

Pwll-y-baw

Glashury Farm

St Cynidr & St Peter's Church
School
Quarry
COED Y

Applebury

Pipton

Cairn
Chapel
site of

90

Vicarage

Wych Elm
SO 13 NE

RD Bdy

Spread Eagle

Great House

Church
(site of)

Builth 13
Hay... 6

294

Builth 14
Hay... 5

Hay... 4
Brecon 11

Bozbuah

Little Eames

Aberllynfi

Pipton Wood

Upper Barn

The Forge

Three Cocks Inn

Mill

159

Mill Race

Caer

Sorinas

Lodge

Weir

FB

GP

318

336

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A B E R L L Y N F I

GWERNYFED PARK

Gwernyfed Park

Oak 97

Oak

Spring

Cambrion Cottage

4473

MS

Hay... 5

Brecon 10

Pontithel

MS

Hay... 5

Talgarth 2

Pontithel

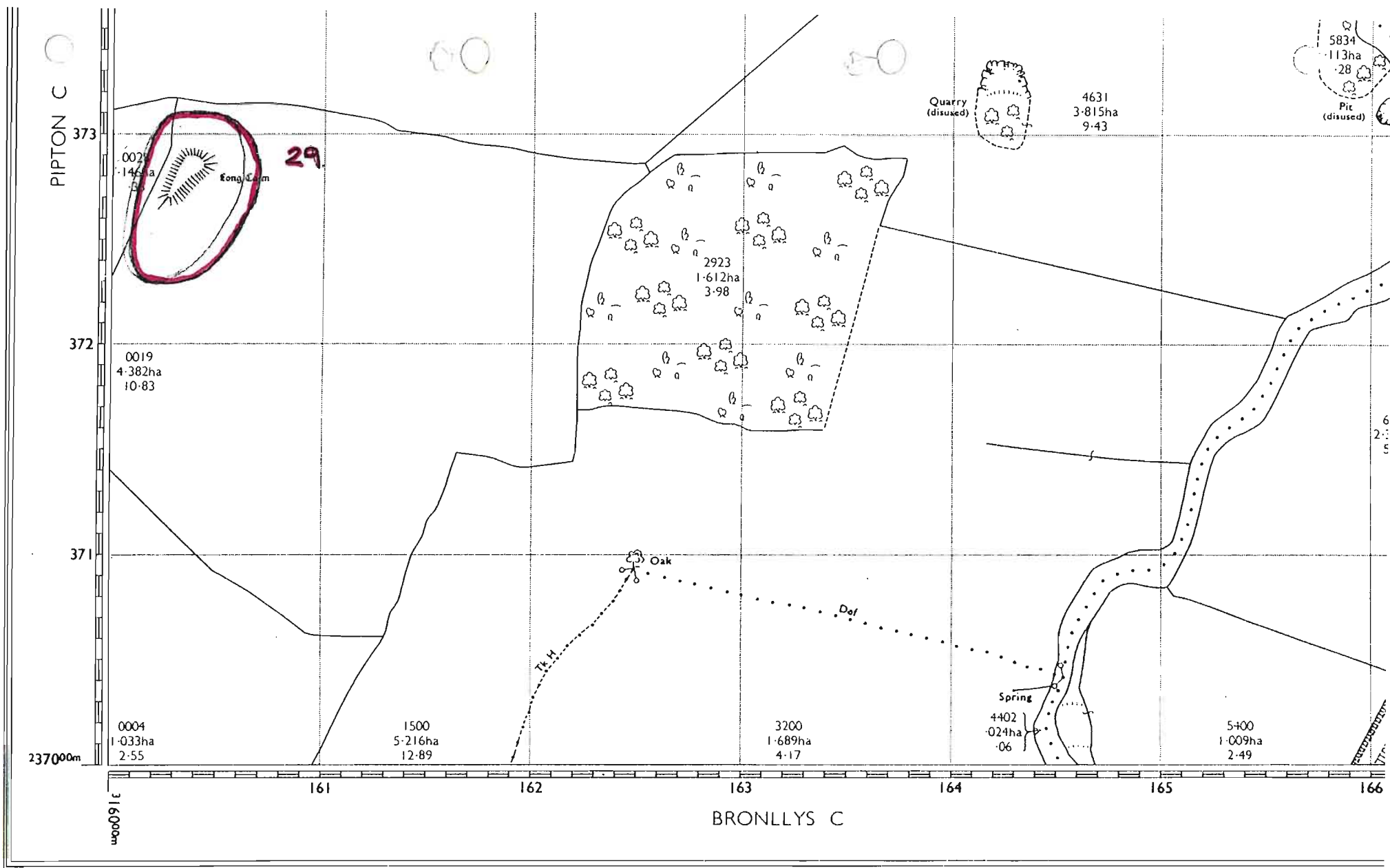
Trevithel

Spring

Spring

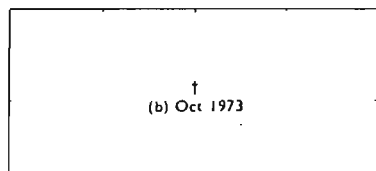
Gate
remains

416

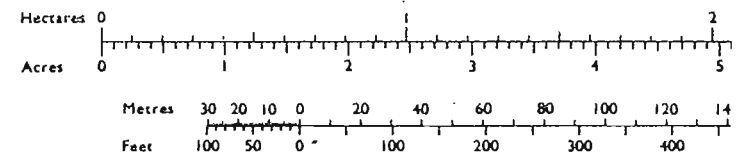


Made and published by the Director General of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

COMPILATION DATA



Levelled.....1953,55,71
 BoundariesJan 1974



B H.....	Beer House	L B Sta.....	Lifeboat Station
B M.....	Bench Mark	L C.....	Level Crossing
B P.....	Boundary Post	L G.....	Loading Gauge
B S.....	Boundary Stone	L Ho.....	Lighthouse

Full Management Report - Internal Use
SAM Information Section 1 (General Information)

SAM No: BR029(POW) | AI No: 1 | File No: 1879 | Schedule Ref: 17/1879/BR029(POW)//

SAM Name: Pipton Long Barrow

	Traditional	Qualifier	NGR-X	NGR-Y	Scheduled:
NGR	SO160373	0	316000	237300	Yes
	1:50, 000	1:10, 000	1:2, 500		
Primary	161	SO13NE	SO1637		

Additional

Unitary Authority(UA):
Powys

Community:
Bronllys

Area(Ha): 0.38

Primary Class: Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual
Additional Class:

Summary:

**Full Management Report - Internal Use
SAM Information Section 1 (General Information)**

SAM No: BR029(POW) **SAM Name:** Pipton Long Barrow

Archaeological History:

Events	Name	Date
Part excavation	Savory H N	1950

Sources:

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	AM107	Taylor F	1995

Title: _____ **Other:** _____

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Photograph	AM107	Taylor F	1995

Title: _____ **Other:** _____

Type	Collection	Author	Year

Title: _____ **Other:** _____

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	AM7		

Title: _____ **Other:** _____

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	AM107	Arnold J	1989

Title: _____ **Other:** _____

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Map	1:10,000 / 1:2,500		

Title: Current Scheduled Area **Other:** _____

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Aerial photograph			1987

Title: 87-MB-223 **Other:** _____

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text		Crawford O G S	1925

Title: The Long Barrows of the Cotswolds **Other:** no 7a, pp 62-3

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	OS Record Card		1973

Title: SO 13 NE 2 **Other:** _____

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text	AM107C	Burnham H B	2002

Title: _____ **Other:** _____

Full Management Report - Internal Use
SAM Information Section 1 (General Information)

SAM No: BR029(POW)	SAM Name: Pipton Long Barrow
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Type	Collection	Author	Year
Final or interim excavation report	Arch Camb	Savory H N	1956
Title:	The excavation of the Pipton Long Cairn, Brecknockshire	Other: vol 105, pp 7-48	

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Descriptive text		RCAHMW	1997
Title:	Brecknock Inventory Part i: Later Prehistoric Monuments and Unenclosed Settlements to 1000 AD	Other: CT8, pp48-51, 3 figs	

Type	Collection	Author	Year
Photograph	AM107B	Burnham H B	2002
Title:		Other: HBB 02/3/3A-4A	

Full Management Report - Internal Use
SAM Visit Description Text

SAM No: BR029(POW)

SAM Name: Pipton Long Barrow

Visit Date: 13/10/1989

Visited By: Arnold J

Description Text: ½ mile SW of Pipton Farm. Oval mound 100' long NNE SSW. No traces of chambers. 2 upright slabs at E end placed across the axis [? one the E terminal]. [1]

The long cairn on the ridge SW of Pipton Farm was excavated in 1950 by H N Savory, who found it to be a well-preserved but evolved example of the same branch of the Severn-Cotswold tradition as Ty[^]-Isaf, Talgarth. It proved wedge-shaped in plan, 105' x 55' overall x 6' high, aligned NNW/SSE, with horns at the N end enclosing a forecourt and dummy portal. Within the cairn were 2 main chambers, one approached by a passage from the W side, and the other, which contained the remains of at least 5 individuals, virtually a closed cist. A small potsherd of Neolithic 'A' appearance was found on the original ground-surface beneath the structure of the cairn. [2]

The cairn now takes the form of an elongated mound covered in rough grass, with some small trees, and some fallen tree-trunks. It is surrounded by improved pasture. It measures 35 m long and at the northern end measures 18 m and at the 5.8 m wide. Its height reaches up to c 1.7 m. There is no trace of a surrounding ditch. At the northern end an upright stone is still visible. This measures 1.2 m long, 1.1 m above the surface, and 0.3 m thick. To the S is another stone measuring 1.3 m long, it projects 0.3 m out of the ground, and is 0.3 m thick.

Visit Date: 17/01/1995

Visited By: Taylor F

Description Text: The description of this long barrow remains the same as when last visited in 1989.

Visit Date: 07/03/2002

Visited By: Burnham H B

Description Text: RCAHMW text (visited 15/7/76):
(CT 8) Pipton (Figs 34-6) SO 1604 3727. The chambered long cairn about 1km SW of Pipton stands about 150m above OD, looking down the NE end of a ridge dividing the Afon Wye from its tributary the Afon Llynfi.[1] The site was first published in 1925,[2] and was excavated in 1949 by Savory for the Brecknock Society and the National Museum of Wales.[3] Before excavation the tree-grown mound (Fig 35) was about 37m long, the NE end about 22m broad and the height varying from 1m to 2.2m. A pair of upright stones protruded from the surface, set transversely in the centre of the broad end. After its restoration to the original form the mound appears slightly broader at about 25m, still bearing several tree stumps.

The form of the cairn. During excavation enough of the outermost of the two main lines of revetment of the cairn was identified to deduce that it was wedge-shaped, 32m long on an axis aligned at about 31 degrees E of N. The greatest width was 16m near the NE end, which contained a forecourt funnelled in from smoothly rounded terminals to a false portal 2.5m wide at a depth of about 5.5m. The SE side was straight but the NW side slightly concave, converging to give an estimated width of about 10m at the SW end. The body of the cairn reached a maximum height of nearly 2m above a prepared ground surface, the tallest feature being one of the two portal stones at 2.4m. Within the cairn only two chambers were identified, Chamber I centred only 5.5m from the portal and entered from the NW side, Chamber II being apparently a closed cist on the same side. An internal revetment wall, comparable to the rotunda feature at Ty Isaf (CT 3) [Br006], curved across

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SAM Visit Description Text

SAM No: BR029(POW)

SAM Name: Pipton Long Barrow

the cairn to the SW of each of the chambers. Two canted slabs in the S part of the cairn may have had a ritual purpose if they were not simply functional buttresses.

The construction of the cairn (Fig 34). Excavation revealed a levelled surface sunk into the crest of a ridge, stripped to subsoil where charcoal and sandstone chips accumulated during the building process, with a single 'featureless scrap of neolithic pottery'. Several horizontal and vertical slabs on this surface were seen by Savory as marker stones for the laying out process. None of the upright stones were deeply bedded, rather relying for stability on wedging and filling with dry walling. The stony core of the cairn around the chambers consisted mainly of sandstone blocks and flags, with some thin micaceous flags and water-rolled blocks and pebbles, for the most part piled loosely, but tightly wedged in a few places.

The inner cairn revetment was more coarsely and less consistently built than the outer revetment, evidently built for strength rather than appearance up to 1.5m away from the outer, even virtually converging with it in two places, and in another resolving into a triple line. The more northerly rotunda wall was similarly coarse, as was the innermost of the double line around Chamber II, where the outer one was of a quality comparable to that of the outer walling of the sides of the cairn. The best preserved of the outer revetment consisted of up to 24 courses of split slabs in a height of about 0.75m, possibly exceeded only in the forecourt, where it reached 0.9m. This finer type of laid walling was used also to fill spaces between megalithic uprights in the chambers and between the portal slabs.

Extra-revetment material, consisting mainly of small slabs and chips lying quite loosely, and in places holding slabs vertically against the revetment, was accepted by Savory as a deliberate element of the finished monument. This added material was seen to extend outwards to about 3.6m outside the entrance of Chamber I, where its heavier composition gave it a more significant blocking function, as also in the forecourt, where there was no reason to doubt deliberate filling to the height of the flanking walls. As a final act of closure at the end of its use 'it was plain that the stony core of the cairn had been covered by an envelope of pinkish clayey earth with small stones, which descended in a continuous slope over the extra-revetment material on the W side of the cairn, and took the place of the revetment and extra-revetment at the southern tip of the cairn'.

The chambers. The main T-shaped structure of Chamber I was entered first through an outer passage between the cairn revetments lined only with laid walling and roofed probably with 'false vaulting', then through a narrow inner passage taking a zig-zag course between portals roofed at a height of about 1.4m over a distance of some 4m to the main gallery. This was entered through the N side of its W end over a sill of small upright slabs, and consisted of three compartments, 4m long overall by up to 1m, expanding at its E end into two unequal transepts. One capstone measuring 2.0m by 1.5m remained over the W end of the main gallery, resting with maximum headroom of 1.3m on a transverse divider and the upright slab 2.7m long forming most of the S side.

The N transept, of two unequal compartments divided by a septal slab and measuring 3.5m by 1.0m overall, was brought to a similar height by corbelling added to its upright slabs, but no capstones remained. The S transept measured about 1.0m by 0.8m, its single capstone split and fallen from a height of over a metre achieved with walling added to the small upright slabs of its walls. All other capstones of the chamber and main passage had been removed.

Chamber II (Fig 36), also on the NW side and measuring internally 1.95m by 1.0m, was formed of a pair of slabs about 2.2m long held apart by a heavy back slab, but the outer

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SAM Visit Description Text

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SAM Name: Pipton Long Barrow

end, just within the conjunction of the outer rotunda wall and the inner cairn revetment, was of smaller slabs. There was no formal entrance through the side of the cairn, so that access must have been from above, though there seemed once to have been a large coverstone supported on the inner orthostats and on supplementary corbelling.

Use of the cairn. A layer of sterile sandy earth, onto which the robbing of capstones had caused the collapse of corbelling and other roofing material, covered the floor of Chamber I and its passage, mostly 0.3m to 0.6m deep but deeper at the passage portal. At the junction of the transepts in the E end was a ritual pit showing signs of fire which extended to the N transept and beneath the sill-stone of the S transept. Of a ritual character also were deposits of bone, comprising an incomplete assemblage of human material beneath floor slabs in the S transept, as well as various human and animal bones and a flint flake in the passage complex, protected by structural features. Savory interpreted the sterile earth deposit as 'a deliberate filling of the chamber in antiquity, before any burials had taken place, or after the complete removal of any burials that once existed', and further suggested that 'chamber I might be a dummy built for ritual purposes rather than for the practical purposes of disposal of the dead'.

In Chamber II a deposit of small human bones beneath the paving was probably dedicatory, as in Chamber I, whereas the seven groups of bones heaped against the side walls and in the centre, and covered with a layer of brown earth probably inserted deliberately, represented use of this chamber as a secondary resting place for remains that had decomposed elsewhere, possibly in Chamber I, though there was no evidence there of such use.

Interpretation. Although the tomb was entered through one or possibly two entrances on the W side, and the forecourt was certainly blocked, because the building sequence is unclear, and owing to the difficulty of knowing whether or not erection was single or multi-period, the site is difficult to classify. Historical erosive factors may have been responsible for obscuring interpretations of the sealed deposits, which appear to represent a minimal period of burial.

[1] OS Card SO 13 NE 2; W F Grimes, *The long cairns of the Breconshire Black Mountains*, Arch Camb 91, (1936), pp266-70, 274; fieldnotes and sketch in Grimes MSS, NMR. G E Daniel, *Prehistoric Chambered Tombs* (Cambridge, 1950), p214.

[2] O G S Crawford, *The Long Barrows of the Cotswolds*, (Gloucester, 1925), pp62-3. quoting notification by C E Vulliamy, but discovery attributed by Savory to A F Gwynne.

[3] Excavation report by H N Savory, Arch Camb 100 (1949), pp7-48, from which this account has been mainly compiled. [Actually AC 105, 1956 - HBB]

Helen Burnham's visit text:

The site remains very much as previously seen and lies in a pasture field. A pile of brash and old fencing towards the west of the north end does not appear in earlier photos, but is likely to be that referred to in a minute of 1995; it is rotting down quite well now. Apart from a number of well-rotted stumps in various interesting shapes, in particular three at the south end, there is a large tree on the east of the site and a small thorn on the north. Judging from the thorns along it, the boundary on the west does not appear to have been moved, and it still comes rather close, though not onto, the mound.

CADW:WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Ancient Monuments Record Form

OS SHEET 161

01 Site number	02 Cross reference	03 G.R. number	
04 County Powys (BRECKNOCK)	05 County number B29	06 Local Authority BRECKNOCK D.C.	
07 Community BRONLLYS	08 NGR SO 160373	09 Height OD 150M	10 File number ANC/1879
11 Site Name PIPTON LONG BARROW.			

12 Description $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE SW. OF PIPTON FARM. OVAL MOUND 100' LONG
NNE-SSW. NO TRACES OF CHAMBERS. 2 UPRIGHT SLABS AT

E. END PLACED ACROSS THE AXIS [? ONE THE E. TERMINAL]. <1>

THE LONG CAIRN ON THE RIDGE SW. OF PIPTON FARM WAS EXCAVATED IN 1950
BY H.N. SAVORY, WHO FOUND IT TO BE A WELL-PRESERVED BUT EVOLVED
EXAMPLE OF THE SAME BRANCH OF THE SEVERN-COTSWOLD TRADITION AS
TY-ISAF, TALGARTH. IT PROVED WEDGE-SHAPED IN PLAN, 105' X 55' OVERALL,
6' HIGH, ALIGNED NNW/SSE, WITH HORNS AT THE N. END ENCLOSING A FORECOURT
AND DUMMY PORTAL. WITHIN THE CAIRN WERE 2 MAIN CHAMBERS, ONE
APPROACHED BY A PASSAGE FROM THE W. SIDE, AND THE OTHER, WHICH CONTAINED
THE REMAINS OF AT LEAST 5 INDIVIDUALS, VIRTUALLY A CLOSED CIST. A SMALL
POTSHARD OF NEOLITHIC 'A' APPEARANCE WAS FOUND ON THE ORIGINAL
GROUND-SURFACE BENEATH THE STRUCTURE OF THE CAIRN. <2>

THE CAIRN NOW TAKES THE FORM OF AN ELONGATED MOUND COVERED
IN ROUGH GRASS, WITH SOME SMALL TREES, AND SOME FALLEN TREE-
TRUNKS. IT IS SURROUNDED BY IMPROVED PASTURE. IT MEASURES 35M
LONG AND AT THE N'N END MEASURES 18M AND AT THE S. 8M WIDE
ITS HEIGHT REACHES UP TO \leq 1.7M. THERE IS NO TRACE OF A SURROUNDING
DITCH. AT THE N'N END AN UPRIGHT STONE IS STILL VISIBLE. THIS
MEASURES 1.2M LONG, 1.1M ABOVE THE SURFACE, AND 0.3M THICK.
TO THE S. IS ANOTHER STONE MEASURING 1.3M LONG, IT PROJECTS 0.3M
OUT OF THE GROUND, AND IS 0.3M THICK. <3>

13 Site type/Period – general/Period – specific/Form LONG BARRON / PREHISTORIC / NEOLITHIC / EARTHWORK	
14 Proportion of Site Scheduled/Survival within Scheduled Area/Condition 1/4/C	15 Area
16 Land Class, on site OTHER 13	17 Land class, around site GRASSLAND, HEATHLAND 3
18 Site Status SAM	19 Area Status
20 Owner(s) GRIFFITHS, MR. + MRS. IAN, PIPTON FARM, THREE COCKS, BRONLlys. PomyS	
21 Occupier(s) AS ABOVE	
22 Legal Action – See AM107C	
23 Works File	

Site No: B29 Site Name: PIPTON LONG BARROW.

25 Assessment of Importance of Monument

26 Scheduling Procedure

Date	/	/19	/Recommended/IAM,
	/	/19	/(Approved (Not Approved/PIAM,
	/	/19	/(Recommended (Not Approved/Ancient Monuments Board
	/	/19	/Notices Sent
	/	/19	/Monument included in Schedule

27 Monument not scheduled, de-scheduled because:

28 Archaeological History: Event/Name/Date

PART. EXCAV | H. N. SAVORY | 1950.

29 Visits: Name/Date

ARNOLD, J. A. F. M. W. | 13.10.89

30 Sources: Source Type/Collection/Author/Date/Title/Other

DESC. TEXT | AM7 || || <1>

DESC. TEXT | RECORD CARD | OS. | 1973 || <2>

DESC. TEXT | AM107 | ARNOLD, J. A. | 13.10.89 || <3>

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CADW:WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Ancient Monuments Record Form

01 Site number	02 Cross reference	03 GR number	
04 County: Pembroys	05 County number: B29	06 Local Authority: Brecknock	
07 Community: Bonnylys	08 NGR: SO 160373	09 Height OD: 150m	10 File number: ANC/1879
11 Site Name: Pipton Long Barrow			
12 Description:			

The description of this long barrow remains the same as when last worked in 1989

<37

13 Site type/Period - general/Period - specific/Form Long barrow / Prehistoric / Neolithic / Earthwork	
14 Proportion of Site Scheduled. Survive within Scheduled Area/Condition 1/4/C	15 Area
16 Land Class on site Other 13	17 Land class around site Grassland, heathland 3
18 Site Status SAM	19 Area Status

Site No _____ Site Name _____

25 Assessment of Importance of Monument:

26 Scheduling Procedure:

Date	19	/Recommended/IAAM.....
/	/19	//Approved (Not Approved/PIAM.....
/	/19	//Recommended (Not Approved/Ancient Monuments Board
/	/19	/Notices Sent
/	/19	/Monument included in Schedule

27 Monument not scheduled, de-scheduled because:

28 Archaeological History: Event Name Date:

Part excav. / H. N. Sarvey / 1950

29 Visits Name Date:

Arnold J. A. FMW / 13 / 10 / 1989
Taylor F. FMW / 17 / 1 / 1995

30 Sources Source Type Collection: Author: Date: Title: Other:

Desc text / AM7 /// (1)
Desc text / AM107 / Arnold J. A. / 1989 // (2)
Desc text / AM107 / Taylor F. / 1995 // (3)
Photos / AM107 B / Taylor F. / 1995 // (4)

