

**LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORDING OF
TY FRY LODGE, PENDOYLAN,
COWBRIDGE, VALE OF
GLAMORGAN, CF71 7UJ
Listed Building Consent:
2018/00693/LBC**



Report by: Trysor

For: RFP Architects Ltd

May 2023



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2023/887
GGAT HER EVENT PRN : E007291

For: RFP Architects Ltd

May 2023

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Cover photograph: Ty Fry Lodge viewed from the road, looking north-northeast.

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2023/887

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GGAT HER ENQUIRY NUMBER – n/a

DYDDIAD 26^{ain} Mai 2023 **DATE** 26th May 2023

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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GGAT – Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
CIfA – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER – Historic Environment Record
NGR - National Grid Reference
PRN – Primary Reference Number
WSI – Written Scheme of Investigation

Event Record PRN – GGAT HER

PRN	E007291
Name	TY FRY LODGE
Type	BUILDING RECORDING
NGR	ST0488376359
Easting	304883
Northing	176359
Summary (English)	In March 2023, Trysor undertook a Level 3 building recording of the former lodge at Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan, CF71 7UJ at ST0488376359. This survey was undertaken for the client, as a condition on the listed building consent associated with consented plans to add a two-storey extension to the rear of the property. © Trysor 2023
Summary (Cymraeg)	Ym mis Mawrth 2023, ymgwymerodd Trysor â recordiad adeilad Lefel 3 o hen borthdy Tŷ Fry Lodge, Pendeylwyn, Y Bont-faen, Bro Morgannwg, CF71 7UJ (ST0488376359). Cynhaliwyd yr arolwg hwn ar ran y cleient, fel amod ar y caniatâd adeilad rhestredig sy'n gysylltiedig â chynlluniau â chaniatâd i ychwanegu estyniad deulawr i gefn yr eiddo. © Trysor 2023
Description	In March 2021, Trysor undertook a Level 3 building recording of the former lodge at Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan, CF71 7UJ at ST0488376359. This survey was undertaken for the client, as a condition on the listed building consent associated with consented plans to add a two-storey extension to the rear of the property. © Trysor 2023
Sources	Trysor, 2023, <i>Level 3 Building Recording of Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan, CF71 7UJ, Listed Building Consent: 2018/00693/LBC</i>
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1. Summary

1.1 In March 2023, Trysor undertook a Level 3 building recording of Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan CF71 7UJ at ST0488376359. This survey was undertaken for Jonathan N Williams of RFP Architects Ltd on behalf of the client, in advance of the consented addition of a two-storeyed extension to the rear of the listed dwelling (2018/00693/LBC (Vale of Glamorgan)).

1.2 Ty Fry Lodge is a Grade II Listed Building which dates to the second half of the 19th century. It was built as a lodge at the main entrance to Ty Fry House which was a hunting lodge built on the land of Ty Fry Farm by the influential John Harvey Insole of The Court, Llandaff, probably during the early 1870s. The dwelling was one of two lodges built on access drives leading to Ty Fry House and Ty Fry Farm from the east. It is of high architectural quality but the architect responsible for the work has not been identified.

1.3 Since the Insole estate was broken up in the 1920s, the property has passed through a number of owners but has been maintained sympathetically and appears to have retained much of its original character, internally and externally, despite changes undoubtedly being made during the past 150 years.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive and should be accordingly acknowledged. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce for non-commercial purposes.

3. Introduction

3.1 Jonathan N Williams of RFP Architects Ltd has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of the client, to undertake a Level 3 Building Recording of Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan, CF71 7UJ. A consented listed building application will see an extension to the existing building (listed building consent 2018/00693/LBC (Vale of Glamorgan)).

3.2 Trysor produced a written scheme of investigation for an Historic England Level 3 building record for Ty Fry Lodge, see Appendix C. This was approved by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and the following guidance was used:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW), 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*
- Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT), 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

3.3 This WSI was used to inform the method for the Level 3 building recording of the listed building.

3.4 The project has been identified as 2023/887 in Trysor records and given a site code TFR2023. The regional HER PRN for the Building recording Event is E007291.

4. The Development

4.1 The development is at ST0488376359, at the main entrance to Ty Fry House and farm, a little over 1 kilometre to the south-southwest of Pendoylan village, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan, see Figure 1.

4.2 The proposed development consists of the addition of a two-storey extension to the rear of the dwelling to provide a sitting room/study at ground floor level and bedroom and shower room to first floor. This will require the removal of an existing outbuilding at the rear of the dwelling.

5. Proposed Planning Application

5.1 A planning application for listed building consent for an extension was submitted and approved by the Vale of Glamorgan planning authority, listed building application 2018/00693/LBC. Condition 4 on the listed building consent required that a building recording and analysis of the building should be undertaken to mitigate the impacts of the development, due to the architectural and cultural significance of the property. This Level 3 building recording has therefore been undertaken to meet that condition.

6. Methodology

6.1 On March 29th, 2023, Trysor visited Ty Fry Lodge and examined and photographed the interior and exterior of the house and its outbuilding.

6.2 A Level 3 record of the building was made to record its interior and exterior features. Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* was used for guidance. This defines a Level 3 record as;

".... an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis."

"The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat, but time or resources are insufficient to allow for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited."

Historic England, 2016, p.26, 5.31 and 5.32



Figure 1: The location of Ty Fry Lodge.

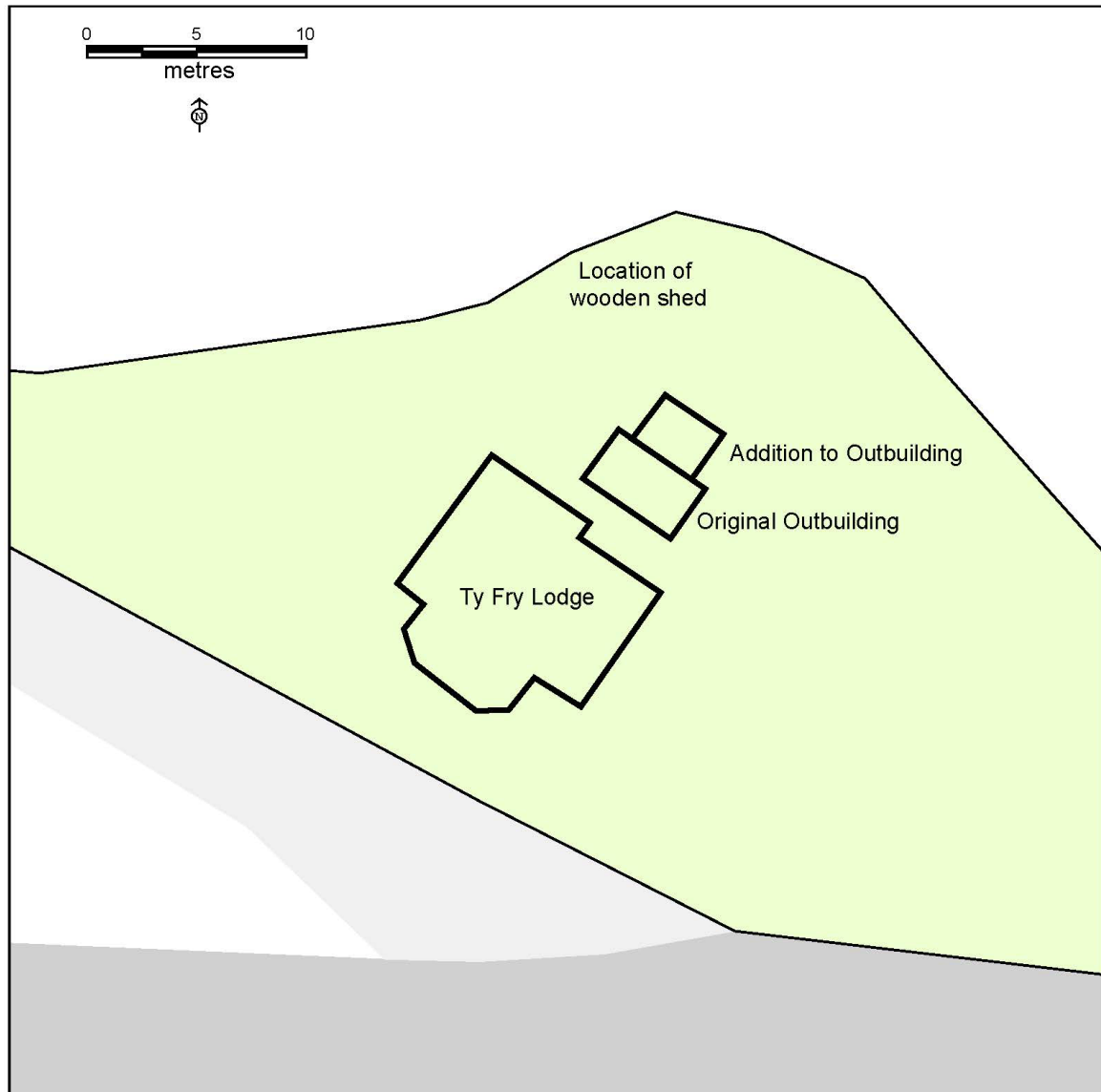


Figure 2: Detail of the buildings located at Ty Fry Lodge.

7. Historical Overview

7.1 Ty Fry Lodge is a former lodge to Ty Fry House and farm, at Pendoylan, Cowbridge. The dwelling is recorded as an historic asset in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) as PRN 06148s. It is also recorded in the National Monuments Record (NMR) for Wales as NPRN305968. In 1995, Ty Fry Lodge was also designated as a Grade II listed building (Listed Building No. 3027).

7.2 The origins of Ty Fry Lodge are not clear, but available evidence points to the building being erected in the early 1870s. The lodge does not appear on the Pendoylan parish tithe map of 1847, nor is it mentioned on the 1871 parish census returns. It does appear on the First Edition 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map, however, which was surveyed between 1874 and 1878.

7.3 The lodge takes its name from nearby Ty Fry Farm, which was a well-established holding long before the lodge and Ty Fry House appeared. The name Ty Fry, or more correctly *Ty Fri*, means the High House, indicating that it stood in a relatively elevated position in the local landscape. The farmstead lies at circa 123 metres above sea level and has good views over much of the lower farmland to the northeast from its elevated position.

7.4 Historically, Ty Fry Farm fell within the historic manor of Talygarn and parish of Pendoylan. The farm appears on the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings of 1811, which names it as *Tyfru* (see Figure 3).

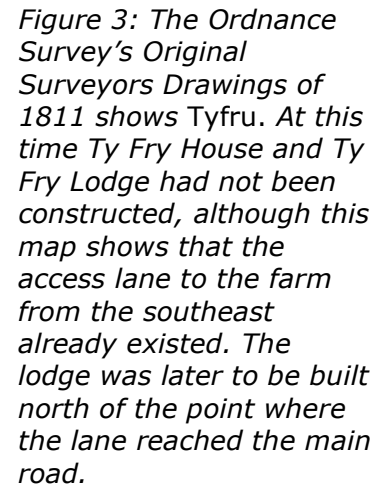


Figure 4: The Ordnance Survey's 1:63360 map of 1833 (Sheet 36) shows and names Ty-fry farm (ringed in red). The position where Ty Fry Lodge was later built is marked in blue.

7

information. The tithe survey also predates the construction of Ty Fry House and Ty Fry Lodge, but Ty Fry Farm is shown in some detail.

7.6.1 The tithe map shows that the present site of Ty Fry Lodge falls within a 4-acre arable field known as *Cae Clwyd Coch* (Red Gate Field). The tithe schedule records that the field was part of Ty Fry Farm, which at that time extended over 196 acres of land and was owned by one Reverend Doctor William Berkin Meacham Lisle, and farmed by a tenant named Jane Griffiths.

7.6.2 The Reverend Doctor Lisle was a wealthy man who lived at Talygarn Fawr, an historic mansion to the south of Pontyclun. He served as the Rector of St. Fagans from 1792 until he died in 1856, aged 90. He had purchased the large Talygarn estate in 1817, which extended into Pendoylan parish. This may explain his ownership of Ty Fry Farm in Pendoylan parish, although his interests in Pendoylan may have extended outside the boundaries of the Talygarn estate as he had also leased the tithes and glebe of the parish from the Bishop of Llandaff from 1809 onwards.

7.7 Ty Fry Farm is next mentioned in newspaper advert of 1866, when the tenant farmer, Thomas Griffiths had decided to retire and to dispose of his stock and implements (Cardiff & Merthyr Guardian, 2nd November, 1866). Parish census returns show that Thomas Griffiths was the eldest son of the Jane Griffiths farming Ty Fry at the time of the tithe survey. Although no record appears to exist of what happened following the retirement of Thomas Griffiths, it is evident that shortly after this date Ty Fry Farm was purchased by John Harvey Insole of The Court, Llandaff, Cardiff.

7.7.1 Insole was a wealthy and influential shipping entrepreneur and colliery owner, who played an important role in the development of Cardiff. Having made a great fortune from his commercial activities, by the 1870s he was seeking to establish himself as a member of the landed gentry, having built as splendid mansion for himself and his family at The Court and acquired additional land holdings in south Wales and southwest England. By the early 1870s newspaper reports occasionally refer to him in connection with Pendoylan parish. A shepherd employed by Mr Insole at "Pendoylan Farm" won a shearing competition in 1872 (South Wales Daily News, May 18th, 1872). The shepherd was one James Hold or Old, who is listed on the 1871 parish census as living at Ty Fry Farm. Also in 1872, J.H. Insole was reported as unsuccessfully bidding for Dyffryn Llof Farm, Pendoylan at an auction held in Cardiff (South Wales Daily News, October 18th, 1872), indicating his interest in building his country estate in the area perhaps.

7.7.2 It was during this period that Ty Fry Lodge was constructed, contemporary with the appearance of Ty Fry House and its park and gardens, created on the land of Ty Fry Farm. The farm itself continued to be farmed, but now served as a home farm to the new Insole country estate.

7.7.3 Ty Fry Lodge was one of two lodges built on access drives leading from the east into the heart of the estate. Ty Fry House stands 375 metres to the northwest of Ty Fry Lodge. The second lodge, Plwcca Lodge, stands some 600 metres to the northeast of Ty Fry Lodge and was built on a second carriageway leading into the estate.

7.7.4 Ty Fry lodge is of high architectural quality but the architect responsible for the work has not been identified. It is possible that the renowned Cardiff architect Edwin Sewell was involved in the design of Ty Fry House and its lodges. He was active in Cardiff and the surrounding districts from the late 1860s onwards and was certainly responsible for adding a significant extension to Ely Court for J.H. Insole in 1875. He was also involved in the design of lodge buildings at other country estates, such as the East and West Lodges at Crossways, Llanblethian, Cowbridge at the end of the 19th century. Famed for his Gothic Revival designs he is remembered as "The man who built Cardiff".

7.7.5 By the 1880s Ty Fry House had become fully established as the country retreat of the Insole family. The estate, including Ty Fry House and Ty Fry Lodge, is shown in detail on the First Edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1885, which was surveyed in the period 1874-1878. Newspaper reports of the 1880s show that J.H. Insole was active with the local hunt and that Ty Fry Lodge may have been one of the locations where the hunt would meet.

7.7.6 Ty Fry Lodge and Ty Fry House are named on the parish census for the first time in 1881. At this time, *Tyfru Lodge* was occupied by one Edward Lewis, an agricultural labourer, and his wife Sarah, aged 24 and 25 respectively. It is likely that Lewis worked on the Ty Fry estate.

7.7.7 The 1891 census does not name Ty Fry Lodge, but a property named as Bryncoch Lodge on the census returns is undoubtedly the same place. Bryncoch is the nearest dwelling to Ty Fry Lodge. The lodge was at this time occupied by one Henry Evans, an agricultural labourer, and his wife Maria, who had a son and two daughters.

7.7.8 In 1898 a mortgage agreement relating to a property in Cardiff names one John Thomas Vaughan, an accountant, whose address is recorded as Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan (Glamorgan Record Office, DEGS/18/4). By the time of the 1901 census, however, Ty Fry Lodge was occupied by one Thomas Jellyman, a “retired night hunter” and his wife Annie. The Jellymans were still at the lodge at the time of the 1911 census.

7.8 John Harvey Insole passed away in 1901. By 1925, the fortunes of the once influential Insole family had waned and their country house and estate at Pendoylan was sold. It was to become part of the Radcliffe Estate. The Radcliffes were also a successful Cardiff shipping family and partners in the Evan Thomas Radcliffe company. Henry Radcliffe (1857-1921) was an original partner in the firm and had acquired considerable estate in the Vale of Glamorgan.

7.8.1 The estate was put up for sale in 1961 after the death of his son Wyndham Radcliffe in 1957. The sale included Ty Fry Lodge, which is described in some detail in the auction catalogue of 1961. This description appears to capture the property in a condition much as it would have been when originally built.

7.8.2 Described as “an attractive detached house”, the Lodge was at the time being rented to a Miss A.W. Hellier. Its appearance is said in the catalogue to be “of similar design and quality as Plwcca Lodge” which is itself described as being “of pleasing architectural design and... well constructed of stone with decorative tile roof and dressed stone windows and mullions.” These characteristics are seen at Ty Fry Lodge to the present day.

7.8.3 The catalogue description of Ty Fry Lodge also states that it stands “in a parkland setting and with superb view towards the Welsh mountains...”. The building comprised the following rooms “Front Porch, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Kitchen and Larder. Three Bedrooms, Bathroom and W.C.” Most of these are identifiable today. In 1961 Ty Fry Lodge also had a central heating system and mains water and electricity, with cesspool drainage. Externally the property had outbuildings comprising a “Coal Shed, Wood Shed and Two Stores.”

7.9 The 1st edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1880 (surveyed in 1877) provides a first detailed view of Ty Fry Lodge (see Figures 5 & 6). This map shows the house set in its triangular garden plot, with a single outbuilding to the north. These are all features recognisable from the 1961 auction catalogue description. Since this map was surveyed almost 150 years ago, remarkably little has changed

in terms of the footprint of the house, although the outbuilding was originally a much narrower structure it would appear.

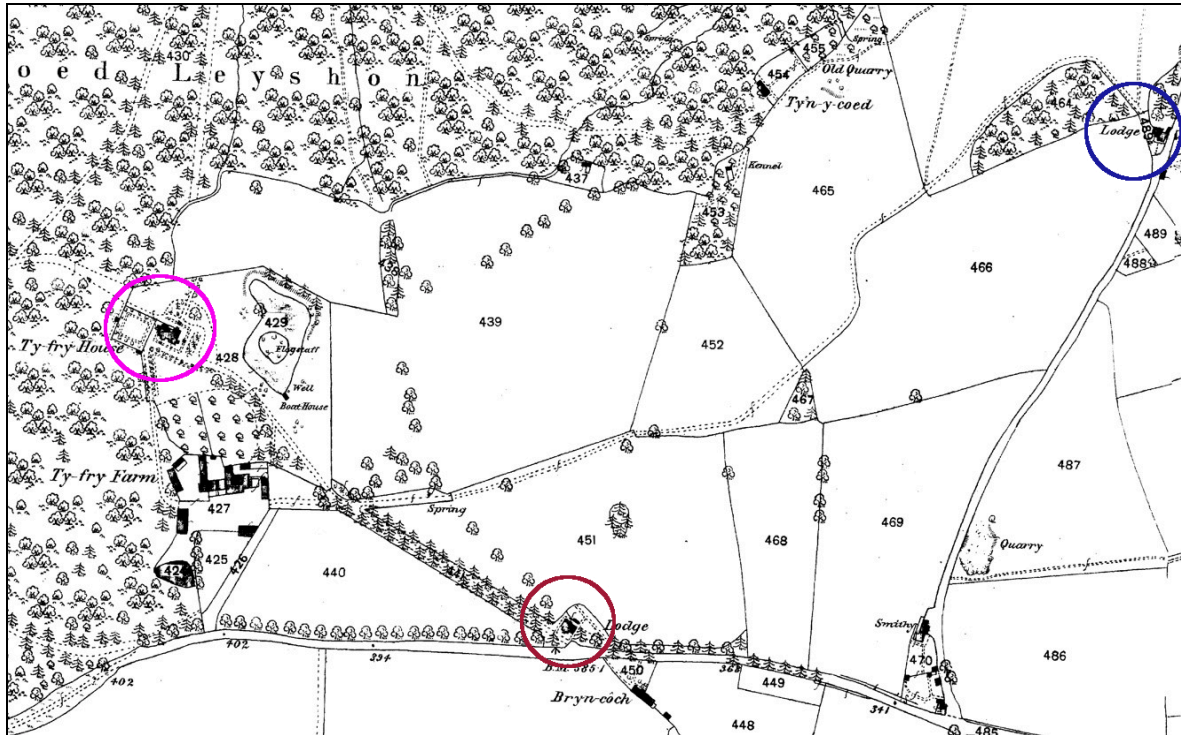


Figure 5: The 1880 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map shows the position of Ty Fry Lodge, circled in red, in the context of the Insole's Ty Fry holding. Also shown are Plwcca Lodge (blue circle) and Ty Fry House (pink circle).

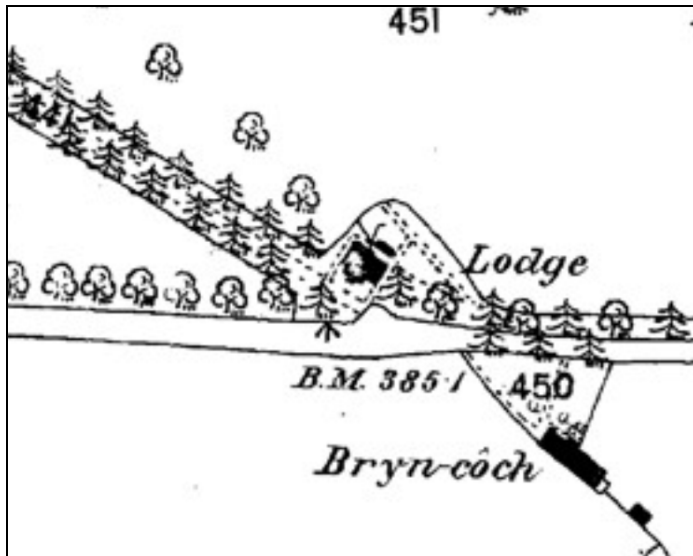


Figure 6: A more detailed look at the 1880 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map. It shows that the footprint of the house has not changed noticeably in the past century and a half, though the outbuilding to the north side of the house is seen to be much narrower than it is at present.



Figure 7: The first clear aerial photograph of Ty Fry Lodge dates to 1967 and shows the property much as it is today. Earlier photographs are less distinct but do reveal that as recently as 1960 there was no drive to the side of the house and that the Ty Fry Farm lane which passes the front of the house had not been tarmacadamed until the mid-20th century. (Welsh Aerial Photography Unit, 1967, 6713 MAL 70_67 147).

8. Description of Ty Fry Lodge

8.1 External Description

8.1.1 Ty Fry Lodge stands within a triangular garden plot, to the northern side of the lane leading to Ty Fry Farm. There is a gated drive and parking area for vehicles to the western side of the house, outbuildings to the northern side and the main part of the garden to the east. The property is separated from the farm lane by a mature beech hedge (Plate 1). A section of the original, low, stone boundary wall, topped with railings, still forms the garden boundary to the southeast of the house. This wall runs off the northern of a pair of large stone gateposts, which stand one to each side of the lane leading to Ty Fry Farm and Ty Fry House. These are probably the original gateposts at the entrance to Ty Fry, which would have been controlled by the occupants of the lodge in the heyday of the estate. The gate has long been removed.

8.1.2 Historically, there were two buildings at Ty Fry Lodge, with the dwelling being accompanied by a small outbuilding to its northern or rear side.

8.1.3 The lodge itself (Plates 1, 2, 35 & 36) was listed in 1995 as "a good example of an eclectic, picturesque lodge, retaining original fenestration and with definite architectural character." The listing was apparently based on external features only, with no internal inspection having been made. Cadw's listing description outlines the key details which elevate the building to national importance;

"One and a half storeys, constructed of local random rubble with Bathstone dressings and quoins, beneath a pitched roof of picturesque composition, comprising an oversailing gable, full hip and apsidal hipped, front projection. The roof is clad in original orange, clay, fishscale tiles with moulded terracotta ridge pieces. Two stacks of lias limestone with Bathstone dressings, single, corbelled, gabled dormer, with scalloped bargeboard to front and pair to side, of mullioned and transom form with leaded upper lights and pediments, and painted timber glazing bars beneath, forming a lozenge pattern. Ground floor, south elevation with projecting, corbelled oriel beneath clay tiled, lean-to roof, comprising four lights of mullion and transom form. Again, lights to upper windows are leaded with glazing bars in lozenge arrangement beneath. Lean-to porch with original Tudor Revival traceried door, with light above. The door having applied, ribbed mouldings, forming blind tracery with a band of quatrefoils at mid-height. Scalloped bargeboard with applied Tudor roses. Original railings to front boundary with cusped, Gothic fleur-de-lys finials set upon a plinth."

8.1.4 The listing description does not, however, fully capture the detail of the architecture. The following additional points were noted;

- The front ground floor window is a bay window. Above the front bay window is a dormer window which also has the scalloped bargeboard and applied rose detail above the windows. The windows themselves have the lozenge style glazing, with a leaded light above the lower wooden framed lights (Plates 7, 8, 10, 11 & 13).
- The external wall between the front bay window and the front doorway is angled and incorporates a narrow lancet window which would have afforded views towards the carriage drive into the estate, a typical lodge feature. This window also has a casement opening with lozenge-style fenestration, with a leaded upper light in lozenge arrangement. (Plates 13 & 14). The reciprocal angled wall to the south is blank.
- The upper half of the western side of the porch is glazed with the same lozenge-style arrangement as mentioned in the front ground floor window. The wood panelling below has the rose decoration as seen on the bargeboard elsewhere. The owner provided information that the door is not an original feature, but is a copy of the original and was made by a local carpenter (Plates 16, 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25).
- The western wall of the lodge includes a four-light mullioned window beneath an impressive oriel window in the upper floor. The oriel window is again mullioned, with three vertical lights. The gable rises above, with the same style of green-painted, scalloped bargeboards with rose decoration as seen in the southern elevation (Plates 21, 26, 27, 28 & 29).
- The rear or northern elevation of the lodge faces away from the road and is relatively plain. The western part of the elevation has a single, narrow sash window at the centre of the ground floor which lights the dining room (Plates 30 & 31). The eastern part of the elevation also has a single ground-floor sash window, now lighting the kitchen. The eastern part also has a small, fixed window which lights the half-landing of the staircase inside the house (Plates 32 & 33).
- The eastern elevation of the lodge includes the kitchen door on the ground floor, outside which is a simple modern porch (Plates 35 & 36). To the south of the door is a stone mullioned window, with two vertical lights (Plate 35). There is a double dormer window at the centre of the roof above, which has wooden

casement windows with plain glazing at the bottom and leaded lozenge glazing in the upper lights. Scalloped bargeboards with the rose decoration are again seen above these windows. (Plates 35, 37 & 38).

8.2 Internal Description of Ty Fry Lodge

8.2.1 The 1961 sales catalogue usefully lists the rooms of the house;

- Front Porch
- Sitting Room
- Dining Room
- Kitchen and Larder
- Three Bedrooms
- Bathroom and W.C.

Each of these rooms remains identifiable today, with the exception of the "Bathroom and W.C." which is now a single, modern bathroom, and the "Kitchen and Larder" which is now a modern kitchen and dining area.

8.2.2 The Front Porch appears to remain essentially intact internally. Decorative quarry tiles on the floor may well be original features and the wooden framing of the door, lights above the door and panelling and windows along the west side of the porch all seem to be original and match other decorative details. It has been established that the external door itself is a late-20th century copy of the original (Plates 110 & 111).

8.2.3 Inside the porch, another door leads into the sitting room of the lodge. It is not known if this door is original, but the door furniture appears to be so (Plates 97, 98 & 103). This is a large room from which doorways lead into the kitchen, dining room and stairway. These are all matching panel doors and appear to be original features (Plates 98 & 99).

8.2.4 Within the room itself the impressive bay window in the southern wall gives views towards the roadway (Plates 93, 94 & 95) although now blocked by the beech hedge. The narrow lancet window to its left afforded a view in the direction of the carriage drive to Ty Fry House (Plate 96). Original wooden shutters remain in place inside both windows. A large fireplace housing a log burner is positioned on the eastern wall (Plate 92), with the doorway into the kitchen to the left of the fireplace. The fire surround, hearth and log burner appear to be relatively modern. Along the northern wall are doors leading to the dining room (to the left) and the staircase (to the right) (Plates 98 & 99). One of the most notable and impressive features in the sitting room

is the ceiling, which is a plaster ceiling with exposed wooden beams and joists, with rose decorations at the joints of each beam, matching the those decorating the bargeboards outside. It is probable that these ceiling timbers are original features (Plates 101, 102 & 103).

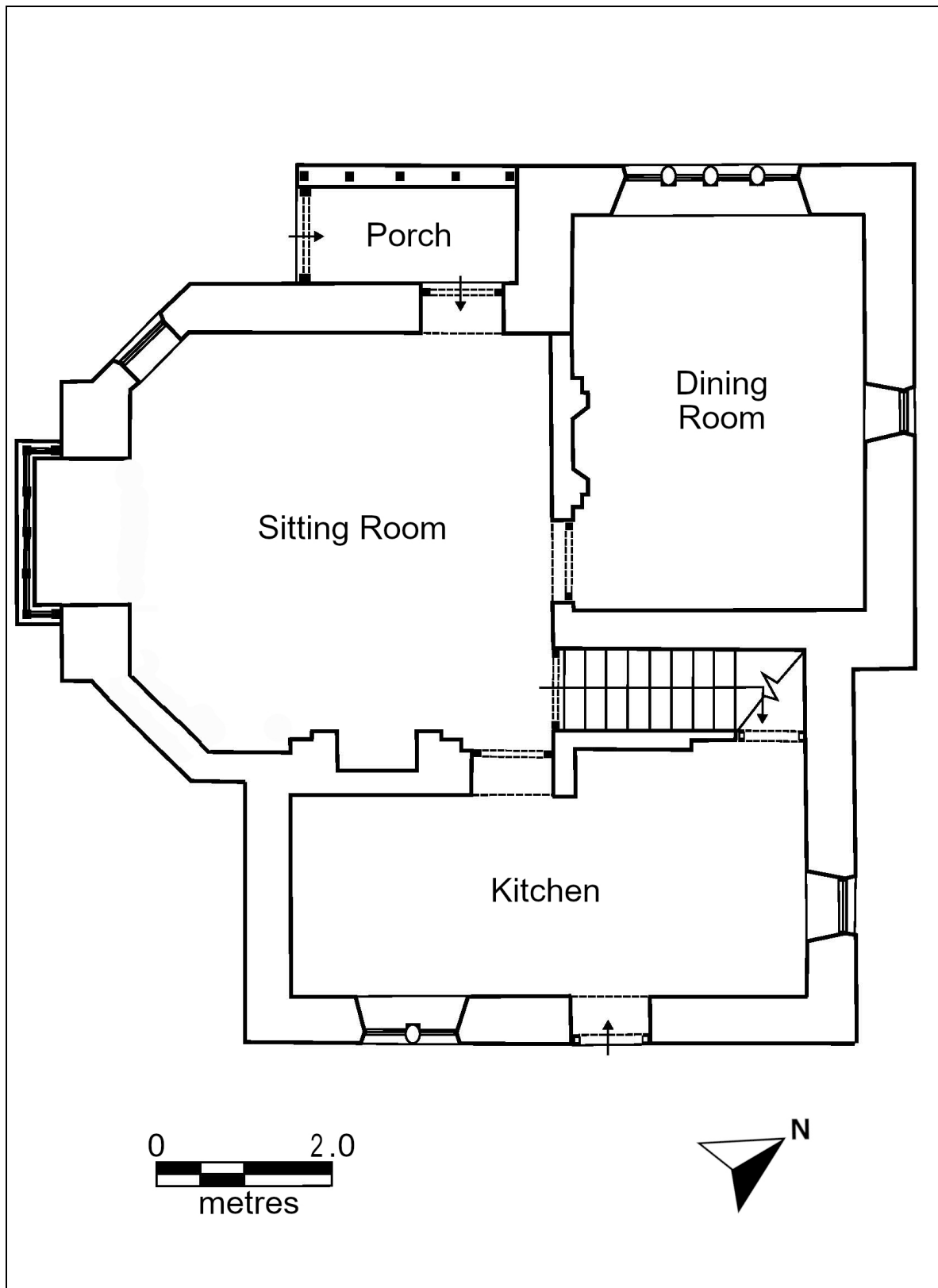


Figure 8: Ground floor plan of Ty Fry Lodge, drawn at 1:50

8.2.5 The dining room is entered via the first doorway to the left upon entering the sitting room from the porch. The ceiling of the large dining room has the same arrangement of exposed beams and joists as seen in the sitting room (Plates 89 & 90). The large window in the west wall looks out over the adjacent driveway and parking area. It comprises 4 sash lights and has wooden shutters still in place and a broad wooden cill inside the window (Plates 85 & 86). The narrow sash window in the north wall also has wooden shutters and a broad wooden cill (Plate 87). On the east wall of the dining room is an apparently original hearth and fire surround. The ornamental cast grate remains in place and in excellent condition (Plate 88).

8.2.6 The kitchen is entered via a door in the east side of the sitting room. This is opposite a doorway leading out into the garden to the east side of the house, now containing a modern stable-type door (Plate 105). Originally it appears that there was a kitchen and larder in lodge, but it is not clear what the larder consisted of or where it was located. The present kitchen is modern, with fitted units, sink and worktops. It may have been created by merging the original kitchen with the larder to create a larger room (Plates 104, 106, 107 & 108). The ceiling has the same style of exposed beams and joists as the other downstairs rooms, although the rose decorations have not been used (Plate 108). A small understairs "cwtsh" or cupboard is present at the northwest corner of the kitchen, where a small door gives access to the space under the half-landing of the staircase (Plate 109). Whether this small cupboard was the larder referred to in the 1961 auction catalogue is not known. The kitchen floor is covered with modern floor tiles. The window in the eastern wall over the sink is wooden with two opening casements. There is a smaller window in the north wall which is a wooden sash.

8.2.7 Between the doors leading to the dining room and kitchen in the sitting room is the door accessing the stairs to the upper floor. The lower part of the staircase has a wall to each side, with a handrail to the right side when ascending (Plate 83 & 84). It has 9 treads and rises to a half landing against the north wall of the lodge. The half-landing is in reality split into two broad steps. There is a fixed window in the north wall, above the half landing, with leaded lozenge pattern glazing (Plates 81 & 82). The stairs turn north from the half-landing to rise to the first-floor landing. This upper part of the staircase has only four treads to the landing and has the original balustrade along its right side when ascending (Plates 80 & 81). The balustrade returns across the side of the landing to meet the west wall of the stairwell (Plate 83). The staircase and balustrade appear to be original, apart from the modern handrail alongside the lower flight of steps.

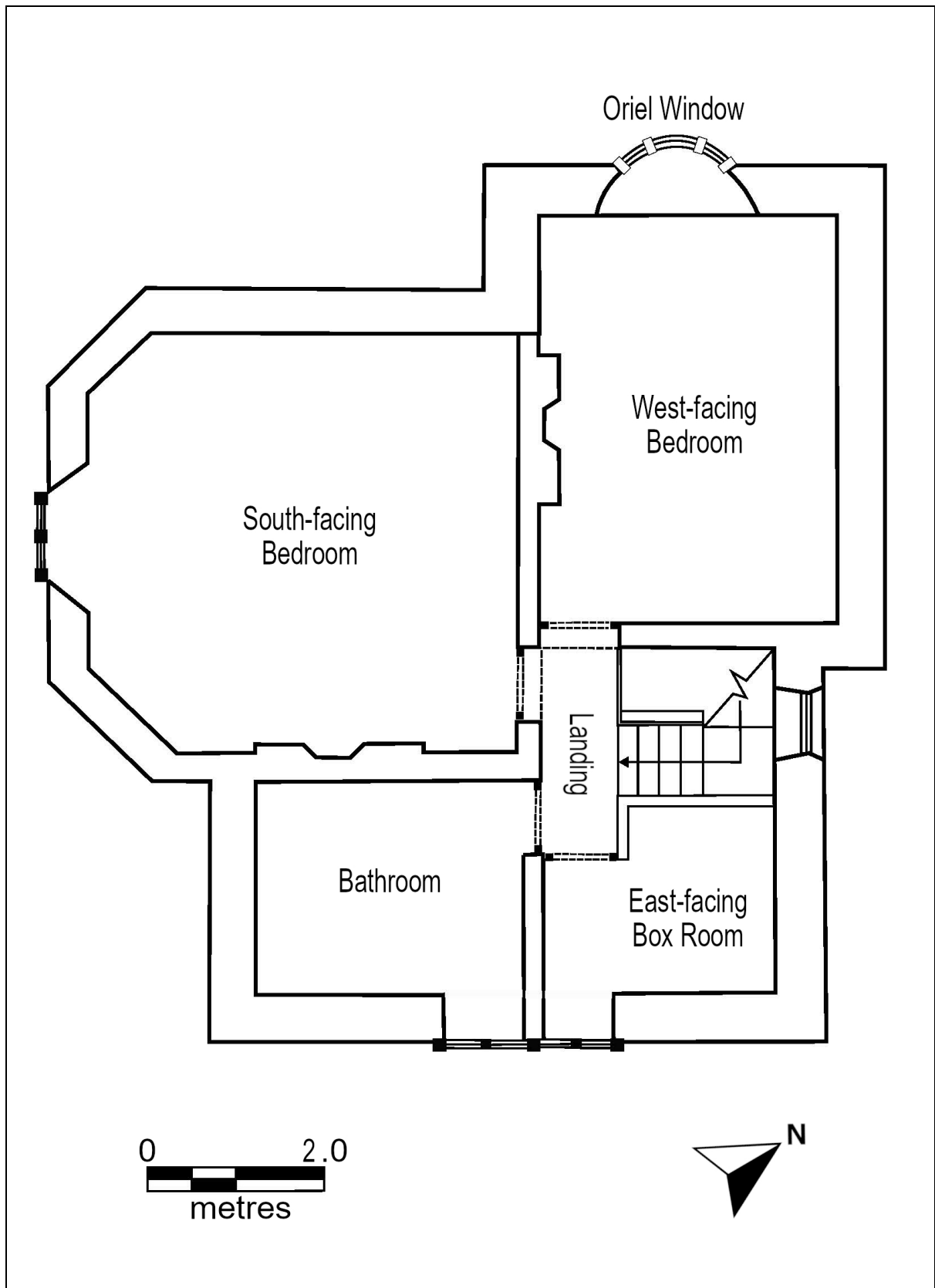


Figure 9: First floor plan of Ty Fry Lodge.

8.2.8 The upper landing is relatively short and open to the staircase. It has two bedroom doors to its western end (Plate 73), above the stairs, and a bathroom door and bedroom door at its eastern end (plate 79). As with the downstairs internal doors, they are all matching panel doors and appear to be original features.

8.2.9 The door facing down the landing from the east leads into the smallest bedroom, which is only a box room. All the upstairs rooms are partially within the roof space of the house and consequently have sloping ceilings and exposed beams. This room has the northern window of the pair of adjacent dormer windows in the eastern side of the roof. The window has two side-hung casement openings with a leaded lozenge style glazing in the light above. Internally the window has a broad cill and the opening in the wall rises to a peak above the window due to the sloping ceiling (Plates 76, 77 & 78).

8.2.10 The second door at the eastern end of the upper landing leads south into the bathroom. It is presumed that the original bathroom and WC were also in this position, but it is not clear as to how the original layout was arranged and whether there was originally another door. The bathroom is now a modern suite in a single room. The most notable features again are the exposed roof timbers in the sloping ceiling, and the dormer window, the southern window in the pair in the eastern side of the roof and identical to that in the box room next door (Plates 74 & 75).

8.2.11 The door facing the stairs at the western end of the landing leads into the southern, largest bedroom (Plate 72). This room has a sloping ceiling with exposed roof timbers (Plate 60, 61, 64 & 65)). The original cast fireplace remains in place in its eastern wall (Plate 63). The dormer window is in the southern side of the room and affords excellent views towards the road in that direction. This large casement window has leaded lights above, in lozenge style, and is set into a deep alcove with the broad wooden cill effectively forming a window seat around the edges of the alcove. The alcove again rises to a peak due to the sloping ceiling (Plates 58 & 59).

8.2.12 The door facing along the upper landing from its western end leads into the western bedroom. This room again has a sloping ceiling with exposed roof timbers (Plates 67, 70 & 71). The original cast fireplace remains in position, matching that of the south-facing bedroom (Plates 68 & 69). In the western wall is the fine mullioned, oriel window, which has three casement-style lights, with leaded lozenge style glazing. The window has a broad and curving cill (Plate 66).

8.3 The Outbuilding

8.3.1 The second building stands to the rear of the house and is a small, single-storey, stone-built outbuilding. This is based on the same outbuilding shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps (see Figure 6) but has undoubtedly been extended since the late-19th century. The 1961 auction catalogue notes "outbuildings" comprising a "Coal Shed, Wood Shed and Two Stores" which may indicate that over time other sheds or storage buildings have been added temporarily (such as the large garden shed which currently stands at the northwest corner of the garden area. However, it is evident that the stone outbuilding is the original and longest surviving ancillary building at the property. Contemporary aerial photographs show only a single outbuilding to the lodge (seen in Figure 7 above).

8.3.2 This stone outbuilding stands just 1.5 metres from the rear of the lodge (Plate 39). It consists of two separate sections, with the southern half of the building being the original outbuilding, with a lean-to extension added to its northern lateral wall at a later date.

8.3.3 The façade of the outbuilding faces the rear wall of the lodge to the south. This side of the outbuilding shows very similar architectural details to that of the house itself, with bathstone used around the three door openings which originally faced the house, two of which have been partially blocked up and converted to windows in modern times (Plates 40, 41 & 42). It is tempting to suggest that the three doors once gave access to separate coal, wood and storage sections within the outbuilding. This southern, original, half of the outbuilding now has a corrugated cement roof, but its cat-slide roof is pitched towards the house and was presumably originally slated (Plate 44). The rear or northern external wall of the original shed rises above the top of the roof and has a flat concrete coping along its entire length (Plates 50 & 56). This wall is now partially enclosed within the later northern extension, but there is evidence of three windows which appear to be opposite the three original doorways through the southern later wall. The central window remains glazed and intact, but the flanking windows have been blocked up to accommodate the northern extension to the outbuilding (Plates 54 & 55).

8.3.4 The northern extension to the shed is subtly different to the original southern section of the building. The stone walls are of similar rubble build but the surrounding lintels and reveals are not in Bathstone and the quality of the stonework is not quite a match to the original (Plates 44, 48 & 50). This part of the outbuilding is still under a slate roof, however. It is entered through a door in its western wall (Plates 53 & 56) and has a single 12-paned casement window in its northern side (Plate 48).

8.3.5 The outbuilding has the same green-painted barge boards with rose decorations as the house. Clearly, the barge boards on the northern part of the outbuilding cannot date to the original construction period of the lodge, as this part of the building is a later addition. It is also evident that the barge boards on the northern part of the outbuilding are newer than those of the southern extension, which demonstrates that over time there have been minor changes and repairs made to the outbuilding, as well as the house itself (Plate 44). The lower end of the barge board on the western side of the extension has the same rose design, but the centre of rose is replaced by a hammer and chisel, possibly the carpenters mark (Plate 45).

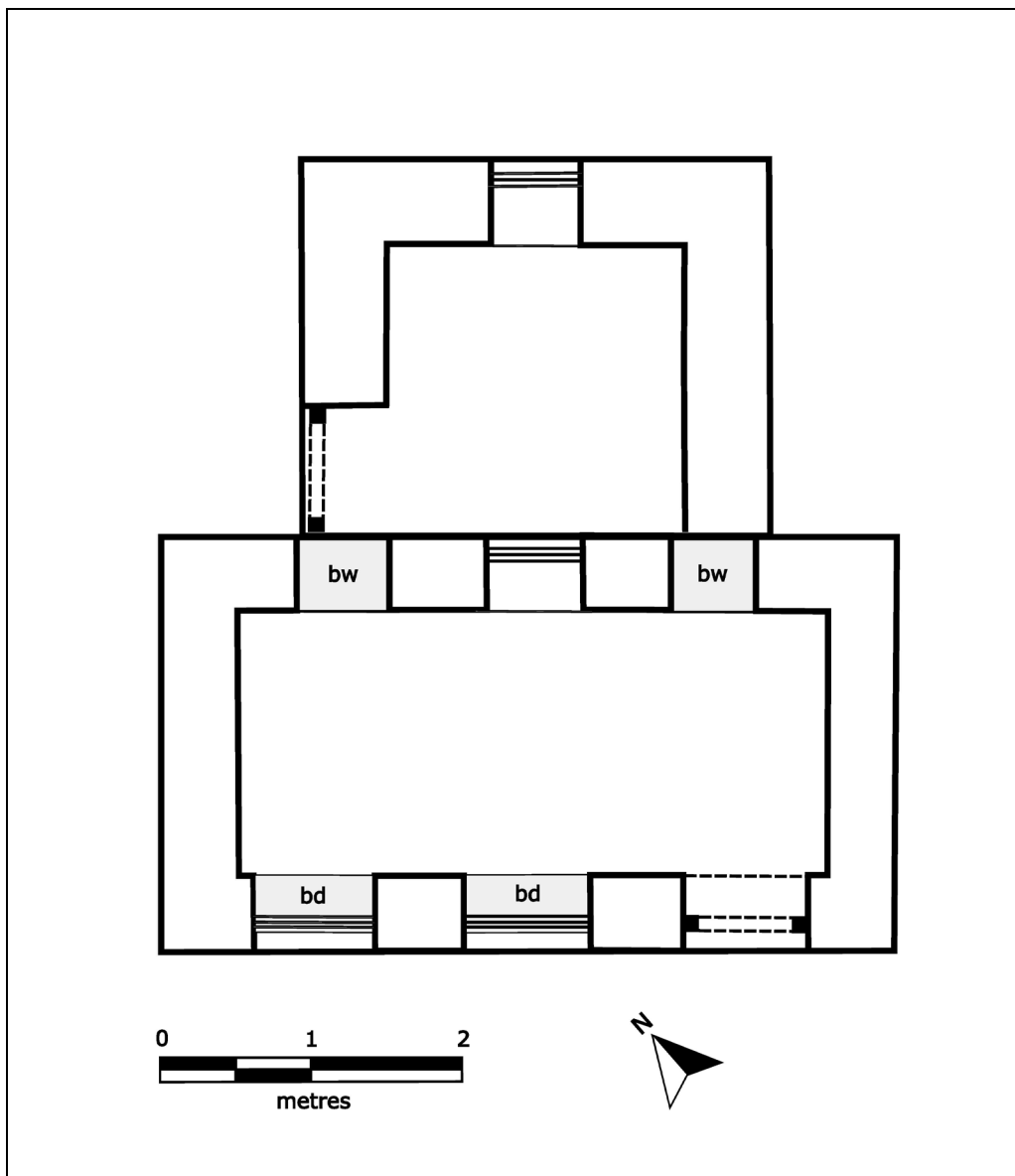


Figure 10: The stone outbuilding, original internal divisions not known.

9. Phasing

9.1 Ty Fry Lodge appears to be essentially of one build, with no evidence of phasing. There have undoubtedly been some changes over time, including the conversion of the original kitchen and larder to a modern kitchen and the bathroom and WC to a modern bathroom, and the replacement of the front door with a modern copy of the original

9.1.1 As far as could be determined during examination of the building both internally and externally, the house has not undergone significant structural changes since it was constructed.

9.2 The outbuilding to the rear of the lodge is the only part of the property where there has been an identifiable extension to the original structure. Here the original shed has had a simple lean-to extension added to its northern side, presumably during the early 20th century.

9.2.2 It is interesting to note that both parts of the outbuilding have the same scalloped barge boards with rose decoration as is seen on the house. This shows that some at least of the barge boards are not original but are well-executed copies or replacements of the original.

10. Conclusion

10.1 Ty Fry Lodge is an excellent example of a Victorian lodge house on the country estate of a wealthy entrepreneur of the period. Its architectural importance is reflected in its nationally important status as a listed building.

10.2 The listing, made in 1995, was based on the external details of the building, but this building record has demonstrated that the architectural excellence is also reflected internally and that much of the original fabric and detail of the building remains intact.

11. Photographs

11.1 Colour digital photographs were taken inside and outside the building complex using a 24M pixel camera. Both 1 and 2 metre scales were used divided into 0.2 metre segments were used as well as a 1 metre scale divided into centimetres.

11.2 The photographs are included in Appendix A at the end of the report. A table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive, and where each was taken from and the directions of the photographs are provided in three maps, see Figures 11, 12 and 13. The photographs were taken by Paul Sambrook on 29th March 2023.

12. Archive

12.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

12.2 A further pdf copy of the report and photographic archive will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Swansea.

13. Sources

13.1 Non-published

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

Trysor, 2023, *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Level 3 Building Recording of Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan, CF71 7UJ* (Listed building consent 2018/00693/LBC (Vale of Glamorgan)).

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) V.2*

13.2 Published

CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

Davies, J.B., 2001, The Marcher Lordship of Talygarn in "Meisgyn and Glynrhondda" Volume I No.4. Llantrisant and District Local History Society.

Historic England, 2016, Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice

13.3 Web based materials

British Newspapers Archive,

<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>

Google Earth, 2001 to 2022, accessed through Google Earth April 2023

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>

Welsh Newspapers online, <https://newspapers.library.wales/>

Radcliffe estate, around Cowbridge 1961

Stephenson & Alexander sale document - Pendoylan, Ruthin etc.

https://www.peoplescollection.wales/sites/default/files/chs00194x00316-7Radcliffeestatesale1961_0.pdf?fbclid=IwAR0Le0ra-EEP6kUjup61LITYX8t5TisF53oUARjL05pAgnfb050VmnssV0

13.4 Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey, 1811, Original Surveyors Drawings, Sheet 177

Ordnance Survey, 1833, First Series 1:63360 scale, Sheet 36

Ordnance Survey, 1885, First Edition 1:2500 scale, Glamorgan Sheet XLII.13

Ordnance Survey, 1886, First Edition 1:10560 scale, Monmouthshire Sheet XLII

Ordnance Survey, 1900, Second Edition 1:10560 scale, Monmouthshire Sheet XLII

Ordnance Survey, 1921, Third Edition 1:10560 scale, Monmouthshire Sheet XLII

13.5 Aerial Photographs

Welsh Aerial Photography Unit;

1946 4654 RAFCPE UK_1871 4027
1947 4714 RAF CPE UK_2081 4355
1960 6010 RAF58_3806 F21 202
1967 6713 MAL 70_67 147
1969 6944 OS69_308 065
1981 8101 JAS 3181 057
1991 9138 Geonex159_91 0033
1991 9138 Geonex159_91 0034

APPENDIX A:

PHOTOGRAPHS

Site Code: TFR2023	Site Name: Ty-fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Vale of Glamorgan.	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
TFR2023_001	An external view of Ty-fry Lodge.	North-northeast
TFR2023_002	An external view of Ty-fry Lodge.	North-northeast
TFR2023_003	A view of the upper window and roof in the south-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge.	North-northeast
TFR2023_004	A view of the roof and chimney of the south side of Ty-fry Lodge, showing the fish-scale roofing tiles used for the roof.	North-northwest
TFR2023_005	A view of elevation of Ty-fry Lodge from inside the garden gate. Note the banding in the stonework.	North-northwest
TFR2023_006	A view of the eastern end of the south-facing elevation. Note the banding in the stonework.	North-northeast
TFR2023_007	A view of the windows in the south-facing elevation.	Northwest
TFR2023_008	A view of the eastern side of the ground floor window in the south-facing elevation.	West-northwest
TFR2023_009	A view of the cast-iron guttering and downpipes below the chimney which rises west of centre above the roof.	North-northwest
TFR2023_010	A view of the ground floor window in the south elevation.	North-northeast
TFR2023_011	A second view of the ground floor window in the south elevation.	North-northeast
TFR2023_012	A view of the first-floor window in the south elevation, viewed from outside the ground floor window, showing the eaves and guttering arrangement on this side of the house.	North-northeast
TFR2023_013	A view of the west side of the south elevation, showing a small window in the angled wall between the main ground floor window and the doorway.	East-northeast
TFR2023_014	A closer view of the west side of the south elevation, showing a small window in the angled wall between the main ground floor window and the doorway.	East-northeast
TFR2023_015	A view of the main door into the lodge, at the southwest corner of the building. The door is a modern replica of the original and appears to have reused the original	North-northeast

Site Code: TFR2023	Site Name: Ty-fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Vale of Glamorgan.	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	door furniture.	
TFR2023_016	A view of the main door viewed from the drive into the garden.	Northeast
TFR2023_017	A view of the doorbell button outside the front door. It is likely to be of 1920s or later date.	North-northeast
TFR2023_018	A view of the lower half of the front door, showing the doorbell and door furniture.	North-northeast
TFR2023_019	A view of the doorknob and keyhole cover plate. Date unknown but probably modern.	North-northeast
TFR2023_020	A view of the letterbox. Date unknown but probably modern.	North-northeast
TFR2023_021	A view of the west-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge.	East-southeast
TFR2023_022	A view of the ground-floor window of the west-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge.	East-southeast
TFR2023_023	A view of a decorative rosette on the frame of the ground-floor window of the west-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge.	East-southeast
TFR2023_024	A view of the west-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge, showing the fish-scale roof tiles and the western chimney above.	East-southeast
TFR2023_025	A view of the west-facing elevation, showing the fish-scale roof tiles and the western chimney above.	Northeast
TFR2023_026	A view of the ground floor window in the west-facing elevation.	East-southeast
TFR2023_027	A view of the ground floor window in the west-facing elevation.	East-southeast
TFR2023_028	A view of the northern side of the west-facing elevation, showing the ground floor window, first floor window and decorative barge boards above.	East-southeast
TFR2023_029	A view of the northern side of the west-facing elevation, showing the first-floor window and decorative barge boards above.	East-southeast
TFR2023_030	A view of the western end of the north-facing or rear elevation of Ty-fry Lodge.	Southeast
TFR2023_031	A view of the ground floor window in the western end north-facing or rear	South-southwest

Site Code: TFR2023	Site Name: Ty-fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Vale of Glamorgan.	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	elevation.	
TFR2023_032	A view of the eastern end of the north-facing or rear elevation.	Southwest
TFR2023_033	A view of the first-floor window in the eastern end of the north-facing or rear elevation.	South-southwest
TFR2023_034	A view of the eaves and guttering of the north-facing or rear elevation.	West
TFR2023_035	A view of the east-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge.	West-northwest
TFR2023_036	A view of the east-facing elevation, seen from the east end of the garden.	West-northwest
TFR2023_037	A view of the east-facing elevation.	Northwest
TFR2023_038	A view of the dormer windows in the roof above the east-facing wall of Ty-fry Lodge.	West-northwest
TFR2023_039	A view of the space between the rear of the house and the adjacent outbuilding.	West-northwest
TFR2023_040	A view of the former western door into the outbuilding, which has been blocked up and converted into a window.	North-northeast
TFR2023_041	A view of the former central door into the outbuilding, which has been blocked up and converted into a window.	North-northeast
TFR2023_042	A view of the eastern door into the outbuilding, which remains in use.	North-northeast
TFR2023_043	A view of inside the southern room inside the outbuilding which has been modernised and clad internally.	Northwest
TFR2023_044	A view of the west-facing elevation of the outbuilding. The original outbuilding forms the right-hand side of the building in this view, with the left-hand part being added at a later date.	East-southeast
TFR2023_045	A view a carpenter's mark added to a decorative rose on the barge board of the west-facing elevation of the outbuilding.	East-southeast
TFR2023_046	A view of a terracotta finial now kept in the garden beside the outbuilding, which presumably once adorned Ty-fry Lodge.	East-southeast
TFR2023_047	A view of a terracotta chimney pot now kept in the garden beside the	South-southwest

Site Code: TFR2023	Site Name: Ty-fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Vale of Glamorgan.	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	outbuilding, which presumably once adorned Ty-fry Lodge.	
TFR2023_048	A view of the north elevation of the outbuilding. This side of the outbuilding was added during the 20th century.	South-southwest
TFR2023_049	A view of the modern timber shed to the north of the outbuilding. The window in the northern side of Room 03 is seen to the left.	Northwest
TFR2023_050	A view of the east elevation of the outbuilding. The right side of the building in this view is a 20th century addition. This indicates that the barge boards are not original.	West-northwest
TFR2023_051	A view of the joint in the east elevation of the outbuilding where the original building to the left side meets the 20th century extension to the right.	Southwest
TFR2023_052	A view of the outbuilding with Ty-fry Lodge behind, seen from the garden.	South-southwest
TFR2023_053	A view of the doorway into the 20th century extension to the outbuilding.	East-southeast
TFR2023_054	A view inside the 20th century extension to the outbuilding, showing the central window of the original building still surviving. The southeastern window can be seen to the far left.	Southeast
TFR2023_055	A view inside the 20th century extension to the outbuilding, showing part of the western window of the original building blocked up just inside the doorway.	South-southwest
TFR2023_056	A view outside the 20th century extension to the outbuilding, showing part of the western window of the original building blocked up just outside the doorway.	South
TFR2023_057	A view of the fish-scale roof above the north-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge.	South-southwest
TFR2023_058	An internal view of the window in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor.	Southwest
TFR2023_059	An internal view of the window in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor.	South-southwest
TFR2023_060	A view inside the south-facing bedroom on the first floor showing the roof timbers	Southwest

Site Code: TFR2023	Site Name: Ty-fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Vale of Glamorgan.	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	exposed in the ceiling.	
TFR2023_061	A view inside the south-facing bedroom on the first floor showing the roof timbers exposed in the ceiling.	East
TFR2023_062	A view of the door inside the south-facing bedroom on the first floor.	East-northeast
TFR2023_063	A view of the fireplace in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor.	East-southeast
TFR2023_064	A view of the ceiling in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor.	South-southwest
TFR2023_065	A view of the ceiling in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor.	Southeast
TFR2023_066	A view of the window inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor.	West-northwest
TFR2023_067	A view of the ceiling inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor.	East-southeast
TFR2023_068	A view of the fireplace inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor with exposed roof timbers in the wall and ceiling above.	South-southwest
TFR2023_069	A closer view of the fireplace inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor.	South-southwest
TFR2023_070	A view inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor.	West-northwest
TFR2023_071	A view inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor.	West
TFR2023_072	A view of landing facing the door into the west-facing bedroom.	West-northwest
TFR2023_073	A view of landing facing the doors into the west-facing bedroom to the right and the south-facing bedroom to the left.	Southwest
TFR2023_074	A view inside the modern bathroom on the first floor showing the roof timbers in the ceiling and wall.	South-southeast
TFR2023_075	A view of the window inside the modern bathroom on the first floor. This window is the southern window of the pair of dormer windows on the east side of the roof.	East-southeast
TFR2023_076	A view of the window inside the box room on the first floor. This window is the northern window of the pair of dormer	East-southeast

Site Code: TFR2023	Site Name: Ty-fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Vale of Glamorgan.	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	windows on the east side of the roof.	
TFR2023_077	A view inside the box room on the first floor, showing roof timbers in the ceiling.	Northwest
TFR2023_078	A view inside the box room on the first floor, showing roof timbers in the ceiling and wall.	East
TFR2023_079	A view of landing facing the doors of the east-facing rooms - the bathroom to the right and the box room to the left.	East-southeast
TFR2023_080	A view of the upper part of the staircase and balustrade viewed from the landing.	North
TFR2023_081	A view of the upper part of the staircase viewed from the landing.	North
TFR2023_082	A view of the window through the north-facing wall viewed from the lower landing on the staircase.	North-northeast
TFR2023_083	A view of the lower part of the staircase with the balustrade of the landing above.	South-southwest
TFR2023_084	A view of the lower part of the staircase.	South-southwest
TFR2023_085	A view of the window in the west-facing dining room on the ground floor. Note the wooden shutters still in place.	West-northwest
TFR2023_086	A view of the window in the west-facing dining room on the ground floor.	Northwest
TFR2023_087	A view of the window in the north-facing wall of the dining room on the ground floor. Note the wooden shutters still in place.	North-northeast
TFR2023_088	A view of the fireplace inside the west-facing dining room on the ground floor.	East-southeast
TFR2023_089	A view of the ceiling inside the west-facing dining room on the ground floor, showing the exposed beams and decoration.	West-northwest
TFR2023_090	A view of a decorative rose attached to the ceiling beam in the west-facing dining room on the ground floor.	-
TFR2023_091	A view of the door leading from the dining room to the living room.	South-southwest
TFR2023_092	A view of the fireplace in the living room.	East-southeast

Site Code: TFR2023	Site Name: Ty-fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Vale of Glamorgan.	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
TFR2023_093	A view of the window in the south-facing ground floor living room.	South-southwest
TFR2023_094	A view of the window in the south-facing ground floor living room.	Southwest
TFR2023_095	A view of the window in the south-facing ground floor living room.	South
TFR2023_096	A view of the window at the west-southwest facing angle inside the south-facing living room on the ground floor. Note the wooden shutters still in place.	West-southwest
TFR2023_097	A view of the door leading from the living room out to the porch inside the main entrance.	West-northwest
TFR2023_098	A view of the doorknob and lock on the door leading out to the porch. The age of the door is not known, but the door furniture may be original.	West-northwest
TFR2023_099	A view of the doorways leading from the living room to the dining room (left) and stairs (right), which the kitchen door far right.	North-northeast
TFR2023_100	A view of the doorways leading from the living room to the dining room (left) and stairs (centre and kitchen (right)).	East
TFR2023_101	A view of the ceiling in the living room. It is similar to the dining room ceiling, with exposed timbers and decorative roses at the beam joints.	North-northeast
TFR2023_102	A view of a decorative rose on a beam joint in the living room.	North-northeast
TFR2023_103	A view of the south-facing living room on the ground floor.	North-northeast
TFR2023_104	A view of the east-facing window in the kitchen on the ground floor.	East-southeast
TFR2023_105	A view of the external door leading from the kitchen out into the garden at the eastern side of the house.	East-southeast
TFR2023_106	A view of the north-facing kitchen window, with the outbuilding visible outside.	North-northeast
TFR2023_107	A view inside the ground floor kitchen, showing the timber beams exposed in the ceiling.	North-northeast

Site Code: TFR2023	Site Name: Ty-fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Vale of Glamorgan.	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
TFR2023_108	A view inside the ground floor kitchen, showing the timber beams exposed in the ceiling.	South-southwest
TFR2023_109	A view inside the kitchen showing the position of an understairs cupboard or "cwtsh", to the right.	West-northwest
TFR2023_110	A view inside the porch, showing the inside of the modern door and also the floor tiles, which may be original.	South-southwest
TFR2023_111	A view of the inside of the window in the western side of the porch, also showing the floor tiles.	West

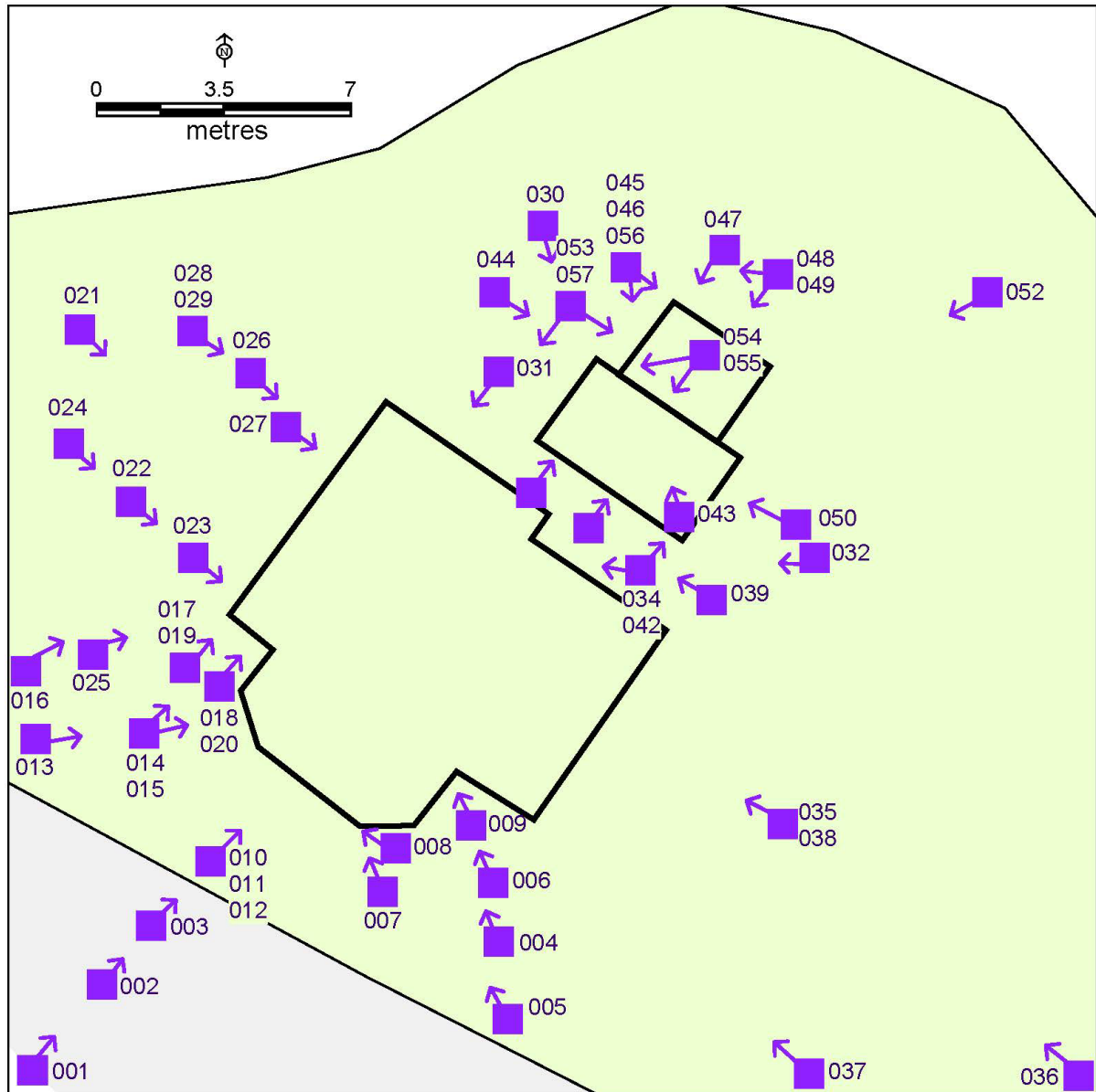


Figure 11: Location and direction of external photographs.

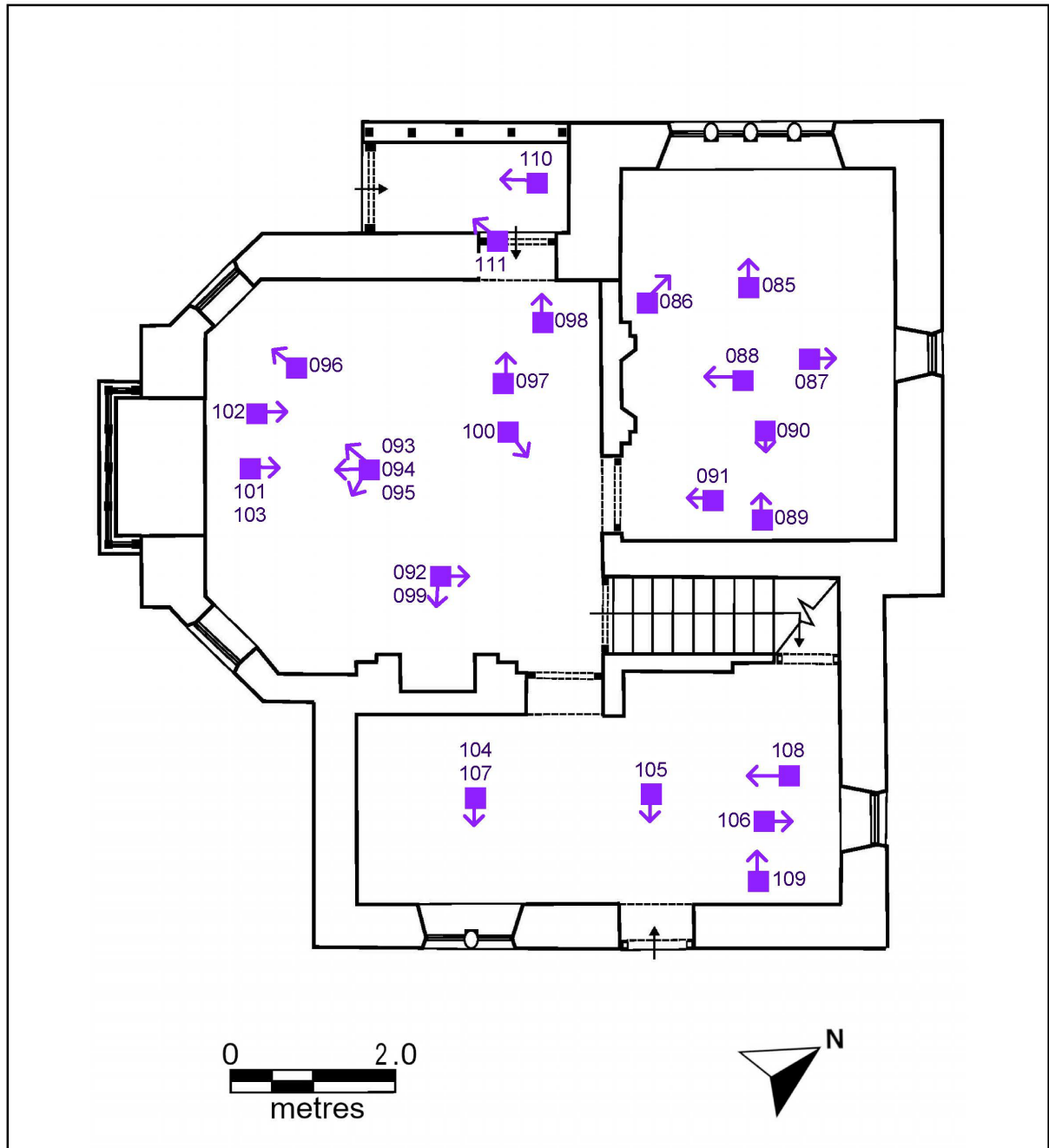


Figure 12: Location and direction of internal ground floor photographs.

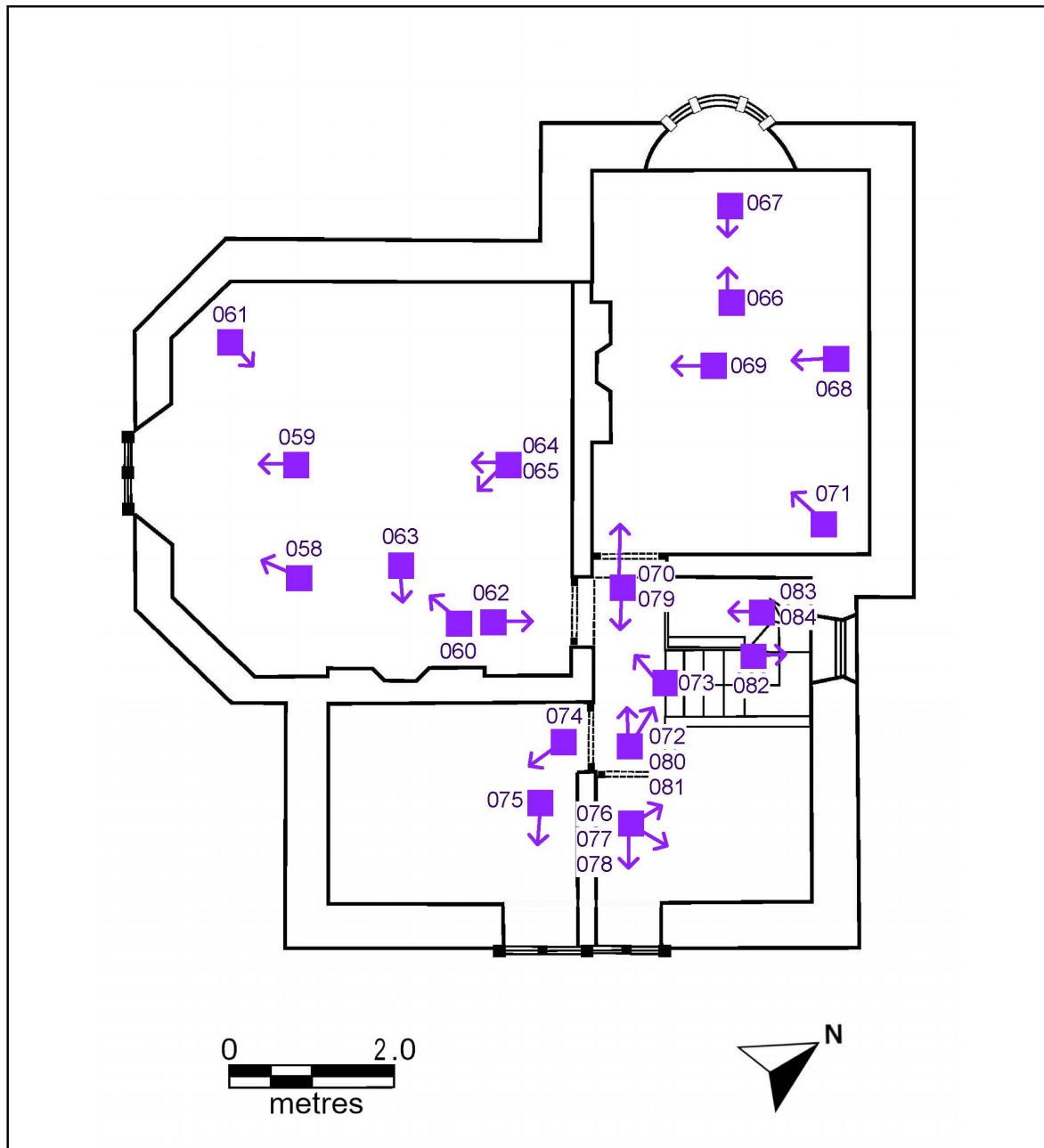


Figure 13: Location and direction of internal first floor photographs.



Plate 1: TFR2023_001. An external view of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 2: TFR2023_002. An external view of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 3: TFR2023_003. A view of the upper window and roof in the south-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 4: TFR2023_004. A view of the roof and chimney of the south side of Ty-fry Lodge, showing the fish-scale roofing tiles used for the roof. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 5: TFR2023_005. A view of elevation of Ty-fry Lodge from inside the garden gate. Note the banding in the stonework. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 6: TFR2023_006. A view of the eastern end of the south-facing elevation. Note the banding in the stonework. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 7: TFR2023_007 A view of the windows in the south-facing elevation. Looking northwest.



Plate 8: TFR2023_008. A view of the eastern side of the ground floor window in the south-facing elevation. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 9: TFR2023_009. A view of the cast-iron guttering and downpipes below the chimney which rises west of centre above the roof. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 10: TFR2023_010. A view of the ground floor window in the south elevation. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 11: TFR2023_011. A second view of the ground floor window in the south elevation. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 12: TFR2023_012. A view of the first-floor window in the south elevation, viewed from outside the ground floor window, showing the eaves and guttering arrangement on this side of the house. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 13: TFR2023_013. A view of the west side of the south elevation, showing a small window in the angled wall between the main ground floor window and the doorway. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 14: TFR2023_014. A closer view of the west side of the south elevation, showing a small window in the angled wall between the main ground floor window and the doorway. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 15: TFR2023_015. A view of the main door into the lodge, at the southwest corner of the building. The door is a modern replica of the original and appears to have reused the original door furniture. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 16: TFR2023_016. A view of the main door viewed from the drive into the garden. Looking northeast.



Plate 17: TFR2023_017. A view of the doorbell button outside the front door. It is likely to be of 1920s or later date. Looking north-northeast.

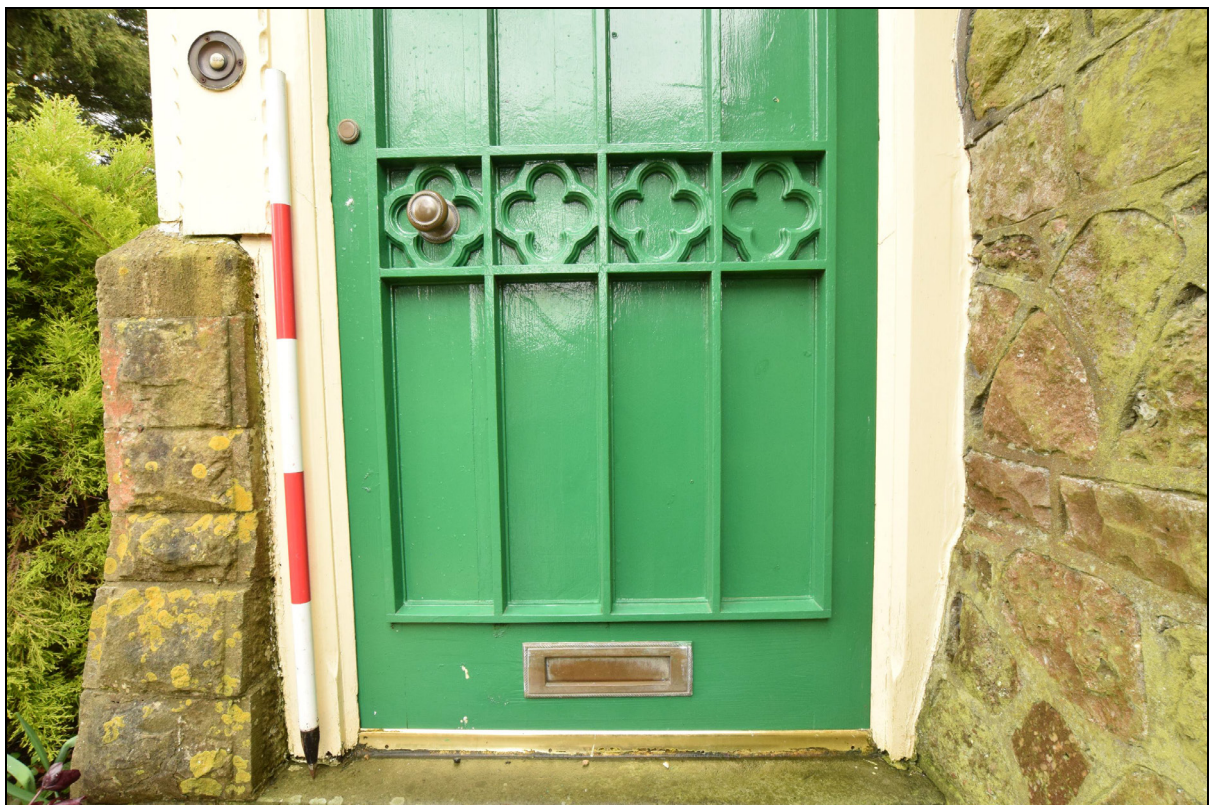


Plate 18: TFR2023_018. A view of the lower half of the front door, showing the doorbell and door furniture. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 19: TFR2023_019. A view of the doorknob and keyhole cover plate. Date unknown but probably modern. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 20: TFR2023_020. A view of the letterbox. Date unknown but probably modern. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 21: TFR2023_021. A view of the west-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 22: TFR2023_022. A view of the ground-floor window of the west-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 23: TFR2023_023. A view of a decorative rosette on the frame of the ground-floor window of the west-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 24: TFR2023_024. A view of the west-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge, showing the fish-scale roof tiles and the western chimney above. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 25: TFR2023_025. A view of the west-facing elevation, showing the fish-scale roof tiles and the western chimney above. Looking northeast.



Plate 26: TFR2023_026. A view of the ground floor window in the west-facing elevation. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 27: TFR2023_027. A view of the ground floor window in the west-facing elevation. Looking east-southeast



Plate 28: TFR2023_028. A view of the northern side of the west-facing elevation, showing the ground floor window, first floor window and decorative barge boards above. Looking east-southeast



Plate 29: TFR2023_029. A view of the northern side of the west-facing elevation, showing the first-floor window and decorative barge boards above. Looking east-southeast



Plate 30: TFR2023_030. A view of the western end of the north-facing or rear elevation of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking southeast.



Plate 31: TFR2023_031. A view of the ground floor window in the western end of the north-facing or rear elevation. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 32: TFR2023_032. A view of the eastern end of the north-facing or rear elevation. Looking southwest.



Plate 33: TFR2023_033. A view of the first-floor window in the eastern end of the north-facing or rear elevation. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 34: TFR2023_034. A view of the eaves and guttering of the north-facing or rear elevation. Looking west.



Plate 35: TFR2023_035. A view of the east-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 36: TFR2023_036. A view of the east-facing elevation, seen from the east end of the garden. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 37: TFR2023_037. A view of the east-facing elevation. Looking northwest.



Plate 38: TFR2023_038, A view of the dormer windows in the roof above the east-facing wall of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 39: TFR2023_039. A view of the space between the rear of the house and the adjacent outbuilding. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 40: TFR2023_040. A view of the former western door into the outbuilding, which has been blocked up and converted into a window. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 41: TFR2023_041. A view of the former central door into the outbuilding, which has been blocked up and converted into a window. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 42: TFR2023_042. A view of the eastern door into the outbuilding, which remains in use. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 43: TFR2023_043. A view of inside the southern room inside the outbuilding which has been modernised and clad internally. Looking northwest.



Plate 44: TFR2023_044. A view of the west-facing elevation of the outbuilding. The original outbuilding forms the right-hand side of the building in this view, with the left-hand part being added at a later date. Looking east-southeast



Plate 45: TFR2023_045. A view a carpenter's mark added to a decorative rose on the barge board of the west-facing elevation of the outbuilding extension. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 46: TFR2023_046. A view of a terracotta finial now kept in the garden beside the outbuilding, which presumably once adorned Ty-fry Lodge. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 47: TFR2023_047. A view of a terracotta chimney pot now kept in the garden beside the outbuilding, which presumably once adorned Ty-fry Lodge. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 48: TFR2023_048. A view of the north elevation of the outbuilding. This side of the outbuilding was added during the 20th century. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 49: TFR2023_049. A view of the modern timber shed to the north of the outbuilding. The window in the northern side of Room 03 is seen to the left. Looking northwest.



Plate 50: TFR2023_050. A view of the east elevation of the outbuilding. The right side of the building in this view is a 20th century addition. This indicates that the barge boards are not original. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 51: TFR2023_051. A view of the joint in the east elevation of the outbuilding where the original building to the left side meets the 20th century extension to the right. Looking southwest.



Plate 52: TFR2023_052. A view of the outbuilding with Ty-fry Lodge behind, seen from the garden. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 53: TFR2023_053. A view of the doorway into the 20th century extension to the outbuilding. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 54: TFR2023_054. A view inside the 20th century extension to the outbuilding, showing the central window of the original building still surviving. The southeastern window can be seen to the far left. Looking southeast.



Plate 55: TFR2023_055. A view inside the 20th century extension to the outbuilding, showing part of the western window of the original building blocked up just inside the doorway. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 56: TFR2023_056. A view outside the 20th century extension to the outbuilding, showing part of the western window of the original building blocked up just outside the doorway. Looking south.



Plate 57: TFR2023_057. A view of the fish-scale roof above the north-facing elevation of Ty-fry Lodge. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 58: TFR2023_058, An internal view of the window in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking southwest.



Plate 59: TFR2023_059. An internal view of the window in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 60: TFR2023_060. A view inside the south-facing bedroom on the first floor showing the roof timbers exposed in the ceiling. Looking southwest.



Plate 61: TFR2023_061. A view inside the south-facing bedroom on the first floor showing the roof timbers exposed in the ceiling. Looking east.



Plate 62: TFR2023_062. A view of the door inside the south-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 63: BTC2017_063. A view of the fireplace in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 64: TFR2023_064. A view of the ceiling in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 65: TFR2023_065. A view of the ceiling in the south-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking southeast.



Plate 66: TFR2023_066. A view of the window inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 67: TFR2023_067. A view of the ceiling inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 68: TFR2023_068. A view of the fireplace inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor with exposed roof timbers in the wall and ceiling above. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 69: TFR2023_069. A closer view of the fireplace inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 70: TFR2023_070. A view inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor. Looking west-northwest.



*Plate 71: TFR2023_071. A view inside the west-facing bedroom on the first floor.
Looking west.*



*Plate 72: TFR2023_072. A view
of landing facing the door into
the west-facing bedroom.
Looking west-northwest.*



Plate 73: TFR2023_073. A view of landing facing the doors into the west-facing bedroom to the right and the south-facing bedroom to the left. Looking southwest.



Plate 74: TFR2023_074. A view inside the modern bathroom on the first floor showing the roof timbers in the ceiling and wall. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 75: TFR2023_075. A view of the window inside the modern bathroom on the first floor. This window is the southern window of the pair of dormer windows on the east side of the roof. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 76: TFR2023_076. A view of the window inside the box room on the first floor. This window is the northern window of the pair of dormer windows on the east side of the roof. Looking east-southeast



Plate 77: TFR2023_077. A view inside the box room on the first floor, showing roof timbers in the ceiling. Looking northwest.



Plate 78: TFR2023_078. A view inside the box room on the first floor, showing roof timbers in the ceiling and wall. Looking east.



Plate 79: TFR2023_079. A view of landing facing the doors of the east-facing rooms - the bathroom to the right and the box room to the left. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 80: TFR2023_080. A view of the upper part of the staircase and balustrade viewed from the landing. Looking north.



Plate 81: TFR2023_081. A view down the upper part of the staircase viewed from the landing. Looking north.



Plate 82: TFR2023_082. A view of the window through the north-facing wall viewed from the lower landing on the staircase. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 83: TFR2023_083. A view of the lower part of the staircase with the balustrade of the landing above. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 84: TFR2023_084. A view of the lower part of the staircase. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 85: TFR2023_085. A view of the window in the west-facing dining room on the ground floor. Note the wooden shutters still in place. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 86: TFR2023_086. A view of the window in the west-facing dining room on the ground floor. Looking northwest.



Plate 87: TFR2023_087. A view of the window in the north-facing wall of the dining room on the ground floor. Note the wooden shutters still in place. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 88: TFR2023_088. A view of the fireplace inside the west-facing dining room on the ground floor. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 89: TFR2023_089. A view of the ceiling inside the west-facing dining room on the ground floor, showing the exposed beams and decoration. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 90: TFR2023_090. A view of a decorative rose attached to the ceiling beam in the west-facing dining room on the ground floor.



Plate 91: TFR2023_091, A view of the door leading from the dining room to the living room. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 92: TFR2023_092. A view of the fireplace in the living room. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 93: TFR2023_093. A view of the window in the living room. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 94: TFR2023_094. A view of the window in the south-facing ground floor living room. Note the wooden shutters in place. Looking southwest.



Plate 95: TFR2023_095. A view of the window in the south-facing ground floor living room. Note the wooden shutters in place. Looking south.



Plate 96: TFR2023_096. A view of the window at the west-southwest facing angle inside the south-facing living room on the ground floor. Note the wooden shutters still in place. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 97: TFR2023_097. A view of the door leading from the living room out to the porch inside the main entrance. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 098: TFR2023_098. A view of the doorknob and lock on the door leading out to the porch. The age of the door is not known, but the door furniture may be original. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 099: TFR2023_099. A view of the doorways leading from the living room to the dining room (left) and stairs (right), which the kitchen door far right. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 100: TFR2023_100. A view of the doorways leading from the living room to the dining room (left) and stairs (centre) and kitchen (right). Looking east.



Plate 101: TFR2023_101. A view of the ceiling in the living room. It is similar to the dining room ceiling, with exposed timbers and decorative roses at the beam joints. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 102: TFR2023_102. A view of a decorative rose on a beam joint in the living room. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 103: TFR2023_103. A view of the south-facing living room on the ground floor. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 104: TFR2023_104. A view of the east-facing window in the kitchen on the ground floor. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 105: TFR2023_105. A view of the external door leading from the kitchen out into the garden at the eastern side of the house. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 106: TFR2023_106. A view of the north-facing kitchen window, with the outbuilding visible outside. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 107: TFR2023_107. A view inside the ground floor kitchen, showing the timber beams exposed in the ceiling. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 108: TFR2023_108. A view inside the ground floor kitchen, showing the timber beams exposed in the ceiling. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 109: TFR2023_109. A view inside the kitchen showing the position of an understairs cupboard or "cwtsh", to the right. Looking west-northwest.



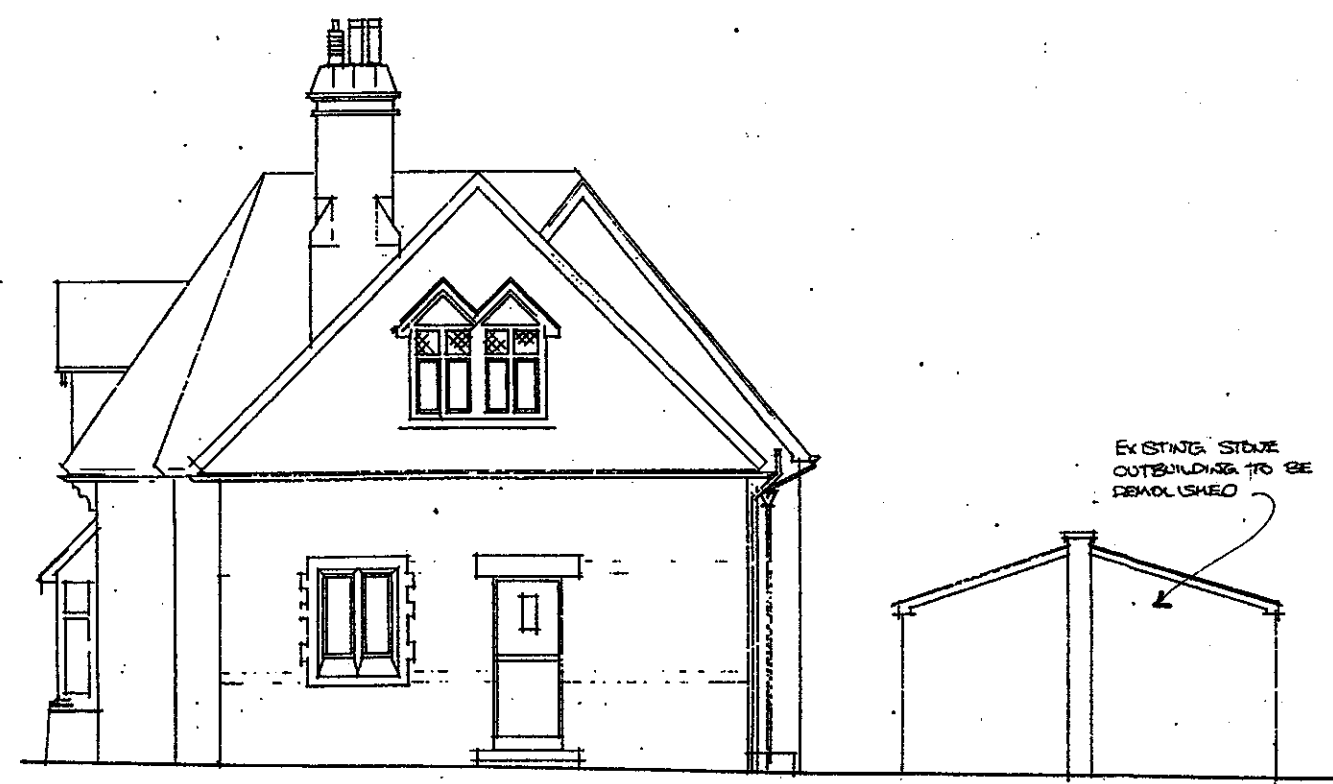
Plate 110: TFR2023_110. A view inside the porch, showing the inside of the modern door and also the floor tiles, which may be original. Looking south-southwest.



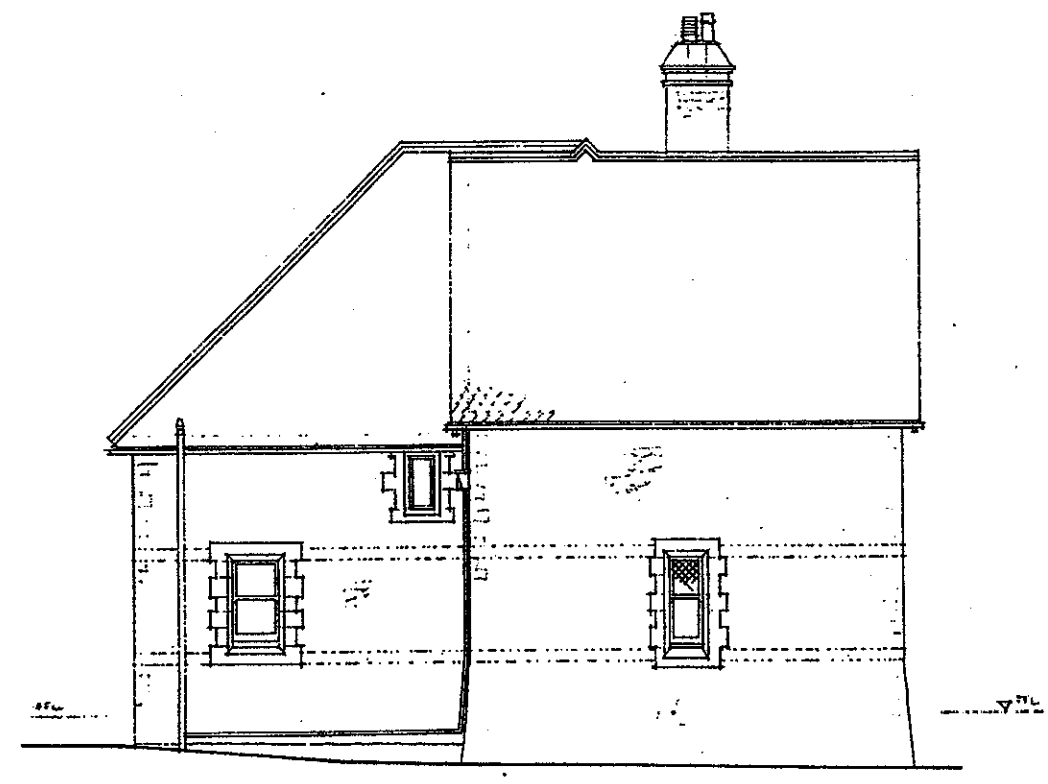
Plate 111: TFR2023_111. A view of the inside of the window in the western side of the porch, also showing the floor tiles. Looking west.

APPENDIX B:

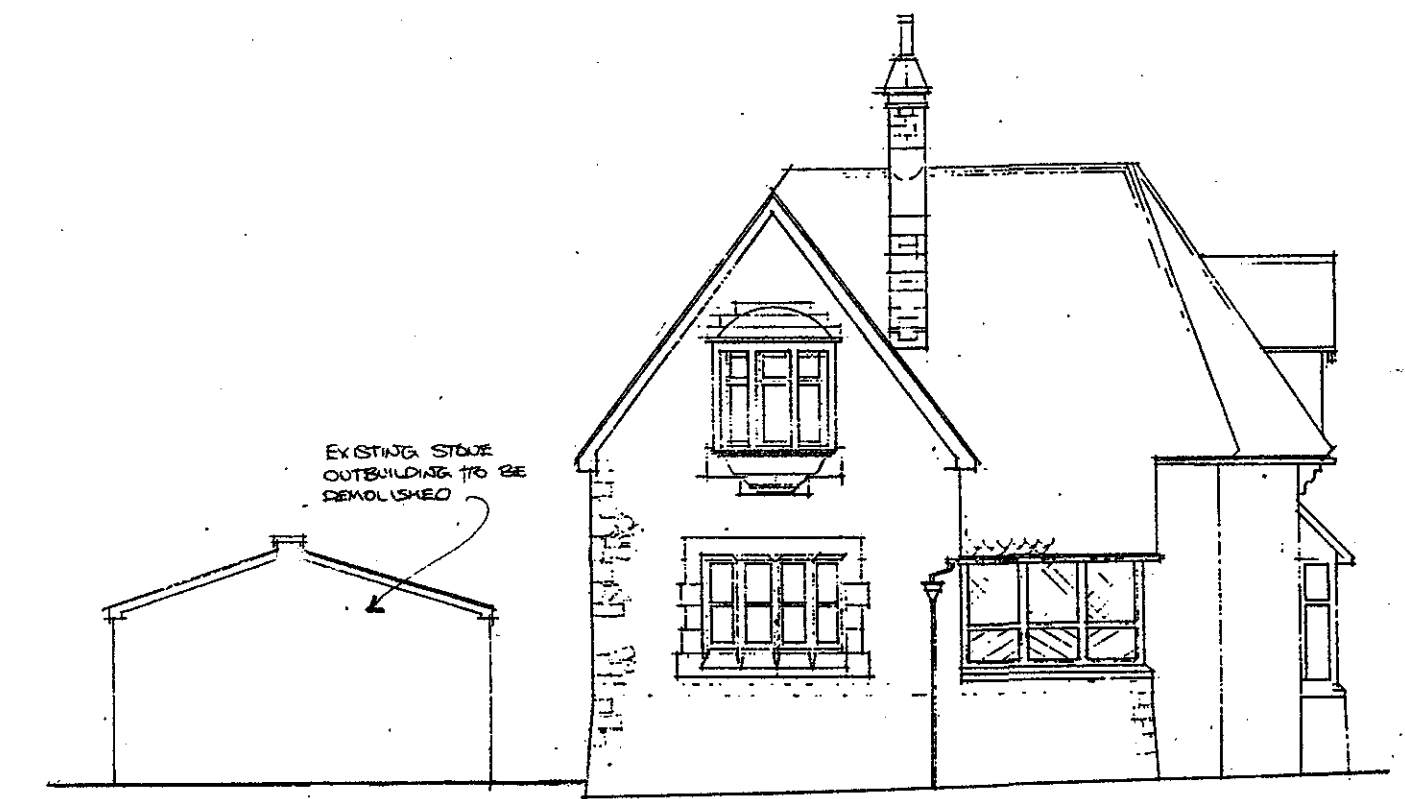
CLIENTS ELEVATION DRAWINGS



ELEVATION TO EAST AS EXISTING - 1:100



ELEVATION TO NORTH AS EXISTING - 1:100



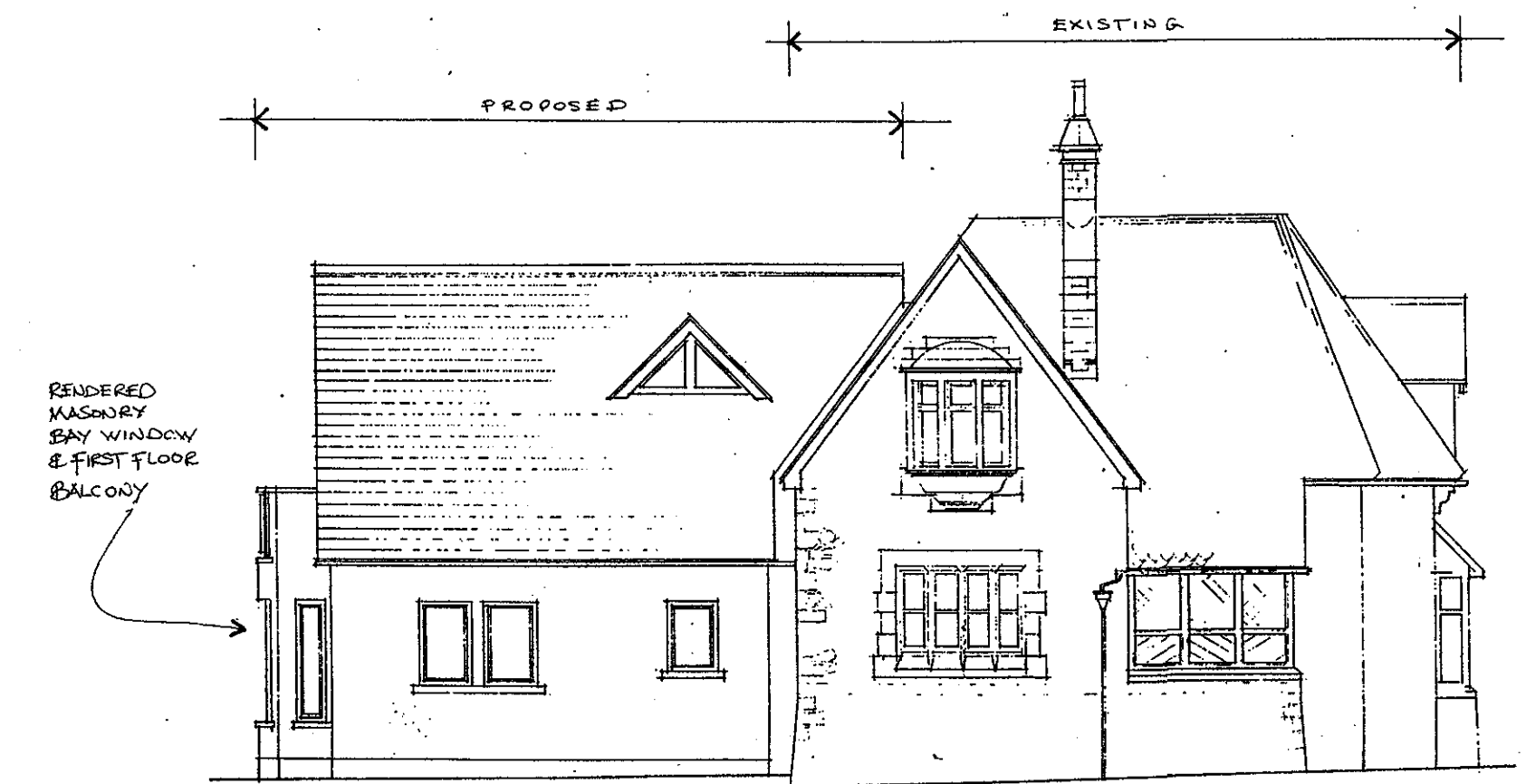
ELEVATION TO WEST AS EXISTING - 1:100



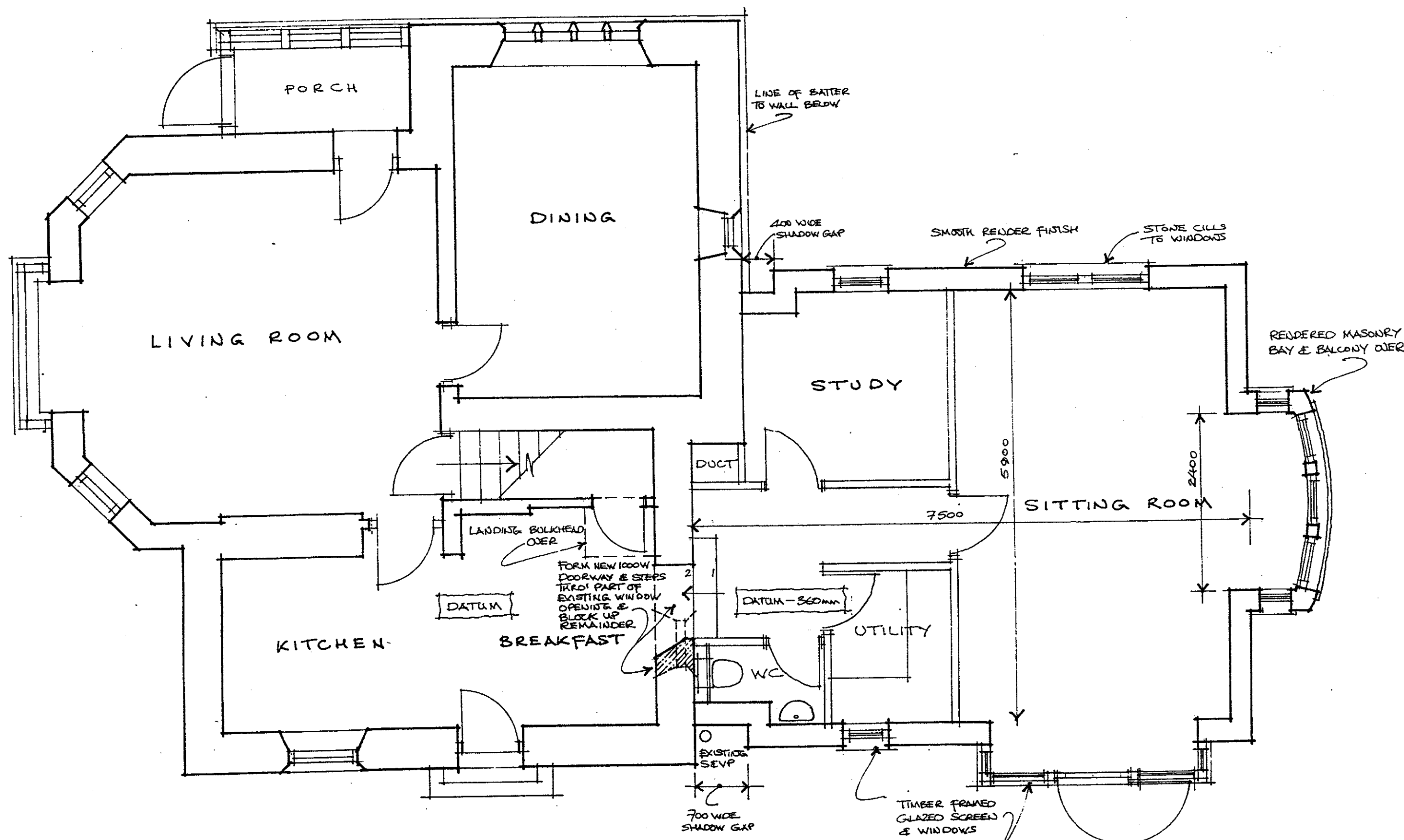
ELEVATION TO EAST AS PROPOSED - 1:100



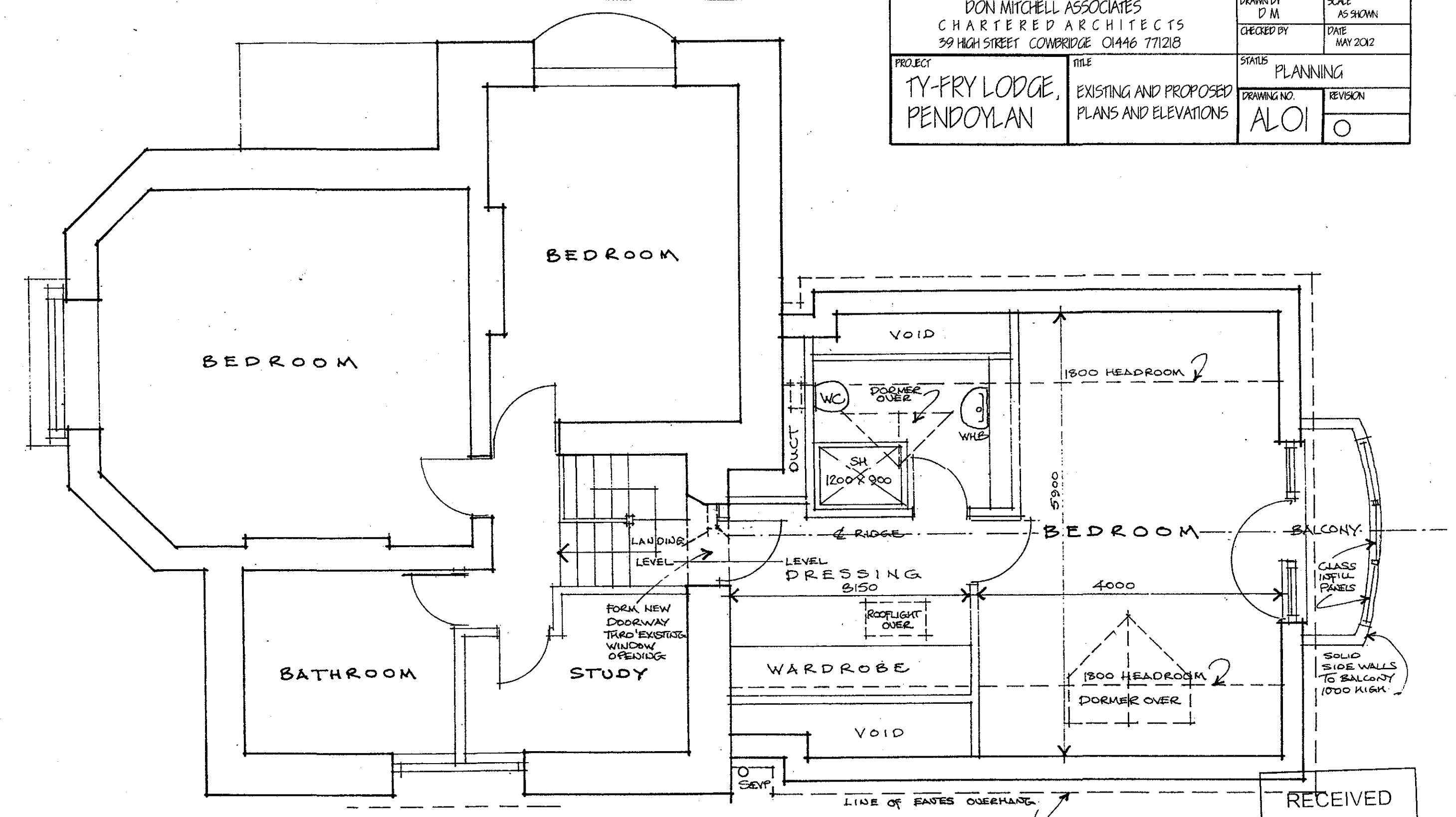
ELEVATION TO NORTH AS PROPOSED - 1:100



ELEVATION TO WEST AS PROPOSED - 1:100



GROUND FLOOR PLAN AS PROPOSED - 1:50



FIRST FLOOR PLAN AS PROPOSED - 1:50

DON MITCHELL ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ARCHITECTS 39 HIGH STREET, CONNOR, CO. DUBLIN 17		DRAWN BY D.M.	SCALE AS SHOWN
PROJECT TY-FRY LODGE, PENDOYLAN		CHECKED BY D.M.	DATE MAY 2012
EXISTING AND PROPOSED PLANS AND ELEVATIONS		STATUS PLANNING	REVISION
		DRAWING NO. AL01	REVISION 0

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APPENDIX C:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORDING OF
TY FRY LODGE, PENDOYLAN, COWBRIDGE, VALE OF GLAMORGAN,
CF71 7UJ**

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3.	The Development	2
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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A LEVEL 3 BUILDING RECORDING OF TY FRY LODGE, PENDOYLAN, COWBRIDGE, VALE OF GLAMORGAN, CF71 7UJ

1. Introduction

1.1 Jonathan N Williams of RFP Architects Ltd has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of the client, to undertake a Level 3 Building Recording of the Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan, CF71 7UJ. A consented listed building application will see an extension to the existing building, listed building consent 2018/00693/LBC (Vale of Glamorgan)

1.2 The Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge, at ST0488376359, is a Grade II listed building, and lies to the west of Pendoylan at the entrance to Ty Fry house and farm.



Figure 1: Location of Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan at ST0488376359

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a programme of building recording to Level 3 as defined by Historic England (Historic England, 2016).

3. The development

3.1 An approved development will include a two storey extension to rear to provide sitting room/study at ground floor level, bedroom and shower room to first floor at Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan at ST0488376359.

4. Planning application

4.1 A planning application for listed building consent for an extension was submitted and approved by the Vale of Glamorgan planning authority. Condition 4 on the listed building consent stated:

No works to which this consent relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: As the building is of architectural and cultural significance the specified records are required to mitigate impact.

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 Ty Fry Lodge is a grade II listed building, listed building number 3027. It is a late 19th century lodge and listed because it is a “good example of an eclectic, picturesque lodge, retaining original fenestration and with definite architectural character”.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 Historic England’s (formerly English Heritage) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England, 2016) and Trysor’s Building Recording Manual were used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. Historic England defines a Level 3 record as;

“....Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.”

6.2 A photographic survey of the building will record the interior and exteriors of the building, and a visual assessment made to identify any key features. The clients plans and elevations will be checked and missing detail added.

7. Methodology

7.1 The building recording will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and*

Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (CIfA, 2020a) and according to the description of a Level 3 building recording in Historic England's guidance (para 5.5, page 27) and Trysor's Building Recording Manual.

7.2 Colour digital photographs will be taken using a 16M or greater pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used. Plans and elevations from the client will be used to inform plans and elevations. Measurements will be checked on site and any missing details added.

8. Health & Safety

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account current Covid 19 regulations and guidance.

9. Reporting

9.1 A report on the building recording will be prepared according to the requirements of Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2020, p.19-20) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record. The report will include a Statement of Significance for the property as far as can be ascertained from the level of work undertaken.

10. Public Benefit and Outreach

10.1 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible. This will be in line with recent guidance from The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT, 2022).

10.2 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

10.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

11. Archive

11.1 The archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020b) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMS (RCAHMS, 2015). Selection strategy and data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

12. Resources to be used

12.1 Two members of staff will undertake the building recording. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, photographic scales, GPS, tapes

measures and digital measuring equipment and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

13. Qualification of personnel

13.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

13.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments, building recording and watching briefs.

13.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments building recording and watching briefs.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

14.1 Trysor has Public Liability, Employers Liability, and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

15.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2023/887, the site code will be TFR2023 and it will be recorded as an Event in the regional HER, an event PRN has been requested.

16. Monitoring

16.1 Monitoring on site is usually not carried out for this type of project, where there no damage is caused to the historic environment.

17. Sources

17.1 Non-published

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) v.2*

17.2 Published

CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

CIfA, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

17.3 Web based materials

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 27/03/2023

17.4 Maps

Ordnance Survey, 1885, 1:10560 scale First Edition map, Glamorgan Sheet XLII

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
March 2023

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APPENDIX 1: SELECTION STRATEGY

Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge Site Code TFR2023 21/11/2022 v.1 Selection Strategy		
Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Organisation	Trysor	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s) <i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a Building Recording	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	
Resources		
Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required.	
Context		
Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:		

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment in order to inform decisions by the planning authority.
- The methodology to be used and its context are given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>

No specific themes are connected with this project although the Later Post Medieval and Industrial theme identifies for study

“The erosion or survival of local and regional characteristics in domestic building from the later eighteenth century onwards; the varieties of planned and unplanned settlement; evidence for migration and social diversity in housing stock”

Artefacts are not expected during a building recording. If necessary, a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

As there are no other parameters for this project defining what artefacts are collected, retained and disposed of, artefact retention and disposal will be guided by the 2019 document from the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, *Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines for Wales*

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project’s DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix B of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include

c) Vector GIS files as .shp files

d) Drawings as .pdf files

e) Scanned site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) v.2*

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) v.2*

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (e.g. ‘3.1’) for each.

Material type

Digital

Section 3.1

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments			
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (e.g. ‘3.1’) for each.

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes– scanned and presented as a pdf

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
Trysor
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Ty Fry Lodge, Pendoylan, Cowbridge
Site Code TFR2023

27/03/2023 v.1 Data Management Plan

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts See main part of WSI
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? See main part of WSI and Appendix 1 Digital data : Catalogues photographs, Report as pdf.
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? Report includes photo catalogue, photos will have appropriate metadata
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? Through Online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? Have you contacted the data repository? Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the HER in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required? Through archiving – no restrictions other than acknowledgement
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for data management? Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – GGAT to be confirmed
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
27th March 2023
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i> , Version 1
WAT, 2022, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)v.2</i>

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
Site notes Photographs Drawings – sketches on paper, final as digital only Report GIS data

How will the data be collected or created?
Site notes on paper on site Photographs on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo, database elements in Microsoft Access, Drawings in Inkscape saved to archivable format

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
--

The report will accompany any date. Relevant metadata will be created

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. Trysor will write a bilingual description for each historic asset from a project perspective.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
--

Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions.
--

Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive
--

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
--

Report, catalogued photographs

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
--

Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW, copy to HER

Have you contacted the data repository?

No – not necessary

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
--

No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

Deposit with RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
--

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
--

No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
--

Trysor partners
