

DYLASAU-UCHAF, PADOG, BETWS-Y-COED, CONWY

[NPRN 26416]

Architectural Record



FINAL REPORT

October 2011



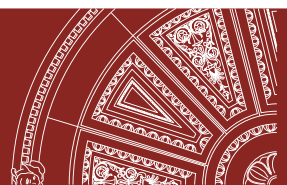
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DYLASAU-UCHAF

Padog, Betws-y-Coed, Conwy

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Summary

Dylasau-uchaf is located 0.8km west of Padog and 6.1km south-east of the town of Betws-y-Coed in County Borough of Conwy; it is centred on NGR SH 83093 51652. The farmhouse and associated outbuildings occupy an elevated site on rising ground to the western side of the upper Conwy valley. It is a Grade II listed building and is included on the National Monuments Record of Wales. An architectural record of the farmhouse building was made in August 2011 as part of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project, undertaken in partnership with the royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, and following on from a programme of dendrochronological sampling and analysis.

*The farmhouse can be broken down into two principal historic elements, abutting one another and forming an L-shaped plan. The earliest element of the farmhouse, the **south range**, would appear to have originated as a simple two-unit house of modest size, on an end chimney plan. The current entrance is set within the gable end away from the main stack and its location within this elevation has been altered on a number of occasions. Such a primary plan appears unlikely and, if original, would correspond to Smith's 'Type H', a plan-type previously unrecorded in north Wales; a possible alternative would be for the original doorway to be located at the west end of the north wall, opening opposite the main stack in a simple 'Type C' lobby-entry plan with the 'Type H' arrangements being secondary. One dendrochronological sample from the single roof truss dated with a tentative felling-date range of 1562-92, suggesting a construction date in the last decade of the 16th century, though detailed interpretations from the evidence of a single sample should be made only with the greatest caution. The **north range** was appended to the east end of the north elevation of the early range, built on a two-unit, end-chimney plan with hall to the south and parlour/service bay to the north. The current doorway opens in the west wall to the north of the hall; a doorway located at the southern end of the range (now blocked), opposite the main fireplace recess in a classic Type C (lobby-entry) plan, is possibly a later insertion. Dendrochronological samples from the north range failed to date. It is assumed that the north and south ranges co-existed as independent dwellings for some considerable period, though it is unclear when the two ranges were connected. Both ranges have undergone considerable internal reorganisation.*

Dylasau-uchaf nonetheless represents a notable example of a gentry house of the late 16th/17th century, with good survival of primary features and an interesting development possibly related to the 'unit-system' of generational enlargement. Of particular interest is the early range, of a type not previously recorded in North Wales, here dated to the late 16th century, and it is unfortunate in this respect that much evidence has been lost as to the internal arrangements of this range due to earlier phases of refurbishment and repair.

DYLASAU-UCHAF

Padog, Betws-y-Coed, Conwy

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Architectural Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 The farmhouse at Dylasau-uchaf, Padog, Betws-y-Coed, Conwy was recorded in August 2011 as part of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project,¹ undertaken in partnership with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).
- 1.1.2 Dylasau-uchaf is located 0.8km west of Padog and 6.1km south-east of the town of Betws-y-Coed in County Borough of Conwy; it is centred on NGR SH 83093 51652 (Figures 1 and 2). The farmhouse and associated outbuildings occupy an elevated site on rising ground to the western side of the upper Conwy valley, at a height of c. 205m AOD.
- 1.1.3 Dylasau-uchaf is a Grade II listed building (CADW Listed Building ID 5893)² and is included on the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), NPRN 26416.³
- 1.1.4 The building record follows on from a programme of dendrochronological sampling undertaken by Dr MC Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory (Bridge, 2011; see section §.5).

1.2 Scope of Report

- 1.2.1 The Historic Building Record was undertaken in accordance with a 'Design Brief for Historic Building Recording' prepared by the Project Director; a copy of the brief is included below as **Appendix A**.
- 1.2.2 This report outlines the results of the building survey, and has been prepared in accordance with English Heritage guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.2.3 This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of August 2011.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general objective of the architectural record, as outlined in the design brief, was to generate a drawn, photographic and written record of Dylasau-uchaf to supplement the dendrochronological survey.
- 2.2 Specific aims of the recording action are listed at Section §.5 of the project brief, reproduced at **Appendix A** below.

¹ <http://www.datingoldwelshhouses.co.uk/>

² <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wa-5893-dylasau-uchaf-bro-machno>

³ <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/26416/details/DULASAU+UCHAF%3BDYLASE+UCHAF%3BDYLASAU+UCHAF/>

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1 Documentary research into the historical background, origins and development of Dylasau-uchaf is to be undertaken by volunteers of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project. No programme of documentary research into the buildings has thus been undertaken as part of the current Historic Building Record. Survey and historical notes prepared by WR Hughes for the National Trust Vernacular Building Survey in 1983 have, however, been referred to in the preparation of the present report. A plan has been previously published (RCAHMW 1956; fig.172).

3.2 Historic Building Record

3.2.1 The Historic Building Record comprised an exterior and interior examination of the structure of the house and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records as follows:

The Drawn Record

3.2.2 Measured plans were generated on site at principal floor levels, marking significant architectural and archaeological detail. Plans were prepared on site at a scale of 1:50, using pencil of archivally stable drafting film, measurements being captured by a combination of hand tape and hand-held laser measurement. In addition, two representative cross-sections were prepared, one each of the two principal ranges making up the farmhouse. A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix B**.

The Photographic Record

3.2.3 The photographic record comprised high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera (10MP) and was commensurate with a 'Level 3' record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general interior views of principal rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, photographer and date. A register of project photographs is included below as **Appendix C**; digital copies of photographs in *.jpg format are included on CD appended to the rear cover of the report.

The Written Record

3.2.4 To accompany the drawn and photographic records, a written account of the farmhouse buildings was made as free text; this forms the basis of the following description.

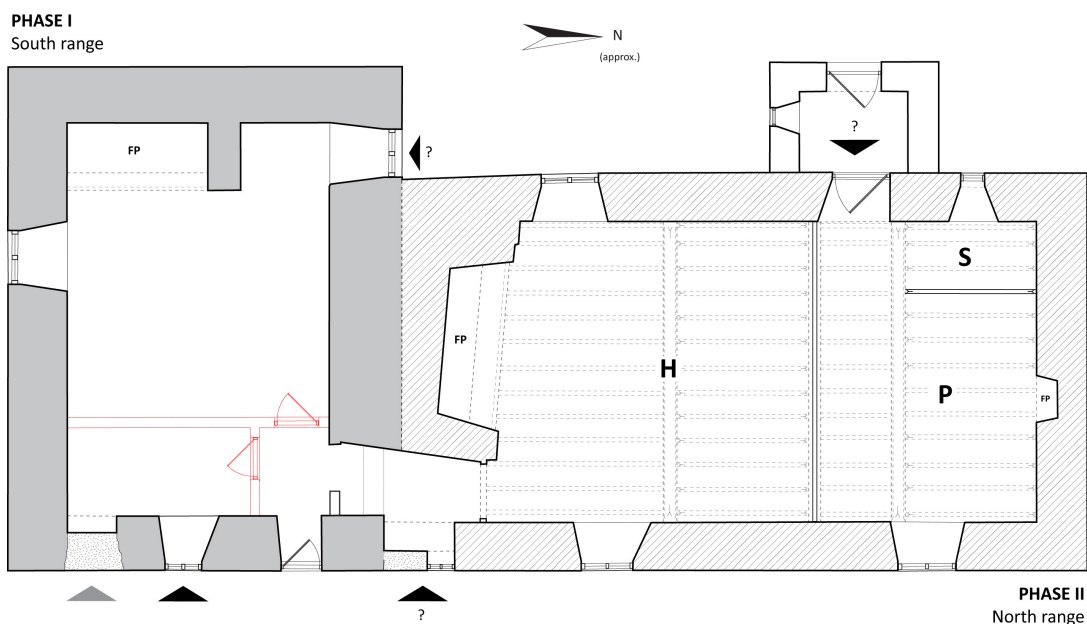
4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

NB: For the purposes of the following description, the principal axis of the farmhouse is assumed to run north-south.

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 The farmhouse at Dylasau-uchaf (Plates 1/2) can be broken down into two principal elements (see sketch plan overleaf); the earliest element is located to the south, comprising a stone-built range on a compact, rectangular plan aligned east-west, rising to 1½ storeys beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to east and west with a ridge stack rising above the western gable. Appended at the north-east of this range, a further, longer range is aligned north-south with its principal elevation facing onto the main farmyard which

occupies the space to the north-west of the house; a small enclosed forecourt is formed to the west of the north range, defined by a low stone wall.



Dylasau-uchaf; sketch plan showing principal elements referred to in the text (see also Figures 4-8)

4.2 The South Range

Exterior

- 4.2.1 The south range is built on a compact rectangular plan, aligned east-west and measuring 8.5m (c.28ft) long (E/W) by 6.5m (c.21ft) wide (N/S); it is stone-built of random un-coursed rubble including some larger boulders, of 1½ storeys (3.1m/c.10ft to eaves, 6m/19.5ft to ridge) beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to east and west.
- 4.2.2 The **south elevation** (Plate 3) is stone-built rising through 1 ½ storeys to a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to east and west with plain verges; a short ridge stack rises above the western gable with tabling to ridge and base. Superimposed window openings towards the western end of the elevation light ground and first floor levels, both house timber casements, the upper window with top-hinged opening light and jambs of vertical slate blocks.
- 4.2.3 The **east elevation** (Plate 4) presents a stone-built, asymmetrical gable⁴ with plain verges, the southern eaves line being set lower than to the north where the block is abutted in a clear straight joint by the secondary, northern range (Plate 19). To the south end of the ground floor a 1m wide doorway with monolithic head has been blocked (Plate 5) while to the centre of the elevation, a two-light timber casement has been inserted into a further former doorway opening, the latter being furnished with projecting horizontal slabs or dripstones over, and with opposing 'boulders' defining its lower jambs (Plate 6). The inserted window itself has a secondary slate head and cill and would appear to have been reduced in width to the south. The present doorway has been inserted to the north side of the elevation. At first floor level a window opening, located slightly off-centre to the south and housing a two-light timber

⁴ The asymmetry is more clearly evident within the west elevation (see Plate 8).

casement, has again clearly been significantly reduced in width to both north and south, the original opening again being furnished with horizontal dripstones which extend to the full width of the gable (Plate 7).⁵ The relative chronology of the recorded door openings is difficult to establish, though the presence of dripstones above the central door and upper window may indicate that they are contemporaneous.

- 4.2.4 The **west elevation** (Plate 8) again presents a stone-built, asymmetrical gable with plain verges, the gable topped by a rectangular stone ridge stack (possibly rebuilt) with tabling to the base to both north and south. The elevation is pierced by a single window opening, at first floor level to the north of the stack, housing a standard two-light timber casement. The **north elevation** is mainly obscured by the north range which abuts to the east, though a short length of the western return is visible (Plate 9), which includes a single, two-light casement at ground floor level beneath a heavily weathered timber lintel; a possible straight joint beneath the western jamb of this window may indicate an original doorway.

Interior

- 4.2.5 Internally, it would appear that the south range was originally constructed on a one or two-unit, end chimney plan; the interior has, however, been extensively modernised and retains little evidence for its detailed internal arrangements.

Ground Floor (Figure 4)

- 4.2.6 The **ground floor** of the south range has been completely refitted, including an inserted secondary ceiling, and is currently sub-divided by a series of inserted brick walls to form three rooms. To the west, the principal room [**GF01**] (Plates 10/11) is lit by a two light casement set within splayed reveals in the south wall and was originally heated by a fireplace to the south side of the west gable wall (Plate 10), within a wide recess spanned by a substantial (1ft square) chamfered bressumer. A further window is located at the west end of the north wall in the recess adjacent to the fireplace, possibly lighting an original stair (see §.4.2.7). The southern part of the building is sub-divided to form a small entrance lobby [**GF03**] (with through access to the later, north range) and a toilet/utility room [**GF02**] against the east wall; within [**GF02**], the former doorways, visible externally, are evident as a window embrasure, extending in part to floor level, and a full height niche to the south.
- 4.2.7 Survey notes from the National Trust Vernacular Building Survey (Hughes 1983) record an inserted fireplace with 19th-century cast-iron surround within the north wall, with a flue connected to the main stack of the secondary north range, though this has subsequently been removed and no evidence survives for its former location. An early principal transverse floor beam, with grooved soffit for a ground floor partition, was formerly located further to the north than the current brick partition (ie. approximately central to the range),⁶ while evidence for a framed stair may formerly have survived to the north side of the fireplace recess within the west wall.⁷

First Floor (Figure 5)

- 4.2.8 At **first floor** level, the range is again subdivided by modern partitions to form a series of three rooms. To the south, lobby [**1F03**] opens off a passage leading from the north range and gives access to bathroom [**1F02**] to the east and bedroom [**1F01**] to the west. Bathroom [**1F02**] retains evidence for the original wide gable window (see §.4.2.3; fn.5) in the form of a wide embrasure within the east wall (Plate 12). The principal room [**1F01**] (Plates 13/14) is located to the west, where the feet of the principal rafters of the central truss (**T1**) and the lower side purlins of the roof structure are exposed (Plate 15/16). At the south-

⁵ Hughes (1983) records that an original frame with evidence for seven diagonally set timber mullions formerly survived within this opening, though this is no longer visible and indeed Hughes notes that it had already been plastered over in 1983.

⁶ See RCAHMW plan in Caernarvonshire Inventory, Volume I: East (1956), fig. 172, reproduced in Hughes (1983).

⁷ Info. Mrs Roberts, current tenant, though unsubstantiated by recorded evidence. Neither stair nor transverse partition are noted by Hughes in 1983, who describes the range at that date as having been 'totally gutted'.

west angle of the room is the massive projection of the gable stack (Plate 13); Hughes records a fireplace here in 1983 though this has subsequently been blocked in / covered over and is evidenced only by a small vent above floor level.

The Roof (Figures 6 and 7)⁸

- 4.2.9 The **roof** is of two roughly equal bays defined by a single, central collar beam truss (**T1**; Figure 7) supporting two tiers of through purlins and square section ridge piece; side purlins are trenched over the outer face of the principals where they are scarfed with a simple splayed joint and embedded in the masonry of the eastern and western gables. Principals are plain-chamfered and stopped both above and below the level of the collar (also chamfered), indicating that they were originally exposed to first floor level, and are double pegged at the apex (square section pegs) which is notched to take the square section ridge piece (Plate 18). The soffit of the collar was not accessible to ascertain whether it included a groove or sockets for a first floor partition.

4.3 The North Range

Exterior

- 4.3.1 The north range is built on a rectangular plan, aligned north-south, with maximum dimensions of 11.75m (38½ ft) long (N/S) by 6.6m (21½ ft) wide (E/W); the principal **west elevation** (Plate 18) faces onto a small enclosed forecourt and onto the main farmyard beyond to the north-west. It is stone-built of un-coursed rubble, rising to 1½ storeys (3.75m/12ft 3in. to eaves, 6.75m/22ft to ridge) beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to the north and oversailing the northern roof slope of the earlier range which it abuts to the south. Ridge stacks rise to both north and south. The main doorway is offset towards the north end of the range and is sheltered by a 19th-century, stone-built porch with slate-clad roof, pitched and gabled to the west with plain, painted bargeboards. Fenestration is irregular with two widely set casements to ground floor level, lighting [**GF04**] and [**GF06**] internally, and three more closely set casements to the central/north section of the upper floor; heads and cills have been renewed in slate; the upper windows, being set immediately beneath the eaves.
- 4.3.2 The **east elevation** (Plate 19) is again of 1½ storeys, stone-built beneath a pitched roof, gabled to the north; it abuts the south range in a straight joint, clearly visible at ground floor though obscured by vegetation at higher level. Two widely spaced casements light ground floor rooms [**GF04**] and [**GF06**] to south and north, while a further small, 4-pane fixed-light window to the far south lights a small passage connecting the two ranges internally; the latter window is unfortunately obscured by vegetation which negates close examination, though it is possible that it may represent a former doorway (see §.6 below). A second, small fixed-light window lights the interior stairwell; windows have renewed slate heads and cills. A single window opening at first floor level lights passage [**1F04**] internally, the upper window being set hard beneath the eaves.
- 4.3.3 The **north elevation** (Plate 20) presents a blind gable end with a coping of horizontally set stones and is capped by a tall chimney, with projecting stone tabling to east and west.

Interior

Ground Floor (Figure 4)

- 4.3.4 **Ground floor** level is accessed principally via a doorway set towards the northern end of the west elevation which opens onto a small lobby [**GF05**] with a transverse hallway extending across the full width of the

⁸ Physical access to the roofspace of the south range was highly restricted. The following description and drawings/plates included within this report are based upon a visual inspection from the single access hatch within [**1F02**] and upon limited measurements made from this level.

house (Plate 25), where a stair rises against the east wall via a quarter turn to the south.⁹ The south wall of [GF05] represents a modern insertion, however, and the transverse passage element of the room occupies the northern part of what was a sizable, approximately square, primary hall (5.3m/17½ ft N/S x 5m/16½ ft E/W), originally formed together with [GF04] to the south; the north wall of the original hall has been replaced while the exposed section of head beam (within [GF05]) has been boxed in. [GF04] is lit by small windows within the east and west walls, both within played embrasures, and was originally heated by a wide fireplace recess to the west side of the south wall (Plate 21).¹⁰ The fireplace backs onto the north wall of the primary range, and is spanned by a massive timber bressumer (2ft deep x 17in. wide), plain chamfered (1½in.) with ogee stops to east and west; a single ‘spectacles’ motif was noted on the chamfered lower ariss of the beam to the east (Plate 23).¹¹ The ceiling structure (Plate 24) is carried by a central, transverse beam, 8in wide x 11in deep, plain chamfered and stopped with stepped run-outs to east and west.¹² This beam carries a total of 11 original common joists to the north,¹³ of 3½ x 4in scantling @ 16in centres, plain chamfered with stepped run-outs and jointed to the main beam by bare-faced soffit tenons. Common joists to the south of the main beam (x13 total, matching the spacing pattern of the originals) are modern, machine sawn replacements of plain rectangular section, jointed into the main beam to the north but simply lodged over the top of the massive mantel bressumer to the south (see Plate 21). At the south-east corner, a passageway to the east of the fireplace recess, lit by a small window in the east wall communicates with lobby [GF03] within the south range; it is unclear when this communicating passage was formed and for how long the two ranges constituted separate dwellings.¹⁴ Although the evidence is sparse, it is argued below (§.6) that the window within the east wall may have been inserted into a former doorway opening, forming a lobby entry plan to the range.

- 4.3.5 Parlour [GF06] (Plate 26) occupies the north end of the range, encroached upon to the south-west by lobby [GF05]. The room is lit by a two-light casement within the east wall and a small single light window at the north end of the west wall, and is heated by a small fireplace off-centre to the east of the north wall. The ceiling structure reflects that within [GF04] with principal transverse beam (stop chamfered with stepped run-outs) and 13 longitudinal common joists; original stop-chamfered joists survive to the northern bay,¹⁵ though they have again been renewed to the (narrower) southern bay.¹⁶ Evidence of sockets within the soffit of the fourth joist east of the west wall in the northern half of the room (Plate 27) indicates a former partition (possibly secondary) at this location, enclosing a small service room at the north-west corner of the range and lit by the small window in the west wall.¹⁷ No evidence for a former partition beneath the principal transverse beam was noted, as might be expected in a traditional ‘cross-passage’ which supports the argument for a primary lobby-entry plan (see above and §.6.1.2).

First Floor (Figure 5)

- 4.3.6 **First floor** level is accessed via a quarter-turn stair located at the east end of [GF05], rising north to south against the eastern wall of the range to landing [1F04]. The layout of rooms at first floor level reflects the 3-bay division at roof level (here numbered 1 to 3 from south to north), though the walls themselves are

⁹ Both Hughes (1983) and the RCAHMW Caernarvonshire Inventory of 1956 record a stair of dog-leg form, suggesting considerable reworking of this area of the house in recent years (see also fn.16).

¹⁰ The fireplace itself has been rebuilt.

¹¹ ‘Spectacles’ marks are one of a number of motifs commonly found in the properties, particularly of the 17th century; they are interpreted as apotropaic or ‘evil-averting’ marks, often referred to as ‘witch marks’, and were believed to protect a building from the influence of evil spirits, preventing their entry via available openings. Doorways, windows and especially fireplaces were thus seen as key points of entry and are often the focus for concentrations of such marks (Hall 2005, 150-51; fig. 5.33). Recent recording work at nearby Dylasau Isaf on the Ysbyty Ifan Estate (Tyler 2011) recorded a concentration of such ‘spectacles’ motifs in association with incised circles, daisy wheels and a rudimentary/stylised ‘M’ (‘Mary’).

¹² The main beam displays characteristic marks of trestle sawing.

¹³ Of an original 13; two at the far east have been removed to accommodate the current stair (Plate 22).

¹⁴ Hughes (1983) proposes a 19th-century date for the forcing through of the connecting passage between the ranges.

¹⁵ Two common joists have, however, been renewed and a trimmer inserted for a first floor fireplace.

¹⁶ Hughes (1983) records that ‘all the joists are stop-chamfered originals’ implying that the southern joists may be fairly recent replacements.

¹⁷ The RCAHMW plan of 1956 indicates the partition still *in-situ*.

recent insertions; it is ceiled over at the level of the lower side purlin of the roof structure (see below; Figure 8). Landing [1F04] occupies a square plan within the eastern half of Bay 2, with a wide passageway leading north, narrowing to the east of the southern stack, and communicating with [1F03] within the southern range. The lower section of the eastern principal rafters of **T2** and **T3** are exposed to the east (Plates 29/28), where they are embedded in the solid masonry of the east wall; they measure 9 x 4½in. with plain chamfers to the lower arisses. At **T3**, at the head of the stair, the low collar of the truss is also exposed with a vertical strut extending through the inserted ceiling, above which it is tenoned into the soffit of the principal (Figure 8; Plate 31).

- 4.3.7 At the north end of the range, room [1F07] extends to the full area of Bay 3; the western principal, collar and vertical strut of **T4** are exposed within the south wall. The room is lit by a single opening in the west wall, housing a two-light timber casement. No evidence for a fireplace in the north wall was recorded, though the evidence of a hearth trimmer in the ceiling of [GF06] (see §.4.3.5, fn.13) indicates its former existence. To the south, rooms [1F05] and [1F06] occupy the western part of Bays 1 and 2 respectively, the former room being somewhat wider to the east; each is lit by a single two-light casement within the west wall, set within splayed reveals. The western rafter foot of **T3** is exposed within the south wall of [1F06].
- 4.3.8 Modern partitions and ceiling/wall finishes mean little evidence is exposed to make a reasoned interpretation of the former arrangements at first floor level.

Roof (Figures 6 and 8)

- 4.3.9 The roof of the north range is of three bays (here numbered 1 to 3 from south to north) defined by three collar beam trusses (**T2** to **T4**), here with a markedly low collar, exposed at first floor level in the case of **T3** (Plate 28) and **T4**, and with vertical struts extending from collar to principal (Plate 31). Principals are plain chamfered to their lower arisses, as are the vertical struts between collar and principal, indicating that the trusses were originally exposed to first floor level. Principals are lap jointed at the apex (Plate 32), double pegged with square-section pegs driven through the timbers at divergent angles in a manner similar to that employed in cruck construction, where they are employed to create a secure joint. The roof is carried by two tiers of through purlins and a square section ridge piece; side purlins are shallowly trenched over the outer faces of the principals, where they are scarfed with simple splayed joints, single pegged (Plate 33); likewise the ridge piece is scarfed at each truss (Plate 32).
- 4.3.10 Fairly extensive repairs have been undertaken to the roof, with **T2** in particular having been strengthened by the introduction of steel plates and a secondary steel 'collar' (Plate 31), presumably to prevent spreading; common rafters have been renewed throughout and a secondary upper purlin inserted to the eastern roofslope (Plates 30/31). The eastern principal of **T5** displays a number of discrepancies (eg. unchamfered, redundant lap joint to north face) and may have been renewed.

5 TREE-RING DATING

- 5.1 A programme of tree-ring dating was undertaken by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory prior to the current study (Miles and Bridge, 2011). Three samples were taken from the south range, one of which (**dluc02**) dated with an outer ring, probably the heartwood/sapwood boundary, formed in 1551 indicating a likely felling date of 1562-92; any interpretation, however, has to be made with great caution (*ibid.*). Five samples were taken from the north range, none of which dated.
- 5.2 A summary of the details from the dendrochronological report is included overleaf as Table 1; approximate sample locations are indicated on Figures 4 and 6 below.

Sample number	Timber and position	Date of series	H/S boundary date	Sapwood complement	No. of rings	Felling date range
SOUTH WING						
<i>dluc01</i>	South principal rafter	undated	---	H/S	68	---
<i>dluc02</i>	North principal rafter	1450-1551	?1551	?H/S	102	?1562-92
<i>dluc03</i>	Purlin in SE corner	undated	---	---	<40	---
Sample number	Timber and position	Date of series	H/S boundary date	Sapwood complement	No. of rings	Felling date range
NORTH WING						
<i>dluc04</i>	Low collar on middle truss	undated	---	---	52	---
<i>dluc05</i>	East principal rafter on south truss	undated	---	---	70	---
<i>dluc06</i>	West principal rafter on south truss	undated	---	---	112	---
<i>dluc07</i>	East purlin	undated	---	---	<40	---
<i>dluc08</i>	East principal rafter of middle truss	undated	---	---	70	---

TABLE 1: Summary of dendrochronology samples (from Miles and Bridge, 2011).

Key: H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date; C = complete sapwood, winter felled; ½C = complete sapwood, felled the following summer.

6 INTERPRETATION

6.1 Origins

6.1.1 The earliest element of the farmhouse, the **south range**, would appear to have originated as a simple two-unit, end chimney plan of modest size; the location of the primary entrance, however, remains somewhat problematical. The current entrance is set within the gable end away from the main fireplace and, as noted above, its location within this elevation has been altered on a number of occasions. On the available evidence, it would appear that the earliest plan was with a door set approximately central to the wall, subsequently moved to the east and finally relocated to the west; the chronology of this development is, however, unclear. Such a primary plan appears unlikely and, if primary, would correspond to Smith's 'Type H' (Smith 1988, 163), a plan-type previously unrecorded in north Wales and with a distribution restricted, in 1988, to Monmouthshire and Glamorgan only (*ibid.*, 164). A possible alternative would be for the original doorway to be located at the west end of the north wall, currently occupied by a window, opening opposite the main stack in a simple 'Type C' lobby-entry plan (Smith 1988 161-3; fig 79);¹⁸ with the 'Type H' arrangements thus being secondary.¹⁹ First floor level would have been accessed via a stair (location unknown) rising to a (?)single upper room, open to the roof. One dendro sample (*dluc02*) from the northern principal rafter of the central truss dated with a tentative felling-date range of 1562-92, suggesting a construction date in the last decade of the 16th century, though to make detailed interpretations from the evidence of a single timber should be done only with great caution (Bridge, 2011).

6.1.2 The **north range** was appended to the east end of the north elevation of the early range, built on a two-unit, end-chimney plan with a large, square hall to the south and parlour/service bay to the north. It is assumed that the north and south ranges co-existed as independent dwellings for some considerable period, possibly representing a 'unit-system' development (see Smith 1988, 166-8; Suggett and Stevenson 2010, 64-5), though it is unclear when the inter-connecting passage was formed at both ground and first floor level. If the exiting western doorway reflects an original location, as argued by Hughes (1983), then the primary entrance would have opened, unusually, into the service room of the range; an alternative interpretation would place the primary doorway within the east elevation at the southern end of the range (now a window), opening opposite the main fireplace recess in a classic Type C (lobby-entry) plan, though

¹⁸ The evidence of the surviving fabric is, unfortunately, inconclusive in this respect.

¹⁹ A complex development is thus implied, with the entrance door being relocated on three separate occasions.

this arrangement may again be secondary.²⁰ It is assumed that the original stair was located within the area of the hall, possibly at the north-east corner though its location has not been identified. Arrangements at first floor level are difficult to ascertain due to fairly extensive remodelling.

6.2 Later Modifications

6.2.1 More recent modifications to the house have included the forming of an interconnecting passage to the east of the southern stack (north range) at both ground and first floor levels, the resiting of the north range door from the east to the west elevation, possibly coincident with the development of the adjacent farmyard from the 18th century on, and the internal reorganisation of both ranges, in particular the south range which has been effectively gutted below roof level.

6.3 Conclusion

6.3.1 Dylasau-uchaf nonetheless represents a notable example of a gentry house of the late 16th/17th century, with good survival of primary features and an interesting development possibly related to the 'unit-system' of generational enlargement. Of particular interest is the early south range, though it is unfortunate in this respect that much evidence has been lost as to the internal arrangements of this range due to earlier phases of refurbishment and repair.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 The project was commissioned by Mrs Margaret Dunn, Project Director of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project, to whom thanks are given for help and cooperation throughout. Dylasau-uchaf is a property of the National Trust, part of their Ysbyty Ifan estate; grateful thanks are also extended to Mr and Mrs Roberts and family, tenants of Dylasau-uchaf, for their understanding and hospitality during the course of work. Thanks also to Richard Suggett of the RCAHMW for advice on interpretation and comments on the draft text of the current report.

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

²⁰ R Suggett, *pers comm.*

8 SOURCES

a) Published Sources

ALGAO, 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings*.

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*. University of Reading, IfA.

RCAHMW, 1956. *Caernarvonshire Inventory, Volume I; East*.

Smith P, 1988. *Houses of the Welsh Countryside: A Study in Historical Geography*, 2nd Ed. London, HMSO.

Suggett R and Stevenson G, 2010. *Introducing Houses of the Welsh Countryside*. Y Lolfa/RCAHMW.

b) Unpublished Sources

Bridge MC, 2011. 'The Tree-ring Dating of Dylasau-uchaf, Betws-y-Coed, Caernarfonshire'. Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, Report No. **2011/15**.

Tyler 2011. 'Dylasau-Isaf, Padog, Betws-y-Coed, Conwy: Architectural Record'. Report number **2011-009a**.

c) Online Sources

- <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk>
- www.coflein.gov.uk
- <http://datingoldwelshhouses.co.uk>

APPENDIX A: Project Brief

**DATING OLD WELSH HOUSES
NORTH WEST WALES DENDROCHRONOLOGY PROJECT
DESIGN BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING.**

1 Project Background

- 1.1 The North West Wales Dendrochronology Project (2009-2012) aims to identify, sample and date using dendrochronology, and record Tudor buildings with suitable original timber. Volunteers will undertake documentary research and the results will be widely disseminated and deposited in regional Historic Environment Records (HERs) and Coflein. The copyright of all project reports and materials will belong to the Project.
- 1.2 Project Phase 1 [September 2009 - June 2010] will include buildings in the following areas i) parts of south Denbighshire; ii) Anglesey; iii) parts of Arfon & Dwyfor in Gwynedd. Project Phase 2 [April 2010 – March 2012] will include buildings in iv) Conwy, v) parts of Merioneth in Gwynedd and vi) some possibly other buildings across the region.
- 1.4 Grants have been obtained for the Project costs from a wide range of organisations, each with their own conditions. In order to meet these conditions it was necessary as part of the grant application to identify potential buildings and obtain the owner's written permission. A long list of potential buildings has been drawn up for each area, with a short list in order of potential priority.

2 Site Locations

- 2.1 The dendrochronologists will block several days work in an area. They will visit the buildings on the short list for that area in order of priority and will determine whether or not there are sufficient suitable timbers to sample. They will move down the priority short list visiting and sampling buildings until the money allocated for dendrochronology in that area has been used.
- 2.2 As it will not be certain beforehand how many building phases are contained within any particular building, it cannot be stated how many buildings will be involved. See the accompanying letter. There may be additional buildings located elsewhere.
- 2.3 Most of the buildings are scattered farmhouses, but in some areas town houses will be included.
- 2.4 Some may have already been surveyed in detail by RCAHMW or others.

3 Background of each Site

- 3.1 As part of 1.4., existing sources of information were consulted. This included the RCAHMW inventories and records, Cadw listed building schedules and local knowledge. All buildings were visited. Most but not all buildings are listed grade II or II*.
- 3.2 The teams of trained volunteers will be undertaking further documentary research whilst the professional dendrochronology and building recording work proceeds.

3.3 Some recording may take place alongside the dendrochronologists and / or the volunteers.

4 General Requirements

4.1 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.

4.2 Contractors and sub-contractors are expected to

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

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

4.4 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.

5 Building Detail Record of each Building

5.1 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.

5.2 An important component of the dating programme will include a detailed, measured and drawn, record of the timbers to be dated.

5.3 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.

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

5.4.1 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)

5.4.2 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.

5.4.3 Brief Written Statement of Possible Potential for Future Recording.

5.5.1 **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.

5.5.2 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.

6 Time Scale

It is expected that the dates when the dendrochronologists will be in each area will be known by late January 2011. It is hoped that the building recording can take place very soon after the results of the dendrochronological sampling has been received, with further visits arranged with the owner of a building as necessary.

7 Reports

Reports will be required by the deadline (given in advance) for each block of work, usually within 3-4 weeks of site visits.

8 Monitoring

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

9 Payment

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

10 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:** North-west Wales Dendro Project with 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.
9. **Logos.** Partnership with RCAHME to be noted on cover of report.

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.

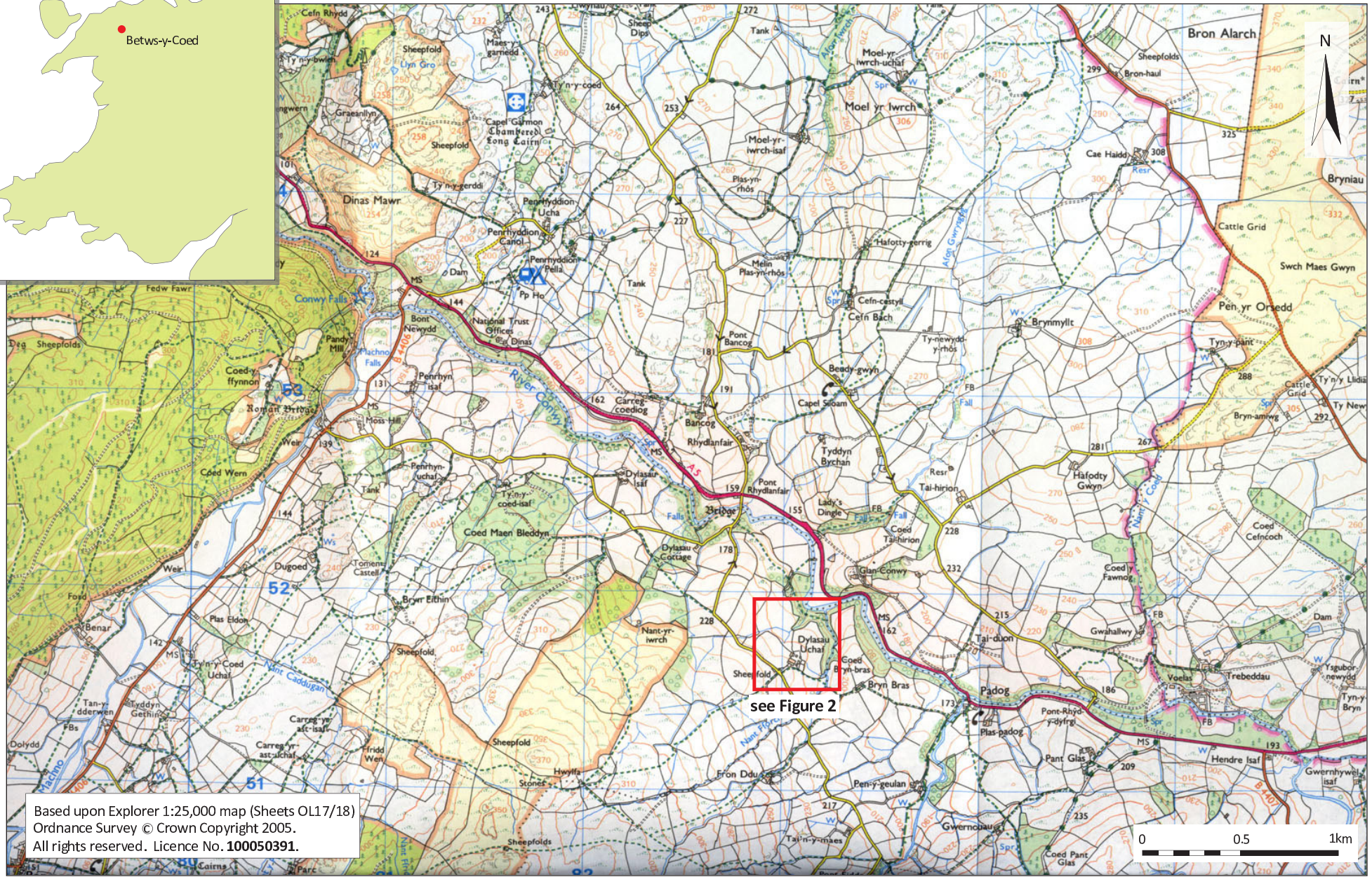
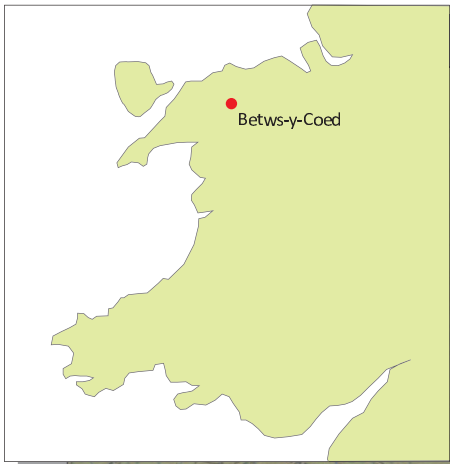
Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder
2011-009b/001	Ground Floor Plan	A3	1:50	25.08.11	R Tyler
2011-009b/002	First Floor Plan	A3	1:50	25.08.11	R Tyler
2011-009b/003	Roof Plan	A3	1:50	25.08.11	R Tyler
2011-009b/004	Cross Sections (a) South range; (b) North range	A3	1:50	25.08.11	R Tyler

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Files are included in *.jpg format on the CD appended at the back of this report. Photos marked with an asterisk (*) are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0001*	2	Farmhouse; general view from east	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0002		Farmhouse; general view from south-west	→ NE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0003*	1	Farmhouse; general view from north-west	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0004*	3	South range, south elevation	→ NW	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0005		South range, south elevation	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0006		South range, (?)rebuilt stack to west gable	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0007		South range, south elevation; 1F window	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0008		South range, south elevation; GF window	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0009*	4	South range, east elevation	→ SW	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0010*	5	South range, east elevation; blocked door	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0011*	6	South range, east elevation; central window (former door)	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0012*	7	South range, east elevation; first floor window and drippstones	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0013		South range, east elevation; first floor window detail	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0014*	19	North range, east elevation oblique	→ NW	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0015		North range, east elevation window detail	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0016		North range, east elevation, north end	→ NW	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0017*	20	North range, north elevation	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0018		North range, west elevation; porch	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0019*	9	South range, north-west angle	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0020*	18	North range, west elevation oblique	→ NE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0021		North range, south stack	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0022		North range, north stack	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0023		South range, west elevation	→ E	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0024*	8	South range, west elevation	→ E	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0025		Farmhouse, general view of west elevation (oblique)	→ NE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0026		South range, west elevation	→ E	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0027		South range, west elevation; 1F window	→ E	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0028		South range, west elevation; detail of masonry	→ E	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0030		South range, [GF01]	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0031*	10	South range, [GF01]	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0032*	11	South range, [GF01]	→ E	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0033		South range, [GF02]	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0034		North range, [GF04]	→ SW	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0035		North range, [GF04]	→ SW	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0036		North range, [GF04]; detail of FP bressumer	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0037		North range, [GF04]; incised 'spectacles' on bressumer	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0038*	23	North range, [GF04]; incised 'spectacles' on bressumer	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0039*	22	North range, [GF04]	→ NE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0040		North range, [GF04]; stair soffit	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0042		North range, [GF04]; ceiling structure	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0043*	24	North range, [GF04]; ceiling structure	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0044		North range, [GF04]; ceiling structure @ FP bressumer	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0045		North range, [GF04]; main transverse beam	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0046		North range, [GF04]; common joist	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0047		North range, [GF04]; main transverse beam	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0048*	21	North range, [GF04]	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0049*	26	North range, [GF06]	→ NE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0050		North range, [GF06], ceiling structure at FP trimmer	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0051		North range, [GF06], ceiling structure	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0052		North range, [GF06], ceiling structure	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0053*	27	North range, [GF06], ceiling structure; former partition	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0054*	25	North range, [GF05]	→ E	25.08.11	R Tyler

DSC_0055		North range; Stair	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0056		North range, chamfered trimmers at stair	→	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0057		North range [1F04] incl. truss T3	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0058		North range, truss T3	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0059		North range, [1F06], west principal of T3	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0060		North range, [1F07], west principal and collar of T4	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0061		North range, truss T3	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0062*	29	North range, [1F06], east principal of T3	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0063*	28	North range [1F04]	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0064		North range, [1F06], west principal of T3	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0065		North range, truss T3	↑	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0066*	31	North range, attic; truss T3	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0067		North range, attic; truss T3	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0068		North range, attic truss T3; purlin scarf	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0069		North range, attic truss T3; vertical struts	↓	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0070		North range, attic; truss T2	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0071		North range, attic; truss T2	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0072		North range, attic; truss T2, east principal	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0073		North range, attic; truss T4	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0074		North range, attic; truss T4	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0075*	32	North range, attic; truss T4; apex detail	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0076		North range, [1F04]; passage through to south range	→ S	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0077*	14	South range, [1F01]	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0078		South range, [1F01]	→ NE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0079*	16	South range, [1F01]; south principal of T1	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0080		South range, [1F01]; south principal of T1	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0081		South range, [1F01]; south principal of T1	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0082		South range, [1F01]; south principal of T1, detail of purlin scarf	→ SW	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0083*	15	South range, [1F01]; north principal of T1	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0084*	13	South range, [1F01]	→ SE	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0085		South range, [1F01]	→ SW	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0086		South range, [1F02]	→ NW	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0087*	12	South range, [1F02]	→ E	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0088		South range, [1F02]	→ E	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0089		South range, roof, T1	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0090		South range, roof, T1	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0091*	18	South range, roof, T1 (apex)	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0092		South range, roof, T1 (scarf)	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0093		South range, roof, T1 (collar)	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0094*	17	South range, roof, T1 (collar)	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0095		South range, roof, T1	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0096		South range, roof, T1	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0097		South range, roof, T1	→ W	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0100		North range [GF06], FP	→ N	25.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0101*	30	North range, attic; truss T2	→ S	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0102		North range, attic; truss T2 (apex)	→ S	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0103		North range, attic; truss T2 (east principal)	→ S	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0104		North range, attic; truss T3	→ N	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0105		North range, attic; truss T3 (apex)	→ S	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0106*	33	North range, attic; truss T2 (purlin scarf)	→ S	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0107		North range, attic; truss T3 steel strengthening	→ W	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0108		North range, attic; truss T3 steel strengthening	→ W	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0109		North range, attic; truss T4	→ N	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0110		North range, attic; truss T4 (apex)	→ N	26.08.11	R Tyler
DSC_0111		North range, attic; truss T4 (purlin scarf)	→ N	26.08.11	R Tyler

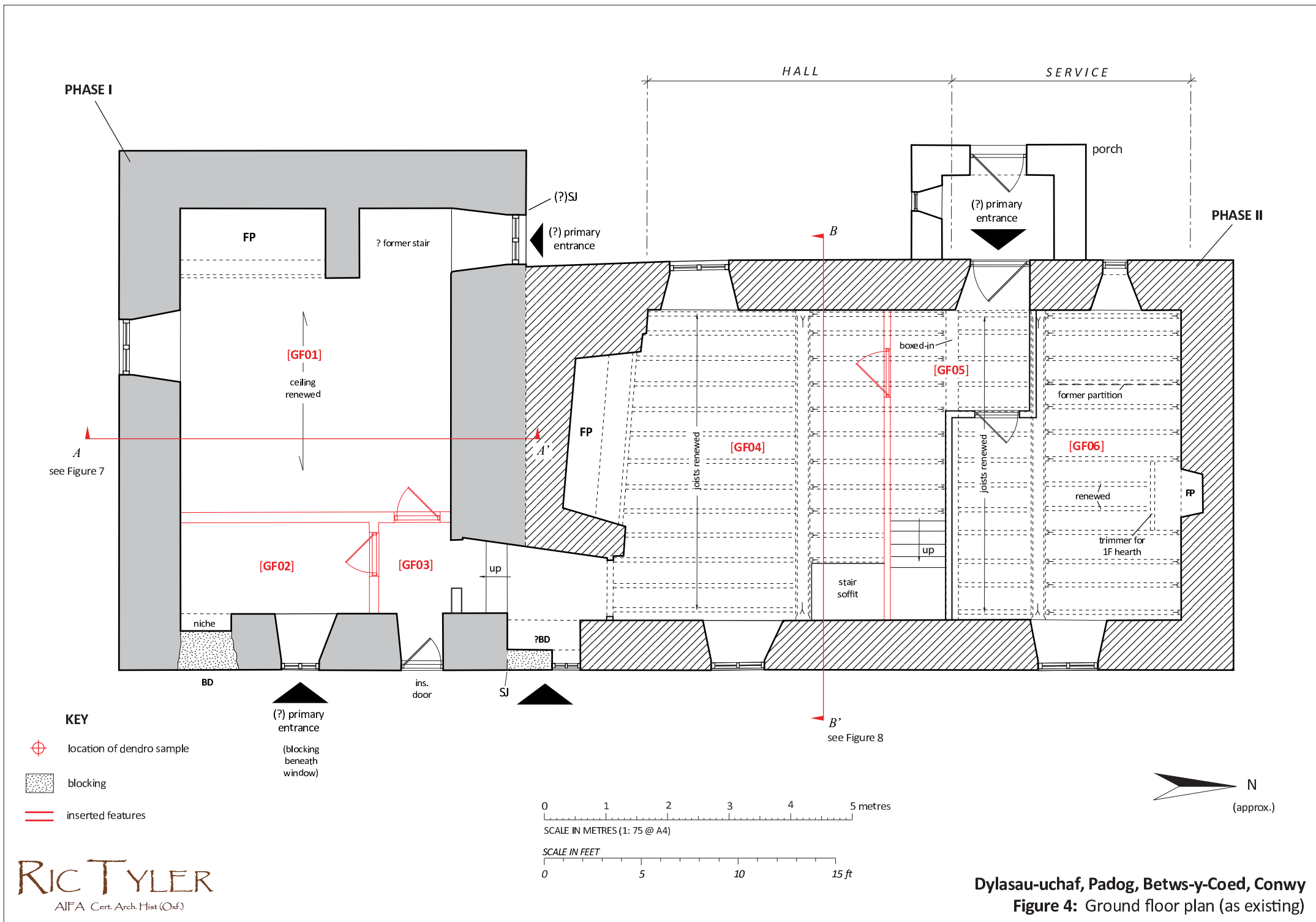


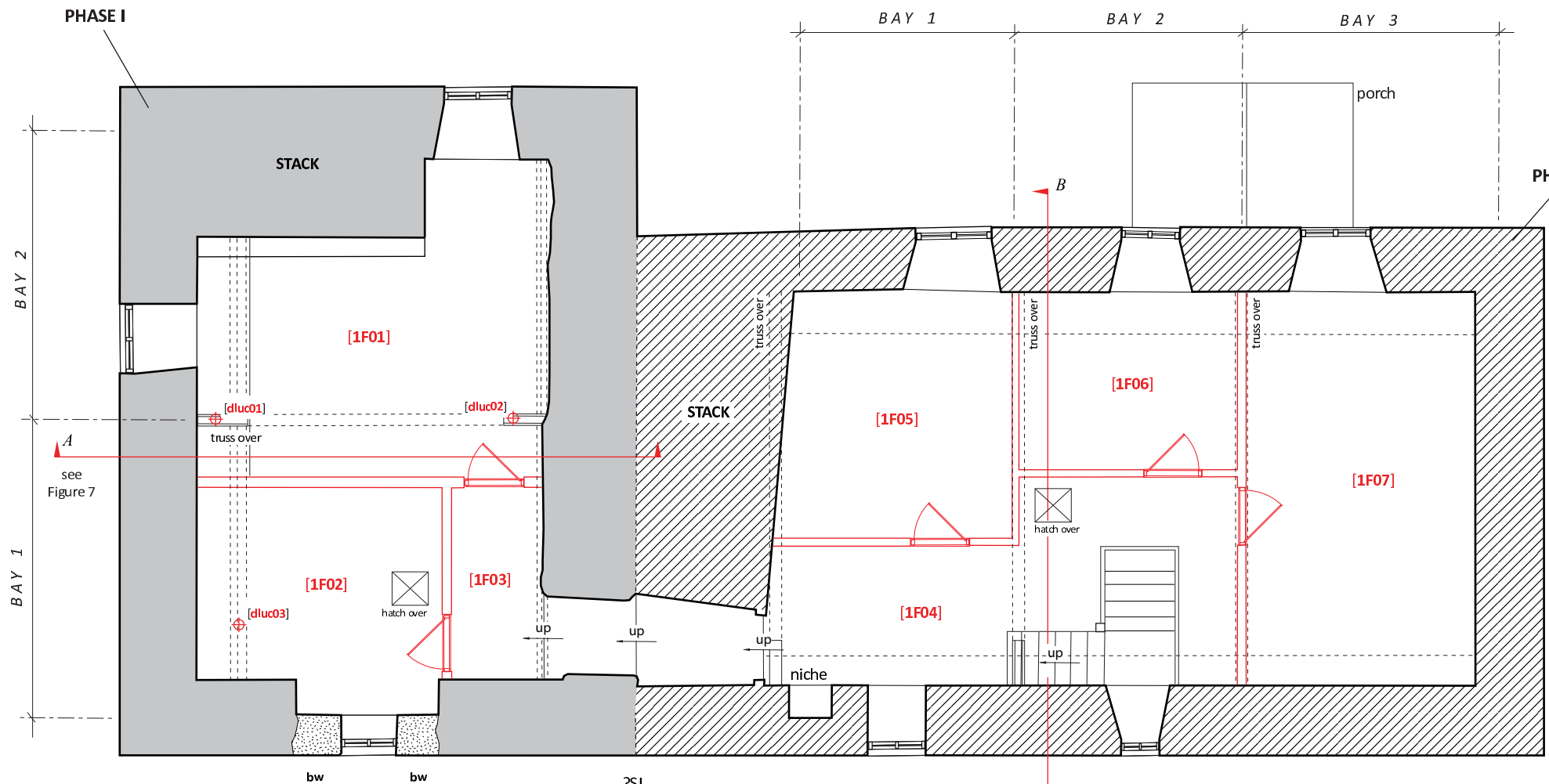
Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheets OL17/18)
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© Google Earth







KEY

-  location of dendro sample
-  blocking
-  inserted features

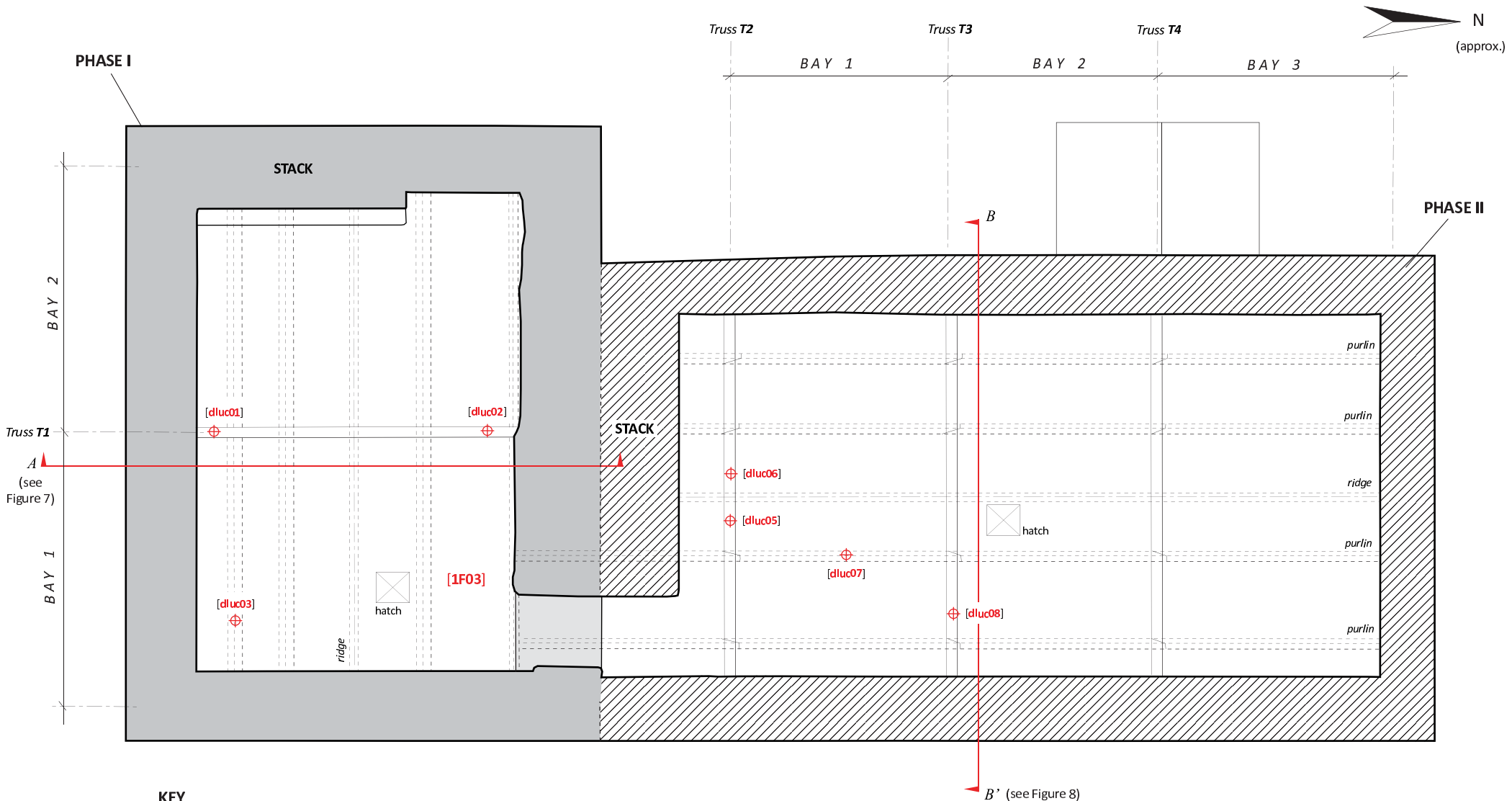
?SJ
(obscured by climbing vegetation)






SCALE IN METRES (1:75 @ A4)

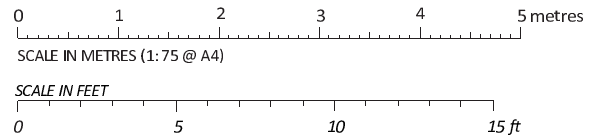


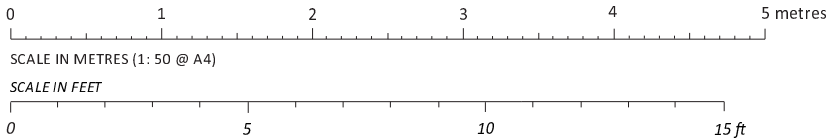
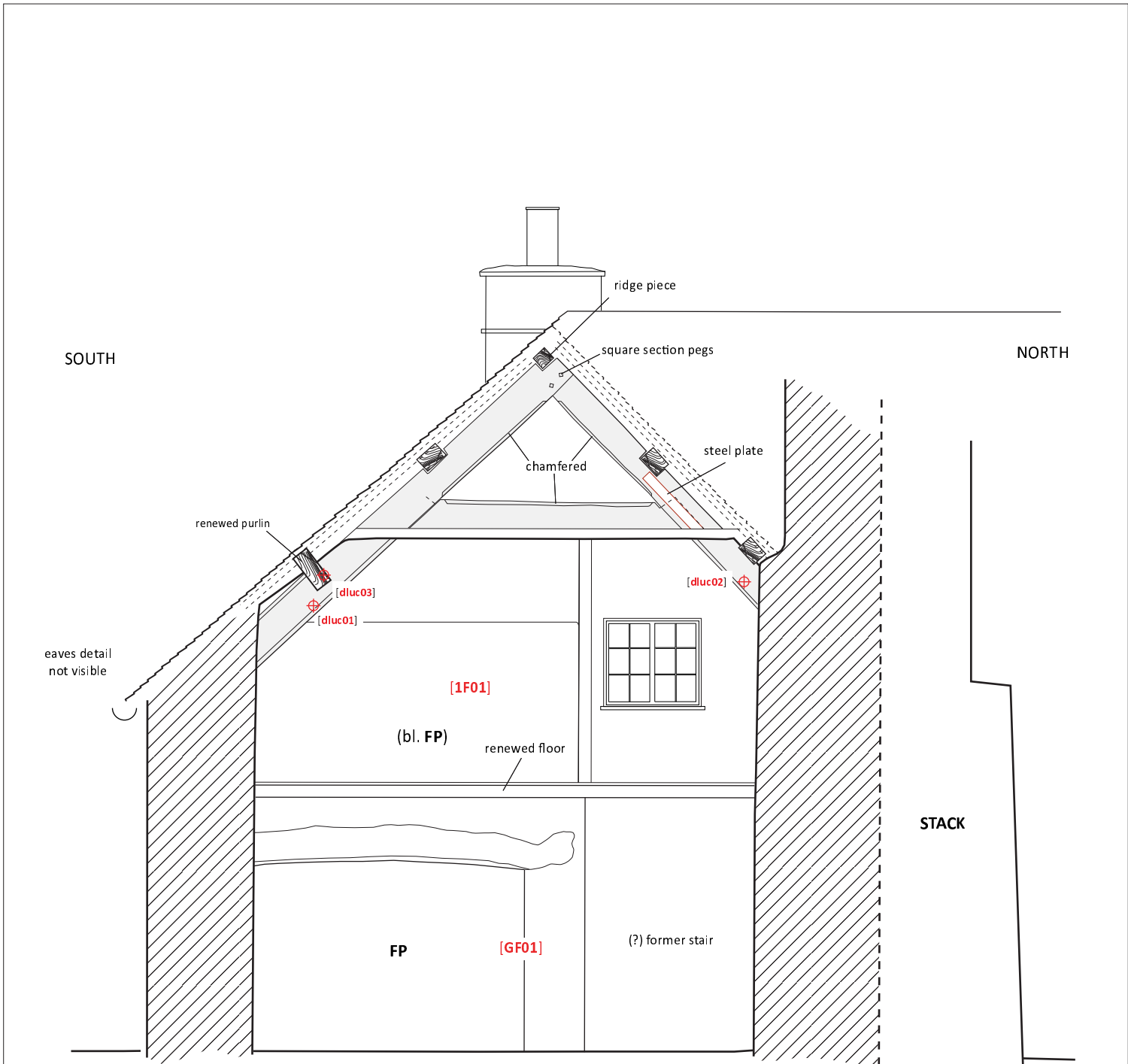
SCALE IN FEET



KEY

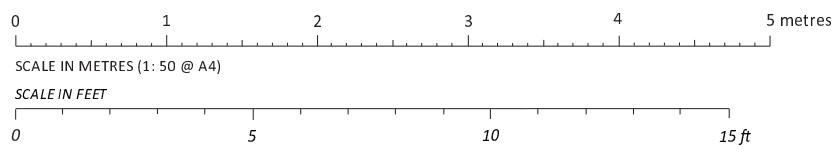
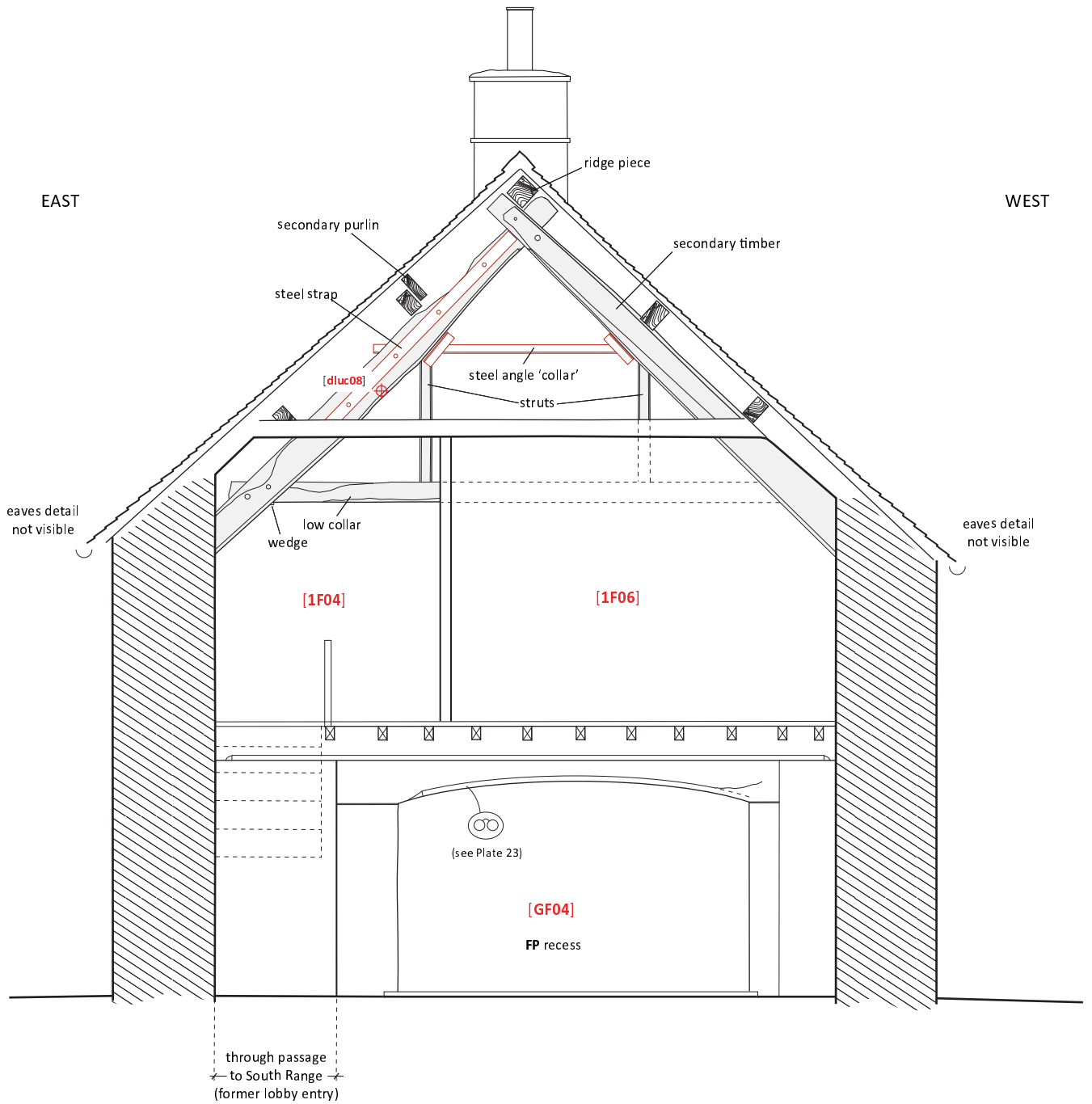
-  location of dendro sample
-  blocking
-  inserted features





KEY

⊕ location of dendro sample



KEY


 location of dendro sample



Plate 1: General view of farmhouse from the north-west.



Plate 2: General view of farmhouse from the east (south range to left, north range to right).



Plate 3: South range, south elevation.



Plate 4: South range, east elevation.



Plate 5: Blocked door at south end, east elevation.



Plate 6: Former door converted to window at centre of south elevation.



Plate 7: Reduced window opening within east gable.



Plate 8: South range, west elevation.



Plate 9: South range, NW angle.



Plate 10: South range, Room [GF01] looking south-west.



Plate 11: South range, Room [GF01] looking south-east.



Plate 12: South range, Room [1F02], reduced window opening of east gable (see Plate 7).



Plate 13: South range, Room [1F01]; stack at SW angle (fireplace blocked; note vent).



Plate 14: South range, Room [1F01] looking east with exposed principals and lower side purlins of T1.



Plate 15: Southern principal, T1.



Plate 16: Northern principal, T1.



Plate 17: Detail of collar/principal (north), T1.



Plate 18: Apex detail, T1.



Plate 18: North range, west elevation oblique, looking north-east.



Plate 19: North range, east elevation oblique, looking north-west, note straight joint to right of door.



Plate 20: North range, north gable.



Plate 21: Room [GF04] looking south-east.



Plate 22: Room [GF04] looking north-east.



Plate 23: Incised 'spectacles' on fireplace bressumer, [GF04].



Plate 24: Room [GF04] ceiling.



Plate 25: Room [GF05] looking east.



Plate 26: Room [GF06] looking north-east.



Plate 27: Room [GF06]; evidence for former partition.



Plate 28: Landing [1F04], looking north (east principal of Truss T3).



Plate 29: Landing [1F04] looking south, passageway to south range adjacent to stack; NB:E principal T2.



Plate 30: North range, Truss T2 looking north.



Plate 31: North range, T3 looking north, note vertical struts.



Plate 32: Apex detail (T4).



Plate 33: Purlin scarf detail (T3, west).