

Archaeological Building Recording
at
**LLWYNA FARM BARN,
FARHILL, LLANISHEN, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**
for
Mr & Mrs Robbie



Report No. 1779/2007
NPRN No. 43282



Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

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at
**LLWYNA FARM BARN,
FAR HILL, LLANISHEN, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**

Centred on
N.G.R. SO 4791 0469

Client: Mr & Mrs Robbie

CONTENTS

Summary	
List of Illustrations	
1. Introduction	1
2. The Site.....	2
3. Methodology.....	3
4. Historical & Archaeological Background.....	4
5. The Building Recording	5
6. Discussion.....	6
7. Bibliography.....	7
8. Acknowledgements.....	8
Appendix 1: Extracts from Planning Policies Relating to Archaeology	
Appendix 2: Entries in the National Monuments Record of Wales	
Illustrations and Plates	

Abbreviations used in the text

OS	Ordnance Survey
aOD	above Ordnance Datum
<i>c</i>	circa
GRO	Gwent Record Office
NPRN	National Primary Record Number
RCAHMW	Royal Commission for Ancient & Historic Monuments of Wales

NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

March, 2007.

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SUMMARY

Archaeological Building Recording was carried out for a barn attached to the farmhouse at Llwyna Farm, Farhill, near Llanishen in Monmouthshire. The barn had two historic phases of construction; originally it would have been a single-storey barn, possibly dating from the later 17th century. Cartographic evidence shows that buildings have stood on this site since at least 1813 in the location of the farmhouse and attached barn. The walls of the barn were raised, possibly in the early 19th century, to make it a two-storey structure. The farmhouse porch and a detached stable block and outbuilding were constructed sometime between 1848 and 1886. The barn has recently been re-roofed and the walls and major lintels consolidated.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures

- Figure 1 Site location plan and NPRN numbers
- Figure 2 Plan of Llwyna Farm attached barn showing main phases and direction of plates, scale 1:50
- Figure 3 Detail from Trelleck Tithe Map of 1848 showing site of Llwyna Farm
- Figure 4 Ordnance Survey 1886 edition, original scale 1:10560
- Figure 5 Ordnance Survey 1901 edition, original scale 1:2500
- Figure 6 Ordnance Survey 1921 edition, original scale 1:2500

Plates

- Cover Llwyna Farm, looking south-east
- Plate 1 Llwyna farmhouse, attached barn and single-storey outbuilding, looking north
- Plate 2 Stable block, looking south
- Plate 3 Llwyna farm barn, looking west
- Plate 4 Llwyna farm barn, looking south-east
- Plate 5 Modern roof and floor joists, looking south-west
- Plate 6 South-eastern side of barn, looking north
- Plate 7 Remains of pitched-stone ramp to southern doorway, looking north
- Plate 8 Northern doorway of barn, looking north-east
- Plate 9 North gable interior showing footings resting on ridges of bedrock, looking north-east
- Plate 10 Interior of south-western wall showing partially blocked doorway, looking south
- Plate 11 Interior of barn, showing window in gable wall and surviving timber lintel of ventilation slit, looking north
- Plate 12 Northern gable of barn showing roofline scar and blocked opening, looking south-west
- Plate 13 Southern gable showing roofline scar, looking south
- Plate 14 North-western wall showing differing thickness of upper & lower storeys, looking north-east
- Plate 15 Corner of north gable wall showing Sandstone Conglomerate quoins at upper level, looking south

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning Consent has been granted for the change of use of an existing barn adjoining the farmhouse at Llwyna Farm, Farhill, Llanishen in Monmouthshire to residential accommodation (Planning Permission number M11042). The site is centred on NGR SO 4791 0469.
- 1.2 A condition to ensure the barn is fully recorded prior to development and its relationship to the other farm buildings, has been imposed by Monmouthshire County Council planning section. This condition has been recommended by the Curatorial Division of Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. and is based on a model for planning conditions suggested by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 1997,17).
- 1.3 Planning Policy Wales, issued by the Welsh Assembly and revised in March 2002, sets out under section 6.5 the means by which archaeological remains should be considered within the planning process (**Appendix 1**). The Monmouthshire Local Plan contains policies to protect the County's heritage, whether these are existing buildings and streetscapes or buried archaeological remains.
- 1.4 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not and their settings, are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in-situ. In cases involving lesser archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development (PPW 2002, sec, 6.5.3).
- 1.5 Welsh Office Circular 60/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology' is still considered to be relevant. This also sets out the need for the consideration of the archaeological resource including the commissioning of archaeological assessments and field evaluations (**Appendix 1**).
- 1.6 There is a requirement for a developer to provide sufficient information on the archaeological implications of development as part of the planning process in order that an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken. The information may be obtained through an archaeological desk-based assessment and/or building recording or field evaluation commissioned by the developer. To fulfil the imposed condition on the barn conversion a programme of archaeological building recording was commissioned from Bristol and Region Archaeological Services by Mr G.Robbie. The results of the Building Recording are produced in this report.
- 1.7 The building recording was carried out in February 2007 by Andy King AIFA, who subsequently compiled this report. Ann Linge produced the illustrations. A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales at Aberystwyth and will be listed under the existing National Primary Record Number for Llwyna Farm attached barn 43282.
- 1.8 No previous archaeological investigation has taken place on this site.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 Llwyna Farm is situated approximately 11 kilometres north of Chepstow and 2 kilometres north-east of the village of Llanishen, in the civil parish of Trellech, Monmouthshire (**Fig.1 & Cover**).
- 2.2 The small group of farm buildings comprises a two-storey farmhouse and attached barn (**Plate 1**), a single storey outbuilding, a stable block (**Plate2**), and some temporary sheds. The buildings are situated on the side of a hill overlooking the valley of Woolpitch Wood. The farm buildings are adjoined to the east by an enclosed garden and fields and to the west by a private trackway that is the principle access route to the farm.
- 2.3 The building that is the subject of this project is the two-storey barn attached to the northern side of the farmhouse (**Plate 3**). Both the farmhouse and the barn are listed as early post-medieval structures in the National Monuments Record of Wales (numbers 45104 & 43282 respectively).
- 2.4 At the time of the survey the barn had been re-roofed, the first-floor joists replaced and the walls consolidated. No window frames, door frames or interior fittings were present. As the barn was constructed on a slope the floor level had originally been cut to a maximum of 600mm into the bedrock. The sandstone barn walls were founded directly onto exposed bedrock. A drystone wall abutted the northern corner of the barn.
- 2.5 The site slopes gradually downwards to the south-west between approximately 185m and 180m above Ordnance Datum. The geology of the study area comprises Old Red Sandstone of the Devonian period (Welch & Trotter 1961, British Geological Survey 1994).

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with national guidelines (English Heritage 2006) and criteria set by the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* and *Watching Briefs* (revised 2001). The fieldwork complied with the methodology stated within the planning conditions and that required by the Development Control Officer attached to the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.2 It was the aim of the fieldwork to conduct a Level 2 archaeological survey of the attached barn and analyse the phases of its development. Past and present functions of the building and the relationship with other structures was also considered.
- 3.3 To accomplish the survey 50 digital images and 34 monochrome-print images were taken of the internal and external aspects of the buildings. These were all entered onto BaRAS pro-forma photographic recording sheets and the direction of the images placed upon a phased, 1:50 scale plan of the structure (**Fig.2**). Where possible, scales were placed within the range of the photographic frames. The survey was carried out in a systematic manner with the project staff inspecting all accessible portions of the building.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The area around Llwyna Farm has several entries in the National Monuments Record of Wales for sites of prehistoric, medieval and later provenance (**Appendix 2**). The nearby village of Trellech was the site of an early Christian church and later became one of the major towns of medieval Wales, probably prospering due to the local industries of iron ore extraction and charcoal production. However, war and plagues drastically reduced the fortunes of the settlement. Recent archaeological fieldwork has confirmed the importance of this town (NPRN 15514; 300132).
- 4.2 The remains of an iron ore furnace survive to the east of Llwyna farm, in the valley of Woolpitch Wood (NPRN 34144) and to the south are the 17th-century house and barn of Pant Glas (NPRN 20554; 404063). Llwyna Farm and the attached barn are simply described as post-medieval in the National Monuments Record.
- 4.3 The Ordnance Survey 2 inch to 1 mile survey plan of 1813 showed a building with adjoining paddocks in the location of Llwyna Farm, however no fine detail of the buildings was given.
- 4.4 The Trellech tithe map of 1848 showed the farmhouse and the attached barn with two small plots and a paddock numbered 114 adjoining, no other farm buildings were shown at that time (**Fig.3**). The tithe apportionment for 1848 listed the landowner of areal unit 114 as one Andrew Dowling, the occupier was James Neblett and the paddock was described as arable.
- 4.5 James Hodges, a local timber merchant, acquired properties around Trellech through the later decades of the 18th century. His only daughter married John Eliot Winsloe of Twickenham in 1796. The Winsloe estate included Llwyna Farm in 1878 as the property was sold in that year by John George Eliot Winsloe to Bessie Calindo.
- 4.6 At the time of the 1886 edition Ordnance Survey plan the property was labelled as *Llyna*, the stable block had been constructed, a porch had been added to the north-eastern wall of the farmhouse and the boundaries of the adjoining plots had been altered (**Fig.4**).
- 4.7 The only changes to the farm layout on the 1901 edition O.S. plan were the construction of a small enclosure adjacent to the stable block and the enclosure boundaries were altered once again (**Fig.5**). Similarly the 1920 edition O.S. plan also showed a rearrangement of outbuildings and boundaries but no changes to the principle farm buildings (**Fig.6**).
- 4.8 The name of the property was altered to Llwyna and the farm changed hands several times through the 20th century; it is currently owned by Mr & Mrs Robbie.

5. THE BUILDING RECORDING (Fig.2)

- 5.1 The barn is a sub-rectangular, two-storey structure covering approximately 58.9 square metres in plan, aligned north-east to south-west, built against the north-eastern gable wall of Llwyna farmhouse (**Plate 4**). The barn and the farmhouse have been completely re-roofed and joists for a new upper-floor level have been inserted (**Plate 5**). There is no surfacing material for the floor of the barn and the inclined strata of the bedrock are exposed in places.
- 5.2 There are two opposing double doorways to the barn, both adjoining the farmhouse gable. The doorways differ in size, the south-eastern one being the smaller of the two measuring 2m in width by 2.3m in height, however the original lintel and masonry over the doorway had collapsed and is now rebuilt (**Plate 6**). The remains of a sloping, pitched-stone ramp survived outside this doorway (**Plate 7**).
- 5.3 The north-western doorway measures 3m in width and up to 3.5m in height as it now extends to the eaves of the modern roof (**Plate 8**). The original height of this door would have been approximately 1.8m. The jambs of the doorway sat on stone pads that were still in place.
- 5.4 The sandstone walls of the barn were founded directly onto the underlying bedrock. As the barn is built on the side of a hill the ground floor level has been cut into the bedrock to a maximum depth of 600mm, so the walls sit on ridges of exposed rock (**Plate 9**).
- 5.5 There are two principle historic phases of construction to the barn as originally this was a single-storey building. The walls of the earlier phase are up to 620mm thick and built of Pennant Sandstone. As Pennant is not local to this area it may be that the stone for the barn was salvaged from another building in the vicinity. There were two ventilation slits in the north-western wall, that differed slightly in size. The south-eastern wall had a wide single doorway, contemporary with the ventilation slits. The doorway had been partially blocked to sill level in antiquity to convert it to a window and recently repaired with a modern concrete lintel (**Plate 10**).
- 5.6 The northern gable wall of the barn had a small square window at ground floor level, measuring 530mm by 615mm that had been repaired with a modern concrete lintel. The only timber lintel to survive was above one of the ground floor ventilation slits (**Plate 11**). The original slope of the barn roof was visible as a scar in the masonry of the northern gable wall with a blocked opening measuring 1.16m by 1.15m at first floor level (**Plate 12**). The roofline scar was also visible in the southern gable wall (**Plate 13**).
- 5.7 The later phase of construction utilised the local Old Red Sandstone and consisted of the addition of a first-floor level to the barn and the raising of the northern gable-wall apex by at least 1m. The roof cover for this phase was limestone slabs which may have been re-used from the earlier phase barn.
- 5.8 The side walls of this upper floor are slightly thinner than the ground floor, being only 500mm in width (**Plate 14**). The upper quoins at the northern end of the barn are blocks of Sandstone Conglomerate (**Plate 15**). There are two ventilation slits for the upper floor, one in each of the side walls; these slits are larger than those of the ground floor and extend to the present roof level.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The survey has shown that the Llywna Farm attached barn is a post-medieval building constructed in two principle phases. Originally this was a low, single-storey barn, that may date from the late 17th century. The stonework of the earlier phase is not local and has been imported to the site. This could have come from a building in the vicinity that was derelict or being demolished. Recent archaeological work in Trellech has shown that the town was much larger in the medieval period and buildings of fairly high status existed until the 1600's. It is likely that, after they went out of use, such buildings became convenient 'quarries' for stone and other materials.
- 6.2 An upper floor level was added to the barn, possibly in the early 19th century, bringing the roof to the same height as that of the farmhouse. The stone used for this upper level was local Old Red Sandstone which is a fairly soft stone; a harder Sandstone Conglomerate was therefore used for the quoins of the upper level. At some time a single doorway on the ground floor was partially blocked, a window or doorway in the upper level of the northern gable wall has also been blocked in antiquity.
- 6.3 Until at least 1848 *Llyna* consisted of only the farmhouse and the attached barn. A detached stable block, an outbuilding and a porch to the farmhouse were constructed sometime between 1848 and 1886. Thereafter no major changes occurred to the principle building layout.
- 6.4 There is no evidence to indicate that Llywna barn has ever been used for anything other than agricultural purposes.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY & SOURCES CONSULTED

- ALGAO 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings: advice to Local Authorities and Applicants.* Chelmsford
- English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice.* English Heritage Publishing, Swindon
- I.F.A. 2001 *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- RCAHMW <http://www.coflein.gov.uk> Map enabled query system
- Stuart Wilson <http://www.lostcityoftrellech.co.uk>
- Welch, F.B.A. & Trotter, F.M. 1961 *Geology of the country around Monmouth and Chepstow.* London:HMSO

Maps

- 1813 Ordnance Survey, original scale 2":1 mile
- 1848 Trelleck Tithe Map (GRO D.1579.38)
- 1886 Ordnance Survey plan, original scale 1:10,560
- 1901 Ordnance Survey plan, original scale 1:2500, Monmouthshire sheet XX.7
- 1920 Ordnance Survey plan, original scale 1:2500, Monmouthshire sheet XX.7
- 1994 Geological Map of Wales, British Geological Survey, 1:250,000

The collections of Gwent Record Office including:

- GRO D.1579.37 1848 Tithe map apportionment
- GRO D2530 Title deeds of Winsloe estate 1701-1910
- GRO D.1078.263 Survey of the Manor of Trelleck 1650-77
- GRO D.749.24 Manor of Trelleck surrenders 1657 -1760

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services are grateful to the staff of the National Monument Record of Wales, Gwent Record Office, and the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Curatorial Section) for their advice and assistance and to Mr & Mrs Robbie for their patience and hospitality.

APPENDIX 1: Extracts from Planning Policies Relating to Archaeology

Planning Policy Wales, revised March 2002

Section 6.5: Development control and the historic environment

Archaeological remains

- 6.5.1 The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Where nationally important **archaeological remains**, whether scheduled or not and their settings, are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in-situ. In cases involving lesser archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.
- 6.5.2 The needs of archaeology and development can be reconciled and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their proposals for development with the local planning authority at an early stage. Archaeological assessments commissioned by developers (sometimes as part of a wider Environmental Impact Assessment) can help to provide information on the archaeological sensitivity of a site before submitting a planning application. If important remains are thought to exist at a development site, the planning authority should request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. The results of any assessment and/or field evaluation should be provided as part of a planning application. If this information is not provided, authorities should consider whether it is appropriate to direct the applicant to supply further information, or whether to refuse permission for inadequately documented proposals.
- 6.5.3 Where local planning authorities decide that physical preservation in-situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of archaeological remains should proceed, before granting planning permission the authority needs to be satisfied that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the archaeological investigation and subsequent recording of the remains and the publication of the results. Archaeological investigations should be carried out before development commences, working to a project brief prepared by the planning authority.
- 6.5.4 Local planning authorities may impose conditions to protect a monument and require that an archaeological watching brief is carried out. In order to secure the provision of an appropriate archaeological investigation and subsequent recording of remains, a negative condition may be imposed prohibiting the carrying out of development until such time as works or other action (for example, an excavation) have been carried out by a third party.
- 6.5.5 Archaeological remains may only become apparent when development has commenced. Where such remains are deemed by the Assembly to be of national importance, the remains may be scheduled. In these circumstances, developers would need to seek separate Scheduled Monument Consent before continuing work. The local planning authority or the Assembly may revoke planning consent if deemed necessary.

Welsh Office Circular 60/96 ‘Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology’

Planning Applications

(b) Archaeological Assessments

12. These consultations will help to provide developers with advance warning of the archaeological sensitivity of a site. As a result they may wish to commission their own archaeological assessment by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant. This need not involve fieldwork. Assessment normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including any historic maps held by the local authority archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques. In some circumstances a formal Environmental Assessment may be necessary.

(c) Field Evaluations

13. Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, the planning authority should request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. Such an evaluation, normally a rapid and inexpensive operation involving ground survey and/or small-scale excavation and trial trenching, is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation but it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist. Evaluations of this kind help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development and indicate the weight which ought to be attached to their preservation. They also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage.

14. Local planning authorities should expect developers to provide results of such appraisals, assessments and/or evaluations as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance. If developers are not prepared to do so voluntarily, the planning authority may wish to consider whether it would be appropriate to direct the applicant to supply further information. Authorities will need to consider refusing permission for proposals which are inadequately documented.

[The Circular then goes on to discuss the next stages of dealing with the archaeological resource during consultations by planning authorities and the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ or the preservation of archaeological remains by record.]

APPENDIX 2: Entries in the National Monuments Record of Wales

LLWYNA ATTACHED BARN; LLYNA

Broad Class of Site: Agriculture and Subsistence

Type of Site: BARN

NPRN: 43282

Period: Post Medieval?

LLWYNA; LLYNA

Broad Class of Site: Domestic

Type of Site: DWELLING

NPRN: 45104

Period: Post Medieval?

WOOLPITCH WOOD IRON WORKS, TRELLECH

Broad Class of Site: Industrial

Type of Site: Iron Works

NPRN: 34144

Period: Post Medieval

Site Description:

The remains of an iron furnace and ancillary buildings in Woolpitch Wood.

(source OS495 card; SO40SE23)

J.Wiles 19.09.2002

HAROLD'S STONES, TRELLECH

Broad Class of Site: Religious, Ritual and Funerary

Type of Site: STONE ALIGNMENT

NPRN: 221159

Period: Bronze Age

Site Description:

These three spectacular uprights are of a local brown conglomerate or 'puddingstone'. Alignments of grouped standing stones like them probably date from later Neolithic or early Bronze Age times and their original function is hardly understood. They may have been for ritual, though an astronomical use is not out of the question.

C.S.Briggs,RCAHMW, 20 January 2005.

2. Three massive, erect monoliths, aligned 72 degrees E of true N. (source OS 495 card:SO40NE7) Geophysical survey (Hamilton et al. 2002 (AW 42), 105-7), has indicated the presence of medieval or later structures (possibly associated with Trellech borough: nprn 33177) and a c.40m diameter subrectangular ditched enclosure in the vicinity of the stones.

RCAHMW AP94-CS 0449-50; AP 945063/47, 52; 965072/49.

J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 18.09.2002.

TUMP TERRET; TRELLECH MOTTE

Broad Class of Site: Defence

Type of Site: MOTTE?

NPRN: 306480

Period: Medieval; Post Medieval

Site Description:

A ditched mound, c.36m in diameter and 5.5m high, with remains of counterscarp to the S.

(source Os495card; SO40NE8) Castle mentioned 1231, referred to as 'site of', 1306 Geophysical survey in area of motte (Hamilton 2002 (AW42), 143-5) indicates the presence of structural remains in area of bailey enclosure to N & NE. Structural features on motte-top are thought to relate to a 19th C. summer house (Soulsby 1982 (Monmouth Antiquary 4.3-4), 41).

Presence of Court Farm to S (Nprn 43389), may indicate a further enclosure in this area.

Associated with: Trelleck med. & later borough (Nprn 33177).

RCAHMW AP945063/48; 965072/43-4, 47-8

J.Wiles 18.09.02

TRELLECH CHURCH, EARTHWORKS W OF VILLAGE

Broad Class of Site: Domestic;Civil

Type of Site: DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT;TOWN

NPRN: 15514

Period: Medieval;Post Medieval

Site Description:

NAR SO40NE37

Area of earthworks within med./post med. borough of Trelleck, thought to have included the site of a med. hospice, subject to geophysical survey & trial excavation (Hamilton & Howell 2000 (Med. Arch. 44), 229-33; 2000 (AW 40), 119-120).

RCAHMW AP945063/46

J.Wiles 07.05.04

TRELECH VILLAGE EARTHWORKS; EARTHWORKS S OF VILLAGE

Broad Class of Site: Civil

Type of Site: VILLAGE; TOWN

NPRN: 300132

Period: Medieval; Post Medieval

Site Description:

1. The field in which the earthworks supposedly lie is poorly-drained and reverting to scrub. Open water-filled trenches scar the field. No visible surface remains were seen.

DKL 1999 See long text

2. Area with Trellech med. borough (Nprn 33177), subject to trial trenching & geophysical survey (Hull 1998 (AW 38), 135-7; Hamilton & Howell 2000 (AW 40), 117-9).

J.Wiles 07.05.04

COURT FARM

Broad Class of Site: Domestic

Type of Site: FARMHOUSE

NPRN: 36721

Period: Post Medieval?

SiteDescription:

This is said to have been the principal house of the village and was lived in by the Seymours. It is in origin a C17 house with very much larger early C18 additions, and these seem to have been altered in the late C18 and after. The estate was taken over by John Rumsey soon after 1697 and the additions to the house will be due to him. It was downgraded to an ordinary farmhouse in 1846 when the Rumseys left. There is also a mid C19 rear wing.

The house is constructed of coursed squared sandstone which has had most of the cement rendering removed since listing; Welsh slate roof. The main south elevation is of two storeys, five windows, 6 over 6 pane sashes in elliptical heads. The second bay from the left on the ground floor is a modern glazed door with a gabled hood, the fifth bay has a 6-panel door with the two top panels glazed under a gabled hood. To the right of this are two blind bays with sunk panels on both floors and with a wall stack between. The other stacks are at the left hand end and in the centre behind the ridge. To the right of this front is a four window front facing east. This is cement rendered and has a hipped roof with end stacks. The windows are all 6 over 6 pane sashes in elliptical heads. Adjoining and behind this elevation on the north is a mid C19 wing with two 3-light casement windows in elliptical heads. This has a blind gable end and the rear wall has two more 3-light windows on the upper floor only, the ground floor being back-to-earth. In the angle with the main range is a 6 over 6 sash showing that this wing is an extension of an older one. The rear of the main range has a 3-light casement to the left on the upper floor, the ground floor is hidden by a corrugated asbestos roof over the yard. Projecting half-hipped wing in the centre. Under the added roof there are two 2-light windows with reserved chamfers demonstrating the C17 origins of the house. The west gable end of the main range has a projecting two storey porch with 2-light casement windows and a hipped roof. The main gable has a garret window with a 2 over 2 pane sash.

(Source: Cadw Listings database) S Garfi 13/11/06

PANT-GLAS

Broad Class of Site: Domestic

Type of Site: HOUSE

NPRN: 20554

Period: Post Medieval

Site Description:

A stone-built, 'L' shape plan, gentry house of 2 1/2 storeys set below and away from its farm buildings which include a large C17th barn. The house has good ashlar stonework to its main facades, but has a number of irreconcilable dating features, namely the stone moulding details, of at least three periods. There are windows, fireplaces and jambs with C16th broach stops, mid C17th windows, re-used gothic door-heads and a gothic cellar doorway. It is probable that a 16/17th, 'U' shaped plan, 2-storey structure was rebuilt ca 1752, incorporating archaic features to an 'L' shape plan.

Internally the surviving ceiling-beams are all square in section without chamfers and the partitions are of stud with lathe & plaster. The added arcade at the rear east elevation has 5 arches with stone voussoirs, (now blocked) which once provided a sheltered passage to services and to servants rooms. There are similar arched doorways with re-used gothic lintels opposite the pedimented entrance, between parlour and living-room on ground & first-floor and in the servant's-room entrance. The rear east-elevation voussoir arches are similar to the voussoir to the cellar's gothic arch, all these features are probably mid-C18th. The cellar's dressed niche stonework does not fit correctly, again indicating re-used material, although the vault itself may be C16th.

A C16th, 2-light hollow chamfered 4-centred window at first-floor is at the top of the main entry staircase, at rear and may be placed deliberately to give an archaic impression. It has a flat relieving arch similar to the south elevation doorway with its archaic renaissance details and 1752 inscription. The CADW list description states that the main branch of the Probert family lived there until the early-C17th and the last Probert died 1680. A further study of documentary sources may help in defining exact dates of reworking of this building.

From the documents and structure it appears to have been a former gentry house with C16/17th origins of 'U' shape plan and later it underwent a mid C18th reworking becoming an 'L' shape plan. Perhaps by 1752 this was a house of the nouveau riche, with updated accommodation but retaining archaic detail to validate their historic credentials.

Visited Geoff Ward, 02/11/ 2005.

PANT-GLAS BARN

Broad Class of Site: Agriculture and Subsistence

Type of Site: BARN

NPRN: 404063

Period: Post Medieval

Site Description:

A large, stone-built, C17th, 8-bay barn, having two threshing floors, each with opposed doorways, the lower-end doorways with projecting gabled porches (one removed). On the south side there are 3 tall ventilation slits flanking each doorway and 3 ventilation slits to each gable-end. On the north side the ventilation is provided by 3 small square openings flanking each doorway. The roof is made of queen-strut tie-beam and collar trusses with raking struts over collar and between tie and truss. There are 3 pairs of side purlins and a diagonally set ridge. The roof bays flanking the threshing bays have wind-braced purlins. The original trusses over the existing porch have been reset in the C18th with 3 pairs of peg tennoned side-purlins, but have the same tie-beam and collar with raking-struts as the main roof and clearly had only one side-purlin in the C17th. The barn has had some alterations in the C18th and C19th, but still retains most of its original form. It is undergoing restoration and conversion to domestic accommodation at present.

Visited, Geoff Ward, 02/11/2006.

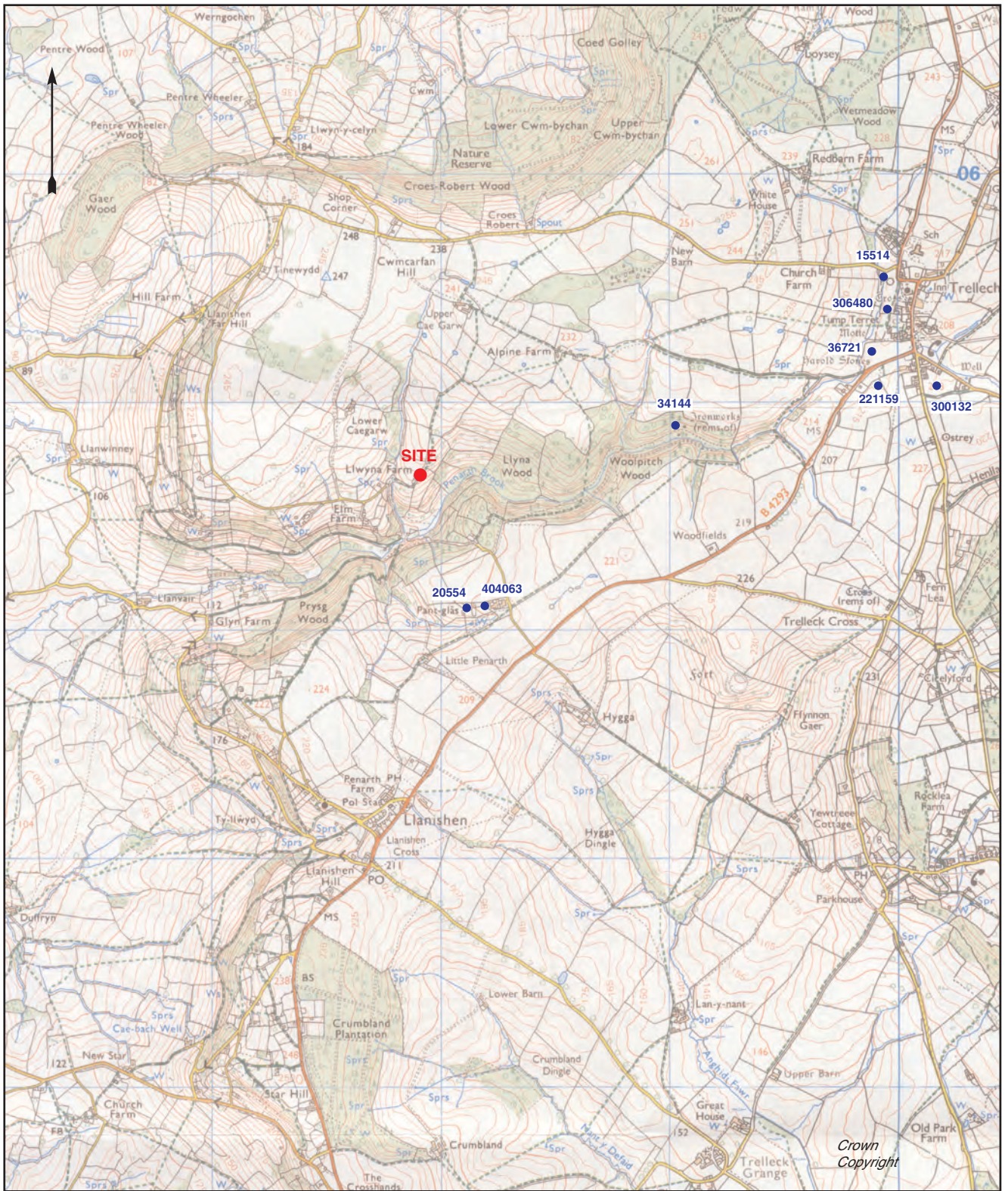


Fig.1 Site location plan and NPRN numbers

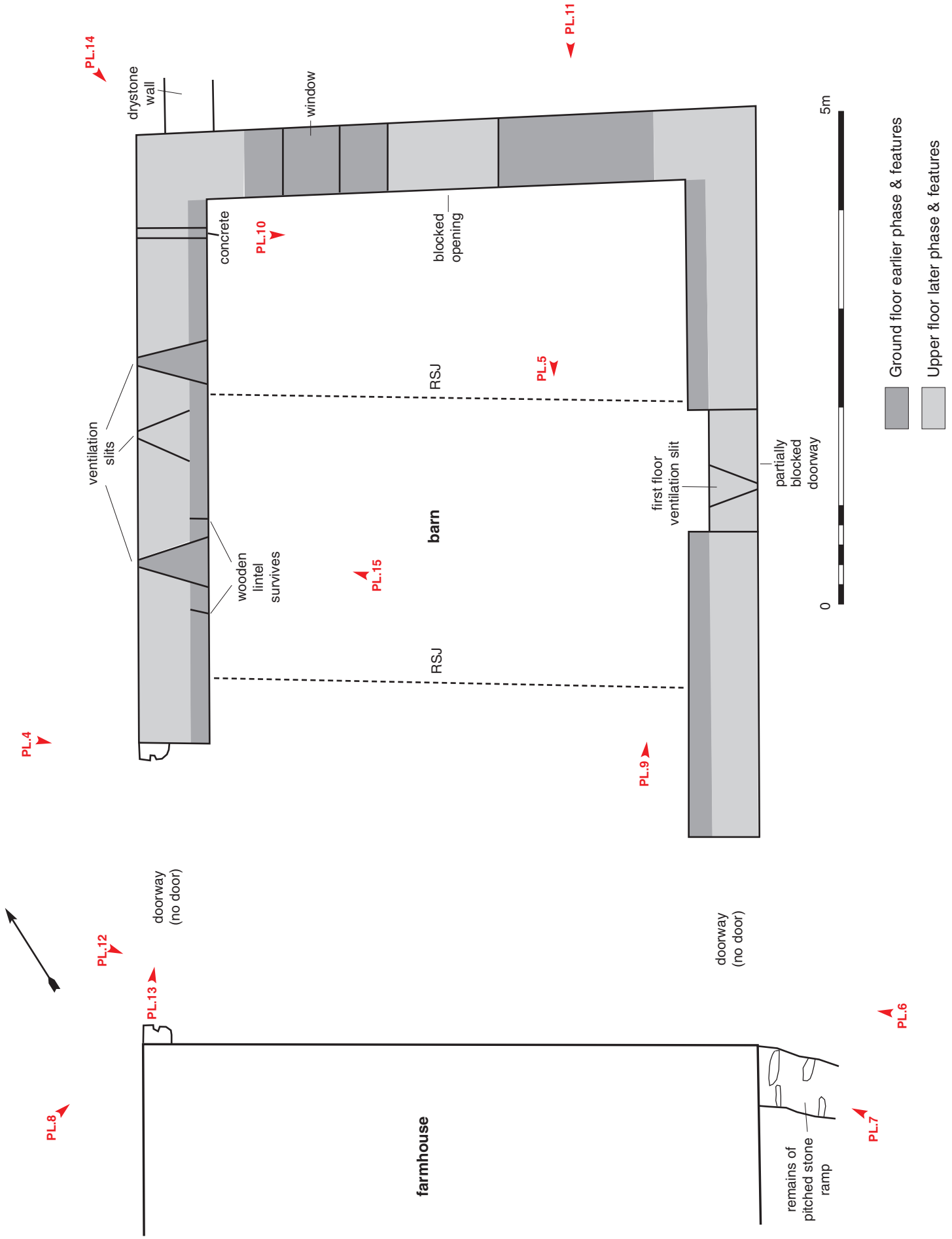


Fig.2 Plan of Llwyna Farm attached barn showing main phases and direction of plates, scale 1:50



Fig.3 Detail from Trelleck Tithe Map of 1848 showing site of Llwyna Farm



Fig.4 Ordnance Survey 1886 edition, original scale 1:10560

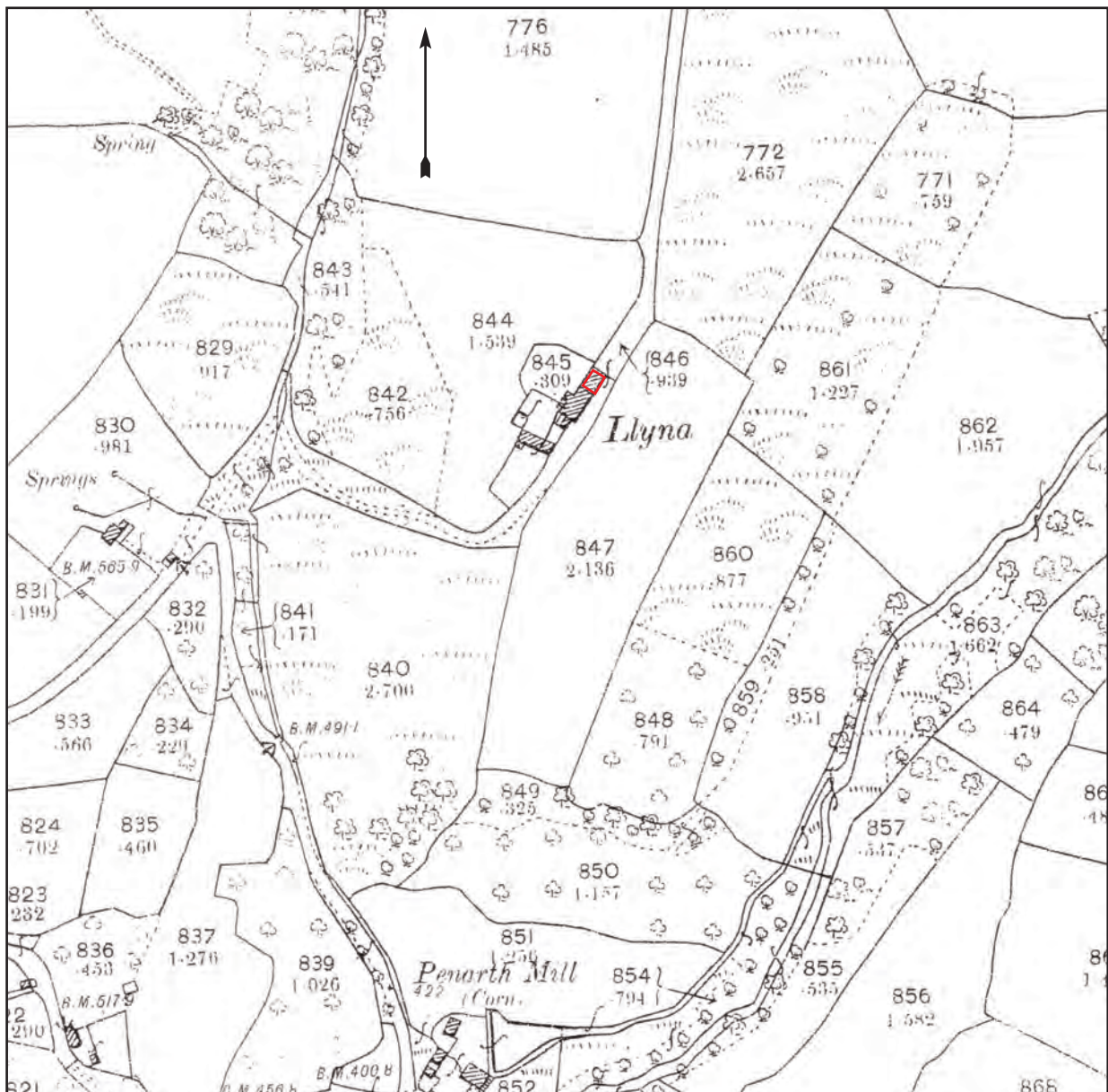


Fig.5 Ordnance Survey 1901 edition, original scale 1:2500

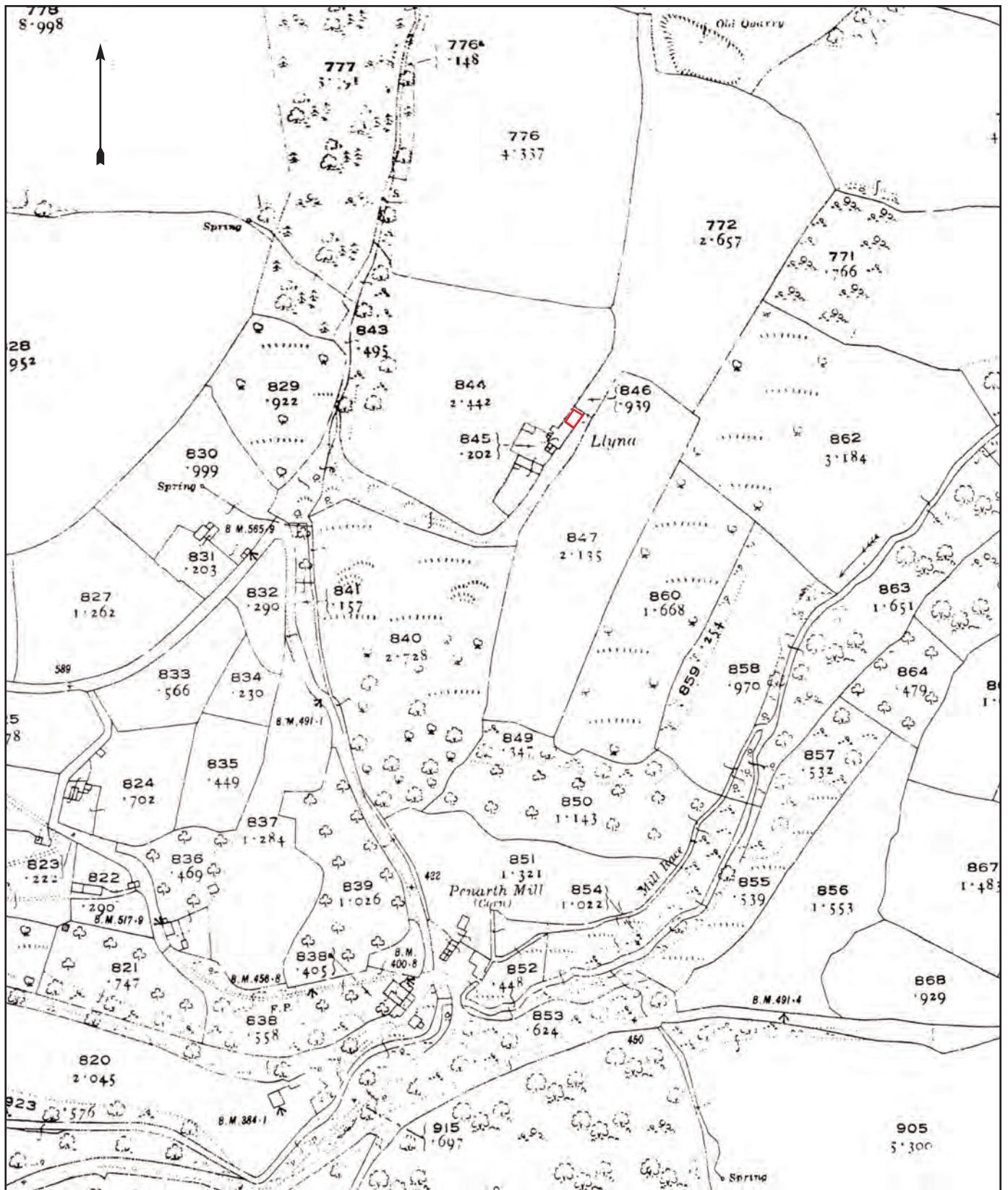


Fig.6 Ordnance Survey 1921 edition, original scale 1:2500



Plate 1 Llwyna farmhouse, attached barn and single-storey outbuilding, looking north



Plate 2 Stable block, looking south



Plate 3 Llwyna farm barn, looking west



Plate 4 Llwyna farm barn, looking south-east



Plate 5 Modern roof and floor joists, looking south-west



Plate 6 South-eastern side of barn, looking north



Plate 7 Remains of pitched-stone ramp to southern doorway, looking north



Plate 8 Northern doorway of barn, looking north-east



Plate 9 North gable interior showing footings resting on ridges of bedrock, looking north-east



Plate 10 Interior of south-western wall showing partially blocked doorway, looking south



Plate 11 Interior of barn, showing window in gable wall and surviving timber lintel of ventilation slit, looking north

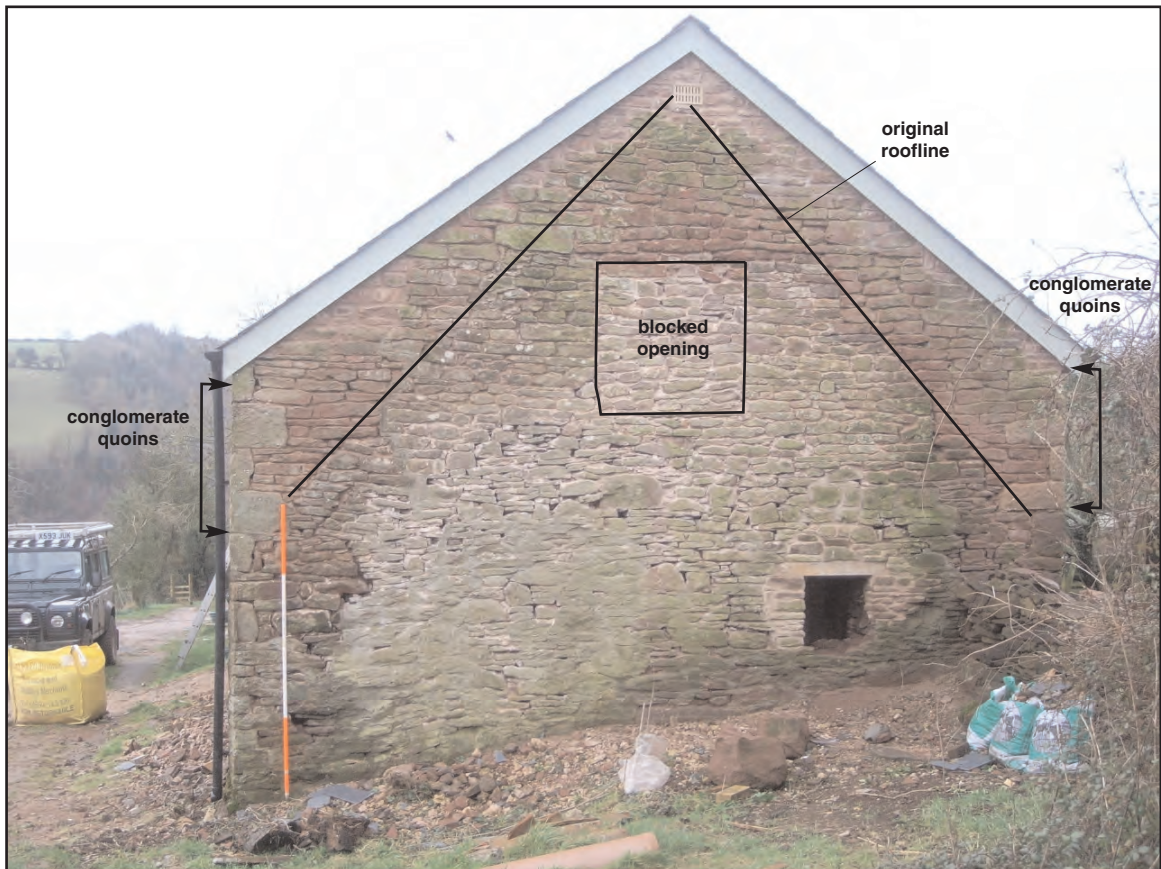


Plate 12 Northern gable of barn showing roofline scar and blocked opening, looking south-west



Plate 13 Southern gable showing roofline scar, looking south



Plate 14 North-western wall showing differing thickness of upper & lower storeys, looking north-east



Plate 15 Corner of north gable wall showing Sandstone Conglomerate quoins at upper level, looking south