

**LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORDING OF
A FORMER BARN AT
LLAN Y NANT, LLANISHEN,
TRELLECH GRANGE, NP16 6QN
PLANNING APPLICATION:
DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)**



Report by: Trysor

For: George and Angela Prichard

April 2021



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2020/746

For: George and Angela Prichard

April 2021

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Cover photograph: The barn, cow house with the eastern annexe in the foreground, looking west-northwest

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2020/746

EVENT RECORD HER PRN – GGAT E006579

GGAT HER ENQUIRY NUMBER – n/a

DYDDIAD 22^{ain} Mis Ebrill 2021 **DATE** 22nd April 2021

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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GGAT – Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
CIfA – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER – Historic Environment Record
NGR - National Grid Reference
PRN – Primary Reference Number
WSI – Written Scheme of Investigation

Event Record PRN – GGAT HER

PRN	E006579
Name	FORMER BARN, LLAN Y NANT
Type	BUILDING RECORDING
NGR	SO4902302329
Easting	349023
Northing	202329
Summary (English)	In October 2020, Trysor undertook a level 3 building recording of the former barn on the farmyard at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN at SO4902302329. This survey was undertaken for the client, in advance of the conversion of the building, planning application DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire). © Trysor 2021
Summary (Cymraeg)	Yn Hydref 2020, carwyd allan arolwg adeilad Lefel 2 ar hen ysgubor ar iard fferm Llan y Nant, Maenor Trellech, Sir Fynwy, NP16 6QN (SO4902302329). Gwnaed yr arolwg ar gais y perchennog cyn dechrau'r gwaith o droi'r adeilad i mewn i dy annedd, o dan ganiataid cynllunio DM/2019/00998 (Sir Fynwy). © Trysor 2021
Description	In October 2020, Trysor undertook a level 3 building recording of a former barn and cow house at Llan y Nant , Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN at SO4902302328, to the west of the farmhouse. This survey was undertaken for the client, in advance conversion of the derelict building, planning application DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire). © Trysor 2021
Sources	Trysor, 2021, Level 3 Building Recording of a Former Barn at Llan y Nant, Llanishen, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN Planning Application: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)
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Historic Asset PRN – GGAT HER

PRN	12511g
Name	LLAN Y NANT BARN
Type	THRESHING BARN
Broadclass	AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE
NGR	SO4902302329
Easting	349023
Northing	202329
Summary (English)	<p>The former threshing barn at Llan y Nant Farm is of probable 18th century origin, based on the type of lime mortar used in its walls. It measures approximately 14 metres in length, north to south, by 6.6 metres wide. The stone walls are approximately 0.55 metres thick and built with red and grey local sandstones and stand up to 4 metres in height. There are no internal divisions within the barn. There are two large, opposed, doorways and ventilation holes in the lateral walls, indicating this was originally a threshing barn. A later cow house was added to the north side, which also has lime mortar of 18th century type. A small annexe was also added to the eastern side of the southern end of the barn and this too has lime mortar of 18th or possibly early 19th century type. When visited in October 2020, the barn and annexe were derelict with only a partial slate roof over the northern end of the barn. The cow house was still roofed but falling into dereliction. © Trysor 2021</p>
Summary (Cymraeg)	<p>Hen ysgubor ddyrnu yw'r adeilad yma ar iard fferm Llan y Nant. Mae'r ysgubor wedi'i dyddio'n fras i'r 18fed ganrif, ar sail y math o forter calch a defnyddid i'w hadeiladu. Mae'n fesur tua 14 metr o hyd, gogledd i dde, wrth 6.6 metr o led. Mae'r waliau cerrig yn fesur tua 0.55 metr o led a hyd at 4 metr o uchder ac wedi'u hadeiladu allan o dywodfaen coch a llwyd lleol. Ni does unrhyw raniadau mewnol o fewn yr adeilad. Mae gan yr ysgubor ddau ddrws mawr yn wynebu ei gilydd, a thyllau aer yn y waliau sy'n ffurfio ochrau'r adeilad, sy'n profi mai ysgubor ddyrnu oedd hon yn wreiddiol. Ategwyd beudy i ochr ogleddol yr ysgubor yn ddiweddarach, ond defnyddid mortar calch o'r 18fed ganrif yma hefyd. Adeiladwyd estyniad bach arall yn erbyn ochr ddwyreiniol pen deheuol yr ysgubor hefyd, a mortar calch o'r 18fed neu 19eg ganrif gynnar a ddefnyddid yma yn ogystal. Roedd yr ysgubor a'r estyniad dwyreiniol mewn cyflwr gwael,</p>

	gyda'r rhan fwyaf o do llechi'r ysgubor ar goll. Roedd y beudy mewn cyflwr gwell ond yn dechrau dirywio. © Trysor 2021
Description	The former threshing barn at Llan y Nant Farm is of probable 18 th century origin, based on the type of lime mortar used in its walls. It measures approximately 14 metres in length, north to south, by 6.6 metres wide. The stone walls are approximately 0.55 metres thick and built with red and grey local sandstones and stand up to 4 metres in height. There are no internal divisions within the barn. There are two large, opposed, doorways and ventilation holes in the lateral walls, indicating this was originally a threshing barn. A later cow house was added to the north side, which also has lime mortar of 18 th century type. A small annexe was also added to the eastern side of the southern end of the barn and this too has lime mortar of 18 th or possibly early 19 th century type. When visited in October 2020, the barn and annexe were derelict with only a partial slate roof over the northern end of the barn. The cow house was still roofed but falling into dereliction. © Trysor 2021
Sources	Trysor, 2021, Level 3 Building Recording of a Former Barn at Llan y Nant, Llanishen, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN Planning Application: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)
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1. Summary

1.1 In October 2020, Trydor undertook a Level 3 building recording of a derelict barn at Llan y Nant Farm, Trellech Grange, Monmouthshire, NP16 6QN at SO4902302329. This survey was undertaken for the client, in advance of the proposed conversion of the building for residential purposes, planning application DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire).

1.2 The barn complex on the farmyard at Llan y Nant stands only 10 metres to the west of the farmhouse. Llan y Nant Farm was one of a small number of farms which developed within the bounds of Tintern Abbey's historic Trellech Grange. The grange was carved out of the Manor of Trellech in the 12th century. Following the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s, the grange was passed into the hands of the Somerset family of Raglan Castle. The property stayed in the hands of the family until it was sold in 1873 to the Compton-Roberts family of Monmouth but was sold as a private farm in 1919 and has been a working family farm since that time.

1.3 The barn was established as a stone-built threshing barn, probably during the 18th century. Its key characteristics include large, opposed barn doors in the east and west lateral walls and a series of ventilation holes in the lateral walls in the southern half of the building. The flagstones of the threshing floor appear to remain in place between the opposed doors. Two mortar samples taken from the barn walls were found to be of probable early 18th century type.

1.3.1 Sometime later a two-storey cow house was added to the northern side of the barn. This building is also stone-built. There is evidence of several blocked-up doorways in its lateral walls. Post sockets visible on the underside of the beams which support the floor of the upper storey suggest that the cow house was originally divided three bays by two parallel rows of feeding stalls. Externally, the surviving doors into the cow house are notable for their red sandstone arches, which appear to have been original details. There is also a doorway into the upper floor through the north gable wall, but the stone stair which led to this entrance no longer survives. The mortar of the cow house was sampled and also found to be 18th century in type.

1.3.2 It appears that a third phase of development occurred after the barn had ceased to be used as a threshing barn, when a small annexe was added to its eastern side. The ventilation holes through the eastern wall were blocked up at this time. The annexe is of a more solid construction, using larger sandstone block with substantial stone slabs used as lintels over the doors and one window. It was also a two-storey

structure, with the stone stair to the upper floor still place. The floor of the upper storey has been lost, as has the roof.

1.3.3 Further small additions were made to the south and western side of the original barn by the later 19th century.

1.3.4 During the later 20th century the complex fell into a state of semi-dereliction, with some of the later extensions to the south and west being removed. Today the barn and eastern annexe are largely roofless and derelict, whilst the cowshed is beginning to deteriorate.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive and should be accordingly acknowledged. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce for non-commercial purposes but it must be noted that Figure 2 includes other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 David Glasson of David Glasson Planning Limited, 47 Cooper Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, BS9 3QZ on behalf of their client, George and Angela Prichard of Llan y Nant, Llanishen, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Investigation and implement it relating to a planning application for conversion of a former barn at Llan y Nant, Llanishen, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN, planning application: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire).

3.2 Trysor produced a written scheme of investigation for an Historic England Level 3 building record, see Appendix C, using the following guidance:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW), 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*
- Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT), 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

3.3 The project has been identified as 2020/746 in Trydor records and given a site code LLN2020. The regional HER PRN for the Building recording Event is E006579 and the building itself has been allocated HER PRN 12511g.

4. The Development

4.1 The development is at SO4902302329, to the west of the farmhouse at Llan y Nant, 1.5 kilometres to the southeast of Llanishen, Trellech, see Figure 1.

4.2 The development consists of the conversion of the existing stone barn, and attached structures, into two dwellings with associated infrastructure.

5. Conditions on the consent

5.1 A planning application, DM/2019/00998 was submitted to Monmouthshire County Council in 2019.

5.2 The application was commented on by the Archaeological Planning Officer at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, who advise local planning authority on the historic environment and archaeology. They stated that:

The application is for the conversion of the barn into two dwellings and the installation of sewage treatment plant. There are no indications of any earlier settlement on the site and therefore, it is considered unlikely that any significant buried archaeological remains will be encountered during the proposed works. However, we note from the application's supporting documents that the exterior and interior layout of the barn will be considerably altered from its original layout and there is the potential that the conversion works may reveal earlier features or obscure evidence of the building's history. Therefore, it is our opinion that the barn is of historic importance by virtue of its history and cultural significance within the area and it is considered that archaeological mitigation will be required in order to preserve the barn by record.

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2019

5.3 They recommended that a condition for a Level 3 building recording prior to works commencing be applied in order to understand the building better if the planning authority approved the application.

5.4 The WSI produced by Trysor was commented on by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Planning, as historic environment advisors to Monmouthshire County Council, who stated:

The Written Scheme of Investigation details the methodology to be used for a programme of building recording and the document meets current professional standards and presents both a coherent and appropriate mitigation strategy.
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2020

6. Methodology

6.1 On October 16th, 2020, Trysor visited Llan y Nant and photographed the interior and exterior of the barn to the west of the farmhouse, took measurements and mortar samples.

6.2 A Level 3 record of the building was made to record its interior and exterior features. Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* was used for guidance. This defines a Level 2 record as;

.... an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis."

"The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat, but time or resources are insufficient to allow for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.

Historic England, 2016, p.26, 5.31 and 5.32

Level 3 Building Recording of a Former Barn at Llan y Nant,
Llanishen, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN
Planning Application: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)

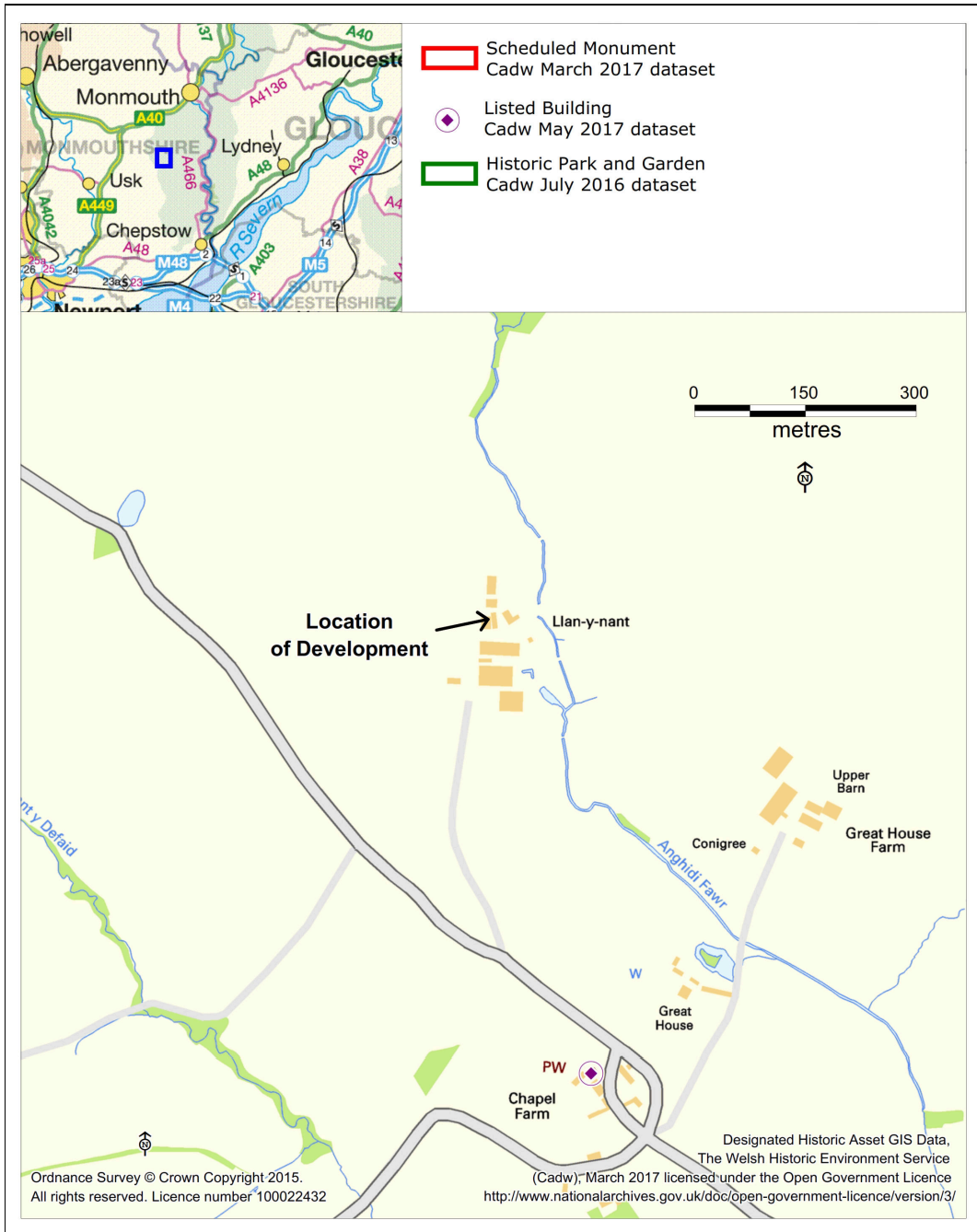


Figure 1: Location of the Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange.

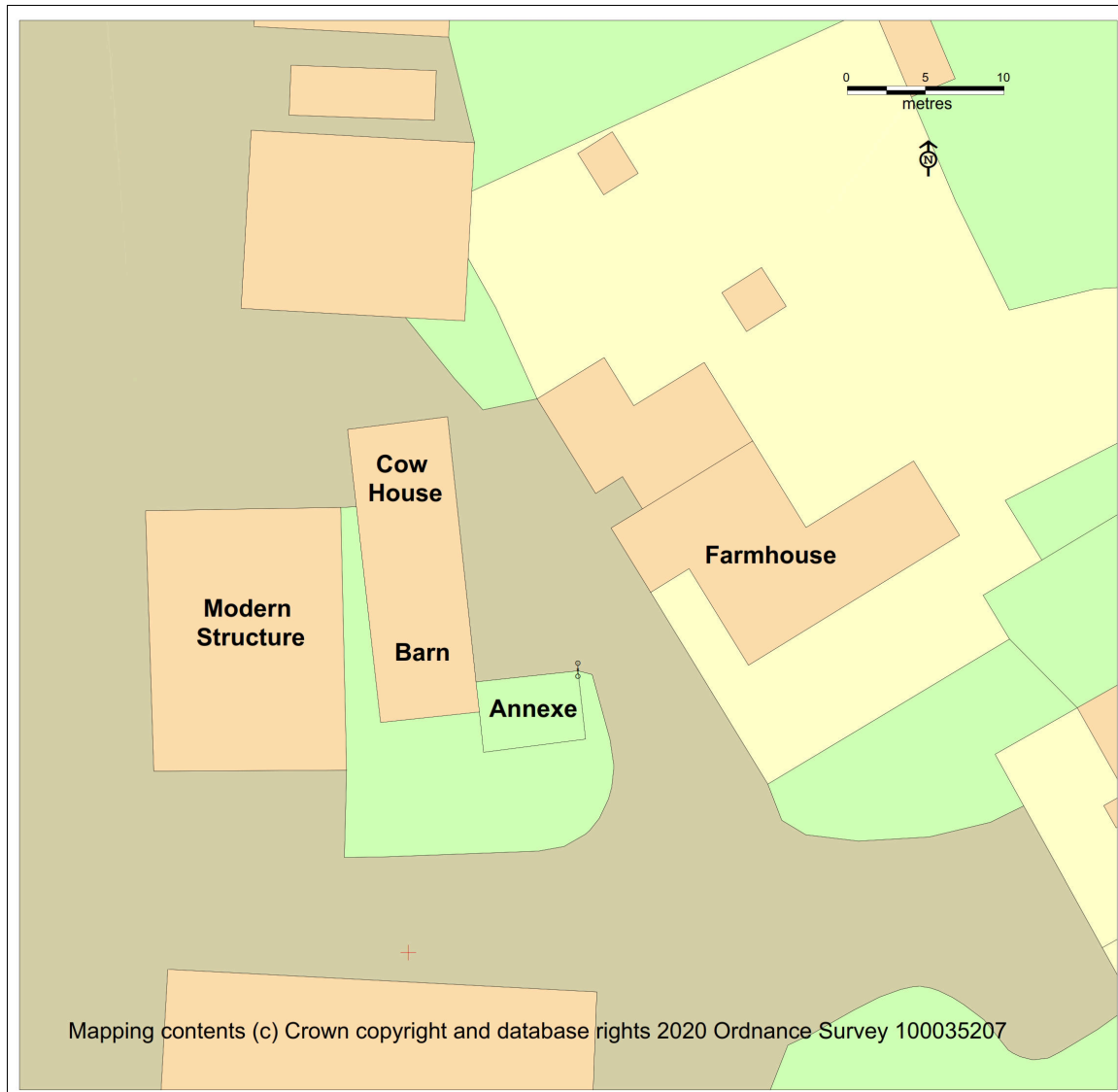


Figure 2: Detail of the farmyard at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange.

7. Historical Overview

7.1 The semi-derelict barn at Llan y Nant Farm stands to the western side of the farmhouse. Neither building is recorded as a separate historic asset in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monuments Record (NMR), nor are they listed buildings.

7.2 Llan y Nant was one of a small number of farms which developed within the bounds of Tintern Abbey's historic Trellech Grange. The grange was carved out of the Manor of Trellech in the 12th century, granted to the abbey as an estate by Gilbert de Clare, then Earl of Pembroke. It served as one of several granges which supplied food and necessities to the abbey throughout the medieval period. It had its own grange chapel as well as a corn mill, fishponds and farms.

7.3 Following the dissolution of the monasteries and abbeys during the reign of Henry VIII in the 1530s, the granges of Tintern were passed into private hands. The Somerset family took control of Trellech Grange. Their principal residence was at Raglan Castle and it was there that Henry Somerset was born in 1629. Known as Lord Herbert, he acquired the Badminton Estate in Gloucestershire in 1663, which later became the principal residence of the family. In 1682 Lord Herbert was given the title of Duke of Beaufort by Charles II.

7.4 For almost two centuries Trellech Grange formed part of the Beaufort estate. In 1873 however, the grange was sold by the estate and purchased by Charles Henry Crompton-Roberts (1832-1891) of Drybridge House, Monmouth. He served as the High Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1877. His eldest son, Lt Col Crompton-Roberts sold the family properties in 1919 and the estate was effectively broken up at this time.

7.5 The origins of Llan y Nant farm undoubtedly lie in this period. The property is often referred to as *Llananant* in historic sources although it is not clear when the farmstead was founded. It was certainly in existence before the 19th century and was mapped on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings in 1812.

7.6 Earlier estate maps from the Badminton Estate collection held by the National Library of Wales were inaccessible to Trysor at the time of writing due to the Covid-19 lockdown of the winter and spring of 2020 to 2021. Online indexes show the collection includes a map produced during a survey of Trellech Grange for the Duke of Beaufort in 1765 which could include useful information relating to Llan y Nant and its outbuildings.

7.7 The origins of the barn complex are not known. It is evident that the core of the building is a former threshing barn. Later extensions were

added to the northern and southern ends of the original barn and also to its eastern side. Historic mapping offers some clues as to how the building developed.

7.8 The 1812 Original Surveyors Drawing available online is not clear enough to determine if this building is shown (see Figure 3). The 1:63360 Ordnance Survey map of 1830 appears to show the house and a building in the approximate position of the barn, but insufficient detail is shown to be certain of the form of the building at that time (see Figure 4).



Figure 3: The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings of 1812 shows Llan y Nant, but the map shows no meaningful detail of the layout of buildings at the property.



Figure 4: The Ordnance Survey's 1:63360 map of 1830 (Sheet 35) appears to show a building (marked in red) at the site of the present barn.

7.9 There was no tithe survey for Trellech Grange as the chapelry was wholly owned by the Duke of Beaufort. No tithe map or apportionment therefore exists for the chapelry.

7.10 The census returns for Trellech Grange are available from 1841 to 1911 at the time of writing.

7.10.1 The 1841 census for "Trelleck Grange" shows that *Llananant* was a considerable farmstead. It was farmed by one John Stephens, who lived here with his wife Elizabeth and five children. Three female servants and five male servants also worked on the house and farm, with a shepherd and his wife additionally registered at the property.

7.10.2 The 1851 census shows that Elizabeth Stephens, now a widow, was farming 460 acres at Llan y Nant. She lived with her three daughters and employing three male agricultural labourers who also lived at the property. Elizabeth Stephens retired from farming in 1851 and the stock and possessions of Llan y Nant were sold by auction at the farm on the 8th and 9th of April, 1851 (Hereford Times, Saturday 5th April, 1851).

7.10.3 In 1861, *Llananant* was being farmed by John Evans and his wife Mary, who had four daughters and a son. A female house servant and three men were employed and lived at the property with the family.

7.10.4 In 1871, the Evans family were still farming *Llananant*, now 459 acres in extent and employing 7 men and 3 boys. Three agricultural labourers lived at the farm and a housekeeper from Suffolk is listed as a "Visitor".

7.10.5 The 1881 census shows that John Evans, the son of the previous tenant, was now farming *Llananant* with two of his sisters. The holding was of 450 acres and employed 6 men and 2 boys on the farm. Four agricultural labourers are registered as living at the property as well as a female domestic servant.

7.10.6 In 1891, the census records that John Evans had married and lived here with his wife, Emily Maud, and their baby son, John Henry. There was a nurse (for the baby), a female servant, a house maid and one male farm servant also living at the property.

7.10.7 The 1901 census shows that John and Emily Maud Evans and their son still farmed here. A female domestic servant and a male agricultural labourer also lived on the farm at this time.

7.10.8 The 1911 census again shows John, Emily Maud and their son farming at Llan y Nant. Only a single female domestic servant lived with them by this time.

7.10.9 The 1921 census has yet to be released for public scrutiny. However, the Kelly's Trade Directory for Monmouthshire and South Wales of 1920 lists one Herbert Heath as the farmer at Llan y Nant Farm, indicating that the long connection between the Evans family and Llan y Nant had ended between 1911 and 1921.

7.11 The 1st edition 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1886 provides a first detailed view of the layout of buildings at Llan y Nant Farm, (see Figure 5). This map shows the chief buildings more clearly, including the house (shaded in blue) and barn (shaded in red). The map also shows that the barn, with the former threshing barn at its core, had been extended at each end, and also to both the eastern and western sides.



Figure 5: The 1886 Ordnance Survey map, 1:10560 scale shows "Glanynant" farm in detail, including the barn (red) to the west of the farmhouse (blue).

7.12 An aerial photograph of the farm buildings taken circa 1970 is in the possession of the family at Llan y Nant. Part of the image is reproduced here, which shows the barn complex to the west of the farmhouse as it was before it fell out of use. The view looks northwards, along the axis of the core of the barn. To the right is a later annexe off the eastern side. A small, red-brick, lean-to building can be seen appended to the southern side of this annexe. There is an extension added to the southern gable wall of the original barn, distinctive here due to its lower ridge height compared to the main part of the barn. To the right is a long, single-storey extension off the western side of the southern extension. Except for the red-brick lean-to structure attached to the eastern extension, all these elements appear to have been in place on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map (see Figure 6).



Figure 6: An aerial photograph of Llan y Nant taken c.1970.

7.13 Since the 1970s there have been significant changes around the core of the barn complex shown in Figure 6. The single storey range to the left (west) of the complex has been removed and a large, modern agricultural building erected parallel to the barn. The annexe to the right (eastern) side of the barn is now roofless and derelict and the small, red-brick lean-to seen in the photograph has been removed. The extension at the southern end of the barn, seen facing the camera in the image, has been removed. The southern end of the barn is now roofless, with only the northern end still roofed.

8. Description of the Building

8.1 The barn at Llan y Nant stands 10 metres to the west of the farmhouse. It currently consists of three main elements: the original threshing barn, a cow house attached to its northern end and an annexe attached to its eastern side.

8.2 Formerly, as can be seen in Figure 6, there were several more structures in this complex. These consisted of a further extension to the southern end of the barn, a single storey range that ran westwards from the southern extension and a small, red-brick, lean-to against the south side of the eastern annexe. These structures were all removed by the early 21st century.

8.3 The main threshing barn is stone built and measures approximately 14 metres in length, north to south, by 6.6 metres wide. Internally it measures approximately 12.8 metres long by 5.6 metres wide, widening slightly to the north. The rubble-built walls are approximately 0.55 metres thick and built with red and grey local sandstones, with some blocks of quartz conglomerate, typical of the Devonian Brownstone Formation rocks of southern Wales. They stand up to 4 metres in height. There are no internal division within the barn.

8.3.1 At the time of the site visit, the roof south of the opposed doorways had collapsed leaving the southern half of the barn open to the elements, with only the northern end of the building still afforded some shelter by surviving roof timbers and slate roofing on its eastern side and corrugated steel sheeting on its western side (Plates 58 & 65). This roofing arrangement extends northwards to cover the adjacent cow house. It includes machine cut and hand cut timbers in the roof beams and structure, including some pointed wooden pegs connecting some beams. This suggests that part of the original timberwork survives but that repairs and replacements had been made at some point in the past (Plates 49 & 51).

8.3.2 The barn floor was almost entirely obscured beneath rubble and vegetation south of the opposing doorways. A stone slab floor was visible between the opposing doorways, which extended to the northern gable wall.

8.3.3 The northern wall was originally the gable end of the barn but now serves to divide it from the later attached cow house (Plate 58). The wall is lime-washed but some features of interest are still visible. It has a doorway through it at its eastern end which is not an original feature but is currently in use (Plates 59-62). An earlier door, now blocked up, is visible to the west of centre in this wall (Plates 73 & 74). It was 1 metre wide and circa 1.8 metres high. There is also a blocked-up

window higher up in the centre of this gable wall. The bottom of the window is 3.85 metres above the present floor level and the window is approximately 1.25 metres high.

8.3.4 The eastern wall of the barn has a large doorway to the north of centre, which measures almost 2.5 metres wide and rises to wall plate level (Plate 44), which is approximately 3.9 metres high at this point. This doorway faces an opposing doorway in the western side of the barn. The door has been removed and now only the lintel below the wall plate remains of the doorframe. The wide, opposed doors are features typical of a traditional threshing barn. Between this doorway and the original northeastern corner of this building is an infilled doorway. It has been infilled with lime-mortared stonework and is now represented by parallel straight joints with a timber lintel above (Plate 17). It was a little over 1 metre wide and over 2 metres high (Plates 62 & 63). Other features of note in this wall are three pairs of square ventilation holes spaced out in the southern part of the wall (Plates 45-47). These measure about 0.20 metres square, with the lower vent in each pair just over 1 metre above floor level and the upper vent approximately 2.5 metres above floor level. Each has a long stone slab acting as a lintel. The upper ventilation hole of the northern pair has been blocked with mortared stone in the past. There are no ventilation holes to the north of the main barn door.

8.3.5 The southern gable wall of the barn has collapsed, and its rubble lies to the south of the building (Plates 1 & 55). No features survive, although it is thought that this wall was not the original gable wall of the barn as it appears to have been inserted between the lateral walls of the barn (Plates 4 & 5). During the 19th and 20th centuries an extension, now lost, stood attached to the outside of this wall and it is possible that the original gable wall was replaced when this extension was constructed.

8.3.6 The western wall of the barn reflects the detail of the eastern wall to a large extent. There is a large doorway, 3.10 metres wide, opposite the eastern door (Plates 22 & 56). There are also five ventilation holes through the wall to the south of the barn door, facing those in the eastern wall (Plate 43). It is not clear if there was a sixth ventilation hole as a later window has been inserted approximately where the upper ventilation hole of the southern pair would be (Plates 53 & 55). At the northern end of this wall a short timber "lintel" 0.73 metres long, of unknown purpose, is visible just over 1 metre above floor level (Plate 66).

8.4 Like the barn, the adjacent cow house is built of red and grey local sandstones with some quartz conglomerate. The stones used are in

general somewhat larger than those of the barn. The walls are generally about 0.52 metres thick. The external dimensions of the cow house measure approximately 8.30 metres north to south by 6.7 metres wide.

8.4.1 There is a clear straight joint in the eastern lateral wall of the building which shows the division between the barn and the later cow house attached to its northern end (see Plate 16). This joint is not replicated at ground level in the western lateral wall as there is a doorway into the cow house at that point (See Plates 69 & 70). However the straight joint is visible at first floor level above the doorway. The quoins of the barn are visible in both corners at the northern end of the barn and are markedly larger than those of the later cow house.

8.4.2 The cow house remains fully roofed, with slate along its eastern side and corrugated steel sheeting to the western side. The roof timbers could not be closely inspected as there is now no safe access to the first floor of the cow house. Photographs taken through the ceiling of the ground floor show that the original beams appear to be in place but the apparent presence of some machine-sawn timber in the purlins and the use of bolts rather than wooden pegs to fix the beams suggest that the structure is probably of 19th century date (Plates 75 & 79).

8.4.3 The floor of the cow house was obscured and not seen at any point.

8.4.4 The northern gable wall had no features at ground floor level, but central door is still in place at first floor level. This would have been accessed via an external staircase, which no longer survives, make the first floor inaccessible. The scar of the external stairs is still visible on the external face of the wall, however (Plates 21, 22, 24 & 25). Devonian quartz conglomerate is more evident in the upper part of this wall than any other part of the complex.

8.4.5 The eastern lateral wall of the cow house currently has a central doorway on the ground floor (Plate 20), with a small window to its northern side. There is a larger window to the southern end of the wall at first-floor level (Plate 18). A large part of the outer stone facing of the wall has fallen away at first floor level at the northern end of the building, revealing the core of the wall (Plate 19). A blocked-up doorway is visible to the north of the present doorway (Plate 84). The small window at ground floor level was cut through the northern side of this former doorway at some time after it had been blocked up (Plate 89). There is also a blocked-up doorway at the southern end of this wall (Plate 82), which is opposed by a doorway through the western lateral wall of the cow house.

8.4.6 The southern wall of the cow house is formed by the northern gable wall of the adjacent barn. An earlier door, now blocked up, is visible to the west of centre in this wall (Plates 73 & 74). It was 1 metre wide and circa 1.8 metres high. There is also a blocked-up window higher up in the centre of this gable wall.

8.4.7 The western lateral wall of the cow house has doorways at its northern and southern ends which are still in use (southern door Plates 69 & 70, northern door Plates 27 & 28). The stone walling above the northern door is in a poor state and has fallen, leaving the timber lintel of the door exposed. It appears that there was a window above this doorway but only the reveal at its southern side survives (Plate 28). The wall to the southern side of the southern door has also fallen leaving part of a timber frame of unknown purpose exposed (Plates 71 & 72). There is a blocked up, central door in this wall on the ground floor (Plates 86, 87 & 90) which opposes the present central door through the eastern lateral wall of the cow house.

8.4.8 There is an upper floor in the cow house. The wooden floor, viewed from below, is composed of broad wooden planks. The walls are covered in a lime plaster.

8.4.9 The wooden floor of the first floor was supported by two substantial oak beams which run east to west across the building. The undersides of both beams have notches cut into them which formerly held posts for long removed feeding stalls. These would have divided the interior of the cow house up into three bays. There are three pairs of 15 softwood joists running north to south supporting the floor above, with those at each end of the building fixed into the gable walls, the central joists being solely supported by the oak beams. Each of the three bays would have been accessed by opposing doors through the lateral walls.

8.5 The eastern annexe, added at the southern end of the barn measures approximately 6 metres long, east to west, by 4.9 metres wide. It is now roofless and derelict, although its walls are in good condition (See Plates 2, 8 & 13). It was originally a two-storey building, though the floor of the upper storey has long disappeared. The stones used to build this annexe are mainly of roughly-coursed local Devonian sandstones, mostly red with some grey sandstone intermixed, bonded with lime mortar. The stones are noticeably larger than those used to build the adjacent barn and cow house and the fabric of this extension has an altogether more solid appearance. The sandstone quoins are large, dressed, blocks. Large sandstone slabs have been used to create the lintels above the door and window in the eastern elevation (See Plates 9–11).

8.5.1 The northern wall of the annexe has few features. The holes for the 11 joists which supported the floor of the upper story are visible internally (Plates 35, 36 & 39). At each end of the wall there is a small stone storage box, or cubby holes, built into the wall (Plates 36-39). There is a single door at first-floor level at its western end. This is reached via a stone stair, built against the outside of the wall, which has a flight of 13 steps which lead to a platform outside the doorway (Plates 12, 13 & 95). A small chamber has been created beneath the stair, below the platform, which is accessed from the north (Plate 14). The entrance has a large stone lintel comparable with those above the door and window in the eastern elevation. The chamber may have been intended as a shelter for dogs or fowl, or as a simple store box.

8.5.2 The eastern elevation is a gable wall and includes a ground floor doorway into the annexe, north of centre, and a ground floor window south of centre (Plates 8-11). The purpose of a small, square, recess in the external face of the wall to the south of the door is not known. At the peak of the gable there are six dove holes through the wall, in a triangular arrangement. Red bricks have been used to create these openings, with narrow sandstone slabs used to create ledges or perches outside (Plate 8).

8.5.3 The southern wall of the annexe (Plate 2) there is a small window on the ground floor to the west of centre (Plate 7). A larger, central window is seen in the upper floor (Plate 6). This latter window is partially bricked up. Some concrete attached to the external face of the wall appears to mark the roof line of a lean-to structure which stood against the wall until the later 20th century (Plate 6). There is no trace now of the small red-brick lean-to which is shown on the aerial photograph of the farmyard taken around 1970 (seen Figure 6). Internally, the holes for the joists which supported the upper floor are visible along the length of the southern wall.

8.5.4 The western wall of the annexe is formed by the eastern wall of the barn, against which it was built (Plate 31). The only features of note on the eastern face of this wall are four of the barn's ventilation holes which can still be seen. Two ventilation holes on the ground floor remain open, but the two which are seen in the wall in the upper floor have both been blocked in the past, with sandstone blocks pushed into them. The wall of the upper floor appears to have been plastered at some point and traces of the plaster can still be seen.

9. Phasing

9.1 The examination of the barn complex and the relationship of the three elements with each other suggests three main phases of development (see Figure 7).

9.2 The earliest part of the complex is the threshing barn. Mortar samples taken at the time of the site visit indicate that the threshing barn is of probable 18th century date.

9.3 The second phase of development occurred when the cow house was added to the northern end of the barn. A single mortar sample taken from the cow house is also suggested to be of 18th century date.

9.4 The third phase of development is represented by the addition of the annexe to the eastern side of the barn. The ventilation holes in the eastern side of the threshing barn were blocked up when the annexe was added, indicating that its use as a threshing barn may have come to an end. Interestingly the lime mortar used in the construction of the annexe is also of 18th century type.

9.5 The mortar evidence suggests that the three phases of development may have been relatively close together in date, with all three elements appearing within a century or so of the construction of the original barn. The complex was in place by the time of the 1882 Ordnance Survey map and may have been in place a century or more before the map was surveyed.

9.6 A number of features were observed which cannot be easily fitted into this simple phasing. Several blocked-up doorways are seen in the barn and cow house, but it is not known when these modifications were made. A single slate roof covered the cow house and barn, but it is not known if this roof was added at the time the cow house was built or at a later date. It is also not clear whether the collapsed southern gable wall of the barn represents the original southern wall of the building or if a later insertion was associated with a now lost southern extension to the building.

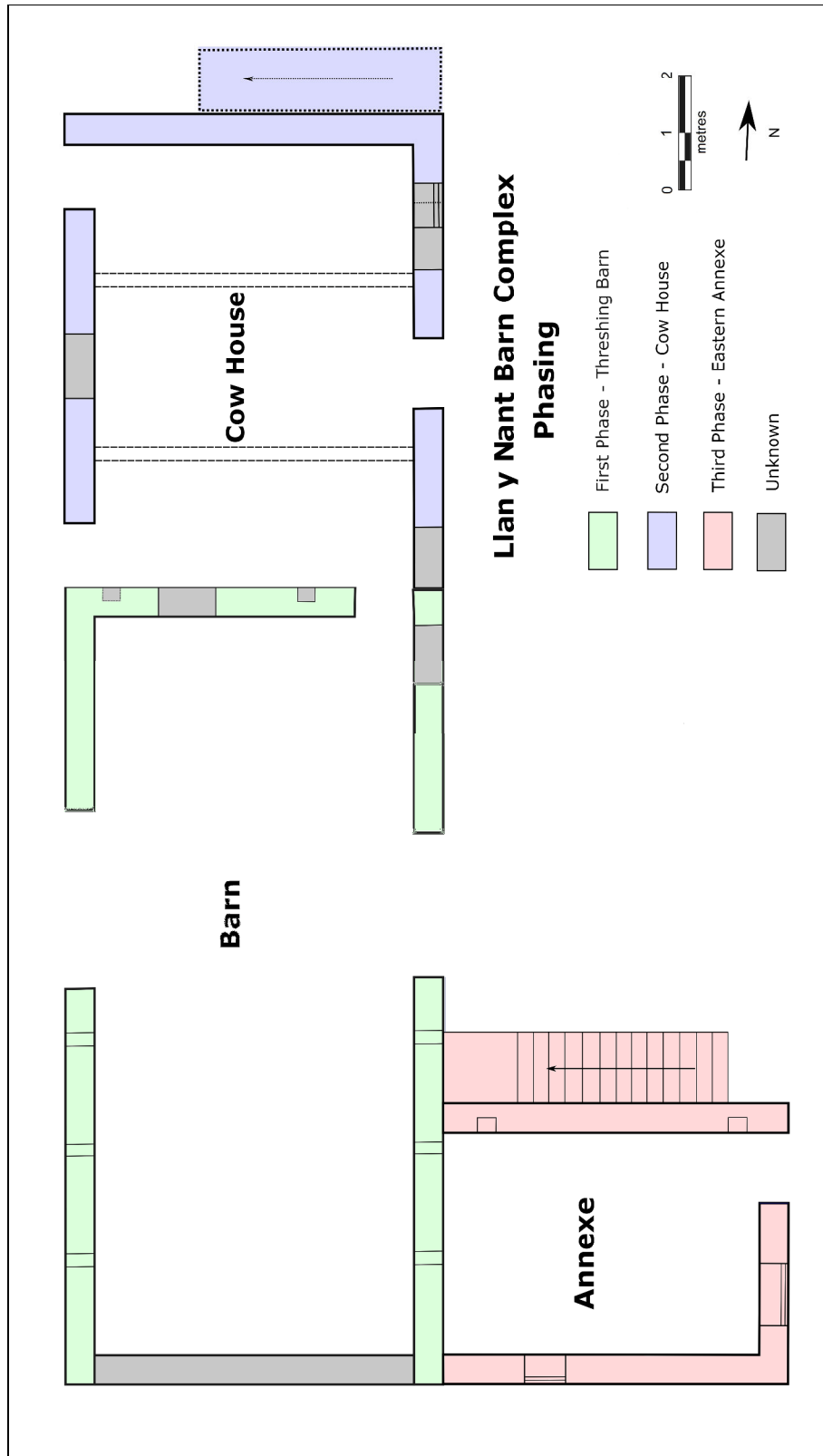


Figure 7: Development phases of the Llan y Nant Barn complex

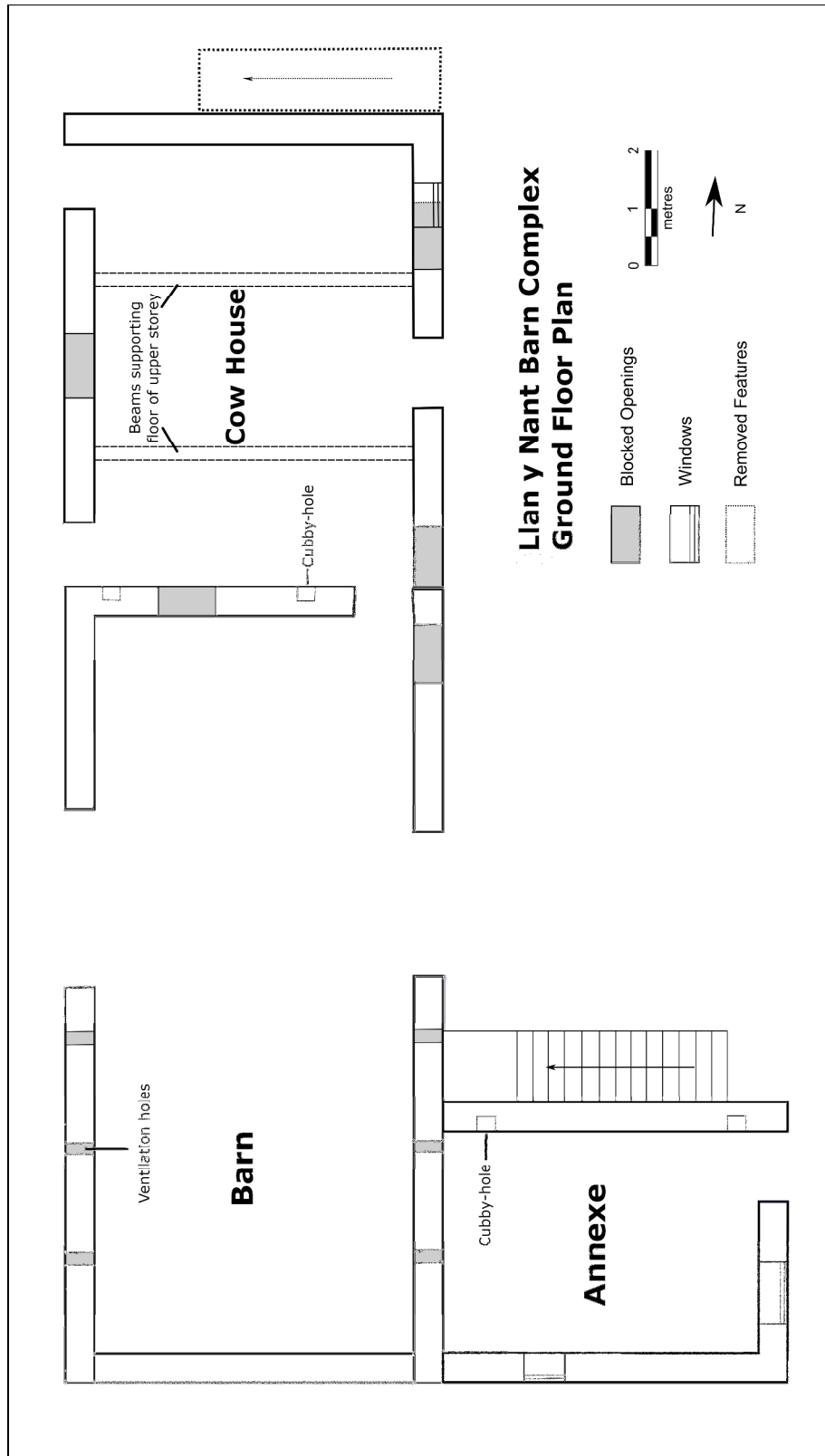


Figure 8: Ground floor plan of the Llan y Nant Barn complex

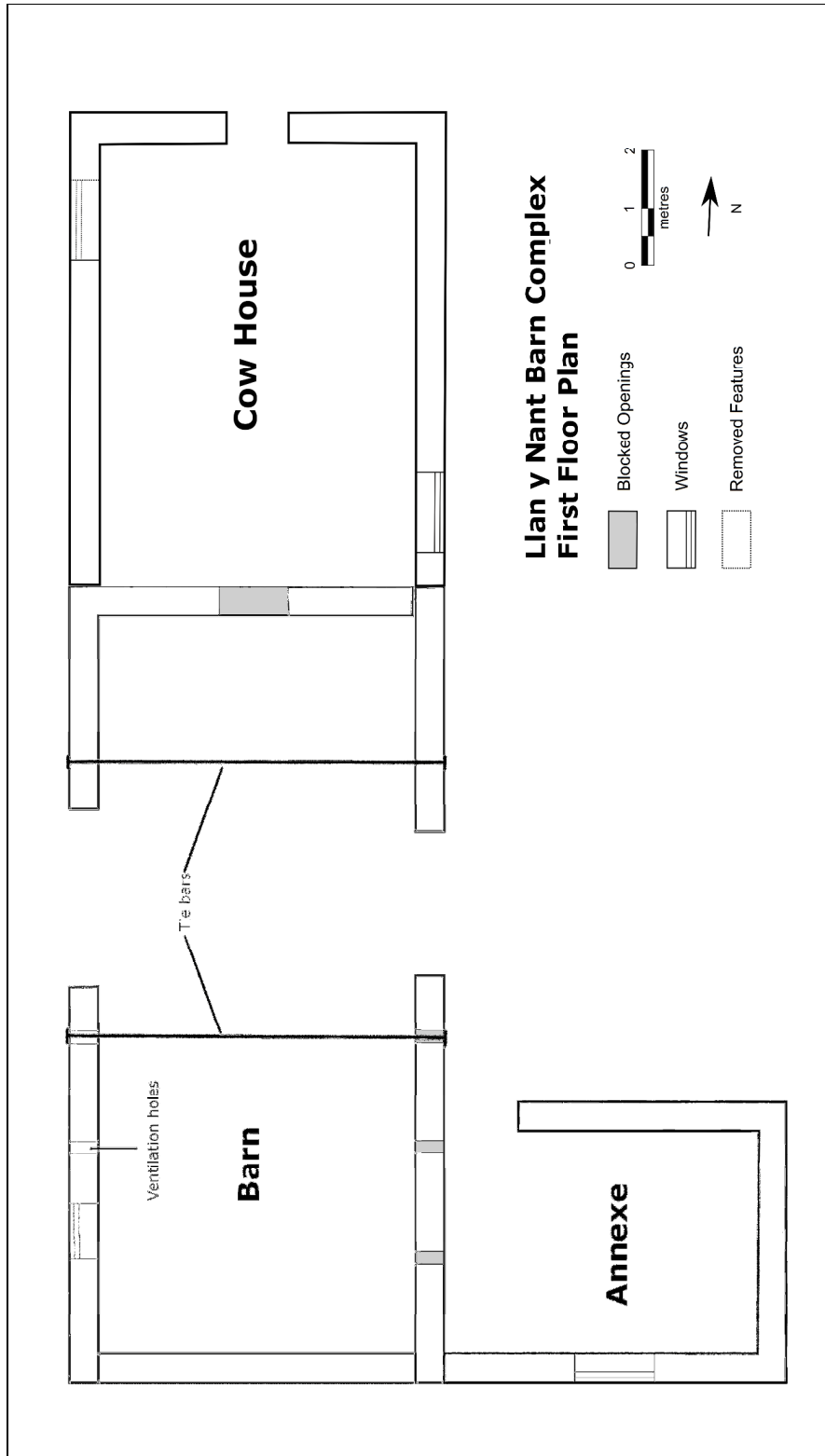


Figure 9: First floor plan of the Llan y Nant Barn complex

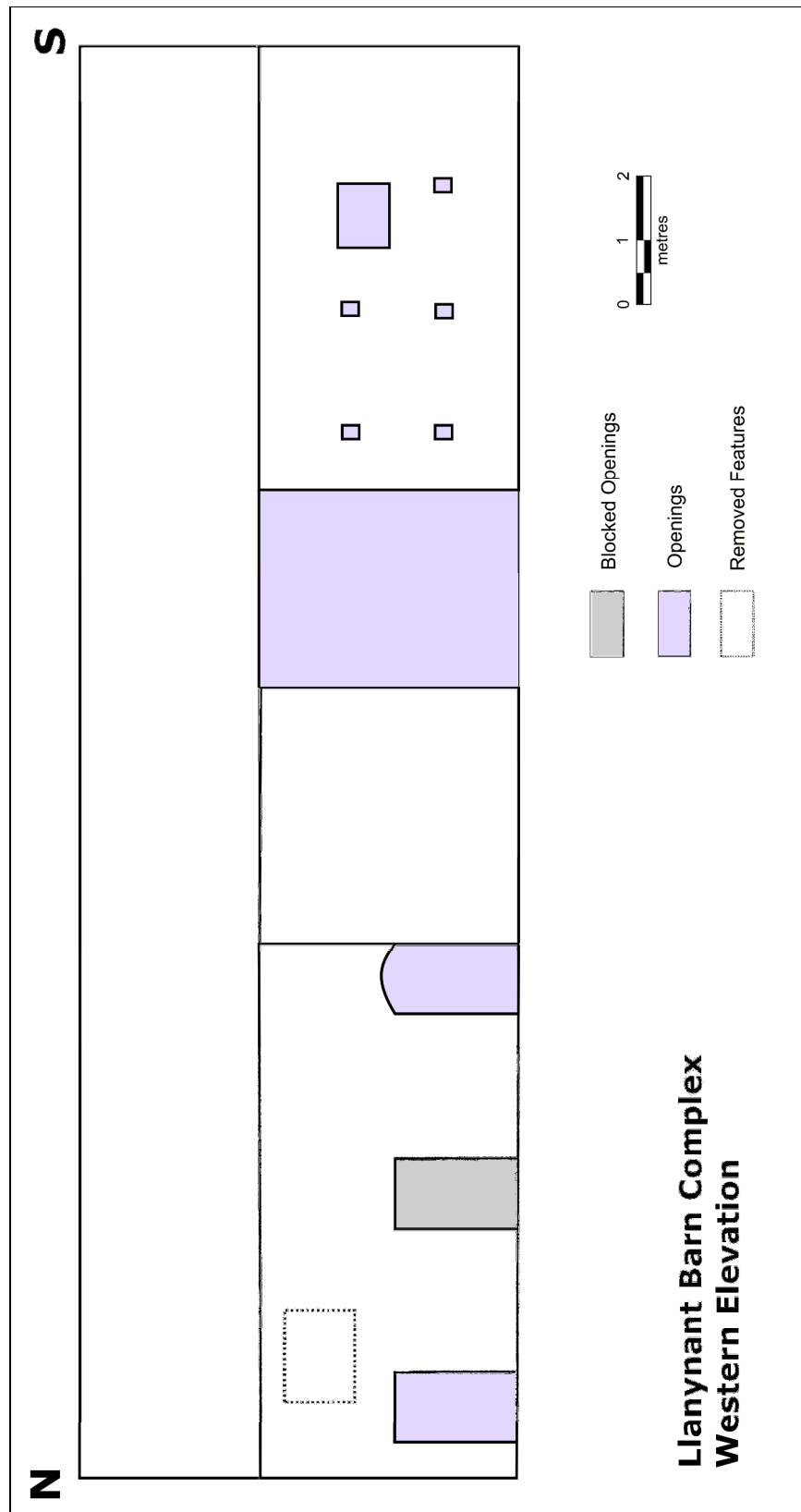


Figure 10: Western elevation of the Llan y Nant Barn complex

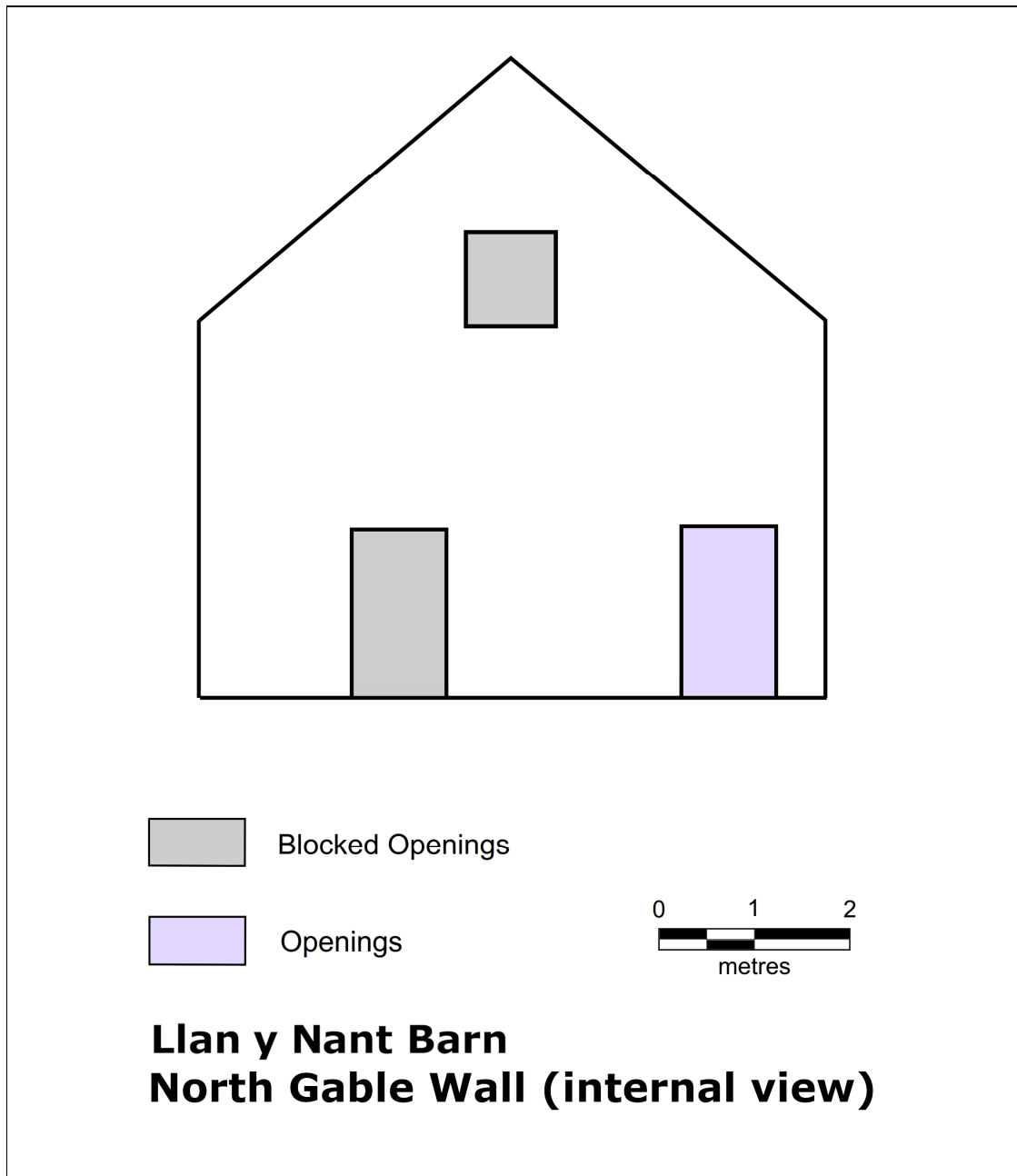


Figure 12: Elevation drawing of the northern gable wall of the barn, looking north

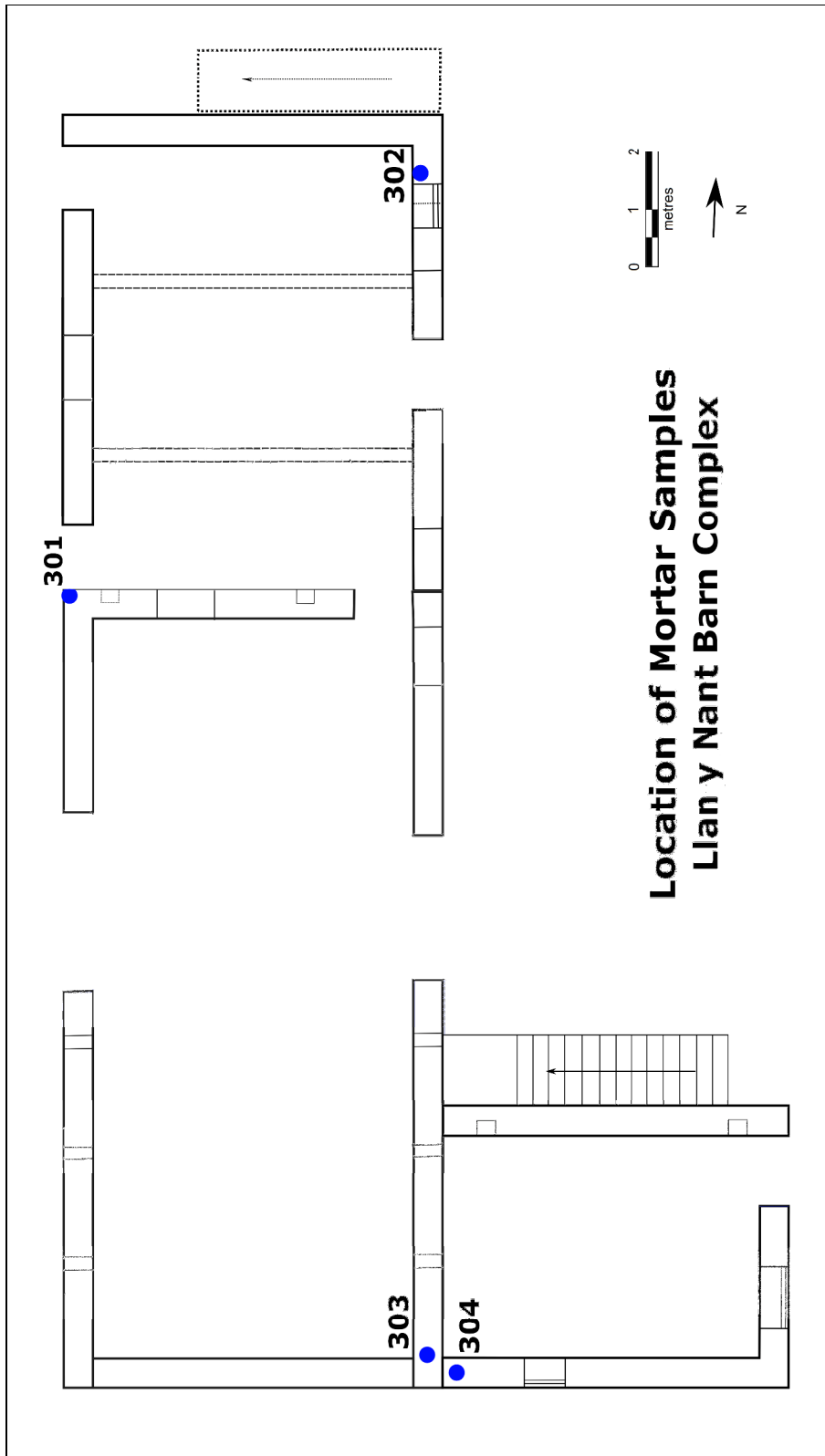


Figure 13: Plan of Llan y Nant Barn complex showing locations of mortar sample points, details in Appendix B.

10. Photographs

10.1 Colour digital photographs were taken inside and outside the barn complex buildings using a 16M pixel camera. A 2-metre scale divided into 0.2 metre segments was used.

10.2 The photographs are included in Appendix A at the end of the report. A table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and where each was taken from and the direction are provided in five maps, see Figures 14 to 18. The photographs were taken by Paul Sambrook on 16th October 2020.

11. Archive

11.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

11.2 A further pdf copy of the report and photographic archive will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Swansea.

12. Sources

12.1 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

12.1 Non-published

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2019, Letter dated 4th September 2019, https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/E1CD5BE10878BB56EBE8BFBA2B01531D/pdf/DM_2019_00998-COMMENTS_FROM_GGAT-841566.pdf

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2020, Letter dated 16th November 2020, ref MON2398/HB, not available on planning portal

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

Trysor, 2020, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Level 3 Building Recording of a Former Barn at Llan y Nant, Llanishen, Trellech, NP16 6QN Planning Application: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)*

https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/FBDEE9081426E28EF42ECD7C1E65D40B/pdf/DM_2019_00998-WRITTEN_SCHEME_OF_INVESTIGATION-893172.pdf

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

12.2 Published

CifA, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

12.3 Web based materials

Ancestry, Trellech Grange census returns 1841-1911
<https://www.ancestry.co.uk/>

British Newspapers Archive
<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk>

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>

Monmouthshire County Council Planning Portal
<https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal=PTG3XEKYMZM00>

Google Earth, 2004 to 2020, accessed through Google Earth 10/10/2020

12.4 Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey, 1812, Original Surveyors Drawings, Sheet 175

Ordnance Survey, 1830, First Series 1:63360 scale, Sheet 35

Ordnance Survey, 1881, First Edition 1:2500 scale, Monmouthshire Sheet XX.11

Ordnance Survey, 1886, First Edition 1:10560 scale, Monmouthshire Sheet XX

Ordnance Survey, 1901, Second Edition 1:2500 scale, Monmouthshire
Sheet XX.11

Ordnance Survey, 1926, Third Edition 1:2500 scale, Monmouthshire
Sheet XX.11

12.5 Aerial Photographs

Welsh Aerial Photography Unit;

1946 4650 RAFCPEUK1828 3301

1947 4709 RAFCPEUK1997 1258

1951 5112 RAF58_676 4080

1952 5232 Meridian46_52 4031

1970 7042 OS 70_022 136

1970 7043 OS 70_056 159

1970 7043 OS 70_056 160

1971 6th July 7144 BKS158 025

1971 71129 OS71_361 055

1975 7558 OS75_285 230

1984 8402 ADAS202 007

1991 Geonex6091 156

2009 Nextperspectives

2010 Bluesky Getmapping 2010-05-23

2013 Air Defence and Space

2017 Bluesky Getmapping

APPENDIX A: PHOTOGRAPHS

*Level 3 Building Recording of a Former Barn at Llan y Nant,
Llanishen, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN
Planning Application: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)*

Site Code: LLN2020	Site Name: Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
LLN2020_001	A view of the now collapsed southern end of the barn at Llan y Nant.	North
LLN2020_002	A view of the southern wall of the eastern annexe attached to the barn. Note the partially bricked-up first floor window and the unusual stone ledge to its right.	North
LLN2020_003	A general view of the southern end of the barn and the southern side of the eastern annexe.	North
LLN2020_004	A view of the southwestern corner of the barn, which seems to show that there was a rip joint where the western and southern walls met, suggesting that the original southern gable wall had been replaced at some time.	North
LLN2020_005	Another view of the southwest corner of the barn, showing the break between the western and southern walls.	Northeast
LLN2020_006	A view of the windows in the southern side of the eastern annexe. The concrete of a lean-to roof line is visible to the right of the upper window.	North
LLN2020_007	A view of the small ground-floor window in the southern wall of the eastern annexe. The lintel has been removed.	North
LLN2020_008	A view of the eastern gable wall of the eastern annexe, showing the door and ground level window. Note the dove holes at the top of the wall.	West
LLN2020_009	A view of the ground-floor window in the eastern wall of the eastern annexe, showing the remains of the wooden window frame.	West
LLN2020_010	A view of the doorway into the eastern annexe. Note the large red sandstone lintel slab. The purpose of the small niche to the left of the door is not known.	West
LLN2020_011	A view of the lintel above the doorway into the eastern annexe, showing the wooden lintel behind the stone slab.	Northwest
LLN2020_012	A view of the stone stair built against the northern side of the eastern annexe.	West
LLN2020_013	A view of the northern side of the eastern annexe. Looking south. Note the doorway	South

*Level 3 Building Recording of a Former Barn at Llan y Nant,
Llanishen, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN
Planning Application: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)*

Site Code: LLN2020	Site Name: Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	into the upper floor of the annexe to the right and the chamber beneath the stair.	
LLN2020_014	A view of the chamber beneath the stair leading to the upper floor of the eastern annexe.	South
LLN2020_015	A view of the large doorway in the eastern side of the barn, with the western doorway visible through it. Note the straight joint to the right edge of the photograph where the cow house is attached to the barn. Also note the break in the slate roof where the southern part of the roof has collapsed.	West
LLN2020_016	A view of the blocked-up doorway at the northern end of the eastern wall of the barn, with the straight joint between the barn and cow house to its right.	West
LLN2020_017	Another view of the blocked-up doorway at the northern end of the eastern wall of the barn.	West
LLN2020_018	A view of the eastern wall of the cow house. Note the loss of the outer face of the wall in the upper floor at the northern end of the building.	West
LLN2020_019	A view of the western side of the barn complex.	Southwest
LLN2020_020	A view of the central door into the cow house through the eastern wall. Note the red sandstone arch, which appears to have been used on the original doors of the cow house.	West
LLN2020_021	A view of the northern gable end of the cow house. The stair to the doorway in the upper floor has been removed but the scar of the structure is still visible on the wall.	West-southwest
LLN2020_022	A view of the northern gable end of the cow house. Red sandstone slabs were used to construct the ground floor wall, with harder quartz conglomerate used for the upper floor.	South-southeast
LLN2020_023	A view of the small window inserted through the eastern wall of the cow house towards its northern end. This appears to be a later feature partially cut through an earlier, blocked-up, doorway.	West

Site Code: LLN2020	Site Name: Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
LLN2020_024	A view of the northern gable end of the cow house. The stair to the doorway in the upper floor has been removed but the scar of the structure is still visible on the wall.	Southwest
LLN2020_025	A view of the doorway into the upper floor of the cow house in the northern gable wall. This doorway also has a red sandstone arch above the doorframe.	South
LLN2020_026	A view of the northern gable end of the cow house.	Southeast
LLN2020_027	A view of the western elevation of the cow house, showing the collapsed section of wall in the upper floor above the doorway. The reveal of a window is seen to the right of the missing section. A blocked up central doorway is present on the ground floor, behind the vegetation to the right of centre. The northern end of the modern agricultural shed built alongside the barn and cow house is seen to the right of the image.	East
LLN2020_028	Another view of the doorway at the northern end of the western wall of the cow house. The timber lintel was probably originally hidden behind a sandstone arch – the angled stonework seen to the left of the lintel was probably shaped to allow the stones of the arch to be fitted in place.	East
LLN2020_029	A view inside the modern agricultural shed to the western side of the barn and cow house, the walls of which can be seen through gaps in the corrugated sheeting.	Southeast
LLN2020_030	A view of the joist holes inside the southern wall of the eastern annexe.	Southwest
LLN2020_031	A view of the western wall inside the eastern annexe. The wall is the eastern wall of the earlier barn. The gap to the left has been caused by the collapse of the southern gable wall of the barn.	West-southwest

Site Code: LLN2020	Site Name: Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
LLN2020_032	A view of the inside of the eastern gable wall of the eastern annexe.	East
LLN2020_033	A view of the joist holes inside the southern wall of the eastern annexe.	Southeast
LLN2020_034	A view towards the door into the eastern annexe, viewed from inside the building. The joist holes in the northern wall are visible, as is the recess in the northern wall just inside the doorway.	Northeast
LLN2020_035	A view of the joist holes in the northern wall of the eastern annexe.	North-northeast
LLN2020_036	A view of the joist holes in the northern wall of the eastern annexe.	North-northeast
LLN2020_037	A view of the niche at the eastern end of the northern wall inside the eastern annexe.	North
LLN2020_038	A view of the niche at the western end of the northern wall inside the eastern annexe.	North-northwest
LLN2020_039	A view of the niche at the western end of the northern wall inside the eastern annexe, with the doorway into the upper floor above.	North-northwest
LLN2020_040	A view inside the barn, showing the collapsed southern end of the roof and the gap left by the collapse of the southern gable wall.	South
LLN2020_041	A view inside the barn, showing the collapsed southern end of the roof and an original roof truss still in place.	South
LLN2020_042	A view of the western doorway and wall inside the barn. Note the ventilation holes in the wall.	Southwest
LLN2020_043	A view of the western wall inside the barn showing two of the three pairs of ventilation holes in the wall.	Southwest
LLN2020_044	A view through the eastern door of the barn towards the opposing western door. The large, opposed doors are typical of a post-medieval threshing barn.	West
LLN2020_045	A view of the eastern wall inside the barn, showing the ventilation holes, some of which have been blocked in the past.	East

Site Code: LLN2020	Site Name: Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
LLN2020_046	A view of the eastern wall inside the barn, showing the ventilation holes, some of which have been blocked in the past.	Northeast
LLN2020_047	A view of the eastern wall inside the barn, showing the break in the southern end of the wall to the right, caused by the loss of the southern gable wall. This has exposed the end of the southern wall of the eastern annexe, which would have formerly been attached to the barn wall.	East
LLN2020_048	A view of the window inserted into the southern end of the western wall of the barn. A ventilation hole below is probably one of a pair, the upper vent having been lost when the window was inserted.	West-northwest
LLN2020_049	A view of the timbers of a broken roof truss at the southern end of the barn.	North
LLN2020_050	A view showing more detail of the broken roof truss, which had wooden pegs connecting the timbers.	North
LLN2020_051	A view inside the barn.	North
LLN2020_052	A view of the inside of the western wall of the barn.	Northwest
LLN2020_053	A view of the inside of the western wall of the barn, showing the large door to the right of centre.	Northwest
LLN2020_054	A view inside the barn. Note the surviving roof trusses towards the northern end of the barn.	North
LLN2020_055	A view of the rubble marking the line of the southern gable end of the barn. This view seems to suggest that the gable wall which collapsed was not the original gable wall but was a later insert which did not bond with the lateral walls.	West
LLN2020_056	A view of the door and northern end of the western wall inside the barn. Note the corrugated steel sheeting on the western side of the roof.	West
LLN2020_057	A view inside the barn showing the lateral walls mostly cleared of vegetation. Note the steel tie-bar linking the lateral walls.	South

Site Code: LLN2020	Site Name: Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
LLN2020_058	A view of the northern gable wall inside the barn. Note the blocked-up door in the centre of the upper part of the wall. The doorway to right the may original as it is a constructed feature and has not been cut through the wall. Its reveals are splayed slightly. The rip joint where the gable wall meets the eastern lateral wall to the right may be evidence of a repair or partial rebuild of the gable wall allowing for the doorway to be inserted when the adjacent cow house was added. There is also a blocked-up doorway left of centre of the wall on the ground floor, hidden by the planks stacked against the wall.	North
LLN2020_059	A view of the door linking the barn and cow house.	North
LLN2020_060	A view into the cow house through the door linking it with the barn.	North-northwest
LLN2020_061	A view into the cow house through the door linking it with the barn.	North-northeast
LLN2020_062	A view of the blocked-up doorway through the eastern wall at the northeastern corner of the barn.	Northeast
LLN2020_063	A view of the blocked-up doorway through the eastern wall at the northeastern corner of the barn.	East
LLN2020_064	A view of a niche in a stone at the base of the wall at the north side of the eastern barn door.	North
LLN2020_065	A view of the roof inside the northern end of the barn. The purlins appear machine sawn and relatively recent, but the rafters appear to be reused timbers from an earlier roof. The truss to the left appears to be machine sawn (later 19th century) whilst the beam at its base is clearly earlier. It seems likely that a new slate roof was put across the barn when the cow house was added to its northern end. It appears that timbers were reused or replaced in the barn roof at this time.	West
LLN2020_066	A view of a timber "lintel" in the northwestern corner of the barn. Its	Northwest

Site Code: LLN2020	Site Name: Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	purpose is not known.	
LLN2020_067	A view of the western wall of the barn, looking towards the doorway. The modern shed to the west is built close to the barn. Note the use of roughly-coursed sandstone here with some blocks of rough quartz conglomerate visible to the upper left.	South-southeast
LLN2020_068	A view towards the southern end of the western wall of the barn. Note the steel tie bracket on the wall to the left of centre.	South
LLN2020_069	A view along the western wall of the barn. The doorway into the southern end of the cow house is seen left of centre. Note the stone arch above the door.	South-southeast
LLN2020_070	A view of the damaged wall at the northwestern corner of the barn, where it seems the lower quoin stones are missing. The cow house door is left of centre.	Northeast
LLN2020_071	A view of the damaged wall at the northwestern corner of the barn showing a timber frame, possibly an old window frame, built into the fabric of the wall. Note that there is also lime mortar within the core of the wall.	Southeast
LLN2020_072	A view of the damaged wall at the northwestern corner of the barn.	South
LLN2020_073	A view of the southern wall of the cow house from inside the building. The doorway into the barn is to the left, a blocked up doorway is seen right of centre and an external doorway to the right. Note the beam, joists and floorboards of the upper floor.	South
LLN2020_074	A view of the blocked up doorway through the southern wall of the cow house.	South

Site Code: LLN2020	Site Name: Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
LLN2020_075	A view of the upper floor, inaccessible at the time of the visit. The photograph was taken through a hole in the floor.	North
LLN2020_076	A view of the eastern side of the upper floor.	Northeast
LLN2020_077	A view of the window in the eastern side of the upper floor.	East
LLN2020_078	A view of the western side of the upper floor.	Northwest
LLN2020_079	A view of the western side of the upper floor.	West
LLN2020_080	A view up the southern wall of the upper floor of the cow house, showing the blocked-up doorway high up in the peak of the gable.	South
LLN2020_081	A partial view of the blocked up central doorway in the ground floor inside the barn.	North-northwest
LLN2020_082	A view of the eastern wall inside the cow house. The blocked-up central door can be seen. Note the beams and joists of the floor above.	East
LLN2020_083	A view of the central doorway into the cow house.	East
LLN2020_084	A view of the northern end of the eastern wall inside the cow house, showing the window with the straight joint of a blocked-up doorway seen to the right of the window.	East
LLN2020_085	A view of the northern wall of the cow house.	North
LLN2020_086	A view of the blocked-up central doorway in the western wall of the cow house.	West
LLN2020_087	A view of the blocked-up central doorway in the western wall of the cow house.	West
LLN2020_088	A view of the ceiling of the ground floor inside the cow house. Note the niches which would have formerly held posts for feeding stalls cut into	Northwest

Site Code: LLN2020	Site Name: Barn at Llan y Nant, Trellech Grange	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	the underside of the beam.	
LLN2020_089	A view of the blocked-up doorway in the northern end of the eastern wall. It was blocked up before the window seen here was cut through the wall and part of the blocked-up door.	East
LLN2020_090	A view of a the blocked-up central doorway through the western wall of the cow house, seen through the ivy outside the building.	East
LLN2020_091	A view of the barn and cow house complex, with the eastern annexe in the foreground.	Northwest
LLN2020_092	A view of the barn and cow house.	Northwest
LLN2020_093	A view of the barn and cow house complex, with the eastern annexe in the foreground.	West-northwest
LLN2020_094	A view of the barn and cow house.	West-northwest
LLN2020_095	A view of the eastern annexe.	West-southwest
LLN2020_096	A view of a cobbled area on the yard to the east of the eastern annexe.	South

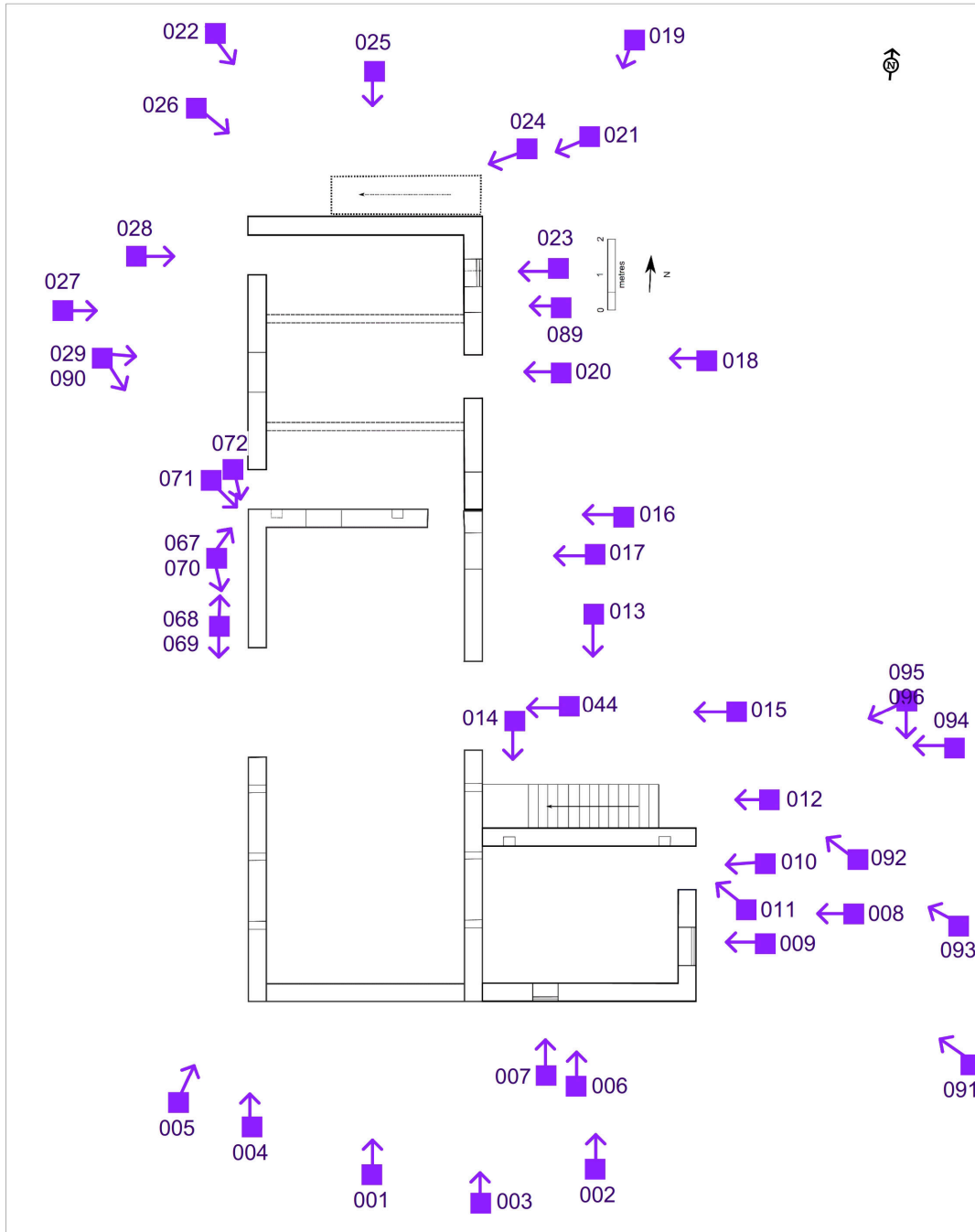


Figure 14: Location of photographs external to the Llan y Nant Barn complex.

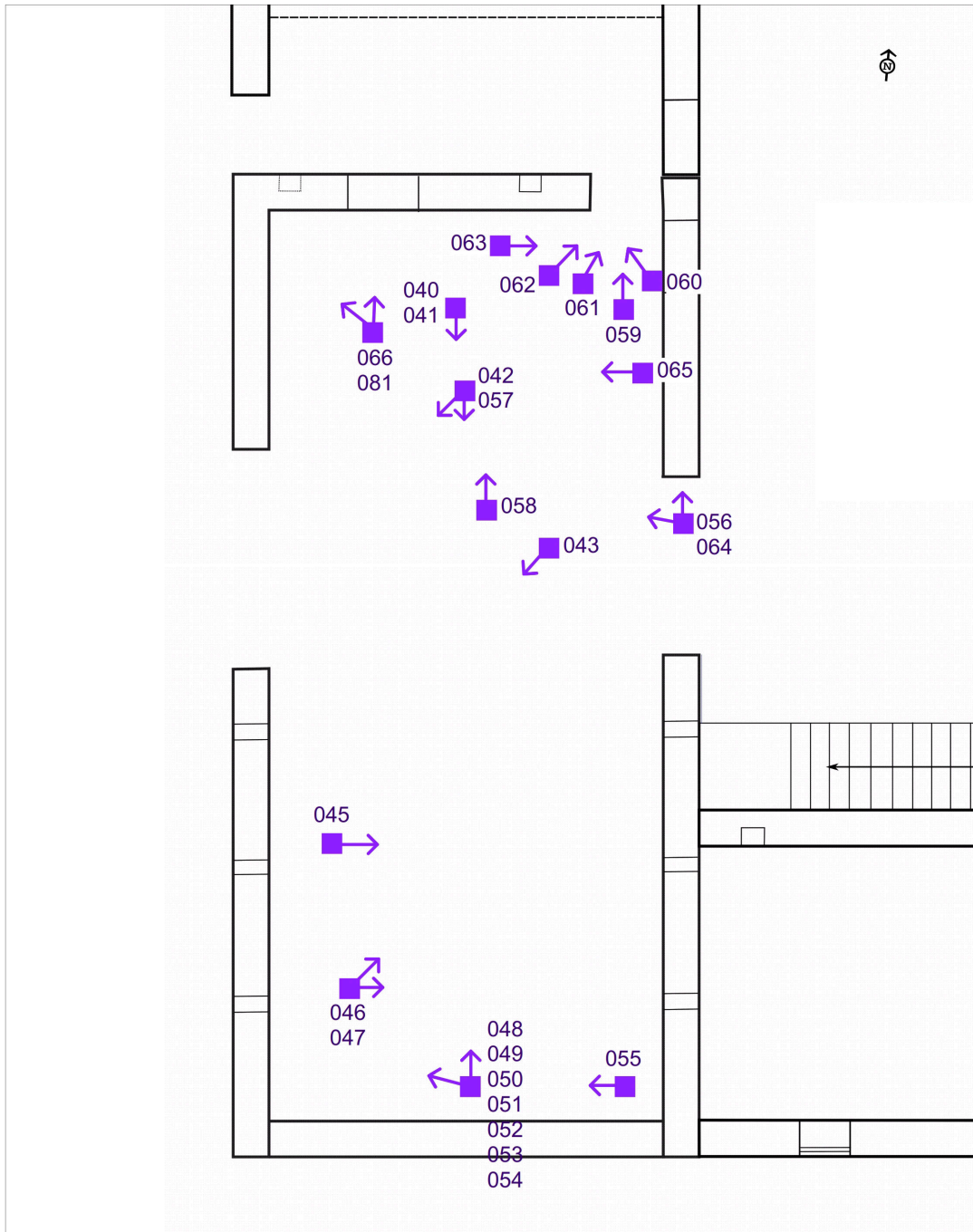


Figure 15: Location of photographs inside the threshing barn at the core of the Llan y Nant Barn complex.

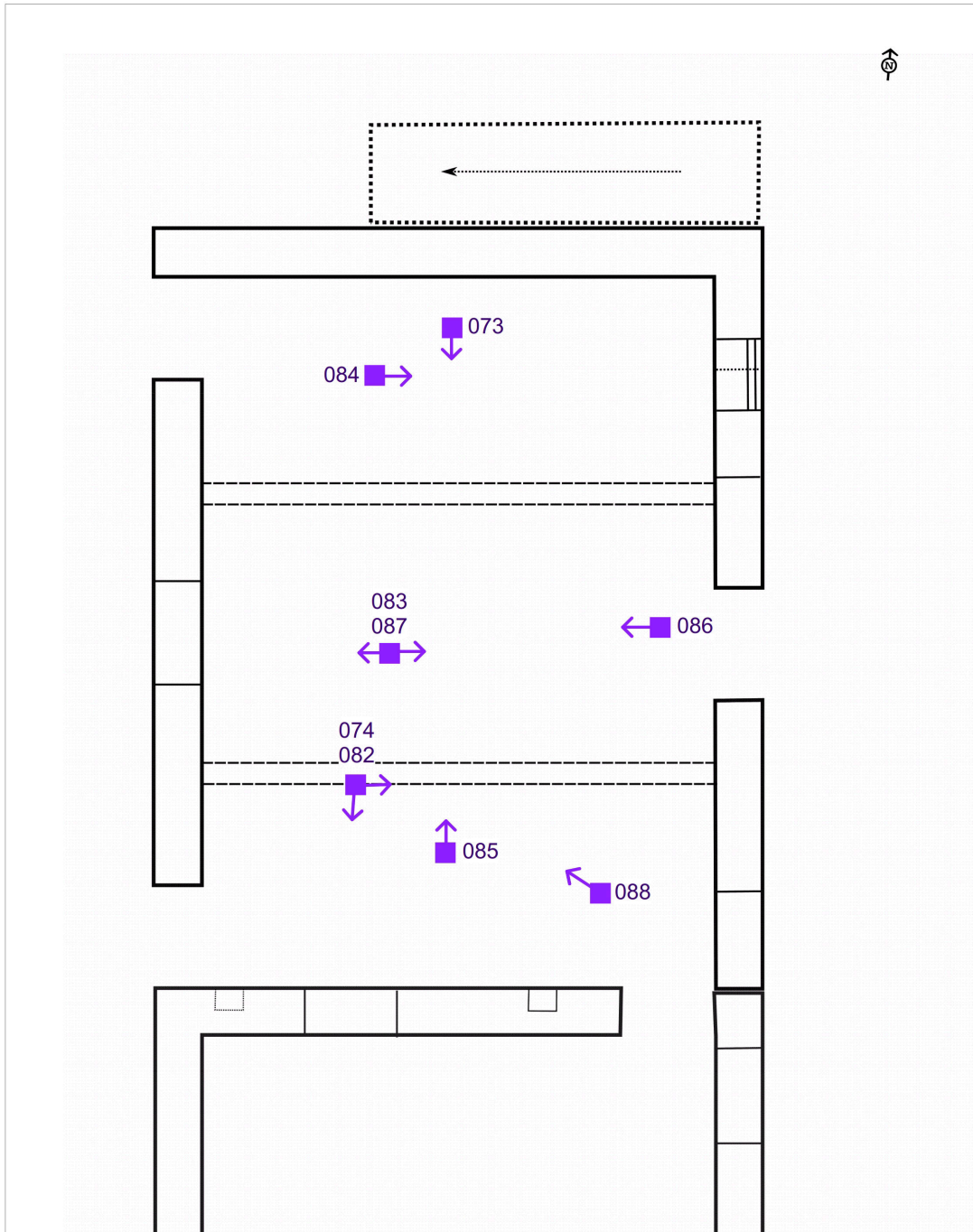


Figure 16: Location of photographs inside the ground floor of the cow house within the Llan y Nant Barn complex.

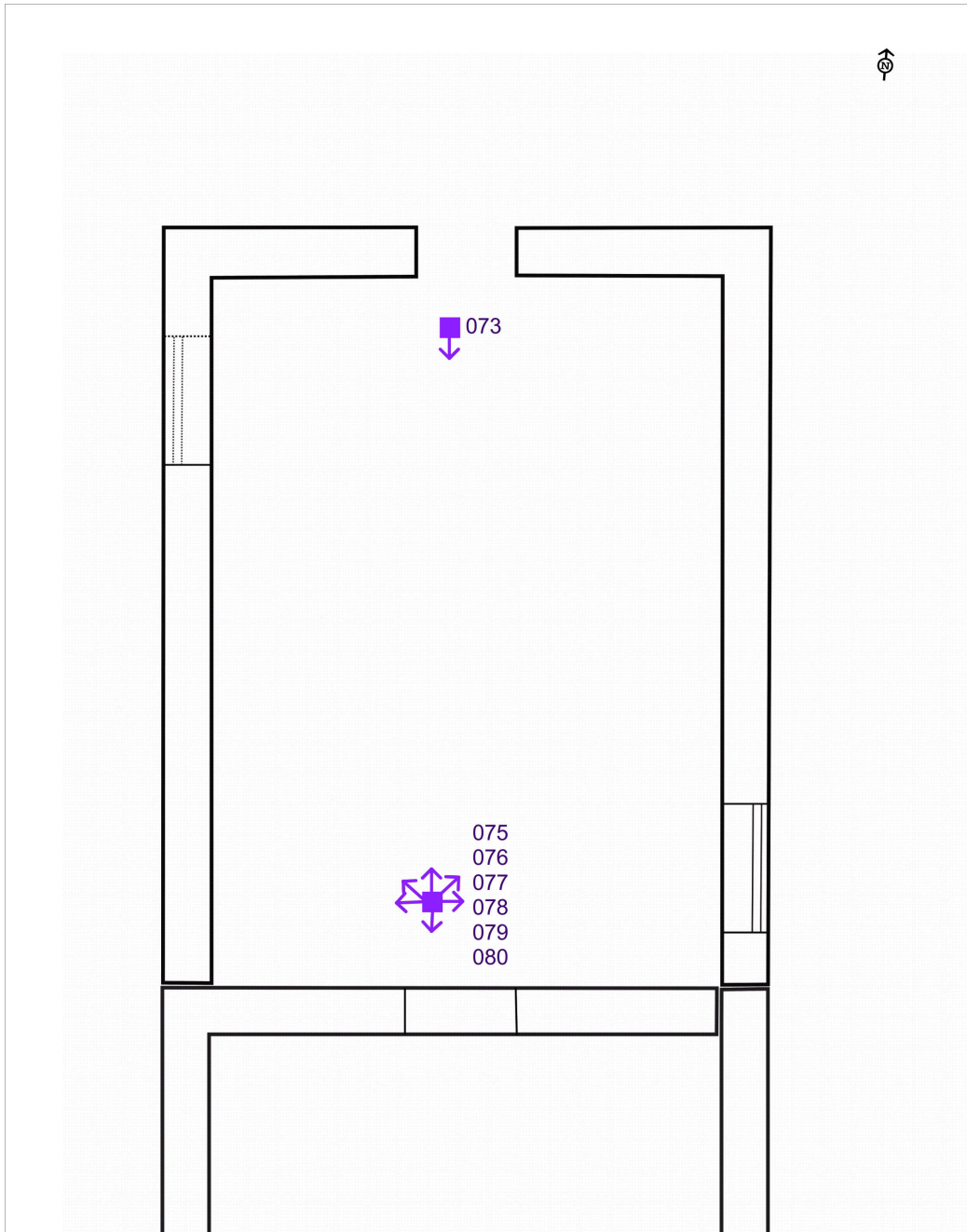


Figure 17: Location of photographs inside the first floor of the cow house within the Llan y Nant Barn complex. The first floor was inaccessible, and these photographs were taken from below through holes in the floor.

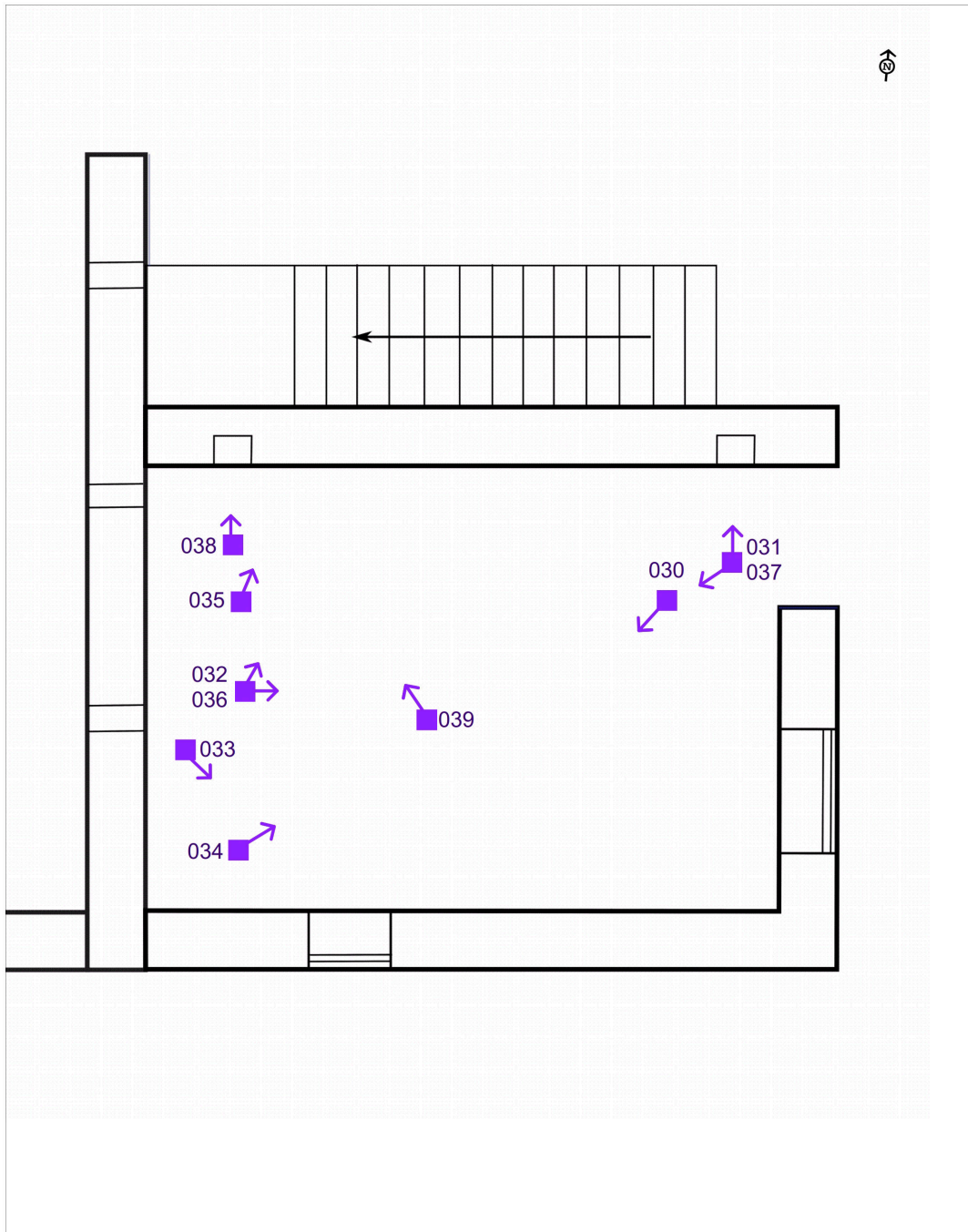


Figure 18: Location of photographs internal to the eastern annexe of the Llan y Nant Barn complex.



Plate 1: LLN2020_001 - A view of the now collapsed southern end of the barn at Llan y Nant. Looking north.



Plate 2: LLN2020_002 - A view of the southern wall of the eastern annexe attached to the barn. Looking north.



Plate 3: LLN2020_003 - A general view of the southern end of the barn and the southern side of the eastern annexe. Looking north.



Plate 4: LLN2020_004 - A view of the southwestern corner of the barn, which seems to show that there was a rip joint where the western and southern walls met, suggesting that the original southern gable wall had been replaced at some time. Looking north.



Plate 5: LLN2020_005 - Another view of the southwest corner of the barn, showing the break between the western and southern walls. Looking northeast.



Plate 6: LLN2020_006 - A view of the windows in the southern side of the eastern annexe. The concrete line visible to the right of the upper window is thought to be the roof line of a lean-to which stood against this wall until the later 20th century. Looking north.



Plate 7: LLN2020_007 - A view of the small ground-floor window in the southern wall of the eastern annexe. The lintel has been removed. Looking north.



Plate 8: LLN2020_008 - A view of the eastern gable wall of the eastern annexe, showing the door and ground level window. Note the dove holes at the top of the wall. Looking west.



Plate 9: LLN2020_009 - A view of the ground-floor window in the eastern wall of the eastern annexe, showing the remains of the wooden window frame. Looking west.



Plate 10: LLN2020_010 - A view of the doorway into the eastern annexe. Note the large red sandstone lintel slab. The purpose of the small niche to the left of the door is not known. Looking west.



Plate 11: LLN2020_0011 - A view of the lintel above the doorway into the eastern annexe, showing the wooden lintel behind the stone slab. Looking northwest.



Plate 12: LLN2020_0012 - A view of the stone stair built against the northern side of the eastern annexe. Looking west.



Plate 13: LLN2020_0013 - A view of the northern side of the eastern annexe. Looking south. Note the doorway into the upper floor of the annexe to the right and the chamber beneath the stair. Looking south.



Plate 14: LLN2020_0014 - A view of the chamber beneath the stair leading to the upper floor of the eastern annexe. Looking south.



Plate 15: LLN2020_0015 - A view of the large doorway in the eastern side of the barn, with the western doorway visible through it. Note the straight joint to the right edge of the photograph where the cow house is attached to the barn. Also note the break in the slate roof where the southern part of the roof has collapsed. Looking west.



Plate 16: LLN2020_0016 - A view of the blocked-up doorway at the northern end of the eastern wall of the barn, with the straight joint between the barn and cowshed to its right. Looking west.



Plate 17: LLN2020_0017 - Another view of the blocked-up doorway at the northern end of the eastern wall of the barn. Looking west.



Plate 18: LLN2020_0018 - A view of the eastern wall of the cow house. Note the loss of the outer face of the wall in the upper floor at the northern end of the building. Looking west.



Plate 19: LLN2020_0019 - A view of the western side of the barn complex. Looking southwest.



Plate 20: LLN2020_0020 - A view of the central door into the cowshed through the eastern wall. Note the red sandstone arch, which appears to have been used on the original doors of the cowshed. Looking west.



Plate 21: LLN2020_0021 - A view of the northern gable end of the cow house. The stair to the doorway in the upper floor has been removed but the scar of the structure is still visible on the wall. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 22: LLN2020_0022 - A view of the northern gable end of the cow house. Red sandstone slabs were used to construct the ground floor wall, with harder quartz conglomerate used for the upper floor. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 23: LLN2020_0023 - A view of the small window inserted through the eastern wall of the cow house towards its northern end. This appears to be a later feature partially cut through an earlier, blocked-up, doorway. Looking west.



Plate 24: LLN2020_0024 - A view of the northern gable end of the cow house. The stair to the doorway in the upper floor has been removed but the scar of the structure is still visible on the wall. Looking southwest.



Plate 25: LLN2020_0025 - A view of the doorway into the upper floor of the cow house in the northern gable wall. This doorway also has a red sandstone arch above the doorframe. Looking south.



Plate 26: LLN2020_0026 - A view of the northern gable end of the cow house. Looking southeast.



Plate 27: LLN2020_0027 - A view of the western elevation of the cow house, showing the collapsed section of wall in the upper floor above the doorway. The reveal of a window is seen to the right of the missing section. A blocked up central doorway is present on the ground floor, behind the vegetation to the right of centre. The northern end of the modern agricultural shed built alongside the barn and cow house is seen to the right of the image. Looking east.



Plate 28: LLN2020_0028 - Another view of the doorway at the northern end of the western wall of the cow house. The timber lintel was probably originally hidden behind a sandstone arch – the angled stonework seen to the left of the lintel was probably shaped to allow the stones of the arch to be fitted in place. Looking east.



Plate 29: LLN2020_0029 - A view inside the modern agricultural shed to the western side of the barn and cow house, the walls of which can be seen through gaps in the corrugated sheeting. Looking southeast.



Plate 30: LLN2020_0030 - A view of the joist holes inside the southern wall of the eastern annexe. Looking southwest.



Plate 31: LLN2020_0031 - A view of the western wall inside the eastern annexe. The wall is the eastern wall of the earlier barn. The gap to the left has been caused by the collapse of the southern gable wall of the barn. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 32: LLN2020_0032 - A view of the inside of the eastern gable wall of the eastern annexe. Looking east.



Plate 33: LLN2020_0033 - A view of the joist holes inside the southern wall of the eastern annexe. Looking southeast.



Plate 34: LLN2020_0034 - A view towards the door into the eastern annexe, viewed from inside the building. The joist holes in the northern wall are visible, as is the recess in the northern wall just inside the doorway. Looking northeast.



Plate 35: LLN2020_0035 - A view of the joist holes in the northern wall of the eastern annexe. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 36: LLN2020_0036 - A view of the joist holes in the northern wall of the eastern annexe. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 37: LLN2020_0037 - A view of the niche at the eastern end of the northern wall inside the eastern annexe. Looking north.



Plate 38: LLN2020_0038 - A view of the niche at the western end of the northern wall inside the eastern annexe. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 39: LLN2020_0039 - A view of the niche at the western end of the northern wall inside the eastern annexe, with the doorway into the upper floor above. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 40: LLN2020_0040 - A view inside the barn, showing the collapsed southern end of the roof and the gap left by the collapse of the southern gable wall. Looking south.



Plate 41: LLN2020_0041 - A view inside the barn, showing the collapsed southern end of the roof and an original roof truss still in place. Looking south.



Plate 42: LLN2020_0042 - A view of the western doorway and wall inside the barn. Note the ventilation holes in the wall. Looking southwest.



Plate 43: LLN2020_0043 - A view of the western wall inside the barn showing two of the three pairs of ventilation holes in the wall. Looking southwest.



Plate 44: LLN2020_0044 - A view through the eastern door of the barn towards the opposing western door. The large, opposed doors are typical of a post-medieval threshing barn. Looking west.



Plate 45: LLN2020_0045 - A view of the eastern wall inside the barn, showing the ventilation holes, some of which have been blocked in the past. Looking east.



Plate 46: LLN2020_0046 - A view of the eastern wall inside the barn, showing the ventilation holes, some of which have been blocked in the past. Looking northeast.



Plate 47: LLN2020_0047 - A view of the eastern wall inside the barn, showing the break in the southern end of the wall to the right, caused by the loss of the southern gable wall. This has exposed the end of the southern wall of the eastern annexe, which would have formerly been attached to the barn wall. Looking east.



Plate 48: LLN2020_0048 - A view of the window inserted into the southern end of the western wall of the barn. A ventilation hole below is probably one of a pair, the upper vent having been lost when the window was inserted. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 49: LLN2020_0049 - A view of the timbers of a broken roof truss at the southern end of the barn. Looking north.



Plate 50: LLN2020_0050 - A view showing more detail of the broken roof truss, which had wooden pegs connecting the timbers. Looking north.



Plate 51: LLN2020_0051 - A view inside the barn. Looking north.



Plate 52: LLN2020_0052 - A view of the inside of the western wall of the barn. Looking northwest.



Plate 53: LLN2020_0053 - A view of the inside of the western wall of the barn, showing the large door to the right of centre. Looking northwest.



Plate 54: LLN2020_0054 - A view inside the barn. Note the surviving roof trusses towards the northern end of the barn. Looking north.



Plate 55: LLN2020_0055 - A view of the rubble marking the line of the southern gable end of the barn. This view seems to suggest that the gable wall which collapsed was not the original gable wall but was a later insert which did not bond with the lateral walls. Looking west.



Plate 56: LLN2020_0056 - A view of the door and northern end of the western wall inside the barn. Note the corrugated steel sheeting on the western side of the roof. Looking west.



Plate 57: LLN2020_0057 - A view inside the barn showing the lateral walls mostly cleared of vegetation. Note the steel tie-bar linking the lateral walls. Looking south.



Plate 58: LLN2020_0058 - A view of the northern gable wall inside the barn. Note the blocked-up door in the centre of the upper part of the wall. The doorway to right the may original as it is a constructed feature and has not been cut through the wall. Its reveals are splayed slightly. The rip joint where the gable wall meets the eastern lateral wall to the right may be evidence of a repair or partial rebuild of the gable wall allowing for the doorway to be inserted when the adjacent cow house was added. There is also a blocked-up doorway left of centre of the wall on the ground floor, hidden by the planks stacked against the wall. Looking north.



Plate 59: LLN2020_0059 - A view of the door linking the barn and cow house.
Looking north.



Plate 60: LLN2020_0060 - A view into the cow house through the door linking it with the barn. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 61: LLN2020_0061 - A view into the cow house through the door linking it with the barn. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 62: LLN2020_0062 - A view of the blocked-up doorway through the eastern wall at the northeastern corner of the barn. Looking northeast.



Plate 63: LLN2020_0063 - A view of the blocked-up doorway through the eastern wall at the northeastern corner of the barn. Looking east.



Plate 64: LLN2020_0064 - A view of a niche in a stone at the base of the wall at the north side of the eastern barn door. Note the stone slabs forming the floor to the left. Looking north.



Plate 65: LLN2020_0065 - A view of the roof inside the northern end of the barn. The purlins appear machine sawn and relatively recent, but the rafters appear to be reused timbers from an earlier roof. The truss to the left appears to be machine sawn (later 19th century) whilst the beam at its base is clearly earlier. It seems likely that a new slate roof was put across the barn when the cow house was added to its northern end. It appears that timbers were reused or replaced in the barn roof at this time. Looking west.



Plate 66: LLN2020_0066 - A view of a timber "lintel" in the northwestern corner of the barn. Its purpose is not known. Looking northwest.



Plate 67: LLN2020_0067 - A view of the western wall of the barn, looking towards the doorway. The modern shed to the west is built close to the barn. Note the use of roughly-coursed sandstone here with some blocks of rough quartz conglomerate visible to the upper left. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 68: LLN2020_0068 - A view towards the southern end of the western wall of the barn. Note the steel tie bracket on the wall to the left of centre. Looking south.



Plate 69: LLN2020_0069 - A view along the western wall of the barn. The doorway into the southern end of the cow house is seen left of centre. Note the stone arch above the door. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 70: LLN2020_0070 - A view of the damaged wall at the northwestern corner of the barn, where it seems the lower quoin stones are missing. The cow house door is left of centre. Looking northeast.



Plate 71: LLN2020_0071 - A view of the damaged wall at the northwestern corner of the barn showing a timber frame, possibly an old window frame, built into the fabric of the wall. Note that there is also lime mortar within the core of the wall. Looking southeast.



Plate 72: LLN2020_0072 - A view of the damaged wall at the northwestern corner of the barn. Looking south.



Plate 73: LLN2020_0073 - A view of the southern wall of the cow house from inside the building. The doorway into the barn is to the left, a blocked-up doorway is seen right of centre and an external doorway to the right. Note the beam, joists and floorboards of the upper floor. Looking south.

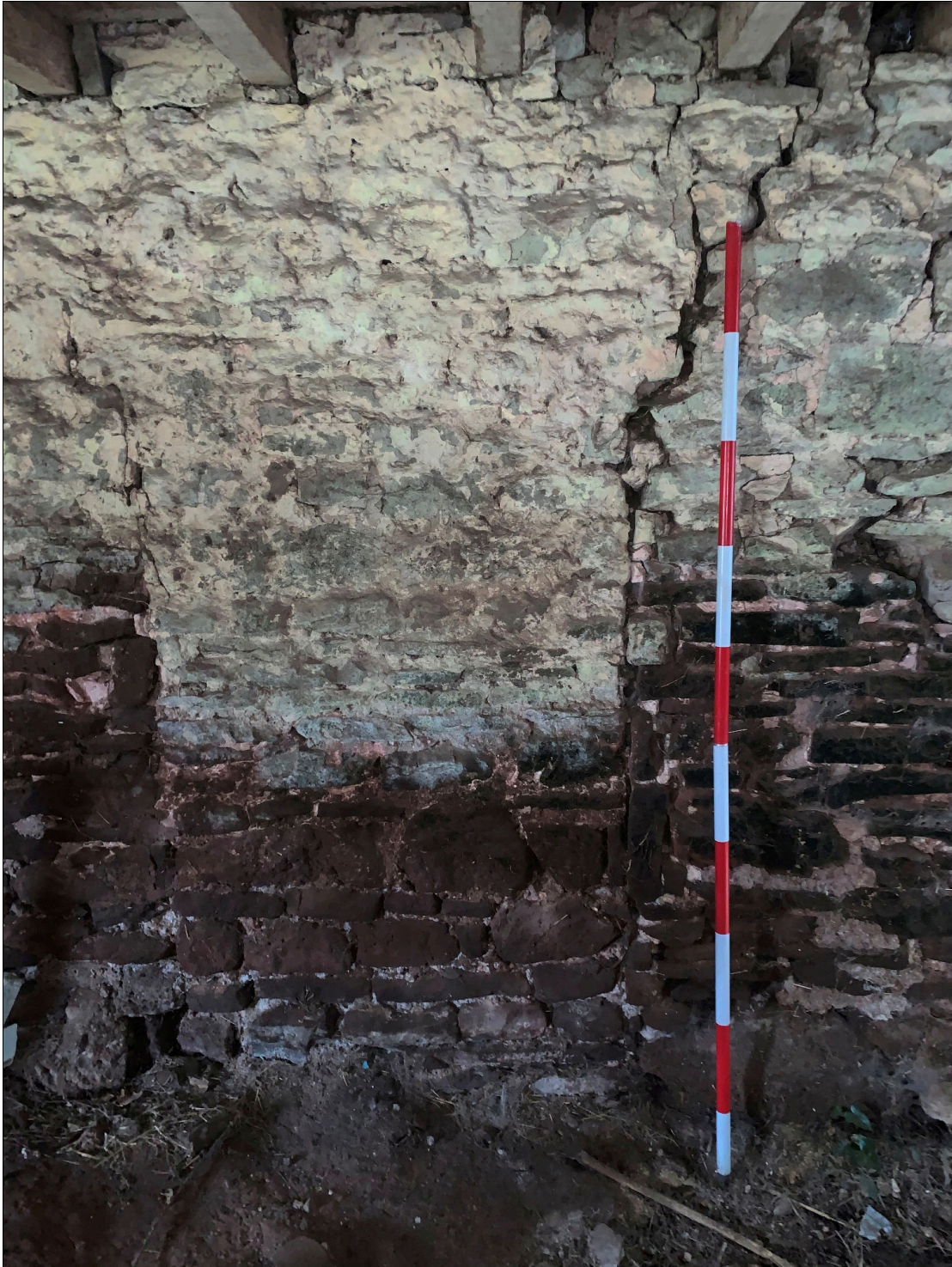


Plate 74: LLN2020_0074 - A view of the blocked up doorway through the southern wall of the cow house. Looking south.



Plate 75: LLN2020_0075 - A view of the upper floor, inaccessible at the time of the visit. The photograph was taken through a hole in the floor. Note the plaster on the surface of the wall, suggesting this may have had another use rather than agricultural. Looking north.



Plate 76: LLN2020_0076 - A view of the eastern side of the upper floor. Looking northeast.



Plate 77: LLN2020_0077 - A view of the window in the eastern side of the upper floor. Looking east.



Plate 78: LLN2020_0078 - A view of the western side of the upper floor. Looking northwest.



Plate 79: LLN2020_0079 - A view of the western side of the upper floor. Looking west.



Plate 80: LLN2020_0080 - A view up the southern wall of the upper floor of the cow house, showing the blocked-up doorway high up in the peak of the gable. Looking south. The wall remains covered with a thick plaster.



Plate 81: LLN2020_0081 - A partial view of the blocked up central doorway in the ground floor inside the barn. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 82: LLN2020_0082 - A view of the eastern wall inside the cow house. The blocked-up central door can be seen. Note the beams and joists of the floor above. Looking east.



Plate 83: LLN2020_0083 - A view of the central doorway into the cow house. Looking east.



Plate 84: LLN2020_0084 - A view of the northern end of the eastern wall inside the cow house, showing the window with the straight joint of a blocked-up doorway seen to the right of the window. Looking east.



Plate 85: LLN2020_0085 - A view of the northern wall of the cow house. Looking north.



Plate 86: LLN2020_0086 - A view of the blocked-up central doorway in the western wall of the cow house. Looking west.



Plate 87: LLN2020_0087 - A view of the blocked-up central doorway in the western wall of the cow house. Looking west.



Plate 88: LLN2020_0088 - A view of the ceiling of the ground floor inside the cow house. Note the niches which would have formerly held posts for feeding stalls cut into the underside of the beam. Looking northwest.



Plate 89: LLN2020_0089 - A view of the blocked-up doorway in the northern end of the eastern wall. It was blocked up before the window seen here was cut through the wall and part of the blocked-up door. Looking east.



Plate 90: LLN2020_0090 - A view of a the blocked-up central doorway through the western wall of the cow house, seen through the ivy outside the building. Looking east.



Plate 91: LLN2020_0091 - A view of the barn and cow house complex, with the eastern annexe in the foreground. Looking northwest.



Plate 92: LLN2020_0092 - A view of the barn and cow house. Looking northwest.



Plate 93: LLN2020_0093 - A view of the barn and cow house complex, with the eastern annexe in the foreground. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 94: LLN2020_0094 - A view of the barn and cow house. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 95: LLN2020_0095 - A view of the eastern annexe. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 96: LLN2020_0096 - A view of a cobbled area on the yard to the east of the eastern annexe. Looking south.

APPENDIX B:

MORTAR REPORT
By
Martin Locock

See Figure 3 for the
locations of the mortar samples

LLN2020

Mortar analysis

Martin Locock BA MA MCIFA

Introduction

Four mortars were recovered during the survey, and these were examined for possible dating evidence: Sample 301 (threshing barn, west wall), Sample 302 (north extension, east wall), Sample 303 (threshing barn, east wall), and Sample 304 (east extension, south wall).

Sampling and recovery strategy

Samples were selected by the field staff from all structures. Clean samples of 50g or more were collected and bagged and retrieved for processing. All retrieved samples were then analysed through chemical treatment.

Limitations of evidence and assumptions

The analysis is based on the assumptions that the mortars were mixed to a certain formula of components (eg 1 part mortar: 2 parts aggregate); that the samples taken are representative of the mortar used for that phase of the structure; subsequent weathering, burial, or environmental conditions has not significantly affected the chemical constituents of the mortar; and that differences in formula reflect the relative cost and availability of the materials (in particular lime). In this case the samples were all obtained from wall cores and are therefore probably not contaminated by plastering or lime wash.

Methodology

In October 2020 the samples were recovered, examined visually and described by colour and presence of inclusions. Hardness was tested by resistance to manual pressure.

Hardness	Description
Very hard	Impossible to break with manual pressure
Hard	Breaks with manual pressure
Soft	Breaks under light manual pressure
Very soft	Crumbles without additional pressure

A single aliquot (subsample) from each sample was dried and crushed, then dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid as recommended by Cadw (2004, 2); the residue was filtered and dried by gentle heating, and weighed. Overall composition of the mortar was calculated from the aggregate and soluble (Calcium Chloride) components.



Dates were assigned based on the established chronology (Locock 2010; Morton et al., n.d), summarised as:

Medieval	Earth mortars with clay or lime binders; lime-rich mortar used for pointing only
17 th century	Earth mortar stabilised with 10% hydrated lime
18 th century onwards	Lime mortars (60%+)
1750 onwards	Lime mortars with coal and charcoal aggregate; lumps of lime visible
1850	Lime mortars with use of soot and ash as aggregate/binder; cement mortars introduced
1900	Cement mortars used as standard

Results

Sample	Description	Aliquot Gross wt g	Residue wt g	Lime wt g	% lime	Residue notes
301	Hard pale red brown lime mortar with rare large rounded stones	6.89	4.12	2.77	0.40	Red brown sandy silt
302	Hard very pale red lime mortar (very light with low cohesion)	13.68	4.39	9.29	0.68	Red brown sandy silt
303	Hard pale red brown lime mortar with lime lumps	13.14	7.24	5.9	0.45	Red brown sandy silt
304	Hard red brown lime mortar	14.01	6.26	7.75	0.55	Red brown sandy silt

Interpretation

301 and 303 (threshing barn) have similar mortars as would be expected of a single phase, presumably based on a 1:1 lime :aggregate mix. Typically the mortar would suggest an 18th century date. The visible lime lumps in 303 would be commonly found in later 18th century mortars.

302 (north extension) may be based on 2: 1 lime: aggregate mix and would also be characteristic of an 18th century date.

304 (east extension) falls between the other mortars, also of probable 18th century date.

Thus it would appear that the three phases of construction all occurred in the 18th century.

It is notable that similar aggregate material (red brown sandy silt) was used for all of the mortars, presumably derived from nearby.

Archive and data

The archive contains an Excel spreadsheet containing the Sample ID, weight of aliquot (pre-treatment), weight of residue, calculated weight of lime, and % lime. The primary lab notes have not been retained. The archive contains the untreated remainder of the samples and the aliquot residues.

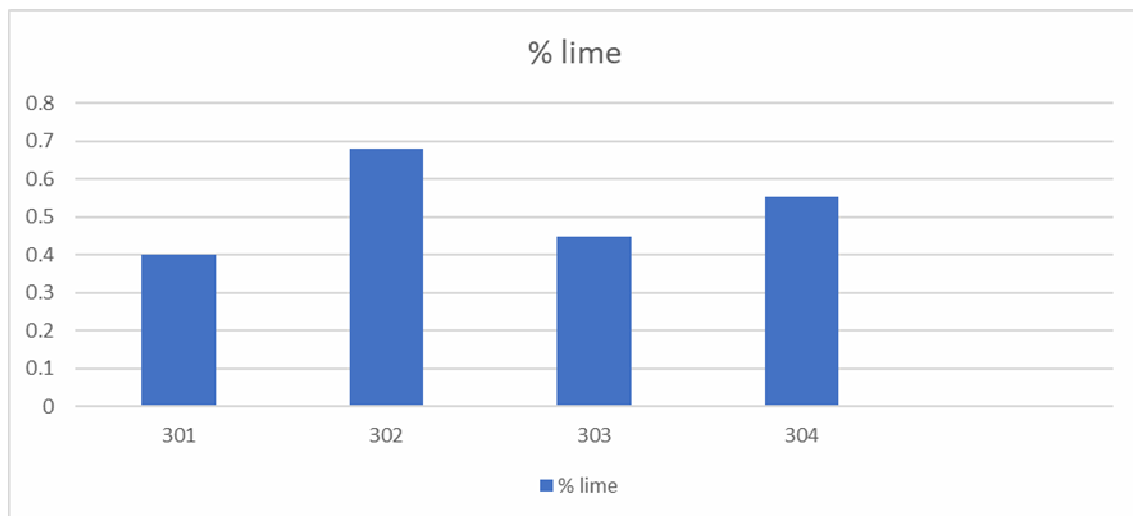


Figure 1: lime in mortar samples

References

Cadw	2004	<i>The use of lime mortar in historic structures</i> (Technical Conservation Note 2) (Cadw, Cardiff).
Locock, M	2010	Bricks and mortar: post-medieval buildings archaeology in Wales. <i>The Archaeologist</i> 75 : 37.
Morton, T., Copsey, N. and Little, R.	n.d.	Earth Mortars https://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/earth-mortars/earth-mortars.htm

APPENDIX C – Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORDING OF
A FORMER BARN AT LLAN Y NANT,
LLANISHEN, TRELLECH GRANGE, NP16 6QN
PLANNING APPLICATION: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORDING OF
A FORMER BARN AT LLAN Y NANT,
LLANISHEN, TRELLECH GRANGE, NP16 6QN
PLANNING APPLICATION: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)**

1. Introduction

1.1 David Glasson of David Glasson Planning Limited, 47 Cooper Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, BS9 3QZ on behalf of their client, George and Angela Prichard of Llan y Nant, Llanishen, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN, have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Investigation relating to a planning application for conversion of a former barn at Llan y Nant, Llanishen, Trellech Grange, NP16 6QN, planning application: DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire).

1.2 The development is at SO4902302329, to the west of the house at Llan y Nant, 1.5 kilometres to the southeast of Llanishen, Trellech, see Figure 1.

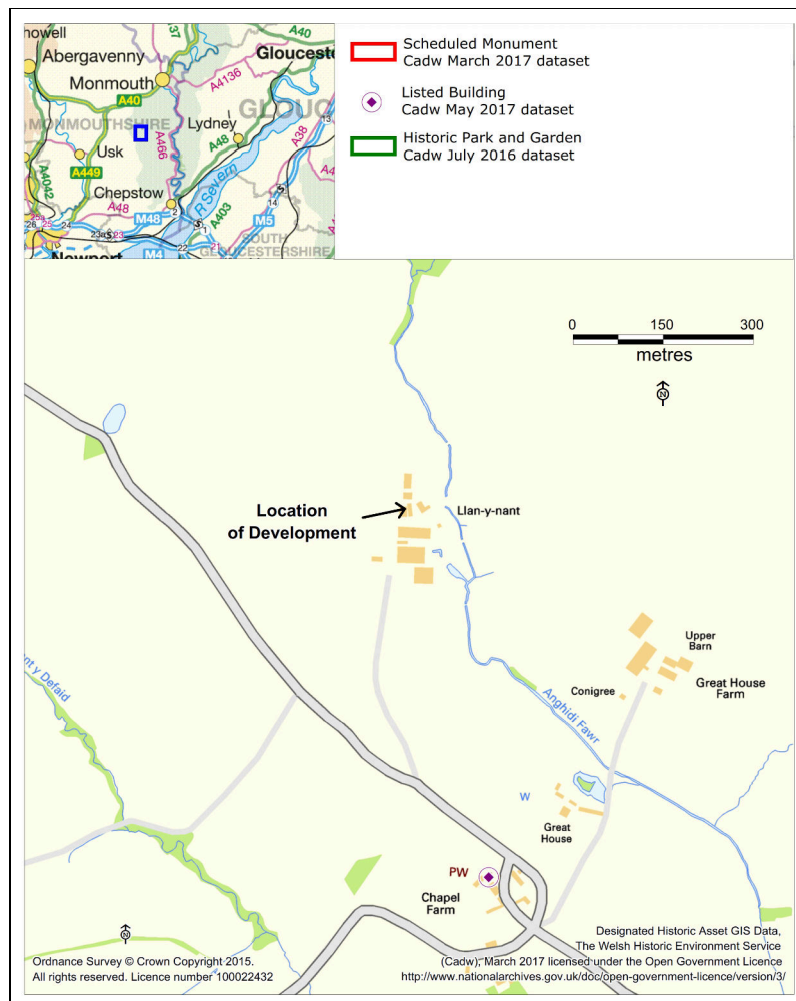


Figure 1: Location of the building to be converted at Llan y Nant, Trelleck Grange.

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a programme of building recording.

2.2 This WSI was written using the guidance in the following documents:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW), 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*
- Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT), 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

3. The development

3.1 The development consists of the conversion of the existing stone barn into two dwellings with associated infrastructure.

4. Condition on the planning application consent

4.1 A planning application, DM/2019/00998 was submitted to Monmouthshire County Council in 2019.

4.2 The application was commented on by the Archaeological Planning Officer at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, who advise local planning authority on the historic environment and archaeology. They stated that:

The application is for the conversion of the barn into two dwellings and the installation of sewage treatment plant. There are no indications of any earlier settlement on the site and therefore, it is considered unlikely that any significant buried archaeological remains will be encountered during the proposed works. However, we note from the application's supporting documents that the exterior and interior layout of the barn will be considerably altered from its original layout and there is the potential that the conversion works may reveal earlier features or obscure evidence of the building's history. Therefore, it is our opinion that the barn is of historic importance by virtue of its history and cultural significance within the area and it is considered that archaeological mitigation will be required in order to preserve the barn by record.

4.3 They recommended that a condition for a Level 3 building recording prior to works commencing be applied in order to understand the building better if the planning authority approved the application.

4.4 The draft planning permission is subject to conditions and condition 12 states:

No works to which this consent relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

REASON: As the building is of architectural and cultural significance the specified records are required to mitigate impact.

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 The stone barn to the west of the house at Llan y Nant is not a Listed Building. It is not recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monuments Record (NMR). There is a record for the farmhouse at Llan y Nant in the HER, 11234g, which mentions the outbuildings but with no details.

5.2 On the 1812 Original Surveyors Drawing available online at least four buildings are shown but it is not clear enough to determine if this particular building is shown. The 1830 1 inch to 1 mile survey does show a building to the west of the house of a similar size and orientation to the current barn.

5.3 There is no title map for Trelleck Grange, a former grange of Tintern abbey, which was wholly owned by the Duke of Beaufort.

5.4 On the 1881 1st edition 1:2500 map the barn is clearly shown. It is rectangular with an additional cell on its eastern side part of the way up. Another building joins the main building at an angle on its western side. Similar layouts are shown on the 1901 and 1921 maps. On the 1973 map the southern part of the building appears to have been lost so the building is a reverse L shape.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. They define a Level 3 record as

".... an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis."

"The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be

necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat, but time or resources are insufficient to allow for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.”

Historic England, 2016, p.26, 5.31 and 5.32

6.2 A Level 3 record of the buildings will be made to record the interior and exterior of the building (Historic England, 2016, p. 26) focussing on the photographic and drawn record with a written analysis (Historic England, 2016, p.26 5.3.3).

7. Methodology

7.1 The building recording will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2010) and according to the description of a Level 2 in Historic England's guide.

7.2 Colour digital photographs will be taken using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used. Photographs of the interior and exterior of the chapel will be taken as well as details of any features of interest and wider photographs of the building in its setting.

7.3 Clients plans and elevations will be annotated with any additional features.

7.4 Documentary research will be undertaken including historic maps.

7.5 Using the information gathered in the stages above a descriptive account will be written including suggested phasing.

8. Health & Safety

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account current Covid19 guidance and restrictions, and a Safe Scheme of Work.

9. Reporting

9.1 A report on the building recording will be prepared according to the requirements of Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2019, p.19) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

10. Public Benefit and Outreach

10.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

10.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible. This will be in line with recent guidance from The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT, 2018).

11. Archive

11.1 The archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

12. Resources to be used

12.1 Two members of staff will undertake the building recording. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

13. Qualification of personnel

13.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

13.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments, building recording and watching briefs.

13.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments building recording and watching briefs.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

14.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

15.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2020/746. The site code will be LLN2020. It will be recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record under Event PRN E006580 and the barn itself will be recorded under PRN 12511g.

16. Monitoring

16.1 Due to the current coronavirus guidance and restrictions it is expected that staff from Monmouthshire LPA or development control staff from Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust will not visit the site during the photo recording.

17. Sources

17.1 Non-published

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

17.2 Published

CifA, 2019, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

CifA, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Historic England, 2016, Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice

17.3 Web based materials

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 02/10/2020

Côf Cymru <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>
accessed 02/10/2020

Monmouthshire County Council Planning applications
<https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal=PTG3XEKYMZM00>
accessed 02/10/2020

Google Earth, 2004, accessed through Google Earth 02/10/2020

NRW, undated, 2 metre LiDAR dataset, accessed online 02/10/2020
<http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en>

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
October 2020

APPENDIX A: SELECTION STRATEGY

**Llan y Nant DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire0
05/10/2020 v.1
Selection Strategy**

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Organisation	Trysor

Stakeholders	Date Contacted
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<p>Collecting Institution(s)</p> <p><i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i></p>	<p>Artefact archive not contacted yet. Potential for artefacts that require archiving considered Low, due to type of structure. There may be post med artefacts in and around the structure. Artefacts from non-sealed contexts will be noted and returned to landowner unless they are assessed as of regional or national importance. Artefacts from sealed contexts will be retained and recorded. A decision will be made at that point if any need to be deposited in an archive, when their significance has been assessed against the results of the watching brief. Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish.</p>	<p>Not contacted</p>
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to	No unusual resources required to date The potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as None as this is a
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implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

Building Recording

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment whilst enabling development
- The methodology to be used and its context are given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>
No specific themes are connected with this project. The reason the work was required was because archaeological work may help inform the history of this structure before it is converted.
- If necessary a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

See Appendix 2 of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMMW, 2015, *RCAHMMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1*

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix B in this WSI

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1*

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments			
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3.1 – Materials DIGITAL

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The [Materials Selection Template](#) may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
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3.2 – Materials - PAPER

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The [Materials Selection Template](#) may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes and context sheets – bound and presented as paper archive

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments			
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3.3 – Materials - ARTEFACTS

Stakeholders
Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection
Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:
5.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
5.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
5.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
5.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.
The <u>Materials Selection Template</u> may be useful in structuring this section.
As stated above

Uncollected Material
If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site. ▪ Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

As stated above

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Returned to client or disposed of appropriately

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main Selection Strategy Template to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points
Finds not expected, will be updated if that changes			

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
Trydor
www.trydor.net

38, New Road,
Gwaun Cae Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
enquiries@trydor.net

APPENDIX B: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Llany Nant DM/2019/00998 (Monmouthshire)
05/10/2020 v.1
Data Management Plan

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts <p>See main part of WSI</p>
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? <p>See main part of WSI and Appendix 1. Digital data : Catalogues photographs, Report as pdf.</p>
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <p>Report will contain Photo catalogue and details of the project. Appropriate metadata will be created</p>
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? <p>A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.</p>
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? <p>Through Online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives</p>
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? Have you contacted the data repository? Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? <p>Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs Costs of archiving have been considered</p>
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required? <p>Through archiving – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p>
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for data management? <p>Jenny Hall & Paul Sambook</p>

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN is DAT E006579
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
5 th October 2020
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i> , Version 1
WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i>

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
Site notes including context sheets on paper Photographs Report GIS data

How will the data be collected or created?
Site notes on paper taken on site Photographs on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files Report and specialist reports written in Word, spreadsheets in Excel, GIS components in MapInfo

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
The report will accompany any data. Relevant metadata will be created

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
--

Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

Report, catalogued photographs, digital plans/sections

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW

Have you contacted the data repository?

No – not necessary

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

Deposit in RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

Not at present, other than our copyright should be respected. That may change depending what happens during the project

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

Trysor partners

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
Trysor
www.trysor.net

38, New Road,
Gwaun Cae Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
enquiries@trysor.net