

Alvington History and Archaeology + History of Alvington Parish

Appendix 13

Alvington

Introduction

This brief summary history and archaeology of Alvington has been compiled from information held by the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER), with additional historical information taken directly from the Forest of Dean volume of the Victoria County History (Baggs and Juřica 1996 - referred to as VCH below for sake of brevity). Much further information is available from those sources. The complex sequence of development of the Clanna Estate is also available elsewhere (Lambert 2002).

The HER contains 64 records relating to Alvington, these include known archaeological and historic sites, listed and other buildings, findspots, and sites where archaeological investigations have taken place. There are 12 listed buildings recorded (see appendix), but no Scheduled Monuments.

Prehistoric and Roman

The earliest occupation evidence for Alvington comes from flint finds recovered during fieldwalking by the Dean Archaeology Group and others in the north-west of the parish. These include Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age material from areas around Home Farm (HER 9750), near Cottage Farm (HER 9751), and to the east of Clanna Wood (HER 17608).

Highly important Roman sites are known nearby, including at Woolaston villa and Lydney Park temple; a major Roman road passed through what is now Alvington parish, and extensive remains are being recorded where new housing developments are being built near the Lydney bypass, so we know that the area was heavily utilised and certainly not peripheral during the Roman period. It is therefore surprising that there is only scant evidence of the period from Alvington itself.

Reclamation of land and the construction of sea banks along the Severn are likely to have started during this period (HER 20461, 21111). A small archaeological excavation to the south of the church in 2008 uncovered fragmentary evidence for structures, cobbled surfaces and ironworking residues of later Roman date (3rd-4th century, HER 32486).

The village and parish

The Parish was part of Herefordshire in the 11th Century but was joined to Gloucestershire by the early 13th, at which time it was also under the jurisdiction of the Forest of Dean. It was removed from the Forest in the early 14th Century (VCH).

In about 1145 the bishop of Hereford confirmed the grant of Alvington manor to Llanthony priory. This was the period of the civil wars between Stephen and Matilda and the grant mentions the recent devastation of the land and dispersal of the inhabitants, suggesting Alvington suffered at that time. It is possible that the ordered plan of the village, with a series of long home closes extending north-west and south-east from the main Gloucester-Chepstow road, was created soon after the grant (VCH). The name Duncastle may indicate that earthworks in the village survived from an earlier period (HER 27763).

At about the same time the priory built, or rebuilt, a church a short way south-east of the street. Alvington Church was recorded in the 16th century as being dedicated to St Mary but by the 18th Century it had changed to its current dedication to St. Andrew. The current building is mostly 13th and 14th century in date, with Norman elements, it was heavily restored in the 19th century (VCH).

Llanthony Priory's manor house at Alvington was recorded from the late 14th century, when between 1377 and 1401 repairs or alterations to a principal chamber, a lesser chamber, and outbuildings were made. Sir Robert Woodruff is thought to have built a new house at Alvington Court around 1600 (VCH), some of which is extant though much modified (HER 5145 and 33897). Elements of the earlier buildings were revealed at Alvington Court during an archaeological watching brief in 2009 (HER 33467).

Llanthony Priory attempted to establish markets and feast day fairs in the village in the 1260s and again in the 1390s but these presumably never became firmly established and had almost certainly lapsed by 1539 (VCH). The village certainly never developed into a market town.

The lower lying half of the parish contained the village, open fields and meadow land, whilst the upper (north-western) half of the parish, was woodland and common waste for much of the medieval period. The woodland provided the bulk of income from Alvington for both Llanthony Priory and the subsequent owners after the dissolution (VCH). Much of the woodland was recorded as being used for oak coppicing to produce charcoal in the early 19th century and it is likely that this reflects usage for some considerable time before that (VCH). There are numerous probable charcoal platforms, just into Aylburton parish, in and around Hollywell Wood (HER 33246) and Pool Farm (HER 26154).

The higher land began to be enclosed in the late 16th Century including, in 1606, the creation of a deer park surrounded by palings, to the north and east of modern Park Farm (HER 21922). The deer park had gone out of use and the land let to tenant farmers by at least the early 19th century (VCH).

Communications

The Gloucester-Chepstow road, the main thoroughfare through the parish was, in origin, the Roman road from Newnham to Caerwent (HER 6212). 'Traces of Roman paving' is marked on early OS plans at the west end of the village but the source of this information is unknown. The route continues as the road from Gloucester to Chepstow to the current day. It is thought to still be on its original line through Alvington village but it probably ran to the north of the modern road to Bookend in Woolaston parish to the west. To the east it entered the parish across Woodward's Brook by Sandford bridge, which was recorded in 1322 and for the repair of which an Alvington man left money in 1490 (VCH). It formed part of the Chepstow turnpike from 1758 (HER 5907). In the early 1960s Sandford bridge was bypassed by a new stretch of road built to the south-east (VCH).

The broad gauge South Wales Railway opened through the parish in 1851, being converted to standard gauge in 1872 (HER 11185).

Mickla bridge, located on the lower Cone Brook, is a rare double clapper bridge, unfortunately of unknown date. It is thought most likely to be of 17th or 18th century date (Historic England listing

1396378) but it may be earlier. It was first recorded by name in 1681, and first mapped in 1830 (HER 37639), the bridge was most recently restored in 2012 (HER 38161).

Industry

There was a mill on Alvington manor in 1086 and in the early 13th century and 1318 Llanthony priory had a fulling mill there, somewhere near the village. Iron was worked at Alvington in 1086 when the tenants of the manor owed a render of 20 blooms of iron. Lands called Cinderhill, by Small brook on the south-west boundary (HER 21921), and Cindermead, by the lower Cone brook on the south boundary (HER 21918), recall those activities, but the iron industry may have deserted Alvington by the 13th century when no inhabitants figured in lists of forge owners of the Forest area (VCH).

Rowley Mill (HER 5630), on Cone Brook, by Spout Lane, was recorded on the manor estate in 1413 and comprised two grist mills under one roof in 1539 (VCH). A forge at the site belonged to the manor estate in the 18th century and until 1805. This may have been a forge first recorded in 1646. In 1809 the paper maker Thomas Morris bought the lease but by 1879 it was used as a board mill, continuing until its closure soon after 1927 (VCH).

A fulling mill was recorded at Barnage Grove 1548, probably on the same site as the later Barnage Forge (HER 5631) which belonged to the manor estate c. 1695, when it was already described as decayed (VCH). It operated through the 18th century but probably not far into the 19th. There are now no visible signs at this site other than a former pond.

Lower Cone Mill (now Colne Mill, HER 12584), downstream of the Chepstow road, was supplied by a leat from a pond just above the road, which survives as a partial earthwork (HER 5820). It was apparently always worked as a corn mill. It was probably the mill with a tan house recorded c. 1645 and it continued in use as a corn mill until 1920 or later (VCH). The 18th-19th century mill owner's house survives (HER 12584).

Another mill recorded in 1548 was possibly on the site of the 18th century Clanna forge, converted into a grist mill in 1818. Before 1879 the mill was rebuilt to manufacture paper board. Called Clannaweir Mill, it continued in use until at least 1887 (VCH, HER 6314, 21331).

Evidence of medieval and later activity, including iron working, was recovered from a proposed development site off Clanna Road in the village during trial trenching in 2016. Further investigation may happen at this site in due course (HER 48672).

Undated but probably post-medieval quarries are recorded in the parish at Home Wood (HER 9589), near Colne Mill (HER 21923), and near Duncastle Farm (HER 21924). There are also numbers of small extractive pits, suggestive of early extraction, over the parish border near Aylburton Lodge (HER 33251).

Clanna

The estate and landscape at Clanna underwent a complex sequence of development, detailed for the Forestry Commission by Lambert (2002, HER 22040). The following is a short summary.

Clanna, established by the late 16th century, was probably the only early dwelling apart from buildings at forge sites on Cone brook. Before inclosure in 1814 two small cottages were built on encroachments from the common, one near the Hewelsfield boundary north of the later Clanna woods and another, which was enlarged as the farmhouse of Cottage farm after the inclosure, north of Woodward's brook. After the inclosure three new farmsteads were established. Barnage Farm, under the ridge at the north-west, was built shortly before 1828. Glebe Farm, on a high part of the former common at the north end of the parish, and Park Farm, at the south end of the former park, were probably both built before 1830 (VCH).

The Clanna Woods estate combined industrial use and ornamentation. Although there was a park here since the late 16th century, the ornamentation of Cone Brook and the woodlands really began in the early 19th century. The lake and some landscaping was carried out between 1813 and 1830. Between 1884 and 1919, the woods were further ornamented with extensive planting, additional water features, a new walled garden and an elaborate Old English garden within the earlier walled garden. Later in the 19th century further estate buildings were added around Clanna, but the mansion itself was demolished in the early 1950s. The estate was acquired by the Forestry Commission in 1956 and a programme of felling and planting was instigated (VCH, Lambert 2002).

Features recorded on the HER include the mansion (21920), walled gardens and glasshouses (HER 26158), an icehouse (HER 9590), embanked ponds (HER 9920), and other buildings shown on early OS maps (HER 9592).

References

Baggs A P and Juřica A R J, 'Alvington', in *A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 5, Bledisloe Hundred, St. Briavels Hundred, the Forest of Dean*, ed. C R J Currie and N M Herbert (London, 1996), pp. 5-14. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol5/pp5-14> [accessed 9 October 2018].

Lambert D, 2002, Clanna Woods: outline history of the development of the designed landscape, assessment and summary options appraisal. Typescript report for Forestry Commission.

Appendix – Listed buildings in Alvington recorded on the Gloucestershire HER

HER No.	Area Description
8297	St. Andrews Church. 13th - 14th century with Norman features and remains of churchyard cross (LBII)
12582	Early 19th century gate piers and boundary walls, Severn Lodge, Church Lane (LBII)
12583	Early 19th century Globe Inn, Clanna Lane (LBII)
12584	Late 18th or early 19th century Colne Mill House, Colne Brook Lane (LBII)
12585	17th and 18th century Duncastle Farmhouse (LBII)
12586	The Old Parsonage, dating from 1889 (LBII)
12587	Early 19th century Hill House and Ravley House, Smallbrook, (LBII)
12588	Nos 1 & 2 Tudor Cottages, possibly 16th century, Swan Hill (LBII)
21215	Early 19th century Severn Lodge, Church Lane (LBII)
33897	Alvington Court, Alvington
35169	Post medieval monument to William Lewis in the churchyard of St Andrew
37639	Double clapper bridge of 17th or 18th century date known as Mickla Bridge (LBII)

History - Contents

1. History of Village
2. Bridges
3. Bledisloe Hundred
4. Clanna Manor
5. Alvington Court
6. The Church
7. Post Office
8. Petrol Station
9. Isolation Hospital
10. School
11. Railway Station
12. Memorial Hall
13. Public Houses
14. Mills, Forges and Smithies
15. Laundry
16. Grade II buildings in Alvington
17. Buildings of local interest
18. Shops
19. Farms
20. Landowners (October 2017)
21. Icehouse
22. Bibliography

The History Of Alvington Parish – overview

The Name

Alvington, Gloucestershire.

Alwintone 1221 (Ass) Alfinton 1228 (CL)

Ass – Rolls off the Justices in Eyre for Gloucestershire, Warwickshire and Staffordshire 1221, 1222

CL – Close Rolls. List of Documents in the Public Office.

Perhaps “AEIFwynn’s Tun” AEIFwynn is a woman’s name.

Tun originally meant “enclosure” or “Fence”, but it must at an early date have developed the meaning “enclosure around a homestead, toft”, which soon passed into that of “homestead” and “village” or even “town”.

In English place-names Tun as a rule has meaning “homestead” or “village”.

A comparatively small group of place-names that were originally names of the inhabitants of the places may be called folk-names.

The History

In 1066 the manor of Alvington, then part of the Hereford hundred of Bromsash, was held by Brictric. Later claims to it suggest that after the Conquest it was granted to William fitzOsbern, earl of Hereford, whose son Roger de Breteuil forfeited his estates by rebellion in 1075. By 1086 it was held by Thurston son of Rolf perhaps standard bearer at Hastings. It was apparently later held by Miles of Gloucester, earl of Hereford, whose son Walter of Hereford granted the manor before 1148 to Llanthony priory, Gloucester. A claim to the overlordship was made then by William, grandson of Roger de Breteuil, and 1060 William made a grant of the manor to Walter. The claim was continued by William’s heir Raynold de Bolon, at the end of the century, but he then quit claimed his right to Llanthony. The manor was included in a general confirmation of Llanthony’s possessions by the crown in 1199. In 1227 when Bartholomew de Mora gave the adjoining Manor of Aylburton to Llanthony the priory gave him Alvington in return, to hold for life at the annual rent of £6. In 1285 Bartholomew surrendered his right in return for an annual pension of £45.

When Walter of Hereford granted the manor and all his land at Alvington “in the moor and wood”, the distinction being made was probably that between the lower and upper parts.

Take a line from where Small and Cone brooks meet on the southwest to the north east boundary east of Park Farm. This will divide upper and lower halves of the parish, upper half was for woodland and commonable waste, the lower half had considerable open field land, a common meadow and all land held customary tenure. Most probably the only part of the parish in cultivation in the early middle ages.

He also mentioned the recent devastation of the land and dispersal of the inhabitants, and it is possible that the ordered plan of the village, with a series of long home closes extending north-west and south-east from the main Gloucester - Chepstow road, was created after the grant. Long home closes are long strips of land behind a single house.

Llanthony retained the manor until Dissolution in 1539, after which the surrounding farm land and site of the manor, at Alvington Court, Formed a separate estate, though it was in the same ownership again for part of the 18th century.

The rest of the manor was granted by the Crown in 1547 to Sir William Herbert, who conveyed it in 1550 to Walter Compton. It had passed by 1583 to Walter's son William. By 1586 there was a house at Clanna, Willam had servants there in 1608 so he may well have lived at Clanna.

The continuation of this part of the history will be covered by separate headings.

- Clanna Manor
- Alvington Court

The Parish Boundary

The north end of the parish was an area of woodland and waste, where Alvington and Aylburton was owned by Llanthony priory Gloucester, in the late middle ages. The boundary was settled by litigation in the late 16th Century and early 18th century.

The boundary follows a stone wall along Prior's Mesne descending to Ferneyley brook, then joins Colliers brook, previously known as Woodward brook, which then descends to the riverside level.

The north-west boundary with Hewelsfield. Follows the defined ridge called Barnage, previously known as Bordnage.

The south-west boundary with Woolaston descends to Smallbrook to join Cone brook which then follows down to riverside level.

At the south end the parish is divided from the Severn by a narrow strip of land belonging to Woolaston and Aylburton. This is an unusual arrangement which apparently followed reclamation of that land from the river.

The boundary left of Cone brook just upstream of an ancient clapper bridge called Mickla Bridge.

After the alteration of the boundary in 1935 the boundary left Cone brook by a drainage ditch further south near the head of Cone Pill. Thus taking land from Woolaston that had lain north-east of Cone brook. A change also occurred possibly from where Cone brook joins Smallbrook to the A48, where the previous boundary included the Laundry and Swan Inn.

ROMAN ROADS OF BRITAIN

Network Map



Source: <http://dailym.ai/2v4h3sy>

Bridges

Pack Bridge – Swan Hill

Probably called a pack bridge because, was first constructed for use of pack horses. Bridge was constructed over cone brook on the road between Gloucester and Chepstow, now the A48. Possibly dated before 1265 when an attempt to establish Alvington as a market centre.

Sandford Bridge – Old A48 Main Road

The bridge is the boundary between Alyburton and Alvington parishes, on the A48 main road Gloucester to Chepstow.

Sandford Bridge was a toll bridge between 1757 – 1871. It was recorded in 1322 as in need of repair which was paid for by an Alvington man who left money in 1490. The bridge was by passed with a new road built in the 1960's.

Long Bridge - Barnage Lane

Long bridge is situated on Barnage Lane where it crosses the cone brook, a short distance from Clanna cross roads. Could date back to a similar age as Sandford Bridge, as it was an important route to St Briavels.

Mickla Bridge – Near Railway Line

A listed grade II double Clapper Bridge of 17th to 18th century. Possibly dating before the Norman Conquest but without evidence.

Gloucestershire sites and monuments Record state unlikely to be earlier than 14th Century.

Mickla derives from Mickla Meadow recorded in an inquisition of 1629. Mickla Bridge crosses Cone brook shown on Ordnance survey map 1830.



Bledisloe Hundred

Alvington was part of Bromsash hundred in Herefordshire between 1066 and 1071.

By 1221 Alvington became part of Bledisloe hundred having probably been added before the mid 12th century in a reorganisation that created the new St Briavels hundred.

The whole hundred was within the jurisdiction of the Forest of Dean by 1228. However it was confirmed in 1327 that Alvington with Lydney and Awre parishes were excluded from the Forest of Dean.

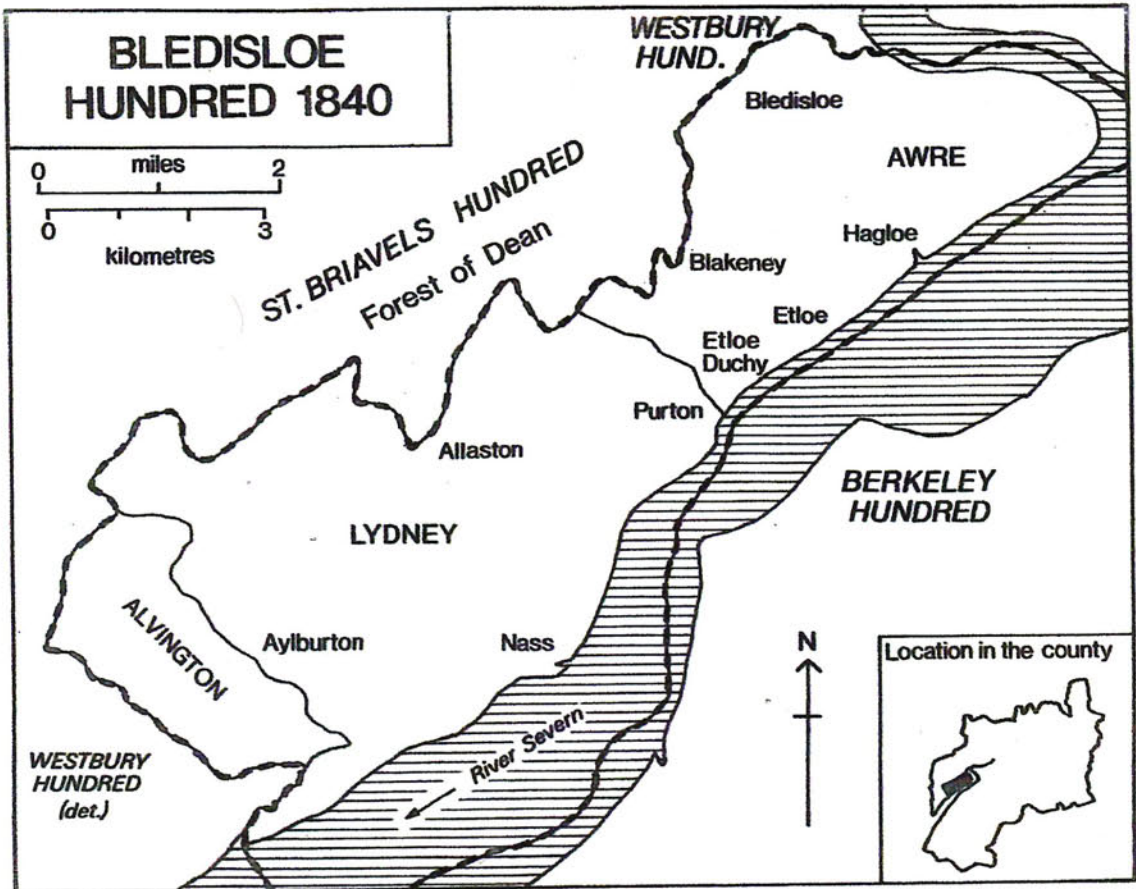
Henry III gave the hundred to William Marshal, earl of Pembroke in 1230; in 1233 it was granted to the earl's brother Richard. It then descended until 1668 and later remained part of Lydney estate of the Wintour family and their successors the Bathurst's. Charles Bathurst took the name of the hundred as title of his barony in 1918 and his viscounty in 1935.

Llanthony priory claimed that the tenants of Alvington manor were exempt from the hundred which was confirmed by the Lord of the hundred in 1244. Alvington was not represented later in surviving records of courts until 1860's

Attachment:

Map Bledisloe Hundred 1840

A HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE



Clanna Manor – overview

With William Compton living at Clanna it was Williams son and Heir Walter who conveyed it to William Higford in 1622. It was owned by the same or another William Higford in 1640, then by Thomas Higford and by Edward Higford 1658. In 1660 it belonged to Dorothy Higford a spinster, who died in possession in 1676.

The Manor later belonged to John Higford lived at Clanna manor. The Higfords continued to own Clanna until 1795, when James Higford heirs inherited, the name changes to John Parson one part and four children of James Davis Chepstow. The manor estate which then included Alvington Court Farm, the principle residence was Clanna, comprised almost the whole parish in 1805.

In 1806 James Parson's and the two Davis sisters sold the manorial rights with the house called CLANNA and the surrounding farm of 242 acres to James Procter Howell. In 1818 Clanna was stone-built and had three sitting-rooms on the ground floor. Howell sold the estate in 1820 to William Middleton Noel. The Noels bought back some of the lands alienated from the manor at the beginning of the century, and bought land in adjoining parishes, the estate comprised of 654 acres in 1884. W.M. Noel made additions to the mansion with projecting wings on each side, each of two bays and two storeys. The Noels made a fish pond and ornamental waterfall in the home woods in the Cone valley, after which the house was known in the mid 19th century as "Clanna Falls". The Noels sold to Walter Bentley Marling brother to Sir William Marling owner of the adjoining Sedbury Park estate. W.B. Marling further enlarged the Clanna estate by adding farms in Hewelsfield and St Briavals and in Alvington, where he bought Glebe Farm in 1898. In 1885 he made some alterations to the house, mostly internal, and added a billiard room at the north-east end of the main Front. He also added many features to the gardens and grounds, among them a home farmhouse with mock timber-framing south-west of the house, to north-west, a gardener's cottage in similar style, and a walled kitchen garden.

In 1919 when he offered his estate for sale, it comprised 1,966 acres and included eight tenant farms. Some farms were sold separately, while Clanna and the bulk of the estate were bought in 1920 by Richard Pryce-Jenkins of Raglan (Monmouthshire) Pryce-Jenkins died in 1951.

A dance was held at Clanna House on Friday 6th June 1952 by Mr and Ms Pryce-Jenkins before the house was demolished later in 1952. In 1994 part of site was a caravan site which has greatly increased to the present date. Its cellars, some Garden walls and ornaments and the stable block survived. The kitchen garden became the garden to a new house built in 1989.

The Clanna Woods estate combines industrial use and ornamentation. Although there was a park here since the late 16th Century, the ornamentation of Cone Brook and the woodlands really began in the early 19th Century. The lake and some landscaping was carried out between 1813 and 1830. Between 1884 and 1919, the woods were further ornamented with extensive planting and additional water features. It was acquired by the Forestry Commission in 1956 and a programme of felling and planting was instigated.

Clanna Falls can be found on the smaller 1879 to 1880 map.

Attachments:

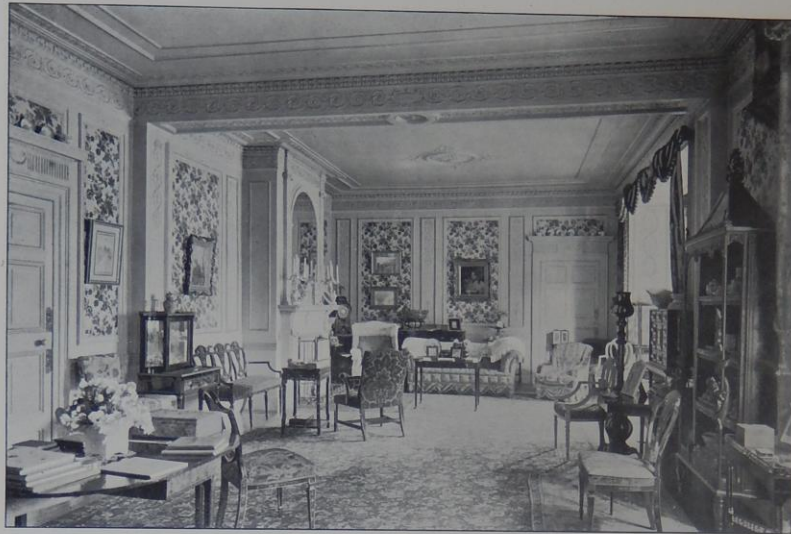
Photograph of Clanna Manor

Catalogue of sale 1919

Copy of ticket for the Dance



CLANNA



THE DRAWING ROOM



THE DINING ROOM

16/234/1

R.V. 14.1

In consequence of the Peace Celebrations,
the date of Sale is postponed from July
19th to Saturday, July 26th, 1919, at the
Bell Hotel, Gloucester, at 2.30.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BETWEEN THE SEVERN AND THE WYE

The Clanna Estate

1966 ACRES

HAINES & SUMNER

Solicitors

King Street

GLOUCESTER

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

Estate Agents, Surveyors and Auctioneers

Albion Chambers

GLOUCESTER

BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co.
ESTATE & HOUSE AGENTS, SURVEYORS
AUCTIONEERS, AGRICULTURAL & TIMBER VALUERS
AND VALUERS FOR ESTATE DUTY

ENCLOSURE.

TELEGRAMS—BRUTONS, GLOUCESTER

TELEPHONE No. 967 TWO LINES

Albion Chambers, King Street

Gloucester 16th July, 1919.

H. W. BRUTON, F.S.I., F.A.I.
Valuer Appointed by the Gloucestershire
County Council under the Finance Act, 1901
H. KNOWLES, F.S.I., F.A.
H. T. BRUTON, F.A.I.
G. N. BRUTON, F.A.I.

OFFICE HOURS—9 TO 5.30
THURSDAYS—9 TO 1

Dear Mr. Austin,

I have much pleasure in sending you a copy of the particulars of the Clanna Estate. I am glad you think it is of sufficient interest to add to the local collection.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. Bruton

Roland Austin, Esqre.,
Public Library,
GLOUCESTER.



CLANNA

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

2½ MILES FROM WOOLASTON AND 4 FROM LYDNEY STATIONS (G.W.R.)

The Clanna Estate

A VERY

Beautiful Freehold Residential and Sporting Estate

OF ABOUT

1966 ACRES

Situate amid delightful Woodland Scenery, between the Severn and the Wye Valleys, about midway between Lydney and Tintern. It comprises a

STONE-BUILT MANSION OF MODERATE SIZE

(Oak-Panelled Hall and 5 Reception Rooms, 24 Bed and Dressing Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms) with **Electric Light, Central Heating, Water Supply by Gravitation, and Modern Drainage**, excellent Stabling for 14 Horses, and Garage, well Timbered Grounds, a

DELIGHTFUL OLD ENGLISH GARDEN

with Yew and Box Hedges and Herbaceous Borders, a fine Walled Kitchen Garden, with range of Glass-Houses, Electric Light Station, and Saw Mills driven by Water Power.

SMALL HOME FARM

WITH PICTURESQUE MODEL BUILDINGS, A DOWER HOUSE, NUMEROUS COTTAGES

EIGHT FARMS

LET TO SUBSTANTIAL TENANTS, and about

373 ACRES OF WOODLANDS

AND WELL GROWN PLANTATIONS, affording

Exceptionally Good Shooting.

In the Home Woods a Brook rises from a noted Spring on the Estate, and enlarges into a Picturesque

LAKE WITH WATERFALLS

SMALLER LAKES AND WINDING CANAL, AND PROVIDES

EXCELLENT FISHING

Messrs BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

Are instructed by Capt. Marling, to Sell this Estate (with the Manor or reputed Manor of Albington) by Auction

AT THE BELL HOTEL, GLOUCESTER

On SATURDAY, July 19th, 1919

AT 3 O'CLOCK PUNCTUALLY

AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS, UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale (price 2/6 each), may be had of Messrs HAINES & SUMNER, Solicitors, or of the AUCTIONEERS, both of King Street, Gloucester.

PARTICULARS

General Remarks and Stipulations

1. The Clanna Estate forms a very fine Sporting Property, and will strongly appeal to anyone with a taste for gardening, forestry, shooting, fishing, and other rural occupations.
2. The Estate is freehold, except parts of lots 1, 6, 7 and 9, which are of customary freehold tenure of the Manor of St. Briavels, as stated in Clause 7 of the Special Conditions of Sale.
3. The electric light and all other fixtures belonging to the Vendor are included in the Sale. The garden produce and fruit in the gardens at Clanna will also be included subject to the reasonable use of the same for the Vendor's private requirements up to the date of completion.
4. The farms are let to substantial tenants, in many cases of long standing.
5. The quantities are taken, and the Plans attached to these Particulars, are prepared from the second edition of the Ordnance Survey; they are believed to be correct and shall be so accepted both by the Vendor and Purchasers, but the Vendor does not guarantee their accuracy, and no compensation shall be given or received on either side on account of any error in the Plans or Quantities, nor shall any sale be annulled on account of any such error.
6. The figures of the tithe rent charge and land tax are stated in the Particulars for the information of Purchasers, and must be regarded as approximate only. Care has been taken to see that they are correct, but no guarantee of their accuracy is given or implied. In some cases it has been necessary for the purpose of sale to apportion the tithe rent charge and land tax between the various lots, but these are not legal apportionments, and any purchaser requiring a legal apportionment must obtain one at his own expense.
7. The Purchaser of each lot shall be deemed to have notice of all tenancies and tenant rights whether mentioned in the Particulars or not, and the lots are sold subject to all tenancies and tenant rights and allowances, whether arising under leases or agreements, or the custom of the country or statute or otherwise, and whether arising during the continuance of the tenancy, or after the expiration thereof, and also to all rights of way, light, water, drainage, land tax, tithe rent charge, rates, and other outgoing and incidents of tenure, and all rights and easements affecting or existing over the same, whether mentioned in the Particulars or not, and the severance of any lands into distinct lots shall in no way affect or disturb (unless otherwise stated) the use of way and water or easements of any description which have until now existed. Each Purchaser shall, if so required by the Vendor, covenant to discharge and observe all such rights and allowances and claims of the tenants as above mentioned, and any other liabilities of the Vendor to any of the tenants, and to keep the Vendor indemnified therefrom.
8. Where two or more lots or portions of lots are now held by one tenant, the rent has been divided by way of apportionment by the Auctioneers, between the several lots. The consent of the tenant or tenants to such division shall not be required, nor shall any legal apportionment or indemnity be required.
9. Should any dispute as to boundary fences, ditches, or hedges, arise between the Vendor and any Purchaser, or between Purchasers of different lots, the question in dispute shall be referred to the Auctioneers, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.
10. The various agreements and leases of tenancy, or otherwise, may be inspected at the offices of the Vendor's Solicitors during the usual hours prior to the Sale, and will be produced in the sale room.
11. The Vendor reserves the right to hold a sale of furniture and effects by auction upon the premises at any time prior to the date of completion.
12. The Vendor wishes to offer special terms to any of his Farm Tenants who may purchase their Farms, and as an inducement to them to do so, he will undertake to advance one half the amount of the purchase money at 4½ per cent. upon the usual mortgage terms.

These General Remarks and Stipulations are to be taken as forming part of the Conditions of Sale.



THE LAKE

The Estate will be offered first in one lot.

LOT 1

THE
CLANNA ESTATE

IS A

Freehold Residential
Agricultural and Sporting Estate

SITUATE IN THE MIDST OF DELIGHTFUL WOODLAND SCENERY, BETWEEN THE
VALLEYS OF THE SEVERN AND THE WYE

in the parishes of Alvington, Hewelsfield, St. Briavels and Woolaston in the County of Gloucester, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Woolaston Station, and 4 from Lydney Junction on the main Great Western Railway line from South Wales *via* Gloucester to London.

The Estate is about one and a quarter miles from the main road between Gloucester and Chepstow, and about midway between Lydney and Tintern with its famous Cistercian Abbey.

It comprises a stone-built Mansion of moderate size, with Stabling, Pleasure Grounds, Fruit Gardens, small Home Farm, a Dower House, Cottages, Three Farms, let to substantial tenants, Woodlands and Well-grown Plantations, Lakes, Waterfalls, Trout Stream, etc., having a total area of about

803a. 3r. 37p.

The Mansion is of simple treatment externally, built of stone from the district; there are dressed stone quoins to the walls and moulded architraves to the window openings and doorways, the main roofs are covered with slates and part of the roofs to offices are covered with tiles; the principal fronts face S.E. and S.W., the main Entrance door being on the N.W. side.

**Accommodation.
Halls and
Reception Rooms**

The accommodation consists of **Entrance Lobby** 12' 8" \times 10' 0", the walls of which are panelled and painted; on the right is a small **Store Room**, and on the left is a door leading to the Domestic Offices.

Through a central door is entered the **Lounge Hall** 23' 6" \times 22' 0" wide, with deeply recessed Fireplace and Ingle Nook; the walls are panelled to a height of 8' 0" in oak, the Overmantel is also of oak richly panelled with fluted and carved pilasters, which carry oak archways at each side of the Fireplace.

The **Hall** is well lighted with two windows facing S.W. and the ceiling is panelled in plaster. Ascending two steps on the left of the Fireplace, is entered the **Study or Business Room** 22' 6" × 16' 0" which has windows on the S.E. and one on the S.W., all overlooking the Lawns and Grounds, with a French casement opening on to the Terrace.

From the Lounge Hall, ascending two steps through a wide and handsome archway panelled and fitted in oak, is approached the **Main Corridor or Inner Hall** about 9' wide and 42' 6" long; on the left of this Corridor are the Principal Stairs ascending in two easy flights to the First Floor; the Stairs are of oak throughout, with carved Newels, Balusters and Arcades, and the whole is covered with a coved ceiling divided into panels.

From the main Corridor is approached the **Drawing Room**, about 17' 6" × 41' 0" long with large Bay 15' 6" × 7' 0" in addition, and two other windows, one of which forms an approach door to the Terrace, all facing S.E. The room is fitted with two Fireplaces having "basket grates" and handsome Adam Chimney Pieces and mirrors above. The whole room is richly decorated in the Adam style, the walls are divided into alternate panels of tapestry and other ornament, and the floor has a parquet border.

At the end of the Main Corridor is the **Library**, 20' 0" × 22' 6", fitted with Bookshelves with Cupboards below, with doors leading into the Drawing Room and into the Dining Room; this room is lighted by two windows looking S.E., one of which forms an Entrance from the Terrace.

From the Main Inner Hall passing along a Corridor at the back of the Library, is entered an inner **Vestibule** 11' 6" × 34' 0"; from this Vestibule is entered the **Dining Room**, 28' 0" × 23' 0", well lighted by two windows facing S.E.; this room is fitted with mahogany doors with architraves and pediments, panelled dado, cornice and richly panelled chimney piece and overmantel. There are four coved recesses, two on each side of the room with carved cornice brackets and pilasters to each; a lobby with cupboards at sides and double doors communicates with the Library.

From the Vestibule and beyond the Dining Room is approached the **Ball Room** (or Billiard Room), with oak floor specially prepared for dancing, 19' 6" × 26' 0" with Bay 11' 4" × 5' and Fireplace recess 5' 0" × 11' 0", both in addition; on the right hand side of the fireplace a door leads direct to the garden. This Room has a handsomely decorated coved ceiling and cornice, and enrichments around the lantern light (now ceiled over).

There is a good Lavatory and w.c. adjoining, approached from the Vestibule.

Ascending the Principal Stairs, the First Floor Corridors are reached.

Over the Entrance Lobby is a good Bath Room and w.c.

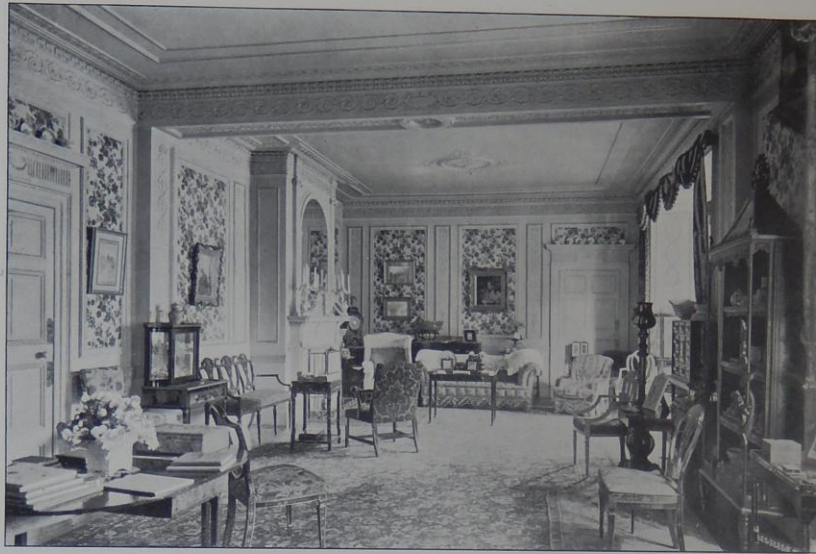
Over the Lounge Hall are two good Bedrooms, the windows of which face S.W., and there is also a Bedroom over the Business Room, looking S.E. and S.W. and fitted with hanging Cupboards.

Over the Drawing Room are two more good Bedrooms, each looking S.E., one with Dressing Room adjoining.

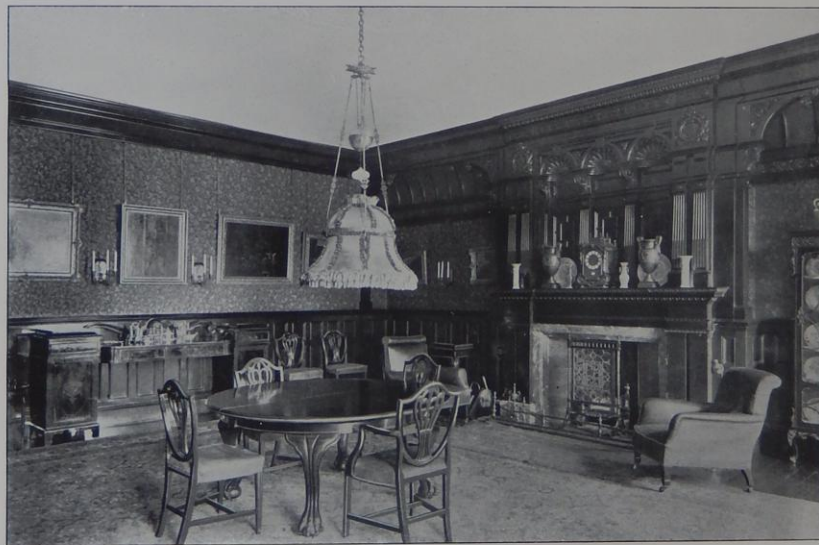
Over the Dining Room is a good Bedroom with Dressing Room adjoining, and there are also two small Bedrooms and a w.c.

There are also two small Bedrooms on the opposite side of the Corridor, overlooking the roofs of the Kitchen.

Principal
Bedrooms,
Bathrooms,
etc.



THE DRAWING ROOM



THE DINING ROOM

In all there are ten Bedrooms and two Dressing Rooms in the principal part of the house.

Domestic Offices

A wing on the N.W. side of the Main House contains the **Domestic Offices**; these are approached from the small Corridor behind the Library, and there is also a Service door communicating with the inner Vestibule outside the Dining Room; there is also a passage of communication leading from the principal Entrance Lobby to the Kitchen Corridor, from which passage the Back Stairs give access to the First Floor, and off this same passage are a small Store Room, Footman's Room and Butler's Bedroom with **Strong Room** adjoining and opening out of the same.

The Domestic Offices comprise large Butler's Pantry with fireplace; hot and cold water are laid on to the Sink, and there are the usual Cupboards and fittings.

The Kitchen, 17' 9" × 19' 6", with top light and ventilation, and side window looking into the Kitchen Yard, with two Cook's Pantries entered off the Kitchen.

Directly communicating is the Scullery, 17' 9" × 11' 6", with two washing-up sinks, with hot and cold water thereon and other necessary fittings; good Larder and Dairy adjoin, and are approached from the Kitchen by means of an open Covered Way which opens into the Kitchen Yard, and around which Yard are arranged Fuel Stores, Knives and Boot Rooms, and w.c., and underneath the Wood Store is a Chamber containing the Heating Apparatus.

The main Kitchen Corridor, 7' 0" wide, at the N.W. end of which is the Back Entrance with **Porch**, and off this Corridor, Store Room, Housekeeper's Sitting Room, Lamp Room and Stores, and Servants' Hall are approached.

From the Landing at the head of the Back Stairs a door gives access to the First Floor Corridor of the House, and there is also a passage giving access alongside the principal Stairs to the First Floor by the principal Bath Room and Closet.

'Servants' Bedrooms

On the First Floor of the Domestic Offices the Servants' Bedrooms are provided, and the accommodation comprises: Housemaid's Closet, Linen Store and Seven Bedrooms of varying size, approached from the central passage, and there are also three Bedrooms (making ten in all) over the Dairy and Larder, and there is a good Servants' Bath Room and w.c. conveniently arranged.

There are good Cellars under a part of the House, which are approached from the Kitchen Corridor by a stairs passing down underneath the Back Stairs.

Water Supply

The cold water supply which feeds the Baths, Sinks, Lavatory, and draw taps, is derived from a spring some little distance from the House, and is brought by natural gravitation to a Storage Tank in the roof of the House.

The Hot Water Supply for Domestic purposes, and which feeds the various Baths, Sinks, Lavatories, etc., is generated in an independent Boiler which stands in the Scullery.

Heating Apparatus

There are hot water radiators in the Hall, Dining Room, Ground and First Floor Corridors and Lavatory, and heating pipes under gratings in the floor of the Ball Room, which are worked from a "Keith" apparatus in the Heating Chamber under the Wood Store.

Electric Light

The House is fitted throughout with **Electric Light** with handsome electroliers, brackets, and other fittings, the installation having been put in by Messrs Drake & Gorham, Ltd., of London, and there is a separate Power House provided.

Drainage

The Drainage is carried from the House down the sloping ground on the S.W. side of the property, to a newly constructed **Septic Tank** at the outfall just above, and thence into the stream adjoining.

The Residence was altered and added to in 1885, when the principal Staircase was erected as well as the Billiard Room (now Ball Room), and other internal alterations made. Other improvements have been made since, and the whole house as it now stands forms a very attractive and conveniently arranged Country Seat, with up-to-date and high-class fittings and conveniences of all kinds.

The Stabling

IS EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AND WELL ARRANGED

It is well built of stone, covered with tiles and slates, and has oak fittings throughout. It consists of five loose boxes, with passage at the back and windows opening at the front of each box, four stalls, hay loft, harness room, washing room, double coach-house, groom's living rooms (four bedrooms and living room),

Garage with Pit

washing shed, etc., and near thereto are shoeing shop, a stable containing four loose boxes and hospital box.

Adjoining the principal stabling is the

Coachman's Cottage

containing three bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, larder and back-kitchen.

This cottage and the stabling are lighted by electric light.

Near the foregoing is

A Racquet Court

with gallery, stone-built with slate roof, and also gun-room, fruit house, store room, loft, tool house, etc ; and at a short distance are ice-house and mushroom house.

The Electric Power Station

is stone-built with slate roof, and is fitted with a 12 H.P. turbine plant, recently put in by Messrs Drake & Gorham, Ltd., with all modern improvements and safety wiring, and driven by water power.

There is a second turbine for the

Estate Saw Mills

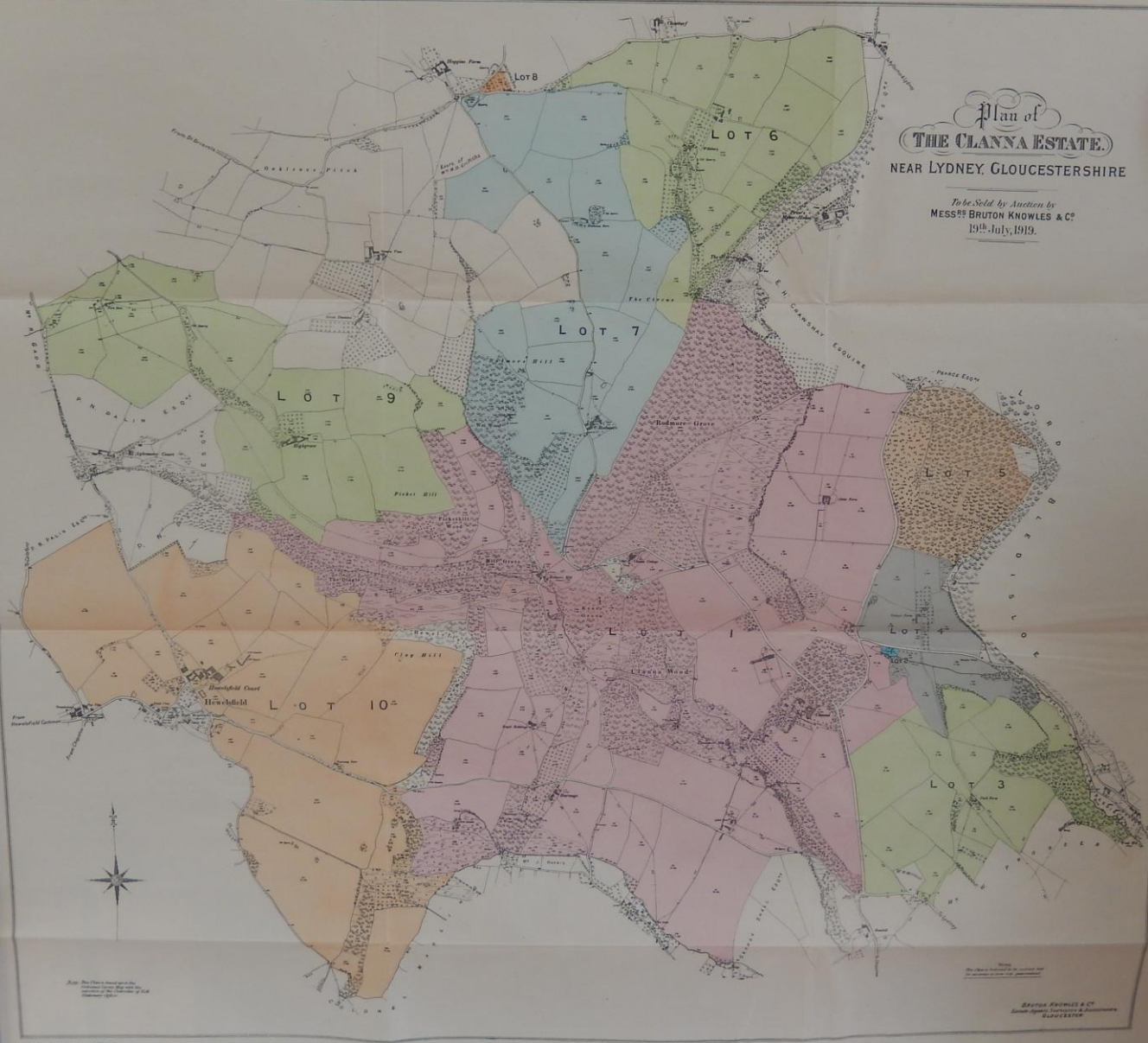
and workshops, which are fitted with saw-bench (36 in. saw) with trolley way, etc.



THE OLD ENGLISH GARDEN

Plan of
THE CLANNA ESTATE.
NEAR LYDNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

To be Sold by Auction by
MESS^{RS} BRUTON KNOWLES & CO
19th July, 1919.



BRUTON KNOWLES & CO
Auctioneers, Gloucestershire & Gloucester
GLOUCESTER

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE CONSERVATIVE & UNIONIST
ASSOCIATION (AYLBURTON, ALVINGTON & WOOLASTON BRANCH)

A DANCE

will be held at

CLANNA HOUSE, ALVINGTON

(by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Pryce-Jenkin)

on **FRIDAY, 6th JUNE, 1952**

Dancing from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. to the

Rhythmists Dance Orchestra

(Directed by Harold Hickman)

DRESS OPTIONAL :: LICENSED BAR

Tickets 10/- (including Buffet Supper)

obtainable from Mrs. de Robeck, Priors Mesne, Lydney (Whitecroft 203);
Mrs. Colwell, Clanna Cottage, Alvington (St. Briavels 332); Mr. A. J. Fisher,
Hill Street Lydney.

Buses will be run to and from Lydney if there is sufficient demand

11006

History of Clanna Country Park

1979 Applied for permission for Clanna Caravan / Camping Park

1980 Permission granted for 45 plots for caravans and camping.

Granted without any restraints as to use or occupation. (This was basically residential. The Forest of Dean Council planning made an error with the wording.)

1985 Department of Environment gave permission for 10 extra plots. This was residential planning permission given in accordance with the 1980 permission. This made 10 residential and 45 holiday.

1987 The Forest of Dean Council reversed the permission back to holiday – 10 months from residential – 12 months.

The Forest of Dean Council should not have done this because it was overruling the Department of Environment. Therefore the whole park was holiday 10 months.

1988 An injunction from Gloucester County Court was received, not to cut off services and not to stop use of caravans.

The residents could not be evicted for two months.

1990 The Park was divided into two. One area for 10 residential (12 months) granted by the Department of Environment. One area for 45 with the holiday permission (for 10 months).

This was due to a report having being sent to the Forest of Dean planning department stating they had made a serious error in 1987.

1992 The Forest of Dean Council refused to issue a licence which should have been issued in 1985.

1995 The licence was finally granted.

1998 The park was sold to Wayne Maguire.

Licensed for 10 residential units and 45 leisure units.

Clanna Country Park

Services provided for monthly rent.

Clean Water

Sewage Bio Digester

Gas LPG 2 large underground tanks. Residents pay for individual use.

*Electricity Western Power to each unit/Residents can use company of choice.

All grass is kept mown.

Good roads are provided

Street lighting provided/

Buy and sell through estate agents

*Not provided by Maguire

Clanna Country Park Survey

SUMMARY

There are 55 plots. 10 residential and 45 Leisure homes.

At time of survey there were 3 vacancies, 4 residents in hospital and 4 on vacation.

A total of 28 surveys returned out of a possible 44, a 63.6% is a fairly good response.

1. How long have they lived at the park

Less than 10 years	9
10 to 15 years	13
Over 15 years	5
No answer	$\frac{1}{28}$

2. All are long term

3. Age groups of residents

55 to 60	1
60 to 70	6
70 to 80	12
Over 80	$\frac{9}{28}$
No response	1

One response to two age groups given therefore cancels out.

4. Residential or Leisure Park Resident

Residential 15 only 10

Leisure 13
3 have circled both

3 have not answered

There is some confusion with 3 residents who have circled both and 2 residents who have circled residential but is in fact leisure.

5. Main Issues

Flooding	1
Full residency	9
Mobile Phone Signal	7
Broadband Signal	16
Transport	15
Street Lighting Clanna Lane	2
Pot holes	28
Full Council Tax	1
Distance to amenities	1
Security	2

6. Broadband providers

BT, Post Office, Plus net, EE, Sky, Talk Talk

7. Mobile Phone Providers

BT, Vodafone, 02, EE, Tesco, Apple, Orange, 3

8. Broadband Adequate

Yes	9
No	18
No answer	1

9. Mobile Phone Adequate

Yes	14
No	12
No answer	1

10. Transport Adequate

Yes	8
No	16
No answer	4

11. Roads Adequate

Yes	7
No	19
No answer	2

12. Main Issues continued

Trees dangerous	1
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Comments

1. Mobile Phones

Mainly signal problems, unreliable for emergencies

2. Broadband

Constantly complain about speed, too slow, unavailable, cannot stream, use TV hub or TV catch up.

3. Transport

No public transport available to Clanna, very poor on main road A48. Causes isolation from family and friends without owning a car. Elderly residents require public transport, unable to get to doctors, hospitals and shops.

4. Roads - Potholes

Mainly Clanna Lane. Require urgent repairs, cause damage to cars, dangerous for walkers, cyclists and cars.

Roads described as disgusting and worse than third world country roads.

Alvington Court – overview

The manor house and surrounding lands were leased by Llanthony priory in 1537 to Arthur Porter in 1540 Arthur was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas Porter, whose son Arthur sold Alvington Court Farm in 1599 to Sir Robert Woodruff. Sir Robert was succeeded by his nephew Robert Woodruff, and Robert by his son Thomas. At the end of the century the estate belonged to Sir George Woodruff who sold it to the Lord of the Manor John Higford, who was then living at Clanna Manor. Alvington Court Farm stayed in the Higford family until 1805 when John Parsons and the two Davis sisters, who were descendants of the Higford's, sold it to William Pride, who sold it in 1808 to Thomas and John Morse. Thomas left his share to John who sold the farm in 1837 to Nathaniel Lloyd. Lloyd left it to his brother Thomas who left it to his nephew John James, a Newnham solicitor. Later owners included Richard Beaumont Thomas managing director of Lydney tinplate works.

The farm is in the south-east corner of the Parish, covered 206 acres in 1918. In 1994 it was owned and farmed by Mr and Mrs G.N. Rogers whose son John now owns the farm.

Llanthony priory's manor house at Alvington was recorded from the late 14th Century, when between 1377 and 1401 repairs or alterations to a principle chamber, lesser chamber, and outbuildings were made. Sir Robert Woodruff who had ten servants at Alvington in 1608 apparently built a new house at Alvington Court.

In 2009 Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service (GCCAS) was commissioned to undertake an archaeology watching brief during ground works at Alvington Court Farm. The watching brief was undertaken as the site has been identified as the former site of a medieval grange associated with Llanthony Abbey. A large wall containing window openings in which the moulding of the sills, reveals mullions partly preserved, was recorded in site.

There was also an interesting find in 1947. An entry in the notebook of Scott Garrett dated November 13th, a cannon ball found at Alvington Court. He describes it as a relic of the Civil War – an attack was made by the Parliamentarians on the Royal held court. It is a solid iron ball, with a rather pitted surface and two tiny holes side by side at one point (which might be casting holes) or the point at which a chain was attached if this is one ball of a chain shot. The holes are 1/3rd inch apart centre to centre. Weight 1¾ lbs diameter 2 ¼ inches.

The Church – overview

Llanthony priory built or rebuilt a church at Alvington in the 1140's. Between 1145 and 1148 the bishop of Hereford Robert of Bethune, consecrated it and gave it the status of a Free Chapel held directly from himself. Parochial rights over Alvington were claimed however, by Tintern Abbey owner of Woolaston Church, and disputes between the two religious houses followed. By an agreement made before 1169 Llanthony renounced all claim to parochial rights in Alvington, except to the tithes of it surrounding lands, and Tintern agreed to serve the church on Sundays, three weekdays and certain feast days. In 1318 Tintern Abbey which then had Woolaston Church in hand, was accused by Llanthony of neglecting Alvington. Alvington church subsequently remained a chapel of Woolaston.

The rector's tithes in Alvington were valued at £27.7s.6d in 1743 and £49.18s.9d in 1775 he leased them to separate landowner there, but in 1769 they were held on lease by the curate serving Alvington, in 1775 they were leased among the tenants again.

At the enclosure in 1814 the rector's tithes were substituted for 156 acres of land. Most of it was on the former common at the north end of the parish, and in 1898 the rector conveyed Glebe Farm there to W. B. Marling in return for an annual payment of £90. The rector still owned 36 acres of land in the south part of the parish in 1910.

In 1857 the rector appointed a curate for Alvington, who was to reside there, and in 1872 and until 1914 or later there was a resident curate.

Walter Bentley Marling built the Parsonage on the main road (A48) obviously for the curate in 1889. Alvington is now served by the rector, who lives in a modern house in Alvington village. The old rectory at Woolaston having been sold.

Alvington church was dedicated to St Mary in 1523 but by the late 18th century it was called St Andrew, perhaps by transference from the mother church of Woolaston. It is built of coursed rubble with freestone dressings and comprises chancel with a north vestry and south chapel, nave with a south aisle and south porch, and west tower with north vestry. A window close to the north-east corner of the chancel and probably also the thick south wall survive from the mid-12th century church.

The three – bayed nave arches and the unbuttressed tower are both 1300 and may define the extent of an earlier nave. The aisle windows and the south doorway are of early 14th century, though the windows were renewed in the 19th century. The arches into the south chapel are of 15th century but the windows in the chapel and those in the nave were renewed in the 19th century in a 14th century style. About 1780 the church tower was said to be partly of wood and it perhaps had a timber top stage. The battlemented top with pinnacles may date from alterations made in 1835 to plans of John Briggs. A thorough restoration of the church in 1857 included the remodelling of the south porch, which formally had a room above it, the rebuilding of the north wall and the addition of a small vestry at the north side of the chancel. This could well have been funded by William Middleton Noel.

In 1890 at the cost of W.B. Marling, a new vestry was built on the north-west corner of the church, and in 1902 the church was reroofed and south chapel refitted.

A stone slab incised with a cross, used as the alter in the south chapel, is presumably a former coffin slab, and a small coffin slab is set into the south wall of the aisle. Later monuments include a large slab in the chapel with the rhyming inscription to Sir Robert Woodruff (d 1609) and his wife Mary. Also in the south chapel are mural monuments to the Noel family. The church furnishings mostly date from the restoration of 1857.

A new ring of five bells was supplied by Abraham Rudhall in 1704 and 1705, and the tenor and treble were recast by the Loughborough foundry in 1887 and 1905. A chalice and paten cover was given by Dorothy Higford Lady of the manor in 1676.

There are memorial windows to the Hon William Middleton Noel 1859 and Anne his wife, 1851.

Robert Alvey Darwin esq, Sir Samuel Stephens Marling M.P. 1883 and Margaret his wife 1885, and Daniel Alfred White 1891.

A burial ground was consecrated for the new church in the 1140's and the church presumably retained burial rights from that date. The churchyard has a small but well preserved collection of carved headstones in the local rustic styles of the late 17th and 18th century.

The registers for the christening, marriages, and burials survive from 1688.

From The New Regard of the Forest of Dean No 2.

Alvington in Church

A gable cross with an incised Latin cross on the face is preserved, high up in a blocked up window at the west end of the church. In the churchyard to the south of the church, is a round mound of grass – can this be the site of the churchyard cross, the stones of which are reported to be at Clanna.

From The New Regard of the Forest of Dean No 4.

Alvington Cross February 1988

A letter received from Mr R.M. Hewitt of Fordingbridge, Hants informed the writer that the Alvington Churchyard Cross Stones, which have lain undisturbed for over 30 years, had been looted, so this must now be listed as a missing cross.

Attachment:

Photograph of Church





ALVINGTON CHURCH.

Post Office – overview

First Location

The first Post Office in the village was in 1864, it was issued with a rubber hand stamp in 1866, became a Telegraph Office in 1892 and a Money Order Savings Bank in 1897.

On the 1879-1880 maps this is shown as “Belmont House”.

Second Location

The Post Office then moved to “Ordnance House” which can be seen on the 1903 and 1921 maps.

It can be seen from the Photograph that this was probably around the late 1800’s to early 1900’s

Third Location

From “Ordnance House” the Post Office moved to the “The Old Post Office” opposite the Globe Inn. The entrance was off Clanna Road when it was a Post Office

Mrs Annie Powell moved to the village in 1935, from nearby lower Alyburton Common, could remember the Post Office being at the above location. However it cannot be confirmed that the Post Office was actually at this location in 1935, but probably before. Mrs Annie Powell has long deceased, but this information was passed down through the family.

Another reason why the Post Office was not at this location in 1935, a well known local resident who was born in the village in 1927, only remembers the Post office at now “Bramble Cottage”.

Therefore the Post Office was most likely at the now “The Old Post Office” from early 1900’s to late 1920’s

Forth Location

The next location for the Post office was the now “Bramble Cottage” at the top of Swan Hill. It was most probably at “Bramble Cottage” from the late 1920’s to the early 1950’s.

The photograph shows the Royal Mail Post Box on the wall outside the building in the lower left hand corner.

Most of the senior residents can remember it at this location.

Fifth Location

In the early 1950’s the Post Office moved to what was then The Village Petrol Station. A purpose building and post box was constructed, especially for the Post Office requirements. The post office is clearly shown on the 1965 map, also on the photograph.

Sixth Location

Post Office 6th location was in 1999 when Anne Towell retired at the 5th location.

It moved to its final location the BP filling station and shop, main road, at northern end of village, where it closed on 20th January 2006.

I tried to obtain the dates of the moves from the Postal Museum in London

Attachment

Letter from "The Postal Museum".

Photographs showing 2nd, 4th and 5th locations



Mrs Eagles
Bwan Maen
Knapp Lane
Alvington
Lydney
Gloucestershire
GL15 6BJ

Thursday, 12 May 2016

Dear Mrs. Eagles,

Thank you for your call today.

I have checked the records here that are most likely to hold information on Alvington Post Office, namely the Establishment Books (with details of senior staff, including Sub Postmasters) and the Portfolio Collection (miscellaneous information on places with Post Offices), sadly without success. I also checked the England & Wales minutes (minutes of administration of the Post Office for the whole country) for key dates of opening, becoming Telegraph Office etc, and found no more information than is listed so clearly below under the secondary source.

Interestingly, Alvington Post Office is not listed in the Establishment Books, which strongly suggests it may have been run as part of another business (such as the service station it was eventually part of). In which case, I am sorry we would hold very little or even no information on it. This is because such Post Offices were independent businesses and so the records we hold do not cover them. However, your local archive may be able help as the Alvington Post Office might have been listed in old commercial directories, for example.

P.T.O.

Freeling House
Phoenix Place
London
WC1X 0DL

Registered Charity No: 1102360 (Postal Heritage Trust)
Company No: 4896056

+44 (0) 207 239 2570
info@postalmuseum.org

As I mentioned on the telephone, this secondary source below is a useful website as it shares research on all the Post Offices in the UK. If you, or anyone else, would like to look it up online the web address is:

<https://sites.google.com/site/ukpostofficesbycounty/>

The information this website gives on Alvington is as follows:

"Alvington 1864: LYDNEY. Rubber 1886. T.O.26-7-1892(ATN). MO-SB 1-6-1897. Closed 20-1-2006 (Service Stn)."

This means that the earliest known date for a Post Office in the village is 1864 and that its Post Town was Lydney. It was issued with a rubber handstamp in 1886. It became a Telegraph Office on 26-7-1892 and its code was ATN. It became a Money Order - Savings Bank office on 1-6-1897. It closed on 20-1-2006 when it was part of a service station.

You are very welcome to come to the archive to search further but please bear in mind it may be quite difficult to find more information, if indeed it is there to find. If you are going to visit, please contact us beforehand to check our opening times.

I am sorry I could not provide any more information at this time and wish you all the best with your research.

Yours sincerely,

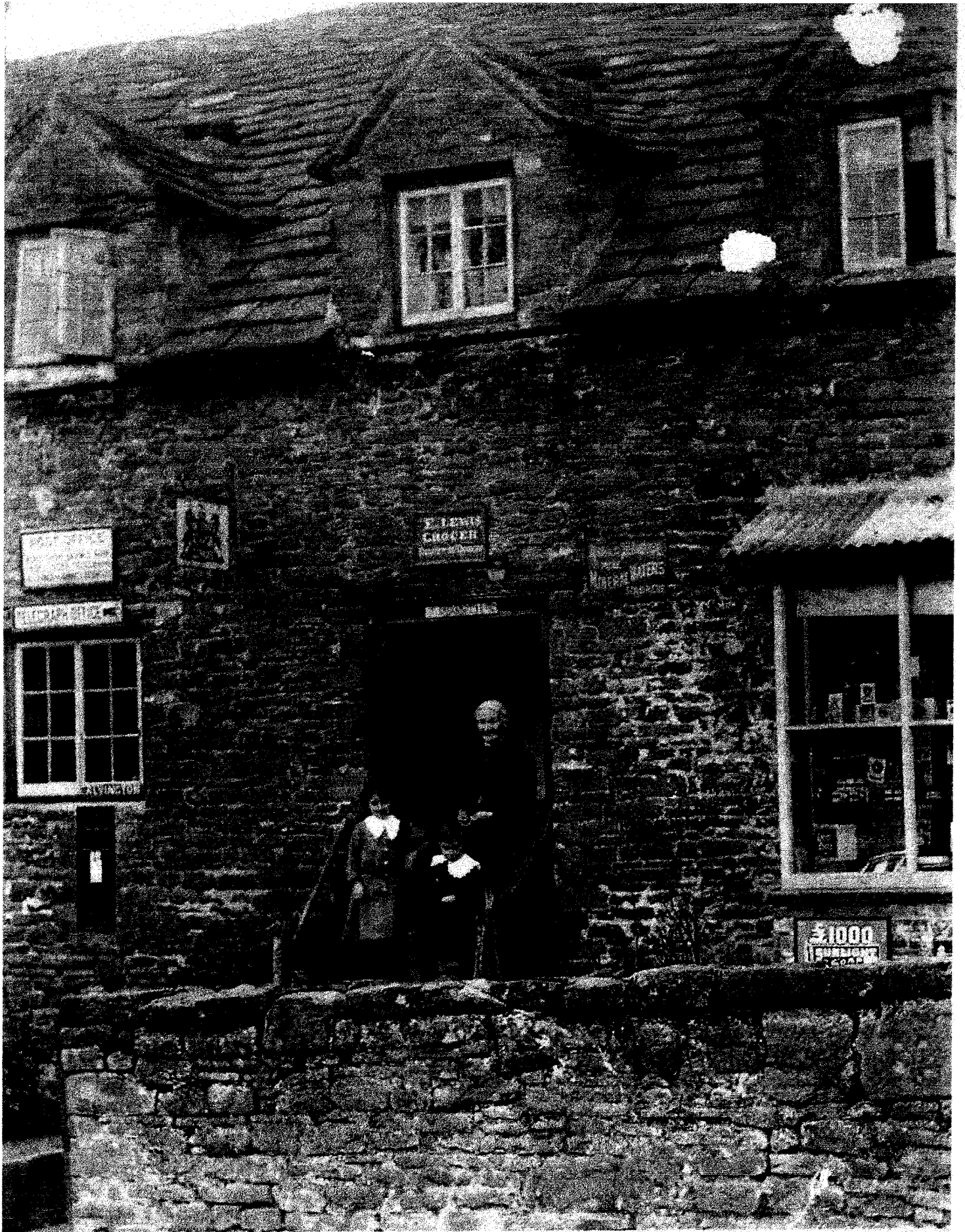


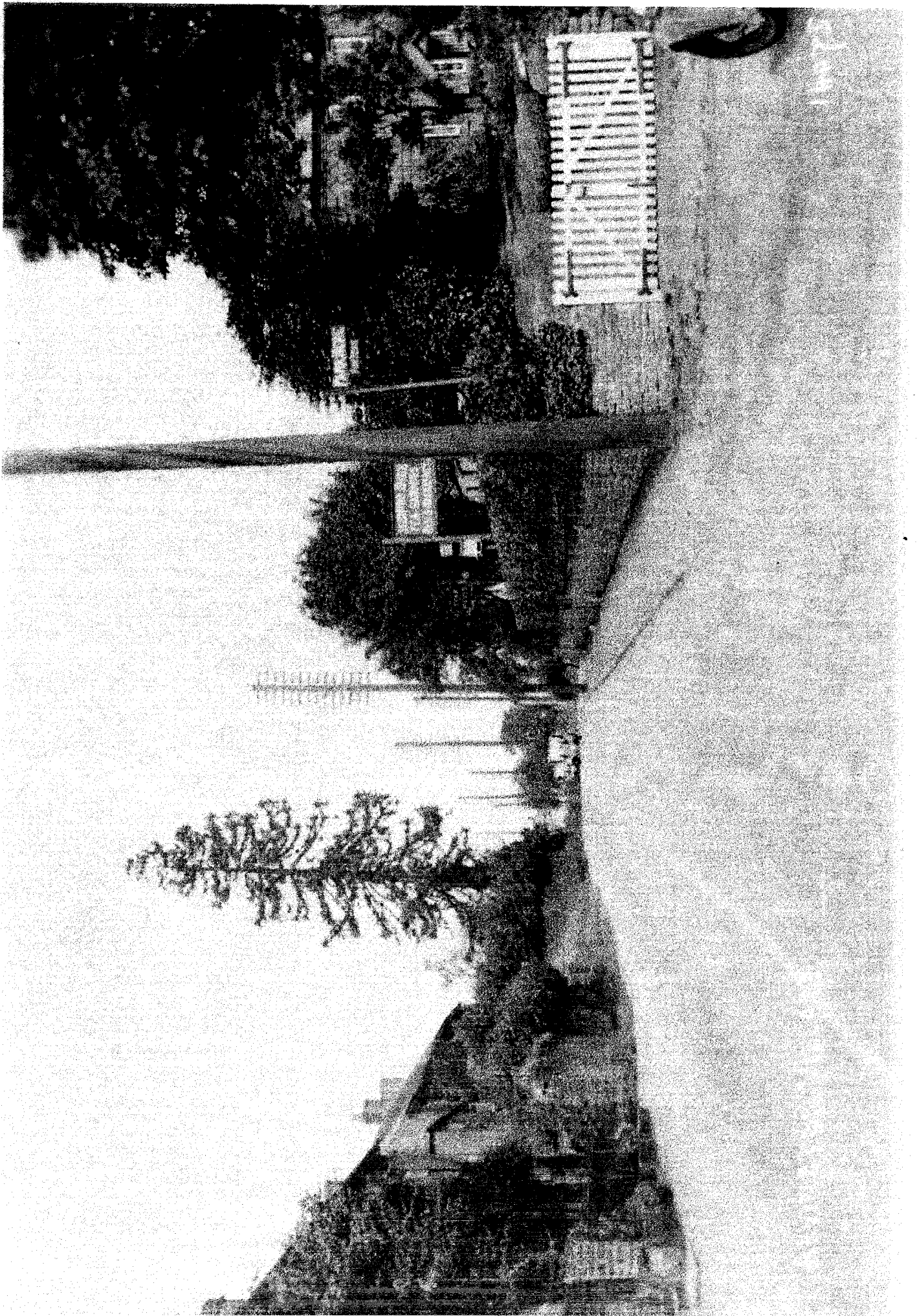
Susannah Coster
Archives Records Assistant

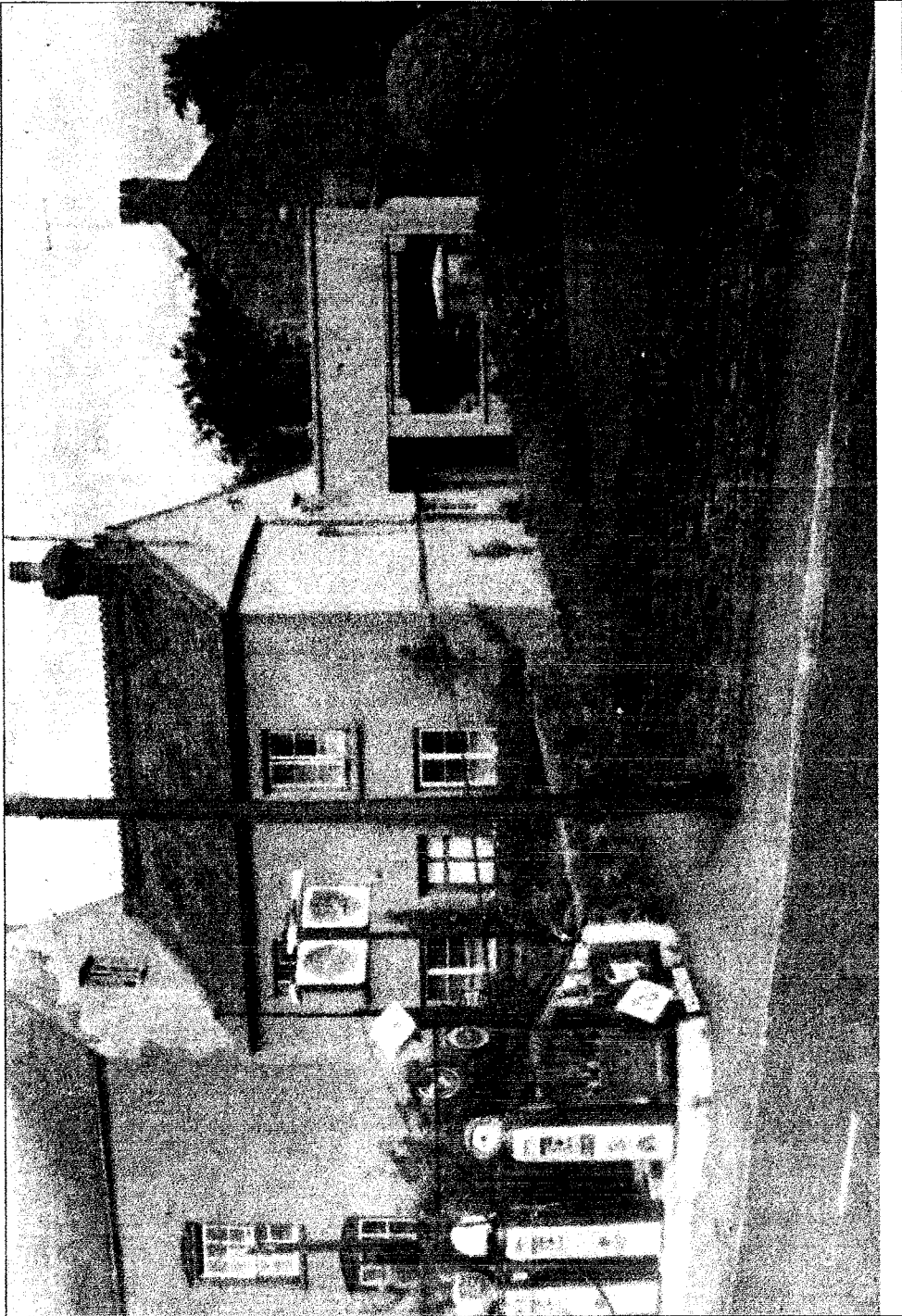
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Company No: 4896056

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info@postalmuseum.org









Petrol / Filling Station – overview

The first Petrol Station was in 1933 when Mr Towell was licenced to sell 10 – 20 gallons.

This was the beginning of what became a very established Petrol Station for many years. Mr Towell was a cycle agent and metal worker, and lived in the cottage that is now known as “Post Office Cottage”, where he had his workshop. His son Mr Stanley Towell developed the Petrol Station into a thriving business.

The Petrol Licence was sold to Shell Mex and BP in 1962 and moved to where the filling station is now.

The Petrol Station was situated in the same area as the Post Office on the 1965 map.

Attachment:

Photo of forst Petrol Station in village.





Isolation Hospital – overview

South of the village on Wyefield Lane, now known as Church Lane, which formally gave access to an open field of that name.

The Lydney Rural District Council built its Isolation Hospital in 1896.

The hospital closed in 1950 after a fire destroyed the hospital building which was empty at the time, the number of patients had greatly reduced.

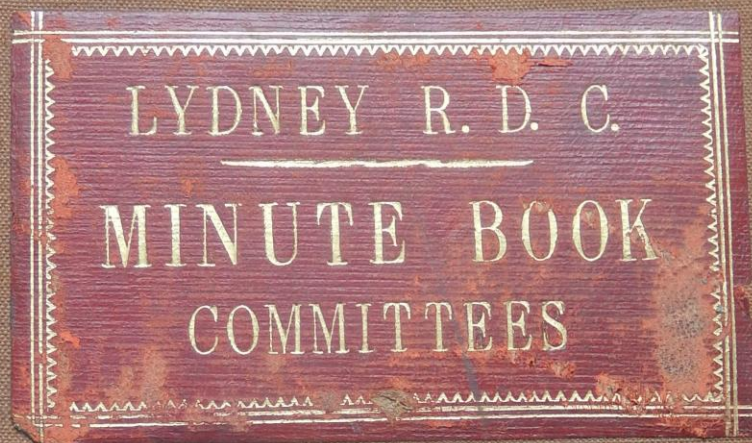
The Matrons house is still on the site now known as “Lyndale”; the buildings on the side of the hospital were converted into a pair of bungalows “Fairview” and “Tygord”.

The Isolation Hospital can be found on the 1903 and 1921 maps.

Attachment

Minute Book (brief extracts) from 8th January 1935 to 5th November 1946

- Lydney E.D.C. Minute Book Committees (cover)
- Minutes 28th July 1931
- Minutes 5th November 1946



LYDNEY R. D. C.

MINUTE BOOK

COMMITTEES

28th July, 1931.

1.

AT A MEETING of the Isolation Hospital Committee, held at the Town Hall, Lydney, on Tuesday, the 28th day of July, 1931, at 1. 45 p.m.

Present :-

F.Harrison, Esq.,	Chairman,
J.N.Sully, Esq.,	Mr.L.C.Higgs,
General A.M.Tyler,	" W.Jones.
Mrs.R.E.Stock,	

1. THE CHAIRMAN reported that he had received a Report from Mr.L.C.Higgs as to the alleged conduct of the Matron's husband, Mr.E.D.Fenwick, towards the Assistant at the Hospital, Miss D.J.Grail, and that he had attended at the Hospital together with Mrs.Stock and investigated the complaint. Mr.Fenwick had admitted his guilt and had signed a statement which the Chairman produced. The parents of the girl were not anxious for any action to be taken.

AFTER A DISCUSSION, it was RESOLVED :-

That Mr.Fenwick be asked for an apology in writing for his conduct and for an undertaking that it will not occur again.

IT WAS DECIDED that Miss Grail should not be left at the Hospital whilst the Matron was away on holidays and that she should be granted leave of absence at the same time.

THE CLERK was instructed to inform the Matron accordingly.

RESOLVED :-

That the expenses incurred by the Chairman in hiring the motor car to visit the Hospital be allowed.

F. Harrison
Chairman,

Isolation Hospital Summary

5th November, 1946.

AT A MEETING of the ISOLATION HOSPITAL COMMITTEE held at the Isolation Hospital, Alvington, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1946, at

PRESENT :-

	F. Harrison, Esq.,	<u>CHAIRMAN.</u>
Mrs. E. Wolridge,	Mr. W.F. Essex,	
Miss G.E. Berthon,	" F.V. Wild,	
Mr. C. Clerk,	" G.J. Bennett,	
" G. Esron,	" G.T. Webb,	
	Mr. J.L. Heath.	

In attendance :-

Mr. G.D. Spearing,	Clerk.
Mr. W.M. Richards,	Sanitary Inspector.
Miss C.M. Arscott,	Matron.

RESOLVED THAT F. Harrison, Esq., be re-elected Chairman of the Committee

1. THE COMMITTEE proceeded to inspect the wards and outbuildings, and the Matron drew attention to a number of repairs which required attention.

IT WAS RESOLVED

THAT the Committee recommend to the Council that the following repairs be carried out :-

OUTBUILDINGS.

Laundry - The overflow pipe to be placed inside instead of outside.

Drying rack requires overhauling.

Coal House - Window to be repaired.

MAIN BUILDING (Outside).

Wood surround to be repaired.

Small gate at entrance to be repaired.

House tap to be protected from frost.

NURSES QUARTERS (Outside).

Cement on roof to be repointed.

(Inside).

X Ward roof beam requires repairing. (Main Building).

Matrons Bedroom - Cement round grate.

Sitting-room - New sash cords to be supplied for windows.

Kitchen Grate - Asbestos band round oven.

NURSES QUARTERS

Lock on outside door.

2. THE MATRON reported upon the question of the salary of the Wardmaid,

5th November, 1946.

who was sixteen years of age last July.

MR. F.W. WILD drew attention to a scale which was issued by the Hospital Association in respect of Domestic Staff.

IT WAS RESOLVED

THAT consideration of the matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

2

THE MATRON also reported that Mr. Hurzey, Handyman, left in and it had not been possible to replace him.

AFTER A DISCUSSION it was decided to ask Mr. Heath and Mr. Baron to make enquiries with a view to ascertaining as to whether a man could be obtained locally.

THE QUESTION of the wages to be paid was referred to the Finance Committee.

4.

THE MATRON also reported that she had been unable to find anyone to assist with the laundry.

5.

THE MATRON applied for an increase in her uniform allowance.

IT WAS RESOLVED

THAT the Committee recommend that the allowance be increased from £5 to £10 per annum.

6.

THE COMMITTEE also considered the question of a uniform allowance for the Wardmaid.

The sum of £5 was suggested.

7.

DURING their inspection, the Committee observed that ricks had been erected on land adjoining the Hospital, and the opinion was expressed that they constituted a danger from the point of view of fire and a nuisance as a result of rats.

8

THE CLERK was instructed to write to Mr. C. Rymer of Court End Farm, and ask if he could see his way to have the ricks removed.

8.

THE MATRON asked for authority to purchase an alarm clock from Mr. McCullagh, Jeweller, Lydney.

THE COMMITTEE authorised the Clerk to issue the necessary certificate for the purchase of the clock.

Alurington Water supply committee

5th November, 1946.

9. THE COMMITTEE discussed the question of housing accommodation for the new Surveyor.

MR. G.J. BENNETT agreed to see the Owner of "Birchfield", St. Brisevels.

J. H. Bennett

CHAIRMAN.

The School – overview

In about 1850 a parish school was built on the west side of the lane leading to the church by D. H. D. Burr, who transferred it to the trustees 1854. In 1871 the school was managed by the parish clergy, the churchwardens of Alvington and E. A. Noel of Clanna.

The income came mainly in the form of voluntary contributions, though the school pence were also charged. In 1885 the average attendance 52. In 1910 as Alvington C of E school, it had an average attendance of 66 in mixed and infants departments. By 1932 the average attendance had fallen to 39. The children aged 11 and over went to secondary school in Lydney from 1949, and in 1953 the school had 22 pupils, taught as one class; about the same number of children from the parish then attended primary school at Woolaston.

Alvington School was closed in 1958.

There is little evidence available, there is a Log Book available to read at the Gloucestershire Archives but cannot be reproduced in any form until 1st January 2059 under Data Protection Act 1998.

The school house is still in church lane appropriately named “The School House”.

There are two houses on the actual school site. “Dromteggia” and “Crinan”

The School can be found on the 1879/1880, 1903 and 1921 maps.

Attachment

Four pages to show a Log Book does exist.

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/79

LOG BOOK

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

S 12/1

CLOSED UNTIL

OPEN

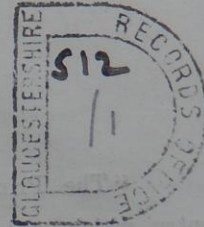
ACCESSION NO:

9/12/11

PD/RC-3.

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DIARY



OR

LOG BOOK.

With Index.

LONDON :
NATIONAL SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

(Extract from the Revised Code of Regulations for 1872.)

“The Principal Teacher must make at least once a week in the Log Book an entry which will specify ordinary progress, and other facts concerning the School or its Teachers, such as the dates of withdrawals, commencements of duty, cautions, illness, &c., which may require to be referred to at a future time, or may otherwise deserve to be recorded.

“No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the Log Book.

“No entry once made in the Log Book may be removed or altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

“The summary of the Inspector's Report, and any remarks made upon it by the Education Department (when communicated to the Managers), must be copied verbatim into the Log Book, with the names and standing (Certificated Teacher of the _____ Class, or Pupil Teacher of the _____ year, or Assistant Teacher) of all Teachers to be continued on, or added to, or withdrawn from, the School Staff, according to the decision of the Education Department upon the Inspector's Report. The Correspondent of the Managers must sign this entry, which settles the School Staff for the Year.

“The Inspector will call for the Log Book at every visit, and will report whether it appears to have been properly kept. He will specially refer to the entry made pursuant to Article 39, and he will require to see entries accounting for any subsequent change in the School Staff. He will also note in the Log Book every visit of surprise (*Article 12), making an entry of such particulars as require the attention of the Managers.”

* An Inspector may visit any Public Elementary School at any other time without notice.—Article 12, Revised Code.

S12
(Acc 1600,
0264)

Alvington Church of England School

Accessions 1600 and O264 were deposited by the
Chief Education Officer, 23 December 1958

**These records are subject to the access
provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998, the
Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the
Environmental Information Regulations 2004
Please note: any log books or admission
registers less than 100 years old can not be
viewed without completing a researcher
undertaking form. Any punishment books are
"subject access" only until 101 years old.
Please ask staff for details.**

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------|---|----------|
| S12/1 | 1873-
1902 | Log book
Weekly attendance figures
page 223: brass tokens for regular attendance, to
be offset against school fees, 1888
page 461: children absent gathering flowers to
decorate graves, for Easter Sunday, 1901 | 1 volume |
| S12/2 | 1939-
1958 | Log book
Inserted: historical notes, 1952; HMI report, 1953
page 1: school re-opened a week late due to the
outbreak of war, 1939
pages 11, 12, 16, 18, 21: school closed to plant
potatoes, 1942
page 25: school closed due to heavy snow blocking
back and front entrance, 1947
page 27: school closed on account of the wedding
of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, 1947
page 29: school closed because of the Royal Silver
Wedding, 1948
page 51: school closed to observe the coronation of
Queen Elizabeth II, 1953
page 67: school closed down, 1958
<i>Closed until 1 January 2059 under Data Protection
Act 1998: section 33 exemption applies; researcher
undertaking needed</i> | 1 volume |

Railway Station – overview

Alvington did not have a Railway Station, the nearest being the next village Woolaston, geographically approximately half way between Lydney and Chepstow.

Access to the station was at Brookend via Station Road off A48.

The station consisted of a station masters house, two platforms, a small booking office, signal box, goods shed, heavy goods and shunting yard, livestock pens, loading bays and cranes.

The station was extremely busy until the late 1920's.

The raw material required for the cardboard mill at Rowley and Colne Valley Paper mill both in Alvington, came into the station and the finished products went out.

All agricultural machinery, fertilizer, coal and livestock from Chepstow, Newport, Monmouth and Cardiff markets coming into the station. Grain, root and vegetable crops, livestock to Chepstow, Monmouth, Newport and Cardiff markets., milk to Newport dairies and Salmon to Billingsgate going out. The last farmer to use the station to send churns of milk to Newport Dairies was Mr Stuart Martyn of Barnage Farm, Alvington.

Road Haulage provided an alternative from the early 1930's with milk collection at farm entrances.

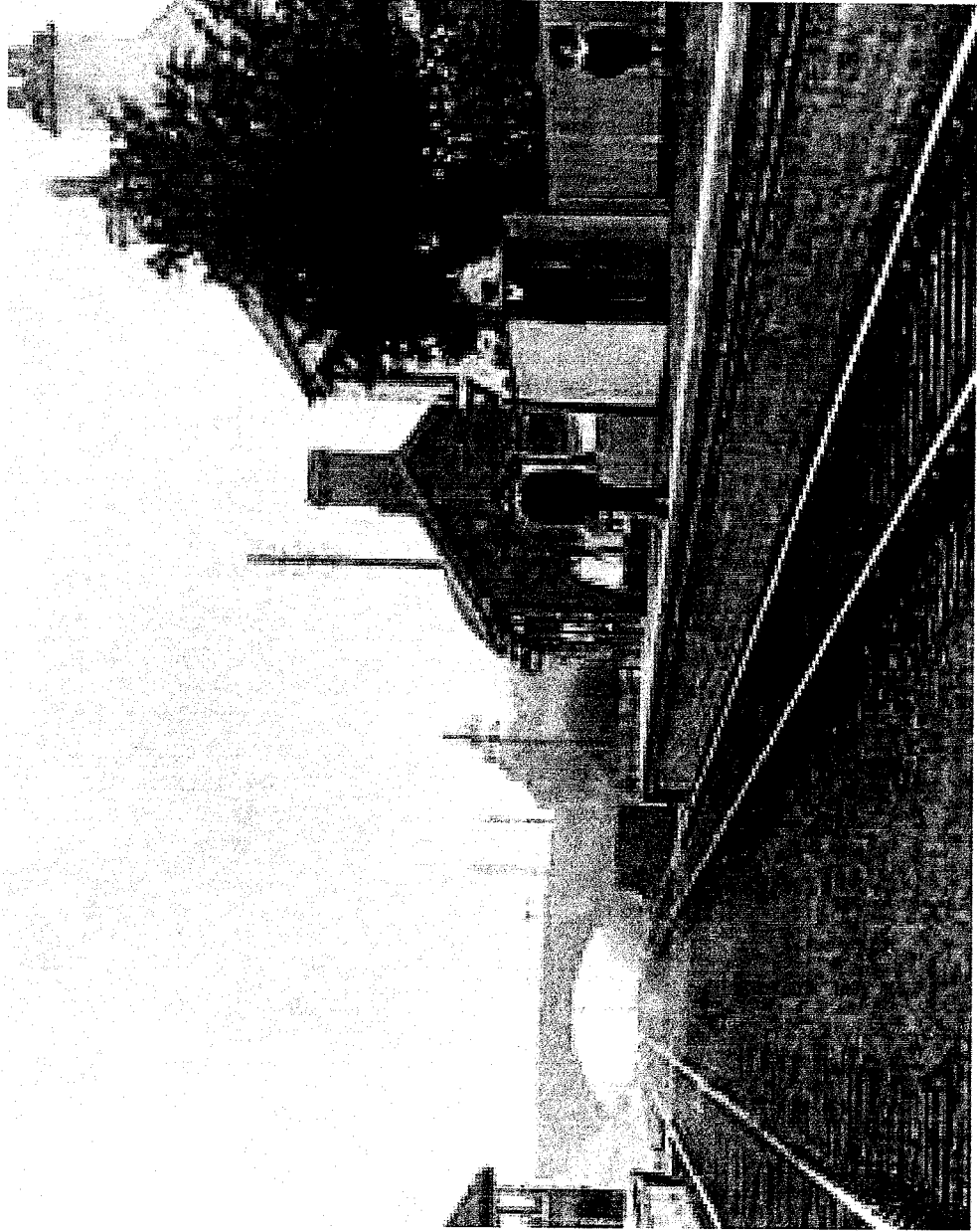
The railway was only public transport until the First bus service between Lydney and Chepstow in the late 1920's. In 1932 an hourly service from 7:00 am to 10:30 pm between Cardiff and Gloucester was available.

Woolaston station was a working station until Dr Beeching's severe cuts nationwide of small and rural stations in the 1960's.

Attachments:

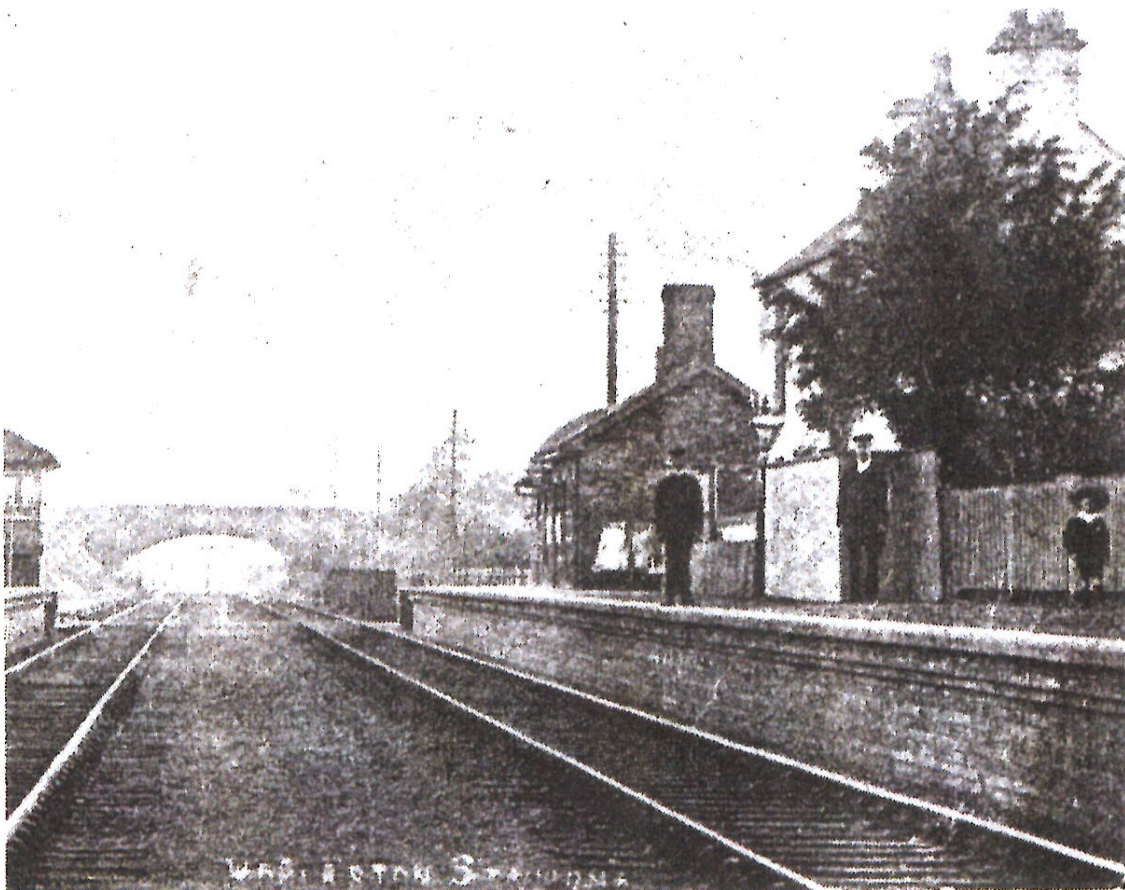
Railway Station - Photograph 1934

Map showing access from A48.



COMMERCE

Newport produce market was held every Friday and some twenty or more Woolaston ladies regularly attended to sell their own and their neighbours' products. According to the season this would include poultry, eggs, rabbits, hares, home killed meats and bacon, fruit, vegetables, a plentiful supply of blackberries, mushrooms and nuts and any other items they thought of that would sell. As school kids we used to pick blackberries, nuts and mushrooms, etc., and take them to one of the Market Women to sell for us. From 5.30 a.m. every Friday the pony and traps driven by their husbands or sons would be heading from all directions towards the station and some women even walked with a large, loaded basket on each arm. On arrival at the station there was often confusion and some disagreement when transferring goods from their traps to the platform, on trollies which were usually in short supply, and the train (which left at 6.30 a.m. and returned at 3.30 p.m.) was expected to be in and out of the station in ten minutes.



Woolaston Station. Photograph by Roy Workman 1934.

Scale: 1 1/2 inches to 1 mile

0 1/4 1/2 mile
0 250m 500m 750m 1 km



Memorial Hall – overview

The village hall was built in 1924. A plot of land was donated by Mr Albert Thorne. The hall building was funded with money from the soldiers of World War 1. They did not have enough money to complete the hall so the British Legion funded the completion of the hall, thus it became the Legion Hall.

A meeting held on March 8th 1984 to discuss the purchase of the hall for the village. The Charity Commission ruled that the hall should be returned to the village of Alvington.

On November 29th 1984 a Stamped Deed of the Charity Commission Scheme for Woolaston and Alvington Hall at Alvington, where the Parish Council became Custodian Trustees.

Woolaston built their own Village Hall opening in 1961.

In 1993 an extension was added to the hall to accommodate new toilets with a disabled toilet and new storage area. Repairs to the Floor and improvement to the Kitchen was also carried out.

In 1999 more improvements were carried out replace bowing wall with a cavity wall and new footings, UVPC windows and a back fire door strengthen roof trusses, a solid insulated ceiling, new heating – electrical, clean and treat roof and re-decorate.

Further improvements have been made over recent years.



Public Houses – overview

The Globe

The Globe is on the junction of Clanna Road and the A48. It first opened in 1805 it was most likely a Coaching Inn, as there are stables at the back. In 1863 R. Ebbon ran the Inn Followed by the Wintours who kept the Inn from 1880's and were still there in 1907, when a directory entry described it as having stabling, accommodation for cyclists and motor.

At some stage it became The Globe Hotel possible early 1900's until the mid to late 1960's when it became The Globe Inn again. It is now called simply The Globe.

The Blacksmiths Arms

A beer retailer was recorded at Alvington in 1856, who may have been trading from the beer house latter known as the Blacksmiths Arms. The name may have derived from the old Smithy which was next door, but it has now become part of the Blacksmiths Arms making it a much larger place.

Phoebe Thorne was the beer retailer there in 1885, and in 1891 when she was recorded as the owner occupier.

Around 1927 Phoebe was followed by Albert Thorne senior who was still there in 1939. The Blacksmiths Arms remained in the Thorne family for many years.

The Swan

The Swan is situated at the bottom of the Swan Hill. Overlooking a pleasant green beside Cone Brook. The Swan has been in use as an Inn since the 14th Century and by 1813 it was well established and since then has been run by a number of publicans including John James in 1856, James Williams, who was also a fisherman in 1863. Edward Davis in 1894, in 1901 the licence was transferred to his wife because he was killed in the Boer War. Soon afterwards William Escourt took over and continued there until the 1930's.

In 1935 the boundary was changed resulting in The Swan becoming part of Woolaston, but still regarded by most as The Swan at Alvington,

Throughout the 1980's and 1990's enjoyed a good reputation for food and beers.

The Swan is now a coffee and tea room.

Attachments:

The Globe – 3 photos

The Blacksmiths

The Swan









SWAN, ALVINTON.

DOY, WOLASTON.

Mills and Forges and Smithies – overview

There was a small mill on Alvington Manor in 1086 and early 13th century and in 1318 Llanthony priory had a fulling mill somewhere in the village.

Iron was worked at Alvington in 1086, land called Cinderhill by Smallbrook on the South-West boundary, and Cindermead by Cone Brook on the south boundary, but the iron industry may have gone by the 13th century, there are no lists of Forge owners of the Forest of Dean. However there were three Forges on Cone brook during the 18th century. A fulling mill at Alvington wood next to Barnage grove in 1548 where it joined a stream, but the small cloth industry does not have any records, except there were 1 tucker, 4 weavers, 2 millers and a sheerman living in Alvington in 1608.

Another mill belonging to the manor in 1548 between Rowley and Clanna, later to become Clanna Forge. Clanna Forge was worked with Rowley Forge in 1775 until 1880.

In 1824 there was a mill on the site, the Clanna owners had a water – powered threshing machine suitable for conversion to a grist (grain) mill in 1818.

In 1879 F.J. Noble rebuilt the mill to manufacture paper board, called Clannawier Mill, it continued in use until 1887 or later.

Rowley Mill on Cone brook just above where it joins Smallbrook was recorded on the manor estate in 1413, having two mill under one roof in 1539. A forge was later on the site until 1805.

In 1809 Thomas Morris bought the lease and a paper mill was worked by the Morris family until 1841.

In 1879 F.J. Noble & Co worked Rowley as a board mill, together with Clannawier Mill. In 1927 it was worked by Gloucester Millboard Co. and closed soon after.

The next mill downstream, Cone Valley paper mill, in order for this mill to function the water level was raised. At the point where Cone brook goes under the road, a sluice gate was installed to divert the water down a channel to go under the road at Smallbrook. This formed mill pond which can be seen on the map 1921.

The next mill, Cone Mill which was always worked as a corn mill. The mill may have had a tanhouse nearby owned by John Barrow from Newland. It stayed in the same family until after 1814. It continued in use as corn mill until after 1920. Cone Mill was then a farm until 1956, when the house was sold separately, and the land added to Woolaston Court.

There were two small Smithies on the main road in the 1880's one was on Blacksmiths Arms site as mentioned in the Public House section.

The other was a little further north on the A48 and continued until the late 1950's. There is now two small bungalows and flats on the site behind the bus shelter.



ROY WORTHMAN
Rowley Mill

ROWLEY MILL - ALVINGTON

Laundry - overview

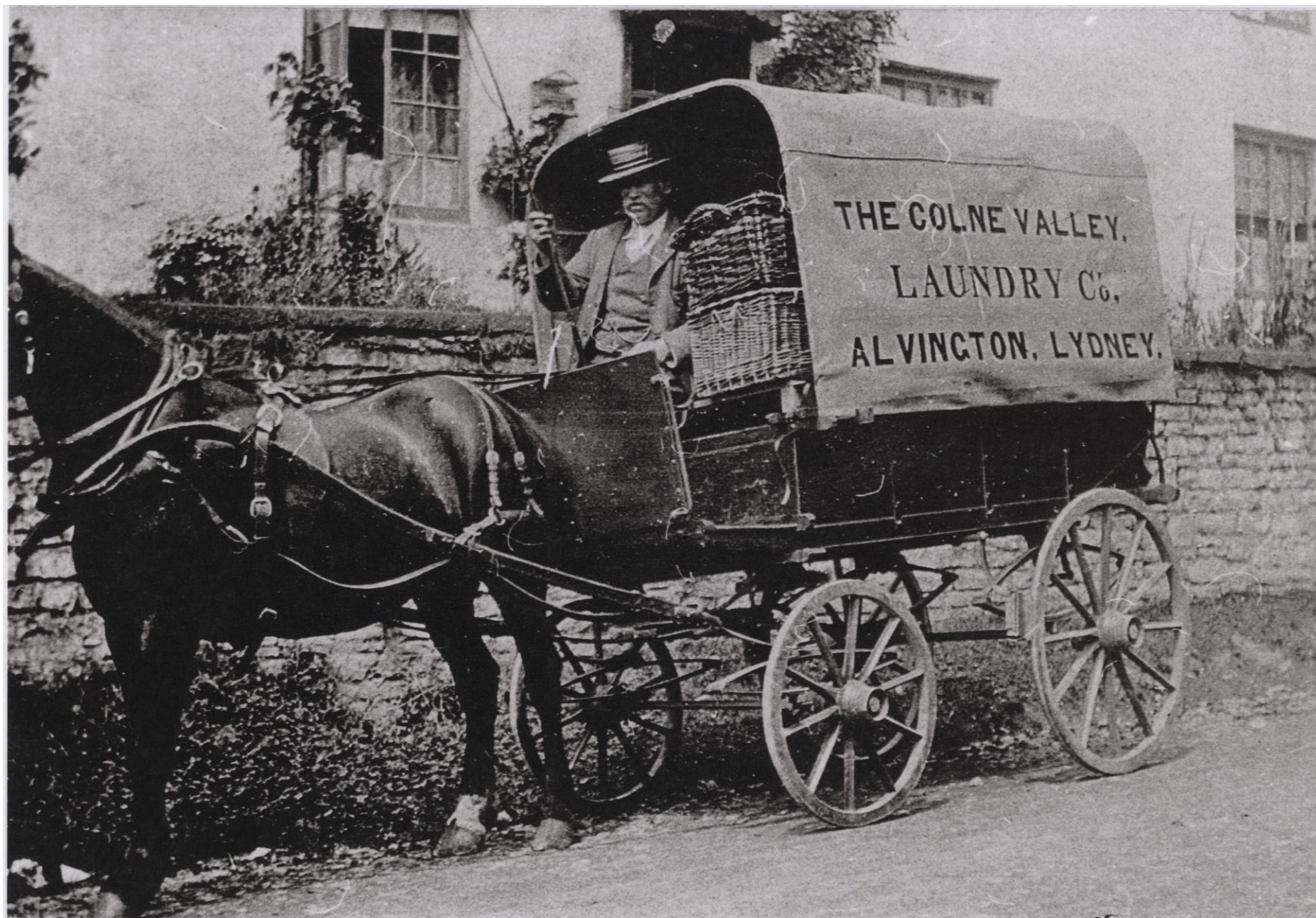
Cone Paper Mill was converted into a Laundry in the 1880's, where they serviced most hospitals, government establishments to include Gloucester Prison and Beachley Camp, and large hotels in West Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire.

At one time it provided employment for seven women and three men.

It was operational until 1945 when it was destroyed by fire. This can be found on Map 1921

Attachment:

Laundry



THE COLNE VALLEY,
LAUNDRY CO.,
ALVINGTON, LYDNEY.

Grade II buildings in Alvington – overview

1. St Andrews Church – Church Lane
2. Monument to William Lewis in the Churchyard 5m south-east of porch door of St Andrew Church – Church Lane
3. Severn Lodge – Church lane
4. Boundary Wall attached to south-west corner of Severn Lodge and flanking Church Lane, and across frontage of house to the gateposts.
5. The Globe Inn – Clanna Lane
6. Colne Mill House – Colne Book Lane
7. Alvington Court – Court Lane
8. Duncastle Farmhouse – A48 Main Road
9. The Old Parsonage – A48 Main Road
10. Hill House and Rowley House – Smallbrook
11. No's 1 and 2 Tudor Cottage – Swan Hill
12. The Swan – Swan Hill

Attachment:

Schedule

Forty – seventh list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, compiled under section 54 of Town and Country Planning Act 1971

SCHEDULE
 FORTY -SEVENTH LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC
 INTEREST COMPILED UNDER SECTION 54 OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1971

SO 60 SW

ALVINGTON

CHURCH LANE
 (west side)

7/2

Church of St Andrew

7.8.54

GV

II

Anglican Parish Church. C13 and C14 but heavily restored 1858 and 1890. Coursed sandstone, stone slate roofs, all gables coped, with kneelers and saddle stone or cross. West tower, nave, south aisle and south chapel, chancel, south porch, vestry. Tower in 3 stages on plinth, 2 small vertical lights in stage 1, clock to stage 2, lancet with drip, stage 3 all faces, crenellations and pinnacles, weather cock. Windows mostly 2 or 3-light Decorated but C19 reconstructions but one lancet to south aisle, and in south chapel a 2-light with 'Kentish' tracery. Stonework to east end in deep courses and well worn to chancel. North side of chancel one small Norman light. C19 porch with tall outer doorway with inscription "My soul doth magnify the Lord. The Lord careth for the righteous". Inner door plank and straps. Interior: 3-bay nave chamfered arcade on octagonal piers and foliage caps, rood stair entrance, steep pointed chancel arch on tripartite stiff-leaf corbels; chancel, barell roof, C19 reredos arch to south chapel double hollow chamfer on octagonal responds. In south chapel a large mensa, with consecration crosses and large incised cross. Large 160q memorial to Sir Robert Woodrof. In the south aisle one window in style of Burne-Jones.

SO 60 SW

ALVINGTON

CHURCH LANE
 (west side)

7/3

Monument to William
 Lewis in the churchyard
 5m south east of porch
 door to Church of
 St Andrew

GV

II

Chest tombs. Mid C18. Sandstone, flat ledger slab with rounded edge, plain quarter balusters, simple moulded base, plain inscription panels that to north with sunk surround and fine lettering: WILLIAM LEWIS, 1765. Inscriptions also to east and south.

SO 60 SW

ALVINGTON

CHURCH LANE
(east side)

7/4

Severn Lodge

GV

II

Detached villa. Early C19. Rendered and ashlarred with painted pilaster strips, on sandstone rubble, Welsh slate roof, brick gable stacks. Main front is away from road approach, a parallel range structure with centre blocks flanked by gabled 'wings' in same plane. Two storeys, 1:3:1-windowed, 12-pane sashes, but 16-pane to ground floor central unit, all under sandstone flush stepped voussoirs with slightly dropped keystone; central 6-panel door, part glazed in reeded doorcase with small flat canopy on consoles, up 3 stone steps with nosings. Back includes central arched sash replacement to staircase, also 12 and 16-pane sashes, and blocked 2-light stone mullion basement window, low left. Interior has good C19 stick baluster stair.

SO 60 SW

ALVINGTON

CHURCH LANE
(east side)

7/5

Boundary Wall attached to south-west corner of Severn Lodge and flanking Church Lane, and across frontage of house to gatepiers

GV

II

Gatepiers and boundary walls. Early C19. Sandstone S-curve wall c3 metres high and containing pointed arch opening with rough voussoirs, flat coping, connects south-west corner of Severn Lodge (qv) to boundary wall running South, opposite St Andrew's Church (qv) at c4 metre height to 3-piece canted sandstone coping in c45 metre wall length, including one arched opening at north end. Also boundary wall running north from this point, c7 metres at 2.5 metre height and c10 metres at 2 metre height to pair square sandstone gatepiers 425mm square and 2.2 metres high to flat cappings and moulded edge, and moulded plinth, C20 gates, and final 2 metre length of wall to barn at north end (not listed).

SO 60 SW

ALVINGTON

CLANNA LANE
(north side)

7/6

The Globe Inn

-

II

Inn. Early C19. Rendered main front, some painted rubble to annexe, plinth, concrete tile, brick gable stacks. Main block gable-end to A48 road, lower block extension to left. Three storeys and basement, 3-windowed, sashes with glazing bars to large panes, under rudimentary 'eyebrow' drips; late C20 door in porch with flat roof, left and cellar entry low right. Gable to A48 has good contemporary sash with glazing bars. Annexe two storeys, casements, and a stone external stair.

SO 60 SW

ALVINGTON

COLNE BROOK LANE

7/7

COLNE MILL HOUSE

-

II

Mill owner's house, now dwelling. Early C19 or late C18. Rough render, welsh slate roof, brick stack left, and also at back eaves. Three storeys and basement, 3-windowed, sashes with glazing bars, in reveals, central 6-panel fielded door, part glazed in moulded surround and basic C20 porch approached 8 stone steps to landing and, bottom right, C19 plank door to cellar, no window over at ground floor. To right gable is one storey, hexagonal bay under hipped slate roof and over an access to cellar space. At back one large sash over cellar access. To left of main block is contemporary 2-storey extension, with plinth and an entry at first floor by 8 stone steps. Interior has original shutters.

SO 60 SW

ALVINGTON

COURT LANE
(north side)

7/1

Alvington Court

-

II

Manor house or Priory Grange, now farmhouse. C16 with substantial later modifications. Coursed sandstone rubble, long and short quoins to south front only, hipped welsh slate roof with lead dressings. A compact lofty block with lower addition at south-east side, and lean-to with pantile roof north side, a large external stack, stepped at top, and in flat-topped gable wall, 5 flues in limestone, but tops have all been cropped off. Three storeys, chamfered string course at first floor, plain string course just above second floor cill level, considerable plain walling above these windows. East front 3-windowed, all 2-light C19 casements with horizontal bars under segmental voussoired heads and with plain stone cills; south front similar, but 2-windowed, and with 3-light casements at ground floor; north front has at second floor rough pointed arch opening with C19 plank fill, this facade also in rough uncoursed sandstone; west front has large external stack, upper wall and stack rendered, and 2-light chamfered modilion fixed glass casement beside brick blocked opening under very large single stone 4-centred lintol. Late C20 entrance and flat roofed porch to 2-storey extension on south front, and off centre right in east front a C19 4-panel door, part glazed, under plain transom light, and set deep in wall. Walls generally c800mm thick. Interior considerably modified. Ground floor has series of very heavy but plain beams C19 or early C20 staircase; at first floor remains of open fireplace with moulded and stopped jambs. Roof not accessible, but probably rebuilt in C19. This may have been on the site of a grange to Llanthony Priory, and still has some striking features, but has lost most of the C16 details.

SO 60 SW

ALVINGTON

MAIN STREET, A48
(north side)

7/8

Duncastle Farmhouse

-

II

Farmhouse. C17 and C18. Coursed sandstone rubble over large upright plinth stones (left-hand section only). Welsh slate roof, hipped at right hand only, and with deep plain soffite over recessed centre section; 3 brick stacks. A long 3-part frontage of the C18 or early C19 attached to an earlier C17 farmhouse set back, left, and rendered with hipped welsh slate roof but double-roman tile to left. Street front is two storeys, 2:1:2-windowed, 12 over 16-pane sashes (but 16 over 16 pane at right end); centre left section is 3-panel door under transom light in crude late C19 glazed porch up 3 sandstone steps. Earlier block includes 2 gabled dormers with C19 casements over 3-light C19 casements.

SO 60 SW

ALVINGTON

MAIN STREET, A48
(south side)

7/9

The Old Parsonage

28.7.86

II

-

Vicarage, now dwelling. Dated 1889 W M B. Red brick including fine rubbed brick arches and considerable decorative brickwork to strings and gables, plain tile roof, two gables to street, stepped forward slightly from wings, gabled ends, 2 richly modelled large brick stacks. Two storeys, 1:2:1-windowed, 2 or 3-light casements with small leaded panes under rubbed arches, tile cills, centrally two C20 glazed doors, but original doors are in gables left and right ends with 4-panel doors in arched openings, and glazed gabled porches. A splendidly rich but controlled study in brickwork, the main walling in stretcher bond which suggests the possibility of very early cavity walling. Walter Bentley Marling said to have been local curate; commemorative date panel in florid terra-cotta in gables.

SO 50 SE

ALVINGTON

SMALLBROOK

6/10

Hill House and
Rowley House

II

-

Farmhouse, now two dwellings. Early C19. Rendered, concrete tile roof, brick stack right end. Long narrow block, lean-to at back. Two storeys, four-windowed, 12 over 16-pane sashes in broad surrounds. C20 glazed door in bay 1, and the same in porch, bay 3. Cottages or farm possibly associated with a mill, now destroyed.

SO 50 SE

ALVINGTON

SWAN HILL
(south side)

6/11

Nos 1 and 2
Tudor Cottages

-

II

Dwellings. Possibly C16, exterior mainly C19 and later. Rough rendered rubble, steeply pitched concrete tile roof, two ridge stacks roughly capped. Small cottage in two parts, one flush gable to right and two dormers left; 1½ storeys, 3-windowed, including 2-light C19 casement in gable, and two 2-light C19 chamfered mullion casements with stopped drips; that to right has 'tudor' pointed heads. Two early plank doors. Large bressummer fireplace opposite lobby entry and very heavy chamfered beams in left half. A small flat-roofed painted extension, right, not included.



SO 50 SE

WOOLASTON

SWAN HILL, Netherend
(west side)

6/282

* The Swan

-

II

Inn and brewhouse. Early C19. Main block rendered with Welsh slate roof with gable stack to right, secondary block painted rubble with pantile roof and gable stack. A long narrow building in two adjacent units, built against the hill-slope. Main building is 2½ storeys plus basement with, left, an octagonal one storey bay extension in painted brick with slate roof; main front has small 2-light dormer over three 2-light C19 casements, over two similar and central door in C20 porch; door is at head of flight of steps over an arched recess with plank door to cellar. The right half has three small 2-light casements at eaves, door at first floor right with C20 glazed porch, at head long stair flight, and at ground floor 2 plank doors; also a lean-to and gabled garage, right. Recorded from 1815.

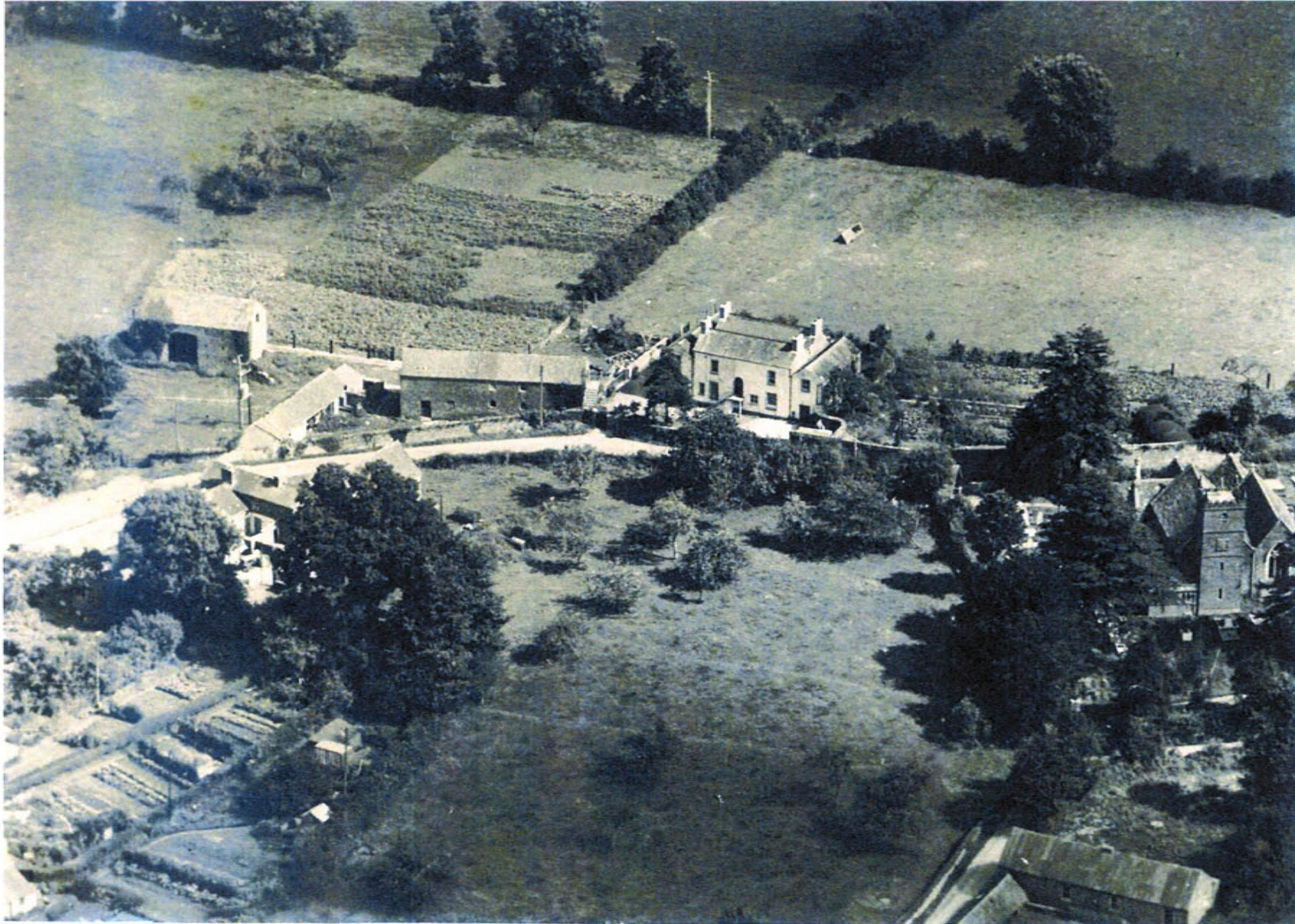
(VCH, Gloucestershire, Vol X).

Signed by authority of
the Secretary of State

MAL ROSS

Dated the *7th March 1988*

M A L ROSS
A Principal in the
Department of the Environment



Alvington Character Appraisal 2017

Buildings of local interest.

These buildings were noted in the Alvington Character Appraisal January 2007

The buildings were identified in the colour **yellow**, but there is no written information. A photo required of each building for inclusion in the NDP.

Page 8 Sub Area 1

Church Lane

Cotswold View,

Rosemont,

South View (now The Rag Cottage)

Barn Lodge,

Oak Barn

Court Lane.

Myrtle Cottage

Page 9 Sub Area 2

Main Road A48

Duncastle Farm, listed Grade II building information available.

Globe Cottages,

Cross Stores Cottages,

Conifer Cottage

The Terrace (now The Row)

Page 10 Sub Area 3

Clanna Lane

Farnworth Cottage

Malt House

Alec Davis

From: Alec Davis [alecd@btopenworld.com]
Sent: 14 July 2017 22:08
To: archives@gloucestershire.gov.uk
Cc: 'Alec Davis'
Subject: Buildings of local interest in the Alvington NDP Parish
Attachments: Alvington Character Appraisal ~ January 2007 abridged version.pdf

<<...>>

To whom it may concern.

I am a member of the steering group for Alvington Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP)

Do you have any information about the buildings of local interest. These buildings were noted in the Alvington Character Appraisal January 2007. This was a Forest of Dean District Council document.

The buildings are identified in the colour **yellow** , but there is no written information.

Page 8 Sub Area 1 - Court Lane, Church Lane,

Cotswold View, Rosemont, South View (now The Rag Cottage) Barn Lodge, Oak Barn – all Church Lane.

Myrtle Cottage - Court Lane.

Page 9 Sub Area 2 - Main Road A48

Duncastle Farm, listed Grade II building information available.

Globe Cottages, Cross Stores Cottages, Conifer Cottage and The Terrace (now The Row)

Page 10 Sub Area 3 - Clanna Lane

Farnworth Cottage and Malt house

Thank you in anticipation

Verlie EAGLES

PP Alec Davis



Forest of Dean District Council

Alvington Character Appraisal

January 2007

Landscape setting

Topography

Alvington is situated in an area classified as the Severn Vale. This is characterised by rolling landform, often with mature hedgerows lining the worked agricultural landscape.

The soil in the Severn Vale is ideal for the growth of fruit trees, and large areas of orchard were historically present in Alvington, remnants of which still survive.

The topography is identified in the Forest of Deans District Council's Landscape Character Assessment document, adopted in 2002.

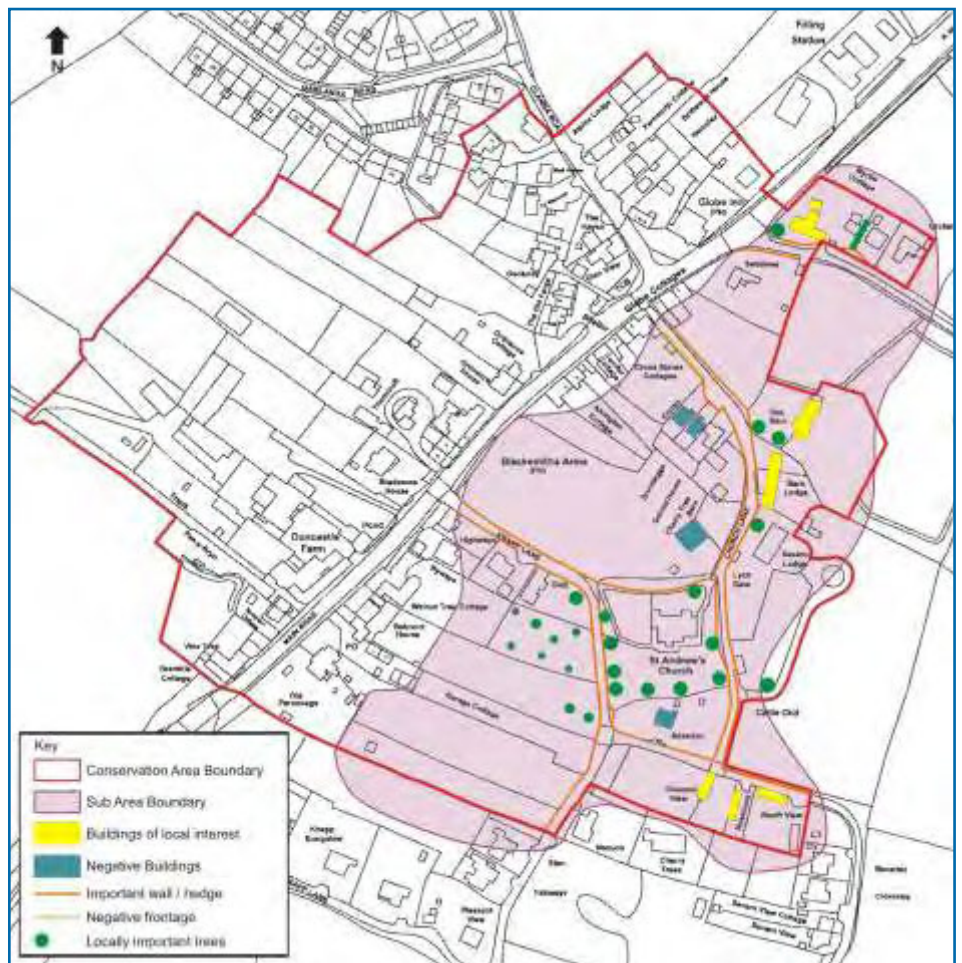
Identification of Sub Areas

Sub Area 1.

Knapp Lane, Church Lane and Court Lane



Fig 9.



The single-track roads Knapp Lane and Church Lane produce the main form of this area. Both are edged either by attractive untamed hedgerows, which contain a wide variety of plant forms, or by red sandstone walls which are equally attractive. The roads also have soft verges with no defined edge and bend so that it is not possible to see where the road takes you. These lanes add to the rural feeling of this part of Alvington, which is its biggest strength. The widening of the roads to accommodate more traffic would result in the loss of the boundaries and adversely affect the locality. See Fig 9.

This area can be described as having sporadic development, a few buildings dotted in the landscape and it is the large areas of open land that dominate this section of

the village. These plots of land are key both historically, and visually in maintaining the historic nature of the area.

There are a variety of styles of buildings within this area; the main link between them is the materials used in their construction, which is red sandstone. One of the chief reasons for the difference in style is the difference in the buildings use, as the Church, Severn Lodge and a number of barns are found in the vicinity. See Fig 10.

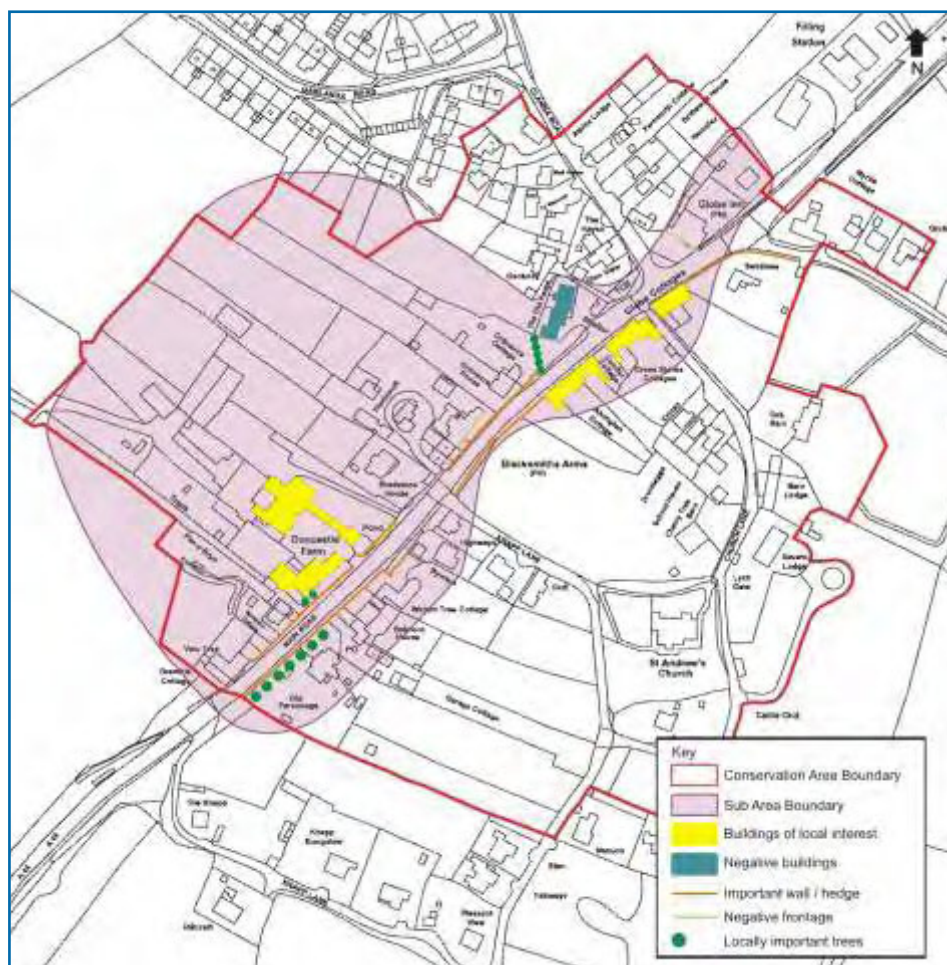
A number of buildings have been built along the roadside that are not appropriate. The materials used are alien to the area, as is the form of the buildings. They are much taller than the historic properties and the footprints of the buildings are generally square, as opposed to rectangular which would be more appropriate to the historic form of the village. See Fig 11.

The site of a number of these new or more recent properties is also unsuitable as they start to link the historically separate buildings of the Church and Severn Lodge to the main village, and they are built on the open land which is integral to the distinctive character of Alvington.

Along Court Lane there is a series of three properties all set within their own isolated grounds, separated by trees. Court Lane itself is similar to Church Lane in that the verges are soft and edged by greenery. The atmosphere in this area differs to that of Knapp Lane and Church Lane as it is more enclosed by the trees and hedges that line both the properties and Court Lane. See fig 12.

Sub Area 2.

Main Road, A48



Along the main road the A48 is the backbone to the village.

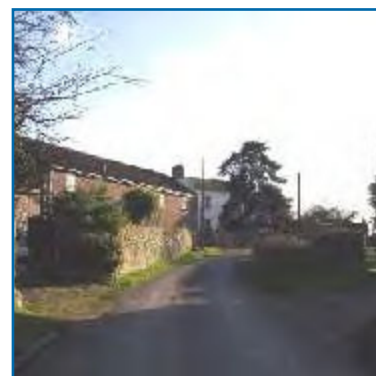


Fig 10.



Fig 11.



Fig 12.



Fig 13.



Fig 14.



Fig 15.



Fig 16.

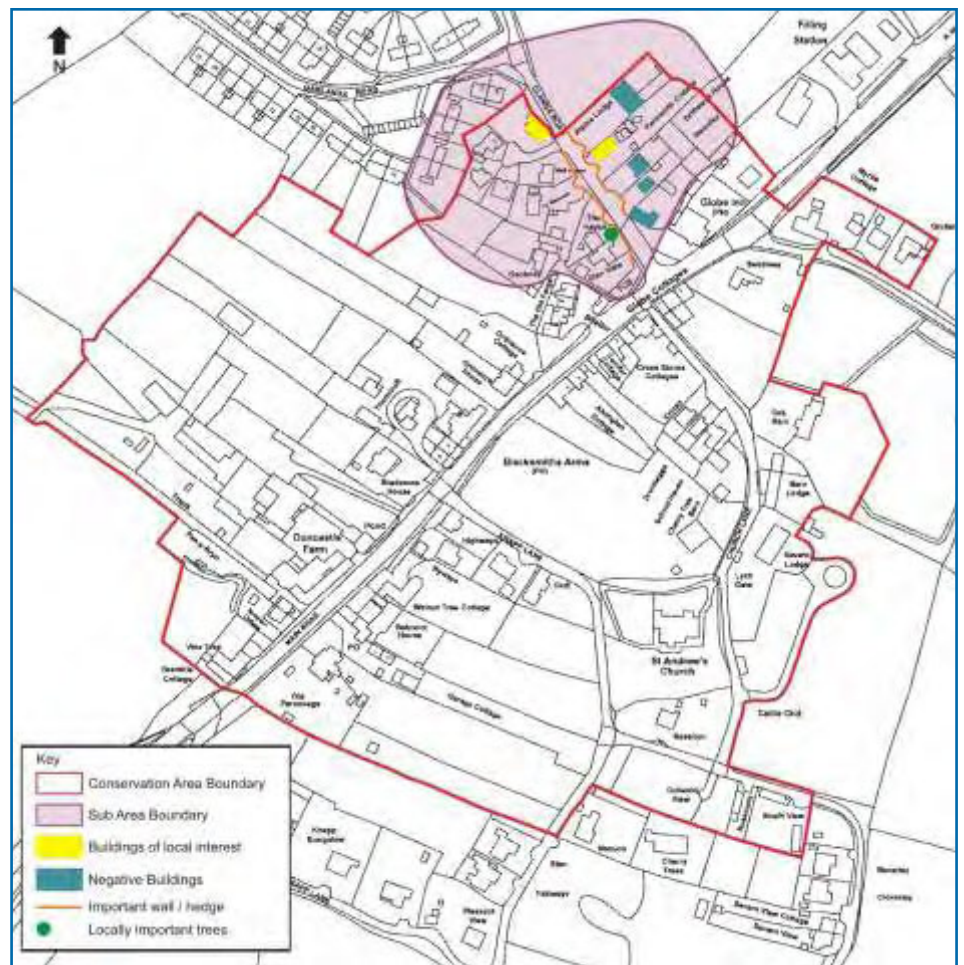
The majority of the buildings are long and narrow and follow the curve of the road. In most places along the road where development forms an evident built line, there is either no development on the opposite side or the development is located away from the road, this means that there is no sense of enclosure and the relationship between the A48 development and the surrounding open land can be appreciated. See Fig 13.

There are a number of sites along the Main Road which have a negative effect, the car parking space to the front of Globe Inn separates the building from the street scene, isolating it and making the building look ill at ease in its surroundings.

The 1960's brick building named the Old Forge bears no relationship to any built form or frontage found in Alvington and it sits in a very prominent position within the village. See Fig 14.

There are a number of stonewalls fronting the properties along the Main Road, these follow the curve of the road, forming a boundary line and contain the gardens that separate the buildings from the road. They also provide an element of continuity with the walls found along Knapp Lane and surrounding the churchyard. See Fig 15.

Sub Area 3. Clanna Lane



The most attractive feature of Clanna Lane are the stonewalls that surround each property. They create an element of continuity along the streetscape, which is not provided by the buildings, as the properties in this section of the village do not have a consistent built form or layout. See Fig 16.

Alec Davis

From: PARRY, Andrew [Andrew.Parry@gloucestershire.gov.uk] on behalf of ARCHIVES OFFICE (Public Enquiries) [Office.RECORDS@gloucestershire.gov.uk]
Sent: 18 July 2017 10:44
To: alecd@btopenworld.com
Subject: RE: ENQ 2017/687 FW: Buildings of local interest in the Alvington NDP Parish
Categories: Red Category

EN 2017/687

Dear Alec

Thank you for your email.

At Gloucestershire Archives we have a large amount of resources which you can search in order to trace a particular property. Unfortunately we do not always hold information on specific properties on file by name. However there are occasions when documents such as maps, deeds, conveyances and sales particulars, do survive. Survival of such documents is usually the case when in the possession of families, estate agents, or solicitors that have historical or familial connections with the land or property in question. In cases where such persons or their descendants have later chosen to preserve the records and then chosen to deposit them at the Archives, we would hold them. Even when we do not hold documents specific to individual properties we still have lots of generic sources that may help you.

The best way to start is by making a search of our holdings. You can search our holdings to some extent using our catalogue. The catalogue lists both the original documents held at Gloucestershire Archives and the contents of a large collection of secondary sources, such as books and pamphlets, prints and postcards. The secondary sources are held partly at Gloucestershire Archives and partly at the Local Studies centres which are based at six of the major libraries in the county.

To access the online catalogue you need to use the following link;
<http://ww3.gloucestershire.gov.uk/CalmView/> From the link click on "Online Catalogue" and then enter a phrase or keywords into the "Keyword" box, and click "Search". The "Title" column, which is really a description, could be sufficient for you to assess whether the documents are of use to you but, if not, click on the "FindingRef" to the left of each entry, and this will bring up a more detailed description of the item.

It is worth beginning by search for the name of the property, particularly if it is an historic name but it is important to remember is that the content of our records is not indexed. Therefore the results you find by searching our catalogue will not necessarily be all the relevant material we have. Your search will only produce results if there is a document (like a deed) or collection which solely or predominantly relates to the property. As I explained above this will only be the case if these have survived and have been given to the Archives. Any references or images that may be found within wider sources may not be revealed by searching the catalogue.

The next step is to consider any generic sources that might help you. It is within some of these sources that you might specifically find also help you discover information about the individuals who lived at the property. I would recommend sources including census returns by place, rate and valuation books, land tax records, alehouse licensing records, trade directories, street directories, electoral registers, newspapers and local authority records such as planning files. Our mini-guides may be useful to you and these are available at <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/archives/starting-your-research/research-mini-guides/>

Although we appreciate that sometimes it is difficult to know the specific content of individual documents, Gloucestershire Archives does not have the staff or resources to undertaken research, or retrieve and investigate the content of documents on a customer's behalf, neither do we currently offer a public reprographics service. To confirm the content of any document or to obtain a copy of a document held here you would need to visit the public searchroom or employ a researcher to act on your behalf.

You would be very welcome to visit us and the full details of our opening hours appear on our website at <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/archives/plan-your-visit/gloucestershire-archives/> Please note that our opening hours and the number of production runs we offer has changed and advance booking is now required.

This means you will need to identify and order all the documents you wish to see during your visit in advance. We are currently operating from a temporary Searchroom due to building work that is taking place on site and as a result we have very limited spaces available, which we are having to allocate on a 'first come-first served' basis. Further information about this can be found at the link above. It would be advisable to check the website right up to the day of your visit in case of unexpected closures or further service changes that could occur during this work.

If you require copies we allow non-flash photography subject to first purchasing a camera permit. A single shot costs £1.00, a daily permit costs £7.50 and a three day permit (the days do not have to be consecutive) costs £15.00. All copies must be for your own private and personal, non-commercial use only and you must complete and sign a copyright declaration form agreeing to this and listing all documents photographed for our records.

You are required to bring some proof of identity to show your name, home address and signature, such as a driving licence or passport alongside a current and official letter such as a bank statement. Please note that it will not be possible to view any material without the correct identification.

If you are unable to visit the Archives some private researchers advertise their services through our website, although we take no responsibility for the quality of the service provided. Further details can be found [here](#). Please note that the list of private researchers, in spite of its location on our website, is not for basic family history research only. For information on what each researcher can offer and more details about rates you would need to contact the researcher directly.

I hope this information is useful.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Parry
Archives Assistant

Gloucestershire Archives
Clarence Row
Alvin St
GLOUCESTER
GL1 3DW
01452 425295

Please check <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/archives/news-archive/> before visiting us. We're making some important changes that will affect you.

 Data Protection Act 1998. Your information is collected for the administration of Gloucestershire Archives and retained for 6 years. If you have a query or concern regarding this please contact the County Archivist on 01452 425295.

From: RUTLAND, Jenny **On Behalf Of** ARCHIVES OFFICE (Public Enquiries)
Sent: 18 July 2017 09:35
To: 'alecd@btopenworld.com'
Subject: ENQ 2017/687 FW: Buildings of local interest in the Alvington NDP Parish

Please check <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/archives/news-archive/> before visiting us. We're making some important changes that will affect you.

Thank you for your enquiry. You should receive a reply within 15 working days.

[Enquiry No: 2017/687](#)

[Date Received: 18/07/2017](#)

[Target date: 08/08/2017](#)



Our collaborative approach to gathering, keeping and sharing the document heritage of local communities. Find out more about the project and how you can help at www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/archives/fortherecord.

From: Alec Davis [<mailto:alecd@btopenworld.com>]
Sent: 14 July 2017 22:08
To: ARCHIVES OFFICE (Public Enquiries)
Cc: 'Alec Davis'
Subject: Buildings of local interest in the Alvington NDP Parish

<<...>>

To whom it may concern.

I am a member of the steering group for Alvington Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP)

Do you have any information about the buildings of local interest. These buildings were noted in the Alvington Character Appraisal January 2007. This was a Forest of Dean District Council document.

The buildings are identified in the colour **yellow** , but there is no written information.

Page 8 Sub Area 1 - Court Lane, Church Lane,

Cotswold View, Rosemont, South View (now The Rag Cottage) Barn Lodge, Oak Barn – all Church Lane.

Myrtle Cottage - Court Lane.

Page 9 Sub Area 2 - Main Road A48

Duncastle Farm, listed Grade II building information available.

Globe Cottages, Cross Stores Cottages, Conifer Cottage and The Terrace (now The Row)

Page 10 Sub Area 3 - Clanna Lane

Farnworth Cottage and Malt house

Thank you in anticipation

Verlie EAGLES

PP Alec Davis

Think before you print - only print this email if absolutely necessary.

This email and any attachments are strictly confidential and intended for the addressee only.

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Shops – overview

There were at least three shopkeepers in 1939 according to The Victoria History of the Forest of Dean.

There was a shop in the village which was situated in front of the now empty shop opposite the Bus Shelter on the entrance to Church Lane. The shop was right onto the A48, the council made the owners take the shop down and build one further back – the now empty shop, this was around the early 1950's. The shop was successful for many years but closed in 1979 because of the introduction of supermarkets where items were cheaper than the wholesalers.

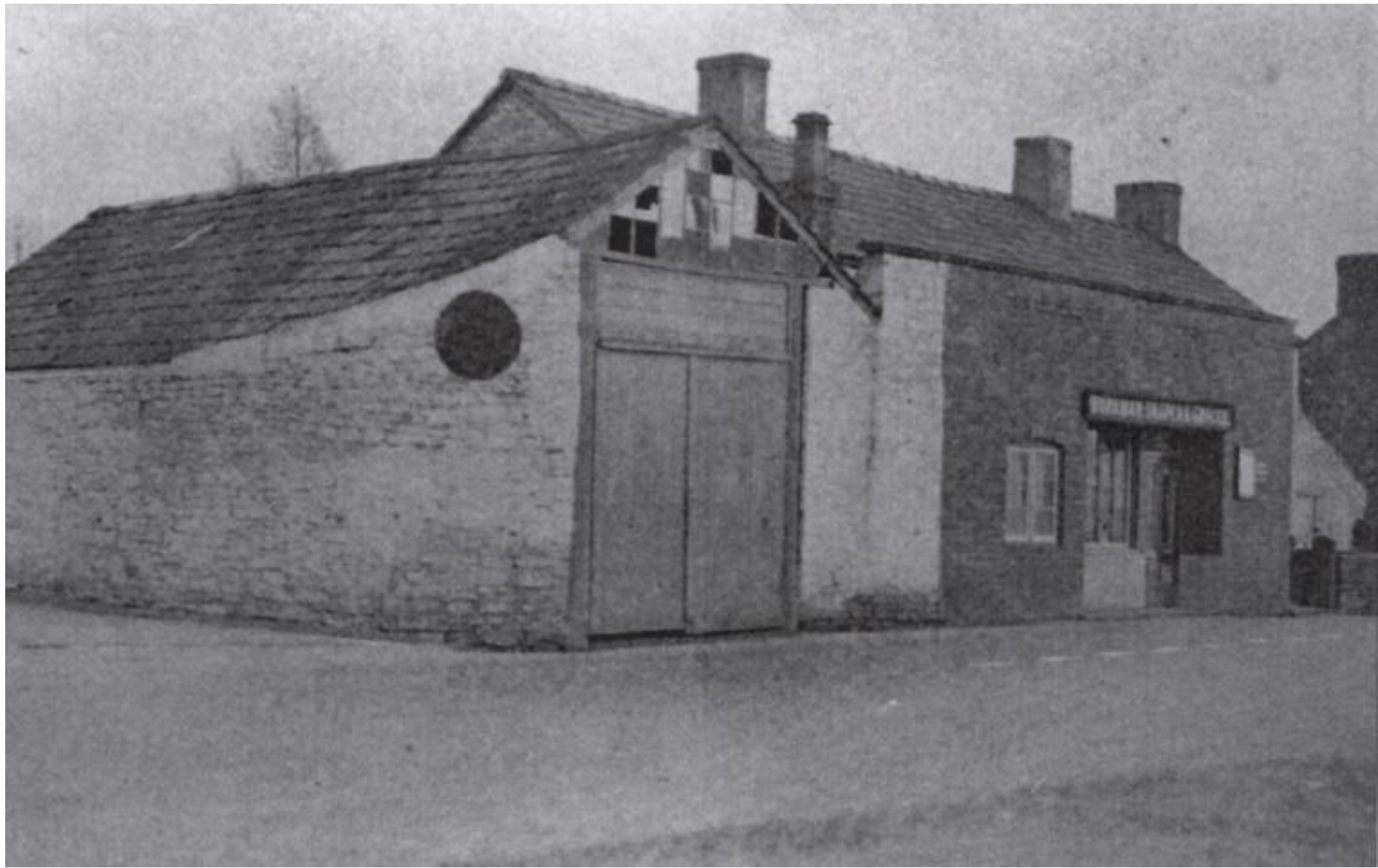
There was also a shop selling newspapers, sweets and other essential items at Tudor Cottage Swan Hill, in fact the building is still there today. There are also reports of a butchers shop in the main street, the end house of the Terrace No 4 which is now called Westland Cottage. This could date back to 1920's or earlier. A shop window can be seen on the lean-to on the left hand side of the photograph.

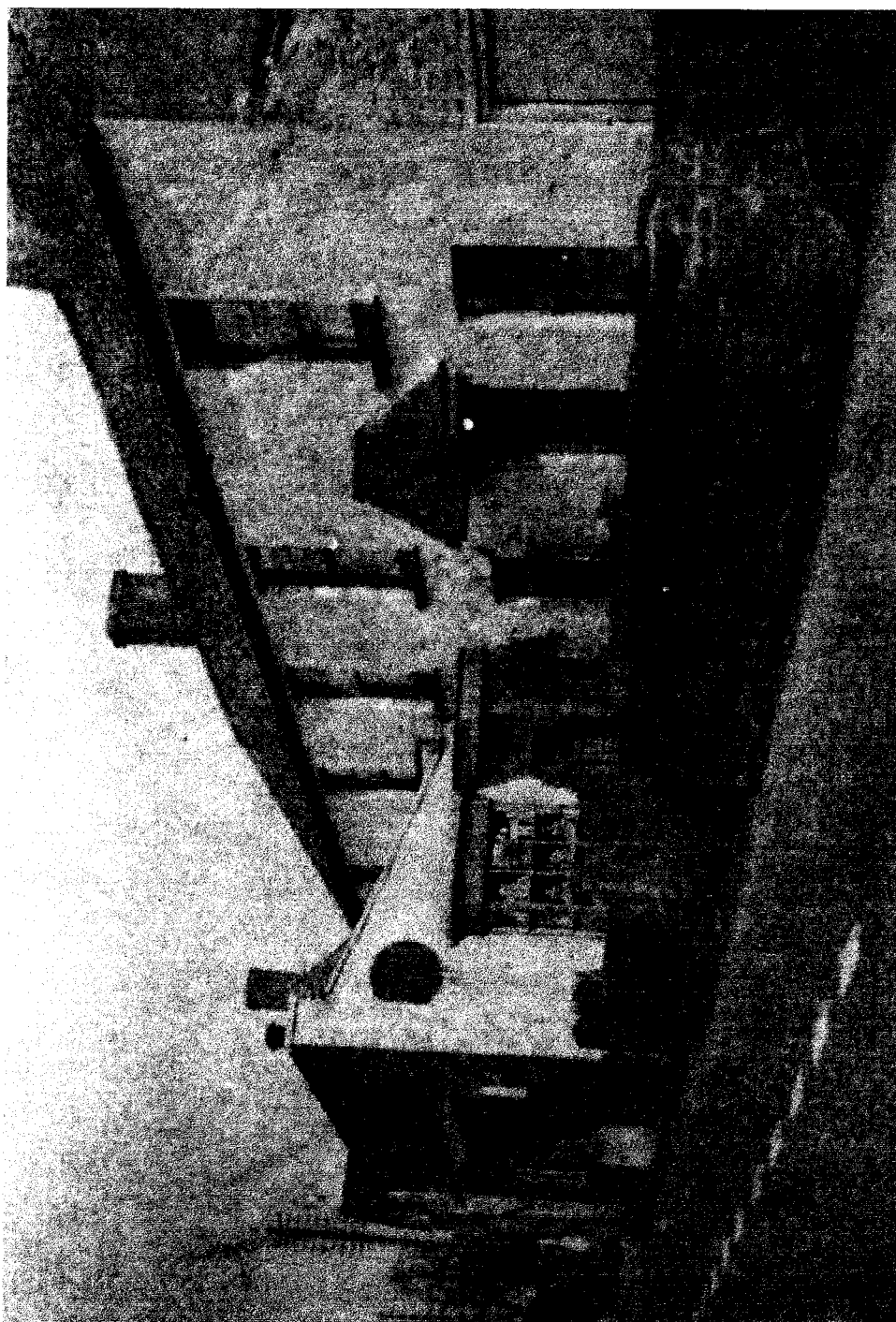
The situation now in 2017 is a small convenience shop part of the filling station on the A48.

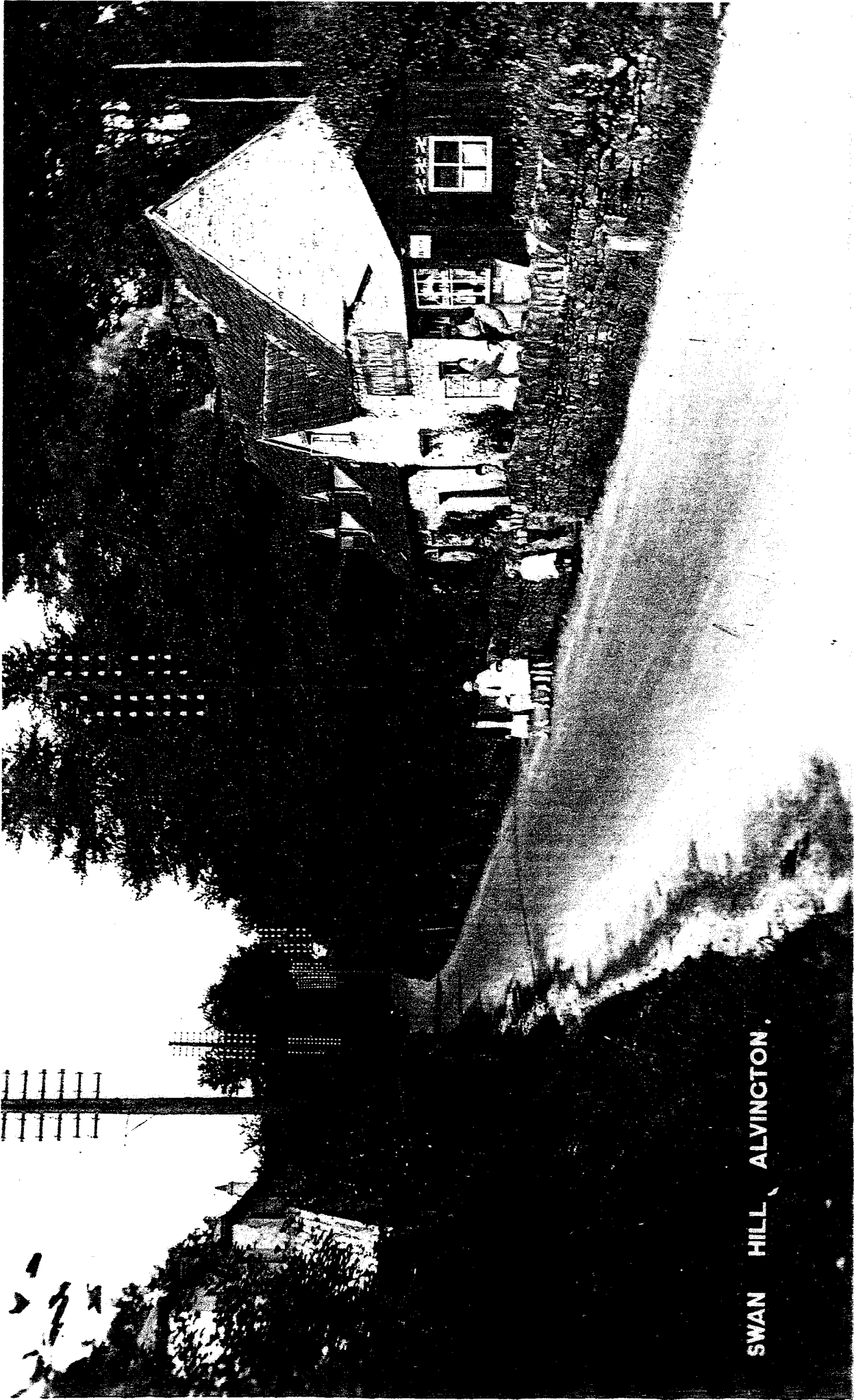
Attachment:

Photographs showing shops 4 off

- Bakery and Shop photo – 2 off
- Tudor Cottage
- Westland Cottage







SWAN HILL, ALVINGTON.



Farms – overview – September 2017

During the 19th and 20th centuries there were nine farms and some small holdings. The principle Farms were Duncastle Farm and Alvington Court, other farms were Courtend, Severn Lodge, Park Farm, Barnage Farm, Home Farm, Cottage Farm, Glebe Farm.

In 1988 there were nine farms with more than 25 acres and two smallholdings, a total of 36 people worked on them.

In 1866 there were 699 acres with crops of wheat, barley, turnips and clover or grass seed, compared with 531 acres of permanent grass land.

In 1896 the land under crops fell to 394 acres and to 185 acres by 1926.

In 1988 barley was the main crop with some maize, the largest farms were principally concerned with raising cattle and sheep and one with dairying. However back in the 1950's there were four Dairy Farms, Duncastle, Alvington Court, Park and Nuppend Farms.

In 1896 there were 60 acres of orchards but in 1988 only 1 - 2 acres.

The list of farms at present in 2017 is as follows:

1. Alvington Court
2. Barnage (Residential)
3. Beanhill
4. Cottage
5. Court End
6. Duncastle
7. Glebe
8. Home
9. Nuppend
10. Oak Barn (Residential)
11. Park
12. Pipers Meadow

A total of twelve (12).

Landowners – overview – October 2017

Emails:-

- Forestry Commission Land - Status of forestry e-mail reply ~ 7th February 2017
- Fw: Lydney Park Estate - Ownership of areas of woodland ~ 24th April 2017

Lydney Park Estate - Ownership of areas of woodland - Map

Alvington Parish NDP - Landowners v6 ~ 29th October 2017 (See attached Maps)

Landowners – North - Map

Landowners – South - Map

Alec Davis

From: Eric Robson [ericrobson999@yahoo.co.uk]
Sent: 07 February 2017 11:18
To: Alec Davis
Subject: Forestry Commision Land - Status of forestry e-mail reply

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: "Kelsall, Peter" <Peter.Kelsall@forestry.gsi.gov.uk>
To: "ericrobson999@yahoo.co.uk" <ericrobson999@yahoo.co.uk>
Cc: "Howell, Daniel" <daniel.howell@forestry.gsi.gov.uk>; "Sykes, David" <David.Sykes@forestry.gsi.gov.uk>
Sent: Thursday, 2 February 2017, 15:46
Subject: FW: Ownership of areas of woodland

Eric

Dan Howell has asked me to respond to your enquiry on the status of FC land in Alvington parish.

Unfortunately I am not clear what you mean by land status. All the areas identified by Dan are freehold land managed by the Forestry Commission & as such are dedicated as open access land under the Countryside & Rights of Way Act. This essentially means that the public have a right of access for quiet recreation in these areas subject to closures for operational or other reasons.

Although the area around the central part of the woodlands at Clanna is recognised locally as being an important designed landscape, the area is not included on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks & Gardens & has no statutory designation.

There are no statutory conservation designations within the woodlands but the area is nevertheless important for wildlife. Many of the woodlands are recorded on the Ancient Woodland Register maintained by Natural England, indicating that they have been woodland since at least 1600. As such the long-term management intention is to gradually restore them to native woodland in line with current policy.

Areas of larch were felled from the south end of Rodmore Grove in 2012/13 following confirmation of infection by *Phytophthora* disease of larch. These areas have now been restocked & to date no further cases of the disease have been recorded in these woodlands.

I hope this provides sufficient information, but if you have further enquiries feel free to contact me.

Regards
Peter

Peter Kelsall
Planning and Environment Manager
Bank House, Bank Street, Coleford, Glos, GL16 8BA
Tel: 0300 067 4816
VOIP: 4816
Mob: 07748 930 587
peter.kelsall@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

From: Howell, Daniel
Sent: 31 January 2017 11:45
To: Kelsall, Peter
Subject: FW: Ownership of areas of woodland

Hi Peter

Is this something you could answer?

Dan

D Howell IMMM
Deputy Gaveller
Dean Forest
Bank House, Bank Street, Coleford, Gloucester, GL16 8BA
0300 0674800 (switchboard)
VoIP: 4810

daniel.howell@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

From: Eric Robson [<mailto:ericrobson999@yahoo.co.uk>]
Sent: 31 January 2017 11:34
To: Howell, Daniel
Subject: Re: Ownership of areas of woodland

Dear Mr Howell,

Could you clarify the status of the areas of land which are FC owned please. I am led to believe there are various grades/status of FC land.

Kind regards

Eric Robson

From: "Howell, Daniel" <daniel.howell@forestry.gsi.gov.uk>
To: "ericrobson999@yahoo.co.uk" <ericrobson999@yahoo.co.uk>
Cc: "West England, Estates" <Estates.West.England@forestry.gsi.gov.uk>; "Kent, Jane" <Jane.kent@forestry.gsi.gov.uk>; "Sykes, David" <David.Sykes@forestry.gsi.gov.uk>
Sent: Monday, 30 January 2017, 14:14
Subject: FW: Ownership of areas of woodland

Sir

Please be advised of the following shown highlighted Yellow:-

Meend Plantation	Grid ref. 596033	Not FC Land
Woodland North of Clanna Lodge the South of this point)	588033	On the boundary of FC land (FC land to
Woodland South of Clanna Lodge	584025	FC Land
Clanna Ponds/lakes	586022	FC Land
Rookery Wood	592024	FC Land

Woods, North East of Park Farm	600020	Not FC Land
Yew Tree Grove	603018	Not FC Land
Green Drive (disused) quarry site	592018	FC Land

Those Forestry Commission sites indicated above all fall within West Beat and as such managed by Mr D Sykes (Beat Forester to whom I have copied this mail) who may be able to give more site specific information.

Regards
D Howell IMMM
Deputy Gaveller
Dean Forest
Bank House, Bank Street, Coleford, Gloucester, GL16 8BA
0300 0674800 (switchboard)
VoIP: 4810

daniel.howell@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

From: Kent, Jane
Sent: 30 January 2017 12:03
To: Howell, Daniel
Subject: FW: Ownership of areas of woodland

Dan

Please could you respond direct to Mr Robson

Thanks
Jane

From: Kent, Jane **On Behalf Of** West England, Estates
Sent: 30 January 2017 12:02
To: 'Eric Robson'
Subject: RE: Ownership of areas of woodland

Dear Mr Robson

Thank you for your email which I have forwarded to Dan Howell, FC surveyor, to respond to your queries.

Kind regards

Jane Kent
Administration Estates
Forestry Commission
West England Forest District
Bank House
Bank Street
Coleford
GL16 8BA

Switchboard: 0300 067 4800
Email: estates.west.England@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

From: Eric Robson [<mailto:ericrobson999@yahoo.co.uk>]
Sent: 30 January 2017 11:47
To: West England, Estates
Subject: Ownership of areas of woodland

Good morning,

My name is Eric Robson and I am a Parish Councillor for the Parish of Alvington in Glos. We are going through the process of constructing a Neighbourhood Development Plan and as part of this we need to determine the ownership of certain pieces of land and forestry within the Parish boundary.

To this end I would be grateful for your assistance as to whether the Forestry Commission owns certain areas of land and forestry within the Parish, what its status is (forest waste or other status) and if you do not own the land/forestry, information as to who does.

The areas in question are; (using OS map OL14)

Meend Plantation	Grid ref. 596033
Woodland North of Clanna Lodge	588033
Woodland South of Clanna Lodge	584025
Clanna Ponds/lakes	586022
Rookery Wood	592024
Woods, North East of Park Farm	600020
Yew Tree Grove	603018
Green Drive (disused) quarry site	592018

If there are any areas which I have missed I would appreciate it if you could include those also.

There are no planning implications or otherwise regarding this information it is simply to clarify ownership of open green spaces so we can complete character assessments of the identified areas within the Parish. The information may also assist us in consultation exercises further down the process.

I look forward to your reply

Kind regards

Eric Robson

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For more information please visit <http://www.symanteccloud.com>

+++++ The Forestry Commission's computer systems may be monitored and communications carried out on them recorded, to secure the effective operation of the system and for other lawful purposes. +++++

Alec Davis

From: Eric Robson [ericrobson999@yahoo.co.uk]
Sent: 23 April 2017 20:06
To: Alec Davis
Subject: Fw: Lydney Park Estate - Ownership of areas of woodland
Attachments: OWNERSHIP OF AREAS OF WOODLAND.pdf

Another for your info.

[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

On Wed, 15 Mar 2017 at 13:05, gail.mckernon@lydneyparkestate.co.uk
<gail.mckernon@lydneyparkestate.co.uk> wrote:

Dear Mr Robson

Thank you for your enquiry received via the website.

For information purposes only I attach a plan showing the Estates woodland ownership in the Parish of Alvington. You will see from the plan I have marked the Parish boundary with a blue line. Those areas edged in red to the west of that line are owned by Lydney Park Estate.

Therefore of those listed in your e-mail, the Estate are the owners of the Meend Plantation and a section of the woods to the north east of Park Farm. We do not own Yew Tree Grove or any area at Smallbrook.

I trust that this is helpful but should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards

Robert

Lydney Park Estate
The Estate Office
Park Farmhouse, Old Park
Lydney, GL15 6BU

01594 842844

From: Squarespace
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2017 6:27 PM
To: reception@lydneyparkestate.co.uk
Subject: Form Submission - New Form - Ownership of areas of woodland

Name: Eric Robson

Email Address: ericrobson999@yahoo.co.uk

Telephone Number:

Subject: Ownership of areas of woodland

Message: Good evening,

My name is Eric Robson and I am a Parish Councillor for the Parish of Alvington in Glos. We are going through the process of constructing a Neighbourhood Development Plan and as part of this we need to determine the ownership of certain pieces of land and forestry within the Parish boundary.

To this end I would be grateful for your assistance as to whether the Forestry Commission owns certain areas of land and forestry within the Parish, what its status is (forest waste or other status) and if you do not own the land/forestry, information as to who does.

The areas in question are; (using OS map OL14)

Meend Plantation Grid ref. 596033

Woods, North East of Park Farm 600020

Yew Tree Grove 603018

Area at Smallbrook, Grid ref for center of woodland is - 596008

If there are any areas which I have missed I would appreciate it if you could include those also.

There are no planning implications or otherwise regarding this information it is simply to clarify ownership of open green spaces so we can complete character assessments of the identified areas within the Parish. The information may also assist us in consultation exercises further down the process.

I look forward to your reply

Kind regards

Eric Robson

(Sent via [Lydney Park Estate](#))

29

Lower Old Bergains Wood

11

9

10

12

14

16

15

8

13

7

6

ALVINGTON

5

2

4

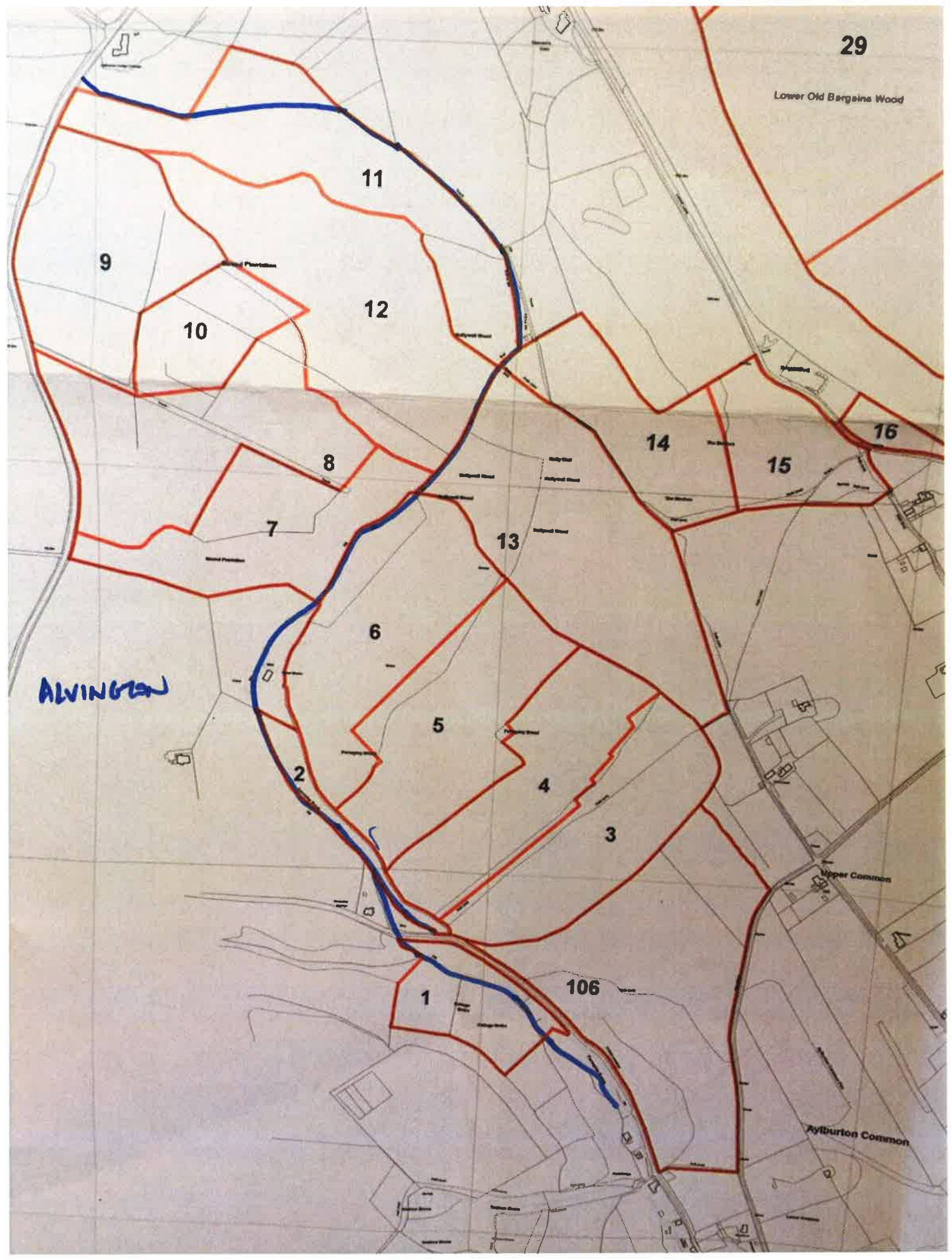
3

Upper Common

1

106

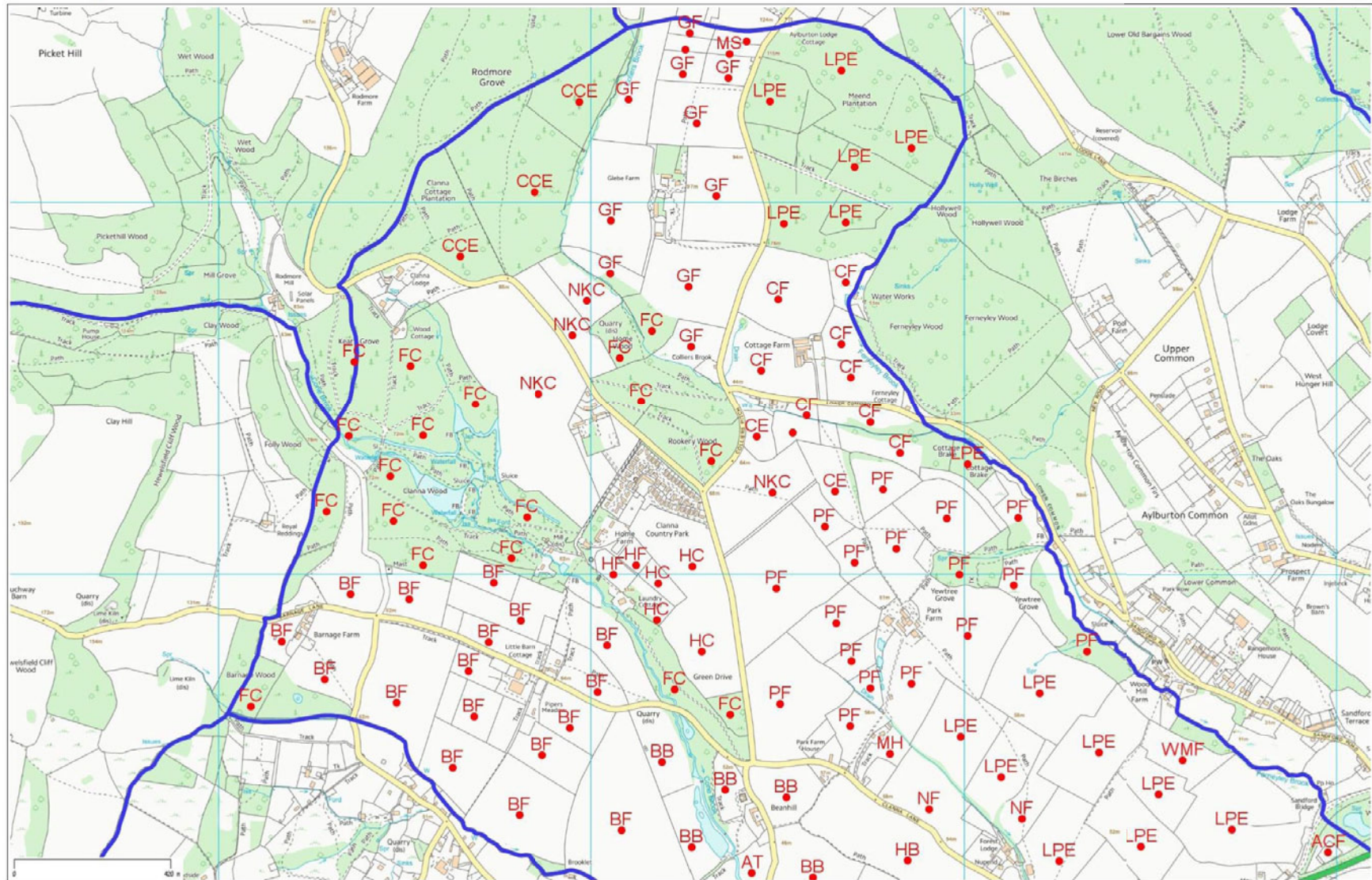
Aylburton Common

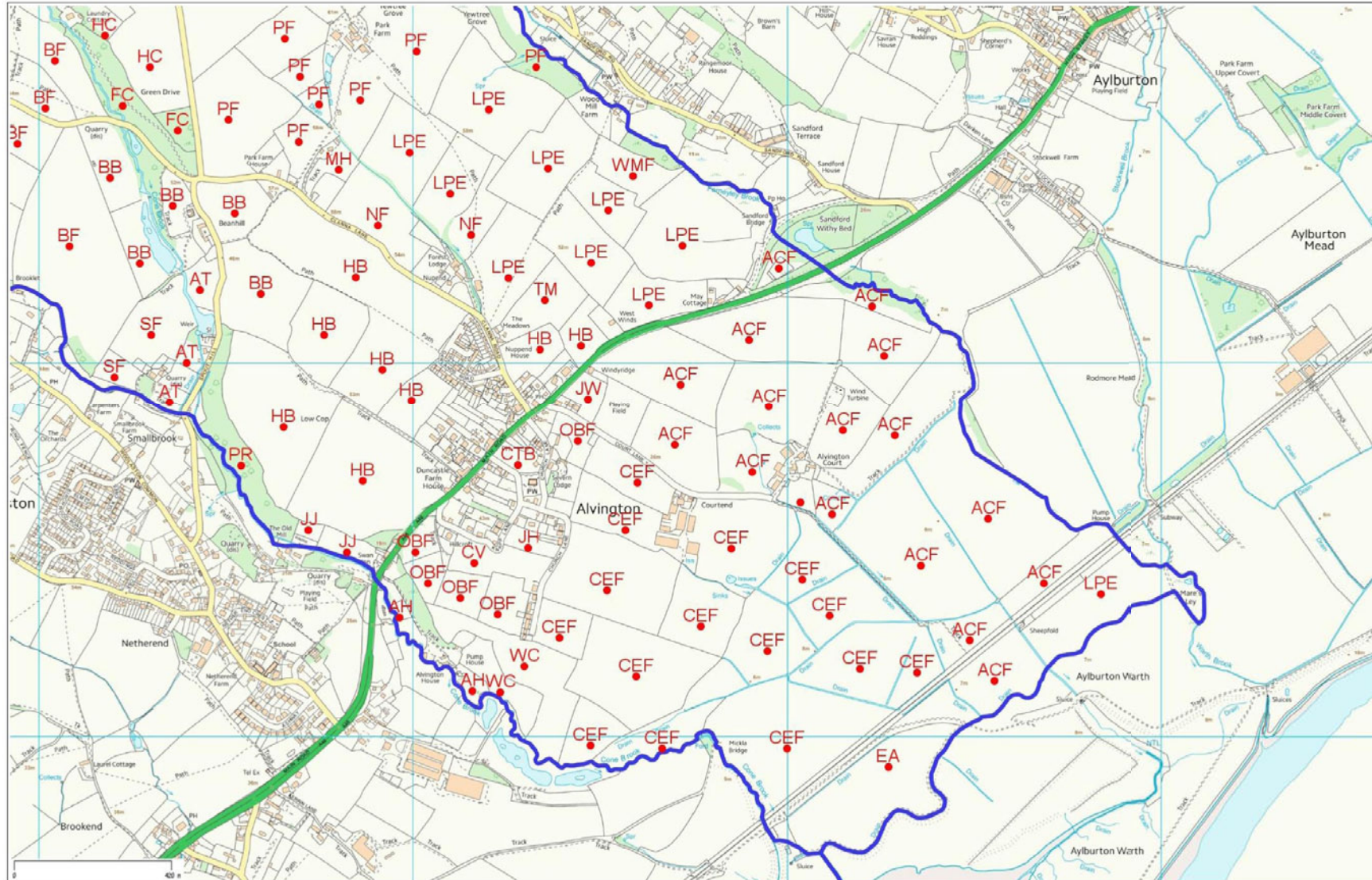


Alvington Parish NDP - Land owners (October 2018)

See Attached Maps

KEY	Location	Land Owner
ACF	Alvington Court Farm	John ROGERS
AH	Alvington House	Derek POLLARD
AT	Ashley Towells	Anne Ashley Towell
BB	Beanhill Barn	Stuart TAYLOR
BF	Barnage Farm - WK & CA Martyn and Son	David MARTYN
CCE	Clanna Cottage Plantation (Managed by Trihill Forestry)	Mrs Clay (Hereford)
CE	Charlie Edwards. Clanna	Charlie EDWARDS
CEF	Court End Farm - Williams family	Roger WILLIAMS
CF	Cottage Farm	Francis BAYLISS
CTB	Cherry Tree Barn	Kevin STRONG
CV	Caroline Voyce - Lydney	Caroline VOYCE
EA	Environmental Agency	
EH	Eddie Hedges - Clanna Lane, Alvington	Eddie HEDGES
FC	Forestry Commision	
GF	Glebe Farm	Graham FOXWELL
HB	Hayden Bendall - Rangemoor House, Alyburton	Hayden BENDALL
HC	Howell Family - Clanna and Gloucester	
HF	Home Farm - Clanna	
JH	Cherry Trees, Knapp Lane	John HARDACRE
JJ	Jane Jameson - 2 Colne Villas	Jane JAMESON
JW	John Wickson contact. Part owner with 4+ many other family members.	
LPE	Lydney Park Estate	Lydney Park Estate
MH	Mike Howells - Clanna Lane	Mike HOWELLS
MS	Mary Stubbs - Woolaston	Mary STUBBS
NF	Nuppend Farm	Lydney Park Estate
NKC	N & K Cooke and Sons (based outside parish)	
OBF	Oak Barn Farm	Trinnie JONES
PF	Park Farm	John WINTOUR
PR	Peter Rogers. Smallbrook- Stonscapes	Peter ROGERS
SF	Severnweye Farm	Alister FRAZER
TM	The Medows	James DAVIES
WC	Woolaston Court	John HOWATT
WMF	Wood Mill Farm - Ayburton	





Ice - house – overview

A Post medieval Ice - house located at Clanna west of Home farm in 1991. This is shown on small 1879 – 1880 map.

The original way to keep food fresh before refrigerators was with ice-houses, Ice-caves and Ice-pits. The idea was pretty basic, in winter Ice would be collected and packed into the building or pit. It would remain frozen for a considerable length of time, often lasting through to the next winter.

Most Ice houses were built in the 1800's and only the rich could afford such luxury, such as Lord of the Manor.

There are some well-kept ones in Scotland; the photographs are all Scottish Ice Houses. Some would also have a Doocot for keeping a fresh supply of eggs and meat.

Attachment

Photographs of some Scottish well preserved Ice - Houses



The Old Ice-house,
Tentsmuir, Fife.



Tealing
Doocot.



Brora's
Ice-house.

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