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PWLLHALOG

Cwm, Denbighshire

[NPRN 36191]

Architectural Record, 2018



FINAL REPORT

Report Ref.: 2018_001(a)_v.2 FINAL

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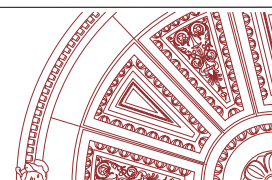
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PWLLHALOG

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PWLLHALOG

Cwm, Denbighshire

[NRPN: **36191**]

Architectural Record, 2018

Summary

Pwllhalog farmhouse is a Grade II statutorily listed building located 3.25km south-east of the village of Dyserth and c.20km north of the county town of Ruthin, Denbighshire, centred on NGR SJ 0880 7771. It is included on the National Monuments Record of Wales, NPRN 36191. The current report summarises the results of a rapid architectural record of the house, made in February 2018 as part of the 'Discovering Old Welsh Houses' project, undertaken in partnership with the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). No dendrochronological study of the house has been undertaken at this stage.*

Pwllhalog is a large, stone-built sub-medieval house comprising three principal elements, viz. a main range of two storeys aligned east-west, a taller, transverse cross-wing to the west and a low north-eastern extension, the latter most probably non-domestic in origin. The extant house encapsulates a fairly complex, accretive evolution and its original form and early development in particular are somewhat unclear, obscured to a degree by later phases of adaptation, extension and partial demolitions. Recorded evidence clearly indicates that the main range encompasses a basic two-stage development, with the western part being earlier and reasonably originally forming part of a larger (if modestly sized) structure of 'lobby entry' form, probably of three units. This early structure has been significantly modified, firstly by the addition in the late-16th/early-17th century, of a transverse cross-wing, appended at the west end of the house, originally somewhat longer than the surviving range, to form a 'T'-plan with a lateral stack, the latter subsequently removed when the wing was truncated to the south. The external use here of distinctive 'crow-stepped' gables, rendering and decorative label moulds to the (large) mullioned-and-transomed windows contributed towards the creation of a distinct display or 'prestige' aspect, an innovative development in houses of the period. The lofty internal ceiling heights of the cross-wing clearly indicate superior quality accommodation and imply a marked elevation in the status of the house to 'gentry' level. Broadly contemporary with the construction of the cross-wing, the east end of the house was extended/rebuilt 'in-line' to form new kitchen/service accommodation with a lateral fireplace, beneath a unified roof. The addition of a two-storey porch tower to the principal elevation of the main range, though simpler in its detailing, may be broadly contemporary, forming a further part of the general 'gentrification' of the house, perhaps undertaken by Richard Parry as he ascended within the ecclesiastical hierarchy, becoming first Chancellor, then Dean and ultimately Bishop of St Asaph in 1604.

The third principal element of the farmhouse, the north-eastern extension, is stylistically distinct from the late-16th/early-17th century additions, much plainer in its detailing and, in combination with a lack of evidence for primary heating, would appear to have most probably originated as an attached range of agricultural buildings, perhaps a dairy and cart house with storage over.

Pwllhalog clearly represents a house of considerable intrinsic interest, not least due to its historic associations as the birthplace of Richard Parry, Bishop of St Asaph and translator of the bible into Welsh. It is unfortunate that tree-ring dating was not feasible to more closely define the different phases of development identified by the current physical inspection. The house, nonetheless, remains a structure of considerable inherent significance, as reflected in its inclusion on the statutory list as a Grade II listed building.*

PWLLHALOG

Cwm, Denbighshire

[NRPN: **36191**]

Architectural Record, 2018

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building recording undertaken in February 2018 in respect of Pwllhalog farmhouse, Cwm, Denbighshire. The house was recorded as part of the 'Discovering Old Welsh Houses' project,¹ undertaken in collaboration with the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 Pwllhalog is located on the west side of the Hiraddug Road, 3.25km south-east of the village of Dyserth (Figure 1) and c.20km north of the county town of Ruthin, Denbighshire, close to the county border with Flintshire to the north and east. It occupies an essentially level site, centred on NGR SJ 0880 7771, and lying at an elevation of c.172m AOD.

1.3 Designations

- 1.3.1 Pwllhalog farmhouse is a grade II* listed building (CADW LB ID **1391**), described in the listing schedule as follows:²

History

A sub-mediaeval house, the later western cross-wing of which has a crow-stepped north gable characteristic of the closing years of the C16, and constitutes the parlour end of the house. This feature also indicates the house was formerly of gentry status. Part of the cross-wing has been demolished. There was formerly a large west lateral chimney at the position which is now the south west corner of the house (seen in old drawings). The crow-stepped south elevation is false, the wing having been shortened. The crow-steps of the north porch are also modern.

The house was the birthplace of Bishop Parry, translator of the Welsh Bible in 1623. It remained in the Parry family until the late C18.

In 1844 Pwllhalog was recorded as a farm in the Mostyn estate occupied by William Hughes with 280 acres (113 hectares) within the parish.

Exterior

The main range of the house is of two-storeys in local axe-dressed limestone, ranging east-west, with a slightly lower service wing to the north at the east end and a short two-storey wing centrally to the north side. Thick slates with tile

¹ <http://datingoldwelshhouses.co.uk>

² <https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/300001393-pwllhalog-farmhouse-cwm#.Wm7YgzfLiUk>

ridges (east slope sheeted). Plain gables. This main range abuts the later and taller western cross-wing and there is a large axial chimney (serving the original kitchen) where the main range and the western cross-wing meet.

The north elevation of the main range has small stone windows, the upper ones with mullions. Altered fenestration to the south elevation.

At the west end is a later large two-storey cross-wing with an attic, suggestive of a rise in the status of the house. It has a porch at the north and is built in a different stonework technique, with the much weathered remains of rendering. The cross-wing and its porch have slate roofs and crow-steps. The cross-wing is considerably taller than the main range, both ground and upper floors being at a higher level. The wing has large mullion and transom windows above and below on the west elevation, with label moulds; this was architecturally the main front of the house. In the north elevation of this wing there are mullion and transom windows at first floor and attic level.

There are stone windows also to the adjacent west elevation of the north service wing, including a mullioned ground storey window with five lights (above which the bottom stone of a farmyard press has been inserted)

Interior

The main range is of two units, a service end to the east and a large room with an unusually large kitchen fireplace to the west with irregular timber bressummer, beyond which is the cross-wing. Chamfered beams. Wide doors hung on lugs. Stairs between the two units of the main range; another staircase in the cross-wing. In the room above the original kitchen there is Jacobean wainscot. The attic is said to have an original truss. Some timber framed partitioning remains in the cross-wing.

Reasons for Listing

A farmhouse of sub-mediaeval origins and subsequently of gentry status with the addition of a fine late C16 or early C17 crosswing, with distinctive crow-stepped detail, albeit now incomplete; the house retains much of its architectural character, and is also noted as the birthplace of Bishop Parry.

- 1.3.2 Pwllhalog is included on the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMRW), ref. NPRN **36191**, where the following, brief comment is recorded:³

Early 17th century 2 storey. Gabled stone. Interior beams. Wide boarded doors. 1st floor doors. 1st floor doors & cupboards of Jacobean panelling. Attic original truss.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 The Historic Building Record was undertaken in accordance with a 'Design Brief for Historic Building Recording' dated July 6th 2016 (updated for current phase of work), prepared by the Project Director; a copy of the amended brief is included below as **Appendix A**.
- 1.4.2 This report outlines the results of the building survey, and has been prepared in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE, 2016), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.4.3 Site survey was undertaken over the course of two days of 13th-14th February 2018; this report has thus been prepared based upon information current and available as of February 2018.

³ <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/36191/details/pwllhalog-farmhouse>.

1.5 Previous Work / Archive Records

- 1.5.1 Coflein, the on-line database of the NMRW, lists research notes related to the Parry family produced by Margaret Griffith in 1996 (Cat. No. 14491) and a single (undated) exterior photographic image of Pwllhalog farmhouse (Cat. No. 628700), though these records have not been reviewed as part of the current project.
- 1.5.2 Pwllhalog is noted in Smith's *Houses of the Welsh Countryside* (1988); maps 30 (lobby entry plans) and 45 (stepped gables).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general objective of the architectural record, as outlined in the 'project design brief' (**Appendix A**), was to generate a drawn, photographic and written record of Pwllhalog. Specific aims of the recording action are listed at section §.4 of the brief.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 Documentary research into the historical background, origins and development of Pwllhalog farmhouse is soon to be undertaken by volunteers of the Discovering Old Welsh Houses group and will be reported separately. Thus, no programme of documentary research into the building has been commissioned or undertaken as part of the current Historic Building Record.

3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The building record comprised an examination of all safely accessible areas of the building and the preparation of drawn, photographic and written records of the same, all carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 2/3' survey as defined by Historic England in *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (HE, 2016).

Drawn Record

- 3.2.3 The drawn record comprised the preparation measured plans at principal floor levels, to a sufficient level of detail to illustrate the dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways/fireplaces and partition walls etc.) and construction of the building, together with phasing and outline development so far as was practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Representative cross-sections and timber details were recorded as necessary. Plans were prepared on site in pencil on archivally stable drafting-film, at a scale of 1:50 with measurements being obtained by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser. Resultant site drawings have served as the basis for the illustrations included within the current document; a register of project drawings is appended as **Appendix B**.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.4 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high-resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the building and accessible external elevations, general and detail views of principal interior rooms and circulation spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of project drawings is appended as **Appendix C**; selected site record photographs are reproduced as plates within the current document.

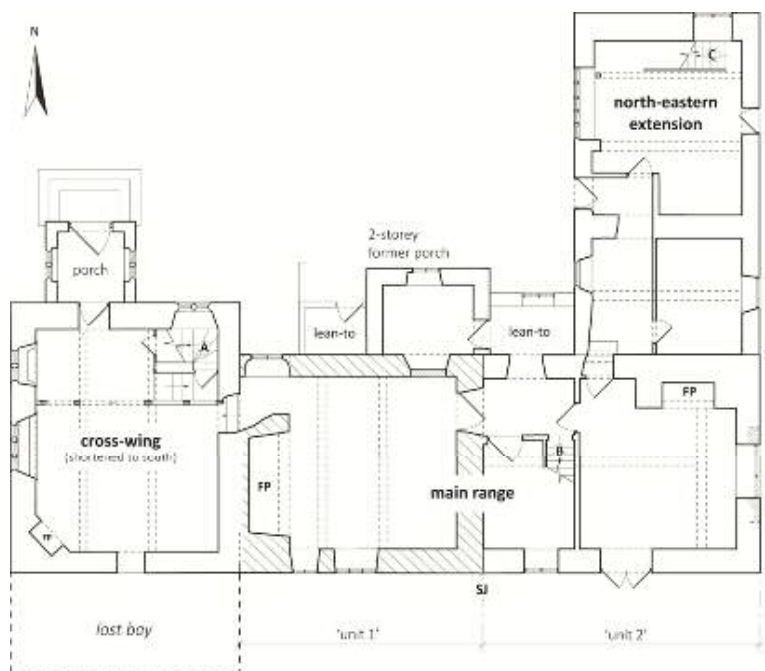
Written Record

- 3.2.5 A written record was maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together form the basis for the following building description. This extended to cover a summary of the building's form and type, its function (both historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 Pwllhalog occupies a composite plan oriented generally towards the north, comprising three principal elements which have previously been referred to as the 'main range', the transverse 'western cross-wing' and the 'north service wing', the latter abutting and projecting northwards from the east end of the main range (see inset plan below; Plates 1-3). The first two elements of this terminology will be maintained within the current report for reasons of continuity, though the latter, in the light of issues of interpretation, will here be referred to simply as the 'north-eastern extension'. Each element will be described in turn.



Key Plan showing principal elements of recorded building

4.2 The Main Range

Exterior

- 4.2.1 The main range is of a single-pile, rectangular in plan and aligned approximately east-west with overall dimensions of c.50ft. long (E/W) x 21ft. wide (N/S); it is stone-built, of two full storeys beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to the east and abutting the later cross-wing to the west. A tall, square ridge-stack (rendered) rises to the west, hard against the secondary, transverse cross-wing (Plate 4) while a shorter stack,

partly rebuilt/raised in brick, is arranged laterally to the east end of the north elevation,⁴ rising above the ridge line of the service range (Plate 5). A full-height, vertical straight-joint (Plate 6) within the subsidiary, southern elevation (Plate 2) clearly indicates that the range encapsulates two distinct stages of development, with rudimentary 'quoins' indicating that the western unit ('Unit 1'; Figures 3-5) represents the earlier part. No corresponding straight-joint is visible to the north, where the junction of the two 'units' is obscured by a projecting former entrance porch,⁵ off-set slightly towards the western end of the range (Plate 7), which must thus be contemporary with or later than the eastern 'Unit 2'. The porch tower (c.12ft. x 8ft. in plan) is of two full storeys, gabled (plain verge) with a two-light, stone mullioned window to first floor level and a sliding timber sash inserted into a former doorway opening at ground floor level. In general, the fenestration of the north elevation comprises small stone-framed openings, those to first floor level of two-lights with plain-chamfered stone mullions, though elsewhere, and in particular to the south elevation (Plate 2), windows have been renewed throughout. Much of the lower north elevation has been obscured by secondary, single-storey lean-to extensions, though a single, two-light timber casement window to the west, hard in the angle of the cross-wing, has been historically formed within a former doorway opening onto the flanking wall of the main stack (Plate 8).

- 4.2.2 The eastern gable end (Plate 9) retains a number of features of note. At both ground and first floor levels, modern timber casements have historically replaced stone-mullioned windows, that at first floor clearly of three original lights (Plate 10).⁶ An area of brick patching to the south of the upper window suggests a further, small window opening lighting the first floor accommodation. Unusually, the ground floor window opening is set within what appears to be an infilled, semi-circular arched opening (Plate 11),⁷ the original form/function of which remains unclear.⁸

Interior

- 4.2.3 Internally, the main range is sub-divided on a basic bi-partite plan comprising two unequal parts (Units 1/2 to west and east respectively; Figure 1), separated by a substantial (2½ft. wide) transverse stone wall, the latter denoting the construction break between the two-phases of development evident externally within the south elevation.
- 4.2.4 At **ground floor** level (Figure 3), 'Unit 1' comprises a single unencumbered space [G1] (Plates 12/13), with flagged stone floor and a massive, 10ft. wide fireplace beneath a cranked, timber bressumer to the west wall (Plate 14). The underdrawn ceiling is spanned by two fairly closely-set transverse beams (5½ft. centres); each displays soffit details suggestive of original partitions (Plates 15/16),⁹ though neither is immediately functionally coherent in its current location,¹⁰ and they reasonably represent reused timbers. A passageway flanks the north side of the western fireplace leading through to the ground floor of the cross-wing, which is set 1ft. higher than that of the main range; the passageway is lit by a two-light timber casement inserted into a former doorway opening (Plate 8), which would have historically opened onto the side of the fireplace, thereby forming a 'lobby entry' plan.¹¹ An opposing doorway at the north end of the east wall communicates with the secondary 'Unit 2'. Room [G1] is lit by two modern windows to the south, though the body of the

⁴ Fireplace constructed internally to the body of the range, as opposed to with a projecting stack.

⁵ The identification as such is based upon the physical location of the projection at the front elevation of the house – stonework coursing beneath the ground floor window is not continuous with the surrounding wall, though the identification of an original doorway is not definitive.

⁶ Original opening partly infilled in brick. The lintel of the lower window does not survive, though its overall dimensions would appear similar to the upper window, and it might reasonably be assumed that it was also originally of three-light form.

⁷ Infilled with red sandstone rubble

⁸ Possibly representing a relieving arch as opposed to an infilled opening *per se*.

⁹ The western beam (Plate 15) has soffit mortices and grooves suggestive of large-panel 'spere' infill to either side of an 8½ft. wide central opening, while the eastern beam (Plate 16) displays post-mortices and peg holes, perhaps indicative of a partition with central, paired doorways. The detailing in both cases is suggestive of a former function as part of a 'cross-passageway' at the lower end of a hall.

¹⁰ The western, stop-chamfered beam, is set just 3½ft. from the face of the fireplace.

¹¹ The subsequent, accretive development of the remainder of the farmhouse precludes any reasoned reconstruction of arrangements contemporary with such an entry plan (though see inset plan at §.6.1).

north wall is blind; a blocked doorway to the east end of the north wall formerly opened to the exterior via the projecting, two-storey porch.¹²

- 4.2.5 The eastern section of the main range ('Unit 2') is subdivided to form two rooms, [G3/4], opening off a small lobby [G2] (Plate 17), the latter located to the north-western corner with (secondary) access through, via lean-to extension [G5], to the ground floor of the projecting porch tower [G6]. Inserted stair **B** rises north to south off the south side of [G2] (Plate 18), cutting through the principal axial ceiling beam of the range (Plate 19). To the east end of the range, kitchen [G4] (Plate 20) is approximately square in plan, with a lateral fireplace, 5ft. wide, set within the body of the room at the east end of the north wall (Plate 21); a passage to the west of the lateral fireplace affords access to the north-eastern extension. Modern double-doors open to the south while a two-light timber casement to the east has been inserted within a former, semi-circular headed opening (Plate 11). A single transverse ceiling beam spans the range c.3½ft. west of the eastern gable end, lodged in the stone wall to the south and carried by the lintel of the fireplace to the north (Plate 22). The main axial beam of the range, 11in. wide with 1in. plain chamfer (stopped), is tenoned into the transverse beam to the east and passes, unstopped, through the inserted partition to the west, beyond which it has been truncated for the introduction of stair **B**. The unusual arrangement of the eastern transverse beam, aligned so closely to the gable wall, may suggest the location of a former stairwell, though the relationship of such a feature to the blocked archway/relieving arch within the gable end, discernible externally, is difficult to satisfactorily resolve.
- 4.2.6 **First floor** level (Figure 4) is approached via inserted stair **B**, rising to landing [F3] occupying the western part of Unit 2 (Plate 26),¹³ and from the first floor of the cross-wing to the west via a short flight descending to the north side of the main stack, the floor level of the cross-wing being set some 2ft. 3in. above that of the main range to accommodate the raised ground-floor ceiling level of the former. All rooms at first floor level are ceiled at the level of the lower of two (original) side purlins (Figure 6).
- 4.2.7 'Unit 1' to the west comprises a single room [F1] to the south, with an inserted, longitudinal stud partition forming a lateral access passage [F2] against the north side of the range (Plate 23), the latter affording access from the cross-wing through to the east end of the range via a doorway forced through the main transverse partition. Passage [F2] is lit by a single two-light, stone-mullioned window to the north elevation,¹⁴ to the east of which a doorway opens onto a small room [F5] within the northern porch tower. To the west end of [F2], flush with the east face of the main stack, the tie beam of roof truss **TIII** is partly exposed (Plate 24), the soffit displaying redundant post-mortices and stave holes for a former partition.¹⁵ Room [F1] occupies the south part of Unit 1, backing onto the main stack to the west (with projecting chimney breast), and is lit by a large, modern two-light timber casement. The room retains several sections of Jacobean, small-panel wainscoting, one in the west wall adjacent to the door, one beneath the southern window and a third, full-height section to the east wall, the latter forming doors to a cupboard formed in the main transverse partition (Plate 25).¹⁶
- 4.2.8 'Unit 2' to the east is occupied by two rooms [F3/4], defined by transverse partition below the slightly cranked tie beam of Truss **TIV**. [F3] forms a landing/circulation space at the head of inserted stair **B** (Plate 26), lit by a two-light timber casement to the north (within original stone surround) and by a small, single-light window to the south, set high in the wall hard beneath the wall plate. A door (of re-used Jacobean panelling) at the north end of the transverse partition opens onto room [F4] which occupies the full width of the east end of the range, backing onto the lateral stack serving the fireplace in [G4] to the north.¹⁷ The room is lit by a two-light timber casement inserted into an primary stone frame within the east gable end (see Plate 10); the surviving

¹² The blocked doorway, with splayed reveals, is visible from the ground-floor porch room [G6], though it is not clearly evident from the body of [G1].

¹³ No obvious primary stair location has been identified within the extant main range (though see §.4.2.5).

¹⁴ Additional lighting is provided to the west by a modern rooflight in the northern roofslope, opposite the flanking wall of the main stack.

¹⁵ Southern part of soffit has been cut back.

¹⁶ The door at the east end of passage [F2] and that between [F3/4] within Unit 2 are also formed from re-used small-panel wainscoting (partly inverted).

¹⁷ Stack here obscured by modern cupboards and thus unclear if fireplace included at this level

lintel visible externally indicates an original three-light, mullioned form (possibly also transomed). Modern finishes mean little of historical significance is exposed, no trace is visible internally, for example, of the small blocked window opening to the south side of the gable end, evident externally (**B**, Plate 10). There is no through access to the north-eastern extension at first floor level.

- 4.2.9 Access to the **roof** over the main range was restricted to a limited visual inspection only, from a ceiling hatch over the eastern side of landing [**F3**]. From this point, the upper part of a single truss (**TIV**) was visible, of simple tie/principal rafter form, infilled with lime-washed wattle and daub (Plate 27),¹⁸ but with peg holes to principal rafters suggestive of raking struts (Figure 6). The 2½ft. wide wall defining units 1/2 extends to ridge level (Plate 28), of brick and stone construction and rendered; a further truss (**TIII**) is visible through a central void within this wall, located hard against the main stack to the west and evidently of similar construction to **TIV**, with raking struts.¹⁹ The roof is carried on two tiers of side purlins in bay lengths, jointed at truss with stop-splayed scarfs; although a historical phase of re-roofing has witnessed the introduction of an additional side purlin to each roof slope and the renewal of common rafters throughout (with felting).

4.3 The Western Cross-Wing

Exterior

- 4.3.1 Appended to the western end of the main range, from which it projects to the north by c.5ft, the western cross-wing (Plate 29) is rectangular in plan, aligned approximately north-south, with overall external measurements of 22ft. x 26ft. It is of two full storeys with attics, standing considerably taller than the adjacent main range (Plate 2), stone-built with weathered traces of former exterior render, beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to north and south with raised parapets on kneelers, and capped by crow-steps (Plate 31).²⁰ To the south, the wing has been shortened by at least one bay,²¹ the rebuilt gable end (rendered with modern fenestration) being set flush with the south elevation of the main range (Plate 32) and incorporating a shallowly projecting wall stub to the east (Plate 33). The wing is oriented to the north and west, with the latter elevations incorporating a greater degree of detailing, contributing to the most architecturally accomplished aspect of the composite farmhouse.
- 4.3.2 The **west elevation** (Plate 30) rises through two full storeys to a ¼-round, projecting stone corbel eaves band, extending to the full length of the range between kneelers at the two gable ends. The elevation is pierced by superimposed windows to ground and first floor level, of stone mullioned and transomed form beneath label moulds (Plate 34), of two- and three-lights to the north and centre of the elevation respectively;²² the south end of the elevation is blind with an area of stonework repair understood to reflect the location of a former, large lateral chimney ‘seen in old drawings’ (see list entry at §.1.3.1).²³ A remodelled chimney, serving an internal angle fireplace at ground floor level (Plate 39), rises behind the south-western raised parapet to a single-flue, brick gable-stack (Plate 30).
- 4.3.3 The **north elevation** (Plate 35) presents a tall, imposing gable end of two storeys with attic, topped by a crow-stepped parapet; first and attic level are pierced by central window openings, stone-mullioned and transomed in form, of three- and two-lights respectively beneath label-moulds. At ground floor level, a single-storey porch (Plate 36), also furnished with a crow-stepped gable, is off-set towards the western side of the wing, to

¹⁸ The principal rafters of Truss **TIV** and primary side purlins are also lime-washed (Plates 27/8), suggesting the first floor apartments may originally have been open to the apex of the roof, and that the current ceilings represent secondary insertions.

¹⁹ Visibility extremely limited.

²⁰ An ornamental Renaissance form found predominantly in north-east Wales during the later-16th century (see Smith 1988, 519; Map 45).

²¹ Clearly evidenced internally at roof level.

²² The central ground floor window is taller than that to the north and may be a secondary insertion/modification - moulding details of mullions and transoms vary internally.

²³ The date and location of these ‘old drawings’ is not known and they have not been seen as part of the current project; nothing corresponding to this description is listed in the Coflein online database of NMRW materials related to the site.

the east of which a two-light mullioned and transomed window (partly blocked) lights an internal stairwell (**A**), rising at the north-east corner of the block.

- 4.3.4 The short length of **east elevation** projecting northwards from the main range includes a small window (blocked) to first floor level, set high beneath the eaves to light the upper flight of stair **A** (best observed internally – see Plate 43). The elevation rises to a two-course offset eaves detail of slabbed stone (Plate 31), distinctly more utilitarian in nature than the $\frac{1}{4}$ -round corbel detail of the ‘display’ elevation to the west.

Interior

- 4.3.5 At **ground floor** level (Figure 3), the cross-wing comprises, essentially, a single space [**G7**], though with a former transverse partition of ‘open’ framing (incorporating several re-used timbers and a doorway to the west) offset towards the north end of the wing (Plates 37/8); an enclosed stair (**A**) rises at the north-east corner. The cross-wing is entered from the exterior via doorways to the north and (rebuilt) south gable ends, while a further door to the east opens, via a passage flanking the north side of the main stack, onto the main range beyond, the floor level of which is set c.1ft below that of the cross-wing. Room [**G7**] is high, clearly signifying a space of elevated status, standing just over 9ft. tall to the underside of its underdrawn ceiling, the latter spanned by two longitudinal beams. The room is lit by two mullioned-and-transomed windows to the west, with varying stonework details,²⁴ and heated by a secondary, angle fireplace to the south-west corner (Plate 39).
- 4.3.6 Stair **A** is sited at the north-east corner of the wing (Plate 40), rising through two storeys to serve first floor and attic levels. Of ‘winder’ type, it is enclosed to the lower flight (Plate 41), though the open, upper flight reveals the original newel form, built around a distinctive, octagonal ‘mast’-newel post (Plate 42).²⁵ The upper flight of stair **A** (1F→attic) was formerly lit by a small, square window opening in the east wall of the wing, now blocked (Plate 43).
- 4.3.7 At **first floor** level (Figure 4), stair **A** opens onto a small landing / circulation space [**F6**], the floor level of which is some 2ft. 4in. above the first floor level of the adjacent main range, with doors opening to south and west onto rooms [**F7/8**] respectively. Stone mullioned-and-transomed windows light the level to north and west, with a modern casement set centrally to the rebuilt south gable end. The door to [**F7**] is of non-diagnostic plank and baton form (7in. planks, beaded), hung to the east on plain H-L hinges within a pegged-frame, and is presumably early. The transverse partition between the two first floor rooms is evidently a secondary insertion, however, with the central, axial ceiling beam being unstopped to either side thereof,²⁶ and it is thus reasonable to assume that the first floor formerly comprised, as at ground floor, a single space of high status, signified by its lofty, 9ft. ceiling height.
- 4.3.8 The **attic level** (Figure 5) of the cross-wing is approached via a vertical continuation of newel-stair **A**, rising at the north-east corner of the range, and is lit by a single, two-light stone mullioned-and-transomed window to the north gable end. The **roof** structure comprises two full bays, here numbered 1 (north) and 2 (south), defined by two surviving trusses, here numbered **TI** and **TII** (Figure 5; Plates 44/5); the siting of the southern truss (**TII**), hard against the south gable end, clearly indicates that the roof/cross-wing formerly continued in this direction by at least one further bay, and that the attics formed a series of at least three interlinked spaces. Surviving trusses are of queen-strut form, in each case with four vertical struts extending between tie

²⁴ The northern window, of two lights, has plain chamfered M/T detail internally as well as externally; in the southern window, which is both wider/taller and of three lights, the internal detail of M/T is simply squared off. Taken together, this may suggest that the southern window represents a secondary modification/enlargement.

²⁵ True newel stairs, with winder treads tenoned into full-height mast-newels, represent a form common from the mid-16th through to the mid-17th century (Hall 2005, 103).

²⁶ The first-floor axial ceiling beam is furnished with stepped run-out stops to both the north and, significantly, to the (rebuilt) south gable end. The latter reasonably suggests that the extant ceiling structure represents a modification contemporary with the shortening of the cross-wing to the south, and this may account for the unusual relationship of ceiling beam and roof trusses recorded at attic level.

and principal/collar, and with v-strutting above collar level (Figure 7). Unusually, the tie beam of each truss oversails the top of the first-floor, axial ceiling beam (Plate 46), with roof and first-floor ceiling thus being independently framed, suggesting that the latter may represent a modification contemporary with the shortening of the wing (see fn.26). The space between the central two struts serves as a door, with chamfered jambs and cranked-heads cut into the soffit of the collar, the trusses being otherwise formerly infilled with wattle and daub, evidenced by surviving stave holes and grooves. The roof itself is carried by two tiers of side-purlins (renewed, but re-using original trenches),²⁷ and was formerly furnished with a square-section ridge piece accommodated in a notch to the apex of each truss; no evidence for longitudinal wind-bracing was recorded. A dense concentration of multiple taper burn marks were noted on truss **TI**, in particular to the north face of the collar and of the queen struts flanking the central doorway opening (Plate 47).²⁸

4.4 The North-Eastern Extension

Exterior

- 4.4.1 The north-eastern extension projects northwards from the east end of the main range; it is rectangular in plan (32½ft. long x 18ft wide), roughly constructed in small-stone rubble, rising through two full storeys to a plain eaves beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof (sheeted to east), gabled to north and abutting main range to the south, which it meets in a clear, full-height straight joint (Plate 9). The range stands taller to the north, reflecting the drop away in the level of the natural ground surface. At the southern junction of the extension and main range, a square stone stack (rebuilt/raised in brick) rises above the ridge, serving the lateral fireplace within Unit 2 of the main range, though no stack serving the extension itself is evident.
- 4.4.2 The **west elevation** (Plate 48) overlooks the forecourt area before the main house, from where the extension is accessed via a simple doorway sited centrally to the range. To the south, ground and first floor levels are pierced by stone-framed windows, of two-lights with plain-chamfered mullion to ground floor, above which a secondary timber casement has been inserted into a modified original opening. To the north end of the range, the ground floor is lit by a wide, five-light stone-mullioned window (Plate 49) set, unusually, beneath a substantial, exposed timber lintel and reasonably adapted from a former cart entrance, above which the lower stone 'tray' of a (?)cheese press has been incorporated into the walling;²⁹ two single-light windows light the upper storey.
- 4.4.3 The **east elevation** (Plate 50) is of rough, stone-rubble construction, rising to a plain eaves beneath pitched roof, here clad in corrugated cement-fibre sheeting; a 20th-century, part-glazed lean-to porch has been appended to the north end of the range. The original fenestration has been subject to significant alteration, with new windows/doors evidently inserted at ground floor level, though two single-light, stone-framed windows survive at first floor level to the north (one blocked, one modified), reflecting the paired openings of the west elevation. The **north elevation** (Plate 51) presents a tall gable end with plain verges, blind save for an inserted, two-light timber casement to the east side at ground floor level.

Interior

- 4.4.4 Internally, the extension occupies a simple, two-unit plan, defined by a 2ft. wide transverse partition wall, off-centre towards the southern end of the range;³⁰ ground floor level is set some 21in. below that of the adjacent main range to the south (see Plate 52). The interior arrangements have been subject to considerable

²⁷ Common rafters and batons have also been renewed throughout, though the soffit of slates has been torched as opposed to felted (as per re-roofing of main range).

²⁸ See Dean and Hill (2014) for discussion of recent research into burn-marks. The 'clustering' of marks in a specific location has been interpreted as evidence for a repeated action of symbolic or perhaps 'ritual' nature (*ibid.* 14); the concentration here (and it is of note that no corresponding marks were noted on Truss **TI** to the south) represents a particularly dense example (N Hill, *pers. comm.*).

²⁹ Perhaps presenting a visual allusion to a former function of the range.

³⁰ Units measure 16½ft. / 11ft. (N/S) long to north and south respectively.

modification, with the introduction of a series of stud partition walls and a new stair, with the result that little of historical significance is exposed.

- 4.4.5 At **ground floor** level (Figure 3), the doorway of the west elevation opens onto passage [G9] which flanks the western side of the range, breaking through the transverse partition to provide through access, with a doorway to the south opening onto [G4] at the east end of the main range (Plate 52). A window in the west wall of [G9] (Plate 53) illustrates primary arrangements; of two-lights with plain-chamfered jambs and central mullion, the opening is furnished with splayed reveals and deeply sloping cill to maximise lighting to the interior of the building. The southern unit of the range has been subdivided by the insertion of a longitudinal stud wall, enclosing room [G10] to the east; the northern unit forms, essentially, a single space [G11], with the exception of a small extension of passage [G9] forming an entrance lobby at the exterior door. The carpentry of the first floor structure is exposed over [G11] (Plate 54); a roughly converted transverse beam (waney edges, unchamfered) into which common joists (5x4in.) are jointed at c.16in. centres (soffit-tenons with diminished haunch). An inserted, straight-flight stair (C) rises from east to west against the north gable end (Plate 55); the location of an original vertical access was not identified though if, as may be argued, the range originated as a series of non-domestic spaces (see §.4.4.7 below), then any primary access need not have been any more sophisticated than a simple wall-mounted ladder rising through a ceiling hatch.
- 4.4.6 **First floor** level (Figure 4) is approached via stair C, rising against the north gable end. The range occupies the same, basic two-unit plan as at ground floor, though here it is the northern unit that has been subdivided by the introduction of stud partitions to form passage [F9] (Plate 56) opening onto kitchen [F10] and bathroom [F11], while the southern unit survives as a single, unencumbered space [F12] (Plate 57). Rooms are ceiled at the height of the lower of a (presumed) two side-purlins, while low window opening are set beneath the internal roof slope (Plate 54). Little of historical significance is exposed and the upper **roofspace** was not accessible.
- 4.4.7 It appears significant that the range includes no primary heating source which, together with the evidence of the 'rough' conversion of structural timbers and the relative overall 'simplicity' of the building in terms of construction and detailing, would seem to imply an original non-domestic function, possibly as a range of attached agricultural outbuildings, perhaps comprising a dairy (south)³¹ and coach/carhouse (north),³² with storage space to attics over.

5 TREE-RING DATING

- 5.1 Pwllhalog was assessed for dendrochronological analysis by Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory (ODL) in November 2017 and, though a number of timbers, in particular within the western cross-wing, were identified as having some potential for dating, the property was graded overall at level 'C' on an A-F scale³³ and, due in part to programme timetables, it was decided not to sample the property at that stage. Sampling of suitable timbers is currently under consideration for future phases of analysis programmed for 2018-19.³⁴

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Origins and Early Development

- 6.1.1 The origins and early development of Pwllhalog are somewhat unclear, obscured to a degree by later, accretive phases of adaptation and extension/partial demolitions. Recorded evidence clearly indicates that the main,

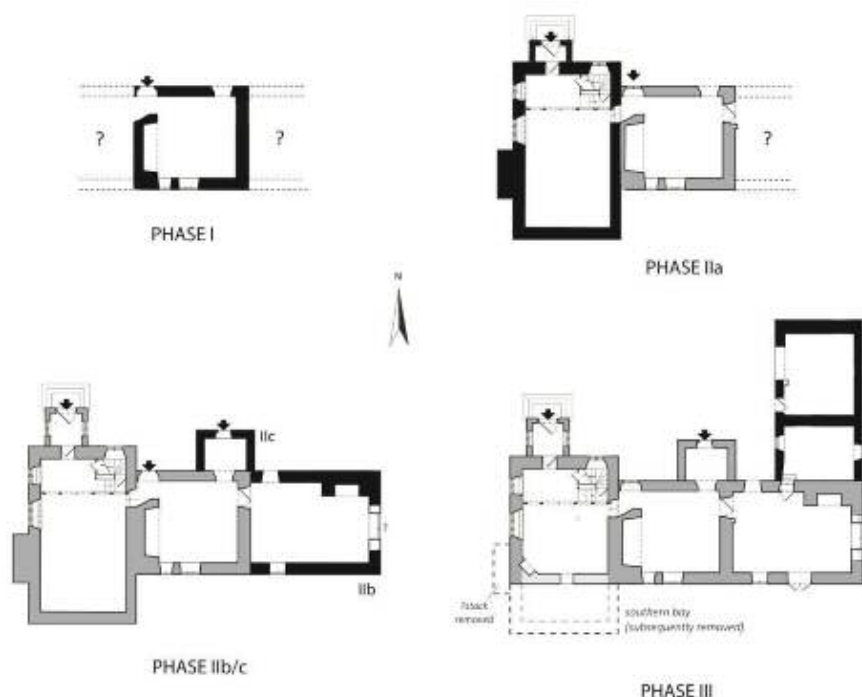
³¹ Note reset cheese press (Plate 49).

³² Documentary research into the history of the farm may have the potential (through the evidence of wills and/or inventories) to substantiate such a proposition/interpretation.

³³ See ODL Assessment notes, 13-17.11.17

³⁴ M Dunn, *pers. comm.*

east-west aligned range encompasses a basic two-stage development, with the western part (Unit 1) being the earlier phase (**Phase I**), reasonably originally forming part of a larger structure of 'lobby entry' form, probably of three units but subsequently rebuilt to both west and east when the extant cross-wing and kitchen/service end were introduced. The presence of a number of re-used timbers within Unit 1 would certainly seem to indicate extensive historical modification, with the transverse ceiling beams in particular being suggestive of an original context framing a 'cross-passage'. Limited survival of fabric makes the assignation of a Phase I date problematic, though the physical relationship of the main range to the western cross-wing indicates that it must pre-date the latter, more datable on stylistic grounds, and thus a date of mid-16th century might be appropriate.



Principal phases of building development (conjectural); new work at each phase in black

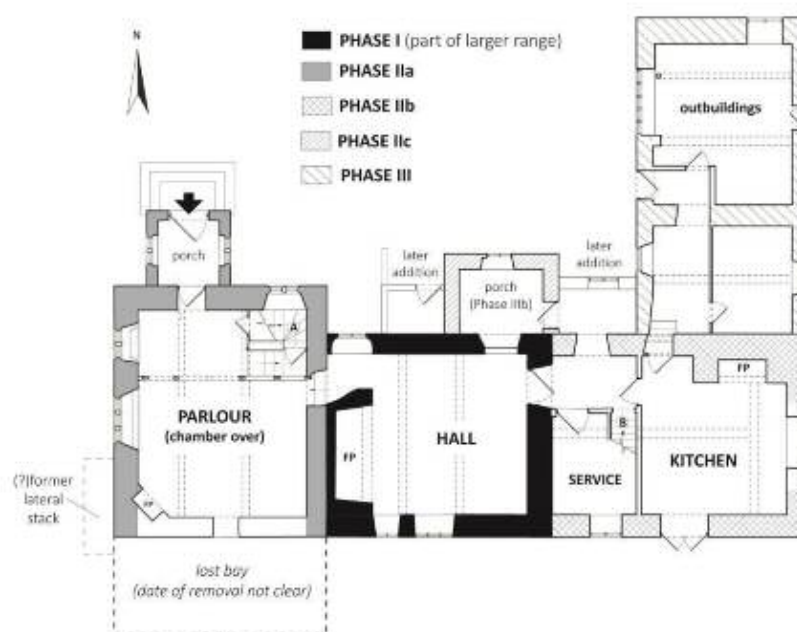
6.2 Later Modifications

6.2.1 The western cross-wing, with its distinctive crow-stepped gables (partly rebuilt) and mullioned-and-transomed windows beneath label moulds, is stylistically late-16th or early-17th century in date (**Phase IIa**). The wing was originally at least one bay longer to the south, presumably designed to form a 'T'-shaped overall plan when originally constructed, with a lateral stack to the west. The lofty, 9ft. internal ceiling heights of the wing at both ground and first floor level clearly indicate superior accommodation, presumably parlour to ground floor and principal chamber over with utilisable attics, all served by a mast-newel, winder stair, and indicate a marked elevation in the status of the house to 'gentry' level. The provision of discrete access to the cross-wing may suggest that it originally functioned as a self-contained wing.³⁵ Externally, the use of crow-steps, rendering and label moulds to the (large) window openings contributed towards the creation of a distinct display or 'prestige' aspect, an innovative development of houses of the period (Smith 1988, 225), here oriented towards the north-west. A possible context for this process of gentrification is presented by the gradual ascension of Richard Parry through the ecclesiastical hierarchy,³⁶ being elevated to Chancellor (1592) and Dean (1599), before attaining the position of Bishop of St. Asaph in 1604 on the death of William Morgan.

³⁵ R. Suggett, *pers. comm.*

³⁶ Ditto.

- 6.2.2 The extant kitchen/service accommodation at 'Unit 2' of the main range is difficult to date precisely, though the similarity of the partly surviving windows of the eastern gable end would suggest that it is broadly contemporary with the construction of the western cross-wing, and it is thus here included as **Phase IIb**. The evident similarity of roof trusses over Units 1/2 of the extant range may suggest that the building was re-roofed when it was extended/rebuilt to the east.
- 6.2.3 The addition of a two-storey porch tower to the principal, north elevation of the main range may be a development broadly contemporary with the construction of the cross-wing and kitchen/service accommodation, forming part of the overall 'gentrification' of the house, though the absence of crow-steps to the gable marks it out, and it is therefore here included as **Phase IIc**. The walled garden to the south of the house, with a dressed stone doorway (Plate 58) within a high wall extending from the east end of the south elevation, most probably belongs to this general phase of improvements.
- 6.2.2 The third principal element of the farmhouse, the north-eastern extension, clearly butts up against the east end of the main range which it must post-date. Being stylistically and evidently functionally distinct from the Phase II additions of the cross-wing, the kitchen/service range and porch, it is here included as a separate stage, **Phase III**; the degree of apparent modification and absence of diagnostic features within the range, however, precludes the assignation of a date for its construction.



Broad phasing; principal elements of extant building

6.3 Conclusion

- 6.3.1 Pwllhalog clearly represents a house of considerable intrinsic interest, not least due to its historic associations as the birthplace of Richard Parry (1560-1623), Bishop of St Asaph and translator of the bible into Welsh.³⁷ The extant house encapsulates a fairly complex, accretive evolution, particularly in its early stages of development, possibly with fairly modest origins though later, through subsequent phases of extension, attaining a more socially elevated, 'gentry' status. It is unfortunate that tree-ring dating was not feasible at this stage to more

³⁷ Building on the work of William Morgan of Tŷ Mawr Wybrnant, Penmachno (also erstwhile Bishop of St Asaph), who had died in 1604.

closely define the different phases of development identified by the current physical inspection, though this may hopefully be addressed in future phases of work. The house, nonetheless, remains a structure of considerable significance, as reflected in its inclusion on the statutory list as a Grade II* listed building.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The project was commissioned by Mrs. Margaret Dunn and Dr. Martin Cherry of the 'Discovering Old Welsh Houses' group, to whom thanks are given for assistance and cooperation throughout. The survey was possible thanks to generous grant funding from the Gwynt y Mor Community Fund, the Clwydian Range & Dee Valley AONB, the Woodtiger Fund, the Marc Fitch Fund, the Society of London, Phillips Fund, the Vernacular Architecture Group, the Cambrian Archaeological Association and the CBA Mick Aston Fund. Special thanks are extended to the Bodrhyddan Hall estate and to David Vaughan and family, tenants of Pwllhalog Farm, for allowing access to the property for the purposes of survey. Thanks also to Mrs. Margaret Dunn and Dr. Martin Cherry (DOWHG), and to Mr. Richard Suggett (RCAHMW) for comments on the draft version of the current report and valuable discussion on aspects of interpretation.
- 7.2 Site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MCIfA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

Ric Tyler MCIfA
20.03.2018

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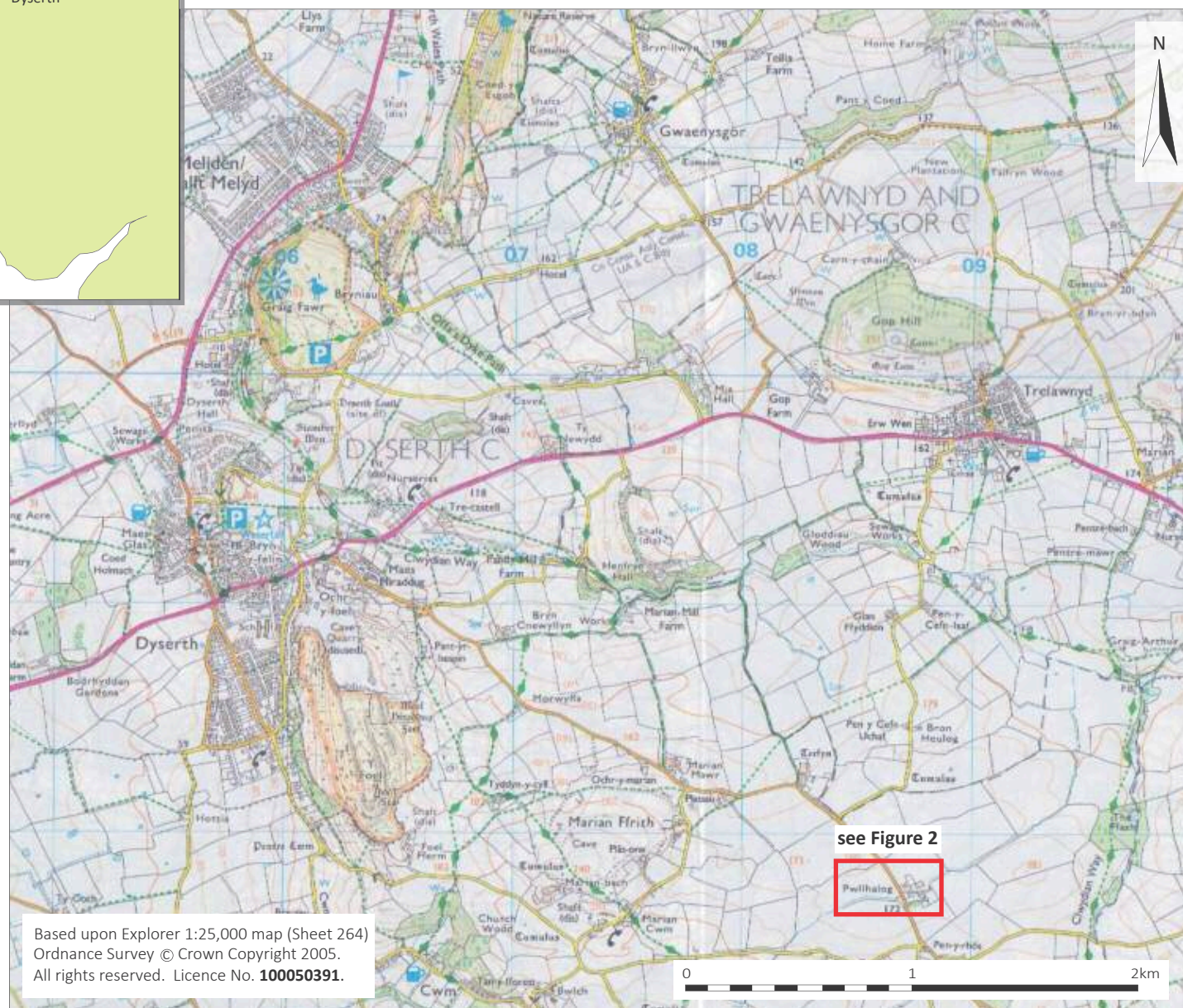
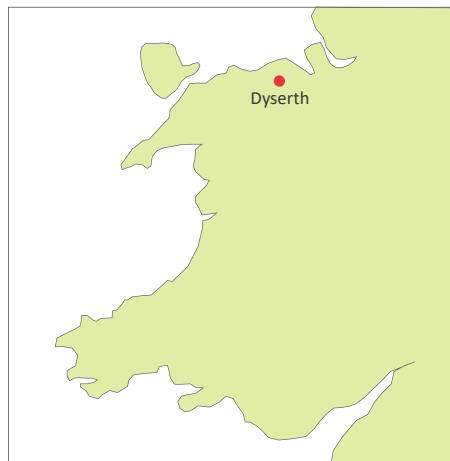
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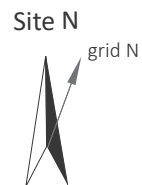
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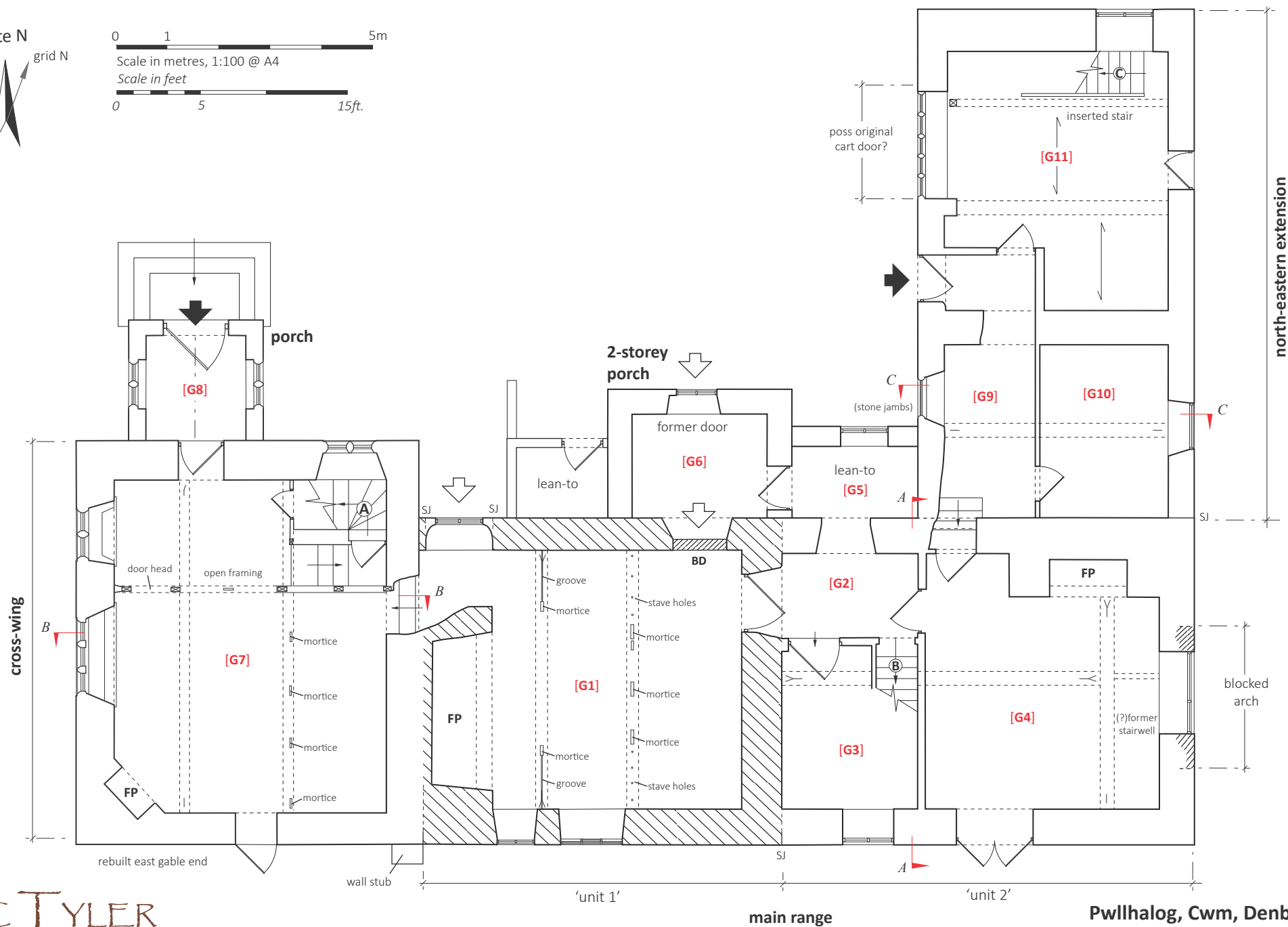


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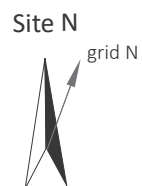
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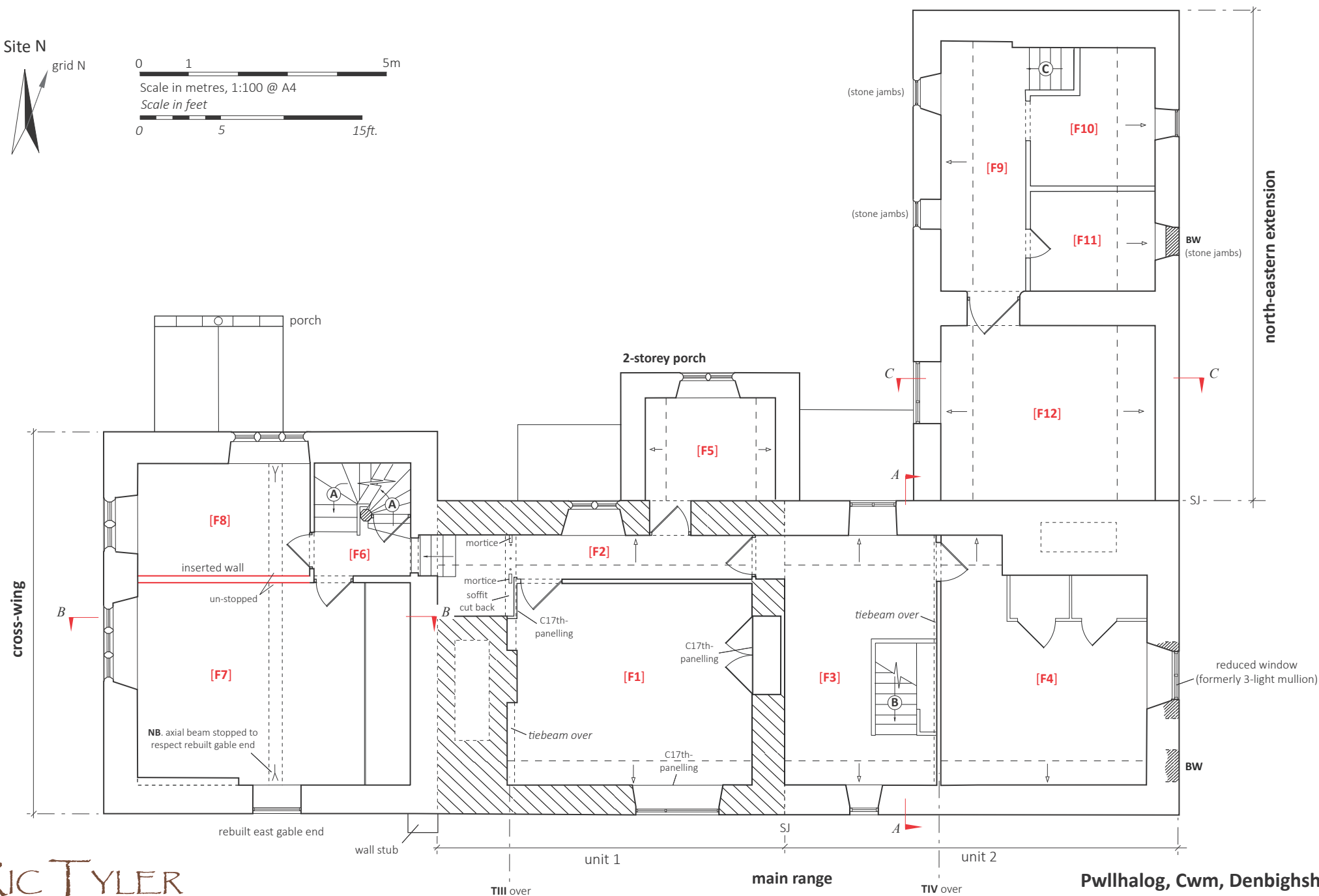


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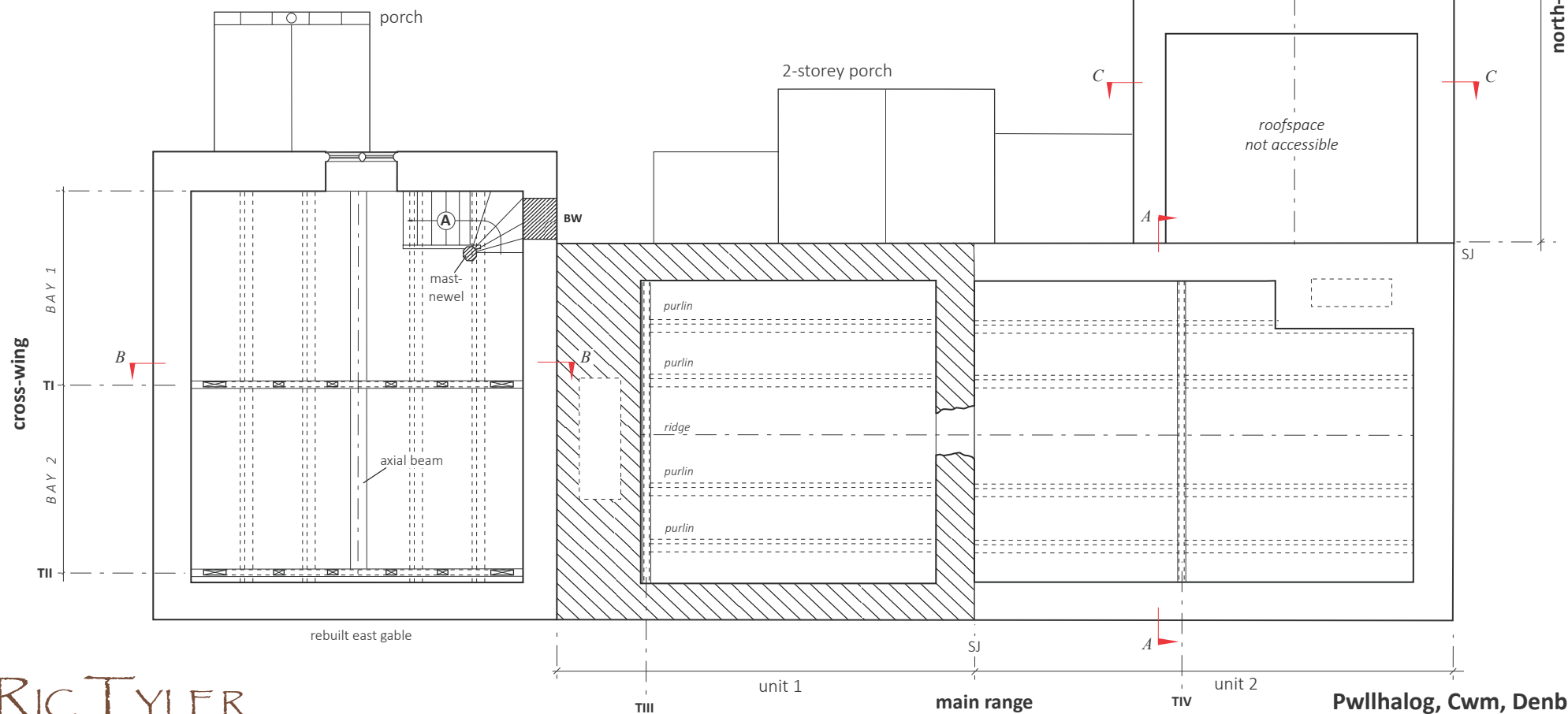
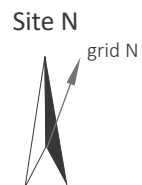


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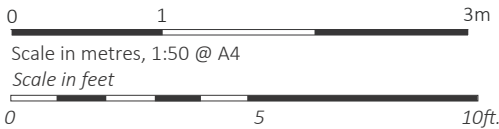
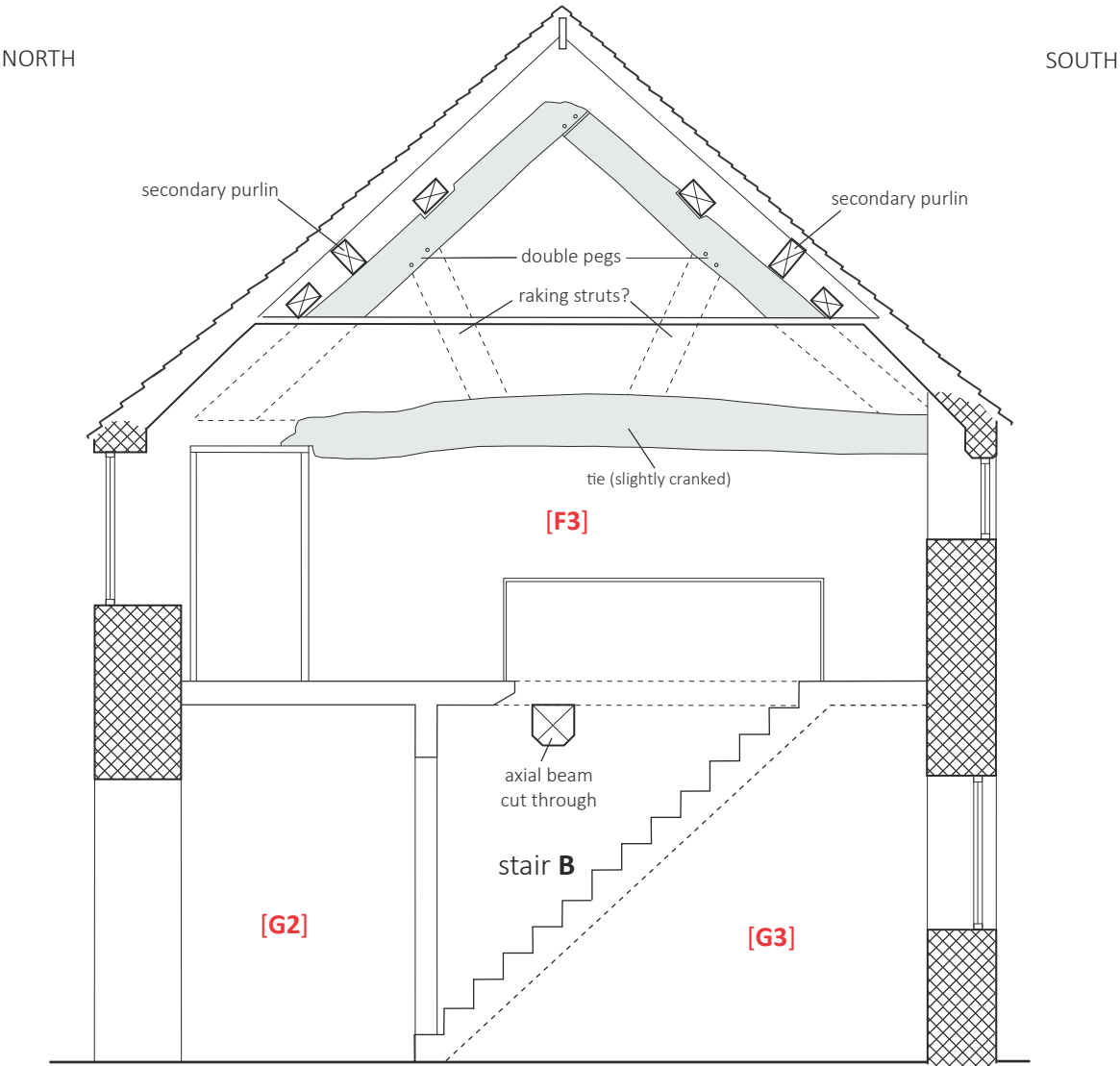
Pwllhalog, Cwm, Denbighshire

Figure 4: First floor plan

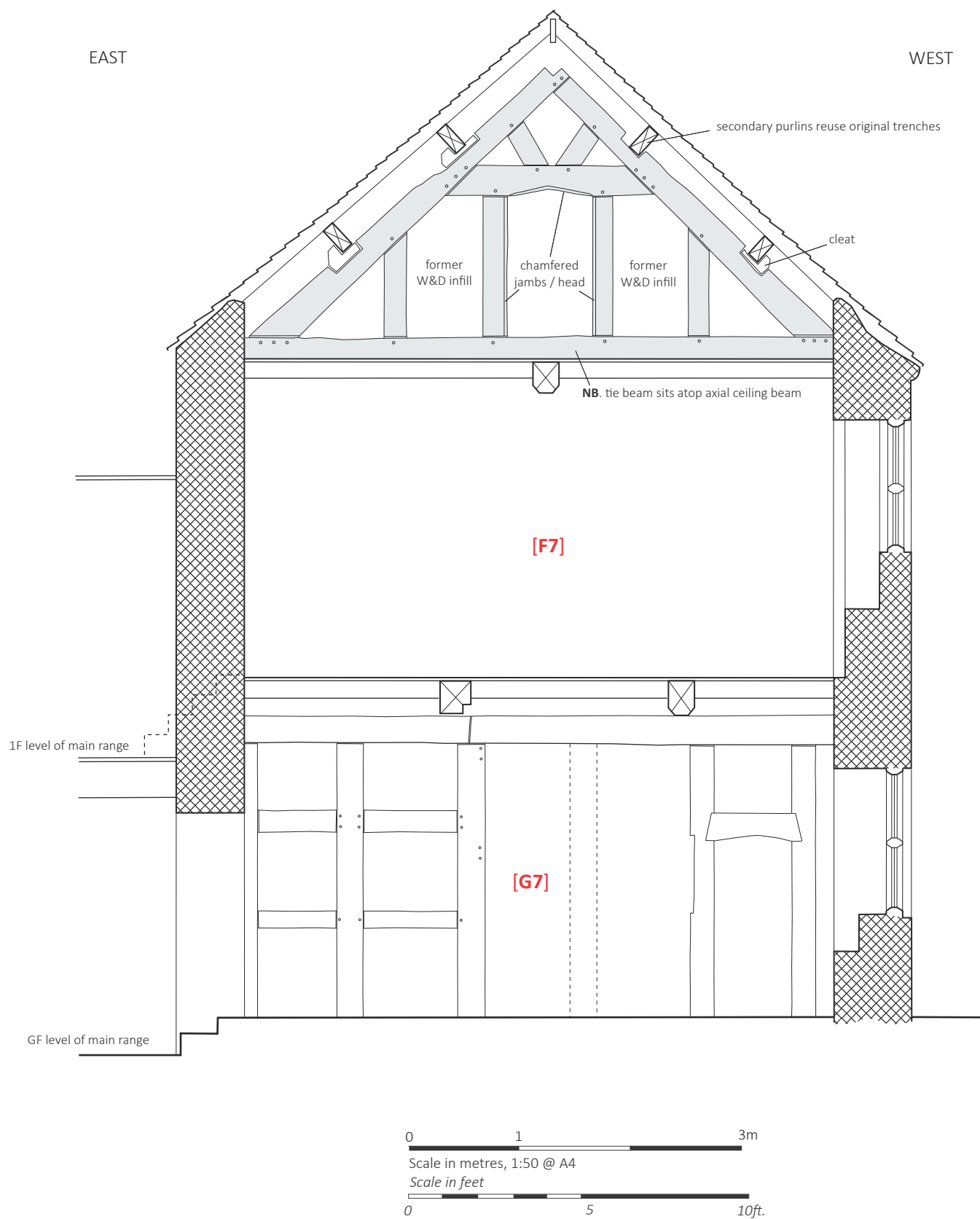
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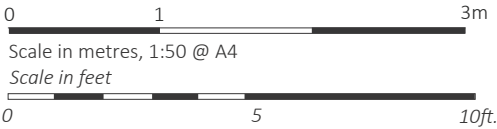
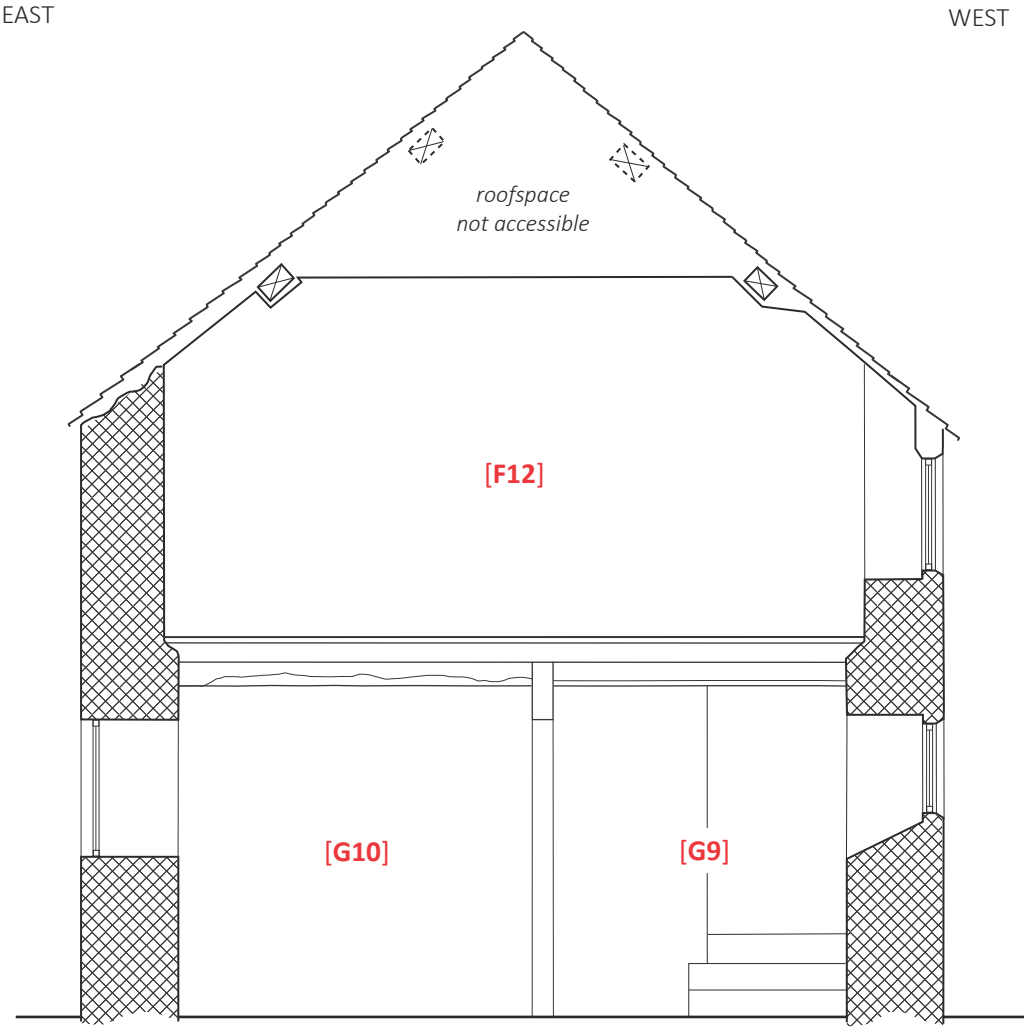




Plate 1: General view of Pwllhalog from the north-west with eastern service wing to left and crow-stepped, western cross-wing to right.



Plate 2: General view of Pwllhalog from the south-east with truncated cross-wing to left and (2-phase) main range to centre/right (**NB.** high wall of south garden to extreme right with dressed stone door; see Plate 58).



Plate 3: Long, contextual view of east aspect of Pwllhalog, with gable end of main range and lateral elevation of north-eastern extension. Associated farm buildings to centre and right.



Plate 4: Stack to west end of main range.



Plate 5: Lateral stack at east end of north elevation.



Plate 6: Clear SJ at centre of south elevation of main range, with rudimentary 'quoins' to left (Unit 1).



Plate 7: Two-storey former entrance porch to main range, north elevation.



Plate 8: Former doorway at west end of north elevation.



Plate 9: Main range, east gable end (left) with north-eastern extension to right; note clear SJ (A) between two elements and small blocked window to south side of main range gable end (B).



Plate 10: 1F, two-light timber casement inserted into former three-light stone mullioned (and transomed?) opening.



Plate 11: Modern GF window of main range, east gable end, replacing stone mullion window (note jamb to left) and inserted within blocked, arched opening.



Plate 12: Room [G1] looking south-west.



Plate 13: Room [G1] looking south-east.



Plate 14: Wide fireplace to west side of [G1] with chamfered, slightly cranked bressumer.



Plate 15: Western ceiling beam of [G1] with post-mortices and groove for infill panel.



Plate 16: Eastern ceiling beam of [G1] with post-mortice and stave holes for former infill.



Plate 17: Room [G2] looking east.



Plate 18: Stair B opening off south side of [G2].



Plate 19: Axial ceiling beam of 'Unit 2', cut through for insertion of Stair B.



Plate 20: Kitchen [G4] looking south-east.



Plate 21: [G4] fireplace served by lateral stack.



Plate 22: Unusual arrangement of ceiling beams to east side of [G4].



Plate 23: 1F passage [F2] looking west.



Plate 24: Tie beam of truss **TIII** at west end of first-floor passage **[F2]**; note post-mortice and stave holes to soffit.



Plate 25: C17th small-panel wainscoting within **[F1]**.



Plate 26: Room **[F3]** looking north-east.



Plate 27: Truss TIV visible from ceiling hatch over [G3].



Plate 28: Roofspace looking west from ceiling hatch over [G3].



Plate 29: Oblique view of cross-wing looking south-east.



Plate 30: Cross-wing, west elevation.



Plate 31: Detail of crow-step and kneeler at NE angle.



Plate 32: Rendered south gable end of cross-wing.



Plate 33: Stub wall of former continuation of cross-wing.



Plate 34: Detail of 2-light stone transom-and-mullion window with label hood-mould.



Plate 35: North gable end with offset porch.



Plate 36: Detail of offset north porch.



Plate 37: Room [G7] looking north-east with open-framing partition.



Plate 38: Doorway at west end of framed wall.



Plate 39: Angle fireplace to south-west corner, [G7].



Plate 40: Base of Stair A at NE corner of [G7].



Plate 41: Lower flight of Stair A, (GF→1F).



Plate 42: Upper flight of Stair A (1F→attic); detail of octagonal mast-newel.



Plate 43: BW formerly lighting upper flight of Stair A.



Plate 44: Cross-wing, truss TI looking south-west.



Plate 45: Cross-wing, truss TII looking south.



Plate 46: Tie beam of T11 sits atop axial ceiling beam.



Plate 47: Multiple taper burn marks on QS/collar of truss T1.



Plate 48: North-eastern extension, west elevation.



Plate 49: North-eastern extension, east elevation; detail of 5-light window (with lower stone of cheese press over).



Plate 50: North-eastern extension, east elevation.



Plate 51: North-eastern extension, north gable end.



Plate 52: Passage [G9] looking south.



Plate 53: Passage [G9], window detail.



Plate 54: Room [G11] looking north-west.



Plate 55: Inserted stair C to [G11].



Plate 56: First-floor flanking passage [F9], looking south.



Plate 57: Room [F12] looking south-west.



Plate 58: Dressed stone door to southern garden.

APPENDIX A: Project Design Brief (amended from 2016 document)

1. Project background

1.1. The Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group aims to identify, sample and date using dendrochronology, and record Tudor/Elizabethan buildings with suitable original timber. Volunteers undertake documentary research and the results are widely disseminated and deposited in regional Historic Environment Records (HERs) and Coflein. The copyright of all project reports and materials belong to the Group.

2. Site locations

The current phase of recording relates to five buildings; viz. Pwllhalog and Terfyn, Cwm, Denbighshire; Maes y Coed, Afonwen, Flintshire; Pentre Isaf, Bryneglwys and Cae'r-Afallen, Ruthin, Denbighshire. Only one of the buildings (Cae'r-Afallen) has successfully been dated using dendrochronology (in June 2014), the report on which is available via the Group's website: www.discoveringoldwelshhouses.co.uk.

3. General Requirements

3.1. The building recording must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character. Access to small awkward loft spaces may be necessary.

3.2. Contractors and sub-contractors are expected to

- i) conform to standard professional guidelines;
- ii) meet all Health and Safety requirements, including the Group's risk assessments;
- iii) possess current adequate insurance cover.

3.3. If contingencies arise, such as the need for additional work to record unexpected and important features, the Secretary should be contacted immediately and before any additional work is undertaken.

3.4. Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.

4. Building Detail Record of each building

4.1. The amount of recording required will depend on what has already been undertaken by RCAHMW or others. The aim is to provide sufficient information of the early historic features to identify their significance. Detailed recording will be reserved for components which have been dendro-dated during this Project. Because of the nature of the timber samples required (certain numbers of rings) it is likely that the timbers will be structural timbers and probably, mostly, roof trusses and ceiling/floor beams.

4.2. An important component of the dating programme will include a detailed, measured and drawn, record of the timbers dated and the position of sampling cores.

4.3. Particular attention should be paid to diagnostic features, detail and structure, as the association of dendrochronological dates with the shape or style of the timbers has the potential to contribute to the development of a dated typology of such features.

In particular, attention should be paid to details such as:

- i) the scale and positioning of collar beams and tie beams
- ii) the detail of major joints, for example, mortice and tenon, lap-joints, scarf joints

- iii) the presence or otherwise of struts springing from collars or king-posts
- iv) the number and position of peg holes at joints and any re-pegging
- v) the presence, or indication, of panelling between the spaces of structural members of trusses (seen as grooves/dowel holes)
- vi) the presence of decorative features, such as cusping, bosses, chamfering and fancy stops; and mortices below collars, tie-beams or floor/ceiling beams to accommodate stud partitions
- vii) the presence, or indication (seen as mortices), of arched braces and wind braces;
- viii) that some collar beam trusses with arched braces exhibit an arched profile at the level of the collar - some are more pointed than others and this is likely to be a chronological feature
- ix) the number of purlins (distinguish between butt purlins and through-purlins with scarfed joints); re-cutting of purlin slots and positioning and re-pegging of joists could be an indication of a reset truss or a re-vamped roof.

4.4. The minimum requirement for recording of dendrochronologically-dated timbers should include:

4.4.1. **Contextual information.**

- i) Brief description of the building from which the sample is taken.
- ii) Summary of period phases represented in the building.
- iii) Brief description of the relationship to other contemporary features and other relevant, non-contemporary features within the building. (Written description, preferably supplemented by sketch plans/elevations and/or photographs)

4.4.2. **Detailed recording**

Structural features being dated require measured drawings, in elevation and cross section, including associated components. That is, if part of a truss is being dated, the complete truss should be recorded. Similarly, if a ceiling/floor beam is recorded, the style of chamfer/chamfer stops, cross section of beam and style and spacing of joists should be recorded.

4.4.3. **Brief written statement of possible potential for future recording.**

4.4.4. **Photographs** should be used not only to show the appearance of the building but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based. Each print should be clearly labelled with the subject, orientation and the date taken, and cross-referenced to its negative and or digital file.

4.4.5. If utilising digital technology, high resolution images (preferably in tiff. format) must be produced. These should be presented within the report as a hard copy and a compact disc must be included as an archive to accompany the report.

5. Time Scale

It is hoped that the building recording can take place very soon in February 2018, with further visits arranged with the owner of a building as necessary.

6. Reports

Reports for all buildings will be required by March 2018 or before if possible.

7. Monitoring

The Project will be monitored by experienced members of the Group to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications.

8. Payment

- 8.1. Only a finite amount of money has been allocated to this aspect of the project.
- 8.2. Once the work has been satisfactorily completed, invoices, including VAT etc, should be sent to the Secretary.

9. Summary re Surveys & Reports:

1. Follow the attached RCAHME Recording Historic Buildings Specification. It has to be adjusted to for digital survey. Copies are available from Margaret Dunn.
2. The emphasis should be on SURVEY & DRAWINGS and PHOTOGRAPHY. By and large others cover the history and interpretation though sometimes detailed descriptions are needed.
3. A ground-floor plan is always needed, simplified first-floor plan with position of roof trusses and fireplaces, cross-sections with the key historic trusses; architectural detail. Location of samples if possible.
4. Photography – as RCAHME specification.
5. Each site is different and some have been recorded before. There will to be a different specification for each site.
6. Final report in digital format is essential with hard copies including plans at relevant scale, with summary: i) Description. ii) Ground-floor plan, roof plan, cross-section of historic trusses (= level 3); iii) Photography (= level 3.); iv) Final report in digital form and hard copy.
7. **Copyright:** *Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group. We have an agreement to put the report as PDF on Coflein RCAHME's on-line database as part of partnership.*
8. **Archive.** *Archive to be deposited in RCAHME's archive (National Monuments Record for Wales) as part of partnership.*

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings

NB: All site drawings were prepared in pencil on archivally stable drafting film at a scale of 1:50 and/or 1:20 as appropriate.

Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder
2018-001(a)/001	Ground floor plan (1 of 2)	A3	1:50	12.02.18	R Tyler
2018-001(a)/002	Ground floor plan (2 of 2)	A3	1:50	12.02.18	R Tyler
2018-001(a)/003	First floor plan (1 of 2)	A3	1:50	12.02.18	R Tyler
2018-001(a)/004	First floor plan (2 of 2)	A3	1:50	12.02.18	R Tyler
2018-001(a)/005	Attic level plan	A3	1:50	12.02.18	R Tyler
2018-001(a)/006	Western cross-wing, transverse cross-section	A3	1:50	12.02.18	R Tyler
2018-001(a)/007	Main range and service range, transverse cross-sections	A3	1:50	13.02.18	R Tyler

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photos marked with an asterisk (*) are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0281*	2	General view looking north-west	→ NW	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0282		South elevation of main range	→ N	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0283*	6	Vertical SJ in south elevation of main range	→ N	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0284		Main range, west end	→ N	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0285		Cross-wing, south gable end	→ NW	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0286*	4	Stack above west end of main range	↑	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0287*	32	Cross-wing, south gable end	→ N	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0288*	33	Stub wall to east side of cross-wing south gable	→ N	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0289		Cross-wing, south gable - detail of crow-steps	↑	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0290*	30	Cross-wing, west elevation	→ E	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0291		Cross-wing, west elevation (long view)	→ E	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0292		General view looking north-east	→ NE	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0293		General view looking north	→ N	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0294*	1	General view looking south-east	→ SE	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0295*	29	Cross-wing, oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0296		Cross-wing, west elevation - location of former lateral stack	→ SE	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0297*	35	Cross-wing, north gable end	→ S	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0298		Cross-wing, north gable end with porch	→ SW	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0299*	36	Detail of cross-wing porch	→ SW	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0300		Main range, unit 1 (N) and projecting former porch	→ SE	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0301		Main range, unit 1 (N); GF window (former door)	→ S	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0302*	8	Main range, unit 1 (N); GF window (former door)	→ S	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0303		Former porch tower to main range, north elevation	→ SE	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0304		Main range, unit 1 (N)	→ S	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0305*	48	Service range, west elevation	→ E	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0306*	49	Service range, west elevation; detail of 5-light window	→ E	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0307		Detail of cheese press inserted above 5-light window	→ E	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0308		General view of east elevation (Main range gable and service range)	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0309*	9/50 (crop)	General view of east elevation (Main range gable and service range)	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0310		Vertical SJ between main range and service range	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0311		GF window of main range, east gable (within blocked archway)	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0312		General view of east elevation (Main range gable and service range)	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0313*	3	Contextual view; east elevation with adjacent farm buildings	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0314*	11	GF window of main range, east gable (within blocked archway)	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0315*	10 (crop)	1F window of main range, east gable (former 3-light mullion window)	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0317		Small blocked window to south side of main range east gable (1F)	↑	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0318		General view looking east	→ E	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0319		General, contextual view looking east, with outbuildings to foreground	→ E	12.02.18	R Tyler

DSC_0320		General view looking east	→ E	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0321		Cross-wing; detail of three-light stone mullion/transom window	→ E	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0322		Detail of cross-wing porch	→ SE	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0323		Cross-wing, Room [G7] looking south-west	→ SW	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0324		Cross-wing, Room [G7] looking south-east	→ SE	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0325		Cross-wing, Room [G7] looking north-west	→ NW	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0326*	37	Cross-wing, Room [G7] looking north-east (open-frame partition)	→ NE	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0327*	38	Cross-wing, Room [G7]; doorway within open partition	→ N	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0329		Eastern longitudinal ceiling beam with redundant mortices	↑	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0330*	39	Cross-wing, Room [G7]; angle fireplace to SW corner	→ SW	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0331		Detail of two-light M/T window	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0332		Detail of 3-light M/T window	→ W	12.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0334*	40	Enclosed stair rising at NE angle	→ NE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0335		Cross-wing, stair A; lower (GF → 1F) flight	↓	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0336*	41	Cross-wing, stair A; lower (GF → 1F) flight	↓	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0337		Window lighting stair A to north	→ NE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0339		Stair A; detail of newel/banister to lower (GF → 1F) flight	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0340		Cross-wing, Room [F7] looking south	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0341		Cross-wing, Room [F7] looking west	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0342		Cross-wing, Room [F7]; 3-light M/T window to west wall	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0343		Plank and baton door to [F7]	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0344		HL hinge to [F7] door	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0345		Cross-wing, Room [F8] looking west	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0346		Cross-wing, Room [F8] looking east	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0348		View onto main range passage [F2] from cross-wing landing [F6]	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0349		Steps up from main range to cross-wing [F2]/[F6]	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0350		Cross-wing, stair A; upper (1F → 2F) flight	↓	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0352*	42	Mast-newel of Stair A at attic level	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0353*	44	Cross-wing, truss TI looking south	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0354*	45	Cross-wing, truss TII looking south	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0355*	46	Cross-wing, truss TI; detail of tie beam sitting atop axial ceiling beam	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0356		Cross-wing, truss TI; detail of tie beam sitting atop axial ceiling beam	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0357		Cross-wing, truss TI; door formed between central QSs	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0358		Cross-wing - secondary side-purlin supported on timber cleat	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0359		Cross-wing, truss TI; apex notch for primary ridge purlin (lost)	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0360		Cross-wing, truss TI; v-struts above collar with grooves for W&D infill	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0361*	47	Cross-wing, truss TI; multiple taper burns to QS and collar	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0362		Cross-wing roof – axial ceiling beam	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0363*	43	Stair A; blocked window in east wall formerly lighting upper flight	→ NE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0364*	12	Main range, Room [G1] looking south-west	→ SW	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0365		Main range, Room [G1] looking south-west	→ SW	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0367*	13	Main range, Room [G1] looking south-east	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0368*	14	Main range, Room [G1] – fireplace to west wall	→ SW	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0369		Main range, Room [G1] looking towards cross-wing [G7] showing change in floor level	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0370		Window flanking [G1] fireplace – former door (see DSC_0301/2)	→ NW	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0371		Western transverse ceiling beam over [G1]	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0372*	15	Detail of mortice and groove to soffit of western ceiling beam	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0373		Detail of mortice / groove and chamfer stop to soffit of western ceiling beam (N end)	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0374		Eastern transverse ceiling beam over [G1]	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0375*	16	Detail of mortice and stave holes to soffit of eastern ceiling beam	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0376		Detail of mortice and stave holes to soffit of eastern ceiling beam	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0377		Detail of mortice and stave holes to soffit of eastern ceiling beam	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0378*	17	Main range, Room [G2] looking east	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0379		Detail of wide plank and baton door on strap hinges [G2]/[G1]	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0380*	18	Main range, Room [G2] - foot of inserted stair B	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0381		Main range, stair B rising to 1F level with cut off ceiling beam to left	→ S (↑)	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0382*	19	Detail of cut-off axial beam at stair B	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0383		Main range, Room [G4] looking south-east (landscape)	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0384*	20	Main range, Room [G4] looking south-east (portrait)	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0386		Main range, Room [G4] – fireplace to east end of north wall	→ N	13.02.18	R Tyler

DSC_0387		Main range, Room [G4] – fireplace to east end of north wall	→ NE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0388		Main range, Room [G4] – transverse ceiling beam	→ N	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0389*	22	Main range, Room [G4] – transverse ceiling beam	→ N	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0390		Main range, Room [G4] – stop-chamfered transverse ceiling beam resting atop north fireplace bressumer	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0391		Main range, Room [G4] – stop-chamfered transverse ceiling beam resting atop north fireplace bressumer	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0392*	23	Main range; 1F corridor [F2] looking west towards cross-wing	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0393		Main range; 1F corridor [F2]; section of small-panel wainscot at doorway to room [F1]	→ SW	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0394		Main range, tie-beam of truss TIII visible over [F2]	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0395*	24	Main range, tie-beam soffit of truss TIII showing mortice / stave holes	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0396		Main range, Room [F1] looking west	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0397		Main range, room [F1]; section of small-panel wainscot at doorway to corridor [F2]	→ NW	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0398		Main range, Room [F1] looking east	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0399*	25	Main range, room [F1]; section of small-panel wainscot to east wall	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0400		Detail of small-panel wainscot	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0401		Detail of H-hinge to wainscot cupboard door	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0402		Main range, Room [F1]; modern casement window to south wall	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0403		Main range, Room [F1]; section of small-panel wainscot below southern window	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0404		Main range, Room [F5] to 1F of former porch tower;	→ N	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0405		Main range, re-used small-panel wainscoting to door at east end of corridor [F2]	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0406		Main range, Room [F3] looking south	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0407*	26	Main range, Room [F3] looking north	→ N	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0408		Main range, Room [F3]; tie-beam of truss TIV to east wall	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0409		Main range, re-used small-panel wainscoting to door at east side of room [F3] onto [F4]	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0410		Main range, Room [F4] looking south-east	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0411		Main range, Room [F4] looking north-west	→ NW	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0412*	27	Main range; roof truss TIV visible from ceiling hatch over [F3]	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0413*	28	Main range, roofspace looking west (over [F3] towards [F1]) from ceiling hatch over [F3]	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0414		Main range, roofspace looking east (over [F4]) from ceiling hatch over [F3]	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0415		Main range roof – detail of renewed side purlins at TIV	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0416		Main range roof – pegging to PR of TIV(N) suggesting raking struts	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0417*	52	Service range, Room [G9] looking south showing differential floor level rel. main range	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0418*	53	Service range, Room [G9]; 2-light stone mullion window to west wall with splayed jambs and sloping ledge	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0419		Service range, Room [G11] looking south-west	→ SW	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0420*	54	Service range, Room [G11] looking north-west	→ NW	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0421*	55	Service range, Room [G11]; inserted stair to north gable end	→ N	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0422		Service range, Room [G11]; CJ soffit tenon with diminished haunch	detail	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0423*	56	Service range, Room [F9] looking south	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0424		Service range, Room [F12] looking south-east	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0425*	57	Service range, Room [F12] looking west	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0426		Cross-wing, west elevation; site of former lateral stack(?)	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0427*	34	Cross-wing, west elevation; 2-light stone M/T window with label	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0428		Cross-wing; crow-steps and ridge stack to south gable end	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0429		Cross-wing; ¼-round eaves corbel and kneeler to SW angle	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0430		Cross-wing porch, north elevation	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0431		Cross-wing, north elevation; modified window lighting internal stair A	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0432		Cross-wing, east elevation; high window (blocked) formerly lighting upper flight of corner stair A	→	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0433*	31	Cross-wing; 2-course oversail eaves and kneeler to NE angle	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0434		Ridge stack rising at junction of main range and cross-wing	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0435		Lean-to extension in angle of main range and former porch	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0436*	7	Gabled 2-storey former porch to north elevation of main range	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0437		Angle of main range and service range	→ SE	13.02.18	R Tyler

DSC_0438*	5	Stack rising at east end of north elevation, main range	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0439		Five-light stone mullioned window to service range, west elevation	→ E	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0440*	51	Service range, north gable end	→ S	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0441		Main range, east gable end; adapted/blocked 1F windows	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0442		Main range, east gable end; part-blocked arched opening	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0443		Main range, east gable end; 1F window (former 3-light stone mullion)	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0444		Main range, east gable end; 1F window (former 3-light stone mullion)	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0445		Detail of DSC_0444	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0446		Detail of DSC_0444	↑	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0447		Main range, east gable end; part-blocked arched opening	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler
DSC_0448		Main range, east gable end; stone jamb of former GF window	→ W	13.02.18	R Tyler