

**THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

## **Spite Inn Farm, Tirabad, Powys**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**



**CPAT Report No 899**

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# **Spite Inn Farm, Tirabad, Powys**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

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November 2007

Report for Defence Estates

**The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**

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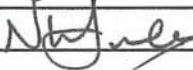

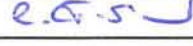
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## CPAT Report Record

### Report and status

CPAT Report Title	Spite Inn Farm, Tirabad, Powys: Archaeological Survey		
CPAT Project Name	Spite Inn		
CPAT Project No	1478	CPAT Report No	899
Confidential (yes/no)	No	draft/final	Final

### Internal control

	name	signature	date
prepared by	N W Jones		12/11/07
checked by	R J Silvester		12/11/07
approved by	R J Silvester		12/11/07

### Revisions

no	date	made by	checked by	approved by

### Internal memo


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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Spite Inn Farm lies on the western edge of the Sennybridge Training Area (SENTA). The farm is currently abandoned and derelict and a programme of survey has been undertaken to provide an appropriate record of the surviving structures, as well as to inform its the future management. The survey included the following elements:

- a desk-based study of readily available sources
- an assessment of the surrounding area and the setting of the farm
- a detailed building survey comprising a drawn, written and photographic record of the various buildings

Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that the farm was originally known as Tyrgorse, and by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century had changed its name to Spite Inn, when it served as a hostelry for drovers. It is not possible to trace the history of the farm before the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although evidence from the building survey suggests that the farmhouse is unlikely to be earlier than the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The complex of farm buildings developed gradually from the original core, which comprised the farmhouse, a pigsty and a building which was latterly used as a cow house. Later additions included a stone-built barn appended to one end of the farmhouse, a range of barns in corrugated iron and several more recent buildings constructed in concrete block.

The farmhouse was enlarged during the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the addition of a series of lean-to extensions. Apart from the later additions, the original building has seen very little change over a period of around 200 years.

The farmhouse and indeed the other buildings are typical of those one might expect to find on a small farm in mid-Wales, and architecturally there is little of particular merit. The significance of Spite Inn Farm does not, however, lie in its architecture, but in its historic association with the drovers.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In July 2007, the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was invited by Landmarc Support Services Ltd to undertake a programme of building recording at Spite Inn Farm on the western edge of the Sennybridge Training Area. The farm is currently abandoned and derelict and the survey has been undertaken to provide an appropriate record of the surviving structures as well as to inform its the future management.
- 1.2 Spite Inn Farm is located 1.5km west-south-west of Tirabad and 6km south-south-west of Llanwrtyd Wells, in western Powys SN 864410 (Fig. 1). The farm complex is typical of a range of agricultural buildings which has developed over time, centred around the stone-built farmhouse which is thought to have been used as an inn by drovers as they took their livestock from the pasture lands of west Wales to market in England.

## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 2.1 The requirements of the survey were the subject of a specification produced in May 2007 by Martin Brown, Environmental Advisor (Archaeology) for Defence Estates. The objectives of the survey may be summarised as follows:
  - to reveal by means of a combination of desk-based study and building survey, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the farm complex
  - to record and describe all the key elements of the various buildings and any internal and external fittings
  - to prepare an analytical report detailing the results of the survey
  - to prepare the site archive for deposition at a suitable repository

## **3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The following section is based on information gathered during a desk-based study which involved the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, and photographic sources for the immediate area. Repositories consulted included the following: the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held by CPAT at Welshpool; the National Monuments Record, maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth; the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth; and Powys County Archives in Llandrindod Wells. Consultations with the Carmarthenshire Record Office in Carmarthen failed to identify any information, particularly in cartographic form, that might be relevant to the study.
- 3.2 It should come as little surprise that prior to the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century there is seemingly no documentary or cartographic information for the Spite Inn. Like thousands of small dwellings across Wales occupied by the lower classes of society, the Spite Inn would have been of no more than passing and minimal interest to those who commissioned and those who compiled maps, and assuming that the occupants paid rent and were relatively law-abiding they are unlikely to have troubled to any degree those who maintained manorial and estate records.
- 3.3 One myth that has grown up around the Spite Inn which can be traced back to local sources concerns the origins of the Spite Inn. Ronald Davies in 1983 stated that the Spite Inn had formerly been Ysbyty Inn, without providing any corroborative evidence of the use of this name. He then went on to say that 'it is almost certain that the Spite Inn was used as a hospital for the sick monks who came

from Strata Florida to recuperate'. His fellow Epynt writer, H Hughes, fifteen years later wrote that the name Spite is probably derived from *hospitium*, a supposedly medieval Latin term which meant 'shelter' or 'guest house'. It was a story that was also to be found in Richard Moore-Colyer's *Roads and Trackways of Wales* (1984), and has been reiterated by him in the very recent past. The tradition can be traced back seventy years to Mr S M Powell who in the early 1930s produced a paper on pilgrim routes linked to Strata Florida abbey. He identified no less than nine examples of the term 'Spite' applied to buildings and other features on routes in Cardiganshire and claimed that the Spite Inn at Tirabad was on an old Roman road, a speculative view which can be dismissed out of hand. Powell himself was uncomfortable about the etymological connection between 'spite' and *hospitium*, so he focussed rather on the archaeological aspects of the features to which the name was applied, and as so many were adjacent to what he believed were pilgrim routes, he felt that a reasonable case could be made for suggesting a monastic link. This theory was picked up by the leading Cistercian historian, David Williams, who in 1990 in his authoritative *Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales* drew attention to the presence of the Spite Inn on the Cistercian's Tirabad estate.

- 3.4 But as a concept it cannot readily be sustained for want of supporting evidence. The name is unlikely to represent a corrupt form of *Ysptyty*, a term which in its turn had devolved from the Latin *hospitium* signifying a hospice in the original sense of the word, a place providing shelter, hospitality and comfort. In Wales it is a term associated with the military religious order, the Knights Hospitallers: *Ysptyty Meurig* (now *Ystradmeurig*) in Ceridigion and *Ysptyty Ifan* (in Conwy) were both Hospitaller properties.
- 3.5 The Hospitallers, however, were not active in the Epynt region, their only Brecknock possession being the church at Llanfeugan in the Usk Valley well beyond Brecon. The upland estate (or grange) that we now know as Llanddulas or Tirabad was in the ownership of another monastic order, the Cistercians, and was a subsidiary to their abbey at Strata Florida. The Cistercians had granges but not *ysptytai*. This was a term used specifically in relation to the Knights Hospitallers' holdings. And in conversation David Williams has indicated that he cannot recall any other examples where the term is associated with the Cistercians and that its incorporation into his *Atlas* was based not on any original research but on Powell's article.
- 3.6 How the Spite Inn acquired its name thus remains a mystery, but it is as likely to be English as to have a Welsh derivation. Moore-Colyer noted a second tradition for this drovers inn, that it was opened to 'spite' the better known Cross Inn which lay around 3km to the east, although he was not inclined to believe it. Perhaps, however, more credence might be given to the tradition?
- 3.7 The early history of this hilly area immediately to the west of Epynt is obscure, other than its inclusion in the Cistercian grange in the Middle Ages. Davies suggested that by 1700 the land had passed into the hands of the Sackville Gwynne family of Glanbran in Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, north of Llandovery.
- 3.8 The sale catalogue for the Brecknock holding of the Glanbran Estate near Llandovery in Carmarthenshire, of which this upland formed a part in 1833, provides a perspective here for it terms the building, 'Tyrgorse or Spite Inn'. Of the thirty holdings that went to make up this part of the Glanbran estate, not a single one other than the Spite Inn had an English name. How long this had been a part of the estate is unclear, but the nature of the map leaves us in no doubt that it was not one of the major elements of the estate – three of four of the more important properties had their buildings depicted, but not the Spite Inn. It is reasonable to speculate that the name was attributed to the property by English drovers and that Tyrgorse was its correct name, the one recognised by the Glanbran estate owners.
- 3.9 Less than fifteen years earlier surveyors had plotted the Spite Inn during their preparatory work for the publication of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the Ordnance Survey 1" to the mile map. Their drawing from 1819/20 is currently the earliest to depict the building, which it names as Spite Inn. Along the stream known as Nant Crysan the surveyors drew *Nant Tiornar* (Nant-tyrnor), *Ffrwyd fach* (Ffrwd-fach)

and higher up the stream, Dolwen (which had disappeared by 1847) and on another small stream *Aberybwl* (Abererbwll). Unlike these small farms which clearly focussed on watercourses, Spite Inn was shown on a road (the lane that now passes it) and with *Nant Tiornar* was the only dwelling not depicted as having any associated fields. The road of course was the drovers' road from the Brân Valley eastwards over Epynt, an important artery in the post-medieval centuries and reputedly an ancient track known as the Cefn Llwydlo. The true significance of the position of Spite Inn is a little unclear, but its position on the road and not by the watercourse indicates that its origins were undoubtedly different from the majority of farms in the area. The dog's-leg bends in the road here almost certainly reflect the need to cross the marshy valley in the most efficient way, and the Spite Inn's location takes advantage of this with the somewhat higher ground of Crychan Forest to the west and Epynt to the east, so a good place to have a hostelry.

- 3.10 The Glanbran sales catalogue in 1833 is instructive for it reveals that the Spite Inn with its 85 acres was one of the smaller holdings on the estate. Though the Ordnance Surveyors' survey drawings do not show any fields attached to the Spite, and the Glanbran and Tithe maps consistently fail to show individual fields, it is likely that at least part of the holding was divided up for different farming uses, for the Tithe survey refers to arable, meadow and pasture. Significantly, both the survey drawing and the Tithe map imply that the drove road originally passed between the buildings of the Spite Inn, rather than bypassing them to the north, a change which presumably occurred in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

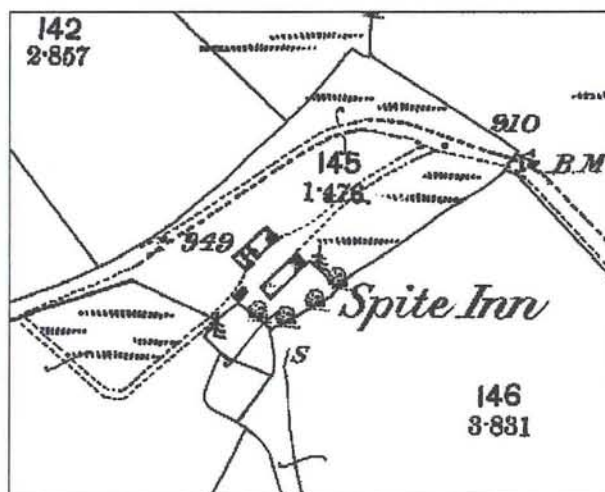


Fig. 1 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" map of 1888

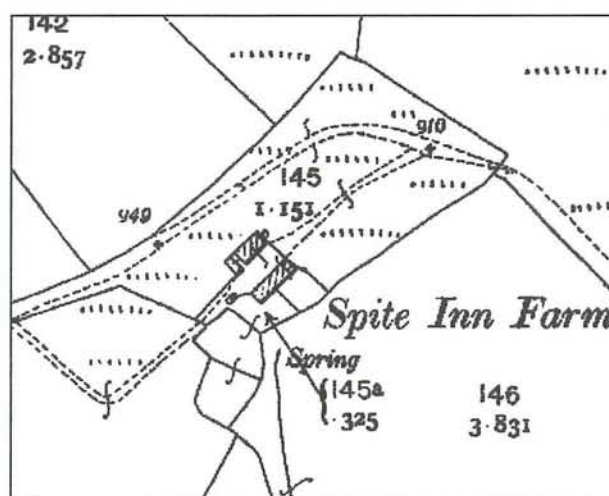


Fig. 2 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25" map of 1905

- 3.11 By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the individual elements of the holding were shown on the larger scaled Ordnance Survey maps with up to eleven fields on the Spite.
- 3.12 In conclusion we can suggest that the farm was probably a smallholding established in the post-medieval era, perhaps even as late as the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and there is no evidence of any predecessor and certainly nothing of medieval monastic origin. Its original name seems to have been Tyrgorse and the English appellation, Spite Inn, was probably added when it started to be used by the drovers.

#### **4 THE FARM HOLDING**

- 4.1 The Spite Inn holding is unexceptional in its size and layout, but arguably it is unusual today in that the layout of small fields associated with the early days of the farm have survived in something like the original form, rather than being consolidated into larger blocks which appear in of the lands surrounding it.
- 4.2 The boundaries of the fields take various forms, though most are now reinforced by modern post-and-wire fences. The higher and drier grounds tend to be marked by traditional, simple earth banks, often with thorn trees growing on them (though some lines of these appear to have been cut down in the recent past). On slopes, these give way to lynchets where one face is rather higher than the other as a result of a combination of the slope and cultivation. Along the fringe of the wetter ground the banks are either supplemented or replaced by damp ditches, often with thorn trees growing from their inner edges. This is a hallmark of what appears to be the early core of the holding, the ridge north and west of the farmhouse which appears to be defined as an almost elliptical area. Finally along part of the northern perimeter of the holding where the boundary runs westwards from Nant Crysan, the bank is rather more substantial, a barrier nearly 1m high which separated the holding from the unenclosed common or waste.
- 4.3 Within the fields, even those that are perennially damp and generally unimproved, there are virtually no relict features of historic or landscape interest. On the north side of the road about 350m to the west of the farm, post-war aerial photographs reveal that peat was being cut for fuel from the boggy ground at the head of the shallow but broad valley heading west-north-westwards. Though the ground here has now been improved the uneven surface testifies to the former presence of peat cuttings (or turbary). On the edge of the higher ground immediately to the south a terraceway can be traced as it traverses the slope. This appears to cross the modern road and as a shallow holloway winds it was down the southern slope of the ridge. Though there can be little doubt that it carried traffic its precise purpose is unclear. No other earthworks can be identified and certainly nothing that would signal a medieval monastic establishment.

## 5 BUILDING SURVEY

5.1 The building survey was conducted by N W Jones and W J Owen between 18 and 25 October 2007, based on a Level 3 building survey as defined by English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006). This level of survey was intended to create an analytical record of the farm complex, and included the inspection and recording of the interior and exterior of all the buildings, though it was restricted in the case of the farmhouse by health and safety considerations which prevented full access to the first floor. In summary the survey comprised the following elements:

- A written description of each building, recording its location, plan, form, date, function and development.
- A drawn record comprising plans of all floors subject to access
- Elevations of the farmhouse subject to access
- A photographic survey comprising external elevations, overall appearance, principal rooms and circulation areas, and specific features of architectural or functional significance. Photographs were taken in 35mm black and white format as requested by the brief, although additional high resolution digital images were also created.

5.2 The drawn record was based on a detailed total station survey which recorded the external ground plan and overall layout of each element within the farm complex using Penmap survey software. The results were used to form the basis for the detailed measured survey of individual buildings, with internal detail added using a hand-held laser tape (Disto) and conventional measured survey. The resulting survey data was subsequently manipulated using AutoCAD to produce a digital plan of the farm complex, together with plans of individual buildings. The site archive contains the digital plans in DWG format, together with GIS shape files. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to individual buildings depicted in Fig. 3).

### **Development of the Farm Complex (Fig. 3)**

5.3 Based on cartographic evidence and information from the building survey it is clear that the farm complex originally comprised the farmhouse with a barn or cow house and a pig sty on the opposite side of the track which ran through the farm. The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch map of 1888 also depicts these buildings, as well as a small building on the south side of the track, just to the west of the farmhouse, of which there is now no trace.

5.4 A barn was later added to the south-western gable of the farmhouse and the complex retained this form during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1888 and 1905 (Figs 1 and 2).

5.5 Further additions to the complex may be broadly divided into two constructional styles: post-built structures with corrugated iron cladding and roofing; and concrete block construction, with corrugated asbestos roofing. Although there is no supporting evidence, it seems likely that the former dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and includes the barn appended to the south-west end of the farmhouse range, while the latter is possibly from the 1940s or later, and includes a variety of small additional buildings.

### **Condition survey**

5.6 The majority of the barns and outbuildings are currently in relatively good condition with the roofing mostly intact. The farmhouse and adjoining barn, however, have suffered considerable neglect and the loss of the roofing slates has led to significant water damage and general decay. Although the

first floor of the house survives, it is now extremely unsafe and this, as well as many of the timbers in the house as a whole, displays unmistakable signs of rot. This is most clearly illustrated by the inner lintel above one of the rear ground-floor windows which has failed, resulting in a collapse of the stone above. The instability of the barn is demonstrated by the fact that the south-western corner has already collapsed and been rebuilt in concrete block.

- 5.7 The southern corner of the house shows signs of significant movement, which has resulted in the formation of a large crack. Similarly, the southern corner of the adjoining barn has also moved and again a large crack is evident. Both structures are now unstable and their condition is likely to deteriorate more rapidly as time progresses.



Plate 1 Spite Inn Farm – aerial view in 2007. Photo RCAHMW 2007-1083 © Crown Copyright:  
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

#### **The Farmhouse Range (Figs 4-5)**

- 5.8 The farmhouse (1) was originally constructed in lime-mortared, random stone rubble with brick used to form the chimneys, quoins, window and door reveals and sills, and ground-floor door and window arches. The roof has now collapsed but was slate-covered with ceramic ridge tiles, supported on two trusses with one purlin on either side. The house measures 8.45m by 5.6m and comprises two floors, the first floor being accessed by a timber staircase rising from a hallway inside the front door. The ground floor is divided into two rooms, separated by the staircase and hallways inside the opposing front and rear doors. The larger, north-eastern, room measures 4.6m by 4.1m and has a single window in the south-east wall which retains its original sash window. There is a central fireplace against the gable wall, which now has an inserted fireplace of possible 1950s date. No detail is now visible of the original fireplace which has been infilled. It was clearly substantial, however, extending into the room by 0.45m, and may have included a bread oven on the north-west side. The other room, presumably the parlour, measures 4.6m by 2.4m and has windows in either wall, both of which now have alloy frames. Interestingly, there is no sign of a fireplace, although there is a chimney built into the south-western gable end.



Plate 2 Spite Inn Farmhouse, north-west elevation

- 5.9 The first floor is divided into three bedrooms, the larger of which is on the south-western side of the stairs, measuring 4.6m by 2.45m, with an original sash window in the south-eastern wall. As with the room below, there is no evidence for a fireplace. The other two rooms measure 4.1m by 2m, and 3.2m by 2.6m, each with an original sash window, while the south-eastern room has a small fireplace.



Plate 3 The interior of the barn adjoining the farmhouse

- 5.10 A barn (20) was later added to the south-western end of the farmhouse, also of random stone rubble construction with a slate roof and ceramic ridge tiles. A pair of simple roof trusses supported single

purlins on either side. The barn measures 8.15m by 5.6m externally and has large, opposing, central doorways. The south-western end of the north-west wall has been replaced in concrete block, presumably following a collapse. The south-western gable wall is of particular interest as it appears to have been raised to match the height of the farmhouse. The side walls, however, show no such alterations and it is therefore possible that the gable wall is a remnant from an earlier building.



Plate 4 Spite Inn Farmhouse, rear elevation showing lean-to extensions

- 5.11 During the 20<sup>th</sup> century the farmhouse was extended in four phases by the addition of a series of single-storey, lean-to structures, the earliest of which is likely to be a corrugated iron structure which was added to the south-eastern corner. This measures 5.5m by 2.5m and contains an old Rayburn stove, suggesting that this may have been added as an external kitchen. A large brick-built room with a corrugated asbestos roof was later added against the north-eastern gable, measuring 5.35m by 5.6m, with no direct access from the original house. This extension had a central door in the north-east wall, flanked by windows, with a rear door in the south-east wall. The original chimney within the stone-built gable wall was used by a cast-iron range set off-centre to the north-west. The structure was later enlarged by the addition of a pantry and bathroom on the south-east side, built in concrete block, again with a corrugated asbestos roof. A porch was added to the north-eastern door, perhaps at the same time. The space between the original kitchen extension and the later structures was infilled with a rather make-shift lean-to in timber and corrugated plastic, resting on a low concrete block wall.



Plate 5 Spite Inn Farmhouse north-east elevation, showing two phases of extension

- 5.12 Additional barns (3) were appended to the south-west of the range, initially comprising a large corrugated iron-clad structure founded on cast-iron stantions, with an additional corrugated iron shed on the south-west corner. The latter is at a slightly higher level than the main barn, with several large boulders forming a step. These were later enlarged with the addition of lean-to structures on the south-east side founded on timber posts and again clad in corrugated iron.
- 5.13 To the south-west of the surviving buildings there is a large levelled platform measuring around 11.5m by 8.7m that may have held a building for which there is now no surface evidence.

#### **The Pigsty**

- 5.14 The stone-built pigsty (4) appears to be contemporary with the farmhouse. The pigsty originally measured 4.7m by 2.75m, and was divided into two bays, although an additional bay was later added to the south-east end, built of concrete block. The original roof has been replaced throughout with corrugated asbestos. A small, free-standing building (5) of concrete block construction with a corrugated iron roof lies immediately to the south-west, with double doors opening onto the farmyard and a feeding trough against one wall. This may have been used as a shelter shed.

#### **The Cow House Range**

- 5.15 Like the pigsty (4), the cow house (6) appears to be contemporary with the farmhouse. It is somewhat irregular, measuring 10m in length, but increasing from 5.5m wide at the south-western end to 5.75m. The building has two narrow doors facing the farmyard and no windows. Internally, concrete block walling has been used to form five feeding stalls, with a passage along the rear wall, suggesting the that this was used as a cow house, although this may not have been its original function. The roof trusses have been replaced and the building is now covered with corrugated asbestos, although the base of two original trusses are visible embedded in the rear wall.



Plate 6 Spite Inn Farm pigsty



Plate 7 Spite Inn Farm cow house

- 5.16 A further cow house (7) was added to the north-eastern end of the building, of corrugated iron construction, and measuring 5.75m by 4.45m. Two doors open onto the farmyard, one giving access to a feeding passage against the gable wall of the original building, and the other leading into three feeding stalls.



Plate 8 Spite Inn Farm - later cow house and outbuildings

- 5.17 A range of outbuildings (7), possibly shelter sheds, was added at right-angles to the main range, built in concrete block, and initially comprising a single building measuring 7.15m by 4.55m, with a later extension measuring 3.5m by 3.5m. Both have feeding troughs and are roofed with corrugated asbestos. A further structure was added to the north-east, measuring 4.55m by 4m, with a feeding trough and a wide doorway opening onto an extension to the farmyard, which is enclosed by a concrete block wall.



Plate 9 Spite Inn Farm outbuildings

**Barn/shearing shed**

- 5.18 At the north-eastern end of the complex, close to the road, is a large barn (9) measuring 11m by 5.55m, constructed of corrugated iron on a low concrete block wall. The original function of the barn is uncertain, although more recently it has been used for sheep shearing. A 5.4m-long open-ended extension (10) may have been a cart shed or garage, and bears a date of 1963.



Plate 10 Spite Inn Farm – later barn/shearing shed

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 It is not possible to trace the documented history of Spite Inn Farm back before the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but from a sales document of 1833 it is evident that it had been known previously as Tyrgorse, probably indicating that it originated as a small farmholding before it became a drovers' inn. There is no convincing evidence to support the misleading tradition that its name reveals the former presence of a monastic grange on the spot. The name Spite Inn is first recorded around 1820 and persisted until at least 1888, although by 1905 it had become Spite Inn Farm, perhaps suggesting that its days as an inn were over.
- 6.2 The complex of farm buildings developed gradually from the original core, which comprised the farmhouse, a pigsty and a building which was latterly used as a cow house. All of the original buildings are constructed in random stone rubble, although the farmhouse was embellished with red brick on the corners, window and door openings, and chimneys. Architecturally, there is nothing to suggest that these buildings are any earlier than the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Later additions included a stone-built barn appended to one end of the farmhouse, a range of barns in corrugated iron and several more recent buildings constructed in concrete block.
- 6.3 The farmhouse was originally a rather small, but well-built dwelling, with a kitchen and parlour on the ground floor and three bedrooms on the first floor. A series of lean-to extensions were added during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including a small kitchen, later replaced by a larger, brick-built, kitchen, and finally a bathroom and pantry. Apart from the later additions, the original building has seen very little change over a period of around 200 years, although two of the original sash windows have been replaced and internally the kitchen fireplace, which possibly included a bread oven, has been blocked

and replaced, and there is now no trace of any fireplaces associated with the chimney on the south-west gable wall.

- 6.4 The farmhouse, and indeed the other buildings, are typical of those one might expect to find on a small farm in mid Wales, and architecturally there is little of particular merit. The significance of Spite Inn Farm does not, however, lie in its architecture, but in its historic association with the drovers.

## **7 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 7.1 The farmhouse and adjoining barn are now in a very poor and unstable condition, largely resulting from the loss of the roof which has led to significant damage by water ingress. Much of the timber is in a state of decay and the lime mortar bonding in the walls is also failing. In its current condition the building will continue to deteriorate, and this process is only likely to become more rapid as time progresses. The building clearly presents a significant health and safety risk and consideration must be given to appropriate action in mitigation.
- 7.2 If demolition is felt to be the only realistic option, we feel that it will not be necessary to maintain a watching brief during the operation. The only likely benefit for such involvement would be to clarify the nature of the fireplaces that existed within the building.
- 7.3 An on-site information board featuring a reconstruction of the Spite Inn as a drovers' halt is recommended.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 The writer would like to thank the following for their assistance and co-operation: Bob Silvester and Wendy Owen, CPAT; the staff of the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW in Aberystwyth; the staff of the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth.
- 8.2 The project was sponsored by Defence Estates and managed by Landmarc Support Services.

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#### **Cartographic sources**

1819/20 Ordnance Surveyors survey drawing 190

1833 Lithographed Sales map of Brecknock estate, *NLW/Carmarthen* 73

1847 Tithe Map and 1848 Apportionment for Llandulas/New Church Hir Abbot

1888 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> edition Brecknock 14.13

1905 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> edition Brecknock 14.13

## APPENDIX 1

### PROJECT ARCHIVE

1 Black and white negative film, CPAT film no. 2490, contact and archive prints  
67 digital images, CPAT film no. 2493

#### *Total station survey – Penmap survey software*

Spite.pts

Spite.dxf

#### *Report*

Spite Inn Report 899.doc

Spite Inn Report 899.pdf

Fig3.jpg

Fig4.jpg

Fig5.jpg

#### *AutoCAD drawings (.dwg and .dxf formats)*

Geoplan	Overall plan geo-referenced to Ordnance survey co-ordinates
Ground	Farmhouse ground floor plan
First	Farmhouse first floor plan
Overall	Overall plan of the farm complex
NE-elev	Farmhouse north-east elevation
NW-elev	Farmhouse north-west elevation
SE-elev	Farmhouse south-east elevation
Spitesurv	Total station survey
Survey	complete survey, including elevations (.dwg format only)
	Survey.dwg uses the following AutoCAD User Coordinate Systems (UCS):
	Houseplan      farmhouse plan
	Neelev          north-east elevation
	Nwelev          north-west elevation
	Swelev          south-east elevation

#### *Global Information System (GIS) (Mapinfo .tab format and shapefiles)*

1stfloor	Farmhouse first floor plan
Geoplan	Overall plan geo-referenced to Ordnance survey co-ordinates
Groundplan	Farmhouse ground floor plan
Overall	Overall plan of the farm complex
NE-elev	Farmhouse north-east elevation
NW-elev	Farmhouse north-west elevation
SE-elev	Farmhouse south-east elevation

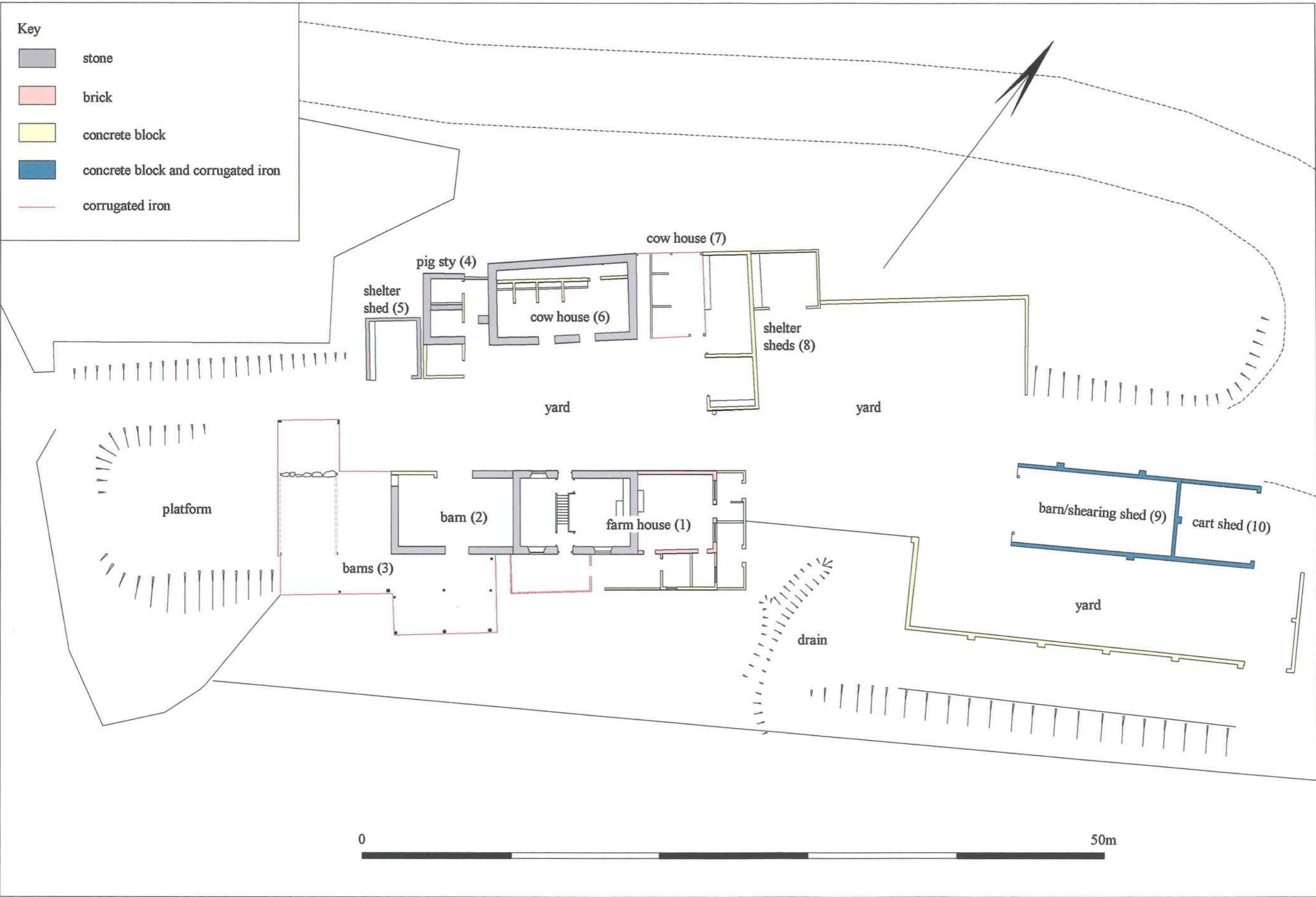


Fig. 3 The complex of buildings at Spite Inn Farm



Fig. 4 Spite Inn Farmhouse. Ground and first-floor plans

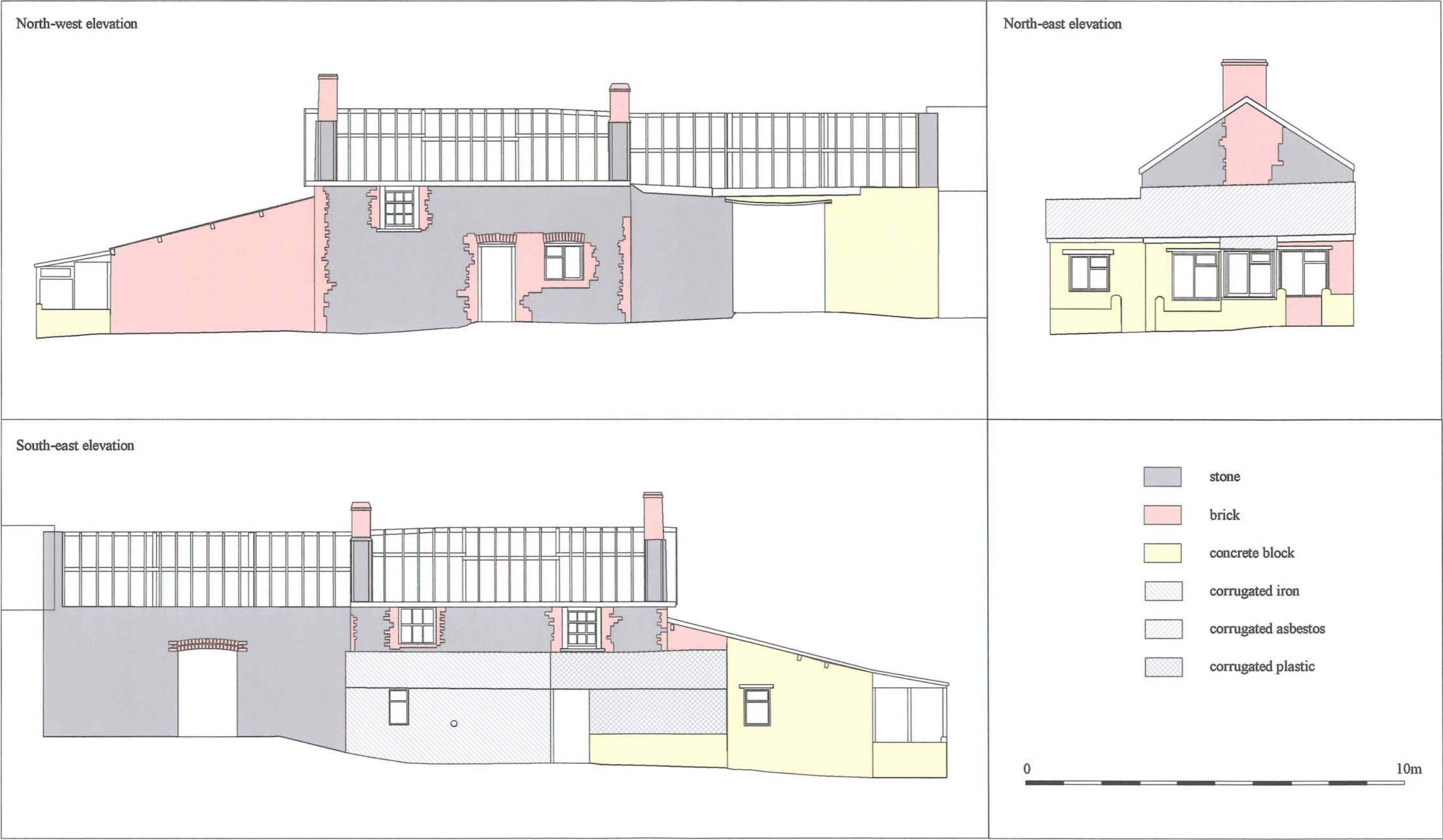


Fig. 5 Spite Inn Farmhouse elevations