probably the base of a denuded cairn.

1: Chitty 1963 2: Burl 1976 (Shropshire 4)

224: Rhos y Clegryn SM 913354 Dyfed (Pembrokeshire)

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

1: Fenton 1811 2: Grimes 1963 (1)
3: Lewis 1974

225: Shelve SD 335992 Shropshire

The Ordnance Survey note a destroyed stone circle here but give no details. This reference is too vague to support a positive interpretation.

1: Burl 1976 (Shropshire 5)

226: Trer' Dryw Bach SH 468673 Gwynedd-Ynys Mon (Anglesey)
This site has been suggested to have been a stone circle. It has been destroyed but in the nineteenth century it was briefly recorded as damaged, sub-oval in plan, measuring c120x65m and built of at least 50 stones some of which were near contiguous. This site seems unlikely to have been a stone circle and may have been some form of enclosure.
1: Wynn Williams 1871 2: Lynch 1970
3: Burl 1976 (Anglesey 3)

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

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

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

- 249: Down Ridge SX 65507206 Devon-Dartmoor
This site is difficult to interpret with certainty. It consists of a short arc of slabs set between 1.50 and 0.65m high. These lie on the southwestern arc of a conjectured circle of c25m diameter. Two of these stones are contiguous and a third overlaps them both to the outside. Nearby are 3-5 recumbent slabs which have fallen but originally would have continued the contiguous arc of stones. Several other recumbent slabs lie around the circumference and interior of the site but it is impossible to determine which, if any, were ever standing. This site has clearly been extensively robbed and there are walls nearby to the north. It is unlike any of the Dartmoor stone circles and is rejected here. Perhaps it is the last vestige of a pound although these, typically, do not have such massive orthostats. However, there is a prehistoric house with large slabs below the site to the south.
1: Burl 1976 (Devon 16) 2: visited 1981
- 250: Lakehead Hewtake SX 64367747 Devon-Dartmoor
This is probably not a true stone circle but a spaced-kerb of a kerb-cairn variant common on Dartmoor. There is a cist at the centre but little sign today of the cairn fill (see appendix 6)
1: Worth 1935 2: Burl 1976 (Devon 23)
3: Grinsell 1979 (Lydford 56) 4: visited 1981
- 251: Lower Piles SX 64546026 Devon-Dartmoor
This is not a true stone circle but a spaced-kerb of a small kerb-cairn variant common on Dartmoor. The cairn completely fills the interior and there is a cist at the centre (see appendix 6).
1: Worth 1917 2: Worth 1943
3: Davidson and Seabrook 1973 4: Burl 1976 (Devon 25)
5: Grinsell 1979 (Harford 8) 6: visited 1981
- 252: Sharpitor SX 55837068 Devon-Dartmoor
This is not a stone circle but a low, near-contiguous kerb surrounding a cist (see appendix 6)
1: Worth 1953 2: Davidson and Seabrook 1973
3: Burl 1976 (Devon 30) 4: Grinsell 1979 (Walkhampton 21)
5: visited 1981
- 253: Shell Top SX 598638 Devon-Dartmoor
This site was noted in 1972 but no details given. It appears to be spurious as a thorough search of the area failed to find it.
1: Burl 1976 (Devon 32) 2: visited 1981
- 254: Spurrells Cross SX 65855985 Devon-Dartmoor
This site consists of a large cairn of 10.0x8.5m diameter at the upper end of a stone row. At the edge of the cairn are 2 recumbent slabs which have been suggested to be the vestiges of a stone circle. These may well be fortuitously placed.
1: Worth 1953 2: Burl 1976 (Devon 35)
3: Grinsell 1979 (Ugborough 12) 4: visited 1981

Zone 15: Wessex

257: Avebury South SU 099672 Wiltshire

This site was suggested to be a stone circle but is better interpreted as an enclosure consisting of many small, contiguous stones in a sub-oval ring of c80x66m diameter.

1: Smith 1881

258/9: Bathampton A/B ST 772652 Avon (Somerset)

These sites were described in 1857 as 2 stone circles within square enclosures which were difficult to make out as only small stones remained. However, within living memory about 30 large stones similar to those at Stanton Drew had been removed. This reference is impossible to interpret with any certainty as it is so vague, the arrangement of the orthostats being hearsay or supposition.

1: Scarth 1857

2: Tratman 1958

3: Burl 1976 (Somerset 2a/b)

260: Chew Stoke ST 560616 Avon (Somerset)

The only record of this site is that 12 displaced stones once existed in a hedge. They had clearly been moved and differential weathering suggested they had been set at different angles to the predominant wind; each standing about 1m high. Although this could have been a stone circle other interpretations are equally viable.

1: Tratman 1958

2: Burl 1976 (Somerset 3)

261: Langdean Bottom SU 11806570 Wiltshire

This site has been suggested to be a stone circle. It consists of a 10m diameter ring of small stones which is likely to be the rim of a barrow or a house site. Nearby is the ruined remains of a possible avenue or ancient boundary running east-west. It may well be a fortuitous arrangement of sarsens, of which there are many nearby.

1: Grinsell 1957

2: Burl 1976 (Wiltshire 5)

3: Burl 1979

4: visited 1978

262: Leigh Down ST 542639 Avon (Somerset)

This site was recorded in the late nineteenth century as consisting of 1-2 prone stones by Great Stone Lane. The stones were assumed to once have belonged to a small circle but there is no documented evidence to support this.

1: Tratman 1958

2: Burl 1976 (Somerset 4)

263: Lulworth SY 87.81 Dorset

Warne reported that a possible stone circle existed here until the nineteenth century. No details are known and the reference is so vague that positive interpretation is not possible.

1: Warne 1872

2: Piggott and Piggott 1939

3: Burl 1976 (Dorset 4)

264: Tisbury ST 951299 Wiltshire

The only account of this site is in a manuscript by Cunnington. It was described as 'a circular work with a vallum set round with stones and a large stone placed erect in the centre'. It was c3.07m high and 1.2m wide. At the time of writing the stone had already been removed and taken to Old Castle, Wardour. A skeleton was found c0.45m under the surface, close to the stone. While this site may have been a circle-henge with a centre stone as has been suggested by Burl, the description is sufficiently vague, particularly in relation to a stone circle, that positive interpretation is impossible.

1: Hoare 1812

2: Burl 1976 (Wiltshire 8)

265: Twinhoe ST 73.59. Avon (Somerset)

Several displaced stones lie in hedges and it has been speculated they had been removed from a stone circle. Other interpretations are equally viable.

1: Camerton 10, 1963, p.4-5

2: Wedlake 1966

3: Burl 1976 (Somerset 8)

Appendix 4: A Corpus of Henges (excluding hengiforms with internal diameters of under 25 metres).

Key

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

A: CIRCLE-HENGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zone 1: Orkney and Shetland						
1	Ring of Brodgar	HY 294134	E	109x112	2	SC
2	Stenness	HY 396125	E	43x47	1	SC, TS, SS, O
Zone 5: Moray Firth						
3	Quarry Wood	NJ 186631	E	43x47	1	SC?
Zone 7: Tayside						
4	Balfarg	NO 281032	E	56x65	2?	SC, TC, PO, O
5	North Mains	NN 928162	E	31x39	2	2TC, O
Zone 8: Southern Scotland						
6	Cairnpapple	NS 987717	E	35x42	2	SCorTC, PO, CO, BA, O
Zone 9: Cumbria						
7	Mayburgh	NY 523284	-	87x93	1	SC?, SS, PO
Zone 12: The Peak District						
8	Arbor Low	SK 160636	E	40x52	2	SC, CO, PO, BA, O
9	Bull Ring	SK 078783	E	46x53	2	DS
Zone 14: South West England						
10	Bow	SS 707016	?	39x46	1-2	TC?
11	Stripples Stones	SX 144752	E	c50x60	1	SC, SS, O
Zone 15: Wessex						
12	Avebury	SU 103700	E	350x380	4	4SC, SS, CO, TS, O
13	Coneybury	SU 134416	E	38x40	1	TC?, O

14 Devils Quoits	SP 411048	E	95x112	2	SC
15 Mount Pleasant- inner	SY 710899	E	41x42	1	TB, CO, SS
16 Stonehenge	SU 123422	I	91x92	1(-2)	SC's, SS?, TC, ?TB, PO, O
17 Woodhenge	SU 150434	E	47x53	1	TB, SS, O
Zone 20: East Anglia					
18 Arminghall	TG 240060	C	24x27	1	TS

B: POSSIBLE CIRCLE-HENGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone 15: Wessex

19 Tisbury	ST 953299	?	(large?)	?	SC?, SS
------------	-----------	---	----------	---	---------

C: HENGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone 8: Southern Scotland

20 Broadlee	NY 219747	E	40x48	2	-
21 Normangill	NS 972221	E	33x39	2	-
22 Over Howden	NT 487523	E	70x76	1	O
23 Weston	NT 029457	E	34x60	2	-

Zone 9: Cumbria

24 Broomrigg	NY 548466	E	49x53	1	PO
25 King Arthurs Round	NY 523284	E	44x52	2	PO, O

Table

Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines

26 Castledykes	SD 982873	E	56x60	1	-
27 Coupland	NT 940330	E	62x69	2	O

Zone 13: Wales

28 Llandegai SW	SH 593712	E	72x75	2	O
29 Llandegai NE	SH 594712	I	c50	1	O

Zone 14: South West England

30 Castilly	SX 031627	E	30x48	1	O
31 Castlewich	SX 371685	E	45x49	1	-

Zone 15: Wessex

32 Big Rings, Dorchester	SU 572953	C	107x110	2	O
33 Condicote	SP 154288	C	c90x110	1-2	-
34 Durrington Walls	SU 150437	E	380x410	2	2+TB, O
35 Eggardon	SY 546946	E	40x45	2	2BA
36 Knowlton South	SU 024103	E	c165x190	1-2?	-
37 Knowlton Central	SU 024103	E	58x73	1?	-
38 Knowlton North	SU 024103	E	23x37	1?	-
39 Marden I	SU 091584	E	305x470	2	TB, BA
40 Marden II	SU 093573	?	40x47	1	-
41 Maumbury	SY 690899	E	44x47	1	PO, O
42 Mount Pleasant	SY 710899	E	250x280	2	O, BA
43 Priddy North I	ST 539524	I	c170	1?	-
44 Priddy North II	ST 539524	I	c150x155	1	-
45 Priddy Central	ST 539524	I	c150x155	1	-
46 Priddy South	ST 539524	I	c150x155	1	SS, O
47 Sutton Common	ST 885419	E	29x34	1	-

48 Westwell	SP 227100	E	112x115	2	-
Zone 16: Yorkshire Wolds					
49 Rudston	TA 097706	E	35x42	2	TS
50 Thwing	TA 031707	E	c51x53	2	O
Zone 17: Plain of York					
51 Cana	SE 361718	E	95x103	2	O
52 Ferrybridge	SE 474242	E	90x102	2	-
53 Hutton Moor	SE 340733	C	90x95	2	-
54 Newton Kyme	SE 459450	C	c80x85	2	-
55 Nunwick	SE 323748	E	97x100	2	-
56 Thornborough NW	SE 281801	C	90x100	2	-
57 Thornborough Central	SE 285795	C	85x95	2	O
58 Thornborough SE	SE 290789	C	95x100	2	-

D: POSSIBLE HENGES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone 2: Northeast Scotland

59 Nipster	ND 216590	E	40x42?	1	O
------------	-----------	---	--------	---	---

Zone 7: Tayside

60 Balfarg II	NO 281032	?	c45	?	TS
---------------	-----------	---	-----	---	----

61: Huntingtower	NO 081249	?	31	1	-
------------------	-----------	---	----	---	---

Zone 8: Southern Scotland

62 Rachanslack	NT 114336	?	76x88	1?	-
----------------	-----------	---	-------	----	---

Zone 9: Cumbria

63 Little Round Table	NY 524282	E?	(c70?)	1+?	-
-----------------------	-----------	----	--------	-----	---

Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines

64 Yarnbury	SE 014654	E	(small)	1	-
-------------	-----------	---	---------	---	---

Zone 13: Wales

65 Castell Bryn Gwyn	SH 464671	I	c53	1	O
----------------------	-----------	---	-----	---	---

66 Dyffryn Lane	SJ 204014	E	48x50	1	BA
-----------------	-----------	---	-------	---	----

67 Ffynnon Newydd	SN 494211	E	(c20+?)	1?	PO, O
-------------------	-----------	---	---------	----	-------

68 Newton	SS 446882	?	40x48	1?	O
-----------	-----------	---	-------	----	---

Zone 15: Wessex

69 Cutsdean	SP 093304	?	c90x110	1?	-
-------------	-----------	---	---------	----	---

70 Figsbury	SU 188338	E?	170x220	2	O
-------------	-----------	----	---------	---	---

71 Langford	SP 260015	?	33x35	1	-
-------------	-----------	---	-------	---	---

Zone 16: Yorkshire Wolds

72 Kilham	TA 064667	?	c35x15?	1?	-
-----------	-----------	---	---------	----	---

73 Walkington	SE 972370	E	24x33	1	-
---------------	-----------	---	-------	---	---

Zone 18: Trent Valley

74 Berryfields	SK 041099	?	c65x75	0?	-
----------------	-----------	---	--------	----	---

75 Round Hill	SK 334283	?	65x77	2	BA
---------------	-----------	---	-------	---	----

76 Barton in Fabis	SK 522329	?	c70-75	?	O
--------------------	-----------	---	--------	---	---

Zone 19: Fenland Fringes/Northern Cotswolds

77 Chapel Head	TL 342816	E?	(large)	1?	-
----------------	-----------	----	---------	----	---

78 Dallington	SP 725636	?	c50	1	TS
---------------	-----------	---	-----	---	----

79 Elton	TL 082962	E	c93	1-3	O
----------	-----------	---	-----	-----	---

80 Eynesbury	TL 186584	?	(c70)	1	-
--------------	-----------	---	-------	---	---

81 Godmanchester	TL 251711	?	(c100)	?	O
------------------	-----------	---	--------	---	---

82 Harlaxton	SK 885344	?	27x32	1?	-
--------------	-----------	---	-------	----	---

83 Maxey	TF 126075	E	115x125	1?	BA, O
----------	-----------	---	---------	----	-------

84 Weston	TL 256319	E?	52x57	2	BA
-----------	-----------	----	-------	---	----

Zone 20: East Anglia

85	Boxted	TM 009327	?	28x30	2	-
86	Fobbing	TQ 720841	?	23x25	2?	-
87	Great Wigborough	TL 957144	?	28x31	2	-
88	Little Bromley	TM 089274	?	22x25	2	-
89	Northwold	TL 747988	E?	24x30	1-2	0

F: HENGIFORMS WITH INTERNAL DIAMETERS UNDER 25M CONTAINING STONE OR TIMBER CIRCLES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zone 6; Grampian						
90	Broomend of Crichtie	NJ 779196	E	14x15	2	SC,0
Zone 7: Tayside						
91	Moncrieffe	NO 133193	E	9x10	1	TC(+later phases)
Zone 13: Wales						
92	Bryn Celli Ddu	SH 508702	E?	21	?	SC(+later phases)

G: HENGIFORMS WITH POSSIBLE STONE OR TIMBER CIRCLES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zone 6: Grampian						
93	Tuack	NJ 795154	E	8	?	SC?,0
Zone 8: Southern Scotland						
94	Easter Cadder	NS 642734	?	8x10	1	TC?
Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines						
95	Millfield North	NT 934348	E	14x16	1-2?	1-2TC,0
96	West Akeld Steads	NT 958307	?	c23	1-2	TC?0
97	Whitton Hill 1	NT 933347	-	11	4	TB,0
98	Whitton Hill 2	NT 933347	E	8x9	1	SCorTC,0
Zone 15: Wessex						
99	Dorchester 1	SU 569956	I?	c14	0	2TC?,0
100	Dorchester 2	SU 570957	I?	c9	0	2TC?,0
101	Dorchester 11	SU 571955	I	c16	0	TC?,0
Zone 19: Southeast England						
102	West Ashby	TF 254717	?	17x18	1-2	TC?

Bibliography (site numbers in bold)

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

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

Barclay 1983; 5.	Pryor 1985; 83.
Barclay 1985; 60.	Quinnel 1970; 47.
Benson and Miles 1974; 71.	Richards 1982; 13.
Bradley 1975; 41.	RCAHM 1967; 62.
Bradley et al 1984b; 32,33.	RCAHM 1976; 68.
Field 1982; 102.	RCAHM 1978; 94.
Griffith 1985; 10.	RCAHM 1979; 13,16,17,34.
Guido and Smith 1982; 70.	St Joseph 1980b; 52,54.
Harding 1981; 27,95,96.	Underwood 1945-7; 68.

Hedges 1980; 85,87-89. Wainwright 1971; 39.
Loughlin and Miller 1979; 72-73. Wainwright 1980; 15,17,34,39,42.
Manby 1983; 50. Wainwright and Longworth 1971;
Miket 1985; 97,98. 17,34,39.
Williams 1980; 67.

Unpublished data.

A. Harding and G. Lee pers. comm. - 10,13,18,20,26,27,32,33,
36-38,40,48-55,59,61,66,68,71,72,73,75-78,82-86,88.
P. Chadwick pers. comm. - 51-58.
A. Taylor pers. comm. - 79-83.

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

60 Balfarg II; see appendix 1 - site 205

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

93 Tuack; see appendix 1.

Sites 95-102; see appendix 5.

Appendix 5: A Corpus of Timber Circles

Key

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

A: EXCAVATED FREESTANDING RINGS

1	2	3	4	5	6
Zone 4: Western Scotland					
1	Machrie Moor 1	NR 913324	12.5x14.5	?	LP
2	Machrie Moor 11	NR 912324	13.0x14.5	10	LP
3	Temple Wood 2	NR 826978	c10.0	?	LP
Zone 7: Tayside					
4	Balfarg	NO 281032	29.0x29.5	16	H, PO, TS, LP
5	Croft Moraig	NN 797472	8.0x9.0	15-18?	PO, O, LP
6	Moncrieffe	NO 133192	6.5	9	H, P, LP
7	North Mains	NN 928162	24.5x26.5 18.5x22.0	24 18	H H?
Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines					
8	Millfield North	NT 934348	37.0	19-22	H, P, TC?
Zone 15: Wessex					
9	Dorchester Cursus	SU 577952	18.5x21.0	12	O
10	Marden	SU 091584	10.0x10.5	21(-29)	H, O
Zone 20: East Anglia					
11	Arminghall	TG 240060	13.0x15.0	8	H
12	Springfield Cursus	TL 730068	27.0	c24	O

B: EXCAVATED TIMBER 'BUILDINGS'/CONCENTRIC RINGS

1	2	3	4	5	6
Zone 15: Wessex					
13a	Durrington South	SU 150437	23.0	c35	H, O
	Phase 1		14.5	15-20	
			7.5x8.5	4	
			2.5	6-8	
13b	Durrington South		39.0	c50	
	Phase 2		35.5	c36	
			29.5	c34	
			23.0	c24	
			15.0	c12	
			10.5	c10	

14	Durrington North	SU 150437	17.0	c20	H, O
			7.5x8.5	4	
15	Mount Pleasant	SY 710899	37.0x39.0	52(+2-4)	H, LP
			30.5x32.5	48(H)	
			24.0x24.5	36(+0-2)	
			18.5	24	
			12.5	16(+1-2)	
16	The Sanctuary	SU 118676	19.5x20.0	34	O, LP
			14.0x14.5	16	
			10.0x11.0	12	
			5.5x6.5	8	
			4.0x4.5	8	
			4.0	6	
17	Woodhenge	SU 150434	39.5x44.0	60	H, LP?
			34.0x38.0	32	
			25.0x29.5	16	
			19.0x22.5	18	
			14.0x17.5	18	
			8.5x12.0	12	

C: POSSIBLE EXAMPLES

1	2	3	4	5	6
Zone 6: Grampian					
18	Strichen	NJ 936544	c6	?	LP?(SC)
Zone 7: Tayside					
19	Fortiviot A	NO 053169	c44	23+	0
20	Fortiviot B	NO 053169	c11	8+	0
Zone 8: Southern Scotland					
21	Cairnpapple	NS 987717	26.5x32.5	24-25	or SC, H, O, LP
22:	Easter Cadder	NS 642734	small	c10	H
Zone 10: Cheviots/Pennines					
8	Millfield North	NT 934348	10.5x11.0	30	H, TC, O
23	West Akeld Steads	NT 958307	c20	c15	H
24	Whitton Hill 1	NT 933347	6.0x6.5	22	O
25	Whitton Hill 2	NT 933347	5.0	c25	H, O
Zone 13: Wales/Lancashire Plain					
26	Llanrhaeadr A	SJ 134252	c10	c10	-
27	Llanrhaeadr B	SJ 134252	c6	6	-
28	Welshpool	SJ 219049	17x18	19-20	-
29	Bleasdale	SD 577460	10.5x11.0	11	TS, O
Zone 14: Southwest England					
30	Bow	SS 707016	18x28	19	H
Zone 15: Wessex					
31	Coneybury	SU 134416	?	?	H
32	Dorchester	SY 700910	250-380	c150	-
33	Dorchester 1	SU 569956	12x13	13-15	O
			20.0x20.5	11-17	
34	Dorchester 2	SU 570957	11.0x12.5	13-14	O
			17.5x19.0	24	
35	Dorchester 4	SU 570957	7.5x8.0	8	O
36	Dorchester 5	SU 570957	8.5	13	O
37	Dorchester 6	SU 569958	9.0x9.5	11	O

38 Dorchester 11	SU 571955	9.0x10.0	14	O
39 Hampton Lucy	c SP 255565	small	8+	O
40 Stonehenge	SU 123422	86.5x87.5	56	H, O, LP
Zone 18: Trent Valley				
41 Catholme	SK 196166	22x24	c35	-
		28x31	c35	-
		34x37	c35-40	-
		39x43	c40	-
		45x49	c40-45	-
42 East Stoke	SK 766487	72x73	c50-60	-
		c90	c60?	-
Zone 19: Fenland Margins/Northern Cotswolds				
43 Maxey	TF 123067	(c60)	13+	-
44 Rearsby	SK 643143	(c60)	?	-
45 West Ashby	TF 254717	25x26	23-5	H?

Bibliography (site numbers in bold)

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

Atkinson et al 1951; 33-38.	RCAHM 1978; 22.
Barclay 1983; 7.	RCAHM 1979; 13, 14, 17.
Clark 1936; 11.	St Joseph 1978; 19, 20.
Cunnington 1929; 17.	St Joseph 1980a; 26-28.
Davies and Woodward 1985; 32.	Varley 1938; 29.
Field 1982; 45.	Wainwright 1971; 10.
Griffith 1985; 30.	Wainwright 1980; 10, 13-17.
Harding 1981; 8, 23.	Wainwright and Longworth 1971;
Hedges and Buckley 1981; 12.	10, 13, 14, 16, 17.
Miket 1985; 24, 25.	
Richards 1982; 31.	

Unpublished data

A. Harding and G. Lee pers. comm. - 28, 39, 41-44.
D. Miles pers. comm. - 9.
R. Meeson pers. comm. - 41.

Notes

Sites 1-6; see appendix 1.

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

8 Millfield North; This small henge had a ring of equally-spaced large posts outside the bank, only some of which were excavated. These were erected before the henge but the bank of the latter was built while they were still in-situ. Within the henge was a ring of smaller pits/postholes with a gap to the northeast. The mis-match between this and the henge entrance suggests they were built at

different times. Although no post pipes were found in these pits the possibility of them containing posts should not be discounted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sites 18,21,39 - see appendix 1

19/20 Fortviot; These two adjacent sites consist of rings of pits/postholes surrounding narrow ringditches, each with a single entrance. At site 20 the ditch may be double and has an external diameter of 32m. The other has a diameter of 8m. Adjacent to the

latter is a third possible ring of 4-6 pits of 10m diameter. All these sites lie within the massive ring at Fortiviot which appears to be similar to the excavated pallisaded site of Meldon Bridge. The inner rings of pits have a similar spacing to the outer 'pallisade' and hence may be of similar construction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

32 Dorchester; This massive ring has been partially excavated. It is overlain by modern Dorchester. It appears to be roughly circular and built of massive close-set posts. There is no evidence that

they were ever joined by a pallisade but possible parallels with Mount Pleasant or Meldon Bridge, Walton and Fortiviot should be borne in mind. A small ditch lies c10m outside the ring but may not be contemporary. The henges of Mount Pleasant and Maumbury lie nearby.

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

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

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

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

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

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

41 Catholme; This cropmark has five concentric circles of pits/postholes which may be similar to the well known concentric sites in Wessex. Nearby is a second cropmark which consists of a ringditch surrounded by 7+ radiating lines of 4-5 posts.

42 East Stoke; This cropmark has 2 large concentric rings of posts/pits, set c9m apart. The posts are close-set and it is unknown if they were freestanding or were some form of pallisade.

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

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

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

Appendix 6: A Corpus of the Complex Cairns of Dartmoor

Key

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

A: Spaced-kerbs/kerb-cairn variants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Penn Beacon	59816227	Cornwood 4	c6.0	11	16	1.0-1.6	0.50-1.00	C
2	Stall Down B	63276322	Cornwood 13	5.7x6.4	7	11	1.6-2.2	0.15-0.65	C
3	Stall Down A	63206249	Cornwood 19	7.5x8.0	4-5	12?	c1.6-2.1?	0.20-0.35	-
4	Burford Down B	63786016	Harford 6	5.2x5.6	11	13	1.1-1.4	0.20-0.75	C
5	Lower Piles	64546026	Harford 8	3.9x4.2	7	8-9	1.0-2.0	0.20-1.00	C
6	Assycombe Hill	66108254	Lydford 26	c7.1	9	c15-16	0.7-1.9	0.30-0.75	-
7	Stannon Little	65458108	Lydford 29	4.0x3.8	6	7-8	1.4-1.7	0.35-1.05	C
Newtake									
8	Lakehead Hill B	64347749	Lydford 55	6.5x6.9	10	14	1.2-1.5	0.50-0.90	-
9	Lakehead Hill C	64367747	Lydford 56	5.7x6.1	10	12-13	1.1-1.9	0.15-0.80	C
10	Black Newtake A	63927606	Lydford 60	c7.6	4	c15	c1.3-1.8	0.25-0.80	C
11	Buckland Ford	65736603	Lydford 107	c8.0x9.5	12-13	14-19	0.7-1.7	0.10-0.60	-
12	Soussons Common	67517869	Manaton 9	8.7x8.3	22	23	0.8-1.5	0.15-0.85	C
13	Marden Down C	76758767	Mortonhampstead 1	c8.5	8	10?	1.4-3.6	0.50-1.10	-
14	Mardon Down B	76758716	Mortonhampstead 5	8.0x6.0	8	8?	2.1-3.7	0.40-0.90	-
15	Hookney Down	70418116	North Bovey 3	c5.5	11	c18	0.7-1.2	0.35-0.65	C
16	Hentor Warren	59406580	Shaugh Prior 26	c2.7	4	7-9	0.8-1.2	0.25-0.30	C
17	Shaugh Moor B	55486347	Shaugh Prior 41B	c9.0	9	11-13	2.1-2.8	0.15-0.75	-
18	Yelloweard B	57526786	Sheepstor 5	c3.5	4	6	1.5-1.8	0.25-0.40	-
19	Drizzlecombe A	59236710	Sheepstor 28	c7.5x6.5	5	c16	c1.2	0.20-0.25	-
20	Top Tor	736765	-	c7.0	5	c10	1.7-2.9	0.25-0.95	-

B: Contiguous or near contiguous kerbs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Nine Stones	61249284	Belstone 1	7.2x7.6	17	30-35	0.6-0.9	0.20-0.80	-
22	Cullever Steps	60789195	Belstone 2	c4.4	12	20-25	0.6-0.8	0.25-0.65	-
23	Stall Down C	62896234	Belstone 11c	c3.0	4	c15	0.6-1.0	0.20-0.50	C
24	Dendles Waste	61536280	Belstone 14	c4.0	8	c15	0.8-1.0	0.25-1.05	C
25	Brockhill Ford	67816569	Dean Prior 2	c7.3	11-12	c19	1.0-1.6	0.15-0.70	C
26	Shovel Down A	65958601	Gidleigh 3	c2.4	5	c12	c0.6?	0.10-0.30	-
27	Roundy Park	6392796	Lydford 40	c3.5x4.5	16	18-20	0.4-2.0	?	C
28	Crow Tor	60517866	Lydford 41	c4.5	?	?	close	low	C
29	Beardown Tors	60397806	Lydford 41A	c4.5	?	?	close	low	C

30 Archerton SW										
inner	62767880	Lydford 42	3.4x3.7	12	15	0.5-0.9	0.25-1.00	C		
31 outer	62767880	Lydford 42	c5.4	6	c20	0.9-1.0	0.15-0.25	C		
32 Stennon Hill A	62577790	Lydford 47	4.9x5.9	5	c20	0.8-1.9	0.10-0.20	C		
33 Stennon Hill B	62577788	Lydford 48	6.4x5.5	13	18-19	0.9-1.7	0.25-0.65	-		
34 Lakehead Hill D	64357777	Lydford 53	c6.0	13	18-24	0.7-1.5+	0.10-0.50	C?		
35 Bellever Tor	64097647	Lydford 59	c4.4	3	c15-20	c0.9-1.1	0.25-0.55	C		
36 Black Newtake B	63897585	Lydford 62	c7.2	7	c18	0.8-1.7	0.20-0.55	C		
37 Crock of Gold	61287306	Lydford 86	c3.5	6	c13	0.6-0.9	0.25-0.50	C		
38 Royal Hill A	62027209	Lydford 88	c4.4	13	15-16	0.6-1.1	0.20-0.75	C		
39 Royal Hill B	62117243	Lydford 90	3.0x2.6	11	12	0.6-0.9	0.20-0.75	C		
40 Joan Ford	63147216	Lydford 92	c8.5	19	35-40	0.6-0.9	0.15-0.80	C		
Newtake B										
41 Skir Hill	65187074	Lydford 102	c3.0x2.3	10	c16	0.5-0.8	low	C		
42 Hound Tor Down	74107877	Manaton 13	c6.9	18	35-40	0.5-0.8	0.30-0.90	C		
43 Deadmans Bottom	60796688	Shaugh Prior 8	c6.3x5.3	13	20-25	0.5-1.0	0.20-0.90	C		
44 Grims Grave	61236641	Shaugh Prior 13	3.2x3.9	10	10	0.9-1.5	0.45-1.10	C		
45 Willingwalls	58286522	Shaugh Prior 25	c3.4	6	c10	1.0-1.3	low	C		
Warren										
46 Yellownead A	57486785	Sheepstor 4	6.4x6.7	22	28	0.5-1.0	0.20-0.90	-		
47 Ringmoor Down C	56596669	Sheepstor 13	c6.8	8	c24	0.6-1.1	low	-		
48 Ringmoor Down B	56146595	Sheepstor 18	c3.6	15	17-18	0.4-0.9	0.05-0.60	-		
49 Legis Lake	56606575	Sheepstor 20	c4.7	11	c16	0.5-1.3	low	C		
50 Legis Tor	57476553	Sheepstor 23	c3.2	7	13-15	c0.5-0.8	0.10-0.45	C		
51 Drizzlecombe D	59146715	Sheepstor 25A	c3.7	7	c20-25	0.4-0.7	0.10-0.25	-		
52 Devils Elbow	58187271	Walkhampton 10	c7.8	11	c25	0.7-1.4	0.15-0.70	-		
53 Sharpitor	55837068	Walkhampton 21	c3.4	11	17-18	0.4-0.7	0.05-0.55	C		
53 Cator Common	67427800	Widecombe 1	c13.5	28	c50-55	0.6-1.5	0.30-0.60	-		
55 Seven Lords Land	74127623	Widecombe 13	c8.7	23	c35	0.5-0.9	0.30-0.80	-		
56 Yar Tor	68177386	Widecombe 21	2.8x3.4	11	14-15	0.5-1.1	0.20-0.55	C		

C; Semi-contiguous multiple rings

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
57 Sharpitor			c550707	-	?	-	-	-	low	-
58 Corringdon			66646124	-	c23.0	-	-	-	0.05-0.20	-
Ball D										
59 Corringdon			66626126	-	c14.0	-	-	-	0.05-0.40	-
Ball E										
60 Grey Wethers C			c642827	-	?	-	-	-	low	-

D; Sites considered too ruined for analysis (numbered after Grinsell 1979)

Cornwood 6,20,21 (poorly restored) Gidleigh 2A,4 Harford 1,7,9A
 Lydford 2B,15A,38,39,45,48,51,57,59A,64,80,87a,89 Manaton 5 Meavy 7B
 Moretonhampstead 4 Okehampton Hamlets 3 Peter Tavy 16,17,21,28
 Shaugh Prior 5,10,24,29,32,41A Sheepstor 7,9,14,21,26 South Brent 8A
 Ugborough 1,2,5,12,20 Walkhampton 1,23,29 Whitchurch 2 Widecombe 2,12,22
 Total, 53 sites

E; Sites not visited or assessed (numbered after Grinsell 1979)

Cornwood 1B,8,11A,11B Lydford 5, 49,65,95 Meavy 7 North Bovey 1 Peter Tavy 15
 Shaugh Prior 30A,48 South Taunton 1
 Total: 14 sites (8.2% of full total of Dartmoor sites)

Bibliography - see Grinsell 1979.

Appendix 7: A Corpus of the Stone Rows of Dartmoor

Key

- 1: Site number (after Worth 1953 and Emmett 1979 - with additions)
- 2: Site name
- 3: Map reference-'upper' end (all prefixed by SX)
- 4: Status of site -single, double, etc
- 5: Length of row to the nearest 5m. Those in parenthesis are incomplete.
- 6: Orientation of the row from the 'upper' end, in degrees from north. Those that deviate significantly from a straight line are suffixed by 'D'.
- 7: Features at the 'upper' end of the row. These are normally upslope but exceptionally where rows follow on from each other, the 'upper' features are downslope, they are listed here prefixed by D.
 - C: Cairn
 - CRK: Cairn with ruined kerb
 - CSK: Cairn with spaced kerb
 - I: Internal cist
 - M: Menhir orientated to the row
 - SCC: Stone circle with internal cairn
 - TM: Terminal menhir or orthostat set at right-angles to the row
 - TS: Rise in the height of row stones near the terminal.
- 8: General State of preservation of the 'upper' end of the row:
 - A: Adequate
 - P: Poor
 - D: Destroyed
- 9: Features at the 'lower' end of the row:
 - C: Cairn
 - M: Menhir orientated to the row
 - TM: Terminal menhir or orthostat set at right angles to the row.
- 10: General state of preservation of the 'lower' end of the row:
 - A: Adequate
 - P: Poor
 - D: Destroyed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Stall Moor	63526443	1	3400	1D	SCC	A	C	P
2	Butterdon	65635881	1	1910	351D	SCC, TS	A	M?	P
3	Burford Down	63706017	1	500	359	SCC, M	A	M	P
4	Brown Heath	64106532	2	240	190	SCC, M	P	2TM?	P
5	Spurrells Cross	65855985	1(-2)	(115)	340	C	P	-	D
6	Glasscombe Ball A	65776045	2	(85)	222	C	P	-	D
7	Staldon	63246242	1	(500)	175D	-?	D?	-?	D?
8	Penn Beacon A	59856268	1	(20)	97	M	A?	-	D
9	Penn Beacon B	59516248	2	5	210	C, I	A	-	A?
10	Cholwich Town Waste	58466225	2	230	202	SC, ?C, ?M	P	-	A
11	Collard Tor A	55846205	1	(65)	182	C	P	-	D
12	Collared Tor B	55856205	1	(85)	177	SCC	P	-	D
13	Shaugh Moor	55426340	1	180	20	SCC	P	M	A
14	Trowlesworthy A	57646398	2	130	191D	SC, ?C, M	A	-	A?
15	Trowlesworthy B	57556399	1	75	262	SC, ?C, TM	P	M	A
16	Ringmoor Down	56326580	2/1	530	12	SCC	P	M?	P
17	Drizzlecombe A	59176696	2/1	150	227	C, TS	A	M	A
18	Drizzlecombe B	59246707	1	150	230	SCC, TS	A	M	A
19	Drizzlecombe C	59276704	1	85	224	SCC, TS	A	TM	A
20	Down Tor	58686926	1	350	71D	SCC, TM, TS	A	M	A
21	Black Tor	57237154	2	(290)	50	TM	P	-	D?
22	Harter A	57727170	2	(135)	256	SCC, TS?	A	-	D
23	Harter B	57737169	1	65	238	C, TS	A	-	P
24	Sharpitor A	55667062	2	115	64	C	P	TM	A
25	Sharpitor B	55757060	1	(45)	48	-	D	-	D
26	Sharpitor C	56147079	2	(35)	88	C	P	-	D
27	Merrivale A	55557481	2	180	264	TM	A/D?	-	A/D?
28	Merrivale B	55597479	2	265	261	TM	A/D?	2TM	A
29	Merrivale C	55397476	1	40	204	C, I?, TM, TS	A	M?	A
30	Langstone Moor	55037885	1	(100)	182	C?	P/D	M	A
33	Cosdon	64329159	3	(135)	95	SCC, ?C, I, 3TM	A	-	P
34	Shovel Down A	65958601	2	(180)	2	SCC, 2TM	A	-	D
35	Shovel Down E	65948605	2	(145)	339	-	D	-	D
36	Shovel Down C	65998590	2	(120)	331	C, ?I	P	-	P/D
37	Shovel Down G	66038567	2	(150)	357	D: M	P	-	P/D
38	Shovel Down J	66048549	2	(270)	357	D: TM	P	-	D
39	Shovel Down H	66068573	1	(c300)	347D	D: -	D	-	D
40	Fernworthy A	65488410	2	(65)	184	SCC	D	-	D
41	Fernworthy B	65548428	2	(70)	190	D: -	D	-	D
42	Fernworthy C	65518407	2	(20)	204	C, I	P	-	D
43	Assycombe	66108264	2	130	237	SCC, TM, TS	A	1-2TM	A
44	Watern Hill	67278243	2	145	21	CRK, M	A	TM	A
45	Stannon	65428167	2	580	188D	C?	D	2TM	P
46	Challacombe	69038072	4	(160)	156	TM	P	-	D
48	Trendlebere Down	76647923	2	(125)	4	-	D	-	D
49	Yar Tor A	68177386	3	(450)	330D	SCC, I	D	-	D
50	Laughter	65237539	2	(220)	113	C, M	P	-	D
51	Lakehead Hill A	64507760	1	(15)	87D	SCC, I	A	-	D?
52	Lakehead Hill B	64307765	1	(20)	106	TM	P	-	D
55	Conies Down	58587907	2	(180)	183	M?	P	-	D

56 Black Tor	67736347	1-2	(c15)	140	C	P	-	D
57 Corringdon Ball A	66656122	1	(155)	229	D;SCC	P	-	D
58 Corringdon Ball B	66676119	7	(85)	234	D;SCC	P	-	D
60 Brent Fore Hill	66846131	2	80	235	TM	A	-	P/D
61 Glasscombe Ball B	66096080	1/2	(195)	216D	D;TS?	P	-	D
62 Cantrell	65715718	2	(45)	224	C,?I	P	-	D
63 Penn Beacon C	59816227	2	c5?	c225	CSK	D	-	D
65 Soussons Down	67677998	3	(60)	c180	C	D	-	D
66 Yellowmead	57486785	8?	(10)	245	SCC	P	-	D
67 Sharpitor NW	55067075	1	125	227	C	P	M	A
70 Piles Hill A	65286100	1	(550)	270	-	P/D	-	P/D
71 Great Whitten Tor	61957845	2	(100)	194	TM	P	-	D
75 Yar Tor B	c682738	3?	(15)	c145/325	-	D	-	D
76 Merrivale D	55367459	1?	(5)	185	T,M?	P	-	D
77 Merrivale E	55377459	1?	(15)	257	SCC,M?	P	-	D
79 Ramsley	c651931	?	?	?	-	D	-	D
81 Holne Moor	67357100	3	(30)	115	5-6TM	A	-	D
82 Piles Hill B	c64906100	2?	(c20)	c280	-	D?	2TM?	P
83 Natsworthy	71298005	1-2?	(c300)	90	2TM?	P	-	D
84 Leedon Tor	56517151	1	(240)	115D	C	P	-	D
85 Harford Moor A	c65105985	2	20	c35	D?:C	P	2M?	A
86 Harford Moor B	c65155995	1	(c100)	c55	D?:-	P/D	-	D
87 Shovel Down I	c66008600	1	(c250)	5	-	D	-	D
88 Joan Ford Newtake	63207205	3?	c200?	c130?	SC?C	P?	3TM?	P
89 Ringhill	64757950	1+	(5)	68	?	P	-	D

Bibliography

Sites 1-71,75 see Worth 1953 and Emmett 1979.

Site 79; Baring Gould 1896

Sites 81,83-7; unpublished (data from fieldwork and A. Fleming, R. Robinson, T. Greaves pers. comm.).

Sites 82,88,89; unpublished (fieldwork data).

Notes

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

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

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

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

Row 16; This row is difficult to interpret as it has been restored. It is single other than a short section at the centre which is double, the stones are taller here. The possibility exists that this site consists of 2 rows on the same orientation, the southern half double and the northern single.

Row 17: Half way down the row it changes from double to single and should perhaps be seen as 2 abutting rows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Row 63: This had been destroyed by 1903 but was described in 1872 as similar to Penn Beacon B.

Row 65: This was destroyed in c1897 and was never seen in good condition. The area is now afforested.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rejected Sites

31 Cocks Tor: (c SX 530760) This site was described as one or more rows of low stones running from a cairn (Worth 1893, 1894, Emmett 1979). A thorough search revealed only fortuitous stones.

32: Oke Tor; (cSX 613900) This was described in Worth 1894 as having 2 upright slabs and various possible fallen stones. At the top end was a possible ruined cairn and cist. It has not been found since.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

73 Lakehead Hill (SX 64367747); This was described in the late nineteenth century as a line of small stones, many removed or sunk running to the SE of the Lakehead C cairn. They could not be found by Worth in 1896 and this row is likely to have been fortuitous stones only.

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

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

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

81 Langstone Moor (SX 54987880); Worths descriptions of 1893 and 1894 indicate these stones are those observable today which are the occasional orthostats in a reave.

Appendix 8: Monument Complexes on Dartmoor

Key

- 1: Name
- 2: Stone rows - numbered after appendix 7
- 3: Status of row - single, double etc.
- 4: Orientation of row
- 5: Number of parallel rows.
- 6: Number of consecutive rows.
- 7: Stone circle at upper row terminal-numbered after appendix 1.
- 8: Status of stone circle; C internal cairn
 - CK internal cairn with contiguous kerb
 - CO concentric stone circle
 - CSK internal cairn with spaced-kerb
 - I internal cist
 - L large diameter circle
- 9: Cairn at upper row terminal-numbered after Grinsell 1979 or if not listed here prefixed by N.
- 10: Status of cairn;
 - F featureless
 - I internal cist
 - L large diameter
 - RK ruined kerb
 - SK spaced-kerb (appendix 5 number in parenthesis).
- 11: Nearby monuments;
 - C cairn
 - CK cairn with contiguous kerb
 - CRK cairn with ruined kerb
 - CSC concentric stone circle
 - CSK cairn with spaced-kerb
 - CT chambered tomb
 - I internal cist
 - II isolated cist
 - L large cairn
 - LC long cairn
 - M multiple stone rings with cairn
 - O orthostat
 - SC freestanding stone circle
 - SCC stone circle with internal cairn
- 12: Catalogue numbers for column 11 -after appendices 1,5 and Grinsell 1979, following columns 7,2,9.

A; Three or more Stone Rows - Major Complexes

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A; Shovel Down	34	2	N	2/3	2/4	481	CD,CK	-	-	-	SC	482
	35	2	NNW			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	36	2	NNW			-	-	Chagford 1	I?	-	-	-
	37	2	N			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	38	2	N			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	39	1	NNW			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	84	1	N			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B; Fernworthy	40	2	S	2	2	451	CSK	-	-	-	SC	450
	41	2	S			-	-	-	-	-	SCC	452
	42	2	SSW			-	-	Lydford 23	I	C	Lydford 20	
C; Corringdon Ball	6	2	SW	2	4	-	-	Ugborough 8	F	CSC	427	
	57	1	SW			439	C	-	-	M	58	
	58	7	SW			440	C	-	-	M	59	
	60	2	SW			-	-	-	-	CT	South	
											Brent 1	
	61	1/2	SW			-	-	-	-	CRK	South	
											Brent 8A	
										C	South	
											Brent 9	
										C	Ugborough 3	
										C	Ugborough 6	
										C	Ugborough 7	
										C	Ugborough 8A	
										C	N	
D; Drizzlecombe	17	2/1	SW	2	2	-	-	Sheepstor 32	F	CSC	445/19	
	18	1	SW			446	C	-	-	L	Sheepstor	
											25	
	19	1	SW			447	C	-	-	CK	51	
										CRK	Sheepstor	
											26	
										CI	Sheepstor	
											25	
										C	Sheepstor	
											27	
										3C	Sheepstor	
											33 a-c	
										CI	Sheepstor	
											34	
										2C	N	
										D	N	

E; Merrivale	27	2	W	2-3	2?	-	-	-	-	SC	472
	28	2	W			474	C	-	-	L(RK)	Walkhampton 1
	29	1	SSW			-	-	Walkhampton 2	I?	C	Walkhampton 3
	76	1?	S			-	-	-	-	C,I	Walkhampton 4
	77	1?	WSW			473	C	-	-	C?	N 20 N

Also see notes on Ringhill and Yellowhead

B; Three or more Stone Rows - Minor Examples

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
F; Penn Beacon	8	1	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	2	SSW						Cornwood 3	L,I		
	63	2	SW						Cornwood 4	L, SK(1)		
G; Sharpitor	24	2	ENE	2?	2	-	-	-	Walkhampton 20	F	CK	53
	25	1	NE			-	-	-	-	-	?CRK	Walkhampton 23
	26	2	E			-	-	-	Walkhampton 21A	F	?C	Walkhampton 24
H; Harter	21	2	NE	2	2-3	-	-	-	-	-	C	Walkhampton 11
	22	2	WSW			457	C	-	-	-	2C	N
	23	1	WSW			-	-	-	Walkhampton 13	F		
	84	1	ESE			-	-	-	N	F		

C; Two Stone Rows

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I; Yar Tor	49	3	NNW	-	2	497	CK,I	-	-	-	C	Videcombe 19
	75	3?	SE/NW			-	-	-	-	-		
J; Lakehead Hill	51	1	E	-	2	464	C?,I	-	-	-	L(RK)	Lydford 57
	52	1	ESE			-	-	-	-	-	CSK	8
											CSK	9
											CK	34
											II	Lydford 52
K; Piles Hill	70	1	W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	?L	Harford 10
	82	2?	W			-	-	-	-	-	?L	Harford 11
L; Butterdon	2	1	N	2	-	434	C	-	-	-	?SL	Harford 12, 15,17
	5	1-2	NNW			-	-	-	Ugborough 12	L		Harford 18, 19
											?3L	Ugborough 13,14,15
											?C	Ugborough 13a
M; Stall Moor	1	1	N	2	2?	484	L,C	?Lydford 101	I?	L	Cornwood 9	
	4	2	S			432	C,I?			CRK	Harford 1	

N; Harford Moor	85	2	NE	2	-	-	-	N	F	?SCC	456
	86	1	NE		-	-	-	-	-	-	
D; Collard Tor	11	1	S	2	-	-	-	Shaugh Prior 45	F	-	-
	12	1	S			437	C	-	-	-	-
P; Trowlesworthy	14	2	S	2?	-	491	C?	-	-	-	-
	15	1	W			492	C?	-	-	-	-

D; One Stone Row

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cosdon	33	3	E	2?	-	441	21	-	-	-	-	-
Ramsley	79	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Assycombe	43	2	WSW	-	-	423	CSK	-	-	-	-	-
Stannon	45	2	S	-	-	-	-	Lydford 27	F	CSK	7	
										?LC	N	
Watern Hill	44	2	NNE	-	-	-	-	Chagford 5	RK	?C, I	Chagford	4
Soussons Down	65	3	S	-	-	-	-	Manaton 4	F	?4L	Manaton	5-8
Challacombe	46	4	SSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natsworthy	83	1-2	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LC	N
Trendlebere	48	2	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	Manaton
												14
Ringhill	89	1+	ENE	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Whitten Tor	71	2	SSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connies Down	55	2	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laughter	50	2	ESE	-	-	-	-	Lydford 68A	F	-	-	-
Holne Moor	81	3	ESE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joan Ford Newtake	88	3?	SE?	-	-	461?	?	-	-	-	CK	40
Black Tor	56	1-2	SE	-	-	-	-	South Brent 5	F	-	-	-
Cantrell	62	2	SW	-	-	-	-	Ugborough 24	I?	-	-	-
Burford Down	3	1	N	-	-	433	C	-	-	-	CSK	4
Staldon	7	1	S	-	2?	-	-	-	-	-	CSC	483/3
											CRK	Cornwood
												20
											CRK	Cornwood
												21
Cholwich Town	10	2	SSW	-	-	436	C?	-	-	-	-	-
Shaugh Moor	13	1	NNE	-	-	479	C	-	-	-	L	Shaugh
												Prior 40
											CSK	17
											6C	N
Ring Moor Down	16	2/1	NNE	-	2?	477	C	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowmead	66	8?	WSW	?	-	498	CO,CK	-	-	-	CSK	18
Down Tor	20	1	ENE	-	-	444	C	-	-	-	L, I	Walkham-
												pton 32
											L	Walkham-
												pton 30
Sharpitor NW	67	1	SW	-	-	-	-	Walkhampton 18	F?	M	57	
Langstone Moor	30	1	S	-	-	-	-	Peter Tavy 41	F	-	-	

Notes.

C: This group may continue further westwards to include groups K,L,M.

F: Two of these are not typical rows and this group may be of less importance than others listed here (A-H).

H: This group may be illusory and could be subdivided into 21,84 and 22,23 with a stream between the two.

I/J/D: These groups are badly disturbed and may well have been more extensive originally.

M: Row 1 can be interpreted as 2 abutting rows.

N: This group could originally have extended further to the southwest. There is a robbed stone circle here and stone rows could possibly once have also existed.

Cosdon: This row could be interpreted as 2 rows - one single, one double, that run parallel with each other.

Ramsley: It is not known how many rows once stood here.

Soussons Down: This row is destroyed - further rows may once have existed.

Natsworthy: This is in an area of high disturbance - further rows may once have existed.

Ringhill: There are indications that further remains once existed in this highly disturbed area and this may originally have been an important complex.

Joan Ford Newtake: This robbed site is difficult to interpret - further remains may have once stood here.

Burford Down: This is in an area of high disturbance - further rows may once have existed.

Staldon: This site could be interpreted as 2 abutting rows.

Cholwich Town: This is in an area of high disturbance -further rows may once have existed.

Shaugh Moor: This is in an area of high disturbance -further rows may once have existed.

Ring Moor Down: This site could be interpreted as 2 abutting rows.

Yellowmead: This is an area of high disturbance -further rows may once have existed and it may have been a major complex.

Sharpitor NW: This may be part of complex F.

Appendix 9: A Corpus of the Stone Rows of Bodmin Moor

Key

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Colvannick Tor	12867179	S	(350)	155	-	M?	-
2	Trehudreth Down A	c12707290	S	(30)	c250	-	-	3LC, 4C, SC
3	Trehudreth Down B	c12957310	S	(55)	c250	M	-	
4	Trehudreth Down C	c12607275	D?	(5)	c190	LC?	TM	
5	Leskernick	18717985	S	(290)	86	TM?	-	2SC
6	Carneglos	c198775	S	(60)	?	C?	-	-
7	Stannon	12518016	S	(5)	c10	-	-	SC
8	Great Care Hill	c141712	?	?	?	?	?	?
9	Fox Tor	c227784	?	?	?	?	?	?

Bibliography

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

Notes

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

Appendix 10: A Corpus of Ringcairns in the Peak District

Key

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bar Dike	24499459	22.5x21.0	6.6%	-	-	?	C
Bamford Moor N	20898526	24.5x22.5	8.2%	-	-	C	
Hathersage Moor	25688094	7.5x5.5	26.7%	S	-	C	H
Ciceley Low N	27528080	25.5x24.0	5.9%	-	-	?	
Ciceley Low S	27518078	c15.0	ID	SSW	-	?	
Big Moor	26957515	c15.0	ID	?	-	C	
Ramsley Moor	28957562	19.0x16.0	15.8%	-	-	C	C
Birchin Edge N	28517346	17.5x15.5	11.4%	-	C	C	
Gardoms Edge	27447239	11.5	ID	SE	-	C	H
Birchin Edge S	28177239	10.5x8.0	23.8%	?	-	C	H/F
Beeley Warren NW	27776872	7.0	ID	-	-	C	
Beeley Warren NE	27946888	6.0	ID	-	-	C	H/C
Beeley Moor N	28536769	5.0x4.0	ID	?	-	C	C/H
Beeley Moor S	28536767	6.0x5.0	16.7%	SW?	-	C	H
Woodbrook Quarry	285657	D: c11.0	ID	?	-	C	C
Wirksworth Moor	30.53.	D: c25.0x 23.0	ID	-	-	?	C
Offerton Moor	21288054	23.0x18.5	19.6%	-	C	C	E
Stanton Moor III	24806327	19.5	ID	N/S	C	C	E
The Morridge	04.53.	D: c12.0	ID	-	-	?	

Bibliography

see Barnatt 1986.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations used in the bibliography.

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

- TDGNHAS. Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural
History and Antiquarian Society
- TGAS. Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society
- THSLC. Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and
Cheshire
- TLCAS. Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian
Society
- TPNHAS. Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and
Antiquarian Society
- TPPSNS. Transactions and Proceedings of the Perthshire Society
of Natural Science
- TSANHS. Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and
Natural History Society
- WAM. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine
- YAJ. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal

- Abramson P. 1980 Strichen Parish. *D and E*. 1980, 9.
- Abramson P. and Hampshire-Monk I. 1981 Strichen. *D and E*. 1981,
12-13.
- Abramson P. and Hampshire-Monk I 1982 Strichen, *Current Archaeology*
84, 16-19.
- Alcock L. 1950 The henge monument of the Bull Ring, Dove Holes,
Derbyshire. *FPS* 16, 81-6.
- Allen R. 1880-1 Three cupmarked stones and discovery of an urn at
Glenballock. *PSAS* 15, 88-90.
- Allen R. 1881-2 Notes on some undescribed stones with cup markings
in Scotland. *PSAS* 16, 79-143.
- Anderson J. 1886 *Scotland in Pagan Times. The Bronze and Stone
Ages*. Edinburgh.
- Anderson Mr. 1777 Account of ancient monuments and fortifications
in the highlands of Scotland. *Archaeologia* 5, 246-7.
- Anderson W.D. 1915 Some recent observations at the Keswick stone
circle. *TCWAAS* 15, 99-112.
- Anderson W.D. 1923 Plough markings on stones. *TCWAAS* 23, 109-12.

- Andrew C.K.C. 1937 Another Cornish stone circle. *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* 19, 354-6.
- Andrew C.K.C. 1938 Two unrecorded stone circles. *JRIC* 25, 61-2.
- Andrew W.J. 1907 The prehistoric stone circles. in: Cox (ed.) *Memorials of Old Derbyshire*, 70-88.
- Angell I. 1976 Stone Circles: Megalithic mathematics or neolithic nonsense. *Mathematical Gazette* 60, 189-93.
- Angell I. 1978 Megalithic mathematics, ancient almanacs or neolithic nonsense. *Bulletin of the Institute of Mathematical Applications* 14, 253-58.
- Annable F.K. 1955 Note on The Broadstones. *WAM* 56, 192-3
- Ashbee P. 1978 *The Ancient British*. Abstracts Ltd, Norwich.
- Ashmore P.J. 1981 Callanish. *D and E* 1981, 49-50.
- Atkinson J.C. 1861 Traces of our remote ancestors. *Gentleman's Magazine* 1861, 498-507.
- Atkinson J.C. 1863 Further digging in celtic grave places. *Gentleman's Magazine* 1863, 440-4.
- Atkinson R.J.C. 1949 A henge monument at Westwell, near Burford, Oxon. *Oxonesia* 14, 84-7.
- Atkinson R.J.C. 1949-50 Four new henge monuments in Scotland and Northumberland. *PSAS* 84, 57-66.
- Atkinson R.J.C. 1979 *Stonehenge (Revised edition)*. Hamish Hamilton, Harmondsworth.
- Atkinson R.J.C. 1981 Comments on the archaeological status of some of the sites. In Ruggles and Whittle (eds.), 206-9.
- Atkinson R.J.C. 1982 Aspects of the archaeoastronomy of Stonehenge. in: Heggie D.C. (ed.) *Archaeoastronomy in the Old World*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Atkinson R.J.C. Piggott C.M. and Sanders N.K. 1951. *Excavations at Dorchester, Oxon*. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- Atkinson W.G. 1922 Report on the further excavations carried out at the 'Druids Circles' on Birkkrigg. *TCWAAS* 22, 346-52
- Atkinson W.G. 1923 Elva stone circle. *TCWAAS* 23, 29-32.
- Aubrey J. 1665-97 *Monumenta Britannica*. Bodleian MS.Top.Gen.c.24-5.
- Avery B.W. 1973 Soil classification in the Soil Survey of England and Wales. *Journal of Soil Science* 26, 324-338.

- Bagnall Oakeley M.E. and W. 1889. *Account of Rude Stone Monuments in Monmouthshire.*
- Balaam N.D. Smith K. and Wainwright G.J. 1982 The Shaugh Moor project: fourth report. Environment, context and conclusion. *PPS* 47, 203-278.
- Barclay G.J. 1983 Sites of the third millennium bc to the first millennium ad at North Mains, Strathallon, Perthshire. *PSAS* 113, 122-281.
- Barclay G.J. 1985. Balfarg. *Current Archaeology* 97, 50-52.
- Barclay G.J. and Tavener P.M. 1985. Balfarg. *D and E* 1985, 13.
- Baring-Gould S. 1897 Fourth report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. *TDA* 29, 147-8.
- Baring Gould S. 1898 Fifth report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. *TDA* 30, 97-115.
- Baring-Gould S. 1899 Sixth report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. *TDA* 31, 146-55.
- Baring-Gould S. et.al. 1895 second report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. *TDA* 27, 81-92.
- Baring-Gould S. et.al. 1896 Third report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. *TDA* 28, 174-9.
- Barnatt J. 1978 *The Stone Circles of the Peak.* Turnstone Press, London.
- Barnatt J. 1980 Lesser known stone circles in Cornwall. *Cornish Archaeology* 19, 17-29.
- Barnatt J. 1982 *Prehistoric Cornwall: The Ceremonial Monuments.* Turnstone Press, Wellingborough.
- Barnatt J. 1986 Bronze age remains on the East Moors of the Peak District. *DAJ* 106, 18-101.
- Barnatt J. forthcoming. Megalithic Astronomy in Britain; an archaeological commentary.
- Barnatt J. in press. Bronze Age settlement on the gritstone East Moors of the Peak District of Derbyshire and South Yorkshire. *PPS* 53.
- Barnatt J. forthcoming. Excavations at the Bull Ring henge, Dove Holes, Derbyshire; 1984-5. *DAJ* 108.

- Barnatt J. forthcoming. The Stone Circles and Ringcairns of the Peak District.
- Barnatt J. and Herring P 1986. Stone circles and megalithic geometry: an experiment to test alternative design practices. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 13, 431-449.
- Barnatt J. and Moir G. 1984 Stone circles and megalithic mathematics. *PFS* 50, 197-216
- Barnatt J. and Pierpoint S. 1983 Stone Circles: observations or ceremonial centres. *Scottish Archaeological Review* 2.2, 101-116.
- Barnes B. 1982 *Man and the Changing Landscape*. Merseyside County Council et al. Liverpool.
- Bate C.S. 1871 Prehistoric antiquities of Dartmoor. *TDA* 4, 491-516.
- Bate C.S. 1872 Ancient tumuli on Dartmoor. *TDA* 5, 549-57.
- Bateman T. 1848 *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*.
- Bateman T. 1861 *Ten Years Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills in the Counties of Derby, Stafford and York*.
- Beaton A.J. 1881-2 Notes on the antiquities of the Black Isle, Ross-shire, with plans and sections. *PSAS* 16, 477-80.
- Bennett W. 1950-1 Report on excavations near Burnley. *TLCAS* 62, 204-8.
- Benson D and Miles D. 1974 *The Upper Thames Valley, an Archaeological Survey of the River Gravels*. Oxfordshire archaeological Unit, Oxford.
- Bersu G. 1940 King Arthurs Round Table. final report, including the excavations of 1939, with an appendix on the Little Round Table. *TCWAAS* 40, 169-206.
- Besley H. 1863 *Routebook of Cornwall*.
- Beveridge E. 1903 *Coll and Tirez: their Prehistoric Forts and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*. Edinburgh.
- Beveridge E. 1911 *North Uist: Its Archaeology and Topography*. Edinburgh.
- Beveridge W. 1913-14 A stone circle and grave at New Deer, Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 48, 191-2.
- Blight J.T. 1854 *Ancient Crosses and Other Antiquities in West Cornwall*.

- Blight J.T. 1858 *Ancient Crosses and Other Antiquities in East Cornwall*.
- Blight J.T. 1865 *The Churches and Antiquities of West Cornwall*.
- Blight J.T. 1868 Notes on Stone Circles. *Gentleman's Magazine* 1868, 308-19.
- Borlase W. 1754 *Antiquities of Cornwall*.
- Borlase W. - *Parochial Memoranda* (MS; British Museum. Egerton 2657).
- Borlase W.C. 1872 *Nanae Cornibiae*. London.
- Bowen E.G. and Gresham C.A. 1967 *History of Merioneth I*. Dolgelly.
- Bradley R. 1975 Maumbury Rings, Dorchester: the excavations of 1908-1913. *Archaeologia* 105, 1-97.
- Bradley R. 1978 *The Prehistoric Settlement of Britain*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London and Boston.
- Bradley R. 1984a *The Social Foundations of Prehistoric Britain*. Longman, London and New York.
- Bradley R. 1984b Regional systems in Neolithic Britain. in: Bradley and Gardiner (eds.).
- Bradley R. 1984c Studying Monuments. in Bradley and Gardiner (eds.).
- Bradley R. and Hart C. 1983 Prehistoric settlement in the Peak District during the third and second millennia bc: a preliminary analysis in the light of recent fieldwork. *PFS* 49 177-194.
- Bradley R. and Hodder I. 1979 British prehistory: an integrated view. *Man* 14, 93-104.
- Bradley R. and Gardiner J. (eds.) 1984 *Neolithic Studies*. BAR British Series 133. Oxford.
- Bradley R. et al. 1984a The Neolithic sequence in Cranbourne Chase, in: Bradley and Gardiner (eds.).
- Bradley R. et al. 1984b The Neolithic sequence in the Upper Thames Valley, in: Bradley and Gardiner (eds.).
- Brailsford J.W. 1938 Bronze Age stone monuments of Dartmoor. *Antiquity* 12, 444-63.
- Breton H.H. 1912 *The Breezy Cornish Moors and their Border Lands*. Plymouth.

- Breton H.H. 1914 *Beautiful Dartmoor I: Sheepstor and its Border Lands (3rd Ed.)*. Plymouth.
- Briggs S. 1975 A prehistoric complex on Cefn Gwernffrwd, Carmarthenshire. *Arch Camb.* 124, 111-13.
- Briggs C.S. 1979 Ysbyty Cynfyn Churchyard Wall. *Arch Camb.* 128, 138-146
- Britton and Brayley 1801 *Beauties of England and Wales*.
- Browne G.F. 1921 *Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Dunecht House, Aberdeenshire*.
- Bryce J. 1862 An account of excavations within the stone circles of Arran. *PSAS* 4, 499-524.
- Bryce T.H. 1910 The Sepulchral Remains. in Balfour J.A. (ed.) *The Book of Arran 1: Archaeology*, 113-24. Glasgow.
- Buller Rev. 1842 *St Just in Fenwith*.
- Bu'lock J.D. 1961 The Bronze Age in the north-west. *TLCAS* 71, 1-42.
- Burgess C. 1976 Meldon Bridge: a neolithic defended promontory complex near Peebles. in: Burgess C. and Miket R. (eds.).
- Burgess C. 1980 *The Age of Stonehenge*. Dent. London, Toronto and Melbourne.
- Burgess C.B. and Miket R. (eds.) 1976 *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia BC*. BAR, British Series 33. Oxford
- Burl H.A.W. 1969 Henges: Internal features and regional groups. *Arch.J.* 126, 1-28.
- Burl H.A.W. 1969-70 The recumbent stone circles of north-east Scotland. *PSAS* 102, 56-81.
- Burl H.A.W. 1971 Two 'Scottish' stone circles in Northumberland. *Arch.Ael.* 49, 37-51.
- Burl H.A.W. 1972 Stone circles and ringcairns. *Scottish Archaeological Forum* 4, 31-47.
- Burl H.A.W. 1974 Torhousekie stone circle, Wigtownshire: a link between Aberdeen and Cork. *TDGNHAS* 49, 24-34.
- Burl A. 1976a *The Stone Circles of the British Isles*. Yale University Press, New Haven and London.

- Burl H.A.W. 1976b Intimations of numeracy in the Neolithic and Bronze Age societies of the British Isles. *Arch.J.* 133, 9-32.
- Burl H.A.W. 1975-8 Berrybrae. *D and E* 1975-8
- Burl A. 1979a *Prehistoric Avebury*. Yale University Press, London and New York.
- Burl H.A.W. 1979b Strichen. *D and E* 1979, 77.
- Burl H.A.W. 1980a Science or symbolism: problems of archaeoastronomy. *Antiquity* 54, 191-200.
- Burl H.A.W. 1980b Machrie Moor, Arran, Argyll, Strathclyde Region. *PPS* 46, 365.
- Burl H.A.W. 1981 'By the light of the cinerary moon'. Chambered tombs and the astronomy of death. in; Ruggles and Whittle (eds).
- Burl H.A.W. 1985 *Megalithic Brittany*. Thames and Hudson, London.
- Burl H.A.W. and Jones N. 1972 The excavation of the Three Kings stone circle, Northumberland. *Arch.Ael.* 50, 1-40.
- Burnard R. 1890 Notes on Dartmoor kistvaens. *TDA* 22, 200-7.
- Burnard R. 1894 *Dartmoor Pictorial Records IV*. Plymouth.
- Bushell W.D. 1911 Amongst the Prescelly Circles. *Arch.Camb.* 11, 287-333.
- Butler F and J 1978 Y Capel: a stone circle near Cefn Coch, Llanllugan. *Arch.Camb.* 127, 122-3.
- Calder C.S.T. 1949-50. Report on the excavation of a neolithic temple at Stanydale, Shetland. *PSAS* 84, 185-205.
- Callender H. 1854-7 Notice of the stone circle at Callernish, in the Island of Lewis. *PSAS* 2, 380.
- Camden W. 1582-1607 *Britannia*.
- Campbell M. and Sandeman M. 1961-2 Mid-Argyll: a field survey of the historic and prehistoric monuments. *PSAS* 95, 1-125.
- Caseldine C.J. 1979 Early land clearance in south-east Perthshire. *Scottish Archaeological Forum* 9, 1-15.
- Caseldine C.J. and Maguire D. 1981 A review of the prehistoric and historic environment on Dartmoor. *PDAS* 39, 1-13.
- Cash C.G. 1905-6 Stone circles at Grenish, Aviemore and Delfour, Strathspey. *PSAS* 40, 249-52.

- Cash C.G, 1909-10 Archeological notes from Aviemore. *PSAS* 44, 189-203.
- Cash C.G. 1910-11 Archaeological gleanings from Aberfeldy. *PSAS* 45, 386-397.
- Catheral P.D. 1972 Henges in perspective. *Arch.J.* 128, 147-53.
- Catheral P.D. 1976 Henge Monuments: monuments or myth, in: Burgess and Miket (eds).
- Catt J. 1978 The contribution of Loess to soils in lowland Britain. in, Limbrey S. and Evans J.G. (eds), *The Effect of Man on the Landscape - The Lowland Zone*. Council for British Archaeology (Research Report 21), London.
- Chambers R. 1983 Dorchester by-pass, Oxfordshire. *PPS* 49. 393-4.
- Champion T. et al. 1984 *Prehistoric Europe*. Academic Press, London.
- Childe E. 1932-3 Trial excavations at the Old Keig stone circle, Aberdeenshire, *PSAS* 67, 37-53.
- Childe G. 1933-4 Final Report on the excavations of the stone circles at Old Keig, Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 68, 372-393.
- Childe V.G. 1943-4 An unrecognized group of chambered cairns. *PSAS* 78, 26-38.
- Chitty L.F. 1926 The Hoar Stone or Marsh Pool Circle. *TSANHS* 10, 247-53.
- Chitty L.F. 1963 The Clun-Clee Ridgeway. In Foster I.L. and Alcock L. (eds.) *Culture and Environment. Essays in Honour of Sir Cyril Fox*, 171-92. London.
- Christison D 1896-7 The Girdle Stanes and a neighbouring stone circle, in the parish of Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire. *PSAS* 31, 281-289.
- Clare T. 1973 *Aspects of the Stone circles and Kindred Monuments of North West England*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Liverpool, 2 vols.
- Clare T. 1975 Some Cumbrian stone circles in perspective. *TCWAAS* 75, 1-16.
- Clare T. 1978 Recent work on the Shap 'avenue', *TCWAAS* 78, 5-15.
- Clark G. 1936 The timber monument at Arminghall and its affinities. *PPS* 2, 1-51.

- Clement L. 1874 Roman remains in Marsden, Briercliffe and
Extwistle, *Trans. Burnley Literary and Science Club* 1, 78-81.
- Coles F.R. 1893-94 The stone circle at Holywood, Dumfries. *PSAS* 28,
84-90.
- Coles F.R. 1894-95 The stone circles of the Stewarty of
Kirkcudbright. *PSAS* 29, 301-16.
- Coles F.R. 1896-7 Notes on a stone circle in Wigtownshire. *PSAS* 31,
90-4.
- Coles F.R. 1899-1900 Stone circles in Kincardineshire (north) and
part of Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 34, 139-98.
- Coles F.R. 1900-01 The stone circles of the north east of Scotland;
Inverurie district, *PSAS* 35, 187-248.
- Coles F.R. 1901-02 Stone circles in Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 36, 488-581
- Coles F.R. 1902-03a The stone circles of north-eastern Scotland,
chiefly in Auchterless and Fergie. *PSAS* 37, 82-142.
- Coles F.R. 1902-03b Notices of the camp at Montgoldrum and other
antiquities in Kincardineshire, a stone circle called the
Harestanes, Peebleshire, and a cairn and standing stones at
Old Liston and other standing stones in Midlothian and Fife.
PSAS 37, 193-206.
- Coles F.R. 1903-1904 The stone circles of north-east of Scotland;
the Buchan district. *PSAS* 38, 256-305.
- Coles F.R. 1904-05a Report of the Excavations of two stone circles
in Kincardine 1: in Garrol Wood, Durriss, 2: in Glassel Wood,
Banchory-Ternan. *PSAS* 39, 190-205.
- Coles F.R. 1904-05b Stone circles in Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 39, 206-18
- Coles F.R. 1905-06 Stone circles surveyed in the north-east of
Scotland, chiefly in Banffshire. *PSAS* 40, 164-206.
- Coles F.R. 1906-07 Stone circles surveyed in the north-east of
Scotland (Banffshire and Moray). *PSAS* 41, 130-72.
- Coles F.R. 1907-8 Stone circles surveyed in Perthshire (north
eastern section). *PSAS* 42. 95-162.
- Coles F.R. 1908-09 Stone circles surveyed in Perthshire (southeast
district). *PSAS* 43, 93-130.
- Coles F.R. 1909-10 Stone circles surveyed in Perthshire (Aberfeldy
district). *PSAS* 44, 117-68.

- Coles F.R. 1910-11 Stone circles in Perthshire; principally Strathearn. *PSAS* 45, 46-116.
- Collingwood R.G. 1933 An introduction to the prehistory of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire north of the sands. *TCWAAS* 33, 163-200.
- Collingwood R.G. 1938 King Arthurs Round Table, interim report on the excavations of 1937. *TCWAAS* 38, 1-31.
- Collingwood W.G. 1901 Tumulus at Grayson-Lands, Glassonby, Cumberland. *TCWAAS* 1, 295-303
- Collingwood W.G. 1910 An exploration of the circle on Banniside Moor, Coniston. *TCWAAS* 10, 342-53.
- Collingwood W.G. 1923 An inventory of the ancient monuments of Cumberland. *TCWAAS* 23, 206-76.
- Collis J. 1983 Field systems and boundaries on Shaugh Moor and at Wotter, Dartmoor. *PDAS* 41, 47-61.
- Collis J.M.N. 1846 Letter upon some early remains discovered in Yorkshire. *Archaeologia* 31, 299-307.
- Cotton W. 1827 *Illustrations of Stone Circles*. Redruth.
- Coutts H. 1970 *Ancient Monuments of Tayside*.
- Cowan T.M. 1970 Megalithic rings: their design and construction. *Science* 168, 321-25.
- Cowling E.T. 1946 *Rombalds Way: a prehistory of Mid-Wharfedale*. Otley.
- Cowper H.S. 1888 Archaeological remains in North Lonsdale. *TCWAAS* 9, 497-500
- Cowper H.S. 1893 The ancient settlements, cemeteries and earthworks of Furness. *Archaeologia* 53, 415-9.
- Cowper H.S. 1934 Unrecorded and unusual types of stone implements. *TCWAAS* 34, 91-92.
- Crabtree J. 1836 *A Concise History of the Parish and Vicarage of Halifax*. Halifax.
- Craig J. 1950 The stone circles of the Ladieswell of Balronald and of Knocksoul. *Aberdeen University Review* 33, 428-30.
- Craw J.H. 1930 Excavations at Dunadd and at other sites on the Poltalloch Estates, Argyll. No 2. cist and stone circle, Temple Wood, Ri Cruin. *PSAS* 64, 130-1.

- Craw J.H. 1932 Duddo stone circle. *Trans. Berwick Field Club* 28, 84-6
- Crawford O.G.S. 1920 Account of the excavations at Hengwn, Merioneth, August and September 1919. *Arch.Camb.* 20, 99-133.
- Crawford O.G.S. 1925 *Long Barrows of the Cotswolds.*
- Crone A 1983 The Clochmabanestane, Gretna. *TDGNHAS* 58, 16-19.
- Cross M. and Collingwood W.G. 1929 Explorations on Thwaites Fell, South Cumberland. *TCWAAS* 29, 257-8.
- Cummins W.A. 1980 Stone axes as a guide to neolithic communications and boundaries in England and Wales. *PPS* 46, 45-60.
- Cunnington M.E. 1913 The re-erection of two fallen stones and discovery of an interment with drinking cup, at Avebury. *WAM* 38, 1-8.
- Cunnington M.E. 1929 *Woodhenge*, Devizes. Cunnington M.E. 1931 The Sanctuary on Overton Hill, near Avebury. *WAM* 45, 300-35.
- Curtis L.F., Courtney F.M. and Trudgill S. 1976 *Soils in the British Isles.* London.
- Darvill T. 1987 *Prehistoric Britain.* Batsford, London.
- Davidson C.J. and Seabrook R.A.G. 1973 Stone rings on South-East Dartmoor. *PDAS* 31, 22-44.
- Davies E. 1929 *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Denbighshire.*
- Davies J.L. and Talbot E.J. 1966 Mynydd y Gelli. *Archaeology in Wales* 6, 30.
- Davies S. and Woodward P. 1985 Dorchester. *Current Archaeology* 97, 38-41.
- Dawes N. 1851-2. British burial places near Bolton, County Lancaster. *THSLC* 4, 130-2.
- Dixon C.E.B. 1953 Seventy-first report on barrows *TDA* 85, 176-7.
- Dixon J.A. and Fell C.I. 1948 Some Bronze Age burial circles at Lacra, near Kirksanton. *TCWAAS* 48, 1-22.
- Dorling P. 1982 Llyn y Tarw stone circle, Aberhaferp, Montgomeryshire. *Arch.Camb.* 131, 136-8.
- Dover W.K. 1883 Excursion report. *TCWAAS* 6, 505.
- 'Druid' 1844 Druidical temple at Shap. *Gentleman's Magazine* 20, 381.
- Dunkin E.H.W. 1873 Duloe stone circle. *Arch.Camb.* 13, 45.

- Dunning G.C. 1943 A stone circle and cairn on Mynydd Epynt, Brecknockshire. *Arch.Camb.* 97, 169-94.
- Dymond C.W. 1877 The megalithic antiquities at Stanton Drew. *JBAA* 33, 297-307.
- Dymond C.W. 1878 A group of Cumbrian megaliths. *JBAA* 34, 31-36.
- Dymond C.W. 1879a The Hurlers: three stone circles near St Cleer, Cornwall. *JBAA* 35, 297-307.
- Dymond C.W. 1879b Gunnerkeld stone circle. *TCWAAS* 4, 537-40.
- Dymond C.W. 1882 Duloe stone circle. *JBAA* 38, 149-55.
- Dymond C.W. 1902 An exploration of 'Sunken Kirk', Swinside, Cumberland, with incidental researches in its neighbourhood. *TCWAAS* 2, 53-63.
- Dymond D.P. 1965 The henge monument at Nunwick, near Ripon, 1961 excavation. *YAJ* 41, 98-107.
- Dymond D.P. 1966 Ritual monuments at Rudston, East Yorkshire, England. *PPS* 32, 86-95.
- Eccleston J. 1874 Ancient remains at Lacra and Kirksanton. *TCWAAS* 1, 278.
- Edmonds E.R. 1862 *The Land's End District*. London.
- Elgee F. 1930 *Early Man in North-East Yorkshire*. Gloucester.
- Ellegard A. 1981 Stone age science in Britain? *Current Anthropology* 22.2, 99-125.
- Ellice E. 1857-60 Some pieces of charcoal dug up in a stone circle near Callernish in the Lewis. *PSAS* 3, 202-3.
- Elliot A. 1911 *Lochee as it was and is*.
- Emmett S. 1979 Stone rows: the traditional view reconsidered. *PDAS* 37, 94-114.
- Eogan G. 1964 The excavation of a stone alignment and circle at Cholwichtown, Lee Moor, Devonshire, England. *PPS* 30, 25-38.
- Evans J.G. 1975 *The environment of Early Man in the British Isles*. Elek, London.
- Evans J.G. et al (eds.) 1975 *The effect of man on the landscape: the highland zone*. CBA research report 11.
- Evans J.G. Pitts M.W. and Williams D. 1985 An excavation at Avebury Wiltshire, 1982. *PPS* 51, 305-309.
- Fair M.C. 1928 Meeting Report. *TCWAAS* 28, 410.

- Fairhurst Dr. 1973 Isle of Arran. *D and E* 1973, 9-10.
- Falcon T.A. 1905 Dartmoor: a note on graves. *TDA* 37, 457-61.
- Feacham R. 1963 *Guide to Prehistoric Scotland*. Batsford, London.
- Fell C.I. 1964 Gamelands Stone Circle. *TCWAAS* 64, 408.
- Fenton R. 1811 *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*.
- Ferguson R.S. 1881-2 On Gamelands stone circle. *TCWAAS* 6, 183-5
- Ferguson R.S. 1906 Stone Circles, in: *Victoria County History. Cumberland. Vol 1*, 245-49.
- Field F.N. 1982 West Ashby, henge monument. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* 17, 76-7.
- Fleming A. 1971a Bronze age agriculture on the marginal lands of north-east Yorkshire. *Agrarian History Review* 19, 1-24.
- Fleming A. 1971b Territorial patterns in bronze age Wessex. *PPS* 37, 138-66.
- Fleming A. 1972 Vision and design: approaches to ceremonial monument typology. *Man* 7, 57-73.
- Fleming A. 1978 The prehistoric landscape of Dartmoor, part 1 South Dartmoor. *PPS* 44, 97-123.
- Fleming A 1979. The Dartmoor reaves: boundary patterns and behavior patterns in the second millennium bc. *PDAS* 37, 115-31.
- Fleming A. 1980 The cairnfields of north-west Dartmoor. *PDAS* 38, 9-12.
- Fleming A 1982 Social boundaries and land boundaries, in: Renfrew C. and Shennan S. (eds.) *Ranking, Resource and Exchange*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Fleming A. 1983 The prehistoric landscape of Dartmoor, Part 2: North and East Dartmoor. *PPS* 49, 195-242.
- Fleming A. 1985 Upland Settlement in Britain: the second millennium BC and after. In Spratt and Burgess (eds.).
- Fletcher M.J. et al. 1974 A stone circle on Mardon Down, Moretonhampstead. *PDAS* 32, 164-6.
- Fletcher W. 1957 Grey Croft stone circle, Seascale, Cumberland. *TCWAAS* 57, 1-8.
- Fowler P.J. 1983 *The Farming of Prehistoric Britain*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

- Fox A. 1948 The Broad Down (Farway) necropolis and the Wessex culture in Devon. *PDAES* 4.1, 1-19.
- Fox A. 1952 The Castlewitch ringwork: a new henge monument in SE Cornwall. *Ant.J.* 32, 67-70.
- Fox A. 1964 *South-West England*. London.
- Francis G.G. 1875 Megalithic remains at Llandrindod, Radnorshire. *PSAL* 6, 77-8.
- Fraser D. 1983 *Land and Society in Neolithic Orkney*. BAR British Series 117. Oxford.
- Fraser D. 1984 In support of festive astronomy. *Scottish Archaeological Review* 3.1, 16-18.
- Fraser J. 1883-4. Descriptive notes on the stone circles of Strathnairn and neighbourhood of Inverness. *PSAS* 18, 328-362.
- Freeman P.R. 1976 A bayesian analysis of the megalithic yard. *Jour. Royal Statistical Society* A139, 20-35.
- Freeman P.R. and Elmore W. 1979 A test for the significance of astronomical alignments. *Jour. of the History of Astronomy* 10, 586-96.
- French G.J. 1894 The stone circles on Chetham's Close. *TLCAS* 12, 42-51.
- Friedman J. and Rowlands M.J. (eds.) 1977 *The Evolution of Social Systems*. Duckworth, London.
- Garden J. 1766 A copy of a letter from the Rev. James Garden on the circular stone monuments in Scotland to John Aubrey Esq. June 15, 1692. *Archaeologia* 1, 314-321.
- Gates T. 1975 *The Middle Thames Valley ; an Archaeological Survey of the River Gravels*.
- Gelder C. 1912 Report on the excavations carried out at the 'Druids Circle' on Birkrigg in the parish of Urswick, September 1911. *TCWAAS* 12, 262-74.
- Glenworth R. and Muir J.W. 1963 *The Soils of the County arround Aberdeen, Inverurie and Fraserburgh*. Edinburgh.
- Glover S. 1833 *The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby*.
- Gough W 1806 *Camden's Britannia*.

- Gowland W. 1902 Recent excavations at Stonehenge. *Archaeologia* 58, 38-119.
- Gray H. st. G. 1903 On the excavations at Arbor Low, 1902-3. *Archaeologia* 58, 461-98.
- Gray H. st. G. 1907 The stone circle on Withypool Hill, Exmoor. *PSANHS* 52, 42-50.
- Gray H. st. G. 1908 On the stone circles of East Cornwall. *Archaeologia* 61, 1-60.
- Gray H. st. G. 1902-23 British Association reports on the Avebury Excavations.
- Gray H. st. G. 1929 The Porlock stone circle, Exmoor. *PSANHS* 74, 71-7.
- Gray H. st. G. 1931 Rude stone monuments of Exmoor, part 3. *PSANHS* 77, 78-82.
- Gray H. st. G. 1935 The Avebury excavations 1908-1922. *Archaeologia* 84, 99-162.
- Gray H. st. G. 1950 Porlock stone circle. *Arch.J.* 107, 87.
- Gray M. 1975 The Devils Quoits, Stanton Harcourt, Oxon. *Oxonesia* 39, 96-7.
- Greenhalgh T. 1871 Druidical circle in the township of Turton, parish of Bolton le Moors, South Lancs. *JBAA* 27, 524-6.
- Greenhalgh T. 1880 Note on druidical or stone circle on Cheetham Close Turton. *JBAA* 36, 444.
- Greenwell W. 1877 *British Barrows*. Oxford.
- Griffith F.M. 1985 Some newly discovered ritual monuments in mid-Devon. *PPS* 51. 310-314.
- Griffiths J. 1906 Hen Dre'r Gelli, a buried prehistoric town in the Rhondda Valley. *Arch.Camb.* 6, 281-307.
- Griffiths W.E. 1960 The excavation of stone circles near Penmaenmawr, North Wales. *PPS* 36, 305-18.
- Grimes W.F. 1938 Excavations at Meini Gwyr, Carmarthen. *PPS* 4, 324-5.
- Grimes W.F. 1944 Excavations at Stanton Harcourt, 1940. *Oxonesia* 8-9, 19-63.

- Grimes W.F. 1963 The stone circles and related monuments of Wales, in Foster I. and Alcock L. (eds.) *Culture and Environment. Essays in Honour of Sir Cyril Fox*, 93-152. London.
- Grinsell L.V. 1956 *Stanton Drew stone circles, Somerset*. HMSO London.
- Grinsell L.V. 1957 *Archaeologia Gazetteer*, in, *Victoria County History of Wiltshire I*, 21-279.
- Grinsell L. V. 1970 *The Archaeology of Exmoor*. Newton Abbot.
- Grinsell L. V. 1978 Dartmoor Barrows. *PDAS* 36, 85-180.
- Grinsell L. V. 1983 The barrows of south and east Devon. *PDAS* 41, 5-46.
- Guido M. and Smith I.F. 1982 Figsbury Rings: a reconsideration of the inner enclosure. *WAM* 76, 21-25.
- Haddingham E. 1981 The lunar observatory hypothesis at Carnac: a reconsideration. *Antiquity* 55, 35-42.
- Haggarty A. 1985 Arran, Machrie Moor. *D and E* 1985, 41-2.
- Haggett P. 1965 *Location Analysis in Human Geography*. Edward Arnold, London.
- Hall G. 1824 Kemp Howe, Shap. *Gentleman's Magazine* 1824, 3.
- Halliwell J.O. 1861 *Rambles in Western Cornwall*.
- Hamond F.W. 1979 Settlement, economy and environment on prehistoric Dartmoor. *PDAS* 37, 146-174.
- Harding A.F. 1981 Excavations in the prehistoric ritual complex near Millfield, Northumberland. *PPS* 47, 87-136
- Hart C.R. 1981 *The North Derbyshire Archaeological Survey*. The North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust, Chesterfield.
- Hartshorne J. 1841 *Salopia Antiqua*.
- Hawke-Smith C.F. 1979 *Man-Land Relationships in Prehistoric Britain, the Dove-Derwent Interfluvium Derbyshire*. BAR British Series 64. Oxford.
- Hawke-Smith C.F. 1981 Land use, burial practise and territories in the Peak District, c2000-1000bc, in Barker G (ed.) *Prehistoric Communities in Northern England*. University of Sheffield.
- Hawley W. 1921-8 Excavations at Stonehenge. *Ant.J.* 1-8.

- Heathcote J.P. 1939a Excavations at Doll Tor stone circle, Stanton Moor. *DAJ* 60, 116-125.
- Heathcote J.P. 1939b The Nine Stones, Harthill Moor. *DAJ* 60, 126-128.
- Heathcote J.P. 1980 The Nine Ladies stone circle. *DAJ* 100, 15-16.
- Hedges J.D. 1980 The Neolithic in Essex. in: Buckley D.G. (ed.) *The Archaeology of Essex to AD 1500*. CBA research report 34.
- Hedges J.D. and Buckley D.G. 1981 *Springfield Cursus and the Cursus Problem*. Essex County Council. Occasional Paper No.1.
- Heggie D.C. 1981 *Megalithic Science*. Thames and Hudson, London.
- Heggie D.C. (ed.) 1982 *Archaeoastronomy in the Old World*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Hemp W.J. 1930 The Chambered Cairn of Bryn Celli Ddu. *Archaeologia* 80, 197-214
- Hencken H.O'N. 1932 *The Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly*. London.
- Henshall A.S. 1963 *The Chambered Tombs of Scotland I*. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- Henshall A.S. 1972 *The Chambered Tombs of Scotland II*. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- Henshall A.S. and Stewart M.E.C. 1954-6 Excavations at Clach na Tìompan, West Glen Almond, Perthshire. *PSAS* 88, 112-24.
- Herring P. 1979 *Prehistoric settlement on Bodmin Moor*. unpublished BA dissertation-Sheffield University.
- Herring P. 1983 A long-cairn on Catshole Tor, Altarnun. *Cornish Archaeology* 22, 81-84.
- Hewison J.K. 1893 *Bute in Olden Times*
- Hicks S.P. 1972 The impact of man on the East Moor of Derbyshire from mesolithic times. *Arch.J.* 129, 1-21.
- Higham N. 1986 *The Northern Counties to AD 1000*. Longman, London and New York.
- Hill P. 1985 Blackhouse Burn. *D and E* 1985, 38.
- Hoare Sir R.C. 1812 *The Ancient History of South Wiltshire*. London.
- Hoare Sir R.C. 1821 *The Ancient History of North Wiltshire*. London.
- Hodgson J. 1820 *A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Westmorland*.

- Hodgson K.S. 1935 Notes on stone circles at Broomrigg, Grey Yauds, etc. *TCWAAS* 35, 77-79.
- Hodgson K.S. 1952 Further excavations at Broomrigg near Ainstable. *TCWAAS* 52, 1-8.
- Holgate R. and Smith P. 1981 Landscape studies in Prehistory: two examples from Western Britain. *Bulletin of the London Institute of Archaeology* 171-189.
- Honeyman H.L. 1932 Goatstones. *PSAN* 5, 304-6.
- Honeyman H.L. 1935 The standing stones of Hethpool. *PSAN* 6, 116-7.
- Houlder C. 1968 The henge monuments at Llandegai. *Antiquity* 42, 216-221.
- Houlder C.H. 1973 Pen y Beacon. *Archaeology in Wales* 13, 62.
- Hoyle J. 1984 A survey of some of the stone rings of Mid Wales. *Arch. Camb.* 133, 51-63.
- Hunter J. 1819 *History of Hallamshire*.
- Hutchinson P.O. 1880 Report on the barrows near Sidmouth. *TDA* 12, 122-51.
- Hutchinson W. 1794 *The History of the County of Cumberland*.
- Hutchinson W. 1796 *The History and Antiquities of the county of Durham*.
- Hyslop J. and Hyslop R. 1912 *Langholm as it was*. Langholm.
- Innes C. 1857-60 Notice of the stone circle of Callernish in the Lewis and of a chamber tomb under the circle, recently excavated. *PSAS* 3, 110-12.
- James H. 1867 *Stonehenge and Turusachan in the Island of Lewis*. Southampton.
- Jefferson S. 1842 *History of Cumberland*. Carlisle.
- Jervise W. 1853 *The Land of the Lindseys*.
- Johnson N. 1980 Later bronze age settlement in the south-west, in Barrett J. and Bradley R. (eds.) *Settlement and Society in the British Later Bronze Age*. BAR British series 83. Oxford.
- Jolly W. 1881-2 Stones with cup-markings near Inverness. *PSAS* 16, 300-401.
- Jopling C.M. 1846 Remains ascribed to the era of the druids in Furness, north of Lancashire. *Archaeologia* 31, 448-453.

- Keiller A. 1934 *Megalithic monuments of NE Scotland*. Morven Institute, London.
- Keiller I. 1970 Alves. *D and E* 1970, 33.
- Keiller I. 1972 Edinkillie. *D and E* 1972, 30.
- Kempe A.J. 1829. Account of some monumentsupon Dartmoor. *Archaeologia* 22, 429-35.
- Kendall D.G. 1974 Hunting quanta. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*. A276, 231-66.
- Kenworthy J.B. 1972 Ring-cairns in north-east Scotland. *Scottish Archaeological Forum* 4, 18-30.
- Kilbride-Jones H.E. 1934-5 An account of the excavation of the stone circle at Loanhead of Daviot and of the standing stones of Cullerlie, Echt, both in Aberdeenshire, on behalf of H.M. Office of Works. *PSAS* 69, 168-222.
- Kilbride-Jones H.E. 1935-6 Late Bronze Age cemetery: being an account of the excavations of 1935 at Loanhead of Daviot, Aberdeenshire, on behalf of H.M. Office of Works. *PSAS* 70, 278-303.
- King A. 1985 Prehistoric settlement and land use in Craven, North Yorkshire. in, Spratt D. and Burgess C. (eds.).
- Kinnes I. 1979 *Round Barrows and Ring-ditches in the British Neolithic*. British Museum occasional paper No.7. London.
- Kirk W. 1953 Prehistoric sites at the Sands of Forvie, Aberdeenshire. *Aberdeen University Review* 35, 150-71.
- Kirwan R. 1870 Notes on the prehistoric archaeology of East Devon, part III. *TDA* 4, 295-304.
- Lacaille A.D. 1928-9 Ardlui Megaliths and their Associations. *PSAS* 63, 339-41.
- Lambrick G. 1983 *The Rollright Stones*. Oxford Archaeological Unit Oxford.
- Laurie T.C. 1985 Early land division and settlement in Swaledale and on the eastern approaches to the Stainmore Pass over the North Pennines. in: Spratt and Burgess (eds.).
- Leighton D.K. 1980 A stone circle and associated structures on Bryn y Gorlan, Cardiganshire. *Arch.Camb.* 129, 154-7.

- Leighton D.K. 1984 structured round cairns in west-central Wales. *PFS* 50, 319-350.
- Lewis A.L. 1882 Notes on two stone circles in Shropshire. *JRAI* 11, 3-7.
- Lewis A.L. 1883 On the relationship of stone circles to outlying stones or tumuli or neighbouring hills, with some inferences therefrom. *JRAI* 12, 176-91.
- Lewis A.L. 1888 Stone circles near Aberdeen. *JRAI* 17, 44-57.
- Lewis A.L. 1892 Stone circles in Britain. *Arch.J.* 49, 136-154.
- Lewis A.L. 1896 Prehistoric remains in Cornwall. Part 1: East Cornwall. *JRAI* 25, 2-16.
- Lewis A.L. 1899 The stone circles of Cornwall and Scotland. *JRIC* 14, 378-83.
- Lewis A.L. 1903 Stone circles in Derbyshire. *Man* 3, 133-6.
- Lewis A.L. 1905 Prehistoric remains in Cornwall. part 2: West Cornwall. *JRAI*. 35, 427-34.
- Lewis G.D. 1966 Some radiocarbon dates for the Peak District. *DAJ*. 86, 115-6.
- Lewis J.M. 1974 Excavations at Rhos-y-Clegyrn prehistoric site, St Nicholas, Pembs. *Arch.Camb.* 123, 13-42.
- Lisowski F.P. 1955-6 The cremations from the Culdoich, Leys and Kinchyle sites. *PSAS*. 89, 83-90.
- Lockyer J.N. 1906 *Stonehenge and Other British Stone Monuments Astronomically Considered*. London.
- Logan J. 1829 Two Druidical circles in Aberdeenshire. *Archaeologia* 22, 409-411.
- Lonie W. 1963 The Covenanters Stone, Moyne Moor. *D and E* 1963, 45-6.
- Longbotham A.T. 1932 Prehistoric remains in Barkisland. *Trans. Halifax Antiquarian Society* 153-82.
- Loughlin N. and Miller K. 1979 *A survey of archaeological sites in Humberside*. Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee. Hull.
- Lukis W.C. 1882 Report on the prehistoric monuments of Stonehenge and Avebury. *PSAL* 9, 141-57.
- Lukis W.C. 1883 Report on the prehistoric monuments of Wiltshire and Somerset. *PSAL* 9, 344-55.

- Lukis W.C. 1879-1884 Unpublished plans - Society of Antiquaries, London.
- Lukis W.C. and Borlase W.C. 1885. *Prehistoric stone Monuments of the British Isles, Vol.1: Cornwall*. London.
- Lukis W.C. and Andrews Col. 1879 Unpublished plans - Society of Antiquaries, London.
- Lukis W.C. and Pode J.D. 1879 Unpublished plans - Society of Antiquarians, London.
- Lukis W.C. and Baring Gould S. 1880 Unpublished plans - Society of Antiquaries, London.
- Lynch F. 1970 *Prehistoric Anglesey*. Hanfegni.
- Lynch F.M. 1972 Ring cairns and related monuments in Wales. *Scottish Archaeological Forum* 4, 61-80.
- Lynch F. 1977 Brenig. *Current Archaeology* 55, 230-40.
- Lynch F. 1984 Moel Goedog circle 1, a complex ring-cairn near Harlech. *Arch.Camb.* 133, 8-50.
- Lynn F. 1904 Yeavinger Bell, Harehope Fort and Humbleton Hill. *Berwick Naturalists Club* 19, 155-168.
- Mc Arthur J. 1873 *The Antiquities of Arran*. Edinburgh.
- Macaulay W 1764 *History of St Kilda*.
- M' Combie Smith 1894-5 Recent antiquarian research in Glenshee. *PSAS* 29, 96-9.
- Mc Innes I.J. 1964 A class II henge in the East Riding of Yorkshire. *Antiquity* 38, 217-9.
- Mackenzie J.B. 1908-9 Notes on a stone circle at Greenland, parish of Kenmore, and a grave slab in the burying ground of the MacNabs at Killin. *PSAS* 43, 271-7.
- MacKenzie W.M. 1903-4 Notes on some certain structures of archaic type in the Island of Lewis. *PSAS* 38, 173-204.
- Mackie E.W. 1981 Wise men in antiquity? in: Ruggles and Whittle (eds.).
- Maclagan C. 1875 *Hillforts, stone circles and other structural remains of Ancient Scotland*. Edinburgh.
- Mc Lellan R. 1977 *Ancient Monuments of Arran*. HMSO. Edinburgh.
- Mc Leod A.G. 1938 Excavation of two Bronze Age burial sites in Ayrshire. *PSAS* 72, 241-7.

- Macleod I.F. 1970 Scalasaig. *D and E* 1970, 5.
- Macpherson G. 1973 Aird Sleitenish. *D and E* 1973, 48.
- MacRae M. Ponting M. and Ponting R. 1983. South Shawbost.
D and E 1984, 39.
- Mack J.L. 1924 *The Bordar Line*.
- Maitland W. 1757 *History and Antiquaries of Scotland. Vol 1*.
- Manby T.G. 1983 Paddock Hill, Thwing, East Yorkshire. *PPS* 49.
399-400.
- Marsden B.M. 1982 Excavations at the Minning Low chambered cairn
(Ballidon 1), Ballidon, Derbyshire. *DAJ*. 102, 8-22.
- Marshall D. (undated) *A History of Bute* (museum guide).
- Mason J.R. and Valentine H. 1925 Studfold Gate circle. *TCWAAS* 25,
268-9.
- Masters L. 1977 Excavations at the Wrens Egg, Port William,
Wigtown District. *TDGNHAS* 52, 28-43.
- Mercer R. 1970 The excavation of a bronze Age hut circle
settlement, Stannon Down, St Breward, Cornwall, 1968.
Cornish Archaeology 9, 17-46.
- Mercer R.J. 1981. The excavation of a late neolithic henge-type
enclosure at Balfarg, Markinch, Fife, Scotland. *PSAS* 111,
63-171.
- Miket R. 1985 Ritual enclosures at Whitton Hill, Northumberland.
PPS 51, 137-148.
- Miller D. and Tilley C. (eds.) 1984 *Ideology, Power and Prehistory*.
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Mitchell A. 1872-4 Vacation notes in Cromar and Strathspey. *PSAS*
10, 643-85
- Mitchell M.E.C. and Young A. 1939 Report on excavations at Monzie
Perthshire. *PSAS* 73, 62-71.
- Moir G. 1981 Some archaeological and asronomical objections to
scientific astronomy in British prehistory. in; Ruggles and
Whittle (eds.).
- Morgan C.L. 1887 The stones of Stanton Drew: their source and
origin. *PSANHS* 33, 37-50.
- Morgan L. 1899 *Antiquarian Survey of East Gower*.
- Morrison J. 1870-2 On Innesmill stone circles. *PSAS* 9, 256.

- Mountford G. 1932 Standing Stones on Stapley Hill. *TSANHAS* 46, 200-203.
- Murray J. 1981 The stone circles of Wigtownshire. *IDGNHAS* 56, 18-30.
- Myatt L.J. 1973 Survey of an unrecorded stone setting near Broubster. *Bulletin of the Caithness Field Club* 1, 9-10.
- Nicolson J. and Burn R. 1777 *The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland*. London.
- O'Kelly C. 1969 Bryn Celli Ddu, Anglesey: a reinterpretation. *Arch.Camb.* 118, 17-48.
- O'Kelly M.J. 1982 *Newgrange: Archaeology, Art and Legend*. Thames and Hudson, London.
- O'Neil H.E. 1957 Condicote earthwork, a henge monument, Gloucestershire. *TBGAS* 76, 141-6.
- O'Nuallain S. 1975 The stone circle complex of Cork and Kerry. *JRSAI* 105, 83-131.
- O'Nuallain S. 1984a A survey of stone circles in Cork and Kerry. *PRIA* 84C, 1-77.
- O'Nuallain S. 1984b Grouped standing stones, radial-stone cairns and enclosures in the south of Ireland. *JRSAI* 114, 63-79.
- O'Riordain S.P. 1951 Lough Gur excavations. The great stone circle (B) in Grange Townland. *PRIA* 54C, 37-74.
- Ord O.W. 1846 *The History and Antiquities of Cleveland*. London.
- Passmore A.D. 1894 Notes on an undescribed stone circle at Coate, near Swindon. *WAM* 27, 171-4.
- Passmore A.D. 1935 The Meux excavation at Avebury. *WAM* 47, 288-9.
- Patrick J.D. 1979 A reassessment of the lunar observatory hypothesis for the Kilmartin Stones. *Archaeoastronomy* 1, 78-85.
- Patrick J.D. and Wallace C.S. 1982 Stone circle geometries: an information theory approach. in Heggie D.C. (ed.) *Archaeoastronomy in the Old World*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Pearson W. 1969 Comondale. *YAJ* 42, 240.

- Pegge Rev. 1785 Illustrations of some druidical remains in the Peak of Derbyshire, drawn by Hayman Rooke Esq. *Archaeologia* 7, 19-24.
- Pegge Rev. 1785 A disquisition on the lows or barrows in the Peak District, particularly that capital British monument called Arbelows. *Archaeologia* 7, 131-148.
- Pegge Rev. 1787 Observations by the Rev. Mr Pegge on the Stanton Moor urns, and druidical temple. *Archaeologia* 8, 58-61.
- Pennant T. 1774 *A Tour of Scotland (3rd ed.)*. Warrington.
- Pennington R. 1877 *Notes on the Barrows and Bone Caves of Derbyshire*.
- Peter J. 1884-5 Stone circles in the parish of Old Deer. *PSAS* 19, 370-377.
- Pierpoint S.J. 1980 *Social Patterns in Yorkshire Prehistory*. BAR British Series 74. Oxford.
- Pierpoint S.J. 1981 Land, settlement and society in the Yorkshire bronze age. in, Barker G. (ed.) *Prehistoric Communities in Northern Britain*. Sheffield University, Sheffield.
- Piggott S. 1940. Timber circles: a re-examination. *Arch. J.* 96, 193-222.
- Piggott S. 1948 The excavations at Cairnpapple Hill, West Lothian. *PSAS* 82. 68-123.
- Piggott S. 1954-5 Excavations in Passage Graves and Ring Cairns of the Clava Group 1952-3. *PSAS* 88, 173-207.
- Piggott S. 1964 Excavations at Avebury 1960. *WAM.* 59, 28-9.
- Piggott S. and C.M. 1939. Stone and earth circles in Dorset. *Antiquity* 13, 138-58.
- Piggott S and Simpson D.D.A. 1971 Excavation of a stone circle at Croft Moraig, Perthshire, Scotland. *PFS* 37, 1-15.
- Pilcher J.R. 1969 Archaeology, palaeoecology and C-14 dating of the Beaghmore stone circle site, Co. Tyrone. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 32, 73-91.
- Pilkington J. 1789 *A View of the Present State of Derbyshire*.
- Pitts M.W. 1982 On the road to Stonehenge: report on the investigation beside the A344 in 1968, 1979 and 1980. *PFS* 48, 75-132.

- Plint R.G. 1960 Stone circle on Potter Fell, Nr Kendal. *TCWAAS* 60
201.
- Plot R. 1677 *The Natural History of Oxfordshire*.
- Ponting M.R. and G.H. 1981a Decoding the Callanish complex-
some initial results. in, Ruggles C.L.N. and Whittle A.W.R.
(eds.).
- Ponting M.R. and G.H. 1981b *The Achmore stone circle* (privately
published).
- Ponting M. MacRae M. and Curtis G.R. 1984 South Shawbost. *D and E*
1984, 43-44.
- Prowse A.B. 1890 Notes on the neighbourhood of Taw Marsh, North
Dartmoor. *TDA* 22, 185-99.
- Prowse A.B. 1901 The antiquities of Ockery and Roundhill, Dartmoor.
TDA 33, 495-9.
- Pryor F. 1984 Personalities of Britain: Two examples of long term
regional contrast. *Scottish Archaeological Review* 3:1, 8-15.
- Pryor F. 1985 Maxey. *Current Archaeology* 96, 11-13.
- Quinnell N.V. 1970 The Sutton Common earthwork. *WAM* 65, 190-1.
- Radley J. 1965 A ring bank on Beeley Moor. *DAJ* 85, 126-131.
- Radley J. 1966 A bronze age ringwork on Totley Moor and other
bronze age ringworks in the Pennines. *Arch.J.* 123, 1-26.
- Radley J. 1968 The origins of the Arbor Low monument. *DAJ* 88,
100-3.
- Radley J. 1969 A stone circle on Kirkmoor Beck Farm, Fylingdales.
YAJ 42, 250-1.
- Raistrick A. 1929 The bronze age in West Yorkshire. *YAJ* 29,
354-65.
- Raistrick A. 1963-6 The Yorkshire Archaeological register:
Appletreewick, Emsay, Grassington, Hebden, Kilnsey.
YAJ 41, 322.
- Raleigh Radford R. 1935 Excavation of the Hurlers near Liskeard,
Cornwall. *PPS* 1, 134.
- Raleigh Radford R. 1938 Excavation of the Hurlers near Liskeard,
Cornwall. *PPS* 4, 319.
- Ravenhill T.H. 1932 *The Rollright stones and the men who erected
them (2nd ed.)*.

- Redding C. 1842 *An Illustrated Itinerary of the County of Cornwall*.
- Reid R.C. 1938-40 Note on a stone circle near Loch Stroan.
TDGNHAS 22, 164-5.
- Renfrew C. (ed.) 1973 *The Explanation of Culture Change: Models in Prehistory*. Duckworth, London.
- Renfrew C. 1973 Monuments, mobilization and social organization in neolithic Wessex. in Renfrew (ed.) 1973.
- Renfrew C. (ed.) 1974 *British Prehistory: A New Outline*. Duckworth. London.
- Renfrew C. 1976 Megaliths, territories and populations. in, De Laet S.J. (ed.) *Acculturation and Continuity in Atlantic Europe mainly during the Neolithic Period and the Bronze Age*. de Tempel, Bruges.
- Renfrew C. 1979 *Investigations in Orkney*. Society of Antiquaries Research Report 38. London.
- Renfrew C. 1984. *Approaches to Social Archaeology*. Edingburgh University Press, Edingburgh.
- Richards C and Thomas J. 1984 Ritual activity and structured deposition in later neolithic Wessex. in, Bradley and Gardiner (eds.).
- Richards J. 1982 Coneybury Hill, Amesbury. *PPS* 48, 519-20.
- Richards J. 1984 The development of the neolithic landscape in the environs of Stonehenge. in, Bradley and Gardiner (eds.).
- Richardson G.G.S. and Fell C.I. 1975 Miss Hodgson's unpublished excavations. *TCWAAS* 75, 17-28.
- Ritchie G. and Harman M. 1985 *Exploring Scotland's Heritage: Argyll and the Western Isles*. HMSO Edinburgh.
- Ritchie J. 1916-17 Stone circles in central Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 51, 30-47.
- Ritchie J. 1917-18 Cupmarks on the stone circles and standing stones of Aberdeenshire and part of Banffshire. *PSAS* 52, 86-121.
- Ritchie J. 1918-19 Stone circles in the south of Aberdeenshire and north of Kincardineshire. *PSAS* 53, 64-75.
- Ritchie J. 1919-20 The stone circle at Broomend of Crichie, Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 54, 154-72.

- Ritchie J. 1922-3 Stone circles at Raedykes, near Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. *FSAS* 57, 20-28.
- Ritchie J.N.G. 1974. Excavation of the stone circle and cairn at Balbirnie, Fife. *Arch.J.* 131, 1-32.
- Ritchie J.N.G. 1975-6. The stones of Stenness, Orkney. *PSAS* 107, 1-60.
- Ritchie J.N.G. and MacLaran A. 1972. Ringcairns and related monuments in Scotland. *Scottish Archaeological Forum* 4, 1-17.
- Robertson J. 1771. Tour of 1771 (Manuscript in the Scottish National Library).
- Robertson R. 1894-5 The discovery of a stone cist and urns at the Cuninghar, Tillicoultry. *FSAS* 29, 190-197.
- Robinson J. and Ferguson R.S. 1881 On excavations at Leacet Hill. *TCWAAS* 5, 76.
- Robinson R. and Greeves T.A.P. 1981 Two unrecorded prehistoric multiple stone rings, Glasscombe, Ugborough, South Dartmoor. *PDAS* 39, 33-6
- Rodd F.R. 1886-89 A note on the restoration of the Nine Stones, Altarnun. *JRIC* 9, 496.
- Rooke H. 1782 An account of some druidical remains on Stanton Moor and Hartle Moor in the Peak, Derbyshire. *Archaeologia* 6, 110-115.
- Rooke H. 1785 A further account of some druidical remains in Derbyshire. *Archaeologia* 7, 175-7.
- Rooke H. 1789 Description of some druidical remains on Harborough Rocks, etc, in Derbyshire. *Archaeologia* 9, 206-210.
- Rooke H. 1792 Druidical and other British remains in Cumberland. *Archaeologia* 10, 105-9.
- Roth H.L. 1906. *The Yorkshire Coiners 1767-1783 and Notes on Prehistoric Halifax*. Halifax.
- Roy A.E. et al. 1963. A new survey of the Tormore Circles. *TGAS* 51.2, 59-67.
- Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments-England 1936. *Westmorland Inventory*.
1979. *Stonehenge and its Environs*. Edinburgh.

Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments. Scotland.

- 1911a *Caithness Inventory.*
- 1911b *Sutherland Inventory.*
- 1912 *Galloway I. Wigtownshire Inventory.*
- 1914 *Galloway II. Kirkcudbright Inventory.*
- 1915 *Berwickshire Inventory.*
- 1920 *Dumfriesshire Inventory.*
- 1924 *East Lothian Inventory.*
- 1928 *Outer Hebrides Inventory.*
- 1929 *Midlothian and West Lothian Inventory.*
- 1933 *Fife, Kinross and Clackmannon Inventory.*
- 1946 *Orkney and Shetland Inventory.*
- 1956 *Roxburghshire Inventory.*
- 1967 *Feeblesshire Inventory.*
- 1978 *Lanarkshire Inventory.*
- 1971 *Argyll I. Kintyre Inventory.*
- 1975 *Argyll II Lorn Inventory.*
- 1980 *Argyll III Mull, Tiree, Coll and Northern Argyll
Inventory*
- 1984 *Argyll V Islay, Jura and Colonsay Inventory.*

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments. Wales.

- 1911 *Montgomeryshire Inventory.*
- 1912 *Flintshire Inventory.*
- 1913 *Radnorshire Inventory.*
- 1914 *Denbighshire Inventory.*
- 1917 *Carmarthenshire Inventory.*
- 1921 *Merionethshire Inventory.*
- 1925 *Pembrokeshire Inventory.*
- 1937 *Anglesey Inventory.*
- 1956 *Caernarvonshire Inventory: East.*
- 1964 *Caernarvonshire Inventory: West.*
- 1976 *Glamorganshire Inventory.*

Ruggles C.L.N. 1982 A reassessment of the high precision megalithic lunar sightlines. 1: backsights, indicators and the archaeological status of the sightlines. *Archaeoastronomy* 4, 521-41.

- Ruggles C.L.N. 1983 A reassessment of the high precision megalithic lunar sightlines. part 2: foresights and the problems of selection. *Archaeoastronomy* 5, 1-36.
- Ruggles C.L.N. 1984a *Megalithic Astronomy: a New Archaeological and Statistical Study of 300 Western Scottish Sites*. BAR British Series 123. Oxford.
- Ruggles C.L.N. 1984b Megalithic astronomy: the last five years. *Vistas in Astronomy* 27, 231-289.
- Ruggles C.L.N. 1984c A new study of the Aberdeenshire recumbent stone circles, 1: site data. *Archaeoastronomy* 6, 55-79.
- Ruggles C.L.N. 1985 The linear settings of Argyll and Mull. *Archaeoastronomy* 9, 105-132.
- Ruggles C.L.N. and Burl H.A.W. 1985. A new study of the Aberdeenshire recumbent stone circles, 2: interpretation. *Archaeoastronomy* 8, 25-60.
- Ruggles C.L.N. and Whittle A.W.R. (eds) 1981. *Astronomy and Society in Britain during the period 4000-1500 BC*. BAR British Series 88, Oxford.
- St Joseph J.K. 1978 Air reconnaissance: recent results 44. *Antiquity* 52. 47-50.
- St Joseph J.K. 1980a Air reconnaissance: recent results 49. *Antiquity* 54. 47-51.
- St Joseph J.K. 1980b Air reconnaissance: recent results 50. *Antiquity* 54, 132-135.
- Sands J. 1875 *Life on St Kilda*.
- Savory H.N. 1964 Excavations at a third round barrow at Pen-Dre, Letterston (Pemb.) 1961. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 20.3, 309-25.
- Scarth H.M. 1857 On ancient earthworks in the neighbourhood of Bath. *JBAA* 13, 98-113.
- Scott J.G. 1974-80 Temple Wood stone circle. *D and E* 1974-80.
- Selkirk A and W 1974 Balfarg. *Current Archaeology* 93, 313.
- Shepherd I.A.G. 1982-3 A Grampian stone circle confirmed. *PSAS* 114 630-634.
- Sherriff J.R. 1981. Hill of Kirriemuir. *D and E* 1981, 45.

- Shotton F.W. (ed.) 1977 *British Quarternary Studies: Recent Advances*. London.
- Sieveking G. 1984 Excavation of a stone circle at Wilson Scar, Shap North 1952. *TCWAAS* 84, 31-40.
- Silvester R.J. 1979 The relationship of first millenium settlement to the upland areas of the south-west. *PDAS* 37, 176-90.
- Simmons I. and Tooley M. (eds.) 1981 *The Enviroment in British Prehistory*. Duckworth, London.
- Simpson J. 1861 The antiquities of Shap in the county of Westmorland. *Arch.J.* 18, 25-38.
- Simpson J.Y. 1864-6 On ancient sculpturings of cup and concentric rings etc. *PSAS* 6, appendix 1-147.
- Simpson W.D. 1926-7 A stone circle at Melgum Lodge, near Tarland, Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 61, 265-6.
- Slade H.G. 1977-8 Castle Fraser or Balgorkar stone circle. *PSAS* 109, 269-277.
- Smith A. 1879-80 Stone circles in Durris, Kincardineshire and its neighbourhood. *PSAS* 14, 294-309.
- Smith A.C. 1867 Excavations at Avebury. *WAM* 10, 209-16.
- Smith A.C. 1881 On British stone and earthworks on the Marlborough Downs. *WAM* 19, 45-67.
- Smith A.C. 1885 *A Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs*. Devizes.
- Smith E.E. 1974 Flint implements from Sidmouth. *PDAES* 3-4, 167.
- Smith I.F. 1965 *Windmill Hill and Avebury. Excavation by Alexander Keiller 1925-1939*. Oxford.
- Smith J. 1895 *Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire*, London.
- Smith K. et al. 1981. The Shaugh Moor project: third report- settlement and enviromental investigations. *PFS* 47, 205-273.
- Smith R.A 1870-2 Descriptive list of antiquities near Loch Etive. Argyllshire, part 1. *PSAS* 9, 81-106.
- Somerville T.B. 1912 Prehistoric monuments in the Outer Hebrides and their astronomical significance. *JRAI.* 42, 23-52.
- Somerville T.B. 1923 Instances of orientation in prehistoric monuments of the British Isles. *Archaeologia* 73, 193-224.

- Spain G.R.B. 1911-12 'The three kings of Denmark' Redesdale.
PSAN 5, 234-7.
- Spence J.E. 1935 A stone circle in Shap Rural parish. *TCWAAS*
35, 68-69.
- Spencer F.C. 1842. British remains at Extwistle. *Gentleman's*
Magazine 42, 413.
- Spratt D.A. (ed.) 1982 *Prehistoric and Roman Archaeology of*
North-East Yorkshire. BAR British Series 104. Oxford.
- Spratt D. and Burgess C. (eds.) 1985 *Upland Settlement in Britain*.
BAR. British Series 143. Oxford.
- Stevenson J. 1973 Kilspindie, stone setting. *D and E* 1973, 44
- Stevenson J.B. 1975 Survival and discovery. in, Evans et al.
(eds.).
- Stewart M.E.C. 1964 Carse Farm 1,2. *D and E* 1964, 39-40.
- Stewart M.E.C. 1966a Excavation of a circle of standing stones at
Sandy Road, Scone, Perthshire. *TPFSNS* 11, 7-23.
- Stewart M.E.C. 1966b Excavations of a setting of standing stones at
Lundin Farm, near Aberfeldy, Perthshire. *PSAS* 98, 126-49.
- Stewart M.E.C. 1974 Moncrieffe. *D and E* 1974, 86-7.
- Stewart M.E.C. 1985 The excavation of a henge, stone circles and
metal working area at Moncrieffe, Perthshire. *PSAS* 115,
125-150
- Stout H.B. 1961 Three stone circles at Gretigate Sides,
Cumberland. *TCWAAS* 61, 1-6.
- Stuart I.W. 1973 Hutton and Corrie. *D and E* 1973, 23.
- Stuart J 1851-4 Notices of various stone circles in the parishes of
Cairney, Monymusk and Tough, Aberdeenshire and of
Inverkeithny, Banffshire. *PSAS* 1, 141-2.
- Stuart J. 1856 *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland London. Vol.1.*
- Stuart J. 1867 *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland London. Vol.2.*
- Stuart J. 1866-8 Cists and other remains discovered in 'Cairn Curr'
on the farm of Warrackstone, in Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 7, 24-25.
- Stukeley W. 1740 *Stonehenge. A Temple Restor'd to the British*
Druids. London.
- Stukeley W. 1743 *Avbury, a Temple of the British Druids, with some*
others Described. London.

- Stukeley W. 1776 *Iterarium Curiosum*. London.
- Sydenham J. 1847 *Baal Durotrigensis*.
- Symson A. 1684 *A Large Description of Galloway*.
- Tainter J. 1978 Mortuary practices and the study of prehistoric social systems. in, Schiffer M. (ed.) *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, vol 1. Academic Press, London and New York.
- Tait D. 1978 *Callanish; a map of the standing stones and circles at Callanish, Isle of Lewis*. University of Glasgow, Department of Geography. Glasgow.
- Tait L. 1866-8 On excavations at Aberscross, Sutherland. *PSAS* 7, 473.
- Tate M. 1856-62 Stone circle at Three Stone Burn, Northumberland. *Trans. Berwickshire Naturalists Club* 4, 450-3.
- Taylor M.W. 1885 The prehistoric remains on Moor Divock near Ullswater. *TCWAAS* 8, 323-47.
- Thom A. 1954 The solar observatories of megalithic man. *Journal of the British Astronomical Association* 64, 396-404.
- Thom A. 1955 A statistical examination of the megalithic sites in Britain. *Jour. Royal Statistical Society* A118, 275-98.
- Thom A. 1966 Megalithic astronomy: indications in standing stones. *Vistas in Astronomy* 7, 1-57.
- Thom A. 1967 *Megalithic Sites in Britain*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Thom A. 1971 *Megalithic Lunar Observatories*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Thom A and AS. 1978 *Megalithic remains in Britain and Brittany*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Thom A. and Thom A.S. 1982 Statistical and philosophical arguments for the astronomical significance of standing stones with a section on the solar calendar. in; Heggie D.C. (ed.).
- Thom A. Thom A.S. and Burl A. 1980 *Megalithic Rings*. BAR, British Series 81, Oxford
- Thomas C. 1964 The society's 1982 excavations: The henge at Castilly, Lanivet. *Cornish Archaeology* 3, 3-14.

- Thomas J. 1984 A tale of two polities: kinship, authority and exchange in the neolithic of South Dorset and North Wiltshire. in, Bradley and Gardiner (eds.).
- Thomas N. 1955 The Thornborough circles, near Ripon, North Riding. *YAJ* 38, 425-45.
- Thompson D. 1963 *Guide to Arbor Low*. HMSO London.
- Thompson A. 1862-4 Notice of a group of four circles of standing stones in the south corner of the parish of Banchory-Devenick, county of Kincardine. *PSAS* 5, 130-5.
- Thornycroft W. 1935-6 An unrecorded stone circle, Loch Seaforth, Lewis. *PSAS* 70, 122-4.
- Thorpe I.J. 1983 Prehistoric British astronomy - towards a social context. *Scottish archaeological Review* 2.1, 2-16.
- Thorpe I.J. and Richards C. 1984 The decline of ritual authority and the introduction of beakers into Britain. in, Bradley and Gardiner (eds.).
- Throsby J. 1785 Druidical remains at Stanton Drew. *Gentleman's Magazine* 1785, 761-3.
- Toplis G. 1896 *Jefferies Land: History of Swindon*.
- Trahair J.E.R. 1978 A survey of cairns on Bodmin Moor. *Cornish Archaeology* 17, 3-24.
- Tratman E.K. 1958 The lost stone circles of North Somerset. *PUBSS* 8, 110-18.
- Tratman E.K. 1966 Investigations at Stanton Drew stone circles, Somerset. *PUBSS* 11.1, 40-2.
- Tratman E.K. 1967 The Priddy circles, Mendip, Somerset, henge monuments. *PUBSS* 11.2, 97-125.
- Tregelles G.F. 1894 The stone circles of Cornwall. *TFNHAS* 1894, 147-70.
- Tregelles G.F. 1906 The stone circles. in, *Victoria County History of Cornwall Vol.1*, 379-406.
- Turner J.R. 1984 A possible henge at Teignhead. *FDAS* 42, 103-106.
- Turner V.E. 1986 Shapbeck stone circle. *TCWAAS* 86, 248-50.
- Underwood G. 1945-7 On excavations at Budbury. *WAM* 51, 229-32.
- Watcher F. and L. 1973 Excavations of three postholes in Stonehenge car park. *WAM* 68. 57-63.

- Varley W.J. 1938 The Bleasdale circle. *Ant.J.* 18, 154-71.
- Wainwright G.J. 1962 The excavation of an earthwork at Castell Bryn-Gwyn, Llanidan parish, Anglesey. *Arch.Camb.* 111, 25-58.
- Wainwright G.J. 1967 The excavation of Hampton stone circle, Portesham, Dorset. *PDNHAS* 88, 122-7.
- Wainwright G.J. 1969 Review of henge monuments in the light of recent research. *FPS* 35, 112-33.
- Wainwright G.J. 1971 The excavation of a Late Neolithic enclosure at Marden, Wiltshire. *Ant.J.* 51, 177-239.
- Wainwright G.J. 1979 *Mount Pleasant, Dorset: Excavations 1970-71.* Society of Antiquaries, London.
- Wainwright G.J. et al. 1979 The Shaugh Moor project: first report. *FPS* 45, 1-33.
- Wainwright G.J. and Longworth I.H. 1971 *Durrington Walls: Excavations, 1966-8.* Society of Antiquaries, London.
- Ward J. 1905 The stone circles. in, *Victoria County History of Derbyshire, vol. 1.*
- Ward J. 1908 Notes on some Derbyshire antiquaries from Samuel Mitchell's memoranda. *DAJ.* 30 155-172.
- Wardell J. 1881 *Historical Notices of Ilkley, Rombalds Moor, Baildon Common (2nd Edition).* Leeds
- Warden A.J. 1884 *Angus or Forfarshire.* Dundee.
- Warne C. 1872 *Ancient Dorset.*
- Waterhouse J. 1985 *The stone circles of Cumbria.* Phillimore, Chichester.
- Watson J. 1775 *History and Antiquities of the Parish of Halifax.* London.
- Watson J. 1776 An account of some hitherto undescribed remains of antiquity. *Archaeologia* 5, 93-94.
- Watt A. 1864 *Early History of Kintore.*
- Webster G. and Hobley B. 1964. Aerial reconnaissance over the Warwickshire Avon. *Arch.J.* 121, 1-22.
- Wedlake W.J. 1966 A resume of work in the Bath area. *A North Somerset Miscellany.* Bath.
- Welsh T.C. 1971 Clachtoll. *D and E* 1971, 45.

- Whellen W. 1860 *The History and Topography of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland*. Pontefract.
- Whittle A.W.R. 1981 Late neolithic society in Britain, a re-alignment. in, Ruggles and Whittle (eds.).
- Wilkinson Sir G. 1860 The rock basins of Dartmoor and some British remains in England. *JBAA* 16, 101-132.
- Wilkinson T. 1893 Extwistle Moor, Burnley. *TLCAS* 11, 156-61.
- Williams B 1856 A letter to the president on some ancient monuments in the county of Cumberland and its borders. *PSAL* 3, 224-227.
- Williams G.H. 1980 Ffynnon Newydd, Nantgaredig. *Archaeology in Wales* 1980, 23-4.
- Wilson D. 1851 *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, Edinburgh.
- Wilson D. 1863 *The archaeology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland Vol.1*. London.
- Wilson G. 1872-3 Notice of Sculptured stones at Laggangarn. *PSAS* 10, 56-58.
- Wilson G. 1898-9 List of Antiquities of Glenluce, Wigtownshire. *PSAS* 33, 183-4.
- Wood B. 1902 Prehistoric antiquities of the Bradford district. *Bradford Antiquary* 7.2, 113-123.
- Wood W. 1842 *History and Antiquities of Eyam*.
- Woodham A.A. 1952-3 Four Henge Monuments in Easter Ross. *PSAS* 87, 72-9.
- Woodham A.A. 1955-6 Survey of prehistoric monuments in the Black Isle. *PSAS* 88, 65-93.
- Worth R.H. 1901 Twentieth report of the barrow committee. *TDA*. 33, 117-22.
- Worth R.H. 1903a Twenty-second report of the barrow committee. *TDA* 35.
- Worth R.H. 1903b Stone Rows on Dartmoor, part 6. *TDA* 35, 426-429.
- Worth R.H. 1905 Twenty-fourth report of the barrow committee. *TDA*. 37, 87-95.
- Worth R.H. 1908 Twenty-seventh report of the barrow committee. *TDA* 40, 84-5.
- Worth R.H. 1910 Twenty-ninth report of the barrow committee. *TDA* 42, 92-3.

- Worth R.H. 1911 Thirtieth report of the barrow committee.
TDA 43, 95-6.
- Worth R.H. 1912 Thirty-first report of the barrow committee.
TDA 44, 83-5.
- Worth R.H. 1915 Thirty-fourth report of the barrow committee.
TDA 47, 131-3.
- Worth R.H. 1916 Brisworth stone circle. *TDA 48, 99-100*
- Worth R.H. 1917 Thirty-sixth report of the barrow committee.
TDA 49, 79-80.
- Worth R.H. 1918 Thirty-seventh report of the barrow committee.
TDA 50, 186-7.
- Worth R.H. 1919 Thirty-eighth report of the barrow committee.
TDA 51, 79.
- Worth R.H. 1920 Thirty-ninth report of the barrow committee.
TDA 52, 78-9.
- Worth R.H. 1921 Fortieth report of the barrow committee. *TDA*
53, 84.
- Worth R.H. 1922 Forty-first report of the barrow committee.
TDA 54, 69-72.
- Worth R.H. 1923 Forty-second report of the barrow committee.
TDA 55, 49-50.
- Worth R.H. 1924 Forty-third report on barrows. *TDA 56, 107-8.*
- Worth R.H. 1925 Fourty-fourth report on barrows. *TDA 57, 71.*
- Worth R.H. 1926 Forty-fifth report on barrows. *TDA 58, 117-8.*
- Worth R.H. 1928 Forty-seventh report on barrows. *TDA 60, 77-8.*
- Worth R.H. 1929 Forty-eighth report on barrows. *TDA 61, 85.*
- Worth R.H. 1932a Fifty-first report on barrows. *TDA 64, 115-8.*
- Worth R.H. 1932b The prehistoric monuments of Scorhill,
Buttern Hill and Shuggledown. *TDA 64, 279-87.*
- Worth R.H. 1934 Fifty-third report on barrows. *TDA 66, 39-42.*
- Worth R.H. 1935 Fifty-fourth report on barrows. *TDA 67, 77-80.*
- Worth R.H. 1936 Fifty-fifth report on barrows. *TDA 68, 49-50.*
- Worth R.H. 1937a Dartmoor exploration committee, thirteenth
report. *TDA 69, 143-50.*
- Worth R.H. 1937b Fifty-sixth report on barrows. *TDA 69, 75-109.*
- Worth R.H. 1938 Fifty-seventh report on barrows. *TDA 70, 59-62.*

- Worth R.H. 1939a Two stone circles on Dartmoor, Swincombe Valley and West Dart Valley, with a note on the Grey Wethers. *TDA* 71, 321-328.
- Worth R.H. 1939b Fifty-eighth report on barrows. *TDA*. 71, 69-71.
- Worth R.H. 1940 Fifty-ninth report on barrows. *TDA* 72, 63-4.
- Worth R.H. 1941a Retaining-circles associated with stone rows, Dartmoor. *TDA* 73, 227-38.
- Worth R.H. 1941b Sixtieth report on barrows. *TDA*. 73, 51-9.
- Worth R.H. 1943 Sixty-second report on barrows. *TDA* 75, 53-5.
- Worth R.H. 1944 Sixty-third report on barrows. *TDA* 76, 39-40.
- Worth R.H. 1946a Sixty-fifth report on barrows. *TDA* 78, 49.
- Worth R.H. 1946b The stone rows of Dartmoor, part 1. *TDA*. 78, 285-315.
- Worth R.H. 1947a Sixty-sixth report on barrows. *TDA* 79, 3-4.
- Worth R.H. 1947b The stone rows of Dartmoor, part 2. *TDA* 79, 175-86.
- Worth R.H. 1950 Sixty-ninth report on barrows. *TDA* 82, 45-8.
- Worth R.H. 1953 *Dartmoor*. (Privately Published) Newton Abbot.
- Worth R.N. 1892 Stone rows on Dartmoor, part 1. *TDA*. 24, 387-417
- Worth R.N. 1893 Stone Rows on Dartmoor, part 2. *TDA* 25, 541-6.
- Worth R.N. 1894 Stone rows on Dartmoor, part 3. *TDA* 26, 296-307.
- Worth R.N. 1896 Stone rows on Dartmoor, part 4. *TDA* 28, 713.
- Wynn Williams W. 1871 *Mona Antiqua*. *Arch.Camb.* 2 , 34-40.
- Young A. 1942-3 Report on standing stones and other remains, near Fowlis Wester, Perthshire. *PSAS* 77, 174-84.
- Young A. and Chrichton Mitchell M. 1938-9 Report on excavation at Monzie. *PSAS* 73, 62-70.

Illustrations

- 1: The distribution of stone circles in Britain (appendices 1,2) and regional divisions used in the analysis (1-15).
- 2: The deviation from true circularity, expressed as a percentage derived from the maximum deviation from the longest diameter.

Key

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

- 3: Indications of orientation preferences displayed by stone circles (excluding Recumbent Stone Circles and Clava Cairns). Key (less certain data - open squares; see appendix 1).

A: Types of Indicator

- 1: portal entrances
- 2: directional stones
- 3: outliers
- 4: graded circles
- 5: avenues/stone rows

E: Regional Variation (all types in A)

- 1: Zone 2
- 2: Zones 5-7
- 3: Zones 3-4
- 4: Zones 8-9
- 5: Zones 10-12
- 6: Zones 13-14
- 7: Zone 15

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

Key

solid symbols - good examples

open symbols - possible examples.

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

Note: Circles which exceed the parameters of these figures are illustrated in figure 21.

- 4: Orkney (1) and North East Scotland (2)
- 5: The Outer Hebrides (3) and Western Scotland (4).
- 6: Moray Firth (5) and Grampian (6).
- 7: Tayside (7)
- 8: Southern Scotland (8)
- 9: Cumbria (9)
- 10: The Cheviots/Pennines (10), North York Moors (11) and the Peak District (12).
- 11: Wales (13).
- 12: South West England (14) and Wessex (15).

13/14: The average spacing (in metres) between orthostats for each stone circle class.

Key (following typology defined in chapters 4 and 5).

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1: class M | 9: class B |
| 2: class C | 10: class J |
| 3: class D (F5/F7) | 11: class H |
| 4: class D (F6/F8) | 12: class I |
| 5: class E (F9) | 13: class G |
| 6: class K | 14: class A |
| 7: class L | 15: class F |
| 8: class N | 16: class D (CH 2/3) |
| | 17: class E (F10/CH4) |

15: The range of variation in spacing between orthostats displayed at each site, expressed as a percentage deviation from a median spacing for each given site.

Key (following typology defined in chapters 4 and 5)

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1: class E (F9) | 9: class K |
| 2: class F | 10: class L |
| 3: class H | 11: class E (F10/CH4) |
| 4: class I | 12: class D (CH 2/3) |
| 5: class J | 13: class G |
| 6: class D (F6/F8) | 14: class A |
| 7: class N | 15: class C |
| 8: class M | 16: class D (FS/F7) |

16/17: The average stone height (in metres) for each circle class.

Key (following typology defined in chapters 4 and 5)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1: class M | 10: class B |
| 2: class C | 11: class N |
| 3: class D (F7) | 12: class K (east) |
| 4: class D (F5/F6/F8) | 13: class K (west) |
| 5: class K (F16) | 14: class I |
| 6: class J | 15: class H |
| 7: class L | 16: class G |
| 8: class A | 17: class D (CH2/3) |
| 9: class E (F9) | 18: class E (F10/CH4) |

18: The deviation from true circularity for each circle class (expressed as a percentage deviation from the longest diameter).

Key (following typology defined in chapters 4 and 5).

- 1: class E
- 2: class H
- 3: class I
- 4: class D
- 5: class C
- 6: class K
- 7: class L
- 8: class M
- 9: class G
- 10: class A

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

Key

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

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

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

Key

Horizontal axis - Diameter (mean).

Vertical axis - original number of stones (mean).

Circle types - see fig. 4.

(Circles within inset omitted - see figures 4-12.)

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

23: Examples of Northern Open Circles (class A); Twelve Apostles (287), Guidebest (13), both after Thom et al. 1980.

- 24: The distribution of larger stone circles (classes A,D,E,F,G).
 Key
 A: Northern Open Circles (A;F1)
 D: Circle-Henges, hybrid type (D;CH2,3)
 E1: Wessex Circle-Henges, circular type (E;CH4)
 E2: Wessex Circles (E;F10)
 F: Wessex Variant Circles (F;F11)
 G: Hebridean Open Circles (G;F12)
 H: Henges
- 25: A Caithness Horseshoe Setting (class B); Broubster (10), *after RCAHM 1911.*
- 26: Examples of Western Irregular Circles (class C) - freestanding (F3); Castlerigg (289), Oddendale (316), *both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions.*
- 27: Examples of Western Irregular Circles (class C) - freestanding (F3); Stannon (485) *after Barnatt 1982*, Scorhill (478), *Barnatt unpublished.*
- 28: Examples of Western Irregular Circles (class C) - Welsh type (F4); Cerrig Duon (380), Hoarstones (396), *both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions*, Ynys Hir (421) *after Dunning 1943 with modifications after Thom et al 1980.*
- 29: Examples of western circle-henges (class C); Swinside (319) *after Thom et al 1980*, Druids Circle (388) *after Griffiths 1960*, Brisworthy (428) *Barnatt unpublished.*
- 30: The distribution of large irregular circles (classes B,C).
 Key
 B; Caithness Horseshoe Settings (B)
 C1; freestanding (C;F3)
 C2; Welsh type (C;F4)
 C3; Western Circle-Henges (C;WCH)
 C4; Stonehenge (C;CH1).
- 31: Examples of Hybrid Circles (class D); Boskednan (426) *after Barnatt 1982*, Fernworthy A (450), Yellowmead (498) *both Barnatt unpublished.*
- 32: Examples of Hybrid Circles (class D); Torhousekie (286) *after Burl 1974*, Glenquickan (267), Gors Fawr (394), *both after Thom et al 1980.*
- 33: Examples of Hybrid Circles (class D); Cairnpapple (258) *after Piggott 1948*, Arbor Low (348) *Barnatt unpublished.*
- 34: Examples of South-Western Symmetrical Circles (class E, type F9); Merry Maidens (474), Leaze (466) *both after Barnatt 1982.*

- 35: Examples of South-Western Symmetrical Circles - variants (class E, type F9); Boscawen Un (425) *after Barnatt 1982*, White Moor Down (495) *Barnatt unpublished*.
- 36: The distribution of moderate sized stone circles
Key
C; Welsh Irregular Circles (C;F4)
D; Hybrid Circles (D;F5-8)
E; South-Western Symmetrical Circles (E;F9)
H; Recumbent Stone Circles (H)
I; Clava Cairns and Ringcairns (I)
J; Kincardineshire Ringcairns (J)
K1; Western Scottish Platform Sites (K;SP4)
K2; North-East Scottish circles (K;F17)
L1; South-West Scottish larger rings (L;F24)
L2; Cumbrian larger rings (L;F26)
K/L; other larger rings (K;F18, L;F24)
- 37: The Weddings, Stanton Drew (510-12) *after Thom et al 1980 with additions*.
- 38: A Hebridean Open Circle (class G); Achmore (16), *after Fonting and Ponting 1981*.
- 39: Examples of Recumbent Stone Circles (class H); Castle Fraser (121), Sunhoney (188), *both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions*, Loanhead of Daviot (156) *after Kilbride Jones 1934-5*
- 40: Examples of Recumbent Stone Circles (class H); Aikey Brae (98) *after Coles 1903-4*, Candle Hill (120) *after Coles 1901-2*, Tommagorn (191) *after Thom et al. 1980 with additions*.
- 41: Examples of Recumbent Stone Circles - variants (class H); Dyce (133), Garrol Wood (140) *both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions*, North Strone (168) *after Coles 1901-2*.
- 42: Examples of Clava Cairns and Ringcairns (class I); Culburnie (70), Kinchyle of Dores (83), Tordarroch (95) *all after Henshall 1963*.
- 43: Examples of Kincardineshire Ringcairns (class J); Raedykes NW (174) and SE (175), *after Thom et al. 1980 with additions*.
- 44: Examples of Small Circles in eastern Scotland (class K, type F14); Torbreck (94), *after Frazer 1883-4*, Cullerlie (128) *after Kilbride Jones 1934-5*.
- 45: Examples of Small Circles in eastern Scotland - graded (class K, type F14); Killin (238), Tigh na Ruaich (253) *both after Thom et al. 1980*.

- 46: Examples of Small Circles in western Scotland (class K, type F18,19); Callanish (17), Cnoc Fillibhir Bheag (21) both after Tait 1978 with additions, Machrie Moor 4 (45) after Mc Lellan 1977, Loch Buie (40) after Thom et al. 1980.
- 47: Examples of Scottish platform circles (class K - types SP1,3); Machrie Moor 5 (46) after Roy et al. 1963 with additions, Croft Moraig (224) after Figgott and Simpson 1971.
- 48: Examples of Scottish platform circles (class K - type SP2); Moncrieffe (243) after Stewart 1985, South Ythsie (517) after Thom et al. 1980 with additions.
- 49: Examples of Scottish variant circles (class K - types F15,17); Auchinduich (7), Auchany (5), both after RCAHM 1911.
- 50: Examples of Scottish variant circles (class K - type SP4); Auchagallon (28) after McLellan 1977, Temple Wood (52) after Thom et al. 1980 with alterations.
- 51: The distribution of smaller stone circles.
Key
K1; freestanding (K;F13,14,16,18,19)
L1; freestanding (L;F21,23-5)
K2; radial variants (K;F15)
K3; Scottish platform circles (K;SP1-3,CH5)
L2; Scottish platform circles (L;SP5-8)
L3; Scottish centre-stone rings (L;F22)
L4; embanked stone circles (L;ESC 1-7)
M; Dartmoor Stone-Row Circles (M).
- 52: Examples of southern Small Circles (class L - type F21); White Moss (320/321) after Waterhouse 1985.
- 53: Examples of southern Small Circles (class L - types F23,25); Appletreewick (322) Barnatt unpublished, Duloe (448) after Barnatt 1982, Nine Stones (505) after Thom et al. 1980.
- 54: Examples of embanked stone circles (class L); Barbrook I (351), Stoke Flat (370), Bamford Moor South (350) all after Barnatt 1978.
- 55: Examples of larger circles (class L - types F24,ESC5); Sleddale (347) after Spratt 1982, Barbrook III (353) after Barnatt 1978.
- 56: Examples of larger/variant circles (class L); Grey Croft (302), Drannadow (262) both after Thom et al. 1980 with additions, Grubstones (335) Barnatt unpublished.
- 57: Examples of smaller variant circles (class L); Loupin Stanes (278) after Thom et al. 1980 with additions, Doll Tor (355) after Heathcote 1939.

- 58: Examples of smaller variant circles (class L); Lairdmannock (275) *after Thom et al. 1980 with additions*, Broomrigg B (297) *after Hodgeson 1952*.
- 59: Examples of Dartmoor Stone-Row Circles (class M); Brown Heath (432), Down Tor (444), Trowlesworthy A (491), *all Barnatt unpublished*.
- 60: Examples of Dartmoor Stone-Row Circles (class M); Merrivale C (473), Drizzlecombe A (445), Shoveldown (481), *all Barnatt unpublished*.
- 61: Examples of Four Posters (class M); Carse Farm I (214), Fonab Moor (230), Four Stones (392) *all after Thom et al. 1980*.
- 62: The stone setting at Temple Wood (54,55) *after Patrick 1979*.
- 63: The distribution of Four Posters.
Key
N1; rectangular (FP1)
N2; circular (FP2)
N3; unknown shape (FP3)
N4; centre stone settings (SP4)
- 64: The distribution of atypical architectural features.
Key
A; concentric stone circles
B; coves
C; other complex central settings
D; single centre stones
E; avenues
F; stone rows
G; portal stones
H; outliers
I; A-H associated with circle-henges.
- 65: Architectural affinities between circle classes and other ceremonial monument types.
- 66: A comparison between henge internal diameters (A) and stone circle diameters (B) - (sites under 25m diameter omitted).
- 67: A comparison between henge diameters in different regions.
Key
1 Wessex/South-West England
2 Northern and Central England
3 Southern Scotland
4 Northern Scotland
5 Eastern England

- 68: The distribution of henges
 Key
 A: Wessex henges above 150m internal diameter
 B: circle-henges
 C: henges
 D: East Anglian 'mills'
 E: Fenland 'henges'
 The size of each symbol denotes the sites size - see text.
 Possible sites - open symbols
- 69: The variation found in timber circles, expressed in terms of mean diameter (horizontal axis - metres) and number of posts (vertical axis).
 Key
 1; northern/western freestanding rings
 2; rings within henges/hengiforms
 3; rings associated with cursus monuments
 4; Wessex concentric rings (outer fences omitted)
 possible sites - open symbols
- 70: The distribution of timber circles
 Key
 A: freestanding rings
 B: rings within henges/hengiforms
 C: Wessex concentric rings
 D: rings associated with cursus monuments.
 (possible sites - open symbols.)
- 71: A comparison between stone-row circles (class M), kerb-cairn variants and kerb-cairns on Dartmoor; expressed in terms of mean diameter (horizontal axis; metres) and original number of stones (mean estimate; vertical axis).
 Key
 A; Dartmoor Stone-Row Circles
 B; Kerb-cairn variants
 C; Kerb-cairns/barrow kerbs
- 72: A comparison between Welsh stone circles, spaced-kerbs and kerb-cairn variants; expressed in terms of mean diameter (horizontal axis; metres) and original number of stones (mean estimate; vertical axis).
 Key
 A; Class C circles
 B; Class L circles
 C; Spaced kerbs/kerb-cairn variants
- 73: Monument complexes in Britain
 Key
 A: Wessex complexes
 B: Equal component complexes
 C: Northern complexes
 D: Southwestern complexes
 E: Dartmoor stone row complexes
 F: Small complexes

- 74: Examples of monument complexes in south-west England. A; King Arthurs Down (462-3), B; The Grey Wethers (454-5), C; The Hurlers (458-60).
Key (figs. 77-82, 88, 97)
A: Stone circle
B: Stone row
C: Cairn
D: Menhir
- 75: Examples of monument complexes in Wales. A; Rhos y Beddau (414), B; Trecastle Mountain (416-7), C; Cerrig Duon (380), D; Gors Fawr (394), E; Nant Tarw (407-8)
- 76: Examples of monument complexes in Cumbria and south-west Scotland. A; Broomrigg (294-5), B; Torhousekie (286), C; Brats Hill, Low Longrigg and White Moss (295, 312-3, 320-1).
- 77: Examples of monument complexes in eastern Scotland.
A; Balnuaran of Clava (59-61), B; Raedykes (174-5), C; Broomend of Crichton (114),
- 78: Examples of monument complexes in Scotland. A; Balfarg and Balbirnie (205-6), B; Broubster and Aultan Broubster (8, 10), C; Brodgar and Stenness (1, 2).
- 79: Examples of monument complexes in Western Scotland.
A; Callanish (17, 19, 20, 21), B; Machrie Moor (42-8).
- 80: The major stone circle architectural regions in Britain.
- 81: Regional variation in the number of stone circles in Britain expressed as the number of sites per 20km square.
A; all known sites (appendix 1 and 2).
- 82: Regional variation in the number of stone circles in Britain expressed as the number of sites per 20km square.
B: surviving circles with 3+ orthostats.
- 83: The Carbon 14 dates from henges and stone circles.
Key
1; Henges - ditch silts
A: Llandegai (site 29); 2790±150bc(NPL220), 2530±150bc (NPL224), 2470±140bc(NPL221).
B: Stonehenge - primary ditch silts; 2460±60bc(BM1583), 2440±60bc(BM1617), 2180±105bc(I2328).
C: Stenness - primary ditch silts; 2356±65bc(SRR350).
D: Mount Pleasant - primary ditch silts; 2108±71bc(BM792), 2098±54bc(BM793).
E: Mount Pleasant - inner henge - primary ditch silts; 2038±84bc(BM667), 1991±72bc(BM666), 1961±89bc(BM663).
F: Durrington Walls - primary ditch silts; 2050±90bc (BM400), 2015±50bc(BM399), 1977±90bc(BM398).
G: Woodhenge - primary ditch silts; 1867±74bc(BM677), 1805±54bc(BM678).

- H: Millfield North - primary ditch silts; 1851±62bc (BM1150), 1824±39bc (EM1149).
- I: Devils Quoits - lower silts or recuting; 2060±120bc (Har1887), 1640±70bc (Har1888).
- J: Condicote - lower ditch silts; 1770±80bc (Har3064), 1720±100bc (Har3067).
- K: Whitton Hill II - primary ditch silts; 1650±45bc (BM2205).
- 2; Henges - other features
- A: Durrington Walls - Midden; 2320±95bc (NPL192).
- B: Balfarg - central 'feast debris'; 2320±60bc (GU1162), 2230±50bc (GU1160), 2085±50bc (GU1161).
- C: Mount Pleasant - Conqueror Barrow ditch; 2127±52bc (EM795).
- D: Mount Pleasant - ditch extension and timber pallisade; 1784±41bc (EM645), 1778±59bc (BM646), 1695±43bc (EM665), 1687±63bc (EM662)
- E: Millfield North - central pit; 1800±80bc (Har1199).
- F: Millfield South - central pit; 1950±110bc (Har3071), 1740±80bc (Har3068), 1590±100bc (Har3040).
- G: Whitton Hill I - central deposit; 1710±50bc (EM2266).
- H: Stonehenge - Avenue ditches; 1770±100bc (Har2013), 1728±68bc (EM1164).
- I: Llandegai (site 28) - external pit; 1790±145bc (NPL222).
- J: Maumbury - shafts; 1700±70bc (EM2281), 1690±70bc (EM2282).
- K: North Mains - phase 2 pits; 1540±65bc (GU1381), 1450±60bc (GU1438).
- L: Stonehenge - Avenue extension; 1070±180bc (EM1079), 800±100bc (I3216).
- M: North Mains - phase 3 pits; 1085±70bc (GU1351), 905±85bc (GU1350), 895±60bc (GU1437).
- 3; Timber Rings
- A: Arminghall - timber circle; 2490±150bc (EM129).
- B: North Mains - large timber circle; 2330±60bc (GU1352), 2180±60bc (GU1436), 2155±60bc (GU1353), 2090±70bc (GU1354), 2065±65bc (GU1435).
- C: Stenness - internal features; 2238±70bc (SRR351), 1730±270bc (SRR592).
- D: Springfield Cursus - ditch; 2040±90bc (Har provisional date)
- E: Stonehenge - upper fill of Aubrey Hole; 1848±275bc (C602).
- F: Durrington Walls - north building; 1955±140bc (NPL240).
- G: Mount Pleasant - inner ditch; 2038±84bc (EM667), 1991±72bc (BM666), 1961±89 (BM663).
- H: Durrington Walls - south building, phase I; 1810±148bc (NPL239).
- I: Durrington Walls - south building, phase II; 2000±90 (BM396), 1950±90bc (EM395), 1900±90bc (EM397).
- J: Marden - timber circle; 1988±48bc (EM557).
- K: Dorchester cursus - timber circle; 1940±60bc (BM2164), 1920±60bc (EM2162), 1890±40bc (EM2161).
- L: Woodhenge - ditch; 1867±74bc (EM677), 1805±54bc (EM678).

M: Bleasdale - timber circle; 1810±90bc(NPL69).
N: Whitton Hill I - timber ring; 1790±50bc(BM2206),
1730±80bc(BM2265).

4; Stone Circles within Henges

A: Stonehenge - trilithons; 1720±150bc(BM46).
B: Stonehenge - Q/R rings; 1620±110bc(I2384).
C: Stonehenge - Y/Z rings; 1240±105bc(I2445).
D: Mount Pleasant - inner henge - rebuilding in stone;
1680±60bc(BM668)

5; Other Stone Circles

A: Lochmaben Stane - stonehole; 2525±85bc(GU1591).
B: Moel Goedog - central pits/burials (primary);
1660±70bc(CAR162), 1550±70bc(CAR160), 1495±70bc(CAR161).
(secondary); 1685±70bc(CAR165), 1645±70bc(CAR163),
1515±70bc(CAR164), 1515±70bc(CAR166)
C: Barbrook II - central burial; 1500±150bc(BM179).
D: Circle 278 - charcoal deposits; 1520±145bc(NPL11),
1405±155bc(NPL10).
E: Berrybrae - phase II pit; 1500±80bc(Har1849),
1360±90bc(Har1893).
F: Balbirnie - phase II burial; 1330±90bc(GaK3425).
G: Brown Edge - central burials; 1530±150bc(BM212),
1250±150bc(BM211), 1050±150bc(BM177).
H: Sandy Road - central burial; 1200±150bc(GaK787).

84: The distribution of field systems and cairnfields on the East Moors of the Peak District in relation to altitude.

Key

A: cairnfields/field systems
B: altitude over 400m
C: 350-400m
D: 300-350m
E: under 300m

85: The distribution of stone circles and ringcairns in relation to field systems and cairnfields on the East Moors of the Peak District.

Key

A: Stone circles
B: Ringcairns
C: Prestige barrows
D: Later intake

86: The distribution of stone circles and stone rows on Dartmoor.

Key

- C: Western Irregular Circles
- D1: Portal-Stone rings
- D2: Row-Complex circles
- E: Symmetrical rings
- M: Stone-Row circles
- R: other stone rows
- S: standing stones
- 1: upland boundary
- 2: peripheral shelves
- 3: upper moor
- 4: upper shelves (above c400m)
- 5: shelves
- 6: lower shelves
- 7: major marshes

87: The survival of monuments on Dartmoor and differential destruction zones.

Key

- A: large stone circles
- B: stone rows
- C: major settlements
- D: reaves (excluding parallel reave systems)
- E: later intake
- F: parallel reave systems

88: Examples of Dartmoor monument complexes

Key

- A: Merrivale
- B: Trowlesworthy
- C: Shovel Down
- D: Drizzlecombe
- E: Corringdon Ball
- F: Fernworthy

89: Examples of Dartmoor monument complexes

- A: Corringdon Ball, Piles Hill, Butterdon and Harford Moor
 - B: Sharpitor and Harter
- Key; barrows - solid circles, otherwise as fig. 77

90: The distribution of large stone circles, monument complexes and prestige barrows on Dartmoor in relation to topographical boundaries.

Key

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

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

Key

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

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

Key

- A: parallel reaves
- B: boundary reaves
- C: contour and terminal reaves
- D: block systems
- E: bounded pasture
- F: 'buffer' zones
- G: upper moor
- H: upland boundary
- I: peripheral shelves

93: A comparison between 'monument territories' and boundaries defined by reaves.

Key

C: Western Irregular Circles

D1: Portal-Stone rings

E: Symmetrical rings

S: monument complexes

1: monument boundaries (topographically based - see text)

2: reave boundaries (see text)

3: stone rows corresponding with parallel reave subdivisions

4: stone rows in or near bounded pasture (or in undifferentiated positions within or near parallel systems).

5: stone rows in 'upper moor zone'.

6: boundary mismatches.

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

Key

C: Western Irregular Circles

D: Portal-Stone Rings

E: Symmetrical Rings

L: small circles

R: stone rows

KH: King Arthurs Hall

S: menhirs

1: upland boundary

2: valley zones

3: other poorly drained areas

4: lower shelves

5: upper shelves

6: upper moor

7: major tors

95: Examples of Bodmin Moor monument complexes

Key

A: Leskernick

B: Trehudreth Down

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

Key

1; stone circles

2; barrows over 10m diameter

3; small barrows

4; stone row

5; enclosures

6; settlements

7; later intake

8; nineteenth century intake

9; marsh

10; tors

11; boundary of higher land

97: Monument and settlement zones in the northwest sector of Bodmin Moor

Key

- 1; stone circles
- 2; barrows over 10m diameter
- 3; small barrows
- 4; stone row
- 5; settlement/agricultural zones
- 6; marsh
- 7; tors
- 8; upper shelves
- 9; base of slopes to upper shelves

98: Monuments and 'territories' on Bodmin Moor

Key

- C: Western Irregular Circles
- D: Portal-Stone Rings
- E: Symmetrical Rings
- L: small circles
- R: stone rows
- KH: King Arthurs Hall
- S: menhirs
- T: barrows over 15m in diameter
- 1: main settlement zones
- 2: upper moors

99: The distribution of stone circles and henges in north east Scotland

Key

- A: Northern Open Circles
 - B: Caithness Horseshoe Settings
 - D: Circle-Henges
 - K1: moderate freestanding circles (F17)
 - K2: small freestanding circles (F14)
 - K3: small freestanding circles with radial stones (F15)
 - O: possible henge
 - U: unknown type
- mountains (land class 4) - stippled

100: The distribution of stone circles in the Outer Hebrides

Key

- C: Western Irregular Circles and Western Circle-Henges
 - G: Hebridean Open Circles
 - K1: small circles - larger type
 - K2: small circles - smaller type
 - U: unknown type
- mountains (land class 4) - stippled

101: The distribution of stone circles in western Scotland

Key

C: Western Irregular Circles

G: Hebridean Open Circles

K1: small circles - larger type

K2: small circles - smaller type

N: Four Posters

U: unknown type

mountains (land class 4) - stippled

102: The distribution of stone circles in Moray Firth

Key

A: Northern Open Circles

D: Circle-Henge

H: Recumbent Stone Circles

I1: Clava Cairns and Ringcairns

I2: Clava Cairns and Ringcairns - no stone circle today

K: small circles

N: Four Posters

U: unknown type

mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple

uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

103: The distribution of Clava Cairns and Ringcairns

Key

A: Northern Open Circles

D: Circle-Henge

H: Recumbent Stone Circles

I: Clava Cairns and Ringcairns

mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple

uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

104: The distribution of stone circles in Grampian

Key

H1: Recumbent Stone Circles

H2: Recumbent Stone Circles - variants

J: Kincardineshire Ringcairns

K1: small open circles

K2: small platform circles

K3: small circles within hengiforms

N: Four Posters

U: unknown type

mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple

uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

105: The distribution of Recumbent Stone Circles in Grampian
Key

H: Recumbent Stone Circles
J: Kincardineshire Ringcairns
K1: small stone circles
K2: small circles within hengiforms
mountain zone (land class 4) - diagonals
upland zone (land class 3) - stipple

106: The distribution of stone circles and henges in Tayside
Key

D: Circle-Henges
H: Possible Recumbent Stone Circle
K1: small circles - larger type
K2: small circles - smaller type with large stones
K3: small circles - smaller type with small stones
N: Four Posters
O: Henges
U: unknown type
mountains (land class 4) - stippled

107: The distribution of henges in Tayside

Key
D; circle-henges
O; henges
X; postulated missing sites
topographical zones - see text

108: The distribution of stone circles in north-west Tayside

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

109: The distribution of larger circles in north-west Tayside

Key
K1: small circles- larger type
K2: small circles - smaller type
N: Four Posters
U: unknown type
X: postulated missing site
main valleys - solid line
upper/side valleys - dashed line
upper shelves - stippled
boundaries between site 'territories determined on the basis
of the most obvious topographical constrictions in any given
situation (see text).

110: The distribution of stone circles and henges in south-west Scotland

Key

A: Northern Open Circles

C: Western Irregular Circles

D: Centre-Stone Variants

L1: small circles - larger type

L2: small circles - smaller type

L3: small circles - centre stone variants

N: Four Posters

O: Henges

Q: Cursus monuments

U: unknown type

mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple

uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

111: The distribution of larger sites in south-west Scotland

Key

A: Northern Open Circles

C: Western Irregular Circles

D: Centre-Stone Variants

L1: larger class L circles

O: Henges

Q: Cursus monuments

mountain zone (land class 4) - diagonals

upland zone (land class 3) - stipple

112: The distribution of stone circles and henges in Cumbria

Key

C: Western Irregular Circles

L1: small circles - larger type with tall stones

L2: small circles - smaller type

O: Henges

U: unknown type

mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple

uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

113: The distribution of larger sites in Cumbria

Key

C1: Western Circle-Henges

C2: Western Irregular Circles - freestanding

L1: smaller circles with tall stones

O: Henges

U: unknown type (lowland only)

mountain zone (land class 4) - diagonals

upland zone (land class 3) - stipple

boundaries between sites; thissen polygons modified to account for topography (see text).

114: The distribution of stone circles and henges in the Cheviots and northern Pennines.

Key

A: Northern Open Circle

C: Western Irregular Circles

L1: small circles - larger diameters

L2: small circles - tall stones

L3: small circles - small stones

N: Four Posters

O: Henges

Q: Cursus monuments

U: unknown type

higher uplands (land class 4) - heavy stipple

uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

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

Key

A: Northern Open Circle

C: Western Irregular Circles

L1: larger diameter class L circles

O: Henges

Q: Cursus monuments

higher upland zone (land class 4) - diagonals

upland zone (land class 3) - stipple

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

Key

D: Circle-Henge

L1: small circles - tall stones

L2: small circles - small stones

N: Four Posters

O: Henges

Q: Cursus monuments

T: timber circles

U: unknown type

higher uplands (land class 4) - heavy stipple

uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

core zones (land class 1) - diagonals

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

Key

D: Circle-Henge

O: Henges

Q: Cursus monuments

T: timber circles

DH: Duggleby Howe

higher upland zones (land class 4) - diagonals

upland zones (land class 3) - stipple

core zones - dashed

boundaries between sites; thiesen polygons modified to account for topography, geology and soils (see text).

118: The distribution of stone circles and henges in Wales

Key

C1: Western Irregular Circles

C2: Western Circle-Henges

C3: Smaller Western Irregular Circles (F4)

D: South West Wales Hybrids

L1: small circles - larger type with tall stones

L2: small circles - smaller types

N: Four Posters

O: Henges

U: unknown type

mountains (land class 4) - heavy stipple

uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

119: The distribution of stone circles and henges in south-west England.

Key

C: Western Irregular Circles

D1: hybrid circles

D2: circle-henges

E: Symmetrical Rings

L: small circles

O: henges

U: unknown type

(note; class M omitted)

higher uplands (land class 4) - heavy stipple

uplands and upper valleys (land class 3) - light stipple

120: The distribution of stone circles and henges in Wessex

Key

C: Western Irregular Circles/Circle-Henges

D/E1: Circle-Henges - large

D/E2: Circle-Henges - small

E: Symmetrical Open Circles

F: Wessex Variant Circles

L: small circles

O1: Henges - large

O2: Henges - small

Q: cursus monuments

T: larger timber circles

U; unknown type

core zones (Downs etc.) - diagonals

core zones (alluvium) - stippled

121: The distribution of larger sites in Wessex

Key

C: Western Irregular Circles/Circle-Henges

D/E1: Circle-Henges - large

D/E2: Circle-Henges - small

E: Symmetrical Open Circles

O1: Henges - large

O2: Henges - small

core zones -stippled

boundaries between sites; thieszen polygons modified to account for topography, geology and soils (see text).

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

Key

A: regional foci with smaller sites restricted to peripheral zones

B: regional foci with associated small sites

C: group and inter-group foci

D: small circles only (with shared complexes of such sites)

E: monumental local sites only

1: mountains (land class 4)

2: mountains with habitable valleys

3: uplands

4: lowlands

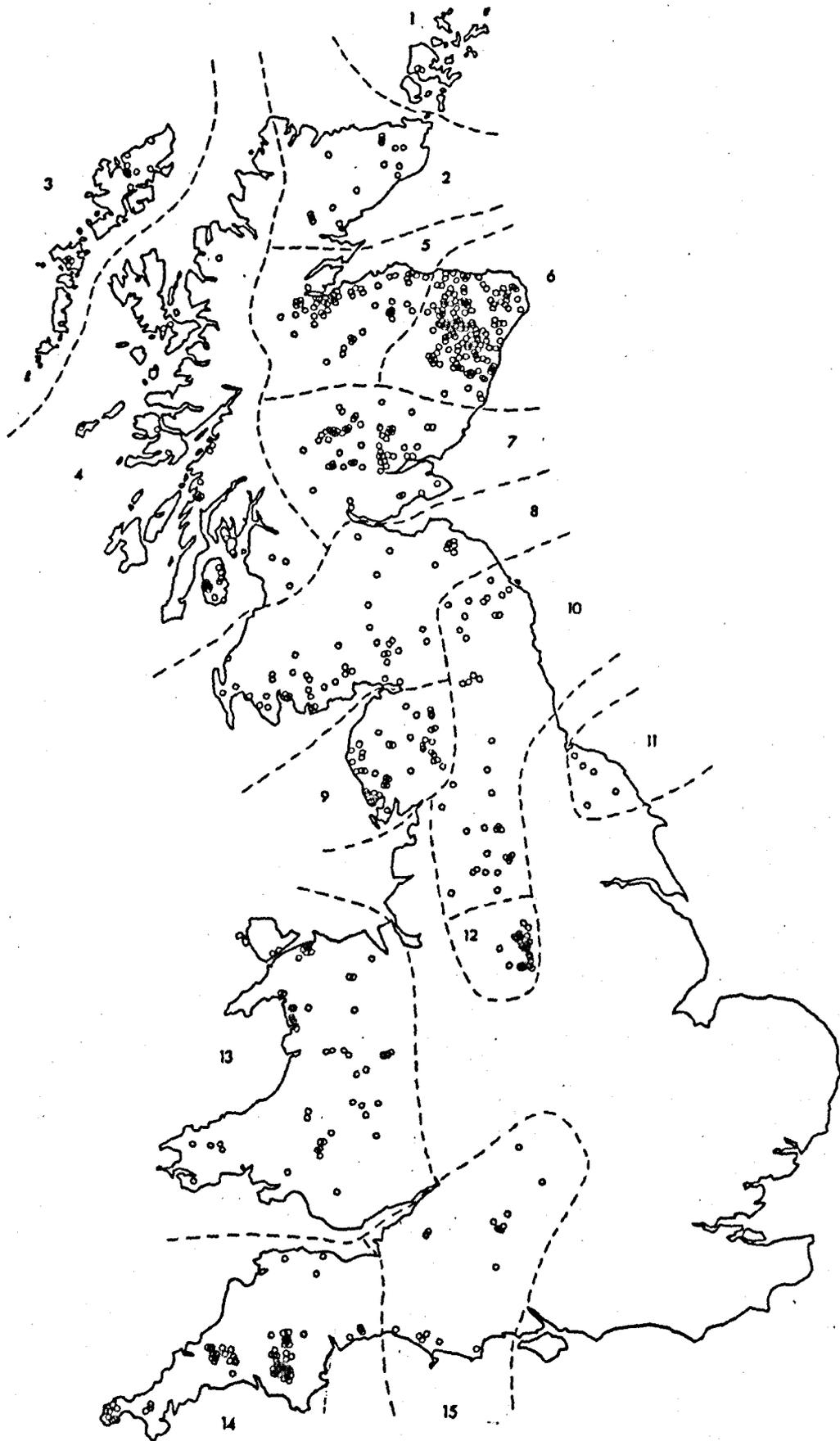
5: lowlands with frequent minor core areas

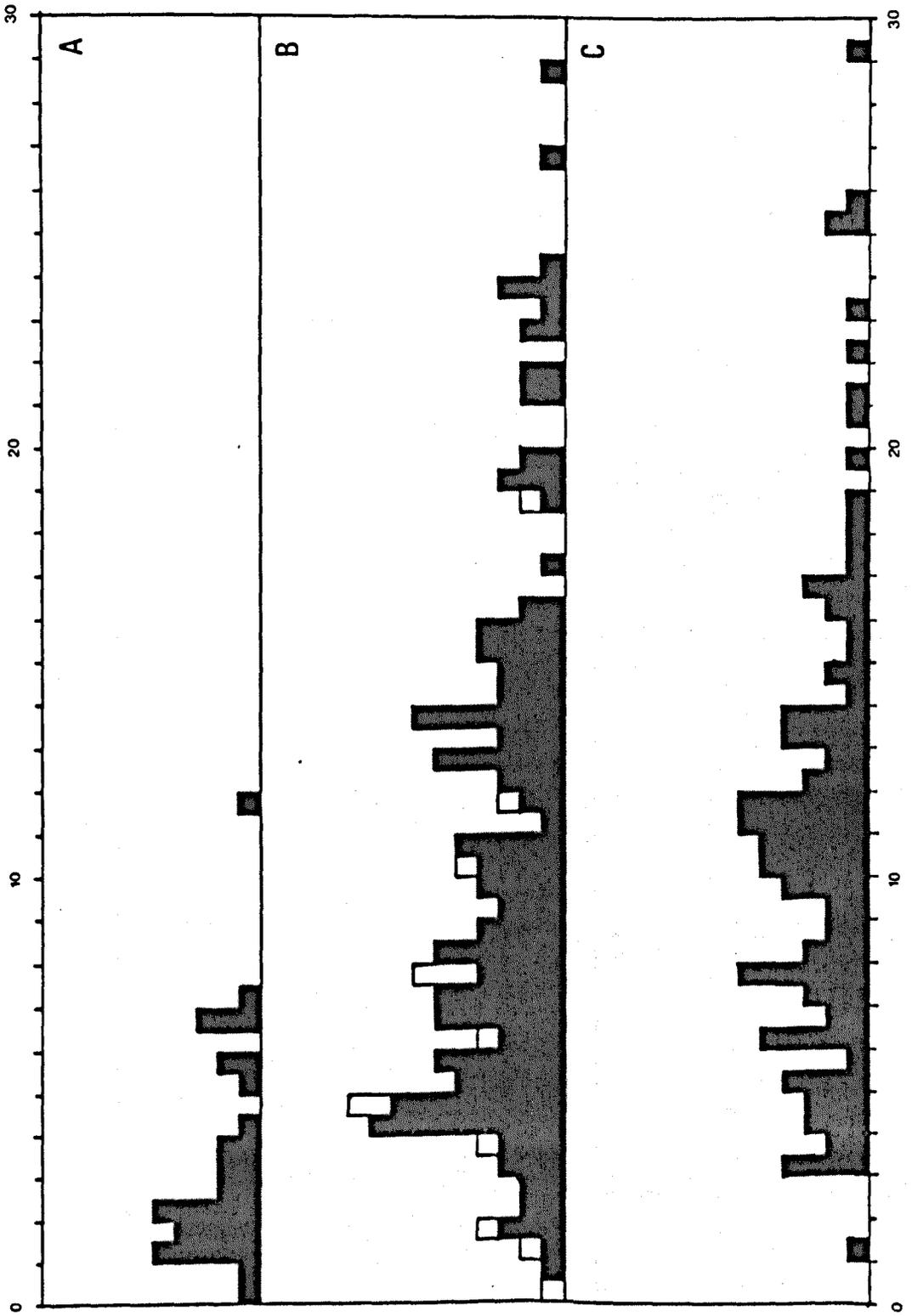
6: fertile uplands

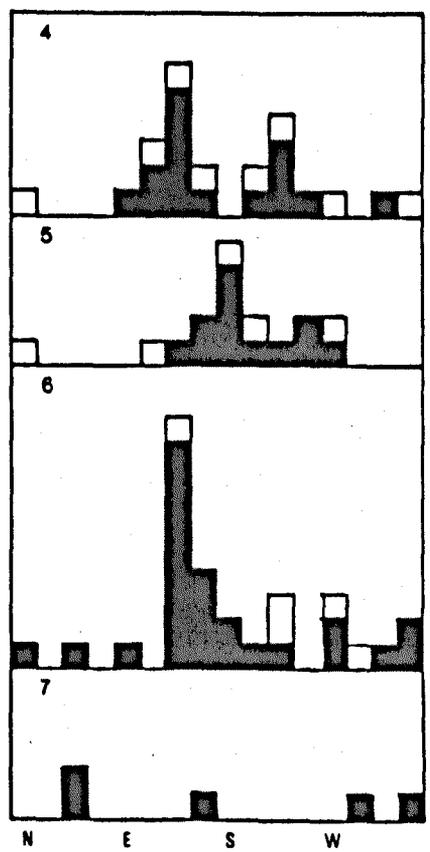
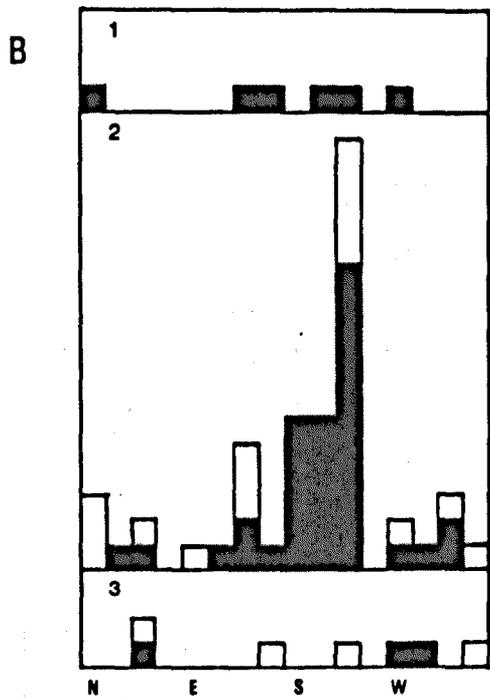
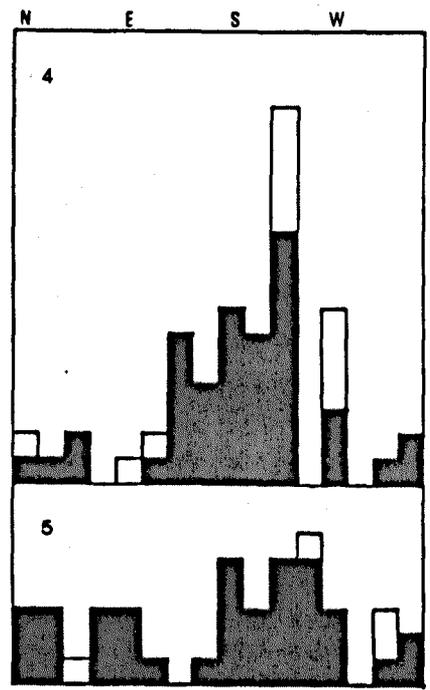
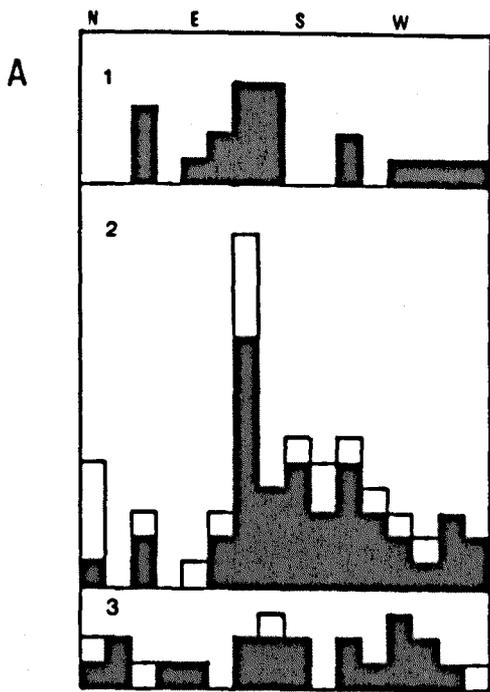
7: major core areas

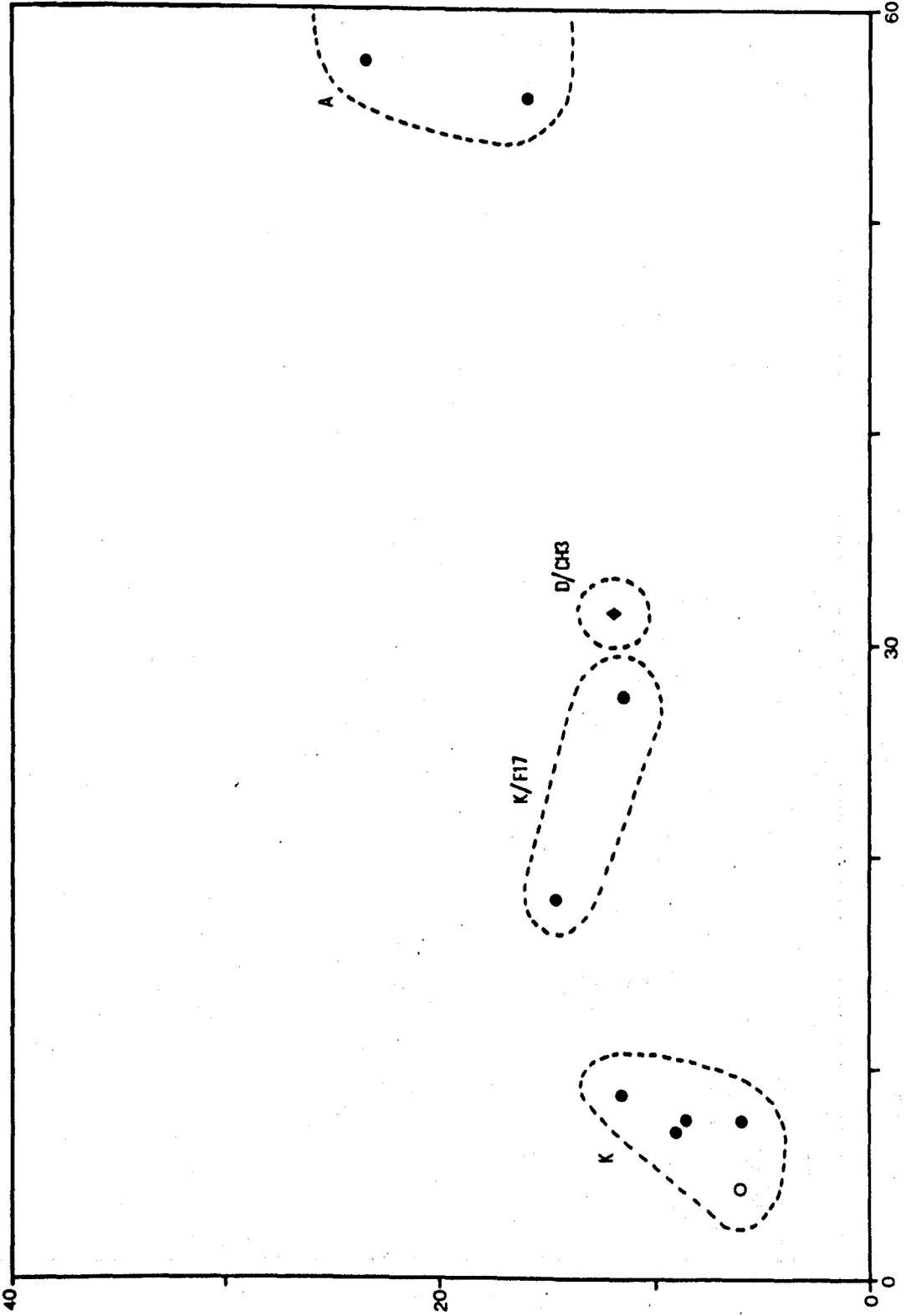
Note on figures

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

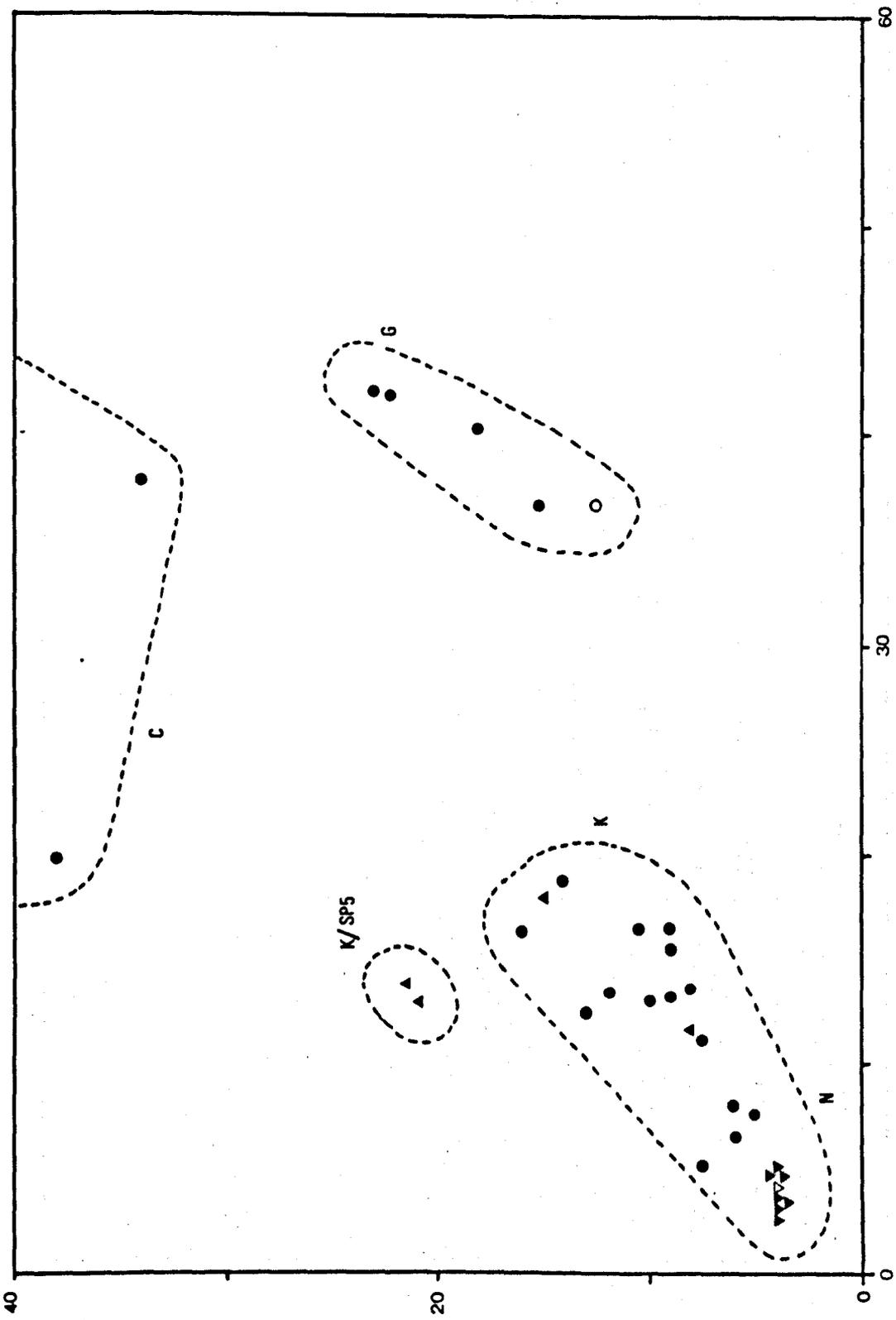




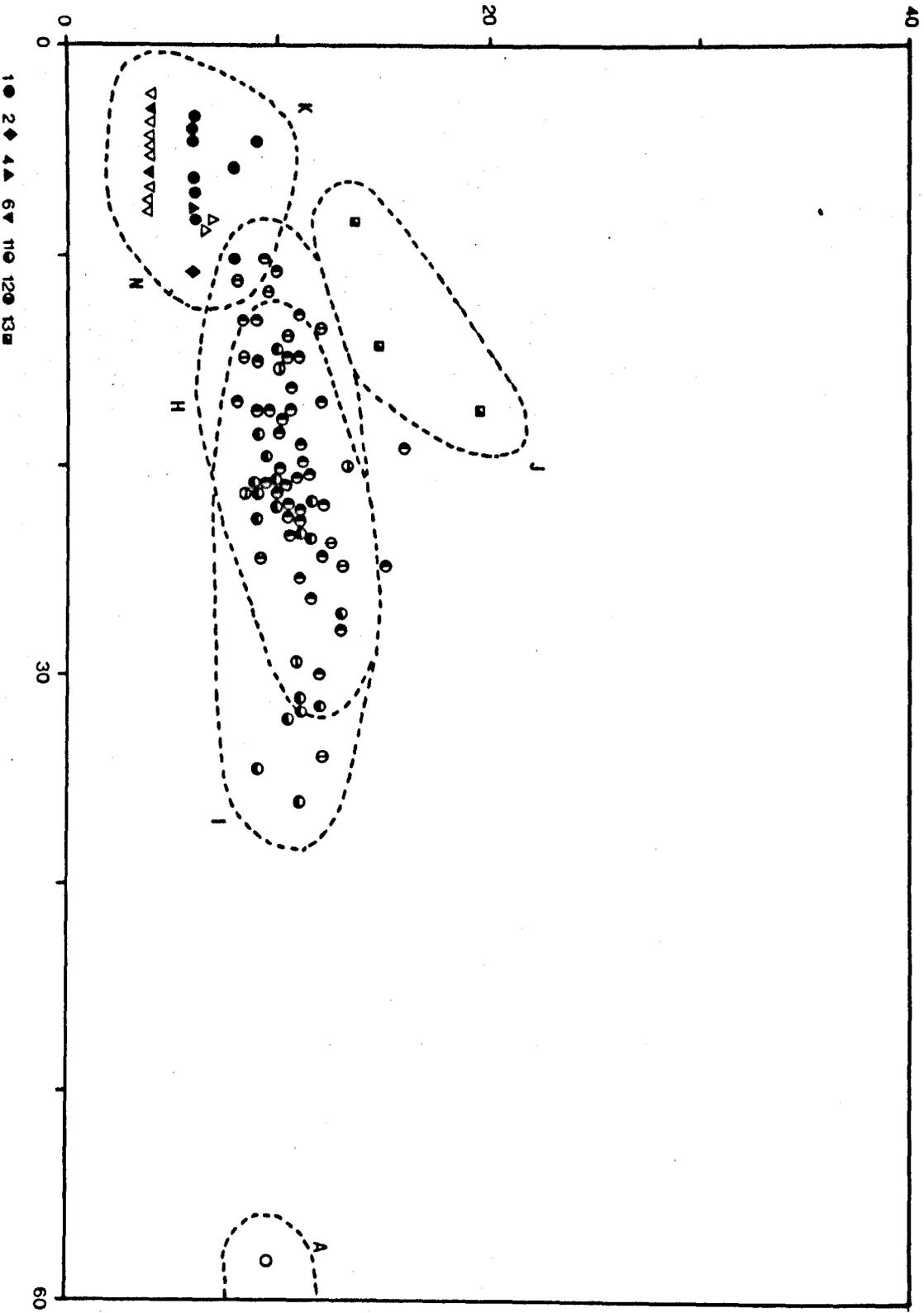


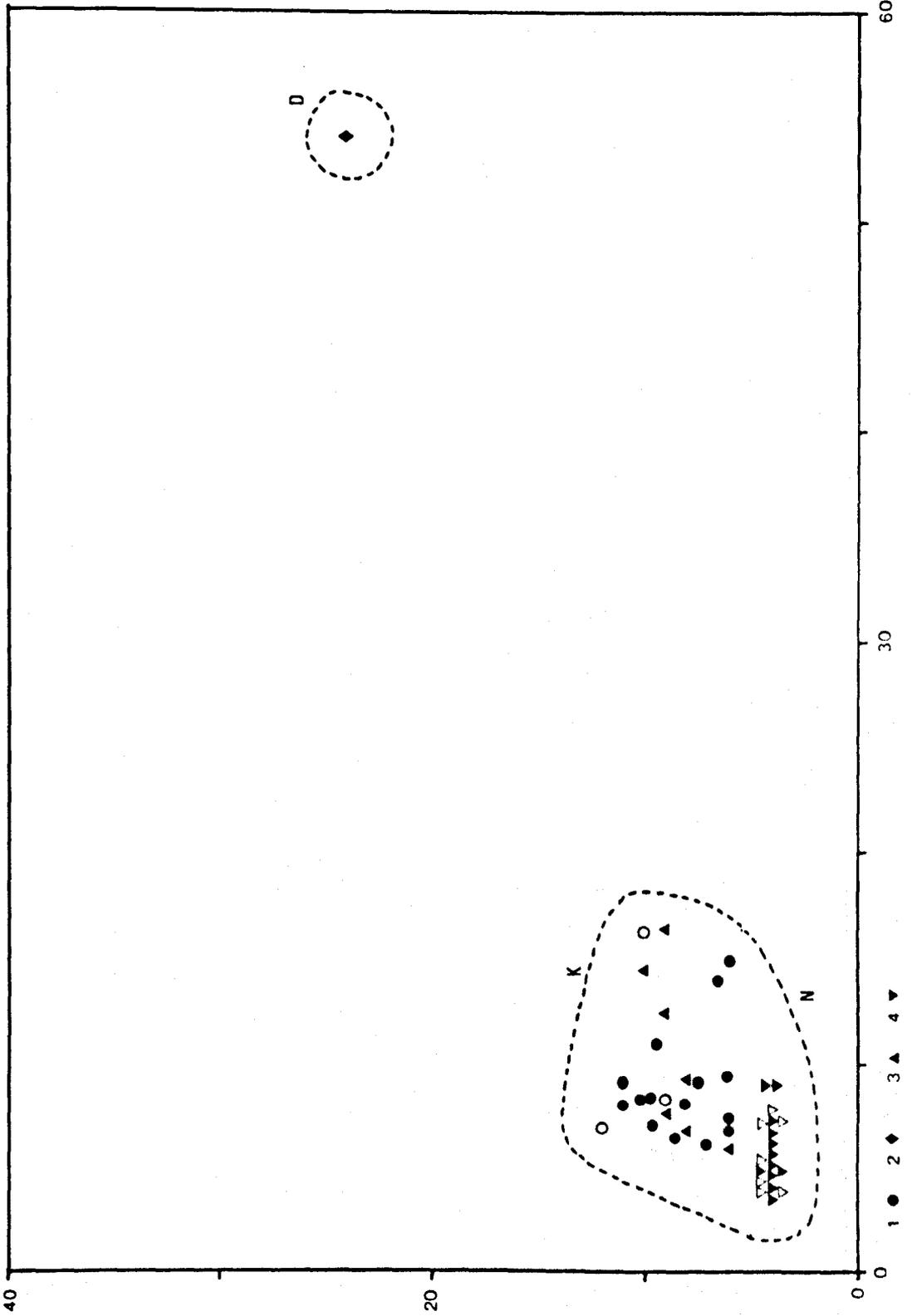


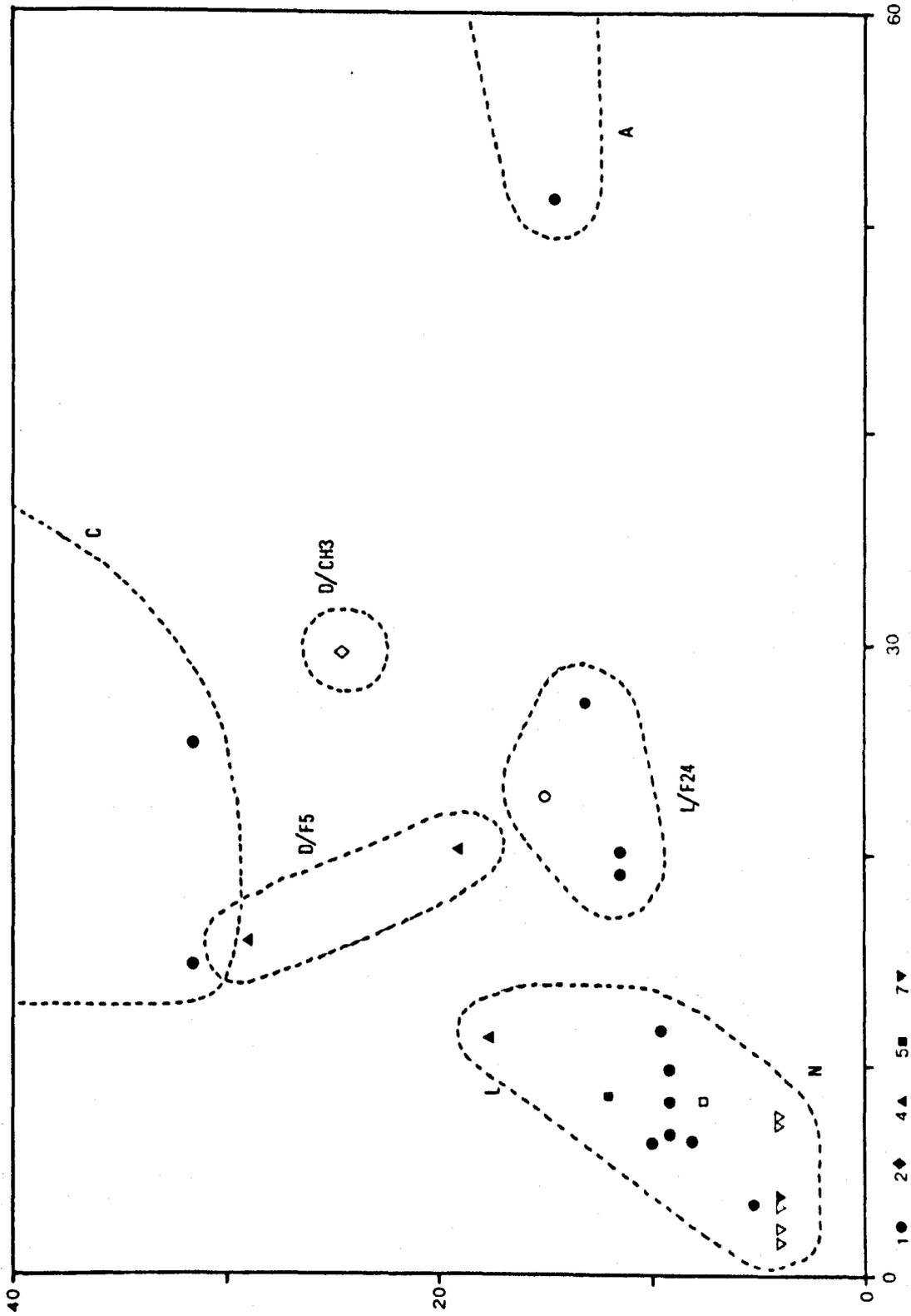
1 • 2 ♦

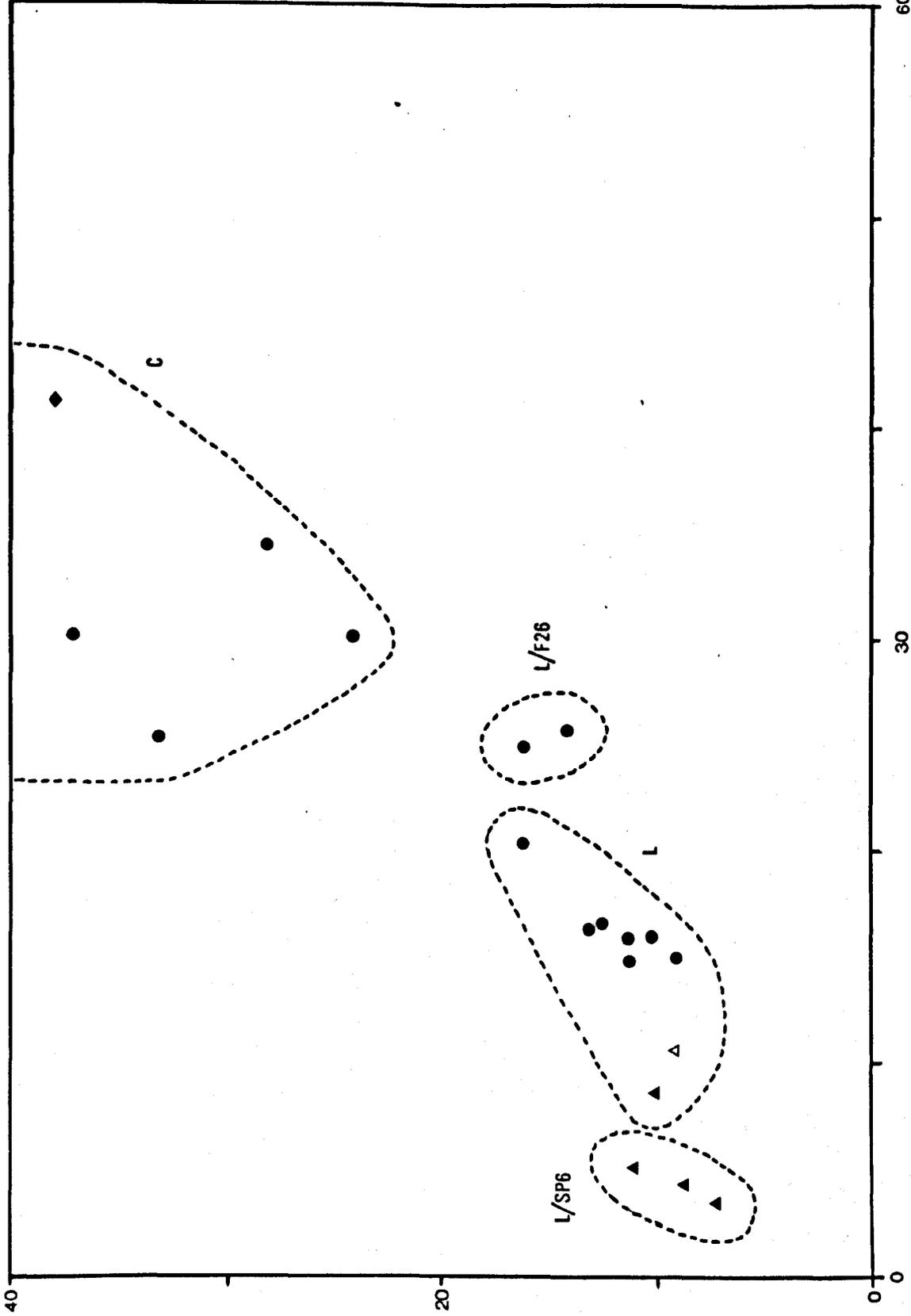


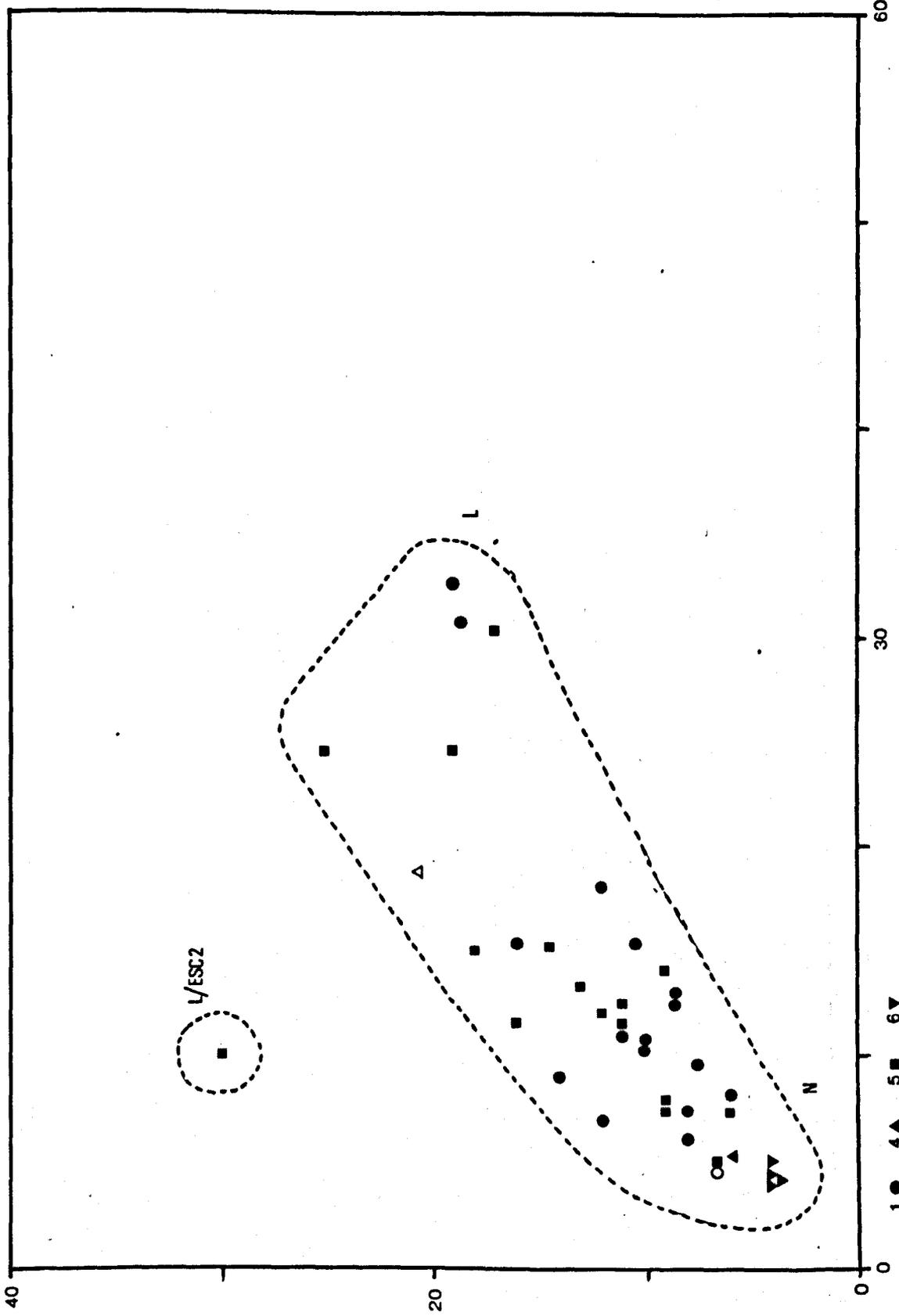
1 • 4 ▲ 6 ▼

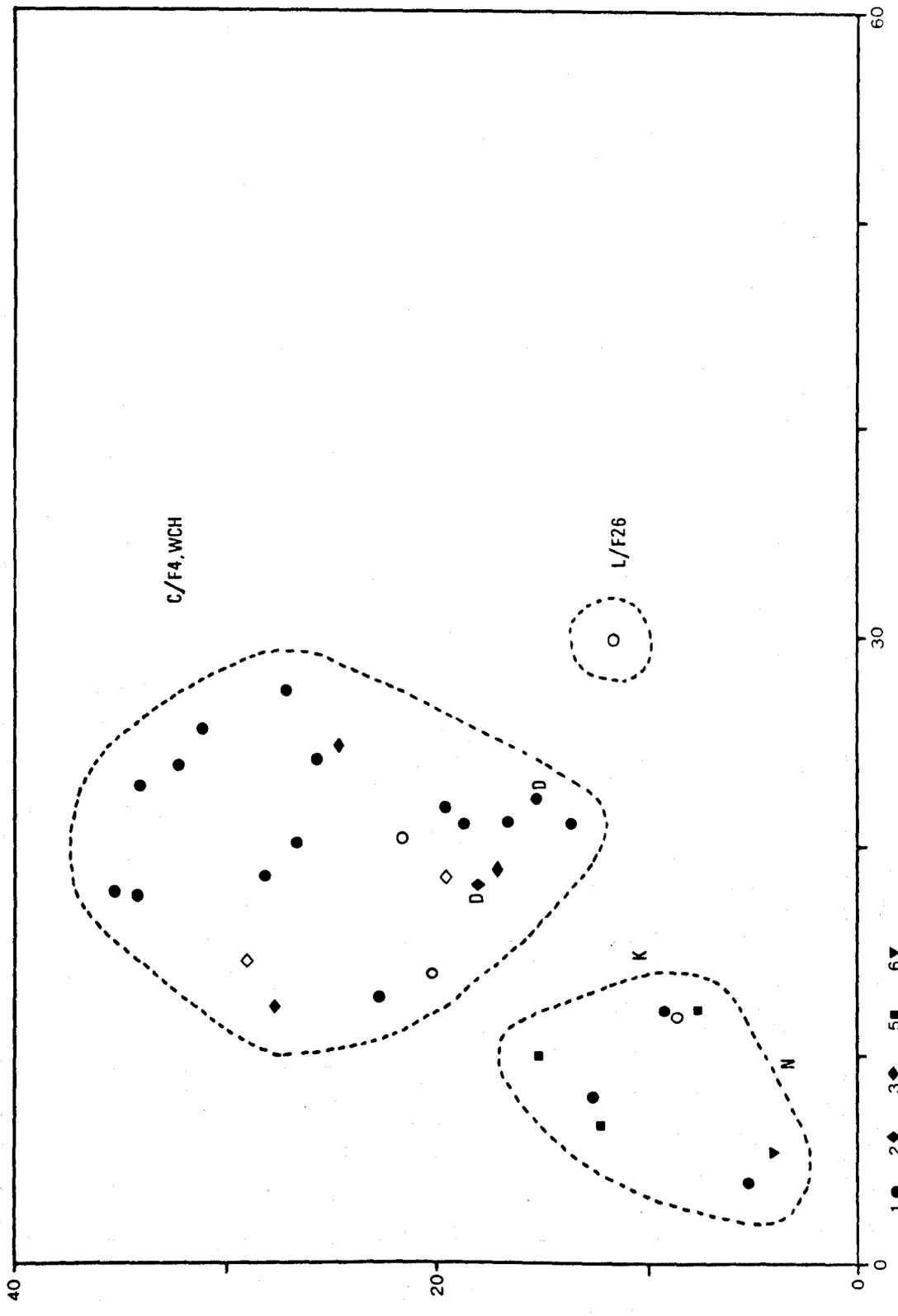


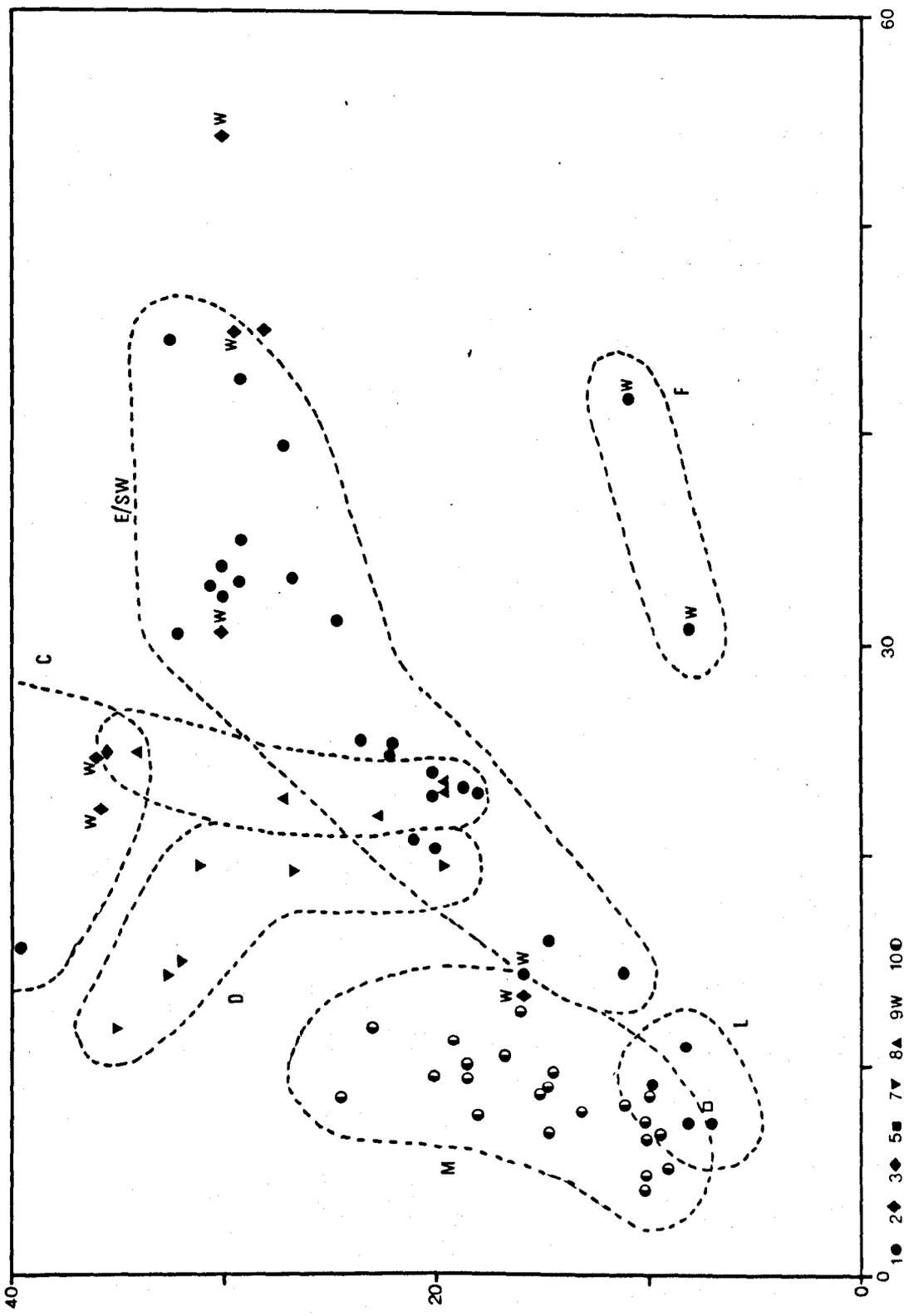


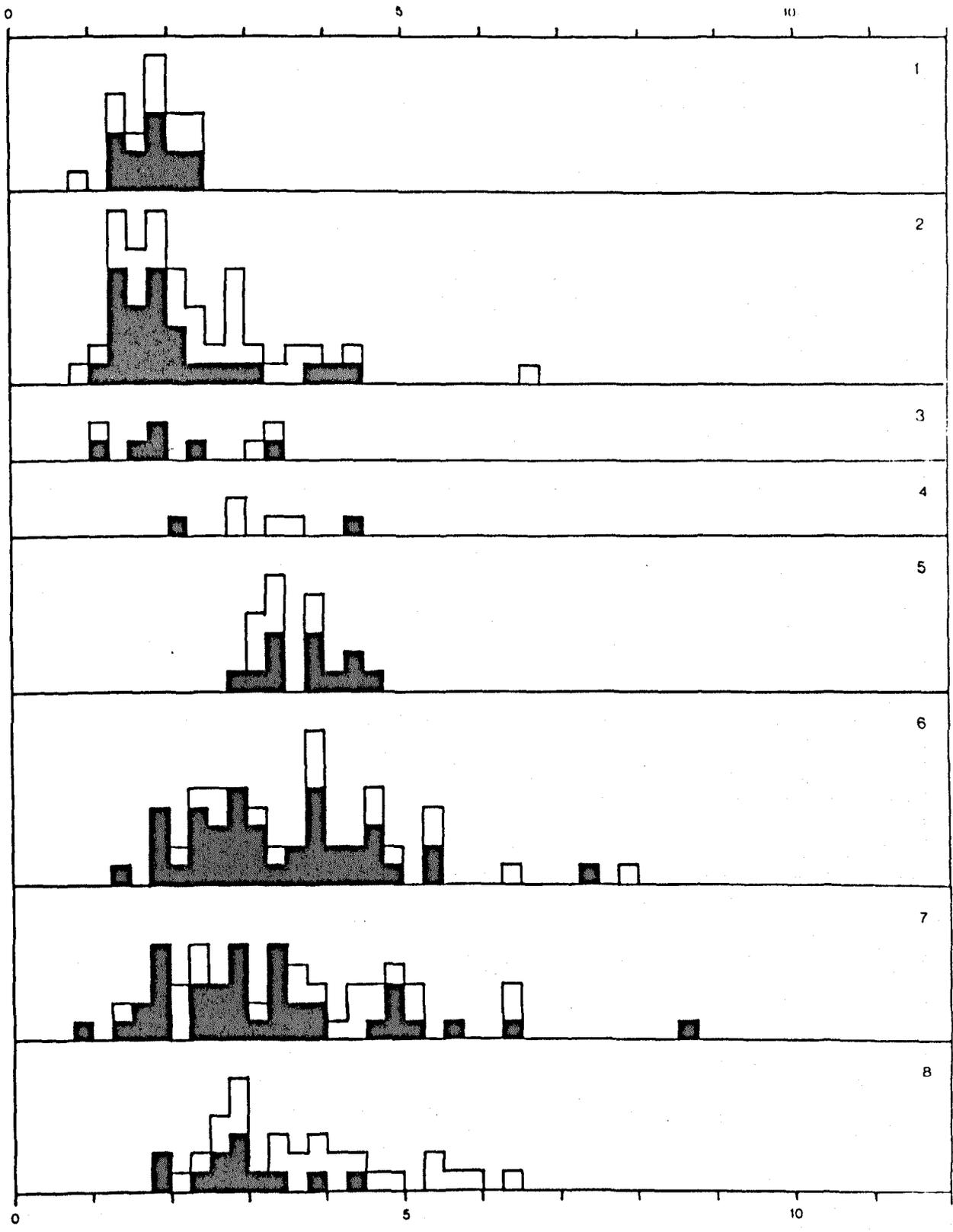




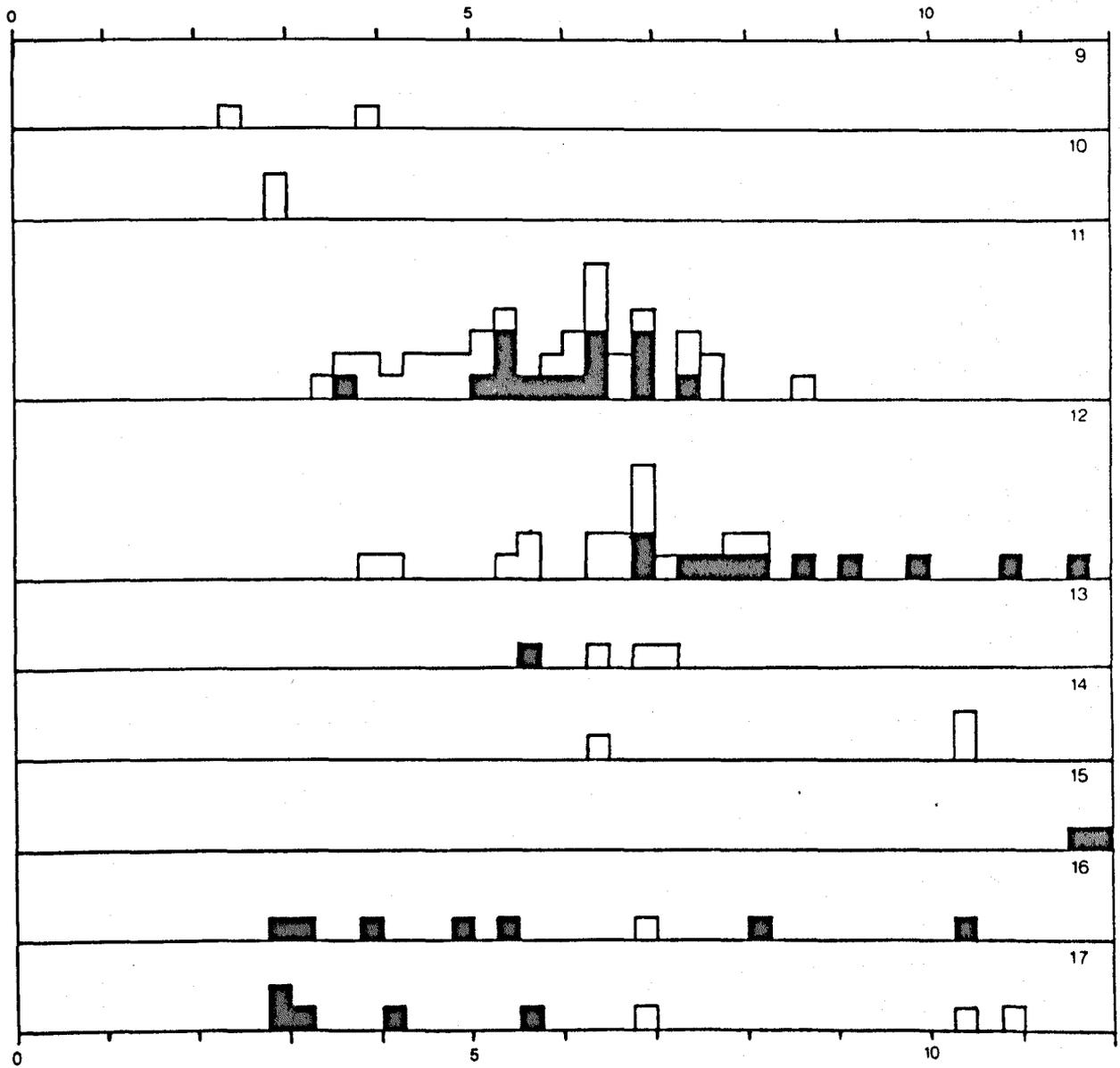


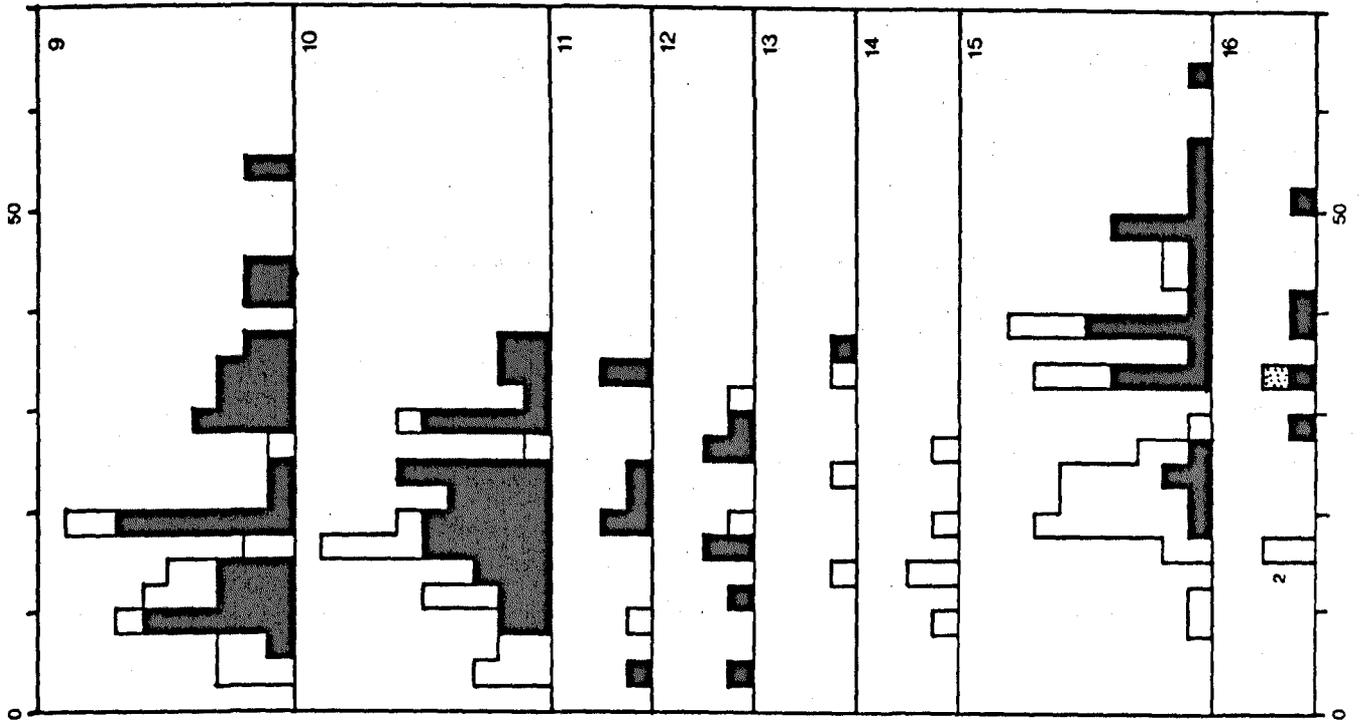




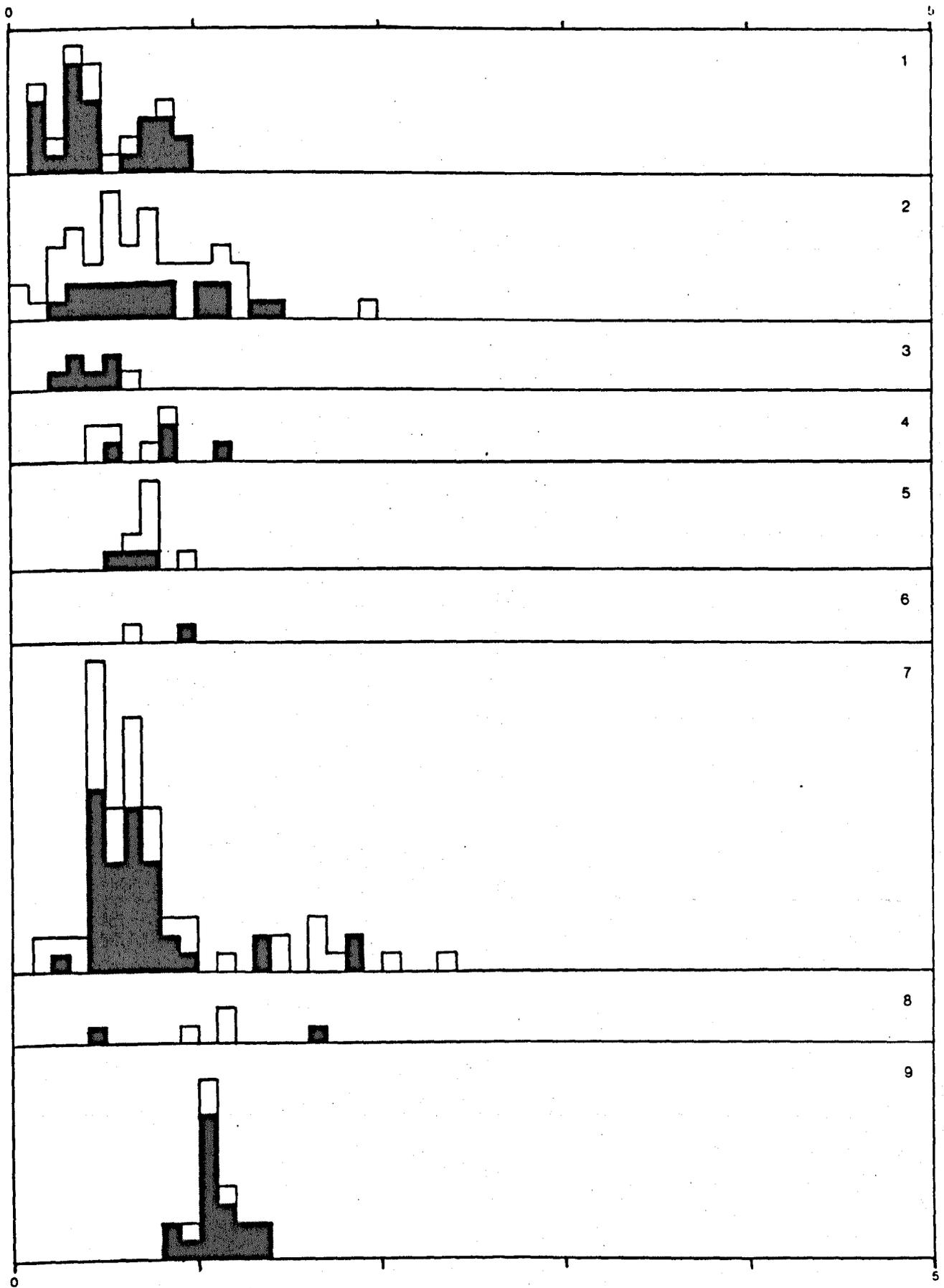


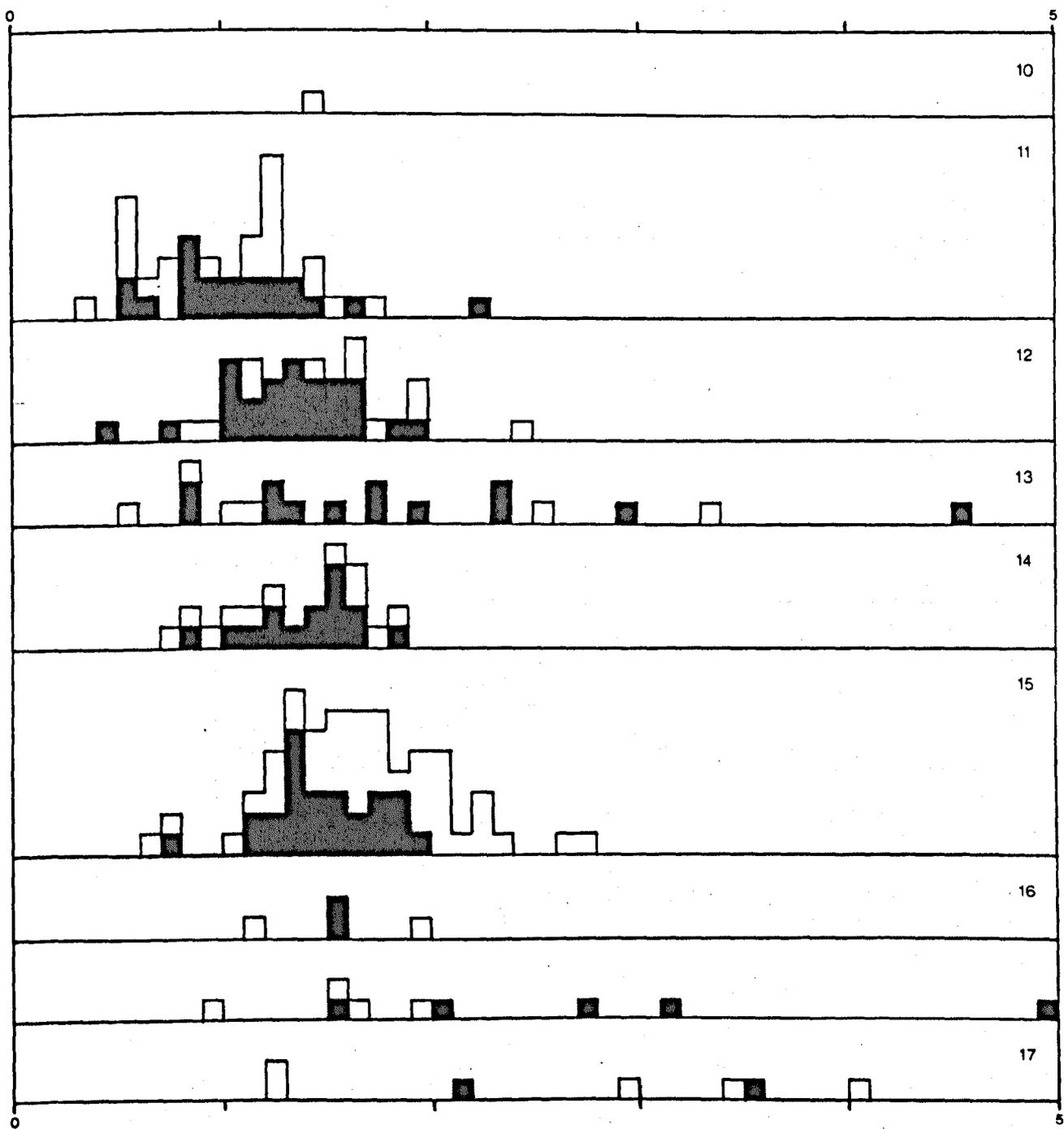
L

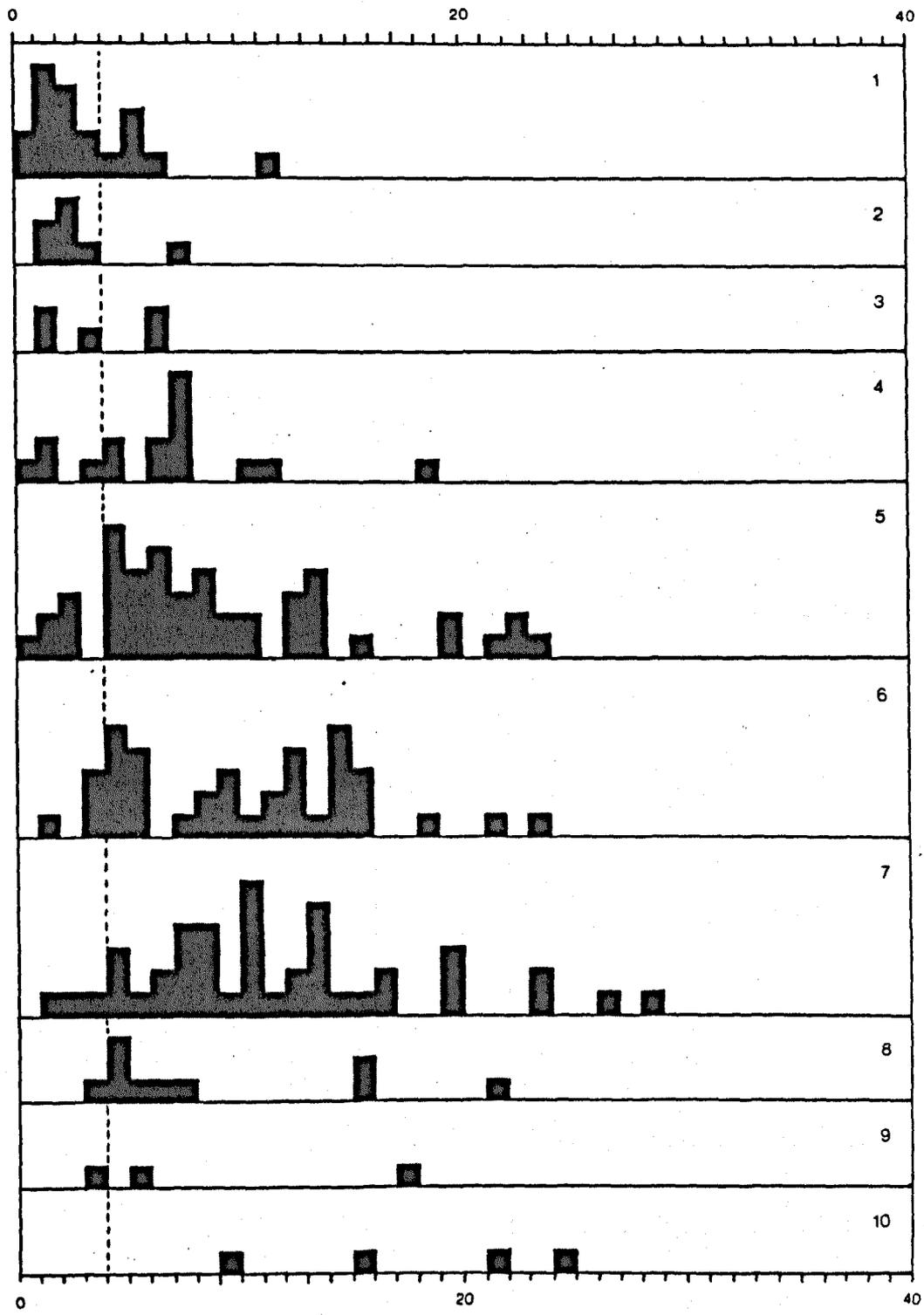


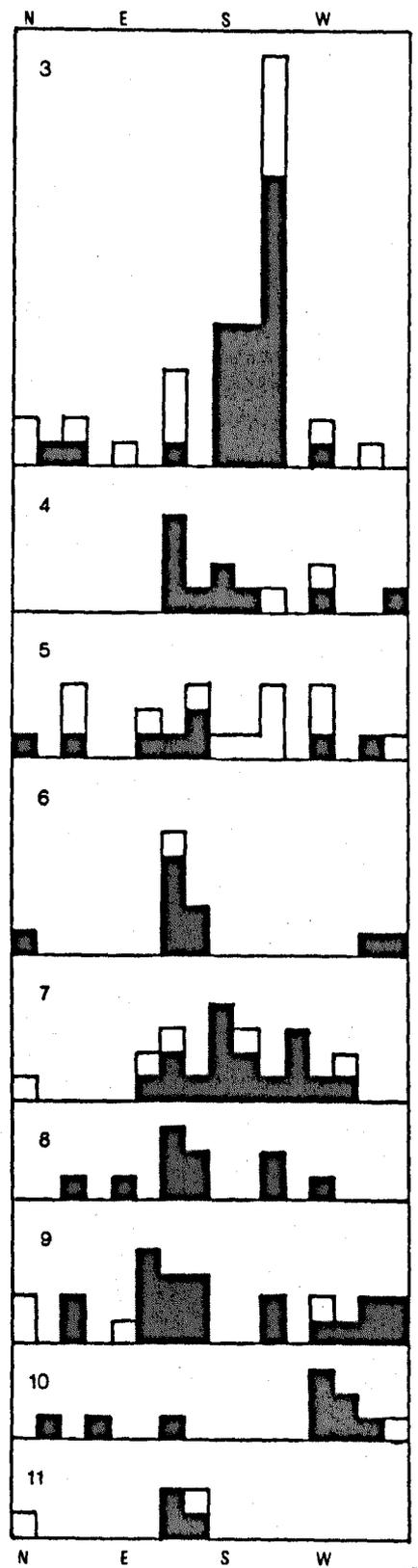
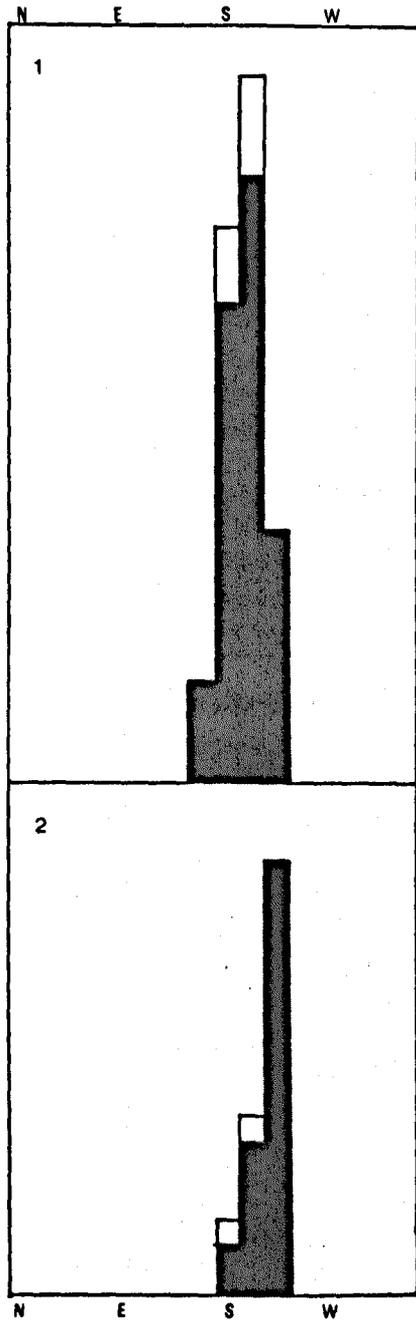


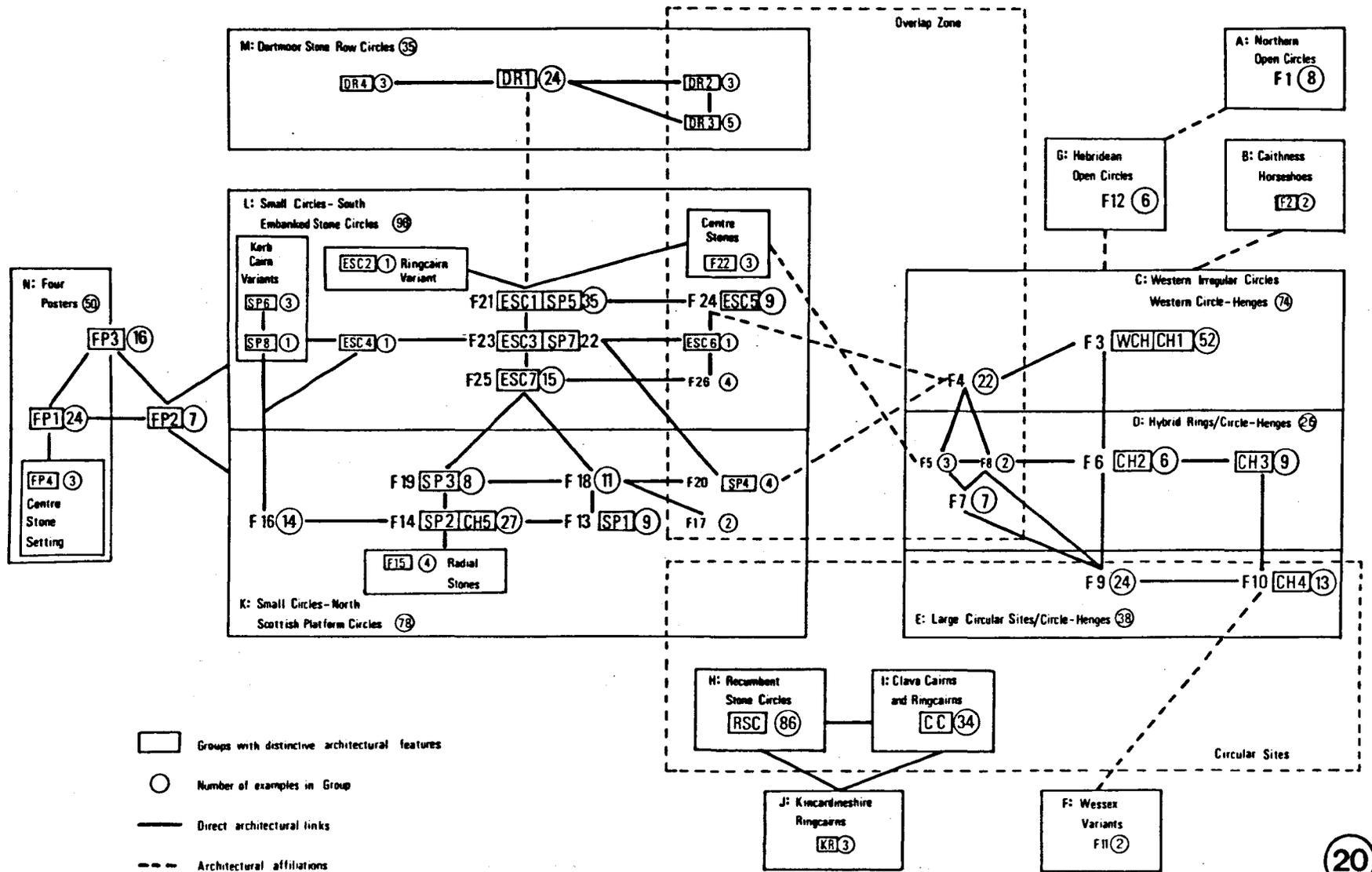
▨ Designed variability

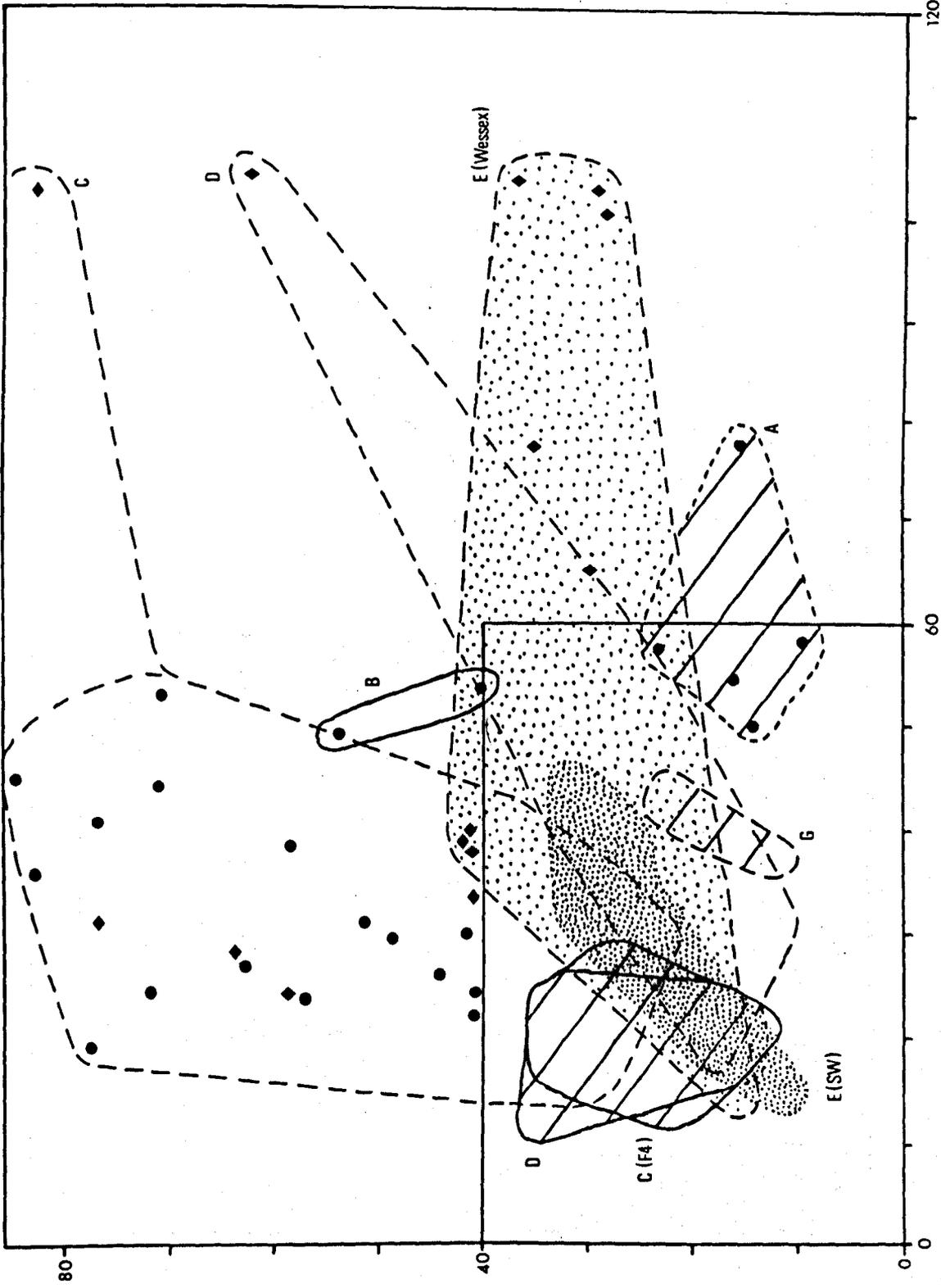


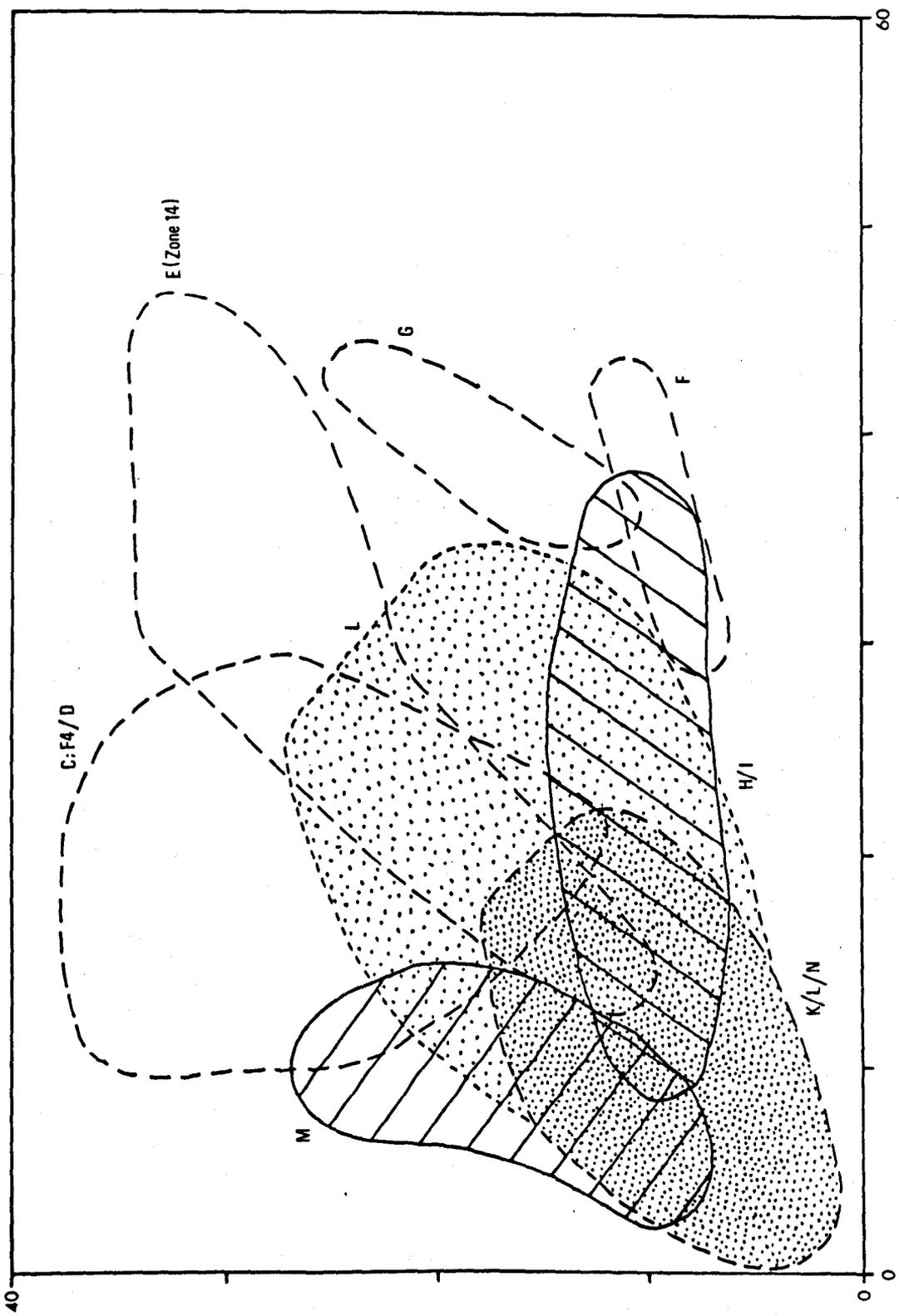


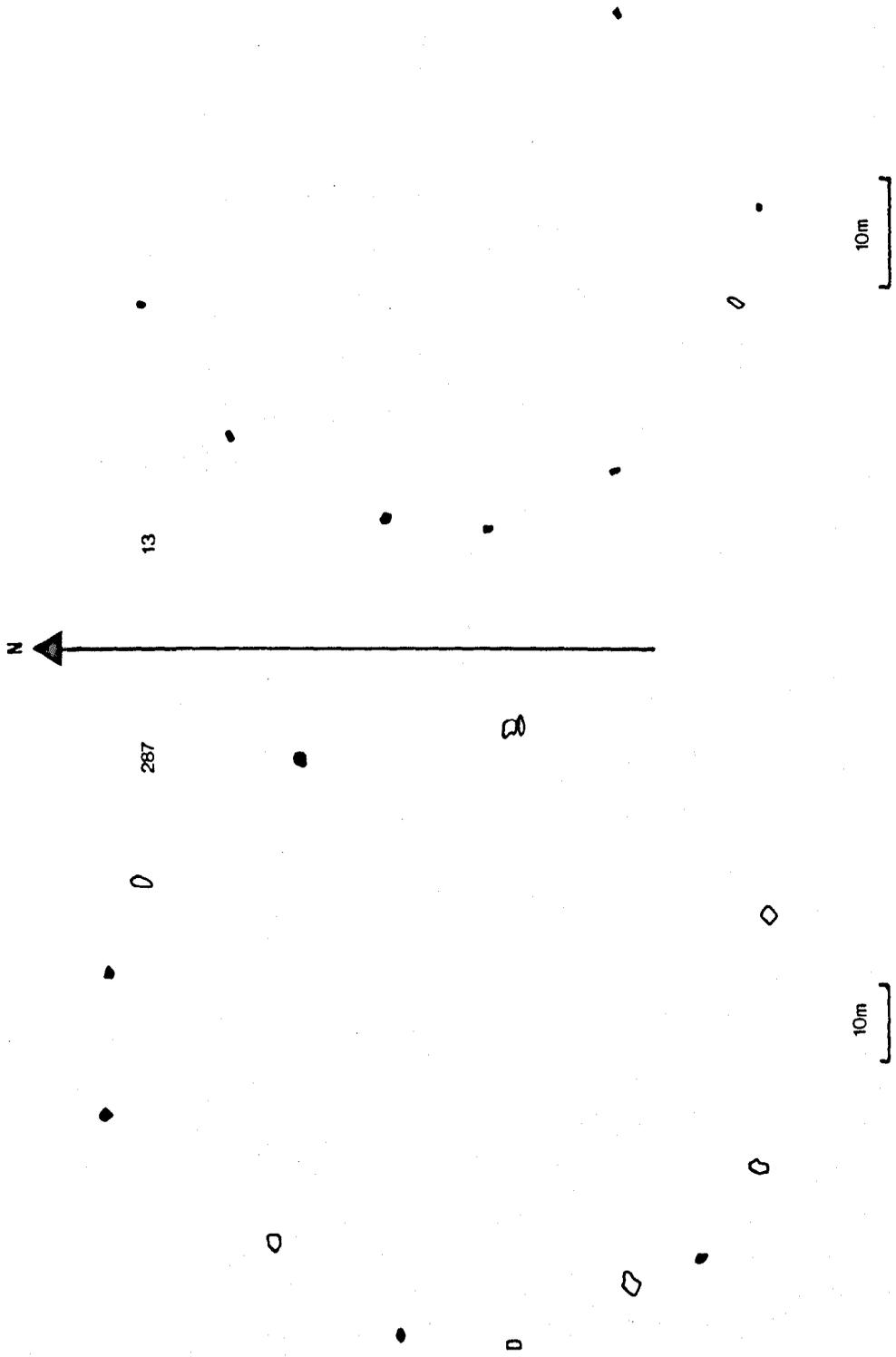


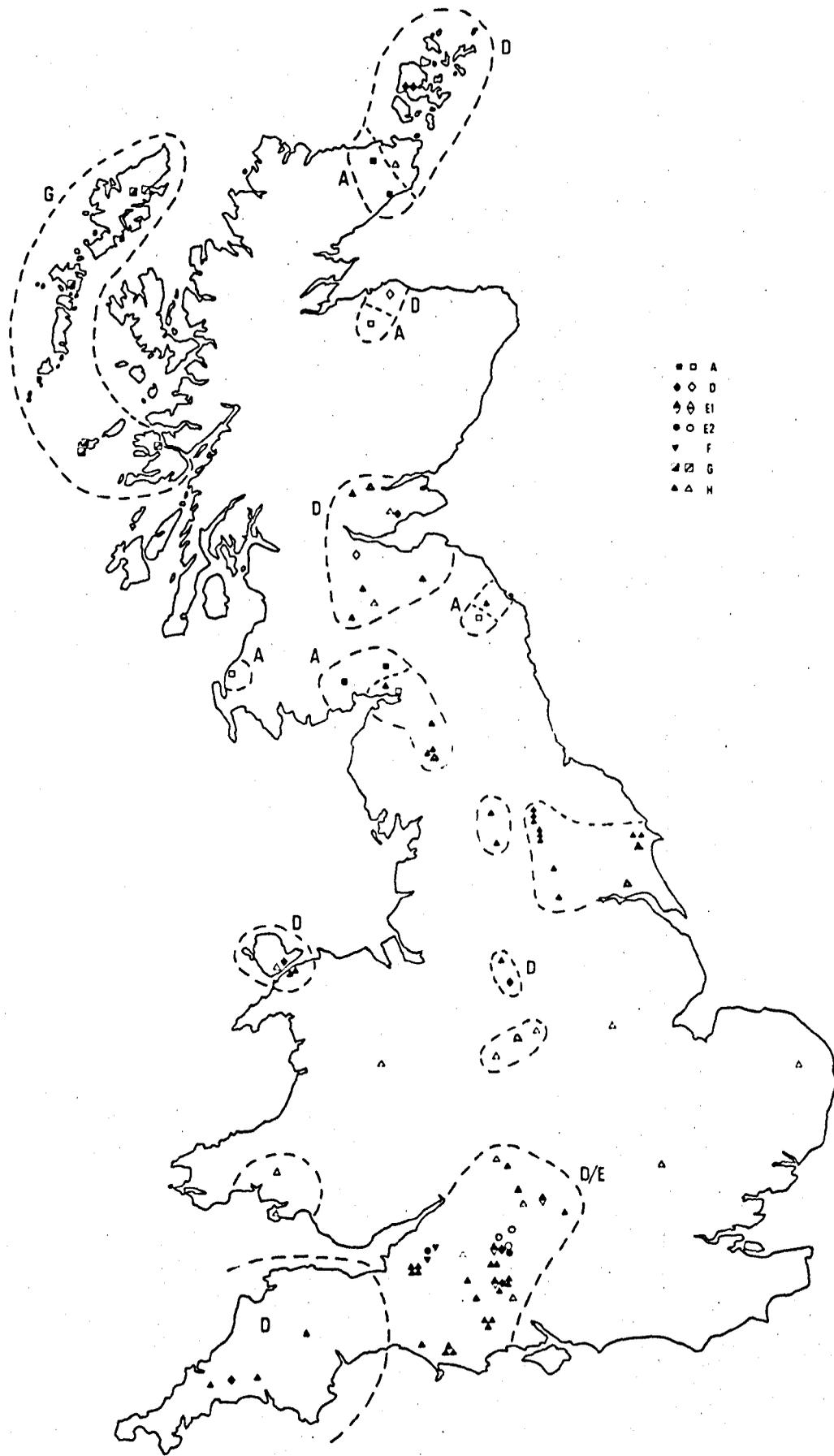












10

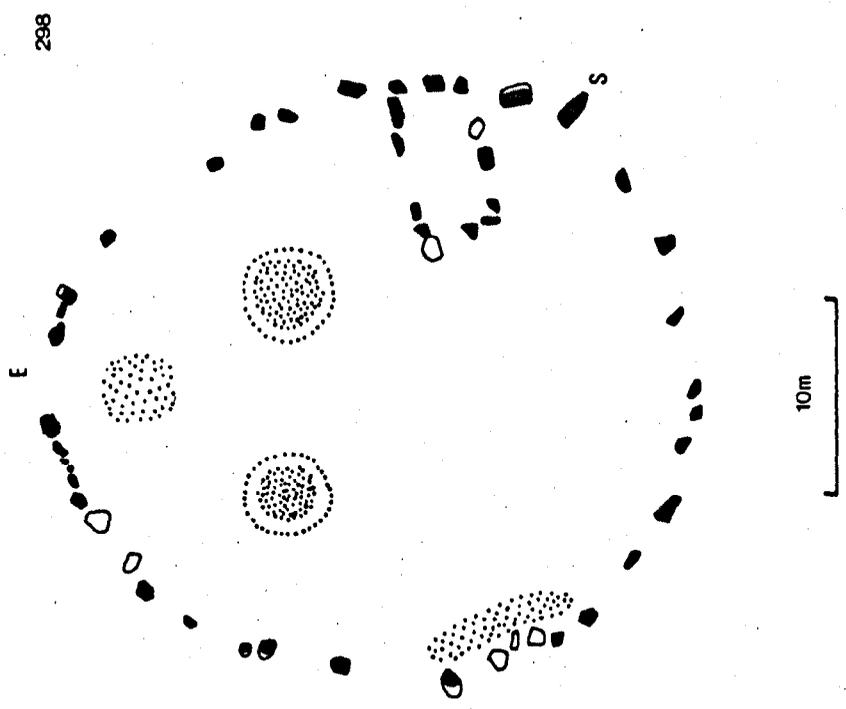
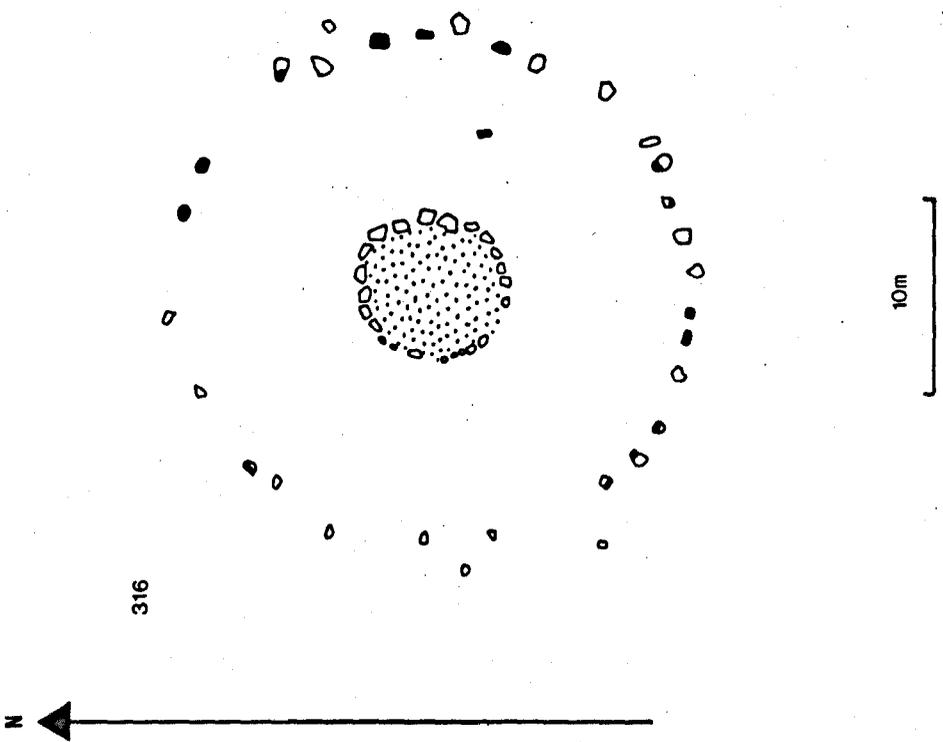


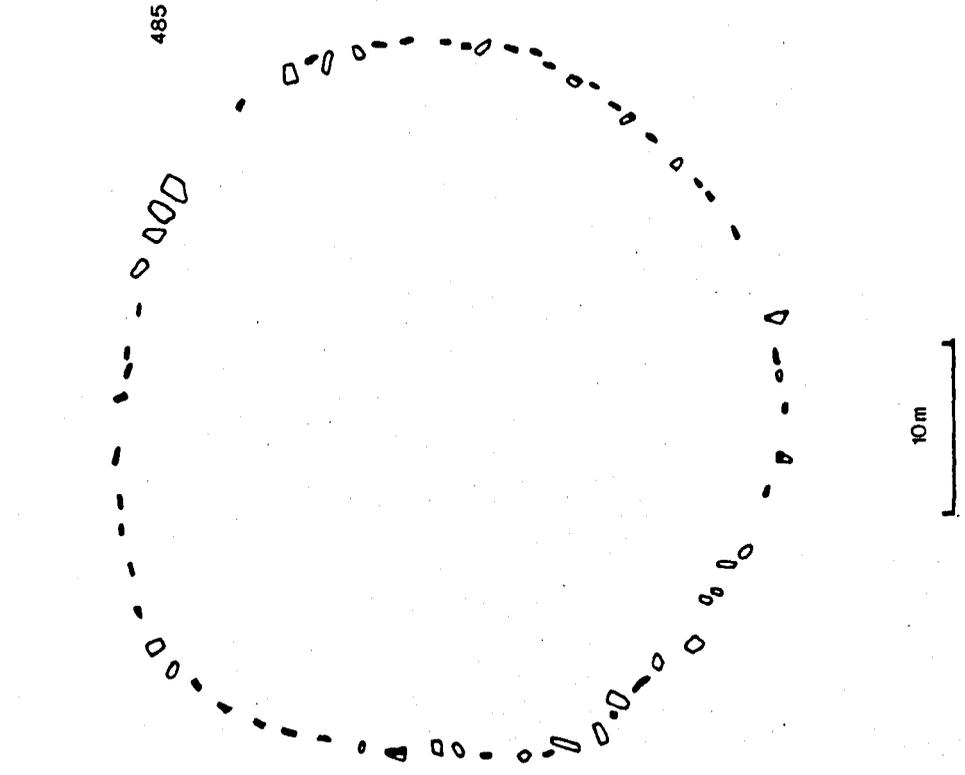
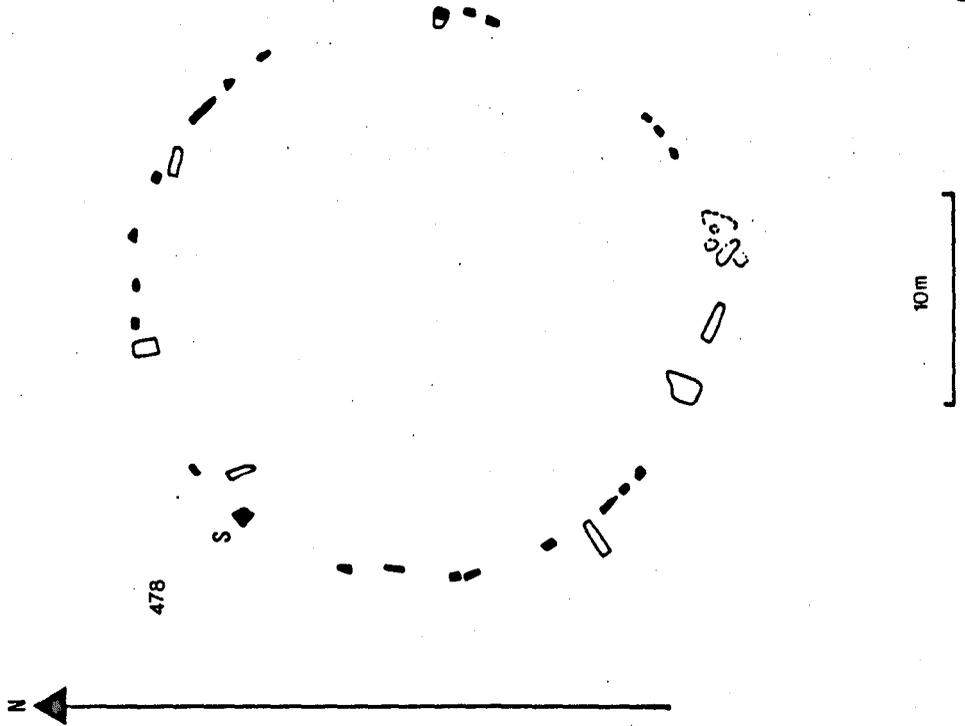
N

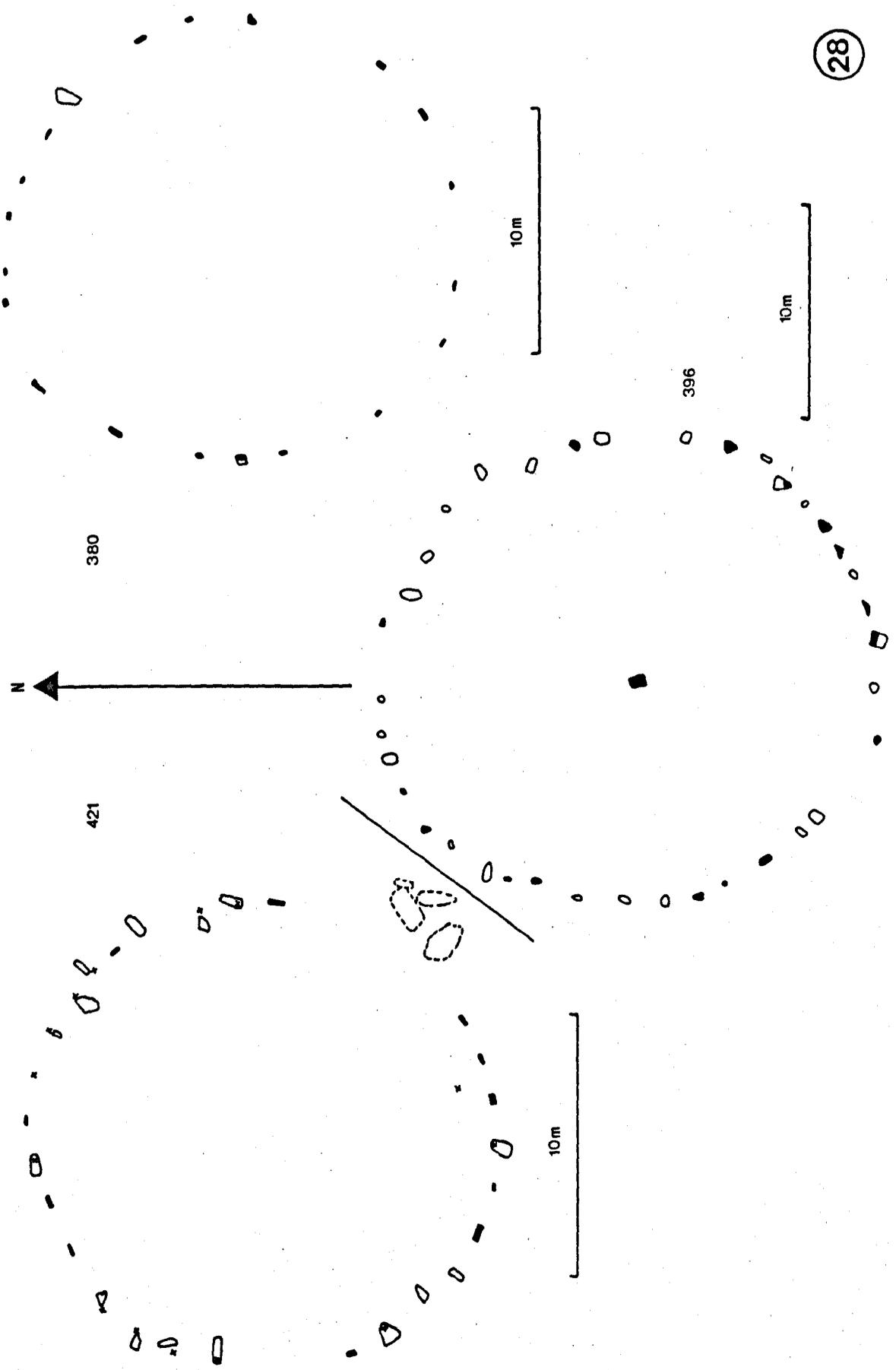


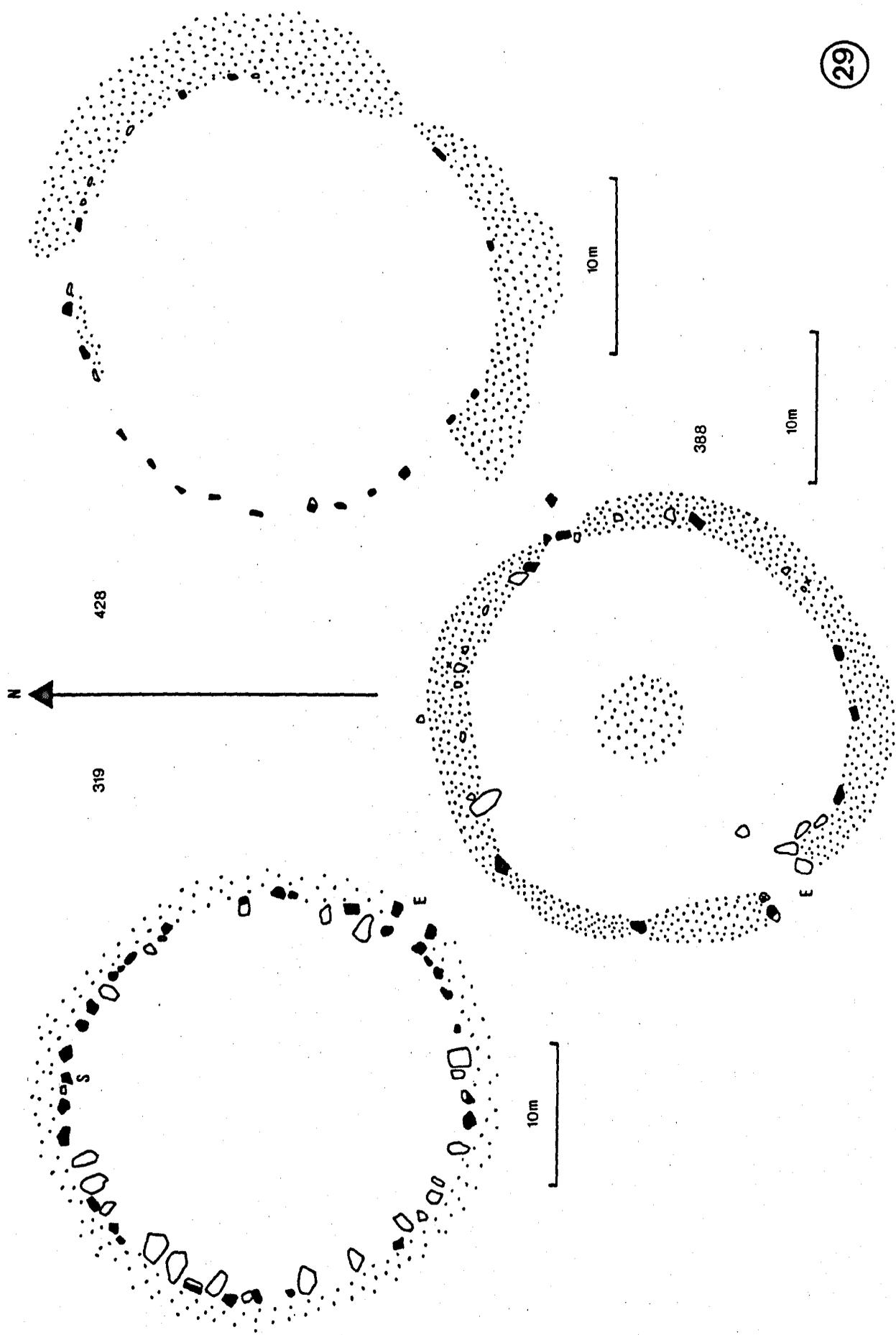
10m

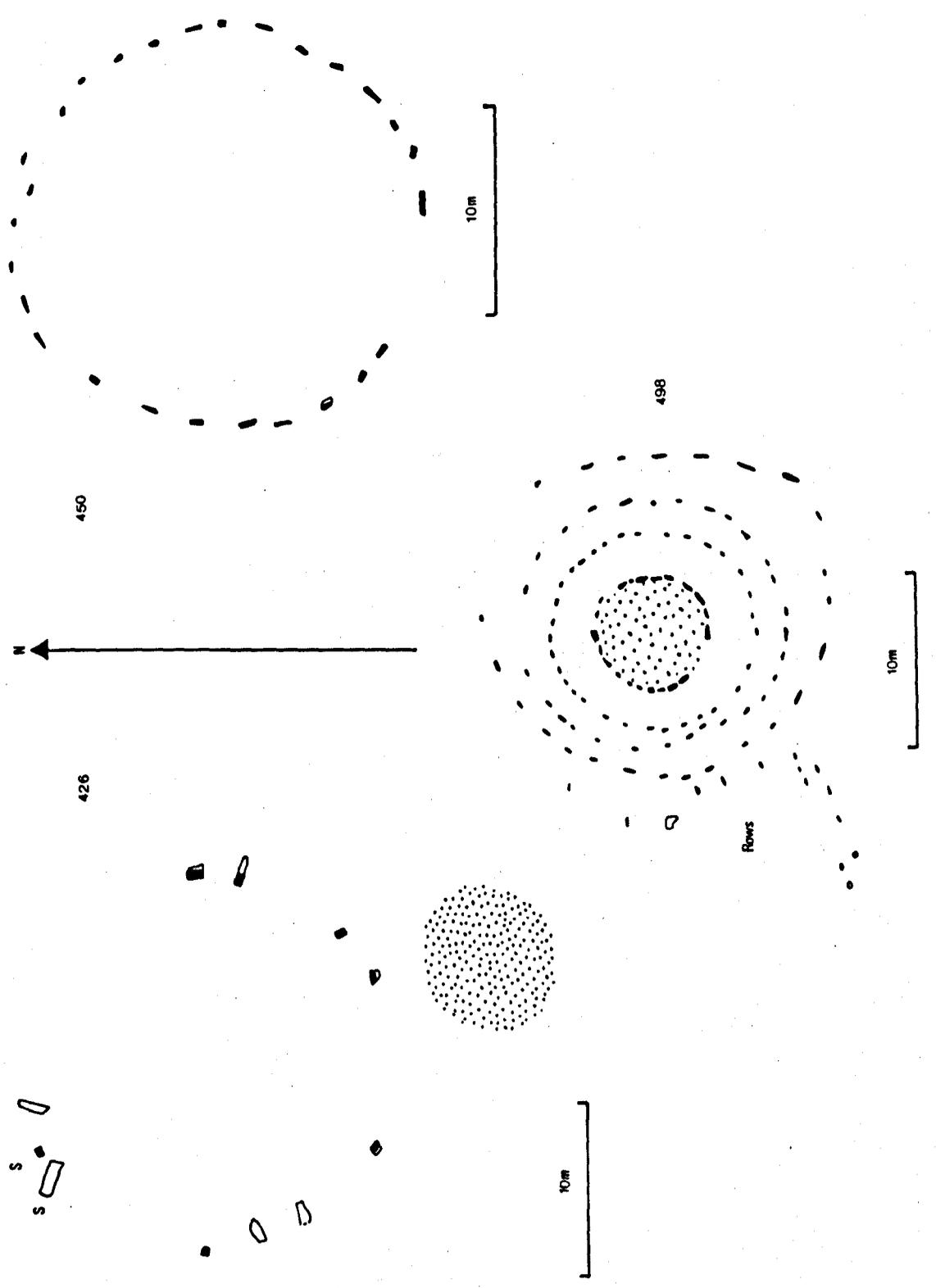
25

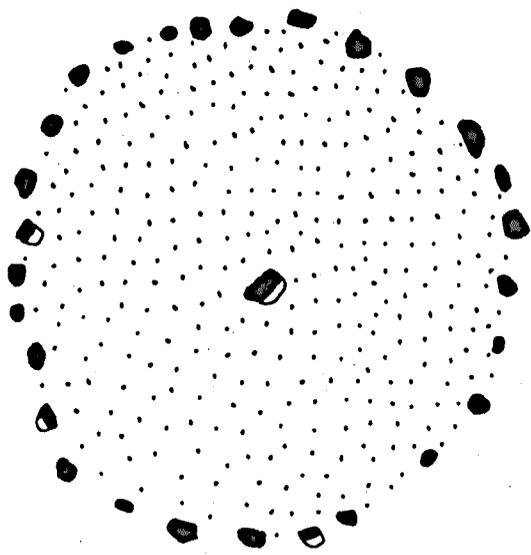






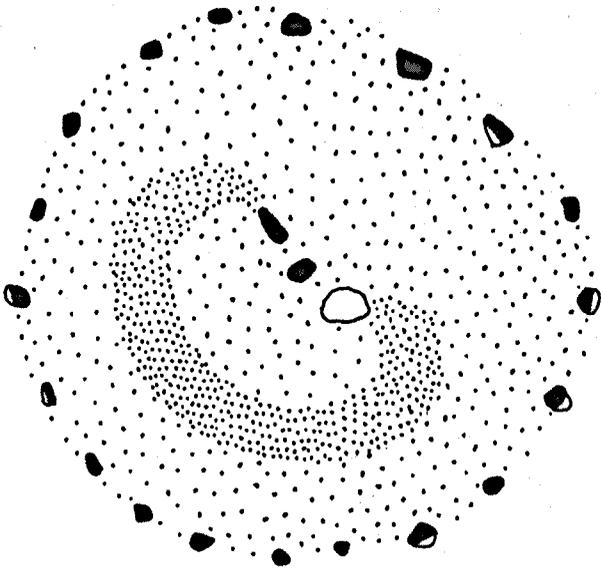






267

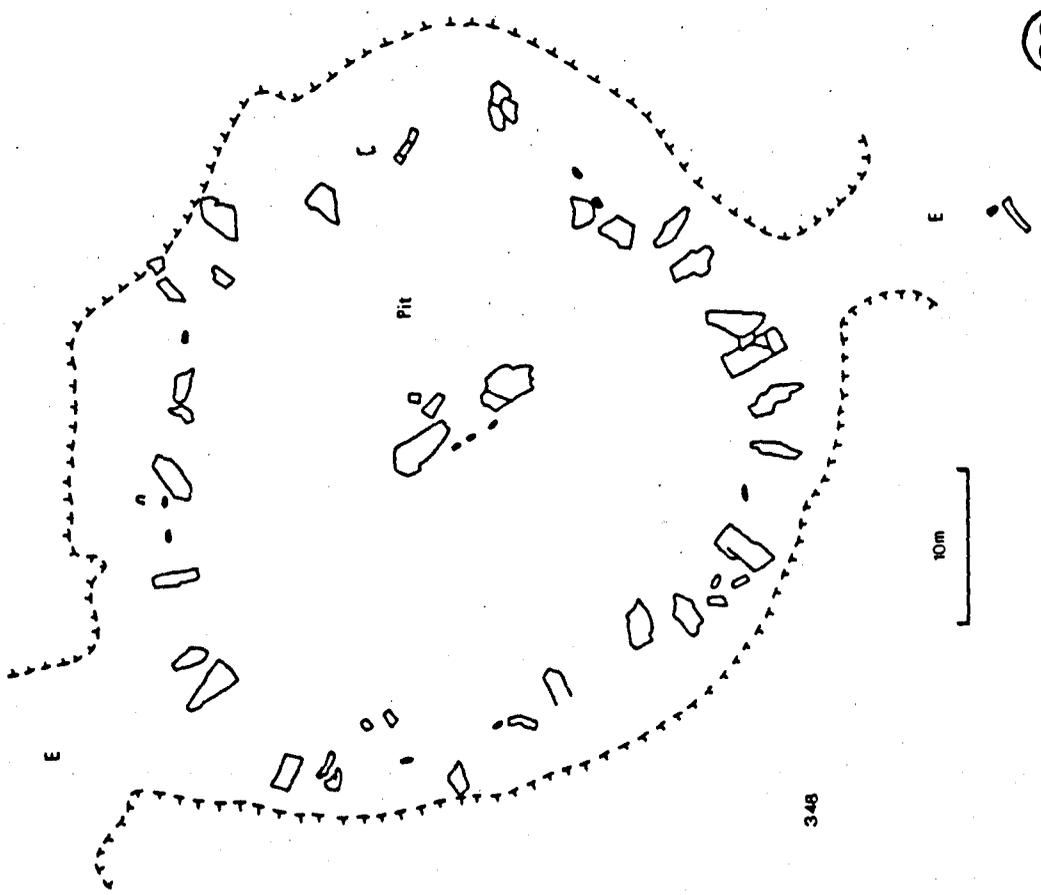
286



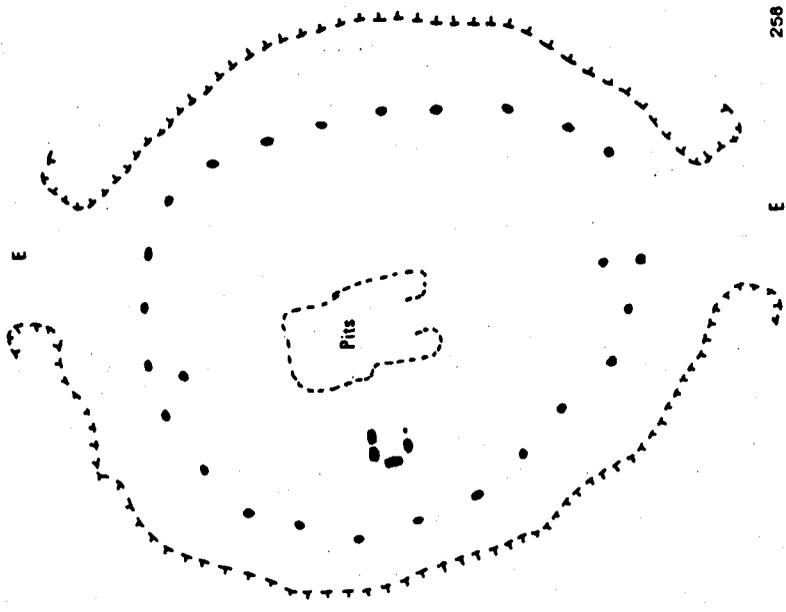
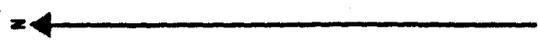
10m

354

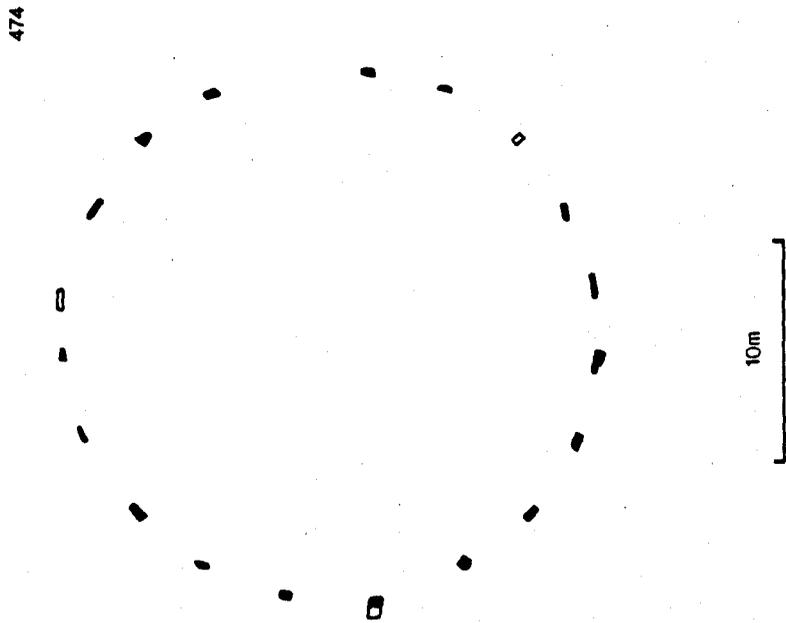
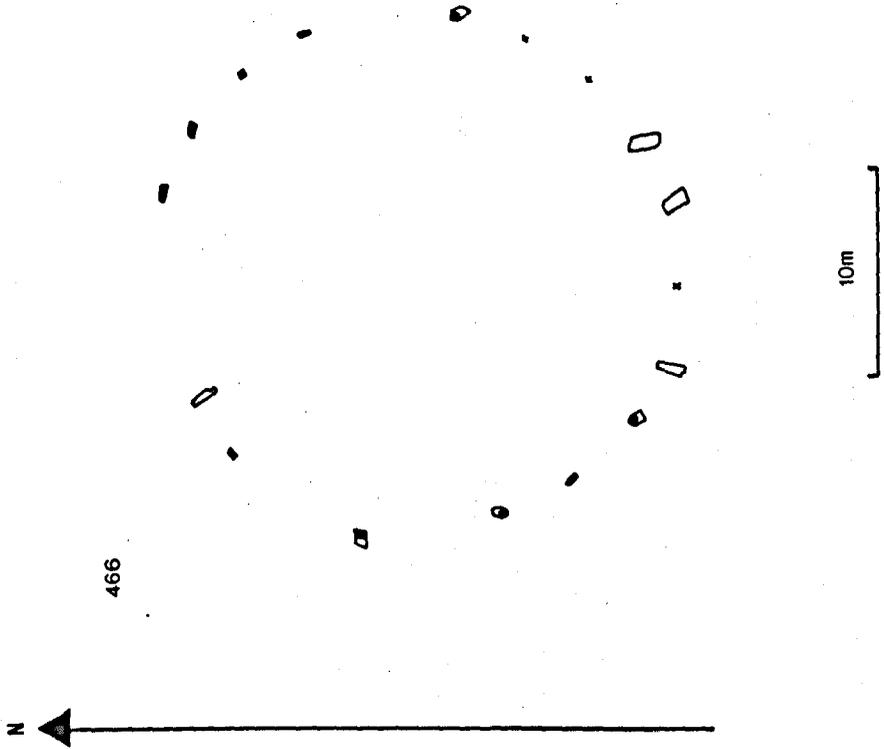
10m

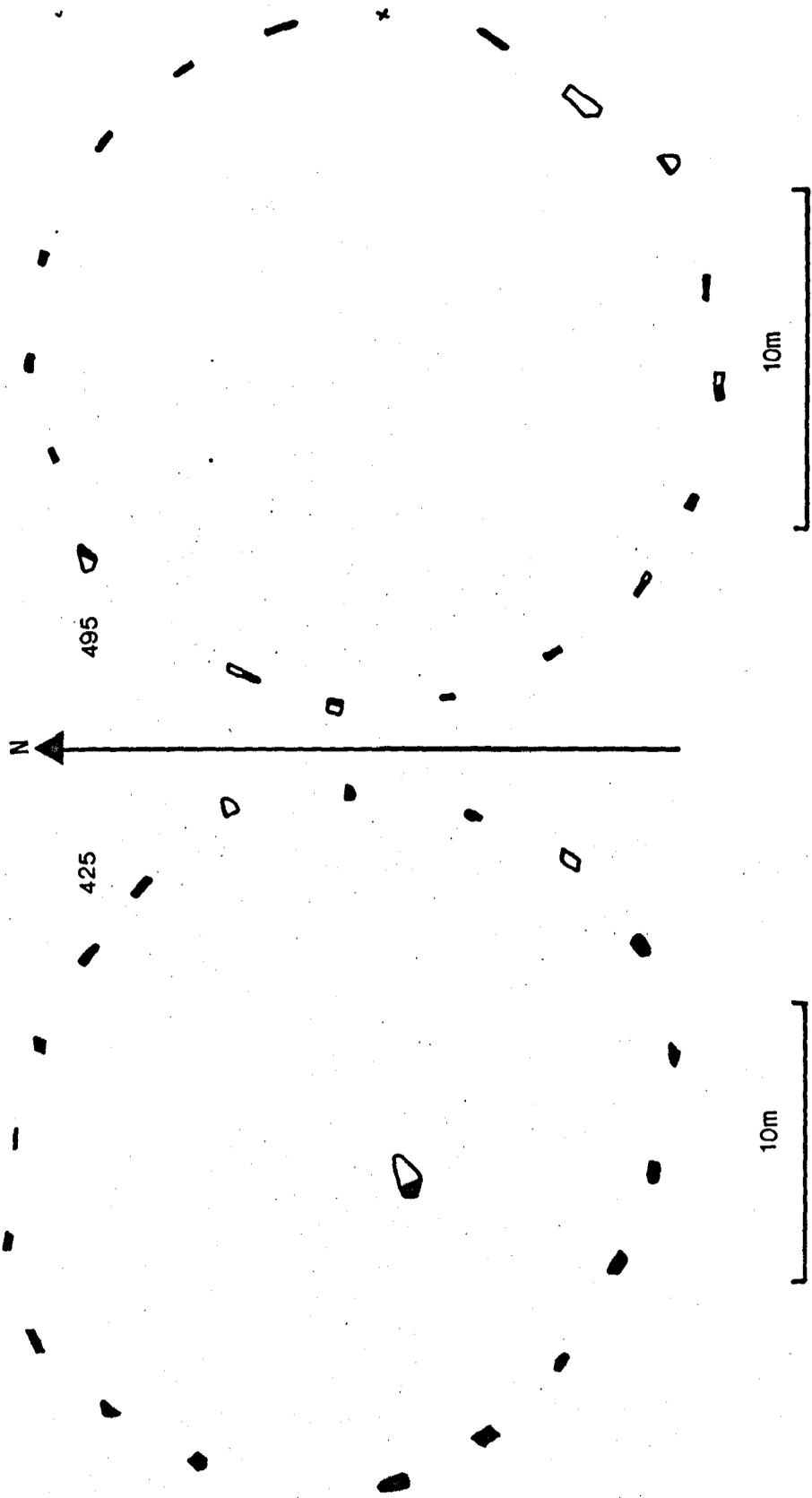


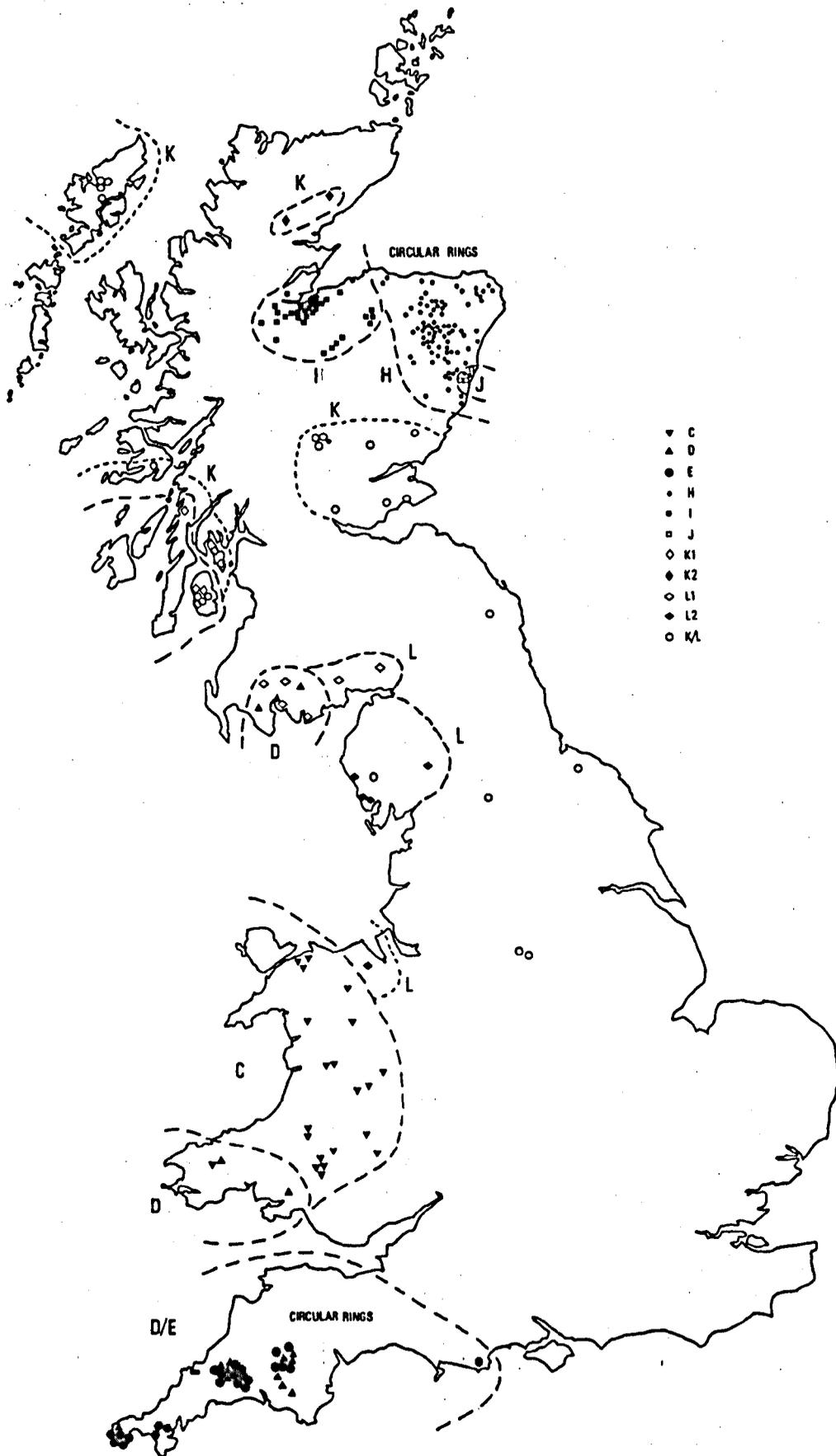
348

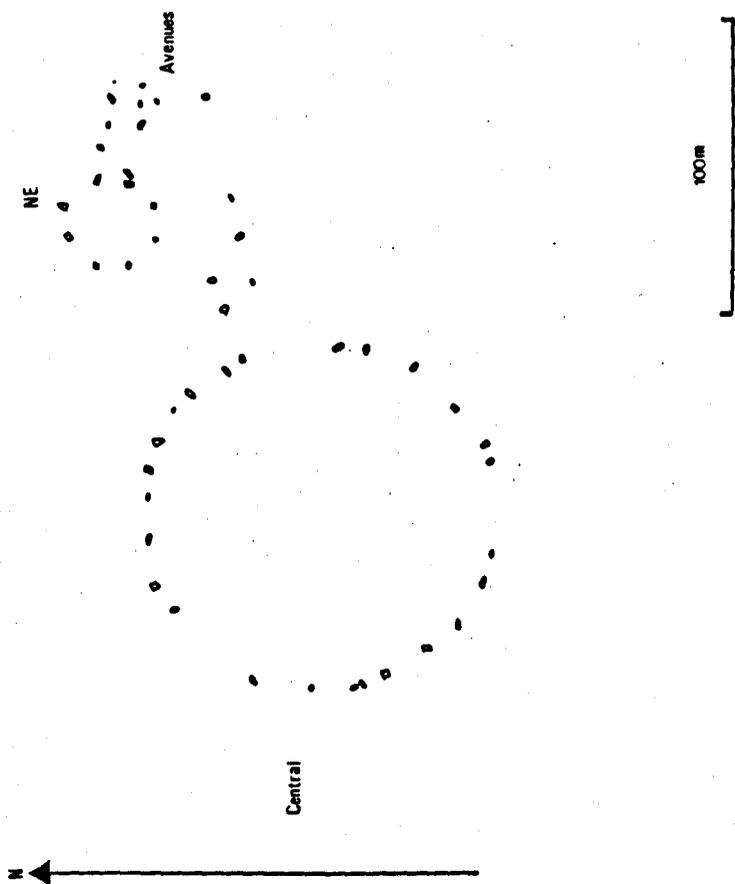


258

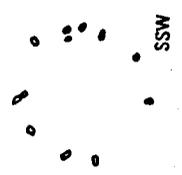




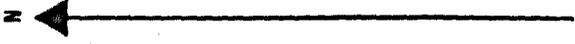




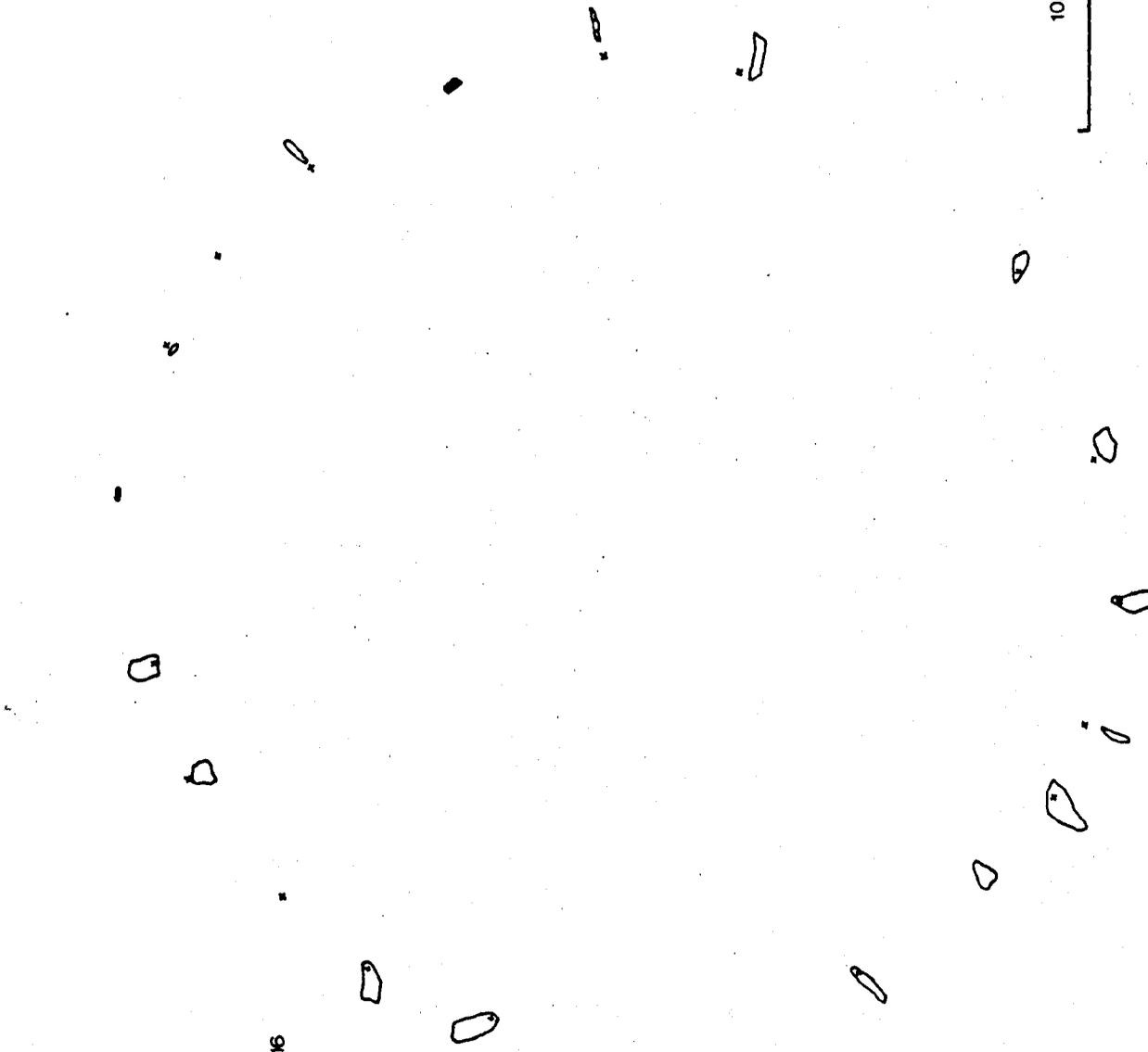
Love

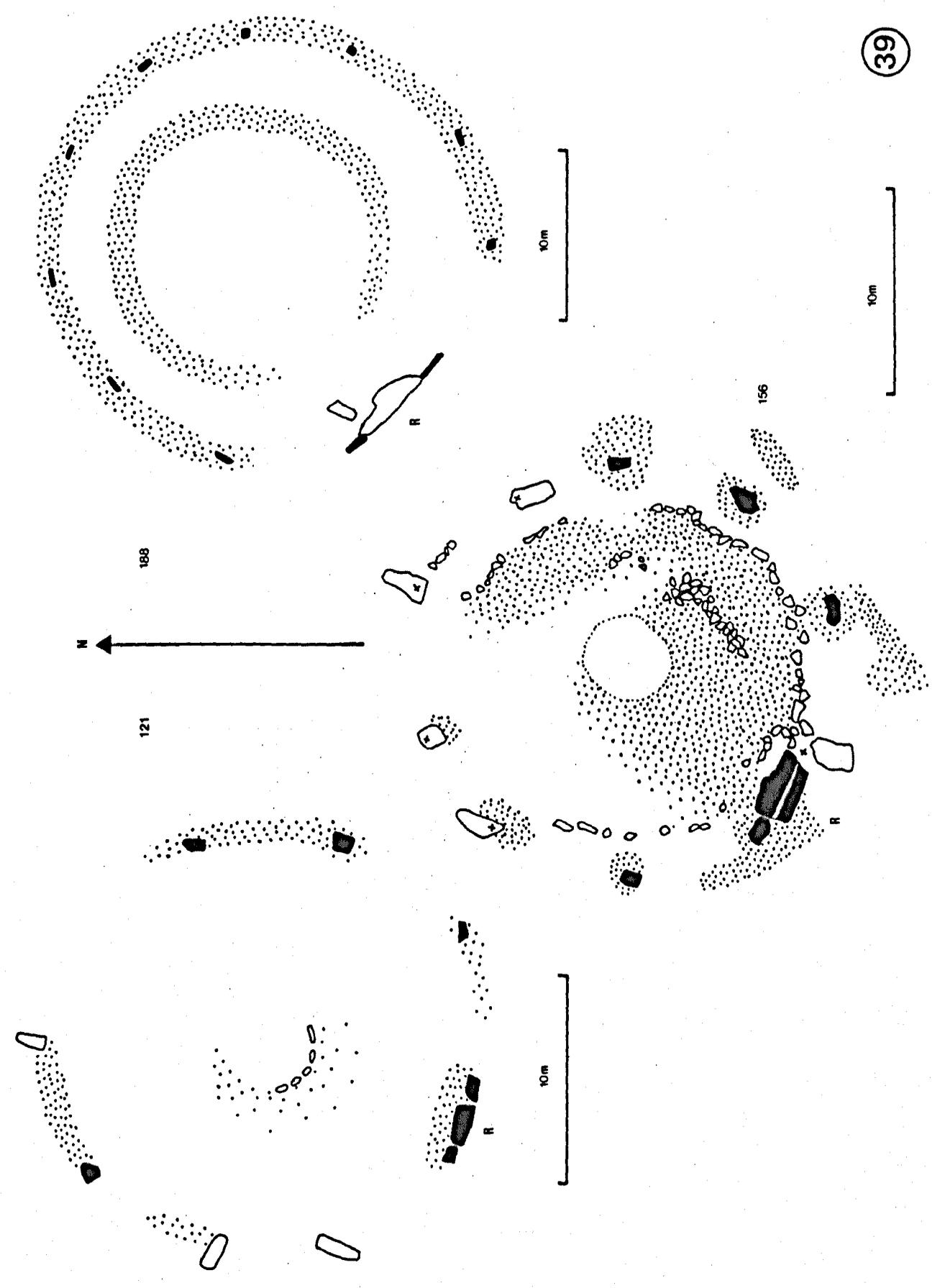


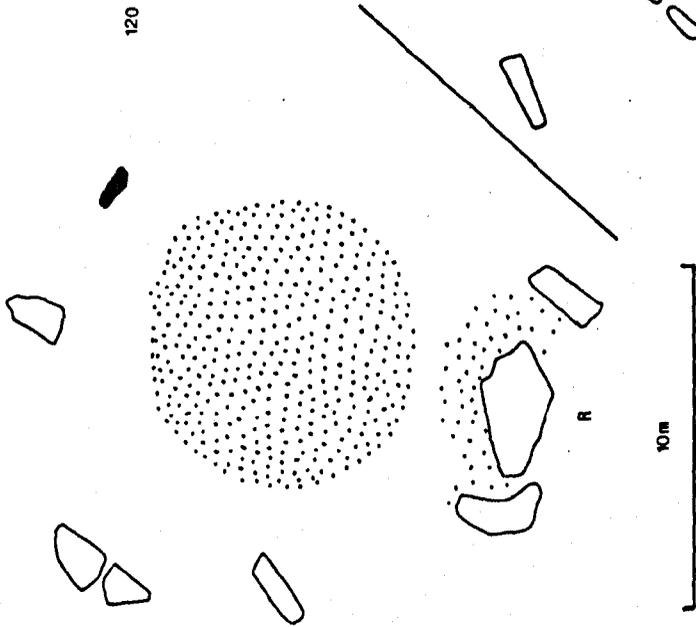
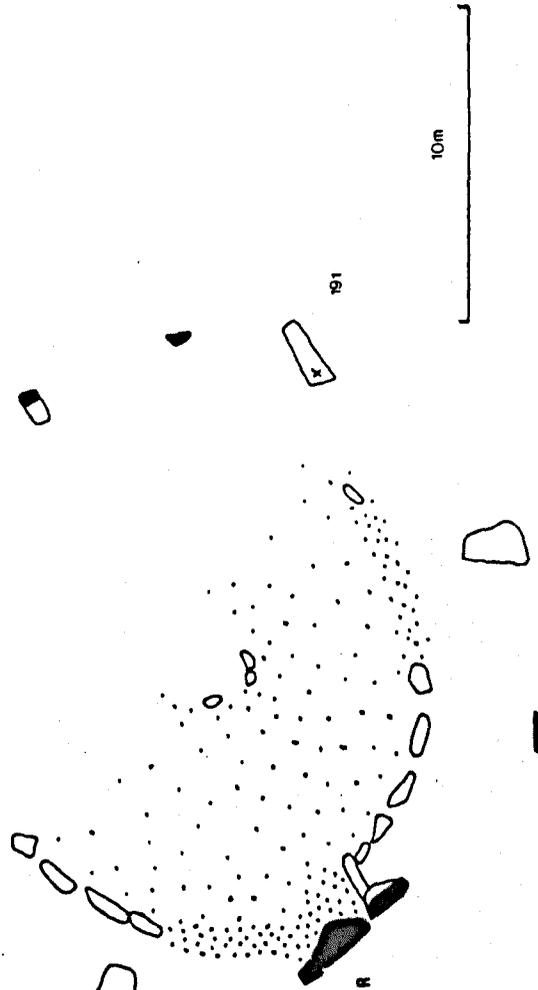
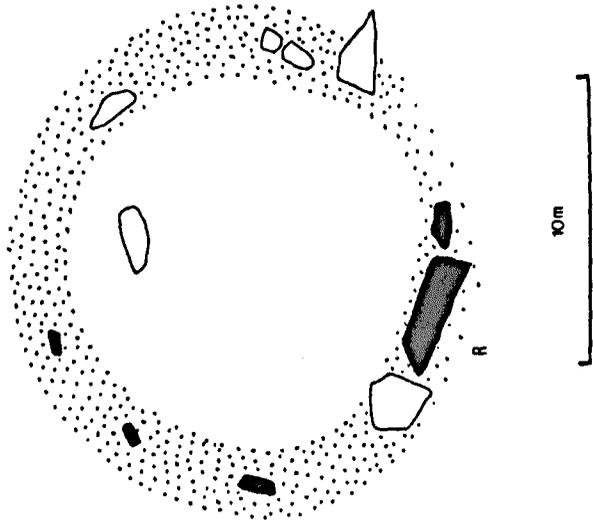
10m



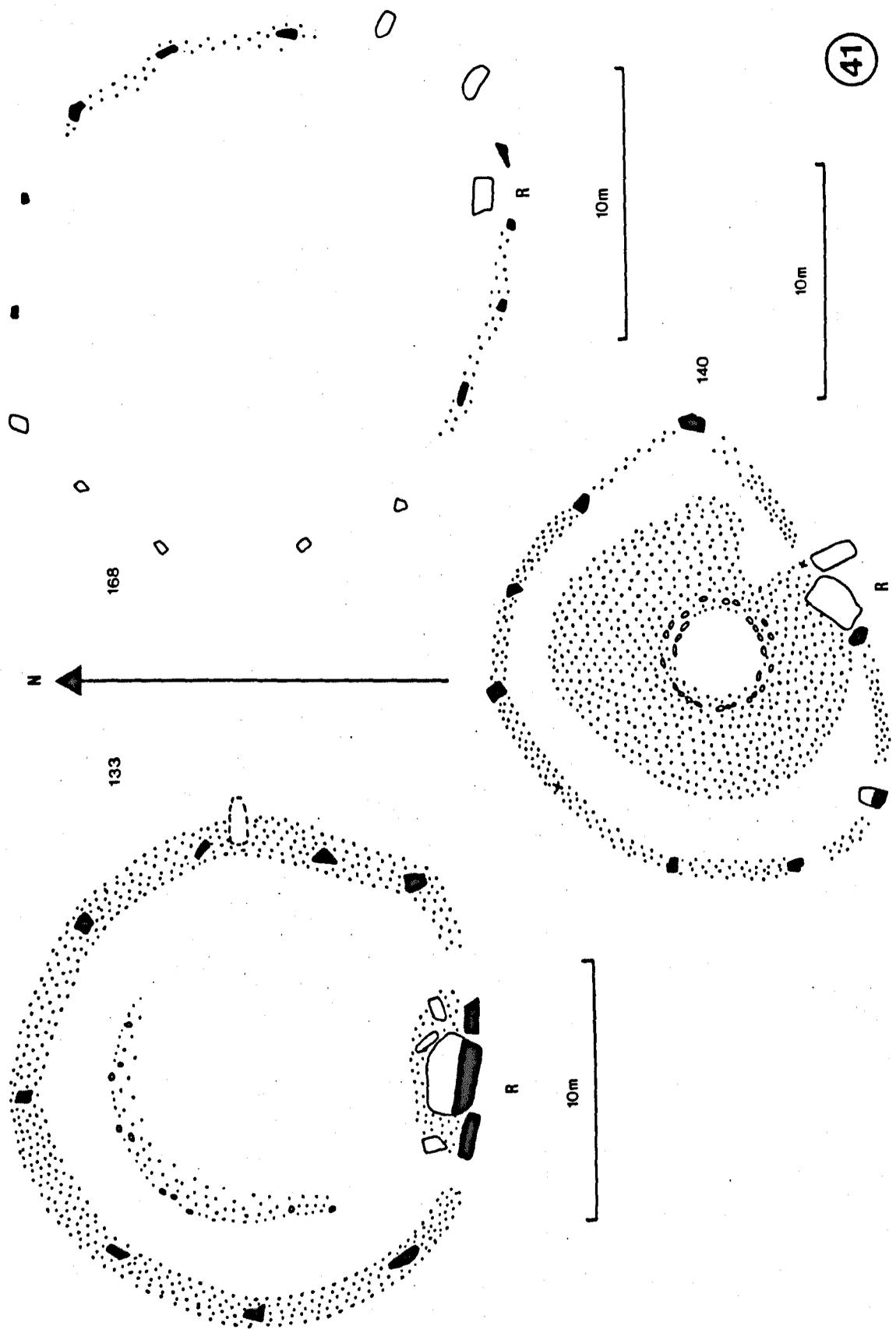
16







120



41

N

168

133

10m

10m

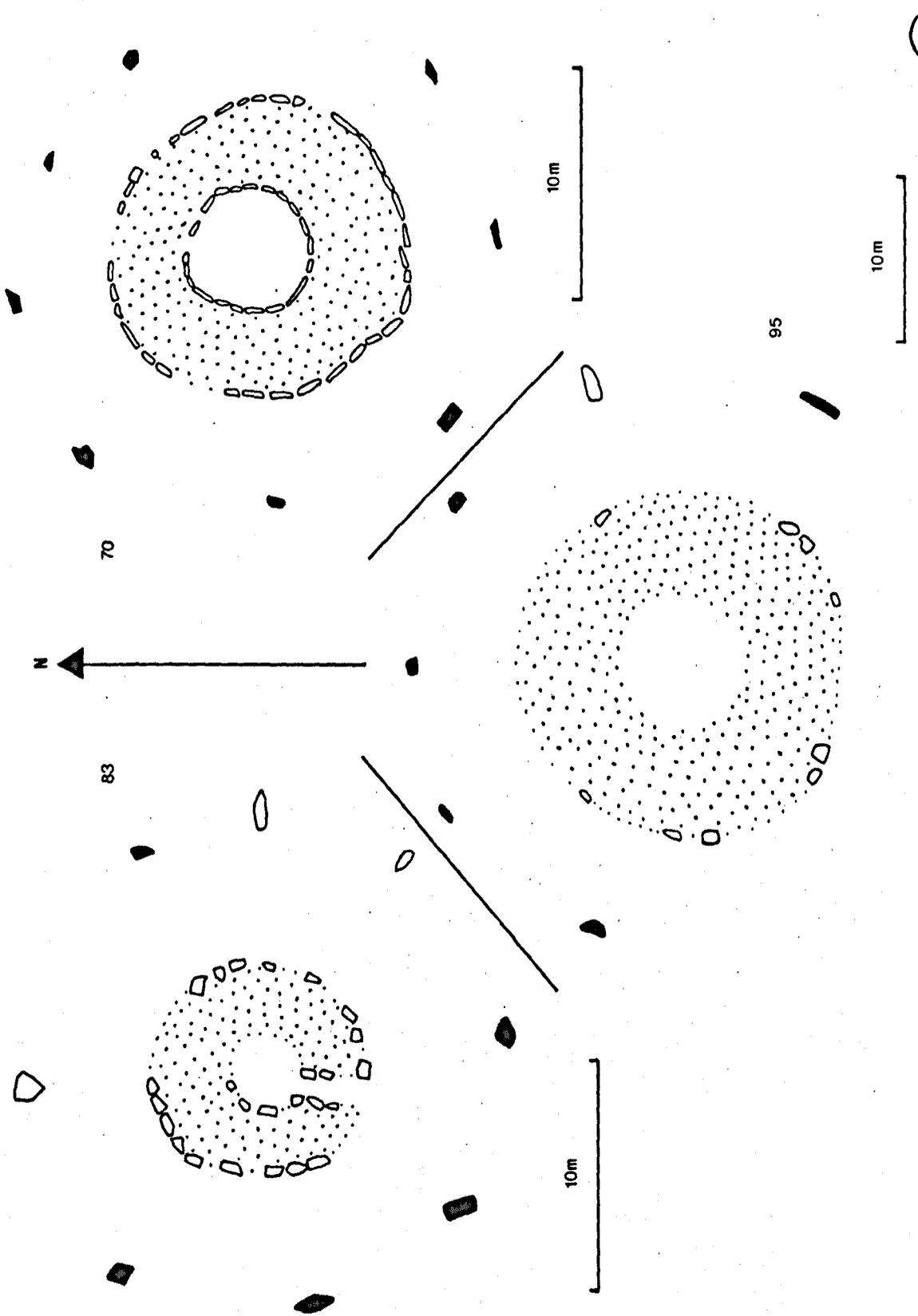
140

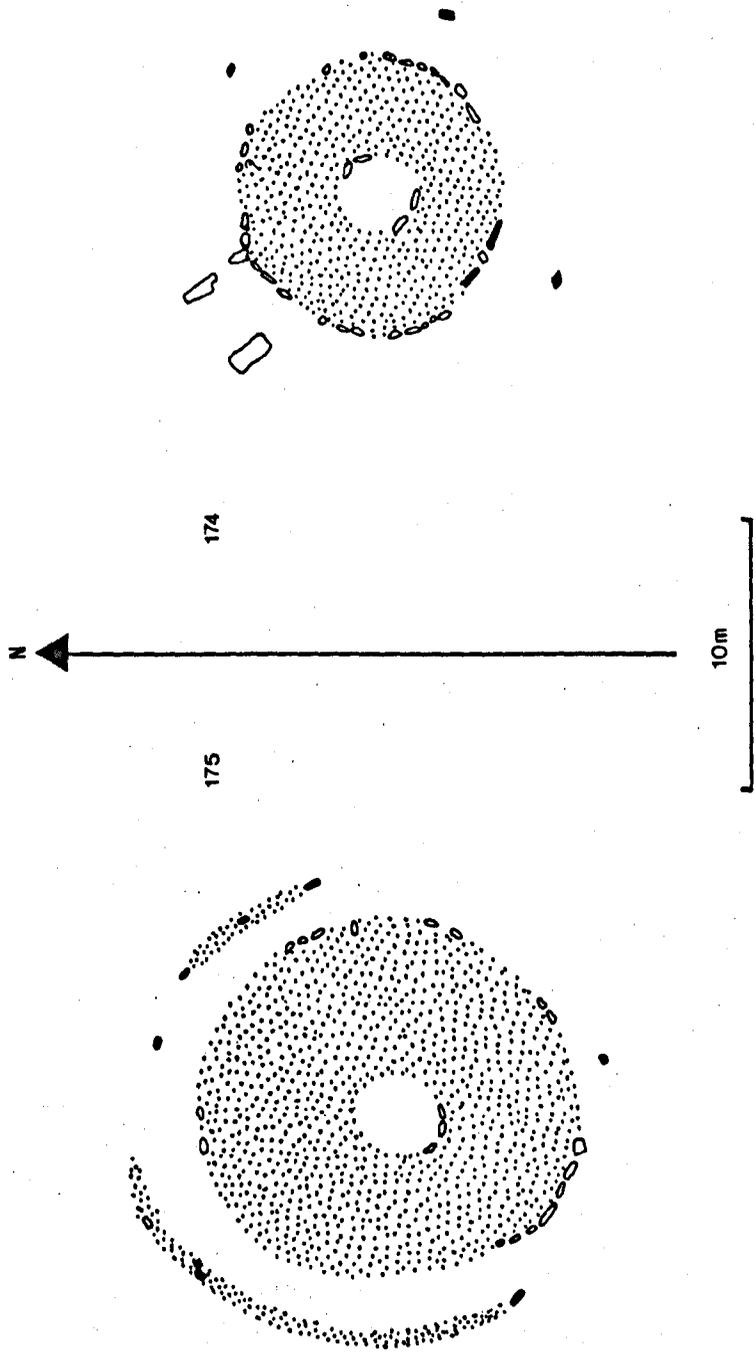
R

R

R

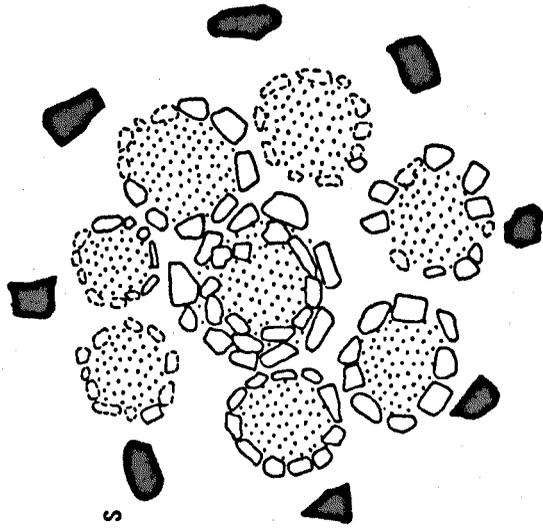
10m







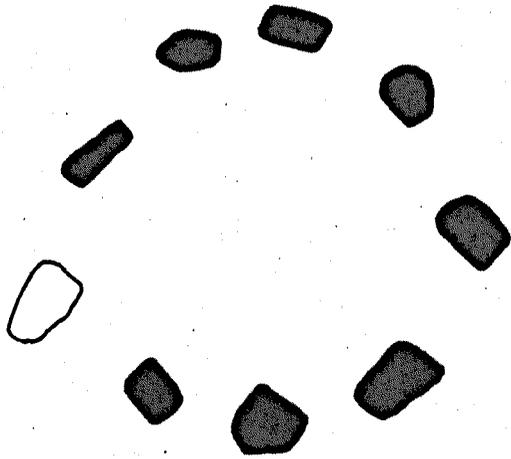
128



5m

44

94

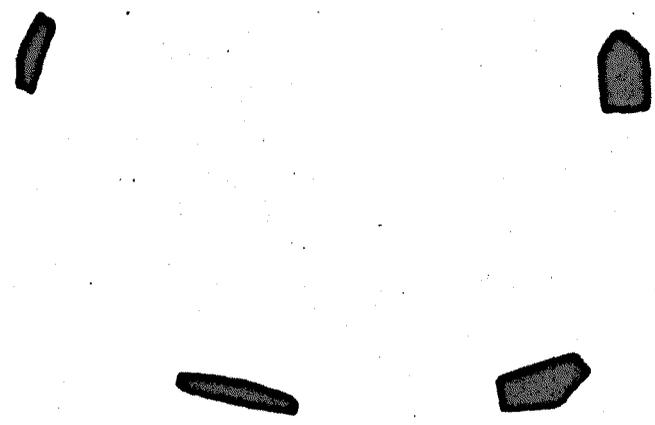


5m



253

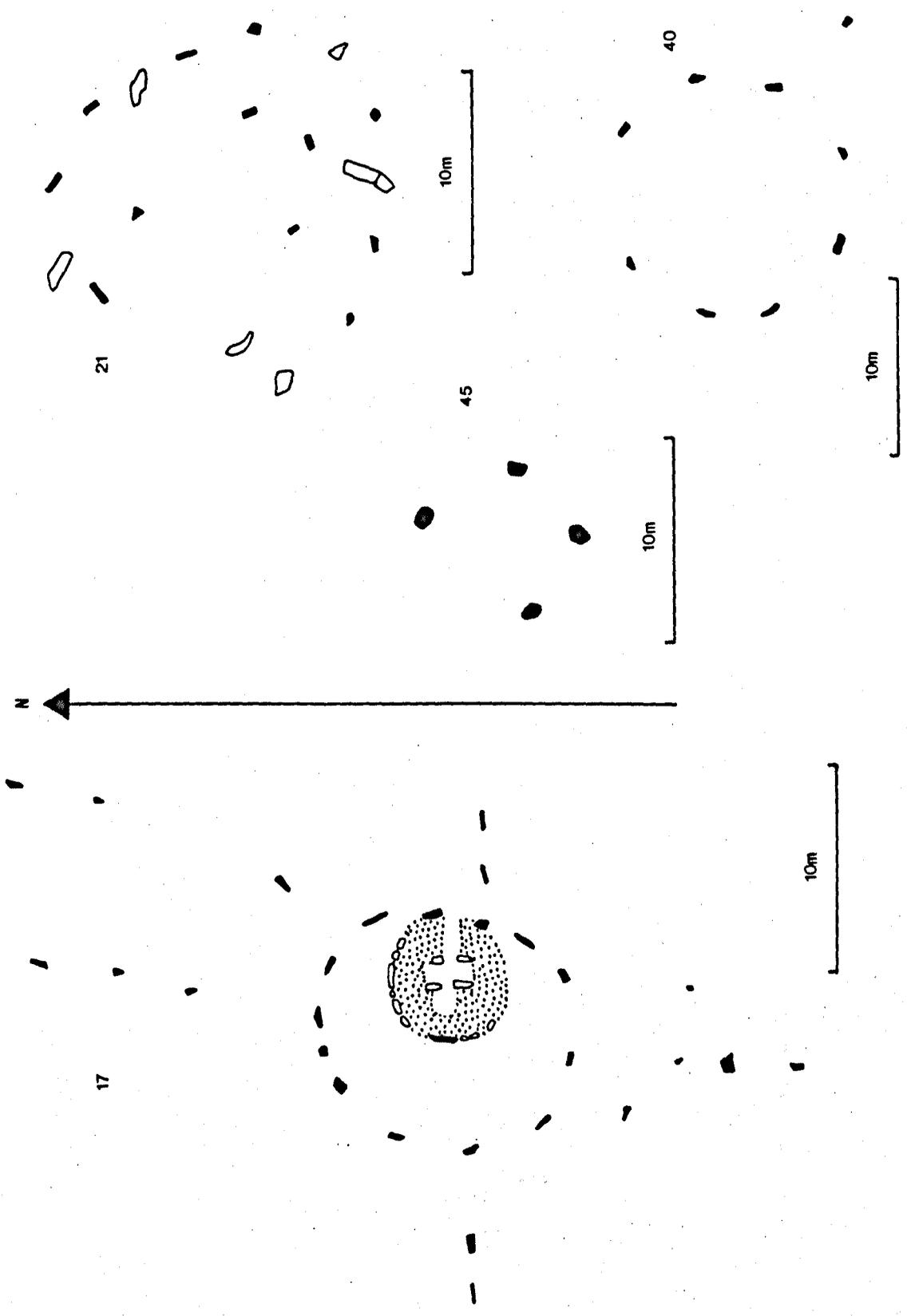
238



5m

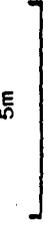
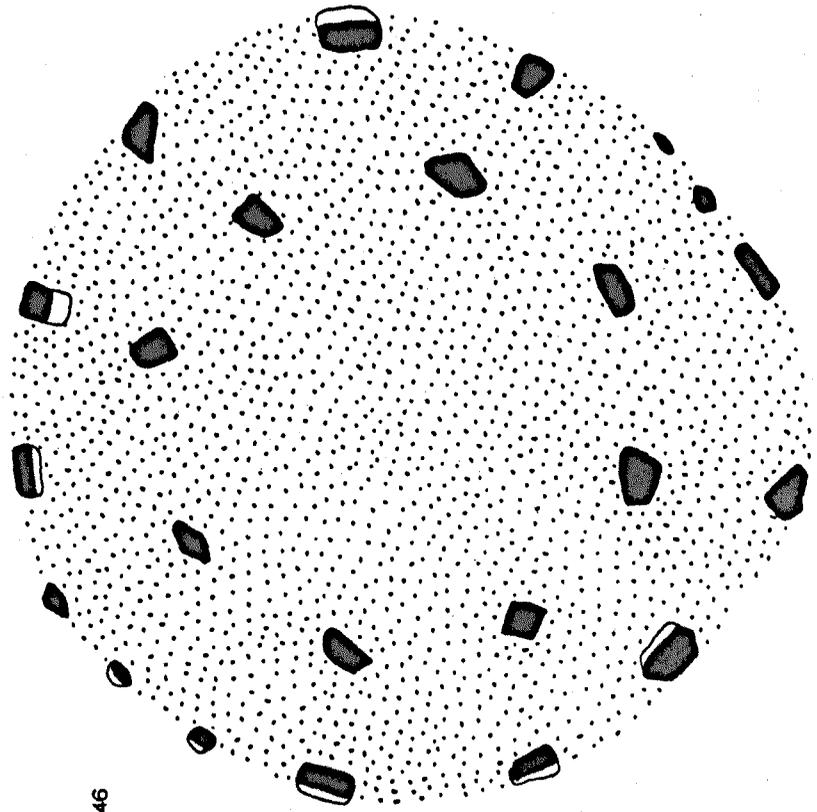
5m

45



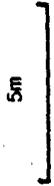
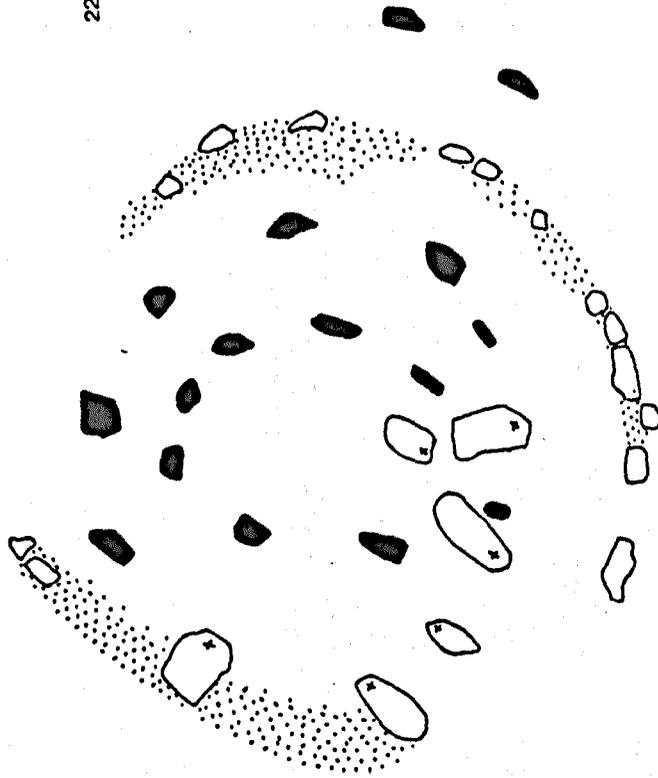


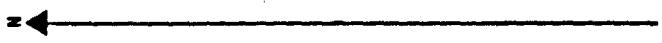
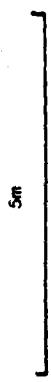
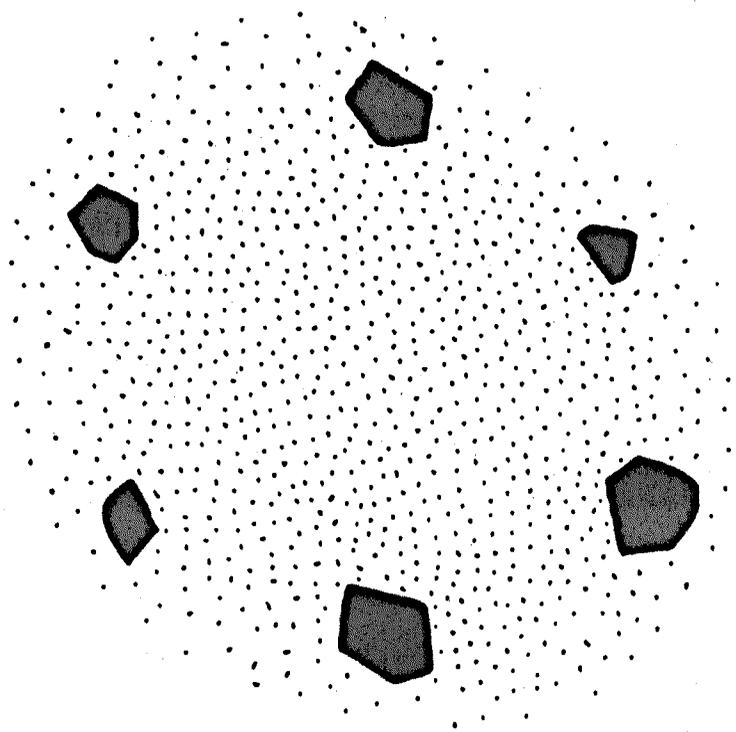
46



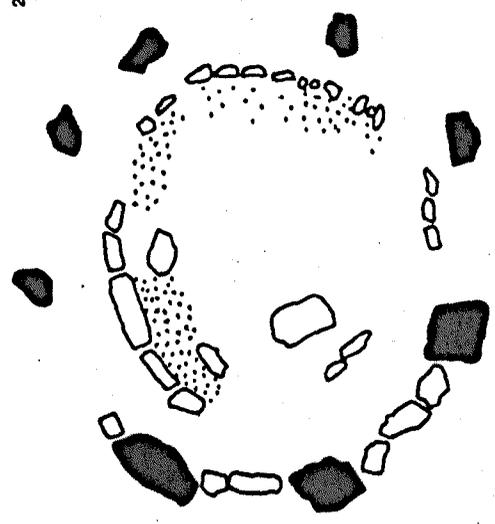
47

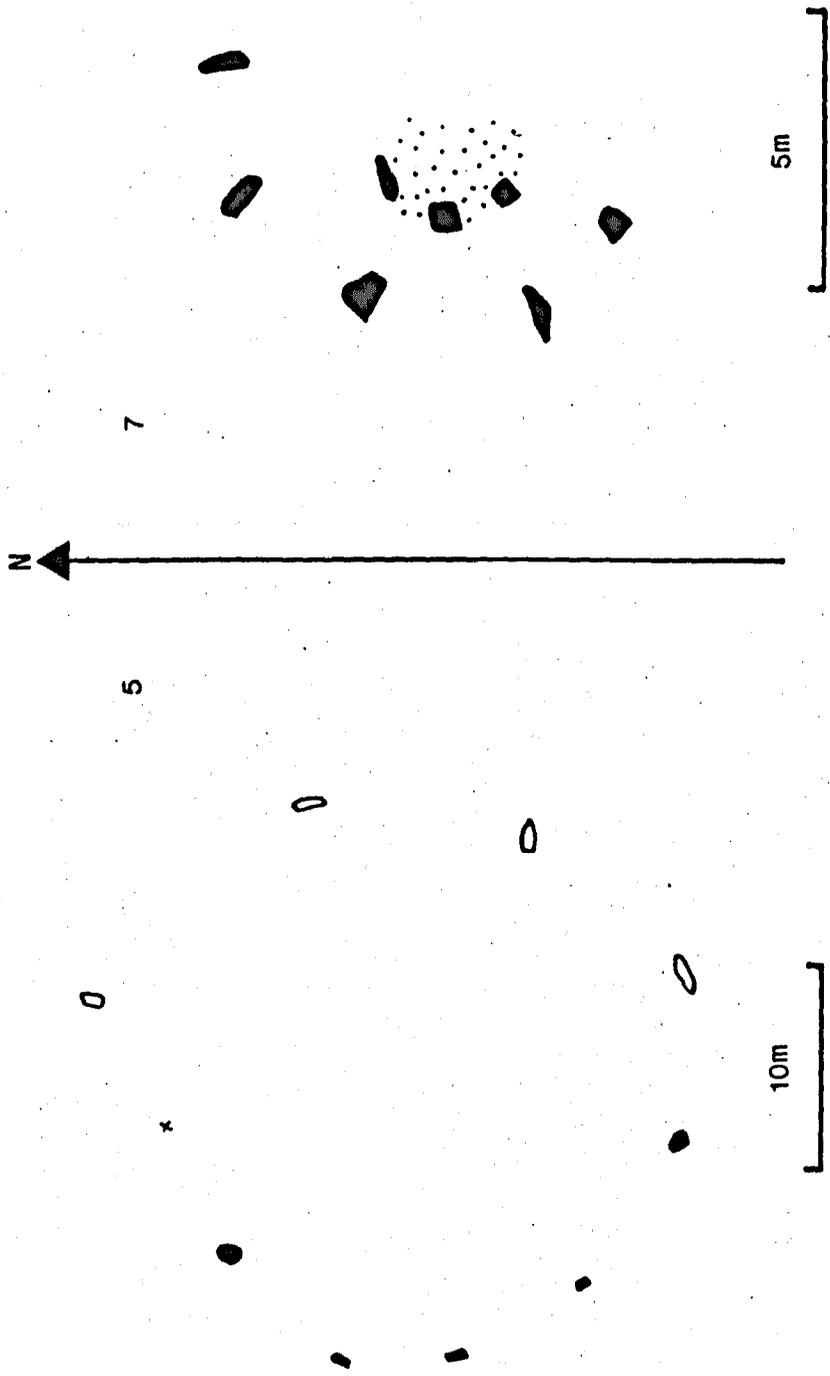
224





243

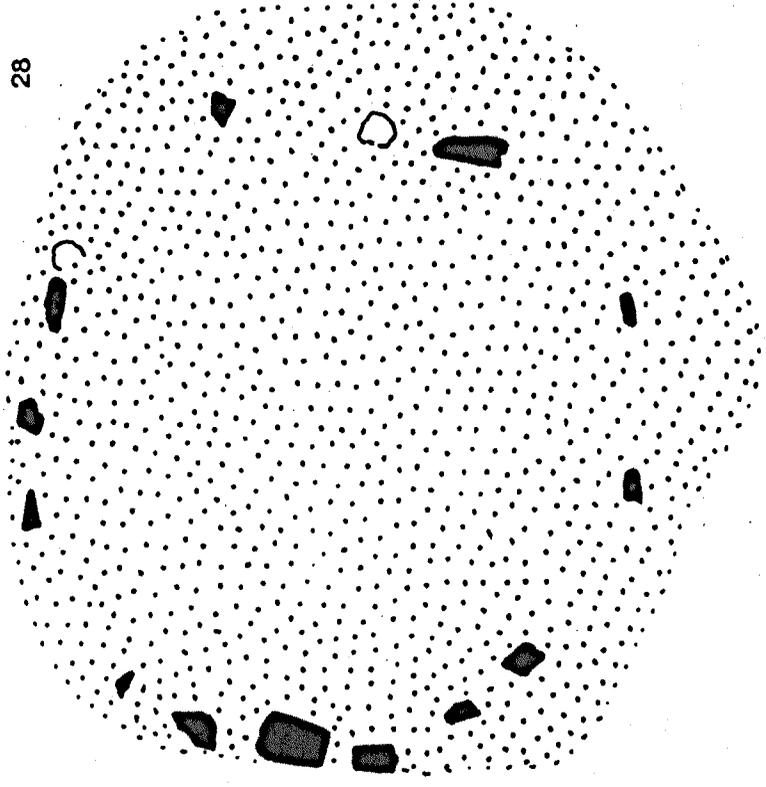




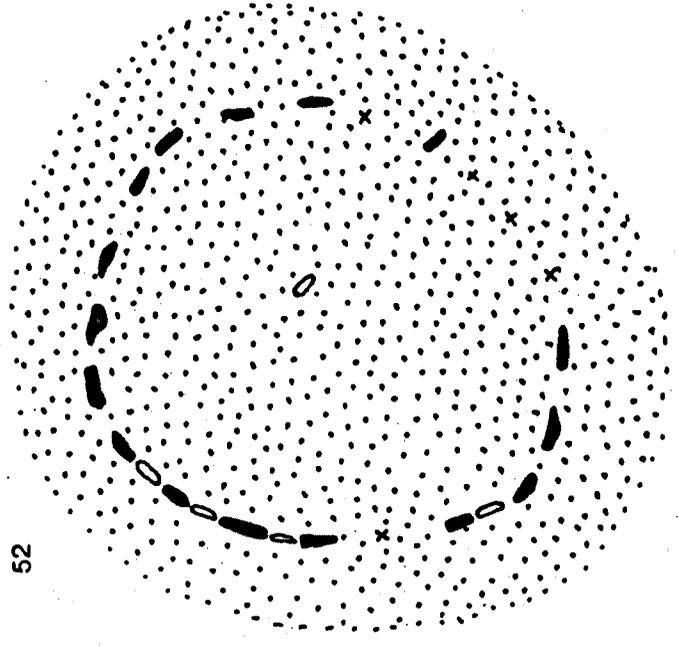
49



28



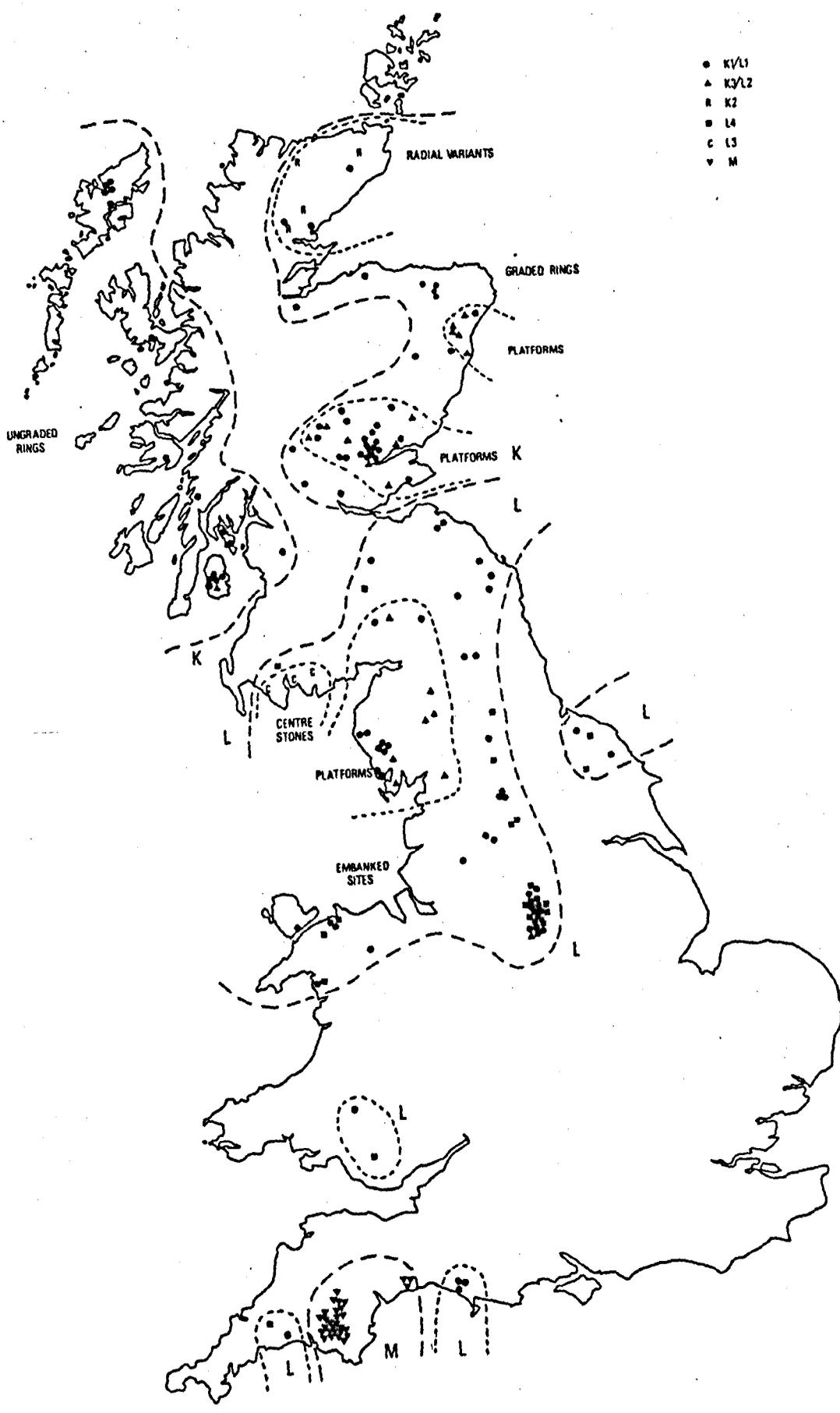
52



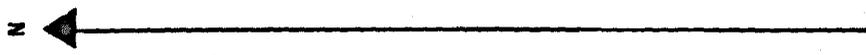
10m

10m

50

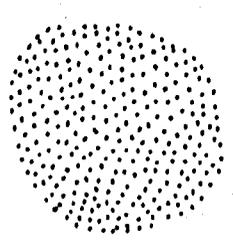
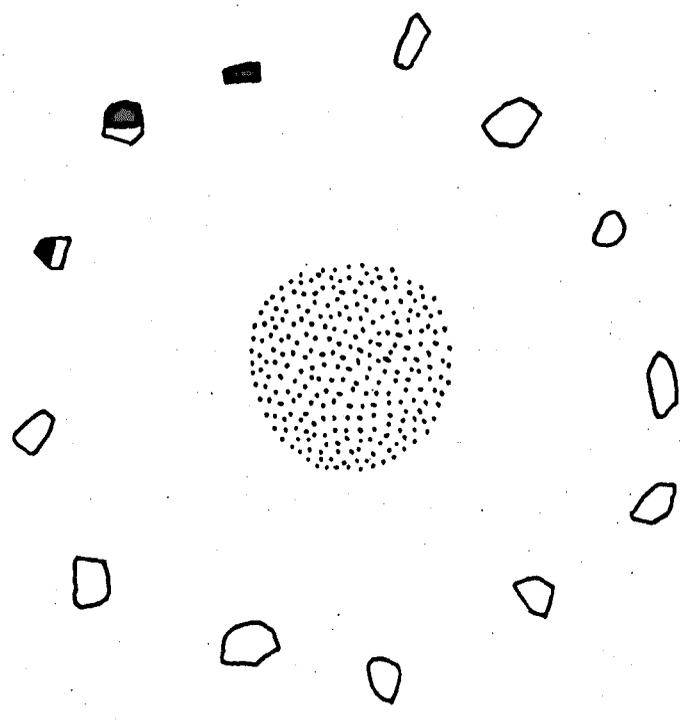


- KV/L1
- ▲ K3/L2
- K2
- ◆ L4
- ⊗ L3
- ▼ M



321

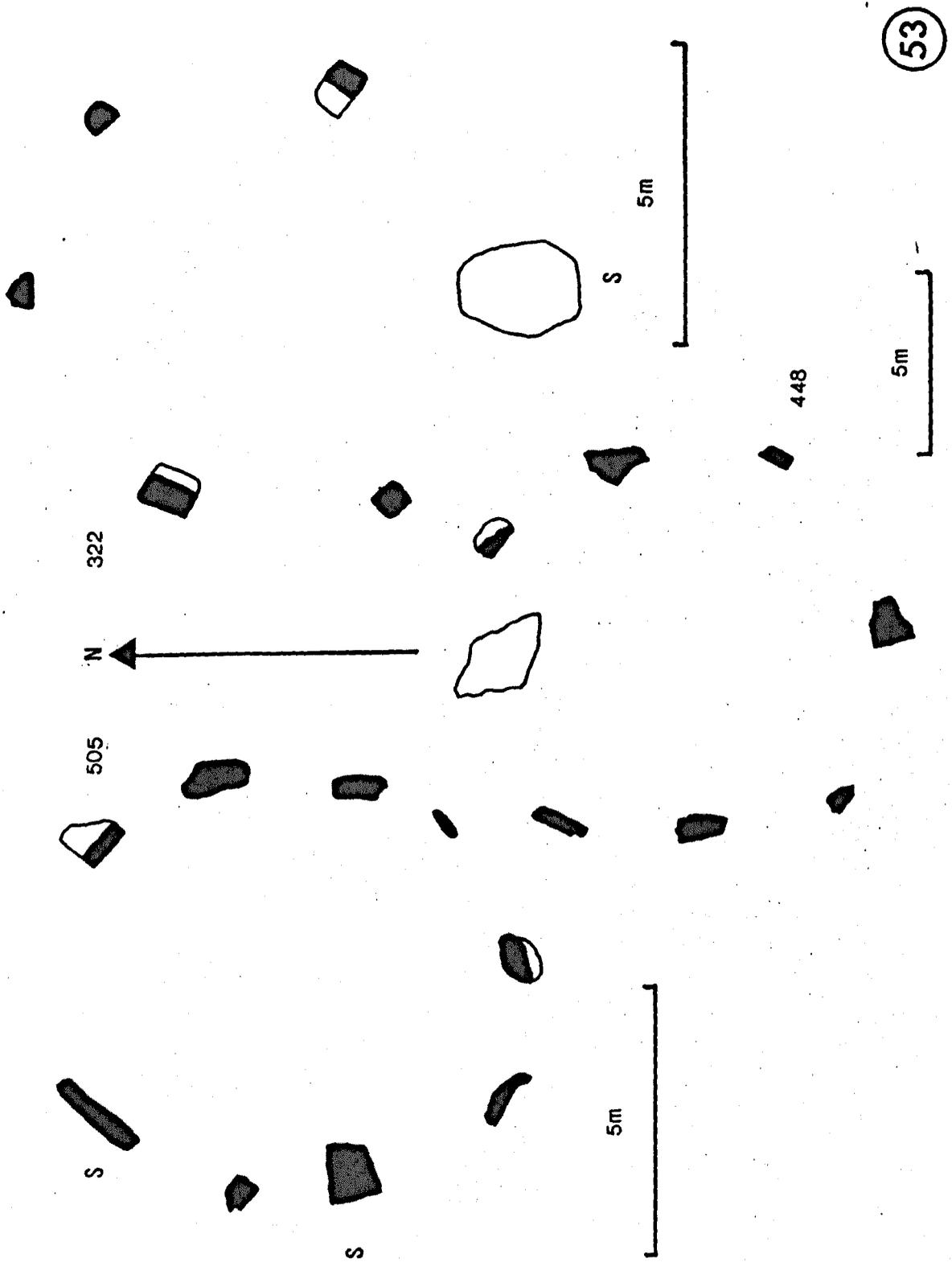
320

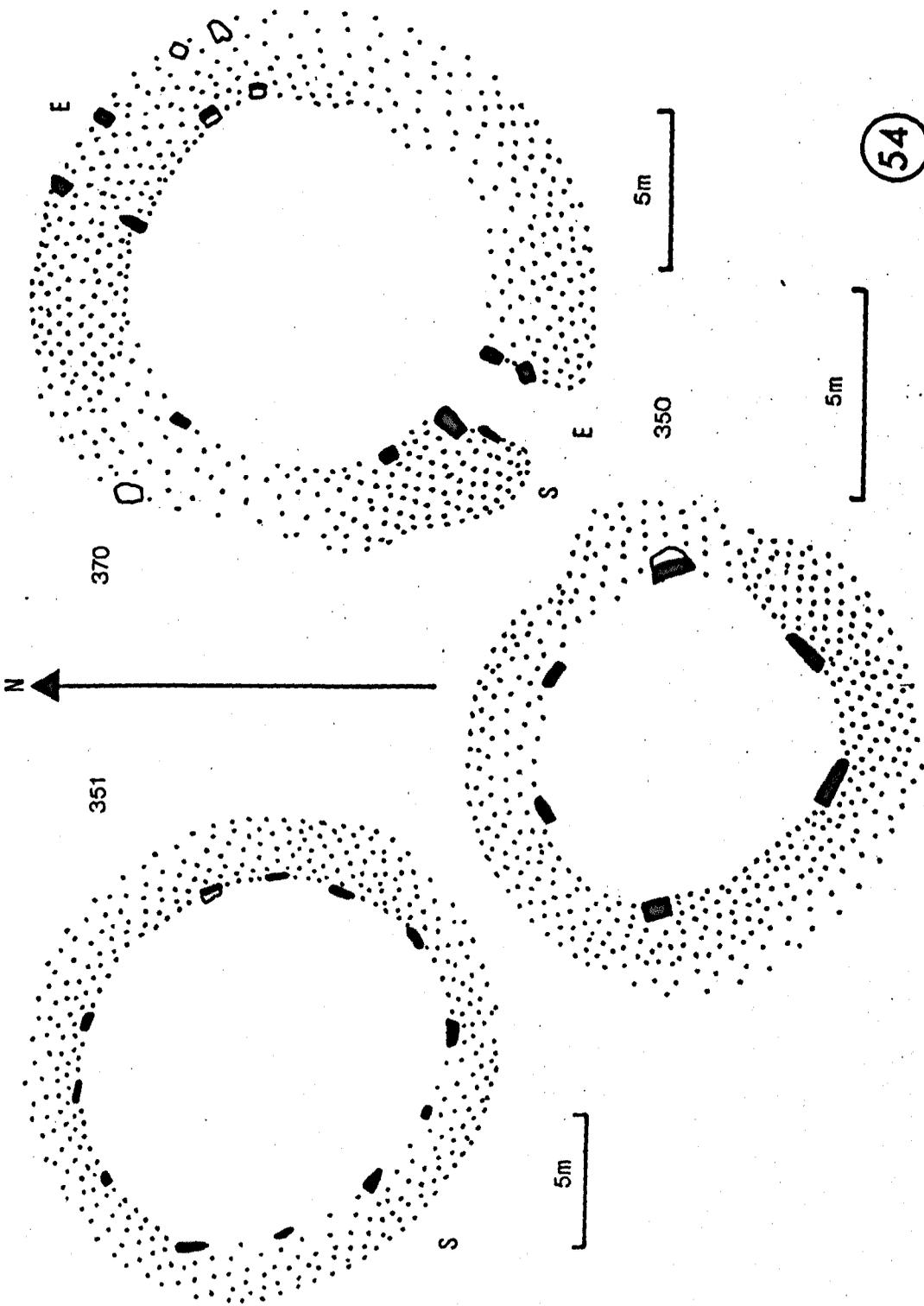


5m

5m

52

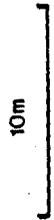
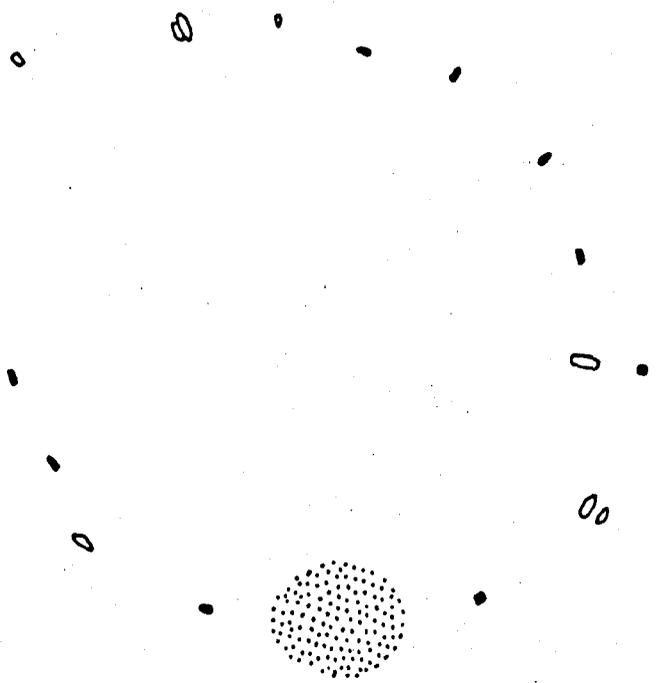
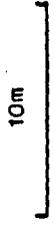
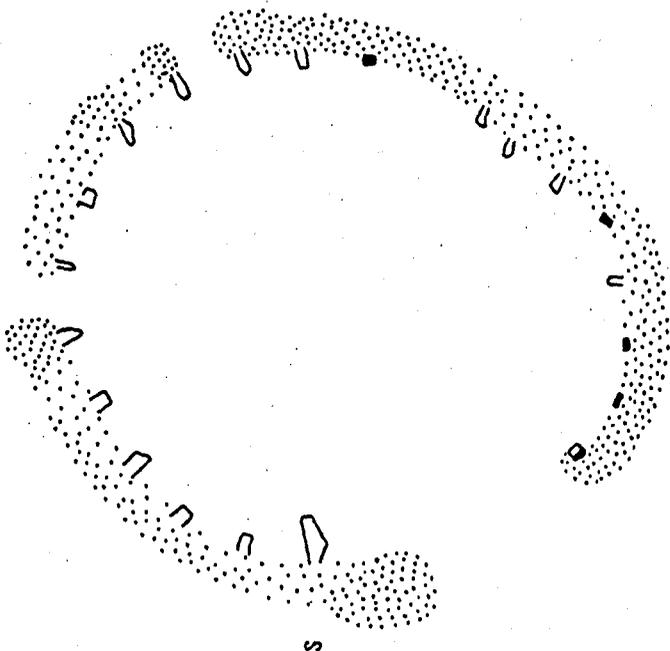


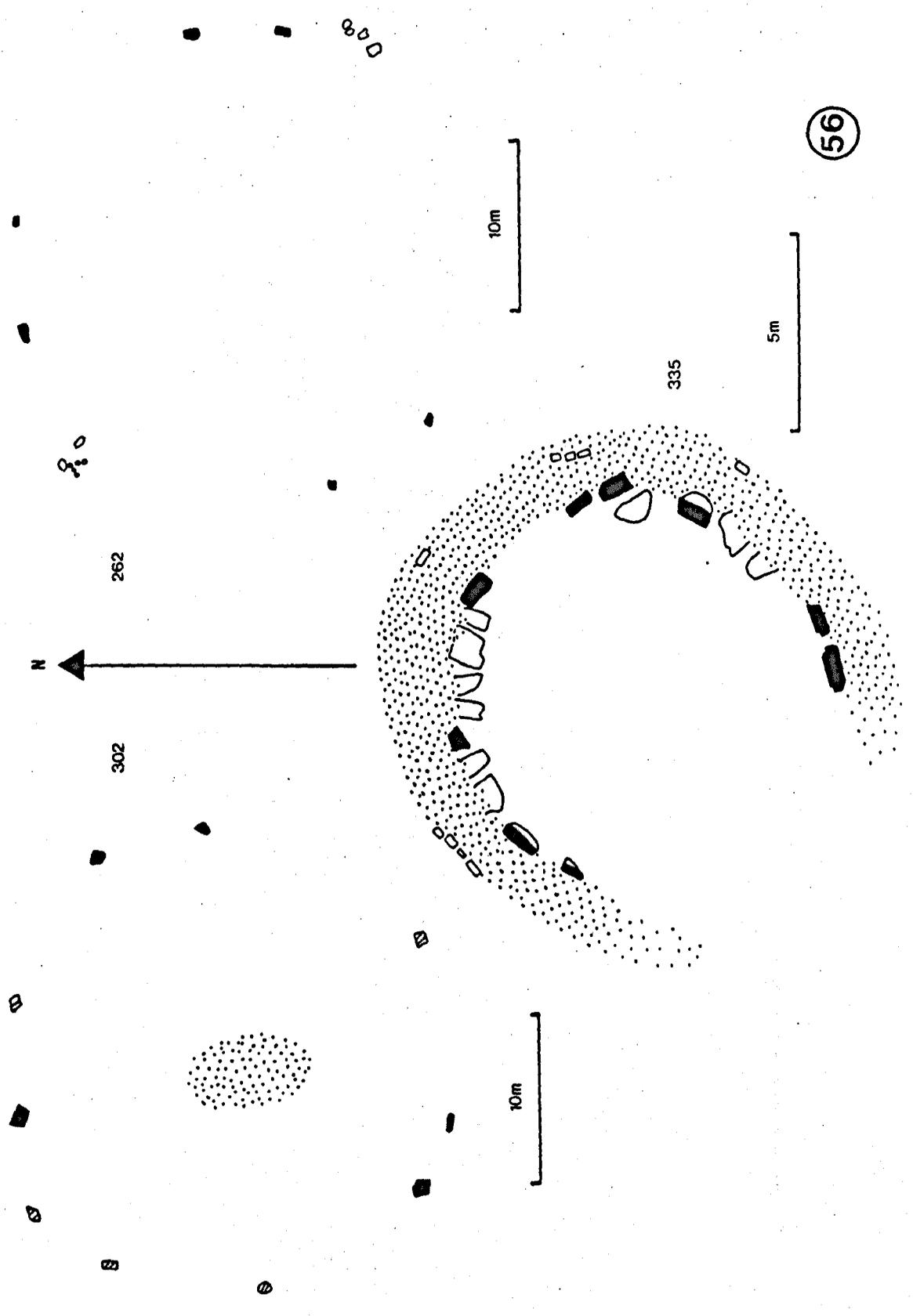




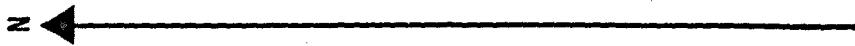
353

347



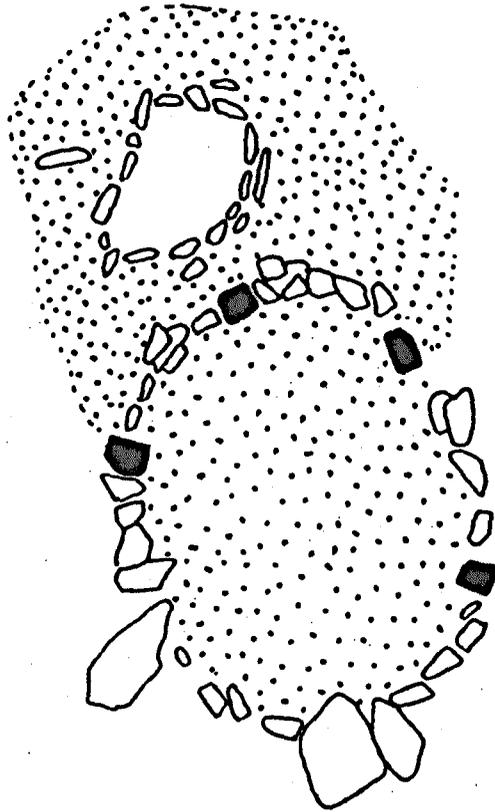


56

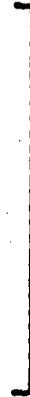


355

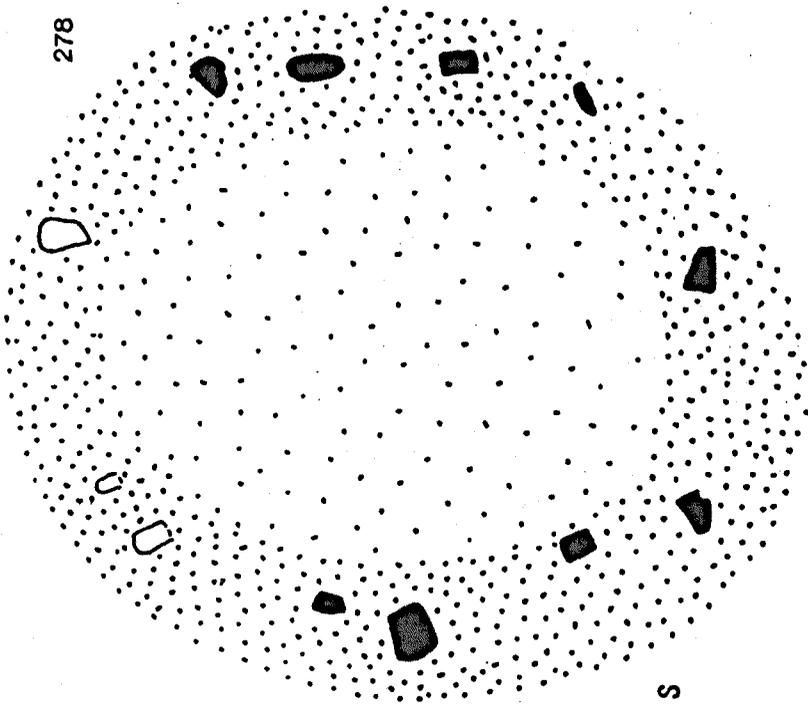
278



5m



57



5m

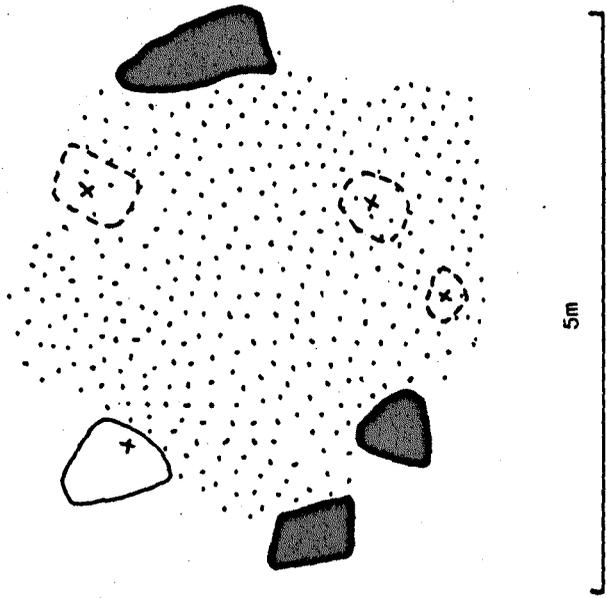


S

S

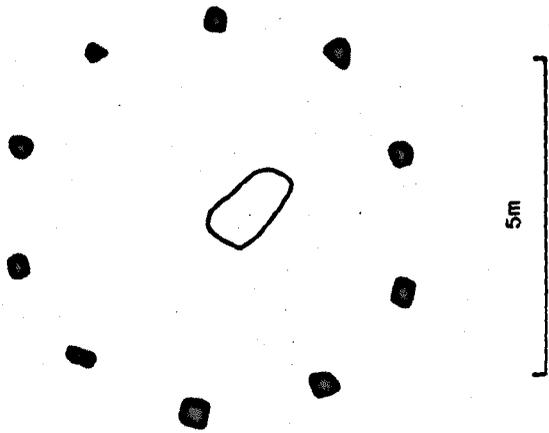


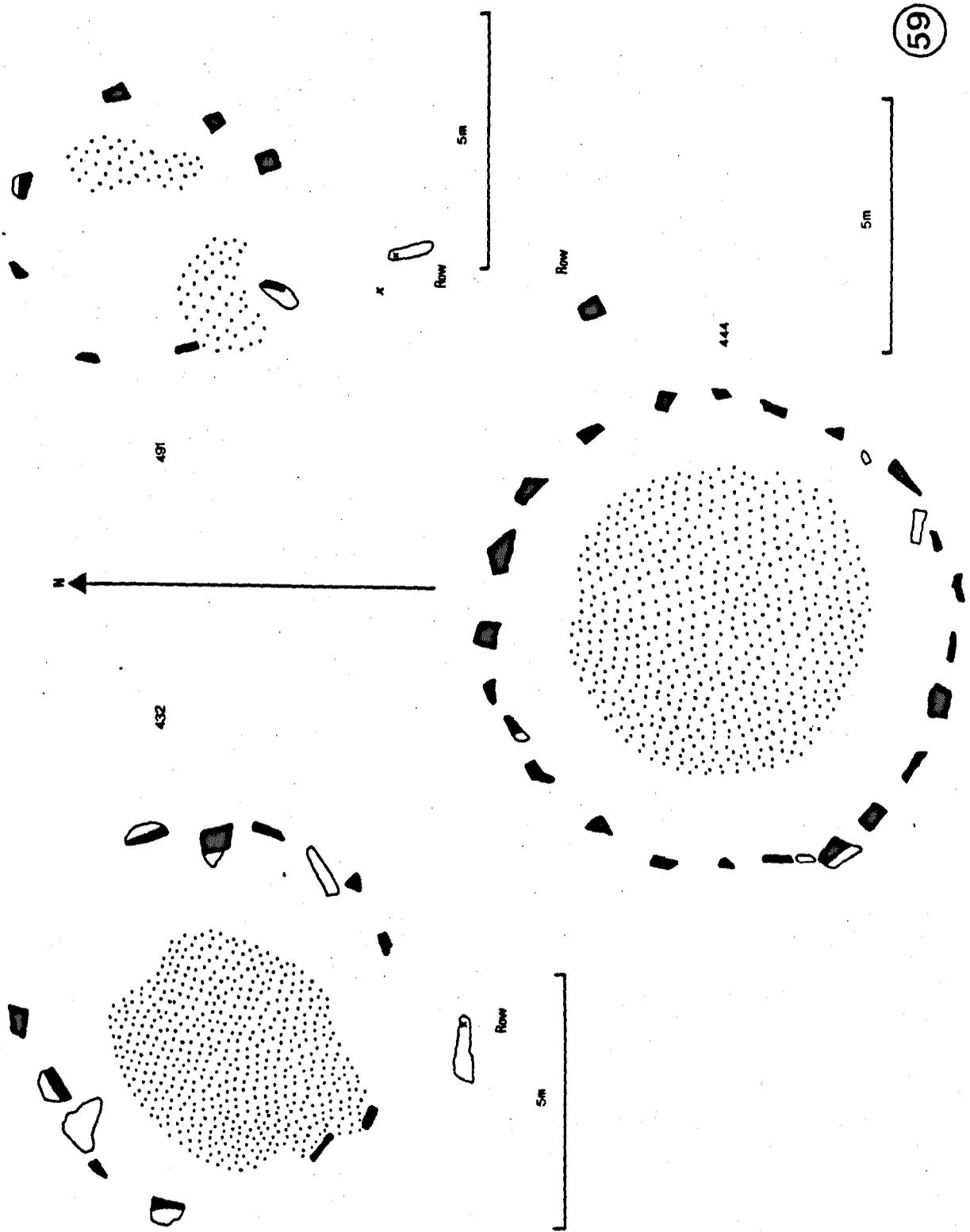
297

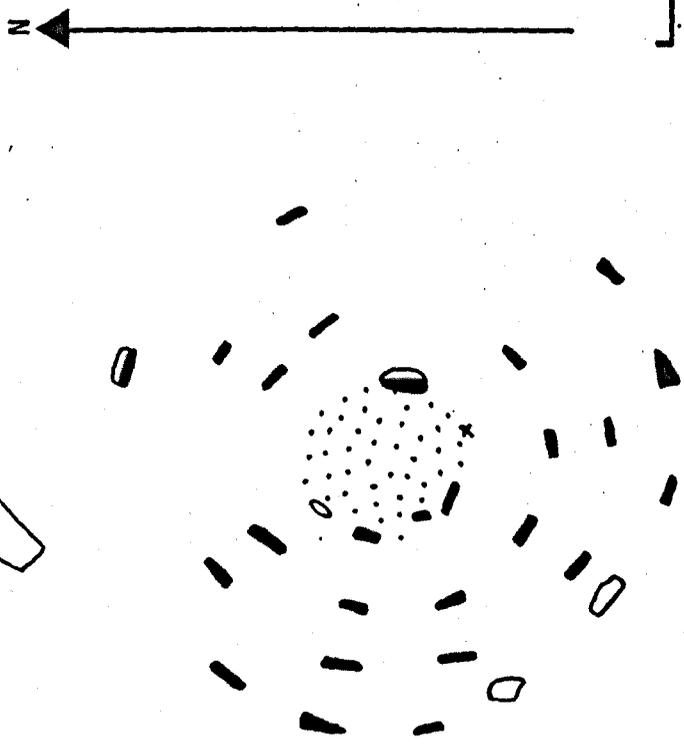
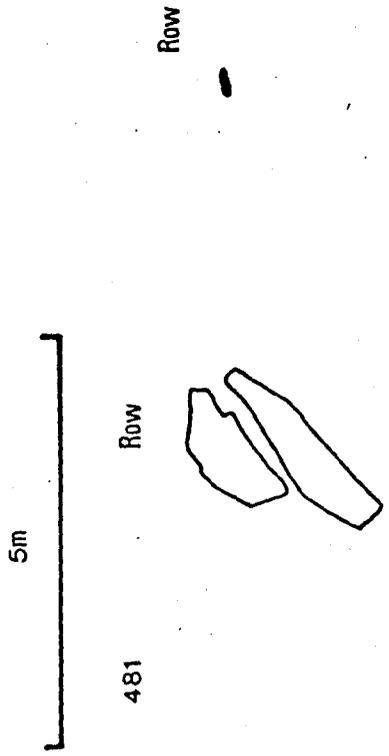
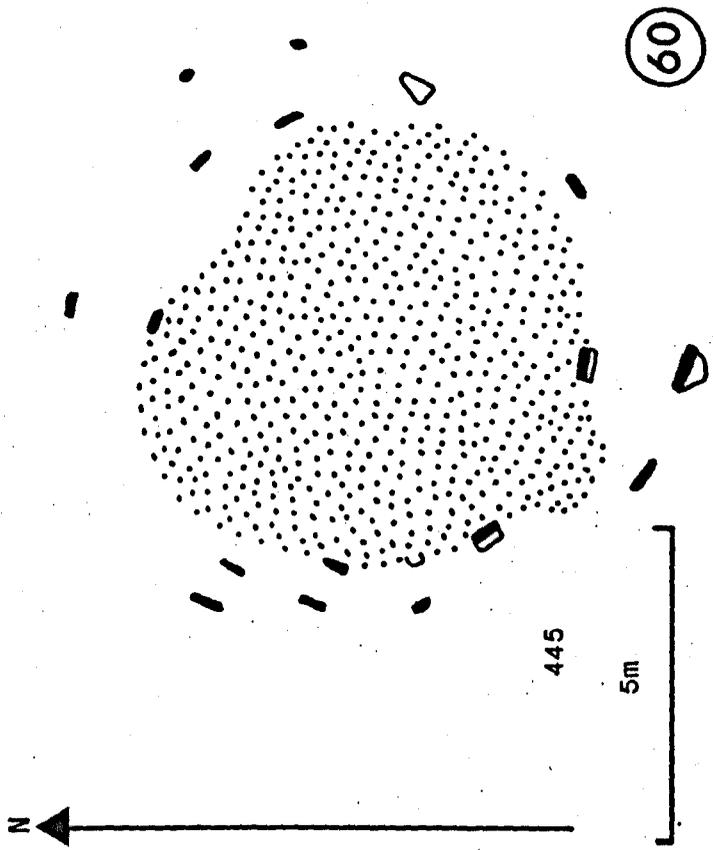
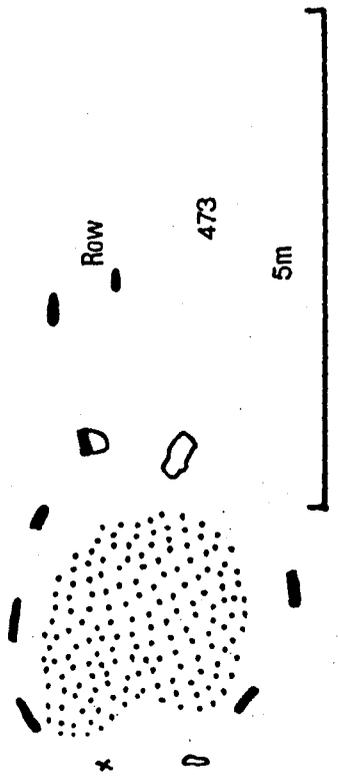


58

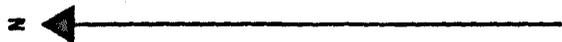
275



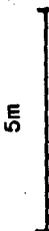
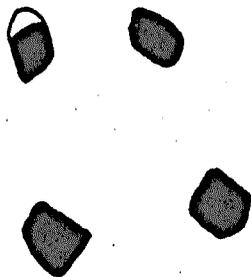




N



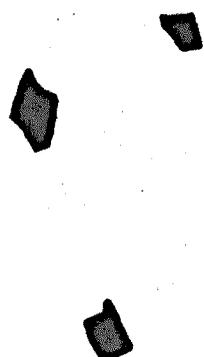
392



320



214



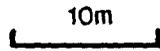
x



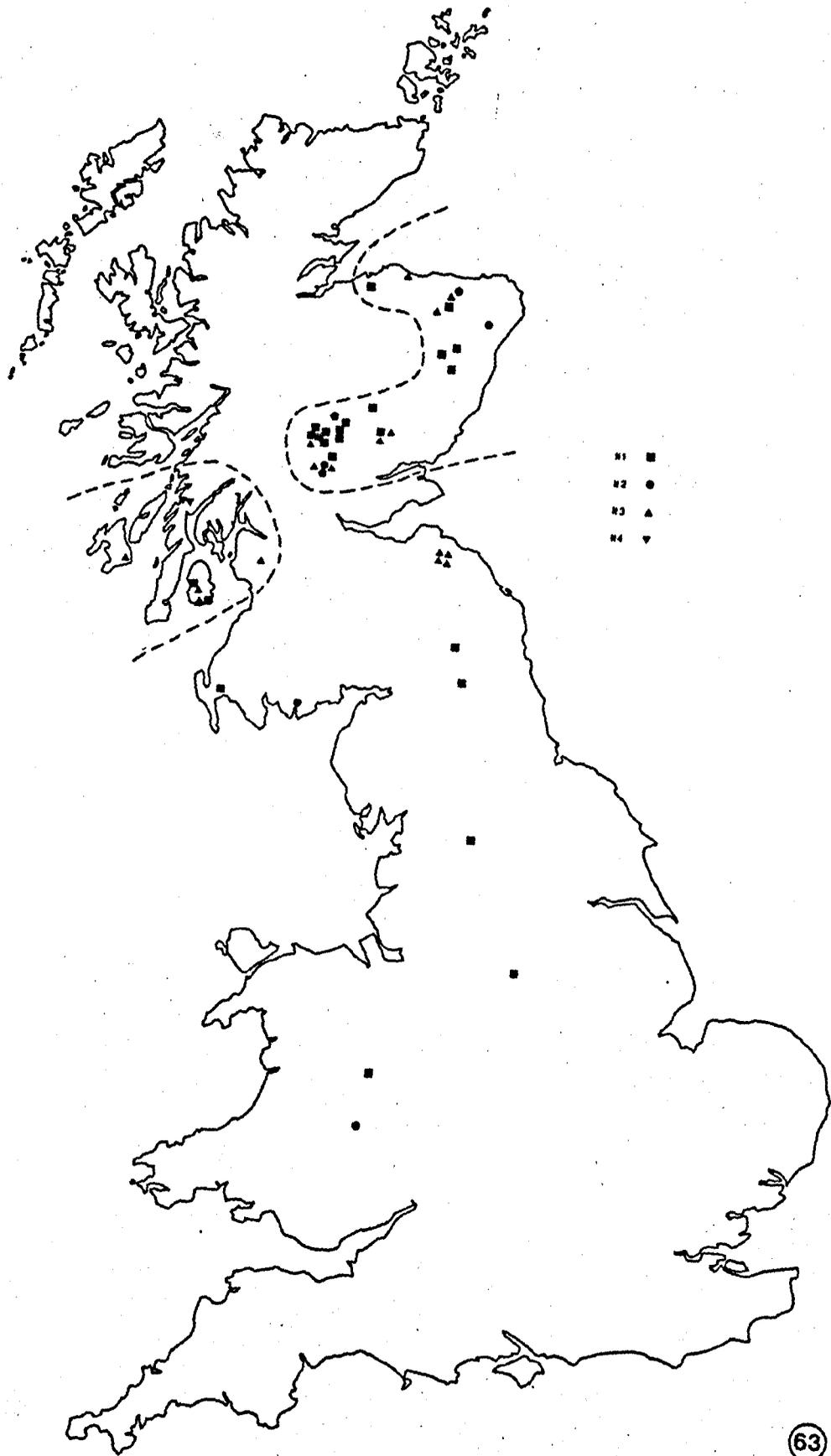
54

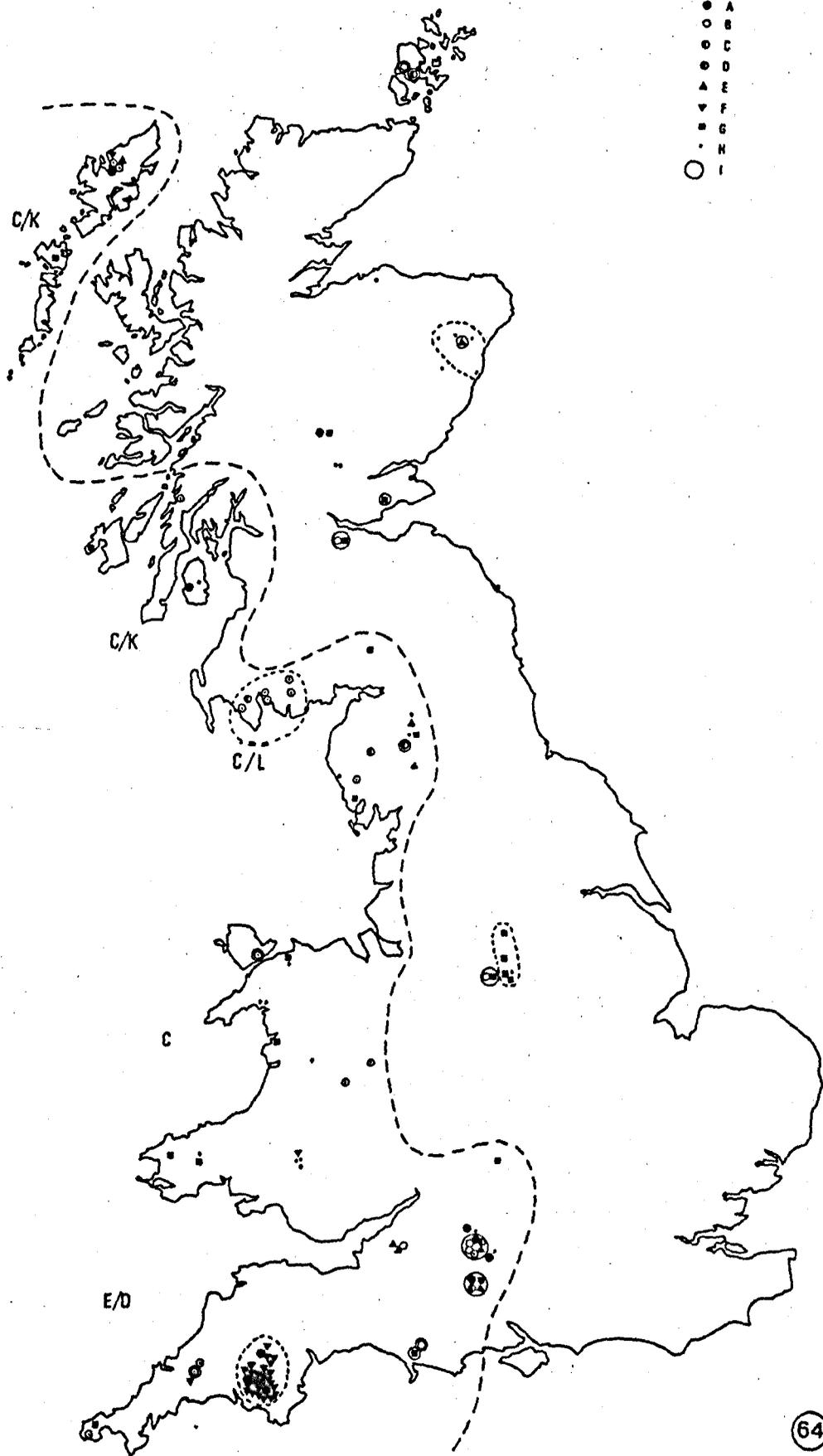


55

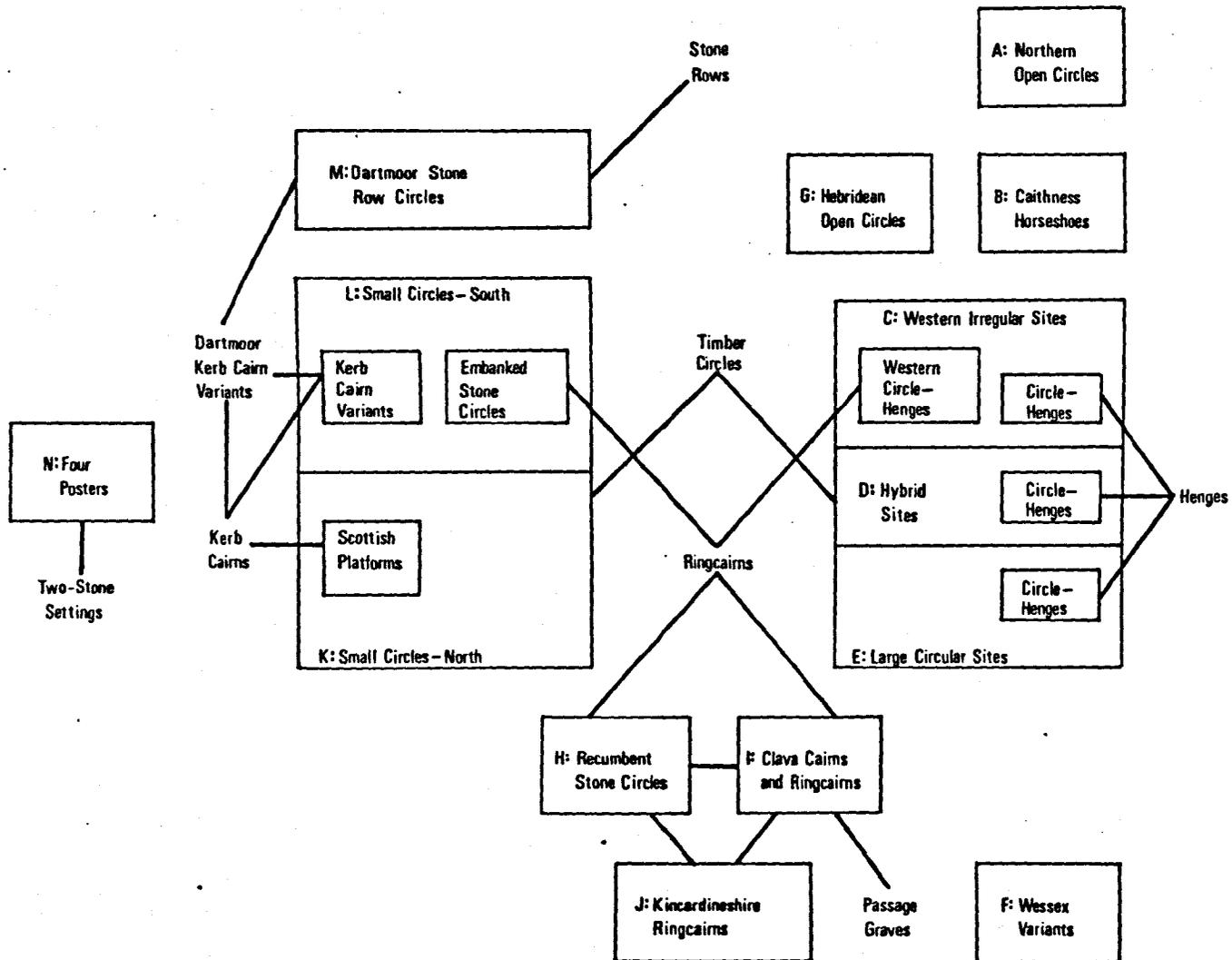


62

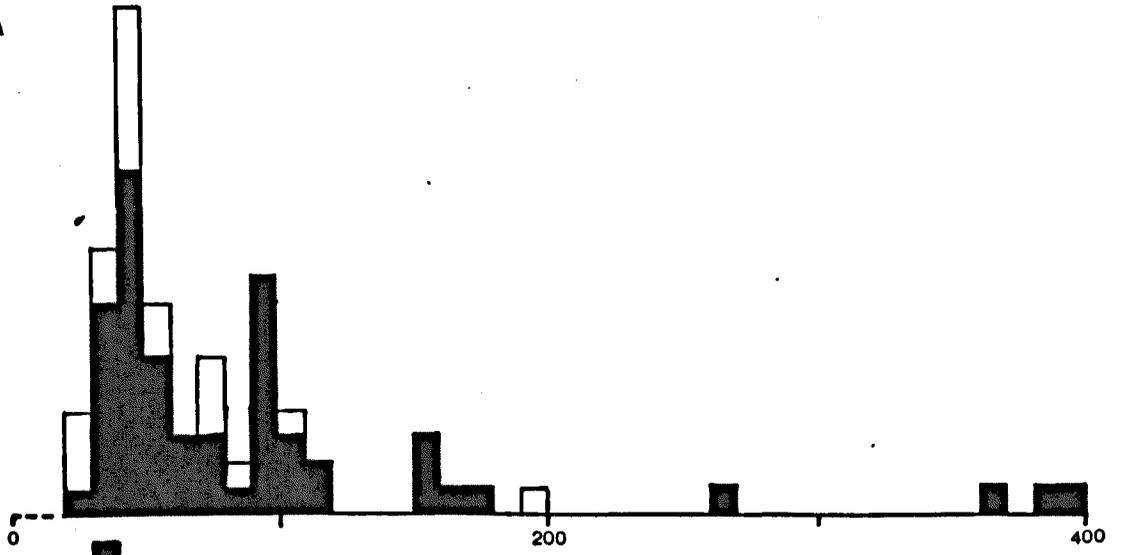




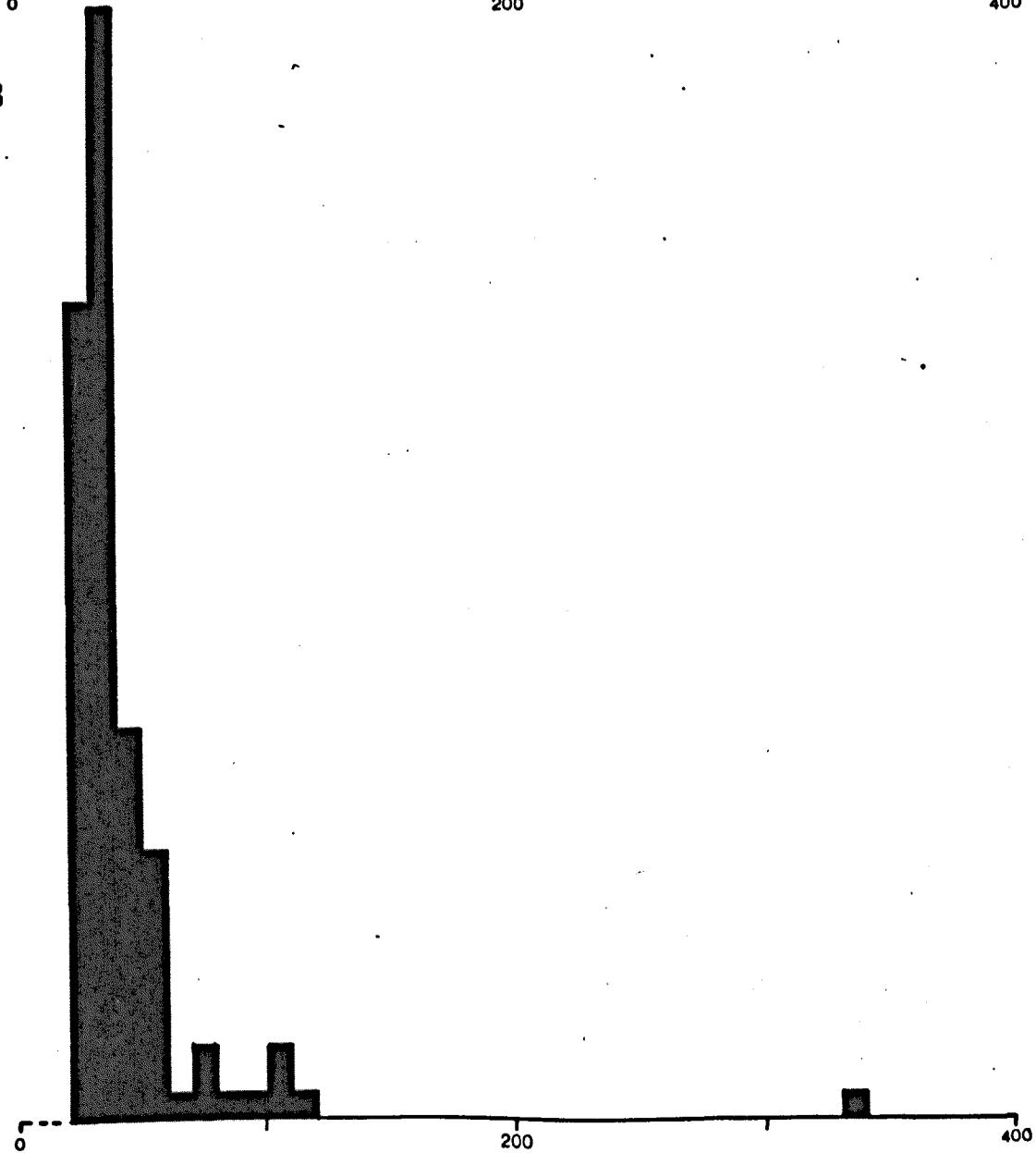
- A
- B
- C
- D
- ▲ E
- ▼ F
- G
- H
- I

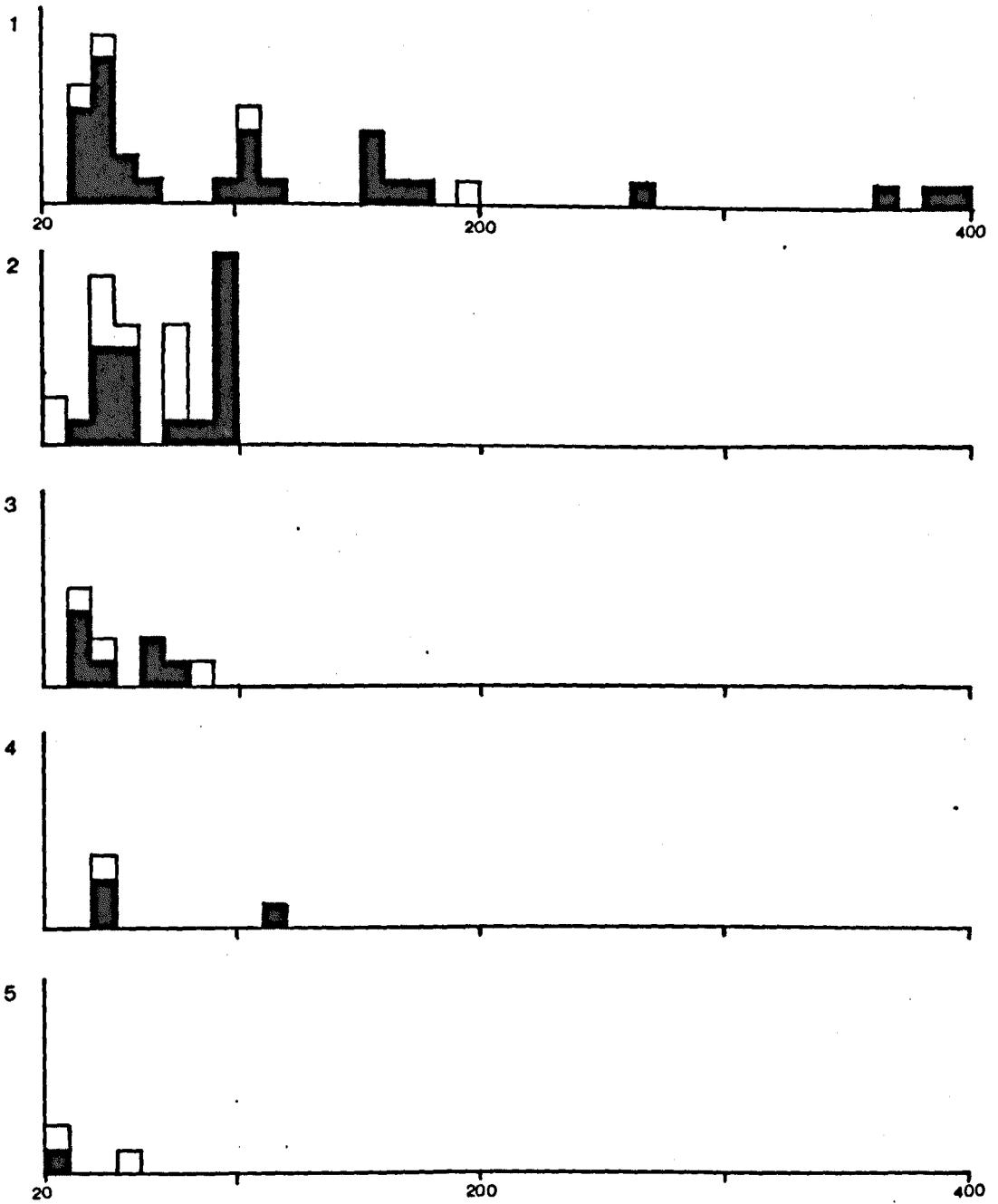


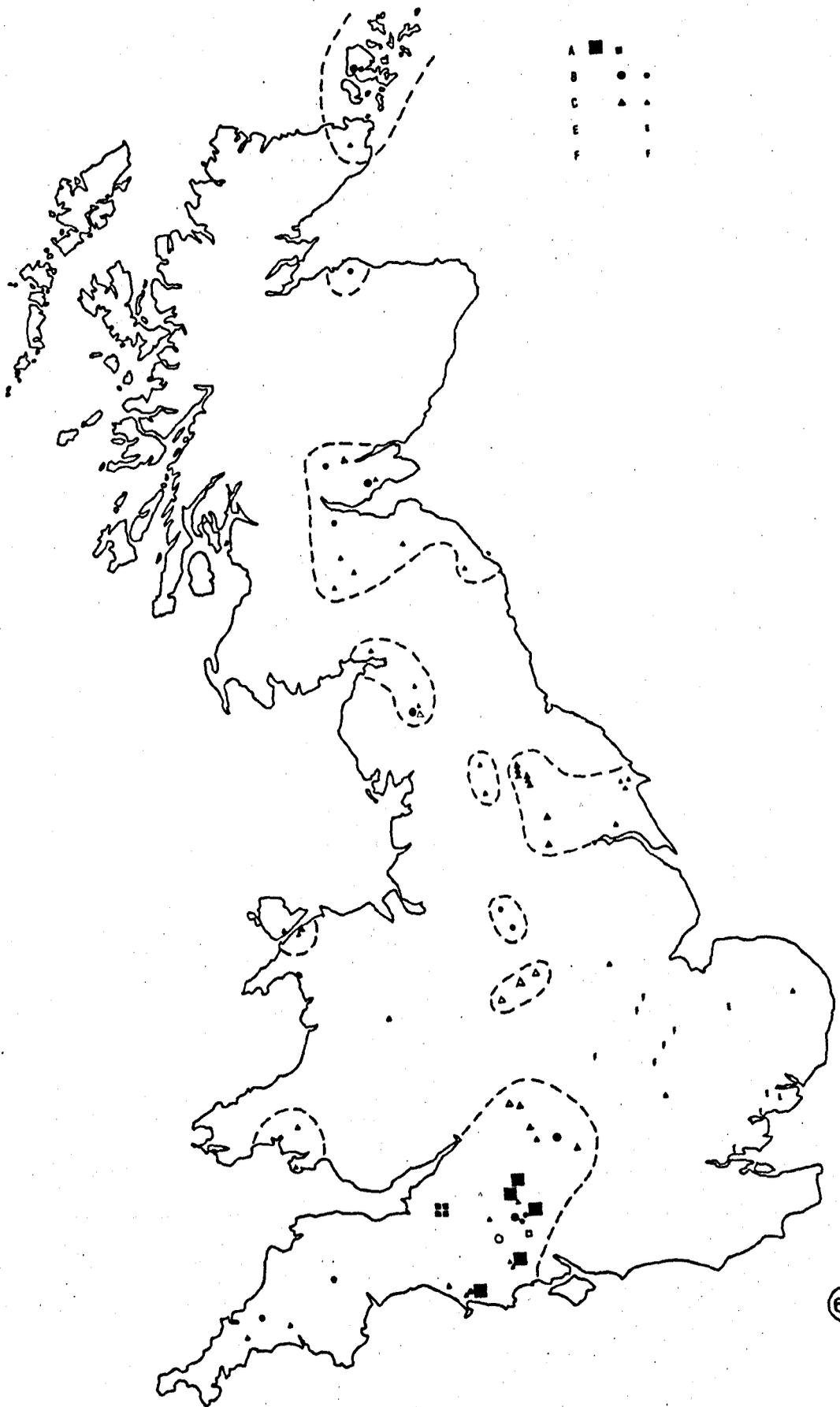
A

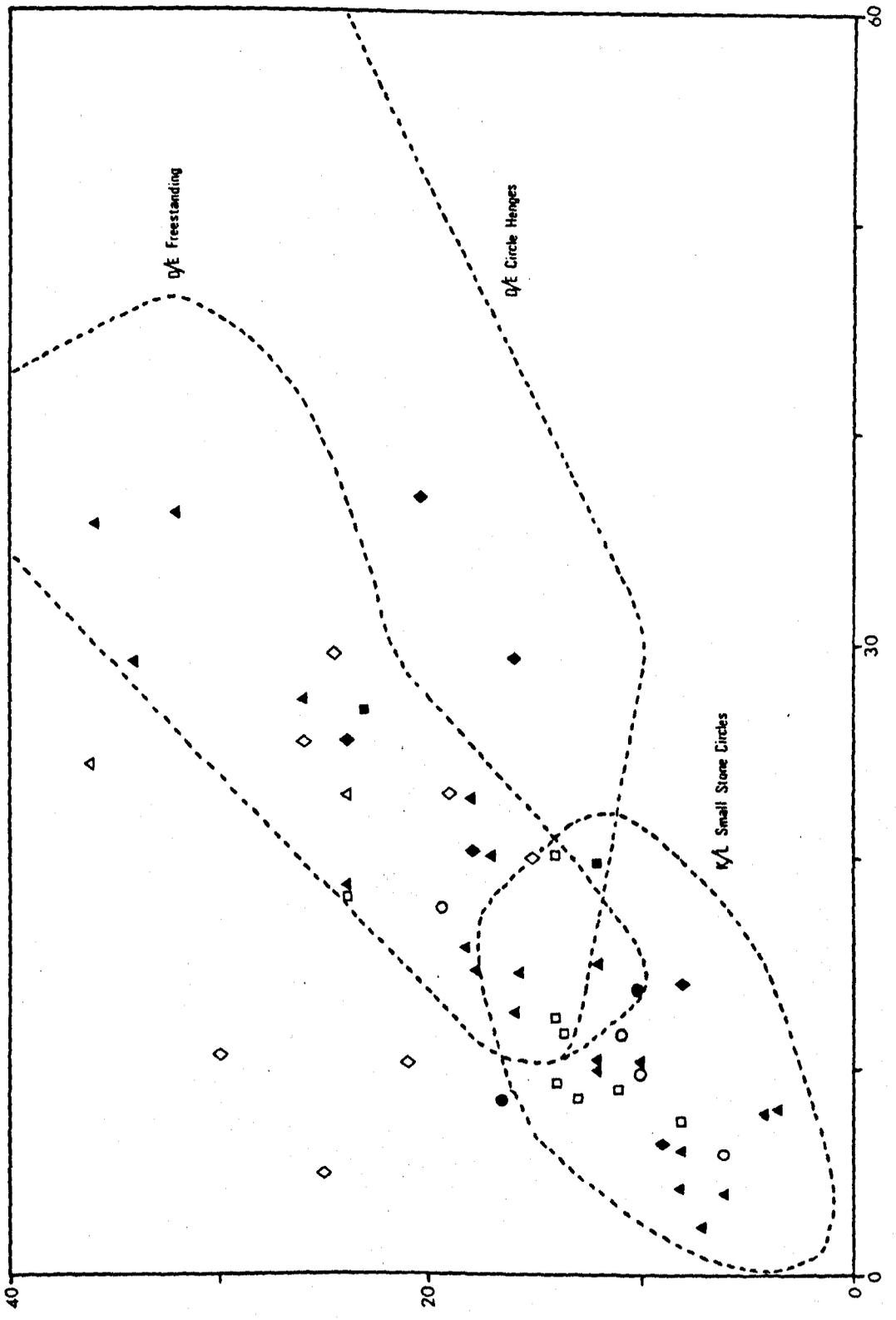


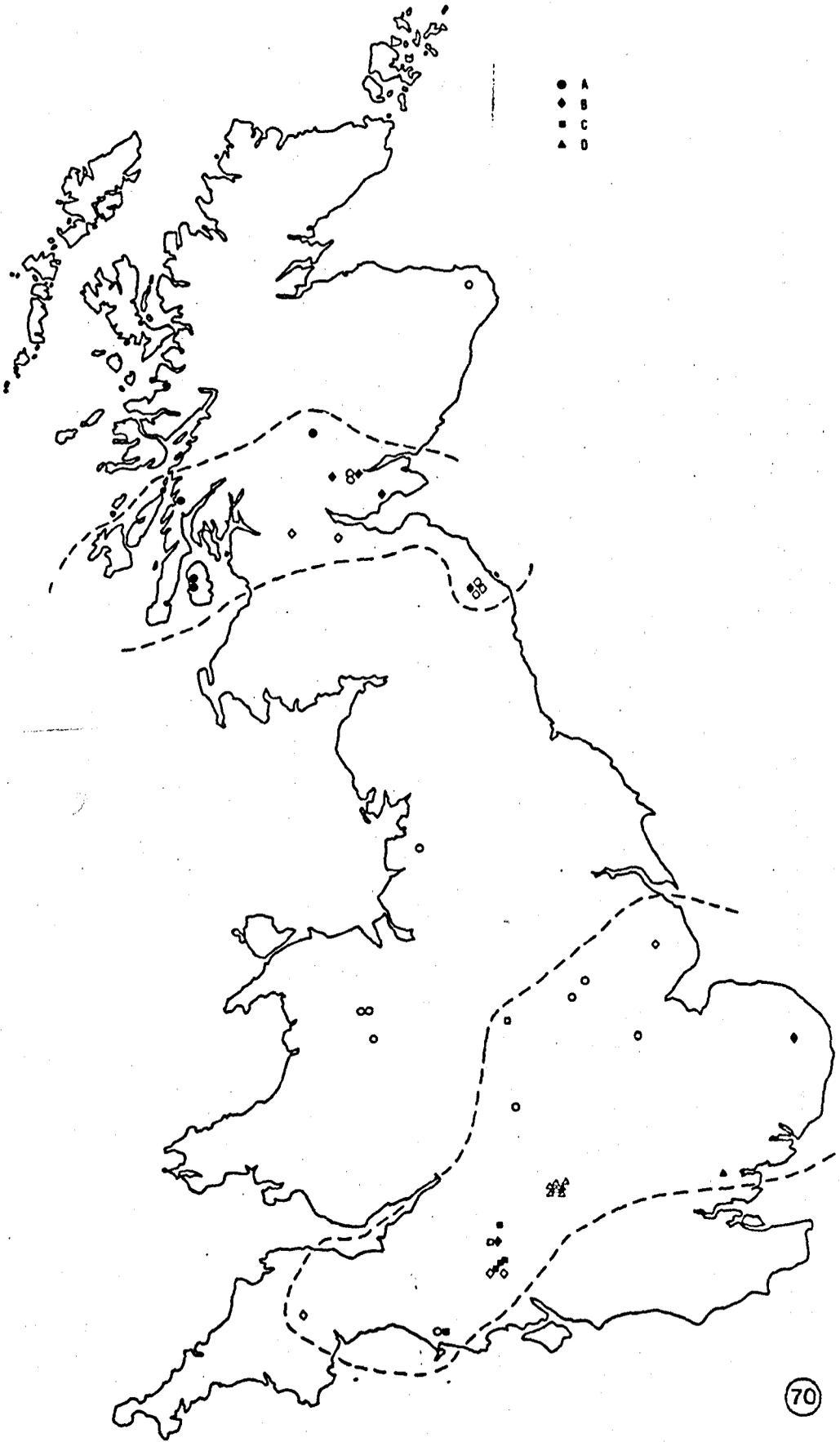
B

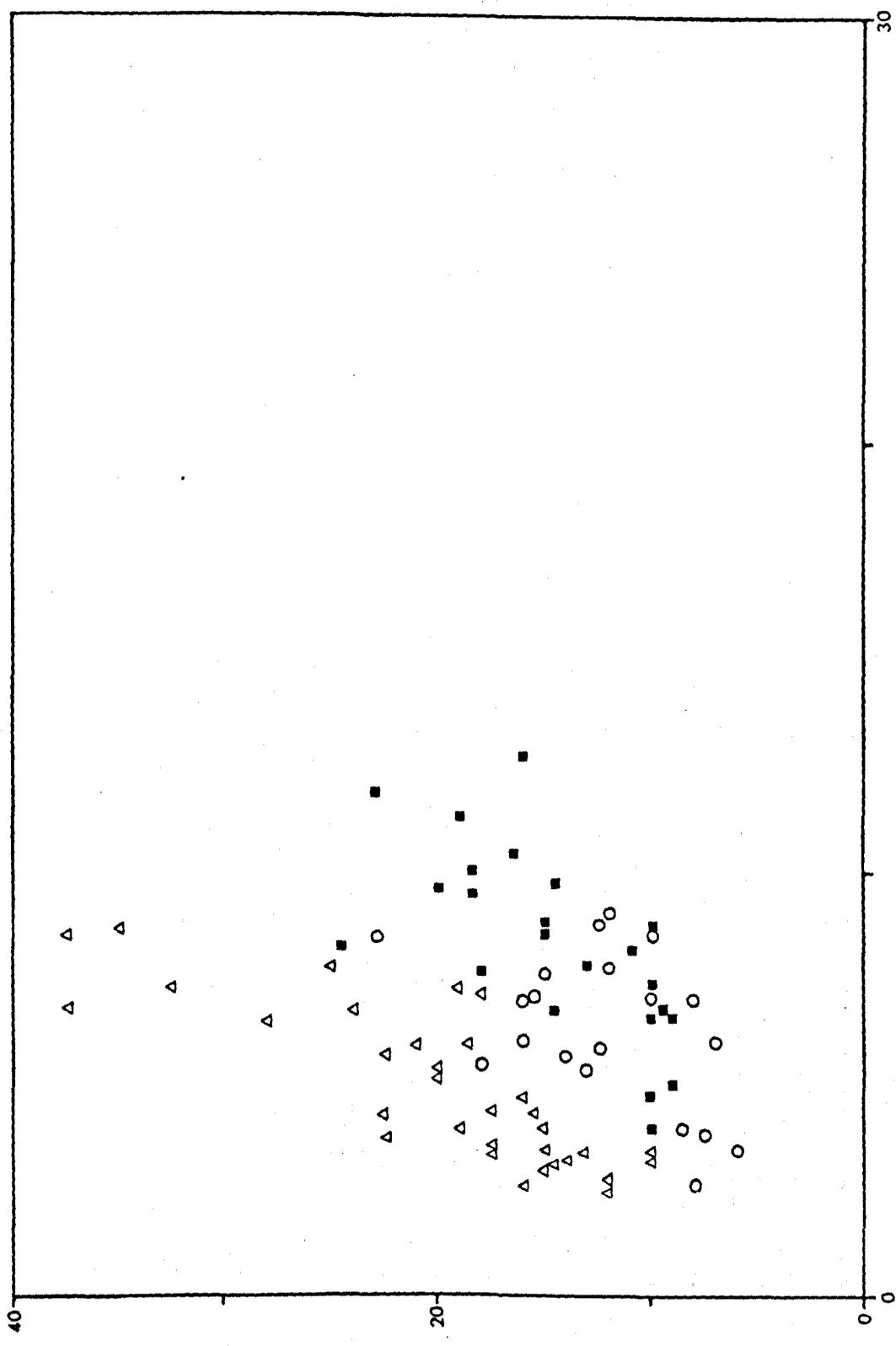


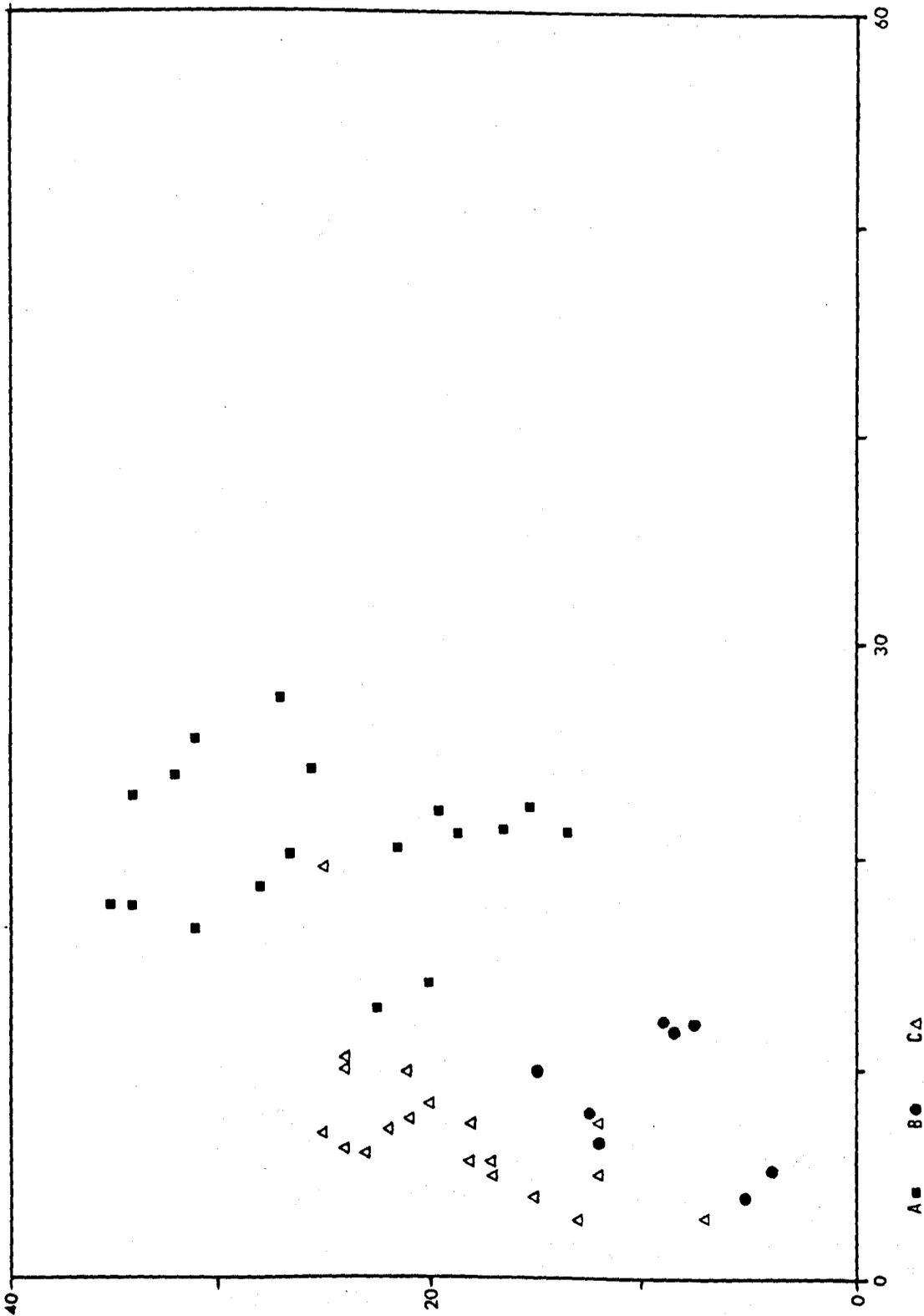




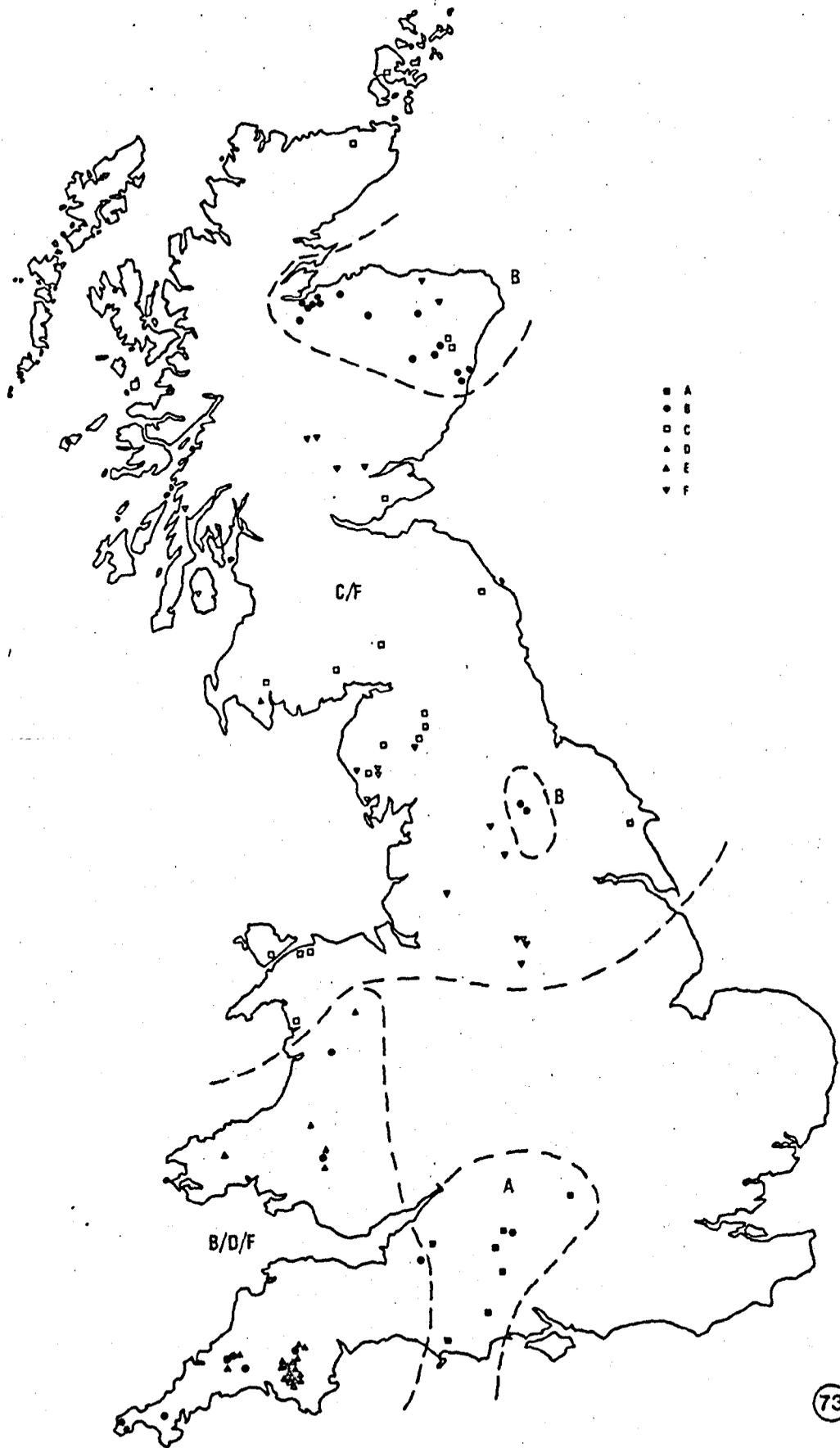




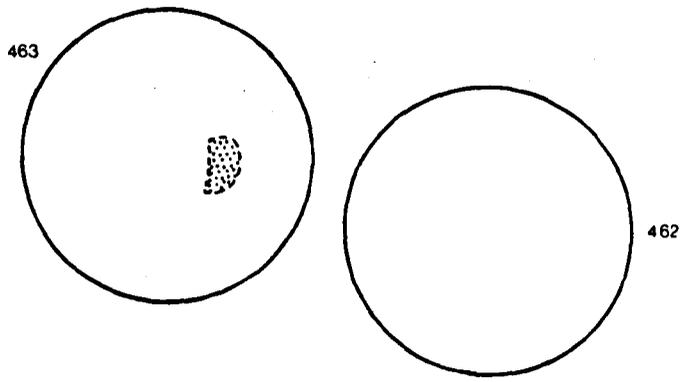




A ■ B ● C △

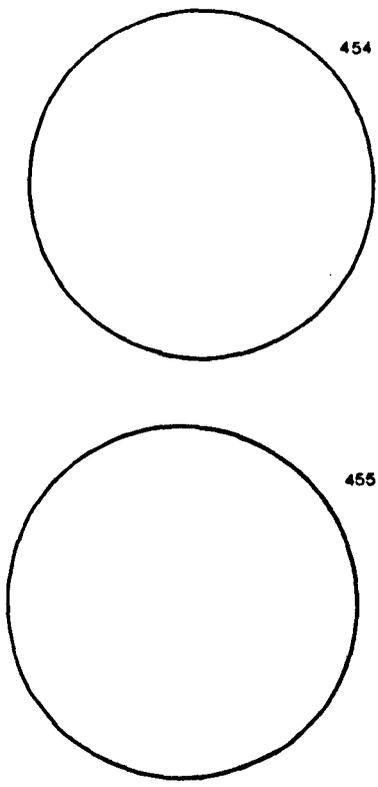


A



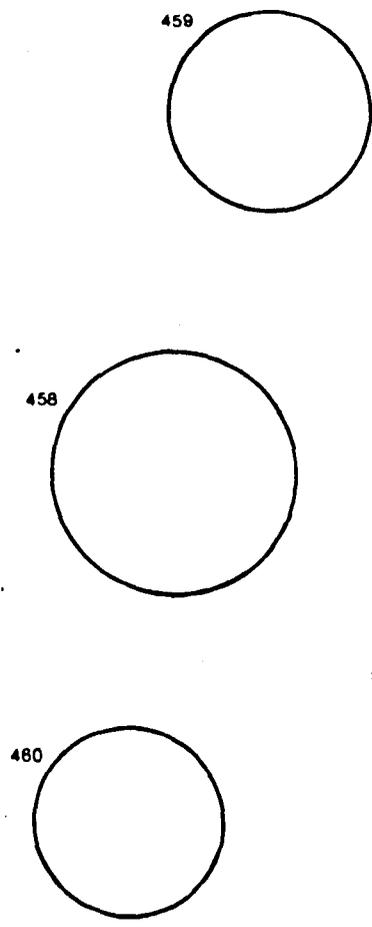
20

B

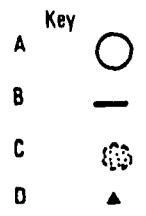


20

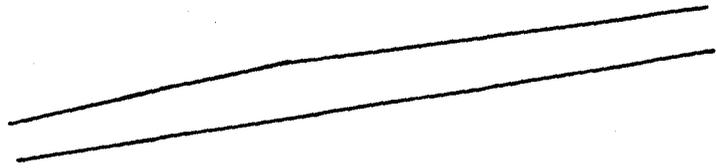
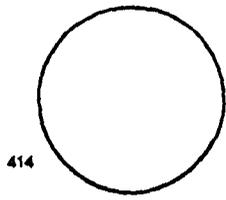
C



20



A

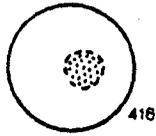


20



B

20



N

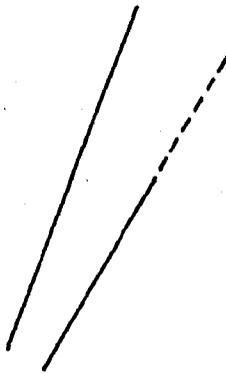
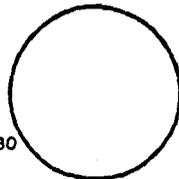


D

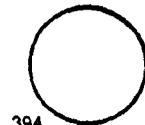
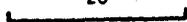


C

Δ



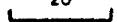
20



E



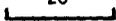
20



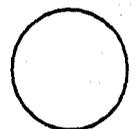
408

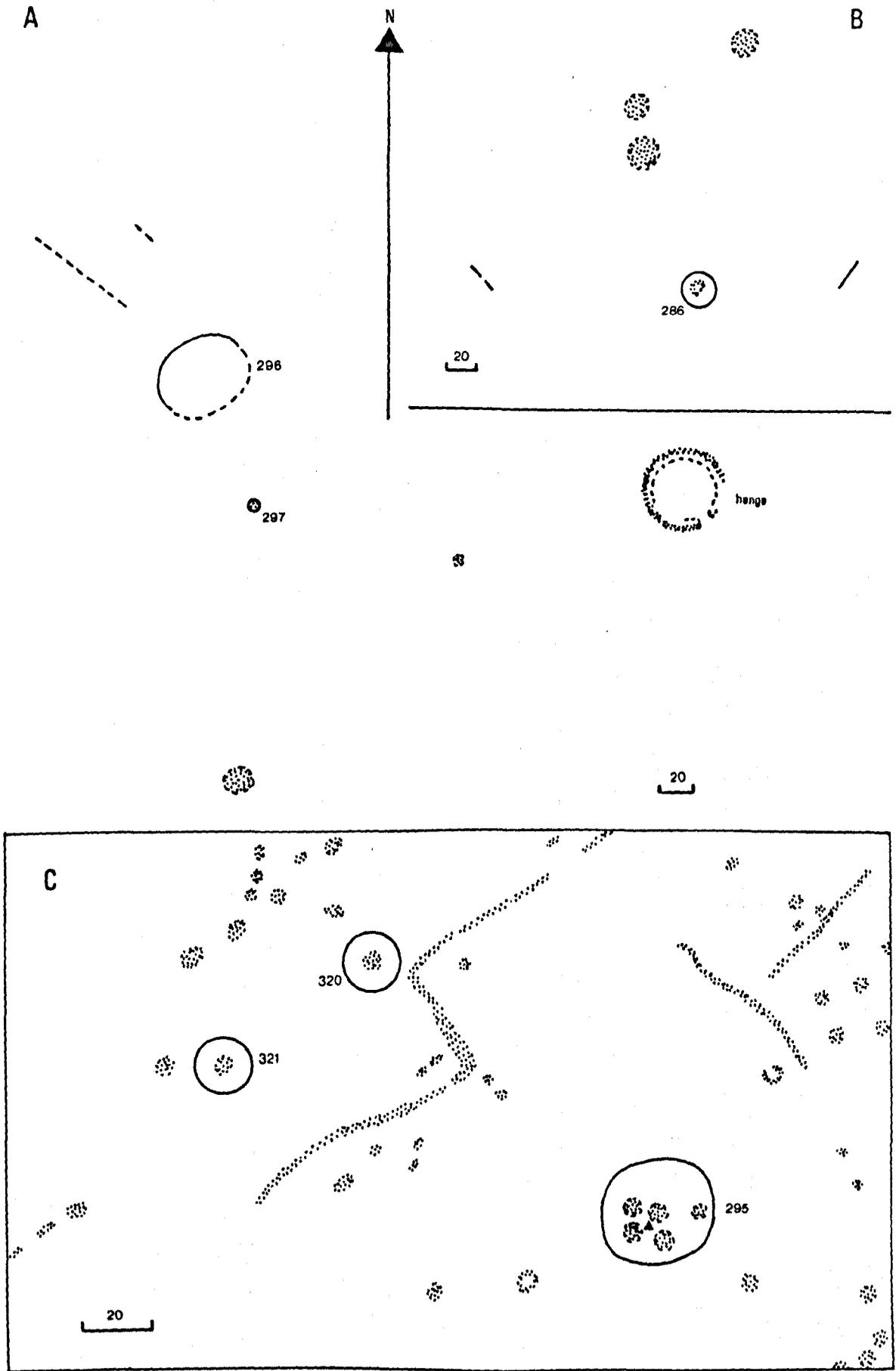


20

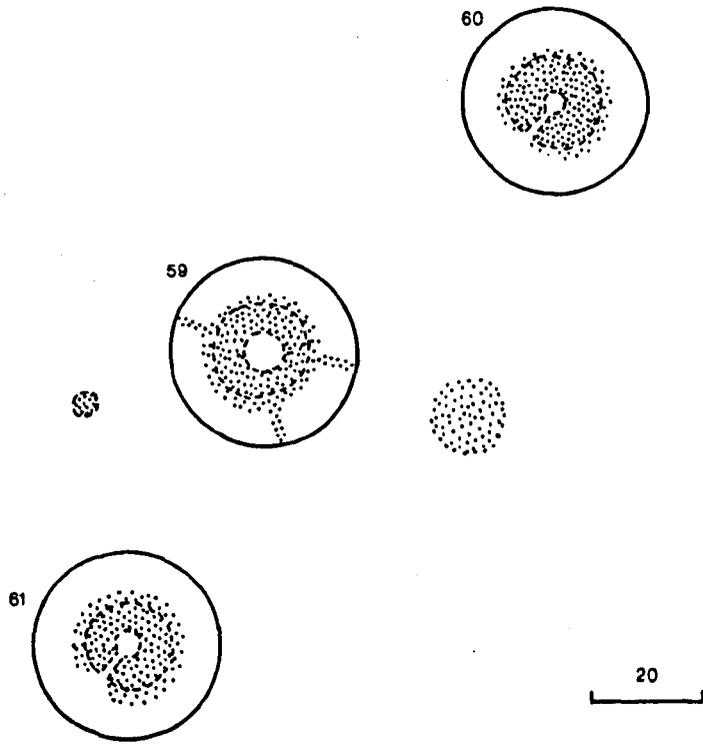


407

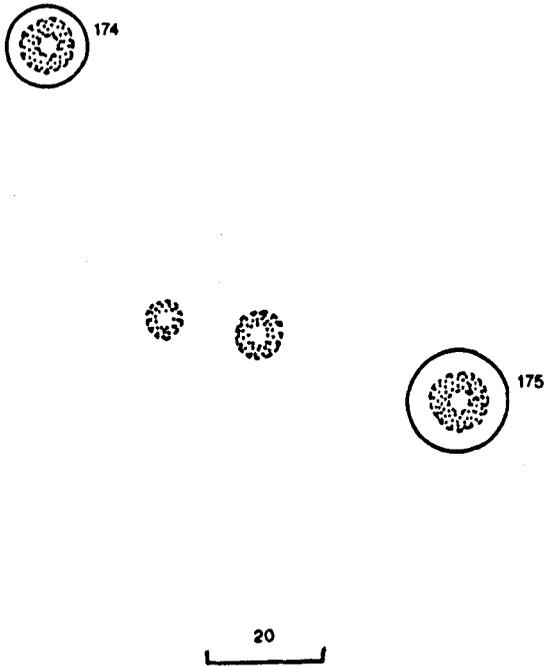




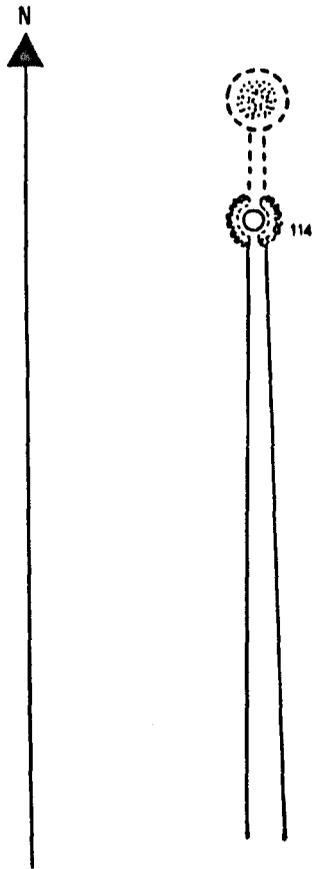
A



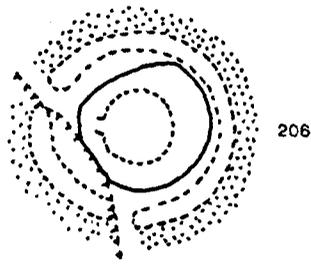
B



C



A



N

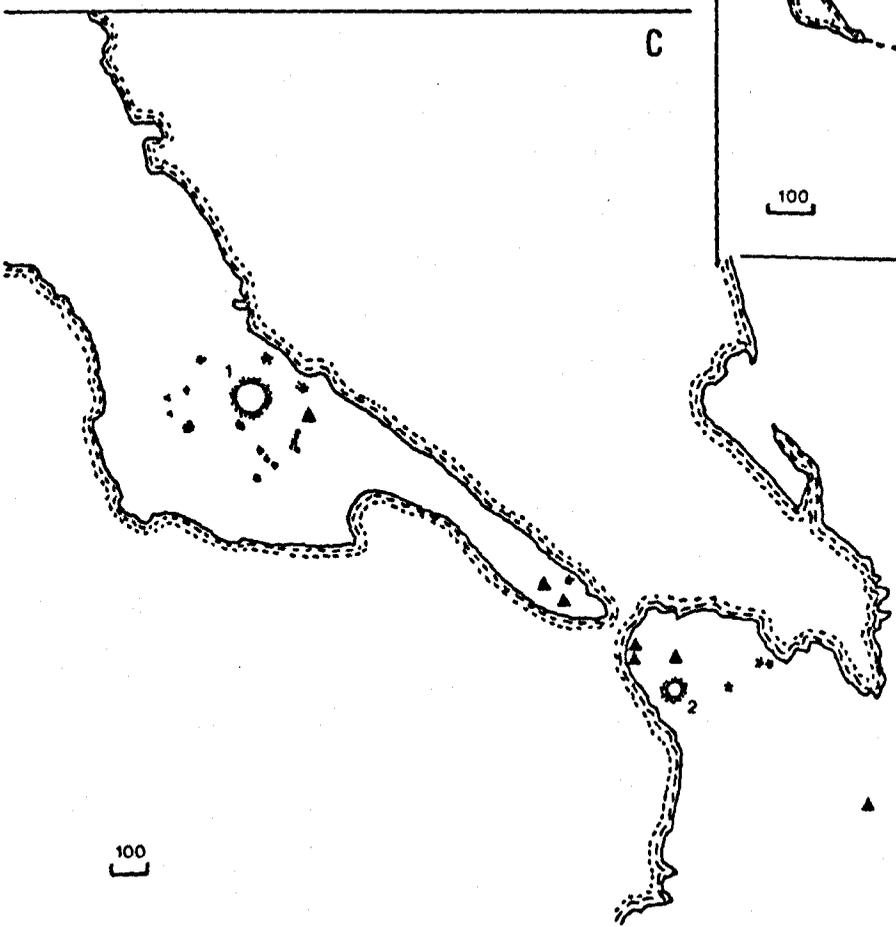


B

10

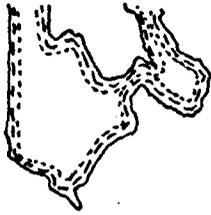
100

C

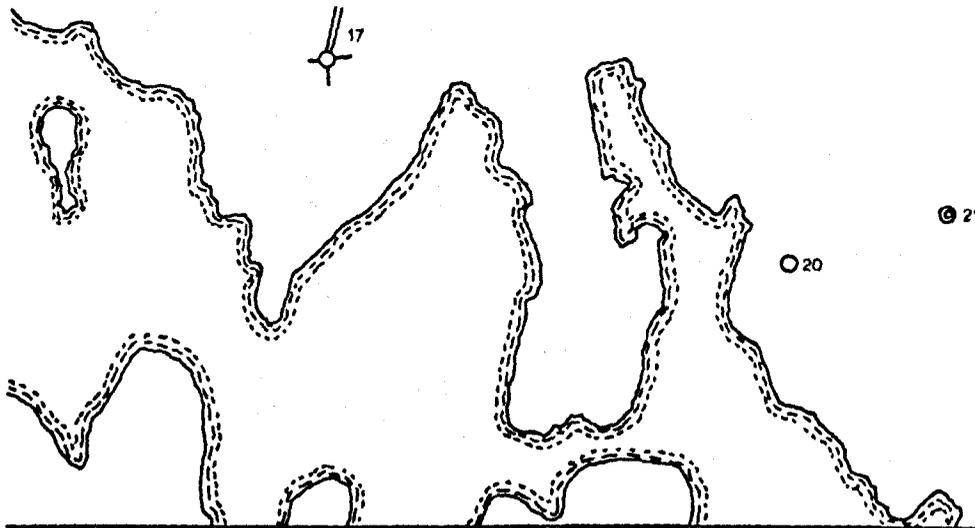


78

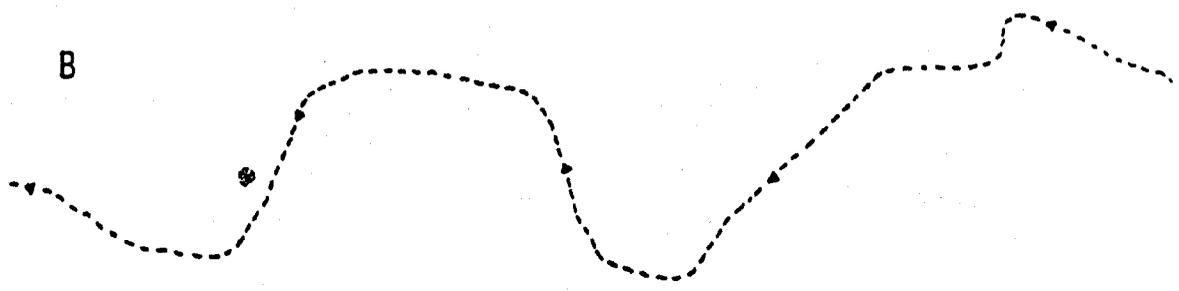
A



100



B



47

100



44

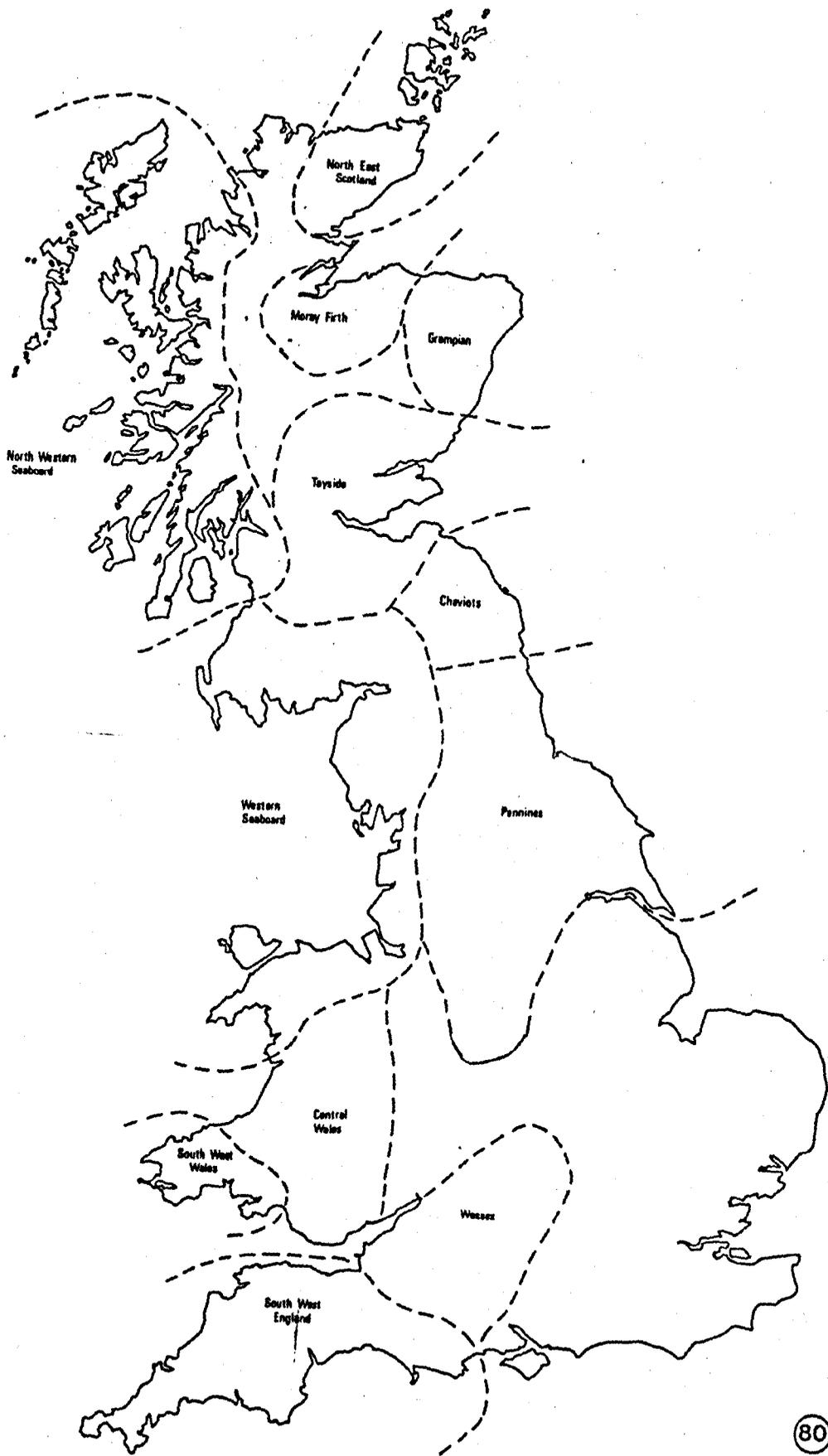
43

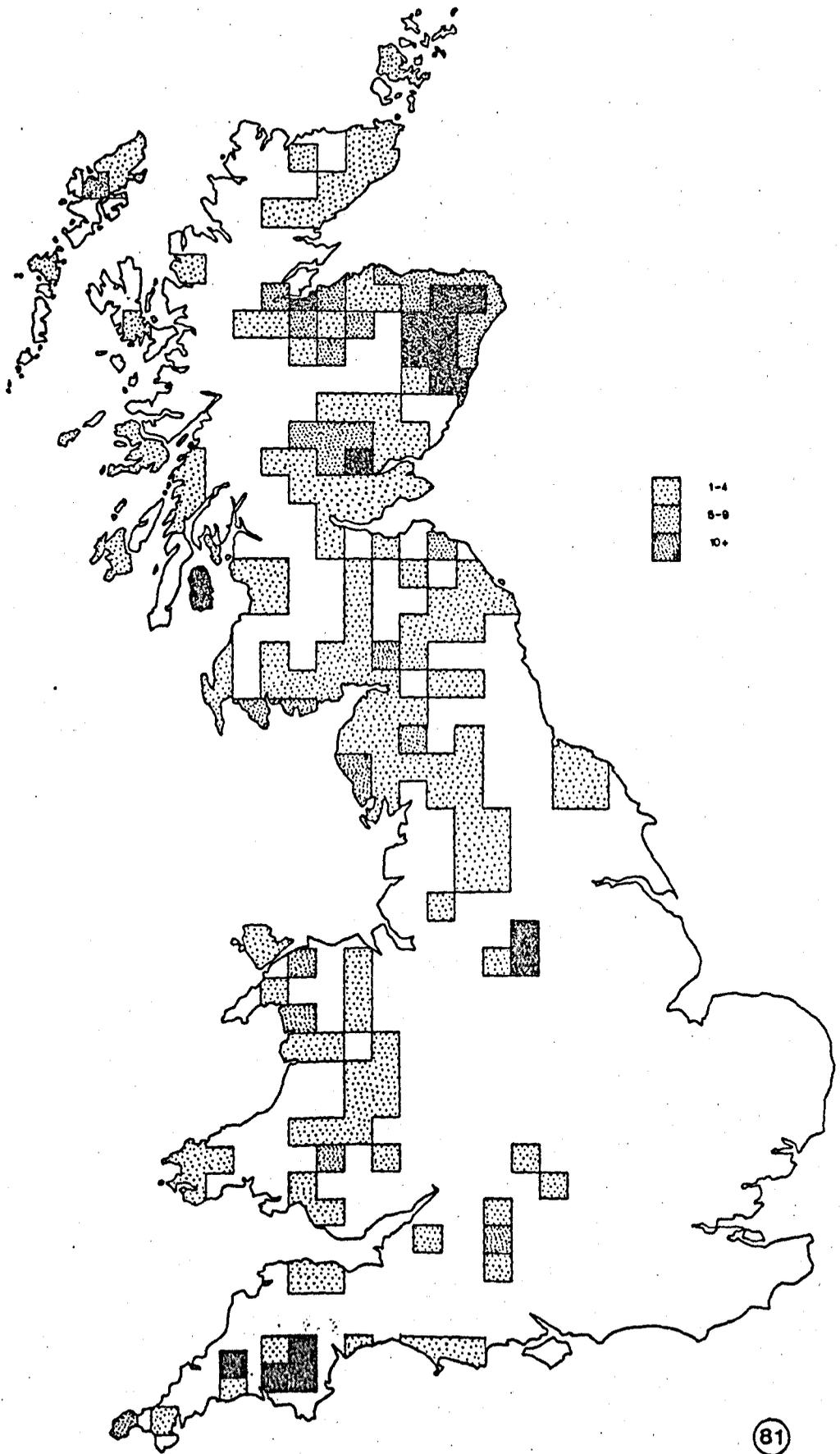
48
42

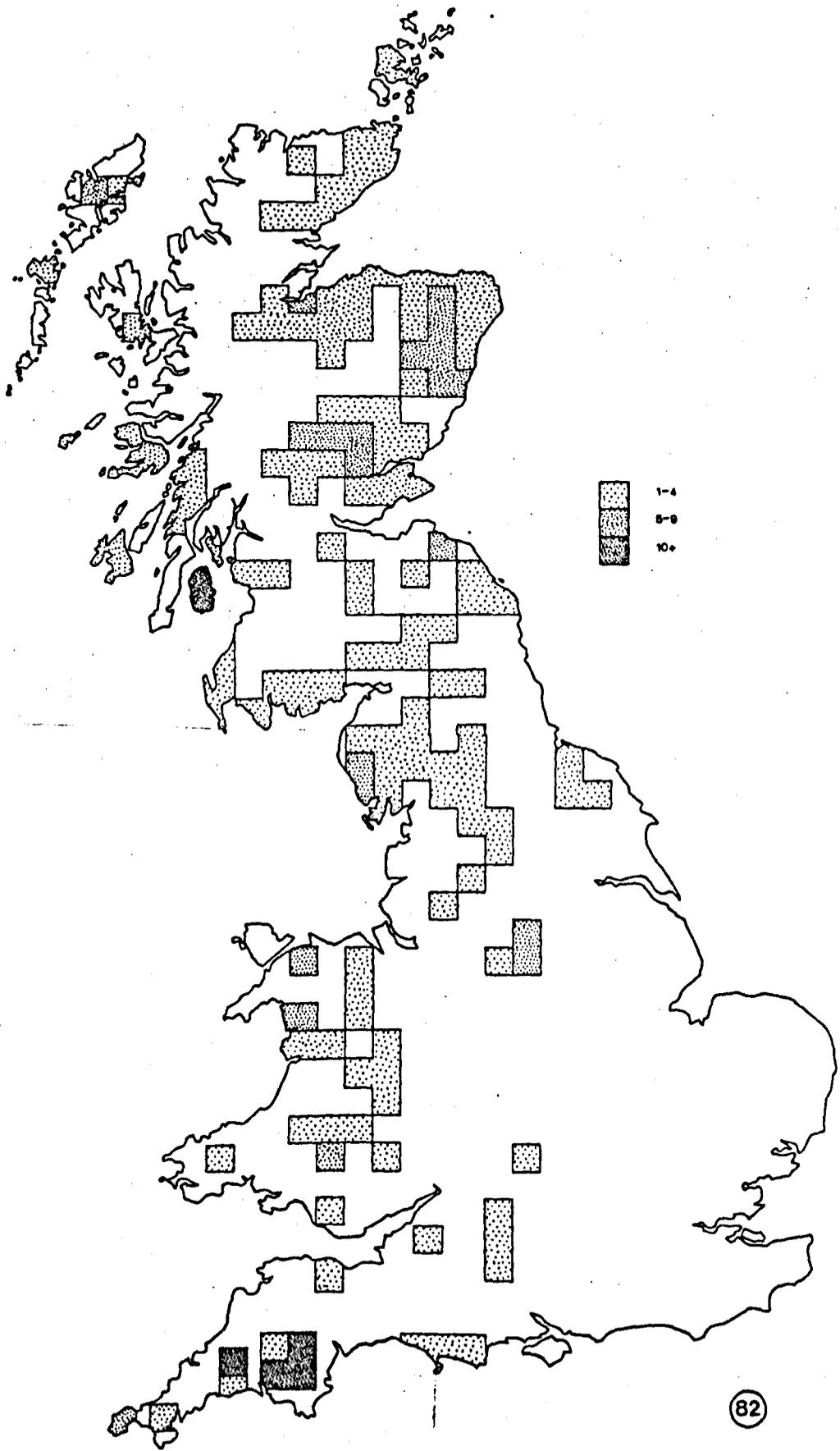
46

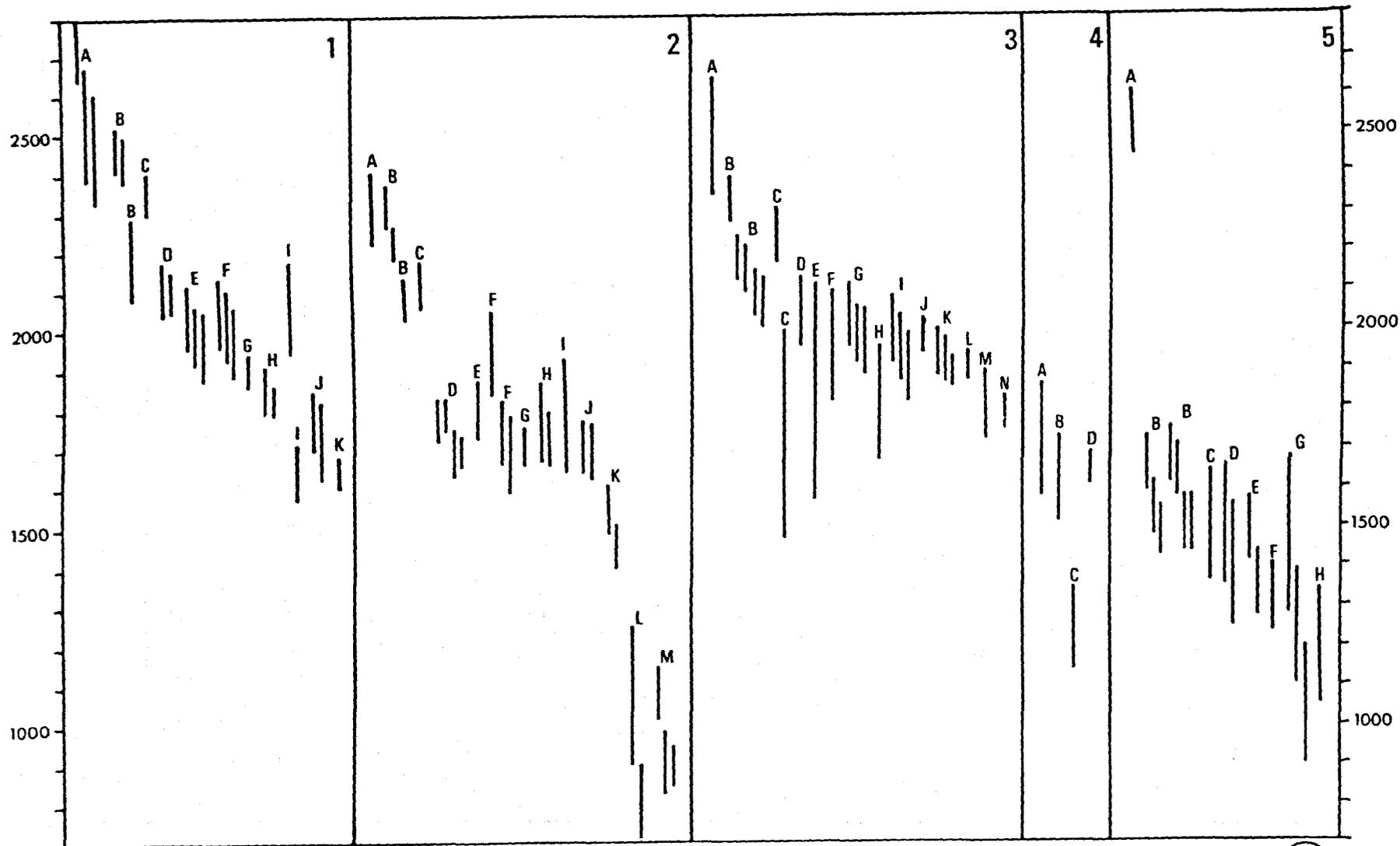
45

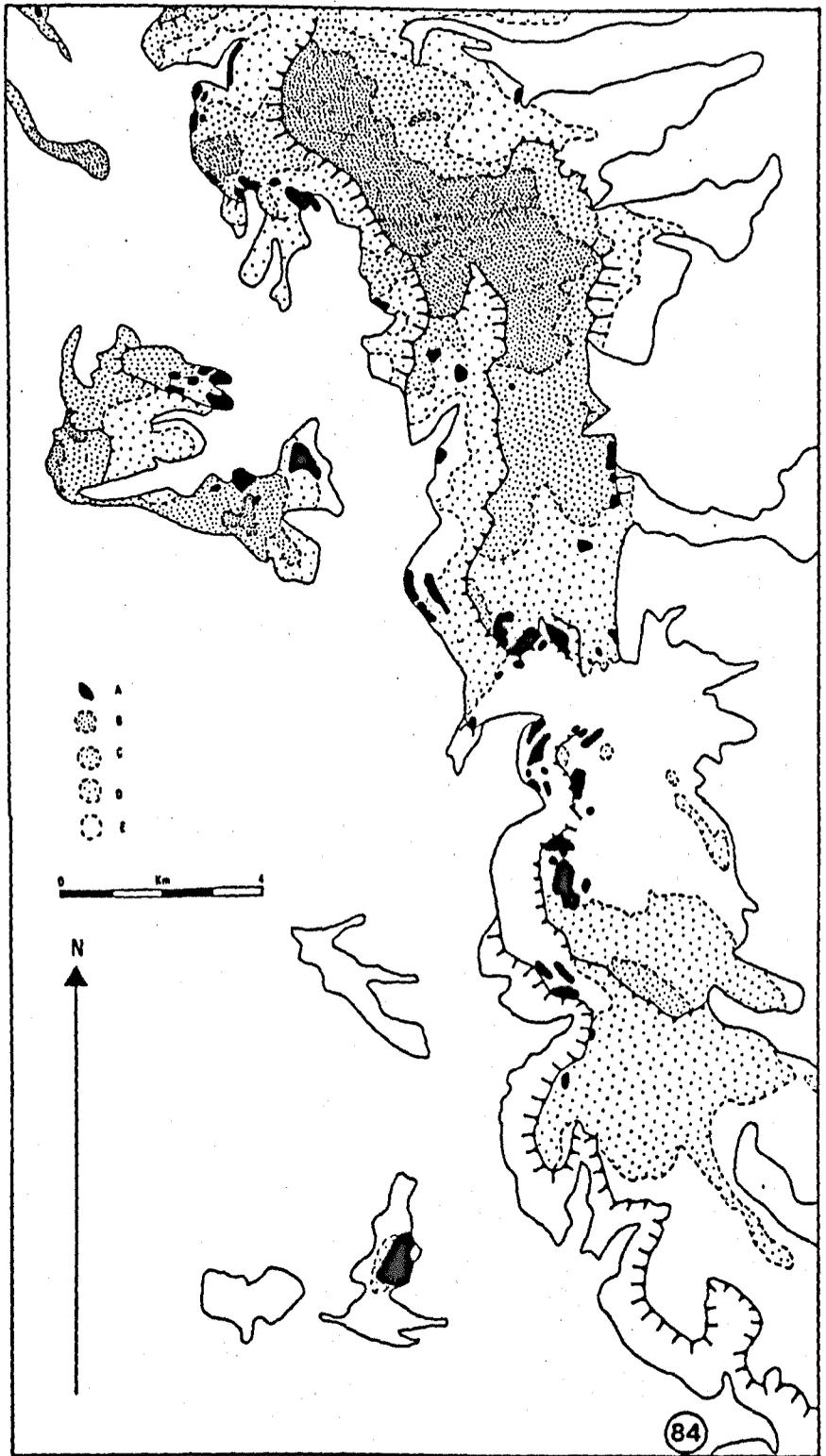
79

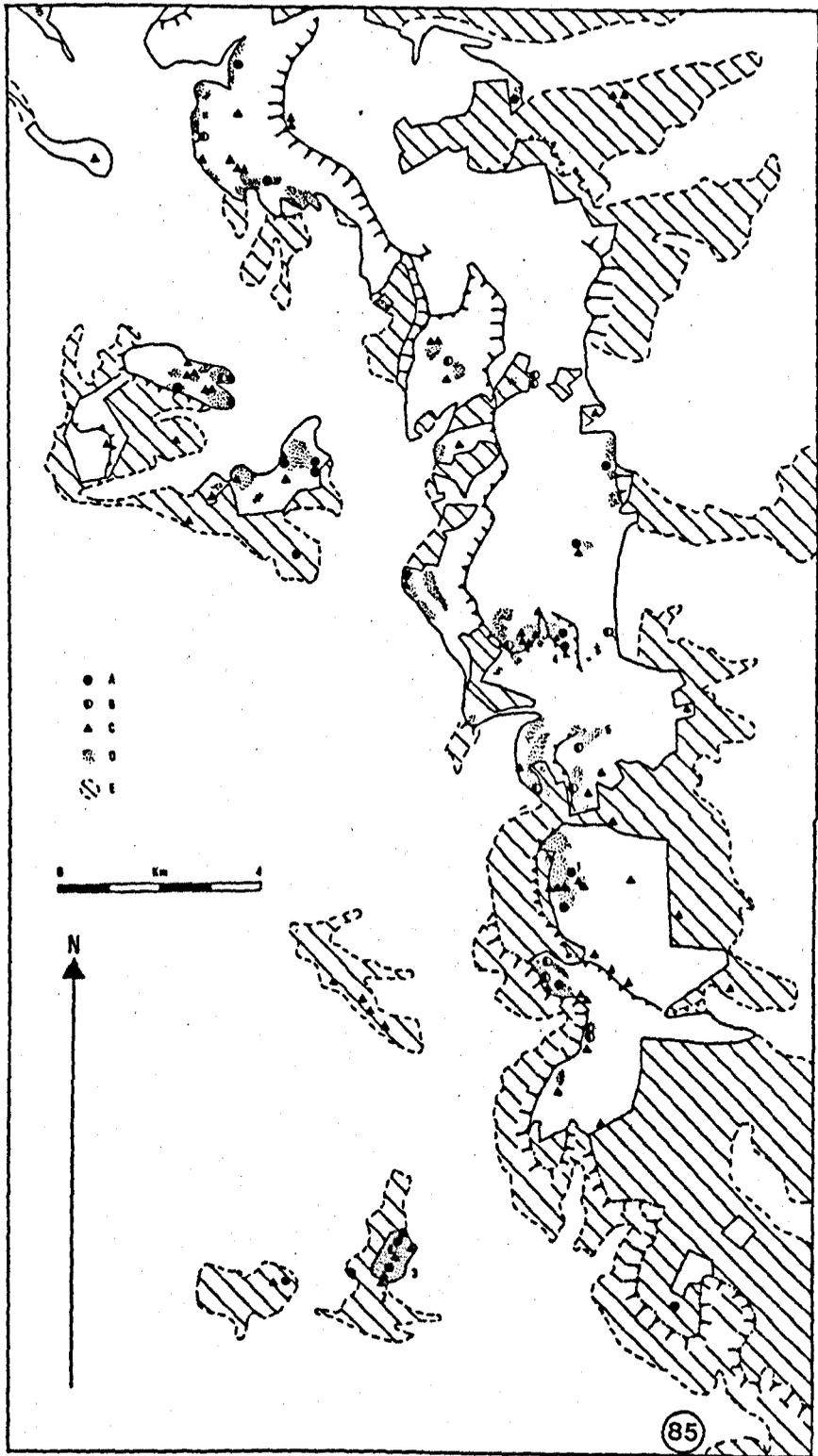


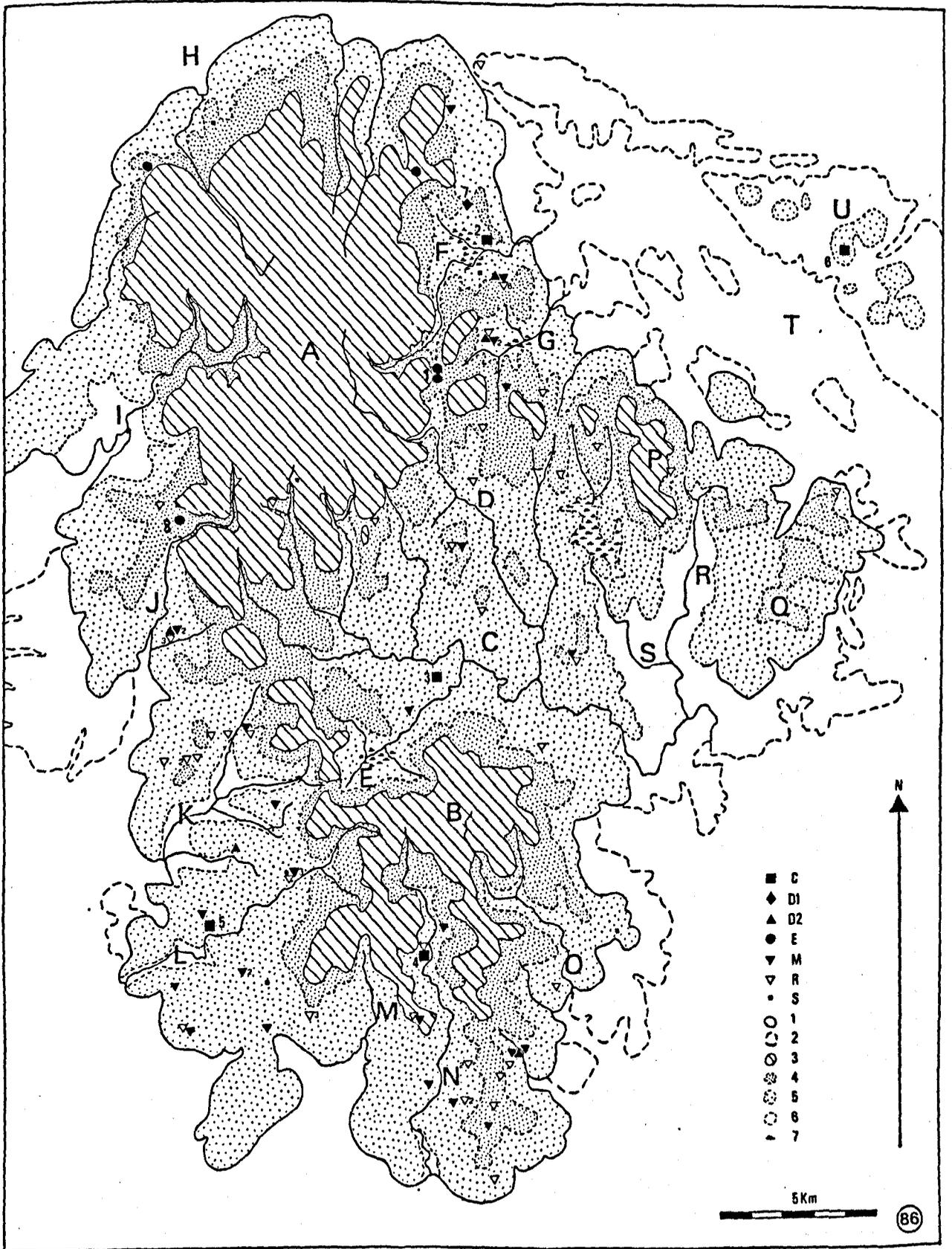




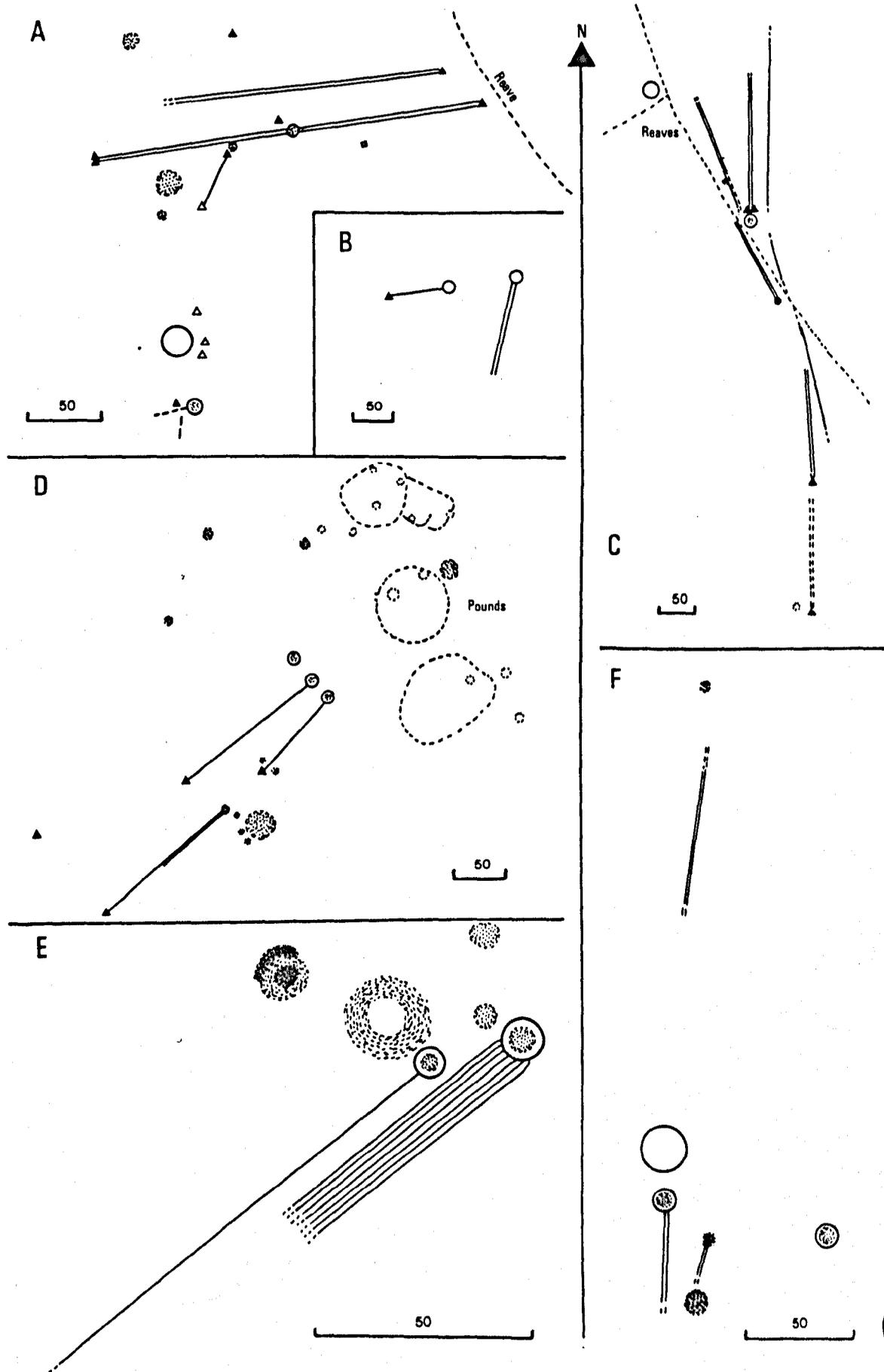


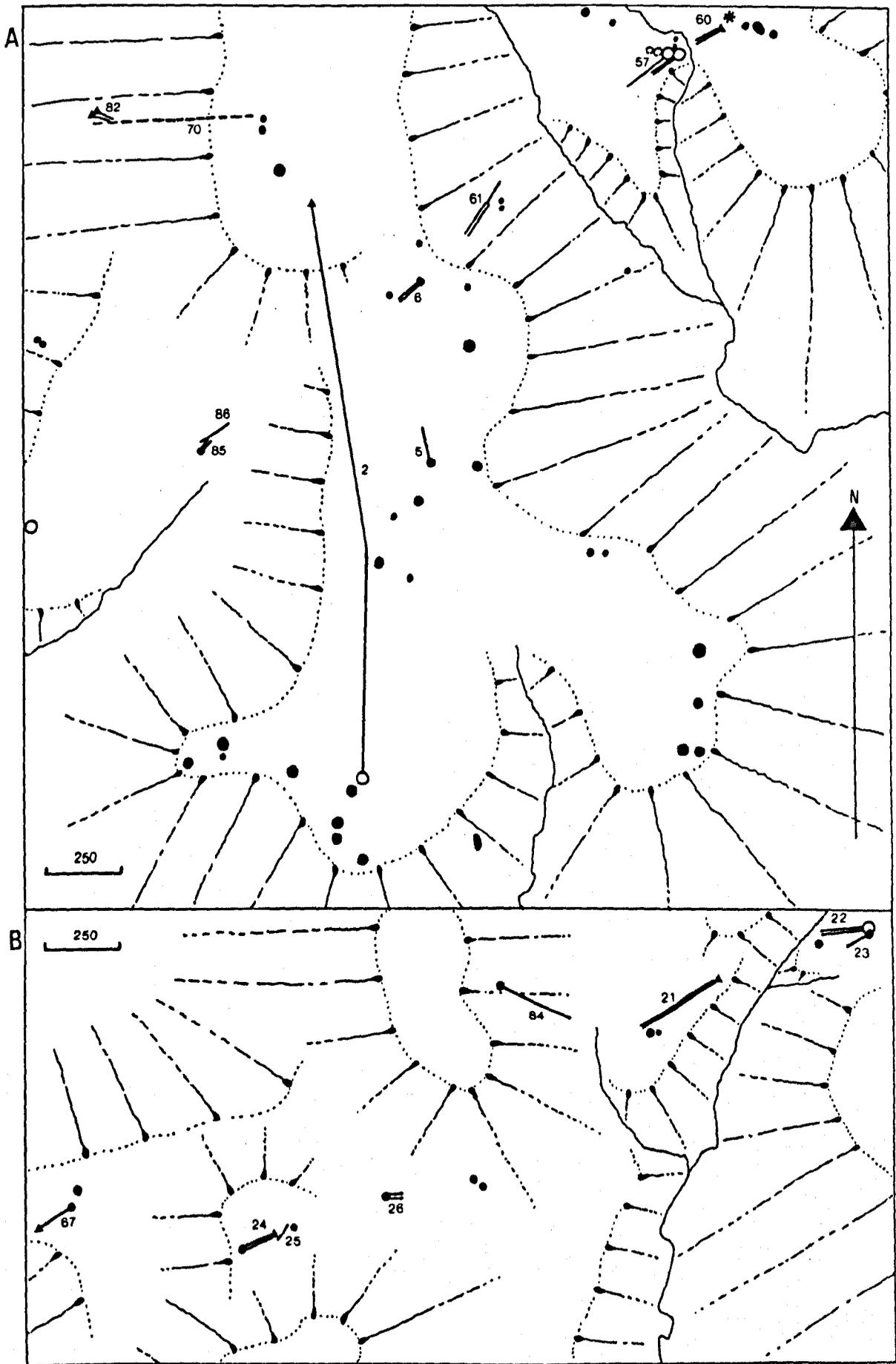


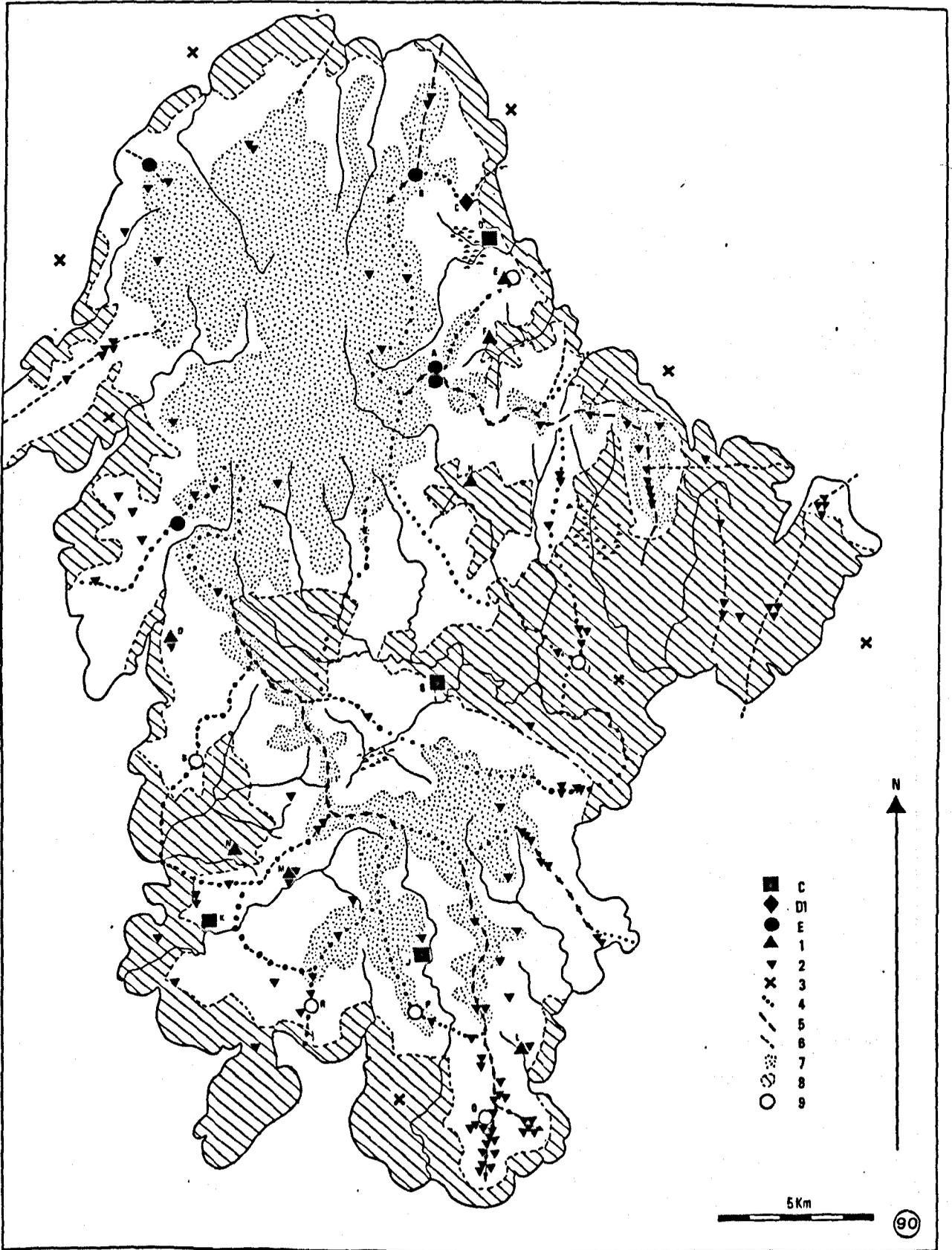


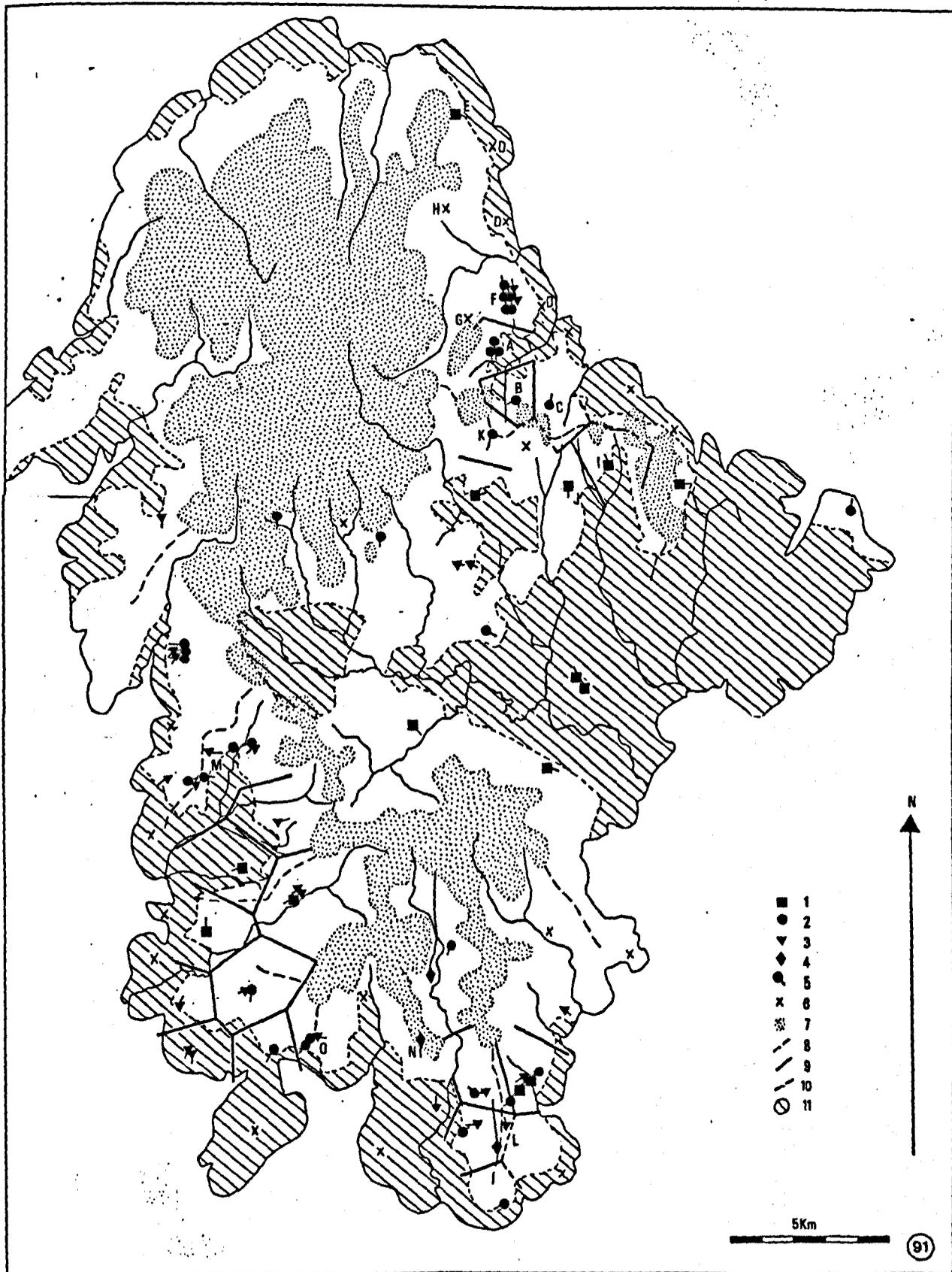


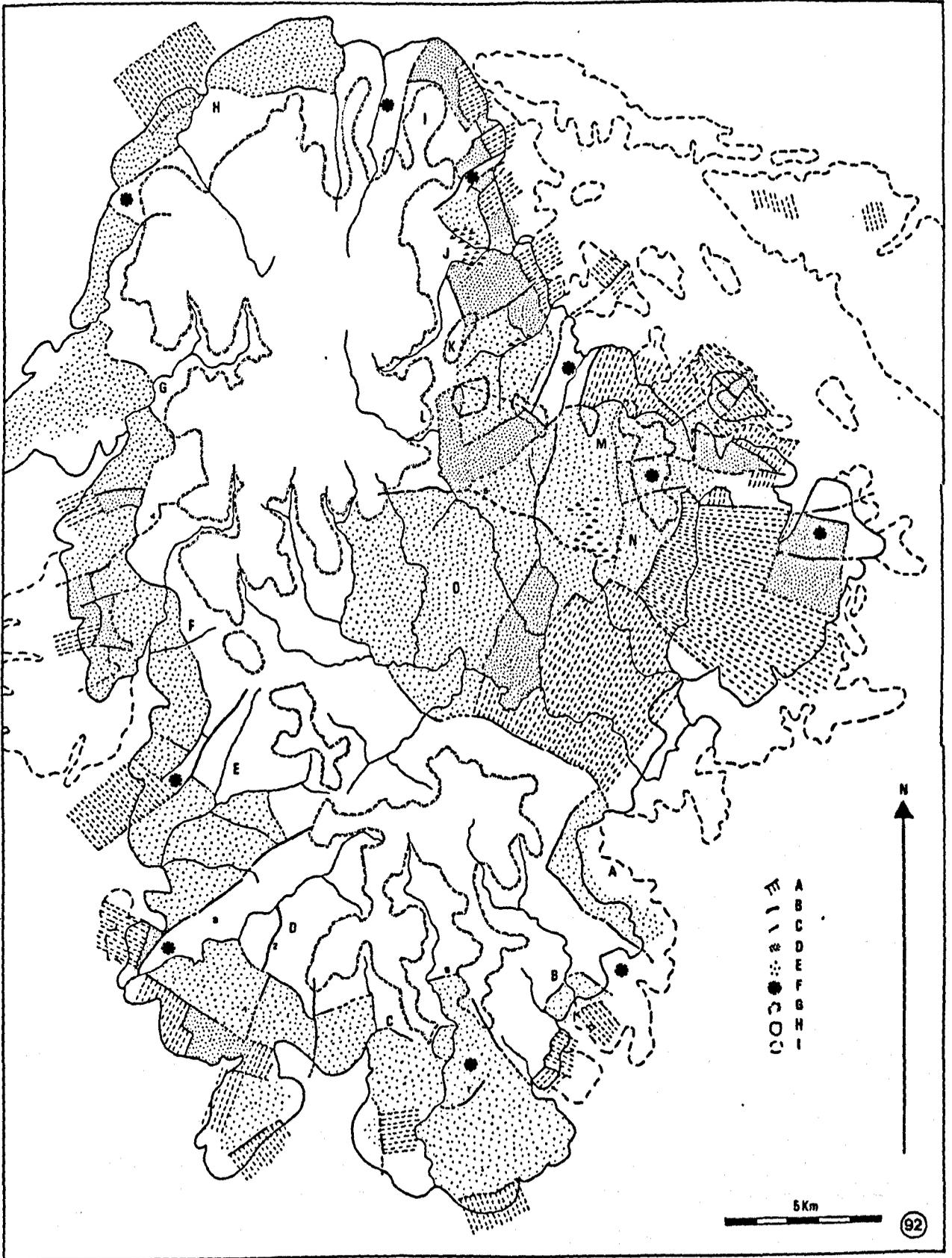


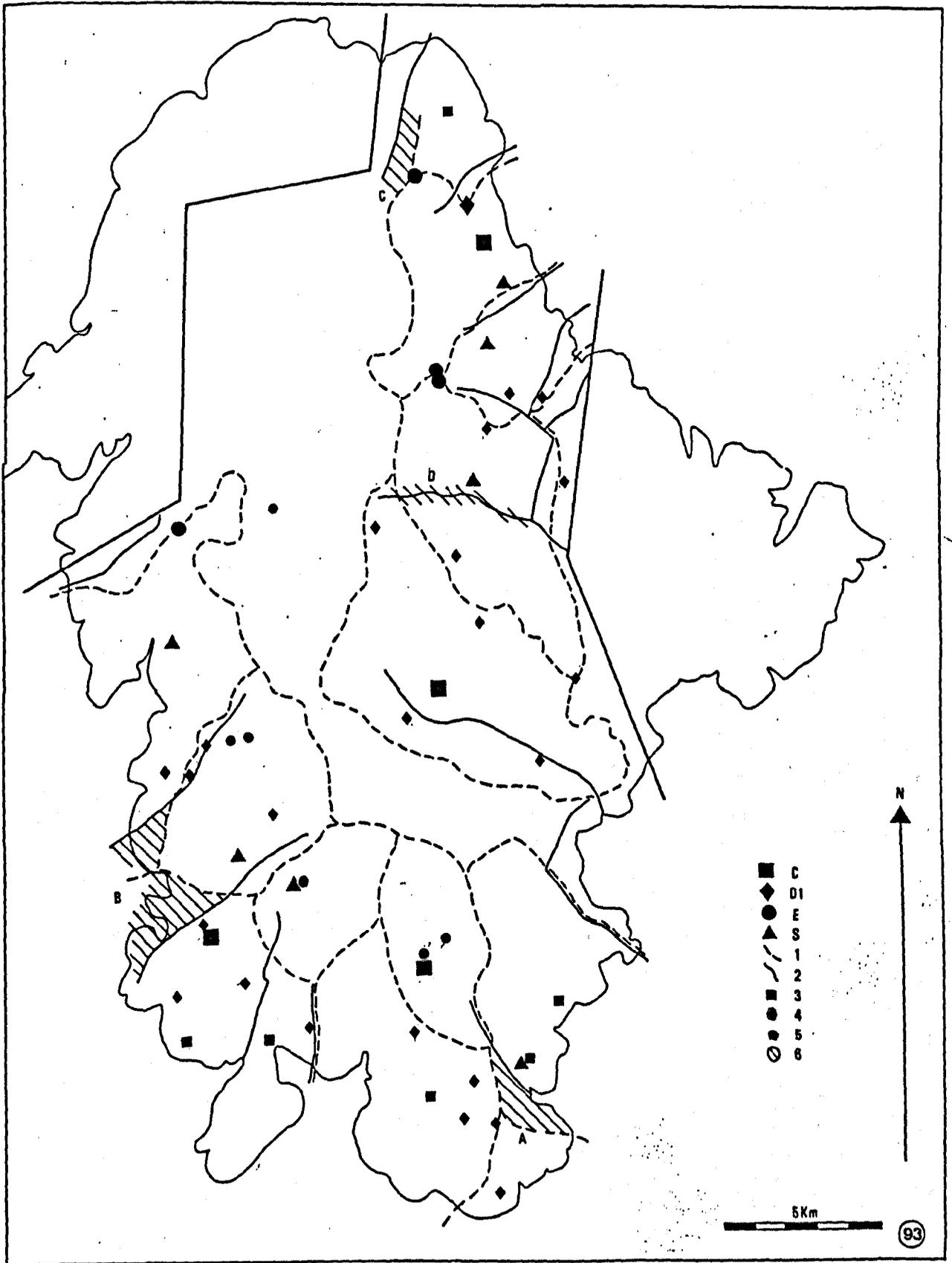


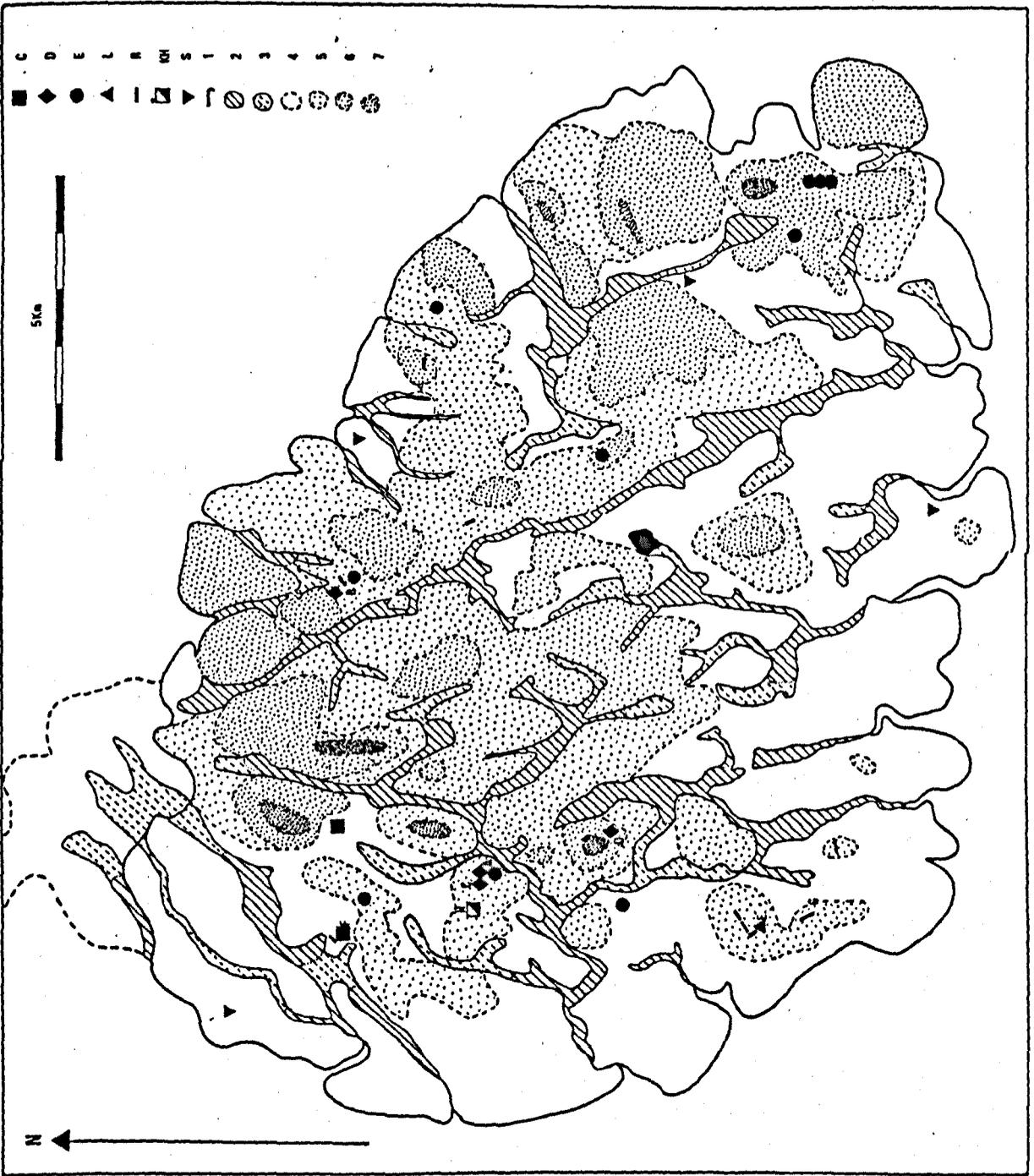




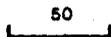






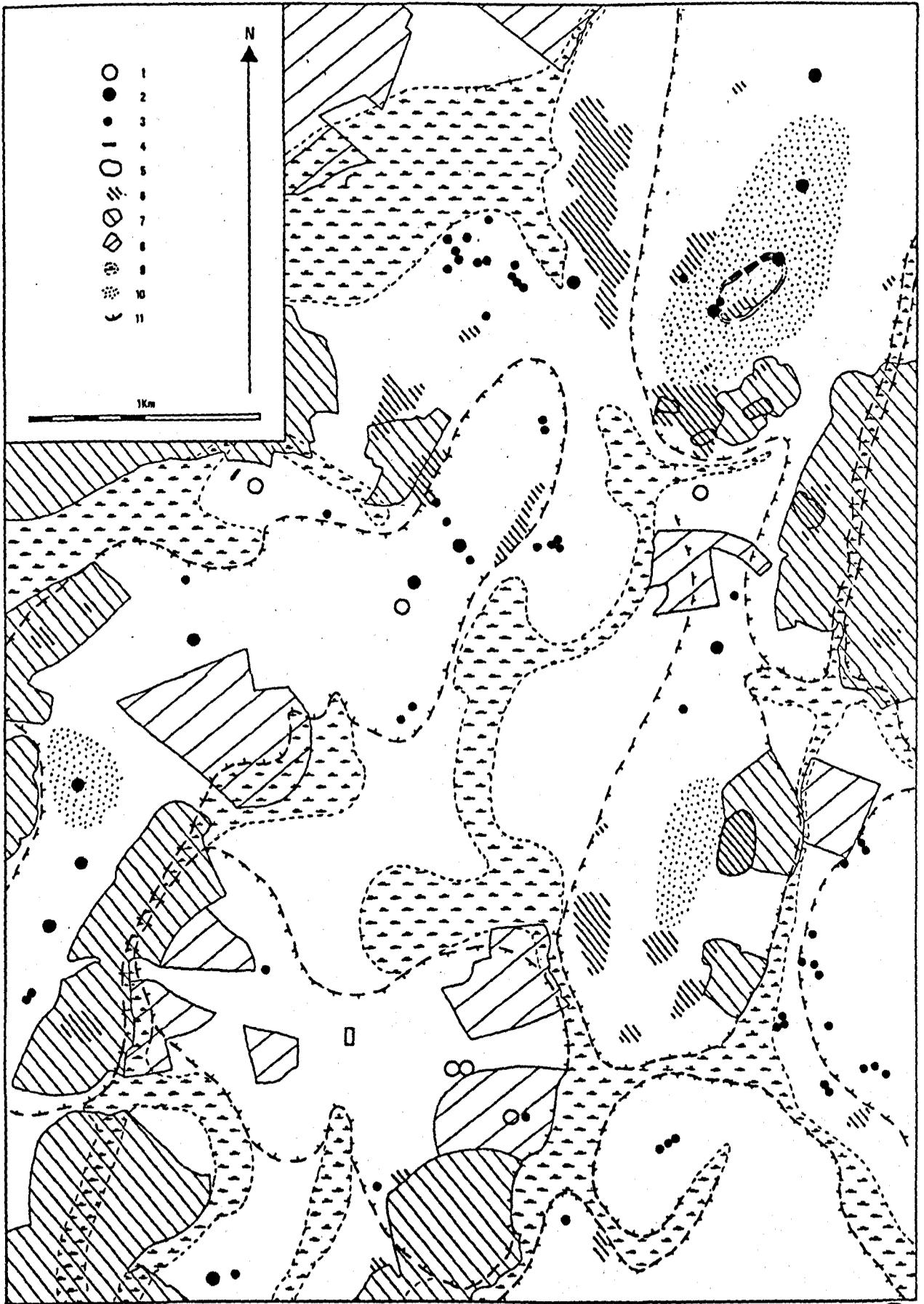


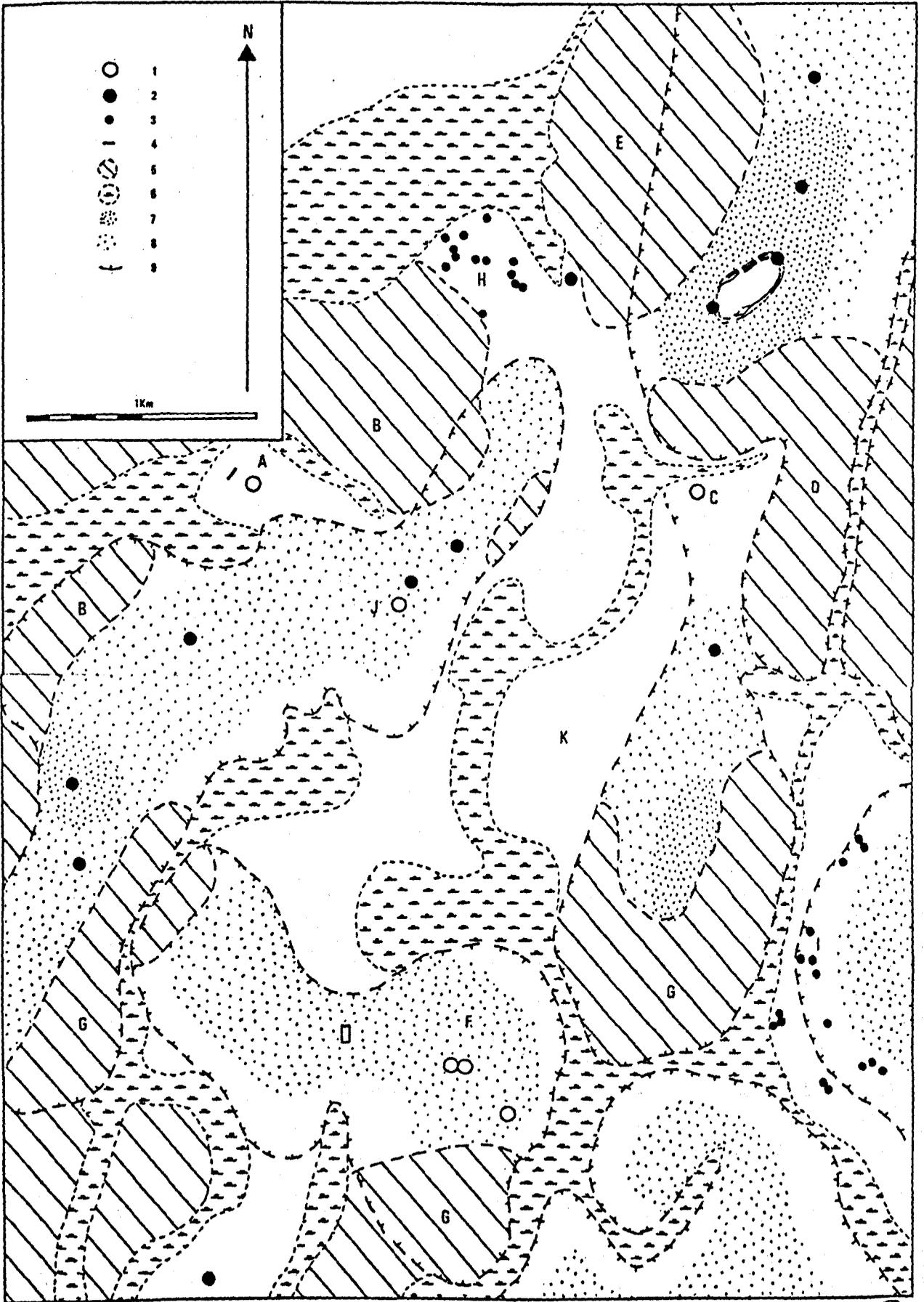
A

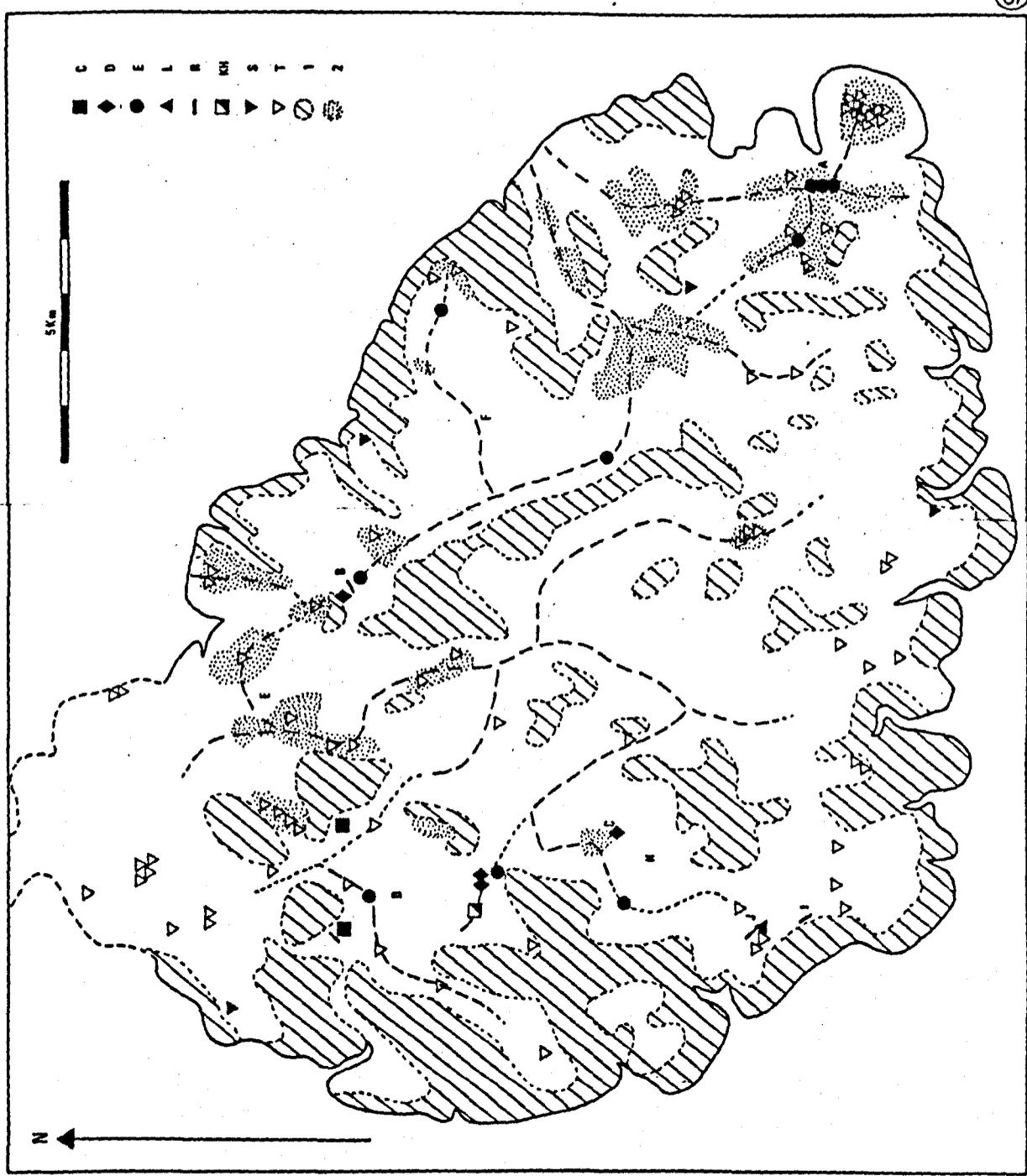


B

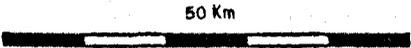
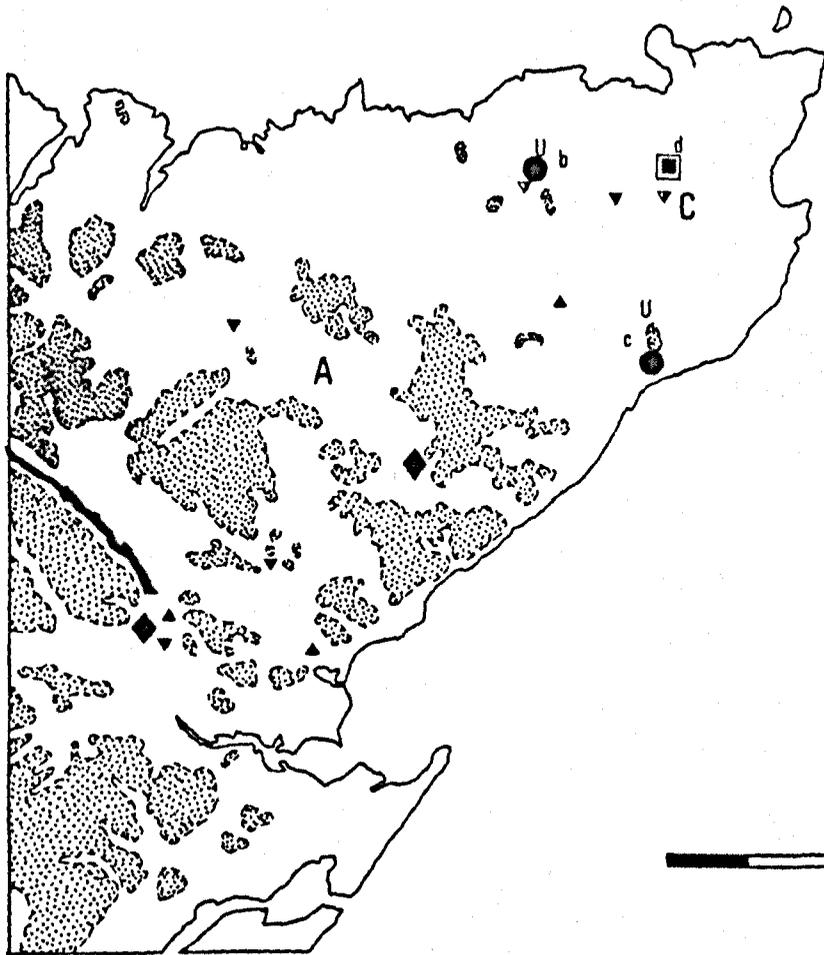






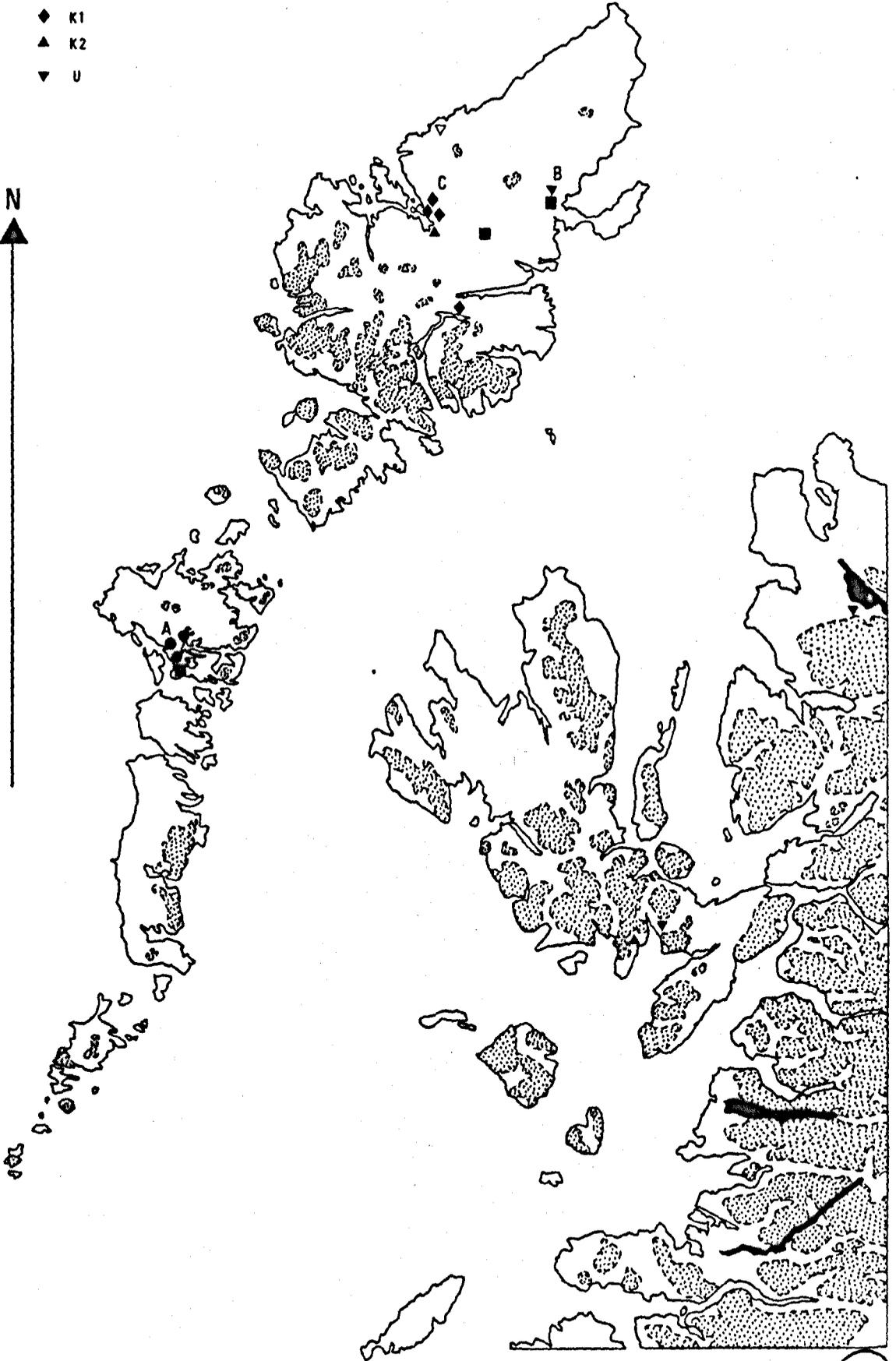


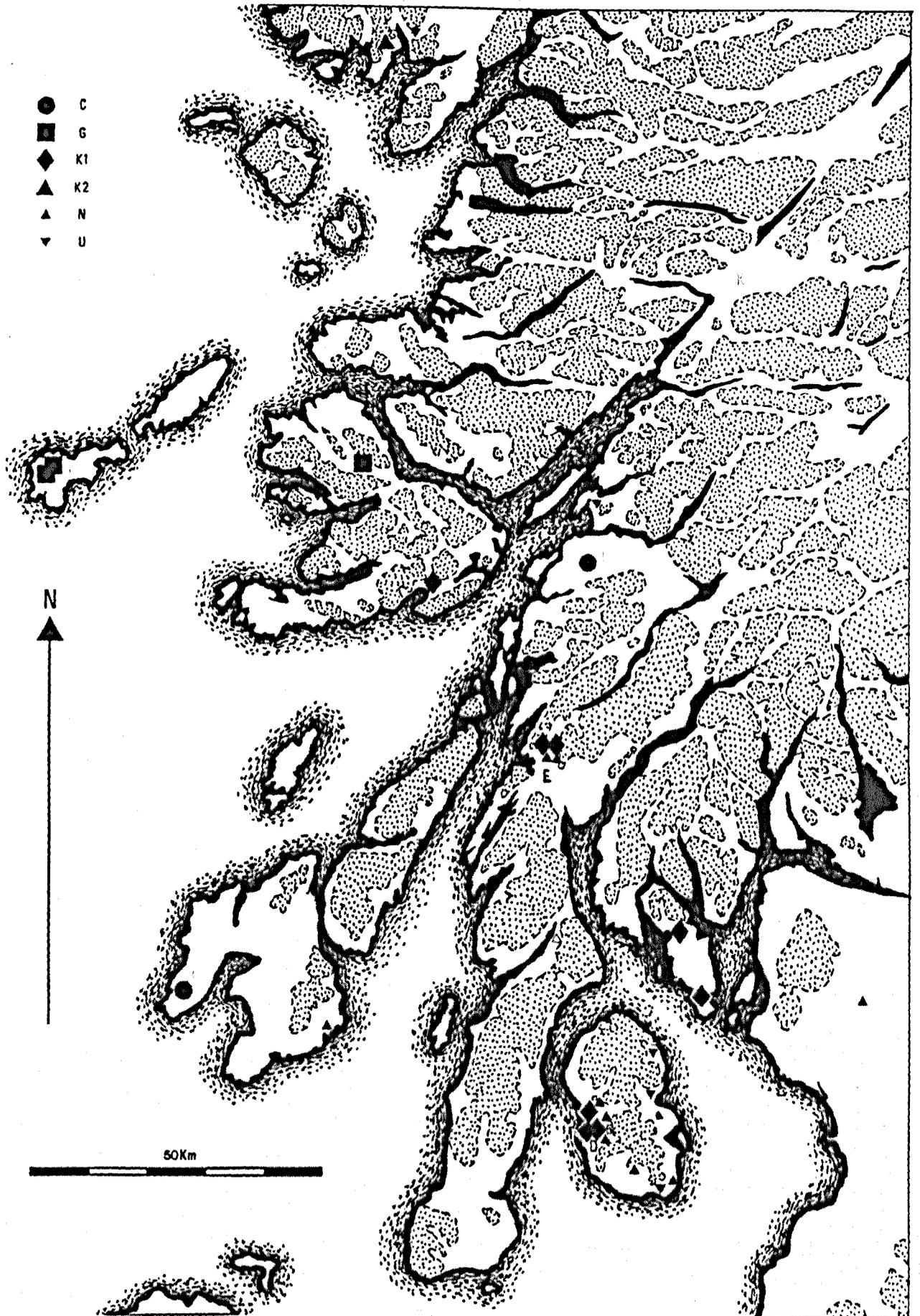
- A
- U B
- D
- ◆ K1
- ▲ K2
- ▼ K3
- O
- ▽ U

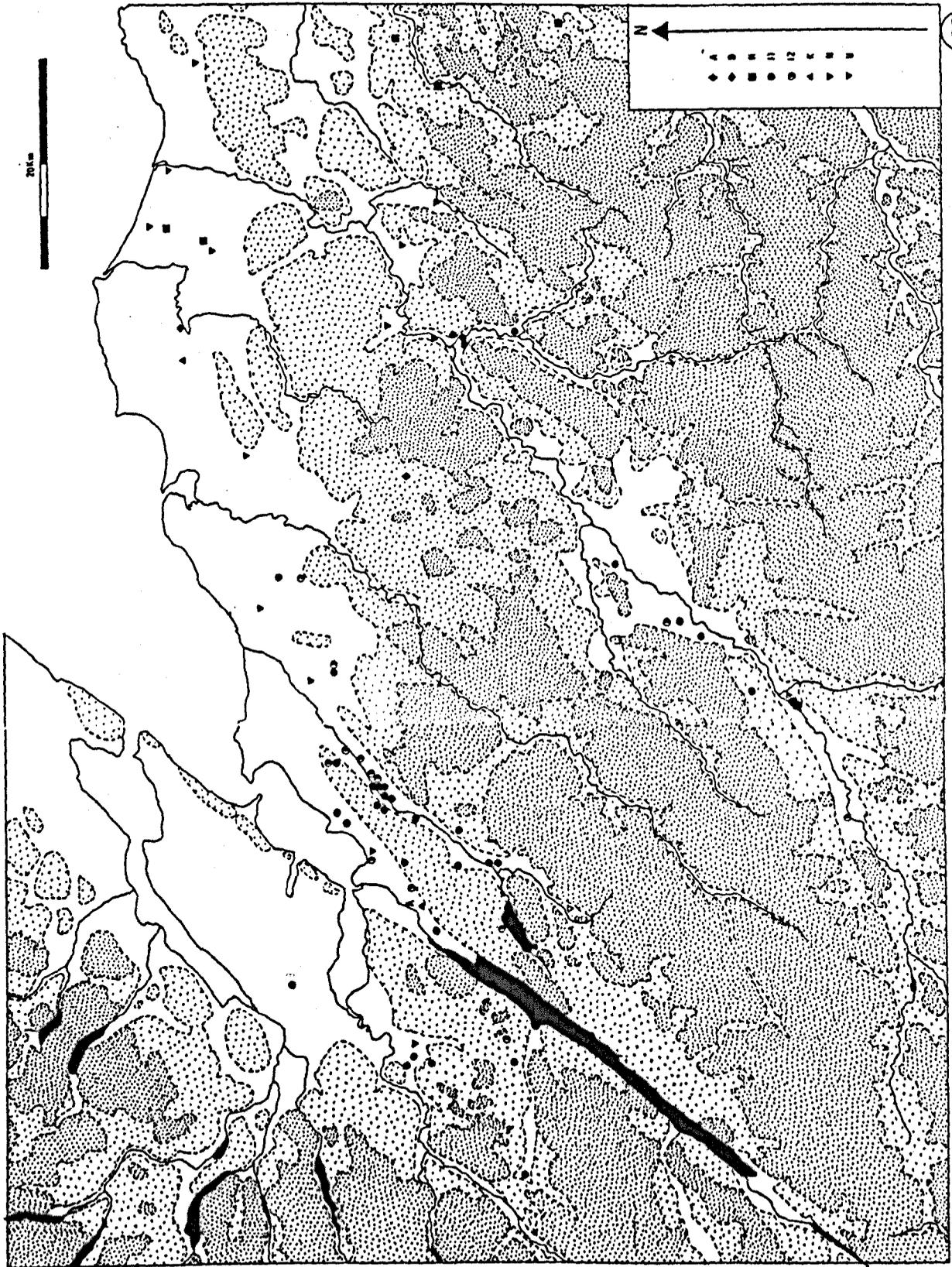


- C
- G
- ◆ K1
- ▲ K2
- ▼ U

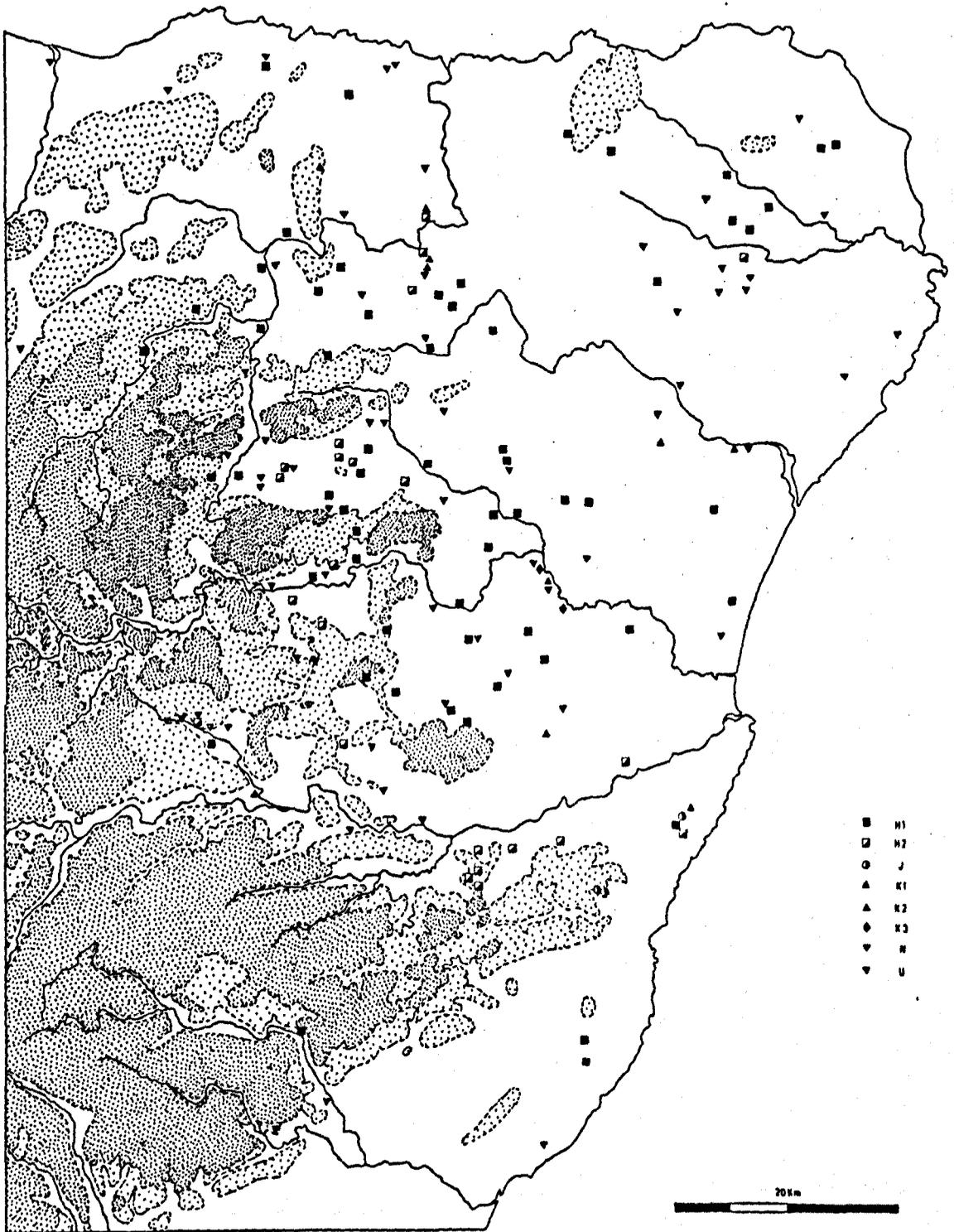
50 Km



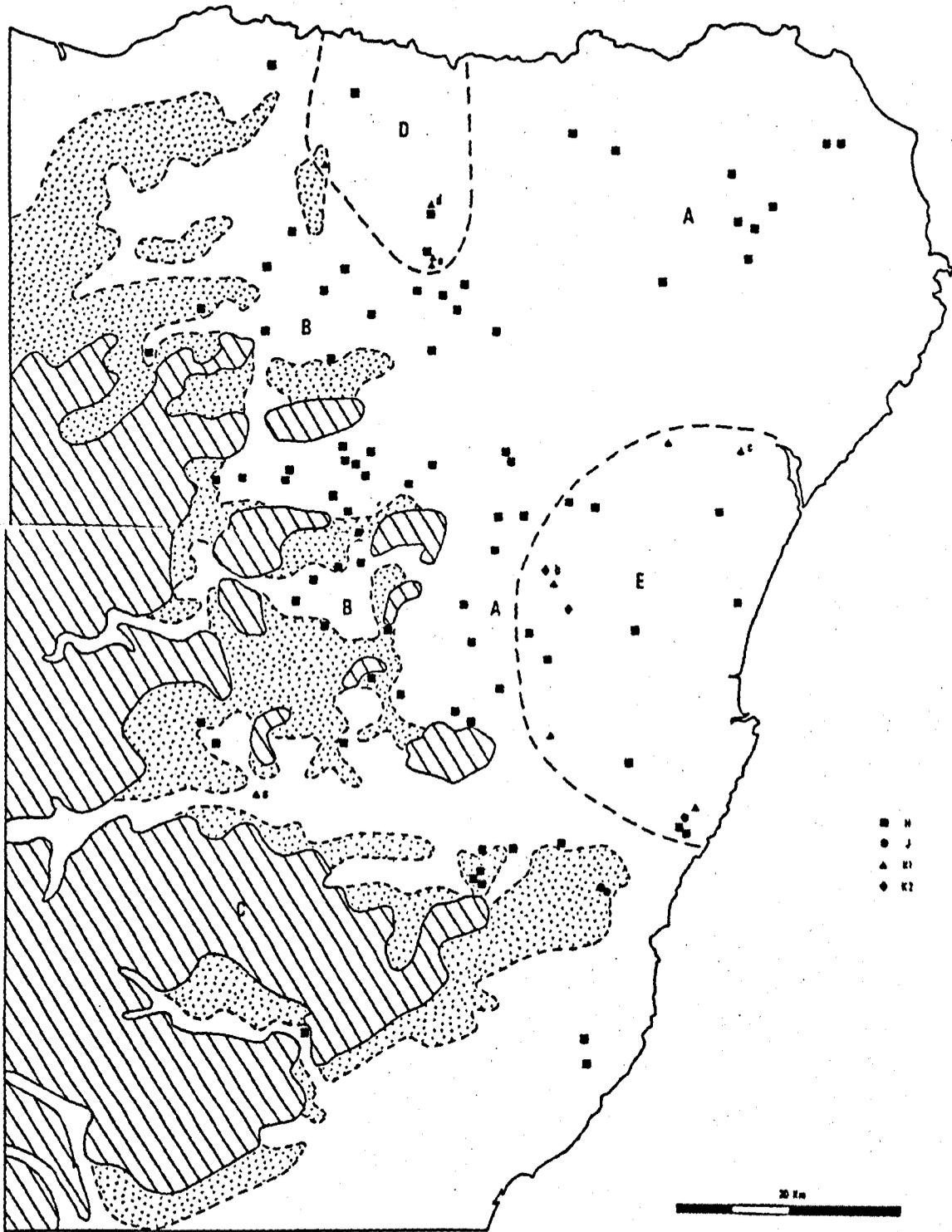


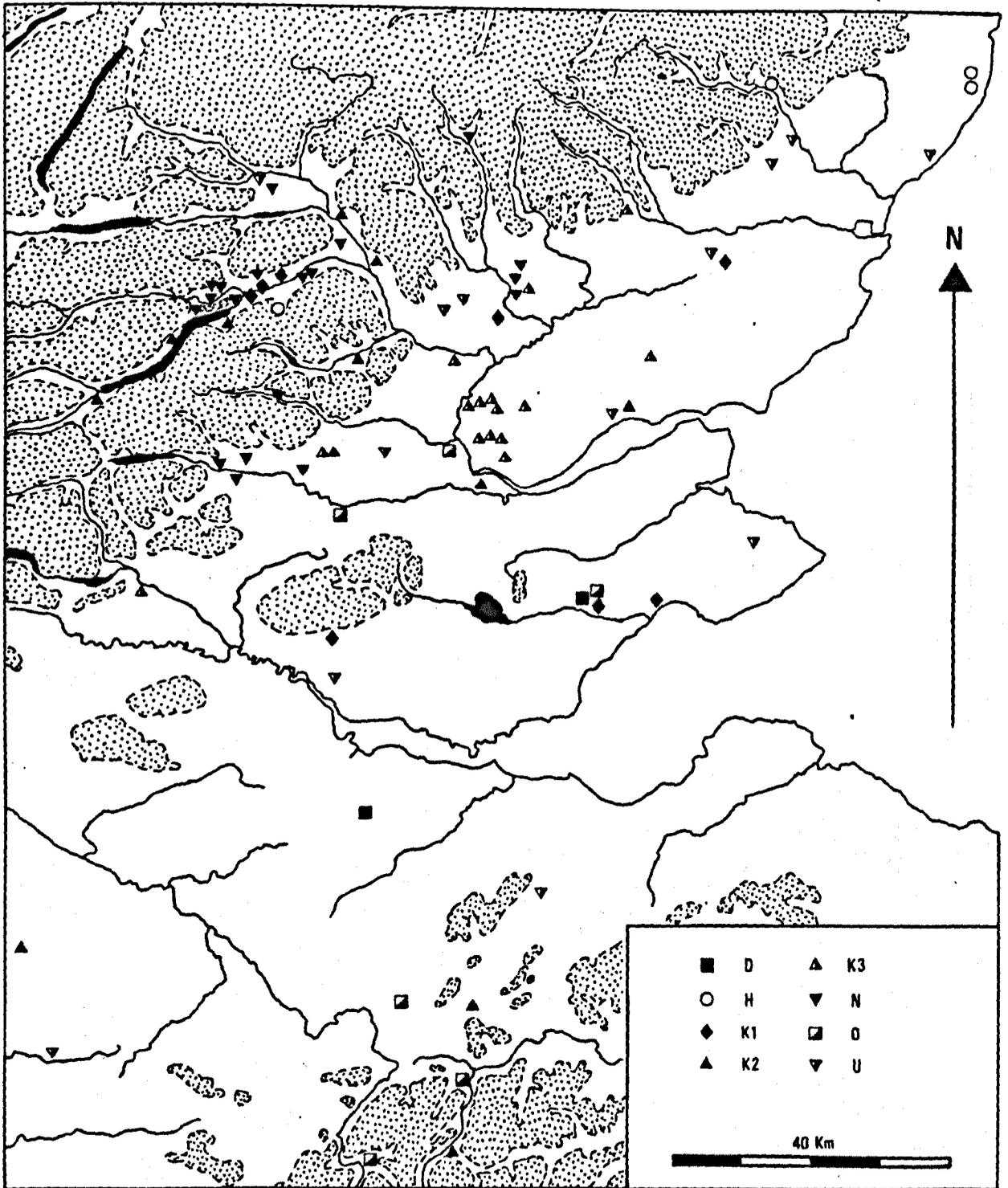


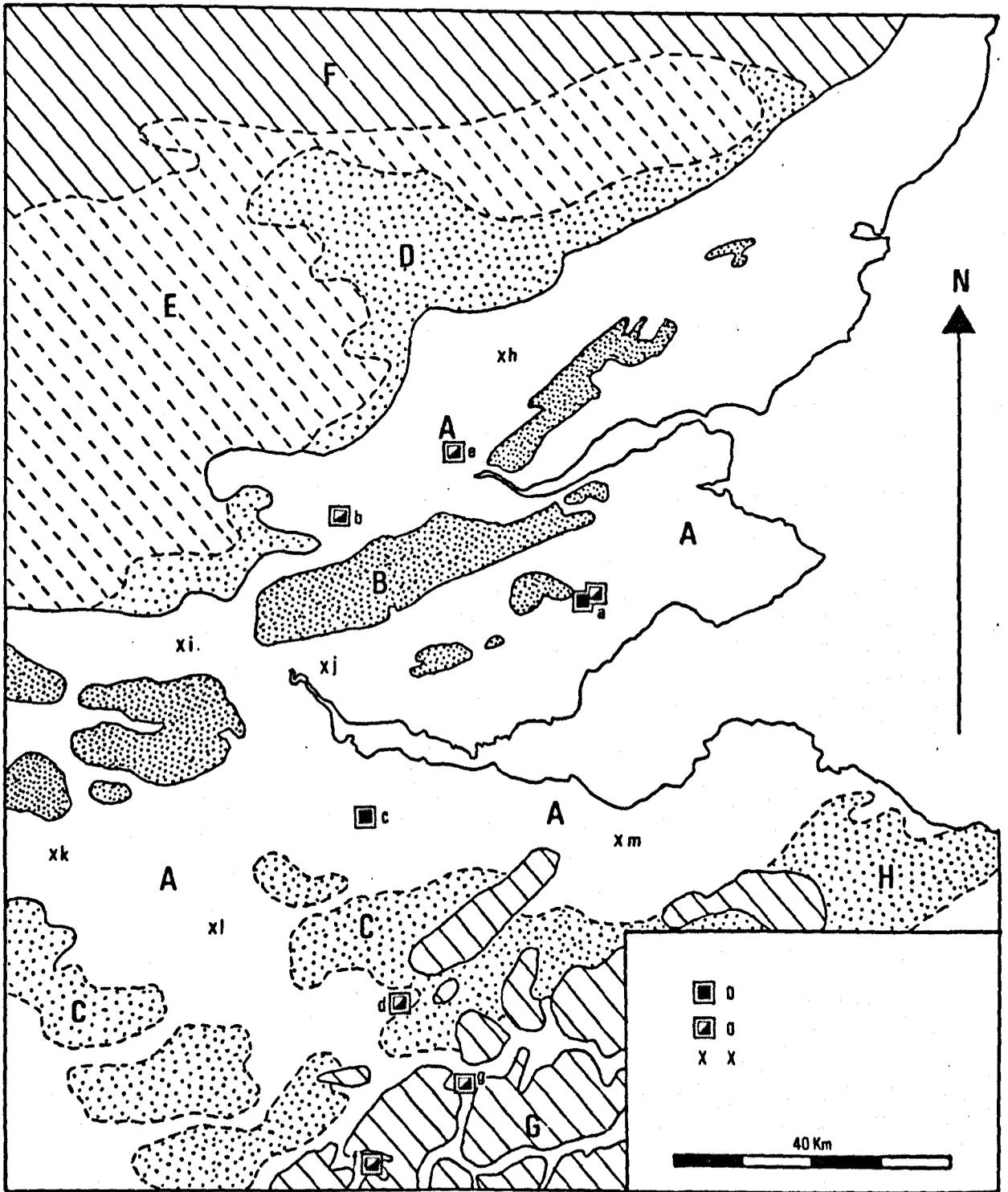


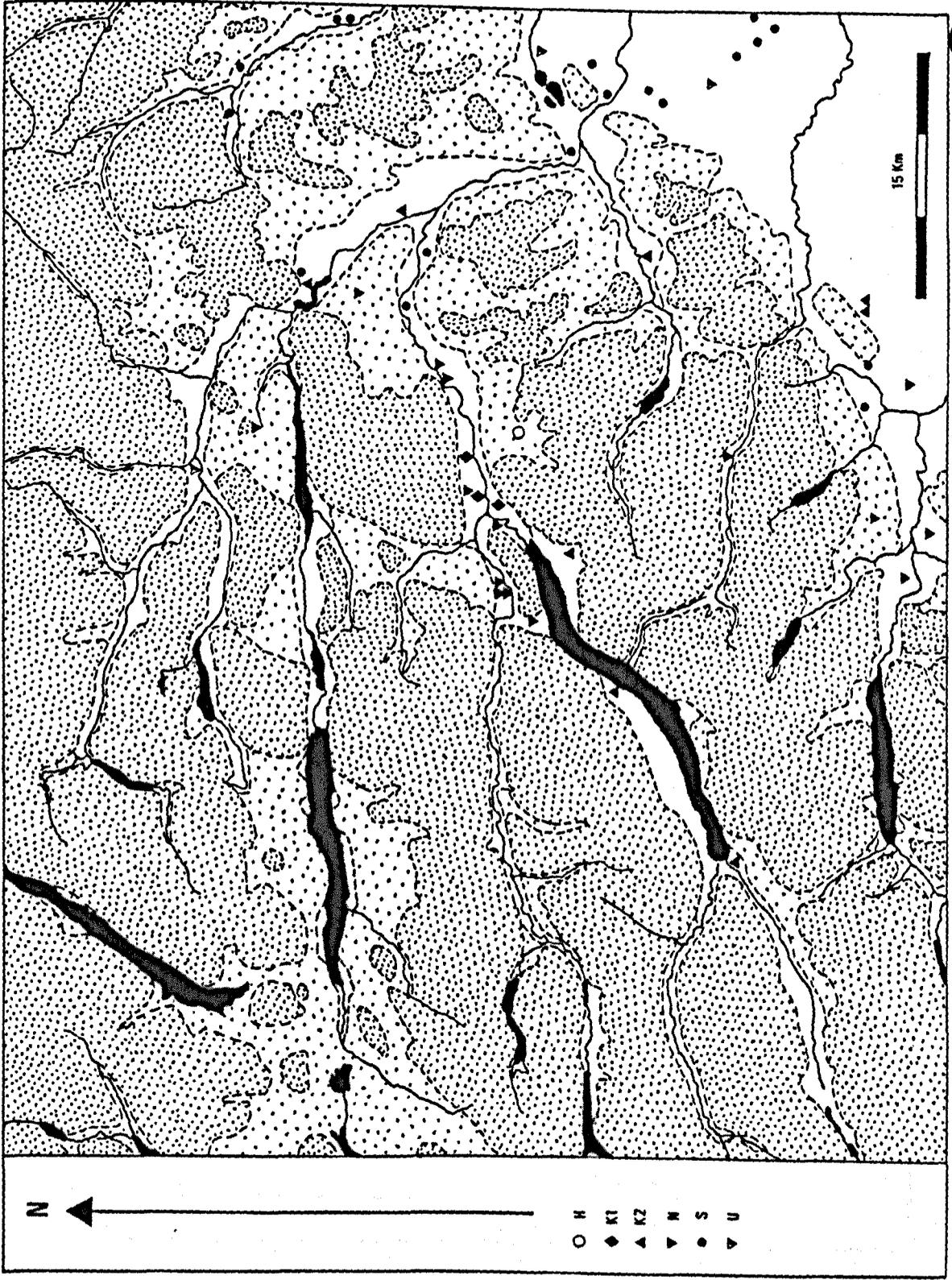


- H1
- H2
- J
- ▲ K1
- △ K2
- ◇ K3
- ▽ M
- ▽ U

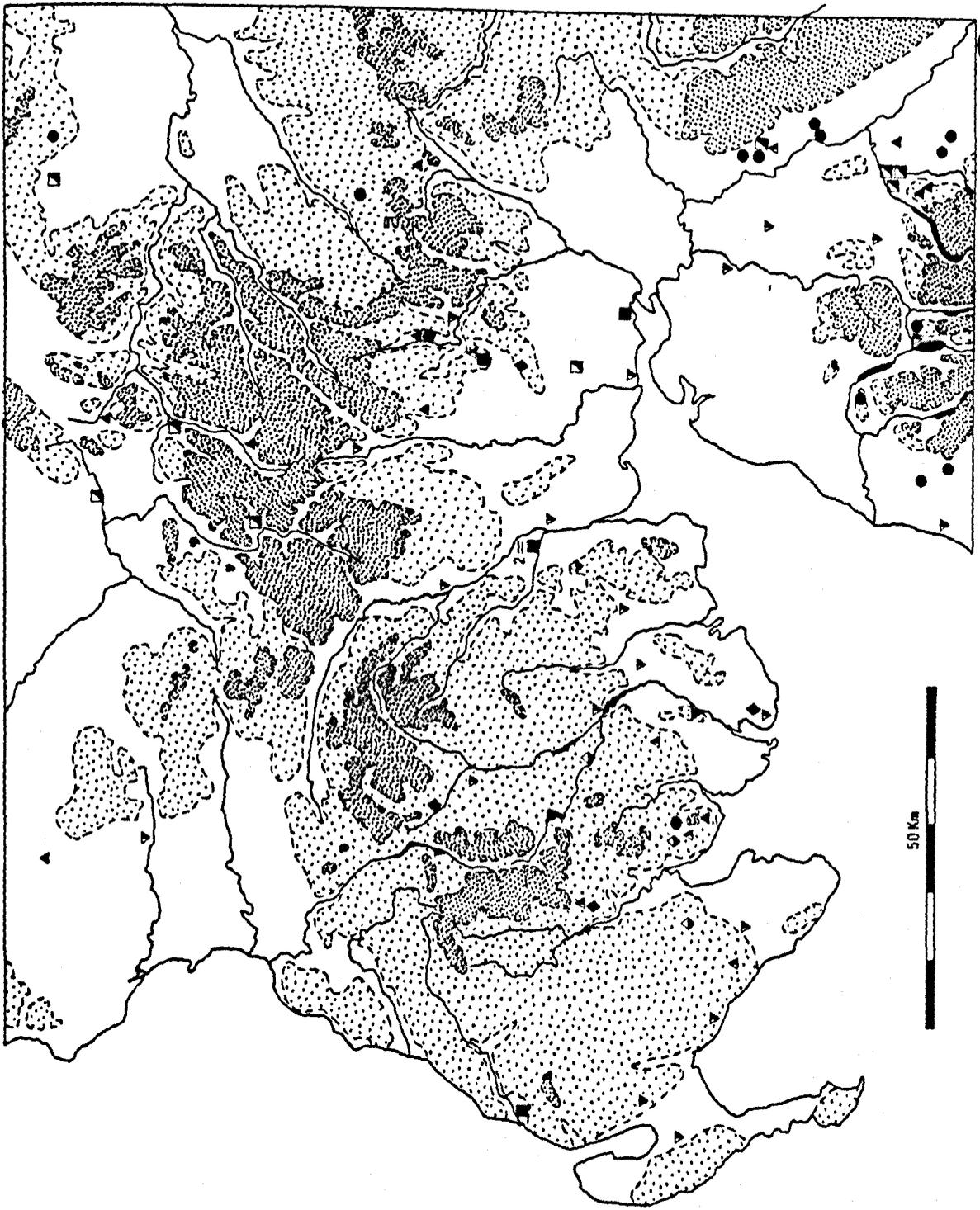




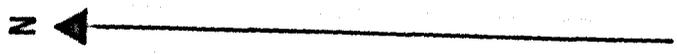


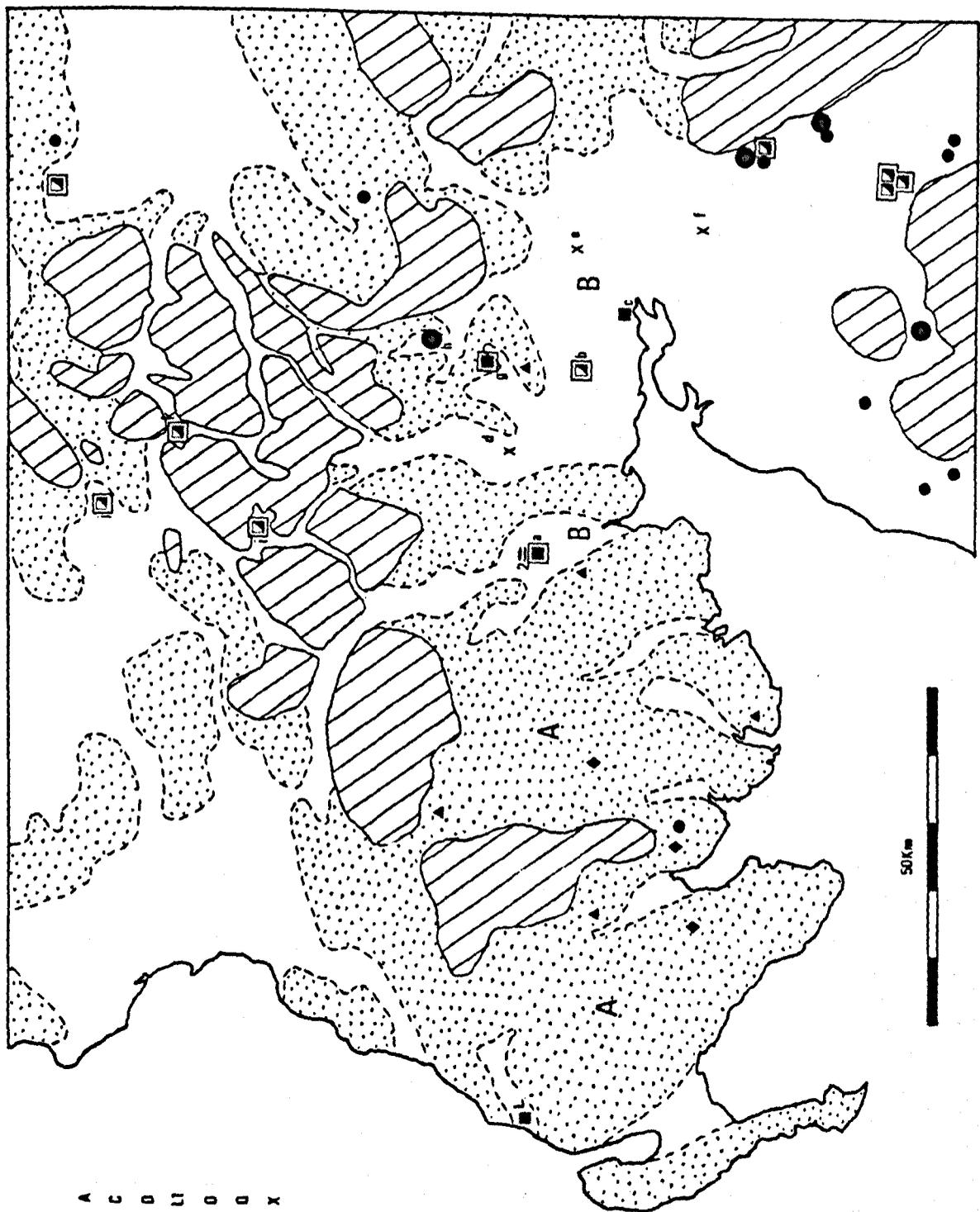






- A
- C
- ◊ D
- ◆ E
- ▲ L2
- △ L3
- ▽ N
- ◻ O
- = O
- ▼ U

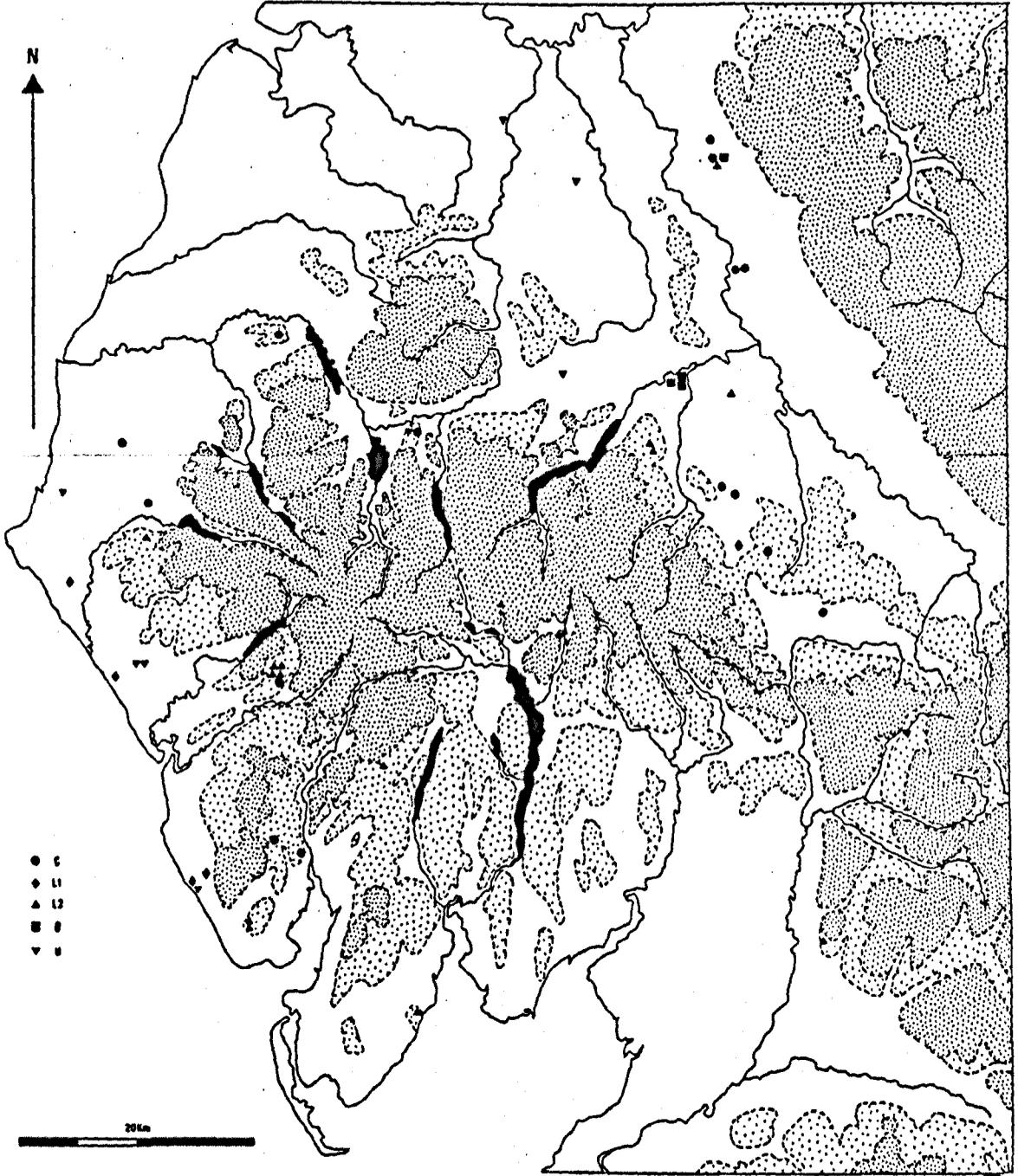


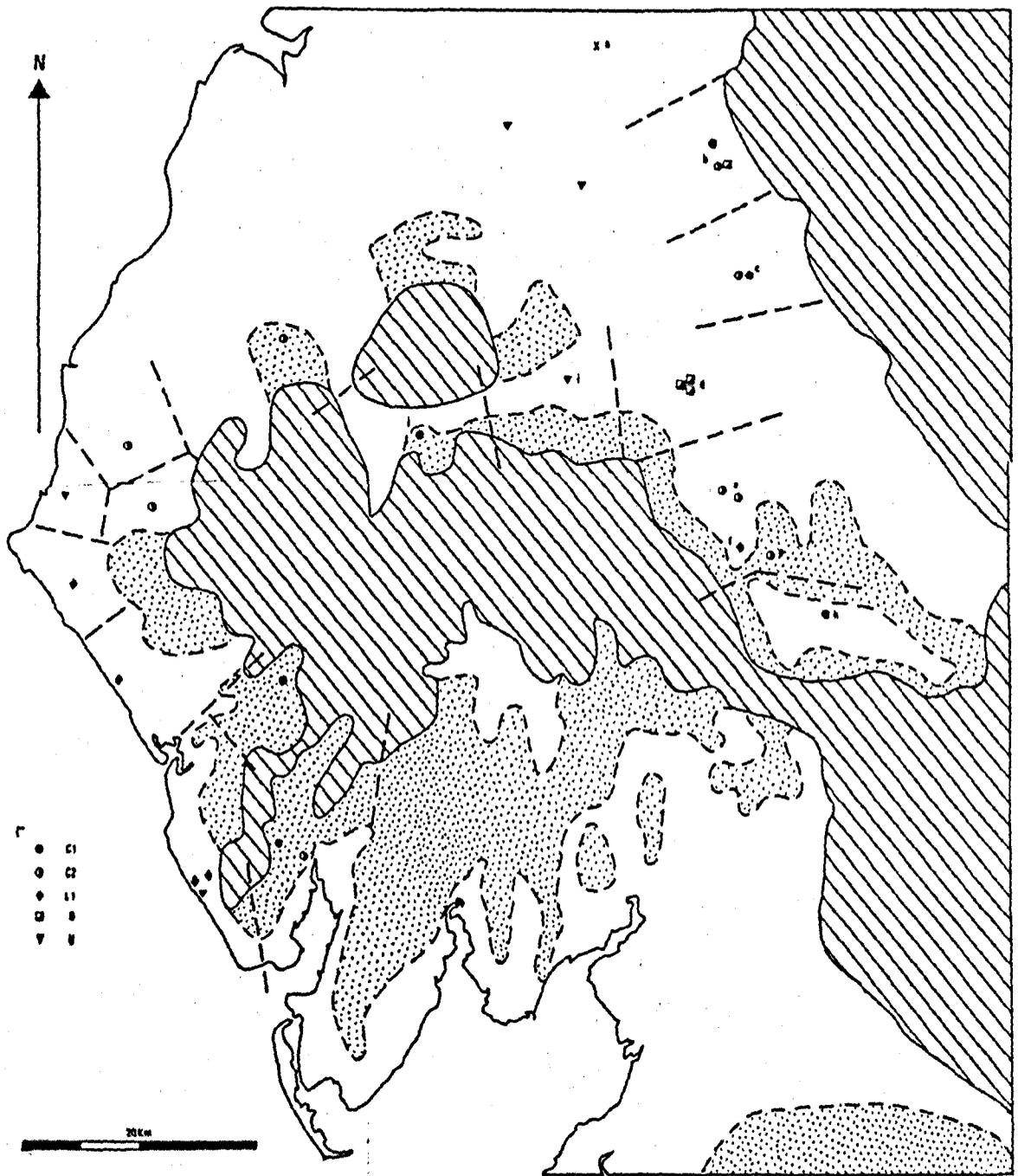


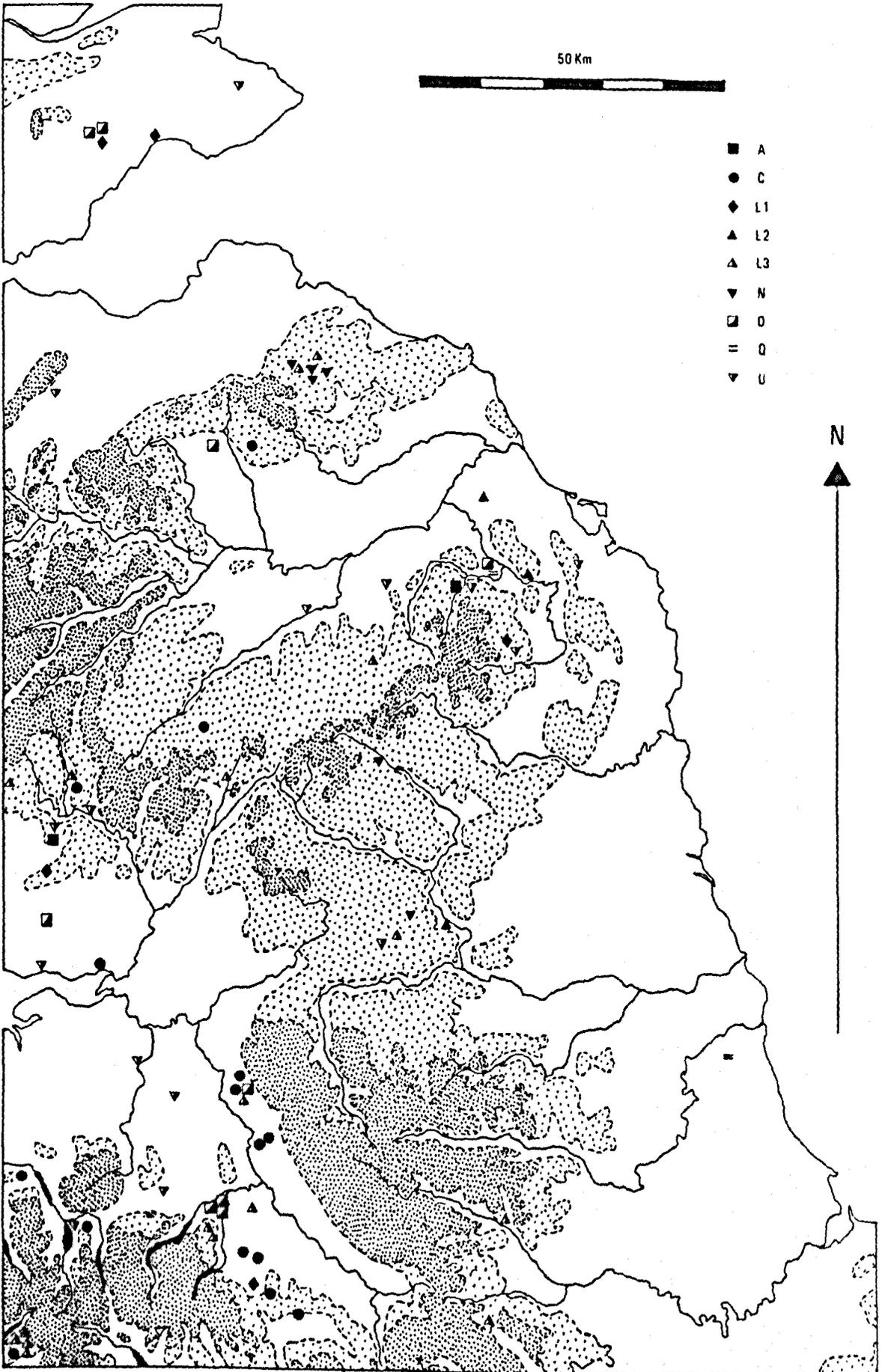
- A
- C
- D
- U
- O
- O
- X
-
-
- ◆
- ▲
-
- =
- X

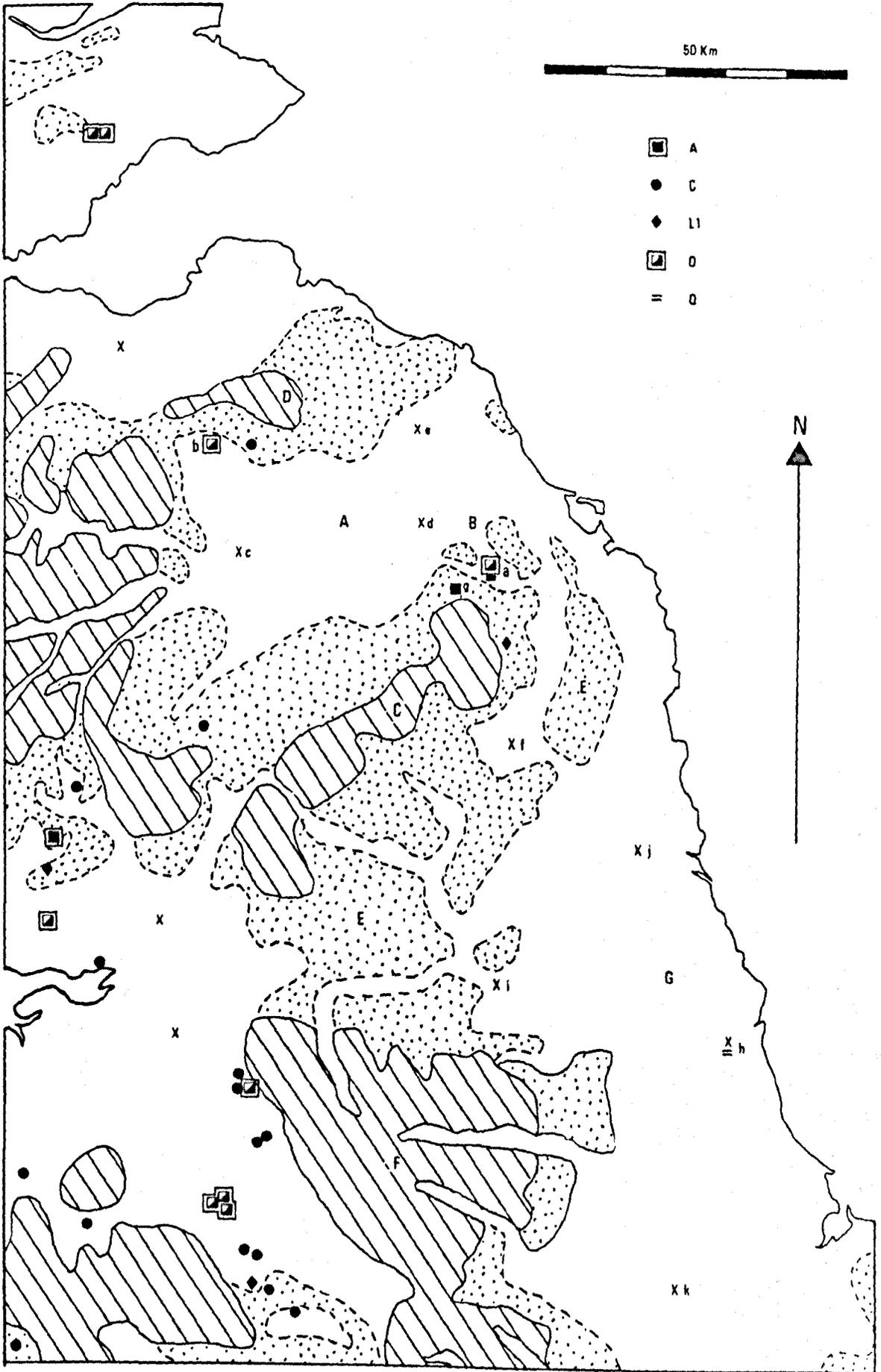
N

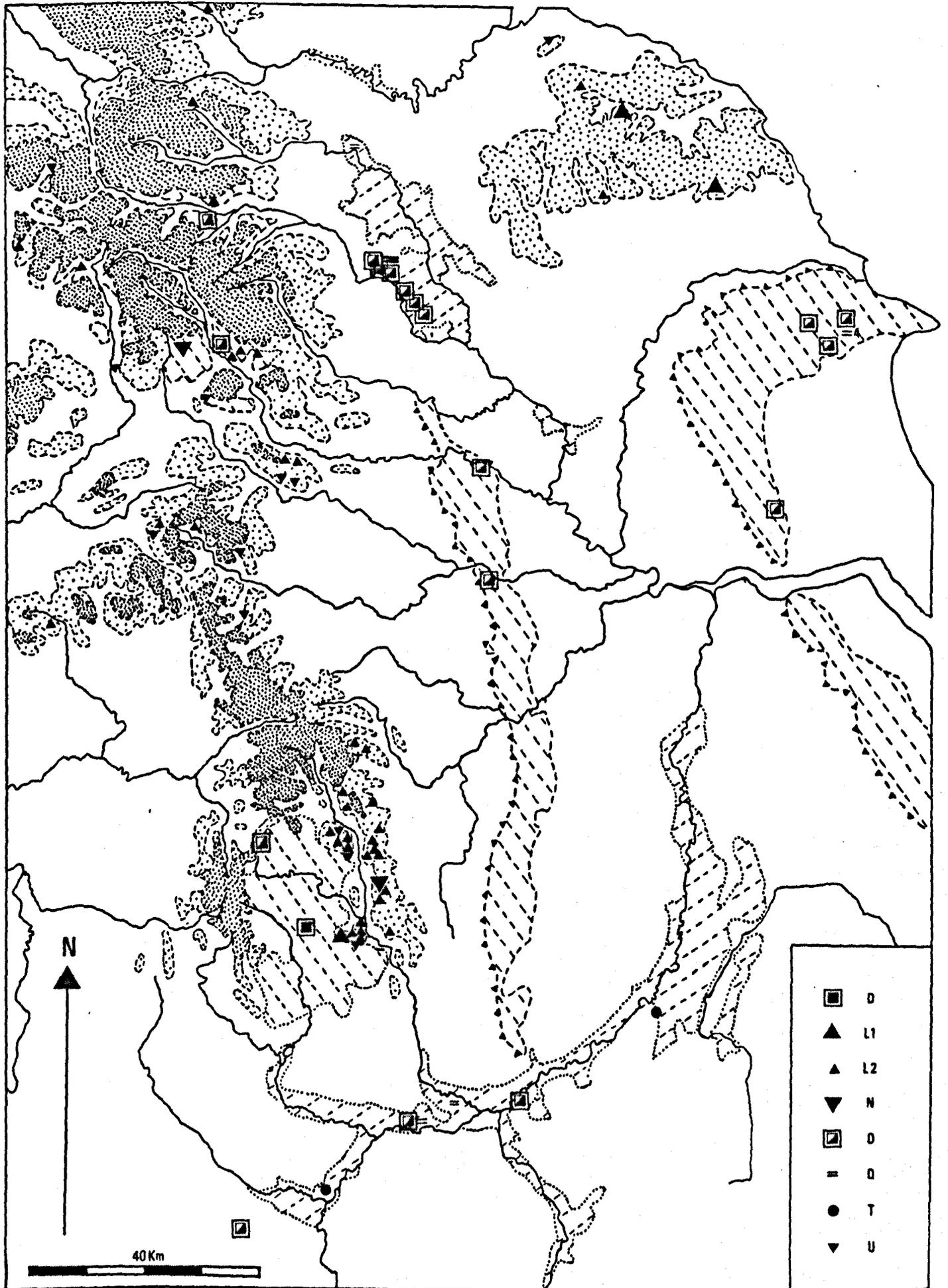
50 km



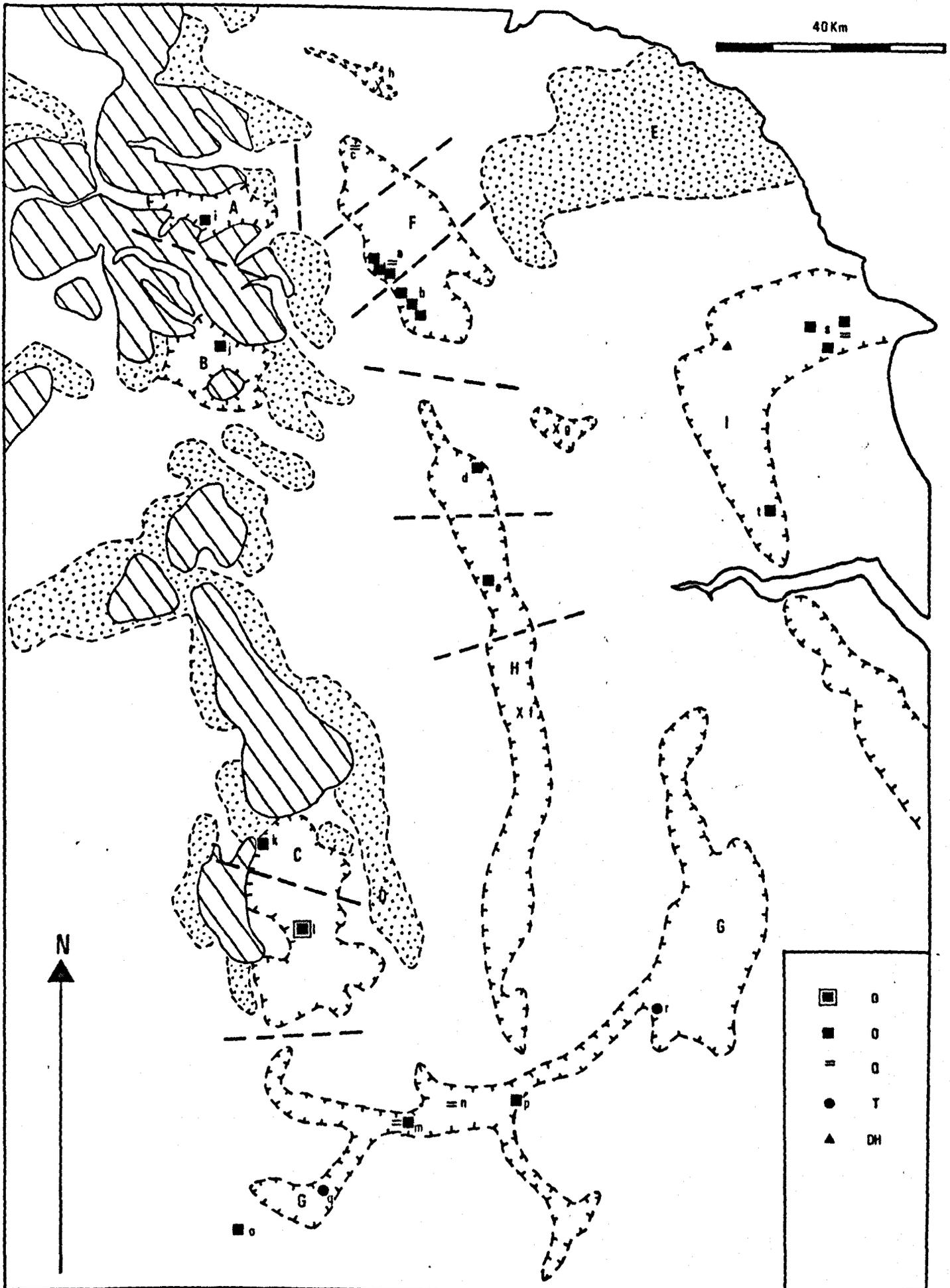






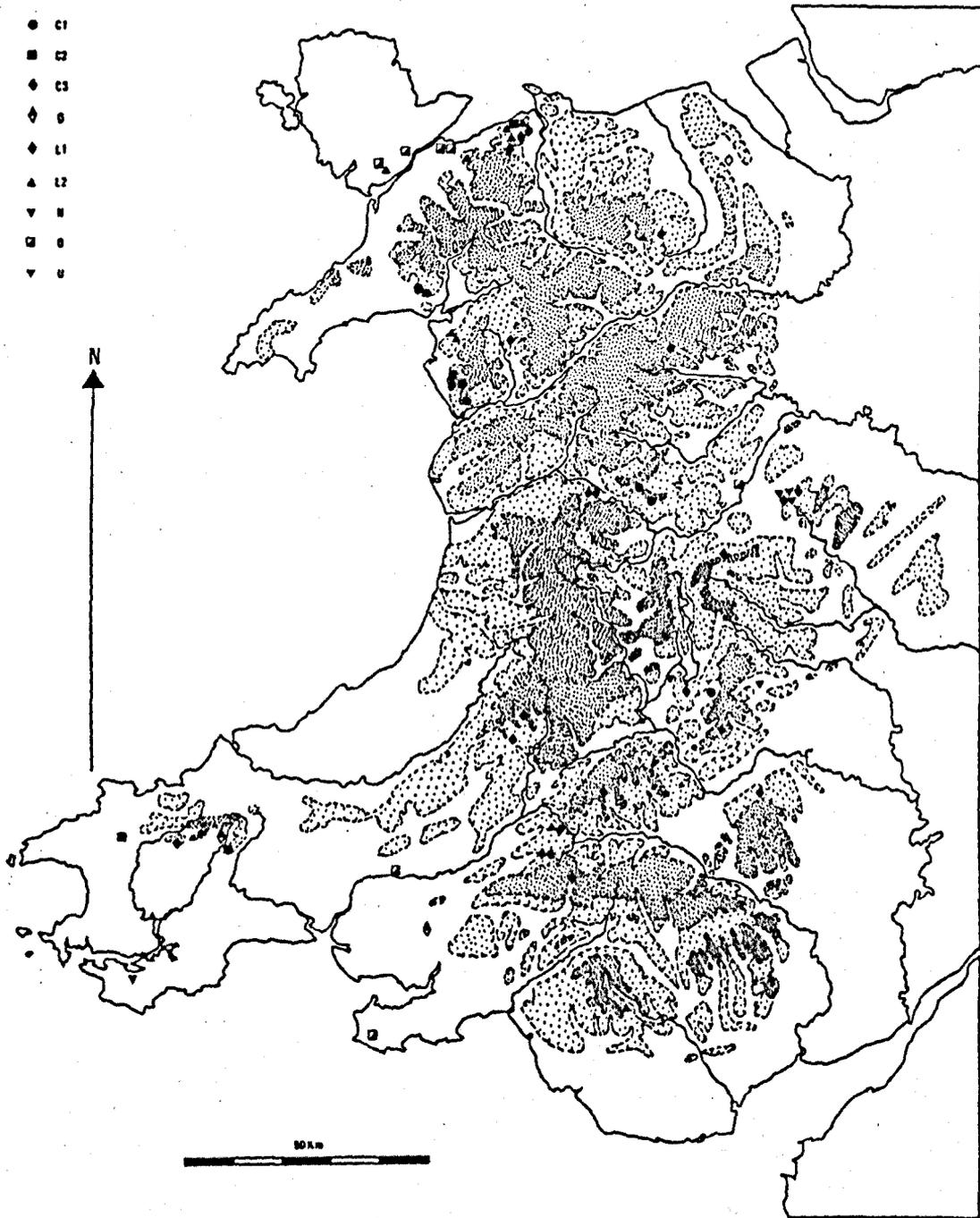


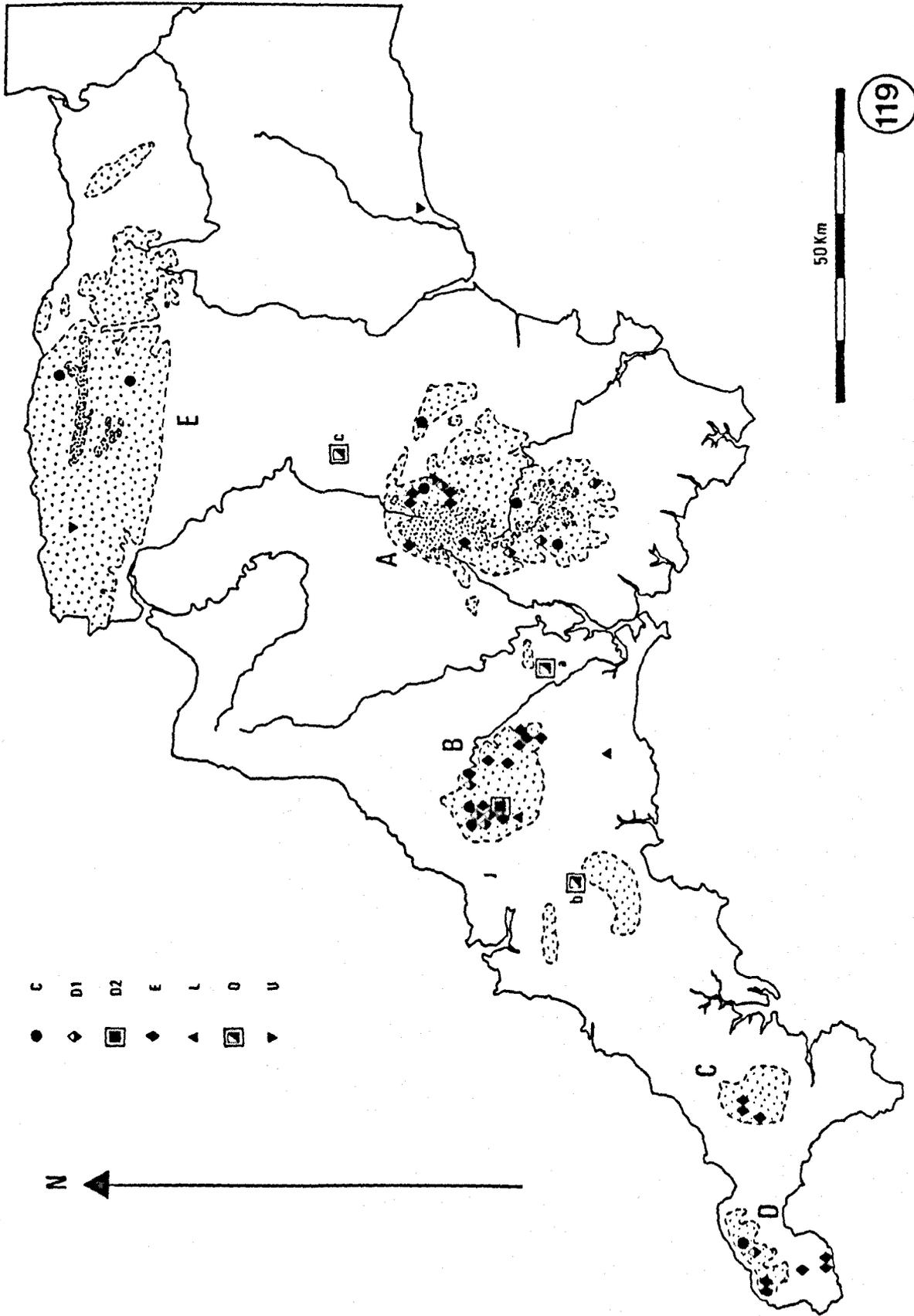
40Km



- C1
- C2
- ◆ C3
- ◇ C4
- ◆ C5
- ▲ C6
- ▼ C7
- C8
- ▽ C9

N





● C
 ◊ D1
 ◻ D2
 ◊ E
 ▲ L
 ◻ O
 ▼ U

N

50 km

