

Archaeology Wales

Land south of Usk Road, Penperlleni, Gwent

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



By
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Report No. 1207



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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared For: Asbri Planning

On behalf of Taylor Wimpey Plc

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Contents

Summary	2
1. Introduction	2
2. Site Description	2
3. Historic Background	3
4. Desk-based assessment results	3
4.1. HER Result	3
4.2 Map Regression	4
4.3 Aerial Photographs	5
4.4. Site Visit	5
5. Discussion and Conclusions	6
6. Bibliography	6

List of Illustrations

Fig. 1.	Site location map
Fig. 2.	Site Plan
Fig. 3.	Map showing location of HER sites
Fig. 4.	1838 Tithe Map of site location
Fig. 5.	1882 OS Map of site location
Fig. 6.	1970/71 Epoch 5 Map of site location
Fig. 7.	1954 Aerial photograph
Fig. 8.	2010 Google Earth image
Fig. 9.	Site visit images
Fig. 10.	Site Visit Images
Fig. 11.	Site Visit Images

Appendix 1: HER Data

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Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out a desk based assessment in March 2014 for Taylor Wimpey Plc. to examine the archaeological potential of a proposed second phase housing development on land south of Usk Road, Penperlleni, Gwent. The site lies on a gently sloping field between the A4042 and the railway line to Abergavenny.

There is some evidence to suggest medieval water management features in the area of the site. Tithe map evidence and the aqueduct adjacent to the site suggest that this continued well into and beyond the Victorian period. With the exception of the aqueduct channel to the south-east, there is little archaeological potential within the proposed development location.

1. Introduction

In March 2014 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Asbri Planning on behalf of Taylor Wimpey to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on a proposed housing site on land south of Usk Road, Penperlleni, Gwent (NGR: SO 32181 04374, fig. 1), in advance of an application for the development of twenty-five dwellings and associated works. This application constitutes a second phase of housing development. A separate desk-based assessment (Jones 2013) was undertaken for the first phase, which comprised further dwellings and associated works on adjacent land to the east.

The main greenfield site (100m AOD) is located to the west of the Phase 1 site between the A4042 road and a railway line (fig. 2). The land is adjacent to a relatively new housing estate at Folly View Close.

This assessment includes an appraisal of relevant documentary and cartographic sources at the National Library of Wales, a study of relevant aerial photographic sources at the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, Cardiff, and a site visit. The work (AW Project No. 2116) was carried out by Dr Iestyn Jones in March 2014.

2. Site Description

Location, Topography, Geology

The proposed new development site comprises a north-northwest to south-southeast aligned sub-rectangular field measuring approximately 188m by 76m. It is located 260m to the south-west of the centre of Penperlleni village and adjacent to the A4042 road linking Abergavenny and Pontypool. The site is one of three fields divided by north-west to south-east aligned hedgerows between the A4042 carriageway and the railway line that bisects Penperlleni village. The northern end of the field nearest Usk

Road is 100m AOD and the field slopes down to 92m AOD in the south-west corner, nearest to the aqueduct. A second smaller site, approximately 35m by 15m, is located adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the Phase 1 site.

The site is located on Silurian Raglan Mudstone, comprising interbedded Siltstone and Mudstone underlying Devensian Till, consisting of sand and gravel (BGS 2014). The land towards the north-western section of the field comprises freely draining slightly acid loamy soils whilst the lower section nearest the railway comprises seasonally wet clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 2014).

3. Historical Background

Penperlleni lies within the parish of Goytre in the old county of Monmouthshire. The name Goytre derives from the Welsh for settlement/town in the woods, corresponding to Wootton in English (Bradney 1906, 415). The current name of Penperlleni derives from several older versions: Pelleny (1256/7), Pethllenny (1330), Pelleny (1349) and Pellenig (1593). Whilst the first element (Pen) refers to the summit of a hill, the second element has been interpreted as meaning a ‘round mass’ and an ‘area of round hills’ (Owen and Morgan 2007, 370).

A mill is described as located at Pellenny within the thirteenth-century accounts of the Manor of Abergavenny. St Matthew’s church, first mentioned in documentary sources in 1348, but restored in 1885, is located less than 0.5km west of the proposed development site. St Peter’s parish Church at Goetre has a list of rectors dating from the mid-sixteenth-century, although much of the current edifice dates from the mid-nineteenth century. This church is located 1.6km north of the proposed site.

The Monmouth-Brecon Canal is located 0.4km to the west of the proposed site. Originally built in the late eighteenth-century to transport coal and iron and linking Brecon and Newport, it was abandoned in 1962, although small sections have reopened for leisure purposes since 1970. In order to facilitate industrial links with limestone quarries at Trevil the canal transport link was originally connected with the early rail network, but much of the existing network dates from the mid-nineteenth century. The 1838 tithe map shows the proposed site before the building of the railway (fig. 3), whilst the 1882 first edition OS map clearly shows the impact of the railway line as it bisects and divides Penperlleni.

4. Desk-based assessment results

4.1 HER Data

A search of known historical and archaeological sites within a radius of 2 km of the proposed development was undertaken (fig. 3). Forty-five listed, mainly post-medieval, buildings fall within this area but no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens are present.

The closest recorded site to the proposed development is the location of a destroyed medieval water mill (PRN 01816g) to the immediate north of the new housing estate. No further information is recorded about this feature. Intriguingly a 10m wide and 1m deep medieval water channel, possibly related to a water mill, runs parallel to Parc-y-Brain Rd and is recorded as PRN 04447g, approximately 350m to the north-northwest of the development site.

A listed nineteenth-century farm house (Goytre House Farmhouse: PRN 07934g) described as a possible improvement to Pontypool Park Estate in the mid nineteenth-century is located approximately 360m to the north-west of the proposed site. It is located directly across Parc-y-Brain lane from the medieval water channel.

A section of cobbled road surface interpreted as being medieval was uncovered west of the A4042 at Tredomen (PRN: 04446.0g) during the laying of mains water pipes in 1991.

Within a distance of 0.6km west of the proposed development site, a cluster of features or sites (PRNs 03263.55g, 03263.56g, 04450g, and 01819g) include two post-medieval canal bridges, relict (post-medieval) ridge and furrow, and St Matthews Church, a nineteenth-century building with fourteenth-century documentary references.

Some 0.5km to the south-west of the site, Tre-Domen farmhouse (PRN 07937g), a listed building with architectural features suggesting possible seventeenth and nineteenth-century building phases, is located adjacent to the A4042.

The majority of the other listed sites lie in Goytre to the north-west or on the eastern side of the railway line that bisects Penperlleni.

4.2 Map Regression

Goytre Parish Tithe Map 1838 (fig. 4)

The 1838 tithe map of the land around development site is notable in comparison with all later maps because it predates the coming of the railway. Penperlleni is shown as the meeting place of various roads with a limited number of buildings located at the widened road junctions. The remainder of the area is shown as enclosed fields and dispersed farmsteads. The proposed development field (754) is named Cae Ton (Lay-land field) and the smaller area to the south-east lies within the lower corner of Old Meadow (752). The two fields in between these areas (753 and 755) are named Cae Twlk (Pigsty or hut field) and Cae Twlk Isaf (Lower pigsty or hut field).

OS Map 1:2,500 1882 (fig. 5)

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 shows the post-railway changes to the landscape around the village. The rail line is shown running south to north-northeast through the fields, and a railway bridge has been built to the east of the Smithy within the village. A school building is shown on the northern side of the road, opposite to the present school building site. An aqueduct is shown in a field near the southern corner of the development site. It appears to be aligned west to east

and runs towards the railway line. The railway development, bridge and school appear to be the only major changes to the village between 1838 and 1882.

OS Map 1:2,500 1970-71 (fig. 6)

Whilst all the OS map editions between 1882 and 1970 show little change in the settlement pattern. The 1971 OS map shows considerable housing developments to the north and east of Penperlleni railway bridge. Several streets of new semi-detached houses on the western side of Newtown Road, north of Penperlleni railway bridge, appear to have been built, whilst along Plough Rd, to the east of the railway line, a residential cul-de-sac named Frondeg has been constructed prior to 1954. On the eastern side of the proposed development site, sewage works and associated tanks are shown on the map. The 1971 map also shows the footings of the Goetre Fawr School in the field adjacent to the proposed development site.

4.3. Aerial Photographs

A colour aerial photograph taken in August 1991 (Geonex 9139, 1:10,000 - fig. 7) includes the current school development and more mature tree growth around the sewage works. This photograph predates the new housing development at the north-western end of the proposed site.

The Google Earth image (2010) taken prior to the Phase 1 construction of the new housing shows the aqueduct channel location and construction across the railway (fig. 8).

4.4. Site Visit (figs. 9-11)

A site visit was conducted on the 20th March 2014 in overcast but dry conditions. The field is currently used as horse pasture. There are visible deep and shallow vehicle tyre marks across the field.

The field's eastern boundary is defined by a sunken elongated pond with stone scatters and a rough bank with hazel and blackthorn trees either side (fig. 9d). The scattered stone is likely to represent either a disturbed or destroyed earth-and-stone bank, hedge base, or stone clearance from the centres of surrounding fields. A 6m wide opening in this eastern hedgerow, approximately ninety metres from the northern boundary (fig. 10a), allows access to the proposed Phase 1 housing site (as yet undeveloped). A linear stone spread marks the line of the original hedgerow. South of the opening the hedgerow continues for a further 120m down to a small stream running west to east in the trees at the southern edge of the site. The stream runs into an approximately 40m long linear feeder channel leading to a cast iron aqueduct supported on a brick pillar over the railway (fig. 11a, b). The channel is enclosed within a relatively recent barbed wire and wooden post fence and is stone lined as it is piped under a wooden bridge towards the aqueduct (fig. 10c, d, e). The south-eastern railway boundary of the site is enclosed by concrete posts and wire.

The western field boundary is a laid hedgerow with a gateway located approximately 130m along its alignment.

The additional, smaller, site to the south-east is within an area of tree cover. This site is located at the southern end of the proposed Phase 1 housing site. In this area, under and obscured from above by tree cover, there is a surviving base of a red brick structure and a concrete hard stand presumably associated with the sewage works (fig. 11c, d). These appear to have been abandoned some time ago. There is a concrete fence post, a number of large stones and cut wood scattered around this area, and the damp land surface has been considerably disturbed by horses.

5. Discussion and Conclusions

The site in question is located adjacent to a school and a relatively new housing development, between the A4042 and a railway line. The landscape is characterised by dispersed farmsteads, some of which may have been part of the Pontypool Park Estate. There is some evidence to suggest that structures such as water mills and associated channels were built in the area in the medieval period. Evidence from the tithe map suggests that the proposed site once formed part of what were a number of arable and pasture fields located to the immediate south of the road junctions, which formed the focus for settlement at Penperlleni. The field names associated with the site suggest that pigs may have been kept at the site or that a low-status hut was located there. The continuing importance of water management in the area is suggested during the mid-nineteenth century, as one of the adjacent fields has a 'pistyll' or spout element in its name. The fields and the settlement were bisected by the railway, and the aqueduct was presumably built as part of this mid-nineteenth century development.

With the exception of the aqueduct channel and the small sewage works, study of the cartographic, documentary and photographic evidence suggests that there is no clear evidence for features of archaeological interest within the field in question.

6. Bibliography

BGS 2014. British Geological Survey viewer.

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html>, (accessed 20/03/14).

Bradney, J. A. 1906. *A History of Monmouthshire: The Hundred of Abergavenny, Vol. I, Part 2b* (reproduced by Academy Books, 1992).

Owen, H. W. and Morgan, R. 2007. *Dictionary of the place-names of Wales*. Llandysul: Gomer.

Soilscape 2014. <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (accessed 20/03/14)

Jones, I. 2013. *Land South of School Lane, Penperlleni: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, Archaeology Wales Report 1120

Aerial photographs

Geonex 9139, 1:10,000, August 1991(Colour)

Google Earth image (2010) Geoinformation Group (accessed March 2014)

Cartographic Sources

1838, Tithe Map for the parish of Goetre

1882, OS, 1:2,500 Map of Monmouthshire

1970/1971, Epoch 5, 1:2,500 Map of Monmouthshire



Fig. 1
Location of
site

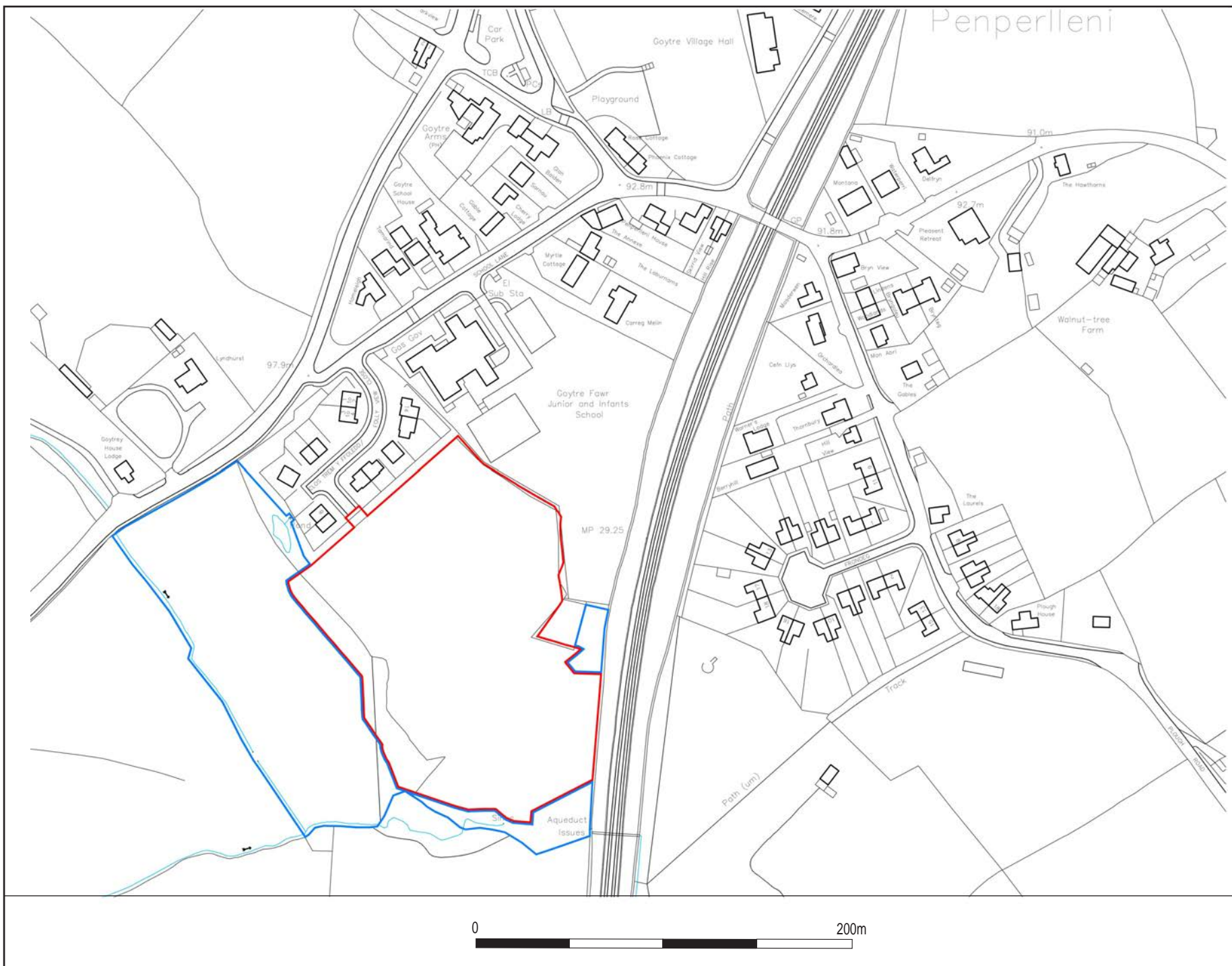


Fig. 2

Site plan showing
Phase 1 (Red) and
Phase 2 (Blue)

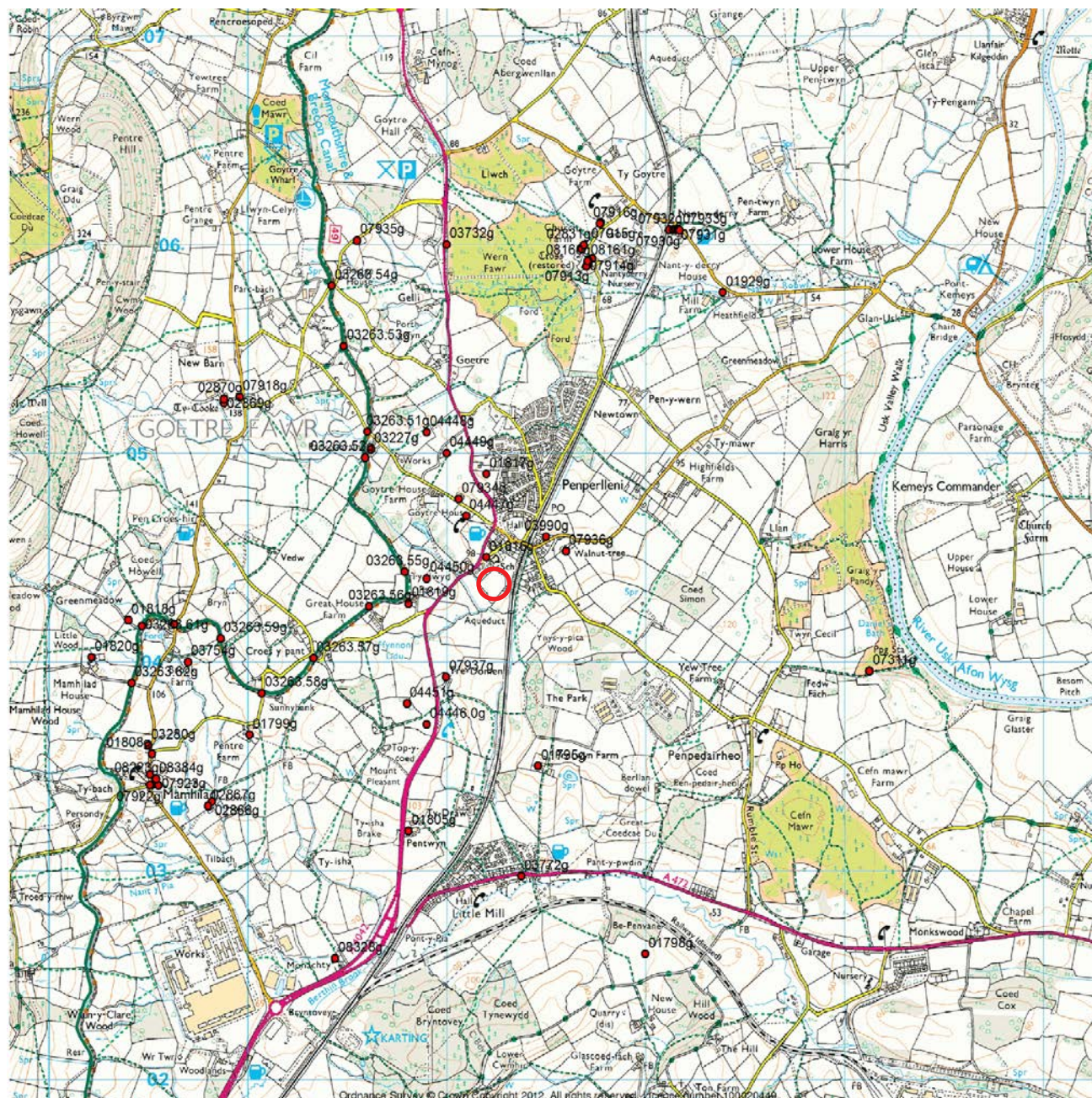


Fig.3
Map showing site
location and
plotted HER data

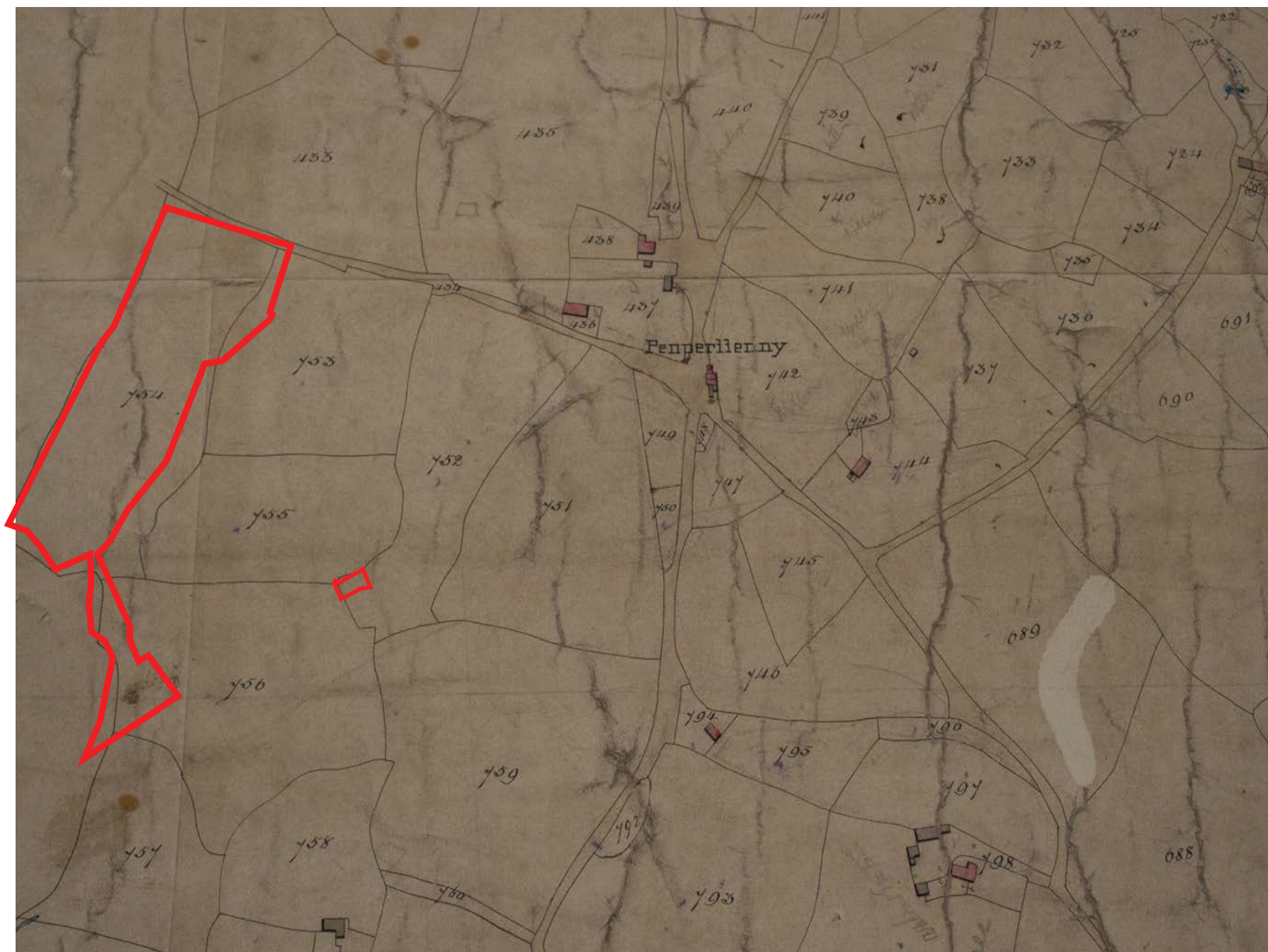


Fig. 4
Section of the
1838 tithe
map of Goetre
parish

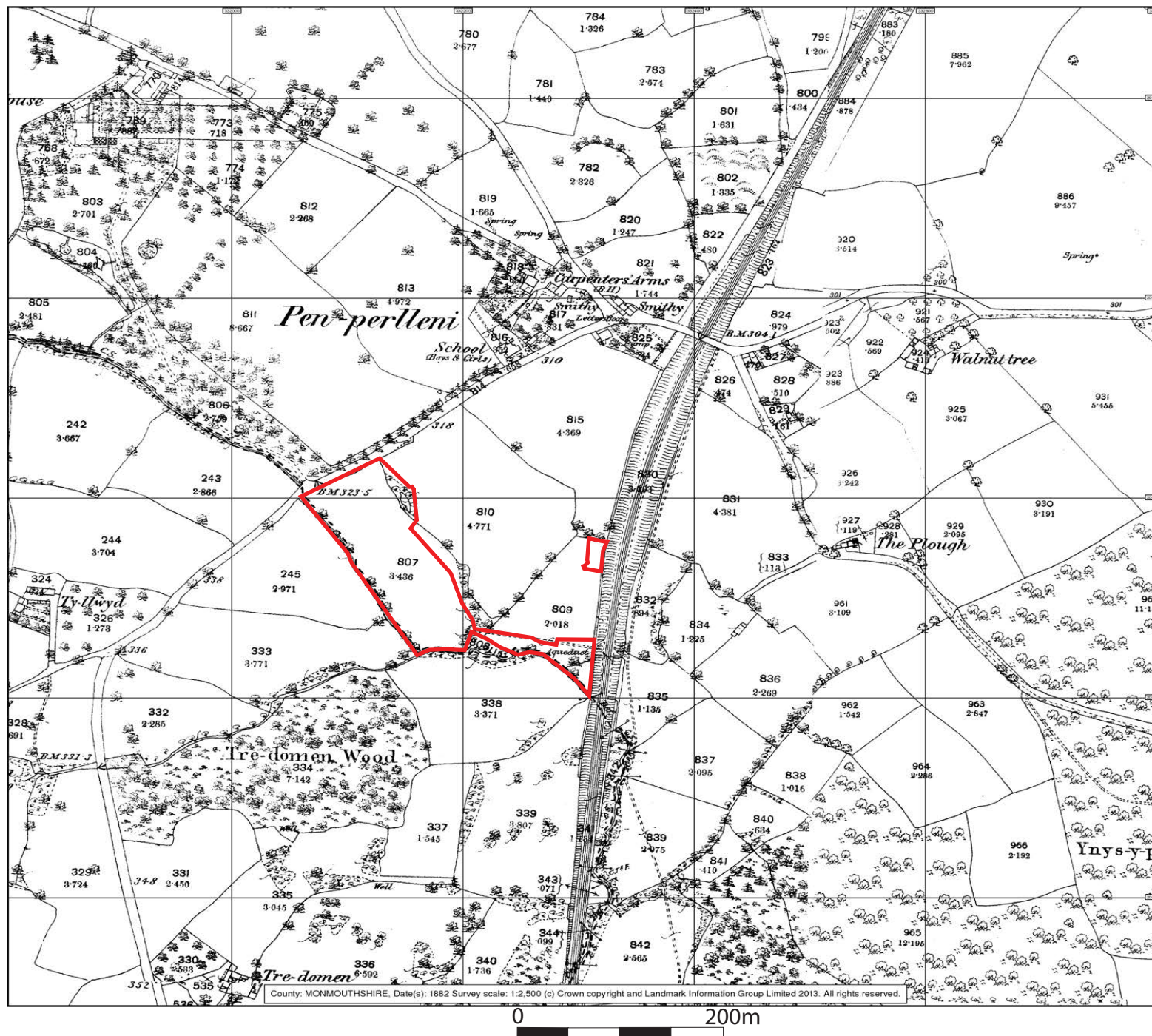


Fig. 5
1882 OS map of
area (1:2,500)

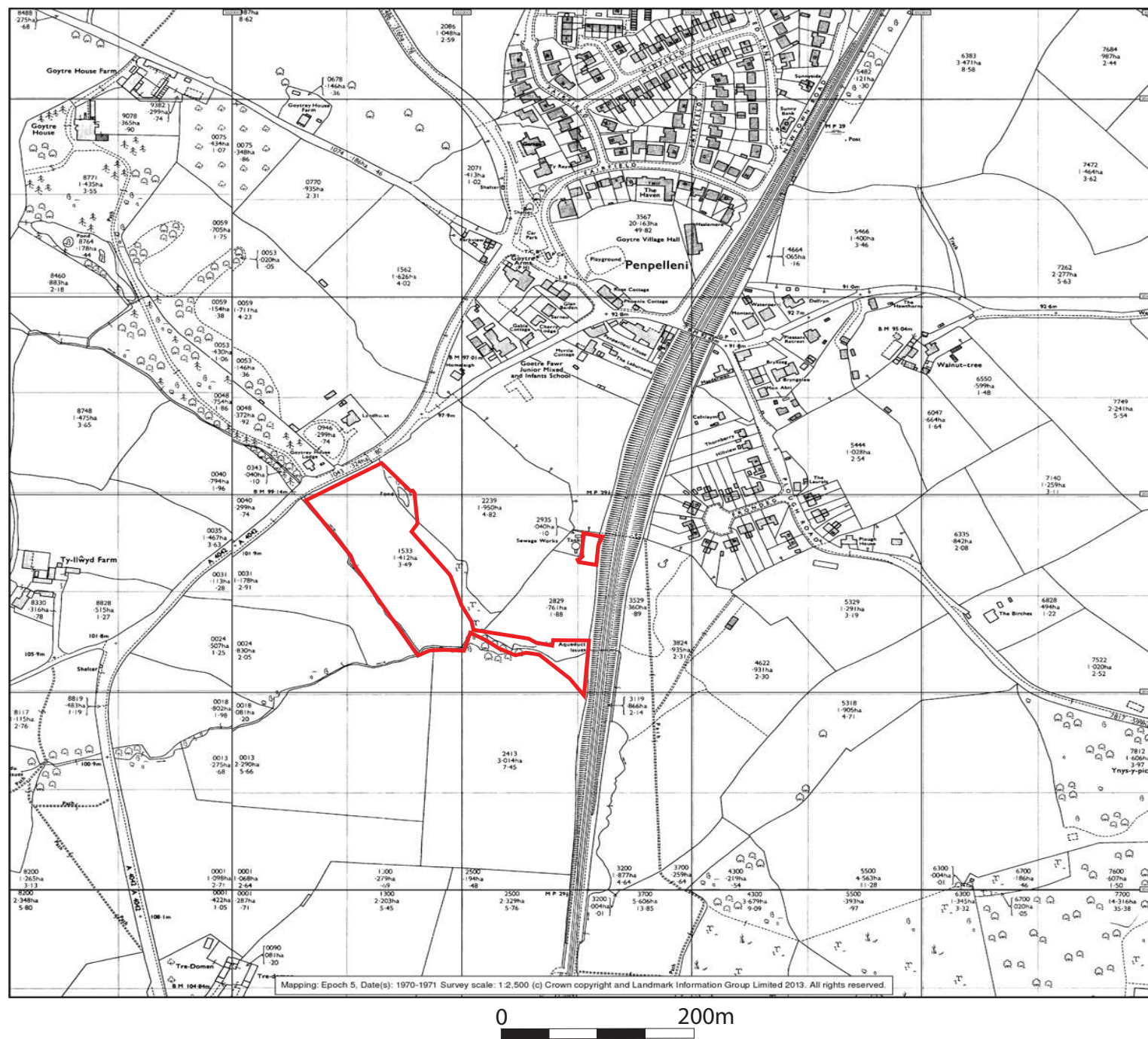


Fig. 6
Epoch 5 map of
the site in 1970/
1971 (1:2,500)



Fig. 7
1991 aerial
photograph of
site



Fig. 8
Google Earth image
(2010) showing
aqueduct and
channel



9a. Field's eastern boundary (looking south-southeast)



9b. Field's western and southern boundary (looking south-southeast)



9c. Image of field from the southern end (looking north-northwest)



9d. Pond within field's north-eastern boundary (looking east)

Fig. 9

Site Visit Images



10a. Break in field's eastern boundary (looking north-west)



10b. Feeder channel running towards aqueduct (looking east)



10c. Aqeduct feeder channel (looking west)



10d. Stone-lined channel running under western end of bridge (looking south)

Fig. 10

Site Visit Images



11a. Aqueduct accross railway (looking south-southeast)



11b. Aqueduct channel (looking east)



11c. Brick structure (former sewage works?) in smaller south-eastern area (looking south)



11d. Brick structure and concrete hard stand (looking north-northeast)

Fig. 11

Site Visit Images

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I: HER DATA

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 4502

Prepared by: Charina Jones, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Iestyn Jones, Archaeology Wales Ltd

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Search criteria

2km radius of NGR SO 32181 04374 (Goytre Fawr, Penperlleni, Gwent)

PRN 01795g NAME PENTWYN FARMHOUSE NGR SO32460350 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, House, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY A c1600 two unit, probably one-and-a-half storey end house which was heightened and given a stair tower at the rear and a service end below a cross passage later in the 17th century, followed by further extension and alterations up until the 1990s.

DESCRIPTION Farmhouse approached from the main road at the east end of the Little Mill village. It is a c1600 two unit, probably one-and-a-half storey end house which was heightened and given a stair tower at the rear and a service end below a cross passage later in the 17th century, perhaps after 1650. It has been given further extensions at both ends of the range probably in the 19th century, probably of an agricultural nature, and these have now been incorporated in the house in the general modernisation and refurbishment, most of which dates from the 1990s.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1988-12-02 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 2618 II

CROSS REFERENCES NPRN 20614

SOURCES

PRN 01798g NAME GLASCOED ORDNANCE WORKS, NEAR

USK NGR SO330026 COMMUNITY Llanbadoc

TYPE Bronze Age, Palstave, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY Unlooped bronze palstave, central rib on blade and flanges descending below stop-ridge. Length 172mm, edge width 61mm. Found at a depth of 2.5m.

DESCRIPTION Unlooped bronze palstave, central rib on blade and flanges descending below stop-ridge. Length 172mm, edge width 61mm. Found at a depth of 2.5m.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-12-02 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

04/PM Desc Text/Savory HN/1940/Arch Camb volXCV ptI pp83-4

03/MM Record Card/OS/1955/SO 30 SW 23

02/MM Record Card/1939/NMW Acc no 39.512

05/PM Desc Text/Grimes WF/1951/Prehistory of Wales p176

01/PM List/Lillie MC/1991/Bronze Age Gwent (University of Nottingham dissertation) p75

PRN 01799g NAME PENTRE NGR SO31010365 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The house is probably a fairly standard two unit one-and-a-half storey building of c1600, built of local random sandstone rubble, which was heightened in the 18th century and underwent complete modernisation in the later 20th century.

DESCRIPTION The house is traditionally dated in origin to the early mid-16th century, but following resurvey work, Cadw claim the house to be a fairly standard two unit one-and-a-half storeyed building of c1600, built of local random sandstone rubble. It was then heightened to a full two storeys probably in the 18th century; there is said to be a tablet on the chimney inscribed 'DW 1750'. This could also be the date of the kitchen and granary wing although modifications make dating them difficult. The house has been completely modernised with all new external features and an extension in the 1980s and 1990s. There is a fireback in the house dated 1667 but this could well relate only to the date of its manufacture.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-12-02 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 2617 II

CROSS REFERENCES NPRN 20606

SOURCES

PRN 01800g NAME MAMHILAD CHURCHYARD CROSS NGR SO30520341 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE Medieval, Churchyard cross, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Churchyard cross sited c30m south-west of the church, comprising the remains of a probably 15th century preaching cross. The cut stone cross base and shaft are now much decayed. The surviving monument is about 1.5m in height.

DESCRIPTION Churchyard cross sited c30m south-west of the church, comprising the remains of a probably 15th century preaching cross. The cut stone cross base and shaft are now much decayed. The surviving monument is about 1.5m in height. Steps renewed in concrete; square/octagonal socket stone with bullnosed stops; shaft renewed. Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25560 II

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Raglan & Usk

2000/NEWMAN/J/THE BUILDINGS OF WALES/MONMOUTHSHIRE/p378

2001/CADWBUILDINGS OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST/GOETRE FAWR

PRN 01805g NAME PEN-TWYN NGR SO31810319 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1

SUMMARY 0

DESCRIPTION 0

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Damaged* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-12-02 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01808g NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SO30520356 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Tithe barn*, RANK: 1
SUMMARY 0

DESCRIPTION 0

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near intact* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-12-02 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES NPRN 43299

SOURCES

PRN 01816g NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SO322045 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Medieval, Water mill*, RANK: 1
SUMMARY 0

DESCRIPTION 0

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Destroyed* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-12-02 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01817g NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SO322049 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Medieval, Manor house*, RANK: 1
SUMMARY 0

DESCRIPTION 0

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Destroyed* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-12-02 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01818g NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SO304042 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Medieval, Manor house*, RANK: 1
SUMMARY 0

DESCRIPTION 0**CONDITION**

CONDITION: *Destroyed* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1988-12-02 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01819g NAME ST MATTHEW'S CHURCH AT

MONKSWOOD NGR SO31810428 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Church, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY Monkswood church is first mentioned in c 1348. It nave, separate chancel, W bellcote, S porch, and vestry. The whole building appears to date to the restoration of 1885.

DESCRIPTION Monkswood church is first mentioned in c 1348 when it belonged to the 'fratres de Everbechyn' (Brook 1988, 82). Bradney (1921, 71) notes that at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries it was a grange of Tintern Abbey, but it does not appear in Williams 1984. The churchyard is irregular in shape, and there is no evidence of pre-Norman activity. The churchyard cross does not survive. The present church consists of nave, separate chancel, W bellcote, S porch, and vestry against the N side of the chancel. The whole building apart from the porch appears to be entirely of 19th century date, the product of the restoration of 1885 (Bradney 1921, 72. The only part of the fabric which could possibly pre-date this is the base of the N wall of the nave, which is in coursed rubble of river boulders, but this could merely be the foundation of the Victorian work. The porch is of later 20th century construction, replacing the timbered porch shown in Bradney's illustration. A photograph in the church and an illustration in Bradney show the old church as having a structurally undivided nave and chancel with plain rectangular windows, a W porch with its entrance on the S side, and a squat W bellcote. All the fittings are Victorian or later, with the possible exception of the font which is difficult to assess since it has been painted, but shows signs of having been partly cut down. The bells are described by Wright (1938, 89). **BIBLIOGRAPHY** Published Bradney, J A, 1921, A history of Monmouthshire. Vol III pt i; The Hundred of Usk (part 1) Brook, D, 1988, The early Christian church in Gwent, Monmouthshire Antiq 5, 67-84 Evans, J D, 1988, The churchyard yews of Gwent, 44, 66, 159 Williams, D H, 1984, The Welsh Cistercians Wright, A, 1939, The church bells of Monmouthshire, Archaeol Cambrensis, 94, 80-90 Documents and manuscript sources GRO D/Pa 105.14 1885-1908 Churchwardens' accounts D/Pa 105.15 1885-1908 Passbook, church rebuilding fund D/Pa 105.16 nd Plan (elevation) of proposed new church D/Pa 105.17 nd Sketch of old church and proposed new church D/Pa 105.18 nd Photo of new church NLW LL/F551 1884 Faculty: Restoration and rebuilding of church NMR Kay (nd) 2 ser I, 74; XI, 392; 4 ser I, 197; II, 112, 172; III, 196; VI, 86 Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES NPRN 21005

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Raglan & Usk

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 01820g NAME MAMHILAD HOUSE **NGR** SO3021504021 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY An apparently medieval house probably extended and altered in the early 17th century and again in the early-18th, and then given a 19th century front. In 2000 the house was found to be unoccupied and in a semi-derelict condition.

DESCRIPTION An apparently medieval house probably extended and altered in the early 17th century and again in the early-18th, and then given a 19th century front. Bradney says that the house was rebuilt in the early-18th century by William Morgan (d 1743). Fox and Raglan recorded Mamhilad House as one of their examples of a small stone built medieval house. They also recorded various internal details including a shaped doorhead and, upstairs, a 15th century pointed doorway to a garderobe which they suggested was off a solar. In November 2000 Cadw found the house to be unoccupied and in a semi-derelict condition, and so could not inspect it closely.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-12-02 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 2616 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *NPRN 20310*

SOURCES

PRN *01929g* **NAME** *MELIN-Y-COED* **NGR** *SO33390577* **COMMUNITY** *Goetre Fawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Mill, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *0*

DESCRIPTION *0*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-02-15 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- -*

SOURCES

PRN *01930g* **NAME** *GOETRE FAWR CHURCHYARD CROSS* **NGR** *SO3273105933* **COMMUNITY** *Goetre Fawr*

TYPE *Medieval, Churchyard cross, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The socket stone and the lower part of the shaft survive from the medieval churchyard cross. The upper part of the shaft and the steps are modern.*

DESCRIPTION *Modern 3-stepped base; medieval square socket stone; medieval octagonal broached shaft for 0.65m, surmounted by modern shaft and head. There is also an additional, modern cross in the churchyard Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25562 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *- -*

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Raglan & Usk

2001/CADW/BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST/GOEDRE FAWR

PRN *01931g* **NAME** *CHURCH FARM* **NGR** *SO32680598* **COMMUNITY** *Goetre Fawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Farm, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Church farmhouse is probably early-mid 17th century which has been changed only in details since, apart from the addition of lean-to kitchens added in the rear wall in the 19th century.*

DESCRIPTION *Church Farm, sited 100m north-west of the Church of St Peter in the centre of Goetre village. The farmhouse is probably early-mid 17th century which has been changed only in details since, apart from the addition of lean-to kitchens added in the rear wall in the 19th century. The porch is of uncertain date, possibly 18th century; a clue perhaps comes from Archdeacon Coxe who said in 1801 "A farmhouse adjoining the church bears the appearance of a decayed mansion, and is almost the only object in the vicinity". The porch is the only feature of mansion type, so perhaps it, or something like it, was already there. The pebbledash render was added in c1950*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-02-15 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 2608 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *NPRN 36644, related PRN 2831g*

SOURCES

PRN 02504g **NAME** ST ILLTYD'S CHURCH AT MAMHILAD **NGR** SO3053703427 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Medieval, Church, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The first mention of the church of Mamhilad occurs c 1100 but the dedication to St Illtyd and partly curved churchyard suggests that it was a pre-Norman foundation. The present building consists of nave with W gallery; separate chancel, markedly weeping; S and W porches, (the latter used as vestry); and W bellcote. The earliest datable architectural features are Perpendicular, but these were added to an existing structure. Victorian restoration of 1865.

DESCRIPTION The first mention of the church of Mamhilad occurs c 1100 but the dedication to St Illtyd and partly curved churchyard suggests that it was a pre-Norman foundation. It was a monastic site dependent upon Llancarfan in the Vale of Glamorgan (Brook 1988, 73, 82). The church consists of nave with gallery over the W end; separate chancel, markedly weeping; S and W porches, the latter being used as a vestry; and W bellcote. There is evidence for a rood loft, both in the form of surviving woodwork, and from the form of the chancel arch, where the moulding finishes with stops c 1m above the present floor level; there is however no visible evidence for a rood stair. A sexton's store has been constructed against the N wall of the nave. The church is constructed in several different styles of coursed rubble using the local red and grey sandstone (Old Red Sandstone series), quoined in part by larger squared blocks of the same material, and with coarser sandstone used in the main for window dressings. Parts of the structure are built using narrow blocks, but blocks of this nature are readily cut from these sandstones and all the parts using them were not necessarily constructed at the same date; at least phases can be distinguished. Although reasonably sympathetic pointing has made the fabric relatively easy to examine, the building is not easy to phase, though a thorough examination after raking out the joints would undoubtedly produce more information. The fabric of the church is clearly older than any of the datable architectural features. All the openings are of Perpendicular style, though not necessarily all inserted at the same time. The use of almost semi-circular arches for the chancel arch and a 4-centred head for the main door suggests a late date; the windows could be contemporary. The other clear indication of change is in the nave roof: traces of the line of an earlier roof can be seen as straight joints on the W wall. It was slightly shallower in pitch, but with the eaves possibly slightly lower than the present ones. If this is the case, the change may have been prompted by the insertion of the NE and SE windows in the nave, since that on the S would definitely not have fitted under the eaves of the previous roof, and that on the N possibly not. Noticeably Victorian modifications are limited to the insertion of the NW and SW windows in the nave and the quatrefoil in its W wall, and a window in the S wall of the W porch, possibly when it was turned into a vestry. This porch seems to have been built or rebuilt earlier in the Victorian period, but was certainly in existence before 1849, when Glynne (1902, 94) noted that it was 'an original feature'. The E wall of the nave was rebuilt around the original chancel arch in 1865 (ex inf J Newman); the architects for this campaign of work were Pritchard and Seddon. The woodwork is of particular interest, particularly the gallery which was constructed from fragments of the rood screen in 1865 (ex inf J Newman). These have been fully described and discussed by Crossley and Ridgway (1959, 59-61), and no further description is given here. There are also some fragments of Jacobean panelling, which have been used in the construction of the screen which encloses the organ; another, dated panel (1684) has been incorporated into the modern wainscoting in the nave. The font has a recut Norman bowl on a 15th/16th century 'malt-shovel' base (Gardner 1917, 237-8). There are also fragments of medieval stained glass in the E window, which include parts of figures. The other internal fittings are Victorian or later. Wright (1939, 86) notes two uninscribed bells, for which he does not offer a date. References Bradney, J A, 1907, A history of Monmouthshire. Vol 1 pt iib, The Hundred of Abergavenny, 427-9 Brook, D, 1988, The early Christian church in Gwent, Monmouthshire Antiq 5, 67-84 Crossley, F H, and Ridgway, M H, 1959, Screens, lofts and stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire. Part ten, Section XIII: Monmouthshire Archaeol Cambrensis 108, 14-71 Gardner, I, 1917, Some fonts of Gwent and Hereford, and the carving down of fonts in general, Archaeol Cambrensis 6 ser 17, 235-73 Glynne, S R, 1902, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh dioceses Archaeol Cambrensis 6 ser 2, 81-114 Wright, A, 1939, The church bells of Monmouthshire iv, Archaeol Cambrensis, 94, 80-90 (86) Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 2612 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001386

SOURCES

Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317
Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Raglan & Usk
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project
EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent

2001/CADW/BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST/GOETRE FAWR

PRN 02831g NAME CHURCH FARM BARN **NGR** SO3268905997 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Barn, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Late 17th/early 18th century barn at Church Farm, Goetre, built of local sandstone with large central cart doors, and an low one-and-a-half storey extension with a door to a gable hayloft over an open cart shed.

DESCRIPTION Barn abutting the north gable of Church Farmhouse at Goetre. It could be late 17th century but is probably early 18th, in which case it is an addition to the farmhouse. The barn is constructed of local sandstone and is wholly whitewashed, with a steel corrugated roof apart from the forward projecting wing which has a stone slab roof. It has large central cart doors; front ones with gable entry, rear with canopy, and a small, low one-and-a-half storey extension forward on the left which has a door to the gable hayloft over an open cart shed.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1988-02-23 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 2609 II

CROSS REFERENCES NPRN 43206, related PRN 1931g

SOURCES

PRN 02865g NAME ST ILLTYD'S CHURCHYARD STILE **NGR** SO30510346 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Stile, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Stile set in the 19th century churchyard wall of St Illtyd's Church at Mamhilad, using the gravestone of Aaron Morris (d 1680) set up on its side.

DESCRIPTION Stile set in the 19th century churchyard wall of St Illtyd's Church at Mamhilad, using the gravestone of Aaron Morris (d 1680) set up on its side. The inscription on the gravestone reads 'HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ARON MORIS DECEASED THE 25 MAY 1680', with Prince of Wales fathers also inscribed below.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1988-02-24 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 2613 II

CROSS REFERENCES related PRN 1800g, related PRN 2504g

SOURCES

PRN 02866g NAME LOWER HOUSE, MAMHILAD **NGR** SO30820333 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, House, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY A farmhouse of two builds, the earlier of which could be c1600 while the addition is probably mid-17th century. Both interior and exterior have been greatly changed, though a datestone '16XX' supposedly exists over the door, now beneath pebbledash.

DESCRIPTION A farmhouse of two builds, the earlier of which, on the left, could be c1600 while the addition to the right is probably mid-17th century. Interpretation is now difficult because the exterior is entirely disguised by pebbledashing and render and the interior has also been greatly changed. The owner reports a datestone over the door '16XX' which was covered by the pebbledash, put on before Listing in 1952. The house has been entirely rewinded in the 1990s which reproduce the previous Victorian timber casements.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1988-02-24 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 2614 II

CROSS REFERENCES NPRN 45147, related PRN 2867g

SOURCES

PRN 02867g NAME LOWER FARM BARN NGR SO3080103310 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Barn, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Three bay barn at Lower Farm, probably contemporary with the house and therefore dates to c1600. It has had a lean-to added to the right gable, probably in the 18th century, and a granary added in line and to the same ridge line to the left gable.

DESCRIPTION Barn sited c30m west of Lower House farmhouse on the north side of the drive. It is probably contemporary with the house and therefore dates to c1600. It is a three bay barn which has had a lean-to added to the right gable, probably in the 18th century, and a granary added in line and to the same ridge line to the left gable. It is built of random local sandstone rubble with corrugated sheet roofs, and the doors infilled with red brick.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1988-02-24 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 2615 II

CROSS REFERENCES NPRN 43286, related PRN 2866g

SOURCES

PRN 02868g NAME ST PETER'S CHURCH AT GOETRE NGR SO3271405925 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Church, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The first mention of Goetre church dates to c 1348; however, the present church was completely 1846. It consists of nave with W gallery, separate chancel, W bellcote, S porch and vestry.

DESCRIPTION The first mention of Goetre church dates to c 1348 (Brook 1988 78); however, the original core of churchyard was polygonal in shape. The socket stone and the base of the shaft survive from the medieval cross, on a rebuilt base with a modern continuation and head to the shaft. The church consists of nave with gallery at the W end, separate chancel, W bellcote, S porch and vestry (rebuilt 1981) attached to the N side of the nave and chancel. It was completely rebuilt in 1846, architect T Wyatt (Evans 1953, 292), to a plan preserved with the faculty (GRO D/Pa 71.22). No trace of the original masonry can be seen in that portion of the walls which are above ground. The aim appear to have been to provide a unified composition in the Perpendicular style, punctuated by buttresses, which divide the nave externally into four bays; its roof however is of six bays. The main interest provided by the building is the survival of its gallery. It is constructed from local red/grey sandstone (Old Red Sandstone), with dressings of coarse yellow sandstone. The earlier church is shown from the S in a lithograph reproduced by Bradney (1907, 421); it had a W porch, W gable-end bellcote with an extension to the E and what appears to be a chapel projecting from the S side of the chancel to the E of the priest's door. All the windows, with the exception of a quadrilobe in the S wall of the porch, and a small square one at the E end of the nave, probably to the rood loft, are shown as rectangular and have two or three lights, possibly with cusped heads; the door appear to have two-centred heads. The yew trees, which still survive, also figure in the drawing. It is suggested by Guy and Smith (1979, 23) that the S porch may survive from the earlier building, apparently on the basis of the condition of the two head stops to its hoodmould, which are badly weathered. However, the drawing of the pre-rebuilding church reproduced by Bradney (1907, 421), made c 1840, shows there was no S porch, and the heads themselves are in a bland Victorian style with no indication that they have an earlier origin. There is a slight possibility that the outer door of the W porch might be reset, as the voussoirs are rather uneven, but this could also be due to movement in the fabric, as cracks are noticeable in the gable. The dressings of this door are in the same coarse yellow sandstone used for dressings elsewhere in the building. Furnishings surviving from the earlier church are an iron-bound parish chest, probably of 16th century date, and the font. The bowl of the font is Norman, but its base is probably later. Otherwise the furnishings are Victorian or later. Inscriptions are largely as Bradney, but he did not record them all, and some have been added subsequently. Both bells are dated 1908 (Wright 1938a, 66) References Documentary GRO D/Pa 71.22, 1845, Faculty for taking down and rebuilding church Published Bradney, J A, 1907, A history of Monmouthshire. Vol 1 pt iib, The Hundred of Abergavenny, 420-3 Brook, D, 1988, The early Christian church in Gwent, Monmouthshire Antiq 5, 67-84 Evans, C J O, 1953, Monmouthshire, its history and topography. Cardiff, 292-3 Guy, J R and Smith, E B, 1979, Ancient Gwent churches. Newport Wright, A, 1938a, The church bells of Monmouthshire ii, Archaeol Cambrensis, 93, 57-74 (66) Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 2621 II

CROSS REFERENCES related PRN 7912g GGATE001386

SOURCES

Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Raglan & Usk

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN 02869g NAME TY COOKE NGR SO30880524 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A large house built c1710 for Thomas Cooke, the manager of Pontypool Ironworks. It mostly survives unchanged externally apart from some 20th century modernisation, including remaking of the roofs and changes to surface materials.*

DESCRIPTION *A large house built c1710 which mostly survives unchanged externally apart from some 20th century modernisation, including remaking of the roofs and changes to surface materials. It was built for Thomas Cooke, the manager of Pontypool Ironworks. It has been suggested that the core of the house is earlier but the evidence is fragmentary, although Bradney stated the gables had been removed some years ago which would suggest that the house in general is older than it appears. This house eventually superseded the former farmhouse sited 20m away to the north which was later converted to agricultural use.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-02-24 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 2623 II**

CROSS REFERENCES *NPRN 20986, related PRN 2870g*

SOURCES

PRN 02870g NAME FORMER TY COOKE FARMHOUSE NGR SO30880526 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A regional one-and-a-half storey, two-room plan farmhouse with fireplace stairs dating from c1600, converted to agricultural use in the 19th century, and eventually replaced by a new farmhouse sited to the south, built c1710.*

DESCRIPTION *A regional one-and-a-half storey, two-room plan farmhouse with fireplace stairs dating from c1600. It was later converted to agricultural use, although probably not when the new farmhouse sited to the south was built in c1710, but in the 19th century or later as the re-windowing could suggest continued domestic use. A remarkable internal feature is the continuous timber lintel over the door and both windows in the front. The house was also once divided into a large room and two small rooms using stud-and-panel partitioning, since removed.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-02-24 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 2624 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *NPRN 43392, related PRN 2869g*

SOURCES

PRN 03227g NAME PARK-Y-BRAIN NGR SO31620502 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *0*

DESCRIPTION *0*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-02-29 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *NPRN 20567*

SOURCES

PRN 03263.0g **NAME** MONMOUTHSHIRE TO BRECON CANAL **NGR** ST3104088570,
SO0464628401 **COMMUNITY** Shaftesbury

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Originally two canals, the Monmouthshire Canal was completed in 1799 by Thomas Dadford with the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal added to this in 1812.

DESCRIPTION The Monmouthshire & Brecon Canals were originally two canals. The Act for the Monmouthshire Canal was passed in June 1792, the main promoters being Sir Charles Morgan of Tredegar, William Esdaile the London banker, Josiah Wedgewood, the 1st Duke of Beaufort and Thomas Hill the ironmaster. The engineer was Thomas Dadford Junior and it was completed in 1799 and first opened in 1801, creating 11 miles from Pontnewynydd to Newport and an 11 mile Crumlin Arm from Malpas to Crumlin. Though the projected cost was £108, 000 the final cost rose to £220, 000. The Monmouth Canal involved a combined rise of 793 feet and, the associated construction of 74 locks, 2 tunnels and 3 aqueducts. The Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal was completed in 1812 when it joined the Monmouthshire Canal at Pontymoile. In comparison to the Monmouth Canal the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal only needed 6 locks, 1 aqueduct and a 375 yard tunnel. In the 1860s the canal was eclipsed by the Brecon and Merthyr Railway though 33 miles still remains navigable.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **DATE OF ENTRY**: 1998-09-14 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003720

SOURCES

PRN 03263.51g **NAME** GOYTRE HOUSE CANAL BRIDGE / BRIDGE

72 **NGR** SO3160305102 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Early 19th century access bridge carrying the access track for Park-y-brain House Farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-west of Penperlleni, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.

DESCRIPTION Early 19th century accommodation and access bridge carrying Park-y-brain Lane over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-west of Penperlleni. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side, and a London and North Western Railway 'No Locomotives ..' sign is situated at the east end of the bridge.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **DATE OF ENTRY**: 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25555 II

CROSS REFERENCES Related PRN 03263.0g, NPRN 91442

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.52g **NAME** BRIDGE 71 **NGR** SO31590498 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Early 19th century access bridge carrying the access track for Park-y-brain House Farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-west of Penperlleni, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.

DESCRIPTION Early 19th century accommodation and access bridge carrying the access track for Park-y-brain House Farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-west of Penperlleni. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side, and a London and North Western Railway 'No Locomotives ..' sign is situated at the east end of the bridge.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **DATE OF ENTRY**: 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25556 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Related PRN 03263.0g*

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.53g **NAME** BRIDGE 73 **NGR** SO3148305513 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Early 19th century accommodation bridge carrying the footpath from Park-y-brain Lane over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-west of Penperlleni, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.*

DESCRIPTION *Early 19th century accommodation bridge carrying the footpath going east from Park-y-brain Lane over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-west of Penperlleni. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near intact* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25547 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Related PRN 03263.0g*

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.54g **NAME** BRIDGE 74 **NGR** SO3142105802 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Early 19th century access bridge carrying Saron Road over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-west of Penperlleni, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.*

DESCRIPTION *Early 19th century access bridge on a slight skew carrying Saron Road over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-west of Penperlleni. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near intact* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25546 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Related PRN 03263.0g*

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.55g **NAME** BRIDGE 70 **NGR** SO3178804431 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Early 19th century access bridge carrying the access track for Ty-Llwyd Farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the south-west of Penperlleni, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.*

DESCRIPTION *Early 19th century accommodation and access bridge carrying the access track for Ty-Llwyd Farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the south-west of Penperlleni. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near intact* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25581 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Related PRN 03263.0g*

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.56g **NAME** BRIDGE 69 **NGR** SO3161004266 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Early 19th century access bridge carrying the access track for Great House Farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal between Mamhilad and Penperlleni, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.

DESCRIPTION Early 19th century accommodation and access bridge carrying the access track for Great House Farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal between Mamhilad and Penperlleni. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25580 II

CROSS REFERENCES Related PRN 03263.0g

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.57g **NAME** BRIDGE 68 **NGR** SO3133004017 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Early 19th century access bridge carrying Croes-y-pant Lane over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal between Mamhilad and Penperlleni, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.

DESCRIPTION Early 19th century access bridge carrying Croes-y-pant Lane over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal between Mamhilad and Penperlleni. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side, and a London and North Western Railway 'No Locomotives ..' sign is situated at the east end of the bridge.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25550 II

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.58g **NAME** BRIDGE 67 **NGR** SO31070385 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Early 19th century access bridge carrying Pentre Lane over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-east of Mamhilad, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.

DESCRIPTION Early 19th century access bridge carrying Pentre Lane over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-east of Mamhilad. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25549 II

CROSS REFERENCES Related PRN 3263.0g

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.59g **NAME** BRIDGE 66 **NGR** SO3086404113 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Early 19th century access bridge carrying the footpath between Brook Farm and Croes-y-pant over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-east of Mamhilad, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.

DESCRIPTION Early 19th century accommodation and access bridge carrying the footpath between Brook Farm and Croes-y-pant over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north-east of Mamhilad. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side, and a London and North Western Railway 'No Locomotives ..' sign is situated at the east end of the bridge.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25579 II

CROSS REFERENCES Related PRN 03263.0g

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.60g **NAME** BRIDGE 65 **NGR** SO3063104181 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Early 19th century access bridge carrying the Old Abergavenny Road over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north of Mamhilad, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.

DESCRIPTION Early 19th century access bridge carrying the Old Abergavenny Road over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal to the north of Mamhilad. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side. The north side is obscured by a gas pipe which crosses the canal above the height of the arch but this is not attached to the bridge.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25551 II

CROSS REFERENCES Related PRN 3263.0g

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.61g **NAME** BRIDGE 64 **NGR** SO3046804172 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Early 19th century access bridge on a slight skew carrying the road to Greenmeadow farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal at Mamhilad, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.

DESCRIPTION Early 19th century accommodation and access bridge on a slight skew carrying the access road to Greenmeadow farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal at Mamhilad. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side, and a London and North Western Railway 'No Locomotives ..' sign is situated at the east end of the bridge.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25567 II

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03263.62g **NAME** BRIDGE 63 **NGR** SO3041503899 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Post-Medieval, Canal bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Early 19th century access bridge on a slight skew carrying the road to Mamhilad House farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal at Mamhilad, and built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone with a tow path on the east side.

DESCRIPTION Early 19th century accommodation and access bridge on a slight skew carrying the access road to Mamhilad House farm over the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal. It is built of squared, faced and coursed local sandstone, with its bridge number on the south face of the semi-elliptical arch. A towpath runs beneath the bridge arch on the east side.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-07-08 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25566 II

CROSS REFERENCES Related PRN 3263.0g

SOURCES

01/map/OS/1882

PRN 03280g **NAME** MAMHILAD **NGR** SO305036 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Unknown, Earthwork, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY 0

DESCRIPTION 0

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1988-02-29 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 03732g **NAME** FLORAL GARDENS, GOYTRE **NGR** SO3206 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Bronze Age, Palstave, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Bronze palstave found in a market garden. Unlooped 'shield pattern' in front of stop ridge, only visible on one side. Some evidence for secondary working on the blade, and the butt is broken. Length 154mm, width 61mm, max thickness 28mm. c1400-1200 B

DESCRIPTION Bronze palstave found in a market garden. Unlooped 'shield pattern' in front of stop ridge, only visible on one side. Some evidence for secondary working on the blade, and the butt is broken. Length 154mm, width 61mm, max thickness 28mm. c1400-1200 BC. Type is rare in Gwent. Now at Newport Museum.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1988-03-03 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

04/PM Desc Text/Barnett C & Knight J/1980/Monmouthshire Antiquary vol4 p3

01/PM List/Lillie MC/1991/Bronze Age Gwent (University of Nottingham dissertation) p74

03/PM List/Lillie MC/1991/Bronze Age Gwent (University of Nottingham dissertation) p74

02/MM Record Card/OS/1981/SO 30 NW

PRN 03754g **NAME** BROOK FARM, MAMHILAD **NGR** SO307040 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Medieval, Barn, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY *This is a typical corn barn, it has two large opposing doorways with projecting 'cheeks' intended to protect the threshing floore. The outbuilding to the left and right are latter additions.*

DESCRIPTION *This is a typical corn barn, it has two large opposing doorways with projecting 'cheeks' intended to protect the threshing floore. The outbuilding to the left and right are latter additions.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-03-03 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 03772g **NAME** LITTLE MILL / THE CORN MILL **NGR** SO3237602973 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Water mill, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY *A three-storey, L-shaped water-driven corn mill and miller's house dating to c1800 which has remained largely unaltered externally, except for two small 20th century extensions. It has been now converted to domestic use.*

DESCRIPTION *A water-driven corn mill and miller's house situated at the east end of Little Mill village on the south side of the main road. It dates to c1800 and has remained largely unaltered externally, except for two small 20th century extensions. It has been now converted to domestic use. It is a three-storey L-shaped building of random red sandstone and conglomerate rubble with a Welsh slate roof. It has a symmetrical hipped roof front to the road and another not symmetrical hipped roof front to the mill-leat and head-race. It is possible that the front range was mostly the miller's house and the rear wing the grinding mill. The elevation to the road appear tow-storeys only but there is a room under the left hand side, double depth plan. The rear elevation, which is the full three-storeys, has late 20th century joinery. The mill appears to have had both external and internal wheels from the arrangement of the leats. Post Medieval, modern overshot wheel. Grade II listed building. Good repair, used for storage. Two stones driven from an undershot wheel were used for grinding corn up to 1940. Possible water wheel and pair of stones being used earlier. Separate building had a water wheel built c.1928 for a generator. From 28/06/1982 (Bowden and Roberts 2012).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-03-03 00:00:00

CONDITION: Near Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004252 DATE OF ENTRY: 2013-04-03 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25575 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *NPRN 40057 GGATE004204, GGATE004252*

SOURCES

Report (digital) Bowden R, and Roberts, R. 2012 GGAT 113: Mills and Water Power in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN 03990g **NAME** PENPELLENI, GOETRE FAWR **NGR** SO325046 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE Bronze Age, Palstave, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY *Palstave, cast, looped. Found at Penpelleni, Gwent. Original in private ownership, cast made by British Museum, now at Newport M.*

DESCRIPTION *Palstave, cast, looped. Found at Penpelleni, Gwent. Original in private ownership, cast made by British Museum, now at Newport M.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1988-07-03 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/PM List/Lillie MC/1991/Bronze Age Gwent (University of Nottingham dissertation) p74
02/MM Accession Card/Newport Museum 20.10.80/Acc no 80.103

PRN 04446.0g **NAME** Tre-domen, Medieval Road **NGR** SO319037 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Medieval, Road, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The cobbled road surface was uncovered during the laying of the water mains which runs west of the present A4042. It is possible that this is a Roman road but it is more likely that it is of medieval date.

DESCRIPTION The cobbled road surface was uncovered during the laying of the water mains which runs west of the present A4042. It is possible that this is a Roman road but it is more likely that it is of medieval date. It appears to follow the line of a footpath linking the road from Croes-y-pant, which runs as far as Top-y-coed, with the end of a former road which ran from just east of the railway line, past the now demolished Ynys-y-pica, to join the Monkswood to Penperlleni road at NGR SO33110395.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E003860 DATE OF ENTRY: 1991-08-27 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003860

SOURCES

Report Wilkinson, P.F. 1991 A4042 - Penperlleni Bypass, An Archaeological Assessment. 186 91/01

PRN 04447g **NAME** Penperlleni medieval water channel **NGR** SO321047 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE Medieval, Leat, RANK: 1

SUMMARY There is an unusual topographical feature to the north-west of the village, which may possibly be a watermill although there are no water courses in the area. The position and nature of this feature/gully suggests that it might be part of a water management system. Although much of it is now dry, the presence of several springs along its course would seem to increase the likelihood of its having served as a watercourse of some type. If this is the case it is not impossible that it might have been connected to the Penperlleni watermill recorded in documentary sources.

DESCRIPTION There is an unusual topographical feature to the north-west of the village, which may possibly be a watermill although there are no water courses in the area. This feature consists of a distinct linear hollow which runs across fields, roughly parallel to Parc-y-Brain road. It is up to 10 meters wide and in places over 1m deep and at its lower end it is wet and marshy. Immediately to the north of the garden of Goytre House Farm, the hollow widens out and terminates in a straight bank, some 1-1.5meters high, which runs across its north western end. The northern end of this bank is somewhat lower as it is intersected by a shallow hollow or gully which runs to the northwest, crossing Beech Lane at the point at which it bends sharply and widens out into the bottom of a small valley. At the time of inspection there was standing water in the bottom of this valley. This complex of features appears clearly to be man-made and on the basis of the presence of very mature trees growing in and around it, of some antiquity. An old field boundary, marked by a slight bank and ditch and several mature trees, runs along the north side of the gully from the south eastern side of the field before swinging slightly northwards across the field. This boundary appears to be contemporary with, or later than, the gully and was shown as a hedge on the estate map of 1821. It was not possible to trace the line of the gully in the area to the south east of the A4042 which is occupied by a car-park and houses, although it is quite possible that it originally continued through this area. The position and nature of this gully suggests that it might be part of a water management system. Although much of it is now dry, the presence of several springs along its course would seem to increase the likelihood of its having served as a watercourse of some type. If this is the case it is not impossible that it might have been connected to the Penperlleni watermill recorded in documentary sources. A dearth of other watercourses in the area of Penperlleni clearly makes this a possibility. No indication of the site of a mill is now evident on the ground around the gully but it may lie under the buildings of the present village.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E003860 DATE OF ENTRY: 1991-08-27 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003860

SOURCES

Report Wilkinson, P.F. 1991 A4042 - Penperlleni Bypass, An Archaeological Assessment. 186 91/01
01/pm mention/GGAT//1991/A4042 Penperlleni Assess/p20

PRN 04448g **NAME** Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow **NGR** SO319051 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The evidence of ridge and furrow features in several fields which was provided by aerial photographs was confirmed on the ground.

DESCRIPTION The evidence of ridge and furrow features in several fields which was provided by aerial

photographs was confirmed on the ground.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E003860 DATE OF ENTRY: 1991-08-27 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003860

SOURCES

*Report Wilkinson, P.F. 1991 A4042 - Penperlleni Bypass, An Archaeological Assessment. 186 91/01
01/pm mention/GGAT//1991/A4042 Penperlleni Assess/p20*

PRN 04449g **NAME** *Post-Medieval Ridge and furrow* **NGR** SO320050 **COMMUNITY** *Goetre Fawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The evidence of ridge and furrow features in several fields which was provided by aerial photographs was confirmed on the ground.*

DESCRIPTION *The evidence of ridge and furrow features in several fields which was provided by aerial photographs was confirmed on the ground.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E003860 DATE OF ENTRY: 1991-08-27 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003860

SOURCES

*Report Wilkinson, P.F. 1991 A4042 - Penperlleni Bypass, An Archaeological Assessment. 186 91/01
01/pm mention/GGAT//1991/A4042 Penperlleni Assess/p20*

PRN 04450g **NAME** *Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow* **NGR** SO319044 **COMMUNITY** *Goetre Fawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The evidence of ridge and furrow features in several fields which was provided by aerial photographs was confirmed on the ground.*

DESCRIPTION *The evidence of ridge and furrow features in several fields which was provided by aerial photographs was confirmed on the ground.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E003860 DATE OF ENTRY: 1991-08-27 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003860

SOURCES

*Report Wilkinson, P.F. 1991 A4042 - Penperlleni Bypass, An Archaeological Assessment. 186 91/01
01/pm mention/GGAT//1991/A4042 Penperlleni Assess/p20*

PRN 04451g **NAME** *Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow* **NGR** SO318038 **COMMUNITY** *Goetre Fawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The evidence of ridge and furrow features in several fields which was provided by aerial photographs was confirmed on the ground.*

DESCRIPTION *The evidence of ridge and furrow features in several fields which was provided by aerial photographs was confirmed on the ground.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E003860 DATE OF ENTRY: 1991-08-27 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003860

SOURCES

*Report Wilkinson, P.F. 1991 A4042 - Penperlleni Bypass, An Archaeological Assessment. 186 91/01
01/pm mention/GGAT//1991/A4042 Penperlleni Assess/p20*

PRN 07311g NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SO3412603956 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Structure, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Rectangular feature recorded on 1902 map.*

DESCRIPTION *Rectangular feature recorded on 1902 map.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 07912g NAME GOETRE CHURCH NGR SO32710592 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Medieval, Church, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *The first mention of Goetre church dates to c 1348 (Brook 1988 78); however, the original core of churchyard was polygonal in shape. Duplicate of 2868g.*

DESCRIPTION *The first mention of Goetre church dates to c 1348 (Brook 1988 78); however, the original core of churchyard was polygonal in shape. Duplicate of 2868g Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 2868g*

SOURCES

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 07913g NAME SOUTH CHURCHYARD CROSS, GOETRE NGR SO3271505904 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Unknown, Cross, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Churchyard cross sited on the south side of the nave of the Church of St Peter, Goetre. It is constructed of dressed sandstone blocks, and comprises three diminishing square steps of large blocks, then a large block for the socket stone, then a plain cr*

DESCRIPTION *Churchyard cross sited on the south side of the nave of the Church of St Peter, Goetre. It is constructed of dressed sandstone blocks, and comprises three diminishing square steps of large blocks, then a large block for the socket stone, then a plain cross with octagonal shaft with broaches. It is of uncertain date. The base is old but it does not look medieval and it is difficult to suggest an appropriate date. The cross is inscribed with the date '1905'. Listed as the interesting remains of a possibly medieval churchyard cross rebuilt in 1905.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-14 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25563 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 2868g, related PRN 1930g, related PRN 7914g*

SOURCES

PRN 07914g NAME OBELISK, CHURCH OF ST PETER, GOETRE NGR SO3270405895 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Medieval, Commemorative stone, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Early 19th century churchyard memorial obelisk in Forest of Dean sandstone sited c40m south of the porch of the Church of St Peter, Goetre, commemorating Marie Witherington, wife of Henry, who died in 1807.*

DESCRIPTION *Early 19th century commemorative stone obelisk sited c40m south of the porch of the Church of St*

Peter, Goetre. It comprises a neo-classical monument cut from Forest of Dean sandstone ashlar, with a square base with plinth and cornice carrying a sharply tapering obelisk which has the point blunted. The four sides of the base are inscribed within framed panels to Marie Witherington, wife of Henry, who died in 1807.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-14 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25564 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 2868g, related PRN 1930g, related PRN 7913g*

SOURCES

PRN 07915g NAME THE SCHOOL HOUSE NGR SO3277506107 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, School house, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Former school house at Goetre, with attached schoolroom. Its date of 1852 is confirmed by a plaque in the nearby Church of St Peter, and a date plaque on the house. It continued to be used as a house after the school's closure in c1960.*

DESCRIPTION *The parish school dates to 1852, and was probably designed by T H Wyatt. The two-storey house was extended possibly in about 1900. The school closed in c1960 and is now two buildings: the School House continues as a house, with the attached schoolroom used as a workshop. Entrance to both house and schoolroom was through an elliptically headed porch in the angle which had plank doors. The date is confirmed by a plaque in the nearby church, which states that the school was built by the Rector, Thomas Evans, and also by the long term tenant who remembers this date on a plaque on the gable end of the house which has since been defaced.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-14 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25572 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 7916g*

SOURCES

PRN 07916g NAME SCHOOLROOM, THE SCHOOL HOUSE / SCHOOL

COTTAGE NGR SO32770610 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Schoolroom, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Former schoolroom at Goetre, attached to the school house. Its date of 1852 is confirmed by a plaque in the nearby Church, and a plaque on the house. The school closed in c1960 although the room continues to be used as a workshop.*

DESCRIPTION *The parish school dates to 1852, and was probably designed by T H Wyatt. The attached house was extended possibly in about 1900. The school closed in c1960 and is now two buildings: the School House continues as a house, with the attached single storey schoolroom used as a workshop. Entrance to both house and schoolroom was through an elliptically headed porch in the angle which had plank doors. The schoolroom has two replacement small paned windows and another in the gable end. The date of the school is confirmed by a plaque in the nearby church, which states that it was built by the Rector, Thomas Evans, and also by the long term tenant who remembers this date on a plaque on the gable end of the house which has since been defaced.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-14 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25572 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 7915g*

SOURCES

PRN 07918g NAME TY COOKE GARDEN WALL AND ARCH NGR SO30960527 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Garden wall, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Probable 17th century wall enclosing the orchard at Ty Cooke, with inserted archway giving access to the cobbled yard that separates the two farmhouses. The wall contains a dovecote in the gable, and a turret which may originally have been a gazebo.*

DESCRIPTION *Garden wall and entrance arch at Ty Cooke farm. The wall is probably 17th century in origin, but the entrance arch to the courtyard, although 17th century in character, is thought to be rebuilt. The wall is constructed of carefully squared and snecked sandstone blocks. It is L-shaped and encloses the orchard located on the east side of the later farmhouse, stretching about 25m along the road and about 50m up the entrance lane to the house, having turned a right-angle at the former gatehouse. It then turns another right-angle and continues as a narrow gabled archway with a dovehouse in the angle. This arch gives access to the cobble yard area which separates the two farmhouses. The wall is about 3m high, with the corner turret rising to about 4m. This is square and has been truncated. There is a blocked, apparently 17th century, doorway with a dripmould over the ground floor. Above this the wall has been rebuilt and capped off with coping stones. This turret was possibly a gazebo from which the first floor has been removed.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-14 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25568 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 2869g, related PRN 2870g*

SOURCES

PRN 07922g NAME *ST ILLYD'S CHURCHYARD WALL (WEST)* **NGR** *SO30510341* **COMMUNITY** *Goetre Fawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Wall, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *19th century churchyard wall with ornate gatepiers on the east side of St Illtyd's, Mamhilad, incorporating a stile (PRN 2865g), an iron VR letterbox.*

DESCRIPTION *St Illtyd's churchyard wall along the east side of Old Abergavenny, dating to the 19th century and incorporating the gatepiers, a Victorian letterbox and a stile (PRN 2865g). The wall about 30m long and is built of random rubble stone with flat stone coping, and squared dressed stone to the gatepiers which are topped with rounded boulders. The iron VR letterbox is built in at the far end away from the gate.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-15 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 2613 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 2865g, related PRN 2504g, related PRN 1800g*

SOURCES

PRN 07923g NAME *ST ILLTYD'S CHURCHYARD TOMB* **NGR** *SO3055103407* **COMMUNITY** *Goetre Fawr*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Chest tomb, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Tea caddy chest tomb with railings sited about 40m south of the church, dating to the early 19th century. The tomb is built of dressed and carved stone in the style of a Georgian tea caddy, and is enclosed by wrought and cast iron railings. These raili*

DESCRIPTION *Tea caddy chest tomb with railings sited about 40m south of the church, dating to the early 19th century. The tomb is built of dressed and carved stone in the style of a Georgian tea caddy, and is enclosed by wrought and cast iron railings. These railings are slightly damaged, with a few of the finials missing.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-15 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25561 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 2865g, related PRN 2504g, related PRN 1800g*

SOURCES

PRN 07927g NAME NANTYDERRY STATION HOUSE NGR SO33120607 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Railway station, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Nantyderry station was built by the Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford Railway in 1854 and used by the LNWR, and later the WMR in 1860 and GWR in 1863. The station was closed in 1958 and converted into a house.*

DESCRIPTION *Nantyderry station was built by the Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford Railway in 1854 and was worked at first by the London and North Western Railway. It became a part of the West Midland Railway in 1860 and the Great Western Railway in 1863. The Line remains used, but the station was closed in 1958 and converted to a house. The building is a two storey rectangular block with single storey lean-to wings on either gable, and built of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a dressed band between the floors and a Welsh slate roof. The trackside elevation has windows with shaped heads to the ground floor and two gables with narrower sashes above. The platform canopy survives though it has been infilled below with a glazed conservatory. The platform also survives, as well as a GWR corrugated iron lamp hut.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-18 00:00:00*

STATUS *listed building 25557 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 1229.0w, related PRN 7928-33g*

SOURCES

PRN 07928g NAME FOXHUNTER INN NGR SO33140607 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Stations masters house, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Former station masters house built with the station in 1854, consisting of a two storey three bay rectangular block, constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a wing added when the house was converted to an inn in 1958.*

DESCRIPTION *Situated immediately east of Nantyderry Station House on the south side of the road to Chainbridge. This building was the station master's house, built at the same time as the station in 1854, and when the station closed in 1958 it was converted to an inn. The house was a two storey three bay rectangular block, constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. A single storey wing to the right gable was added when the house was converted.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-21 00:00:00*

STATUS *listed building 25558 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 7927g, related PRN 7929-33g*

SOURCES

PRN 07929g NAME THE OLD POST OFFICE NGR SO33150607 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Railway workers cottage, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Formerly part of a row of railwaymen's cottages built in 1854 and sold when the station was closed in 1854. Originally it may have been two cottages, then converted to a shop, and is now used again for domestic purposes.*

DESCRIPTION *Situated immediately east of the Foxhunter Inn on the south side of the road to Chainbridge. This building was part of a row of railwaymen's cottages which were built at the same time as the station in 1854 and were sold off when the station closed in 1958. This may have been two cottages originally and changed to a shop later. It has since reverted to domestic use. The building is constructed of square snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. It is a two storey, two bay house which is a continuation of the terrace of railwaymen's cottages: No 1-4 (consec) Nantyderry Cottages.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2002-01-21 00:00:00*

STATUS *listed building 25586 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 7927g, related PRN 7930-33g*

SOURCES

PRN 07930g NAME 1 NANTYDERRY COTTAGES NGR SO33160607 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Railway workers cottage, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY One of four terraced railway cottages built with the station in 1854. The terrace is constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. They were sold when the station closed in 1954.

DESCRIPTION Situated immediately east of The Old Post Office on the south side of the road to Chainbridge. One of four terraced railway cottages built with the station in 1854. The terrace is constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. It is a two storeyed row with each cottage having a window and door on the ground floor and a window above. This cottage had a replacement window in the late 20th century. The cottages were sold off when the station closed in 1954, and have been little altered internally since.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2002-01-21 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 25559 II

CROSS REFERENCES related PRN 7927g, related PRN 7929g, related PRN 7931-33g

SOURCES

PRN 07931g NAME 2 NANTYDERRY COTTAGES NGR SO3316306070 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Railway workers cottage, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY One of four terraced railway cottages built with the station in 1854. The terrace is constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. They were sold when the station closed in 1954.

DESCRIPTION Situated immediately east of The Old Post Office on the south side of the road to Chainbridge. One of four terraced railway cottages built with the station in 1854. The terrace is constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. It is a two storeyed row with each cottage having a window and door on the ground floor and a window above. The cottages were sold off when the station closed in 1954, and have been little altered internally since.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2002-01-21 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 255584 II

CROSS REFERENCES related PRN 7927g, related PRN 7929-30g, related PRN 7932-33g

SOURCES

PRN 07932g NAME 3 NANTYDERRY COTTAGES NGR SO3316906070 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Railway workers cottage, **RANK: 1**

SUMMARY One of four terraced railway cottages built with the station in 1854. The terrace is constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. They were sold when the station closed in 1954.

DESCRIPTION Situated immediately east of The Old Post Office on the south side of the road to Chainbridge. One of four terraced railway cottages built with the station in 1854. The terrace is constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. It is a two storeyed row with each cottage having a window and door on the ground floor and a window above. The cottages were sold off when the station closed in 1954, and have been little altered internally since.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2002-01-21 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25585 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 7927g, related PRN 7929-31g, related PRN 7933g*

SOURCES

PRN 07933g **NAME** 4 NANTYDERRY COTTAGES **NGR** SO3317306069 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Railway workers cottage, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *One of four terraced railway cottages built with the station in 1854. The terrace is constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. They were sold when the station closed in 1954.*

DESCRIPTION *Situated immediately east of The Old Post Office on the south side of the road to Chainbridge. One of four terraced railway cottages built with the station in 1854. The terrace is constructed of squared snecked rock-faced sandstone blocks with a cogged band between the floors, and a Welsh slate roof. It is a two storeyed row with each cottage having a window and door on the ground floor and a window above. The cottages were sold off when the station closed in 1954, and have been little altered internally since.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near intact* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2002-01-21 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25559 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 7927g, related PRN 7929-32g*

SOURCES

PRN 07934g **NAME** GOYTRE HOUSE FARMHOUSE **NGR** SO32060478 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Farmhouse, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A small mid-19th century, largely unaltered house in the picturesque manner which is possibly one of the improvements to the Pontypool Park estate undertaken in the 1840s by Capel Hanbury Leigh (owner 1795-1861).*

DESCRIPTION *A small mid-19th century house in the picturesque manner, situated about 300m north-west of Penperlleni. It is possibly one of the improvements to the Pontypool Park estate undertaken in the 1840s by Capel Hanbury Leigh (owner 1795-1861). A rear wing was added to the house in c1900 and it has not been changed externally since. The Mamhilad portion of the estate was sold in 1926.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near intact* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2002-01-21 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25576 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 07935g **NAME** SARON BAPTIST CHAPEL, GOETRE FAWR **NGR** SO31550602 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Chapel, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The chapel lies in a gated burial ground partly enclosed by iron railings, approximately 500m west of the A4042 between Llanover and Penperlleni, on a minor road leading south-west to Mamhilad. The first Baptist services in Goetre were held in local hou*

DESCRIPTION *The chapel lies in a gated burial ground partly enclosed by iron railings, approximately 500m west of the A4042 between Llanover and Penperlleni, on a minor road leading south-west to Mamhilad. The first Baptist services in Goetre were held in local houses; first Wern Farm and then Ty-mawr. Saron Baptist Chapel, built in 1826-7, was largely rebuilt in 1865 when it appears the building was extended west, with the addition of a vestry/schoolroom and a send gallery above the pulpit.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Restored* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2002-01-21 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 20752 II*
CROSS REFERENCES *NPRN 10669*

SOURCES

PRN 07936g **NAME** WALNUT TREE FARM COTTAGE **NGR** SO32600453 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *This building appears to date from the early 18th century and is either a very small, two storey one room house, or a detached kitchen for Walnut Tree Farm with some accommodation included. It has clearly been disused for many years.*

DESCRIPTION *This building appears to date from the early 18th century and is either a very small, two storey one room house, or a detached kitchen for Walnut Tree Farm with some accommodation included. It appears to have been very little altered since building except for reroofing in the 19th century, and it has clearly been disused for many years.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2002-01-21 00:00:00

STATUS *listed building 25577 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 07937g **NAME** TRE-DOMEN FARMHOUSE **NGR** SO3199803928 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Farmhouse on the east side of the A4042 about halfway between the junction with the A472 and Penperlleni, either dating to the C17th with C19th additions, or built in a C17th style favoured by the C19th Pontypool Park estate, with few alterations since.*

DESCRIPTION *Farmhouse on the east side of the A4042 about halfway between the junction with the A472 and Penperlleni. It is built of local red sandstone rubble, partly rendered over and partly limewashed, with a Welsh slate roof to the front and concrete tiles to the rear. It is a two storey single depth plan house, L-shaped with a short wing projecting forward from the left hand end of the entrance front. This wing was the granary. The farmhouse has the appearance of being a 17th century building developed in the early 19th century, but close examination shows no hard evidence for anything earlier than the 19th century, in which case it is a new build by the Pontypool Park estate in the 17th century style favoured by the estate during the ownership of Capel Hanbury Leigh (owner 1795-1861); the chimneys are especially characteristic of this. Only minor details have been altered since. This Mamhilad part of the estate was sold in 1926.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *DESCRIPTION:* - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:**

STATUS *listed building 25582 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 08160g **NAME** GOETRE CHURCHYARD **NGR** SO32710592 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr
TYPE *Medieval, Churchyard, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The original core of the churchyard was polygonal in shape. On the tithe map of 1842 it is curved polygonal, half surrounded by roads, with traces of a probable external enclosure on W and E sides.*

DESCRIPTION *The original core of the churchyard was polygonal in shape. On the tithe map of 1842 it is curved polygonal, half surrounded by roads, with traces of a probable external enclosure on W and E sides; the general impression is that it may have been derived from a circular churchyard. There are slight suggestions on the tithe map to the west of the church that there might have been an external enclosure. The graveyard, which is largely flat, was extended in 1948 by addition of land to the S. The present boundary is a coursed sandstone rubble wall around the original churchyard and a hedge round the extension. The main entrance, on the N side, consists of double gate with*

a path leads round the W end of the church, and there is also a single gate on either end of path running along division between old and new sections. The churchyard cross survives (PRN 1930g), and there is a modern sundial to the S of the church. Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES related PRN 1930g, related PRN 2868g

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Raglan & Usk

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 08161g NAME GOLDCLIFF CHURCHYARD NGR SO32710592 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE Medieval, Churchyard, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY This is a quadrangular churchyard, appearing the same on the tithe map of 1843, with slightly curved E and W sides (curvature insignificant) and ditched boundaries partly supplemented by hedges.

DESCRIPTION This is a quadrangular churchyard, appearing the same on the tithe map of 1843, with slightly curved E and W sides (curvature insignificant) and ditched boundaries partly supplemented by hedges. It is on the Level and flat; the boundaries are ditched, supplemented by a hedge on all side but the S where there is a fence next to the gate. The main entrance is on the S and consists of double gates at the end of a short track between neighbouring properties with a path leading directly to the S porch; the other entrance is via a footbridge at the N end of the E side. The memorials have been partially cleared. Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES related PRN 0274g

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Netherwent

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 08223g NAME MAMHILAD CHURCHYARD NGR SO30540344 COMMUNITY Goetre Fawr

TYPE Medieval, Churchyard, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY This is now an irregular churchyard, but it appears with a slightly curved SE side on the tithe map of 1842.

DESCRIPTION This is now an irregular churchyard, but it appears with a slightly curved SE side on the tithe map of 1842. It stands on a N-S ridge, sloping down to E and W; there is terracing to the S of church. The present boundary is mainly coursed rubble, but with a hedge and bank at the E side; the main entrance consists of double gates at the W side, and there is also a stile on this side and another on the E side. The churchyard cross survives (PRN 1800g). To the N of the church are earthworks whose form cannot be determined on the ground. Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES related PRN 1800g, related PRN 2504g

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Raglan & Usk

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 08328g NAME MYNACHTY-TIR-WAUN/MYNACHDY'R-WAUN

GRANGE NGR SO31440258 COMMUNITY New Inn

TYPE Medieval, Grange, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Mynachty-tir-waun was a grange of Llantarnam Abbey, possibly to be identified with the farmhouse

called Monychty.

DESCRIPTION *Mynachty-tir-waun was a grange of Llantarnam Abbey. Williams (1976, 89) places it in Llanfihangel Pontymoel. Bradney (1923, 127) gives it as Mynachdy'r waen, and connects it with the farmhouse called Monychty, which he notes is an ancient one. This is presumably Monachty at the NGR given here. Williams (2001, 304 no.75b) also notes a 'court' name at SO305012, which he thinks is related. Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001386

SOURCES

Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317
Book Williams, D H 2001 The Welsh Cistercians
Book Bradney, J A 1923 A history of Monmouthshire. Vol III pt ii; The Hundred of Usk (part2)
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 08384g **NAME** MAMMELIAT LOCUS **NGR** SO30540344 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Early Medieval, Monastery, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Lifris's Vita Sancti Cadoci of c 1100 refers to 'Mammelliat locus' as the place to which the shrine of Cadoc was taken for safekeeping.*

DESCRIPTION *Lifris's Vita Sancti Cadoci of c 1100 refers to 'Mammelliat locus' as the place to which the shrine of Cadoc was taken for safekeeping (Wade-Evans 1944, xi, 120-1). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES related PRN 02504g

SOURCES

Book Wade-Evans, A W 1944 Vitae sanctorum Britanniae et genealogiae
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

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 Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
 tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 4502

Prepared by: Charina Jones, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Iestyn Jones, Archaeology Wales Ltd

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Search criteria

2km radius of NGR SO 32181 04374 (Goytre Fawr, Penperlleni, Gwent)

PRN E003860 **NAME** A4042 Penperlleni Bypass **NGR** SO3191104025 **COMMUNITY** Goetre Fawr

TYPE Desk-Based Assessment **YEAR** 1991 **ORGANISATION** GGAT **PERSON** Wilkinson, P.F.

SUMMARY *It is proposed to construct a new stretch of trunk road from the present line of the A4042 to the south of Tre-domen northwards, along a line to the west of the present road, to rejoin it at Dyffryn-garthege. The features of archaeological interest identified are mostly surface features which will suffer severe damage or total destruction in the course of road construction. There may also be damage to, or destruction of, archaeological evidence which is currently obscured by later deposits. In order to minimise the loss of archaeological information as a result of construction of this road, it is recommended that certain protective and/or mitigatory measures should be undertaken.*

DESCRIPTION *It is proposed to construct a new stretch of trunk road from the present line of the A4042 to the south of Tre-domen northwards, along a line to the west of the present road, to rejoin it at Dyffryn-garthege. Over much of the route the new road will be carried on embankments or in cuttings. Following preliminary consultations, GGAT was commissioned by the Welsh Office Highways Directorate to carry out an assessment of the impact on the cultural heritage of the proposed A4042 Penperlleni bypass. This report will form the basis of an environmental statement examining the effects of the road scheme and what measures should be taken to avoid, reduce or remedy significant, adverse effects. The area to be affected was surveyed in the field and the study also involved the examination of relevant aerial photographs and documentary sources. The greater part of the area within the construction zone will suffer ground disturbance in the event of the scheme's going ahead. The recorded occurrence of prehistoric and Roman material in the general area suggests that there is a possibility that construction work will disturb further, previously unrecorded, remains. The probably medieval road, which crosses the present A4042 at the southern end of the proposed new road, is likely to be little affected by the construction works because of the closeness of the lines of the old and new roads at this point. There is however, a possibility that some evidence of the road will be disturbed on the margins of the construction easement for the new road. The gully, which may be a medieval water channel, will be severely affected by construction of the new road as will the adjacent traces of old field boundaries. Construction of the main carriageway will affect a substantial portion of the central stretch of the channel and the proposed turning circle between Parc-y-Brain Road and the present A4042 will affect the lower part of the channel. The road will mostly affect land which has been farmed during the post-medieval period and probably earlier. Parts of the ridge and furrow in the nearby fields will be damaged by construction of the road as will the old pasture land and land boundaries. The features of archaeological interest identified are mostly surface features which will suffer severe damage or total destruction in the course of road construction. There may also be damage to, or destruction of, archaeological evidence which is currently obscured by later deposits. In order to minimise the loss of archaeological information as a result of construction of this road, it is recommended that certain protective and/or*

mitigatory measures should be undertaken. Therefore it is recommended that the gully or water channel described is of considerable interest and should, if possible be preserved by amending the course of the road to avoid it and if this is not feasible then measures should be taken to preserve the channel under the road, perhaps by covering the gully with geotextile, infilling it with fine aggregate and then constructing the road over the top. It is recommended that if the latter option is taken up the feature should first be recorded by survey. If its destruction is unavoidable provision should also be made for a section to be excavated across the gully to ascertain its exact nature in order to assist in the determination of its function. The ridge and furrow and the traces of the old field system are a fine example of a preserved agricultural landscape and it was recommended that this be recorded prior to the commencement of construction works. There is a possibility of evidence of activity of all periods surviving in the area while causing no surface features to be apparent. We recommend that a watching brief be undertaken during soil stripping operations along the entire length of the new road. A contingency for full recording of any features of archaeological significance that might come to light in the course of such work.

COMMENTS *None*

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT04446.0g, GGAT04447g, GGAT04448g, GGAT04449g, GGAT04450g, GGAT04451g

SOURCES

Report Wilkinson, P.F. 1991 A4042 - Penperlleni Bypass, An Archaeological Assessment. 186 91/01

PRN E004252 **NAME** *Field Visit to Little Mill / The Corn Mill* **NGR** SO3237602973 **COMMUNITY** *Goetre Fawr*

TYPE *Field Visit* **YEAR** 2012 **ORGANISATION** *Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust* **PERSON**

SUMMARY *A field visit undertaken as part of the Cadw funded project assessing Mills and Water Power in Glamorgan and Gwent.*

DESCRIPTION *A field visit undertaken as part of the Cadw funded project assessing Mills and Water Power in Glamorgan and Gwent. HER description correct, current use as dwelling. Mill stone leaning on the front. Only seen from front due to lack of access(Bowden and Roberts 2012).*

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E004204 GGAT03772g

SOURCES

Report (digital) Bowden R, and Roberts, R. 2012 GGAT 113: Mills and Water Power in Glamorgan and Gwent

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