



Pool Farm, Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire
archaeological monitoring

Clementine Lovell and P J Pikes
2004



archenfield archaeology ltd

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*Pool Farm, Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring
2004*

*The authors would like to acknowledge the help and support of the staff of the Herefordshire
County Record Office and to Robin Hill of Hereford City Library.*

Client: Mr & Mrs Lewis, Pool Farm owners

Text: Clementine Lovell and PJ Pikes

Project Manager: Huw Sherlock

Cover Photograph: Agricultural buildings at Pool Farm



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Summary

Archenfield Archaeology were commissioned by Mr & Mrs D Lewis (the clients) to conduct a program of archaeological monitoring and building survey at Pool Farm, Much Dewchurch, preceding the conversion of a barn into four residential units. The excavation of a service trench outside unit 1, measuring 1.4 metres by 10 meters, was monitored and photographs were taken of the floors inside the building. There were no finds or features observed during the groundwork.

A building survey was carried out on a timber framed barn, two stone barns and Pool farmhouse. The timber structures appear to have been originally constructed in the 17th or 18th century, although later alterations have been made to most of the buildings. The agricultural buildings are typical of the vernacular architecture of the area and are indicative of the types of agricultural practice carried on in the area.

1.0 Introduction

NGR SO 4806 3123

Planning authority: Herefordshire Council

Ref: SS980718PO & SS980718PF

Sites & Monuments Record number:

HSM 30020

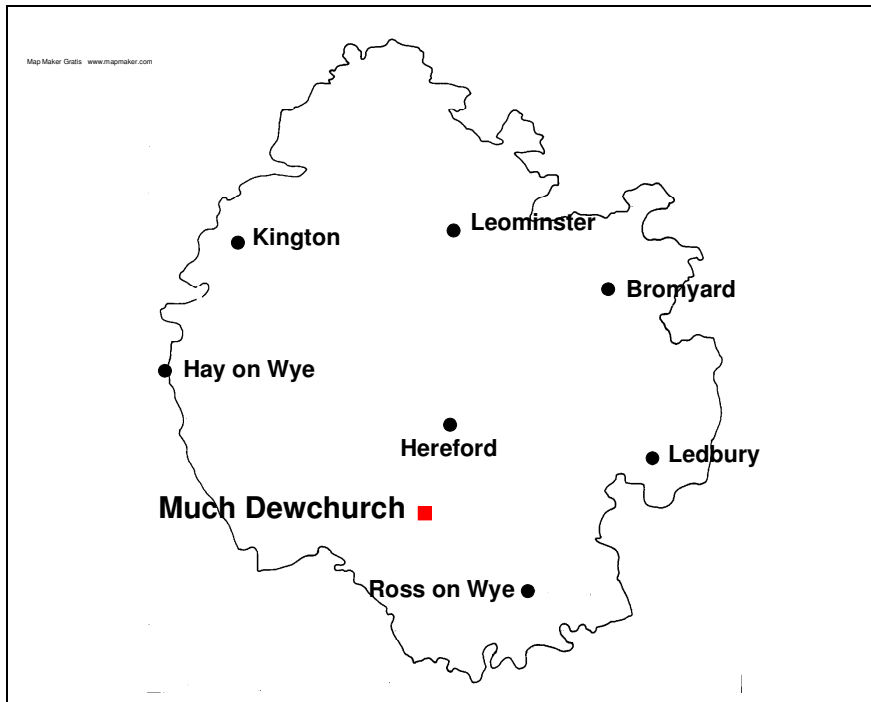
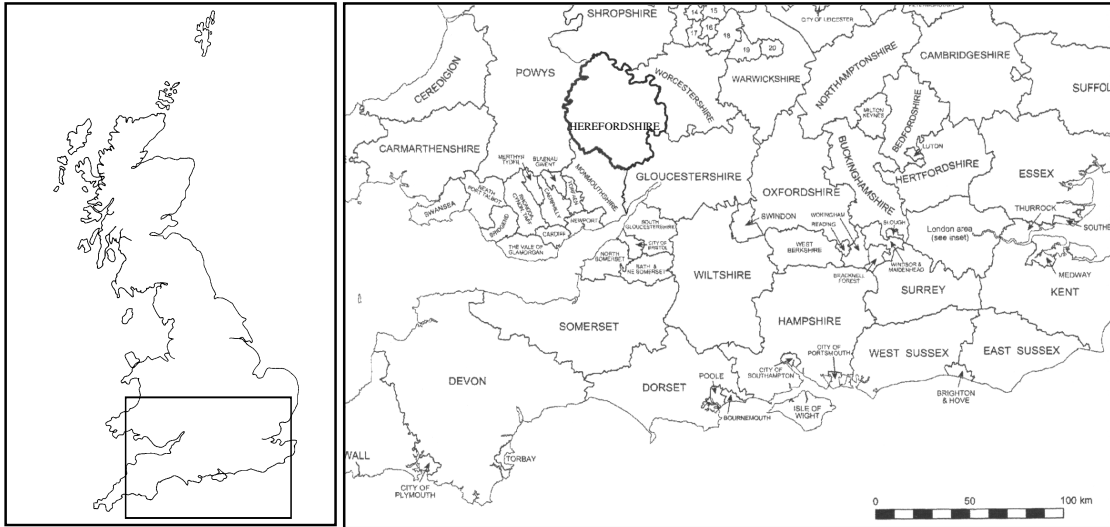


Figure 1: Location plan

Mr D & Mrs A Lewis (the clients) commissioned a programme of archaeological work in accordance with the brief issued by the Herefordshire Council Archaeological Service (dated 23/11/1998). This was issued in response to planning application ref SS980718PO & SS980718PF, for permission to convert agricultural buildings into four residential units. This document gives details of how the archaeological project was conducted, as stipulated in the brief.

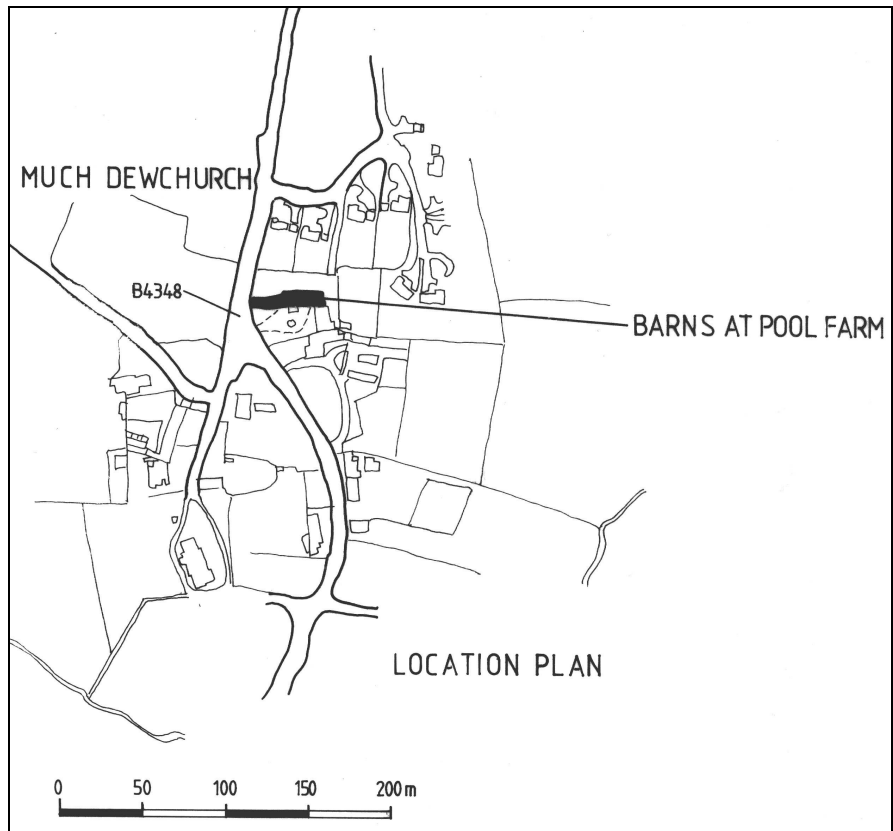


Figure 2: Site location plan

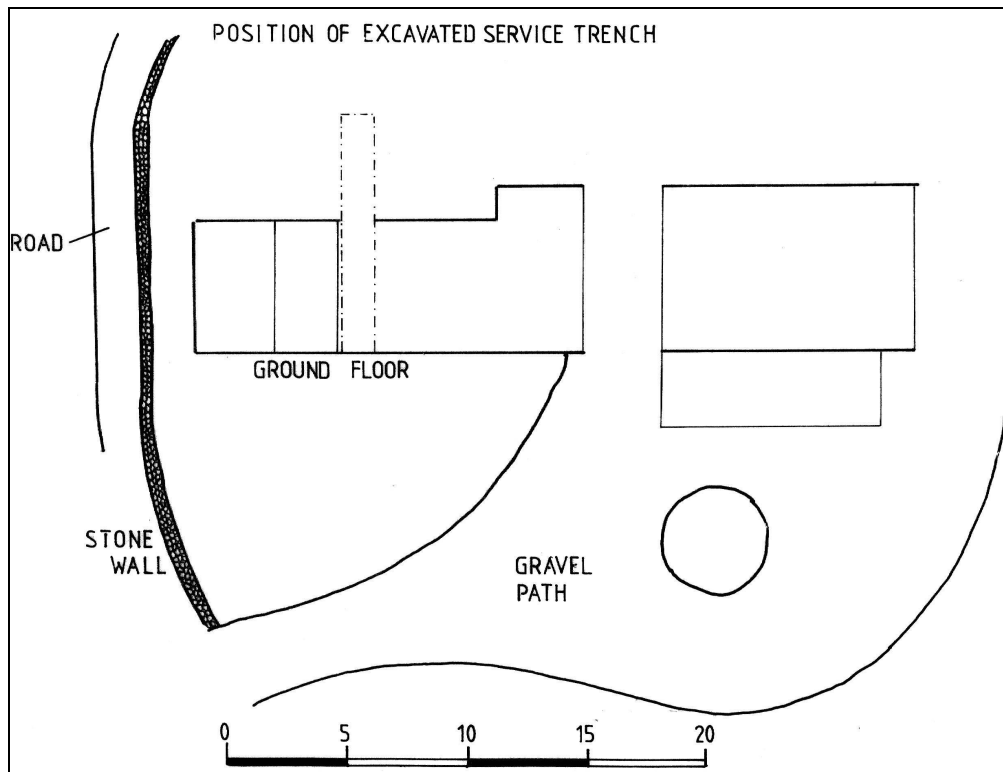


Figure 3: Trench location plan

2.0 Geological, historical and archaeological background

2.1 Geological background and land use

The solid geology of the area consists of the Lower Old Red Sandstone (OS Geological Survey 1979). Currently the site is occupied by redundant agricultural buildings and a yard.

2.2 Historical background

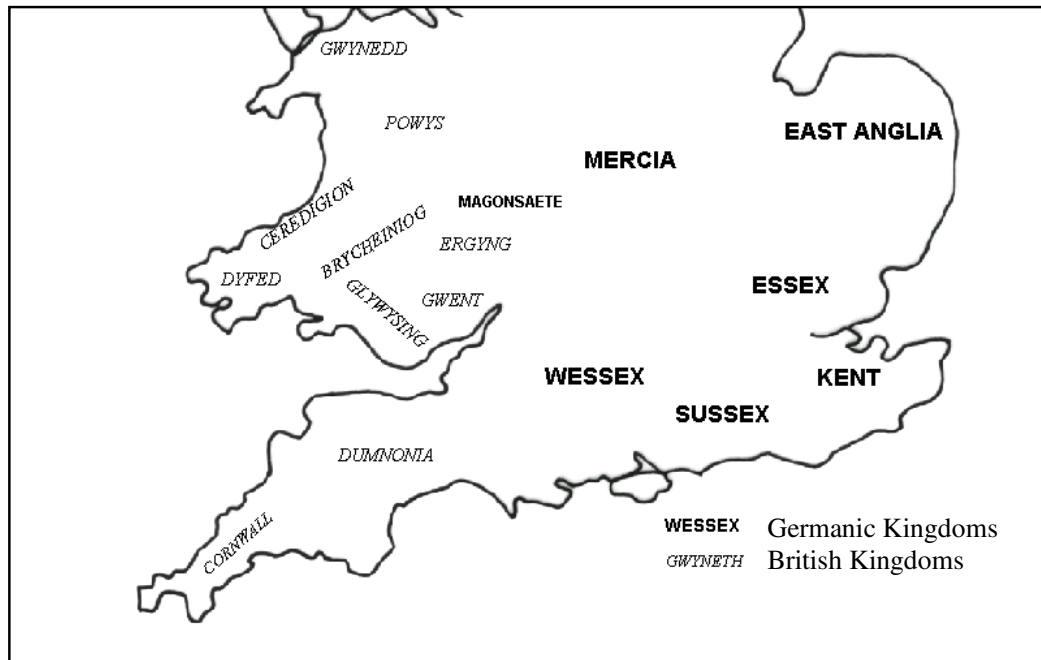


Figure 4: Early medieval Southern Britain

Much Dewchurch, a small parish in the south-west of Herefordshire, is in on the edge of the area known as Archenfield. Archenfield is the anglicised form of Ergyng, the British kingdom which occupied southern Herefordshire from the 6th or 7th century. The name 'Dewchurch' comes from Llan Dwy, or Church of David (Coplestone-Crow, 1989, p68).

Ergyng (or Ercic, or a variety of spellings in The Liber Landavensis¹) seems to be etymologically related to the place-name Ariconium, the Roman industrial town at Weston-under-Penyard, to the east of Ross-on-Wye (Coplestone-Crow, 1989, p2). Ergyng was once much more extensive than modern Archenfield.

Like the other provinces of the empire, later Roman Britannia possessed a Christian Church. Five British clerics had attended the Council of Arles in 314. They included three bishops (one from York and two others - possibly from London and Leicester), a priest and a deacon (Todd, 1973, p40). Many of the British had maintained their Christian faith, even exporting it to Ireland, through the period when the pagan Germanic peoples had gradually taken control of the eastern part of the island.

¹ Liber Landavensis – the Book of Llandaff – see below
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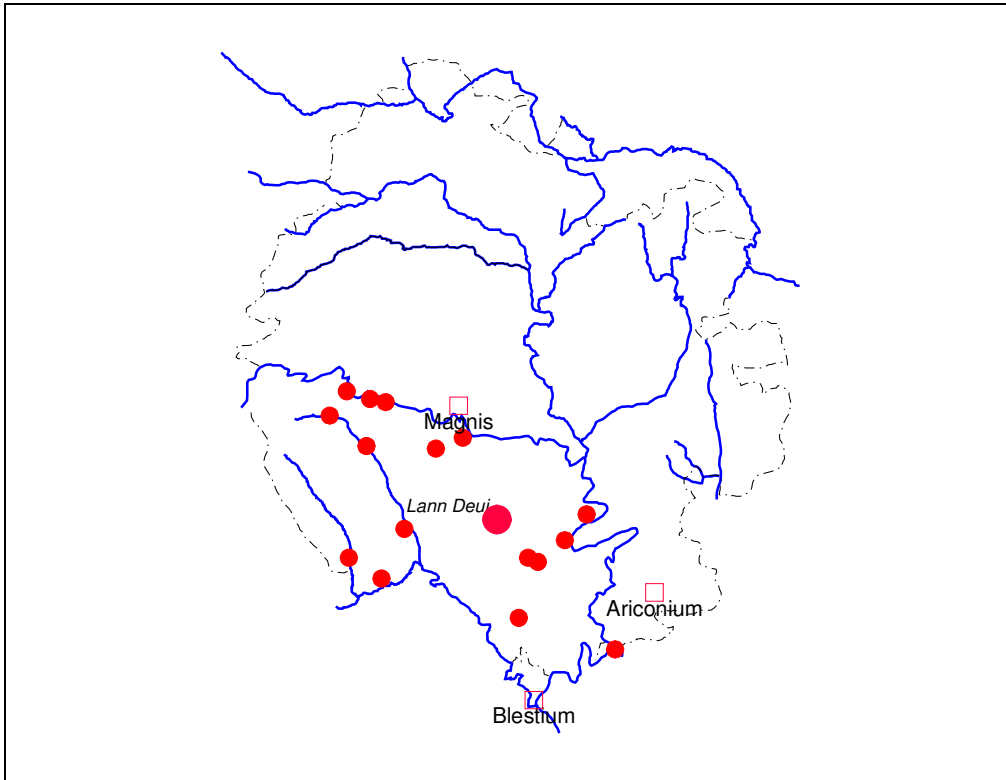


Figure 5: Churches (red circles) in the Ergyng area in 6th, 7th and early 8th century charters in the Book of Llandaff (LL). Dates after Davies, W, 1979; Locations after Coplestone-Crow 1989. The locations of the Roman towns of Ariconium, Blestium and Magnis are also shown.

Ergyng was the cradle of one of the several British bishoprics which ultimately formed the diocese of Llandaff.² The recorded origins of the bishopric of Ergyng lie with the activities of St Dyfrig, or Dubricius, in what is now southern Herefordshire. Dyfrig seems to have emerged from the local Romano-British population and may have been active in the 5th century.³ A bishopric seems to have been based at St Constantine's Church at Garthbenni by 500 AD.⁴ With English pressure growing on its original centre in south Herefordshire, the focus of this bishopric appears to have migrated westwards, finally settling at Llandaff in the late 10th or early 11th centuries (Davies, W, 1979, p91). The Book of Llandaff (compiled in the 12th century from earlier sources and referred to as LL from here on) claims that Dyfrig was the first in a direct line of Bishops leading to the then Bishop of Llandaff, Urban, consecrated in 1107. In the Llandaff version, Dyfrig was followed sequentially by first St Teilo, then St Oudoceus as territorial bishops presiding over a diocese in the standard contemporary Roman fashion. Such territorial diocese may have not only continued, but expanded, in the immediate post-Roman period (Edwards, N, 1996, p51).

Ergyng had its own dynasty of kings in the 6th and 7th centuries. King Erb of Gwent and Ergyng granted land to the church in about 555 AD (LL, p76).⁵ His son

² Several bishoprics became consolidated at Llandaff by the 9th or 10th century (Davies, W, 1978, p150).

³ The dates of Dyfrig and the Kings of Ergyng are approximate. The earliest mention of Dyfrig is in the early 7th century Vita Samsonis - Life of St Samson which recounts that he ordained Samson (Doble, 1971, p54). His birth may be in around 440-450 AD (Fenn, 1968, p334).

⁴ Wendy Davies suggest the probability of this date (1978, p158), her identification of Garthbenni, with Welsh Bicknor follows Evans in LL, but is disputed by Bruce Coplestone-Crow (1989) who suggests that it is more likely to be Hentland in Goodrich parish. See also Watkins, M, P, 1966.

⁵ *Cil Hal* - Pencoyd in South Herefordshire.

Peibio was 'King of Eryng'. Peibio was followed by Cinuin and Gwyddgi, who were followed in turn by Gwrgan. Gwrgan is the last person recorded as King of Eryng, and probably died in about 645 (Davies, W, 1982, p75). Gwrgan's daughter, Onbraust, married Meurig of Glywysing/Gwent, and Athrwys was their son, unifying both kingdoms.

This process, by which smaller kingdoms and territories became part of larger ones, reversing a presumed post-Roman fragmentation, must have taken place in all parts of Britain, although the records are sparse. Alliances were formed, often between Germanic and British kingdoms. Larger groupings would in themselves have encouraged smaller kingdoms to seek alliances with larger neighbours. Ultimately, even the larger kingdoms merged - by the early 9th century, Powys, weakened by its struggle with Mercia, was absorbed by Gwynedd (Davies, W, 1990, p35).

Eryng, as a distinct entity, seems to have retained some sort of separate political existence after it lost its own kings. Recognisably separate groups of leading men of Eryng, Gwent and Glywysing continued to be present, in their respective areas, at the granting of charters into the 8th or 9th centuries (Davies, W, 1978, p 109).

The process by which Eryng came to be dominated by the English-speaking Mercians remains obscure, but certainly happened in stages over a long period of time.

In the north of what is now Herefordshire, a certain Merewalh is recorded as being converted to Christianity and founding a monastery at Leominster in about 660.⁶ He is referred to as rex Westehonorum or Westan-Hecanorum rex by Gosceling, the (much later) biographer of his daughter St Mildburg (Pretty, 1989, p175) and he apparently endowed the Leominster monastery, and subsequently another at Wenlock, at which Mildburg later became abbess, with extensive properties.

The people that Merewalh ruled are often equated with the Magonsaetan. There are however no contemporary references to this name and it is only known from four later sources. A now lost charter of about 823-5 records Nottheard, the king's companion and ealdorman (prefectus) of the Magansetum granting land in Briencandafelde⁷ to St Peter's Abbey in Gloucester (Finberg, 1961, p140). The Magonsaetan are an identifiable group of people as late as 1016 when, led by the treacherous Ealdorman of Mercia, Eadric Streona, they were the first to run away from the Danes at the battle of Ashingdon (Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (C), p25).⁸

Merewalh's sons, Merchelm and Mildfith were also rulers of this people, and Mildfrith is recorded as being re-buried in a tumba built by a bishop of the Magonsaetan in the early to mid 8th century. Several of Merewalh's daughters (including Mildburg) became abbesses. Merewalh and his sons are the only known rulers of this dynasty (see appendix E, p25).

There are many questions about Merewalh and the people he ruled. His name means 'illustrious Welshman' and according to some sources he was a son of Penda, king of Mercia which was the kingdom occupying what is now the midlands of England. Penda, a pagan king, allied with the British king of

⁶ The founding of the monastery of Leominster by Merewalh may not reflect the true circumstances. It is possible that a British church, associated with St David's, pre-existed at the site. Leominster may be Llanllieni alleged to have been founded by St David himself (Hillaby, 1995, p9).

⁷ The Gloucester *Historium* has the place-names *Erenkandeffeld* and *Brankamffeld*. The former may well be Archenfield.

⁸ They are also believed by some to be the *Westerna* recorded in the Tribal Hidage of about 670 AD (Hooke, 1986, p7).

Gwynneth, Cadwallon, against the Northumbrians and slew their king, Edwin in 633 (ASC). Kate Pretty (1989, p176) suggests that he was in reality a Briton and related to Penda through marriage.

There are no pagan Anglo-Saxon burials in Shropshire or Herefordshire. The implication must be that either the local people were British and Christian or that any Anglo-Saxon immigrants were converted before they arrived. The kingdom ruled by Merewalh 'may have been wholly British in origin or made up of converted Anglo-Saxon settlers' (Pretty, 1989, p175). There may of course have been elements of both groups.

The Northumbrian monk Etrid reportedly converted Merewalh to Christianity in 660. The Northumbrian church at that time would have had similar, though possibly not identical practices to the other British churches. Easter would have been celebrated at the same time in Leominster and Lann Deui. This changed after the Synod of Whitby in 663,⁹ when the Northumbrian church adopted the Roman Easter. From this time, what is now northern Herefordshire held to a different Easter from that in what is now southern Herefordshire, and would continue to do so until the church in the West (that of Wales) changed to the Roman calendar a century later (768 AD).

To the east of the Magonsaete (if we can call them that), the Hwicce inhabited the area which is now Worcestershire and northern Gloucester. The boundary between the Hwicce and The Magonsaetan ran along the line of the river Leadon and the Malvern Hills. The origins of the Hwicce, like those of the Magonsaetan, are far from clear.

Immediately to the west of the Hwicce, the area of south Herefordshire between the River Wye and the River Leadon/Malvern Hills boundary contains Ariconium and was presumably an original part of Eryng. This may have been Cantref Coch - the Red Cantref (Coplestone-Crow, 1989) and was lost to Eryng at some unknown date, but which is unlikely to be before the battle of Dyrham in 577, which led to the British losing Cirencester, Bath and Gloucester. A British¹⁰ victory in the lower Wye valley in around 620 or 630 AD¹¹ stopped their advance along the north coast of the Bristol Channel (Davies, J, 1994, p60).

In 722 the British won a victory over the English at Pencon, which may have been in Eryng¹². The victor would have been Ithel ap Morgan, and the temporary result would have been the continuation of the rule of Glywysing in Eryng. The existence of a separate Eryng polity of at least some sort in this period is suggested by a grant of land to the church by one Rhiadaf in about this time. Rhiadaf purchased the land for this purpose and granted in the presence of Ithel and the elders of Eryng - *presentia iuthaili regis et nobilium seniosum ercygg*. The price may have included booty for it consisted of 24 items (possibly cattle),

⁹ The Synod was at *Streoneshalh*, which is normally identified as Whitby. Bede gives the date as 664, but here he is not following his own precedent of starting years at Christmas, but rather earlier methods of reckoning years from September (Cheney, 1955, p4). The synod took place in late September or early October 663 (Stenton, p129).

¹⁰ British/Welsh/Saxon/Sais/English/Anglian – To the English speakers the Celtic speakers of the west of Britain were *Weallus* – *foreigners* – a word related to Walloon and Vlach, and implying those people occupying what had previously been Roman Imperial Territories. The western Celts referred to themselves as Britons – they came to use also *Combrogi* – *fellow-countrymen*, later the term *Cymru* – *companions* was used, the English speakers were *Sais*. The incomers facing the Welsh were mainly two groups – Angles, moving westward from East Anglia and into Mercia (the march or border), and Saxons, specifically the West Saxons from Gloucestershire. After the destruction of English power in 1066, the Welsh faced a new and terrible enemy - *y Freinc* – the French, as the Normans were referred to in Wales.

¹¹ The Battle of Pont y Saeson – the victor was recorded as Tewdrig, who had come out of retirement. Howell (1986, p40) dates this event to around 630 while Wendy Davies (1979, p97) dates a charter referring to it at around 620.

¹² Pencoyd in Archenfield, southern Herefordshire.

and 'a Saxon woman, a precious sword and valuable horse' (saxonica muliere et gladio pretioso et equo ualente) (LL, p185).

However, the initiative passed to the Mercians by 743 (ASC) when Cuthred of Wessex joined the Mercian king, Æthelbald, in laying waste the border lands.

Ithel had regained control of at least the greater part of Ergyng in 745, and returned 11 churches there to Bishop Berthwyn after the Saxon devastation (Davies, W, 1979, p113). These churches are shown in figure 6, and listed in appendix B, p23. The grant returning these churches is recorded in the Book of Llandaff (LL, p185). It records the destruction of the border towards Hereford by the 'most treacherous Saxon race' (saxonica gente infidelissima).

In 745 Ergyng still occupied a larger area than that which was to become Norman, and indeed modern, Archenfield. Churches in the Golden Valley (Dorstone, Peterchurch) and the area known as Mawfield (Eaton Bishop, Bredwardine, Madley, Moccas and Preston-on-Wye) were returned to Welsh possession (See appendix B, p23). None of these places were listed as those which had churches which were still within the jurisdiction of Llandaff in the 11th century (see appendix C, p23).

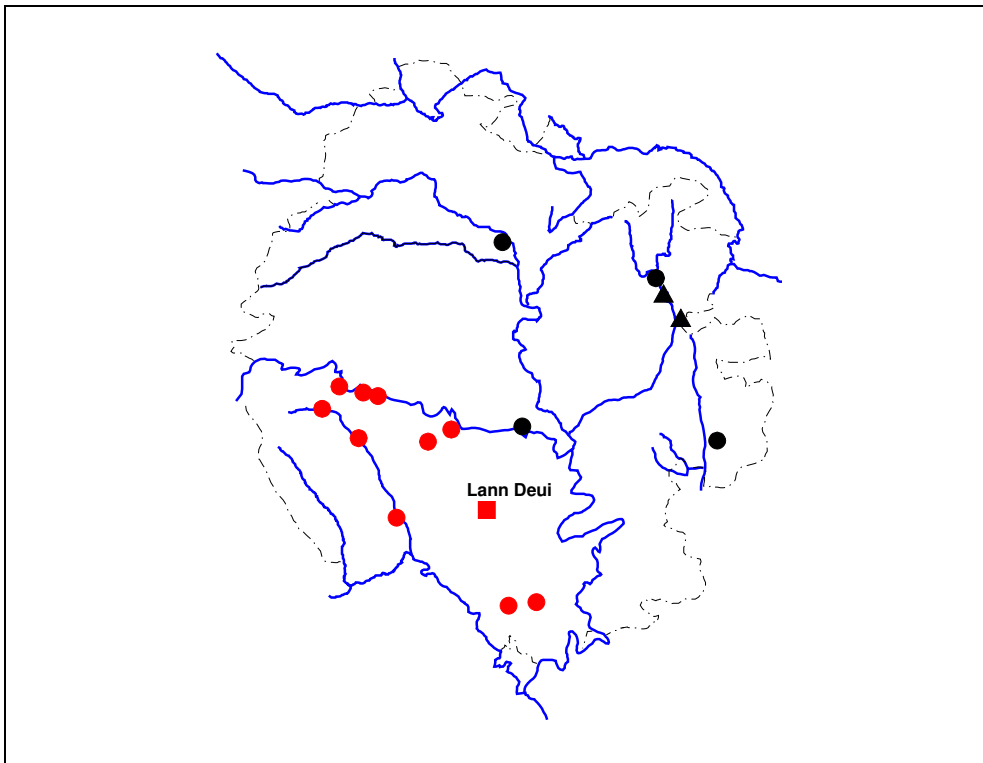


Figure 6: The probable location of the churches (red circles) returned to Bishop Berthwyn in about 745. Early minsters of the English Church are shown as black squares - Hereford, Bromyard, Leominster and Ledbury - and triangles - Acton Beachamp and Avenbury. No English churches however have dates as early as the Welsh ones.

In 757 Offa became king of Mercia, and after a battle at Hereford in 760, seems to have established a truce with Glywysing/Gwent. Ithel had died some time shortly after 745 and the British (or by now perhaps Welsh) would have been led by one or more of his sons – Ffernfael, Rhodri, Rhys and Meurig. Increasingly under pressure from Mercia and the Mercian sub-kingdom (that of the 'Magonsaetan') based in northern Herefordshire, Ergyng seems to have been forced into direct political subservience to its powerful neighbour possibly from this time, and by the end of the 9th century at the latest (Davies, W, 1982, p102). Although it remained

part of the Welsh ecclesiastical establishment, and maintained its own British laws and customs for centuries¹³, it became increasingly an established, if unusual, part of the Mercian and finally Saxo-Danish kingdoms.

Offa marked the border between Mercia and the British kingdoms by the great earthwork now known as Offa's Dyke. There is no dyke between Bridge Sollers in Herefordshire and Redbrook in Gloucestershire, where Eryngy may have formed a buffer area. However, whatever peace agreement Offa came to with the Welsh, sporadic warfare continued throughout his reign and perhaps the border here was never sufficiently established to be permanently marked.¹⁴

From the Welsh point of view, northern Eryngy drops out of sight in the mid 9th century. Writing in the 12th century the author of the 'Life' of St Oudoceus (Euddogwy) says that the area was lost to the English 'from Moccas to the Dore to the Worm to the Tarader' (Davies, W, 1978, p26).¹⁵

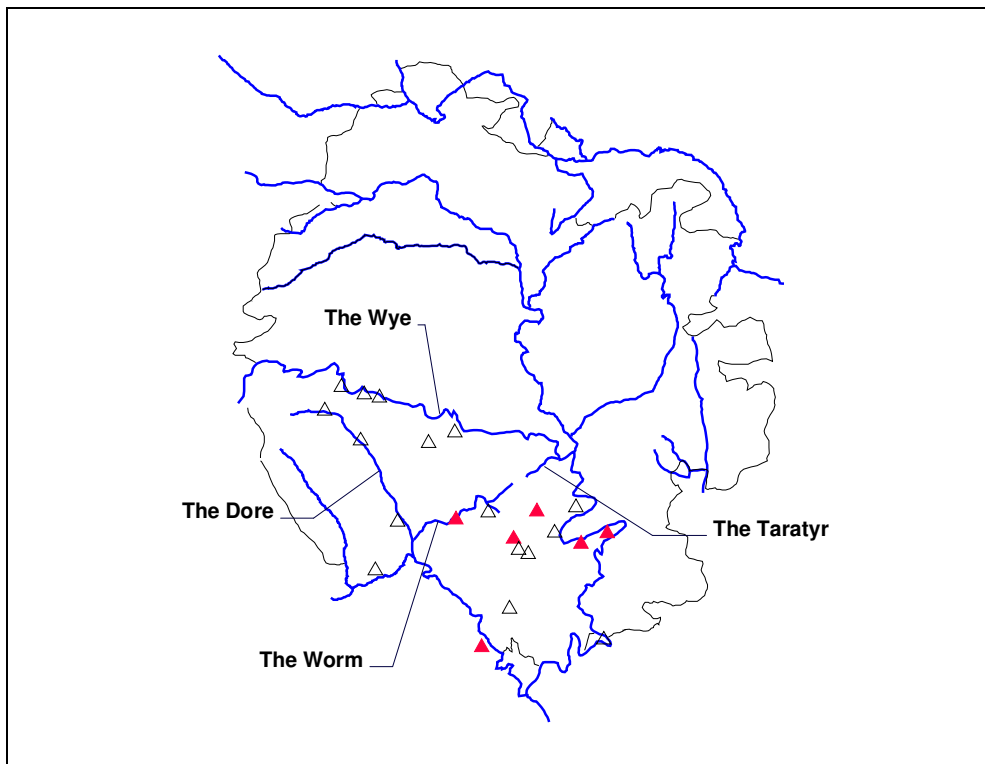


Figure 7: Later charters (red triangles) recorded in the Book of Llandaff (after the mid 8th century.) At this time the boundary of the Llandaff diocese ran down the Dore, up the Worm then down the Taratyr to the Wye and down the Wye to the Severn.

¹³ A form of the old Welsh system of inheritance, gavelkind, continued in a simplified form in Archenfield (as it was later known) until 1925 (Taylor, 1997, p29).

¹⁴ Sir Cyril Fox presents a cogent argument for the dyke as a negotiated frontier. However, David Hill, who has excavated extensively on the dyke, has argued in an article in *British Archaeology* that the dyke proper ran for only 64 miles – between Rushock Hill near Kington, Herefordshire, and Llanfynydd near Wrexham, other earthworks having become confused with Offa's work. The dyke as so defined was a defensive structure between Mercia and Powys only, and should be viewed as a Mercian response to a serious military threat from Powys (Hill, 2000). This article drew a critical response from Margaret Worthington, who had co-directed several projects, which accused Hill of some factual errors but did not refute the main thesis (letter in *British Archaeology* 57, February 2001).

¹⁵ The River Dore runs south along the Golden Valley to join the Monnow at Pontrilas. The Worm Brook discharges into the Dore just upstream of this point, having its source on Aconbury Hill. The Tarader (Taratyr) is probably the stream which runs east-north-east from Aconbury to flow into the Wye at SO 550 362. The name Taratyr is now unused, but Tar's Mill Farm at SO 526 351 may reflect the name.

Kings in Wales recognised English overlordship in the time of Alfred the Great of Wessex. These are listed by Asser (p296) and include the kings of Dyfed, Glywysing and Gwent, who sought protection from Ealdorman Æthelred of Mercia, Alfred's son-in-law. Ironically, the Mercians also sought his protection against their own enemies, the Danes. Brycheiniog sought protection against the northern sons of Rhodri, and finally those same sons of Rhodri sought protection too.

In 914 a Danish force from Brittany under earls Ohter and Hroald ravaged the south Welsh coast. They captured Cyffeiliog, bishop of Archenfield whom the West Saxon king Edward ransomed for forty pounds (ASC p212). They were finally defeated by the militia of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire and from the nearby boroughs.

In 919 a unified English state became implicit when Edward the Elder took control of Mercia (Zalyckj, S, p250) and explicit in 924 when Æthelstan was recognised as King of Wessex and, independently, as King of Mercia. At Hereford in 939 Æthelstan negotiated a yearly tribute which included 20 pounds of gold, 300 pounds of silver and 25,000 oxen from the Welsh princes, before marching south against the Britons of Cornwall.

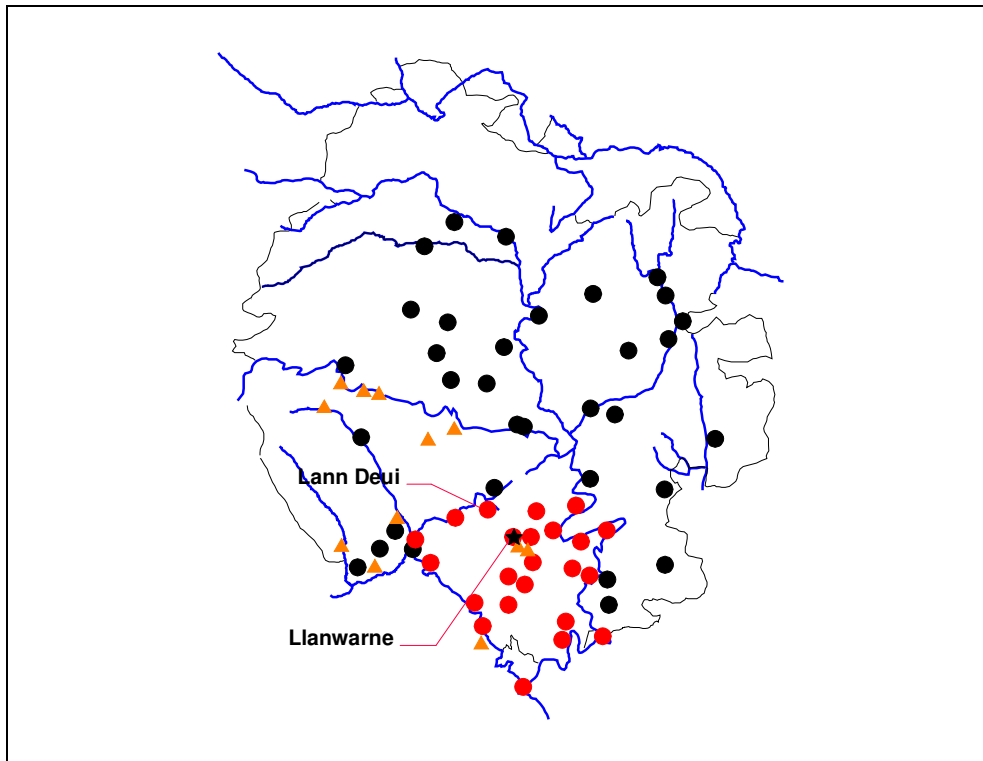


Figure 8: Herefordshire churches in the reign of William I. Places with churches or priests in Domesday are black; churches with priests in the Book of Llandaff are red. Orange triangles represent places previously recorded in LL which appear in neither document.

The Llandaff list and the Domesday list are mutually exclusive with the exception of Llanwarne (Lann Guern Teliau ha Dubric). In Domesday this church is a possession of the manor of Hamme (Holme Lacy) which is held by the Church of Hereford, but pays no taxes. In the list of ordinations in Ergyng by Bishop Herewald recorded in the Book of Llandaff, this church is unique in being mentioned twice, the second time with much detail.

In 1104, Herewald, the last pre-Norman bishop of Llandaff died at the alleged age of one hundred years (Richter, 1972, p32). Three years later his archdeacon,

Urban, was consecrated as his successor. Urban attempted to regain for the see of Llandaff all those territories which he believed had been unjustly taken by the bishops of St Davids and Hereford. To this end the Liber Landavensis (LL - the Book of Llandaff - Llan Dâv) was compiled - a collection of charters and lives of saints designed to support Llandaff's argument. Like any forensic documentation, the book tends to present the interpretation of the evidence which is most supportive of the plaintiff's case – Dyfrig, the first bishop, is referred to as 'Archbishop'. It is likely that the reworking and compilation of these charters in the early 11th century is primarily the work of a small group of people. Indeed, Brook (1986, pp16-49) argues for a single forger 'of consummate skill'. However, Wendy Davies (1979) suggested that there are sufficient inconsistencies and archaic forms preserved in these charters to demonstrate that they are, for the most part, basically genuine.

In particular, the lists of witnesses for the charters may be compared with each other to suggest a temporal sequence. Sufficient of the charters reference other known events to attempt to construct a chronology from them and it is primarily this chronology, devised by Wendy Davies (The Llandaff Charters, 1979) which has been used in this document. The place-name evidence, that is which particular modern place corresponds with which early Welsh place in LL, is generally drawn from Bruce Coplestone-Crow's – The Place-Names of Herefordshire (1989) where he presents cogent arguments for changing previously held identifications.

Joe Hillaby (1987, p602) considered that the local 'Dewi' names derived from Much Dewchurch being a mother church to Little Dewchurch, Dewsall and Kilpeck and that the dedication may originally 'refer to another David'. It has been suggested by Rev. Michael Mountney (1976), that the three Dewi named places in the locality – Much Dewchurch, Little Dewchurch and Dewsall itself - are named, not from St David of Wales, but from another Dewi in LL – Deui summus sacerdos filius Circan and that this personage is of a much earlier time. Subsequently Wendy Davies has demonstrated the likelihood that the charters in which Deui summus sacerdos¹⁶ appears as a witness (Bolgros – Byecross, Preston-on-Wye and Lann Guorboe - Eaton Bishop) date from around 610/615 (Davies, W, 1979).

In Domesday Roger de Lacy held Mainure of the king - Roger de Laci ten Mainaure (Thorn and Thorn, 1.58). Coplestone-Crow (1989, p35) considers that this (identified in the Hereford Domesday as Birch) was a remnant of what had originally been a much larger land-unit which comprised Dewsall, Aconbury, Ballingham, Little Birch, Much Birch, Bolstone, Little Dewchurch, eastern Much Dewchurch, Callow and Hoarwithy. This may have been a maenor wrthir (an upland maenor) of Ergyng centred on the hill-fort at Aconbury - the Welsh Caer Rein (Jones G R J, 1972). Meiner Reau in Herefordshire Domesday would appear to be a corresponding lowland manor (maenor fro) originally identified as Ballingham¹⁷. Such large land units appear to have been common, and probably had their origins in the Iron Age. Another such unit has been identified at Marden, 14 km to the north, where the focus would have been the large hill-fort at Sutton Walls (Sheppard, 1979).

¹⁶ *Presbiter* always means priest in LL, while *sacerdos* refers to 'the priestly office' and may refer to a priest or a bishop in this period. *Summus sacerdos* would always mean a bishop (Davies, 1979, p126).

¹⁷ See G R J Jones, 1972 p306 but Coplestone-Crow (p98) suggests that Jones' identification of Meiner Reau with Ballingham is a misreading and that the correct identification is another, nameless, estate, held by *Waerstan* in Domesday. This may be Hentland.

The earliest reference to what is believed to be Much Dewchurch is in around 620 when the abbot of Dewchurch (Guordoce abbas Lann Deui) appears in a witness list.¹⁸

In about 728 Morheb was abbot at Much Dewchurch (Lann Deui) and in about 745 Lann Deui was one of the churches returned to Bishop Berthwyn. As Lann Deui ros cerion, Much Dewchurch was still clearly within the Eryng diocese in the time of William I when Bishop Herewald ordained Cinan son of Gritiau to the church there (LL, p275-278, see appendix D, p24).

The church of St David standing at Much Dewchurch today is largely of Norman build: the original church remained until the 11th century, and the monastery attached to it was also demolished around this time. The church would have been the focal point of the medieval village; there is good evidence for a substantial medieval settlement including castle, manor house and deerparks (see section 2.3 below).

Events during the 17th century have given Much Dewchurch a somewhat lively history, often connected with the antics of two well known local families: the Pyes and the Bodenhams. The Pye family owned the Mynde estate, and were at one time considered one of the wealthiest families in England. Sir Walter Pye the younger was a staunch royalist, and is known to have loaned the king £2000, a huge sum in the 17th century, in 1640. Pye was commissioned to travel to Rome in 1642, on a secret mission on behalf of the king to seek the support of the Pope in the parliamentary conflict of the time. He managed to raise troops for the king at the start of the Civil War in 1641, and put a garrison in Kilpeck Castle. At the commencement of hostilities, he was one of nine noblemen who led an attack by Royalist troops on Brampton Bryan. He later participated in, and was taken prisoner during, the royalist siege of Hereford, only later to be released on the payment of a prisoner's ransom by the county of Herefordshire.

The religious strife that lay at the root of the English Civil War did not dissipate easily: even after the execution of Charles I, and the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, hostility remained strong between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and Catholics continued to be persecuted for refusing to change their faith. In 1673 Parliament demanded that official members of the Catholic Faith take the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. In the autumn of 1680, James Brydges and Lord Chandos, both devout Protestants, were successful in obtaining a Royal Proclamation that required all Roman Catholics to take an oath of Abjuration and Allegiance before the magistrate of the Quarter Sessions in Hereford. John Bodenham, a devout Roman Catholic, refused to attend, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. His neighbour Robert Pye, however, was an ardent Protestant. One story claims that when Pye confronted him, Bodenham attacked and killed him with a bill hook (Reade 1928). This is the most popular (and still widely believed) version of events in the folklore of the area. Some even claim to have seen the ghostly figures of Pye and Bodenham struggling beneath the walnut tree where the murder is supposed to have taken place. Reade published the story in his essay "Ghosts of Much Dewchurch" (Reade 1928). A more likely explanation is that although Pye was attacked he was not fatally wounded and died of a fever shortly afterwards.

In the National Gazetteer of 1868, Much Dewchurch is described as being "small, and wholly agricultural". We know from Littlebury's Directory 1876-7 that the principal produce of the village included "wheat, barley, turnips, peas, beans, fruit and pasture". The directory also states that the population of Much Dewchurch in

¹⁸ For Lann Loudea (Llancloudy) see LL, p164. He also appears as a witness at Lann Budgaulan (Carey in Ballingham) again in about 620 (*ibid.* p164)

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1861 was 608, and 615 in 1871; there were 123 inhabited houses in the village occupied by 129 families or individuals, and the area of the parish totalled 4897 acres.

2.3 Archaeological background

Habitation of Much Dewchurch may go back to prehistoric times: mesolithic and neolithic flint tools have been found at Bettws Court, The Asp and Coles Tump, including arrowheads, blades, knives, scrapers and axe heads.¹⁹ An unlooped palstave found whilst ploughing near the Tram Inn Station in 1947 has been dated to the Bronze Age.²⁰

There is plenty of evidence for medieval activity in the area. Extensive earthworks to the east of St David's church have been interpreted as a medieval settlement, with patches of charcoal possibly indicating the burning of houses. Possibly it was abandoned in the period of the Black Death around 1349 and the present village built, or expanded at the existing location. Medieval pottery no later in date than the 13th century was also found at the site. Nearby an oval shaped mound, surrounded by a shallow ditch and traces of an inner and outer bank, constitute the remains of the medieval castle dating to between the 12th and 14th centuries.²¹

There are also records of medieval deer parks and woodland, probably connected with the late medieval hall house known as The Mynde, and of a series of medieval fishponds to the west of The Mynde.

¹⁹ Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record numbers 33787, 33788 and 33789:
www.smr.herefordshire.gov.uk

²⁰ Herefordshire SMR number 6819

²¹ Herefordshire SMR numbers 397 and 398

2.4 Site specific history

The oldest surviving buildings at Pool farm appear to have been constructed in the 17th or 18th century, and the farmhouse and one of the remaining barns still retain their original timber-frame structure. The timber-framed barn suggests that the agricultural buildings followed the traditional building practices of the area and were constructed from locally available materials. The tithe map below (figure 9) shows the extent of the farm buildings at Pool farm, and its surrounding land in 1841. The timber-framed barn that still stands today can be made out to the west of the farmhouse.

A sale particulars document from 1936 gives an idea of the size of the farm during this period, the types of buildings and what they were used for, and the sorts of agricultural practices carried out (see appendix F). The farm appears to have been a standard Herefordshire mixed farm; the buildings listed include 'five open cattle sheds, three fattening boxes and beast house for ten' as well as barns and a granary. The 'Cider House' shows that like most Herefordshire farms during this period Pool Farm also produced cider. In 1936 the farm is listed as having 163 acres, including pasture, arable and pasture orchard which are described here as 'first- class corn and root-growing arable, well watered pastures, and thriving orchards'.

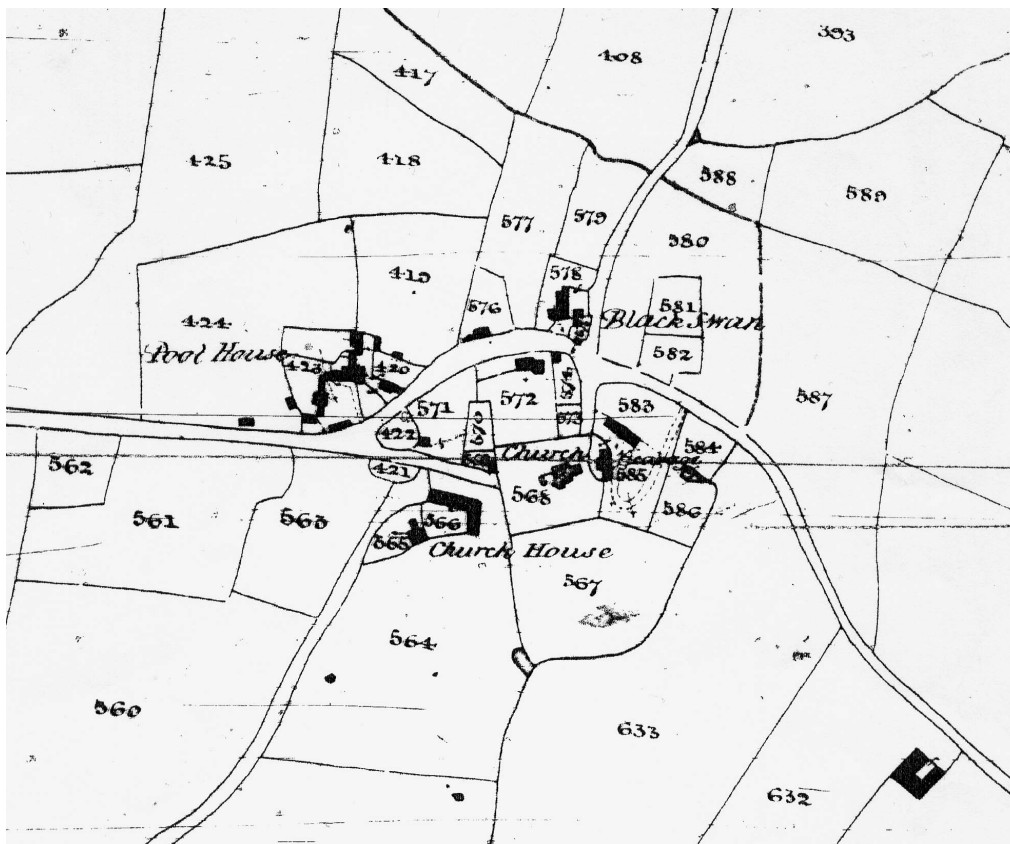


Figure 9: Tithe map of 1841

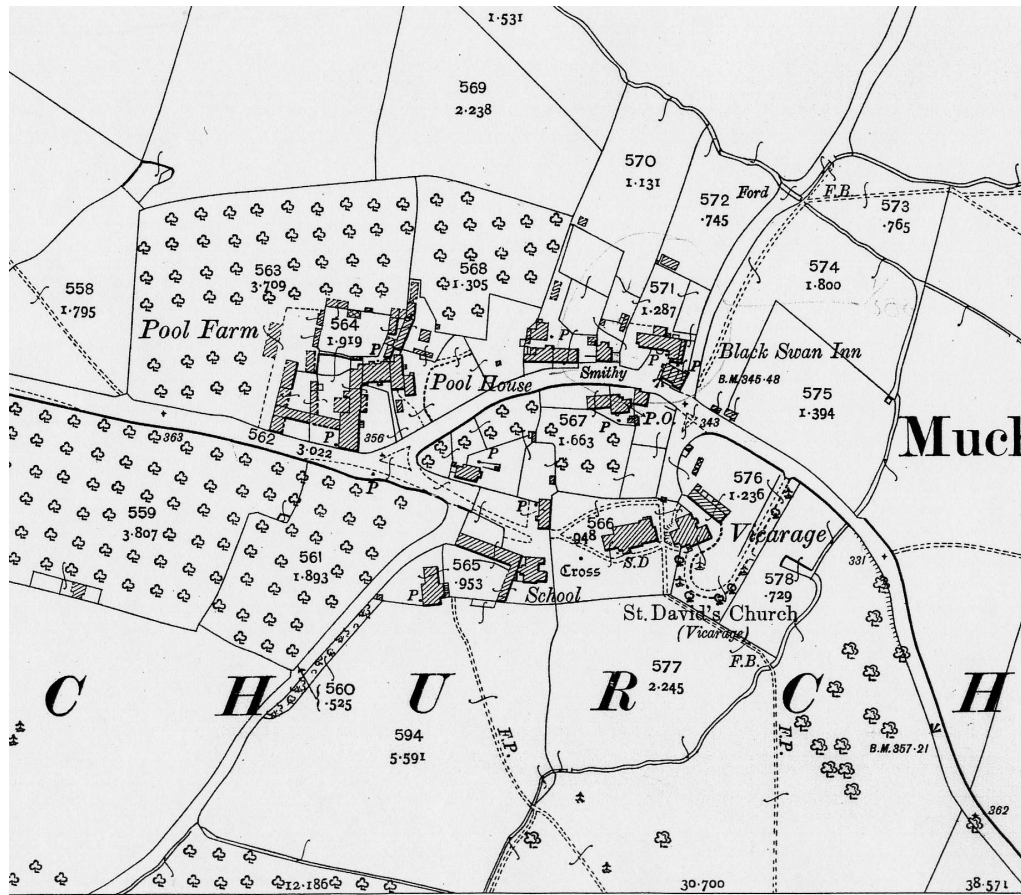


Figure 10: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map 1904 1:2500 (County Series Herefordshire XLV.3)

The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows Pool farm in 1904, and includes a substantial number of farm buildings which have now gone. The farmhouse and one timber-framed barn (1)²² immediately to the west of it still stand today; the stone barn (2) must predate 1904 and does not appear to have been substantially altered; the smaller stone building (3) to the south of building 2 has been extensively rebuilt in the more recent past, making it impossible to tell whether the whole or part of it is represented on the OS map. The land immediately surrounding the farm buildings appears to be orchard. Directories from this period tell us that the tenant of the farm was one Richard Farr (Kelly's 1900 & 1913; Jakeman and Carver's 1914) who farmed there until it was taken on by Richard Jones in 1917 (Kelly's 1917).

²² The numbers refer to those used in section 5.3 to identify the surveyed buildings (see page 18).
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3.0 Project aims and objectives

The aims of the project were: -

- To conduct a short documentary which considered all relevant sources in order to provide a concise analysis of the buildings' broader stylistic and historical importance.
- To monitor all groundwork undertaken by the contractor, except where it could be proven in advance that only manifestly modern deposits would be disturbed.
- To make a record of the extent and depth of all such groundwork.
- To make a record of any archaeological features or deposits exposed.
- To record the presence of sensitive archaeological material within the trench and in the spoil removed during the excavation, and to retrieve any potential dating evidence.
- To make a record of all finds and any environmental material recovered.
- To ensure that if any environmental evidence was preserved, that a sufficient sample be retained to allow for further analysis (normally at least a 10L sample was to be taken and stored in a thick gauge polythene bag, labelled both inside and outside with a permanent marker using a waterproof label).
- To ensure that the location and of the area excavated was accurately recorded on a suitably scaled plan.
- To record negative evidence and to consider its implications.
- To ensure that where important archaeological remains existed, plans for the preservation in-situ of such remains was discussed with the Archaeological Advisor for Herefordshire Council and the client.
- To ensure that a recording strategy was adopted that allowed for the production of a stratigraphic record of the deposits encountered, and a record of the extent and depth of the excavations.
- To make a description of the structure and fabric of the building.
- To conduct a photographic survey of all the major components of the building that were to be directly affected by the development. To meet this requirement photographs were to be taken using a 35mm SLR camera using black and white and colour print film of general views of the exterior of the building, all exterior and interior elevations and selective internal views and any detailed coverage deemed to be fitting with the character and setting of the building. The photographic survey was to be conducted in accordance with the stipulations laid down in 'Recording Historic Buildings' (RCHME 3rd ed. 1996), to meet the requirements for a level 2 building recording project.
- To produce, or oversee the production of, the following site drawings to RCHME Levels 2 and to produce a full set of inked drawings to publication standard:

- An annotated plan linked to the OS national grid at a scale of 1:50 (based on the ground plan prepared by the architects and amended to include specific archaeological details).
- The external elevations at a scale of 1:50 annotated to show any construction breaks, blocked doorways etc (based on the elevation prepared by the architects and amended to include specific archaeological details).
- Sufficient cross sections through the building to allow the recording of any structural component of the building that was affected by the development. These drawings were also annotated once the repairs and alterations were completed to ensure that an accurate record of the completed work was included with the archive.
- Suitably scaled excavations of any internal partition walls or other features that were to be removed during the alterations and repair work.

4.0 Methodology

The following methodology was employed: -

- Suitably qualified archaeologists monitored all activity that involved disturbance of the ground surface.
- An assessment of the archaeological significance of finds, structures and deposits was made and appropriate action taken.
- Structures and stratigraphic sequences observed were recorded on scaled drawings and the position of all work disturbing the ground, and any archaeological features, was located on them.
- The presence of artefacts and was recorded with a description of their type, quantity and original location. The spoil was scanned for significant finds but in fact none were observed.
- All descriptions of structures and deposits, photographic records and drawing numbers were recorded on the relevant data capture documents in accordance with Archenfield Archaeology's standard site recording procedures.
- Significant features were, where possible, photographed next to an appropriate scale rule, and a board displaying a unique context number. Each photographic exposure was recorded in the photographic log.
- Staff carrying out the evaluation excavation followed the guidelines laid down in the Archenfield Archaeology Health and Safety Policy
- Archenfield Archaeology conforms to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual arrangements in Field Archaeology. All projects are, where applicable, carried out in accordance with IFA Standards and Guidance or Draft Standards and Guidance.

5.0 Results

5.1 The stratigraphy

The trench was 0.5 meters deep. The topsoil consisted of 100mm of mid-brown sandy silt. The subsoil was a mid-red-brown clay containing stones. Beneath this lay large quantities of broken stone and mortar. There were no finds observed in the trench or from the spoil heap.

5.2 The building survey

The buildings surveyed included a timber-framed barn (1), a stone barn (2), and a smaller stone building (3), and Pool farmhouse. The farm house has been heavily restored: the pitches and barbs of the roof have been raised on both the north and south sides; there are no indications of timber framing on the lower section of the west frame (although the internal view from inside the barn where it joins the house has been obscured by brickwork). The house appears to be L-shaped, but heavy restoration on the eastern side of the building makes it impossible to date the return section running north-west.

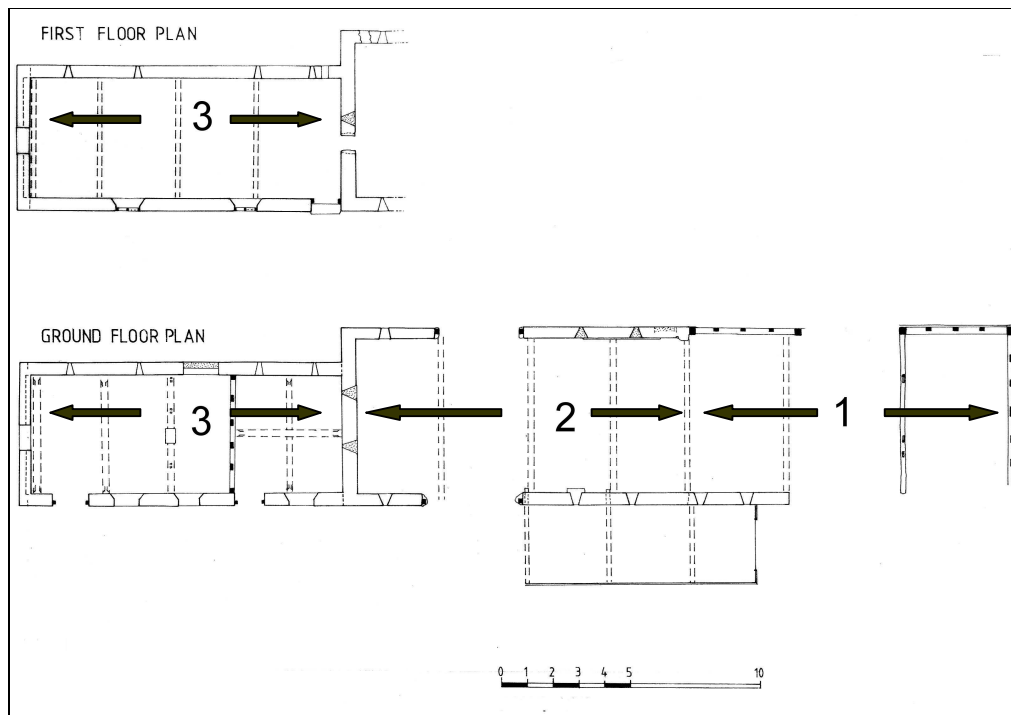


Figure 11: Plan of the agricultural buildings

There is a timber framed barn (1) attached to the house albeit awkwardly. This consists of three bays and probably dates to the early 17th century. The barn has lost its southern and eastern frames, but the north frame remains intact, attached to the west side of pool farm. Most of its timbers are double-pegged, as opposed to the single-pegged timbers in the house. The southern and eastern frames were possibly lost when the barn was heightened with thinner, single-pegged timbers. All the bricks in the panels appear to be hand made. The remaining post along the west frame indicates that the southern end was timber framed. The lack of peg holes and mortice on the northern timber frame confirms that the barn did not extend for a northern bay.

There is a stone barn (2) built onto the southern end of the timber framed barn, but it is difficult to tell whether it was built at the same time or was a later addition. The eastern stone wall, which extends along both barns, appears to have been put in to replace the original timber frame. One must assume that the first barn was built without this wall, as the timber frame is still here, thus implying that the timber framed barn is earlier than the stone barn. This is confirmed by the absence of a northern frame in the stone barn.

At the southern end of the stone barn there is a third building (3), also stone built. The roof pitch of this building is lower in height than the other two. The ceilings of barns (1) and (2) have been raised; this is visible on the northern frame and on the upper story along the western frame. A difference in the stonework, though not visible from the inside of the stone barn (2), shows up clearly on the external face of its eastern wall (figure 11). The gable at the top of its internal south wall shows rebuilding on both the west and east sides, showing that this stone barn was raised on both pitches. Whitewash and plasterwork seen in the lower level of the south elevation is absent in the upper level, providing further evidence for rebuilding (figure 12). It was also noted that within the stone infill that replaced the timber frame on the east elevation of this building, the air vents are at a slightly higher level. On the internal face of the western elevation many of the air vents have been blocked.



Figure 12: Photograph showing the change in brickwork where the roofs of both the timber-framed barn (1) and the stone barn have been raised

When the pitches of the roofs were heightened in barns (1) and (2), the simple A-frame trusses with tie beams, and the principal rafters, were all re-used; only the struts were made specifically for the new frames. Several carpenters' marks on these timbers appear to be quite late, and are probably associated with the later building (3) built at the south end of the complex. All the trusses in the northern-most frame are reused.



Figure 13: Whitewash and plaster present in the lower level of barn (2)



Figure 14: Photograph showing (from left to right) the timber framed barn (1), the stone barn (2), and the smaller stone building (3, just seen)



Figure 15: View of the barns from the opposite direction, with later stone building (3) in the foreground

6.0 Conclusions

There were no finds or features observed during excavation, despite the extent of archaeological material recorded in the area.

From the building survey it is possible to conclude that the timber-framed structures date to the 17th or 18th century, and are typical of the vernacular architecture of the area. The barns clearly demonstrate some of the methods of arable farming employed during this period of history. The barns were used to store and process corn and to provide straw and chaff for the animals. In his book 'Historic Farm Buildings', Jeremy Lake also discusses the use of barns for harvest home celebrations. The barn has an entrance and an exit opposite each other, the entrance being taller in order to accommodate the loaded wagon (figure 15). After the corn was unloaded the centre section of the barn was used as a threshing floor. After threshing the doors were opened so that the through-breeze would help separate the grain from the chaff. The rectangular ventilation slits, seen in the walls of the stone barn, stopped the grain from becoming mouldy or overheating during storage: in the timber-framed barn some of the wattle panels may have originally been left open (Lake 1989).



Figure 16: Photograph showing the threshing floor and through-entry. The entrance on the left is higher than the exit on the right.

Although there is plenty of evidence to show that the roofs of the barns have been raised at a later stage, it is not possible to deduce the reasons for these alterations without further documentary research. The many alterations made to the smaller stone building (3) make it difficult to tell what it was originally used for. A sales document from 1936, 'Particulars of Pool farm' provides a list of the agricultural buildings and their uses (see appendix F), a number of which could refer to the stone building (3).

7.0 Archive deposition

The primary project archive, consisting of the excavated material and any original paper records, will be prepared and stored in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidelines for the preparation and storage of archives. The primary archive will be stored with Hereford City Museum.

A copy of the digital archive, stored on CD and consisting of context, artefact and ecofact data, together with the site plan and selected photographs, will accompany the primary archive.

The client, in consultation with the project manager, will make provision for the deposition of all finds from the excavation with the Hereford City Museum. On completion of the fieldwork and the processing, collation, recording and analysis of the finds from the excavation all finds will be handed over to the museum staff, along with the project archive. Arrangements will be made with the museum for the transfer of title.

8.0 Publication and dissemination proposals

Paper copies of this report will be lodged with the Archaeological Adviser to Herefordshire Council, Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record and Hereford Library. A short note on the project will be prepared for publication in the Transactions of the Woolhope Club.

CDs of this report, together with the supporting archival material will be available from Archenfield Archaeology.

The complete photographic record, including the negatives, will be retained by Archenfield Archaeology.

Appendices

Appendix A - Places in Ergyng mentioned in the Book of Llandaff

(Dates from Davies 1979; locations from Coplestone-Crow 1989)

Name in LL	page	Date ²³	Modern name	Grid reference
Henn Lann Dibric ²⁴	80	6 th C	Llanfrother in Hentland	SO 542287
Mochros	80	6 th C	Moccas	SO 357433
Cil Hal	75	555	Pencoyd?	SO 517266
Mainaur Garth Benni ²⁵	72a	575	Hentland in Goodrich parish	SO567163
Conloc ²⁶	76a	575	Preston-on-Wye	SO 383424
Lann Cerniu	72b	580	Abbey Dore?	SO 387304
podum Junabui	73a	585	Bredwardine	SO 335445
Cumbarruc	73b	595	Dorstone?	SO 315418
Mafurn	162b	605	Peterchurch ?	SO345385
Bolgros ²⁷	161	610	Byecross, Preston-on-Wye?	SO 374425
Lann Guorboe ²⁸	162b	615	Eaton Bishop?	SO 442391
podum Loudea	163b	620	Llancloudy	SO 497208
Lann Budgualan	164	620	Carey in Ballingham?	SO 565310
Lann Suluiu	160	620	Llancillo	SO 366256
Lann Deui ²⁹	165	625	Much Dewchurch	SO 482311
Lann Colcuch ³⁰	165	625	?	
Lann Ebrdil ³¹	159a	685	Madley	SO 420387
Lann Tydiuc ³²		735	Dixton (Monmouthshire)?	SO 520156
Lann Guern Teliau ha Dubric ⁶	200	758	Llanwarne	SO 505282
Henn Lennic ³³	200	758	Lenastone, Pencoyd	SO 508272
Lann Degui cil pedec	169	850	Kilpeck	SO 445305
Cum Mouric ³⁴	170	850	Morraston, Little Dewchurch	SO 532314
Lann Mocha	74	860	St Maughan's, Mons.	SO 461171
Merthir Cynfall	171	860	Llangunville, Llanrothal	SO 494166
Lann Timoi ³⁵	231	866	Foy	SO 598283
Lann Suluc ³⁶	231	910	Sellack	SO 566277

²³

Date first mentioned

²⁴

St Dyfrig taught at the monastery here for seven years - Life of St Dubricius in *LL* - before relocating to Mochros.

²⁵

The title of this charter is *Lann Custenhingarhbenni in ercicg* (in Ergyng). It is described as a house of prayer and seat of the bishop - *domus orationis et penitentiae atque episcopalis locus*.

²⁶

Four uncias of land on the Wye and possibly bordering Dorstone in the Golden Valley - *Conloc super ripam qui infra insulam ebrdil usque Cumbarra ynis stratdour*.

²⁷

King Gwrfaddw gave an ager of three uncias to Bishop Ufelfyw in thanks for his victory over the English. It was on the Wye at some distance from Mochos - *super ripam guy eminus mochros*. The bishop immediately began to build a church on it.

²⁸

Bishop Ufelfyw built a church here.

²⁹

Charter of doubtful authenticity (see Davies, W, 1979, p105) but abbot Guordoce of Lann Dewi appears as a witness in c. 620.

³⁰

Charter of doubtful authenticity.

³¹

Charter of doubtful authenticity. This has been taken to refer to Llanerthill in Monmouthshire. If so it is a different church from that on page 192 of *LL* (BCC).

³²

The title of this charter is *Ecclesia Tytiac super ripam guy*.

³³

These two churches appear to have later been merged. The copy of the charter, originally dating to about 758 is corrupt, perhaps reflecting confusion on the part of the 11th century collator.

³⁴

The church existed before this charter - Guicum freed *ecclesia cum mouric* with King Meurig's guarantee.

³⁵

Not a charter for this place - This was later Llan Tiuoi - see appendix D - Maiferu of Lann Timoi is among the clerical witnesses on p231 *LL*.

³⁶

Not a charter for this place - Concum of Lann Suluc is among the clerical witnesses on p231 *LL*.

Appendix B - Churches returned to Bishop Berthwyn in 745

Name in LL	page	date	Modern name	Grid reference
Cumbarrac	73b	595	Dorstone?	SO 315418
Lann Colcuch	165	625	?	
Lann Cerniu	72b	580	Abbey Dore?	SO 387304
Mafurn	162b	605	Peterchurch?	SO 345385
Lann Guorboe	162b	615	Eaton Bishop?	SO 442391
Lann Iunabui	73a	585	Bredwardine	SO 335445
Lann Deui	165	625	Much Dewchurch	SO 482311
Mochros	163	620	Moccas	SO 357433
Lann Ebrdil	159a	685	Madley	SO 420387
Bolgros	161	610	Byecross, Preston-on-Wye?	SO 374425
Lann Loudeu	163b	620	Llancloudy	SO 497208
Lann Garren		this	Llangarron	SO 531213

Appendix C - Churches in Ergyng in the mid 11th century

(List of churches wrongfully held by the Bishop of Hereford - LL p275)

Name in LL	date	Modern name	Grid reference
Lann Tydiuc	735	Dixton (Monmouthshire)?	SO 520156
Lann Meir Castell Mingui	this	Monmouth	SO 507129
Lann Tiinauc	this	Whitchurch	SO 556175
Lann Martin ³⁷	this	Marstow	SO 553192
Lann Custenhin ³⁸	575	Welsh Bicknor	SO 592177
Lann Sanfreit	this	Bridstow?	SO 585248
Lann Tiui ³⁹	866	Foy	SO 598283
Lann Budgual	620	Carey in Ballingham	SO 565310
Lann Suluc ⁴⁰	910	Sellack	SO 566277
Henn Lann Dibric ⁴¹	6 th C	Llanfrother in Hentland	SO 542287
Lann Mihacgel cil luch	this	Michaelchurch	SO 522255
Lann Petyr	this	Peterstow	SO 563249
Lann Hunapui	this	Llandinabo	SO 518284
Lann Guern Teliau ha Dubric	758	Llanwarne	SO 505282
Lann Deui ros cerion ⁴²	620	Much Dewchurch	SO 482311
Lann Degui cil pedec	850	Kilpeck	SO 445305
Lann Cruc	this	Kenderchurch	SO 402284
Lann Cein	this	Kentchurch	SO 419257
Cum Mouric	850	Morraston, Little Dewchurch	SO 532314
Lann Santguainerth	this	St Weonard's	SO 496244
Lann Cinauc	this	Llangunnock, Llangarron	SO 510233
Lann Mihacgel supra Mingui	this	Nr Garway, in Skenfrith parish ⁴³	SO 462207
Lann Ridol	this	Llanrothal	SO 471186
Lann Cinvil	860	Llangunville, Llanrothal	SO 494166
Lann Loudeu	620	Llancloudy	SO 497208
Lann Celinni ⁴⁴	this	?	
Lann Tisauuc ⁸	this	?	

³⁷ This may be Gurmach, bought for the church for a price which included a Saxon woman (see p8)

³⁸ Lann Custeningarthbenni – Mainaur Garth Benni. Originally Hentland in Goodrich parish (SO 567263). It had apparently become combined the church at Welsh Bicknor, Lann Idoudecst (the church of the twelve saints) by 1066 (in tempore etc)

³⁹ Formerly Llan Timoi when Mailferu of Lann Timoi is among the clerical witnesses

⁴⁰ Concum of Lann Suluc is among the clerical witnesses on p231 LL

⁴¹ Henn Lann Dibric and Llan Teliau in uno cimiterio

⁴² Guordoce, abbot of Lann Deui, was among the clerical witnesses on p164 LL

⁴³ In Monmouthshire – one mile south of Garway

⁴⁴ Ganarew (SO 529163) – possible location of Lanndougarth and possibly also Lann Celinni or Lann Tisauuc the locations of which are otherwise unknown - BCC

Appendix D - Ordinations in Ergyng by Bishop Herewald

(Ordinations by Bishop Herewald 1059-1104 - LL pp 275-278)

name	modern name	reign	date	Priest(s) ordained
Hennlann dubric & lanntelieu inuno cimiterio	Llanfrother in Hentland	Edward and Gryffydd ⁴⁵	1056-1066	Enniaun filium cincenn *Joseph
Lanntiuoi	Foy	Edward ⁴⁶	-1066	Joseph filium brein *Iouan
Lannsanbregit	Bridstow?	Harold ⁴⁷	1066	Guollguinn
Lannpetir	Peterstow	Harold	1066	Same Guollguinn
Lanntidiuc		William et al ⁴⁸	1067-1072	Ris (Rhys) *Guriul and Duinerth
Lannasantguainerth	St Weonard's	William ⁴⁹		Cinon filium Gucaun after him Guassauc and Ris (Rhys)
Lannguern	Llanwarne	William		Gulcet filium Asser Simeon
Cilpedec	Kilpeck	William		Morcenoui *Enniaun ⁵⁰
Ingarthbenni lanncusthennin	Welsh Bicknor	William		Argustil filium Sigit *Cinon Merchiaun
Lann idoudecsent	Church of the 12 saints	Harold ⁵¹	1066	No named priest
Lann deugui ros cerion	Much Dewchurch	William ⁵²		Cinan filium Gritiau
Lannmihacgel cil luch	Michaelchurch	William ⁵³		Selis then Hodliu
Lannguern	Llanwarne	William		Audi filium Acheff et Gulcet filium Asser Simion
Lanncinitir, Lann icruc	Kenderchurch	William		Aircol *Enniaun
Cum mouruc	Morraston, Little Dewchurch	William		Pater turch Cinmin
Lan garan	Llangarron ⁵⁴	Several ⁵⁵		Telguare filium Guer *Cynhi
Lannsuluc	Sellack			Jacob filium Amhyr
Lann marthin	Marstow	William?		Morbiu *Gunna
Lann guenn	?	William		Jacob then Elgar
Ecclesium decastello mingui	The church in Monmouth Castel (St Mary's)	William et al		?
				*sons succeeding fathers

⁴⁵ *Tempore etguardi regis anglie et grifudi regis gualie*

⁴⁶ *Tempore etguardi regis*

⁴⁷ *Tempore haraldi regis*

⁴⁸ In the time of King William and Earl William and Walter de Lacy and Raul de Bernai viscount of Hereford, before the castle at Monmouth was built - *Tempore uillemi regis et uillemi comitis at uualteri delaci et raul debernai uicomitis herfordie antequam castellum demingui.*

⁴⁹ *Tempore uillemi*

⁵⁰ Enniaun was ordained in the time of Catgendu (Catwendru) and Ris filium Moridic (Rhys son of Meredith).

⁵¹ *Lann idoudecsent* - the church of the twelve saints. These twelve were the followers of St Paulinus of Wales who followed him on his mission to Brittany (Doble, 1971, p152). The church appears to have been re-located to Welsh Bicknor and reconsecrated "in the same cemetery" in 1066 - *antea consecrauit lann idoudecsent in eodem cimiterio tempore haraldi regis.*

⁵² *Tempore uillemi regis.*

⁵³ *Tempore uillemi.*

⁵⁴ NB not in first list - appendix D.

⁵⁵ Before this Bishop Joseph (therefore before 1059) had ordained Idmab - this church is specified as being wooden.

Appendix E - Royal dynasties of South Wales and the Marches

Ergyng		Glywysing		Western Hecani/ Magonsaetan		Mercia	
Erb	525-555						
Peibio	555-585						
Cunuin Gwyddgi	585-615	Tewdrig					
Gwrgan	615-645	Meurig	-625	Merewalh	653-674	Penda	632-655
		Athrwys	625-655			Paeda	655-657
						Wulfhere	657-675
		Morgan	665-710	Merchelm Mildfrith	674-? 674-706	Æthelred	675-704
						Coenred	704-709
		lthel	710-745			Ceolred	709-716
		Ffernfael	745-775			Æthelbald	716-757
		Rhodri				Beornred	757
		Rhys				Offa	757-796
		Athrwys	770-805			Ecgrith	796
						Cenwulf	796-821
						Ceolwulf	821-823
						Beornwulf	823-825
						Ludeca	825-827

Appendix F – Sale particulars for Pool Farm 1936

Particulars

OF THE

Compact and Attractive Heavy-Cropping Mixed Farm

KNOWN AS

“THE POOL FARM”

situate in the Village of Much Dewchurch, 7 miles from Hereford and 9 miles from Ross, comprising :—

COMFORTABLE FARM HOUSE

well built of Brick with slated roof, containing :—

ON THE GROUND FLOOR :—Entrance Hall, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, Excellent Dairy and Cellar.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR :—(Two staircases), Five Bedrooms, Bathroom, Boxroom, adjoining is a small granary ; Apple and Bacon Rooms, Wash-house, etc.

There is a nice walled-in Garden at the rear.

Well of Water and Pump, and also a supply by gravitation.

THE EXTENSIVE FARM BUILDINGS

are most conveniently planned. Virtually all are most substantially built of Stone with Slated roofs, and there is accommodation for a large head of stock. Included are large Barns, Calves' Cots, Horse Tackle Shed, Root House, Corn Room, Mixing Room, Five warm Fold-Yards, Five open Cattle Sheds, Three Fatting Boxes and Beast House for ten, with feeding passage, Pigs' Cots, Two 4-Bay French Barns, 5-Bay Waggon Shed, Trap House, Nag Stable for two, Cart Stable for six and Chaff Box with granary over, Cider House and ample storage.

There is also a Picturesque Half-Timbered and Thatched Cottage known as

PEARTREE COTTAGE

which together with Ordnance No. 206 (4 Acres, 0 Roods, 36 Perches) is let to Mr. R. Smith at £14 per annum.

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