

HEREFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS



HAN 73 2002

**WOOLHOPE CLUB
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SECTION**

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HAN

Herefordshire Archaeological News (HAN) is published by the Archaeological Research Section (ARS) of the Woolhope Field Naturalist's Club, **Charity No. 521000**.

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The Archaeological Research Section (**ARS**) is interested primarily in investigating ancient remains on or under the ground of Herefordshire and its boundaries. All articles published in HAN should be related to such physical or archaeological features, which may have been visited already in ARS field trips. Papers which consist solely of historical research, and which do not have the possibility of physical investigation, are more suitable for submission to the main Woolhope Club for consideration.

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If you need any more information please contact any member of the Editorial committee. (addresses inside HAN69 onwards, or ARS newsletters 1998 onwards) Contributions should reach the editorial committee not later than 1st May if they are to be considered for publication in HAN for that year.

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Field Meeting to Ewyas Harold by Graham Sprackling

Eight members met at the Memorial Hall, Ewyas Harold on Sunday, 2nd September 2001, on a day of light showers. The topography of the area was explained, particularly where it indicated medieval open field systems, flood meadows and mill sites in the landscape. The position where the Demesne fields lay was also pointed out.

It was explained that a field opposite the present Memorial Hall, once known as the 'Blood Field', was probably the scene of an ambush in the Civil War when the first bloodshed of this conflict in Herefordshire took place on 13th. November 1642. The skirmish which moved on into the village and ended near the church, is described in detail in *Memorials of the Civil War in Herefordshire* (1879), by Rev. J. & A.T. Webb.

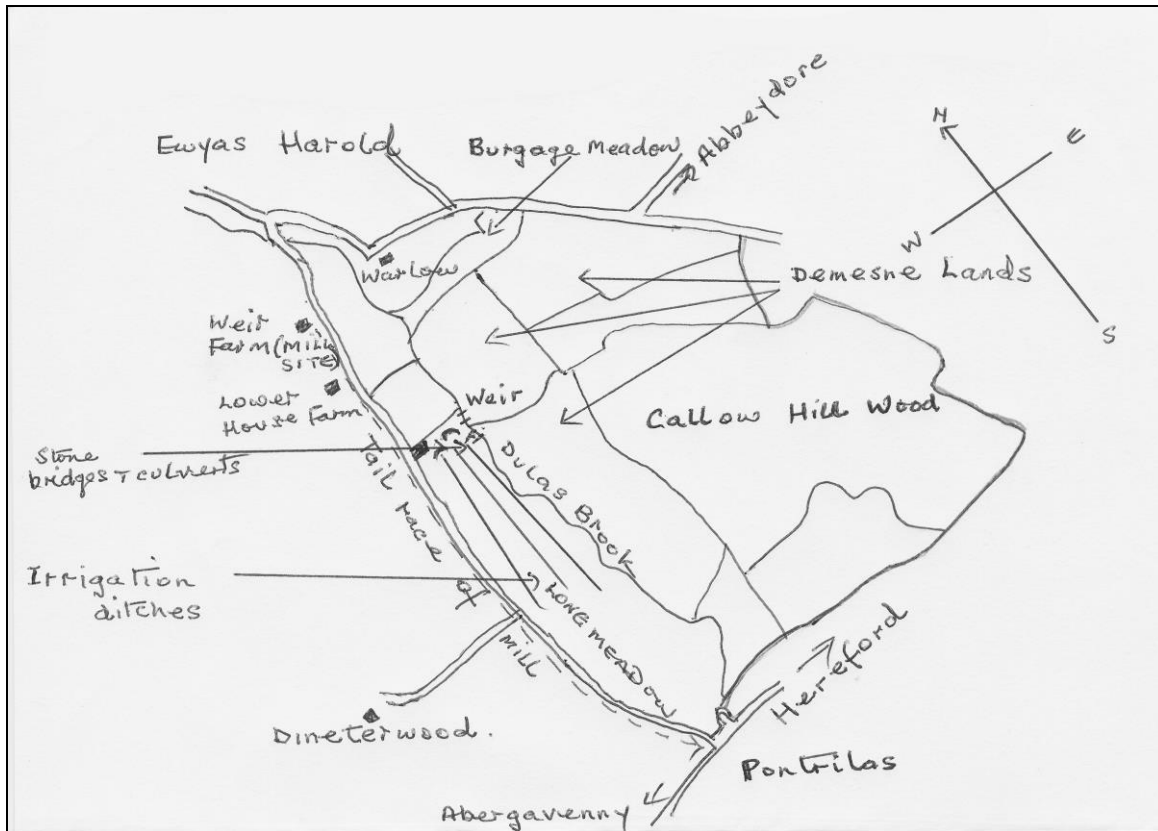


Figure 1 Sketch Map of site of Lord's New Mill (13C) & Flood Meadow system 17C

The flat land between Ewyas Harold and Pontrilas along the Dulas brook contained the open fields of the community, which belonged to the second phase of settlement. This took place sometime during the 12th. century, after the eponymous Harold's son Robert of Ewyas had moved the borough from its position in the lower bailey of the castle to a new site near the church of St. Michael. As members walked along the Pontrilas road towards the village, they were shown the remains of a weir on the Dulas brook. Mr. David Mills kindly allowed us into his garden at Chatsworth to see how the water was diverted via a sluice gate into ditches which ran across the area now covered by Morgan's Garage. Water was fed through these three ditches to irrigate the large field called Long Meadow or South Furlong. This was a flood meadow, which probably ceased operating in the early nineteenth century. Still visible in the garden near the weir was the stonework of a small bridge which crossed one of these culverts or ditches. Long Meadow now contains the Memorial Hall. There is no documentary record of this Flood Meadow.

Opposite the Memorial Hall, fields called Stony Furlong indicate medieval open field farming. It was pointed out that the drive to Dineterwood House, built in the 1850's, is of a curved reversed S shape and must have had its origin in a trackway across the fields.

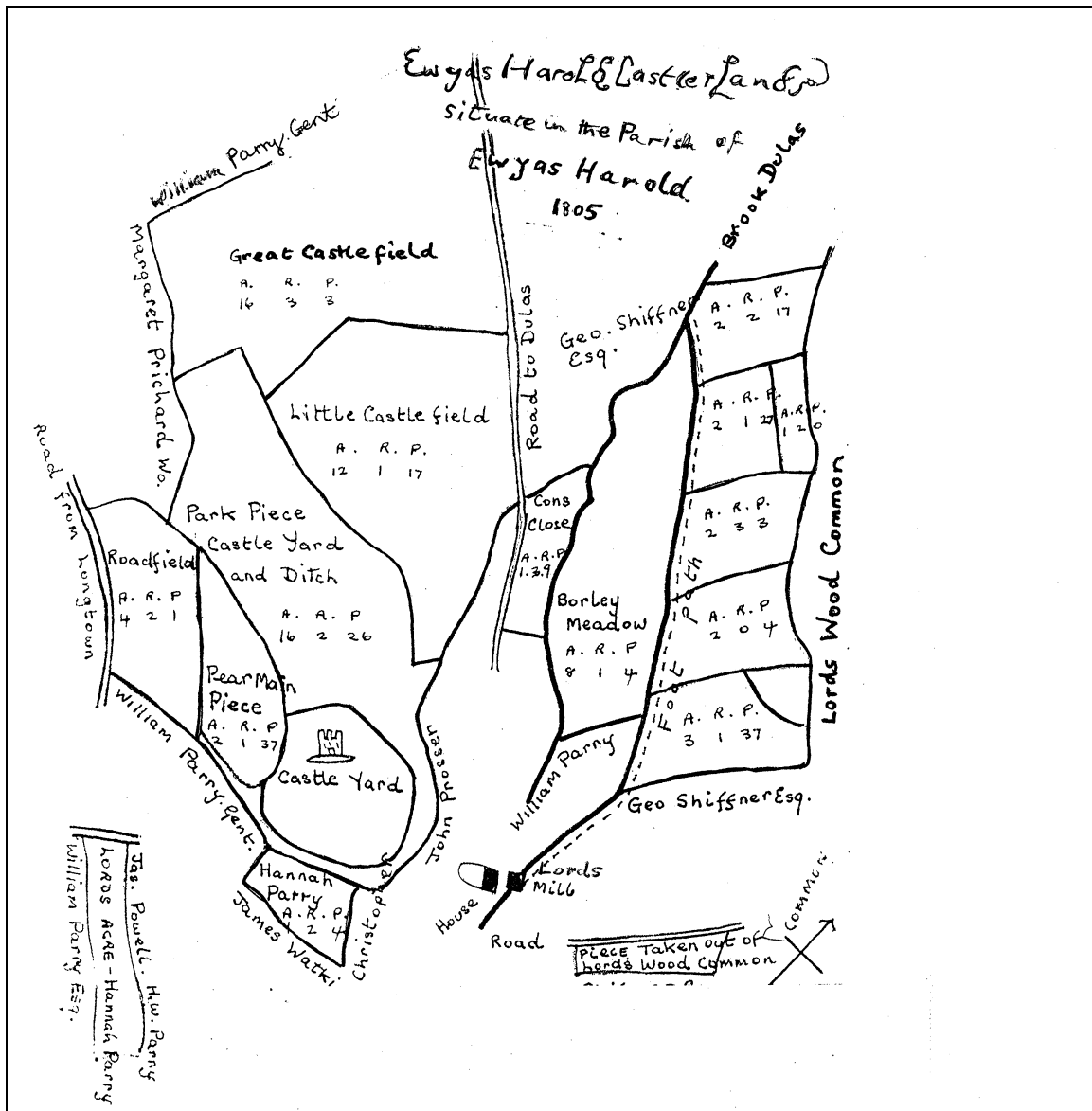


Figure 2 Map of Ewyas Harold 1805 (Gwent RO Cwmbran)

Also on the Dineterwood side of the road, stretching as an open ditch, now largely culverted, there was the tail-race of a mill. This mill occupied a site near the present Weir Farm and is referred to in 13th. century documents as 'The Lord's New Mill'. After working the mill the water was directed along this ditch into the river at Pontrilas. Locals referred to this water course as 'The Stinking Ditch'.

The position of the Demesne lands of the Lordship, encircling Callow Hill Wood, was also pointed out. Also of interest was Burgage Meadow, believed by its curved hedgeline to have been taken out of a large open field called Ynys Field or Criss Field. As it has probably not been ploughed since medieval times, this is a valuable strip of old meadow land, containing a variety of herbs and grasses. It is now a Special Wildlife Site and is cut as a traditional hay meadow.

After lunch at the Temple Bar Inn, members continued their walk around the village. The layout of the medieval borough was explained. Its site, with Dark Lane on its northern edge, also has a field called Cae Dre on the slope above it, indicating a field belonging to the township. On the summit of the hill above this field there was until the late 1800's a farm called 'Caeflwyn Farm'. A modern brick house of 1903 now occupies the site. The tithe map shows six Welsh field-names around this property.

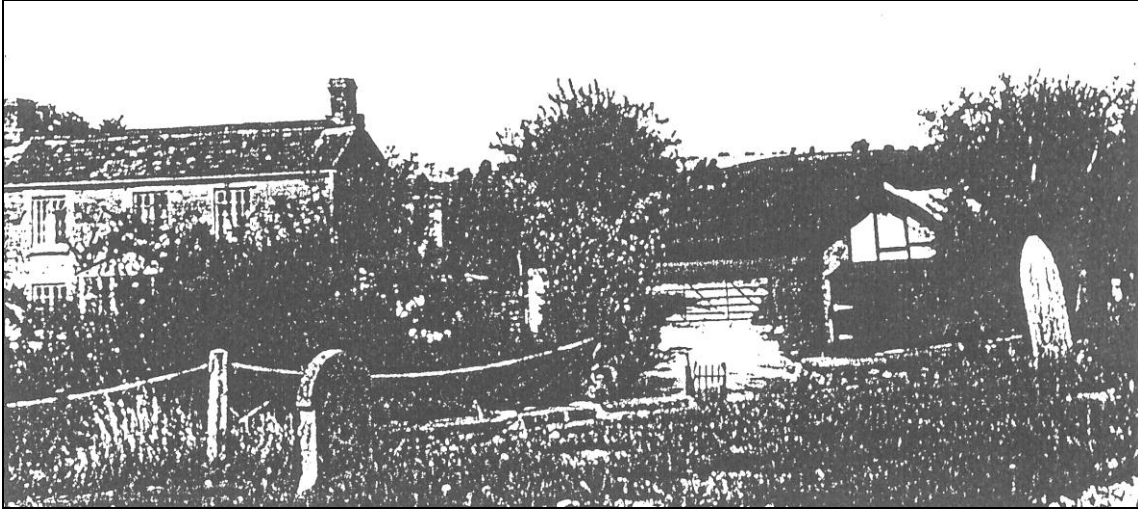


Figure 3 Photo of Mill site in 1981

The interlinked history of castle, church and priory was then explained. The site of the Lord's Mill at the entrance to the present recreation ground was also pointed out. A brief history of all these features and other religious sites is given below.

A History of the Church and other Religious sites in Ewias by *Graham Sprackling*

Much information comes from the cartulary of the Benedictine priory of St. Peter's, Gloucester. In 1100 Harold of Ewias gave to the monks of St. Peter's Abbey in Gloucester, the church of St. Michael in Ewias with all its lands and tithes. Of the original church (probably a simple wooden construction) nothing remains. The present church is of early English and Decorated style and dates from the late 13th. century when Robert Tregoz was Lord of Ewias. The impressive tower with its unusual large south doorway was formerly detached, and said to be the site of the church occupied by the monks. There was a chapel of St. Nicholas in the castle.

In 1100 the church was transferred from the Diocese of Llandaff to that of St. David's, following a legal dispute. In 1852 it was brought into the Hereford Diocese. For a while the church of St. Michael was the centre of the monks' activities. Their priory barn was situated a few yards away opposite the Lord's Mill. Harold's son, Robert of Ewias, sometime around 1120, gave the monks land in Ewias, where his father had a garden enclosed by a ditch, which also contained a fishery, to build themselves a new church dedicated to Sts. James and Bartholomew. The monks were required to serve in the chapel of St. Nicholas in the castle. The new priory which the monks had been waiting to move into since leaving their original church at Dulas, was located just within the lower bailey of the castle, near some fishponds. It was not completed until 1195.



Figure 4 Ewias Harold church

There was also a chapel of the Holy Cross, situated according to the cartulary in the monks' cemetery of St. Michael's, which seems to have been where the new churchyard now is.

A chapel of St. Mary situated within the churchyard was said to have been near the 'New Grange'. It is indicative of the shortage land in Ewias that nearly all the grants to the priory were in the form of tithes and churches. The largest land grant was by Sybil de Lacy in 1138, in which she gave an area described as 'My land of Leghe' near the

church of St. Michael. It extends from the well (fynnon) to the water conduit (pystil) and from the Dulas and the well to the top of Maescoed (Mascoit) Hill on each side of the Dulas. The monks were given the right of assart (to clear) in this area of woodland. The lower part had been cleared by the castle for its fishponds (Pysgodlin) and the leat for the Lords Mill. It is no coincidence that the present Recreation Ground round which the leat ran was called by the locals 'Piscollony'. In deeds relating to Kingstreet Farm the same field is referred to as 'Church Field' also as Magdalen or Maudlins meadow or Mallon Maudlin. This is a strong suggestion that the chapel of St. Mary in the church was dedicated to Mary Magdalene.

In 1358 a licence was granted by Roger la Warre permitting the Abbot of Gloucester to recall the monks and the priory was suppressed. It was stated that 'The area is inhospitable, the people not friendly and religion cannot flourish here'. Walter of Monmouth, the last prior, returned to Gloucester with his monks.

In 1359 a vicarage was established and a vicar appointed. A recumbent stone effigy in the north wall of the chancel of the church is believed to be that of Lady Clarissa Tregoz the daughter of John Tregoz, Lord of Ewias who died in 1290. If this effigy is taken to be in its original position, and the walls outside show samples of tufa stone (indicating an earlier building), was this the area where the once separate chapel of St. Mary stood? When the rebuild took place in about 1300 a nave was inserted to link it up to a stone tower.



Figure 5 Effigy of Lady Clarissa Tregoz

A final intriguing point. In the south wall of the chancel and on the opposite side of the altar facing the effigy is a stained glass window (admittedly probably Victorian) depicting Mary Magdalene ministering to the figure of Christ. Was there still some knowledge of the location of this chapel site as late as Victorian times but now lost?

For some years prior to 1846 the church tower was used as a Dame School. It seems likely from documents delineating a new vicarage to be built following the installation of the first vicar in 1349, and a terrier of 1772 describing a vicarage and buildings, that the old vicarage was rebuilt as a school when a new vicarage was built.

The old vicarage was described in the earlier document as being 'near the cemetery of the monks'. This cemetery later became the garden of the vicarage, and is now appropriately the site of the new graveyard. Unfortunately, because of Foot and Mouth epidemic restrictions we were not able to gain access to the castle site, and were only able to discuss it from vantage points on the road. Nevertheless as we walked back to our cars at the Memorial Hall we felt that it had been a worthwhile and interesting day.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due Mr. David Mills for allowing us to look at the remains of the culverts, sluice gate, and flood meadow control system in the garden of his house at Chatsworth, Ewyas Harold.

References:

- A. T. Bannister: *History of Ewyas Harold* (1902), & *Herefordshire Place Names*
- B. Coplestone-Crow: *Herefordshire Place Names* (1989)
- Herefordshire Record Office: Kentchurch Papers
- R. Morris: *Churches in the Landscape* (1989)
- D. Walker: *Register of the Churches of the Monastery of St. Peter 's Gloucester in An Ecclesiastical Miscellany*, (Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Records), 1976.

Field Meeting to Huntsham & Coppet Hill, Goodrich by Roz Lowe

This field meeting had been postponed from 2001 to 5th May 2002 by the foot & mouth disease restrictions. Eight members for the morning session at Huntsham were joined by seven local guests for the afternoon walk around Coppet Hill.

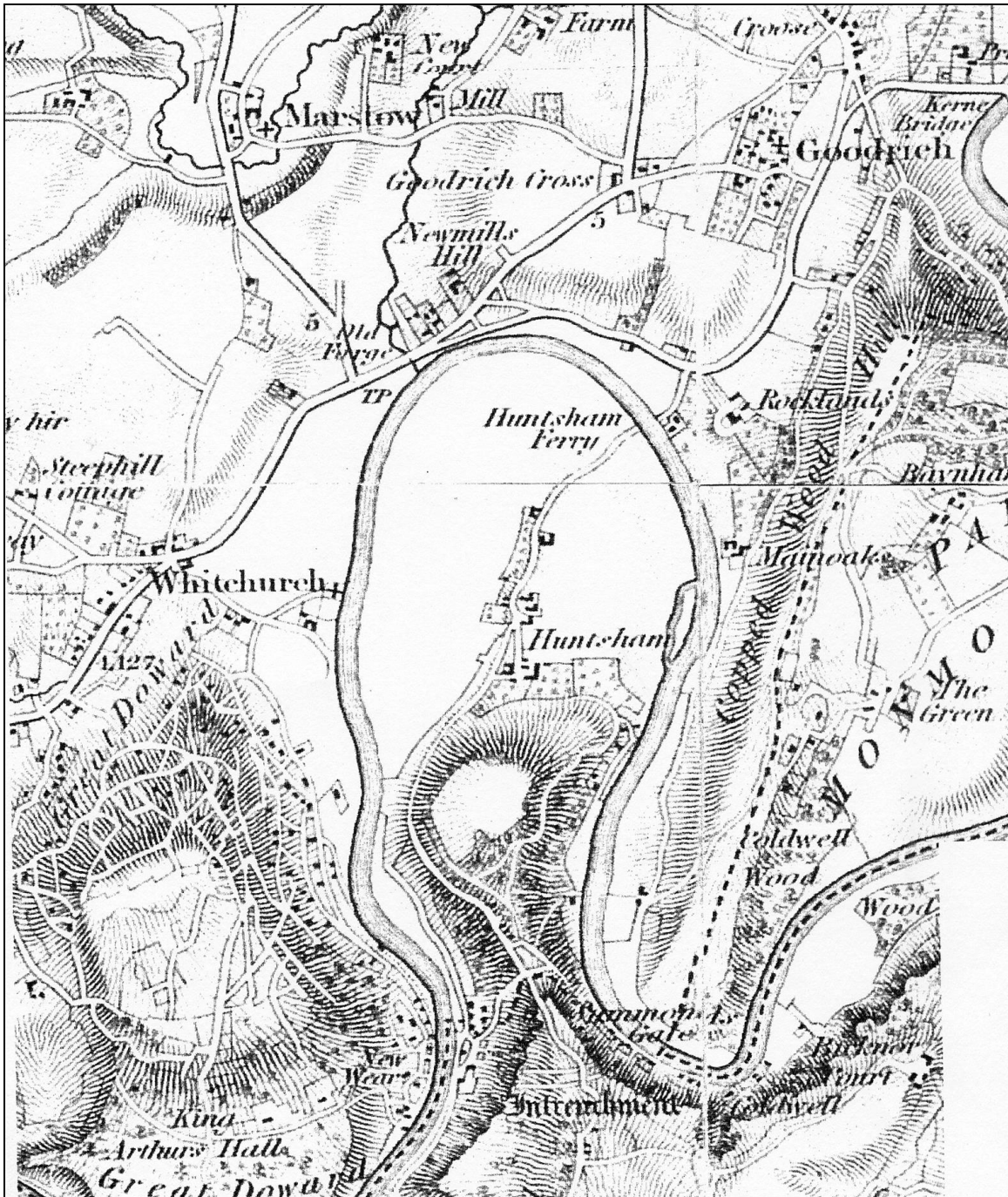


Figure 1 Map of Goodrich c1832

There were two themes to this field visit: deserted settlements and old ecclesiastical sites. Members met at Charlton which is the house directly under and attached to the 'r' of 'Goodrich' on the map. In the morning we drove across Huntsham bridge which now

replaces Huntsham Ferry. We then walked eastwards around the base of Huntsham Hill which lies due south of the word 'Huntsham' to the small settlement lying on the west bank of the Wye. After lunch at Charlton, we walked up the steep north apex of Coppet Hill (or Copped Wood Hill as it is called on the map), along the crest of the hill shown by the dotted line on the map. This is the boundary between Goodrich and Welsh Bicknor parishes, and also at the time of the map the boundary between Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, Welsh Bicknor being a detached part of Monmouthshire until the 1850's. At the end of the hill, we turned north again around the base of Coppet Hill, passing through Mainoaks and Rocklands.

Huntsham Chapel

The purpose of the morning visit was to investigate the deserted settlement on the eastern side of Huntsham Hill, which lies close to the western bank of the Wye at that point. (SO 564 169) More particularly, we were interested in finding whether any trace of Huntsham chapel could be found. The early history of Huntsham chapel is known about because of the connection between the church of Goodrich and Monmouth Priory. Monmouth Priory was founded by Gwethenoc, an exceptionally pious Breton, who was Lord of Monmouth from c1075 to c1082. He relinquished the Lordship to take Benedictine orders, but his family held the lordship until 1256. Because of his family connections with Dôl, he asked William of Dôl, Abbot of the great Benedictine abbey of St Florent of Saumur, on the Loire, to help with the foundation. In return for this help, Monmouth Priory and its endowments were granted to St Florent. Saumur supplied many priors to Monmouth, and benefited from a substantial annual income, until the fourteenth century. The Priory church was dedicated in the first years of the 12th century, Gwethenoc having returned from Saumur for its dedication, his nephew William Fitzbaderon being Lord at this time. The original charter of the dedication of the priory still exists in the archives of Maine et Loire, as do many other early charters for Monmouth priory's possessions.¹

Monmouth was in the diocese of Hereford, but the bishop of Llandaff had designs upon it, and this has left records of papal complaints against Hereford. The lords of Monmouth had always been supported by the Crown, however, and many grants of churches, tithes and lands were actively endorsed by the king. Kissack gives a full list of the possessions of the priory over the centuries, those in Hereford diocese being:

- St. Nicholas, Staunton
- St. Roald, (Llanrothal) with its chapels of St. Michael (Llangunville) & St. Thomas, Treget
- St. Giles, Goodrich with its chapel of Honson (Huntsham)
- St. John, Hope Mansell
- St. Margaret, Tibberton
- St. Peter, Tadyngton (Tarrington)
- St. George, Clun 'with all the churches of all the vills belonging to the castle'
- St. Custenin, Biconovria (Welsh? Bicknor)
- Llangarren
- Album Monasterium (Whitchurch)
- St. Andrew, Awre, with the land called Hayward
- Lindeneia Baderonis (St. Briavels)
- the chapel of Hiweldestun (Hewelsfield) with its chapel of Ashperton.

Goodrich Churches

The earliest references to a church at Goodrich always refer to the church of 'Goodrich Castle'. What this means in terms of the date of the earliest church at the current Goodrich site is hard to say. Even today Goodrich parish consists of numerous small clusters of settlement – one of the oldest being the current 'centre' near Ye Hostellerie

¹ Kissack, The Lordship, Parish & Borough of Monmouth Lapridge 1996

pub. (SO 574 195) This was the crossroads for the ancient Wye crossing, and was called 'Croose' for centuries. In contrast, the church stands in a relatively isolated position near a substantial spring. A number of houses grew up around it from the 16th century, but the oldest surviving secular house is about ½km distant, away from Croose. (SO 572 189) This has been dated² to the end of the 14th century, originally an open hall with decorated crucks. It's possible that this high-status building was associated with Monmouth Priory, and passed into secular hands at the Dissolution.

The earliest mention of Goodrich in the Saumur charters is in March 1101/2³, when William son of Baderon (Lord of Monmouth) gave to St Florent & St Mary Monmouth 'the land of "Chachebren" which is near the mill of Castello Godric'. By 1140-50, 'the church of St Giles of Goodrich Castle' was given, along with Album Monasterium (Whitchurch) and Bichenovria (Bicknor), as a possession of the Priory.⁴ Also in 1144 or so, the Bishop of Hereford confirmed a list of churches belonging to the Priory as including the church of St Giles of Goodrich, and also of *St Custennin, Biconovria*.⁵ Note that this later inclusion is the main evidence for identifying 'Lann Custennhin in Garthbenni' of the Llandaff charters with Welsh Bicknor, for which see later. At the outbreak of the Hundred Years war, all alien priories were severed from their parent foundations, and the rights of presentation to their churches passed to the Crown. In Goodrich there were disputes between the Lord of the Manor and the Prior of Monmouth on who had right of presentment of the vicar, which lasted from 1331 to 1524.⁶

Huntsham Chapel

The Huntsham peninsula is an area of fertile alluvial soil enclosed in a great loop of the river Wye. On the south the land rises rapidly to the flat summit of Huntsham hill, then drops to a much lower 'saddle' before rising sharply to the towering limestone cliffs at Symond's Yat. Huntsham hill is mainly composed of the harder quartz conglomerates which also show as a band of cliffs running along Coppet hill to the east. Huge boulders have fallen from this band of stone and litter the hillside. The flat top of Huntsham hill shows abundant evidence of flint tool working, and possibly an Iron Age fort. It's interesting that the Iron Age ramparts on the Symond's Yat escarpment protect against incursion from the north, ie. the direction of Huntsham, and are believed to have been re-used as part of Offa's dyke. The county boundary as well as the parish boundary between Goodrich and English Bicknor still runs around the base of the escarpment, as it has done for hundreds of years. There have been many disputes between Goodrich and both English Bicknor and Welsh Bicknor because valuable limestone deposits lie at their boundaries.

There are good reasons to suppose therefore that the inclusion of the Huntsham peninsula in Goodrich rather than in Whitchurch reflects some ancient territorial association, for it is separated from both parishes by the Wye, but lies rather nearer to the church of St Dyfrig or Dubricius at Whitchurch.

The easily cultivatable land at Huntsham has attracted farmers from the earliest time, including the Romans. Most of the dwellings at Huntsham have avoided the lower lying land, which floods readily, and concentrated on the rising ground to the south.

² By Jim Tonkin

³ J H Round, Calendar of documents preserved in France 918-1206 HMSO 1899 p408 no. 1136

⁴ Round p411 no 1145

⁵ Round, p409 no 1142

⁶ Register Thome de Charlton p13 & p55, p166

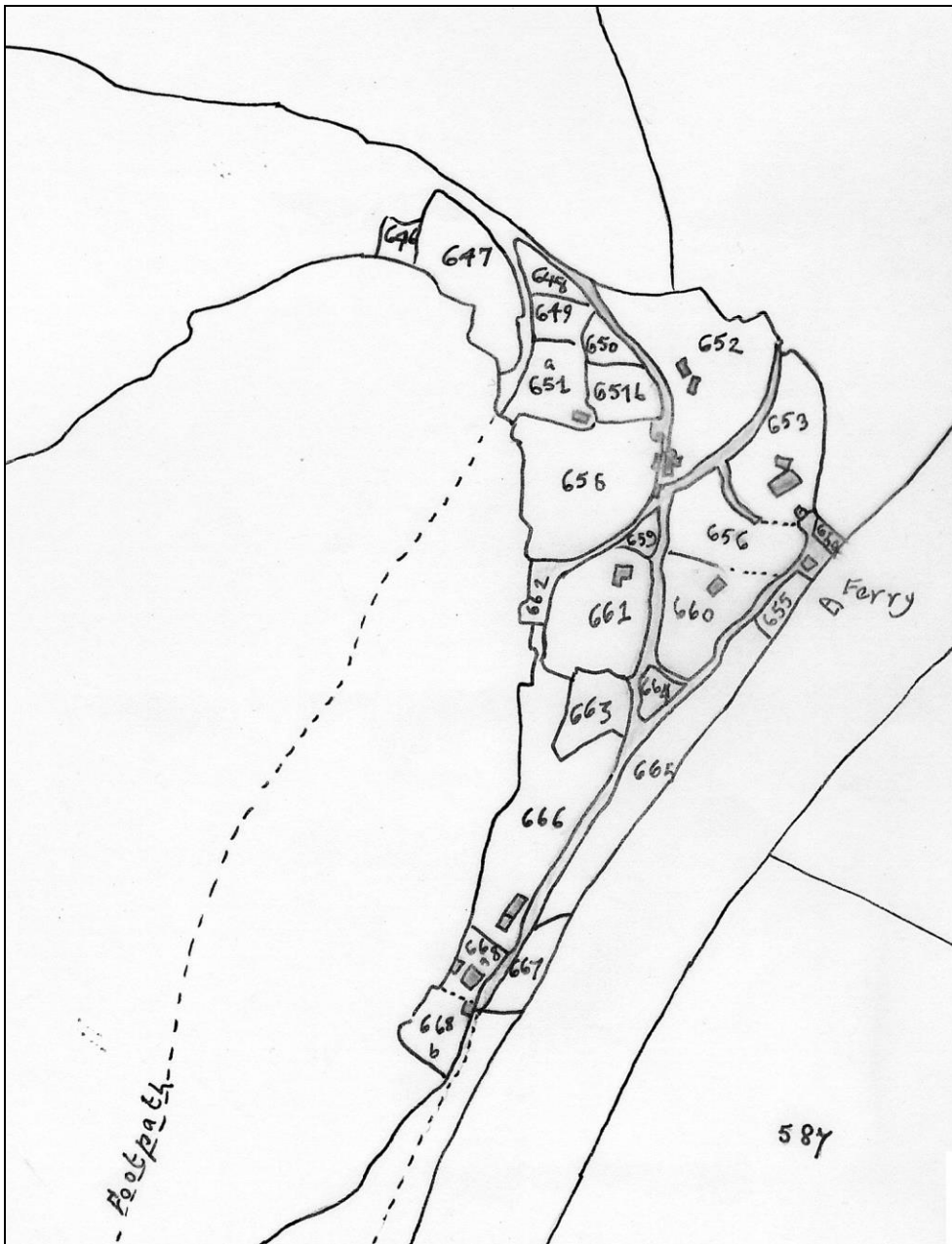


Figure 2 1839 Goodrich Tithe Map extract showing deserted settlement visited N to top

Symond's Yat East clings to the west side of the hill, on the east bank of the Wye, and the easy access for tourists by road and then rail has ensured its survival to today. The deserted settlement on the east side of the hill that we visited was formed by encroachment out of the hilly waste of Goodrich Manor from the 17th century onwards⁷, though there would have been less substantial dwellings which did not attract the attention of the lord's bailiff's before then. The population of this detached part of Goodrich was employed in the husbandry & cultivation of the fertile land, charcoal burning, and no doubt in limestone processing - the crags below Symond's Yat have been quarried extensively. Although there were a number of ferries across the Wye from Huntsham to

⁷ Hereford Record Office AW87 Goodrich Manorial Map

Goodrich, the regular winter floods no doubt caused the inhabitants much inconvenience when bodies needed to be buried.

The first mention of 'Honson' in the Saumur charters is on 28 Dec 1184, when there is a papal confirmation of grants to Saumur of, amongst others, 'the church of St Giles Goodrich with the chapel of Honson'.⁸ Huntsham is a recent development for the earlier name which is often Honson or Hunsom or Huntsholme. The second element of the name - 'ham' - refers to 'land in a river-bend'. Local people are still keen to stress that Huntsham should be pronounced 'Hunts-ham' not 'Hunt-sham'.

The chapel is mentioned in the episcopal visitation of 1397, when the parishioners reported that the reverend John Byterlowe and the reverend John Smyth celebrated twice in a day, that is, 'at Goodrich castle and at the chapel of Honsham'.⁹ As the parishioners also claimed that the 'vicar's post is vacant, as they believe, because neither a vicar nor any other chaplain serves the divine offices'. Smyth and Byterlowe were probably not parochial chaplains, but served at the castle, the priory or were elderly. John Byterlowe had been rector of Welsh Bicknor from 1361-1385. In 1490, when there was a dispute between the vicar of Goodrich, John Gough, and the inhabitants of Huntsham, who were being neglected.¹⁰ In return for their contribution of 10s per annum, he was to ensure that mass was said every Lord's Day. It is not known when the chapel finally fell into disuse.

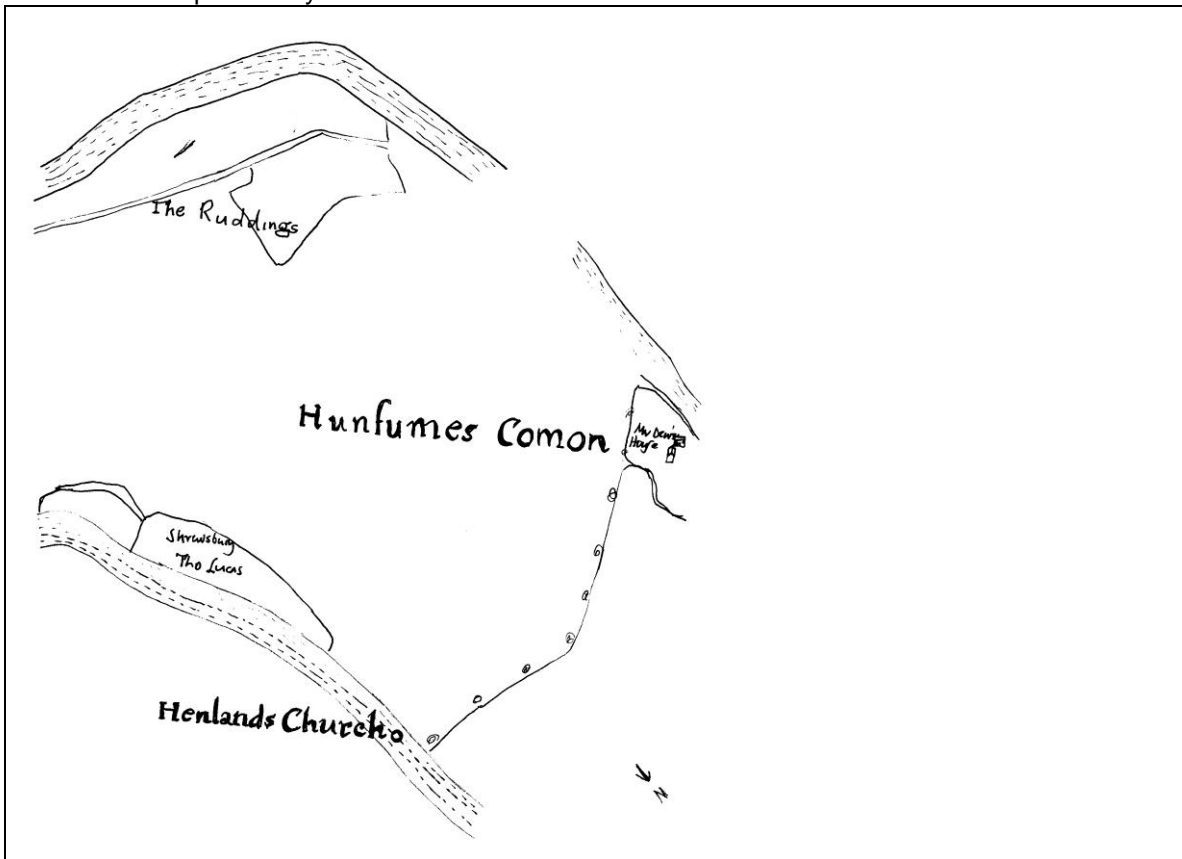


Figure 3 1609 Forest of Dean map

The earliest map on which the site of the chapel is indicated, but only incidentally, dates from 1609, and is concerned with the Forest of Dean.¹¹ It was called 'Henlands Church'; no building is shown, and the lettering of the name ends on a large rock in the

⁸ Round p404 No 1129

⁹ 1397 Visitation translation & annotation Open shelves HRO

¹⁰ Register Thomas Myllyng p130

¹¹ PRO

middle of the Wye! However, it is quite clear that the mapmaker intended the site to be on the Huntsham peninsula, rather than on the eastern side of the Wye. When the position of the name is superimposed on the 1884 OS map (upside down as the 1609 map is inverted) it suggests a site very near to the ferry hut which is shown on the 1839 tithe map. In view of the frequent flooding, most permanent structures are built several metres above the normal river bank level. Later maps that indicate the position of the chapel all show it in approximately the same place.

Given the abundance of building stone all around, it is most probable that the chapel was built of stone. The hillside is very steep here, but even so there are a number of deserted cottages in varying state of dereliction built on platforms scraped out of the slope, many threatened by large boulders. In the early spring they can be located by the spread of snowdrops around each site. The tithe map of 1839 shows eight dwellings plus the ferryman's hut. Of these, only no. 668a is still inhabited, but access can only be made on foot from a forestry road above. The rest of the other occupants moved out after World War II, which is not surprising given the lack of services and no easy way in or out. Our chief interest was the cottage shown as 653 on the tithe map, which was then owned and occupied by William Bevan. The cottage attracted our attention because there appears to be a blocked-up doorway on the north gable end, which was originally pointed. The front of the cottage has been remodelled with brick-framed windows and a doorway sometime in the 19th century, and a chimney stack has been inserted inside. The building is 4.05m wide, and 6.88m long (outside dimensions). There appears to be another blocked doorway at the back.



Figure 4 End wall of 653 showing blocked up doorway on left (R Lowe)

The Wye can just be seen shining at the bottom left of the photograph, and in fact the house stands just above the flat area where the ferry hut originally stood, as might be expected of a chapel. Much of the building stone is the quartz conglomerate often used

in older local buildings. The outside end wall shows traces of white plaster rendering. The long axis of the building is oriented N-S rather than E-W which would be expected of a church, but this may be a reflection of the difficulty of building on such a steep slope. The cultivatable land on the Huntsham peninsula had long been allocated before the chapel was built, so the choice of site on the demesne land of the lord of Goodrich manor is not so surprising. The inside of the shell of the cottage and its surroundings are covered with a thick layer of woodland debris, so excavation would be necessary to determine whether the building showed any signs of great age or ecclesiastical use.

Coppet Hill

Coppet(t) Hill lies in a huge bend of the River Wye, shaped rather like an upside down Y. The old name for Coppet Hill was *Copped Wood Hill*, which either means 'coppiced' or 'crested', as even today the woods in Welsh Bicknor show as a crest compared with the more open flank of the Goodrich side. This is the name by which it is shown in Figure 1. The spelling 'Coppett' has been promulgated within the last twenty years. Since 1986 it has been owned by the Coppett Hill Common Trust, whose shareholders are villagers, the parish council and Herefordshire Council. The Hill is a common, with the older cottages having commoners' rights, and it is now also a local nature reserve.

The distance between Kerne Bridge and Huntsham bridge is 1 mile by road and 7 miles by river. The ground enclosed by the river is a great v-shaped hill rising sharply to 180 metres. Running across the flank of Coppet Hill to the south is a band of quartz agglomerate, which marks the boundary between the old red sandstone to the north and the limestone to the south. The boundary between Goodrich and Welsh Bicknor parishes runs mostly along the ridge of the hill, the land dropping much more steeply on the north (Goodrich) side than on the south (Welsh Bicknor) side.

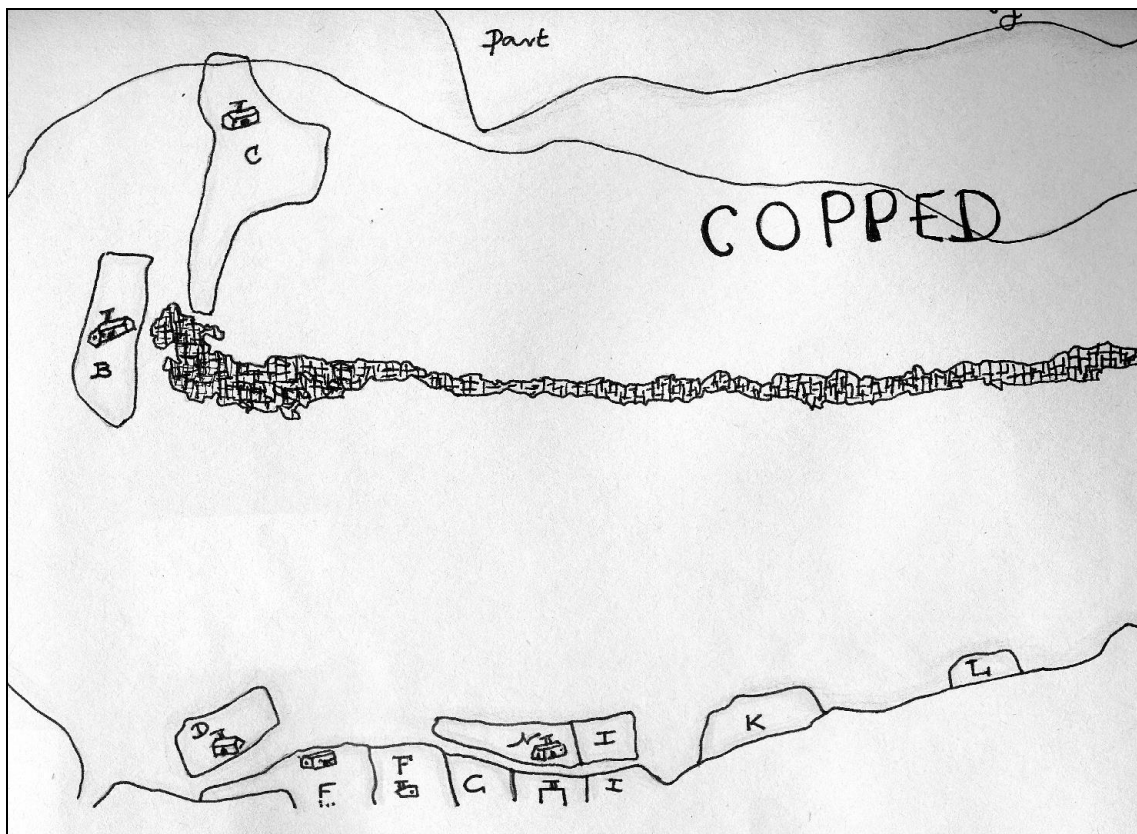


Figure 5 1718 Map of Goodrich showing encroachments on Coppet Hill

Coppet Hill was owned by the Lord of the Manor of Goodrich from the early days of the lordship, being sold in the 1920's with other manorial possessions. There are only a few areas on the hill flat enough to be cultivated, so it was used for rough grazing, timber of all kinds, building stone and limestone. The hill was described as 'one wood called Coppyngwode, worth nothing but for big timber' in an IPM of 1372 as to the possessions of Elizabeth Talbot. The **settlement of Coppet Hill** was as a result of encroachment on the manorial waste, and there are numerous 'fines' for manorial tenants in the court rolls.¹² There must have been flimsy shacks before the first houses with chimneys were built probably at the end of the 16th century. The Goodrich manorial courts of the 16th and 17th centuries are full of details of encroachers in all the manorial woods, and Copped Hill Wood appears from very early on.

The survey of the manor of Goodrich carried out in 1717-8 has a whole map dedicated to Coppet Hill, and the names of the encroachers are given – see Figure 4.¹³ The hatched area on the map is the band of quartz agglomerate which marks the boundary between old red sandstone and carboniferous limestone here. The mapmaker had considerable surveying problems given the difficult terrain, but the estimate of the total area of Coppet Hill as 300 acres is not too far off. The section shown above is part of the north-east corner of the map, where the Goodrich to Courtfield road (on the bottom left) enters the common. (SO 5765 1890) This ancient track to Courtfield did not follow the current road, but turned around the boundary (of Charlton) between the house marked 'D' and the house marked 'E', then climbed diagonally up the flank of Coppet Hill to the top of the ridge before descending to through the parish of Welsh Bicknor to Courtfield.

All the ancient encroachments shown on the map still exist as houses, with the tracks between them now as narrow roads, most of them having been considerably enlarged from their original size. One of the oldest houses is number 'D', called *The Thatch*, but which was earlier called *The Mount*. (SO 576 188) This has had a whole new building added to the side, and the roof was raised in the original cottage, but it is possible to work out the size of the house, and the corner hearth is still in place. In 1718 it was occupied by John Waters, and with this information it is possible to work back through the manorial courts and identify earlier owners.

From the Thatch we walked up the nearby zigzag footpath to the top of the hill, passing ancient field boundaries on the slightly flatter ground as we approached the now disused trig point. These fields are not shown on any maps from 1718 or later, and were not in use during WWII. At the moment their origin is a mystery as no datable material has been found. At the summit of the hill, just above the trig point, lie the remains of a building called *The Folly*, number 1 on the map below. (SO 5775 1835)

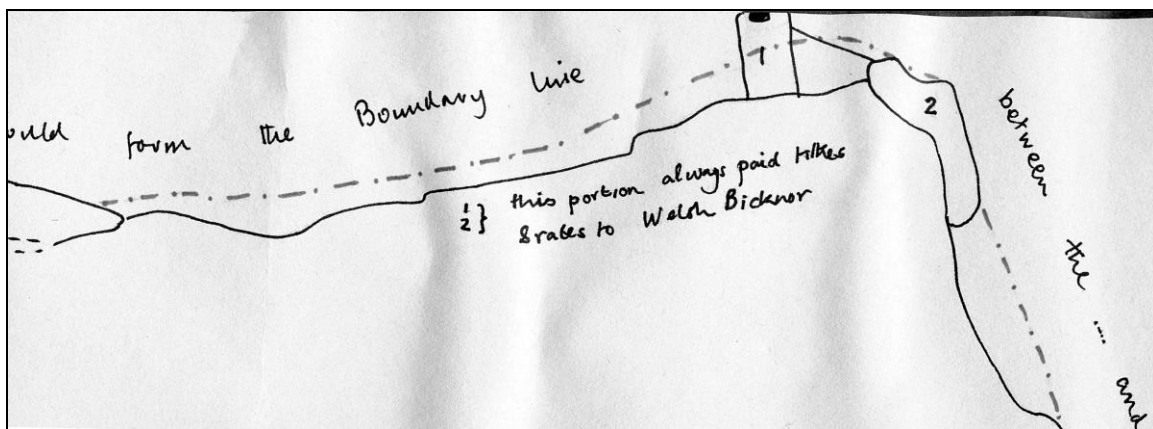


Figure 6 Original boundary between Goodrich & Welsh Bicknor at the Folly

¹² More details in *The Settlement of Coppett Hill* published by the Friends of Coppett Hill

¹³ Herefordshire Record Office AW87

The Folly is supposed to have been built as a summer house sometime in the 18th century, and it is mentioned in the guides to the Wye Tour. It was occupied until the middle of the 20th century, but there is no reliable water supply and no access by vehicle. Its garden and orchard span the boundary between Welsh Bicknor and Goodrich lordships (which wasn't entirely coincidental with the parish boundary) on the NE side of the hill, which have been in dispute for many centuries. At some time not long before the tithe map of 1839 Mr Vaughan of Courtfield proposed that a wall should be built between Goodrich and Welsh Bicknor, ironing out the vagaries of the previous (manorial) boundary. Figure 5 shows the map¹⁴ drawn at the time, with the dotted line indicating the new wall, which now runs (in various states of repair) all along the ridge, obscuring the original line of the common boundary with its typical 'funnels'. By kind permission of the Courtfield estate we were allowed inside their private woodland and it was easy to trace the boundary bank and ditch for a considerable distance. There are traces of other enclosure boundaries among the trees.

We returned to the ridge path which is highly recommended for its wonderful views – a leaflet is available in Goodrich Castle car park.

A jury in 1655 described two gates or *yatts* along the boundary between Goodrich and Welsh Bicknor – Byllack Yatt and Frary Gate respectively as walked from the Goodrich end. 'Binnalls Gate' was mentioned in the perambulation of 1792 and 'Binney Hill' is shown in the Tithe Map at the place now called Jelemy's Tump. There is a field called 'Priory Land' nearby shown on the tithe map. At the end of the boundary where it runs straight down to the river Wye under Symond's Yat there should be a meare stone in the river bank.

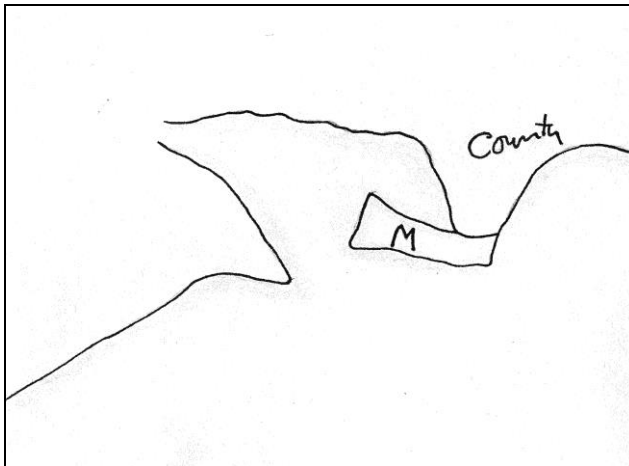


Figure 7 1718 Jelemy's Tump

The settlement of **Jelemy Tump** (modern OS spelling) seems to have been founded by John Jellamy or Jellyman as an encroachment (M) by him is shown on the 1718 Goodrich manorial map. (SO 573 168) The family seems to have originated from the Gloucester area, and he may have been the John Jellamy who married Eleanor Baker at Dymock on October 1727, as John Jellamy's wife Eleanor was buried at Welsh Bicknor in 1734. Curiously, the Jellamy name is very rare, and it is used interchangeably with Jellyman, both names being spelt in many ways.

The settlement of Jelemy Tump is not on a tump, so the origin of the name is interesting. The Coppett Hill Common Trust possesses aerial photographs of the vicinity, but they are unfortunately too difficult to reproduce. There are indications that there may have been circular enclosures in the fields nearby, the ridge being fairly flat-topped here.

¹⁴ HRO O68/MAPS/4

A number of cottages are shown on the tithe map, but the final inhabitants left in the middle of the 20th century. The settlement has only a spring for water, and no access for motor traffic. By kind permission of the Courtfield estate we were allowed to investigate the area of settlement – the modern footpath approaches it from the direction of Welsh Bicknor but does not join up with the ridge path on Coppet Hill. This is a consequence of the 'funnel' from the common which was blocked off when the stone wall was built having no explicit rights of way across it. In figure 7 the wall is shown as a dotted line.

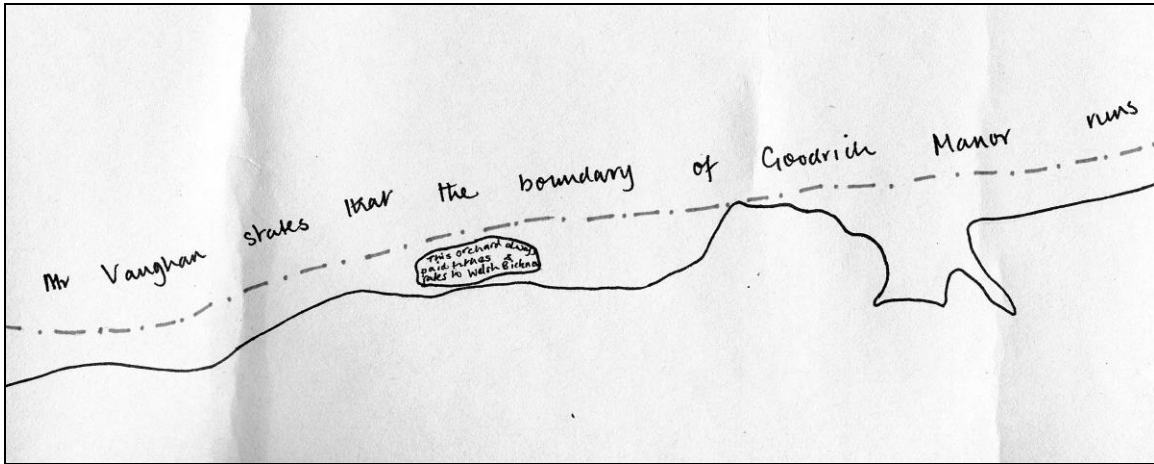


Figure 8 Boundary of Coppet Hill Common near Jelemy Tump

By the time of the tithe map of 1839, figure 9 on next page, Jelemy Tump had grown into a small settlement. Apologies must be made for the variable direction of North in these figures, but it was necessary to keep the lettering the right way up. In figure 8 the dotted line indicates the parish boundary.

We were able to find the remains of most of the buildings shown on the tithe map.



Figure 9 House 121 on Tithe Map

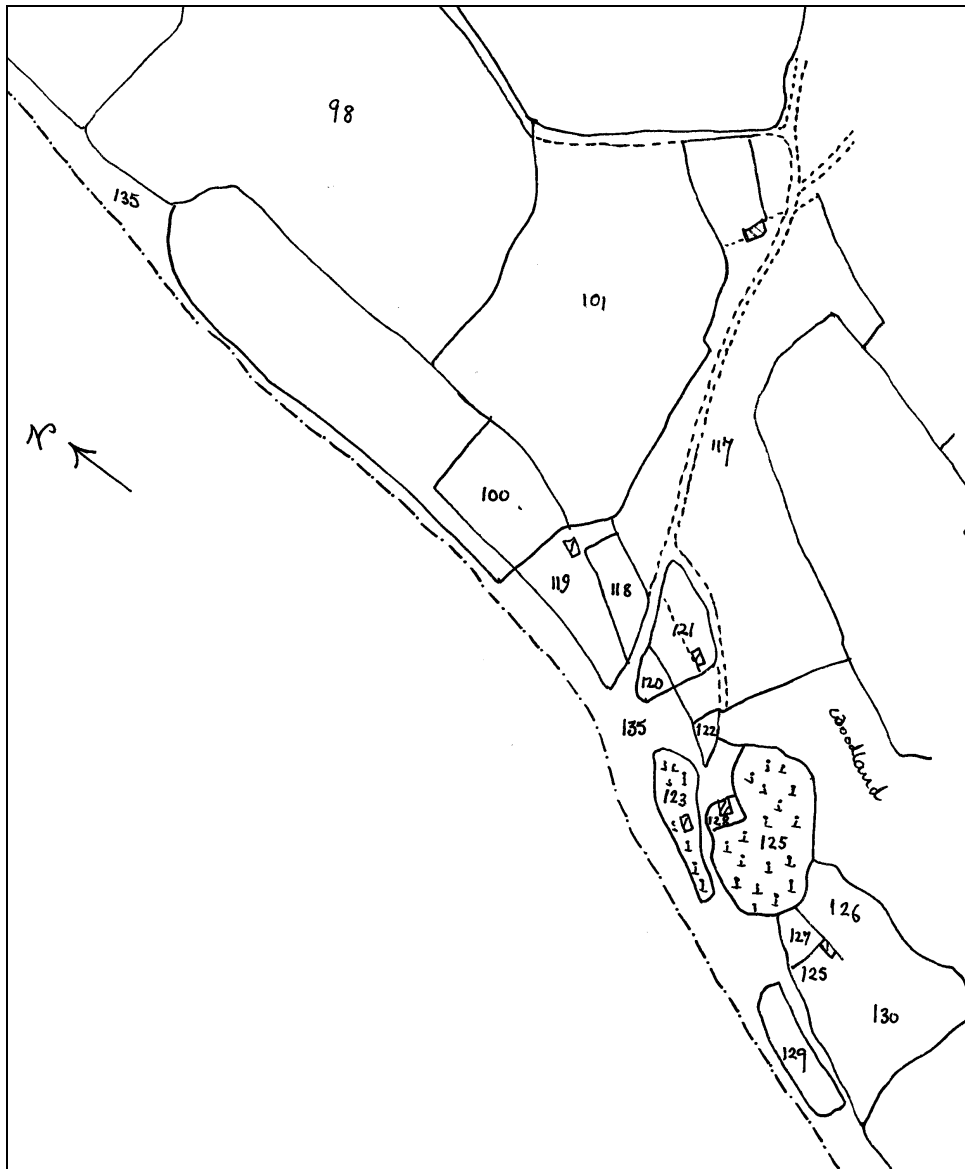


Figure 10 Tithe Map of Jelemy's Tump 1839

What's not obvious from any of the maps is that between house 121 and house 128 there is a small valley with a spring which made the settlement possible. House 128 lies by the side of the stream and is difficult to find – the walls are only about 1 metre high. House 119 is the best preserved of the settlement.

Further along the ridge path towards Symond's Yat is a flat area considered by a Victorian antiquary to have been a Roman fort, in view of the fortifications around it. (SO 571 154) The area is well wooded now, but until about fifty years ago the woodland was coppiced, and many of the views taken from Symond's Yat Rock since the 18th century show this end of the ridge. The ridge does narrow as it approaches the flat area, and the ground drops sharply all around making it a defensible site, but equally this could be as a result of quarrying in the area to provide stone for The Green, a farmhouse below Jelemy Tump. It is an interesting vantage point, looking across the deep valley of the Wye to the Iron Age fortifications above Symond's Yat Rock. Unfortunately most of the pictures taken from Yat Rock do not include the area at the end of Coppet Hill nearest to the Rock.



Figure 11 Coppett Hill from Symond's Yat looking towards Goodrich on the far bank of the Wye

After reaching the riverside meadow, we turned back towards Goodrich, walking along the boundary of Coppet Hill. Just out of the picture above, a third of the way up the right hand side is the deserted settlement of Hentland Barn. (SO 567 164)



Figure 12 Hentland Barn



Figure13 Cottage at Hentland Barn as seen from the riverside meadow

Only the barn itself is in use now, having been extensively refurbished after the end wall nearest the river collapsed. The settlement of two houses was made possible by a well next to the barn. The barn, and the cottage shown above are visible from Symond's Yat Rock, but the other is hidden behind it in the trees.

This Hentland, not to be confused with Hentland parish north of Ross, has been a recognised division of Goodrich for hundreds of years. What is not certain is whether the name Hentland is derived from the 'hen llan' or 'old church' on the other side of the river on the Huntsham peninsula shown on the 1609 map. Certainly many writers on the early Welsh church equate the site with that of a Welsh 'clas' or mother church mentioned in the Llandaff charters. It's an interesting example of the transmutation of one person's speculation in the original analysis of the Llandaff charters into a definite fact stated by later writers, but there is no evidence at all that the site is the 'Lann Custhennin in Garthbenni' that the charters mention. The only other building in the area is marked by scant remains of its walls, at SO 568 166, which appears on the tithe map as a barn. In the postcard shown in Figure 11 it is possible to make out an early assart from Coppet Hill, shown by a curve in the boundary, which predates the 1718 map.

From Hentland Barn members walked along the side of the Wye to a point almost opposite the chapel we had visited in Huntsham in the morning. There was a chain ferry here, as pointed out earlier, and amazingly there is still a length of heavy chain tied around one of the older trees in the river bank. (SO 567 167) The **Old Weir** was called 'old' to distinguish it from the New Weir on the other side of the Symond's Yat peninsula – and as the New Weir was in existence at least by the 16th century it must be old indeed. Our late member Elizabeth Taylor thought it Roman in origin, serving the villa on Huntsham. There is also an old ford over the river at this point. A local family's surname was 'a Weare', which in Herefordshire implies 'from the' or 'at' the weir.

The track from Hentland Barn towards Goodrich now passes through a portion of Coppet Hill which reaches right down to the river – a reflection of the steepness of the hill at this point. Huge boulders of the quartz agglomerate lie above on the hillside, the

last time one fell in the 1960s it cut a swathe through the small trees which are re-colonising land ungrazed by commoners' animals.

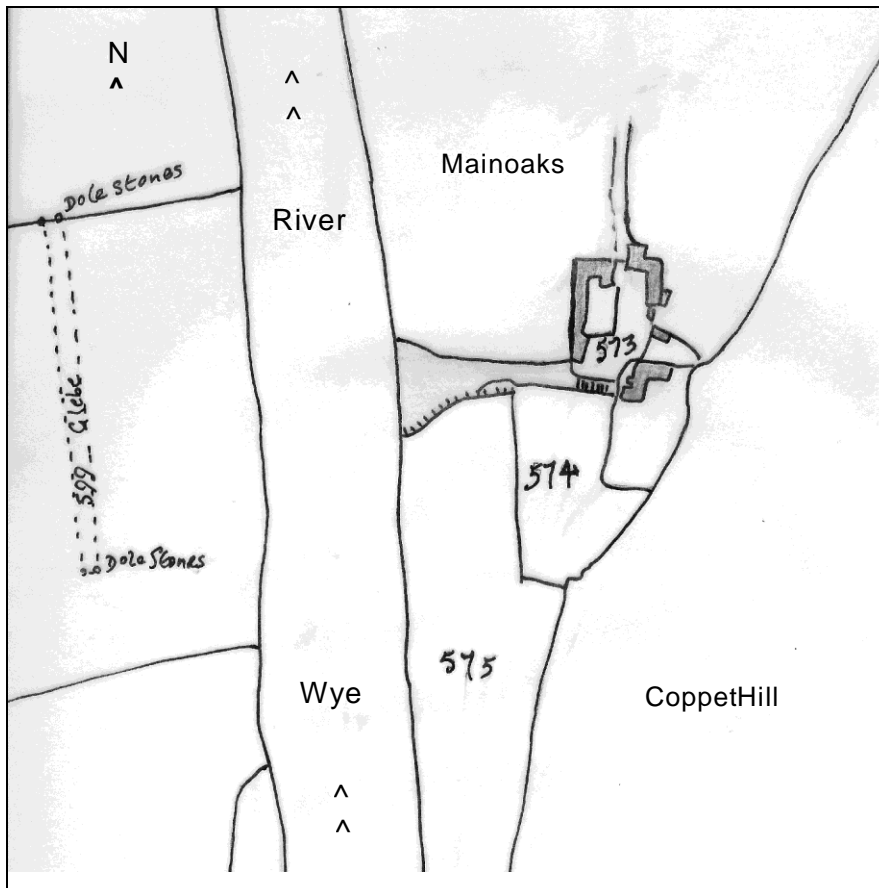


Figure14 Mainoaks Farm from Tithe Map

By kind permission of the owner of the next house on the track - **Mainoaks** – we were allowed to walk through the farmstead which has been converted to a number of holiday lets. (SO 571 177) On the tracing of the tithe map above there is no track shown through fields 575 and 574, which is the way we walked. Note that on the other side of the River Wye, in one of the large meadows on the Huntsham peninsula the presence of dole Stones marking glebe strips is shown. Note also the wide pathway for animals which leads from the farmyard down to the river.

The earlier form of the name 'Mainoaks' is *Manox* or *Mannocks*, and there was a Robert Manok of Goodrich named as a juror in the IPM of 1372 as to the possessions of Elizabeth Talbot (Duncumb). There were at least two dwellings here. RCHM considers the main house of 15th c origins, rebuilt in the 16th C, with later alterations. The 16th century barn was burnt recently, but has been re-built. The farm was owned by the prominent Weare family from the late 17th century, who also had property in Newnham-on-Severn. Unfortunately the William Weare who inherited Mainoaks in the middle of the 18th century died leaving a young family and a mountain of debt. His widow Elizabeth (by then married to Mr. Banfield) became involved in a Chancery case with the debtors, and in consequence William's possessions were assessed in 1770.¹⁵ As well as details of his outgoings, and of his Newnham property, the documents in the case give details of the furniture at Mainoaks:

¹⁵ PRO C12/1027/27 and C12/1245/5

	£-s-d
Money in the house	21-2-6
Deceased's wearing apparel	9-10-0
One gold watch & one pinchbeck one	12-10-0
In the parlour: one bureau & inkstand	2-2-0
Two mahogany tables	3-3-0
Twelve mahogany chairs	6-18-0
A grate fire shovell tongs poker fender and bellows	2-2-0
A hanger	1-1-0
Plate in the Beausett[?] at Mannocks	
A coffee pot and stand two tankards One Salver one pint cup one half pint cup one porringer two butter boats four salts a wine taster two pepper boxes one pap spoon six tea spoons one cream jug one tea tongs and one punch ladle the whole weighing 140 ounces @ 5/- per ounce	36-5-0
One china Punch Bowl six dishes and saucers and four coffee cups	0-14-6
One Jepand [japanned] waiter three small ditto one bread baskett one cream buckett	1-7-0
One mahogany tea board & tea chest	0-8-6
In the hall: One oval table, one round ditto one Windsor chair One bellows	0-9-0
In the best room: One bed bolster and bolster case two Quilts one coverlid	4-4-0
Two bed carpetts two table carpetts	0-12-0
In the room over the parlour: Three trunks one looking glass	0-18-0
In the closet: some jelly glasses and some earthen plates	0-5-0

This is only a sample of the inventory – more will be transcribed when opportunity offers, particularly as the different farm buildings are mentioned. There was obviously family dissension at the time, as William Weare, the uncle of the dead William and guardian to his children, says 'that he never did alledge Elizabeth and William weren't married', but if they weren't he is heir-at-law. The estate was finally broken up in the early 19th century.¹⁶

From Mainoaks we walked further along the track towards the large complex of buildings called '**Rocklands**'. (SO 571182) This is now split up into four dwellings: the main house, the farmhouse, the barns and the old coach house or garage, which has only recently been converted. The name *Rocklands* dates only from the 19th century, as the farm was earlier called **Yaxton** or **Yexton**. It had a large new wing built which obscures the older part of the building, and so was classified by RCHM as mid 18th century, altered in 19th. In fact, the old farmhouse part has extensive timber framing as yet undated. The old road from Goodrich to the Huntsham ferry led straight in front of the house to the ferry house at the river, but was diverted when Kerne Bridge was built. The meadow between the house and the river has traces of wide ridge and furrow – there was a 'Yaxton's field' which was a common field in the village which is mentioned in some early documents.

The farm passed into the ownership of the Hill family from Biddleston in Llangarron by virtue of the marriage of Mary, a daughter and co-heiress of the wealthy John Fisher family of Yaxton in the late 17th century.¹⁷ The Hill family continued as owners of Yaxton until the estate was split up in the 1840s and 1850s, when the house was re-named. The old road from Goodrich to the ferry across the Wye to Huntsham used to run right next to the house until it was diverted to its current path when Kerne Bridge was built.

¹⁶ There is considerably more information on the Weare family in my possession

¹⁷ HRO AL40/251-254

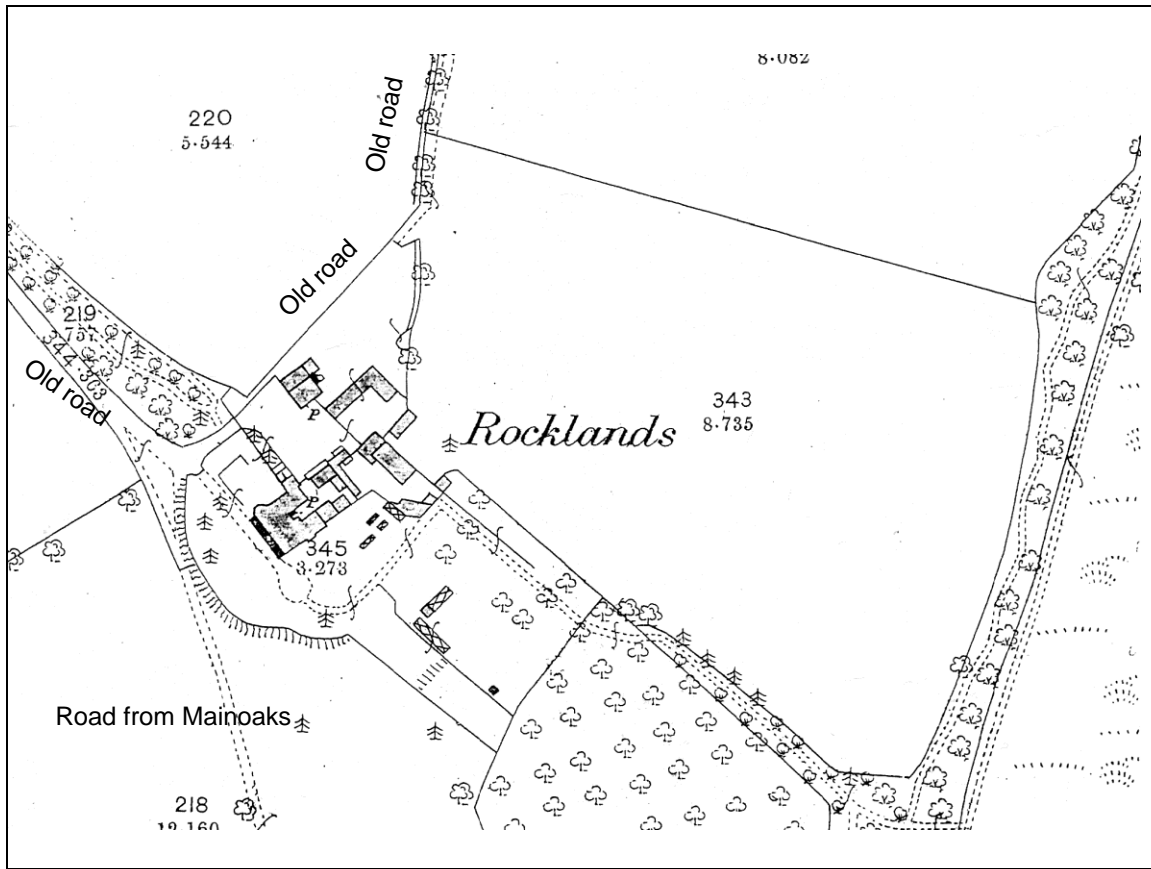


Figure 15 Rocklands from 1880 OS

Members being rather exhausted after their long trek over Coppet Hill, they were glad of the cars parked in Rocklands to take them back to Charlton for tea and cake. Charlton itself was owned successively by the Weare and Hill families before being purchased by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick in 1841.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the following landowners for their permission to walk over their private land: Mr. Vaughan of Courtfield; Mrs. Unwin of Mainoaks; Mr. Fletcher and Mr. & Mrs. French of Rocklands, and the Coppett Hill Common Trust.

Notes

There is considerably more documentation on the deserted settlements and farms than can be included in this article. It is proposed that at some time in the future it will be deposited in the Herefordshire Record Office. In the meantime please contact the author.

Hentland in Goodrich

The question of the 'Hentland' name is a very difficult one. The parish of Hentland further up the Wye unquestionably derives its name from an ancient Welsh monastic settlement or '*hen llan*'.

The Llandaff charters were put together around 1120 by the see of Llandaff to justify a case against the see of Hereford for the transfer of various parishes from Hereford to Llandaff. In this Llandaff was unsuccessful. Apart from out and out forgeries, there are charters cobbled together from original documents, and they have

been analysed by Wendy Davies to distinguish those with elements of genuine historical record.

One of the more genuine Llandaff charters records the granting of land to a monastic mother church or *clas*.¹ The descriptions of the boundaries of the land led to speculation that the land, and therefore the *clas* must lie in the Goodrich or Bicknor area. Leaving aside the consideration that the land granted and the *clas* may not lie close together, a speculation in the original publication of the Llandaff charters has been built on to such an extent that it now seems established fact. The boundaries of the land granted to the *clas* describe some purely geographical features which could be anywhere – a 'black bog', for example. The definite names are *Lann Custhennin* – 'Constantine's church'; *Mainaur Garth Benni* – 'the manor of Garth Benni'; *iaculum Constantini regis...trans Guy* – translated as 'ford [or fishing-net?] of King Constantine ..across the Wye.

'Peipiau rex filius Erb largitus est mainaur Garth Benni usque ad paludem nigrum inter siluam et campum et aquam et iaculum Constantini regis socii sui trans Guy amnen Deo et Dubricio archiescopi sedis Landame et lunapeio consibrino suo pro anima sua etcetera tenintque Pepiau grafium super manum Dubricii sancti ut domus orationis et penitentie, atque episcopalis locus in eternum fieret episcopis Landanie, et in testimonis relictis ibi tribus discipulis suis ecclesiam illam consecrait. Testibus clericis lunapius, laicis Custenhin.'

A number of writers have chosen to co-locate the 'Lann Custhennin' in 'Garth Benni', an early Welsh mother church or 'clas' at 'Hentland in Welsh Bicknor' on the strength of the Saumur charter mentioned earlier. Note that this says '*St Custennin, Biconovria*'. There are in fact two 'Bicknor' parishes, Welsh Bicknor parish which bounds Goodrich along the ridge of Coppet Hill to the east of the Wye, and English Bicknor parish whose boundary with Goodrich runs along through the Symond's Yat area at the south of the Huntsham loop.

Bruce Coplestone-Crow in *Place Names of Herefordshire*¹ proposes that *Mainaur Garth Benni* is approximately the same as the modern parish of Goodrich, and that the ford is the well-known ford under Goodrich Castle. However, there are many fords across the long stretch of the Wye in Goodrich. Indeed, a holloway leads from the vicinity of Huntsham Court towards the Wye and the ancient church of Whitchurch, or *Album Monasterium*, dedicated to St. Dubricius, the first bishop of the see of Llandaff.

Given that the name *Hentland* in Goodrich parish did derive from '*hen llan*', one possibility is that the name derived from the Huntsham chapel itself. That this is unlikely is the fact that the township of Hentland was already in use as an administrative designation by the 15th century. Duncumb quotes a deed of 1505 in the Courtfield muniments where 'Robert Worgan of Hentlan in the Lordship of Goodrich' is involved in a land transfer.¹ The will of John *Henllan* of Goodrich was proved in 1468, and the fact that he was 'John Hentlan of Honson' is recorded in a later court case.¹ Goodrich surnames sometimes take the form 'John a Weare' meaning 'John who lives at the Weir', so it's possible that John Henllan had derived his name this way.

Farm Survey Notes by Roz Lowe

This edition of HAN contains the first series of reports on the surveys the ARS has been carrying out on farm buildings in Herefordshire. In general, the recording team consists of Ivor & Joyce Lesser, Beryl & John Harding, George & Norma Wells, Mary Pullen, Rosamund Skelton, Roz Lowe, but this partly depends on the area being surveyed.

This year we have carried out these surveys on an experimental basis, as the task needs to be organised as efficiently as possible and we need to find the best method of recording. Given the number of farms in the county, it will take several lifetimes anyway! The primary aim is to record buildings which may be lost to development or demolition, but in a more informal way than the full measured survey for which we do not have the time or manpower. The result of the survey will be held at the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Hereford.

After several visits we have evolved a method which can be used by a very small group of people, so in future we may be able to have more than one party operating on a given day in a particular parish. These visits are after all social occasions for the section as well, so we do not want to work in an isolated fashion.

The essential information we want to produce from each survey is:

1. A plan of the farm complex including the farmhouse. This will be as accurate as possible but cannot be a totally measured survey which would take days.
2. Notes on each building, and on any particular features within the building, plus comments on other features of the layout such as ponds etc.
3. A comprehensive set of digital photographs of the overall layout of buildings, the interesting details of each building, and any other features such as disused machinery which we consider should be recorded. These photographs, which average 50 to 60 in number per farm, will not be printed out except as a reference print of four to an A4 page. This gives a good idea of the subject, which can then be enlarged on a computer and printed as necessary. The photos will be stored on a CD.

The plan, notes, any historical information we have found about the farm, and the CD of photographs and the reference print will then be given to the SMR.

In practice, we have evolved a way of working:

1. The photographer makes a rough plan of the layout, then takes the photographs marking the sequence number and direction of each shot on the rough plan.
2. Another member makes a better plan numbering the buildings.
3. All members participate in examining the buildings, making notes about each, and drawing the attention of the photographer to items they should photograph.
4. Afterwards, one member gathers all the notes and the detailed plan and makes a clean copy. The position of the photographs taken are added to another copy of the plan.

In the following Survey Reports, the plans and building descriptions were written by Rosamund Skelton, and the photos were taken and processed by Roz Lowe.

Farm Recording Visit to Tan House Farm, Abbey Dore Parish 2 June 2002 by Roz Lowe & Rosamund Skelton

A number of ARS members, including Mary Pullen who arranged the visit, surveyed Tan House Farm which lies in the village of Abbey Dore next to the Abbey churchyard. Please note that this was a very stormy day, and the first time a digital camera had been used, so some of the shots are a bit dark in this reproduction. However, they are satisfactory when viewed full size and in colour on the computer.

Grid Ref: SO 386 305 Situation: In village

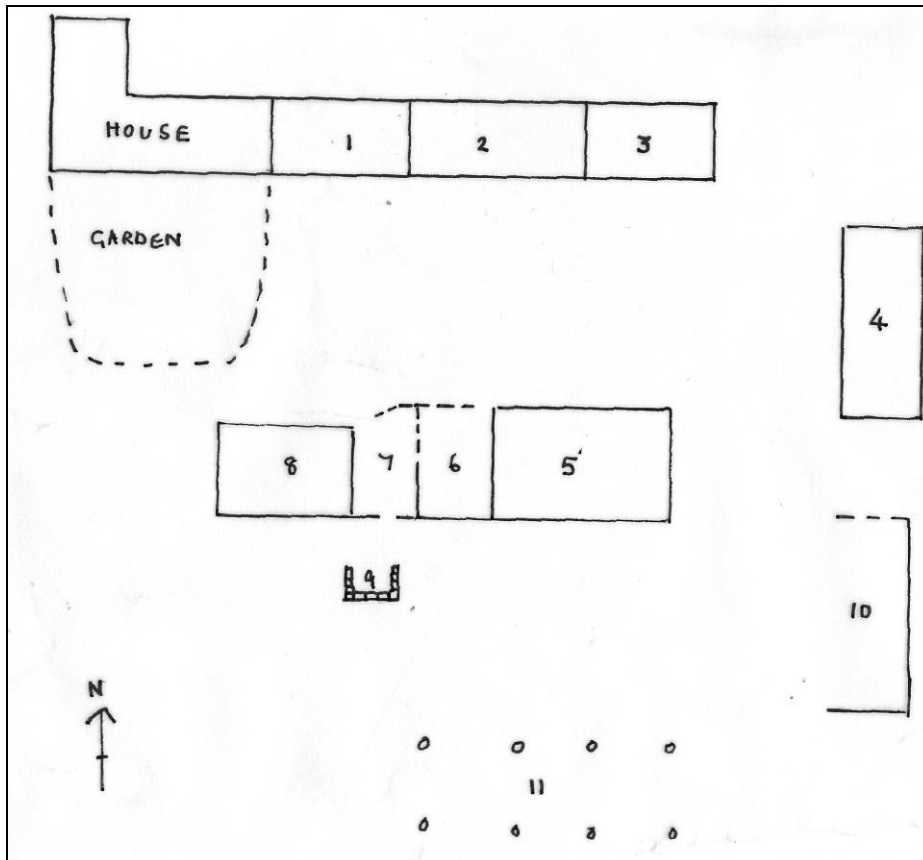


Figure 1 Tan House Farm, Abbey Dore (not to scale)

Buildings:

1. Threshing barn – timber framed walls and weather-boarding, corrugated iron roof. Queen post roof trusses. Paved floor. Estimated date: 17thC.
2. Cowshed, west part converted from part of the adjoining 17thC timber-framed barn. Walls replaced in stone & east part new built in stone, with hay loft over. King post roof truss with corrugated iron roof. Cobbled floor. Estimated date: 19thC
3. Stables: 2 loose boxes, hay loft over. Stone Walls, stone cobbled floor and corrugated iron roof. Roof trusses not seen. Lintel over window solid stone, with chamfered sides. Window in gable end (east end) wooden diamond set vertical bars. Estimated date: 17thC



Figure 2 Tan House - Farmhouse to left, Building 1 in centre

Although the farmhouse appears to be built of stone, timber framing is visible in its end gable to the left of the view inside building 1 below, and there is a photograph.



Figure 3 Timber framing in interior of Building 1



Figure 4 S Front of Building 2



Figure 5 S front of Building 3

Buildings:

4. Stables for 4 horses. Stone and breeze block walls, concrete floor and corrugated iron roof. King post roof truss. Estimated date: 20thC possibly, certainly later than 1840 tithe.
5. Hay barn burnt down about 40 years ago – rebuilt in breeze block, corrugated iron roof and concrete floor. Now used as beast house/cowshed. Date: 20thC
6. Calves pen, stone and breeze block walls, concrete floor and corrugated iron roof.
7. Store, stone walls (survival of earlier building), corrugated iron roof, concrete floor.
8. Stable used as sheep isolation pens. Stone walls with ornamental brick inserts for pigeon loft. One side of roof pantiled, one stone tiled. Floor could not be seen under bedding. Two-part stable door, stone blocks over. Weather vane with pheasant.



Figure 6 Tan House Building 8 West front

9. Brick paving - evidence of building now gone, possibly pig pen.
10. Animal housing – stone walls, roof over otherwise open. This building lies alongside the leat which runs through Dore Abbey grounds and rejoins the river.
11. Dutch barn – queen post roof truss, wooden tie beam with two iron bars holding it to curved corrugated iron roof. Estimated date: early 20thC?

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the owners for their hospitality at Tan House Farm.

Farm Recording Visit to The Dyffryn, Abbey Dore parish 14 July 2002 by Roz Lowe & Rosamund Skelton

Grid Ref: SO 415 320 **Situation:** Isolated.

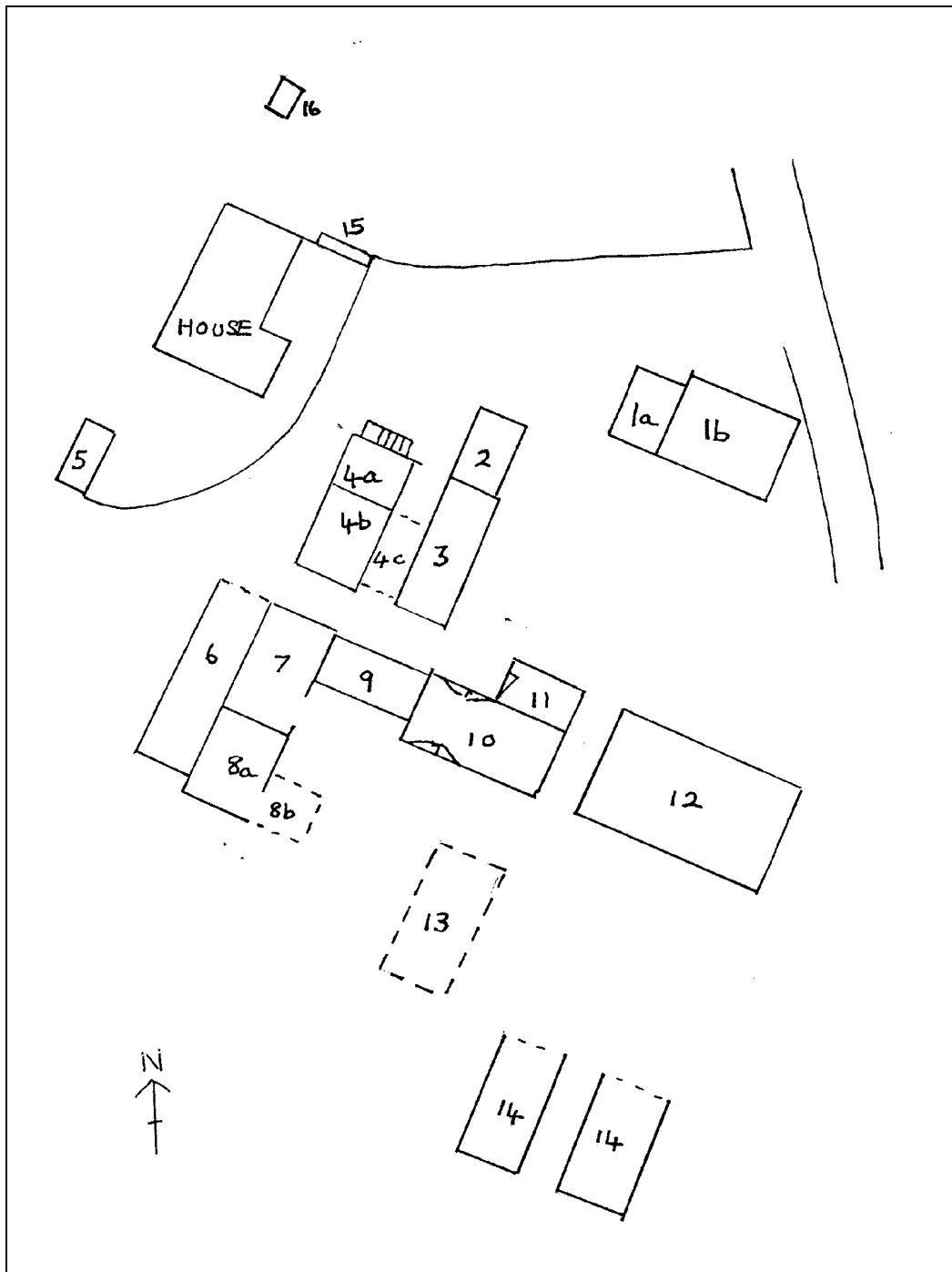
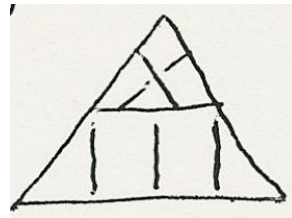
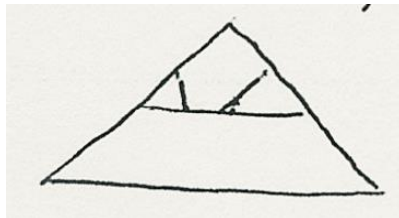


Figure 1 Plan of Dyffryn Farm, Abbey Dore (not to scale)

Buildings:

- 1a. Some stone walls, some breeze blocks, concrete floor. Used as store.
- 1b. Stone wall on NE, breeze block on SW. Heavily modernized. Inside plastered and painted with sunken area as part of the milking parlour (sunken for convenience of milkers) and some tiling.
2. Breeze block walls, older vertical queen post timber roof trusses
3. Timber framed walls with brick infill, queen post timber roof trusses. Was a cowshed now used as hen house.
- 4a. Brick walls with plait band, asbestos tile roof, stone base to walls. Outside staircase – hole beneath stair used as store. Was a granary, now as feed store. An elaborate timber-framed structure was attached by timbers to roof trusses and walls – it appeared to be a suspended granary store which possibly was lined with zinc. (either to keep one kind of grain separate or to make it difficult for rats to get in). Nice weather vane with cow. Estimated date: 18thC
- 4b. Stone base, very substantial timber framing above. There is a central vertical timber and the middle horizontal timbers which are all 15 inches wide. Inside a first floor beam is 12 inches by 14 inches. Concrete floor and inside was converted to house cows in recent times. The occupiers of the farm think it may have been the original house at the site – but has no evidence of a chimney. Possible granary use might be indicated by substantial beams supporting the upper floor. The only access to upper floor is by a stairway now incorporated in the later 18thC addition 4a. Roof truss shown on the left below is a collar with struts and a tie beam. The original north end of the building is shown on the right below, with tie beam and collar being both very substantial.



- Asbestos tile roof. Currently used for feed storage at ground floor – vacant above. Two bays. Estimated date: 17thC or earlier.
- 4c. Temporary store, open-sided between 4b and 3. Modern, corrugated iron roof.
 5. Stone walls to originally open-fronted animal byre. Front now filled in.
 6. Lean-to added to barns 7 & 8, corrugated iron roof. Machinery store. 20thC.
 7. Threshing barn – timber framed, weather-boarded with pantiled roof and a paved floor. Erected at this site after 1840 as it is not shown on the tithe map. Clear carpenter's marks on outside. Possibly moved from elsewhere on site -s it seems to be 18thC or earlier.



- 8a. Timber-framed hay barn of re-used timbers erected on stone walls about 0.5m high. One of the timbers (see illustration) is dated 1653. Like building 7 this is not shown on the tithe map of 1840, therefore a re-erection. Pantiled roof and concrete floor.
- 8b. Modern shelter lean-to for machinery and vehicles.
- 9. Light construction of 20thC infill between buildings 7 and 10. Corrugated iron roof.
- 10. Timber-framed, weather-boarded threshing barn. Well built and in very good condition 17th or 18thC. Paved threshing floor, concrete elsewhere. Now used for workshop and storage.
- 11. Lean-to in timber framing and weather-boarding added to building 10. Originally pig-pens according to Mrs Davies the occupant. Now used for housing other animals. Pantiled roof.
- 12. Modern breeze block and wood animal housing.
- 13. Dutch barn, wooden king-post roof truss with RSJ frame, corrugated iron roof. Hay storage.
- 14. Two silage containers built of concrete railway sleepers set on end to form a 3 sided enclosure. Note that these common constructions will soon disappear as a result of the new way of making silage in polythene.
- 15. Goose cots in a row near the house – made of wood and backed onto the wall.
.
- 16. Brick-built privy over small stream, with three 'holes', one smaller and lower. One of the larger holes has the wooden 'hole' cover still in place. Disused.

Notes:

- 1. Herefordshire Record Office has deeds for the Dyffryn which we have not yet had time to examine, and which should prove very useful.

BB2/3 is a 1744 marriage settlement, which contains a copy of the will of Richard Smith of the Duffin, gent. Dated 1701

BB2/7 is a lease & release which relates deeds for the Diffryn from 1768-1834, and also plans surveyed by Jos. Powell (date unknown)

- 2. Road access post-dates 1840, when the tithe map shows access only leading north from farmyard to the west up to a road that runs west to east.
- 3. There is a large pond to the south-west of building 5.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the occupants for their hospitality during our visit.



Figure 2 Building 4a/4b NE front



Figure 3 detail of building 4b above



Figure 4 Building 3



Figure 5 Building 8a showing re-used timbers



Figure 6 Detail of building 8a showing beam dated 1653



Figure 7 Main farmhouse



Figure 8 Dyffryn Farm NE front of building 10



Figure 9 Privy set over small stream Building 16 on plan



Figure 10 Building 16, inside of privy

Farm Recording Visit to The Cwm, Abbey Dore parish 23 July 2002 by Roz Lowe & Rosamund Skelton

Grid Ref: SO 381 305 **Situation:** Isolated

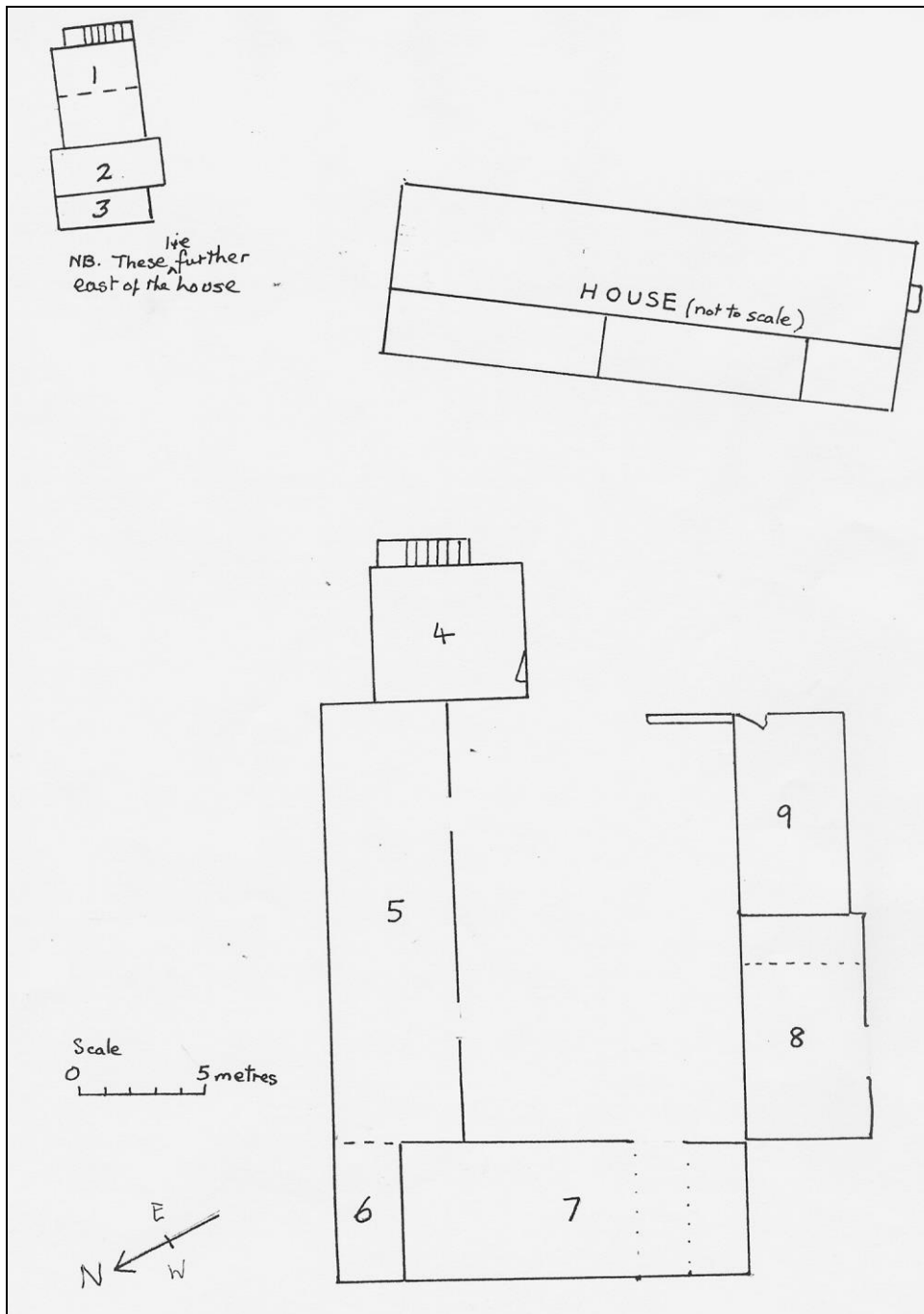


Figure 1 Plan of Cwm Farm Abbey Dore (not to scale)

Buildings

1. Two-bay timber-framed building with weather-boarded walls. Upper part of north bay floored and walled in weather boarding to make a granary. Stone steps give access on north wall. Ground floor has earth floor. Original use a hay store, currently unused. Corrugated iron roof. Queen post truss. The timbers making up this building are extensively re-used. Condition poor.
2. Stone walls with vent at far end and door at near end. Animal housing? Lean-to attached to building 1. Now a store.
3. Brick walled additional lean-to attached to building 2. Animal housing, now a store.
4. Timber-framed granary with brick infill, external stone steps on north side. Stone paved floor at ground level with brick drainage channel – stable with stable door. Current use is store.
5. Cow byre, built in stone with modern concrete floor installed when used as a milking parlour. Corrugated asbestos roof. Present use beast house. King-post machine sawn roof-trusses.
6. Small extension of 5, with re-used beams as a lean-to against building 7.
7. Stone built threshing barn with ventilation slits. Corrugated iron roof and earth floor. A small patch of the floor inside the big doors is paved, possibly as a base for a threshing machine or similar. A hay loft opening in the south wall, together with holes for floor beams indicates that the barn originally had a 1st floor hay loft at one end. The ventilation slits have wooden lintels. The barn was built sometime between 1840 – the time of the tithe map – and the 1886 6" OS map. There are 3 king post roof trusses on the 4 bay barn. Now used as a store.
8. Timber-framed barn, three queen post roof trusses and end wall truss. Indications that this has been re-erected at some time since there are bricks below the base plates. Steep pitch of trusses suggests original roof may have been thatched, but it is now of corrugated iron. East end has a loft floor over a stable below, and also gives access to the hay loft over the stone built stable to which it is joined – building 9. 17th/18thC moved or re-erected in 19thC. In a state of possible collapse.
9. Two storey building with a corrugated iron roof and stone cobbled floor with a drainage channel running west to east near to the north wall. Stables below (2) and access to another stable provided in east end of barn 8, and hay loft over with holes in floor allowing hay to be dropped directly into the feeding racks along the south wall. Recessed hole in external wall confirms evidence from the tithe map that at one time there was a building abutting against this along the north wall. Inside there are pegs for horse harness. Currently used as a store.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the occupants for their kind permission to make this survey.



Figure 2 Cwm Farm. Yard from SE with barn 9 on left and 4 on right of gateway



Figure 3 Cwm Farm. Yard from S with granary 4 on right & barn 7 ahead



Figure 4 Cwm Farm Buildings 1,2,3 from SW



Figure 5 Cwm Farm Building 4 from SE



Figure 6 Building 4 upstairs SE wall



Figure 7 Cwm Farm Building 9 north wall niche



Figure 8 Cwm Farm Building 8 NW end



Figure 9 Cwm Farm Building 8 from S