

**LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING OF
CHAPEL BARN AT
PANT GLAS, LLANISHEN,
MONMOUTHSHIRE, NP16 6QQ
LISTED BUILDING CONSENT:
DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Hernon Associates

July 2020



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LISTED BUILDING CONSENT:
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By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2020/724

For: Hernon Associates

July 2020

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



Cover photograph: Chapel Barn at Pant Glas, looking north-northwest.

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AT PANT GLAS, LLANISHEN, MONMOUTHSHIRE, NP16 6QQ
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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2020/724

EVENT RECORD HER PRN – GGAT E006545

GGAT HER ENQUIRY NUMBER – n/a

DYDDIAD 17^{eg} Gorfennaf 2020 **DATE** 17th July 2020

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.

JENNY HALL MCIFA *Jenny Hall*

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIFA *Paul Sambrook*

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

38, New Road,
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
01269 826397

82, Henfaes Road
Tonna
Neath
SA11 3EX
01639 412708

www.trysor.net

enquiries@trysor.net

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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. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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 has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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	E006545
Name	CHAPEL BARN, PANTGLAS
Type	BUILDING RECORDING
NGR	SO4810004080
Easting	348100
Northing	204080
Summary (English)	In May 2020, Trysor undertook a level 2 building recording of the small building known as Chapel Barn, at Pant Glas, Llanishen, NP16 6QQ at SO4810004080, to the west of the Listed House at Pant Glas. This survey was undertaken for the client, in advance of the repair and some modification to the derelict building, listed building consent DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire). © Trysor 2020
Summary (Cymraeg)	Ym Mis Mai 2020, cariwyd allan arolwg adeilad Lefel 2 ar adeilad bach a elwir "Chapel Barn", ar fferm Pant Glas, Llanishen, NP16 6QQ (SO4810004080). Saif yr adeilad ychydig i'r de-orllewin i ffermdy cofrestredig Pant Glas. Gwnaed yr arolwg ar gais y perchennog o flaen gwaith atgyweirio ar yr adeilad dadfeiliedig, o dan ganiataid cynllunio DC/2017/00053 (Sir Fynwy). © Trysor 2020
Description	In May 2020, Trysor undertook a level 2 building recording of the small building known as Chapel Barn, at Pant Glas, Llanishen, NP16 6QQ at SO4810004080, to the west of the Listed House at Pant Glas. This survey was undertaken for the client, in advance of the repair and some modification to the derelict building, listed building consent DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire). © Trysor 2020
Sources	Trysor, 2020, <i>Level 2 Building Recording of Chapel Barn at Pant Glas, Llanishen, Monmouthshire, NP16 6QQ, Listed Building Consent: DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire)</i>
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Historic Asset PRN – GGAT HER

PRN	152066
Name	CHAPEL BARN, PANT GLAS
Type	OUTBUILDING
Broadclass	Unassigned
NGR	SO4810004080
Easting	348100
Northing	204080
Summary (English)	<p>Chapel Barn is a small, stone-built structure, which measures only 7.25 metres in length by 4.4 metres wide. It stands less than 50 metres to the southwest of the farmhouse at Pant Glas. The origin of the name "Chapel Barn" is unknown, but the building is small and not a barn in any sense of the word. Cartographic evidence suggests that it may post-date the mid-19th century, as it is not shown on any mapping until the later 19th century.</p> <p>The building incorporates some moulded stonework of possible medieval date, including a mullioned window in the southern elevation. The origin of these worked stones may have been Raglan Castle. © Trysor 2020</p>
Summary (Cymraeg)	<p>Adeilad cerrig bach yw "Chapel Barn", sy'n mesur rhyw 7.25 metr wrth 4.4 metr. Saif o fewn 50 metr i ffermdy hanesyddol Pant Glas. Nid yw tarddiad yr enw'n hysbys ond, wrth ystyried ei faint, nid ysgubor ydyw'r adeilad bychan hwn. Mae tystiolaeth mapiau hanesyddol yn awgrymu ei fod yn dyddio i'r cyfnod ar ôl 1850 am nid yw'n ymddangos ar unrhyw fapiau tan y 1880au.</p> <p>Mae rhai cerrig mowldin o ddyddiad canoloesol posibl wedi eu cynnwys ym muriau'r adeilad, gan gynnwys un ffenestr garreg fylinog yn y mur deheuol. Nid yw ffynhonnell y cerrig hyn yn hysbys ychwaith, er bod lle i dybio y cludwyd nhw yma o Gastell Rhaglan ar ôl canol y 17eg ganrif. © Trysor 2020</p>
Description	© Trysor 2020
Sources	Trysor, 2020, <i>Level 2 Building Recording of Chapel Barn at Pant Glas, Llanishen, Monmouthshire, NP16 6QQ, Listed Building Consent: DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire)</i>
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1. Summary

1.1 In May 2020, Trysor undertook a level 2 building recording of the small building known as Chapel Barn, at Pant Glas, Llanishen, NP16 6QQ at SO4810004080, to the west of the Listed House at Pant Glas. This survey was undertaken for the client, in advance of the repair and some modification to the derelict building, listed building consent DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire).

1.2 Chapel Barn is a small, stone-built structure, which stands less than 50 metres to the southwest of the farmhouse at Pant Glas. Originally it stood in a separate field parcel at the edge of a 19th century orchard outside the gardens surrounding the house. 20th century changes have opened the landscape up however and left Chapel Barn in a more open setting, intervisible with the farmhouse.

1.2.1 The origin of the name "Chapel Barn" is unknown, but is misleading, as the building is very small and not a barn in any sense of the word. It is not shown on any mapping until the later 19th century and was possibly erected when a new orchard was planted in the adjacent field to the southwest at some point after the 1840s. Mortar samples taken from the building suggest that the structure is 18th century at the earliest, but more likely to be of 19th century date

1.2.2 The building incorporates some moulded stonework of possible medieval date, which may have been robbed from Raglan Castle in post-medieval times. The origin of the moulded stonework remains to be proven, however and it could have come from an unknown building, possibly even the original house at Pant Glas, which had been replaced by the mid-18th century by the present homestead.

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 Figures 2, 14 and 15 includes other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Hennon Associates, The Old Shop, Kingcoed, Usk, Monmouthshire, NP15 1DS on behalf of their client commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Investigation relating to a planning application for conversion of a small, derelict stone building at Pant Glas, Pant Glas Road, Llanishen, NP16 6QQ, Listed Building Consent: DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire).

3.2 Trysor produced a written scheme of investigation for an Historic England Level 2 building record, see Appendix A, which was commented on by Monmouthshire County Council. They requested that phasing of the building was considered as well.

3.3 The project has been identified as 2020/724 in Trysor records and given a site code BGT2020. The regional HER PRN for the Building recording Event is E006545 and the building itself has been allocated HER PRN 12503g.

4. The Development

4.1 The development is at SO4810004080, to the west of the house at Pant Glas, 1 kilometre to the northeast of Llanishen, Trellech, see Figures 1 and 2.

4.2 The development consists of the conversion of the existing building, known as Chapel Barn, into ancillary residential accommodation with associated infrastructure.

4.3 Chapel Barn is considered to be a curtilage structure associated with the Grade 2* Listed house at Pant Glas (Listed Building number 2103).

5. Conditions on the consent

5.1 A planning application, DC/2017/00052 and a Listed Building Consent Application DC/2017/00053 were submitted to Monmouthshire County Council in 2017.

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

We have consulted the information in the Historic Environment Record, which confirms that Chapel Barn is within the curtilage (sic) of Pant Glas, a Grade II listed house (Cadw ref 2103) of Jacobean origin and thought to be largely reworked in the mid-18th century. The supplementary information suggest that the barn may contain features made of stone robbed from Raglan Castle: the function of the building is unclear as it is rather small for an agricultural building, and is separated from the remaining farm yards. Mapping shows that it is within an area of orchard in the later 19th century and early 20th century and therefore its function may be for storage or otherwise related to the gardens, although there is no evidence that there was a formal garden around the house.*

5.3 They recommended that a condition for a Level 2 building recording in order to understand the building better be applied if the planning authority approved the applications.

5.4 When the Listed Building Consent was approved condition 3 stated:

Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey of the existing buildings on site has been carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority. The resulting photographs should be deposited with the RCHMW (sic), Tel No. 01970 621 211

6. Methodology

6.1 On May 21st, 2020, Trysor visited Pant Glas and photographed the interior and exterior of the building know as Chapel Barn.

6.2 A Level 2 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;

*"...as a **descriptive record**, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project"*

Level 2 Building Recording of Chapel Barn at
 Pant Glas, Llanishen, Monmouthshire, NP16 6QQ
 Listed Building Consent: DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire)

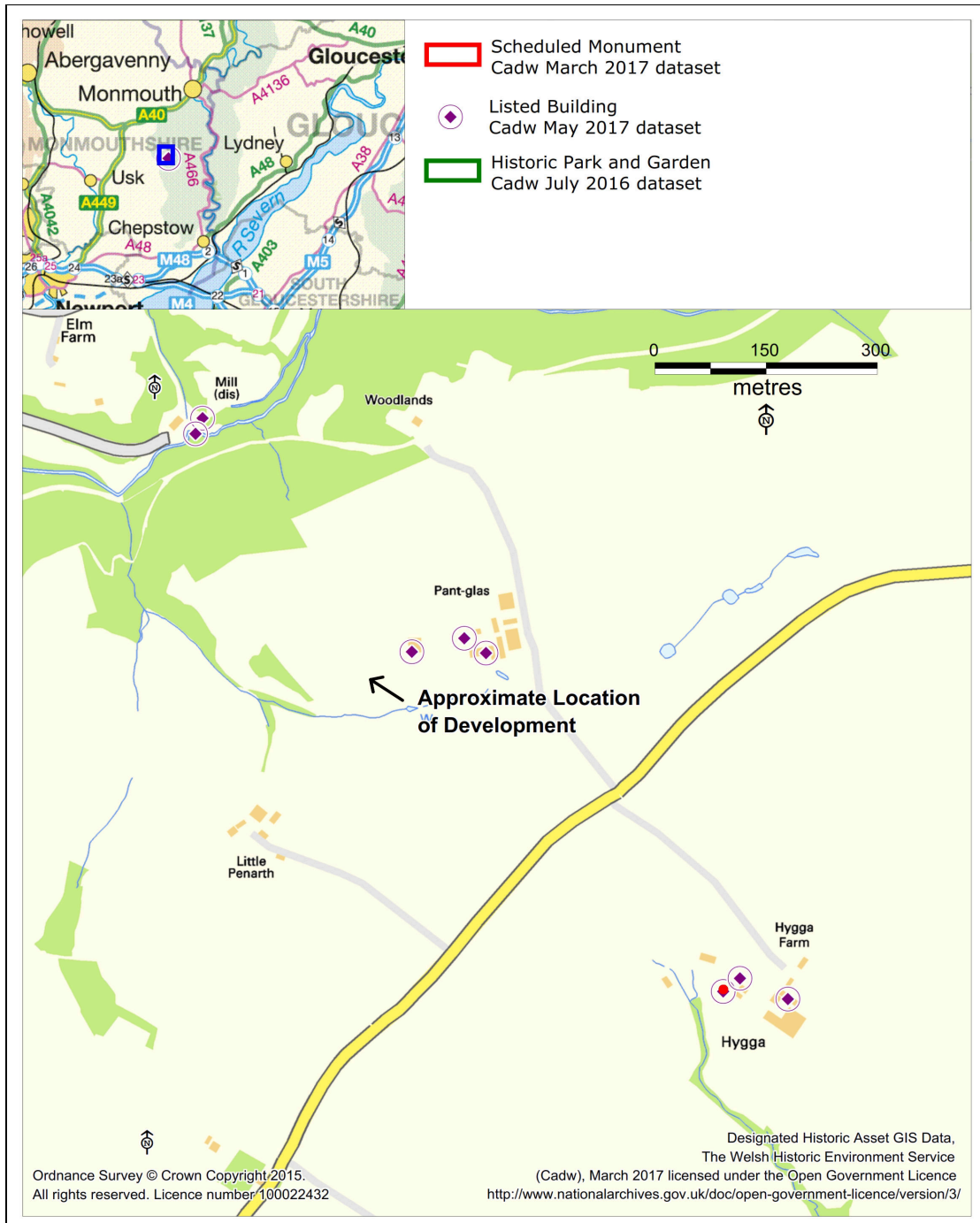


Figure 1: Location of Chapel Barn at Pant Glas.

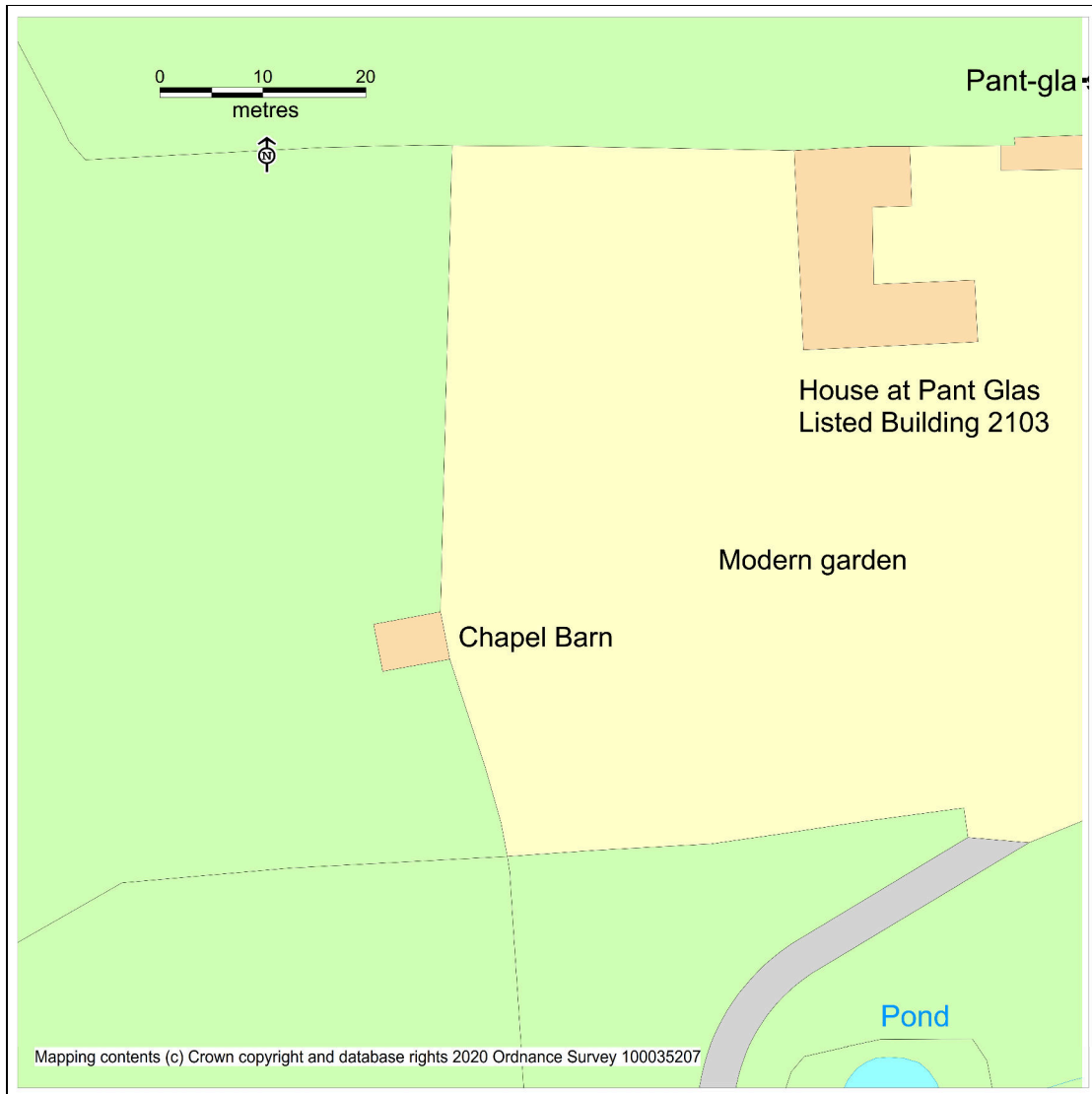


Figure 2: Pant Glas and Chapel Barn

7. Historical Overview

7.1 Chapel Barn, Pant Glas is considered to be a curtilage structure associated with the Grade 2* Listed house at Pant Glas (Listed Building number 2103). The barn is not a Listed Building in its own right. It is not recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monuments Record (NMR).

7.2 The building stands close to the mansion of Pant Glas, which is listed along with its main outbuildings. The mansion was once home to the Probert family, influential landowners of the 16th and 17th centuries who are known to have adhered to the Catholic faith until the late 17th century. The present house is thought to post-date the demolition of Raglan Castle in 1646, as much of its stone is believed to have been taken from the castle to construct a new mansion. It is possible that an earlier house stood on the same site as a vaulted cellar thought to be of 15th or 16th century date underlies the southern side of the house.

7.3 One interesting aspect of the site of Chapel Barn is that ground survey, aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery show that the building stands in the southeastern corner of a relatively large, rectilinear enclosure. A low earth bank is still visible in the field, defining this enclosure (see Plates 76-79). The enclosure does not appear on any historic mapping and its relationship with Chapel Barn, if any, is not understood.

7.4 The origins of the building known evocatively as Chapel Barn are not known. This small building is curious as it clearly incorporates masonry taken from an earlier building or buildings, the origin of which is unknown at present. There is no documentary or map evidence to demonstrate that the building existed before the second half of the 19th century.

7.5 The 1813 Original Surveyors Drawing available online is not clear enough to determine if this small building is shown (see Figure 3). The 1:63360 Ordnance Survey map of 1830 shows a building to the west of the house at Pant Glas but it is a larger structure and probably in a slightly different location (see Figure 4). This may be an error in the mapping but it is not conclusive enough to say it is the same building.



Figure 3: The Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings of 1813 shows Pant Glas, 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) close to the site of Chapel Barn, although it may be slightly further to the north of the present building and seems to be larger than the structure standing there today.

7.6 The Trelleck parish tithe map of 1848 does not show the building although it does show a kink in the field boundary at approximately the same location as the current building (see Figure 5). Although field names are not given for each parcel on the apportionment, the map does contain detail such as ponds, quarries, and buildings other than houses. Houses are coloured in pink and other buildings are shaded in.



Figure 5: The Trelleck 1848 parish tithe map showing the house (in pink) and the farm buildings (shaded in). The blue dot marks where the "Chapel Barn" stands today although the building is not shown on this map. Its absence is possibly a sign that it had not yet been constructed although it has to be considered that it was not deemed of interest to the purposes of the survey.

7.7 The 1st edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1881 provides a more detailed view of the layout of buildings at Pant Glas, see Figure 6.

7.7.1 The 1881 map (see Figure 6) shows the chief buildings of Pant Glas clearly, with the "Chapel Barn" to the west-southwest in a separate field. This is the earliest map to show the "Chapel Barn" and it also shows that a large orchard has been planted in the adjacent field to the southwest. This orchard is not present on the 1848 parish tithe map and it is possible that "Chapel Barn" was built in association with the creation of the orchard, sometime between 1848 and the 1870s.

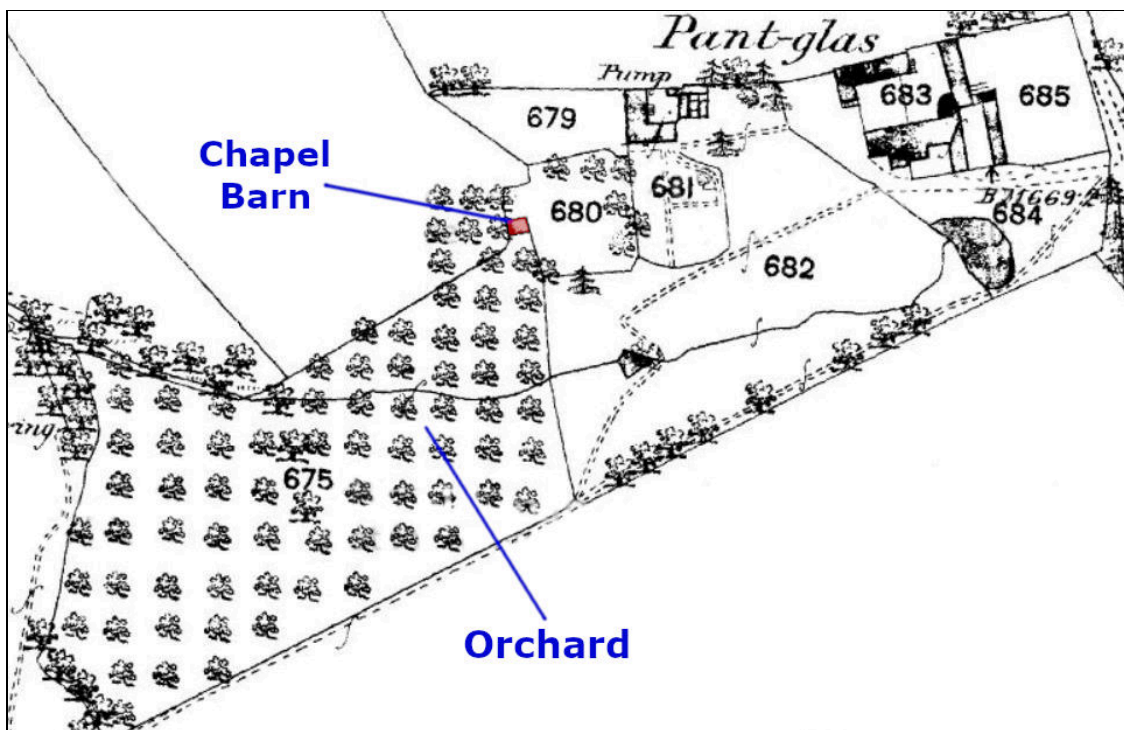


Figure 6: The 1881 Ordnance Survey map, 1:2500 scale shows Pant Glas in detail, including the building known as "Chapel Barn" and an adjoining orchard of mid-19th century origin.

7.8 The second edition of the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map was published in 1901. This map shows that "Chapel Barn" and the orchard were still present (see Figure 7).

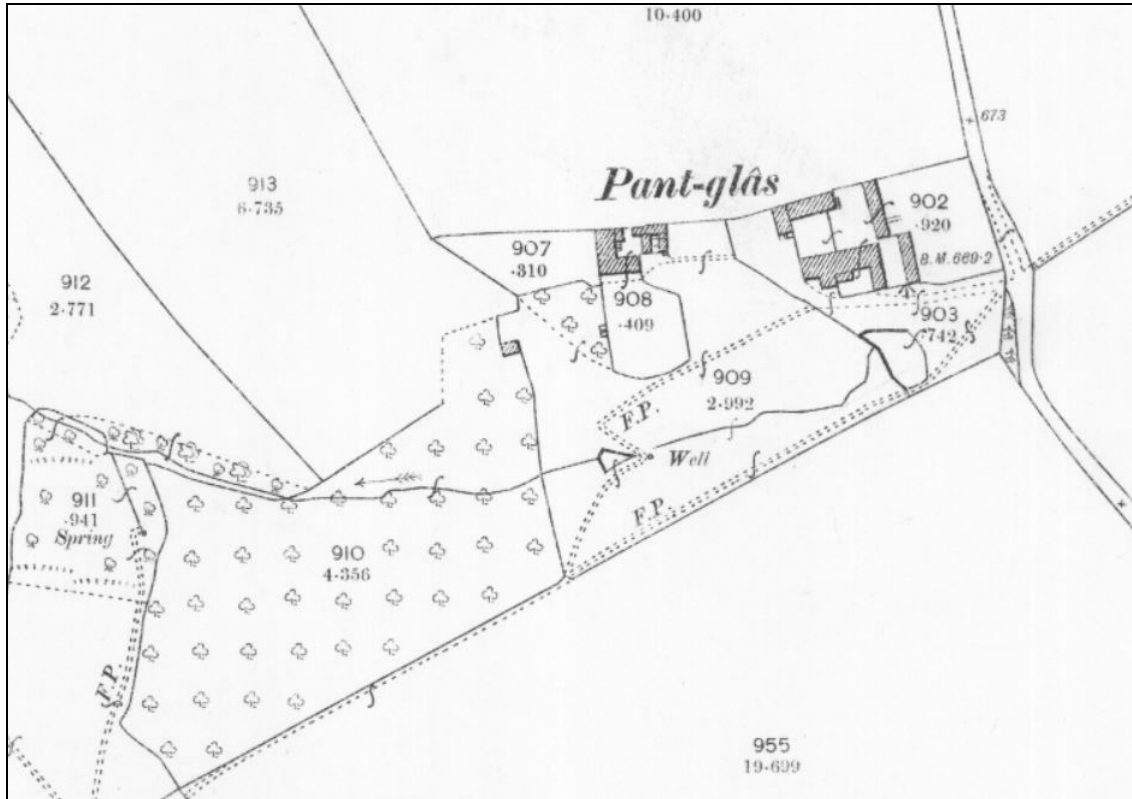


Figure 7: The 1901 Ordnance Survey map, 1:2500 scale.

7.9 The 1974 edition of the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced here) shows that the orchard had disappeared during the mid-20th century. This map also shows that a small extension had been added to the southwestern corner of "Chapel Barn" indicating that it had continued to be used.

8. Description of the Building

8.1 Chapel Barn is a small, single-storey, stone-built structure, which measures 7.25 metres in length, west-southwest to east-northeast, by 4.4 metres wide. A plan of main features and suggested phasing is given in Figure 8. It stands less than 50 metres to the southwest of the farmhouse at Pant Glas. Originally it stood in a separate field parcel at the edge of a 19th century orchard outside the gardens surrounding the house. 20th century changes have opened the landscape up however and left Chapel Barn in a more open setting, intervisible with the farmhouse.

8.1.1 The origin of the name "Chapel Barn" is unknown, but the appellation is misleading, as the building is a small outbuilding and certainly not a barn in any sense of the word. Its origin is unclear, but cartographic evidence suggests that it may post date the mid-19th century, as it is not shown on any mapping until the later 19th century. It was possibly erected when a new orchard was planted in the adjacent field to the southwest at some point after the survey of the 1848 tithe map. Mortar samples taken from the four walls in May 2020 suggest that the structure is 18th century at the earliest, but more likely to be of 19th century date (see Figure 9 and Appendix C).

8.1.2 The building incorporates some moulded stonework of possible medieval date, most obvious of which is the blocked up mullioned window in the southern elevation. The origin of these worked stones may have been Raglan Castle, which was extensively robbed from the mid-17th century onwards (Hernon Associates 2017). The origin of the moulded stonework remains to be proven, however and it could have come from an unknown building, possibly even the original house at Pant Glas, which had been largely replaced by the mid-18th century by the present homestead.

8.2 The walls of the building consist of roughly-coursed, reused blocks of red and grey sandstone, bonded with lime mortar. Timber has been used to form the wallplate and there are also wooden lintels above openings. The roof includes original beams and trusses but has had some repairs in relatively modern times. It appears to formerly have been covered with terracotta tiles, some of which are still in position above the doorway. Otherwise, the roof is now clad with corrugated steel sheeting which is in a poor condition and missing in some parts.

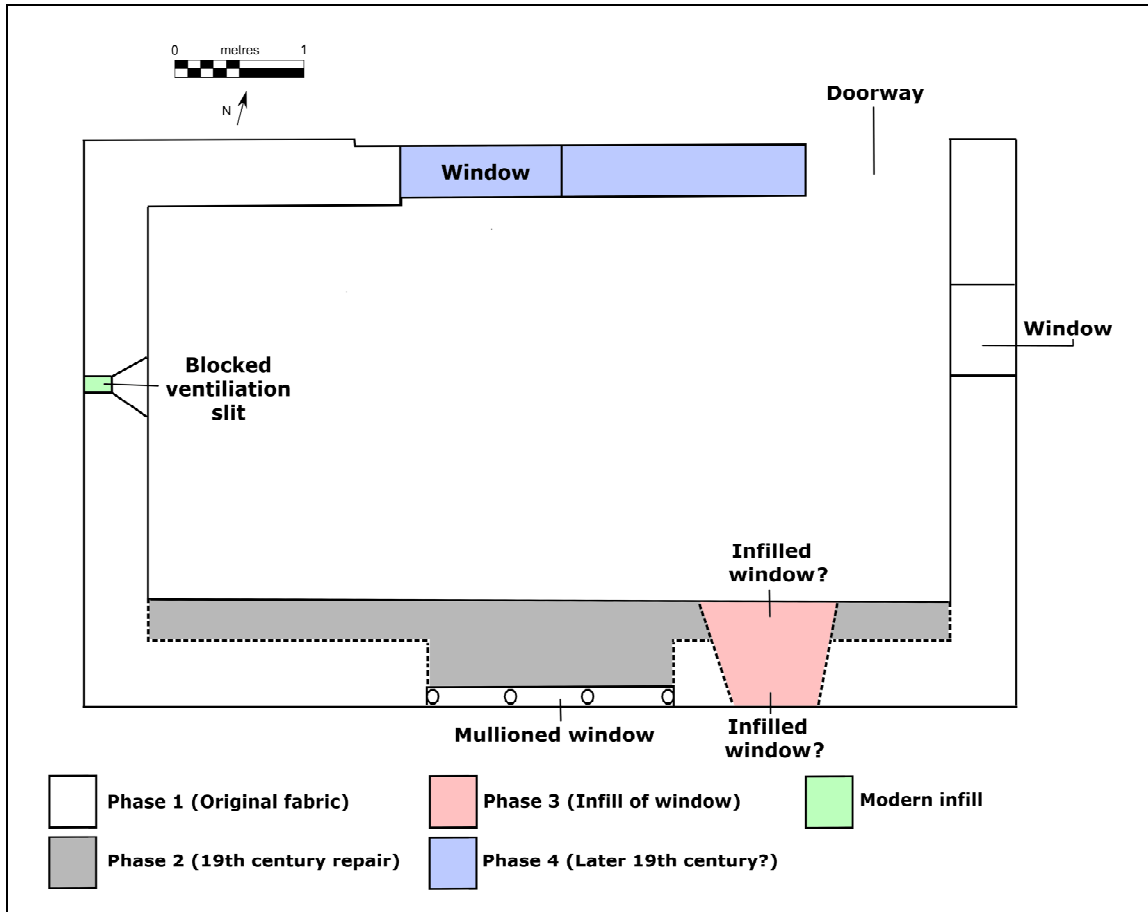


Figure 8: Plan of Chapel Barn.

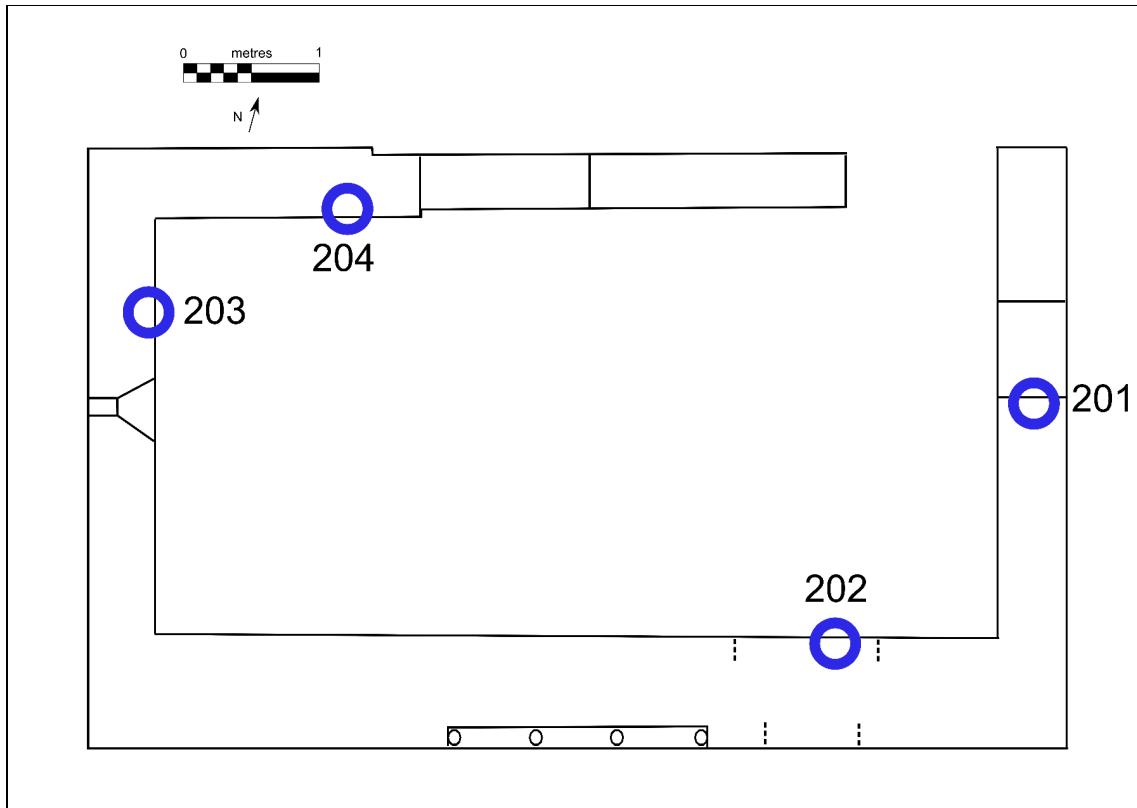


Figure 9: Plan of Chapel Barn showing location of mortar sample points, May 2020 (see Appendix C for details).

8.3 The eastern gable wall. (Plates 11 to 20, 22 to 28)

8.3.1 This wall is approximately 0.50 metres thick and has large, grey sandstone quoin stones, which appear more prominent as they contrast with red sandstones used for most of the wall fabric. It appears to be part of the original structure. The position of the building on sloping ground has caused some structural problems in the past and the quoins at the southeastern corner of the building appear to have moved, opening a slight crack between them and the main part of the wall, see Plate 18. The apex of the eastern gable wall has collapsed, with the fallen stones now lying inside the building.

8.3.2 A sample of lime mortar taken from this wall in May 2020 was determined to be of a type common until the 18th century, when its use declined. However, mortar of this type could still be used during the 19th century and therefore it does not help date the building closely (See Appendix C, sample 201).

8.3.3 There is a rectangular window north of centre in this wall. This window has an external stone lintel above but the cill is composed of two long stones. The lintel and most of the reveal stones of this window are of grey sandstone, although smaller red sandstone blocks have been used to support the lintel at either side of the window. This minor detail suggests that the structure was not built with any great finesse.

8.3.4 Internally, the window has a wooden lintel and a stone cill. Kerf marks on the lintel are suggestive of the wood being cut with a two-person pit saw and therefore of likely 17th century or later date (Source: https://inspectapedia.com/structure/Lumber_Cutting_Methods.php).

8.3.5 Sawn timbers planks have been laid through this wall at wallplate level, forming the base of the apex of the gable wall.

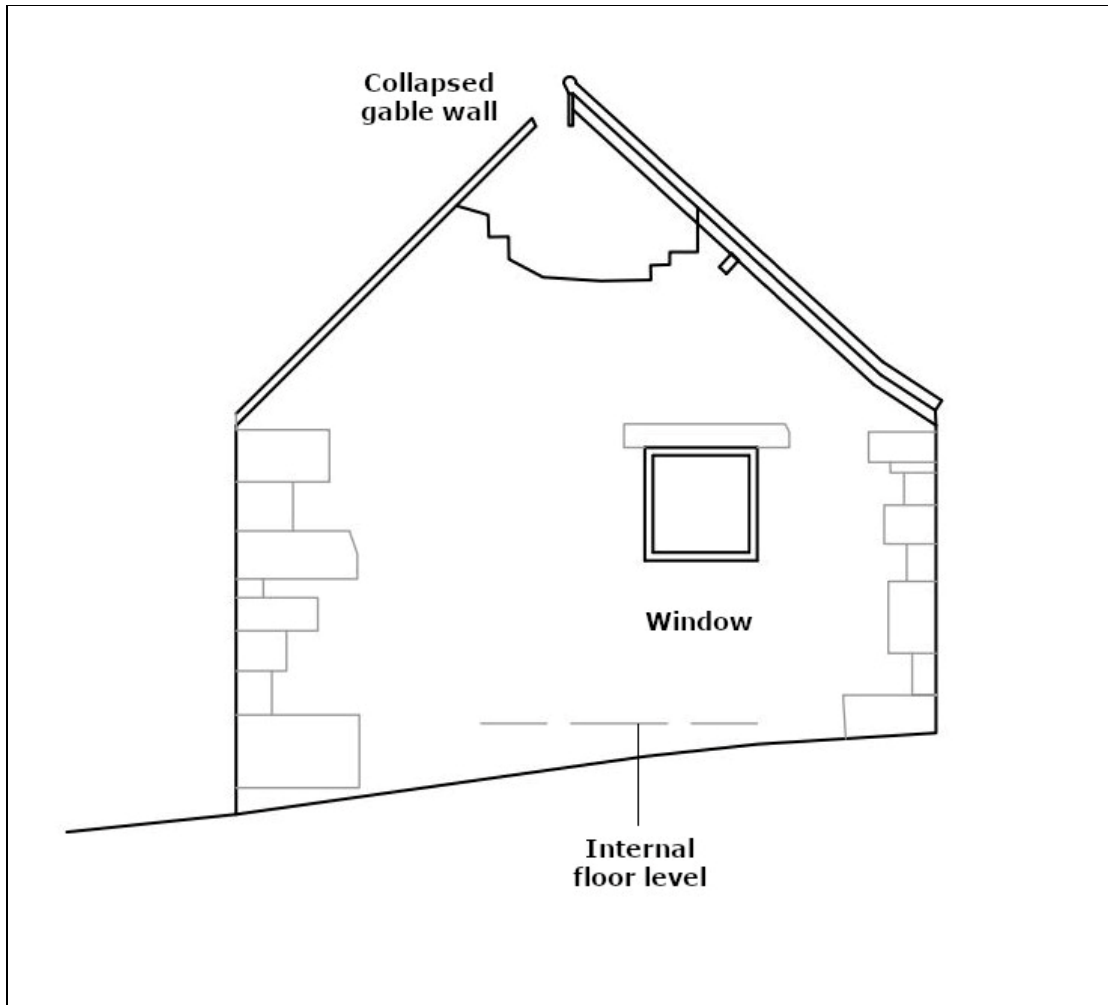


Figure 10: The eastern gable elevation showing the collapsed apex and the position of the window. Note the dashed line showing the level of the internal floor, which is higher than the surrounding ground due to the position of the building on a moderate slope. (Source: Herson Associates, 2017. Originally drawn at 1:50 but not to scale here, and with annotations by Trysor, 2020).

8.4 The northern lateral wall. (Plates 29 to 32, 45 to 46, 65 to 69)

8.4.1 This wall forms the upslope side of the building. It is up to 1.9 metres high to wallplate level and therefore as much as 0.5 metres lower than the southern lateral wall of the building.

8.4.2 This wall has evidently undergone considerable modification. It is mostly a well-built, roughly-coursed stone wall, up to 0.40 metres thick, with some large, square blocks used in its upper half, which are clearly not original and appears to represent a later 19th or possibly even 20th century repair of the building. There is a doorway through the wall at its eastern end, and a single, large window opening just to the west of centre. This window does not appear to have had a lintel but was left open to the wallplate. The roof trusses can be seen resting on the wallplate to the west of this window, where the roof is missing. The western end of the wall is thicker, approximately 0.50 metres thick, and clearly of different composition, representing a surviving section of the original building, which has been crudely truncated when the new wall was inserted. Mortar sample 204 (see Appendix C) was taken from this section of original wall fabric and appears to be a typical 19th century mortar mix.

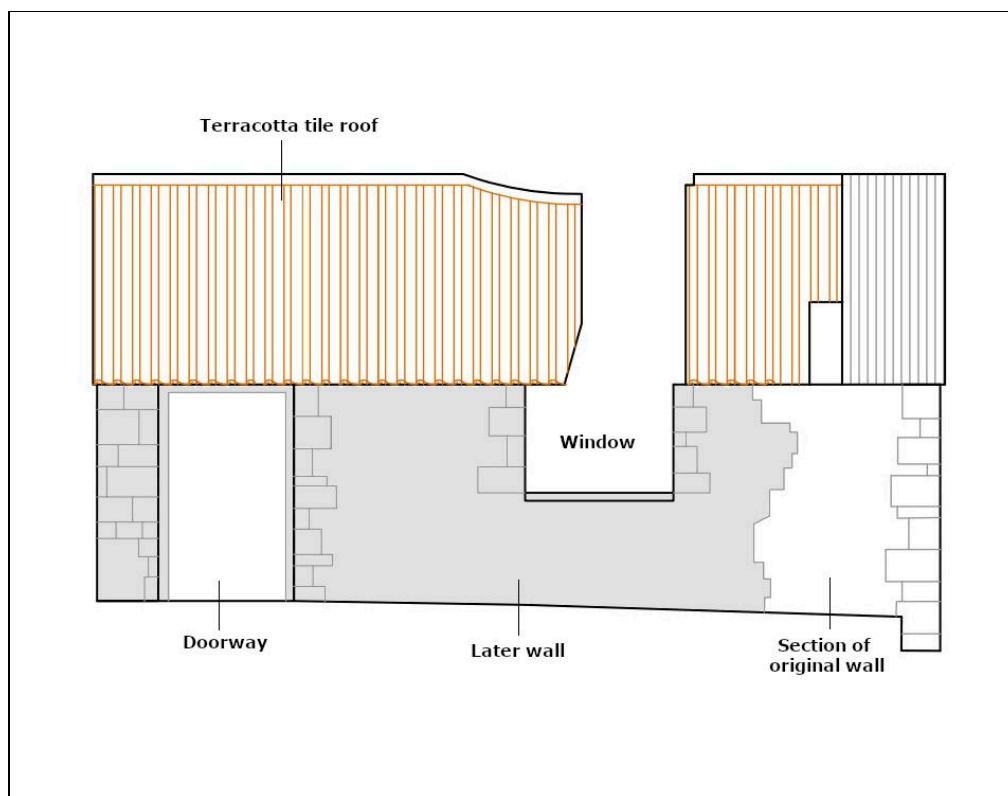


Figure 11: The northern elevation, showing the original wall in white and the later wall in grey. Most of the terracotta roof tiles recorded on this elevation when drawn in 2017 have now been lost. (Source: Heron Associates, 2017. Originally drawn at 1:50 but not to scale here, and with annotations by Trysor, 2020).

8.5 The western gable wall. (Plates 33 to 36 and 41 to 44)

This gable wall is relatively intact and therefore in better condition than the eastern gable. It is approximately 0.50 metres thick and stands up to 5 metres in height externally. It is mostly composed of roughly coursed red sandstone blocks, with some larger grey sandstone blocks incorporated.

8.5.1 Similar to the eastern gable, there is timber planking at wallplate level forming the base of the apex of the gable.

8.5.2 The most interesting feature is a now infilled ventilation slit in the lower half of this wall, slightly to the north of centre. The narrow slit on the external face of the wall has been blocked up with mortared stone, creating a niche on the inner face of the wall. The niche has a large stone lintel and a thin stone cill. The lintel is formed by a slab of dressed and moulded stone, clearly robbed from another building and reused here. A mortar sample taken from this wall in May 2020 shows that a typical 19th century lime mortar was used in its construction (See Appendix C).

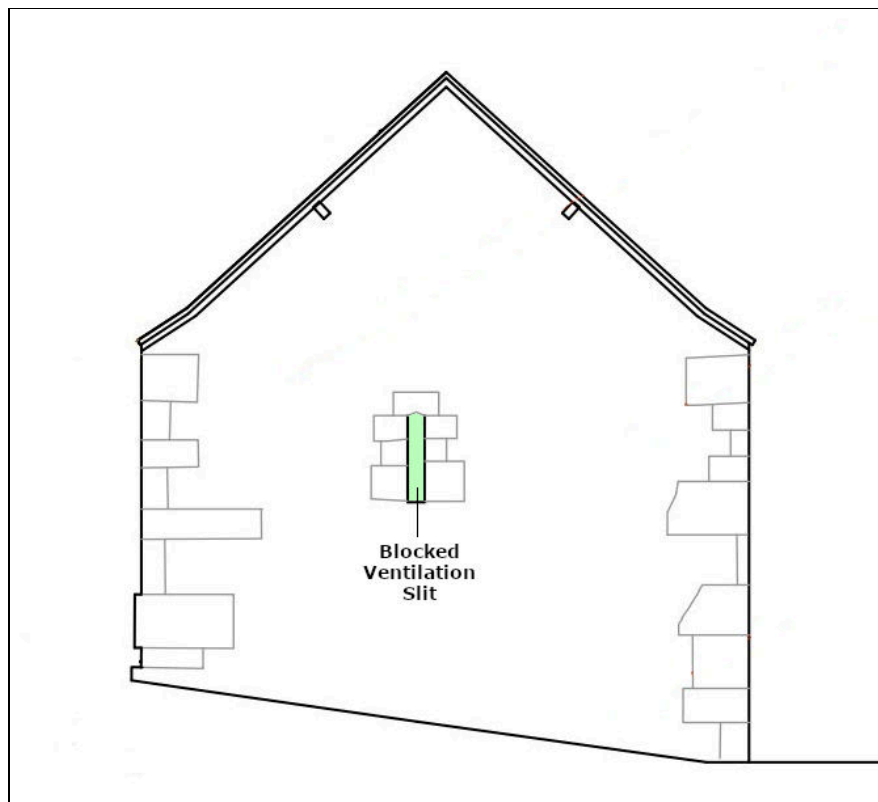


Figure 12: The western gable elevation, showing the position of the infilled ventilation slit. (Source: Heron Associates, 2017. Note the dashed line showing the level of the internal floor, which is much higher than the surrounding ground due to the position of the building on a moderate slope. Originally drawn at 1:50 but not to scale here, and with annotations by Trysor, 2020).

8.6 The southern lateral wall. (Plates 37 to 40, 55 to 62, 80)

This wall is the most complex and interesting part of the building. It appears that the original wall has had a second wall added inside the building to strengthen the structure, perhaps an indication that there were structural problems with the building in the past. The two walls combined are 0.80 metres thick but their individual widths cannot be determined at present.

8.6.1 There are two features of interest in this wall. The first and most obvious is a stone mullioned window set into the upper part of the centre of the wall. This window measures 2.10 metres in width and is up to 1.30 metres high. It is of a light grey sandstone and possibly may have originated from Raglan Castle as it looks similar to the stone used for construction at the castle during its 15th century phase (Hernon Associates 2017). Presumably this window was originally open to the inside of the building, but the addition of a second skin to the wall in the past has blocked the window up entirely on the inside, leaving it only visible from the outside.

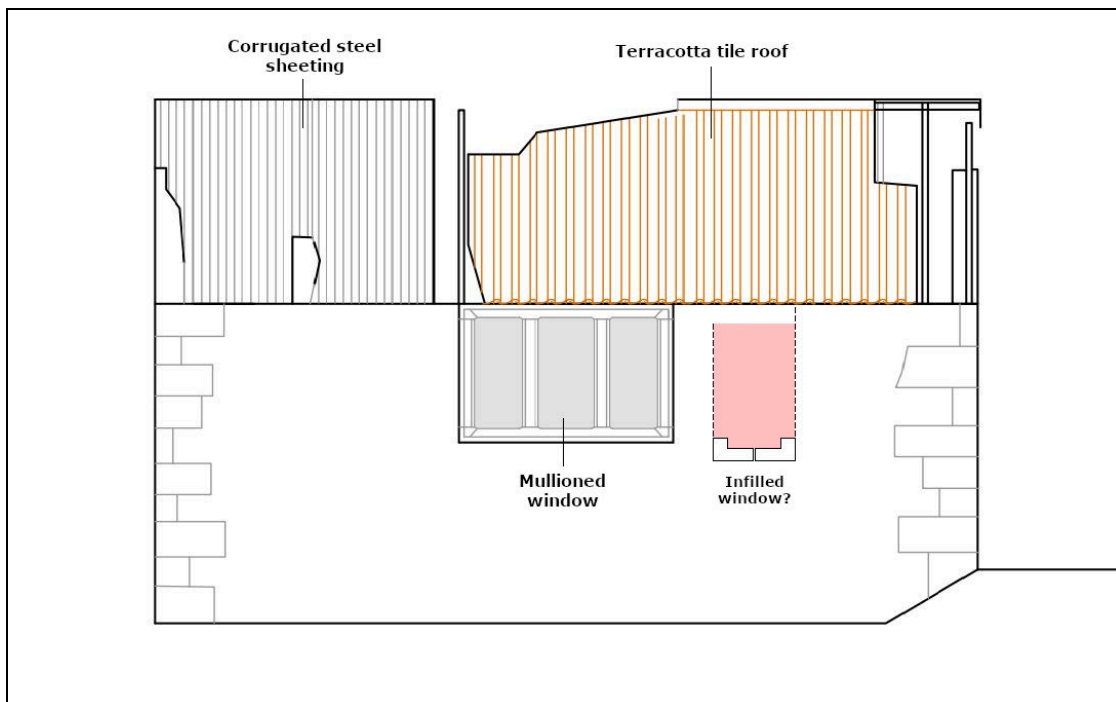


Figure 13: The south elevation showing the mullioned window as well as the position of what seems to be an infilled window to its eastern side. Two moulded stones have been reused as the cill of the infilled feature. (Source: Hernon Associates, 2017. Originally drawn at 1:50 but not to scale here and with annotations by Trysor, 2020).

8.6.2 Less obvious is the scar of a blocked up rectangular window just to the east of the mullioned window. This is visible as a narrow feature on the external wall and measures approximately 0.70 metres in width and over 1 metre high. A pair of moulded, light-grey sandstone slabs which formed the cill of the window remain in position. The scar of a much wider opening is also visible on the interior face of the later, inner wall. The scars may represent the outline of a blocked up splayed window, which was included in the original wall and then retained when the inner wall was built against it. Mortar sample 202 was taken from the window infill and found to be a typically 19th century mortar mix (see Appendix C).

8.7 The floor. (Plates 63 to 64, 70)

At the time of the site visit in May 2020 much of the floor of the building was obscured. Two small areas were cleared of debris and vegetation and a rough cobbling exposed in each case. The floor therefore appears to be intact.

9. Photographs

9.1 Colour digital photographs were taken inside and outside the farmstead buildings using a 16M pixel camera. A 2 metre scale divided into 0.2 metre segments was used. Vegetation obscured some of the south side and more photographs will be taken during the watching brief when clearance work begins

9.2 The photographs are included in Appendix B 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 two maps, see Figures 14 and 15 . The photographs were taken by Phoebe Hall on 21st May 2020.

10. Archive

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

11. Sources

11.1 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

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

Trysor, 2020 forthcoming, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief at Chapel Barn, Pant Glas, Pant Glas Road, Llanishen, Trellech, NP16 6QQ Listed Building Consent: DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire)*

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

17.2 Published

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

17.3 Web based materials

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 06/05/2020

Côf Cymru <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records> accessed 06/05/2020

Monmouthshire County Council Planning applications

<https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=ZZZZBIFTWR692> accessed 06/05/2020

Google Earth, 2013, accessed through Google Earth 07/05/2020

NRW, undated, 2 metre LiDAR dataset,

<http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en>

APPENDIX A – Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING OF
CHAPEL BARN, PANT GLAS GLAS ROAD,
LLANISHEN, TRELLECH, NP16 6QQ
LISTED BUILDING CONSENT: DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire)**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
 FOR LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING OF CHAPEL BARN,
 PANT GLAS, PANT GLAS ROAD, LLANISHEN, TRELLECH, NP16 6QQ
 LISTED BUILDING CONSENT: DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire)**

1. Introduction

1.1 Heron Associates, The Old Shop, Kingcoed, Usk, Monmouthshire, NP15 1DS on behalf of their client have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Investigation relating to a planning application for conversion of a small, derelict stone building at Pant Glas, Pant Glas Road, Llanishen, NP16 6QQ, Listed Building Consent: DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire).

1.2 The development is at SO4810004080, to the west of the house at Pant Glas, 1 kilometre to the northeast of Llanishen, Trellech, see Figure 1.

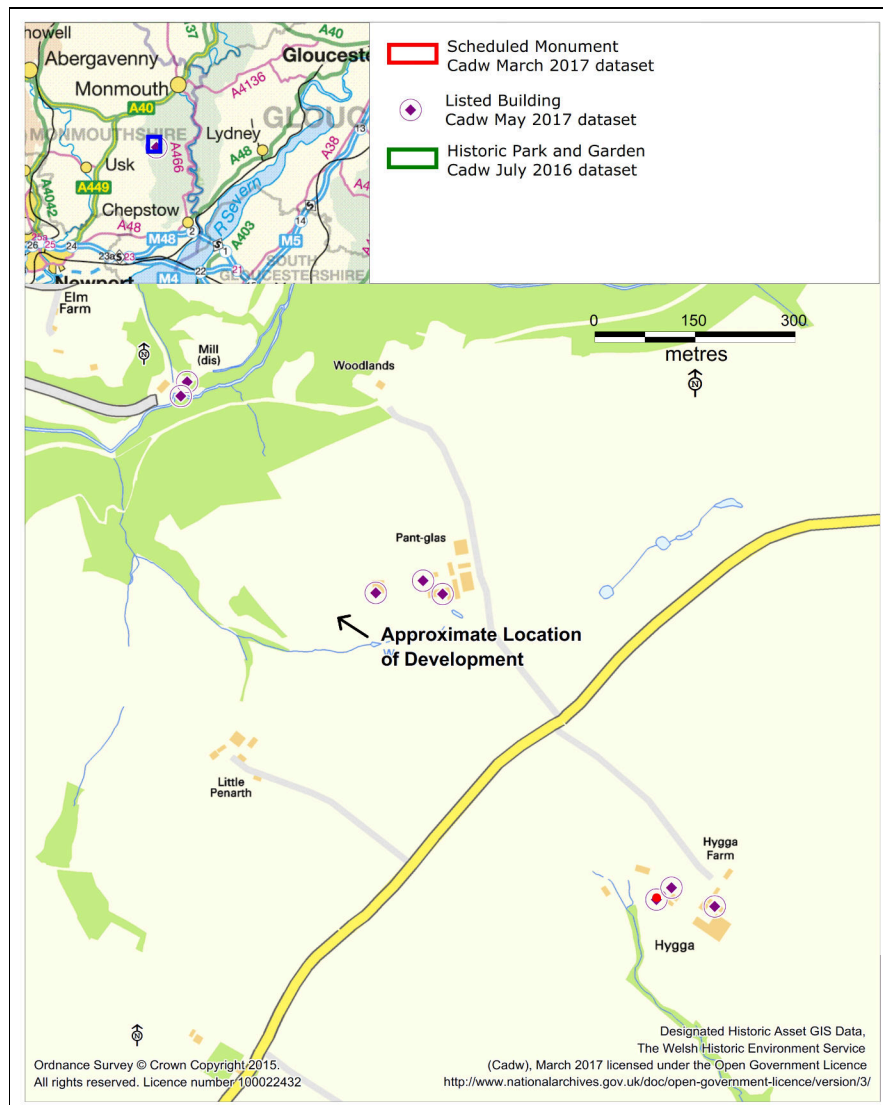


Figure 1: Location of the building to be converted at Pant Glas, Llanishen.

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 building into ancillary residential accommodation with associated infrastructure.

4. Condition on the planning application consent

4.1 A planning application, DC/2017/00052 and a Listed Building Consent Application DC/2017/00053 were submitted to Monmouthshire County Council in 2017.

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/archaeology. They stated that:

We have consulted the information in the Historic Environment Record, which confirms that Chapel Barn is within the curtilage (sic) of Pant Glas, a Grade II listed house (Cadw ref 2103) of Jacobean origin and thought to be largely reworked in the mid-18th century. The supplementary information suggest that the barn may contain features made of stone robbed from Raglan Castle: the function of the building is unclear as it is rather small for an agricultural building, and is separated from the remaining farm yards. Mapping shows that it is within an area of orchard in the later 19th century and early 20th century and therefore its function may be for storage or otherwise related to the gardens, although there is no evidence that there was a formal garden around the house.*

4.3 They recommended that a condition for a Level 2 building recording in order to understand the building better be applied if the planning authority approved the applications.

4.4 When the Listed Building Consent was approved condition 3 stated:

Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey of the existing buildings on site has been carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority. The resulting photographs should be deposited with the RCHMW (sic), Tel No. 01970 621 211

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 Chapel Barn, Pant Glas has been considered to be Listed as a curtilage structure associated with the Garde 2* Listed house at Pant Glas (Listed Building number 2103) The barn is not a Listed Building in its own right. It is not recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monuments Record (NMR).

5.2 The 1813 Original Surveyors Drawing available online is not clear enough to determine if this small building is shown. The 1830 1 inch to 1 mile survey does show a building to the west of the house but it is a larger structure and in a slightly different location. This may be a mistake in the mapping but it is not conclusive enough to say it is the same building.

5.3 The Trelleck parish tithe map of 1848 does not show the building although it does show a kink in the field boundary at approximately the same location as the current building. Although field names are not given for each parcel on the apportionment, the map does contain detail such as ponds, quarries, and buildings other than houses. Houses are coloured in pink and other buildings are shaded in.



Figure 2: The Trelleck 1848 parish tithe map showing the house (in pink) and the farm buildings (shaded in). The blue circle marks where the building to be converted stands today although is not shown on this map.

5.4 An aerial photograph from 2013 and 2 metre LiDAR data suggest that the building sits on the eastern edge of a larger earthwork enclosure or platform (Google Earth, 2013, and NRW, undated).

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 2 record as

“...as a **descriptive record**, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project”

6.2 A Level 2 record of the buildings will be made to record the interior and exteriors of the building (Historic England, 2016, p. 26) focussing on the photographic record with a written analysis.

6.3 In addition to the Level 2 record a discussion of the possible phasing of the building will be included. This is likely to be expanded or altered as a result of the archaeological watching brief to also be undertaken (Trysor, 2020 forthcoming)

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, 2014a) 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, 2014a, 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, 2014b) 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 RCAHMS (RCAHMS, 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. Trydor 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 Trydor 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 Trydor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

15.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2020/724. The site code will be BGT2020. PRNs for the Event and the building itself have been requested from the regional Historic Environment Record.

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

Trysor, 2020 forthcoming, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief at Chapel Barn, Pant Glas, Pant Glas Road, Llanishen, Trellech, NP16 6QQ Listed Building Consent: DC/2017/00053 (Monmouthshire)*

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

17.2 Published

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

CifA, 2014b, *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://historiewales.gov.uk/>, accessed 06/05/2020

Côf Cymru <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records>
accessed 06/05/2020

Monmouthshire County Council Planning applications

<https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=ZZZZBIFTWR692>
accessed 06/05/2020

Google Earth, 2013, accessed through Google Earth 07/05/2020

NRW, undated, 2 metre LiDAR dataset,

<http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en>

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

May 2020

APPENDIX B:

PHOTOGRAPHS

Site Code: BGT2020	Site Name: Chapel Barn, Pant Glas	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
BGT2020_001	General external view showing Chapel Barn and house.	West-southwest
BGT2020_002	General view of the outside of Chapel Barn looking south. The building stands at the edge of a change in slope with the ground to the south dropping away.	South-southwest
BGT2020_003	General view showing Chapel Barn.	Southwest
BGT2020_004	General view showing Chapel Barn.	Southwest
BGT2020_005	General view showing Chapel Barn.	Southwest
BGT2020_006	General view showing Chapel Barn.	Southwest
BGT2020_007	General view showing Chapel Barn. The earthwork to the west of the building is partially visible	Southwest
BGT2020_008	General view showing Chapel Barn. The earthwork to the west of the building is partially visible	Southwest
BGT2020_009	General view showing Chapel Barn. The earthwork to the west of the building is partially visible. The building itself can be seen to be placed at the edge of the change of slope.	West-southwest
BGT2020_010	General view showing Chapel Barn. It can be seen that the building is located on the change of slope with the ground to the south sloping away.	West
BGT2020_011	Closer external view of Chapel Barn. Note how the building has been built on the edge of change of slope and the window is set centrally.	West
BGT2020_012	Closer external view of Chapel Barn.	West-northwest
BGT2020_013	External view of northeast corner of eastern wall	West
BGT2020_014	External view of window in eastern wall. Note that although the window has a large lintel there is no coherent sill. The larger stones framing the window on either side stop short of the lintel.	West

Site Code: BGT2020	Site Name: Chapel Barn, Pant Glas	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
BGT2020_015	External view of window in eastern wall	West
BGT2020_016	Detail within the window in eastern wall. Mortar sample 201 was taken from within the stones on the south side of the window.	South-west
BGT2020_017	Detail of the eastern window in eastern wall	North-west
BGT2020_018	External view of southeastern corner of eastern wall	West
BGT2020_019	Closer external view of the bottom of the southeastern corner	West
BGT2020_020	External view of the gable on eastern wall	West
BGT2020_021	Internal view of roof	West-southwest
BGT2020_022	Internal view of eastern wall	East
BGT2020_023	Internal view of window in eastern wall	East
BGT2020_024	Internal view of window in eastern wall	East-southeast
BGT2020_025	Internal southeast view of the window in eastern wall	Southeast
BGT2020_026	Detail of wallplate and collapsed gable above window on eastern wall	Southeast
BGT2020_027	Internal view from doorway	South-southeast
BGT2020_028	Internal view of doorway and eastern wall	North-northeast
BGT2020_029	Internal view of eastern part of the northern wall including doorway	North-northeast
BGT2020_030	Internal view of central part of northern wall with window.	North
BGT2020_031	Internal view of northwestern corner.	North-northwest
BGT2020_032	Internal view of northern window	West-northwest.
BGT2020_033	Internal view of western wall	West

Site Code: BGT2020	Site Name: Chapel Barn, Pant Glas	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
BGT2020_034	Internal view of western wall including roof	West
BGT2020_035	Internal view of western wall including roof	West
BGT2020_036	Internal view of western wall including gable and roof	West
BGT2020_037	Internal view of western and central part of the southern wall	South-southwest
BGT2020_038	Internal view of eastern and central part of the southern wall	Southeast
BGT2020_039	Internal view of eastern and central part of the southern wall	South
BGT2020_040	Internal view of the rip joints on southern wall	south
BGT2020_041	View of blocked-in window niche on western wall	West-northwest
BGT2020_042	View of blocked-in window niche on western wall	Southwest
BGT2020_043	View of blocked-in window niche on western wall	Northwest
BGT2020_044	Detail of lintel of window niche looking vertically showing reused chamfered stone	West
BGT2020_045	Detail of window in northern wall	West
BGT2020_046	Detail of window in northern wall	East
BGT2020_047	Internal view of roof	West
BGT2020_048	Internal view of roof	West
BGT2020_049	Internal view of roof	West
BGT2020_050	Details of roof timbers	Northeast
BGT2020_051	Internal view of roof in the southwest corner	South-southeast
BGT2020_052	Internal view roof in southwest corner	South
BGT2020_053	Internal view of southwest corner	South

Site Code: BGT2020	Site Name: Chapel Barn, Pant Glas	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
BGT2020_054	Roof timbers in middle of building	South
BGT2020_055	External view of northwest corner	Northeast
BGT2020_056	External view of bottom of northwest corner	Northeast
BGT2020_057	External view of blocked-in window niche	East
BGT2020_058	External view of window on southern wall	North-northwest.
BGT2020_059	External view of southeast corner	Northeast
BGT2020_060	Detail of infilled window on southern wall	North
BGT2020_061	General external view of southern wall	West
BGT2020_062	External view of southeastern corner	West
BGT2020_063	View of the floor in the doorway	South
BGT2020_064	View of the floor from doorway	South
BGT2020_065	External view of doorway	South
BGT2020_066	General external view of northern wall	Southwest
BGT2020_067	View of northern wall	West-southwest
BGT2020_068	External northwestern corner	Southeast
BGT2020_069	External view of northwestern corner	East-southeast
BGT2020_070	Detail of floor in eastern part of building	South
BGT2020_071	Detail of horseshoe in external wall	West
BGT2020_072	Detail of horseshoe in internal wall	West-southwest
BGT2020_073	External view of surrounding area	Southeast

Site Code: BGT2020	Site Name: Chapel Barn, Pant Glas	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
BGT2020_074	External view of surrounding area	South
BGT2020_075	External view of surrounding area	South-southwest
BGT2020_076	External view of surrounding area	Northwest
BGT2020_077	External view of surrounding area. The earthwork to the west of the building can be seen by the line of darker vegetation	North-northwest
BGT2020_078	External view of surrounding area	West
BGT2020_079	External view of surrounding area	West
BGT2020_080	External view of surrounding area	Northwest
BGT2020_081	External view of Chapel Barn	North

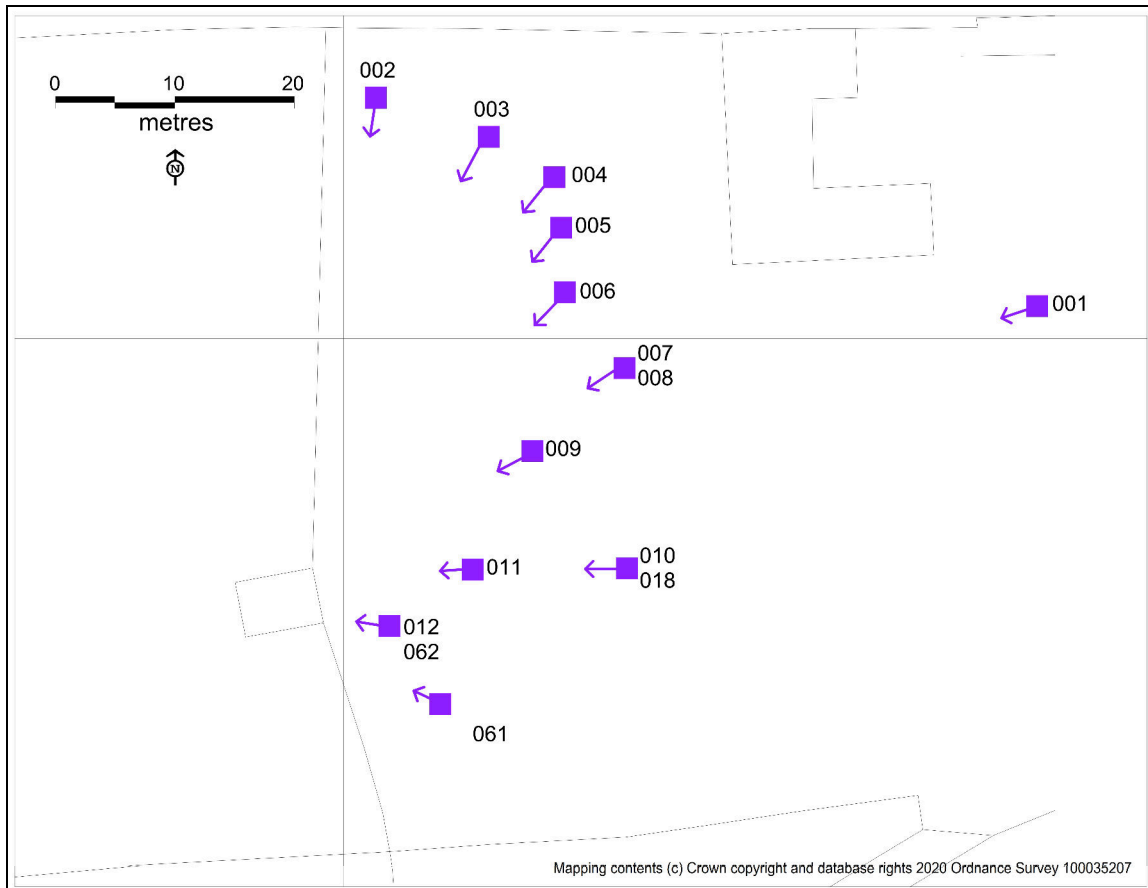


Figure 14: Location of photographs external to Chapel Barn, Photographs 001 to 012, 018, 061 to 062.

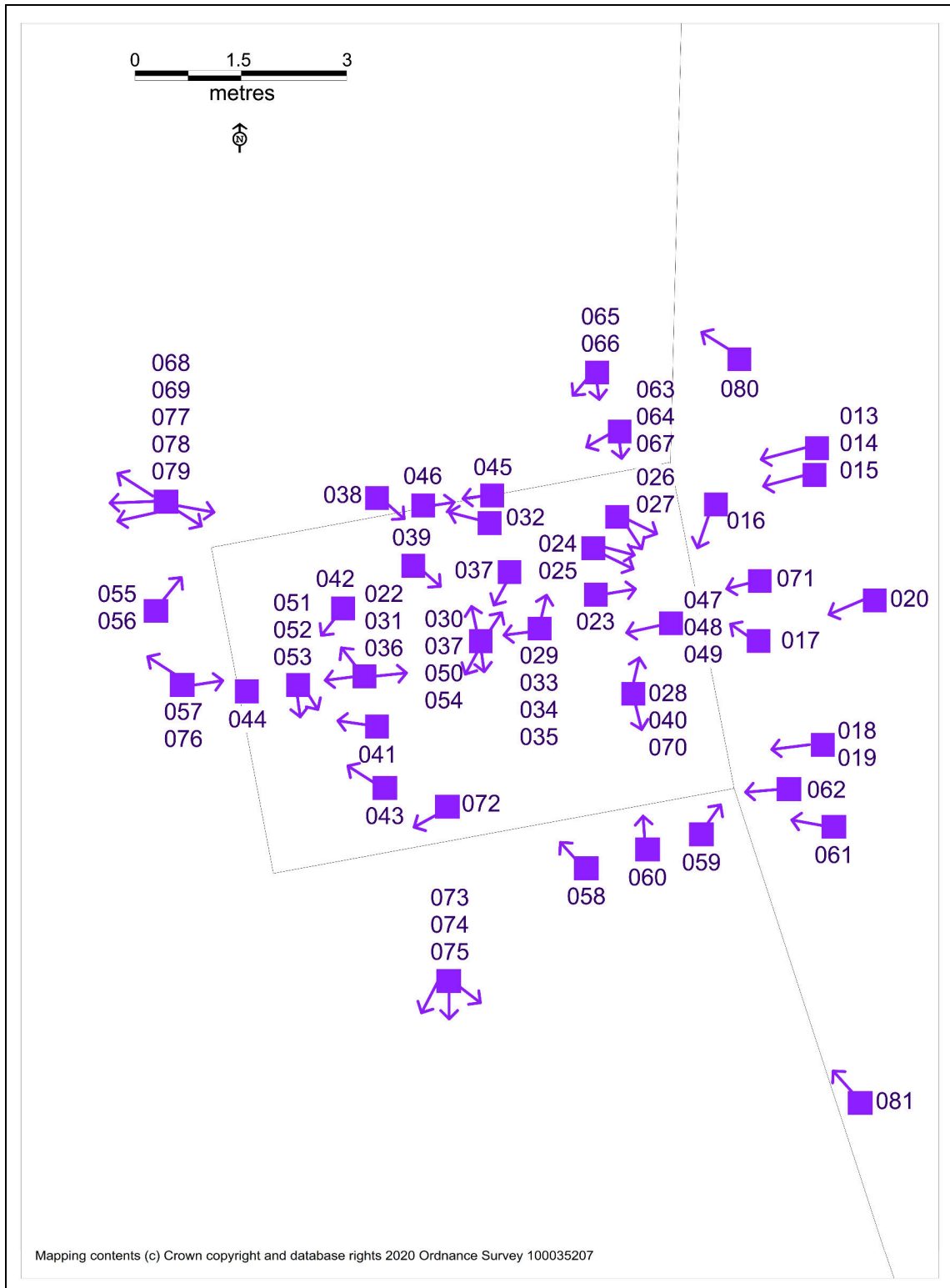


Figure 15: Location of photographs internal and external to Chapel Barn.



Plate 1: BGT2020_001, general view showing Chapel Barn and the house looking west-southwest.



Plate 2: BTT2020_002, general view of the outside of Chapel Barn looking south. The building stands at the edge of a change in slope with the ground to the south dropping away.



Plate 3: BGT2020_003, general outside view of Chapel Barn looking southwest.



Plate 4: BGT2020_004, general outside view looking southwest.



Plate 5: BGT2020_005, general outside view of Chapel Barn looking southwest.



Plate 6: BGT2020_006, general outside view of Chapel Barn looking southwest.



Plate 7: BGT2020_007, general outside view of Chapel Barn looking southwest. The earthwork to the west of the building is partially visible.



Plate 8: BGT2020_008, general outside view of Chapel Barn looking southwest. The earthwork to the west of the building is partially visible.



Plate 9: general outside view of Chapel Barn looking west-southwest. The earthwork to the west of the building is partially visible. The building itself can be seen to be placed at the edge of the change of slope.



Plate 10: General outside view of Chapel Barn looking west. It can be seen that the building is located on the change of slope with the ground to the south sloping away



Plate 11: BGT2020_011 closer view of eastern Wall, looking west. Note how the building has been built on the edge of change of slope and the window is set centrally.



Plate 12: BGT2020_012, view of the eastern wall, looking west-northwest



Plate 13: BGT2020_013, View of the northeastern corner of eastern wall, looking west.



Plate 14: BGT2020_014, external view of window in eastern wall, looking west. Note that although the window has a large lintel there is no coherent sill. The larger stones framing the window on either side stop short of the lintel.



Plate 15: BGT2020_015, external view of window on eastern wall.



Plate 16: BGT2020_016, detail within the window on eastern wall looking southwest. Mortar sample 201 was taken from within the stones on the south side of the window.



Plate 17: BGT2020_017, detail view of the eastern window looking northwest.



Plate 18: BGT2020_018, southeastern corner of eastern wall, looking west.



Plate 19: BGT2020_019, closer view of the bottom of the southeastern corner, looking west.



Plate 20: BGT2020_020, view of the gable on the eastern side, looking west.



Plate 21: BGT2020_021, internal view of the roof looking west-southwest.



Plate 22: BGT2020_022, internal view of eastern wall, looking east



Plate 23: BGT2020_023, internal view of eastern window, showing internal window lintel and timber wall plate above.



Plate 24: BGT2020_024, internal view of eastern window, looking east-southeast.



Plate 25: BGT2020_025, view of eastern window facing south-east.



Plate 26: BGT2020_026, detail of wallplate and collapsed gable above east window looking south-east.



Plate 27: BGT2020_027, view of southeastern internal corner from doorway, looking south-southeast.



Plate 28: BGT2020_028, internal view of eastern window and doorway, looking north-northeast.



Plate 29: BGT2020_029, internal view of eastern part of northern wall including doorway, looking north-northeast.



Plate 30: BGT2020_030, internal view of central part of northern wall with window, looking north.



Plate 31: BGT2020_031, internal view of north-western corner, looking north-northwest.



Plate 32: BGT2020_032, internal view of northern window facing west-northwest.



Plate 33: BGT2020_033, internal view of a western wall, looking west.



Plate 34: BGT2020_034, internal view of roof and western gable, showing the timber wall plate, looking west.



Plate 35: BGT2020_035, internal view of roof and western wall, looking west.



Plate 36: BGT2020_036, internal view of the roof and western gable.



Plate 37: BGT2020_037, internal view of the western and central part of the southern wall, looking south-southwest.



Plate 38: BGT2020_038, internal view of eastern and central part of the southern wall looking southeast.



Plate 39: BGT2020_039, internal view of eastern and central part of the southern wall looking southeast.



Plate 40: BGT2020_040, internal view of the rip joints on southern wall. This may be an infilled window through the full thickness of the south wall.



Plate 41: BGT2020_041, view of blocked-in window niche on western wall, looking west-northwest.



Plate 42: BGT2020_042, view of the blocked-in window niche on western wall looking southwest.



Plate 43: BGT2020_043, view of blocked-in window niche on western wall looking northwest.



Plate 44: BGT2020_044, detail of lintel of window niche looking vertically showing reused chamfered stone.



Plate 45: BGT2020_045, internal view of window in northern wall looking west.



Plate 46: BGT2020_046, internal detail of window on northern wall looking east.



Plate 47: BGT2020_047, internal view of roof looking at western wall.



Plate 48: BGT2020_048, internal view of roof facing western wall.



Plate 49: BGT2020_049, internal view of roof facing western wall.



Plate 50: BGT2020_050, details of roof timbers facing northeast.



Plate 51: BGT2020_051 view of roof in the southwest corner facing south-southeast



Plate 52: BGT2020_052, view of roof in south west corner.



Plate 53: BGT2020_053, view of the roof in southwest corner.



Plate 54: BGT2020_054, internal view of timbers in the middle of the roof facing south.



Plate 55: BGT2020_055, external view of north western corner facing northeast.



Plate 56: BGT2020_056, external view of bottom of north west corner.



Plate 57: BGT2020_057, external view of blocked in window niche facing east.



Plate 58: BGT2020_058, external view of window on southern wall looking north-northwest.



Plate 59: BGT2020_059, external view of southeast corner facing northeast.



Plate 60: BGT2020_060, external view of detail of infilled window on southern wall.



Plate 61: BGT2020_061, external view of southern wall, looking west-northwest.



Plate 62: BGT2020_062, external view of south-eastern corner facing west.



Plate 63: BGT2020_063, detail of floor in the doorway.



Plate 64: BGT2020_064, detail of floor in doorway.



Plate 65: BTC2017_065, external view of doorway facing south.



Plate 66: BGT2020_066, general external view of the northern wall.



Plate 67: BGT2020_067, view of the northern wall facing west-southwest.



Plate 68: BGT2020_068, external view of northwestern corner facing southeast



Plate 69: BGT2020_069, external view of northwestern corner facing east-southeast.



Plate 70: BGT2020_070, detail of floor in eastern part of building



Plate 71: BGT2020_071, detail of horseshoe tied into external eastern wall.



Plate 72: BGT2020_072, detail of internal horseshoe in wall.



Plate 73: BGT2020_073, external view facing southeast.



Plate 74: BGT2020_074, external view facing south.



Plate 75: BGT2020_075, external view looking southwest



Plate 76: BGT2020_076, external view looking northwest.



Plate 77: BGT2020_077 external view looking northwest. The earthwork to the west of the building can be seen by the line of darker vegetation.



Plate 78: BGT2020_078, external view looking west. The earthwork to the west of the building can be seen.



Plate 79: BGT2020_079, external view facing west-southwest.



Plate 80: BGT2020_080, external view facing north.



Plate 81: BGT2020_081, external view of Chapel Barn facing north.

APPENDIX C:

MORTAR REPORT
By
Martin Locock

BGT2020
Chapel Barn, Pant Glas

Mortar analysis

Martin Locock MCifA

Introduction

Four samples were recovered from the structure (201 East window, 202 West side of joint, 203 West wall internal, 204 North wall internal), and these were examined for possible dating evidence and to determine the type of aggregate used.

Methodology

The samples were examined visually and described by colour and presence of inclusions. Hardness was tested by resistance to manual pressure.

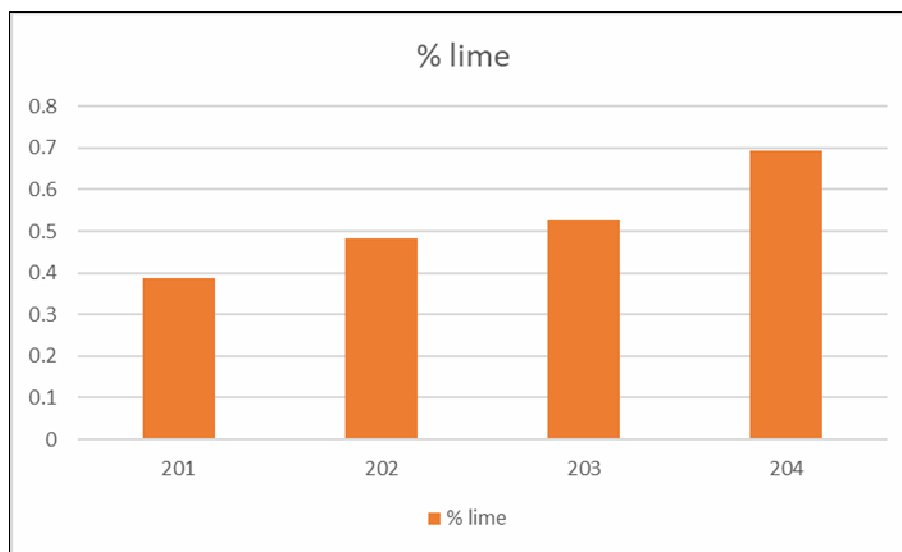
Hardness	Description
Very hard	Impossible to break with manual pressure
Hard	Breaks with manual pressure
Soft	Breaks under light manual pressure
Very soft	Crumbles without additional pressure

The samples were crushed and dried, then dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid as recommended by Cadw (2004, 2), dried and weighed to establish the lime content. Overall composition of the mortar was calculated from the aggregate and soluble (lime) components, assigned to three Types and dates based on the standard chronology for Wales (Locock 2010).

Type	% lime
1	<40%
2	40-60%
3	>61%

Catalogue

Sample	Description	Sample weight (g)	Residue weight (g)	Lime weight (g)	% lime	Aggregate description	Type
201	Soft red brown mortar	9.62	5.90	3.72	38.7	Red brown silt with angular stones up to 1mm	1
202	Soft pale brown mortar with charcoal	5.29	2.73	2.44	48.4	Red brown silt with angular stones up to 1mm and charcoal fragments	2
203	Soft red brown mortar	8.88	4.21	467	52.6	Red brown silt	2
204	Hard white lime mortar	16.03	4.89	11.14	69.5	Red brown silt	3



Discussion

Despite the variations in lime content, it would appear that a similar source of aggregate was used for all samples. It is possible that all mortars are of similar date and that the lime proportion varies by function or chance.

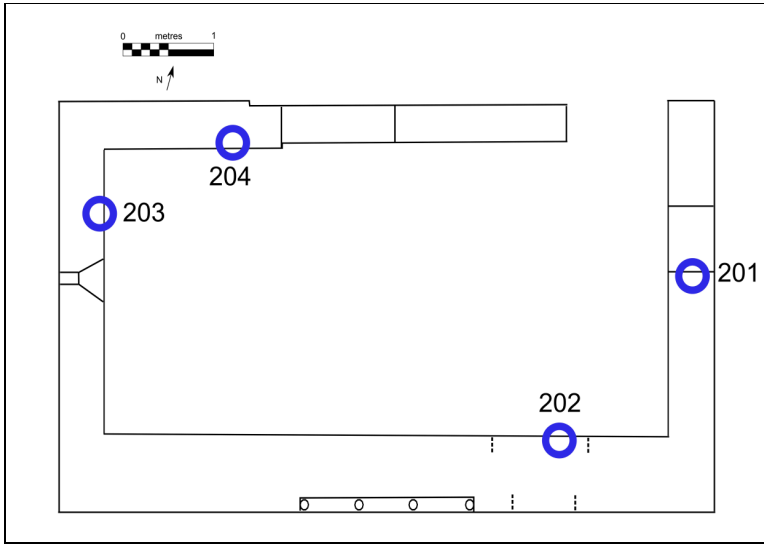
Type 1 mortars use a minimum amount of lime and can be of any date. By the 18th century they are rarely used.

Type 2 mortars are typically of 18th century date (the cost of lime dropped allowing it to be used less sparingly). The inclusion of charcoal in sample 202 might reflect a late 18th century date.

Type 3 mortars (like sample 204) first appear in the early 18th century and are then replaced except in plasters and lime putty in the later 18th century. However lime rich mortar continued to be used on occasion until the introduction of cement mortars at the end of the 19th century.

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.



Location of mortar samples