Barclodiad y Gawres
New Stone Age Ideas

Age

4000 BC
3000 BC
2000 BC
1000 BC
0 years AD

Barclodiad y Gawres

Stone Age
Bronze Age
Iron Age
Romans in Britain

To the ICE AGE

To TODAY
Barclodiad y Gawres is a Neolithic passage grave on the A4080 between Aberffraw and Rhosneigr. There's a beach right by the site, and plenty of off-road parking. The site is a short walk from the car park on the fairly easy path.
Barclodiad y Gawres

On the western shore of Anglesey, on a rocky promontory overlooking the sea, sits a solitary earth mound.

It's up above the beach, where people play in the sand, swim, go surfing and fishing.

If you look inside the mound, you can see stones standing upright in a circle...

... holding up a much bigger flat stone.

Some of the upright stones are carved with zig-zags, spirals and lozenge shapes.

Archaeologists found some burnt human bones in the side chambers. These were the remains of two young men buried in the mound in the Stone Age.

Fish? Bats? Toads? Sounds like leftovers from my meals!

They also found some bones of small fish, bees and toads. At first the archaeologists thought these were the remains of special meals connected with the burials - but now they're not so sure...

Archaeologists have rebuilt the mound to show what it might have looked like when it was first built. And their excavations have helped us unravel the story of this monument.
The mound was built at the end of the Stone Age, in a period archaeologists call the Neolithic, around 5000 years ago.

It's called the "Stone Age" because people didn't make tools out of metals like bronze or iron...

...instead they made tools out of stones like flint and chert.

During the Neolithic, the inhabitants of Anglesey may have lived in small villages across the island. Each village could have been surrounded by fields for their crops and their animals.

Barclodiad Y Gawres was built by these people as a place to bury their dead.

Archaeologists call this kind of mound a "Passage Tomb" because it has inner chambers...

Reached by a long, low passage.
A passage tomb like Barclodiad y Gawres would be a special place for the whole community.

The people who built Barclodiad y Gawres made sure everyone could see it.

From the outside, the mound is easy to see from a long way off.

This would make it an important place - like a church or a town hall is today.

A lot of people could gather outside the mound - and everyone could see these gatherings.

A passage tomb like Barclodiad y Gawres would be a special place for the whole community.

This would make it a good place to hold meetings, dances and ceremonies.

But what about inside the passage tomb ...?
ONLY ONE PERSON AT A TIME COULD GET DOWN THE PASSAGE. THE CEILING WAS VERY LOW, AND IT WOULD HAVE BEEN COMpletely DARK.

EVEN IN THE INNER CHAMBER, THERE WOULDN'T BE MUCH ROOM.

YOU WOULD ONLY BE ABLE TO TAKE A SMALL LAMP WITH YOU.

IT'S SO DARK...

IF THE OUTSIDE OF THE MOUND WAS A PLACE FOR LOTS OF PEOPLE, THEN INSIDE THE MOUND WAS PERHAPS FOR ONLY ONE PERSON AT A TIME.

LIVING PEOPLE ARE ONLY VISITORS HERE - THE INSIDE OF THE MOUND BELONGS TO THE DEAD; THERE ARE THE REMAINS OF TWO OF THEM IN A SIDE-CHAMBER.

LOOK! THE STONES AROUND YOU HAVE BEEN CARVED WITH STRANGE SHAPES.

THE TINY LIGHT MAKES THE SHAPES MOVE...

IT'S HARD TO KNOW WHERE YOU ARE OR WHAT YOU'RE REALLY SEEING.
Perhaps inside the mound was a place where the living and the dead could meet.

Perhaps the symbols carved on the stones helped make those links.

But archaeologists also think that passage tombs were important because they linked Wales....

Barclodiad y Gawres is very similar to passage tombs in places all over Europe. Many of these Neolithic sites also have stones with similar carvings.

But how did these ideas get to Wales?

Archaeologists think it might have been important for people to see where their ancestors were.... And that special people – we might call them priests or shamans – could go into the passage tomb and seek advice or guidance from the ancestors.
Perhaps traders from Anglesey made the long sea-journey to Ireland and Orkney...

Perhaps the two young men buried in the mound at Barclodiad y Gawres had made those dangerous journeys.

But over thousands of years, people forgot about the two young men... and about the mound.

Later people looked at the stones at the edge of the sea and told fantastic stories about them...

But the real story of Barclodiad y Gawres is about traders and ancestors.

How a giant dropped them from her apron!

It's about how the Stone Age inhabitants of Anglesey journeyed to the farthest edges of their world... and brought new ideas back to Wales!
**Voyage to the Edge of the World!**

A game on the beach for two or more players

Brave the dangerous seas and bring new ideas back to Anglesey from Neolithic people in distant lands – but look out for storms!

1. **First,** get a stick and draw three circles in the sand. These circles are Anglesey, Ireland and Orkney.

2. **If there are more than three of you playing** then you can also add the Calderstones, the Channel Islands and Brittany.

3. Put a pile of stones on each of the locations except Anglesey. These are ‘new ideas’ which you’re bringing back to Wales.

4. Give each player three “storm tokens” – shells or bits of driftwood.

5. Everyone starts at Anglesey. Take turns moving one step at a time across the sea towards any of the other locations. The object is to get to these new places, pick up as many of the stones as you can, and take them safely back to your pile on Anglesey.

6. But the sea can be dangerous! Instead of taking a step, you can play one of your “storms”. Reach out and put a storm token in front of another player – they miss a go! If you put two storm tokens in front of them, they have to drop whatever stones they’re holding. If you can’t reach another player, then you can’t play a storm.

7. Once all the stones have been brought back to Anglesey, the player with the most stones wins!

Congratulations! You’ve made the dangerous sea voyage to the very edge of the Neolithic world, and brought back important new ideas to your village on Anglesey!
Lost and Finds!

Here’s a maze based on one of the carved stones inside Barcloyd y Gawres. There’s more than one way through the maze - but see how many Neolithic pots you can collect along the way. There are ten pots in all, how many can you get and not cross over your line?

Start

Finish

How many did you collect?
FOLLOW the STORY!

There are more pre-historic sites to discover on Anglesey!

Visit the find site at Llyn Cerrig Bach, and explore the mound at Bryn Celli Ddu, where the stones are aligned with the summer solstice!

Check out the Cadw website for more comics like this www.cadw.gov.wales

Oriel Ynys Môn on the B5111, Rhosneigr, Llangefni, LL77 7TQ 01248 724444 10.30AM – 5PM.

And follow Anglesey’s story in the museum galleries, where you can see neolithic pottery and stone tools, bronze age weapons, and even replica slave chains from Llyn Cerrig Bach.

And why not check out some of the other fantastic places on the back cover map? Find out even more about Anglesey’s rich prehistoric past: explore the Holyhead Mountain hut group, Caer Lleu and Din Lligwy hut group to see where iron age families lived, or drop in on Llynnon Mill to look around a life-size iron age roundhouse!