THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Penywyrlod Long Cairn Talgarth, Powys

SURVEY & RECOMMENDATIONS



Hazleton long barrow, Gloucestershire (Corinium Museum)

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SURVEY & RECOMMENDATIONS

W J Britnell January 1992

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL tel (0938) 553670

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 REFERENCES USED IN REPORT

Where possible cross-reference is made to the detailed description of the monument in the report on rescue excavations carried out in 1972 (Savory 1984). Savory's nomenclature for the various features of the monument have been retained wherever possible. Drawing 1 is a reproduction of original overall site plan which accompanied Savory's report (Savory 1984, fig 4). Drawing 2 is the result of the survey work carried out in September 1991. Reference is also made to the colour photographs and colour slides which also accompany this report (see catalogue in section 8).

1.2 STATUS OF THE MONUMENT

The monument has been taken into Guardianship by Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments, who are now responsible for its maintenance. Savory has noted that 'It had already been decided by the Ancient Monuments Board (Wales) that the unique nature of the cairn, with its structural features (apart from the farmer's quarry) exceptionally well preserved and the probability of more than one chamber with intact deposits, justified its preservation without further excavation, well beyond the present century; there seems in any case, to be little likelihood of any threat to this site other than agricultural activity' (Savory 1984, 13).

1.3 WORKS CARRIED OUT BETWEEN 1972-91

Little work has been carried out on the monument since the limited excavations were carried out in the early 1970s. Parts of the excavations appear to have been backfilled soon after the excavations. More recently the hedge-line which crossed the SW side of the mound has been removed, the site has been fenced and most of the scrub vegetation has been cleared from the site by Cadw. The ash tree overshadowing Chamber NE I has been felled, although the stump and roots of the tree have been left in place.

1.4 SURVEY WORK SEPTEMBER 1991

Survey work was carried out on the monument in mid September 1991 at the request of Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments in advance of further management works to be carried out at the site.

Drawn survey

Planning was carried out with the assistance of S Boyle of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust using an EDM with data logger, the results of which were subsequently processed with ground-modelling software. The results of the survey have been redrawn for the sake of clarity (Drawing 2 by B V Williams). Minor discrepancies are apparent between the new survey and the site plan published by Savory. In some instances the precise location of features that are no longer visible is uncertain.

North is indicated by reference to magnetic north. Contours are indicated at 0.1m intervals in relation to a temporary site datum which has not been tied into Ordnance Datum.

Three survey pegs (steel rods) were left on site at the end of the survey (see Drawing 2). Their positions in relation to a temporary site grid are as follows: GP1 = 76.03m E, 123.50m N; GP2 = 111.23m E, 110.58m N; GP3 = 124.08m E, 96.68m N. The survey has been tied into field boundaries mapped by the OS (not shown on Drawing 2).

Photographic Survey

See section 7 for catalogue of colour prints and slides.

2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

2.1 PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE MONUMENT

The excavations carried out in 1972 showed that the monument was a long, trapezoidal mound with inner and outer revetment walls, a 'blind' portal and forecourt at the broader end, a simply squared-off terminal at the narrower end, and at least four lateral chambers of which three opened onto the NE side and one probably onto the SW side. The overall size of the visible mound is c 55m long aligned NW to SE, which gradually tapers from a width of c 25 metres at the SE to c 13m at the NW. These dimensions are greater than the limits of the cairn as defined by the outer revetment walls identified during excavation. Beyond the outer wall are likely to be contemporary external deposits and later tumble. The maximum height of the mound is c 3m towards the SE end. The original number of chambers is unknown, but Savory has suggested that there may be between six and eight in total (1984, 29). (The dimensions given here are taken from the recent survey; some differ slightly from those quoted in Savory 1984, 15).

The monument was constructed of local materials. There are small surface quarries about 200m to the S (see Savory 1984, 16 and Slides SL41-44), and within 20m to the SE, which may be of some antiquity.

The monument is one of a small group of similar long cairns in the Black Mountains area of Brecknock (Britnell 1984a) and is clearly to be classified as a Severn-Cotswold tomb. It is comparable both in terms of size and dating with other members of the group (Saville 1990, 256, 265). Despite the damage the site has suffered in recent years it is one of the better preserved of the Welsh neolithic long cairns.

2.2 PRINCIPAL RESULTS OF SURVEY WORK IN 1991

Many of the features noted in Savory's published report remain visible, including the Main Chamber, Chamber NE I, NE II, and the portal. Chamber NE III, and the stretches of the inner and outer revetment walls identified at both the narrow and broader ends of the cairn and along the NE side are, however, no longer visible.

Certain details of the overall form of the monument have become more obvious since vegetation clearance was undertaken. In particular, the detailed contouring invites further comment on the original form of the monument (see Drawing 2). Relatively little consideration has been given to the original external appearance of long cairns in the Severn-Cotswold group. Corcoran suggested a ridged upper cross-section (1969, 78), an interpretation which Savory considered there was no evidence of at Penywyrlod (1984, 35). There was no primary evidence of the original form of the cairn at Gwernvale, although it was suggested that the relative heights of the chambers and revetment walls would be consistent with a ridged cross-section and a longitudinal profile gradually diminishing in height away from the forecourt (Britnell 1984, 142). Excavations at Hazleton North, Gloucestershire have suggested various alternative reconstructions of the original appearance, although the excavator's preferred option was a cairn with a gently-pitched upper cross-section and a bidriectionallysloping longitudinal profile from a highest point just to the W of the chambered areas, approximately a third of the distance back from the outer ends of the forecourt (Saville 1990, 246, 260; fig 228, 1 and A).

The new survey of Penywyrlod reveals clear differences between the profile of the cairn at the broader and narrower ends. The tail of the cairn has a fairly distinct axial ridge which slopes down to either side and rises fairly uniformly by about 4m over c 25m from the tail to about the mid-point of the cairn (making allowances for what appear to be later disturbances). Over a distance of c 22m from the mid-point to the portal, the cairn rises by only c 1m to a high point adjacent to the inner end of the forecourt. It seems that the summit of the cairn in this area would have formed a fairly platform up to c 15m across, sloping away to the edges of the cairn and to the ends of the horns. The survey indicates that the monument was built on sloping ground, the ground surface at the broader, forecourt end, being approximately 5.5m higher than at the tail. It also suggests that the broader end is sited above a slight hollow. The contour survey provides no explicit indication of the location of other chambers within the mound.

3 PRESENT STATE OF THE MONUMENT

3.1 VISIBLE FEATURES OF THE ORIGINAL MONUMENT

Main Chamber

Part of the capstone and the side stones of the chamber are still visible in the eroding edge of the main quarry as is the large lower 'thrust block' noted in Savory's report. The thrust block and the orthostats and capstone of the chamber appear to be stable, but the cairn material enclosing and overlying the chamber are undergoing continuing erosion. It seems likely that burrowing animals are disturbing the upper fill of the chamber (see para 3.5) which Savory noted 'was evenly filled with earth covered with a thin layer of sandstone chips to within a few inches of the under surface of the capstone throughout, in a manner which suggested deliberate filling at some time' (1984, 16).

Chamber NE I

Of the features noted by Savory (1984, 16-17) only the following elements are now visible: the 'two thin upright slabs, parallel and 0.9m apart' which form the inner end of the chamber passage, and the 'two thin, upright transverse slabs, much lower than the entrance passage orthostats, which formed and entrance gap 0.6m wide' which probably lie on the line of the inner revetment wall of the cairn. Part of the excavation trench in the base of the main quarry area just to the SW is still visible. These stones are still 'overshadowed by the roots of a tree which had been undermined by the farmer's excavation' (Savory 1984, 16), although the tree itself has now been felled (see para 1.3). All the visible stones are extremely vulnerable to further disturbance.

Chamber NE II

Of the features noted by Savory (1984, 19-20) only the following elements are now clearly visible: a single slab at the S end of the SE side of the chamber; the SW end slab; three slabs forming the NW side of the chamber; part of the NE 'sealing slab'. There is no visible trace of the cross wall recorded by Savory, butted against the back wall of the chamber (1984, 24-5; fig 7; pls &c and &d). The trench which revealed the lower courses of the cross wall have been backfilled; further tumble appears to have obscured any surviving higher courses. The interior of the chamber and part of the passage is c 0.3m lower than the area beyond it to the SE side. Cairn material rises steeply above orthostats on the NW side of the chamber and passage, which still carry the dry-stone corbelling and walling noted by Savory. The visible remains of the chamber are extremely vulnerable to further disturbance: a number of the standing stones forming the chamber and passage are thrust inwards and are probably unstable; a number of stones are continuing to split (particularly the NE 'sealing slab'); and the cairn material, corbelling and dry-stone walling above the orthostats on the NW side of the continual erosion.

Chamber NE III

The position of this chamber recorded by Savory (1984, 20-22) is no longer distinguishable on site.

A moderately large stone slab (c 0.7×1.0 m across) is visible on the ground surface in the vicinity of the chamber entrance (see Drawing 2; Slide SL22/Colour Print CF1.22). The slab does not appear to be noted in the excavation report (although it may be the slab visible to the left of the figure in Savory 1984, pl 10a). Its origin is obscure.

The Portal

Of the features noted by Savory (1984, 22) only the following elements are now clearly visible: the upright slab on the SW side and the fallen slab on the NE side. The stonehole of the fallen orthostat (Savory 1984, pl 2c) is no longer visible. The standing portal stone appears to be reasonably stable. It is still partly embedded in and overlain by cairn material, which is, however, continuing to erode. A small tree growing in a crack in the NW end of the upright portal stone is continuing to split it.

The Forecourt

Apart from the supposed lintel slab, few of the other features noted by Savory (1984, 22) are still visible. The approximate position of parts of the outer revetment wall may still be indicated. The cist inserted in the outer revetment wall of the SE horn is no longer clearly distinguishable (although its approximate location is indicated by a medium-sized upright slab corresponding to the one shown to the NE of the 'unexcavated forecourt blocking' shown on Savory 1984, fig 8). Forecourt blocking material and stonework forming part of the SE horn adjacent to the portal is still undergoing active erosion.

Revetment walls

None of the original stretches of either the inner and outer revetment walls of the cairn revealed during excavation are now visible. However, there is a slight crest which seems to approximate to the outer revetment wall in the excavated area at towards the NE end of the northern horn (visible in Slide SL2/Colour Print CF1.2).

The Cairn

The surviving areas of the cairn as much as described by Savory, although the detailed contouring carried out as part of this survey invites further comment on the original form of the monument (para 2.2). The recent survey and a comparison with earlier photographs allows an assessment to be made of the erosion that has taken place since the early 1970s.

The maximum surviving height of the cairn appears to be c 3m, towards the SE end (see Drawing 3). A thin skim of cairn material may still survive in places beneath the area affected by the main quarry area towards the SE end of the monument. Up to 0.8m of material appears to survive in the area of recent disturbance at the tail at the NW. Between c 0.8-1.0m of material would still appear to survive in the partially quarried area of the NE horn. Beneath the tree-stump overshadowing Chamber NE I is an isolated block of material 5-6m across incorporating the outer edge of the passage to the chamber, the outer revetment walls and any chamber blocking and tumble from the cairn, which survives to a height of c 1m.

Areas of active erosion of the cairn are as follows: all the edges of the main quarry (c 0.1-0.8m appears to have been lost since the early 1970s from the upper edges of the quarry to the SW of Chamber NE II, to the NW of the Main Chamber and to the SW of the standing portal stone); the upper part of the isolated block of material beneath the tree stump overshadowing the entrance to Chamber NE I; scarped edges to either side of the entrance to Chamber NE III and to a lesser extent the scarped edge immediately to the NW of the entrance to Chamber NE II; the edges of excavation trenches near the tail of the cairn and on the northern horn (para 3.4).

3.2 FIELD BANK

The former hedge-line crossing the SW side of the cairn is still visible as a low bank (see Drawing 2). At the NW end of the site the inner and outer edges of the bank up to c 2m wide and 0.2-0.3m high are clearly distinguishable, but further to the SE only the S edge of the bank is visible as an earthwork.

3.3 OUARRYING ACTIVITY

The main areas of recent quarrying and other disturbance to the cairn have been as follows (see also Savory 1984, 15-16): the main quarry c 13 x 15m across towards the SE end; the removal of part of upper part of the tail of the cairn at the NW; slight cutting back of the upper edges of the cairn to either side of the entrance to Chamber NE III; slight scarping to the NW of Chamber NE II (see edges shown on Drawing 2). The NW horn of the cairn has been less severely quarried than the area of the cairn in the main quarry, represented by a step between the floor of the main quarry area and the horn to the NW of the fallen portal stone. As noted by Savory (1984, 16) most of the rest of the cairn appears to have escaped disturbance, apart from a small pit c 3 x 5m across and 0.6m deep on the main axis of the cairn to the W of Chamber NE II, and a possibly less recent quarry near the NW tail of the cairn (see '?old quarry' marked on Drawing 2).

3.4 EXCAVATION TRENCHES

Parts of the edges of some of the trenches excavated in 1972 are still visible, including two corners of the area excavated near the tail of the cairn (in an area obscured by bracken to the NW of Chamber NE III), a short length to the S of Chamber NE I, and more extensive stretches on the NE, SE and SW sides of the area excavated on the northern horn (see Drawing 2). An old spoil heap c 3m across and 0.3m high is still visible on the floor of the main quarry between the Main Chamber and Chamber NE II (see Drawing 2).

3.5 VEGETATION COVER AND ANIMAL ACTIVITY

Most of the scrub vegetation has recently been cleared from the mound and the surrounding area. Most of the mound is now covered by grass, brambles and bracken although there is some regenerating hazel, hawthorn, oak and field maple. Three trees have been retained on the southern side of the mound - a single oak towards the NW (trunk diameter 0.7m), and an oak and holly tree growing together towards the S (trunk diameters respectively 1.2m and 0.3m). The larger trees are unlikely to present much of a threat to the underlying archaeology and there is probably little harm in retaining them if they are of value from the point of view of other conservation interests. Care should be taken to prevent other trees and shrubs from regenerating. It would also be preferable to remove the bracken growing in various places.

There is generally little sign of animal activity affecting the monument. The only area of concern is probably a number of burrows (?rabbit) which enter the mound more or less vertically from the surface of the mound in the vicinity of the Main Chamber. From the distribution of the burrows it seems likely that the burrows enter the chamber by getting underneath the capstone and that some disturbance of at least the upper filling of the chamber is taking place as a consequence (see para 3.1).

4 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE MONUMENT

Despite damage to the monument and the limited excavations carried out in the 1970s the archaeological potential of the monument is still considerable. The monument is one of a relatively small number of known long cairns in Wales, a high proportion of which have either now disappeared or have already been extensively excavated or damaged to an even greater degree. This is particularly true of the local group of long cairns in Brecknock which have suffered from considerable denudation (Britnell 1984a). Recent large-scale excavations of similar sites at Gwernvale (Britnell 1984b) and Hazleton North (Saville 1991) have clearly demonstrated the potential range of evidence that might be expected to be preserved at the site. This includes the various areas of interest noted below.

Morphology

More precise evidence of the original form of the monument, including its original appearance, the relative height of revetment walls around various parts of the monument, and the number of original chambers.

Construction methods

The manner and sequence of construction, sources of materials, contemporaneity of various parts of the monument.

Chronology

More precise evidence of the nature and dating of pre-cairn activity, the date of construction, the overall period of use, and the date of abandonment.

Function

More precise evidence of the means of burial, the nature of contemporary activity around the cairn.

Artefactual and environmental evidence

The presence and cultural affinities of ceramic and lithic material beneath, in or around the monument. Environmental and economic evidence from buried soils beneath and in the vicinity of the monument and from chamber deposits.

5 VARIOUS OPTIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION

5.1 GENERAL

The following notes are intended to give a summary of various options that might be considered for repair, excavation and display. These observations are made in the light of the fact that the monument is an important archaeological resource, that it is undergoing continued erosion, and that it is in Guardianship.

5.2 REPAIR

Summary of necessary remedial action

Active erosion is taking place in the following areas: the edges of the main quarry area (para 3.3); all the visible elements of Chambers NE I (para 3.1); all the visible elements of Chamber NE II (para 3.1); the scarped edges scarped edges on S side of cairn (para 3.3); the edges of some old excavation trenches near the tail of the cairn and on the northern horn (para 3.4); animal burrowing above the Main Chamber (para 3.5); the small tree continuing to split the NW end of the upright portal stone (para 3.1). Periodic vegetation clearance will also be necessary to prevent trees and shrubs from regenerating on the surface of the monument (para 3.5), including preventing the regeneration of the tree stump overshadowing the entrance to Chamber NE I. There is probably no particular virtue in removing the field-bank(para 3.2).

Summary of areas most vulnerable to further damage

The following areas are particularly vulnerable to continued erosion or would be vulnerable to damage during the course of repair work: all the visible stones of Chamber NE I; all the visible stones of Chamber NE II, some of which are splitting, the corbelling and dry-stone walling above the orthostats on the NW side of the chamber and passage of Chamber NE II; the edges of the main quarry, particularly to the SW of Chamber NE II and to the NW of the Main Chamber, and adjacent to the standing portal stone; the isolated upstanding pillar of material beneath the tree stump overshadowing the entrance to Chamber NE I. Removal of the tree stump would probably cause unnecessary damage to the underlying archaeology.

Minimum level of repair

The minimum desirable repair of the monument for the purpose of preventing further erosion would consist of A-F below (see Drawing 4). The main outlines of the cairn and the recent quarry would remain visible, but all the visible orthostats and capstones of chambers and portal would be masked with the exception of the possible lintel stone in the forecourt area and possibly part of the top of the standing portal stone. It will probably not be possible to leave any elements of Chambers NE I, NE II or the Main Chamber still visible without giving rise to future erosion. The monument would become reasonably stable, but it would still be 'untidy', and would presuppose a minimal degree of public access.

- A Remove small tree growing in split in standing orthostat and possibly pack split with mortar to prevent further splitting.
- B Block up animal burrows on surface of Main Chamber and possibly bury wire netting just below the surface to prevent further burrowing.
- C Backfill visible excavation trenches at the NW tail of the cairn and the NE hornwork.
- D Carefully protect the visible elements of Chambers NE I and II.
- E Batter scarped edges of cairn to either side of the entrance to Chamber NE III with stone rubble or loam, as appropriate, and reseed.
- F Batter edges of the main quarry area with stone rubble (having already concealed the vulnerable stonework associated with Chambers NE I and NE II), from the base of the main quarry up to the surviving surface of the cairn. This would include battering the W, SW and S edges of the isolated pillar of material overshadowing the entrance to Chamber NE I and the step between the main quarry area and the higher disturbed area of the NE horn. Cover with loam and reseed.

Intermediate level of repair and display

An intermediate might consist of A-F above and include G-M below (see Drawing 4), for the purposes of preventing further erosion and allow a better low-key presentation of the monument. Apart from the main outlines of the cairn the only original features that would be visible, however, would be the tops of the two portal stones and the possible lintel stone in the forecourt area. Modern dry-stone walling would show part of the outlines of the NE horn, the NE side of the cairn and part of the NE tail. This could be combined with a display panel providing a description of the monument and an interpretation of the site in relation to the visible features. It would assume a moderate degree of public access.

- G Small-scale archaeological rexcavation of stone-hole of fallen portal stone (para 3.1). Re-erection and stabilization of stone.
- H Construct c 8.5m stretch of dry-stone walling to a fairly uniform height of c 0.5m from near entrance to Chamber NE II to butt against NW side of the isolated pillar of material beneath tree stump overshadowing entrance to Chamber NE I. This might attempt to indicate the entrance to Chamber NE II in some way.
- I Construct c 20m stretch of dry-stone walling again to a fairly uniform height of c 0.5-0.6m to butt against the SE side of the isolated pillar of material beneath tree stump overshadowing entrance to Chamber NE I, to curve round the NE horn, and fade out before joining the re-erected fallen orthostat (following line of the walling recorded during 1972 excavations). The general rise in ground level should give a greater apparent height to the walling as it approaches the portal in the forecourt, reflecting its probable original appearance.
- J Raise level of the base of the modern quarry by up to about 1m with newly quarried stone rubble to the top of the newly constructed dry-stone walling and approximately to the top of the isolated hump of material near the entrance to Chamber NE I. Cover with loam and reseed. The new surface could be reasonably horizontal; it would overlie the already battered edges to the quarry (see F above) and should conceal the present step between the base of the modern quarry and the higher area of the NE horn. It should be possible to arrange for part of the top of the standing SW orthostat, about half the height of the re-erected NE orthostat and the whole of the possible lintel stone to remain visible.
- K Construct c 10m stretch of dry-stone walling to a fairly uniform height of 0.25m around the NW tail (above, and following the line of the walling recorded during 1972 excavations). Level up the area of the cairn inside the walling with rubble and reseed. A similar, isolated stretch of walling might be constructed to represent the entrance to Chamber NE III.
- L Refill pit on summit of cairn to the SW of Chamber NE II with stone rubble. This might be an appropriate siting for a low, all-weather display panel, which could be set up in the backfilled material without causing any further damage to the site.
- M Make arrangements for foot access to summit of cairn (and display panel?) which will cause minimal future erosion to the monument.

Full-scale repair of the monument

Full-scale repair might consist of A-E and include N below, for the purposes of preventing further erosion and to restore the site as nearly as possible to the condition it was in before the early 1970s. The mound would be fully stable, but the only visible feature apart from the main outlines of the cairn would be the possible lintel stone in the forecourt area. The potential for presentation and display would be limited, and it would presuppose a minimal degree of public access.

N Refill the entire quarry area with stone rubble to a maximum height of c 3m to match the assumed contours of the original mound as closely as possible.

5.3 EXCAVATION

Preservation of the site should be the first option although minimal excavation may be required in the case of some of the options for repairs noted above. Less than full-scale excavation would be of dubious value. Full-scale excavation would need to be carried out to the highest standards; it would be extremely expensive and would need to involve the virtual removal of the monument (cf report on Hazleton North, Saville 1991). The monument could then be reconstructed as it may have appeared, but it is likely that all the chambers would be too small to permit safe public access. Reconstruction costs would be considerable and there would need to be a significant commitment to ongoing maintenance. Despite the undoubted gain to archaeological knowledge that would result from total excavation it would only be to the public benefit if high visitor numbers are anticipated once the monument has been restored.

5.4 SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

An intermediate level of repair and display (see above) is probably an appropriate compromise solution which would prevent further erosion of the monument and allow for limited site interpretation. It anticipates a moderate visitor numbers. This in itself would be of benefit since so few of this well-known local group of neolithic long cairns are either accessible or intelligible as field monuments to the public.

It will desirable to use stone rubble for backfilling where appropriate, to inhibit animal burrowing, and to either use a non-local stone or to lay down a permeable, non-degradable membrane of some kind in order that the original stonework can be distinguished from the new. Rubble areas to be covered with loam and reseeded.

The use of local stone slabs for any new visible dry-stone walling is desirable. This should try to match as closely as possible the neatly coursed walling of the original build.

If local, newly quarried stone is used for the repair of the monument, existing quarries in the immediate vicinity (see para 2.1) should be avoided unless further archaeological recording and excavation is carried out, in case they are of archaeological significance.

Limited archaeological excavation might be necessary if foundations for the dry-stone walling were required, or to determine its precise original course where this is now uncertain. A scheme of works should include provision for any archaeological recording and supervision that is necessary in advance of or during repair works.

6 REFERENCES

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7 CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

COLOUR SLIDES (SL); COLOUR FILM 1 (CF1)

Slide SL1/Colour Print CF1.1

Fallen lintel stone in forecourt area. Viewed from SE. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 3c.

Slide SL2/Colour Print CF1.2

General view of forecourt area including standing and fallen portal stones and lintel stone. Viewed from NE. Edge of excavation trench (left). Cf Savory 1984 pl 2b/3a.

Slide SL3/Colour Print CF1.3 General view of quarry and forecourt area. Viewed from SE. Cf Savory 1984 pl 2b

Slide SL4/Colour Print CF1.4 Fallen eastern portal stone in forecourt. Viewed from NE. Standing western portal stone in background. Scale 2m

Slide SL5/Colour Print CF1.5 Fallen portal stone (left) and standing portal stone (right). Viewed from NW. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 2c.

Slide SL6/Colour Print CF1.6

Standing western portal (centre) and fallen eastern portal stone (left). Cairn material to right and forecourt blocking to left. Note shrub growing in crack in standing portal stone. Viewed from NW. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 2a/2c/5c.

Slide SL7/Colour Print CF1.7

Fallen portal stone (far left) and standing portal stone (left) and capstone of Main Chamber (far right). Viewed from NE. Scale 2m.

Slide SL8/Colour Print CF1.8

Capstone of Main Chamber (centre) and Thrust Block. Viewed from NE. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 5a/5b/5d.

Slide SL9/Colour Print CF1.9

Capstone of Main Chamber (centre) and Thrust Block. Viewed from NE. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 5a/5b/5d.

Slide SL10/Colour Print CF1.10 General view of NW end of quarry (underexposed). Viewed from NE. Scale 2m.

Slide SL11/Colour Print CF1.11 Section through cairn and Chamber NE II at NW end of quarry. Viewed from SE. Scale 2m.

Slide SL12/Colour Print CF1.12 Section through cairn and Chamber NE II at NW end of quarry. Viewed from SE. Scale 2m.

Slide SL13/Colour Print CF1.13 Collapsing cairn material at NW corner of quarry. Note stone below scale appears to have been placed there recently to act as revetment. Viewed from SE. Scale 1m.

Slide SL14/Colour Print CF1.14 Chamber NE II (centre) and cairn surface (left). Viewed from SW. Scale 2m.

Slide SL15/Colour Print CF1.15 Chamber NE II (centre foreground) and NW end of quarry. Viewed from NE. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 7a/7b/8d.

Slide SL16/Colour Print CF1.16

Section through cairn and Chamber NE II at NW end of quarry. Note some quarrying of cairn edge just to NW of chamber (behind and to left of scale). Viewed from SE. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 7c.

Slide SL17/Colour Print CF1.17

Chamber NE I outer entrance overlain by stump of ash tree and unexcavated/unquarried cairn material. Viewed from SW. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 6a/6b/6c.

Slide SL18/Colour Print CF1.18

Chamber NE I outer entrance overlain by stump of ash tree. Viewed from NW. Scale 2m.

Slide SL19/Colour Print CF1.19

Chamber NE I outer entrance overlain by stump of ash tree and unexcavated/unquarried cairn material. Viewed from SE. Scale 2m.

Slide SL20/Colour Print CF1.20

Quarrying and erosion towards NE corner of cairn. Chamber NE III not now visible but probably just behind scale. Note large flat slab (left foreground) or possible lintel stone. See also Colour Print CF1.21. Viewed from SE. Scale 2m.

Slide SL21/Colour Print CF1.21

Quarrying and erosion towards NE corner of cairn. Chamber NE III not now visible but probably just below scale and probably concealed by sloping ramp of backfilled material. Viewed from NE. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 9b.

Slide SL22/Colour Print CF1.22

Large flat slab or possible lintel stone ex situ on edge of cairn just to SE of Chamber NE III (see location on Colour Print CF1.19). Viewed from SE. Scale 1m.

Slide SL23/Colour Print CF1.23

Quarrying and erosion towards NE corner of cairn. Chamber NE III not now visible but probably concealed beneath ramp of backfilled material immediately to left of scale. Viewed from N. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 9c/10a.

Slide SL24/Colour Print CF1.24

Quarrying and erosion at NE corner of cairn. Note that scale is standing at S corner of still visible excavation trench approx 7m to NW of Chamber NE III. Viewed from NE. Scale 2m. Cf Savory 1984 pl 10b.

Slide SL25/Colour Print CF1.25 Hollow in surface of cairn to E of Chamber NE II. Viewed from SW. Scale 2m.

Slide SL/26/Colour Print CF1.26

General view of western corner of quarry and Chamber NE II (centre middle distance). Viewed from SW. No scale.

Slide SL27/Colour Print CF1.27

Cairn surface overlying Main Chamber with fallen and standing portal stones (left background). Note slight hollowing in surface of cairn above chamber and rabbit? burrows which it appears might be entering the chamber. Viewed from NW. Scales 1m and 2m.

Slide SL28/Colour Print CF1.28

Cairn surface overlying Main Chamber with Chamber NE I (centre middle distance). Note slight hollowing in surface of cairn above chamber and rabbit? burrows which it appears might be entering the chamber. Viewed from SW. Scale 2m.

Slide SL29/Colour Print CF1.29 General view of cairn from SW viewed from SW.

Slide SL30/Colour Print CF1.30 General view of S corner of cairn viewed from SE.

Slide SL31/Colour Print CF1.31 General view of main quarry with stump of ash tree overlying Chamber NE I (centre). Viewed from NE.

Slide SL32/Colour Print CF1.32 General view of NE side of cairn viewed from NE with quarry to left.

Slide SL33/Colour Print CF1.33 General view of cairn from N. Cf Savory 1984 pl 9c.

Colour Print CF1.34 (Colour Print only) General view of cairn from N. Cf Savory 1984 pl 1a/1b.

SL35/Colour Print CF1.35 General view of cairn from NW corner. Note old hedge-bank just inside fence (right) and hollowing in tail of cairn (left).

SL36/Colour Print CF1.36 SW edge of quarry with fallen and standing portal stones (centre background). Viewed from NW. Scale 2m.

Slide SL37/Colour Print CF1.37 Fallen portal stone viewed from top of cairn. Viewed from SW. Scale 2m.

Slide SL38 (Slide only) NE I outer entrance overlain by stump of ash tree. Viewed from NW. Scale 2m.

Slide SL39 (Slide only) General view of NW end of cairn. Viewed from NW.

Slide SL40 (Slide only)
Survey work in progress (GAT's EDM).

Slide SL41 (Slide only) Old stone quarry at about SO151314.

Slide SL42 (Slide only) Old stone quarry at about SO151314.

Slide SL43 (Slide only) Old stone quarry at about SO151314.

Slide SL44 (Slide only) Old stone quarry at about SO151314.

PENYWYRLOD LONG CAIRN TALGARTH POWYS

Survey 1972



NE III



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