



LEVEL 2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

THE BYRE

To support Listed Building consent for proposed alternations/works to be implemented at The Byre, Llawhaden, Narberth. SA67 8HN.

15 June 2023

Property Owners:
Angela Johnson and Gary Light

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9. SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Level 2 Historic Building Record is in response to Condition 4 of Pembrokeshire County Council Listed Building Consent 22/0408/LB ***"Prior to works commencing, a photographic survey and survey plans (equivalent to a Level 2 survey set out in Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice, Historic England, 2016), shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Record, Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, Wales, SA19 6AE, 01558 823121, info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk Reason: Pursuant to the Listed Buildings Act S16 (2), the Local Development Plan policy GN.38 and Planning Policy Wales policy 6.1.10"***.
- 1.2 This Historic Building Record focuses solely on the residential dwelling called **The Byre**, Llawhaden, Narberth. SA67 8HN.
- 1.3 The Listed Building Consent is for the application for six replacement doors (new design) and replacement windows with conservation double glazing. Planning and Listed Building application for traditional slate hanging on western gable. Conditional Listed Building Consent was granted on the 30 November 2022 (Reference SS/0408/LB - Letter issued 30 November 2022). Conditional Planning Permission was granted on the 21 November 2022 (Reference 22/0407/PA – Letter issued 6 December 2022).
- 1.4 The objective of this Historic Building Record is to produce a record of the Grade II listed building historic structure both internally and externally together with a brief overview of the historic significant of Llawhaden village where the structure is located. The structure referenced in this Historic Building Record is a private domestic dwelling called **The Byre**. In this document the structure is referred to as ***"The Byre"*** from this point onwards. This Historic Building Record comprises of plans, elevations, photographs as well as a written description of the **The Byre** in its current build state prior to the approved works referenced in paragraph 1.3.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 This Historic Building Record was guided in its composition by the *"Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice, Historic England, 2016"*. This Historic Building Record was undertaken to a Level 2 standard (a descriptive record).
- 2.2 This Historic Building Record includes the following elements:
- The completion of a photographic survey, to Historic England Level 2 standard, with an emphasis on both the external and internal aspects of the **The Byre**, the location of the **The Byre** within the village of Llawhaden, as well as the historical/listed structures/buildings in the immediate vicinity of **The Byre**.
 - Detailed recordings of any structural features that are of significance in **The Byre**.
 - The production of floor and elevation plans to establish an accurate record of the historic development of the **The Byre**.

2.3 The focus of this Historic Building Record was to create a detailed record of the areas of **The Byre** which will be directly altered by the approved works referenced in paragraph 1.3, which are the external doors, windows, and the side (west elevation) of the **The Byre**.

3. DRAWN RECORD

3.1 A drawn record of **The Byre** was made using existing floor plans at a scale of 1:50, elevation plans at a scale of 1:50, location and site plans at a scale of 1:2500 and 1:500 respectively produced by Haston Developments and Planning Ltd, The Planning Studio, Hayston Bridge, Johnston, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 3HJ.

3.2 The plans were used to obtain conditional Planning Permission and Listed Building consent and show the existing external doors and windows before the approved works referenced in paragraph 1.3. The plans are shown in Figures 29 to 33 and 114 to 116.

4. PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

4.1 The photographic record includes views of the external north, south, east, and west elevations of **The Byre** together with significant historical features such as the milking steps on the east elevation.

4.2 The interior photographic survey details the rooms in accordance with the floor plans and highlights features of historical significance such as the original oak beams.

5. WRITTEN RECORD

5.1 The written record includes the location of **The Byre**, an account of the form and function of **The Byre**, the development sequence of **The Byre**, as well as the names of the builders and owners where known. Paragraphs 7.15 to 7.38 and 8.2 and 8.3 refers.

5.2 This Historic Building Record has been recorded by Angela Johnson on the 15 June 2023.

6. HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Llawhaden House

6.1 Llawhaden (Welsh: Llanhuadain) is a village in Pembrokeshire, West Wales. The village is in the form of a large medieval planned settlement. At the end of the main road in the village, spectacularly overlooking the Cleddau valley, is a substantial castle called Llawhaden Castle.

6.2 The village of Llawhaden is in a Conservation Area which is defined as “*an area of special architectural and historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*” (Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The village is also steeped in a vast amount of medieval history including Llawhaden Castle and the Medieval Hospital Monument both dating back to the bishops of St. Davids and in particular Bishop Bek (circa 1100 – 1200’s).

- 6.3 It is therefore vitally important that any building/structure or feature within the village that has any special architectural and historic interest is maintained and preserved for future generations otherwise the character and historic relevance of the village will be eroded or even lost.
- 6.4 In the eighteen century Llawhaden was dominated by the name Skyrme. This family originally had their roots in Hereford and Shropshire but were an example of a dynasty which thrived at a time of momentous change. The Skyrme family men were typical of the prospering professionals who were able to buy up land and leases and marry into local gentry and become leaders in local society.
- 6.5 Thomas Skyrme, along with his son, William practised as an attorney in the Council of the Marches in Ludlow. As important lawyers their business must have brought the Skyrmes west, possibly during the time of the Civil War, and they chose to settle in Llawhaden. William's son, Thomas junior married Elizabeth Philips of Haythog, a relative of the Philippses of Picton.
- 6.6 Thomas Skyrme junior followed his ancestors into the legal profession and with his father William sued a prominent Bletherston family, in the Pembrokeshire Great Sessions for taking two black oxen in 1659.
- 6.7 Within three generation the Skyrme family had amassed considerable property and influence, and by early 1700s William Skyrme (probably the son of Thomas Skyrme junior) was living at Longridge in Bletherston parish, and a brother called John Skyrme was living with his wife Frances at Llawhaden House.
- 6.8 According to local tradition Cromwell stayed at Llawhaden House with the Skyrmes and the Skyrmes were probably supporters of the Parliamentary forces at the nearby infamous Battle of Colby Moor where on 1 August 1645, 150 Royalist soldiers were killed and 700 captured under the command of Major General Standing.
- 6.9 Unfortunately, in 2000 Llawhaden House was severely damage by fire and has currently undergone renovation. Photographs of Llawhaden House before the fire and after renovations are shown in Figures 1 to 8.



Figure 1: Llawhaden House before the fire in 2000.



Figure 2: Llawhaden House during renovations.



Figure 3: Llawhaden House during renovations (East).



Figure 4: Llawhaden House during renovations (East).



Figure 5: Llawhaden House during renovations (East).



Figure 6: Llawhaden House Window (East).



Figure 7: Llawhaden House after renovations (East).



Figure 8: Llawhaden House after renovation (South).

Llawhaden Castle

6.10 Within walking distance of **The Byre** are the ruins of Llawhaden Castle. It is more a fortified Bishops Palace rather than a Castle and most likely began as an earth and timber castle in the twelfth century. The defences were refortified with stone in response to a siege led by the Welshman, the Lord Rhys in the late twelfth century. In the thirteen century, Bishop Thomas Bek established and expanded the village of Llawhaden and added a hall block, kitchen, stone-vaulted under crofts and elaborately adorned bishop chambers. During the next century, the bishops added the twin-towered gatehouse. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the sixteenth century Llawhaden Castle was abandoned and is now managed by CADW, the Welsh Historic Buildings Agency. Photographs of Llawhaden Castle are shown in Figures 9 to 14.



Figure 9: Llawhaden Castle (South).



Figure 10: Llawhaden Castle (South).



Figure 11: Llawhaden Castle (South).



Figure 12: Llawhaden Castle (East).



Figure 13: Llawhaden Castle (South).



Figure 14: Llawhaden Castle (North).

Llawhaden Medieval Wall

- 6.11 Opposite **The Byre** is a post-medieval wall, with a tower and adjacent roadside pavement and is Grade II listed (Reference Number 6069). A local tradition exists which states that the wall was built by Royalist prisoners after their defeat at the battle of Colby Moor (1645). If this is true, it would date one portion of the wall only. There is also a date stone built into the rear of the east portion of the wall. The inscription is believed to state "this wall was built in 1691 in X weeks by William Skyrme Esq. LLB, DD with Thomas R S Evans HV Ferrier masons". Photographs of the Medieval Wall are shown in Figures 16 to 19.
- 6.12 The wall is approximately 130 meters long and was apparently built in two periods, with three-fifths of its length built of rubble masonry and the remainder arranged in regular course of masonry. In the middle of the rubble-masonry part there is a garden viewing tower with external stone stairs over a flat voussoir doorway leading to an arched and domed sitting alcove.
- 6.13 At the front of the wall is a raised stone pavement. It is understood that this feature is quite a rare survival and may be associated with the work completed by William Skyrme in 1691.
- 6.14 The wall was listed as a 17th century garden wall with adjacent roadside pavement as part of a group value listing with Llawhaden House (Reference Number 6066). Consequently, there are a number of other historic buildings, in the immediate vicinity of **The Byre** which are Grade II listed due to association with the original Llawhaden House/Manor estate. These are listed below and shown in Figure 15.
- The Gate Piers and Gates at Llawhaden House (Reference Number 18791).
 - The Granary and Waggon House at Llawhaden House (Reference Number 6068).
 - The Dovecote at Llawhaden House (Reference Number 6067).
 - The Old Cathouse (Cowhouse Range at Llawhaden House) (Reference Number 18795).
 - **The Byre** (Milking Shed at Llawhaden House) (Reference Number 18794).

- The Granary (Barn at Llawhaden House) (Reference Number 18793).
- Wall with Tower and adjacent Pavement at Llawhaden House (Reference 6069).
- Stables and Loft at Llawhaden House (Reference 18792).

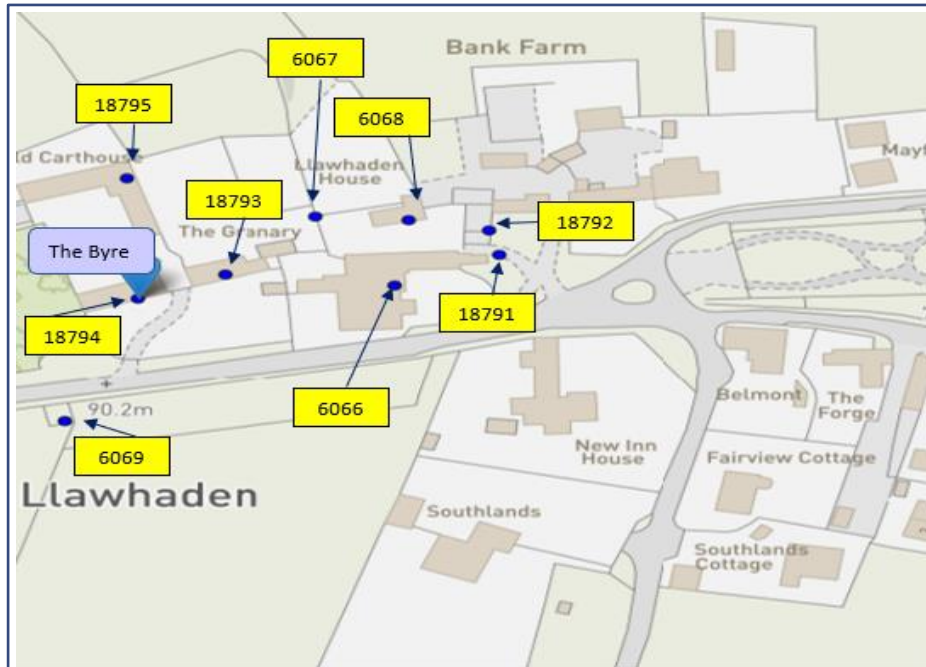


Figure 15: Historic/Listed Buildings in the village of Llawhaden.



Figure 16: Medieval Wall showing entrance to the Tower.



Figure 17: Medieval Wall facing towards Llawhaden Castle.



Figure 18: Medieval Wall facing towards Llawhaden Medieval Hospital Monument.



Figure 19: Medieval Wall as seen from the entrance to The Byre.

Llawhaden Medieval Hospital Monument

- 6.15 From the A40, as you enter the village of Llawhaden along the Landsker Borderlands Trail on the left at the T junction is a monument which consists of the remains of a hospital dating to the medieval period. **The Byre** is just a short walking distance away from the medieval hospital. The hospital at Llawhaden was founded in 1287 by Bishop Thomas Bek and dedicated to the St Mary the Virgin, St Thomas the Martyr, and St Edward the King. Its charter recommends the care of pilgrims, paupers, aged persons and imbeciles and the building might have been a dormitory for any of these classes or it might have been a chapel. Other purposes might have been a refectory or an infirmary.
- 6.16 It was dissolved in the 16th century. The surviving vaulted building is possibly not original, as recent excavations has shown that there are foundations of an earlier structure extending to the east of the building. The building is built of uncoursed rubble and is entered by a door on the north wall. There are two single windows in the east and west walls and a piscina. The presence of a piscina has led to a general presumption that the building was in fact a chapel. It is Grade II listed building Reference Number 6070. Photographs of Llawhaden Medieval Hospital Monument are shown in Figures 20 to 25.



Figure 20: Medieval Hospital (North).



Figure 21: Medieval Hospital (West).



Figure 22: Medieval Hospital (South).



Figure 23: Medieval Hospital (East).



Figure 24: Medieval Hospital (East).



Figure 25: Medieval Hospital (East/North).

7. THE BYRE EXTERIOR - DRAWN RECORD, PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD AND WRITTEN RECORD

Background

- 7.1 **The Byre** is a mid-nineteenth century farm building which was originally a cowshed and later a milking shed. It was listed for group value with Llawhaden House and as part of a complete mid nineteenth century farmstead in 1997.
- 7.2 **The Byre** listed building reference is (Milking Shed at Llawhaden House) (Reference Number 18794). PRN 59554.
- 7.3 **The Byre** was the milking shed at Llawhaden House and was converted to a residential dwelling during the period 2004 to 2007 under Planning Application 04/0474/PA (***Conversion of barn complex into three separate dwellings with garages – Llawhaden House, Llawhaden, Narberth, Pembrokeshire***, and Listed Building Consent 04/0014/LB (***Conversion of existing redundant farm buildings into three separate dwellings – Llawhaden House, Llawhaden, Narberth, Pembrokeshire***).
- 7.4 **The Byre** was converted together with two other Grade II listed barns now called The Granary (Reference Number 18793) and the The Old Carthouse (Reference Number 18795). Photographs of these buildings are shown in Figures 26 and 27.



Figure 26: The Granary (South/West).



Figure 27: The Old Carthouse (South).

- 7.5 **The Byre**, The Granary and The Old Carthouse were converted to residential dwellings by Angus Stott, East Hook Farm, Lower Quay Road, Hook, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 4LR.

- 7.6 The current owners of **The Byre** are Angela Johnson and Gary Light.

The Byre Exterior - Drawn Record

7.7 **The Byre** is in a conservation area shown in Figure 28 and the exact location of **The Byre** is indicated by the yellow circle.

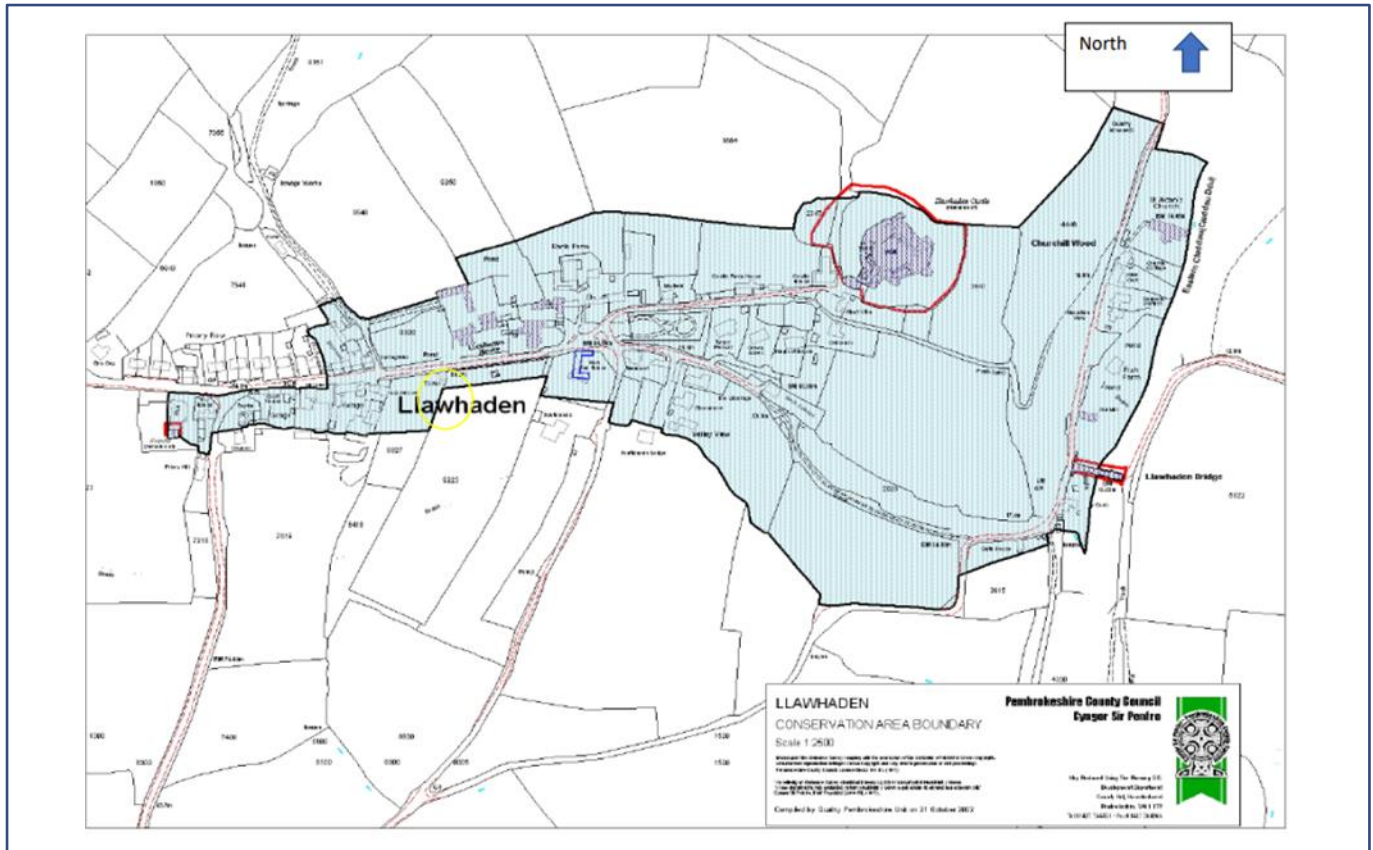


Figure 28: Llawhaden Conservation Area Boundary.

7.8 The location and site plans of **The Byre** are shown in Figures 29, 31 and 32.

7.9 The existing roof plan of **The Byre** is shown in Figure 30 and the existing north, south, east, and west elevations are shown in the plans at Figure 33.

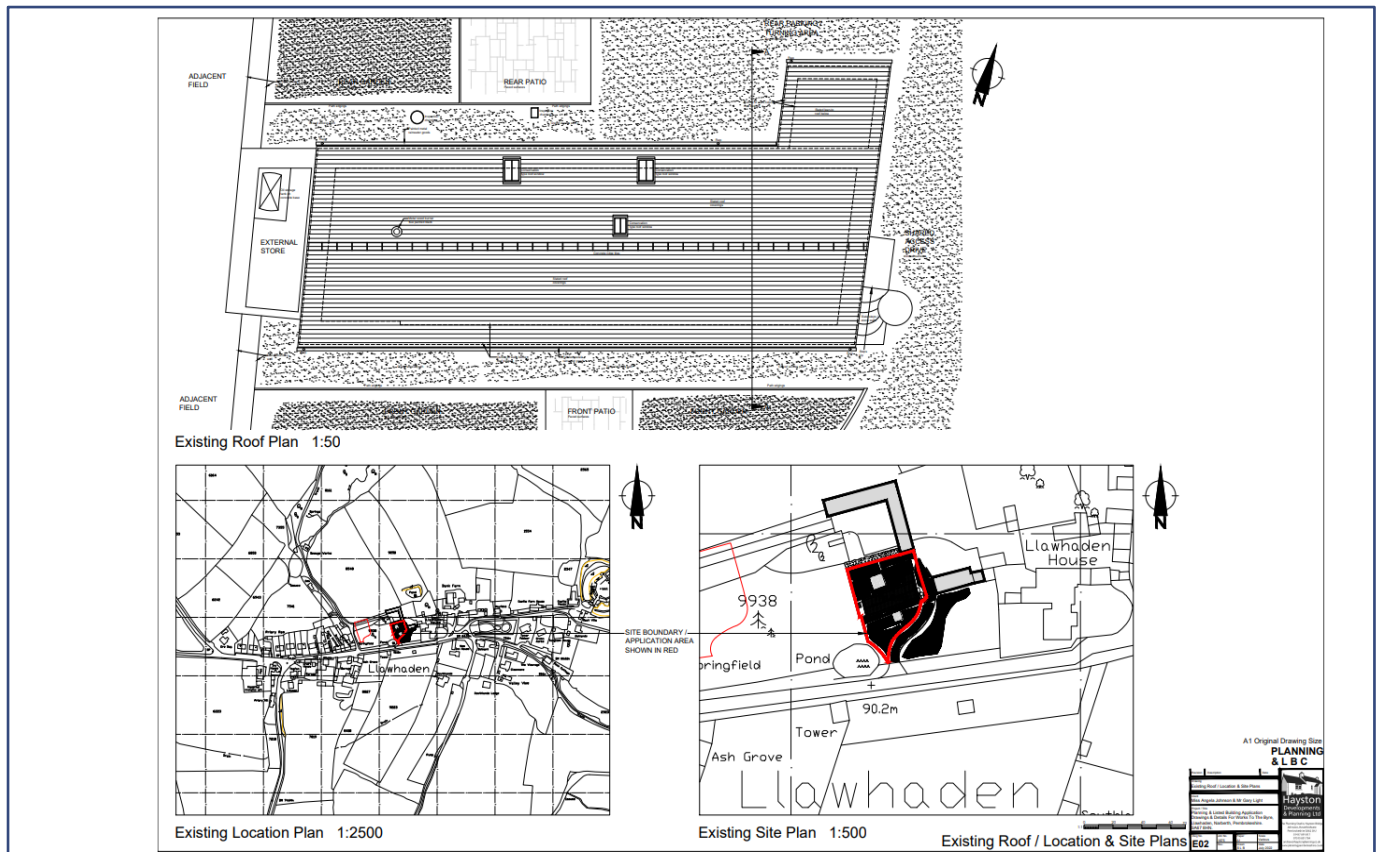


Figure 29: The Byre Location and Site Plans.

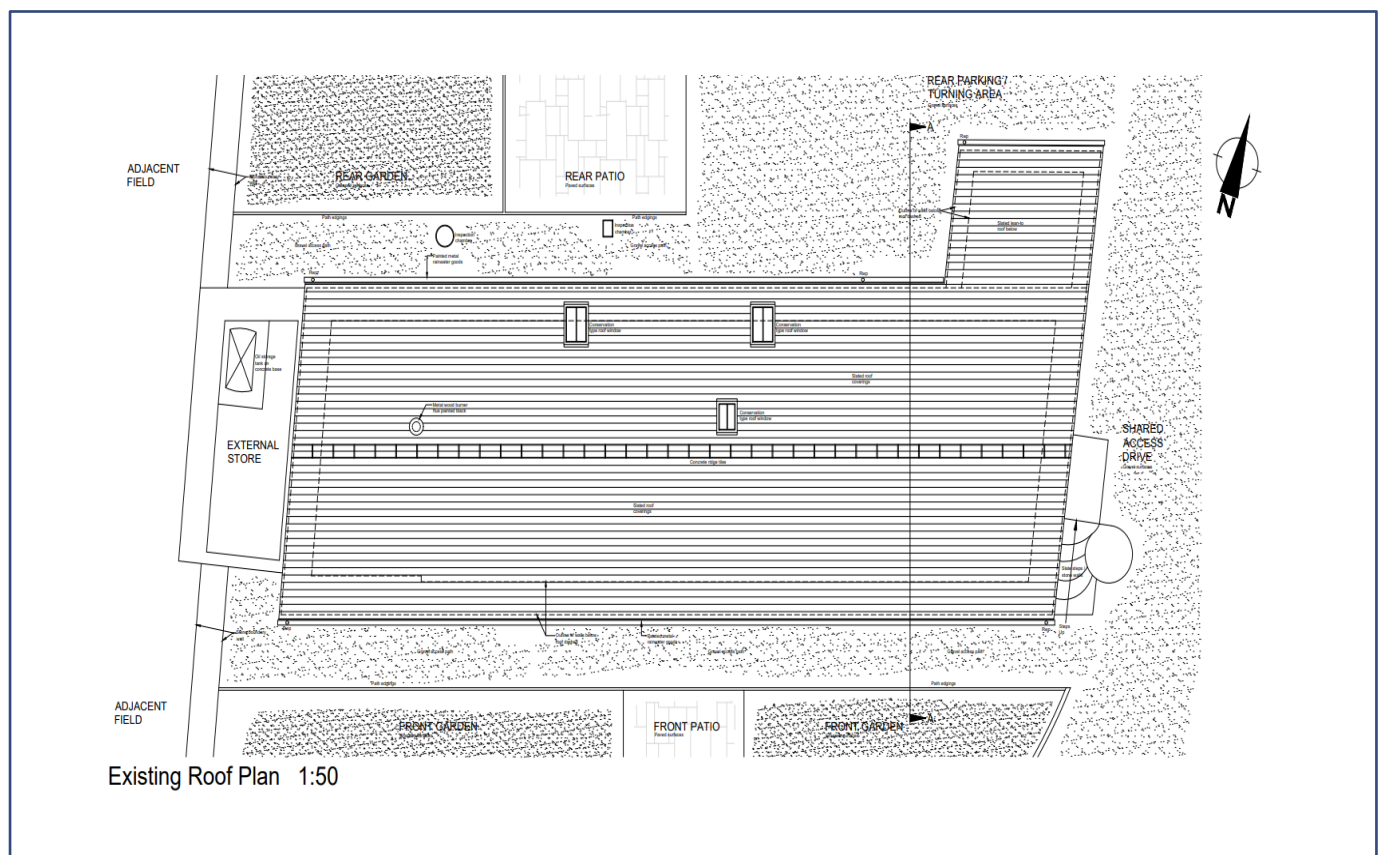
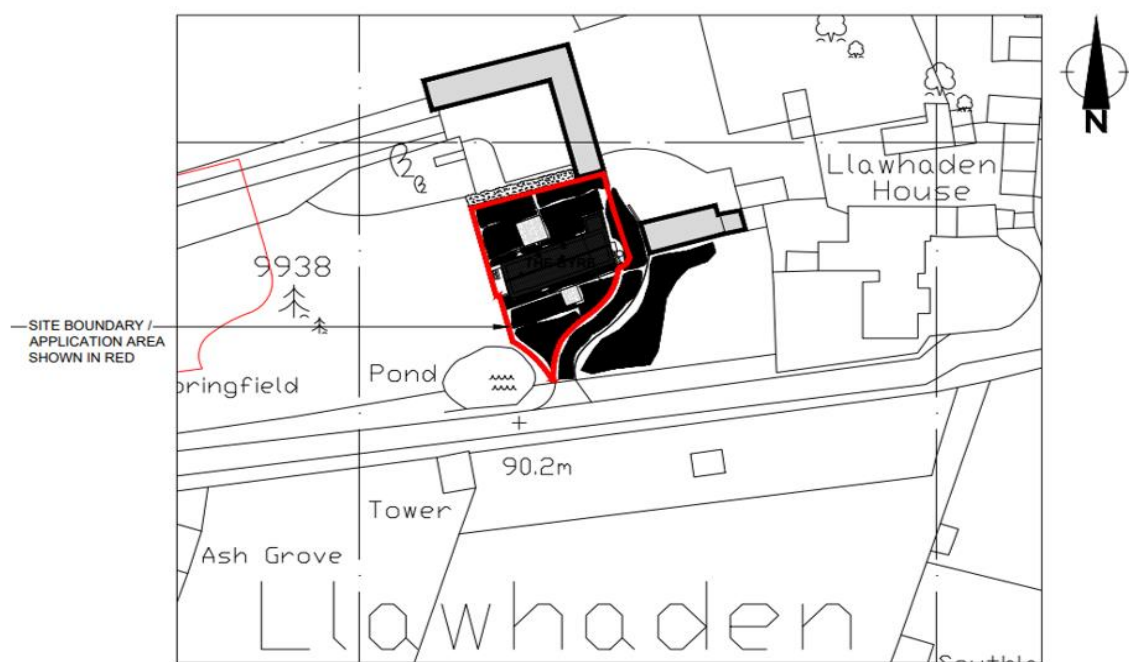


Figure 30: The Byre Existing Roof Plan.



Existing Location Plan 1:2500

Figure 31: The Byre Existing Location Plan.



Existing Site Plan 1:500

Figure 32: The Byre Existing Site Plan.

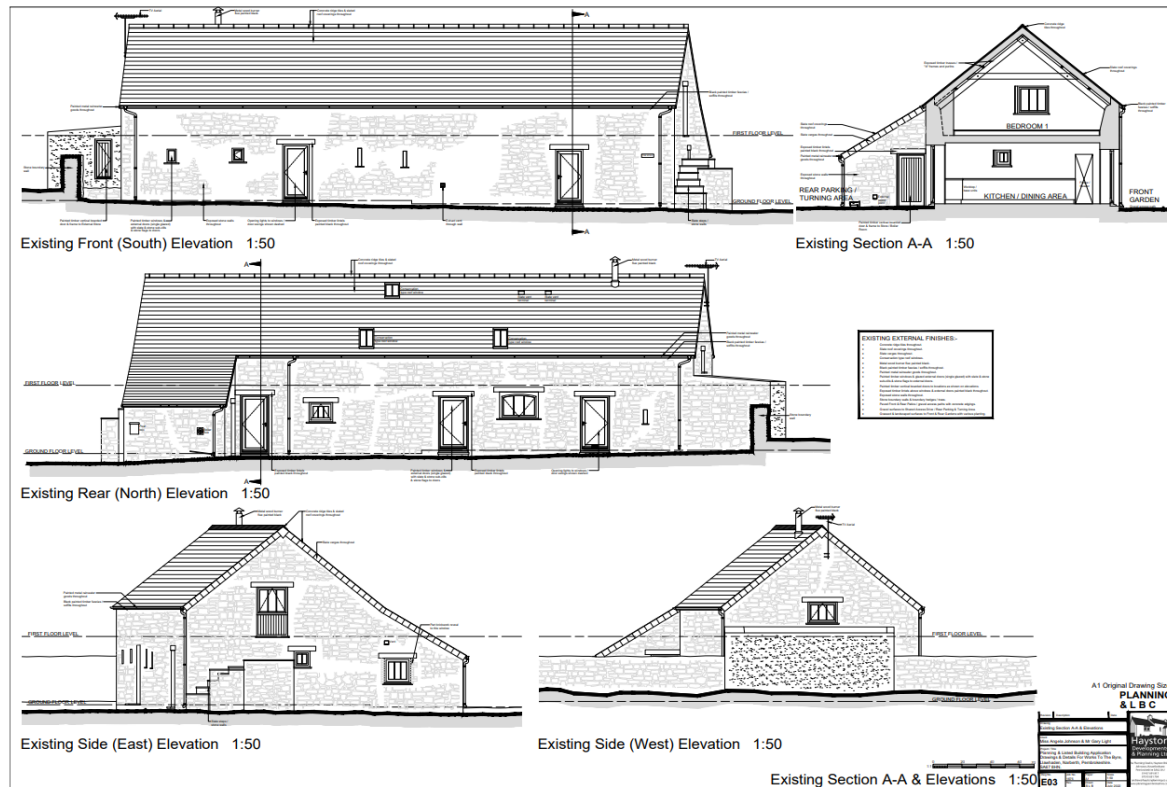


Figure 33: The Byre Existing North, South, East and West Elevations.

The Byre Exterior - Photographic Record

Existing Front (South Elevation)

7.10 The existing front (south elevation) is shown in the plan at Figure 33 and described in the written record in detail in paragraphs 7.15 to 7.21. The photographs are shown in Figures 34 to 39.



Figure 34: The Byre Front (South Elevation).



Figure 35: The Byre Front (South Elevation).



Figure 36: The Byre Front (South Elevation) from the road showing the metal gate to the shared driveway.



Figure 37: The Byre Front (South Elevation) from The Granary.



Figure 38: The Byre Front (South Elevation) aerial view showing the garden and oil tank.



Figure 39: The Byre Front (South Elevation) from the road.

Existing Rear (North Elevation)

7.11 The existing rear (north elevation) is shown in the plan at Figure 33 and described in the written record in detail in paragraphs 7.22 to 7.27 The photographs are shown in Figures 40 to 45.



Figure 40: The Byre Rear (North Elevation).



Figure 41: The Byre Rear (North Elevation).



Figure 42: The Byre Rear (North Elevation).



Figure 43: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the oil tank.



Figure 44: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) aerial view from The Granary.



Figure 45: The Byre Rear (North Elevation).

Existing Side (East Elevation)

7.12 The existing side (east elevation) is shown in the plan at Figure 33 and described in the written record in detail in paragraphs 7.28 to 7.32 The photographs are shown in Figures 46 and 47.



Figure 46: The Byre Side (East Elevation) showing the milking steps.



Figure 47: The Byre Side (East Elevation) from The Granary.

Existing Side (West Elevation)

7.13 The existing side (west elevation) is shown in the plan at Figure 33 and described in the written record in detail in paragraphs 7.33 to 7.38 The photographs are shown in Figures 48 to 53.



Figure 48: The Byre Side (West Elevation) from the road.



Figure 49: The Byre Side (West Elevation) looking at Bedroom 2 window.



Figure 50: The Byre Side (West Elevation) aerial views showing the oil tank.



Figure 51: The Byre Side (West Elevation) aerial view.



Figure 52: The Byre Side (West Elevation) showing the oil tank.



Figure 53: The Byre Side (West Elevation) looking at the door leading from the oil tank outbuilding.

Aerial View of The Byre

7.14 The aerial view of **The Byre** as shown in the photographs in Figure 54 to 57 identifies the shared gravel driveway with The Granary, as well as the location of **The Byre** with The Granary and The Old Carhouse.



Figure 54: Aerial view of The Byre showing The Granary and The Old Carhouse.



Figure 55: Aerial view of The Byre showing the front garden.



Figure 56: Aerial view of The Byre showing the front and rear gardens.



Figure 57: Aerial view of The Byre showing the rear garden.

The Byre Exterior - Written Record (Including additional Photographic Record evidence)

Existing Front (South Elevation)

7.15 The front (south elevation) of **The Byre** comprises rough stonework with lime pointing between the stonework. This is shown in the photograph in Figure 58. There are six apertures, comprising of two doors, two small windows and two narrow “slat” windows as shown in the plan at Figure 33 and in the photograph in Figures 59.



Figure 58: The stonework of The Byre.



Figure 59: The Byre Front (South Elevation) showing the doors and windows.

- 7.16 The doors have single glazed glass fronts and have exposed oak lintels at the top of each door frame, together with an oak sill and slate steppingstone at the bottom of each door. Each window has a slate windowsill, and the glazing is single glazed. All doors and windows are made of wood and painted. Photographs of the doors and windows are shown in Figures 60 to 63.

Existing Front (South Elevation) Windows



Figure 60: The Byre Front (South Elevation) windows.



Figure 61: The Byre Front (South Elevation) "slat" windows.

Existing Front (South Elevation) Doors



Figure 62: The Byre Front (South Elevation) Lounge door.



Figure 63: The Byre Front (South Elevation) Kitchen/Dining Area door.

Existing Front (South Elevation) Outbuilding

- 7.17 To the left of the front (south elevation) is an outbuilding which is attached to the main building (**The Byre**) and comprises of smoother stone to that of the main building. There is no roof covering and access to the building is via a small wooden painted door. The outbuilding contains the oil tank which provides heating to the **The Byre**. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 64 and 65.



Figure 64: The Byre Front (South Elevation) showing the oil tank outbuilding.



Figure 65: The Byre Front (South Elevation) showing the door to the oil tank outbuilding.

Existing Front (South Elevation) Milking Steps

- 7.18 To the right of the front (south elevation) are milking steps comprising of the same rough stonework as the main building (**The Byre**) with lime pointing between the stonework. Each step is covered with traditional Welsh slate. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 66 and 67.



Figure 66: The Byre Front (South Elevation) milking steps.



Figure 67: The Byre Front (South Elevation) milking steps showing the Welsh slate.

Existing Front (South Elevation) and Existing Rear (North Elevation) Roof and Rainwater Goods

- 7.19 The roof of the **The Byre** is tiled in traditional Welsh slate with concrete ridge tiles and black painted timber fascias/soffits. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 68 and 69. The rainwater goods are painted metal. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 70 and 71. Looking at the roof of **The Byre** from the front (south elevation) to the left you can see the metal wood burner flue painted black which is at the rear of the building (north elevation), and you can see the TV aerial which is attached to the west elevation and which has now been removed in accordance with Condition 3 of Listed Building Consent Application 22/0408/LB. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 72 and 73.



Figure 68: The Byre Front (South Elevation) showing the slate roof tiles.



Figure 69: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the slate roof tiles.



Figure 70: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the painted metal rainwater goods.



Figure 71: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the painted metal rainwater goods.



Figure 72: The Byre Side (West Elevation) showing the metal wood burner flue.



Figure 73: The Byre Side (West Elevation) showing the metal wood burner flue and aerial removed.

Existing Front (South Elevation) Boundary Wall

7.20 There is a boundary wall to the left of the front (south elevation) which is attached to the outbuilding containing the oil tank. The boundary wall comprises of the same stonework as the main building (**The Byre**) with lime pointing between the stonework. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 74 and 75.



Figure 74: The Byre Front (South Elevation) boundary wall joining the oil tank outbuilding.



Figure 75: The Byre Front (South Elevation) boundary wall looking towards the road.

7.21 The front (south elevation) of the **The Byre** looks onto a grass area with a small stone slab patio. There is a share gravel driveway between **The Byre** and The Granary and the entrance to the shared driveway is secured by a traditional metal farming gate. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 76 and 77.



Figure 76: The Byre Front (South Elevation) showing the metal gate.



Figure 77: The Byre Front (South Elevation) showing the shared gravel driveway with The Granary.

Existing Rear (North Elevation)

7.22 The rear (north elevation) of **The Byre** comprises rough stonework with lime pointing between the stonework. This is shown in the photograph in Figure 58. There are six apertures, comprising of three doors, two large windows and one narrow “slat” windows as shown in the plan in Figure 33 and in the photographs in Figure 59 and Figures 78 to 85.

Existing Rear (North Elevation) Windows



Figure 78: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) Kitchen/Dinning Area window.



Figure 79: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) Lounge window.



Figure 80: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) Bedroom 2 staircase "slat" window.



Figure 81: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) Lounge window slate windowsill.

- 7.23 The doors have single glazed glass fronts and have exposed oak lintels at the top of each door frame, together with an oak sill and slate steppingstone at the bottom of each door. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 82 to 85. Each window has a slate windowsill, and the glazing is single glazed. Looking at **The Byre** from the north elevation the window to the left (kitchen) is a rectangular shape and comprises three separate individual rectangular panes of glass with an exposed oak lintel at the top. This is shown in the photograph in Figure 78. The window to the right (living room) is a curved rectangular shape with three separate individual rectangular panes of glass with an exposed oak lintel at the top. This is shown in the photograph in Figure 79. All doors and windows are made of wood and painted.

Existing Rear (North Elevation) Doors



Figure 82: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) Kitchen/Dining Area door.



Figure 83: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) Lounge door (end).



Figure 84: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) lounge door (middle).



Figure 85: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) slate steppingstone at the bottom of the door.

Existing Rear (North Elevation) Storeroom

7.24 To the left of the rear (north elevation) is an outbuilding (storeroom) which is attached to the main building (**The Byre**) and comprises of the same rough stonework as the main building. The outbuilding extends outwards from the main building. The roof is made of Welsh slate and is part of the main roof structure. Looking at **The Byre** from the west elevation the outbuilding has slate verges on the roof line and access is via a painted wooden door. This is shown in the plan in Figure 33 and in the photographs in Figures 86 to 89.



Figure 86: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the storeroom.



Figure 87: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the door to the storeroom.



Figure 88: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the position of the storeroom to the main building (Kitchen/Dinning Area).



Figure 89: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the wooden door to the storeroom.

Existing Rear (North Elevation) Roof and Rainwater Goods

7.25 The roof of the **The Byre** is tiled in traditional Welsh slate with concrete ridge tiles and with black painted timber fascias/soffits. This is shown in the photograph in Figure 68. The rainwater goods are painted metal. There are three conservation roof light windows in the roof at the rear of the building. The windows have a polyurethane frame and black vertical external glazing bar. They are side hung with an aluminium sash handle, energy saving toughened glass and integral flashings. These are shown in the plan in Figure 33 and in the photographs in Figures 90 to 93. Looking at the roof of The Byre from the rear (north elevation) to the right is a metal wood burner flue painted black and you can see the TV aerial which is attached to the west elevation which has now been removed in accordance with Condition 3 of Listed Building Consent Application 22/0408/LB. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 72 and 73.



Figure 90: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) aerial view showing the conservation roof light windows.



Figure 91: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the conservation roof light windows.



Figure 92: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the conservation roof light window (Bedroom 3).



Figure 93: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) showing the conservation roof light window (Bedroom 3).

Existing Rear (North Elevation) Boundary Wall

- 7.26 There is a boundary wall to the right of the rear (north elevation) which is attached to the outbuilding containing the oil tank. The boundary wall comprises of the same stonework as the main building (**The Byre**) with lime pointing between the stonework. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 94 and 95.



Figure 94: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) boundary wall joining the oil tank outbuilding.



Figure 95: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) boundary wall adjoining the woods.

- 7.27 The rear (north elevation) of **The Byre** looks onto a grass area with a small stone slab patio. There is a gravel area for parking cars at the rear of the building (**The Byre**). At the bottom of the rear garden is a dry-stone wall made from the same rough stonework as the main building. Sitting above the dry-stone wall is a griselina hedge. The dry-stone wall and the griselina hedge separates the boundary between **The Byre** and The Old Carhouse. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 96 and 97.



Figure 96: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) overlooking The Old Carthouse.



Figure 97: The Byre Rear (North Elevation) griselinia hedge and dry-stone wall boundary.

Existing Side (East Elevation)

7.28 The side (east elevation) of **The Byre** comprises rough stonework with lime pointing between the stonework. This is shown in the photograph in Figure 58. There are three apertures, comprising of one large barn window (bedroom 1) and two smaller windows (kitchen and storeroom) as shown in the plan in Figure 33 and in the photographs in Figures 98 and 99. The east elevation has milking steps comprising of the same rough stonework as the main building (**The Byre**) with lime pointing between the stonework. Each step is covered with traditional Welsh slate. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 66 and 67.



Figure 98: The Byre Side (East Elevation) showing the milking steps.



Figure 99: The Byre Side (East Elevation) looking from The Granary.

Existing Side (East Elevation) Windows

7.29 The windows are single glazed glass. The large barn window (bedroom 1) sits just above the milking steps. It is styled like a “split” barn door, with the top half a rectangular window with three individual panes of glass and the bottom half tongue and groove timber, with an oak sill at the bottom. This is shown in the photograph in Figure 100. The small window (kitchen) is a rectangular shape and comprises two separate individual rectangular panes of glass with an exposed oak lintel at the top and slate windowsill. This is shown in the photograph in Figure 102. The other small window (storeroom) is also rectangular shape but with three separate individual rectangular panes of glass with an exposed oak lintel at the top and a slate windowsill. This is shown in the photographs in Figure 101. All windows are made of wood and painted. The location of the windows are shown in Figure 103.

7.30 Welsh slate tiles are on the verge of the roof apex.



Figure 100: The Byre Side (East Elevation) Bedroom 1 window.



Figure 101: The Byre Side (East Elevation) storeroom window.



Figure 102: The Byre Side (East Elevation) Kitchen/Dining area window.



Figure 103: The Byre Side (East Elevation) position of windows.

Existing Side (East Elevation) Storeroom

- 7.31 To the right of the east elevation is an outbuilding (storeroom) which is attached to the main building (**The Byre**) and comprises of the same rough stonework as the main building. The outbuilding extends outwards from the main building. Slate tiles are on the verge of the roof apex. This is shown in the plan in Figure 33 and in the photographs in Figures 86 and 87.
- 7.32 The east elevation looks onto a gravel driveway which is shared between **The Byre** and The Granary. The east elevation also looks onto the west elevation of The Granary. This is shown in the photograph in Figures 104 and 105.



Figure 104: The Byre Front (South Elevation) looking at the west elevation of The Granary.



Figure 105: The Byre Side (East Elevation) looking at the top of the slate milking steps.

Existing Side (West) Elevation

- 7.33 The side (west elevation) of **The Byre** comprises rough stonework with lime pointing between the stonework. There is one aperture, comprising of one window (bedroom 2). The window is a rectangular shape and comprises three separate individual rectangular panes of glass with an exposed oak lintel at the top and slate windowsill. The window is single glazed and made of painted wood. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 106 to 109.

Existing Side (West Elevation) Windows



Figure 106: The Byre Side (West Elevation) Bedroom 2 window.



Figure 107: The Byre Side (West Elevation) Bedroom 2 window looking from the oil tank outbuilding.



Figure 108: The Byre Side (West Elevation) looking from the road.



Figure 109: The Byre Side (West Elevation) showing the oil tank outbuilding wall.

Existing Side (West Elevation) Roof Apex

7.34 Welsh slate tiles are on the verge of the roof apex.

7.35 Attached to the side (west elevation) is a TV aerial which has been removed in accordance with Condition 3 of Listed Building Consent Application 22/0408/LB. The wood burner flue painted black attached to the rear roof (north elevation) is also visible. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 72 and 73.

Existing Side (West Elevation) Outbuilding

- 7.36 Extending from the side (west elevation) is an outbuilding which is attached to the main building (**The Byre**) and comprises of smoother stone to that of the main building. There is no roof covering and access to the building is via a small wooden painted door at the front (south elevation). The outbuilding contains the oil tank which provides heating to the residential dwelling (**The Byre**). This is shown in the photographs in Figures 110 and 111.



Figure 110: The Byre Side (West Elevation) aerial view of the oil tank outbuilding.



Figure 111: The Byre Side (West Elevation) view of the oil tank building.

Existing Side (West Elevation) Boundary Wall

- 7.37 There is a boundary wall on the west elevation which is attached to the outbuilding containing the oil tank. The boundary wall that comprises the west elevation is smooth stonework and joins the boundary wall at the front (south elevation) and rear (north elevation) which is made of the same rough stonework as the main building (**The Byre**) with lime pointing between the stonework. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 74, 94, 110 and 113.

- 7.38 The east elevation overlooks an area which had recently been woodland, but the trees have now been cut down by the owners who are believed to be the beneficiaries of the late Edith Thomas who owned Llawhaden House (represented by Michael Scale, Ash Farm, Stepside, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, SA67 8JU). This is shown in the photographs in Figures 112 and 113.



Figure 112: The Byre Side (West Elevation) showing the woods (recently cut down).



Figure 113: The Byre Side (West Elevation) showing the woods (recently cut down).

8. THE BYRE INTERIOR – DRAWN RECORD, PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD AND WRITTEN RECORD

The Byre Interior - Drawn Record

8.1 The existing ground floor plan of **The Byre** is shown in Figures 114 and 115 and the existing first floor plan is shown in the plans in Figures 114 and 116.

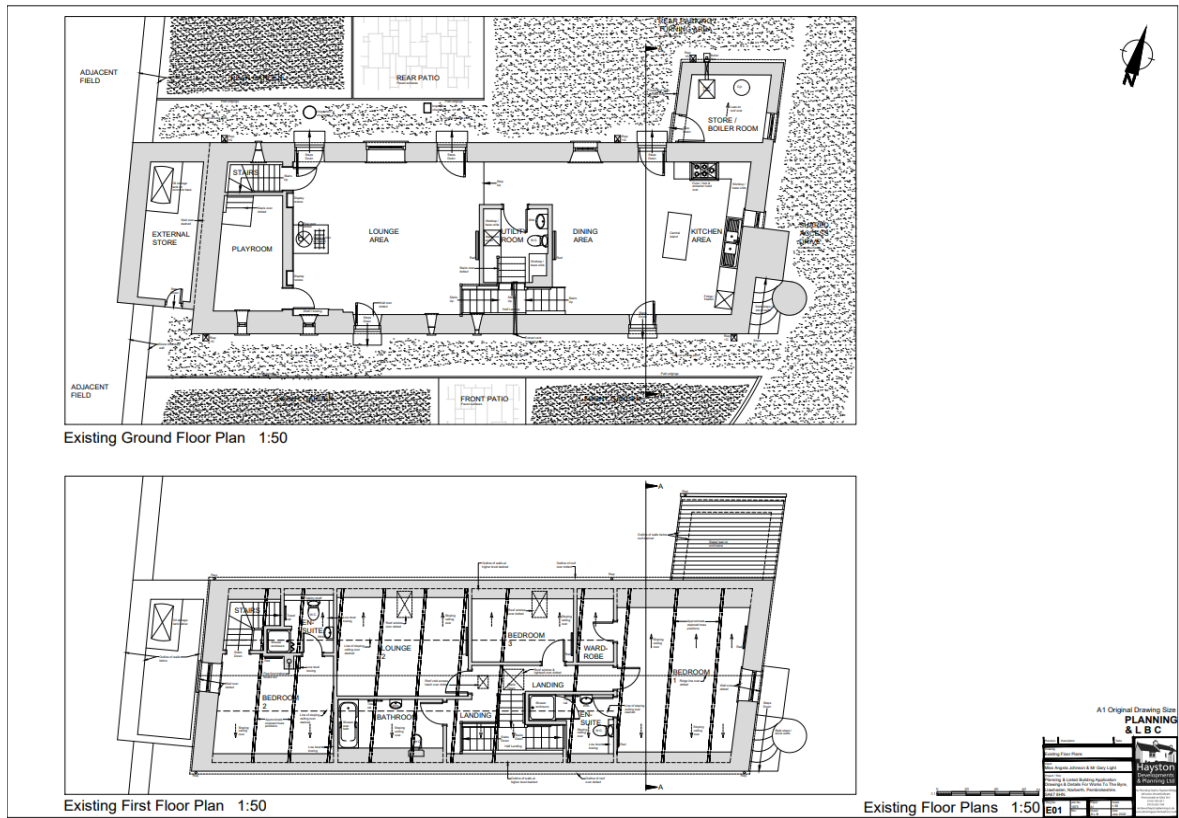


Figure 114: The Byre Existing Floor Plans.

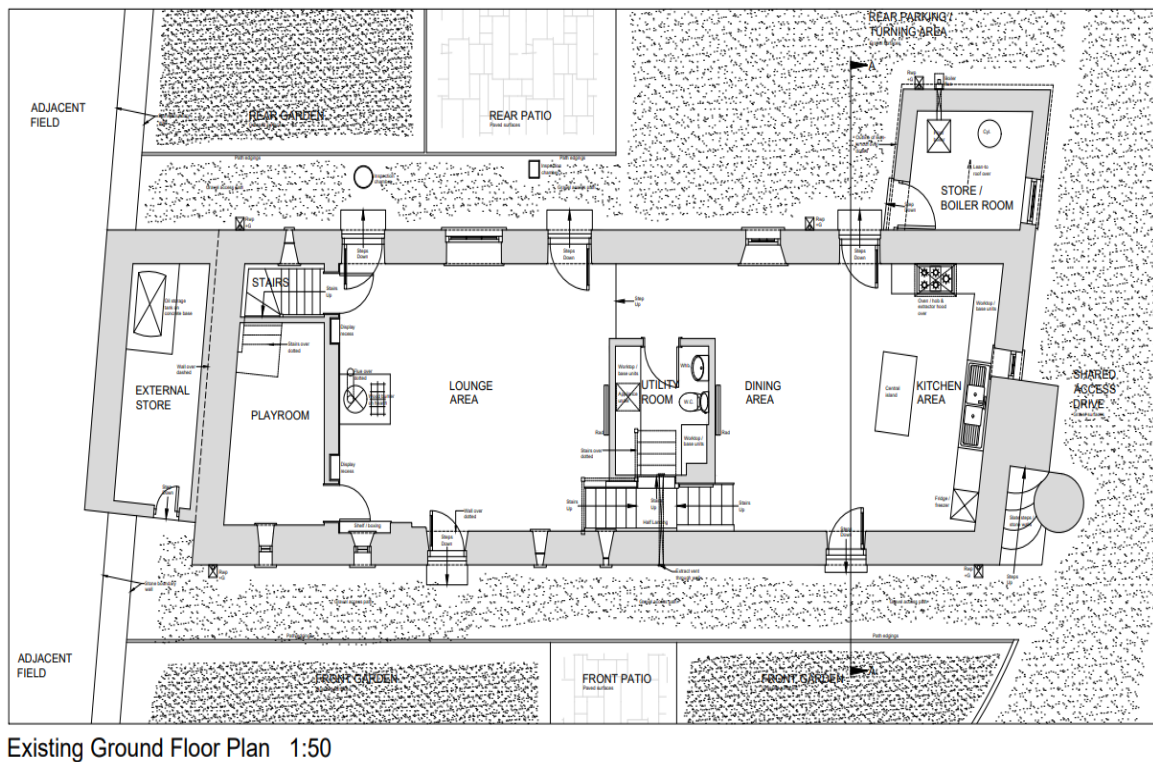
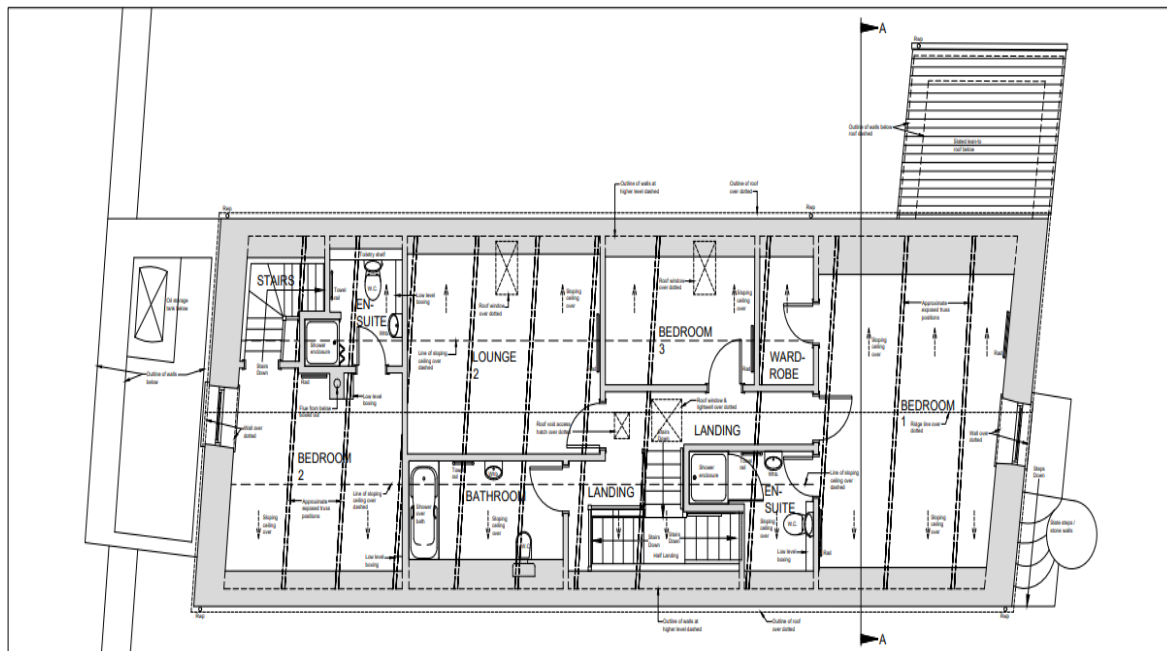


Figure 115: The Byre Existing Ground Floor Plan.



Existing First Floor Plan 1:50

Figure 116: The Byre Existing First Floor Plan.

The Byre Interior - Photographic Record and Written Record

Ground Floor

8.2 The ground floor is open plan, comprising of the kitchen, dinning area and lounge area. Looking at **The Byre** from the front (south elevation) the kitchen/dining area is located towards the east elevation and the lounge area towards the west elevation. There is a utility room in the middle between the kitchen/dining area and the lounge area. On the west elevation wall of the lounge area are two doors. Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation the door on the left (south elevation) leads to a playroom/study and the door on the right (north elevation) leads to an ensuite bedroom (Bedroom 2 shown on the plan in Figure 115). Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation there is a Jack and Jill staircase on the south elevation which leads to the first floor. The specific details of each room are:

Kitchen/Dining Area

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Two single glazed glass wooden painted doors, one on the front (south elevation) and one on the rear (north elevation).
- Two single glazed glass wooden painted windows. One on the rear (north elevation) and one on the side (east elevation). Both have wooden windowsills. The description is as described for the exterior of the building in paragraphs 7.23 and 7.29.
- The walls on the front (south elevation) are painted plasterboard.

- The walls on the side (east elevation) and rear (north elevation) are the original stone walls which have been painted with clay paint.
- The ceilings are plaster board with spotlights inserted into the plaster board.
- On the side wall (east elevation) of the kitchen/dining area is a kitchen sink and worktops and on the rear wall (north elevation) is an oven, hob, and extractor hood. There is a central island in the middle of the kitchen which contains storage.
- On the side wall (west elevation) of the kitchen is a traditional cast iron radiator and this wall forms the utility room which separates the kitchen/dining area and the lounge area.
- On the west elevation wall, near the front (south elevation) is access to the Jack and Jill staircase which leads to the first floor.
- The flooring of the kitchen/dining area is ceramic floor tiles.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 117 to 120.



Figure 117: The Byre Kitchen/Dining area showing the rear and east elevation wall.



Figure 118: The Byre Kitchen/Dining area showing the rear and east elevation walls.



Figure 119: The Byre Kitchen/Dining area showing the kitchen window on the east elevation wall.



Figure 120: The Byre Kitchen/Dinning area showing the west elevation wall.

Utility Room

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- The utility room is in the middle between the kitchen/dining area and the lounge area. It is located under the Jack and Jill staircase. It is accessed via a wooden “stable style” door on the rear (north elevation) wall.
- The walls on the sides (east and west elevations) and front (south elevation) and rear (north elevation) are painted plasterboard.
- The ceiling is painted plasterboard.
- There are worktops on both the sides of the utility room (east and west) elevations.
- There is a WC and hand basin on the east elevation wall between the utility room and the Kitchen/dining area.
- The flooring of the utility room is ceramic floor tiles.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 121 to 124.



Figure 121: The Byre Utility Room north elevation wall.



Figure 122: The Byre Utility Room east elevation wall.



Figure 123: The Byre Utility Room looking towards the Kitchen/Dining area.



Figure 124: The Utility room looking towards the north and east elevation walls.

Lounge

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Three single glazed glass wooden painted doors, one on the front (south elevation) and two on the rear (north elevation).
- Two single glazed glass wooden windows painted window. One on the rear (north elevation) and one on the front (south elevation). Both have wooden windowsills. The description is as described for the exterior of the building in paragraphs 7.16 and 7.23. There are also two single glazed “slat” windows on the front (south elevation) with wooden windowsills.
- The wall on the front (south elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is painted wooden cladding and contain two painted wooden cladded doors. Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation the one on the left (south elevation) leads to a playroom/study and the one on the right (north elevation) leads to an ensuite bedroom (Bedroom 2 shown on the plan in Figure 115). There is also a log burner located in the middle of the west elevation wall with stone tiles in the form of a square at the front of the log burner on the floor.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is the original stone wall which has been painted with clay paint.
- The ceiling is painted plaster board.
- There are two wall lights on the front (south elevation) wall and two wall lights on the rear (north elevation) wall.
- On the east elevation wall of the lounge area is a traditional cast iron radiator and this wall forms the utility room which separates the kitchen/dining area and the lounge area.
- On the east elevation wall, near the front (south) elevation is access to the Jack and Jill staircase which leads to the first floor.
- The flooring of the lounge area is solid oak wood.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 125 to 132.



Figure 125: The Byre Lounge looking towards the south and west elevation walls.



Figure 126: The Byre Lounge looking towards the west and north elevation walls.



Figure 127: The Byre Lounge looking towards the north elevation wall showing the middle lounge door.



Figure 128: The Byre Lounge looking towards the east, south and north elevation walls.



Figure 129: The Byre Lounge looking towards the north elevation wall.



Figure 130: The Byre Lounge looking towards the west elevation wall.



Figure 131: The Byre Lounge looking towards the south elevation wall showing the "slat" windows.



Figure 132: The Byre Lounge looking towards the south elevation showing the "slat" window.

Playroom/Study

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- The playroom/study is accessed via the door the left (south) elevation from the lounge area. The door is made from painted wood panelling.
- The walls on the sides (east and west elevations) and front (south elevation) and rear (north elevation) are painted plasterboard.
- One single glazed glass wooden painted window on the front (south) elevation.
- On the rear (north elevation) wall in an understairs storage cupboard.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 133 to 136.



Figure 133: The Byre Playroom/Study looking at the west, north and east elevation walls.



Figure 134: The Byre Playroom/Study looking at the west and north elevation walls.



Figure 135: The Byre Playroom/Study looking at the east, south and west elevation walls.



Figure 136: The Byre Playroom/Study looking at the east elevation wall with the door leading to the Lounge.

First Floor

8.3 The first floor is accessed either from the kitchen/dining area or the lounge area via the Jack and Jill staircase. This first floor area has a landing, two bedrooms (bedrooms 1 and 3, bedroom 1 is an ensuite bedroom) a bathroom and second lounge area. The ensuite Bedroom 2 is accessed separately via the staircase which looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation is accessed via the door on the right (north) elevation from the lounge area.

Bedroom 1

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Bedroom 1 is on the east elevation of the first floor.
- One single glazed glass wooden window on the side (east elevation) with a wooden windowsill. The description is as described for the exterior of the building in paragraph 7.29.
- The wall on the front (south elevation) is the original stone walls which has been painted with clay paint.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is the original stone wall which has been painted with clay paint.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is painted plaster board.
- There is a radiator on the side wall (east elevation) towards the rear (north elevation).
- There is a radiator on the side wall (west elevation) towards the front (south elevation).
- On the side wall (west elevation) towards the rear (north elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading to a built-in wardrobe.
- On the side wall (west elevation) towards the front (south elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading to an ensuite bathroom.
- On the side wall (west elevation) in the centre there is a “stable style” door leading from bedroom 1 to the landing area.
- On the side wall (west elevation) in the centre there is a small door above the “stable style” door leading from bedroom 1 to the landing area which provides access to the attic.
- The ceiling is painted plaster board with spotlights attached to the oak beams. The original oak beams have been retained.
- The flooring of bedroom 1 is fully carpeted.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 137 to 142.



Figure 137: The Byre Bedroom 1 looking at the east and north elevation walls.



Figure 138: The Byre Bedroom 1 looking at the east and south elevation walls.



Figure 139: The Byre Bedroom 1 looking at the east elevation wall.



Figure 140: The Byre Bedroom 1 looking at the east elevation wall and the oak beams.



Figure 141: The Byre Bedroom 1 looking at the west elevation wall into the Bedroom 1 Ensuite Bathroom.



Figure 142: The Byre Bedroom 1 looking at the west elevation wall door into the attic.

Bedroom 1 Ensuite Bathroom

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Bedroom 1 ensuite bathroom is on the east elevation of the first floor.
- The wall on the front (south elevation) is the original stone walls which has been painted with clay paint.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is painted plaster board.
- On the side wall (east elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading from the ensuite bathroom to bedroom 1.
- The ceiling is painted plasterboard with spotlights inserted into the plaster board, but the original oak beams have been retained.
- There is a WC on the side (east elevation) wall.
- There is a hand basin on the rear (north elevation) wall.
- There is a heated towel rail on the rear (north elevation) wall.
- There is a shower cubicle on the side (west elevation) wall.
- The flooring of the Bedroom 1 ensuite bathroom is ceramic floor tiles.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 143 to 146.



Figure 143: The Byre Bedroom 1 Ensuite Bathroom.



Figure 144: The Byre Bedroom 1 Ensuite Bathroom looking at the south and west elevation walls.



Figure 145: The Byre Bedroom 1 Ensuite Bathroom looking at the east elevation wall and entrance to Bedroom 1.



Figure 146: The Byre Bedroom 1 Ensuite Bathroom oak beams.

Bedroom 1 Wardrobe

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Bedroom 1 wardrobe is on the east elevation of the first floor.
- The wall on the front (south elevation) is painted plaster board.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is painted plaster board.
- On the side wall (east elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading from the wardrobe into bedroom 1.
- The ceiling is painted plasterboard and has a central pendant light fitting.
- The flooring of the wardrobe is fully carpeted.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 147 and 148.



Figure 147: The Byre Bedroom 1 Wardrobe looking at the west elevation wall.



Figure 148: The Byre Bedroom 1 Wardrobe oak beams.

Bedroom 3

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Bedroom 3 is in the middle of the east and west elevations of the first floor and positioned towards the rear (north elevation).
- One conservation roof light window on the rear (north elevation) ceiling. The description is as described for the exterior of the building in paragraph 7.25.
- The wall on the front (south elevations) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is the original stone walls which has been painted with clay paint.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is painted plaster board.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is painted plaster board.
- There is a radiator on the side wall (east elevation) towards the front (south elevation).
- On the front wall (south elevation) towards the side (east elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading from bedroom 3 to the landing.
- The ceiling is painted plaster board, with a central pendant light fitting, but the original oak beams have been retained.
- The flooring of bedroom 3 is fully carpeted.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 149 to 154.



Figure 149: The Byre Bedroom 3 looking at the west and north elevation walls.



Figure 150: The Byre Bedroom 3 conservation roof light window and oak beam on the north elevation.



Figure 151: The Byre Bedroom 3 conservation roof light window.



Figure 152: The Byre Bedroom 3 conservation roof light window.



Figure 153: The Byre Bedroom 3 looking at the "stable style" door on the south elevation wall.



Figure 154: The Byre Bedroom 3 looking at the north elevation wall painted in clay paint.

Lounge 2

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Lounge 2 is on the west elevations of the first floor and positioned towards the rear (north elevation).
- One conservation roof light window on the rear (north elevation) ceiling. The description is as described for the exterior of the building in paragraph 7.25.
- The wall on the front (south elevations) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is the original stone walls which has been painted with clay paint.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is painted plaster board.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is painted plaster board.
- There is a radiator on the side wall (east elevation) towards the front (south elevation).
- On the wall (east elevation) towards the front (south elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading from lounge 2 to the landing.
- The ceiling is painted plaster board with spotlights inserted into the plaster board, but the original oak beams have been retained.
- The flooring of lounge 2 is fully carpeted.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 155 to 160.



Figure 155: The Byre Lounge 2 looking at the north, east and south elevation wall.



Figure 156: The Byre Lounge 2 looking at the north and west elevation walls.



Figure 157: The Byre Lounge 2 oak beams.



Figure 158: The Byre Lounge 2 looking at the north elevation wall.



Figure 159: The Byre Lounge 2 conservation roof light window.



Figure 160: The Byre Lounge 2 conservation roof light window.

Bathroom

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- The Bathroom is on the west elevations of the first floor and positioned towards the front (south elevation).
- The wall on the front (south elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is painted plaster board.
- On the side wall (east elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading from the bathroom to the landing.
- The ceiling is painted plasterboard with spotlights inserted into the plaster board, but the original oak beams have been retained.
- There is a WC on the front (south elevation) wall.
- There is a hand basin on the rear (north elevation) wall.
- There is a heated towel rail on the rear (north elevation) wall.
- There is a bath on the side (west elevation) wall.
- The flooring of the bathroom is ceramic floor tiles.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 161 and 162.



Figure 161: The Byre Bathroom looking at the south and west elevation walls.



Figure 162: The Byre Bathroom looking at the east elevation wall and “stable style” door and oak beams.

Landing

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is painted plaster board.
- The wall on the front (south elevation) is half plaster board and half original wall. The lower half is painted plaster board and the top half is the original wall painted in clay paint with a wooden sill running across the “half landing”. This is shown in the photograph in Figure 171.
- On the side wall (east elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading from the landing to bedroom 1.
- On the side wall (west elevation) there are two “stable style” doors one leading from the landing to lounge 2 and the other leading from the landing to the bathroom.
- On the rear wall (north elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading from the landing to bedroom 3.
- One conservation roof light window on the rear (north elevation) ceiling. The description is as described for the exterior of the building in paragraph 7.25.
- The ceiling is painted plaster board, with spotlights inserted into the plaster board but the original oak beams have been retained.
- In the ceiling towards the west elevation and just above the “stable style” door to lounge 2 is a small access cover in the ceiling providing access to the attic.
- The flooring of the landing is fully carpeted.
- On the side wall (west elevation) and front (south elevation) there are painted stair balustrades. On the side wall (east elevation) there is a painted handrail.
- The landing provides access on the front (south elevation) side to the Jack and Jill staircase which has handrails on the rear (north elevation) both sides of the staircase and is fully carpeted.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 163 to 168.

The Jack and Jill staircase is shown in the photographs in Figures 169 to 174.



Figure 163: The Byre Landing looking at the east elevation wall.



Figure 164: The Byre Landing looking at the south and west elevation walls.



Figure 165: The Byre Landing looking at the north and east elevation walls and Bedroom 1.



Figure 166: The Byre Landing looking at the west elevation walls and the Bathroom and Lounge 2.



Figure 167: The Byre Landing looking at the east and south elevation walls and the oak beams.



Figure 168: The Byre Landing looking at the north and south elevation walls and the oak beams.

Jack and Jill Staircase



Figure 169: The Byre Landing conservation roof light window looking from the Jack and Jill staircase.

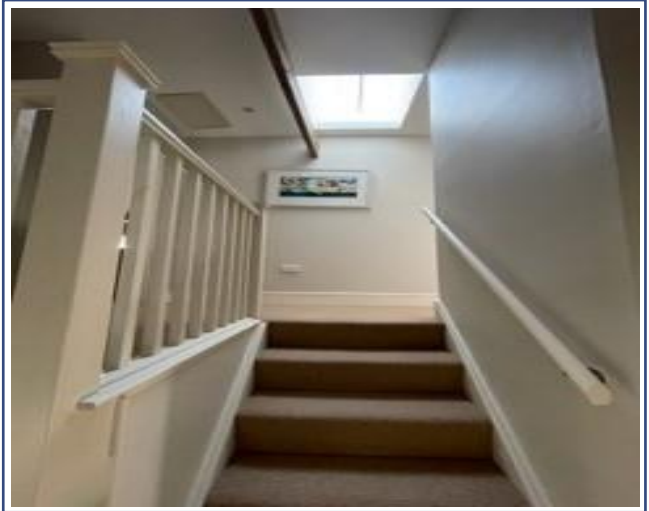


Figure 170: The Byre Jack and Jill staircase looking at the north elevation wall.



Figure 171: The Byre Jack and Jill staircase looking at the south and east elevation walls.



Figure 172: The Byre Jack and Jill staircase looking at the south and west elevation walls.



Figure 173: The Byre Jack and Jill staircase looking at the south elevation walls and “half landing”.



Figure 174: The Byre Jack and Jill staircase looking at the west elevation wall from the Kitchen/Dining area.

Bedroom 2

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Bedroom 2 is on the west elevation of the first floor. It is accessed via the lounge on the ground floor through the door on right (north elevation) of the wall on the side (west elevation).
- One single glazed glass wooden window on the side (west elevation) with a wooden windowsill. The description is as described for the exterior of the building in paragraph 7.33.
- The wall on the front (south elevations) is the original stone walls which have been painted with clay paint.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is the original stone walls which has been painted with clay paint.
- There is a radiator on the rear wall (north elevation) towards the side (west elevation).
- On the rear wall (north elevation) towards the side (east elevation) there is a “stable style” door leading to an ensuite bathroom.
- On the rear wall (north elevation) towards the side (west elevation) there is an entrance (no door) leading to the staircase.
- The ceiling is painted plaster board with spotlights inserted into the plasterboard, but the original oak beams have been retained.
- The flooring of bedroom 2 is fully carpeted.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 175 to 182.



Figure 175: The Byre Bedroom 2 window on the west elevation wall.



Figure 176: The Byre Bedroom 2 Window on the west elevation wall.



Figure 177: The Byre Bedroom 2 looking at the east and south elevation walls.



Figure 178: The Byre Bedroom 2 looking at the north, east and south elevation walls.



Figure 179: The Byre Bedroom 2 looking at the south and west elevation walls and oak beams.



Figure 180: The Byre Bedroom 2 looking at the south and west elevation walls and oak beams.



Figure 181: The Byre Bedroom 2 looking at the west and north elevation walls and door to the Ensuite Bathroom.



Figure 182: The Byre Bedroom 2 looking at the west and north elevation walls.

Bedroom 2 Ensuite Bathroom

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Bedroom 2 ensuite bathroom is on the west elevation of the first floor.
- The wall on the front (south elevations) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is painted plaster board.
- On the front wall (south elevation) towards the east elevation there is a “stable style” door leading from the ensuite bathroom to bedroom 2.
- The ceiling is painted plasterboard with spotlights inserted into the plaster board, but the original oak beams have been retained.
- There is a WC on the rear (north elevation) wall.
- There is a hand basin on the side (east elevation) wall.
- There is a heated towel rail on the side (west elevation) wall.
- There is a shower cubicle on the side (west elevation) wall.
- The flooring of the Bedroom 2 ensuite bathroom is ceramic floor tiles.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 183 to 186.



Figure 183: The Byre Bedroom 2 Ensuite Bathroom looking at the north and east elevation walls.



Figure 184: The Byre Bedroom 2 Ensuite Bathroom looking at the west elevation wall and oak beams.



Figure 185: The Byre Bedroom 2 Ensuite Bathroom looking at the south elevation wall and "stable style" door.



Figure 186: The Byre Bedroom 2 Ensuite Bathroom looking at south elevation and entrance to Bedroom 2.

Bedroom 2 Staircase

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- Bedroom 2 staircase is accessed via the lounge on the ground floor through the door looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation on right (north elevation) of the wall on the side (west elevation).
- There is a single glazed "slat" windows on the rear (north) elevation with wooden windowsills.
- The wall on the front (south elevations) is painted plaster board.
- The wall on the rear (north elevation) is the original stone wall which has been painted with clay paint.
- The wall on the side (east elevation) is painted plasterboard.
- The wall on the side (west elevation) is the original stone wall which has been painted with clay paint.
- On the side wall (east elevation) towards the rear (north elevation) there is a painted wooden cladded door leading to the lounge area.
- On the front wall (south elevation) there are painted handrails and stair balustrades.
- The ceiling is painted plaster board with spotlights attached to the front wall (south elevation), but the original oak beams have been retained.
- The flooring of the bedroom 2 staircase is fully carpeted.

Details are shown in the photographs in Figures 187 to 192.



Figure 187: The Byre Bedroom 2 Staircase looking at the west and north elevation walls.



Figure 188: The Byre Bedroom 2 Staircase looking at the west and north elevation walls from the Lounge.



Figure 189: The Byre Bedroom 2 Staircase looking at the west and north elevation walls from Bedroom 2.



Figure 190: The Byre Bedroom 2 Staircase looking at the south elevation wall and the entrance to Bedroom 2.



Figure 191: The Byre Bedroom 2 Stairs case looking at the east elevation wall and the entrance to the Lounge.



Figure 192: The Byre Bedroom 2 Staircase looking at the north elevation wall and the "slat" window.

Internal Doors

Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation:

- The doors to all rooms are “stable style” and are made of wood and painted white. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 195 and 196. The exception are the doors in the lounge on the side (west elevation). (Looking at **The Byre** from the east elevation the door on the left (south) elevation leads to a playroom/study and the door on the right (north) elevation leads to an ensuite bedroom (Bedroom 2 shown on the plan in Figure 115). This is shown in the photographs in Figures 193 and 194.
- The door leading from the lounge to the playroom/study and the door leading from the lounge to Bedroom 2 are made of wood and are in a “panel” style and cladded and painted light blue. This is shown in the photographs in Figures 193 and 194.



Figure 193: The Byre Internal Door looking at the west elevation wall leading from the Lounge to Bedroom 2.



Figure 194: The Byre Internal Door looking at the north and west elevation walls leading from the Lounge to Bedroom 2.



Figure 195: The Byre Internal Door looking at the east elevation wall leading from Lounge 2 to the Landing.



Figure 196: The Byre Internal door looking at the west elevation wall leading from the Landing to Lounge 2.

9. SUMMARY

- 9.1 Having checked with Dyfed Archaeological Trust it would appear that there is no record of a Historic Building Record having been completed for **The Byre** when it was converted to a residential dwelling during the period 2004 to 2007.
- 9.2 This Historic Building Record therefore records **The Byre** post conversion to a residential dwelling.
- 9.3 Although the approved works referenced in paragraph 1.3 will not materially change the appearance of **The Byre** the completion of this Historic Building Record in response to Condition 4 of Pembrokeshire County Council Listed Building Consent Application reference 22/0408/LB provides an opportunity to record **The Byre** in its current state of build, and to identify the structural features that are of significance which have been retained, which are primarily the oak beams and the milking steps on the east elevation.