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GARNEDDWEN-FAWR

Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire

[NPRN 36331]

Architectural Record, 2018

FINAL REPORT

Report Ref.: 2018_001(f)_v.2 **FINAL**

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Report prepared by

RIC TYLER
MCIfA PGCert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1NT
t: 07929 023963 e: rictyler@btinternet.com
www.rictyler.com

GARNEDDWEN-FAWR

Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire

[NRPN: **36331**]

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GARNEDDWEN-FAWR

Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire

[NRPN: **36331**]

Architectural Record, 2018

Summary

Garneddwen-fawr is located 0.65km south-east of the former mining village of Lixwm and 1.25km north-east of Nannerch, in the community of Ysciefiog, Flintshire; it is centred on SJ 17340 70450. Garneddwen-fawr is a Grade II Listed Building and is included on the National Monuments Record of Wales, NPRN 36331. The current report summarises the results of a rapid architectural record of the house, made in March 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), and following on from a programme of dendrochronological sampling and analysis completed in November 2017.

Garneddwen-fawr occupies an L-shaped plan, comprising two main elements, viz. a main range of four units and five structural bays aligned east-west, with a single-bay 'north-western extension' projecting northwards at the west end thereof. A small, 20th-century half-glazed porch has been introduced in the internal angle of the two ranges while two phases of lean-to extensions are appended to the south elevation of the main range.

The historical core of the building presents a house of considerable intrinsic interest, and dates broadly to the mid- to late-16th century. The house is of 1½ storeys, with a four-unit plan (inner bay, hall, passage and parlour) arranged over five structural bays, forming a composite Smith Type A/B plan with, unusually, a transverse passage backing onto the main stack while incorporating a second, lateral stack heating a generously proportioned, two-bay parlour. The house occupies a rectangular plan on a distinct 'downhill' site, though with the 'traditional' plan having been reversed such that the parlour is located to the 'lower', passage end of the house, and two, small service rooms set beyond the dais partition at the 'upper' end of the hall. The ground-floor hall would appear to be primary and, on the balance of available evidence, it seems reasonable to assert that the house was fully storeyed from inception, with the main stack within the hall thus representing an integral feature of the original plan. First floor level combined a two-bay 'granary' over the inner rooms and hall, accessed through the end gable wall, with domestic accommodation over the passage and parlour.

The north-western extension was added, most probably in the 18th- or early-19th century; its location to the sheltered, north side of the main house with cross-ventilation is suggestive of an original dairy use, with accommodation/storage over. A detached bakehouse to the north of the main house may be broadly contemporary.

GARNEDDWEN-FAWR

Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire

[NRPN: **36331**]

Architectural Record, 2018

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 The current report outlines the results of a rapid programme of historic building recording undertaken in March 2018 in respect of Garneddwen-fawr, Lixwm, Ysciefiog, Flintshire. 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 and following on from a dendrochronological study undertaken in November 2017 by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory (ODL).

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 Garneddwen-fawr is located off the east side of Ffordd Garneddwen, 0.65km south-east of the former mining village of Lixwm and 1.25km north-east of Nannerch, in the community of Ysciefiog, Flintshire; it is centred on SJ 17340 70450 (Figure 1). The house occupies an elevated, hillside site at a height of *c*.208m AOD (Plate 1) on the north side of the valley of the River Wheeler/Afon Chwiler, a tributary of the Clwyd which it joins *c*.9.5km to the west, near Bodfari, Denbighshire.

1.3 Designations

1.3.1 Garneddwen-fawr is a grade II listed building (CADW LB ID **346**),[2] described in the listing schedule as follows:

History
Probably built in the C16 as a single-storey house, and subsequently enlarged by addition of a second storey and the addition of a large parlour with lateral fireplace. A rear wing was added in the C18 or C19.

Exterior
A 2-storey house on a downhill site, with a rear wing at R angles at the downhill end. Mainly of rubble stone, pebble-dashed to the uphill gable end and the rear, slate roof with tall central ridge stack and rooflight to rear. Windows are replaced in earlier openings. The S elevation is dominated by the projecting lateral parlour stack L of centre which is flanked by windows in both storeys. Further R is an outshut to the hall, while the uphill gable end has a C20 brick lean-to L of external brick steps to an inserted boarded door in the gable end. The rear has 2 windows to the hall. The main entrance is R of centre in an added flat-roofed porch which is glazed over a dwarf wall. The doorway has a segmental head and replaced door. The porch is built in the angle with the rear wing, which has a single window in each storey and a brick end stack. The opposite wall, on the downhill side, has large inserted windows in each storey, while the downhill gable end of the parlour has small segmental-headed windows to the upper storey and lower L.

Interior
Not inspected but said by RCAHM to retain a hall screen with C17 panelling.

[1] http://datingoldwelshhouses.co.uk
[2] https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/300000346-garneddwen-fawr-ysceifiog#.Wpkk7-fLiUk

Reasons for Listing
Listed as a well-preserved C17 house retaining early plan form and detail, and for group value with the adjacent bakehouse and barn.

1.3.2 Garneddwen-fawr is included on the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMRW), ref. NPRN **36331**,[3] where the following information is recorded:

16th century stone 2 storey, slate roof. Large rect. Central and projecting stacks. Thick walls. Interior low doors with wide boards & Strap Hinges. Old bake house to NE.

[Addition:] Y Garneddwen-fawr seems to have been the principal farmhouse in the township of Garneddwen and is a substantial vernacular house of considerable interest. An L-plan, stone-walled, storeyed house of c.1600+ with lower parlour wing. The downslope house appears to be (unusually) of hearth-passage type with the passage between the hall and parlour. Architectural features in the hall/kitchen include beams with small broach stops; a large fireplace with angled stops on the beam; the two-door partition between hall and inner-room may be of post-and-panel type but wainscoting has been applied to the partition on the hall side. The parlour wing and stair alongside are accessed from the passage and the range continues with service-rooms. Architectural features in the parlour wing includes a lateral fireplace (detail concealed) and beam with angled stop. A run of splat balusters survives on the landing. The detail in the service-rooms is mostly concealed. External steps at the upper gable end lead give access to a servants' room over the hall and inner-room. The queen-post truss is fully exposed (although the tie-beam has been cut). The trusses in the family chambers in the lower part of the house are mostly concealed. A detached C18th/C19th bakehouse completes the domestic ranges apart from C20th additions to the house.

The farmbuildings (stable, cowhouse etc) appear to be C19th but the three/four-bay barn adjacent to the house is probably earlier.

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, prepared by the Project Director for a previous phase of recording; a copy of the (updated) 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* (CI*f*A, 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, 6th and 7th March 2018. This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of March 2018.

1.5 Previous Work / Archival Records

1.5.1 Coflein, the on-line database of the NMRW, records no previous records pertaining to Garneddwen-fawr, though a copy of brief site notes prepared by Peter Smith in 1981 have been reviewed (copy supplied by Ms. A Kendrick).

1.5.2 The house is referenced in Smith's *Houses of the Welsh Countryside* (1988 edition); specifically Maps 28 ('regional house type A, lateral chimney'), 29 ('regional house type B, chimney backing onto entry and outside cross-passage') and 37 ('post-and-panel partitions').

[3] http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/36331/details/garneddwen-fawr-y-garneddwen-fawr.

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 Garneddwen-fawr to compliment the dendrochronological study, previously completed by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory (Bridge, 2018).

2.2 Specific aims of the recording action are listed at section §.4 of the brief.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1 At the time of preparation of the current report, documentary research into the historical background, origins and development of Garneddwen-fawr is being undertaken by Mr. Tony Shärer 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 broadly 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 photographs is appended as **Appendix C**; selected site record photographs are reproduced as plates within the current document (**NB**. a number of images within this report have been redacted at the request of the owner).

Written Record

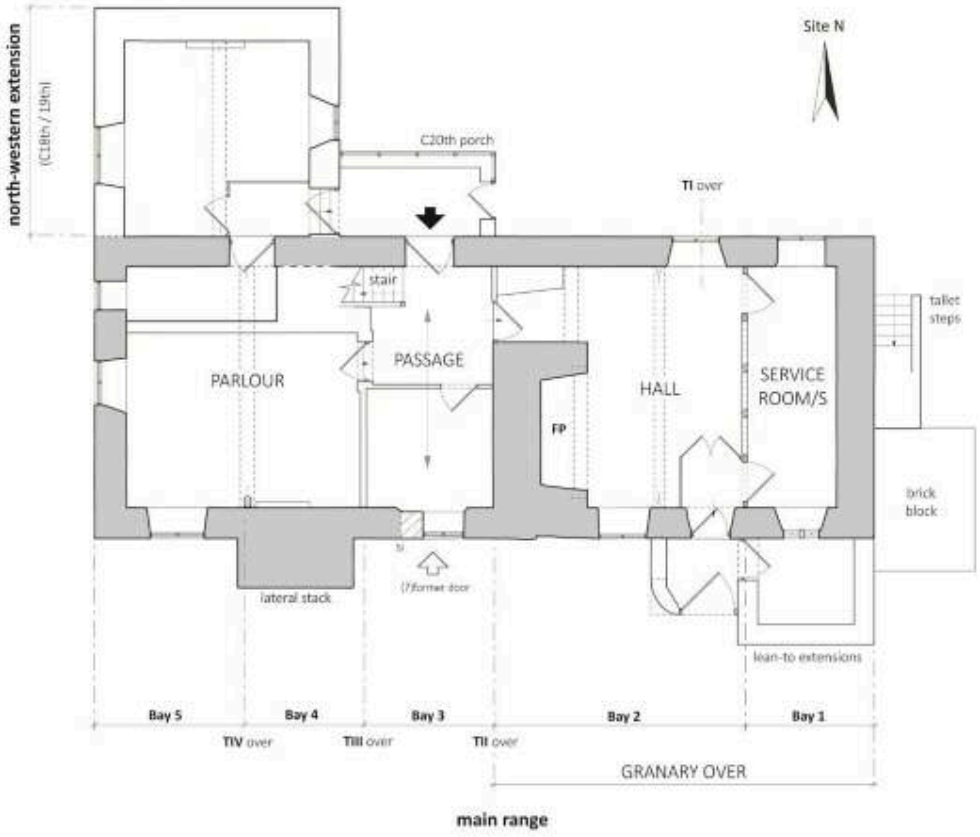
3.2.5 A written record was maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together form the basis for the following building

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 Garneddwen-fawr occupies an L-shaped plan (see key plan, inset below), comprising two main elements, *viz*. a main range, of four units and five structural bays aligned east-west, with a single-bay 'north-western extension', projecting northwards at the west end thereof; a small, 20th-century half-glazed porch has been introduced in the internal angle of the two ranges while two phases of lean-to extensions are appended to the south elevation of the main range at Bays 1/2. A small, detached, single-storey bakehouse of 18th-/19th-century date is located to the north of the main house (Figure 2; Plate 2), aligned NE/SW with a single-flue, tabled stone stack rising above the south-west gable end (the latter structure is beyond the scope of the current study).



Key Plan showing principal elements of recorded building

4.2 The Main Range

Exterior

4.2.1 The main range is rectangular in plan, with overall external measurements of 54½ft. long (E/W) x 21½ft. wide (N/S), stone-built (mainly obscured by painted roughcast render, with the exception of the main south elevation) and rising through 1½ storeys to a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to east and west. A square,

tabled stone ridge-stack rises at the centre of the range, to the west side of Bay 2 (Plate 3), while a tall, projecting lateral stack is appended at Bay 4 of the south elevation (Plates 3/5). The range occupies a classic 'downhill' site, with natural ground level sloping gently downwards from west to east (internal floor level is *c*.1ft. lower to Bays 4/5 than at Bay 1).

4.2.2 The main **south elevation** is of exposed stone-rubble construction, dominated by the tall, projecting lateral stack at Bay 4 (Plates 3/5); a ragged joint at the west side of Bay 2 (Plate 4) may be interpreted as a construction break and, indeed, has been previously used to suggest that the fireplace within the hall represents a secondary insertion,[4] though other evidence points towards the house having been storeyed from inception (see §.6.2). Fenestration has, for the most part, been historically modified with the introduction, variously, of timber and steel-framed casements, those to the upper floor taking the form of flat-headed semi-dormers, breaking through the eaves line at Bays 3 and 5. At Bay 2, however, a two-light, plain chamfered, stone-mullioned window with iron stanchions (1 per light) survives at first floor level (Plate 7), hard beneath eaves level and partly obscured by the western lean-to extension (Plate 8). Further stone-mullioned windows of similar form survive at Bay 1 to both ground and first floor level, exposed internally, while corresponding primary windows are evidenced at first floor level, at Bays 1/2 of the north elevation (visible within [**F1**]; Plate 25). A ground floor window at Bay 3 is furnished with a segmental brick arch of a single header-course (Plate 6) and has clearly been adapted, possibly from an original doorway serving a cross-passage backing onto the main stack.[5]

4.2.3 The **north elevation** (Plate 9) is fully rendered and is pierced at ground floor level by two modern windows at Bays 1 and 2, reasonably occupying original locations; first floor windows to Bays 1/2, hard beneath the eaves, are blocked and obscured externally, though remain visible internally within [**F1**] (Plate 25). To the west, the range is abutted by the north-western extension, with a small, 20th-century porch appended in the angle of the two ranges (Plate 10), ½-glazed beneath a flat roof, from which both ranges are accessed.

4.2.4 The **east** and **west elevations** (Plates 11/12) present simple gable ends rising to plain verges with modern bargeboards. To the east (Plate 11), a transverse, brick tallet-step rises to a first floor doorway, offset slightly towards the southern side of the house, opening onto granary [**F1**] which extends over Bays 1/2.[6] The west elevation (Plate 12) is pierced by central windows at ground and first floor levels, with an additional, inserted ground floor window to the north side, lighting interior bathroom [**G6**].

4.2.5 Internally, the **ground floor** (Figure 3) of the main range is sub-divided on a basic four-unit plan, over five bays (here numbered 1 to 5 from east to west), with a small service bay to the east (Bay 1), accessed off a hall at Bay 2, with a transverse, probable entrance bay at Bay 3 (backing onto the main stack), and a large, two-bay parlour to Bays 4/5, heated by the lateral stack at Bay 4.

4.2.6 The service room/s [**G1**] at Bay 1 are conspicuously small in scale, measuring only 6ft. 4in. wide from the rear of the transverse dais partition to the solidly constructed east gable end.[7] The bay is accessed via paired, opposing doors within the dais partition (2½ft. wide), suggesting two original rooms, though the underdrawn ceiling negates the identification of an original, longitudinal partition. The south wall includes an original, two-light, stone-mullioned window (Plate 13), with splayed reveals, plain-chamfered mouldings and iron stanchions, one per light; an opposing window to the north has been replaced by a simple two-light timer casement.

4 Peter Smith, site notes dated July 1981 (see §.1.5.1).

5 Identification tentative; physical access restricted due to dense vegetation growth (see Plate 6).

6 A relatively common feature identified by Smith (1988, 147) who notes 'in the downhill-sited houses there is often a doorway in the upper gable end for loading farm stores, wool or grain'. The provision of four primary windows of stone-mullioned form, two each to north and south, may suggest that the granary originally functioned as subsidiary, servants' accommodation.

7 Total area of *c*.105 sq. ft.; the presence of a large, two-bay parlour to the west presumably negated the need for extensive accommodation to the 'inner' bay.

4.2.7 Service Bay 1 is separated from the hall [**G2**] by a transverse, framed dais partition atop a low stone plinth. The original form of the partition is obscured by applied, small-panel wainscoting of 17th-century style (Plate 14; Figure 6a); it has been speculated that this panelling covers an original post-and-panel partition (see §.1.3.2), though limited visual observation from the northern doorway would seems to indicate a simpler form with wide-set studs (*c*.3½ft. centres) and mid-rails (Figure 6b/c). The partition includes opposing original doors to north (Plate 15) and south with plain-chamfered jambs and mitred, 'cambered' heads (Plate 16).

4.2.8 Hall [**G2**] occupies the full extent of Bay 2 (17½ft. long, E/W) and is heated by a large fireplace to the south-east (Plate 17), of stone construction with splayed reveals and spanned by a substantial, stop-chamfered timber bressumer. The room is lit by single, modified windows to north and south while a door to the east end of the south wall opens to the exterior by means of a secondary lean-to extension. The ceiling is spanned by a single transverse beam, *c*.1ft square and roughly converted with some waney edges, but finished with 1½in. plain chamfers and stopped with brooch stops to north and south (Plate 18; Figure 3 inset); it is of note that this transverse beam does not align with Truss **TI** over. A passage flanks the north side of the stack, communicating with Bay 3 to the west (Plate 19), the floor level of which is set some 7in lower than that to Bay 2.

4.2.9 Bay 3 is significantly narrower, at 9ft. (E/W) approximately half the length of Bay 2, and is furnished with a doorway to the exterior to the north (via the 20th-century porch). In its present state, the bay is subdivided by a longitudinal stud partition, (?)18th-century in date, though a window in the south wall of room [**G4**] has most probably been formed within a primary external doorway opening (Plate 6), indicating an original 'outside' cross-passage plan, backing onto the main stack.

4.2.10 To the west end of the range, parlour [**G5**] (Plate 21) occupies Bays 4 and 5,[8] a generously proportioned room of approximately square plan with original overall dimensions of *c*.16½ft. (E/W) x 17ft. (N/S); a secondary partition has been introduced to form a small bathroom [**G6**] to the north side of Bay 5, accessed from the north-western extension. The room is lit by modified windows in the western gable end and at Bay 5 of the south wall, and is heated by the lateral stack at Bay 4(S), the original fireplace form being obscured by a tiled / timber surround (Plate 22), an introduction of the 1930s. The ceiling is spanned by a single transverse beam, 14in. wide with 2½in. chamfer, stopped with plain run-outs to north (within [**G6**]) and south; the southern end of the ceiling beam is additionally supported by a chamfered timber post (rendered) with cushion capital set flush against the southern exterior wall (Plate 23).

4.2.11 **First floor** level (Figure 4) is formed of two discrete parts, *viz*. Bays 1/2 to the east, forming a hayloft/granary [**F1**], and Bays 3-5 to the west presenting utilisable domestic accommodation, subdivided on bay divisions to form a series of rooms opening off a central landing at Bay 4; first floor/attic areas are independently accessed, with no internal communication between the two at this level.

4.2.12 Attic space [**F1**], to the east, is of two bays (Bays 1/2, defined by truss **TI**), extending over the ground floor 'inner' rooms [**G1**] / hall [**G2**] and extending to the north side of the main stack up to the line of truss **TII**; it is accessed via a doorway in the east gable end, approached via an external tallet step (Plate 11). The space was originally lit by four window openings set low in the lateral walls beneath the eaves level, one per bay to both north and south. The southern windows retain their original, two-light form, of stone-mullioned construction (plain-chamfered) with vertical iron stanchions (one per light), splayed reveals and timber lintels (Plate 24); northern windows have been blocked (Plate 25) but were presumably of similar original form. To the west, the attic space extends to the north side of the main stack, where relic timber studs of a partition beneath the tie of **TII** are partly visible (Plate 26).

4.2.13 Bays are defined by a single truss, **TI** (Figure 5; Plate 27), of simple, queen-strut form with two vertical struts extending between tie and collar; the truss is 'faced' to east, with tie, QSs and collar all shallowly chamfered,

[8] **NB**. Floor level within parlour is 6in. lower than within Bay 3.

the west side, by contrast being waney-edged.[9] The truss is (and always was) open, with no evidence for infill either above or below tie level; the latter is low relative to floor level (3ft. clearance), and this has necessitated the historical removal of the central section of the tie-beam between the bases of the queen struts to facilitate through access. It is of note that truss **TI** does not align vertically either with the main transverse ceiling beam or dais partition of hall [**G2**] below. Together with the low tie beam, Smith[10] postulated that this may suggest a former dais canopy within an open hall,[11] though the stone-mullioned windows hard beneath the eaves at both Bays 1 and 2 would appear to indicate a storeyed arrangement from inception. The **roof** itself is carried on two tiers of roughly-converted side purlins and a square-section ridge piece; purlins are in one-bay sections, splay-scarfed at trusses, 'in-line' to the south but slightly staggered to the northern roofslope. Common rafters were fully renewed in *c*.1985 (A. Kendrick, *pers. comm*.).

4.2.14 A feature of particular interest is presented by a single 'burn mark' located high up on the southern principal rafter of truss **TI**, close to the apex of the roof (Figure 5; Plates 27/8). Such burn-marks, a geographically widespread phenomenon occurring most widely in buildings of the late-16th- through to the early-18th century, have been the subject of considerable recent research (see Dean and Hill, 2014). Often dismissed as 'accidental', the high-level, isolated context of the mark here, aligned vertically and thus evidently made *in-situ*, makes an inadvertent origin highly unlikely and thus it must be assumed that the mark was made deliberately, possibly as part of some form of symbolic or 'ritual' activity.[12]

4.2.15 The western section of the first floor (Bays 3-5) comprises utilisable living space, accessed via stair **A** which rises as a simple straight-flight to landing [**F3**] at the north side of Bay 4 (Plate 29), the top of the stair being flanked by a balustrade formed of a run of 'splat' balusters beneath a simple handrail.[13] Room divisions here follow the basic bay pattern, with rooms [**F2**] and [**F5**] occupying the full extent of Bays 3 and 5 to east and west respectively, and Bay 4 being divided longitudinally to form landing [**F3**] and bathroom [**F4**]; all rooms are ceiled at the level of the lower side-purlin. Trusses **TII**, **TIII** and **TIV** are all partially exposed; each is furnished with substantial, cranked tie beam (see Figure 7; Plates 30/31), while at **TII**, which backs onto the main stack within Bay 2, regular, double-pegged studs rise above tie to a presumed collar above ceiling level (Figure 7a; Plate 31). Trusses **TIII** and **TIV** have doorheads cut into the soffit of their respective ties; that to **TIII** with an arched head (Plate 29), that to **TIV** with a stop-chamfered, flat-head (Plate 32). The door to room [**F2**] is of robust, plank and batten construction (planks; 1ft wide), with an arched head, pin-hung on strap hinges (Plate 33).

4.2.16 Although the related partitions, both above and below tie level, are for the most part obscured by modern finishes and trusses are nowhere fully exposed, it is nonetheless clearly evident that the trusses here are of a different, more substantial form to **TI** over the granary at Bays 1/2 (see fn. 9), with implications for the development of the eastern end of the range, discussed at section §.6 below.

9 The timbers used in truss **TI** display a markedly different growth-ring pattern than those within **TIII** and **TIV** (see Table 1 below) while also showing signs of having come from some form of 'managed' woodland (M Bridge *pers. comm*.); in combination with the variant form of the truss when compared to those over Bays 3-5 to the west (see §.4.2.15-16), this may suggest that it represents a secondary replacement.

10 Site notes, July 1981.

11 With main stack thus representing a secondary insertion, thereby accounting for the 'construction break' in the south elevation (Plate 4).

12 A number of interpretations have been proposed; to protect a building against evil spirits, perhaps, or more specifically against fire (see also Norfolk Medieval Graffiti Survey at http://medieval-graffiti.blogspot.co.uk/2017/10/taper-burn-marks-fighting-fire-with-fire.html).

13 The historical application of a thick layer of unsympathetic modern varnish (as throughout the living accommodation at this level) negates the identification of these balusters as an early feature. The details of the stair (stick balusters, simply-moulded square newel and handrail) are of 19th-century date, though it may well occupy an original location, opening off the passage.

4.3 The North-Western Extension

Exterior

4.3.1 The north-western extension (Plates 34-6), an addition of probable late-18th or early-19th-century date and possibly originally built as a dairy with accommodation/storage over, comprises an approximately square block, 15½ft. (E/W) x 17½ft. (N/S), appended at the west end of the north elevation. It is of two storeys beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to north and over-sailing the roof of the main range to the south; the west elevation is set flush with the gable end of the main range (Plates 12/35). Exterior walling is fully rendered in painted roughcast. Superimposed, single window openings pierce the eastern and western elevations at ground and first floor levels, variously housing timber replacement timber casements (east) and UPVC double-glazed units (west).[14] A double-flue, brick ridge-stack rises above the blind north gable end (Plate 36).

Interior

4.3.2 Internally, the extension comprises a single room at each level, [**G7**] to ground floor and [**F6**] to first floor. The ground floor is accessed externally by means of a door in the east wall, hard in the angle with the main range (via the 20th-century porch), which opens onto a small lobby [**G7a**], formed in ephemeral stud walling and affording access to bathroom [**G6**] to the north side of Bay 5 within the main house. Room [**G7**] (Plate 37) is spanned by a single, axial ceiling beam (chamfered, un-stopped), and is heated by a 1930s 'art-deco'-style tiled fireplace to the centre of the north gable wall (Plate 38); otherwise little of historical significance is exposed. First-floor room [**F6**] (Plates 39/40) is accessed off the north side of landing [**F3**] within the main house, there being no visible, independent internal vertical communication within the extension itself. The room is ceiled at the level of the (presumed) lower of two side purlins. Both ground and fist floor rooms are lit by windows within the eastern and western walls, all renewed and significantly modified to the west (Plate 35).

5 TREE-RING DATING

5.1 A programme of tree-ring dating was undertaken by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory prior to the commencement of the current study, and has been reported separately (Bridge, 2018). Seven timbers were sampled from the main range of the building although dating proved to be difficult due to anomalous ring patterns. Two tie-beams (**TIII** and **TIV**) dated broadly however, and were found to match each other, with a mean heartwood/sapwood boundary date of 1546, giving a likely felling date range of 1557-87.

Sample number	Timber and position	Date of series	H/S boundary date	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Felling date range
gndw01	Bay 1-2, north lower purlin	---	---	36¼C	91	---
gndw02	Tiebeam, truss 1 (**TI**)	---	---	29¼C	95	---
gndw03	North principal rafter, truss 1 (**TI**)	---	---	19½C	80	---
gndw04	Collar, truss 1 (**TI**)	---	---	4	71	---
gndw05	Tiebeam, truss 4 (**TIV**)	1359-1546	1546	H/S	188	1557-87
gndw06	Tiebeam, truss 3 (**TIII**)	1360-1545	1545	H/S	186	1556-86
gndw07i	Girding beam, truss 1, inner rings (**TI**)	---	---	---	*35*	---
gndw07ii	*ditto* outer rings (**TI**)	---	---	29½C	*69*	---
Gndw65m	Mean of 05 and 06	1359-1546	1546		**188**	1557-87

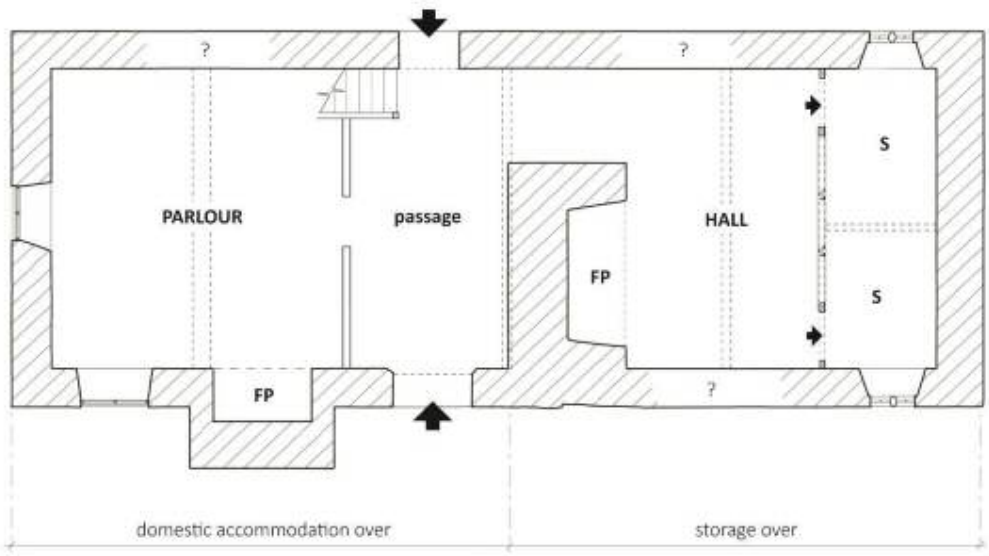
TABLE 1: Summary of dendrochronology samples (based on Bridge 2018, table 1). sample locations are indicated on Figures 4/5

Key: H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date; C = complete sapwood, winter felled; ½C = complete sapwood, felled the following summer. NM – not measured

[14] The first-floor window to the east elevation breaks the eaves line as a low semi-dormer (Plate 34).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The historical core of Garneddwen-fawr presents a house of considerable intrinsic interest, and has been dated broadly to the second half of 16th century. The house is of 1½ storeys, with a four-unit plan (inner bay, hall, passage and parlour) arranged over five structural bays, forming a composite Smith Type A/B plan with, unusually, a transverse passage backing onto the main stack while incorporating a second, lateral stack heating a generously proportioned, two-bay parlour. The house occupies a 'downhill' site, the ground level sloping down generally from east to west, though with the 'traditional' plan having been reversed such that the parlour is located to the 'lower', passage end of the house, and two, small service rooms set beyond the dais partition at the 'upper' end of the hall.



Main Range; primary arrangements (fenestration conjectural save service bay to right).

6.2 The original form of the hall itself has, historically, been the subject of some discussion,[15] though on the balance of available evidence, in particular the presence of superimposed stone-mullioned windows to ground and first floor level at the east end of the house, it seems reasonable to assert that the house was fully storeyed from inception, with the main stack within the hall thus representing an integral feature of the original plan. The two-bay 'granary' over the east end of the range, accessed externally via the gable end, represents a fairly common arrangement (see §.4.2.4, fn.6), though the stone-mullioned windows may suggest an original use above the level of simple crop storage. The roof truss over the granary is of a distinct form, while analysis of the timbers indicates a different source, probably from some form of managed woodland, suggesting that it represents a secondary replacement and indicating that this area of the range has undergone significant historical modification.

6.3 The north-western extension was added, most probably in the 18th century; its location to the sheltered, north side of the main house with cross-ventilation is suggestive of an original dairy use (Lake 1989, 36), with accommodation/storage over. The detached bakehouse to the north of the main house may be broadly contemporary.

[15] Smith's 1981 site notes and statutory list entry (§.1.3.1) suggest a single storey hall with secondary, inserted stack and floor.

6.4 Given the current state of the house, it should be noted that any future programme of refurbishment, in particular the removal of external/internal wall finishes, has the potential to expose further evidence pertaining to the primary arrangements of the house and its subsequent development.

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 made possible through generous grant funding from The Marc Fitch Fund and the Woodtiger Fund. Special thanks are extended to Ms. Angela Kendrick, owner of Garneddwen-fawr, for allowing access to the property for the purposes of survey. Thanks 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.

7.2 Site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MCI*f*A who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

Ric Tyler MCI*f*A
30.04.2018

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Bridge M, 2018. 'The Dendrochronological Dating of Timbers from Garneddwen Fawr, Ysceifiog, Lixwm, Flintshire'. Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory report No. **2018/04**.

c) Online Sources

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- http://www.archaeologists.net
- www.coflein.gov.uk
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- http://medieval-graffiti.blogspot.co.uk/

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MCIfA FGCert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

Garneddwen-fawr, Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire

Figure 1: Location Plan

Google Earth; image dated 22.04.2015

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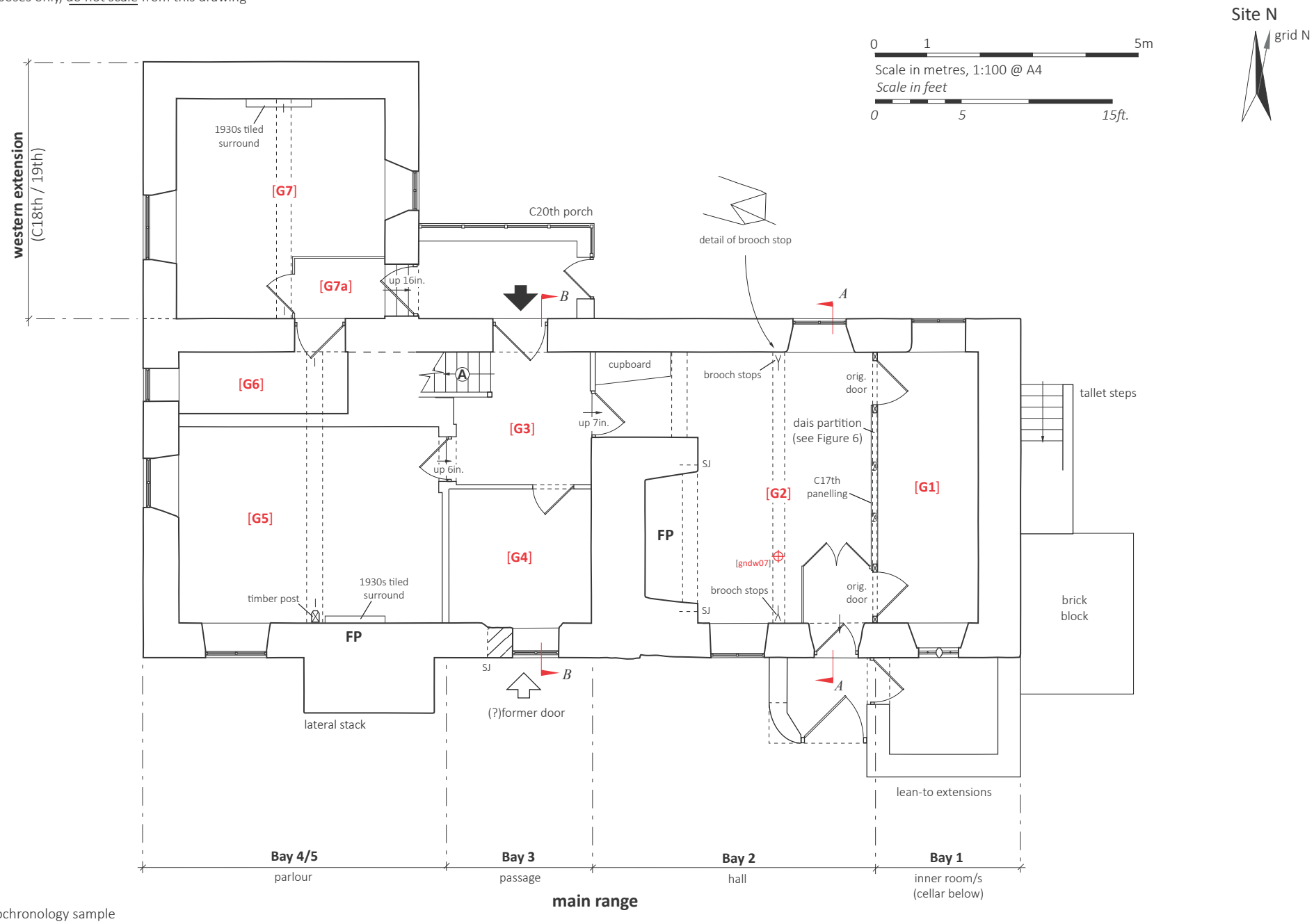
Garneddwen-fawr, Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire

Figure 2: Detailed location; modern aerial photograph

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



location of dendrochronology sample

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Garneddwen-fawr, Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire

Figure 3: Ground Floor Plan

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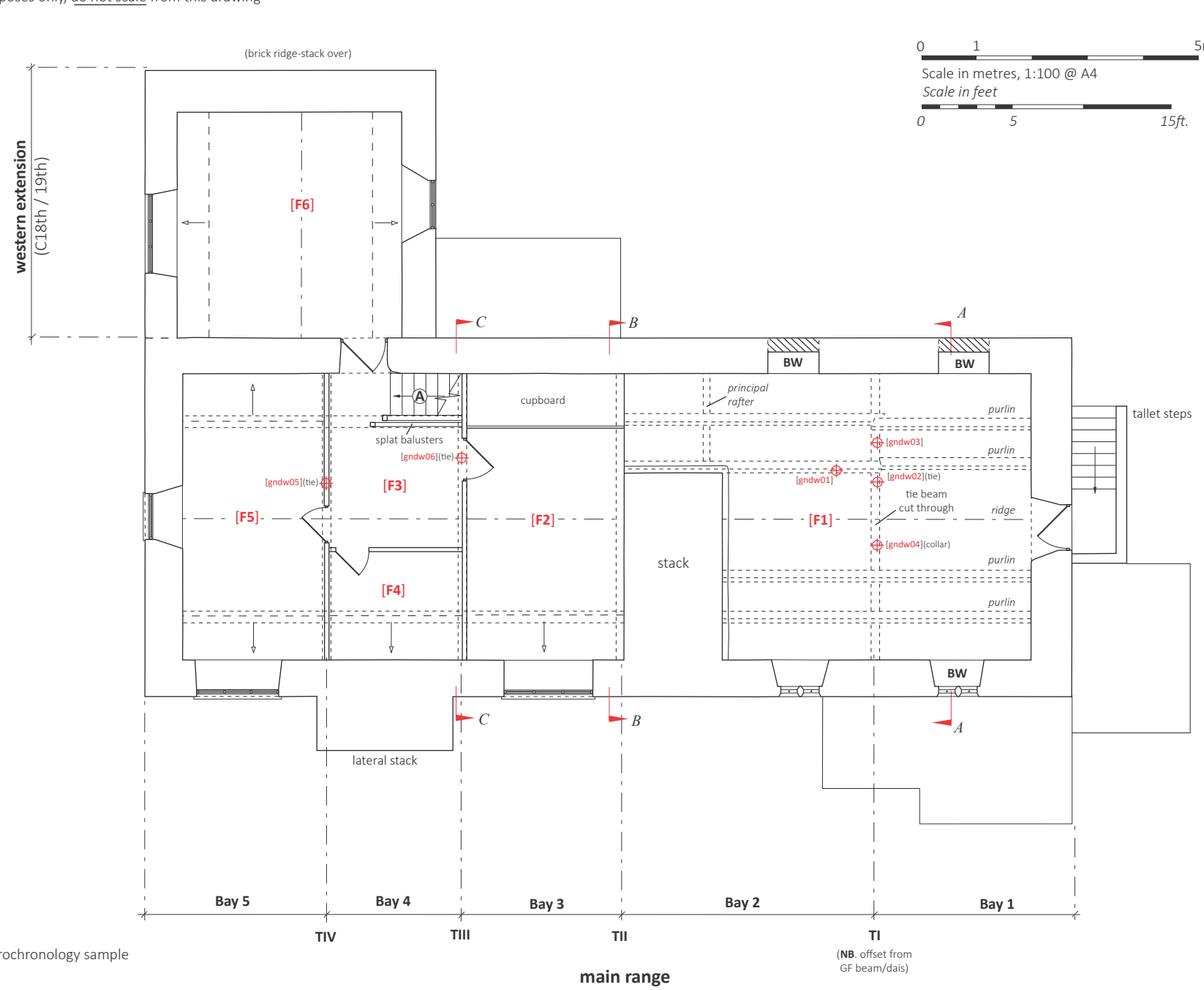

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Figure 4: First Floor Plan

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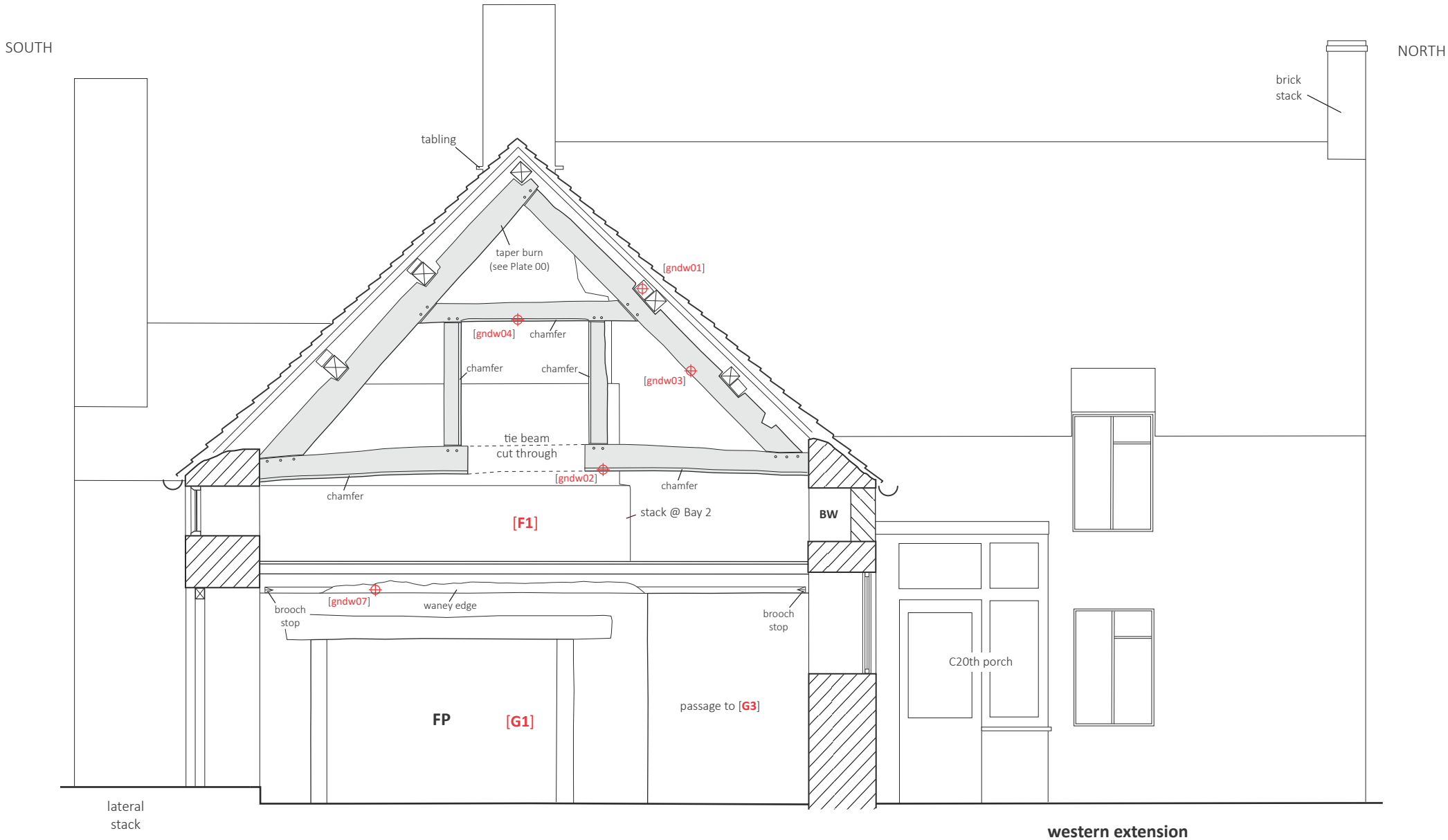

western extension
(C18th / 19th)

location of dendrochronology sample

0 1 3m
Scale in metres, 1:50 @ A4
Scale in feet
0 5 10ft.

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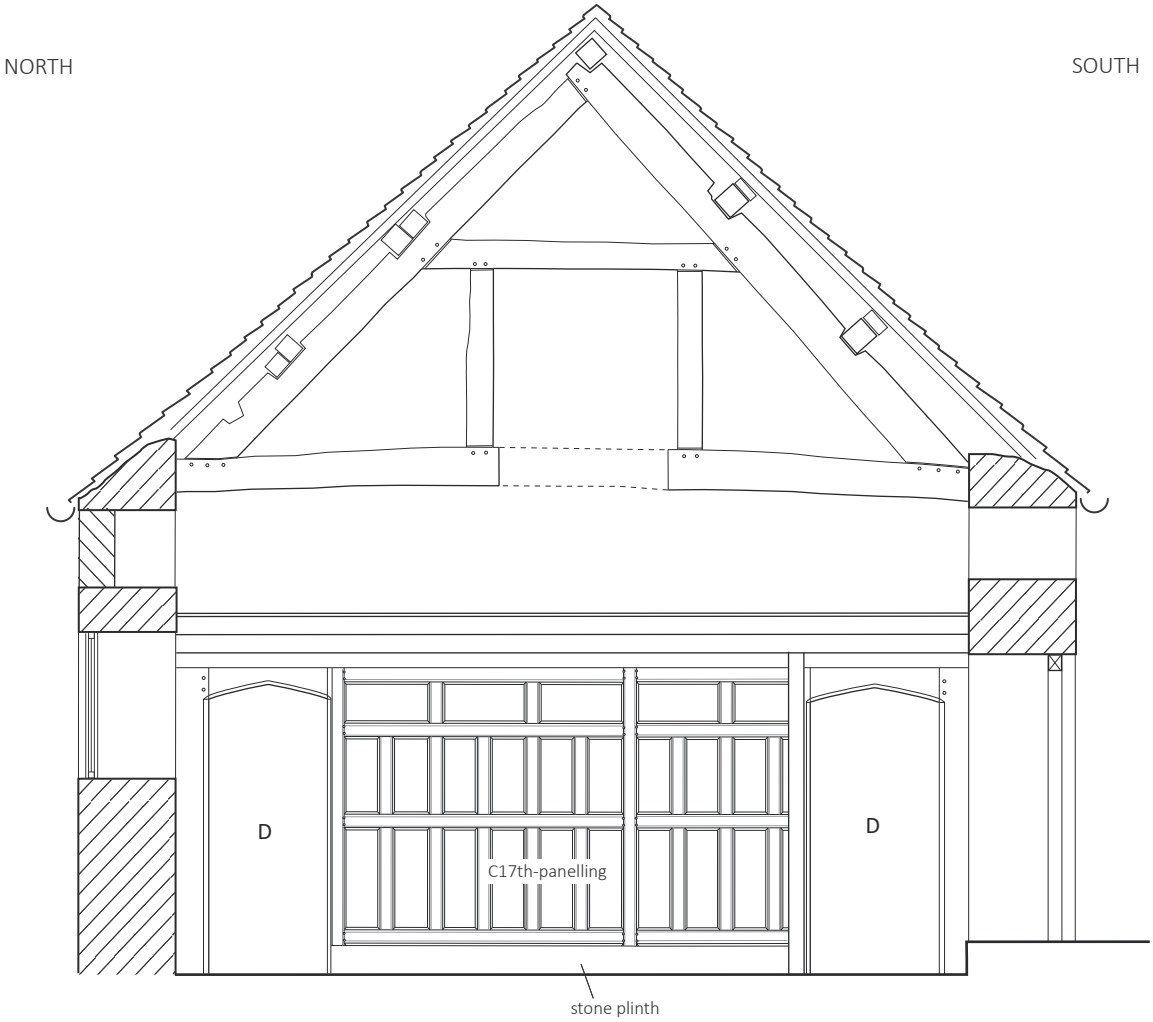
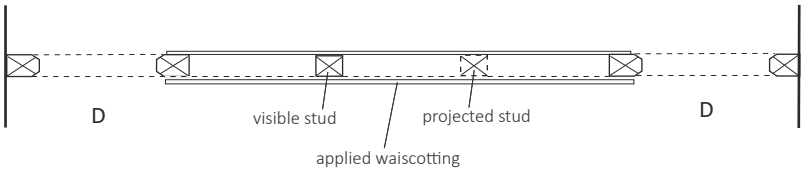
Garneddwen-fawr, Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire
Figure 5: Transverse cross-sectional elevation at *A-A* (truss **TI**)

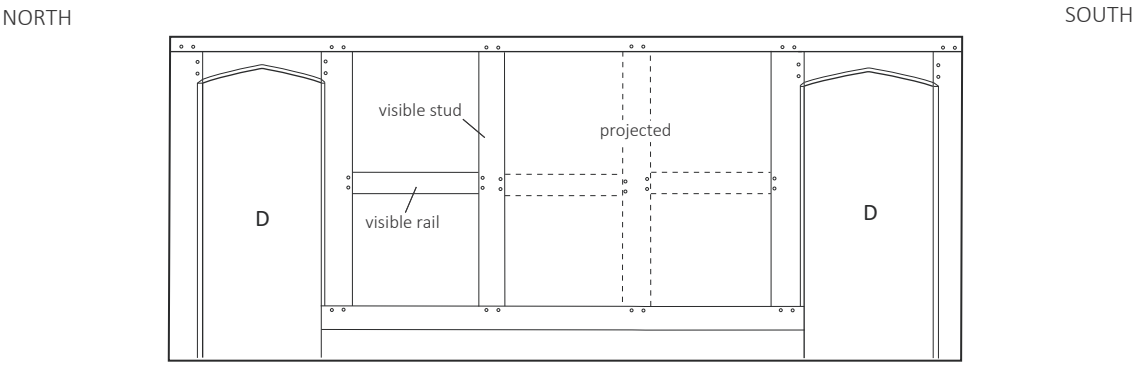
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



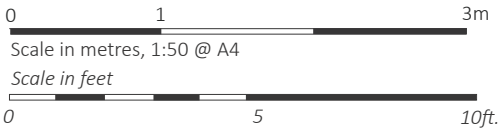
a Transverse cross-section looking east



b Part plan



c Reconstructed, large-panel partition



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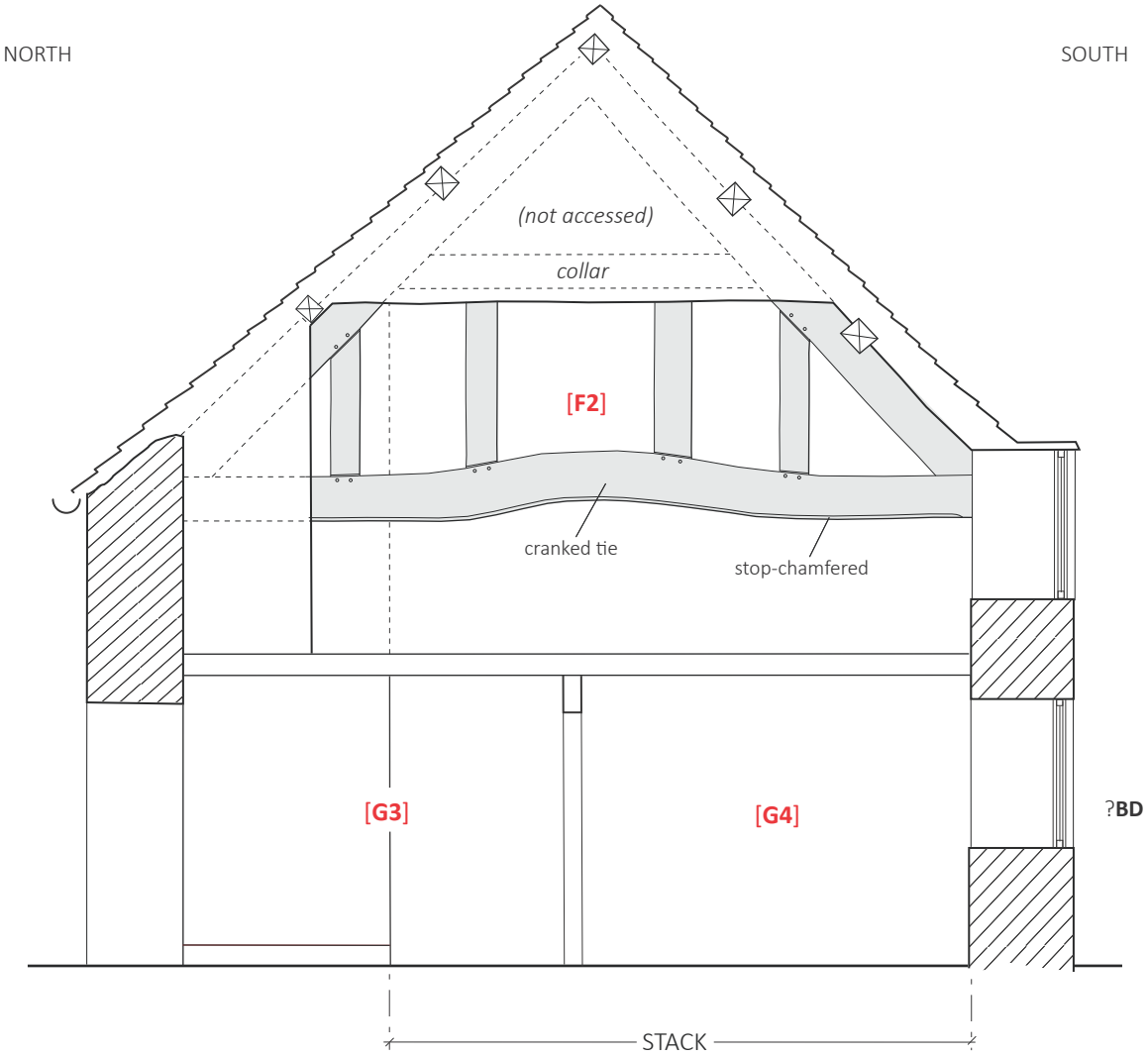
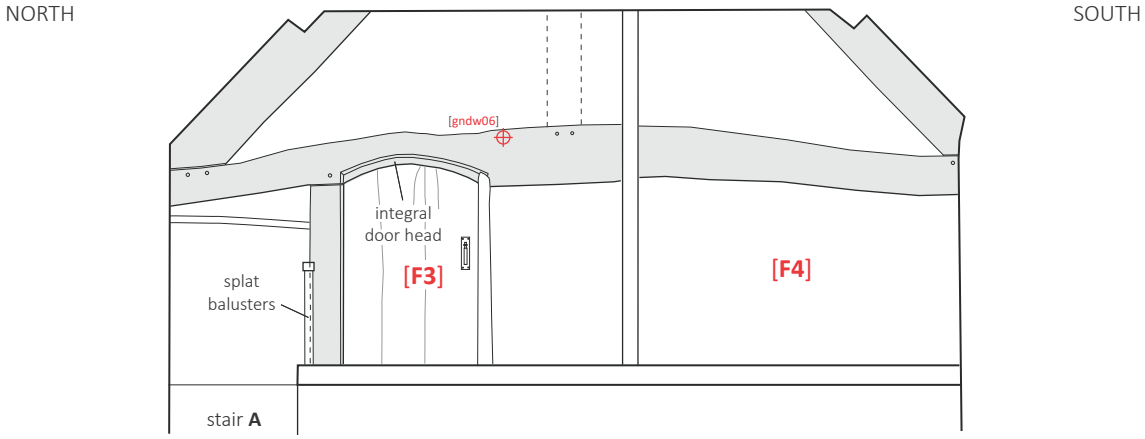
Garneddwen-fawr, Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire

Figure 6: Details of dais partition

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



a Transverse cross-section at *B-B* (truss **TII**) looking east



b Part-section (1F only) at *C-C* (truss **TIII**) looking east

0 1 3m
Scale in metres, 1:50 @ A4
Scale in feet
0 *5* *10ft.*

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MCIfA PGCert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

Garneddwen-fawr, Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire
Figure 7: Truss **TII** / **TIII** details

Plate 1: Long view of Garneddwen-fawr from the south-west.

Plate 2: General view looking south-west; main range to left, gable of north-western extension (C18th/19th) to right with detached, bakehouse to centre foreground.

Plate 3: General view of south elevation with lateral stack to parlour and ridge stack to hall fireplace.

Plate 4: Construction break(?) in south elevation.

Plate 5: Projecting, lateral stack at Bay 4/5.

Plate 6: Poss. original doorway, at Bay 3 (S).

Plate 7: Detail of two-light, stone-mullioned window with iron stanchions at 1F, Bay 2 (S) of main range.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 8: Lean-to extensions to west end of south elevation, note stone-mullioned window hard beneath eaves to left.

Plate 9: Oblique view of main range, north elevation, illustrating 'downhill' siting, with north-western extension to right.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 10: 20th-centruy porch in angle of main range and north-western extension.

Plate 11: Main range, east gable end with tallet steps serving 1F 'granary'.

Plate 12: General view of west elevation with gable end of main range to right and western lateral wall of north-west extension to left.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 13: Two-light, stone-mullioned window (with iron stanchions) to south wall of 'inner room' [**G1**] (Bay 1).

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 14: Panelled dais partition to east side of [**G2**] with applied, 17th-century panelling.

Plate 15: Primary door to north end of dais partition.

Plate 16: Detail of plain-chamfered, mitred head.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 17: Room [**G1**] looking south-west fire fireplace to west wall.

Plate 18: Detail of brooch stop to main transverse beam over [**G1**].

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 19: Flanking passage to north side of stack.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 20: Stair **A** rising at north-west of Bay 3.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 21: Parlour [**G5**] looking south-west. **NB.** timber post to left, supporting south end of ceiling beam.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 22: Inserted 1930s fireplace.

Plate 23: South end of principal ceiling beam (plain run-outs) supported by (rendered) timber post.

Plate 24: Roofspace [**F1**]; two-light, stone-mullioned window at Bay 2 (S).

Plate 25: Roofspace [**F1**]; blocked window at Bay 2 (N).

Plate 26: Space to north side of main stack, with relic timber partitioning beneath **TII**.

Plate 27: Truss **TI** at Bay 1/2, [**F1**]. Note location of high-level burn mark (circled).

Plate 28: Detail of isolated burn mark to PR, truss **TI**.

Plate 29: Landing [**F3**]; truss **TIII** looking north-east with integral door to [**F2**].

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 30: Cranked tie beam of **TIV** to east side of Bay 5 (room [**F5**]).

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 31: Cranked tie beam of **TII** to east side of Bay 3 (room [**F2**]).

Plate 32: Door beneath **TIV** opening onto [**F5**] (Bay5).

Plate 33: Detail of door [**F3**/**2**] (reverse).

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 34: NW extension; east elevation.

Plate 35: NW extension; west elevation.

Plate 36: NW extension; blind north gable end.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 37: Room [**G7**] looking north-east.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 38: 1930s 'art-deco' tiled fireplace to room [**G7**].

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 39: Room [**F6**] looking north-east.

[IMAGE REDACTED AT REQUEST OF OWNER]

Plate 40: Room [**F6**] looking south-west.

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 six buildings; *viz*. Pwllhalog and Terfyn, Cwm, Denbighshire; Maes y Coed, Afonwen, Flintshire; Pentre Isaf, Bryneglwys and Cae'r-afallen, Ruthin, Denbighshire, and Garneddwen-fawr, Ysceiviog, Flintshire. 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 visits arranged with the owners of buildings 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 RCHME Recording Historic Buildings Specification. It has to be adjusted 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 RCHME specification.
5. Each site is different and some have been recorded before. There will 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 RCAHMW's on-line database as part of partnership.
8. **Archive.** Archive to be deposited in RCAHMW'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(f)/001	Ground floor plan	A3	1:50	06.03.18	R Tyler
2018-001(f)/002	First floor plan	A3	1:50	06.03.18	R Tyler
2018-001(f)/003	Transverse cross-section at Truss **TI** looking west / Dais partition details	A3	1:50/1:10	06.03.18	R Tyler
2018-001(f)/004	Transverse cross-section at Truss **TI**	A3	1:50/1:10	06.03.18	R Tyler
2018-001(f)/005	Transverse cross-section at Truss **TIII** looking east/ Truss **TII** looking east	A3	1:50	06.03.18	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 asterix (*****) are reproduced as plates within the current document. ([**R**] = redacted at request of owner)

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0595		General view looking west	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0596		Oblique view of south elevation looking north-west	→ NW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0597*	**3**	South elevation	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0598		Lateral stack of south elevation	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0599		South elevation, Bay 5	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0600		South elevation, Bay 3	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0601		South elevation, Bay 3	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0602*	**6**	South elevation, Bay 3; (?)former door	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0603		South elevation, Bay 2	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0604*	**7**	South elevation, Bay 2; stone mullion window to 1F level	↑	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0605		South elevation, Bay 2; stone mullion window to 1F level	↑	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0606*	**4**	Offset in south elevtion at Bay 2 - ?construction break?	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0607		Chimney above lateral stack	↑	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0608*	**8** [**R**]	Lean-to extensions to south elevation, Bays 2/3	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0609		Lean-to extensions to south elevation, Bays 2/3	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0610		Ridge stack @ Bay 2/3	↑	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0611*	**5**	Lateral stack of south elevation, Bay 4	→ NW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0612		East gable end	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0613*	**11**	East gable end with tallet steps	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0614		East gable end with tallet steps	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0615		East gable end; 1F door to 'granary' [**F1**]	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0616		Detached bakehouse looking north	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0617*	**9**	General view of house looking south-west	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0618		Detached bakehouse looking south-west	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0619*	**34** [**R**]	C20th porch at angle of main range and north-western extension	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0620*	**10** [**R**]	C20th porch at angle of main range and north-western extension	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0621*	**36**	North-western extension, north gable end	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0622		General view from north-west	→ SE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0623*	**12**	General view from south-west	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0624*	**1**	General, long view from south-west	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0625		General, long view from south-west	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0626		West elevation	→ E	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0627		Main range, west gable end	→ E	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0628*	**35**	North-western extension, west elevation	→ E	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0629*	**2** [**R**]	General view looking north-east	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0630		General view from east	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0631		Granary [**F1**] looking west (truss **TI**)	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler

DSC_0632*	**27**	Granary [**F1**] looking west (truss **TI**)	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0633		Granary [**F1**] looking west (truss **TI**)	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0634		Granary [**F1**]; truss **TI,** detail of cut through tie-beam	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0635		Granary [**F1**], truss **TI**; upper north purlin	↑	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0636		Granary [**F1**], truss **TI**; upper south purlin	↑	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0637*	**28**	Granary [**F1**], truss **TI**; apex with taper burn to PR	↑	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0638		Granary [**F1**], truss **TI**; tie-beam to south	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0639*	**24**	Granary [**F1**], stone-mullioned window to Bay 2 (S)	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0640*	**25**	Granary [**F1**], blocked window to Bay 1 (N)	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0641		Granary [**F1**], blocked window to Bay 2 (N)	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0642*	**26**	Granary [**F1**], relic partition beneath tie of truss **TII** (N)	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0643		Granary [**F1**], relic partition beneath tie of truss **TII** (N)	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0644		Stone stack rising to west side of Bay 2	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0645		Principal rafter to north of stack	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0646		Room [**G1**] looking south	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0647		Room [**G1**] looking north	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0648*	**13** [**R**]	Room [**G1**]; detail of two-light, stone mullion window to south wall	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0649*	**15**	Room [**G2**]; detail of original door at north end of dais partition	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0650		Detail of door head	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0651*	**16**	Detail of door head	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0652		Dais partition to north side of [**G2**]	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0653		Detail of applied, early-C17th-panelling	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0654		Panelling applied to primary stud (door jamb)	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0655		Dais partition; detail of low stone plinth	↓	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0656		Room [**G2**]; detail of original door at south end of dais partition	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0657		Detail of door head (south door)	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0658		Detail of door head (north door)	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0659		Room [**G2**] looking SW	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0660		Room [**G2**]; door to exterior at Bay 2 (S)	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0661		Room [**G2**]; inserted doors/lobby at exterior rood (Bay 2, S)	→ SE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0662*	**17** [**R**]	Room [**G2**]; fireplace to west side Bay 2	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0663		Room [**G2**]; detail of transverse ceiling beam	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0664*	**18**	Room [**G2**]; brooch stop to transverse ceiling beam	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0665		Room [**G2**] looking north-east	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0666		Room [**G2**] looking north-west	→ NW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0667*	**19** [**R**]	Room [**G2**]; passage to north side of stack	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0668		Room [**G2**]; detail of transverse ceiling beam	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0669*	**14** [**R**]	Room [**G2**]; early-C17th-panelling applied to dais partition	→ E	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0671		Room [**G3**]; newel at base of stair **A**	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0672		Room [**G3**]; Stair **A** rising from east - west	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0673*	**20** [**R**]	Room [**G3**]; Stair **A** rising from east - west	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0674		Room [**G3**]; glazed main door with margin lights	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0675		Room [**G3**]; door to Room [**G5**]	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0676		Room [**G3**]; door to Room [**G4**]	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0677		Room [**G3**]; door to Room [**G5**]	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0678*	**21** [**R**]	Room [**G3**] looking south-west	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0679*	**22** [**R**]	Room [**G3**]; 1930s tiles FP surround, inserted into lateral stack	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0680		Room [**G3**]; 1930s tiles FP surround, inserted into lateral stack	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0681		Room [**G3**]; 1930s tiles FP surround, inserted into lateral stack	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0682		Room [**G3**]; timber post beneath south end of transverse ceiling beam	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0683		Room [**G3**]; window to Bay 5 (S)	→ S	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0686		Room [**G3**] looking north-east	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0687*	**23**	Room [**G3**]; timber post beneath south end of transverse ceiling beam	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0688		Room [**G3**]; plain-chamfered ceiling beam	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0689		Stair **A** , 1F-GF	↓	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0690		Stair **A** , 1F-GF	↓	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0691		Splat balusters at head of Stair **A**	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0692		Splat balusters at head of Stair **A**	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler

DSC_0693*	**29**	Room [**F3**] looking east; door to [**F2**] beneath truss **TIII**	→ E	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0695		Detail of door to [**F2**]	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0696*	**33**	Detail of door to [**F2**] (reverse)	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0697		Truss **TIII** visible in bathroom [**F4**]	→ SE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0698		Skylight over [**F4**]	↑	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0699		Room [**F3**]; door to [**F6**]	→ N	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0700		Truss **TIV** visible in [**F3**]	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0701*	**32**	Door to [**F5**] beneath tie of **TIV**	→ W	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0702		Room [**F3**]; doors to [**F4**/**5**]	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0703*	**30** [**R**]	Room [**F5**]; tie beam of **TIV** visible to east wall	→ E	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0704		Room [**F5**]; tie beam of **TIV** visible to east wall	→ E	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0705		Room [**F2**]; truss **TII** visible to east wall	→ SE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0706		Room [**F2**]; truss **TII** visible to east wall	→ SE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0707		Room [**F2**]; truss **TII** visible to east wall	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0708*	**31** [**R**]	Room [**F2**]; truss **TII** visible to east wall	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0709		Room [**F2**]; truss **TII** visible to east wall	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0710*	**39** [**R**]	Room [**F6**] looking north-east	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0711*	**40** [**R**]	Room [**F6**] looking south-west	→ SW	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0712		Door to room [**F6**]	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0713		Room [**G6**] (bathroom) looking north-east	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0714*	**37** [**R**]	Room [**G7**] looking north-east	→ NE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0715*	**38** [**R**]	Room [**G7**]; 1930s tiled FP surround	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0716		Room [**G7**] looking south-east	→ SE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0717		Room [**G7**] looking south-east	→ SE	07.03.18	R Tyler
DSC_0723		Graffito on southern QS of truss **TI**	detail	07.03.18	R Tyler