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Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

Lodge Park, Tre'r Ddol
Archaeological Watching Brief



Fieldwork
by
I.P. Brooks
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EAS Client report 2021/02

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Commissioned by

A.R. Wilmot, M.G. Jamieson, D.J. Harris and R. Solnick

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registered in England

No 2869678

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Introduction

NGR: Centred on SN 66379 93604

Status: Listed Grade II, Reference Number 9835

PRN: 7105 and 58321

NPRN: 3059 and 35034

Within Registered Park PGW (Dy) 61 (CER)

Location and Topography: (Figures 1 and 2)

Lodge Park is located within the parish of Llangynfelyn, Ceredigion, approximately 1.38 km north of Tre'r Ddôl. It is accessed by a track, from the A 487, which loops around the end of a ridge before approaching the property from the south. The house occupies a relatively flat shelf below the ridge, which runs approximately NNE – SSW along the eastern side of the property. To the west, the land drops away in a series of shelves to the flood plain of the Afon Dyfi.

In front of the house is a roughly triangular lawned area, surrounded by tracks, and there is an enclosed garden to the west which has a bungalow along its north western edge. The rear of the house has a yard area between it and the converted agricultural buildings which are no longer part of the property and to the east are the slopes of a wooded ridge.

The house is a two storey, compact house of Georgian style with a nineteenth century extension to the east. Before the restoration works took place there were also modern lean-to extensions on the rear of the house.

Aims of the Survey

To document Lodge Park house and to record any structural evidence revealed by the restoration works. Also, to record any archaeological features or deposits revealed by the groundworks associated with the restoration.

SUMMARY

A building record, equivalent to a Level 2 Survey of English Heritage (2016) “Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice” was undertaken in late 2019. This was followed by an archaeological watching brief on the restoration works in the building and the groundworks associated with new ground source heat pump system. The watching brief took place in late 2020 and early 2021.

There has probably been a building at Lodge Park, Tre'r Ddôl since at least the mid sixteenth century. The current building, however, consists of an eighteenth-century core with an extension which was added in the 1850's. It is possible that some of the building materials used in the eighteen-century house are re-used from an earlier structure. The ground works located only a limited number of features in the lawn area in front of the house and the garden on the western side of the house. To the rear of the house the remains of a footpath, shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map, was recorded together with a large drain which appears to be linked to the remains of a slate tank adjacent to the porch on the rear of the

house. A short length of wall was also recorded which is on a slightly different alignment and may be part of an earlier structure.

Gwnaed cofnod adeilad yn hwyr yn 2019. Roedd hwn yn cyfateb i Arolwg Lefel 2 o ddogfen "Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice" gan English Heritage (2016). Dilynwyd hyn gan friff gwylio archeolegol ar y gwaith adfer yn yr adeilad a'r gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â system pwmp gwres daear newydd. Gwnaed y briff gwylio ddiwedd 2020 a dechrau 2021.

Mae'n debyg bod adeilad wedi bod yn Lodge Park, Tre'r Ddol ers canol yr unfed ganrif ar bymtheg o leiaf. Mae'r adeilad presennol, fodd bynnag, yn cynnwys craidd o'r ddeunawfed ganrif gydag estyniad a ychwanegwyd yn y 1850au. Mae'n bosibl i rai o'r defnyddiau adeiladu a ddefnyddiwyd yn y tŷ o'r ddeunawfed ganrif gael eu haildefnyddio o strwythur cynharach. Dim ond nifer gyfyngedig o nodweddion sydd wedi'u lleoli yn y lawnt o flaen y tŷ a'r ardd ar ochr orllewinol y tŷ. Yng nghefn y tŷ, cofnodwyd gweddillion llwybr troed, a ddangosir ar fap Arolwg Ordnans 1887, ynghyd â draen fawr yr ymddengys ei bod yn gysylltiedig ag olion tanc llechi ger y porth ar gefn y tŷ. Cofnodwyd darn byr o wal hefyd sydd ar aliniad ychydig yn wahanol ac a allai fod yn rhan o strwythur cynharach.

Methodology

An initial visit was made to Lodge Park on 23/10 2019 in order to produce a record of the property before any works took place. This was followed by four visits on 10/2/2020, 24/10/2020, 8/11/2020 and 17/11/2020 to record aspects of the building revealed by the restoration work. Between 8/2/2021 and 18/2/2021 a series of seven visits were made, largely to monitor and record the groundworks associated with the ground source heat pump system and other drainage works around the building, although the opportunity was also taken to record further aspects of the building revealed by the restoration works.

The initial recording and the location of any features revealed by the works were located on the plans and elevations drawn by Catalina Architecture Ltd (Figures 7 -15). The photographs were taken with a Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP with the photographs being taken in RAW (NEF) format. These photographs were converted into JPEG format for use as illustration in this report and TIFF for archiving. The location of the photographs are shown on Figures 24 – 30. A series of photographs were also taken with a Panasonic Lumix DC-FT7, at a resolution of 20.4 MP which were further processed with Agisoft Metashape Standard v. 1.6.2 to produce 3D models from which orthographic plans and sections could be extracted. The extent of the disturbance for the ground source heating system on the front lawn, and in the garden to the west of the house was surveyed using a Leica TS06 Power 5S total station with the resultant survey being processed with NRG surveying system for Windows v. 2016.00 Build O. The plan of the disturbance to the rear of the building was recorded by offsetting from the building.

Historic Background

This section is based on information provided by the owners together with a search of online sources including the National Library of Wales' catalogue and extracts of newspapers and the Plwyf Llangynfelyn website (<http://www.llangynfelyn.org>). Given the restrictions during

the Covid pandemic it was not possible to inspect the documents held by the National Library and thus the summary descriptions within online catalogue were used.

Sources (and Potential Sources)

National Archives

SD/1680/114

National Library of Wales

Cwmcynfelyn Estate Records AD/ 4

D. T. M. Jones (Solicitors) Records 9482

Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6

Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5

Gogerddan Estate Records GJ1/11

Gogerddan Estate Records GHA2/3

Gogerddan Estate Records GHA3

Gogerddan Estate Records GJ1/11

Gogerddan Estate Records GHA6

Gogerddan Estate Records HBB1/1/12

Gogerddan Estate Records GBD2/3

Gogerddan Estate Records GPB2/2/1

Gogerddan Estate Records GBC8/44

Gogerddan Estate Records GBC8/55

Gogerddan Estate Records GBF2/1

Gogerddan Estate Records GBD1/11

Gogerddan Estate Records GFA11/1/32

MAP 7142 1779 A map of Lodge Park... belonging to Edw'd Loveden Pryse

Map C20 1789 Map of Lodge Park Estate

Maps Vol. 37 1790 Maps of the Gogerthan Estate in the several counties of Cardigan and Montgomery

MAP 20364 1830 Three elevations and three plans, one for each floor. Location unidentified but may be Lodge Park near Tre'r-ddôl, Ceredigion

MAP 7804 1900 A somewhat crude ink field plan numbered to a missing schedule showing the Lodge Park Estate, Ceredigion

Nanteos Estate Records L2774-5

Nanteos Estate Records L1627

Nanteos Estate Records L2675-6

Nanteos Estate Records L5319

Powis Castle Estate Records 2941

Powis Castle Estate Records 2940

Powis Castle Estate Records 2938

Powis Castle Estate Records 1677

Powis Castle Estate Records 1679

Powis Castle Estate Records 2932

Powis Castle Estate Records 2926

Powis Castle Estate Records 2919

Powis Castle Estate Records 2918

Powis Castle Estate Records 2917

Powis Castle Estate Records 2916

Powis Castle Estate Records 2911-5

Powis Castle Estate Records 2922

Powis Castle Estate Records 3946

Powis Castle Estate Records 1615

Roberts & Evans, Aberystwyth (Solicitors) Records CB3/20

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The Aberystwith Observer 26th November 1887

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The Aberystwith Observer 8th March 1900

The Cambrian 7th March 1829

The Cambrian 13th January 1844

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 21st January 1871

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The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 4th June 1880

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The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 9th February 1894

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 11th March 1898

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 14th September 1900

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 11th February 1901

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 1st December 1905

The Carmarthen Journal and South Wales Weekly Advertiser 24th October 1828

The Cardigan Observer and General Advertiser for the Counties of Cardigan Carmarthen and
Pembroke 28th April 1888

Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald and North and South Wales Independent 11th January 1889

Evening Express 4th October 1893

Evening Express 17th July 1897

Evening Express 20th December 1897

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Evening Express 16th August 1899

Evening Express 8th September 1899

Evening Express 23rd August 1907

The Pembrokeshire Herald and General Advertiser 7th February 1845

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 The Welshman 30th December 1842
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 The Welshman 24th September 1875
 The Western Mail 18th October 1869

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<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=9835>
<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>
<http://www.llangynfelyn.org>
<https://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/national-library-of-wales/calendar-of-deeds-and-documents--volume-1-ita/page-4-calendar-of-deeds-and-documents--volume-1-ita.shtml>

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Green, F. 1921. *The National Library of Wales Calendar of Deeds and Documents. Vol 1. The Colman Deeds*. The National Library of Wales.

Jenkins, D. 1954 The Pryse Family of Gogerddan III. *National Library of Wales Journal*. Cyf. 8, rh. 4,

Lewis, W.J. 1951. Some aspects of lead mining in Cardiganshire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. *Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society* Vol. 1.

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Roberts, S.K. 2019. Cardiganshire and the state, 1540-1689. In Jenkins, G.H., Suggett, R. and White, E.M. (eds.) *Cardiganshire County History. Volume 2 Medieval and Early Modern Cardiganshire*. University of Wales Press, Cardiff.

Mapping

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Kitchen, T. 1754. An Accurate Map of Cardigan Shire (https://biblio.unibe.ch/web-apps/maps/zoomify.php?pic=Ryh_1812_38_A.jpg&col=ryh)

Ordnance Survey 1887 Cardiganshire I.SE

Ordnance Survey 1901 Merionethshire XLVII.SE

Ordnance Survey 1948 Cardiganshire I.SE

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Discussion

Prior to the late eighteenth century, the property, now known as Lodge Park, was called Bodvage Park (or variations of the spelling). Indeed, the earliest possible reference is a lease dated 1569 in which Phellippe Williams of Aberystwyth and his wife Elen Lewes, lease a property called Modvagedd to their son, Richard Phellippe (Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6). This a part of a group of documents within the Gogerddan Estate records which include a mortgage between John Stedman of Strata Florida and Richard Phillips for Motevageeth and a parcel of meadow called Parke Newydd dated 1578 and two deeds between Richard Phillipps, his son Henry Phillips, and John Stedman in which the property is sold to Richard Pryse of Gogerddan. These were dated 1593 and 1595. It is therefore at this point that Lodge Park becomes part of the Gogerddan Estate, where it would remain until 1930 (Colyer 1981, 533). The only other document located from this early phase is a will, within the National Archive, dated 1580, for Magdalen Lloyd, Widow (National Archives SD/1680/114), presumably suggesting that Bodvage Park was tenanted at this point. Bodfagedd (Bodvage) (Lodge Park) was one of only three small deer-parks in Cardiganshire (Morgan, 2019, 413), its origins are uncertain as it may be based on a medieval deer park (Poucher 2009, 63), but is often assumed to be an early post-medieval construct (<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/86800?term=Lodge%20Park&pg=3>).

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Lodge Park's position near to the North Cardiganshire lead sources became critical. Between 1616 (Briggs 2004) and 1631 it was tenanted to Hugh Myddelton of Chirk Castle whilst he took a lease of the Cardiganshire mines from the Mines Royal Company (<https://biography.wales/article/s-MYDD-ELT-1207>). The relationship with the Pryses', who owned the Gogerddan estate, appears to have been reasonably good as he married his second daughter to Sir Richard Pryse of Gogerddan

(Jenkins, 1954, 355). However, as late as 1661 the Pryse family were carrying out lawsuits in the Chancery division of the Court of Great Sessions for Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire, against Sir Hugh Middleton for recovery of debts to Sir Thomas Pryse (Gogerddan Estate Records GHA3). This is somewhat curious as Sir Hugh Middleton had died in 1631. It appears that Hugh Myddelton was only interested in the house as a base for his mining interest as Sir Richard Pryse retained the use of 'the pasture of three horses, nags, geldings or mares at all times during the said terme within the said parke, and comon of pasture for his and their deare within the said parke wth free access, egress and regress thereunto to hunte Course Chase or Kill the same at his and their pleasure and to cutt, worke, and carry away tymber for building.' For the use of the Pryse family (Jenkins, 1954, 355).

Sir Hugh's leases on the Mines Royal assets in Cardiganshire were taken up by Thomas Bushell of Euston (Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6) by 1636 when he moved into Lodge Park as his centre of operation. A useful part of the lease is the description of the deer park which was defined by a fence on one side with a stone wall, and on the other side with a hedge and ditch, together with a sheepwalk. The relationship between Bushell and the Pryse family was not good, as Bushell stood on his rights as the "His Majesty's farmer of the mines in Wales" (Jenkins 1954, 356-357) and in 1641 a legal dispute ended in the House of Lords (Roberts, 2019, 437). The dispute largely rests on the royal prerogative over silver mines and the relationship between lead and silver deposits. In his deposition to the House of Lords, Bushell claimed that Sir Richard Pryse and others had destroyed his engines and works and refused him turf for making into 'charke' by a method of his own invention. He also claimed that "Ditches which formed essential water-courses had been thrown down, sheds spoiled, and all destroyed out of envy". In reply Sir Richard "claimed that the mines in question never worked by the King's title but that Sir Richard Pryse's ancestors 'had granted a lease of them to Mr Newell'. The dispute became violent when the messenger, John Williams, had his horse and sword taken from him and was beaten by Richard Newell's men and others, tenants to Sir Richard Pryse (Jenkins 1954, 358). The House of Lords ordered that the possession of the mines should be settled according to a former Order, which gave Bushell control of the mines, and that Bushell was not to be further disturbed (Jenkins 1954, 358). It is during Bushell's tenancy in the 1650's that it is thought that Lodge Park may have been rebuilt (Briggs 2004, 2).

A mortgage was taken out on the property in 1657 for a term of 1000 years by Sir John Wittwong of Rothamstead, co. Herts, knt., and Sir Richard Pryse of Gogerthan, bart. from John Aleyn of Grays Inn, co. Middlesex (https://archive.org/stream/calendarofdeedsd01nati/calendarofdeedsd01nati_djvu.txt) which may relate to the re-building of Lodge Park.

After the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, there was some confusion who had the right to let the property. This resulted in an action of trespass and ejectment from William Pleasted, to Sir Thomas Pryse [of Gogerddan], as his brother Sir Richard Pryse had leased the property to William Sumner of Pollicott, Buckinghamshire (Gogerddan Estate Records GHA2/3). By 1682 Lodge Park was occupied by a member of the Pryse family, however the inventory of goods owned by Thomas Pryse of Bodfagedd gives an indication of the scale and importance of the property at this time (Morgan, 2019, 419). Thomas Pryse's goods included:

- 58 cattle
- 9 oxen

- 400 sheep
- Horses
- Pigs
- Rye
- Oats
- Barley
- Wool
- Cheese
- Malt
- Hops
- 42 pairs of sheets
- 15 pillowcases
- Numerous beds
- 1 cwt of pewter
- 1 cwt of brass pans
- Silver plate
- Brewing and milking vessels
- Pistols
- Silver sword and belt
- Two silver watches
- Two silver tobacco boxes
- One silver box
- One gold watch
- Five gold rings

These goods had a total value of £576, 3s, 8d, a considerable sum for the late seventeenth century. The inventory also lists the furniture by room, thus the house contained:

- Kitchen
- Hall
- Parlour
- Wainscot room
- Green chamber
- Red chamber
- Matted chamber
- The dark room at the head of the stairs
- My lady's chamber
- Mrs Lloyd's room,
- Servant's chamber
- Cellars

This does not sound like a hunting lodge, but a substantial gentleman's residence.

The dispute between the holders of the Royal Warrant and the landowners continued until at least 1690 (Jenkins 1954, 362-363). The dispute was basically on the quality of the ore, particularly the percentage of silver within the samples. Whilst the Crown had the rights over

all silver and gold mines, local landowners were able to exploit common ores with low silver levels. As part of the argument both Sir Carbury Pryse and Dame Dorothy Pryse caused about one hundred and thirty tons of ore to be carried away from the Esgair Hir mine to Lodge Park. The importance of Lodge Park in the lead and silver exploitation of Cardiganshire is shown by its inclusion on the map of Cardiganshire mines drawn by Thomas Waller in 1704 (Figure 3)

By 1693 Lodge Park was being rented by John Lloyd as one of the bequests in the will of Hugh Lloyd of Dol-clettwr was for; “16s. apiece to buy a ring each to Mrs Jane Pugh, and to Mr John Lloyd of the Lodge” (http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/will_hugh_lloyd_dolclettwr_1693.html). John Lloyd was still in resident in 1714 when he is listed in the Chief Rent Roll (http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765). The 1715 Rent Roll records Mr Evan Williams as the tenant of Bodvage, however by the Rent Rolls of 1755 and 1759 Tho's Lloyd Esq'r was the tenant (http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765). Between 1765 and 1787 there are a series of tenants including, John Pughe Pryse Esq in 1765, Robert Owen between 1781 and 1784 and William Poole between 1784-87 (http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765). In 1788 the property is taken on by John Pierce who appears to have been an agent for the Powis Castle Estate responsible for the lead mines owned by the Powis Castle Estate in Cardiganshire. He remained in the property until 1799 and there are a series of letters in the Powis Castle Estate papers in the National Library (Powis Castle Estate Records 2941, 2940, 2938, 1677, 1679, 2932, 2926, 2919, 2918, 2917, 2916, 2911-5, 2922, 3946, 1615) between John Pierce and Robert Wilding of the Powis Castle Estate regarding various aspects of the lead mines and processing in north Cardiganshire. John Pierce also seems to have acted as an agent for the Gogerddan agent and as the Custom House comptroller (Roberts and Evans, Aberystwyth (Solicitors) Records CB3/20, D. T. M. Jones (Solicitors) Records 9482).

The particulars and description of the of the estates of Pryse Pryse, esq., in the parishes of Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn, Llangynfelyn, and Machynlleth, in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery carried out by Thomas Jones in 1805 lists Lodge Park as:

“The mansion house. A stone building with slate cover, consisting of convenient apartments which, with some repairs and alterations by building an outer apartment for servants, a brewhouse, and an additional stable, may be made a desirable residence for a gentleman’s family. Near the mansion is a range of stone building with slate cover, consisting of a stable, barn and cowtying: over the south end thereof is a granary. All in tolerable good repair.” (http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/gogerddan_valuation_1805.html).

This is clearly not the house suggested by the inventory of goods owned by Thomas Pryse of Bodfagedd in 1682 (Morgan 2019, 419) suggesting a far more modest building. It is thought that the house was largely remodelled between 1787 and 1791. The Gogerddan Estate Accounts for these years indicate that the house and its outbuildings were in a poor state and needed a major overhaul. This included the building of a coachman’s house, repairing and reroofing the stable and cowhouse. The work concluded with the plastering of ‘the portico’ in December 1791 (Briggs 2004)

Within the early part of the nineteenth century the property was occupied by David Lumley according to the 1812 land tax (http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/land_tax_1812.html) and by Mathew and Susanna Williams in 1828 – 1830 based on a series of newspaper articles

and the will of John Williams of 90 Long Acre, p. St Martins in the fields, Middlesex within the Cwmcynfelyn Estate Records (AD/ 4)

The earliest available image of Lodge Park is the three plans and elevations drawn of 1830 (National Library MAP 20364, Figure 4). Although the building is not identified on the drawing the correspondence between the layout illustrated and the core of the current house is striking and there can be little doubt it is a representation of Lodge Park. That being said there are some discrepancies; the western roofline shows a continuous profile in the drawing, whilst the current house has three hipped roof lines running across the house, the plan of the “Bedchamber Storey” only roughly correlated with the current layout, and the oven in the cellar is in a different place. It is not certain whether this is a representation of an existing building, or the plans for the replacement/modification of an existing building. If so, it may be linked to the 1832 Accounts of the Gogerddan Estate which records “work at Lodge Park” (Gogerddan Estate Records HBB1/1/12).

From the 1840’s the house is occupied by members of the Pryse Family. From at least 1841 to 1846 this was Pryse Pryse Esq., the son of Pryse Pryse MP for Cardigan, and his wife Margaretta Jane (1841 census, <http://www.llangynfelyn.org/>, The Aberystwith Observer 19th November 1887, The Welshman 30th December 1842, http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_bedydd_1841.html, The Cambrian 13th January 1844, http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/rate_book_oct_1844.html, https://places.library.wales/browse/52.519/-3.973/16?page=1&alt=&alt=&occupier_facet%5B%5D=Pryse%20Pryse%20Jun%27r%20Esq%27r&leaflet-base-layers_70=on, The Pembrokeshire Herald and General Advertiser 7th February 1845, The Pembrokeshire Herald and General Advertiser 11th July 1845, The Welshman 3rd April 1846) with Margaretta dying in 1846. However, during this period at least one daughter and one son were also born. The 1841 census also recorded nine live-in servants and a visitor.

In 1851 Lodge Park was occupied by Thomas Bonsall and his wife Mary and saw the birth of their son (Census 1851, The Welshman 18th July 1851). The census also records three, live-in servants, a cook, housemaid and coachman). It is not certain how long Thomas Bonsall’s occupation of the building was as the Gogerddan Estate Records have a series of bills between 1852 and 1856 (GBD2/3 and GPB2/2/1) suggesting significant works were being carried out during this period. It is likely that it was during this period that the extension on the eastern side of the house was being built. The reason for this extension is not clear, it may be an opportunity to increase the rental value of the property, however, the death of Pryse Pryse of Gogerddan in 1855 (The Aberystwith Observer 19th November 1887) means that Lodge Park is effectively turned into the dower house for Gogerddan Estate with his widow, Margaret Jane Loveden, moving into Lodge Park before 1859 (The Aberystwith Observer 21st May 1859). Being only 35 at the time Margaret remarried in 1859 to Henry Charles Fryer a 28-year-old bachelor (The Aberystwith Observer 21st May 1859). They lived in Lodge Park until 1887 when Margaret died (The Aberystwith Observer 26th November 1887) and Henry continued to live in the property until 1889 (Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald and North and South Wales Independent 11th January 1889). During this period Henry acted as the agent for the Gogerddan Estate and Lodge Park effectively became the Estate Office. There is some indication that the Fryer family did not occupy Lodge Park continuously as the 1871 Census records only four servants in residence. By the 1881 Census, however, both

Henry and his wife, Margaret(ta) were in residence together with a visitor, Edward John Fryer, and six servants, a cook, housemaid, kitchen maid, coachman and a stable boy.

Further repairs to Lodge Park are documented in 1858 (Gogerddan Estate Records GBC8/44), 1866 (Gogerddan Estate Records GBC8/55) and between 1891 and 1903 (Gogerddan Estate Records GBF2/1).

By 1891 Lodge Park was occupied by Pryse P. Pryse (jnr) and his wife Luisa. The census of that year also records two visitors Rosalie and Winifred Howel and ten servants, a cook, kitchen maid, parlour maid, housemaid, head groom, two under grooms, a gardener and a kennel man. Judging from an advert for the kitchen maid in 1897 (Evening Express 17th July 1897) part of the duties were to milk up to three cows (presumably house cows). Pryse P. Pryse was still in living at Lodge Park until the winter of 1899 – 1900 when he died of septicaemia as the result of a fox bite whilst hunting (The Aberystwith Observer 8th March 1900). Luisa continued to live in Lodge Park and was joined by a Dr John James in 1901 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 11th February 1901). They were married in 1901 (Welsh Gazette and West Wales Advertiser 2nd December 1909) and continued to live in the property until the outbreak of the First World War. At least in the early years it appears that Lodge Park also acted as the Gogerddan Estate Office as there is a letter from William Lloyd of the Gogerddan Estate Office, Lodge Park, to Evan Rees of Machynlleth, concerning the purchase of an interest in Foel Fawr copper mine (Gogerddan Estate Records GFA11/1/32).

Throughout the nineteenth century field sports, but particularly fox hunting was an important part of the social activities carried out at Park Lodge, indeed both H.C. Fryer and Pryse P. Pryse served as Master of Fox Hounds for the Gogerddan Pack. Pryse P. Pryse even had his own pack of hounds which he gave up in 1894 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard, 9th February 1894). This was a short-lived move as he re-established the pack in 1898 with twenty-nine pairs of hounds (The Aberystwith Observer 6th January 1898). The hunts were major social events with that held in November 1899 having four hundred participants who were provided with a breakfast in the dining room of Lodge Park and in a large room attached to the house (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 3rd November 1899). The Gogerddan Fox Hounds were still hunting over the land associated with Lodge Park as late as 1919 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 14th November 1919). Other field sports included shooting with H.C. Fryer being accidentally shot by Colonel Pryse in 1888 whilst shooting rabbits (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 6th January 1888).

The 1911 Census reflects the declining wealth of the Pryse Family with Dr John James and his wife Luisa and a son from a previous relationship (John Phylip) being in residence, but only three active (a parlour maid, cook and between maid) and one retired servant also living in. The decline in the use of servants is further shown by an advert in 1919 which combined the role of the cook and parlourmaid into a single job (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 3rd January 1919). For a few months in 1919 a Mrs George Pryse lived at Lodge Park, although by November she had been replaced by Mr and Mrs Alastair Riley (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 14th November 1919), who lived in the property until 1923. After the death of Alistair in 1923 (The Times 22 August 1923) his wife continued to live in the property until 1928 (The Times 29 May 1928). It was during this

period that electricity was introduced to Lodge Park in 1921 (Gogerddan Estate Records GBD1).

The breakup of the Gogerddan Estate in 1930 saw the sale of Lodge Park and Angler's Rest for £7,375 (Colyer 1980-1981, 533). By 1932 the house was occupied by John White, however, he was made bankrupt from his shoemaking business in Taliesin in October of that year. Early in the following year a Lieutenant-Colonel Holford, C.M.G., D.S.O and his wife had moved in (The Times 23 Jan 1933) and lived at Lodge Park until at least the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Holford in 1936 (The Times 18 June 1936).

The property was sold to Ponceford Engineering, in 1960, with the intention to flatten the buildings to make way for a 150-chalet park, however, planning permission was not obtained and the property was rented to a series of tenants until it was bought in 1990's by Malcom and Sue Hayes. It was bought by the current owners in 2017.

Unfortunately, because of Covid restrictions it was not possible to inspect the late eighteenth century Gogerddan Estate maps dated 1779 (MAP 7142), 1789 (C20) and 1790 (Map Vol. 37) and it is not known how much detail of the buildings is included. Probably the earliest map is that of Ogilby, who on his Britannia road map from St David's to Holywell (1675) illustrates the edge of the deer park. This illustration is later taken as part of the reworking by Owen and Browen, in Britannia Depicta of 1720 (Figure 5.1). On more general mapping Lodge Park does not appear on the Speed's map of "Cardigan Shyre" surveyed in 1620 with the earliest general mapping (except for the 1704 Waller map, Figure 2) located being the 1754 map of Cardiganshire produced by Kitchen (Figure 5.2). The earliest detailed mapping located is the Tithe Map of Llancynfelyn made in 1844 (Figure 6.1). This shows a central house with a similar footprint to that shown on the 1830 illustration (MAP 20364, Figure 4) with the addition of both a front and rear porch. There is also a second building immediately to the north east of Lodge Park. It is not clear whether this is a misplaced building which stand slightly to the north or is a true representation of a lost building. It is also noticeable that none of the agricultural buildings to the north of the main house, nor the bungalow in the garden to the west, are shown, although the extent of the walled garden is illustrated. There is also a large building to the west of the house with an attached yard which does not correspond with any of the later mapping, nor any standing building. Given the Pryse's interest in hunting it is possible that this was the kennels for the hunting pack.

The six-inch Ordnance Survey Maps published between 1887 and 1948 (Figure 6.2 – 6.4) show some of the development of Lodge Park. By 1887 an extension had been added to the eastern side of the house and a building is illustrated in the north west corner of the garden. This extra building has an open yard to the south and it is tempting to interpret this building as a possible hammel for the three house cows suggest by the 1897 advert for a kitchen maid (Evening Express 17th July 1897). There is also a footpath marked within the garden running along the western side of the house and along the northern boundary to the possible hammel. The buildings to the north of Lodge Park on the Ordnance Survey mapping were originally agricultural buildings associated with Lodge Park, but are now in separate ownership and are not, therefore part of this study.

By the map published in 1901 (Figure 6.3), there is little changed, except the building within the garden is now represented as a solid block, possibly suggesting the yard, shown in the 1887 Ordnance Survey mapping, has been built over. There are also far fewer footpaths

shown, although whether this is a reflection of a true change or a change in the style of mapping is not certain. No further significant changes are noted on the map published in 1948 (Figure 6.4).

Building survey

Lodge Park is a compact, two storey, double pile, Georgian style building with later extensions. Its main entrance is up a short flight of slate stairs and though a porch leading to the ground floor which is at a slightly elevated level, when compared to the ground level around the building. The whole building is partly cut into the side of a natural ridge which runs NNE – SSW on the eastern side of the building. There is a range of basement or cellar rooms below both the house and the 19th century extension which are only partly below ground level. Indeed, the cellar room below the northern side of the extension is at the local ground level. The building had been rendered at the time of the survey, although there are some hints that at least the front elevation had been pargetted to give the impression of ashlar construction.

The description below is based on a survey carried out on 23/10/2019 and does not reflect any changes to the building which are described below.

External Appearance

The front elevation of the property (Figure 7, Plates 1 and 7) can be divided into two separate faces with the main house and the south elevation of the 19th century extension being set back by 4.5 m. The main façade is a symmetric view with central door with a window above and flanking sash windows. The front door is approached up a short flight of seven slate steps to a porch. The porch has a low parapet which is supported by four pilasters each with a mock capital with three dots. There are single glazed panels between each pair of pilasters and a central, double leaved door. The side elevations of the porch (Plate 2) have arch topped windows with moulded surrounds. The glass in these arched windows is etched with a floral motif (Plate 3). The main elevation has a pair of twelve paned sash windows on the elevated first floor level and three, twelve paned sash windows each within moulded surrounds, on the first-floor level. There are also two, low level windows which give light to the basement level. These are twelve paned sash windows with the panes arranged in three rows of four with the top row forming the upper sash. There is a low pitched, hipped slate roof running across the elevation.

The west facing elevation (Figure 8, Plate 4) has two openings to the basement, only one of which retains its glazing. Above these are two canted oriel windows with central twelve paned sash windows and flanking four paned sashes. These are capped with hipped slate roofs. They match the windows on the eastern side of the Victorian extension and are therefore of a similar date. On the first-floor level are two, two paned sash windows. The roof consists of three, hipped roof ranges running at right angle to the west facing elevation with a central, ridge chimney on the middle roof. The profile of the northern end of this elevation is somewhat curious with the northern wall leaning inwards above the first-floor level, possibly suggesting more than one phase of construction.

The rear (north facing elevation) (Figure 9, Plate 5) is more complex including three phases of building. Set back from the main line of the elevation is the rear of the house at the core of the complex. This has four windows at first floor level, three of which (1W3, 1W2 and 1W3,

Figure 9) are probably part of the original design and are in their original position whilst that to the east (1W4) is at a slightly different level and probably relates to the nineteenth century extension on the eastern side of the building. Poking through a later-lean to extension is a two storied porch with a flat roof and a single, nine paned, sash window below a brick head with a depressed segmental arch. At ground floor level there are two openings with modern casement window. The lower ground floor level of this range is hidden by a modern lean-to extension with a doorway which gives access to the porch and the staircase which runs both up to the ground floor level and down to the cellar level.

Running along the eastern side of the building is a nineteenth century extension (Plates 5 – 7) which is slightly offset from the footprint of the main house, projecting by 2.57 m to the north, but being set back by 4.5 m to the south. The rear elevation (Figure 9, Plate 5) has an overhanging first floor with two sixteen paned sash window which are matched by similar windows on the raised ground floor level. The lower ground level has a twentieth century extension under a single pitched, lean-to roof. This has a single casement window to the west and a door which gives access to basement kitchen below the nineteenth century extension. It partly blocks one of the two twelve paned sash windows which gave light to the basement kitchen.

The east facing elevation of the nineteenth century extension (Figure 10, Plate 6). Has two, double storied oriel windows grouped towards the southern end of the elevation and therefore giving light to the polite rooms of the extension whilst the service rooms are only lit from the north. Each of the oriel windows has a central twelve paned sash window flanked by a line of four paned windows on either side. This are similar to those on the ground floor of the west facing elevation suggesting that the west facing oriel windows were part of the nineteenth century modification of the house. Below the northern oriel window there is a single window consisting of a twelve paned sash window which gives light to the basement.

The southern elevation of the nineteenth century extension (Figure 7, Plate 7) has a similar double storied oriel window to those on the eastern elevation. There are also two twelve paned sash windows lighting the basement level.

There are two chimney stacks on the roof of the house (Figure 14). One (Plate 4) is set just off the ridge of the central roof with three pots on a rectangular shaft aligned with the building. This is likely to be associated with the central house. The other (Plate 8) has five, merging diagonally set shafts, three of which have ceramic pots which served the nineteenth century extension.

Internal

Internally there are two main divisions within the building; that below the main house and that in the nineteenth century extension. Whilst there are links between the two core ranges they are generally of slightly different character.

The basement/cellars (Figure 11) below the house reflects the division into two ranges, however both are only partly below ground and have windows which give light into these ranges. The cellars below the main house are entered by means of a single flight of stairs which forms part of a doglegged staircase linking the cellars to the ground floor. This ends in a short corridor (Plate 9) which links the three cellars under this part of the house. Cellar 1 (Plates 10 and 11) runs under the total width of the southern half of the house and is lit by

half windows on its western, eastern and southern walls. The northern wall contains the fireplace (Plate 12), with a polygonal opening and a modern brick hearth supporting a wood-burner. To the east there is a wooden bressummer (Plate 13) with no apparent opening below. This however is the position of the oven shown on the 1830's plan of the house (Figure 4). In the north-west corner, a shaft in the ceiling (Plate 14) appears to be part of a chimney. The fireplace, itself, is empty, although there is a wooden bressummer (Plate 15) over the opening where the fireplace was. Immediately adjacent, and set in the corner of the cellar, is a bread oven (Plate 16) with a brick lining (Plate 17). This bread oven is not shown on the 1830 plan (Figure 4); however, another oven is illustrated in the north wall of Cellar 1 to the east of the bressummer. These features demonstrated that Cellar 1 was originally used as a kitchen.

The cellar has a slate slab floor and a ceiling marked by four large ceiling beams. These beams are approximately 300 mm square in section with moderate chamfers (Plate 18 – 19). Whilst not at all of the ends there are run-out stops on the southern end of some of the beams (Plate 19), elsewhere the chamfered sections continue into the walls of the cellar. The beam over the fireplace (Plate 20) has large metal plates and bolts supporting the northern end where it rests above the fireplace. Another, more modern metal support exists at the southern end of the eastern ceiling beam (Plate 21). There is some evidence that the ceiling beams may have been re-used as there are a series of filled mortice holes where joists were originally jointed to the main ceiling beams (Plate 22). There are also a series of iron hooks attached to the beams in various places.

Cellar 2 (Figure 11, Plate 23) was partly filled with shelving, however there would appear to be a blocked opening, probably a door, in the eastern end of the north wall, presumably originally giving access to the yard behind the house. A wooden lintel marks the inner edge of this opening, whilst the blocking appears to be of breeze blocks. The ceiling beam in this room has a lap joint with the extension of the western ceiling beam of Cellar 1 (Plate 24). This would appear to be the wrong way round as the timber which is supported by the cellar walls forms the top section of the lap joint meaning that the beam across Cellar 2 has no real support at its southern end. This beam also has a series of mortice holes on its under surface (Plate 25) suggesting the beam had a partition below it at some point. Given the relationship of this beam to the possible opening in the north wall it possible that this beam has been re-used in its current position.

Cellar 3 (Figure 11, Plates 26 – 28) has a series of blocked openings around its periphery. In the northern wall (Plate 26) is a blocked window, whilst in the eastern wall is a short passage ending in a blocked doorway which would have given access to Kitchen 2 in the annex (Plate 27). The southern wall (Plate 28) has two possible blocked opening. At the eastern end, breaks in the stonework of the wall would suggest a blocked opening, whilst just inside the doorway (Plate 29) an area of brickwork suggests another blocking. It is possible that this brickwork is related to the bread oven shown on the 1830's plan (Figure 4) and the bressummer on the other side of the wall (Plate 13). The ceiling beam is rather worn and has been chamfered, although there are no signs of there having been any stops. At the northern end it is supported by a wooden lintel (Plate 30) over the blocked window opening and adjacent at the southern end is a wooden plaque which has two copper alloy pivots for a bell system (Plate 31).

Below the nineteenth century extension or Annex there are two basement rooms. The largest room, (Annex Basement, Figure 11, Plates 32 and 33), has three full sized, twelve paned sash windows. Two of these are in the southern wall, whilst one is in the western wall. The full size of these windows is allowed by a deep trench, approximately 1.45 m wide which runs around the south eastern corner of the extension. There is a chimney breast in the western wall (Plate 34) which now contains a log-burner, but retains none of its original furniture. To the south of the fireplace is a ledged door (Plate 35) which gives access to Cellar 1. There are two doors in the northern wall, one with a four panelled door, gives access to a relatively steep staircase which leads to the ground floor rooms of the annex. The second door leads to a short flight of stairs to Kitchen 2 (Annex) (Plate 37) which occupied the northern end of the nineteenth century extension. It has a slate floor and contains a short flight of wooden stairs which leads to the ledged door to the Annex Basement. In the north wall another ledged door (Plate 39) leads to the yard at the rear of the property. The eastern wall (Plate 37) contains a large area of disturbance which might mark the position of a large fireplace, now lost.

The ground floor (Figure 12) is entered either via a short flight of stairs from the back door (Plate 40) or through the porch (Plate 41) to the front door (Plate 42). The front door has an architrave with a simplified key pattern at its head. The doorway has a fanlight with plain glass over a panelled door with four glazed panes in its upper section. To the east of the door is a copper alloy bell pull (Plate 43) with a floral design handle.

The original ground floor plan (Figure 12) consists of a central passageway leading from the front of the house to the staircase at the back, with two rooms on either side of the passage. This was slightly modified when the nineteenth century extension was added, by dividing the north eastern room into a passage to the annex and a room that was eventually to become the utility room. The main passage (Plate 44) leads to the staircase with its open flight to the first floor (Plate 45) and a second flight down to the yard level behind a panelled door. The passage to the annex (Plate 46) has a plastered beam exposed in the ceiling with a marked widening suggesting the joint between two beams and possibly the position of an upright support.

The Office (Plate 47) occupies the south-east corner of the house and has an enamelled slate fireplace designed to look like marble (Plate 48). The two windows (Plates 49 and 50) are both the sash windows which are assumed to be part of the original house design and have internal shutters that recess into the reveals of the window openings. Given its position in the house and the degree of enhancement with the fireplace and shutters it is possible that this room acted as the Gogerddan Estate Office during much of the nineteenth century.

The Sitting Room (Plates 51 and 52) is in the south west corner of the house. The room has a fireplace with a slate surround (Plate 53) of a similar design to that in the office. It is lit by a sash window in the south wall and a bay window (Plate 54) in the west wall. This bay window has wooden panelling both in the reveals and the ceiling of the bay. It is likely that the reveals contain internal shutters.

The room now used as a Kitchen 1 (Figure 12, Plates 55 – 57) has a similar bay window as that in the Sitting Room with wooden panelling, both along the reveals and on its “ceiling”. It also has a ceiling beam which has been plastered such that no detail of the form of the wooden beam it probably contains was recorded.

The Utility Room (Figure 12) was originally part of a larger room which was subdivided in order to insert the passage to the 19th century extension. It has a partially blocked window opening (Plate 58) which is occupied by a simple window with a fan light.

The 19th century extension contains three rooms (Figure 12), two of which are at a higher level than the general ground floor level. The main room (Sitting Room 2, Plates 59, 60) is a large reception room lit by three bay windows which have wooden panelling in their reveals and ceilings. The chimney breast (Plate 61) is empty, but is noticeably wider than other fireplaces in the house. It is also offset in the western wall of the room; however, this position was imposed on the builders by the position of the extension and its relationship to the existing building. There are two doors, that in the western wall leads to the main house, whilst that in the northern wall gives access to a short flight of stairs which link in to the flight of stairs (Plate 62) from Kitchen 2 (Figure 11) to Bedroom 5 and Bathroom 3 (Figure 12, Plates 63, 64). The division of this space into two rooms is clearly modern and given the size, position and link to the cellars it is likely that this room was originally servant accommodation.

There is a dog-leg staircase linking the ground and first floors with a small room, now used as a WC, off the mid landing (Plate 65). The first floor, (Figure 13) follows a similar plan to the ground floor with the central house having rooms which open off a wide landing (Plates 65 and 66) and two rooms in the 19th century extension. Once again, the original plan was slightly disrupted when the extension was added with one room divided to allow the insertion of two passages (Plates 67 and 68). The bedroom in the north eastern corner of the original house, now Bathroom 2 (Plate 69), was truncated on two sides. Firstly, along the southern side to provide access to Sitting Room 3 (Plate 67) and secondly to the east to produce a corridor to what is now Bathroom 1 (Plate 68).

Unlike the ground floor plan the landing does not extend to the south elevation of the house, allowing for three bedrooms in the southern half. Bedroom 4 (Plate 70), in the south-east corner of the house, has a beam crossing the ceiling which is double thickness at its northern end (Plate 71) but reduces to single width within a metre of the northern wall of the room. The beam is plastered, but it is assumed the double width section marks the point at which the ceiling beam is jointed. There is a second ceiling beam running along the western wall of the room, with the dividing wall between Bedrooms 3 and 4 below. The ceiling of Bedroom 3 (Plates 72 and 73) has been lowered meaning that it is not possible to see any ceiling beams.

Bedroom 2 occupies the south-west corner of the house (Plates 74 and 75), once again the level of the ceiling has been lowered and the attic hatch had been boarded over making access to the loft space in this section of the house impossible. Damage to the wall near to the western window in Bedroom 2 shows that there is a lining of lath and plaster on the inside of the external walls (Plate 75). Access to Bedroom 1 was not available at the time of the survey.

Within the 19th century extension are two rooms each set at a slightly different level with the floor of Bathroom 1 being approximately 0.5 m higher than that in Sitting Room 3. Sitting Room 3 (Plates 76 – 78) occupies a similar position as Sitting Room 2 on the ground floor having a similar wide fireplace (Plate 77) and bay windows (Plate 78) along its eastern wall. Bathroom 1 (Plate 79) has been completely modernised with a shower cubical on the western wall and sauna in the south east corner.

The roof (Figure 14) consists of three parallel spaces running east-west over the main house and a single space over the 19th century extension. Initially there was only limited access to the middle roof and the roof over the nineteenth century extension, however, work carried out in the northern roof allowed observations to be made. The middle roof (Figure 16.2, Plate 80) had relatively simple trusses with only raking struts providing support. One of these trusses (Plate 81) had been heavily truncated leaving only the bottom of the principal rafter and the supporting struts. Another, adjacent to the chimney stack, has one of its principal rafters with the carved inscription “M.T1854” (Figure 16.1, Plate 86) which presumably reflects the construction date of the extension. The northern roof (Plate 82) has king post trusses with raking struts supporting the king post. The king post, itself, is also supported by a metal plate linking it to the tie-beam. There are also carpenter’s marks on the principal rafters and tie-beams of the trusses (Plate 83). Over Bathroom 2, there was also a wooden platform for a water tank (Plate 84), this was associated with newspapers dated 1993 suggesting it is a very modern feature. Some of the timbers above Bathroom 2 are smoke blackened, suggesting that they were either re-used from an earlier building or, more likely, there was a fire at some point which caused minor damage to the roof structure.

The trusses in the 19th century extension (Figure 16.3, Plate 85) are of king post type with diagonal struts supporting the king post. Once again there is metal strapping linking the king post and tie-beam.

Watching brief

Modifications to the building

Work undertaken to the structure of Lodge Park has revealed a number of details of the house. The major works included the demolition of the breeze block constructed extensions on the rear of the house. This revealed the two-storied porch on the rear of the building (Plate 87). The enclosed upper part of this structure is supported on two, stone built, piers with a wooden lintel over. The porch is 2.87 x 1.93 m in size and stands to a height of 5.27 m, with openings on all three sides at ground floor level. There is also a single first floor window below a brick head with a depressed segmental arch. It is curious that there is such a structure on the rear of the building where the emphasis is on the service ranges including the cellars.

Cellars

Within Cellar 1 work undertaken to inspect the condition of the ceiling beams allowed for the recording of further details of the beams. Beam 2 (Figure 11), with one end, over the fireplace, truncated approximately 180 mm from the wall of the cellar at its northern end. This end is supported by a large metal plate bolted either side of the beam (Plate 20). These plates sit on a third plate, 22 mm thick, embedded in the wall which runs for 450 mm (Plate 88). The width of the embedded plate is unknown; however, it is known to be greater than 130 mm. Below this, the brick arch over the fireplace was partly exposed showing this was constructed of hand-made bricks each of which are 75 mm thick.

The other end of Beam 2 was embedded into the wall of the cellar, by at least 200 mm. Behind the level of the wall plaster there is the socket for a joist (Plate 89) possibly suggesting that this beam has been re-used from a larger room. Also Beam 3 (Figure 11) has a socket for a joist (Plate 90) behind the modern plaster level. The socket for the northern end of this beam was packed with fragments of hand-made bricks and fragments of timber, one of

which had a copper alloy swivel attachment for a bell system attached. This would suggest that this end of Beam 3 may have been modified within the nineteenth century, possibly as part of the works undertaken when the annex was added to the eastern side of the house.

The floor of Cellar 3 (Figure 11) was highly disturbed by rat runs, however, there were fragments of slate slabs suggesting this room may have had a slate floor. This sat directly on the natural shaley clay. The works undertaken to open the blocked window and then to provide access to Cellar 3 for the pipes from the Ground Source Heating system meant that a few courses were removed from the base of the window opening. This showed the wall was clay bonded at this point.

Ground Floor

The lintel over window GW10, in the Office, (Figure 12) was collapsing, thus work was undertaken to repair/stabilise this lintel revealing more details of this window and associated features. The ceiling of the opening (Plate 91) consisted of a series of wooden planks, above which was a beam running across the Office (Plate 92). This beam has a cross section 300 mm square with moderate chamfers and sits on an almost *ad hoc* arrangements re-used timbers suggesting there may have been several phases of modification of this window. The work also showed that the panels on either side of the window reveal were *in situ* shutters. There were three leaves to the shutters (Plate 93) with two, folding leaves on the eastern side of the window and a single leaf to the west.

The largest level of modification took place in the Utility Room (Figure 12). Here the blocked window was re-opened and a second opening was cut through the eastern end of the north wall. The new opening was 1.25 m wide on the inner face and 1.10 m wide at the outer face of the wall. The house wall is 1.09 m thick at this point and was constructed of local stone slabs up to 780 mm long and typically 100 mm thick with pale cream, lime mortar. The slabs are generally laid longitudinally with occasional block partially crossing the width of the wall (Plate 94). Buried within the northern wall of the Utility Room was the remains of a fireplace (Plate 95) and chimney flue. Within this space was a cache of objects including animal bones, a leather shoe sole, glass bottle base, four fragments of a wooden bowl, post Medieval pottery and a carved wooden object that is probably a pendant form over a staircase (See below).

Adjacent to the partially blocked window (GW3, Figure 12) there is a vertical break in the stonework (Plate 96) which ran for at least 1.20 m parallel with the edge of GW3 at a distance of 480 mm. This would suggest that the widow originally had splayed reveals which were later modified. The break in the stonework cuts through the blocking of the fireplace in this wall suggesting there may be a series of phases demonstrated in this wall.

The floor of the Utility Room and part of the adjacent corridor was lifted to allow new services to be inserted. This revealed the top of a major beam (Plates 97 and 98) which is probably the top of the beam exposed in Cellar 3. The floor joists are tenoned into the main beam.

First Floor

The limited lifting of floor boards on the first floor allowed for the inspection of some of the supporting beams. On the Landing and within Bedroom 3 (Figure 13, Plates 99 and 100)

these beams are set 1.88 m apart and are each 300 mm square in cross section. The joists are coggled into the beams; however, each joist has an 80 mm packing piece (Plate 101) within the joint suggesting that the joists have been modified to bring them flush with the top of the beams.

A further beam, running through Bedroom 2 gives further evidence that the beams may have been re-used from elsewhere as its top surface is moderately chamfered suggesting that it has been laid upside-down (Plate 102).

Further use of the re-use of materials can be seen in the partition that once divided Bedrooms 2 and 3 (Plates 103 and 104). Here a range of warped studs and braces have been cobbled together with a post that has two empty lap joints demonstrating it had been re-used from elsewhere.

Also, within Bedroom 2 a fireplace was revealed in the northern wall (Plate 105). This is a relatively small fireplace suggesting it was designed to burn coal. Although the metal fittings are missing their impressions show the fireplace had a raised grate and an arched hood. The opening for the fireplace has a metal lintel to a segmental arch with bricks over. Some of the bricks used for this fireplace are stamped “DOVEY TILERY” (Plate 106). This was a brickworks based half a mile (0.8 km) from the Ynyslas Station near Borth (The Aberystwith Observer 6th August 1864), approximately 5.5 km east of Lodge Park. The brickworks were operating by 1847, although the scale of production appears to have been increased by 1866 when a rail siding was added to the site. Production appears to have ceased by 1886 as it was shown as abandoned on the Ordnance Survey map of that date (<http://www.industrialgwent.co.uk/g62-midwales/index.htm>). This would suggest that this fireplace was constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century and it is not part of the eighteenth-century house.

Major modification took place in Bathroom 1 and in particular the wall between Bathroom 1 and Sitting Room 3. This was a lath and plaster partition wall (Plate 107) which sits on the floor of Bathroom 1 which in turn sits on a series of joist running across the room. The southern end of these joists sits on a wooden wall plate (Plate 108), which, in turn sits on a stone wall (Plate 110). This wall is effectively the top of the wall between Sitting Room 2 and Bedroom 5 below. Constructed of local slate, with only the outer surfaces having lime mortar bonding, whilst the majority of the structure is essentially a dry-stone wall. Further disturbance to this wall took place with the cutting of a section out from the wall for a new staircase between Sitting Room 3 and Bedroom 5/Bathroom 3 on the ground floor.

Within the partition wall, between Sitting Room 3 and Bathroom 1, a cache of artefacts was recovered which are assumed to have dropped into the partition from the attic above. The cache (see below Cache 2) consisted of a mixture of sewing paraphernalia together with two letters, 1860 and 1861, an unused post-office money order, various hand written notes, a leather glove and a stick of sealing wax. There was also a memorial advert for the death of the Prince of Wales, who died in 1861, produced for Robert Wothersoon & Co. of Glasgow and London. This is similar to the date of the two letters suggesting the cache of artefacts probably date from shortly after 1861. Above the partition was the copper alloy pivot for a bell system with wires attached (Plate 109).

The removal of the plaster from the walls of Bathroom 1 revealed a set of graffiti behind the shower cubicle centrally placed on the western wall of the bathroom (Plate 111). These appear

to have been sketches showing the layout of the shower and its associated pipework. The plaster with the graffiti sealed a plank of plywood 140 mm wide and 10 mm thick. Features associated with the original construction of this part of the house, however, were seen in the eastern, northern and western wall of Bathroom 1. The eastern wall is stone built, but has a timber, 160 mm thick set 1.80 m above the current floor level (Plate 112). This has a second timber, set at right angles sitting on top (Plate 113). It is assumed that these are part of the support for the roof over this room. The northern wall is of brick (Plate 114) and is noticeably thinner (280 mm) than the other walls of the building. This wall overhangs the ground floor wall, by approximately 570 mm, thus the use of brick for this wall is a weight saving measure. The western wall is largely of stone; however, the top metre has a series of timber posts sitting on a wooden wall plate (Plate 115) which supports the roof structure at this point.

Two of the first-floor windows, both facing north, have vertical breaks in the stonework adjacent to the current opening. Window 1W4 (Plate 116), in the corridor to the east of Bathroom 2, and window 1W3, in Bathroom 2 (Plate 117), both have vertical breaks on their western sides suggesting they had splayed opening at some point in their histories.

Attic

The removal of the ceiling within Bathroom 2 revealed the roof structure in this part of the house with a series of king post trusses with raking struts. The king posts, themselves, are attached to the tie beam with an iron brace which wraps around the tie beam to grasp both sides of the king post. All other joints are pegged with wooden pegs. One of the visible trusses has a wooden plate nailed on to the side of the tie beam (Plate 118) with troughs cut into the top surface to hold a previous level of joists. The current joists are nailed below this plate and the tie beam.

The second truss above Bathroom 2 is noticeably twisted with one of the principal rafters not aligned with the tie beam (Plate 119.). Even so there are clear carpenter's marks on some of the joints of this truss (Plate 120). Some of the timbers associated with this area of the roof are smoke blackened suggesting there may have been a minor fire in this part of the house.

Ground Works

The groundworks (Figure 17) took place in two main phases. Initially the area outside the blocked opening to Cellar 3 (Figure 18) was dug to provide a ramp through which a conveyor could be put to remove the disturbed soil in Cellar 3. This trench was later incorporated into the groundworks associated with the ground source heat pump system and provided part of the access point for the pipes to the house.

The Ground Source Heat Pump system included six bore-holes set out in a circle (Figure 17) which were linked to the rear of the house by a trench that ran through the garden on the western side of the house and through the garden wall into the yard at the rear of the house. Two other trenches were also dug, one to the site of the air pump for the heating system and the other to the bungalow on the western side of the garden. All trenches were dug by a mechanical excavator which was under archaeological monitoring.

The trench outside Cellar 3 (Figure 18, Plates 121 and 122) effectively re-opened the coal hole for the house. Approximately 170 mm of concrete (Context 1) was removed from this

area which was the floor of the twentieth century lean-to extension that had been demolished in this area. Below this was approximately 180 mm of mixed, highly disturbed ground (Context 2) which contained multiple services. These included two water pipes and two drains (a high-level plastic pipe and a lower ceramic pipe). The lower ceramic pipe led to a rain-water sump and was therefore related to the rain water drainage before the twentieth century extension was constructed. Context 2 sealed a layer of very dark/black soil with flecks and small fragments of coal approximately 40 mm thick (Context 3) The presence of coal in this layer probably related to the use of Cellar 3 as a coal store. This, in turn, sealed an orange gravelly clay with the remains of some slate slabs embedded in its surface (Context 4). The slate slabs were up to 300 x 200 mm in size and are assumed to be part of the yard surface at some point in its history. On the western side of the trench a single possible feature was located. This was the edge of a post hole or small pit (Context 5) which was filled with very dark grey/brown soil (Context 6) which contained two large sherds of post-medieval pottery, probably from the same vessel.

On the front lawn, south of the house, six boreholes were drilled in a circle approximately 16.4m in diameter (Figure 19). These were linked by trenches that were generally 600 mm wide and up to 1.5 m deep. One leg, however, was wider, up to 1.9m, as this incorporated the trench which linked the collection system to the house. There were also two side trenches, one to the site of the current gas tanks for an air heat pump system and a second trench that linked the bungalow to the heating system. In general, where the trenches were through lawned areas an easement was stripped before the trenches were dug. The largest area of stripping took place on the front lawn (Plate 123) where a rough oval 14.4m x 18.0 m was stripped. No archaeological features were recorded at this stage.

The digging of the trenches in the front lawn (Plate 124) revealed only two archaeological features. Almost centrally placed and largely destroyed by the trenching Context 8 (Figure 19, Plate 125) was a large pit 2.8 x 3.5 m in size reaching a depth of 1.5 m with steeply sloping side and a flat base. It was filled with crushed slate waste (Context 9) suggesting this feature was probably a soak-way. The second feature was a linear feature (Context 10), 450 mm wide and 550 mm deep (Plate 126) which was observed crossing one of the legs of the trenches to the boreholes. It had vertical sides and a flat base and was filled with crushed slate waste (Context 11). The full extent of this feature is unknown as it only appeared in one trench. Given the fill in this feature it is likely to be related to post-medieval drainage in front of the house.

In the garden to the west of the house four archaeological features were recorded, the most recent of which was the remains of a gravel path (Context 13) which ran parallel to the garden wall leading to the bungalow (Figure 20, Plate 127). This path was approximately 1.0 m wide and ran approximately 1.1 m from the wall giving room for a flower bed between the wall and the path. This path is marked on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1887 (Figure 6.2) although not on the later mapping.

Partially below Context 13, at a depth of 400 mm was a large, stone-built drain (Context 15, Figures 20, 21, Plates 128 – 133). Internally this measured 460 mm wide and 1000 mm deep and was partially cut through solid rock for the bottom 300 mm of the drain (Plates 128 and 129). Above this it was constructed of roughly coursed slate slabs with lime mortar. The slabs are between 40 and 80 mm thick and extend for between 500 and 1000 mm. The drain is

capped by large slate slabs, typically 1100 x 400 mm in size and 70 mm thick (Plate 131). It was noticeable that the edges of these slabs were chamfered so that they overlapped producing a sealed cap to the drain. Two access points to the drain were recorded, a vertical, stone-built, shaft in the yard behind the house (Plate 130) and a horizontal slate sluice (Plate 131) in the garden. The shaft was 330 x 380 mm in size and was 400 mm deep and was over an opening in the roof of the drain. The slate sluice ran at right angles to the drain and has a slate line channel 170 mm wide and 550 mm long which runs into the main drain, just under the capping. There are at least three later pipes that feed into the main drain, two ceramic pipes were recorded in the south eastern end of the drain (Plate 132) through what would appear to be a modern blocking. The third pipe runs from the north west corner of the house, entering the drain at right angles at a low level. These pipes suggest that the drain was still in use until relatively recently.

When viewed from inside the drain curves out of site in the direction of the bungalow, however, a large area of disturbance in the trench near to the bungalow (Context 19, Plate 134) which was filled with slate waste (Context 131). It is assumed to mark the course of the main drain (Context 15).

A second, smaller, stone drain (Context 18) crossed the trench through the garden (Figures 20, 23, Plates 135, 136). This was in the base of a trench 1.64 m wide and over 1.55 m deep (Context 16), the top 1.3 m of which was deliberately backfilled with a mid-brown soil with a modern density of angular slate fragments up to 150 x 70 mm in size (Context 17). In the base was a rock-cut channel 500 mm wide and 300 mm deep, capped with slate slabs between 80 and 150 mm thick (Context 18).

Rear Yard

The rear yard area is highly disturbed by service and drainage pipes from not only Lodge Park itself, but also from the converted agricultural buildings to the north. Even so, a number of archaeological features were located (Figure 21) including some surviving yard surfaces, the base of a slate water tank and a wall. Two main area of yard surface were located, the largest of which is outside Kitchen 2 (Annex) and survives because it was sealed by the concrete floor (Context 25) of the twentieth century extension. This consists of an area of paving with a path leading from the kitchen door and a gutter (Figure 22, Plate 137). The mortared path (Context 26) is 0.64 m wide and 1.63 m long running from the kitchen door to a gutter (Context 27) which could be followed for 2.92 m towards the north west. The gutter consists of a linear hollow, 90 mm wide carved into the top of a series of slate blocks. Both the gutter and the path are lined by worn bricks (Context 28) each of which are 230 x 65 mm in size. The main area of yard surface (Context 29) consists of slate slabs typically 260 mm wide and varying in length between 520 and 1630 mm with the occasional banding with thinner blocks 230 mm wide and up to 460 mm long. The presence of similar sized slate beams from the disturbed areas of the yard would suggest this surface extended much further, possibly over much of the western end of the yard. To the east of the path the yard surface (Context 29) extended for at least 0.66 m and beyond this a single large slate slab, 0.95 x 0.77 m in size was recorded. This has a different character to the slabs used for Context 29 and is probably from a different slate source. A further drain (Context 30) was located in the south west corner of Context 29. This presumably was for a down pipe from the roof, although it also had a gutter leading from the kitchen door. It would seem likely that the path

and gutters are associated with the slate floor of Kitchen 2 (Annex) allowing the floor to be washed and the resultant water drained out of the door. This would suggest that Kitchen 2 was probably originally used as a scullery rather than a kitchen.

West of the porch a small area of yard surface was recorded, adjacent to the house (Figure 21, Plates 138, 139). This consisted of three slate slabs (Context 24, Plate 138) with their eastern side defined by a line of ceramic tiles (Context 23, Plate 139). The slate slabs were up to 720mm x 560mm in size, whilst the tiles were 300mm square. The position of the line of tile is curious, but it might relate to the blocked doorway recorded in Cellar 2 and therefore define the edge of an area of paving.

At the same level as Contexts 23 and 24) the base of a slate water tank was recorded immediately adjacent to the porch (Figure 21, Plate 140). This was 1.66 x 0.9 m in size, with a 40 mm wide groove for upright slabs around its edge. It also had an iron fitting (Plate 141) around a lead pipe that ran down. The line of the large drain (Context 15) appears to be heading in this direction and it appears very likely that the lead pipe fed into the eastern end of the drain.

Only one feature could not be directly related to the standing building. This was a short length of dry-stone walling (Context 31, Figures 21 and 23, Plates 142 and 143) which was traced from below the north-eastern corner of porch to under the north-western corner of the 19th century extension, at a slightly different alignment to the standing buildings. It was 0.95 m wide and survived to a depth of at least 0.5 m

Finds Caches

Two groups of finds were recovered during the works. Cache 1 was found within a blocked fireplace whilst Cache 2 was within the partition wall between Sitting Room 3 and Bathroom 1 on the first floor (Figure 13). Whilst Cache 1 is a deliberate deposit of materials, it is likely that Cache 2 was probably originally stored in the attic above and arrived in its position within the partition wall by accident.

Cache 1

1. Leather sole from a shoe (Plate 144)
2. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery with cream inner glazing and smoke blackened outer surfaces (Plate 145)
3. Base of a glass bottle (Plate 146)
4. Five sherds of decorated post-medieval pottery, probably early Buckley Ware from the mid 1700's (M. Jones *pers. comm.*) (Plate 147)
5. Four fragments of a wooden bowl (Plates 148 and 149)
6. Carved wooden boss, possibly the pendant from a staircase (Plates 150 – 154)
7. Animal bones

Cache 2

1. Blank money order, 19th century (Plate 155)
2. Two Fabric covered button (Plate 156)
3. Seven Bone button (Plate 156)
4. Leather ladies' glove (Plate 157)

5. 2 Boxes of I & R. Morley's plated hooks and eyes (Plates 158 and 159)
6. Stick of sealing wax
7. Top of a coconut (Plate 160)
8. Letter addressed to my dearest Madge (Plates 161 and 162)
9. Fragment of note date 1854 starting "I John Fry(er) possible will fragment (Plate 163)
10. Fragment of a London newspaper with servant jobs on one side, and various adverts on the other (Plates 164 and 165)
11. Fragment of floral pattern material (Plate 166)
12. Fragment of leather (Plate 167)
13. Fragment of oiled cloth knotted in the centre (Plate 168)
14. Fragment of plain fabric (Plate 169)
15. Envelope post marked Shrewsbury and dated May 24th 1861 (Plate 170)
16. Envelope with London post-mark address to H.C Fryer (Plate 171)
17. List headed Tarrac Road (Plate 172)
18. Eroded sheet of paper folded into three sections (Plate 173)
19. Note signed Mrs Fryer (Plate 174)
20. Envelop with black edging addressed to Mr H. G Fryer and post marked Andover (Plates 175 and 176)
21. Letter with black boarder from Chateau de Provendrous, dated 20th December 1860 from George G. Longermann (Plates 177 and 178). The black border on this letter and its envelope show that it was written within a period of mourning.
22. Eroded advert for Wotherspoon chemists (Plate 179)
23. Hour glass shaped object in red leather (Plate 180)
24. Letter addressed to My Dearest Uncle (Plate 181)
25. In Memoriam card for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales who died in 1861. Produced for Robert Wothersoon & Co. of Glasgow and London, Starch manufacturers and producers of Wotherspoon's Victoria Lozenges. (Plate 182)
26. Hour glass shaped leather object with lid/base (Plate 183)
27. Pillbox from Foster of Ludlow for Operccous Pills. Inscription on inside reads "Take two once or twice a week at bedtime" (Plates 184 and 185)
28. Prescription for Iris Fryer from Dinneford & Co Chemist of New Bond Street dated January 5th 62 (Plate 186)

Conclusions

It is clear from the documentary evidence that there has been a building at Lodge Park since, at least, the mid sixteenth century. Prior to this it is possible that there was a hunting lodge associated with the deer park, although the evidence for this is slight. By 1682, however, there appears to have been a substantial gentleman's residence on the site with nine "family" rooms together with a range of service rooms including a kitchen, cellar and servant accommodation. This is not the current standing building, however, which combines a late eighteenth-century core with a nineteenth-century extension. The core of the house is of Georgian style, with a symmetrical plan of four rooms set off a central passageway. The service range was in the half cellar below the house, with the raised ground and first floors acting as family and public spaces. It is not known where the servant accommodation was at this phase, although it is possible that this was also in the cellars. The assumed date of

construction of between 1787 and 1791 (Briggs 2004) is consistent with the style of the building.

There is some hint that this eighteenth century house incorporated some of the fabric of an earlier house. Where exposed, the beams supporting the floors within the house are all relatively massive and are moderately chamfered with run-out stops, at style of timberwork which would suggest a sixteenth or seventeenth century date. Indeed, one of these beams had been re-used to support the floor of Bedroom 2 (Figure 13) and had been placed up-side down with the chamfered edges on the top of the beam. Other re-used timber was also used for at least some of the partition walls and within the roof structures, although it is not certain whether this re-use is associated with the eighteen-century phase or a later modification of the house.

It is possible that the eighteenth-century phase incorporated some of the structure of an earlier house, particularly at the rear of the building. Here the cellar walls are clay bonded, a feature that was not recorded elsewhere, and, where exposed, many of the windows sat within splayed openings which have been infilled at a later date. Also, on the rear of the house is the two-storeyed porch, a feature which although does occur on later building is more common in earlier periods. It is possible that this was ‘the portico’ which was plastered in December 1791 (Briggs 2004), although it is equally possible that this refers to the porch on the front of the house. This feature clearly has been modified with the insertion of the window with a brick arch over (GW 2, Figure 12), however, it is interesting to speculate that the room now used as a WC may be “The dark room at the head of the stairs” recorded in the inventory of 1682 (Morgan, 2019, 419). If this porch is a relic of an earlier house it would tend to suggest that the previous house faced to the north and that the eighteenth-century rebuild reversed the orientation of the house. It is also noticeable that the western section of the rear wall of the property has a marked change at about first floor level with the upper portion leaning inward, a feature not seen in the rest of the house. This interpretation is somewhat speculative as the rear porch does not appear on the 1830 plans (Figure 4), but does appear on the Tithe Map of 1844 (Figure 6.1) suggesting it may have been constructed between these dates; however, the reliability of the 1830 plan is not totally secure.

The house has a series of modifications in the nineteenth century with, most significantly, the building of the extension on the eastern side of the house. This required the rearrangement of the rooms within the eighteenth-century house to allow for new corridors leading to the extension. It is likely that before the building of the extension all of the windows were simple sash types, however, the addition of bay windows to the sides of the eighteenth-century house is also likely to be part of the nineteenth-century modification. The documentary record would suggest that the extension was built between 1852 and 1856 a date range which is consistent with the date of 1854 carved into one of the trusses of the extension. The Gogerddan Estate records suggest other nineteenth-century phases of modification in 1832, 1858, 1866 and between 1891 and 1903. It would appear possible that the major modifications undertaken in the 1850’s included not only the construction of the extension, but the insertion of fireplaces into at least some of the bedrooms as is shown by the fireplace in Bedroom 2. The bricks used for this fireplace were made between 1847 and 1886, thus whilst it is possible that the fireplace was inserted during the major disturbance of the house during the 1850’s the building works recorded from 1858 or 1866 are also possible.

It is assumed that the yard surfaces recorded in the rear yard (Contexts 23, 24 and 26 – 30) relate to this nineteenth-century phases of the house. Indeed, the surface outside Kitchen 2 (Annex) clearly links with the slate floor of the kitchen and is therefore contemporary. The date of the drains, however, is uncertain. The smaller drain (Context 18) appears to be related to the drainage of the eastern side of the house and may, therefore, be associated with the eighteenth-century phase of the house. It may also be related to a well, thought to be near to the south eastern corner of the house (D. Harris *pers. comm.*). The main drain (Context 15), however, is of a different scale. It appears to run from adjacent to the eastern side of the rear porch, through the garden and probably passes near to, if not under the north-eastern corner of the extension to the bungalow. Presumably it ran below the road and discharged in the field below. It was fed from a slate tank, adjacent to the porch. Tanks such as this could only be made after the adoption of slate planing machines in the mid nineteenth century (Gwyn, 2015, 42, 118), although whether this tank was part of the original design of the drain or a later modification is unknown. It is possible that another slab which was once a side panel for this tank is now used as a hard standing outside the conservatory for the bungalow.

The use of crushed slate waste for the fill of both of the features on the front lawn would suggest that these features were nineteenth-century or later features and were related to drainage to the front of the building.

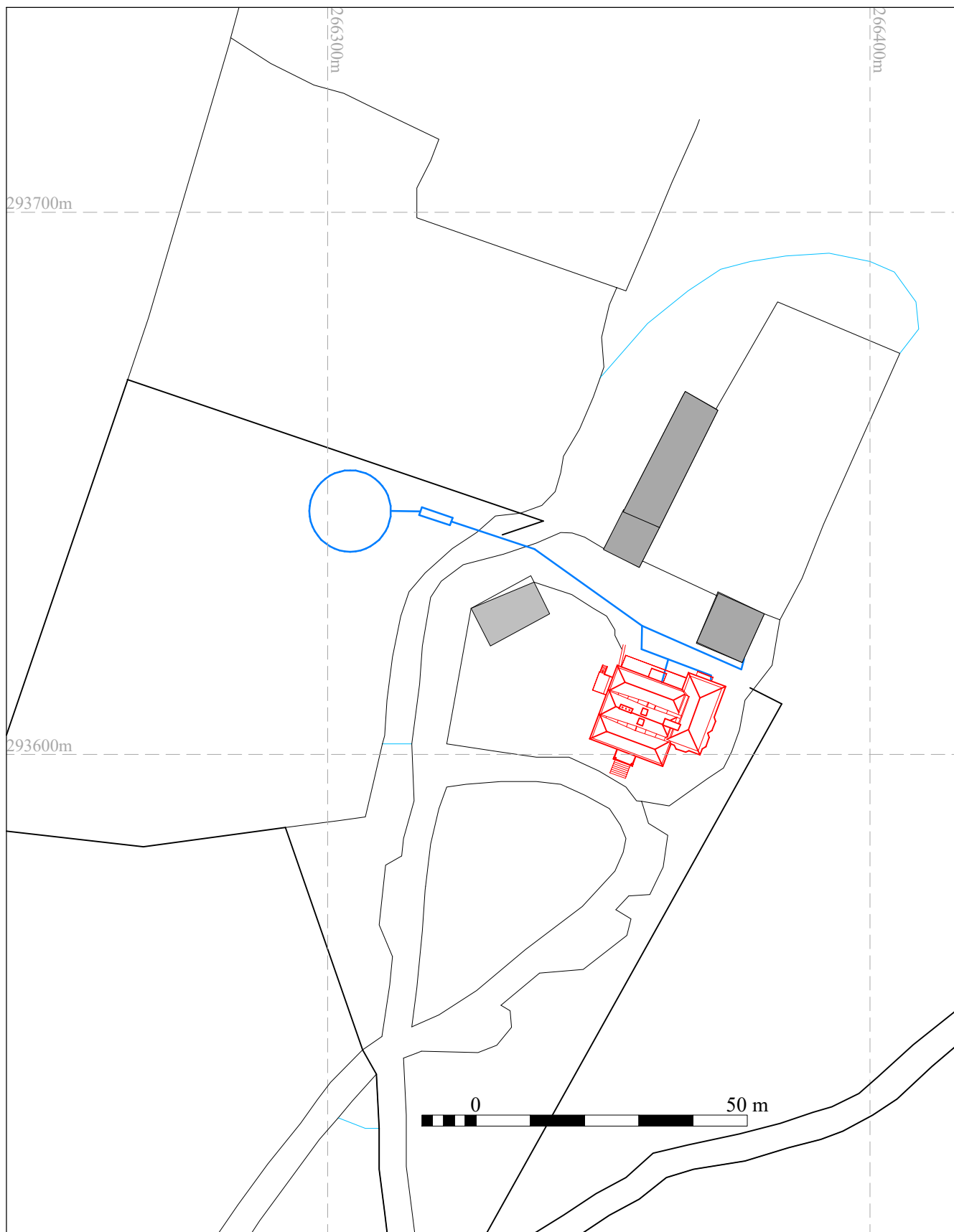
Probably the earliest feature located on the site is the short length of walling (Context 31) to the rear of the property. This is on a slightly different alignment to the property and its function is not totally clear. At 0.95 m wide it is probably a structural wall and it possibly relates to an earlier building on the site.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by the current owners of Lodge Park whose support with the fieldwork is gratefully acknowledged. In particular the support of Danny Harris who co-ordinated the work was gratefully received. Initial recording of the building was made much easier by the surveys provided by Catalina Architecture Ltd and particularly the support of Larry Jeffreys. The project was monitored by Zoe Bevans-Rice for the Heritage Management Section of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

References

Gwyn, D. 2015. *Welsh Slate. Archaeology and History of an Industry*. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. Aberystwyth.



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Figure 2: Site Layout
Scale 1:1,000

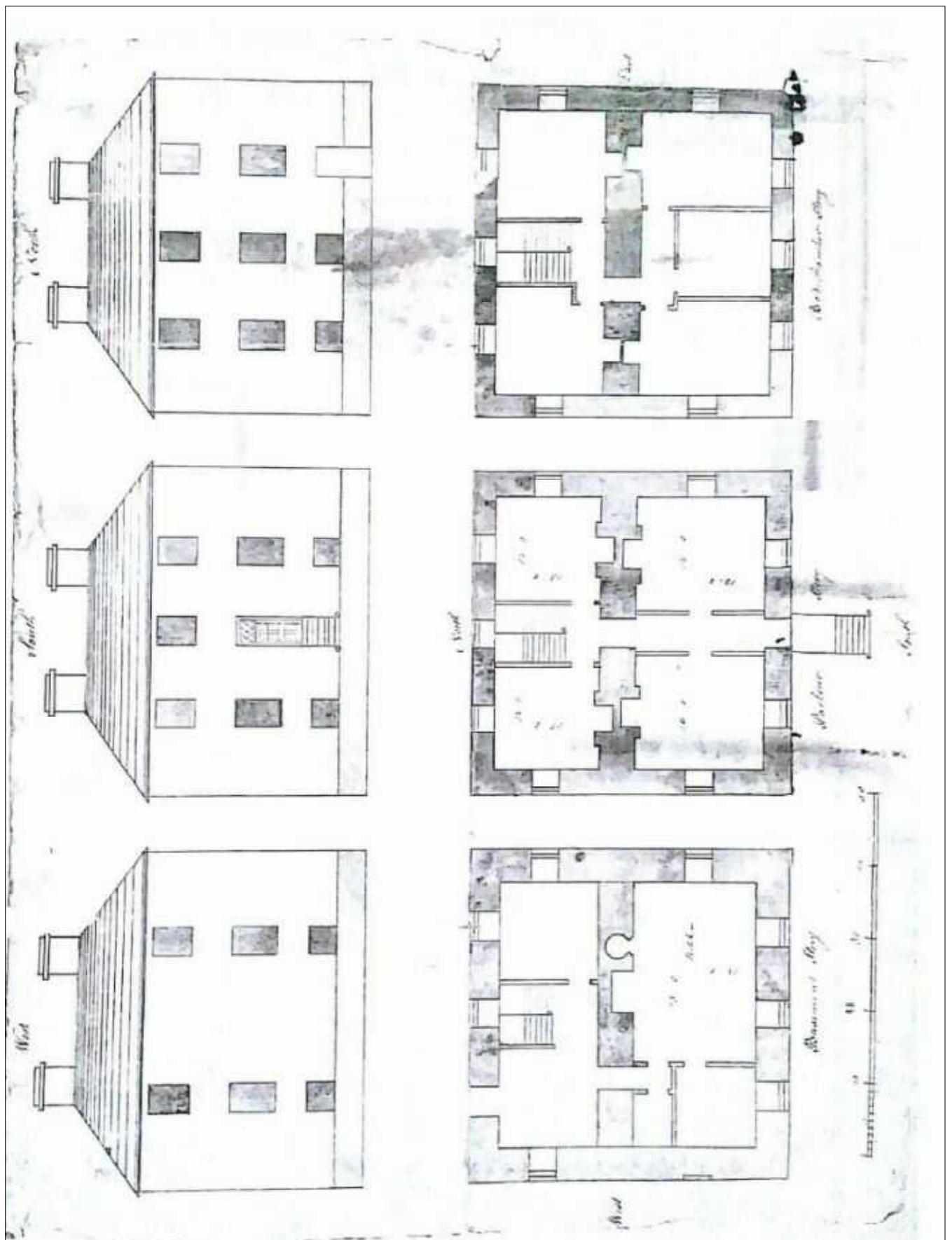


Figure 4: 1830 Plan (National Library MAP 20364)
Not to Scale



5.1: Owen and Brown 1720

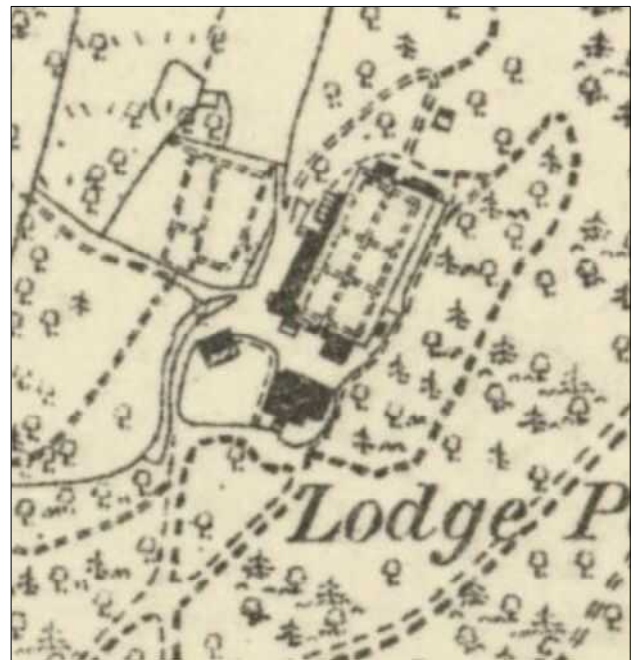


5.2: Kitchen 1754

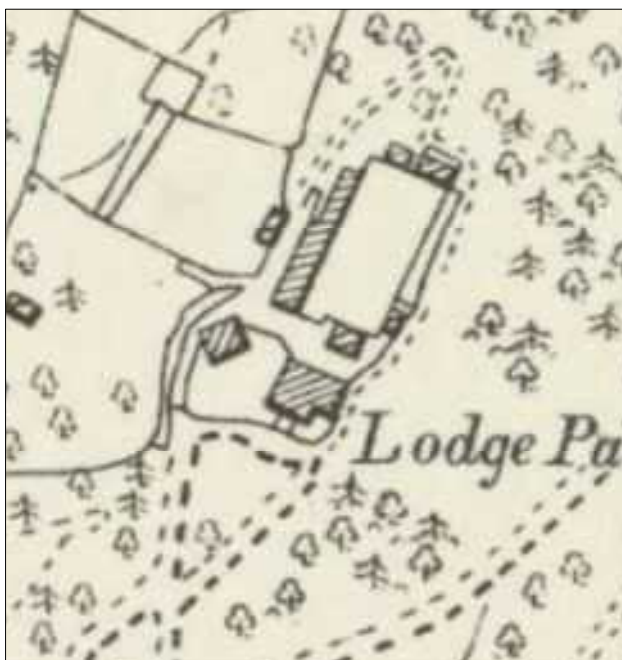
Figure 5: Pre-19th Century Mapping
Not to Scale



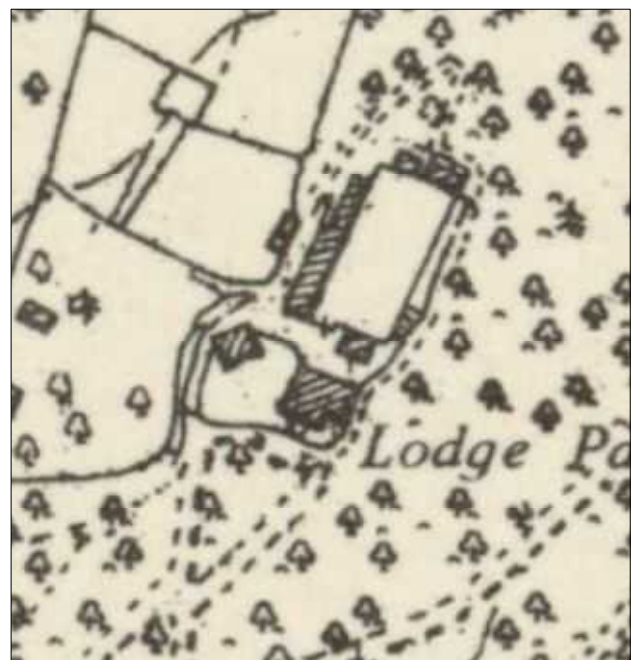
6.1: 1844 Llancynfelyn Tithe Map



6.2: 1887 Cardiganshire I.SE

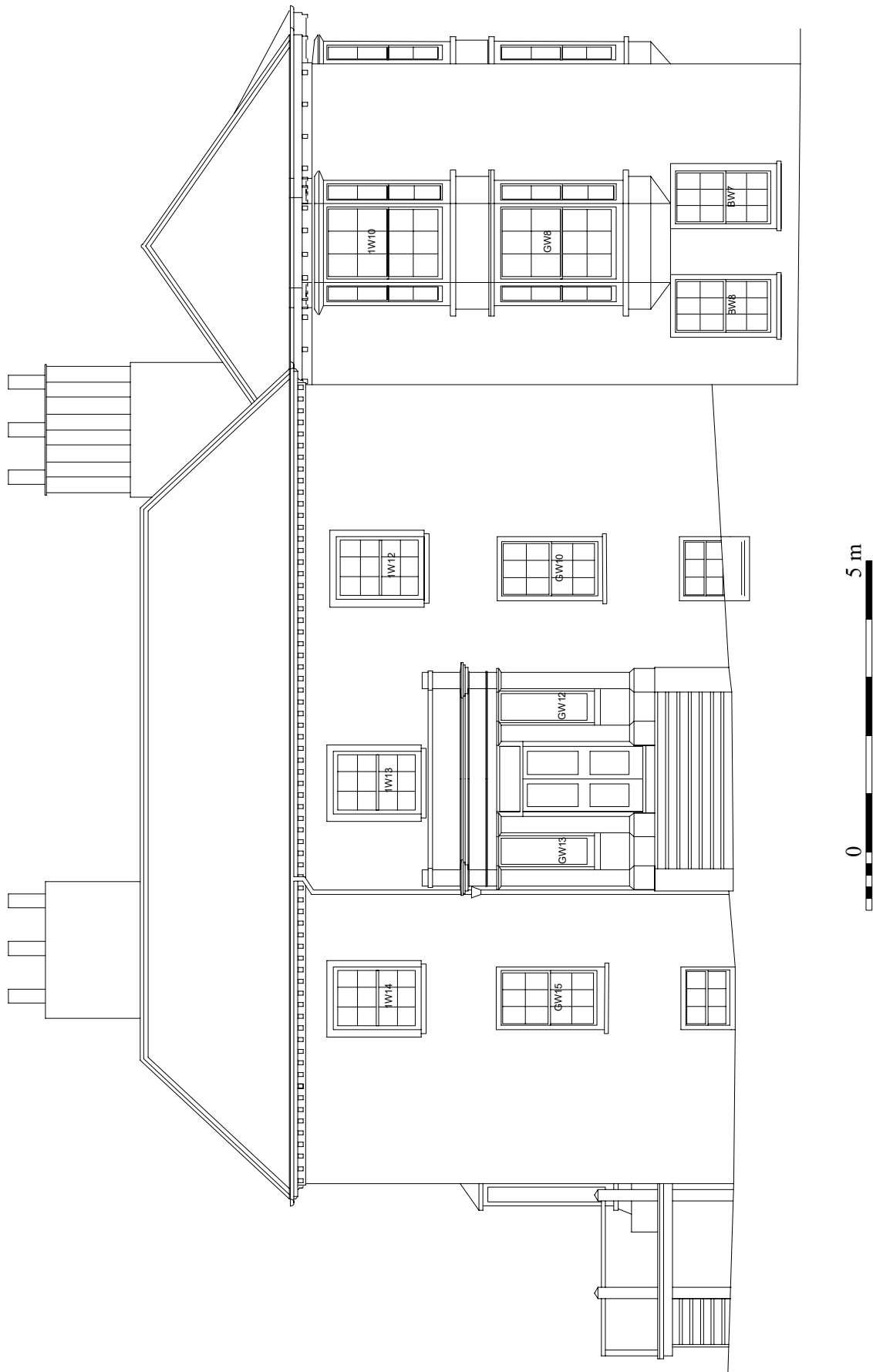


6.3: 1901 Merionethshire XLVII.SE



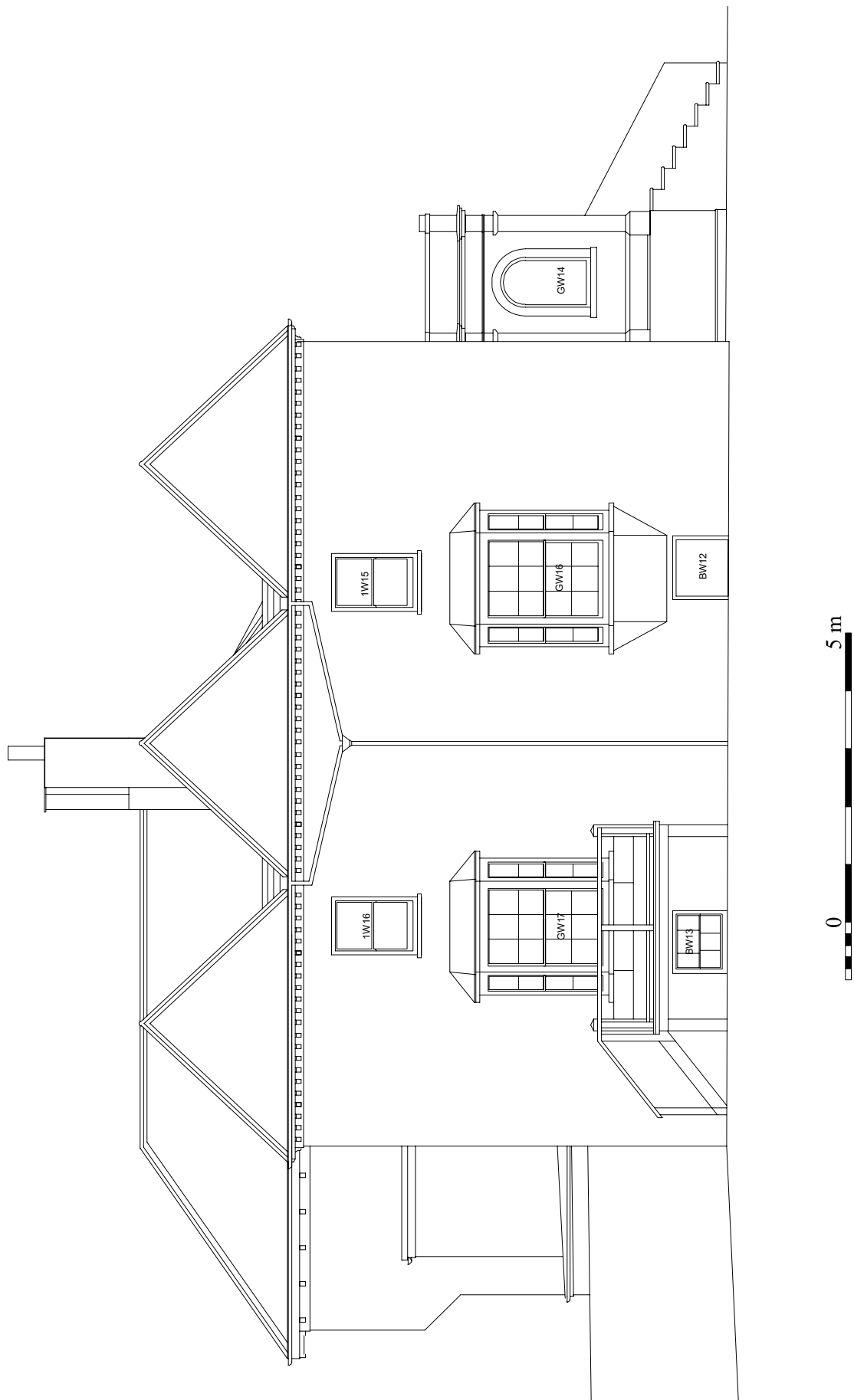
6.4: 1948 Cardiganshire I.SE

Figure 6: Comparison of Historic Mapping
Re-scaled to 1:2,500 (approx.)



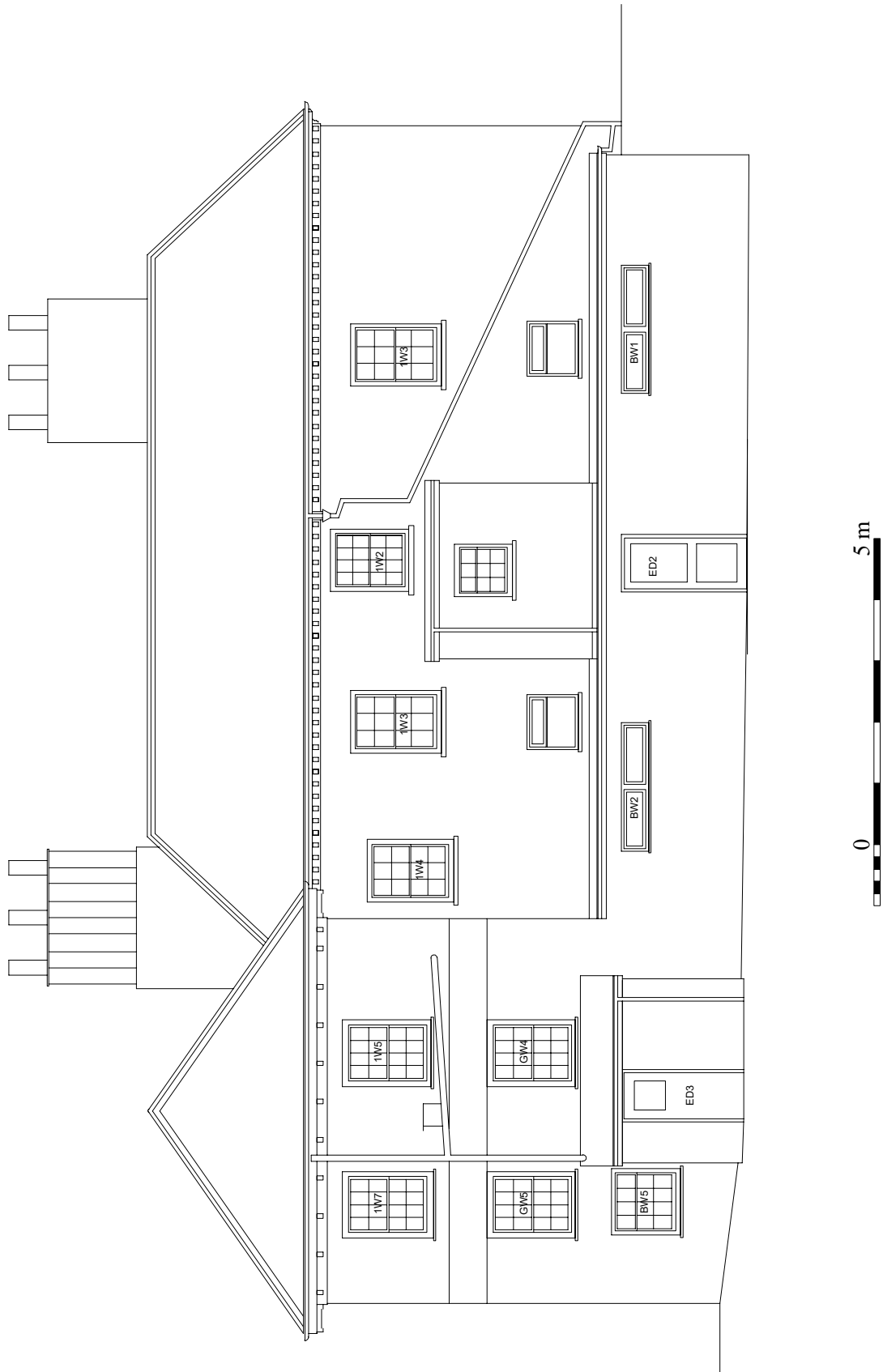
Extracted from Drawing REC 1/02/01 A
by Catalina Architecture Ltd

Figure 7: Front (South Facing) Elevation
Scale 1:100



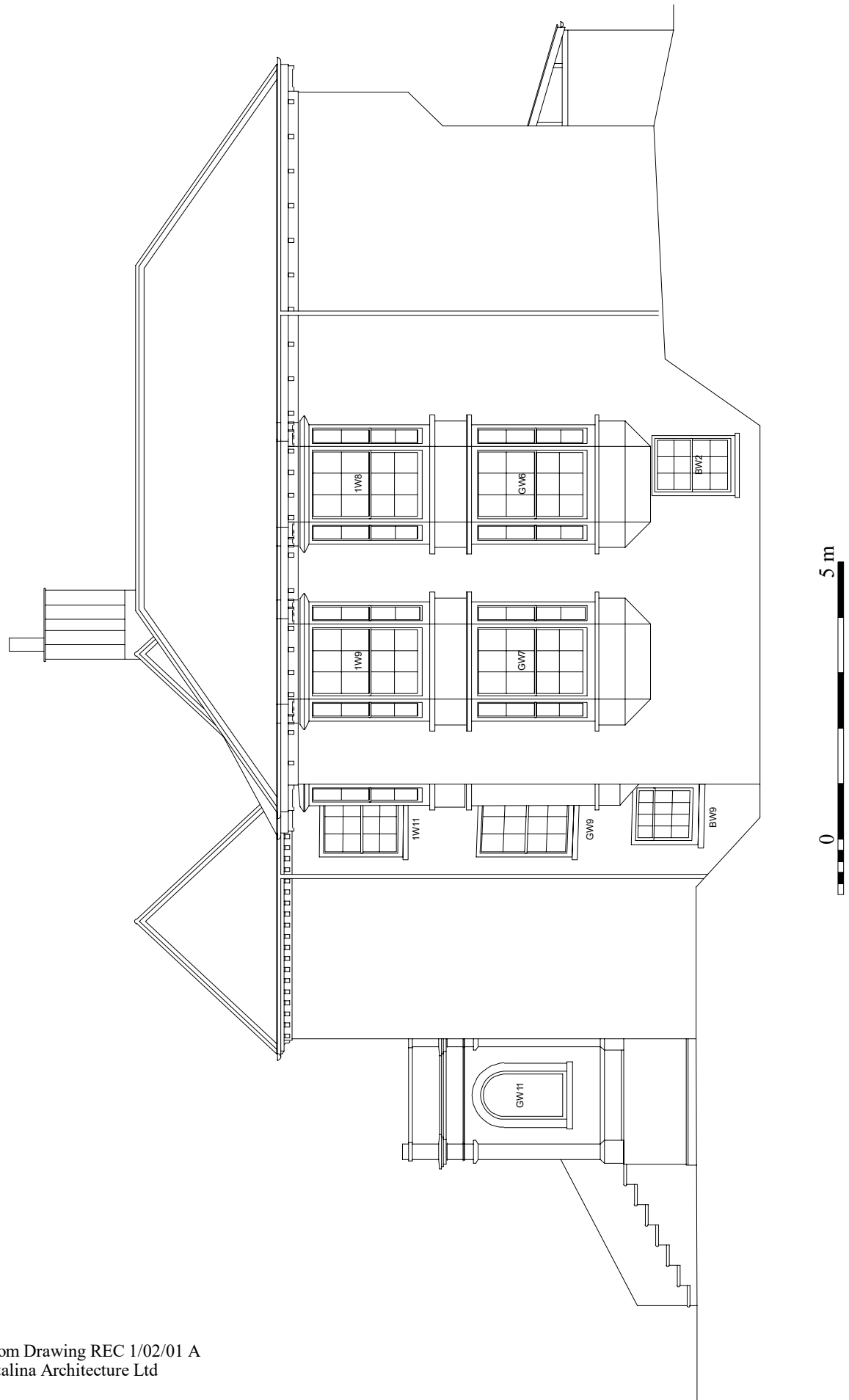
Extracted from Drawing REC 1/02/01 A
by Catalina Architecture Ltd

Figure 8: West Facing Elevation
Scale 1:100



Extracted from Drawing REC 1/02/01 A
by Catalina Architecture Ltd

Figure 9: Rear (North Facing) Elevation
Scale 1:100



Extracted from Drawing REC 1/02/01 A
by Catalina Architecture Ltd

Figure 10: East Facing Elevation
Scale 1:100

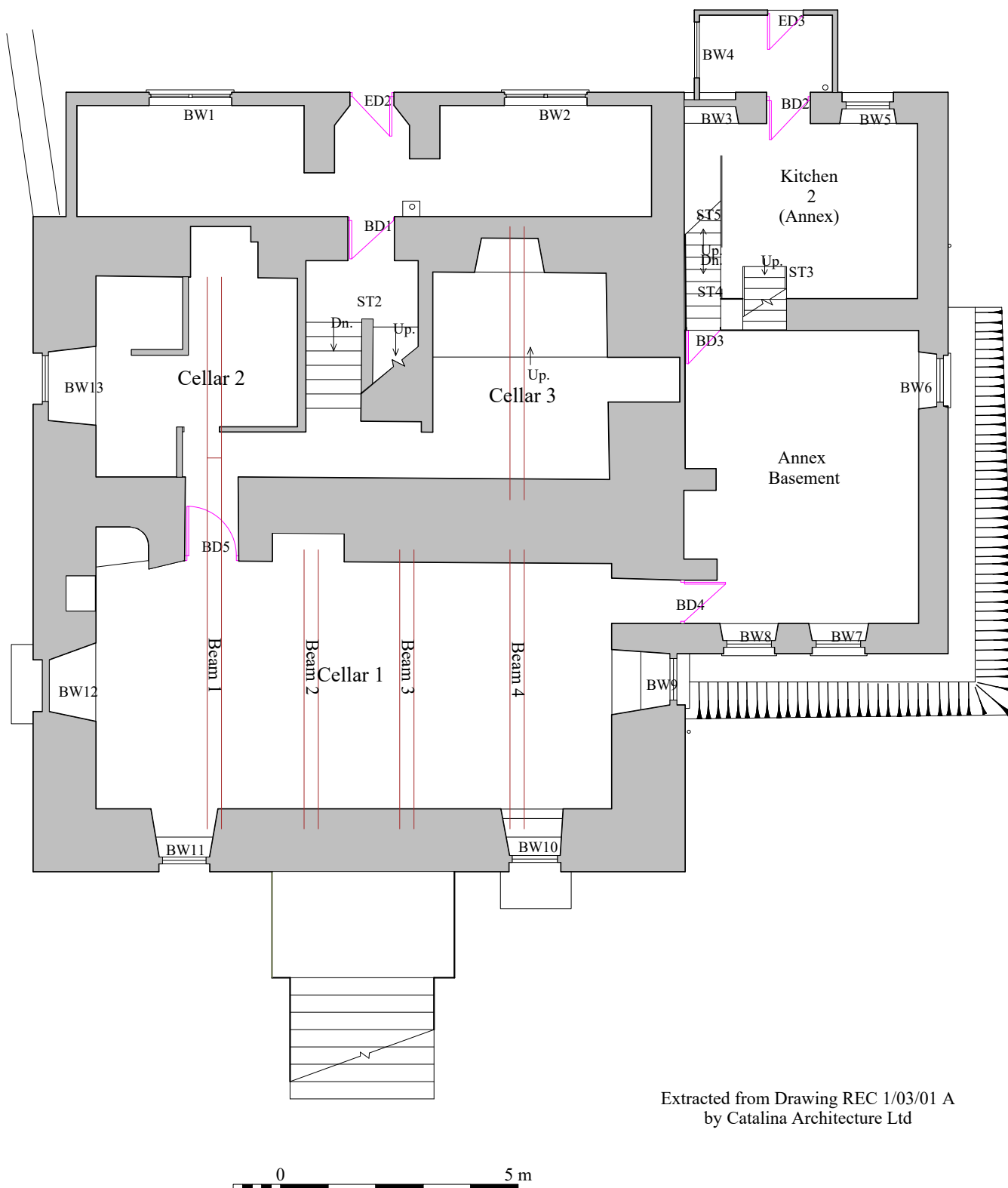
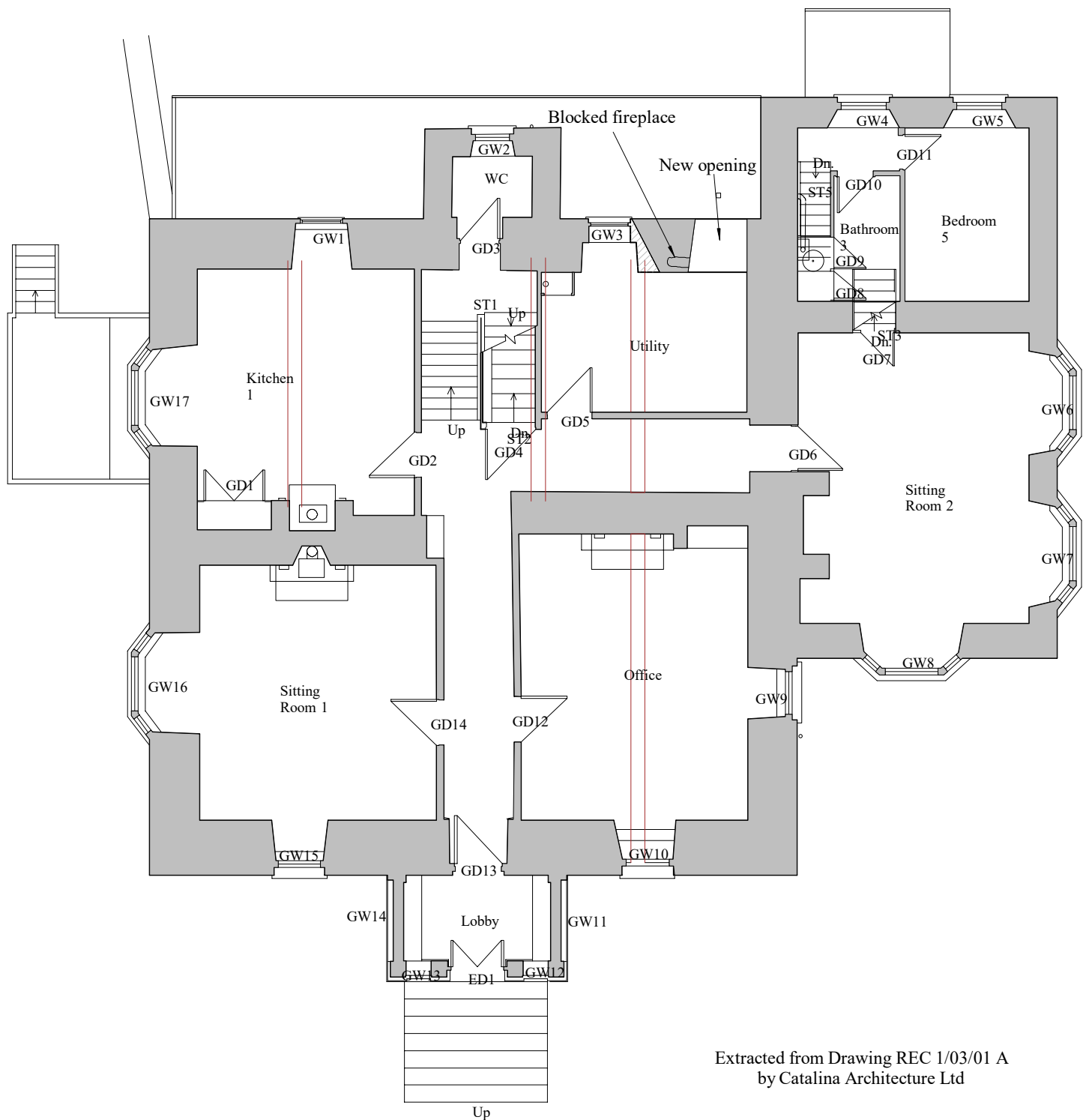
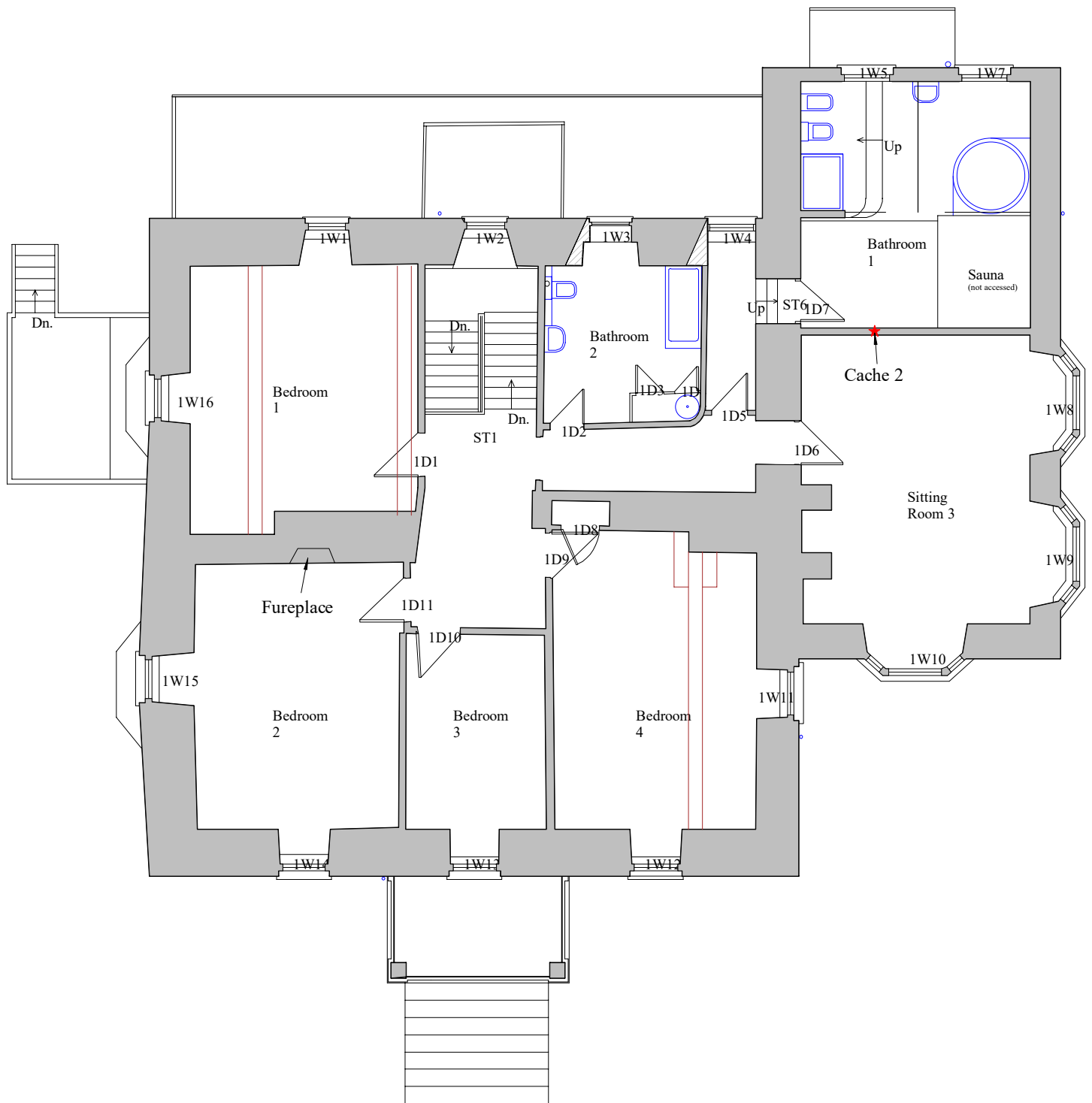


Figure 11: Basement Plan
Scale 1:120



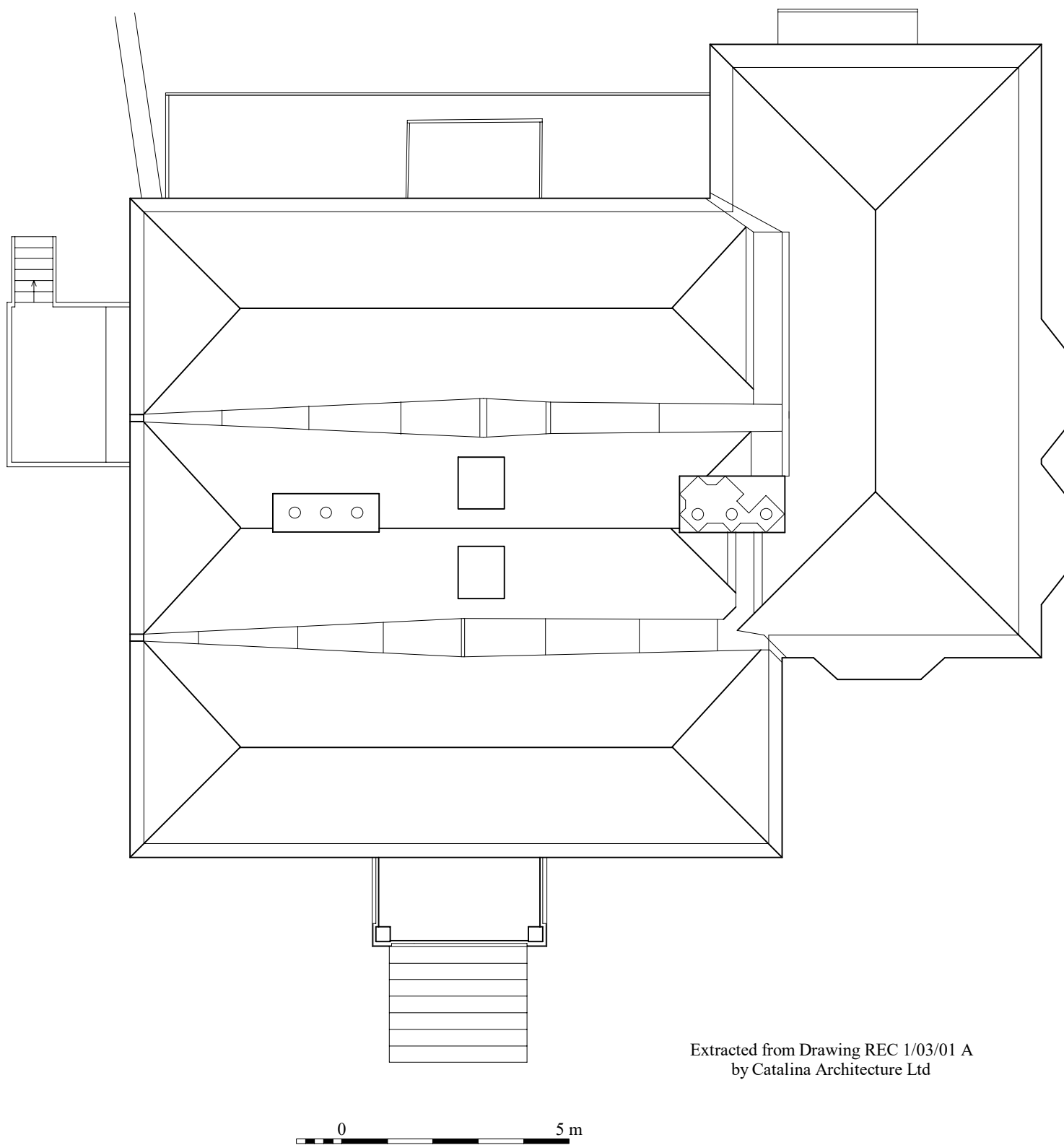
Extracted from Drawing REC 1/03/01 A
by Catalina Architecture Ltd

Figure 12: Ground Floor Plan
Scale 1:120



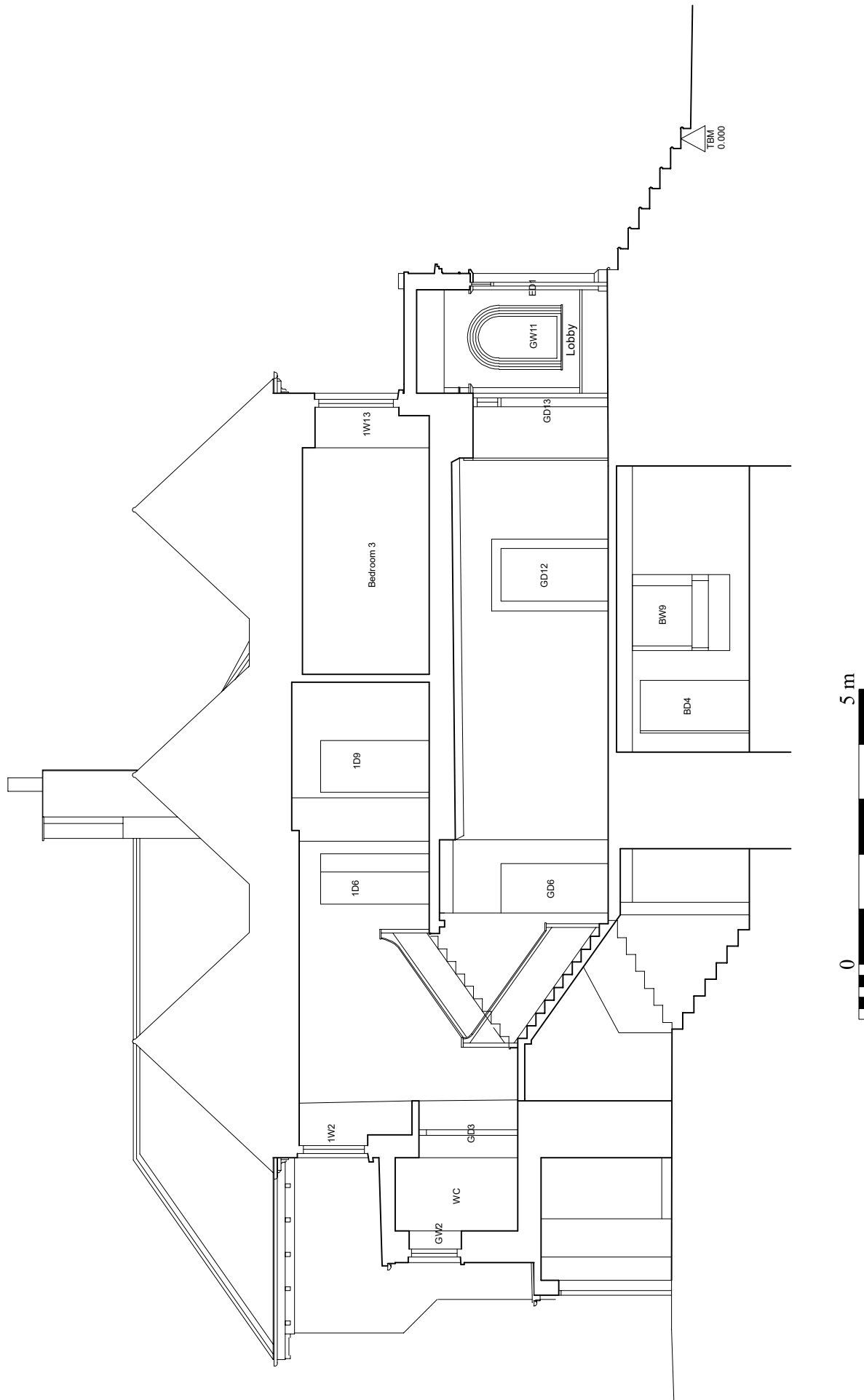
Extracted from Drawing REC 1/03/01 A
by Catalina Architecture Ltd

Figure 13: First Floor Plan
Scale 1:120



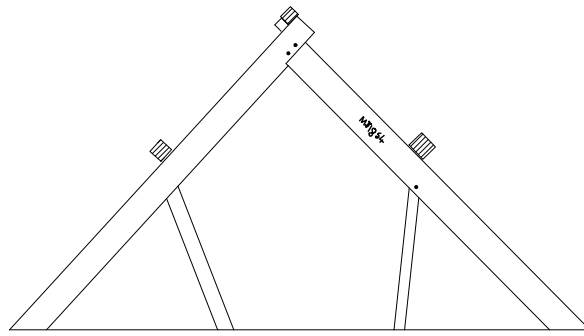
Extracted from Drawing REC 1/03/01 A
by Catalina Architecture Ltd

Figure 14: Roof Plan
Scale 1:120

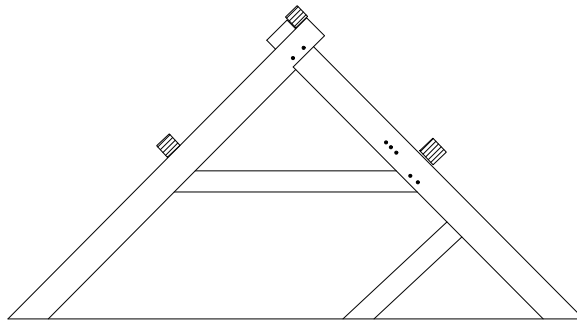


Extracted from Drawing REC 1/02/01 A
by Catalina Architecture Ltd

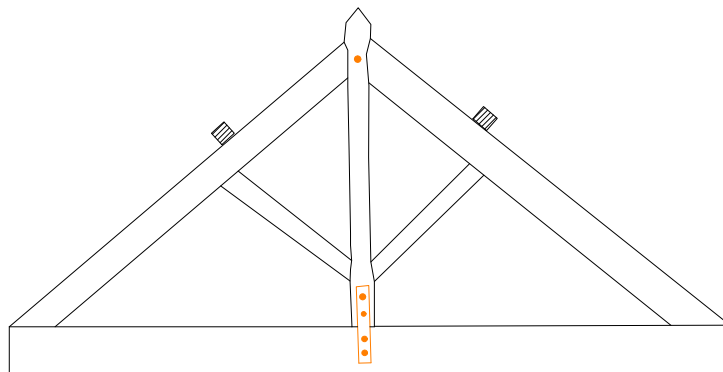
Figure 15: Section through the House
Scale 1;100



16.1: Central roof, in front of western chimney



16.2: Central roof, central truss



16.3: Typical truss in the Annex



Figure 16: Trusses
Scale 1:50

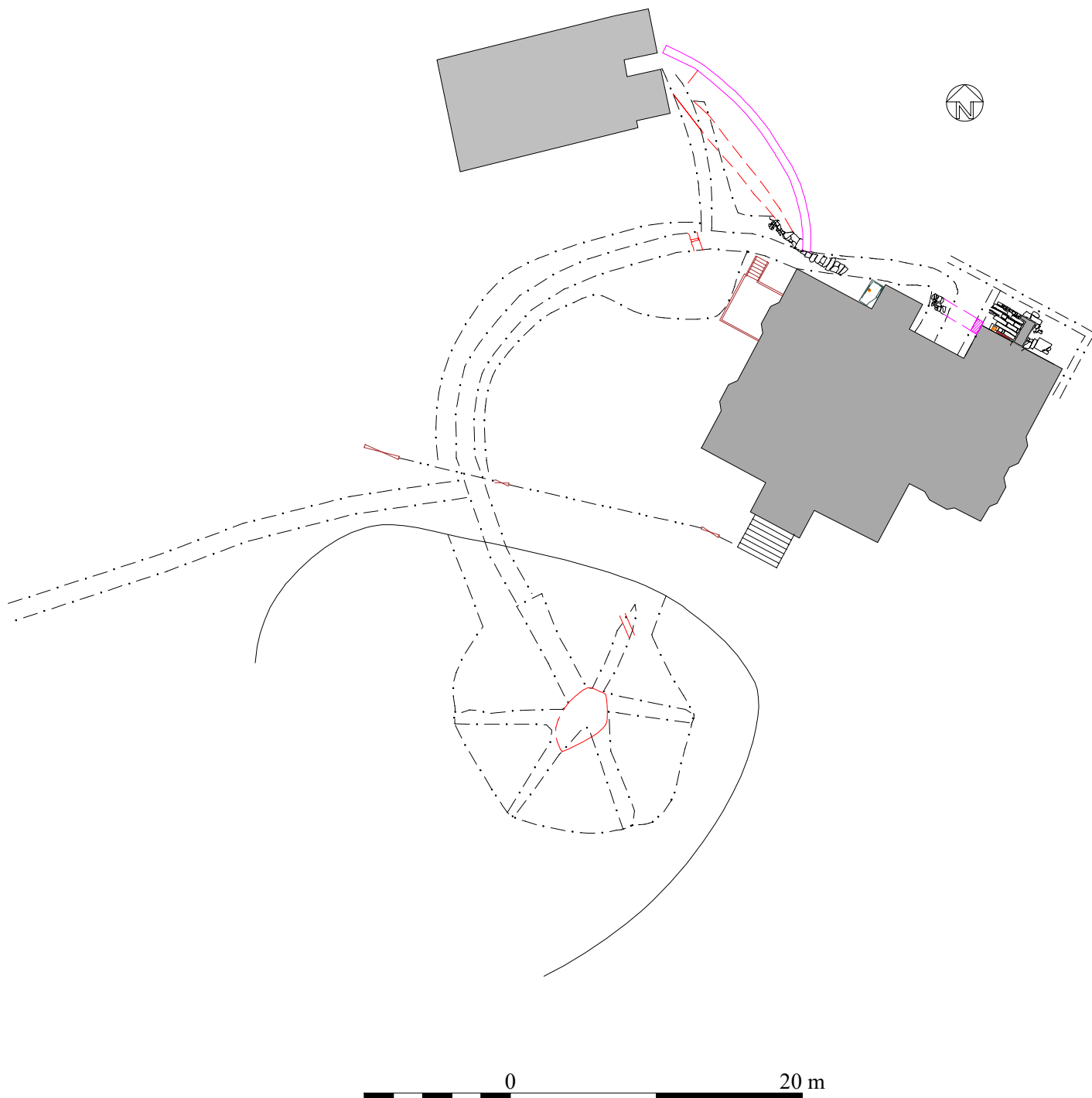


Figure 17: Extent of the Trenching
Scale 1:400



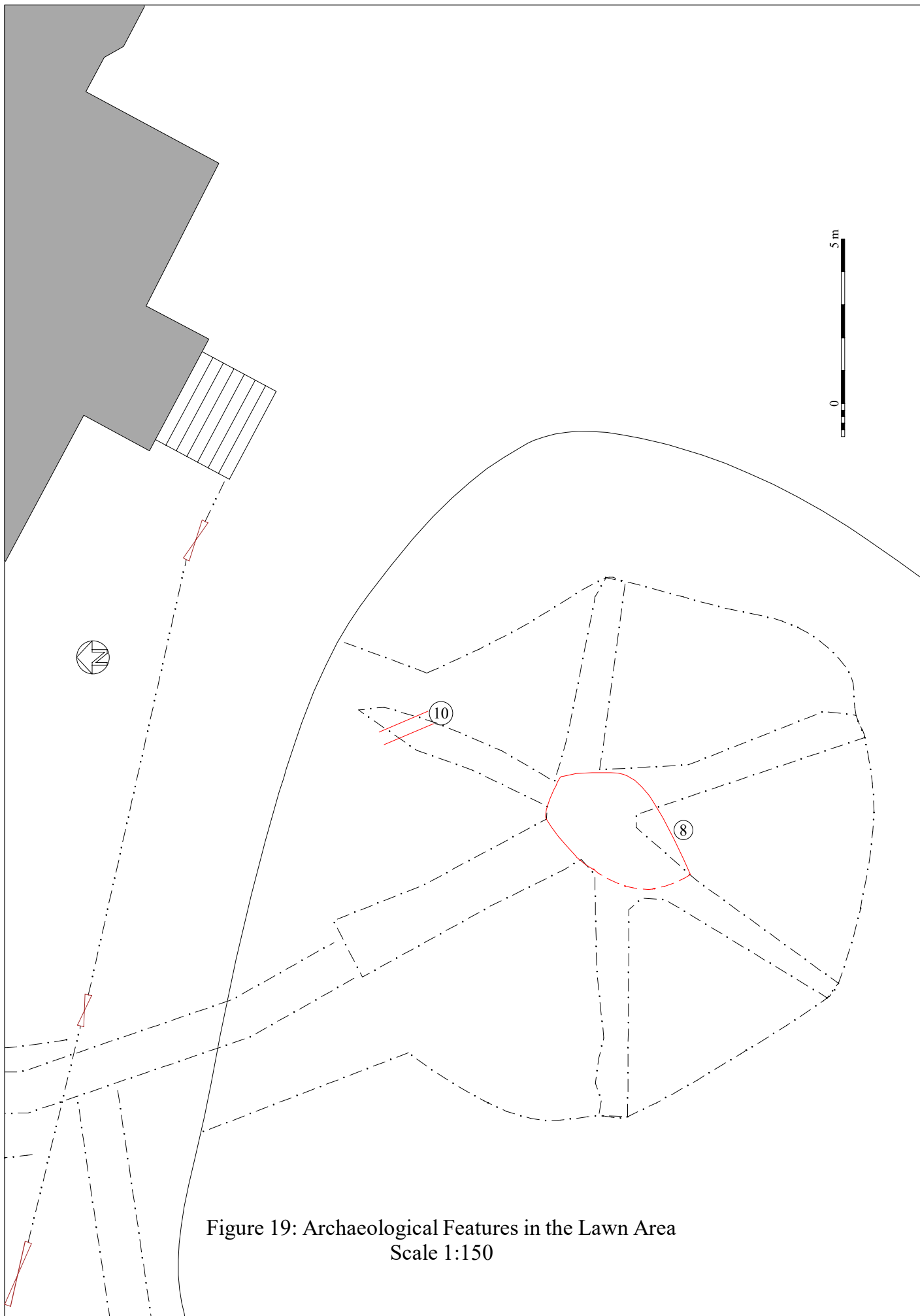
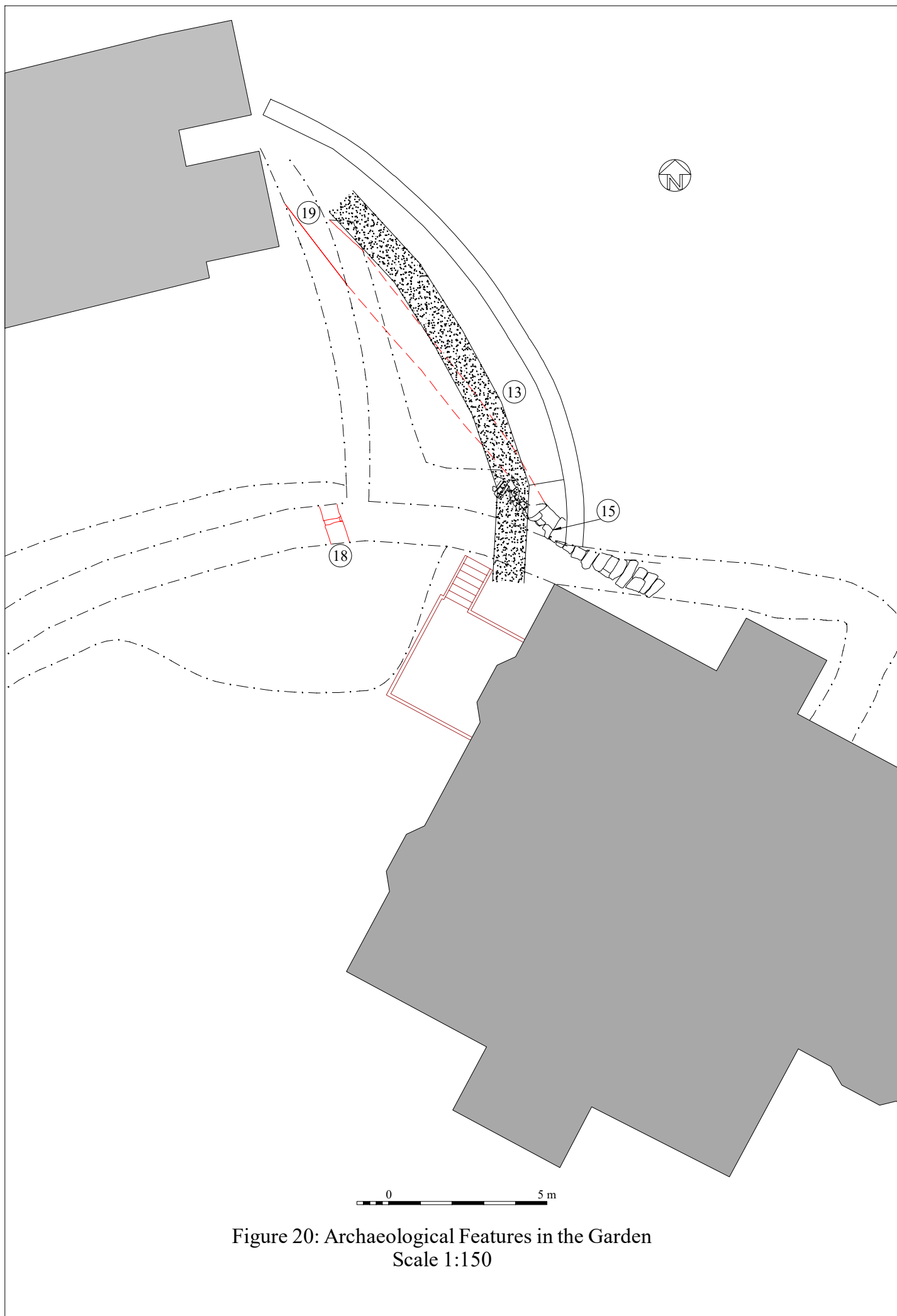


Figure 19: Archaeological Features in the Lawn Area
Scale 1:150



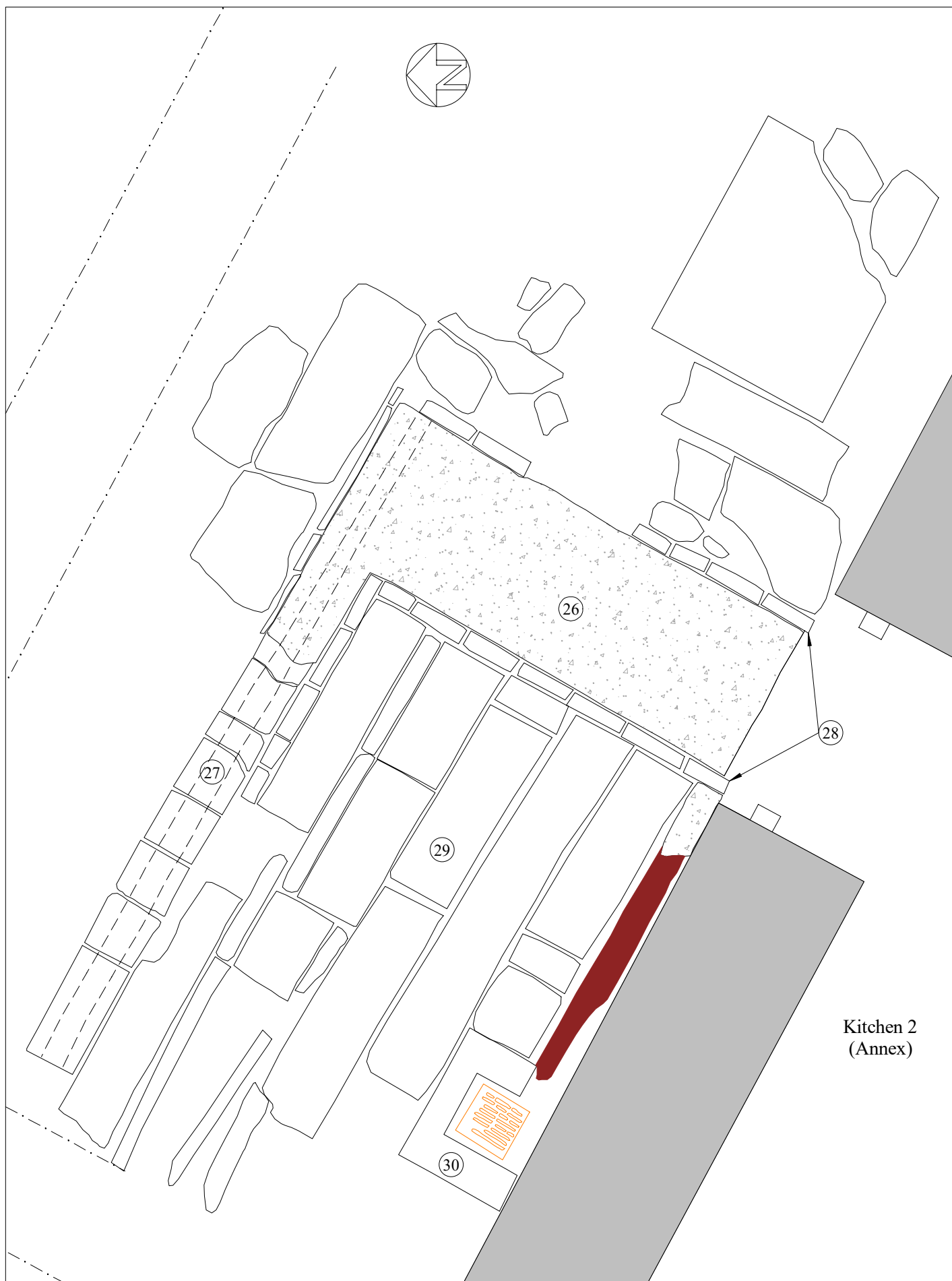


Figure 22: Detail of Yard Level
Scale 1:20

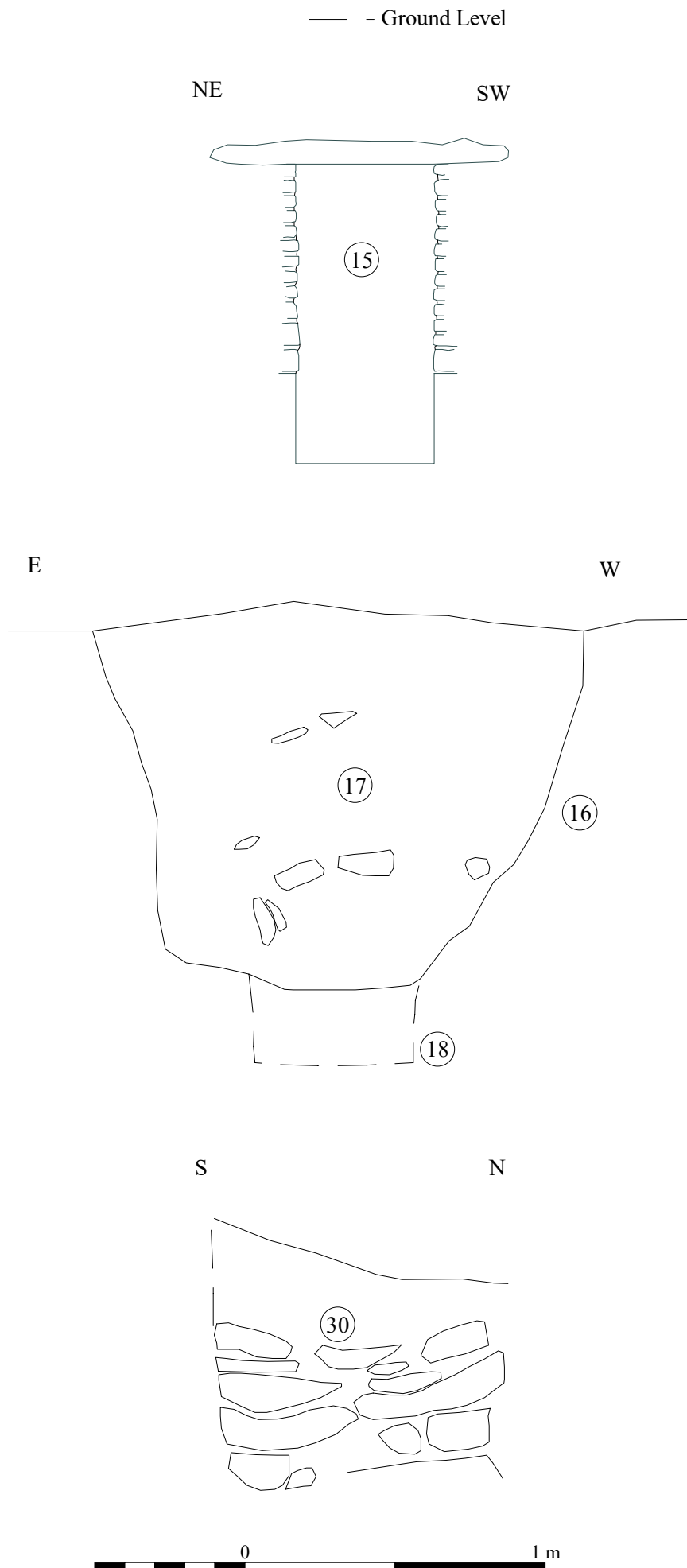


Figure 23: Section
Scale 1:20

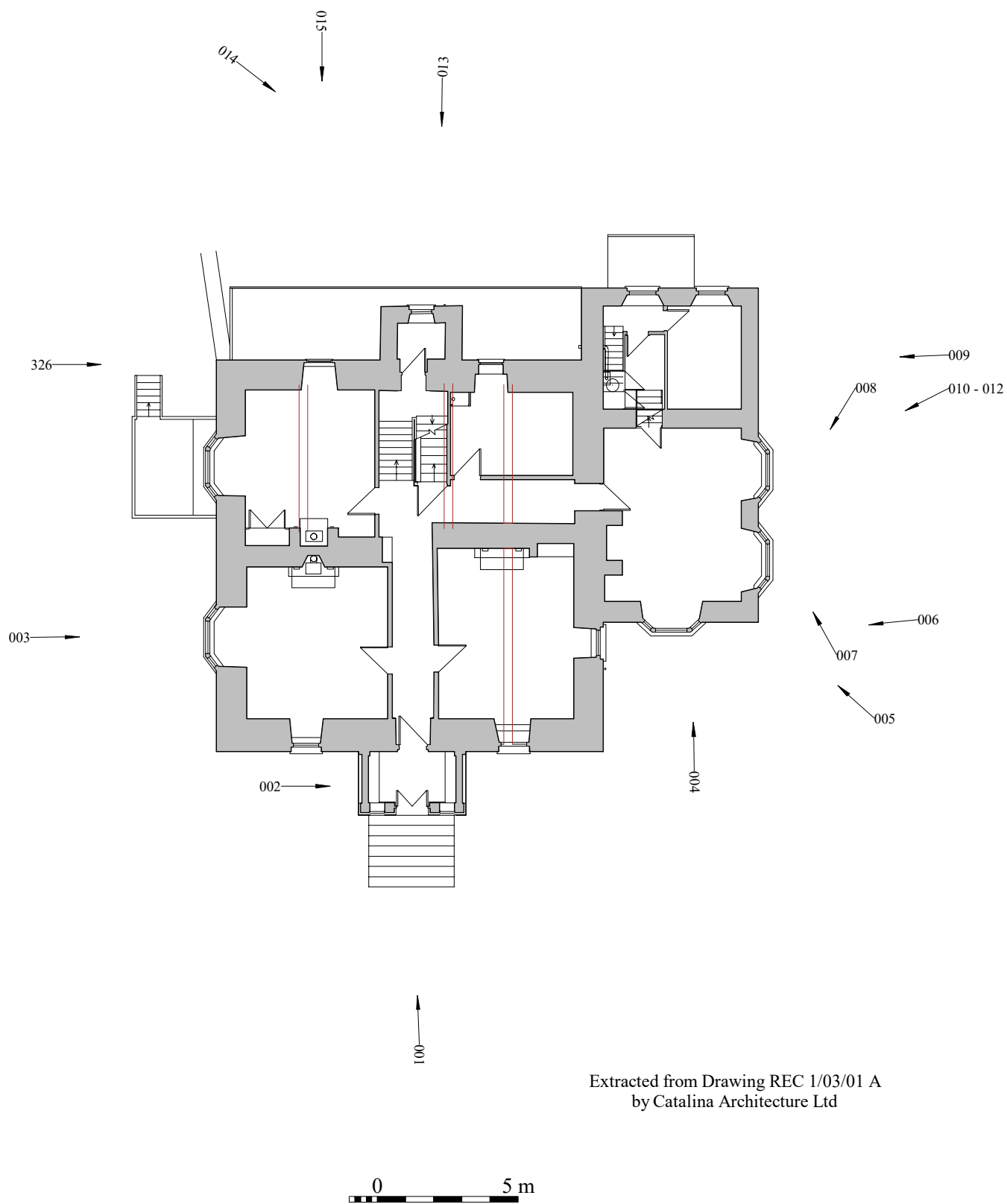


Figure 24: Location of the external photographs
Scale 1:200

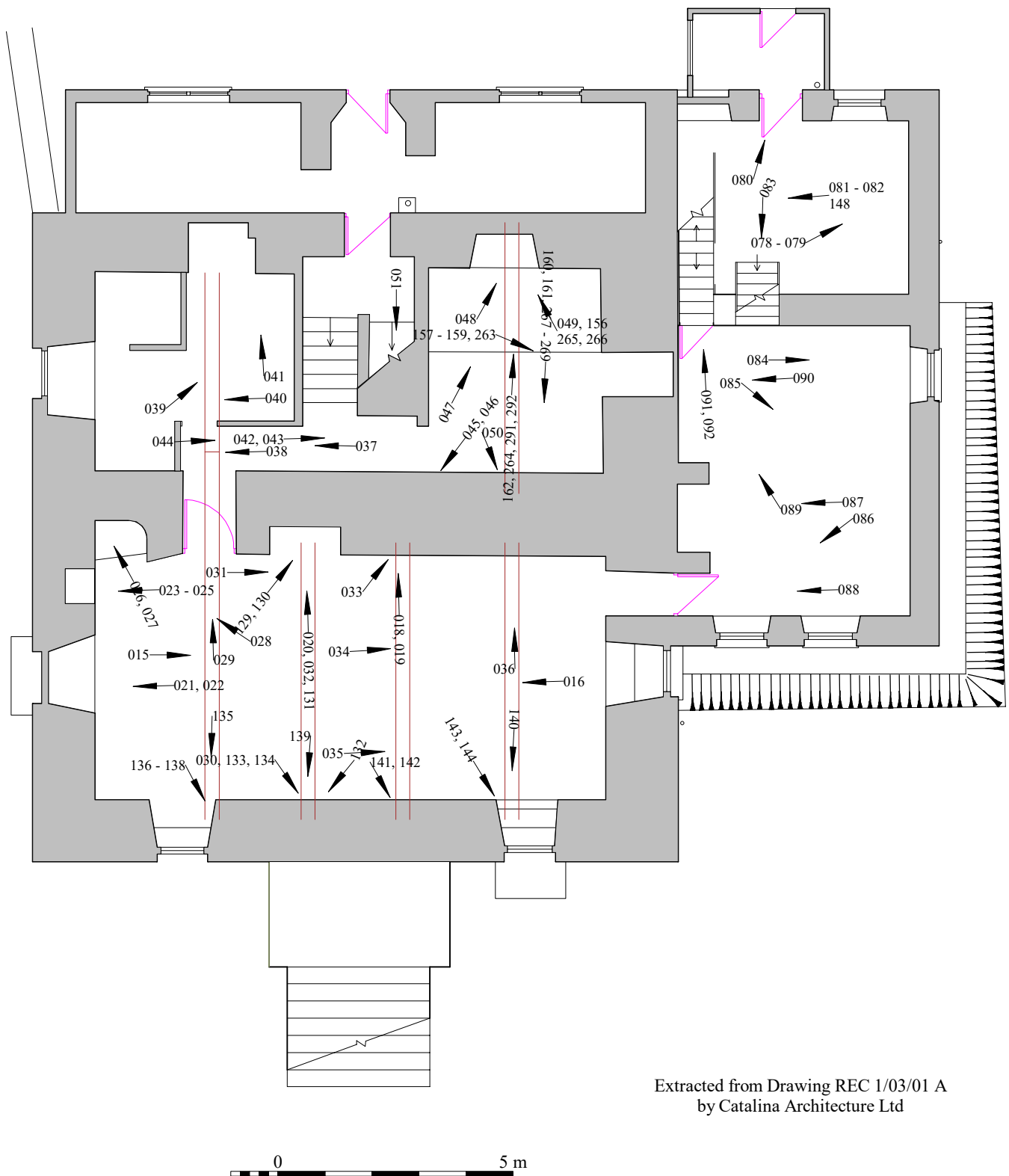


Figure 25: Location of the photographs in the cellars
Scale 1:120

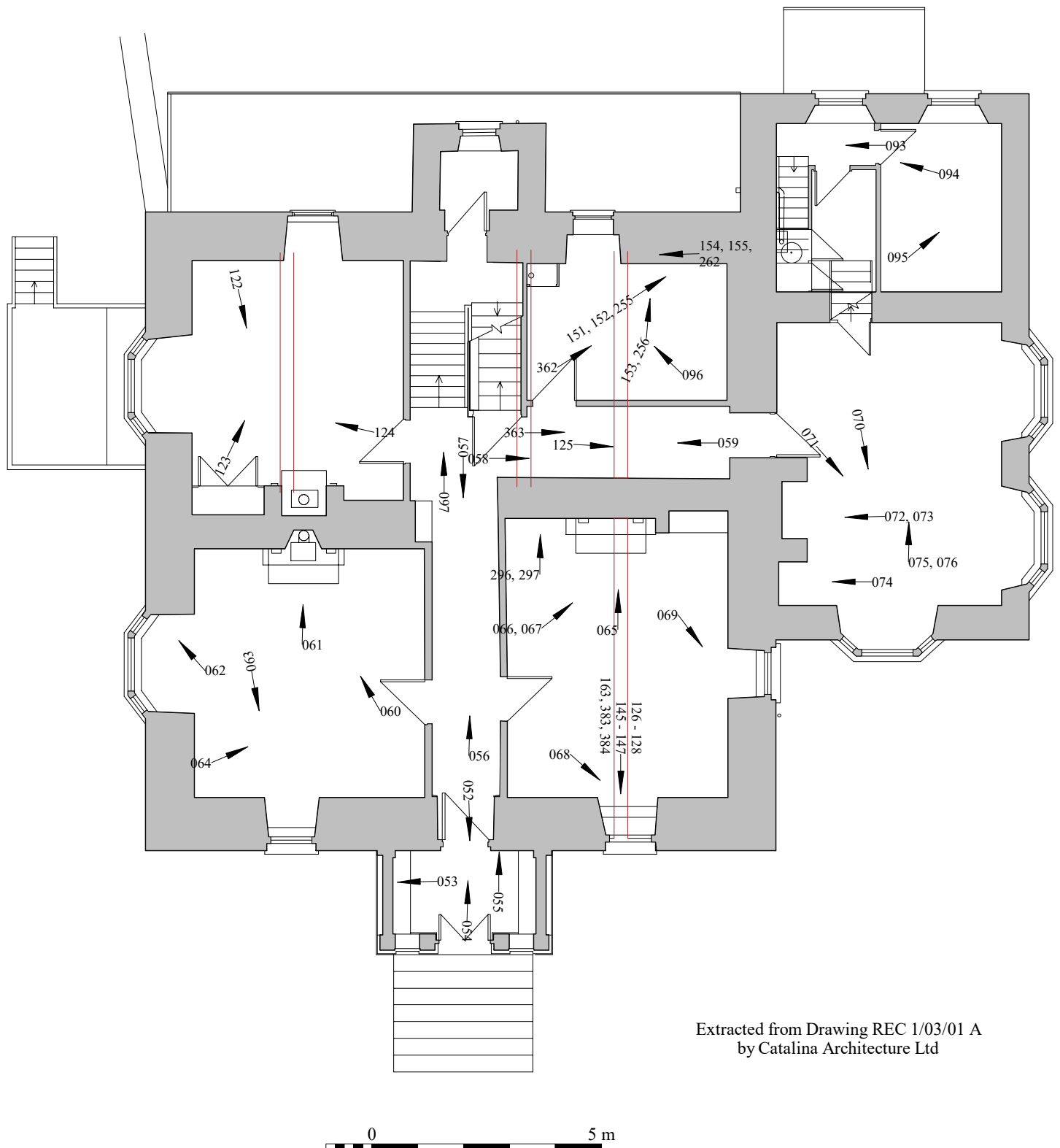


Figure 26: Location of the photographs on the ground floor
Scale 1:120

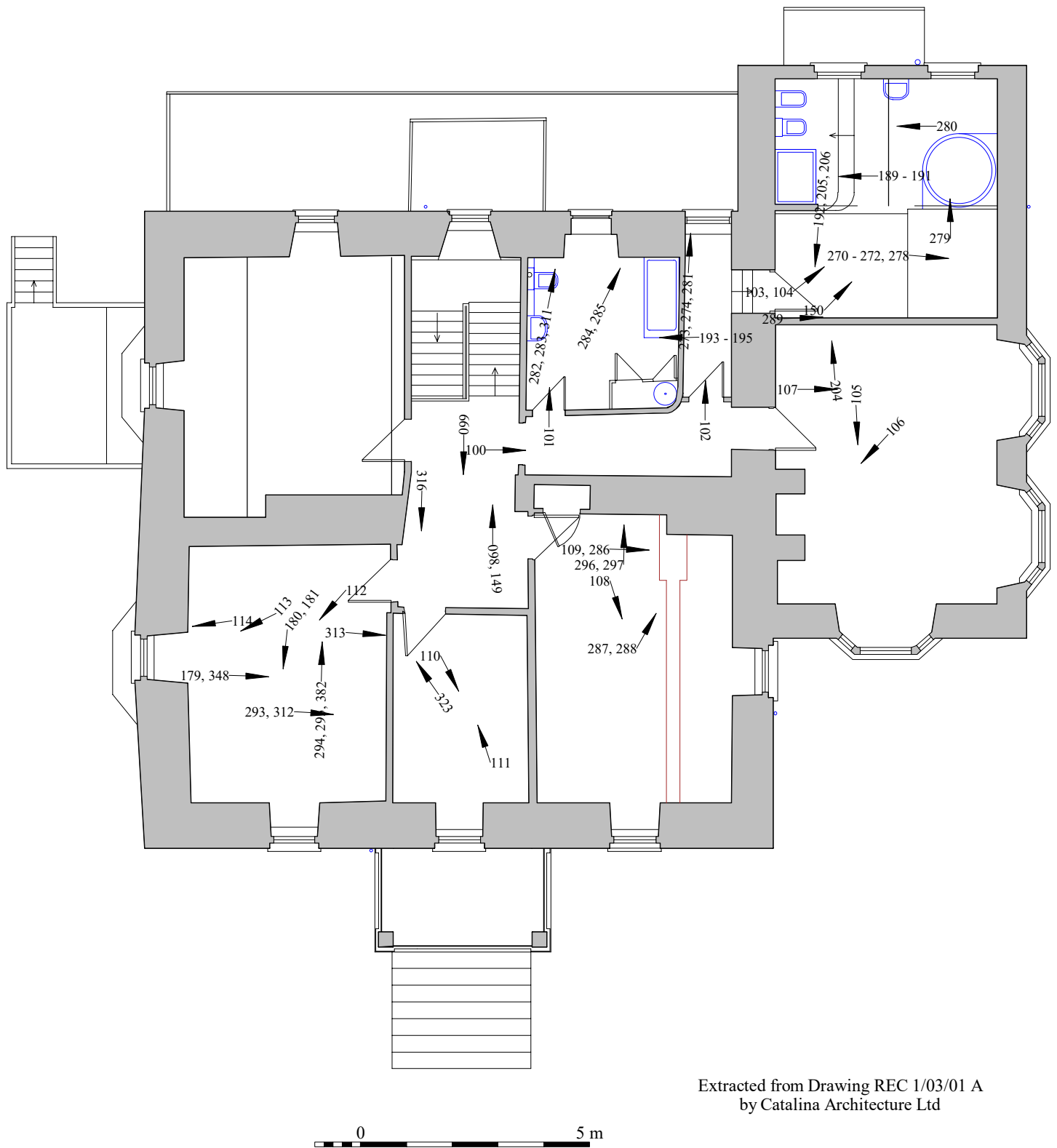


Figure 27: Location of the photographs on the first floor
Scale 1:120

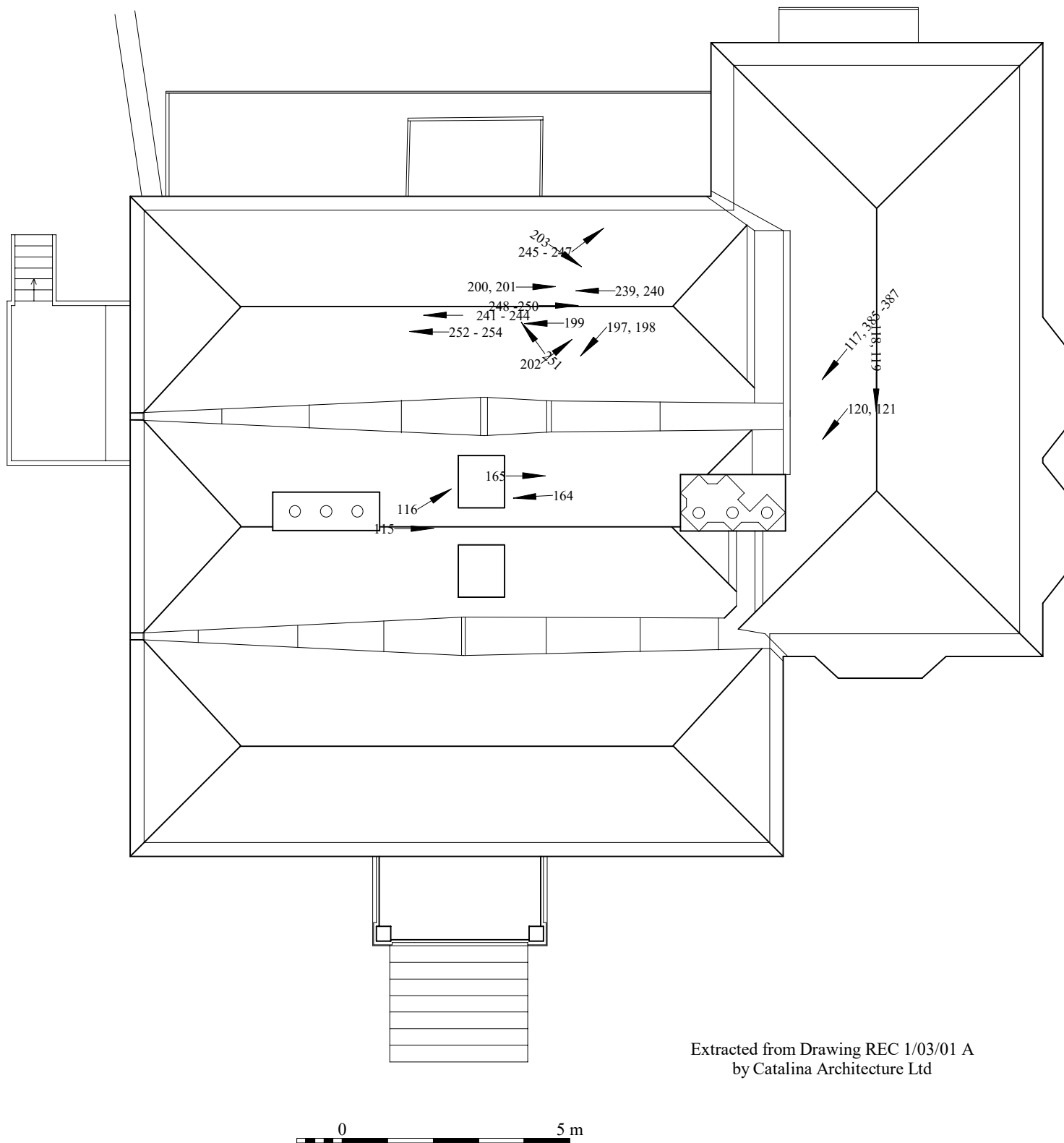


Figure 28: Location of the photographs in the attics
Scale 1:120

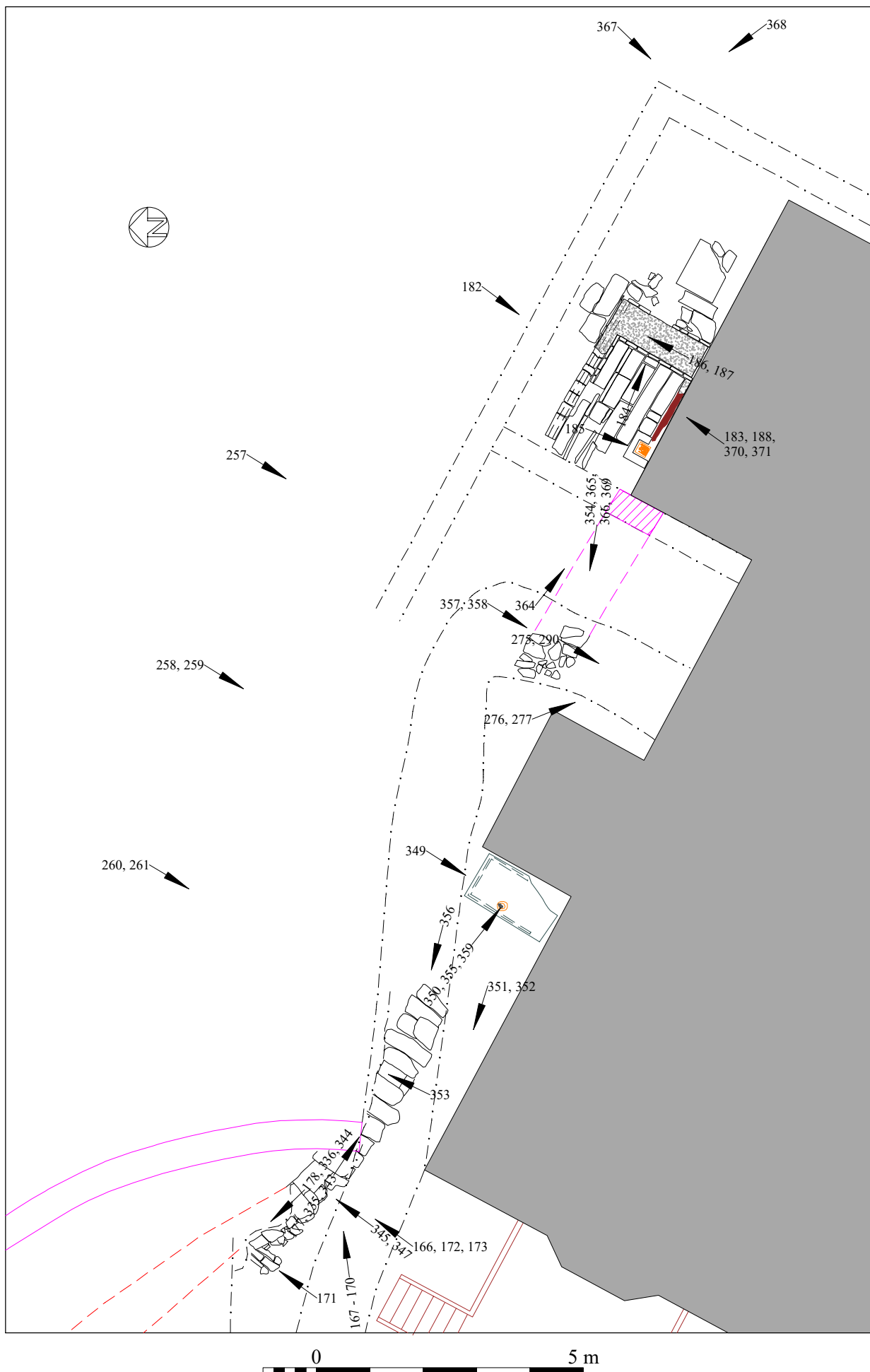


Figure 30: Location of the photographs in the rear yard
Scale 1:100



Plate 1: Front elevation



Plate 2: Elevation of the front porch



Plate 3: Etched glass in the porch



Plate 4: Western elevation



Plate 5: Rear Elevation



Plate 6: Eastern elevation



Plate 7: Front elevation of the eastern extension



Plate 8: Eastern chimney



Plate 9: Corridor linking the cellars below the main house



Plate 10: Cellar 1 looking east



Plate 11: Cellar 1 looking west



Plate 12: Fireplace in Cellar 1



Plate 13: Bressummer in Cellar 1



Plate 14: Probable chimney shaft in north-west corner of Cellar 1



Plate 15: Possible site of a fireplace in the north-west corner of Cellar 1



Plate 16: Bread oven



Plate 17: Detail of the structure of the bread oven



Plate 18: The ceiling beam over the fireplace



Plate 19: Runout stop on the ceiling beam 1



Plate 20: Iron support for the ceiling beam over the fireplace



Plate 21: Metal support at southern end of ceiling beam 4



Plate 22: Hook on side of ceiling beam and filled mortices for joists

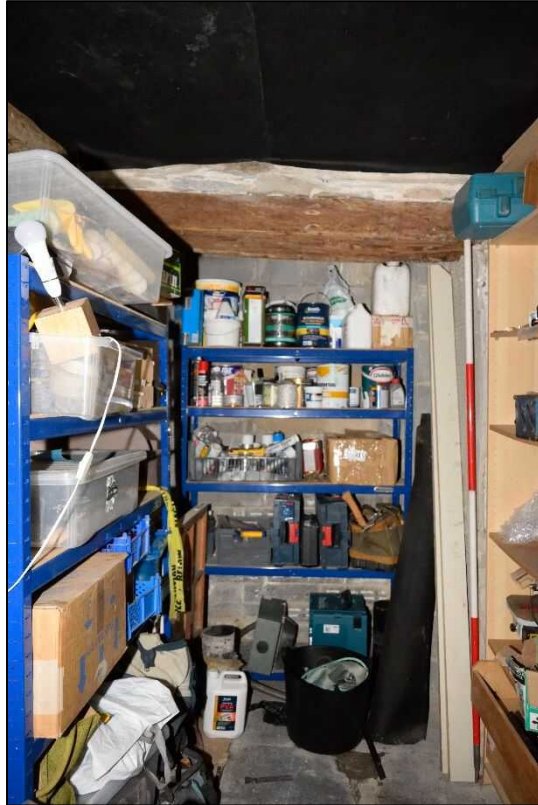


Plate 23: Cellar 2, looking north



Plate 24: Joint in beam over Cellar 2



Plate 25: Mortice holes below the ceiling beam in Cellar 2



Plate 26: Cellar 3, looking north



Plate 27: Cellar 3, looking east

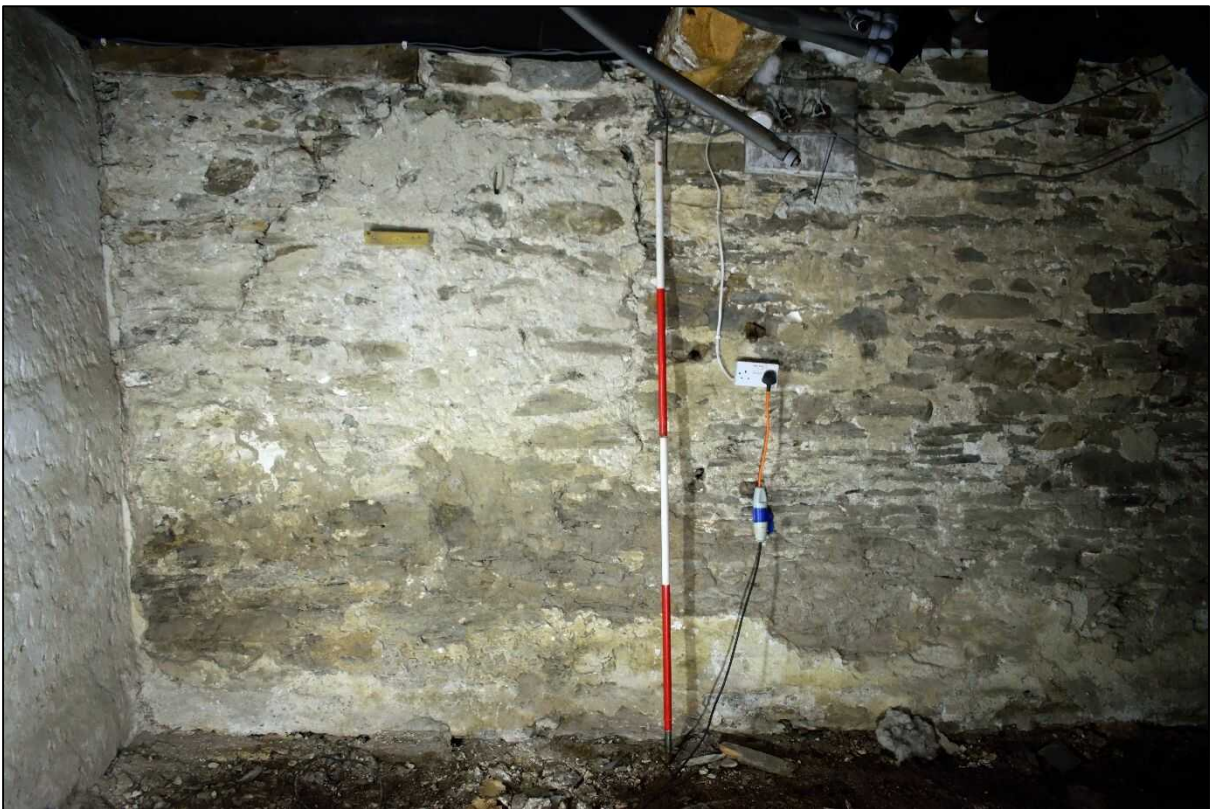


Plate 28: Cellar 3, looking south with possible blocked opening



Plate 29: Brick infill in Cellar 3



Plate 30: Northern end of ceiling beam in Cellar 3



Plate 31: Pivots for a bell system in Cellar 3



Plate 32: Annex basement looking south-east



Plate 33: Annex basement looking north-west



Plate 34: Fireplace in Annex basement



Plate 35: Door to Cellar 1



Plate 36: Staircase in north west corner of Annex basement



Plate 37: Kitchen 2 in the annex basement



Plate 38: Staircase linking Kitchen 2 and the Annex basement



Plate 39: Rear door in Kitchen 2

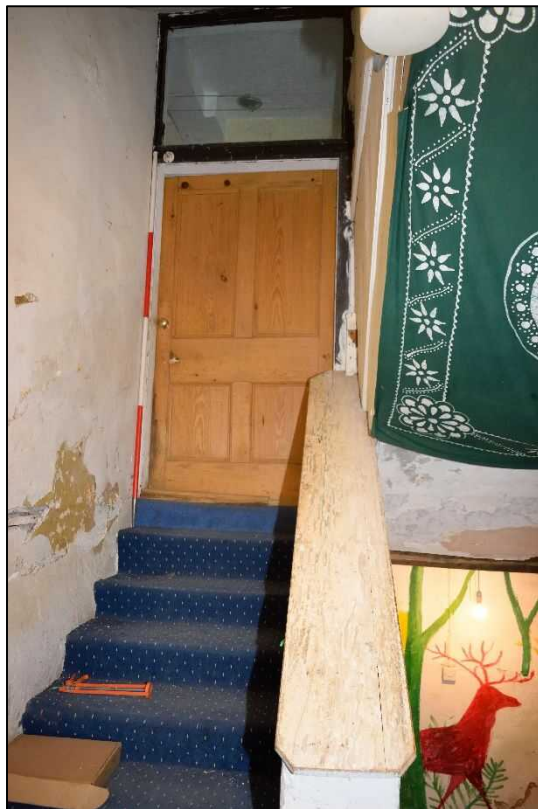


Plate 40: Access to the ground floor from the back door



Plate 41: Inside of the porch



Plate 42: Front door



Plate 43: Detail of the door bell



Plate 44: Ground floor passage

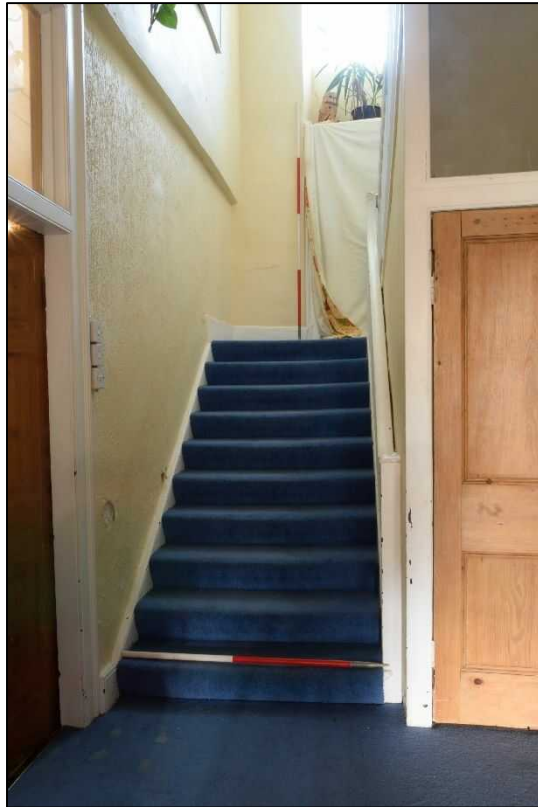


Plate 45: Main staircase



Plate 46: Ground floor passage leading to the nineteenth century extension

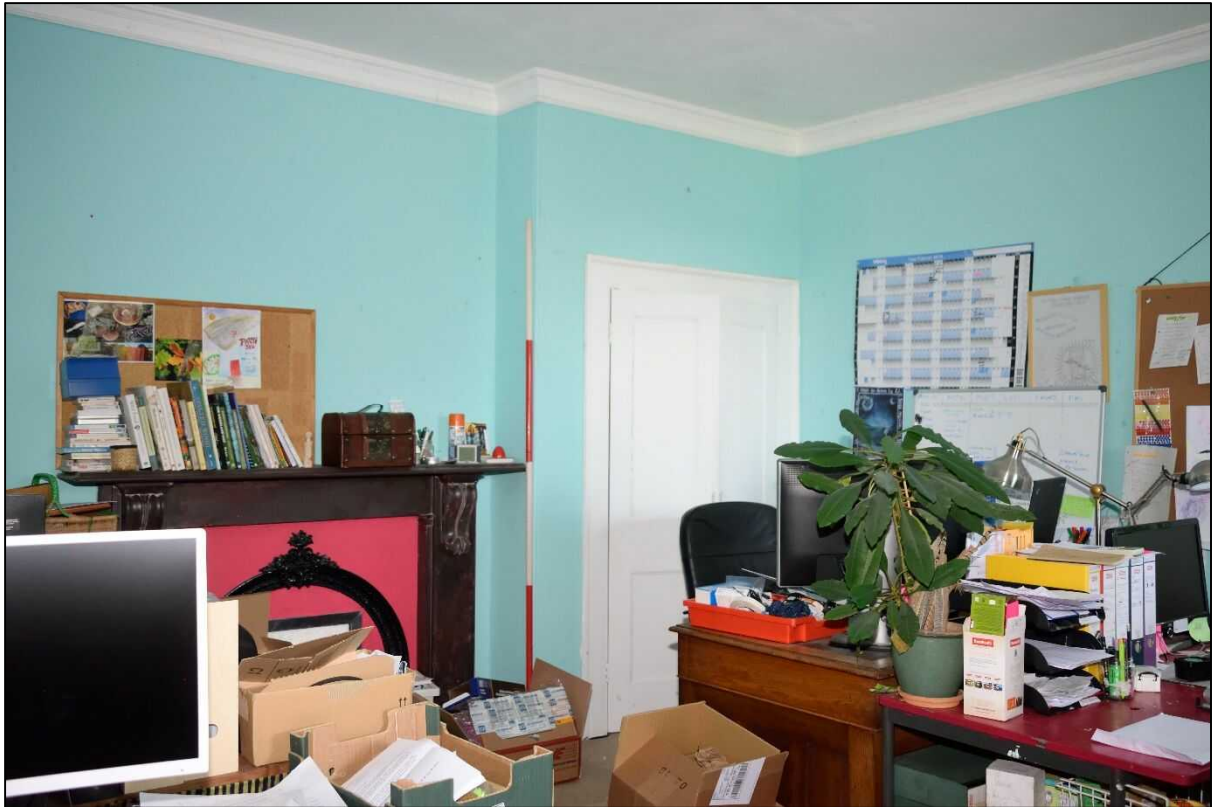


Plate 47: Office looking NE

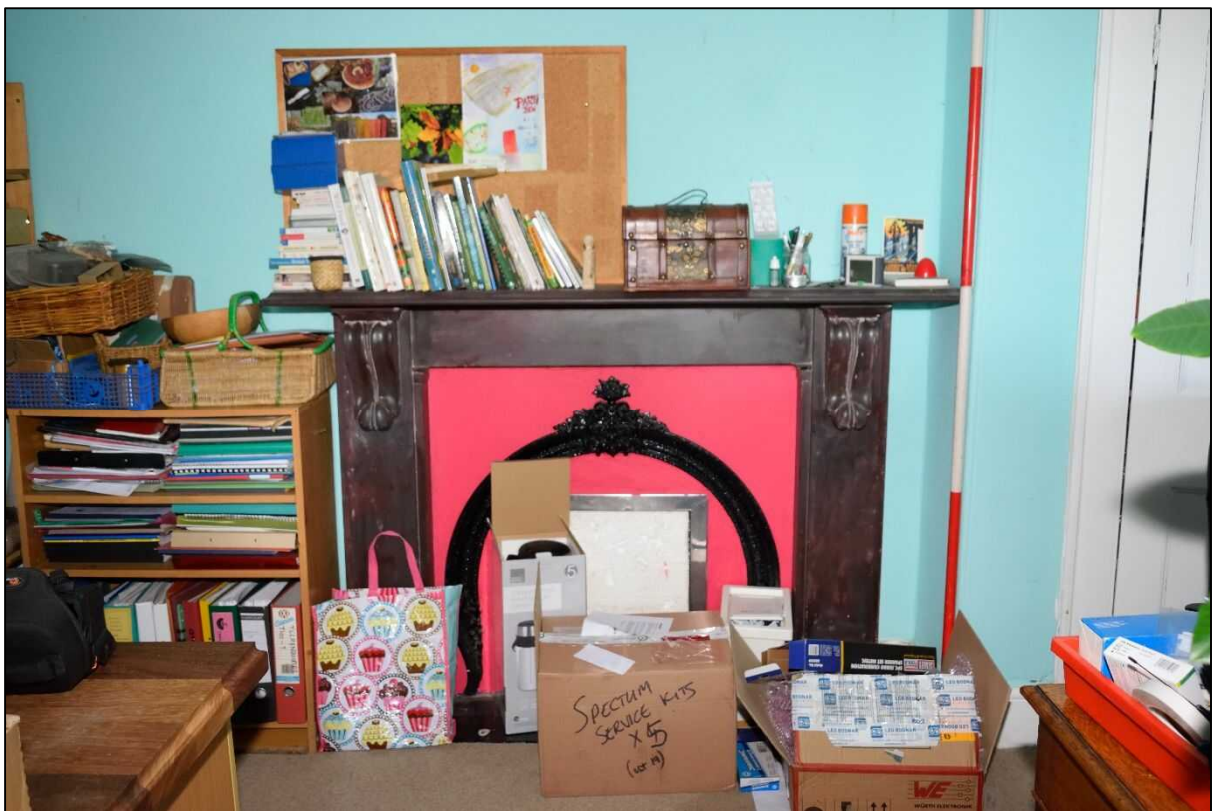


Plate 48: Office fireplace



Plate 49: Southern window in the Office

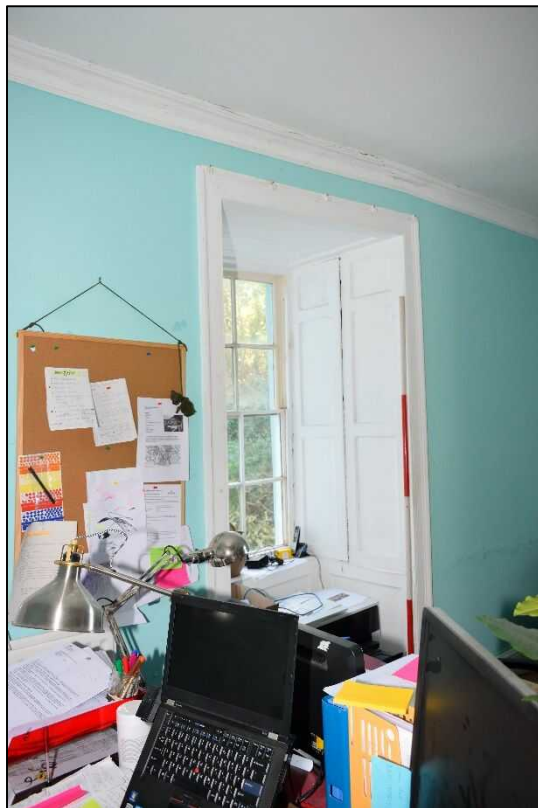


Plate 50: Internal shutters in an Office window

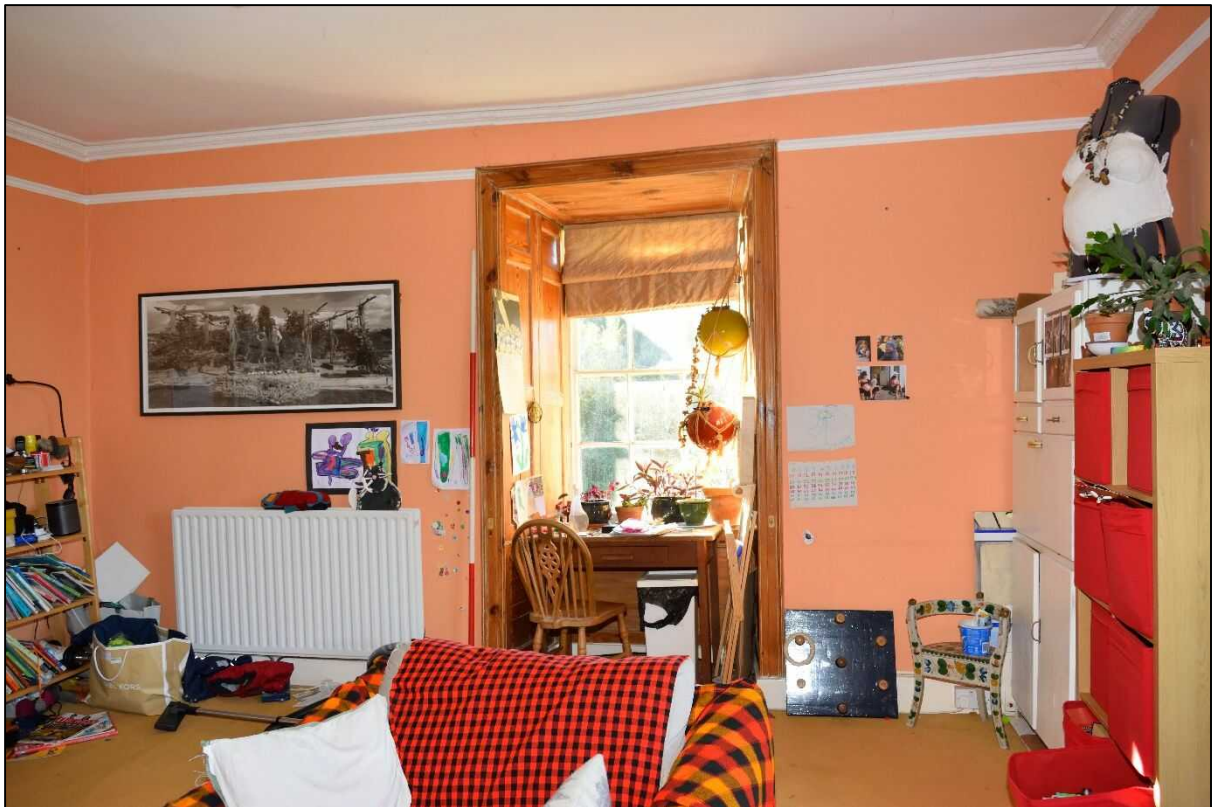


Plate 51: Sitting Room, looking south

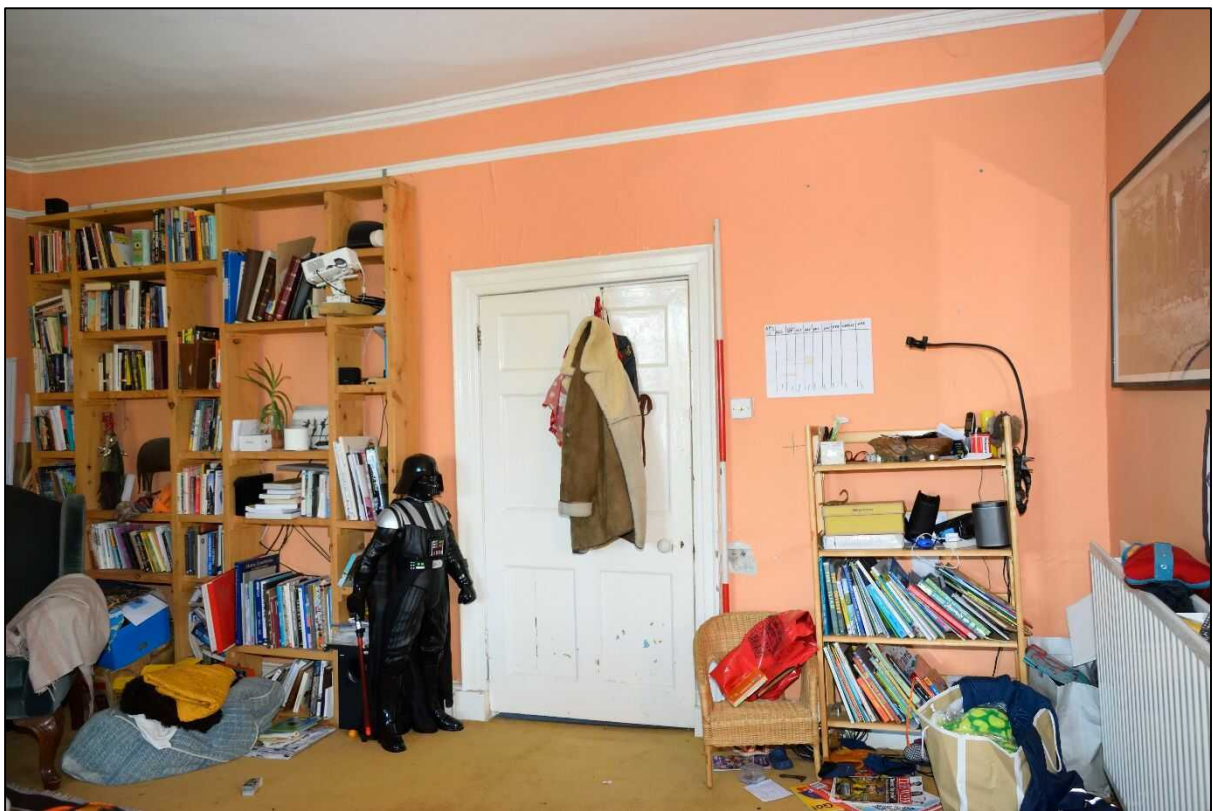


Plate 52: Sitting Room looking south-east



Plate 53: Sitting Room fireplace



Plate 54: Bay window surround in the Sitting Room

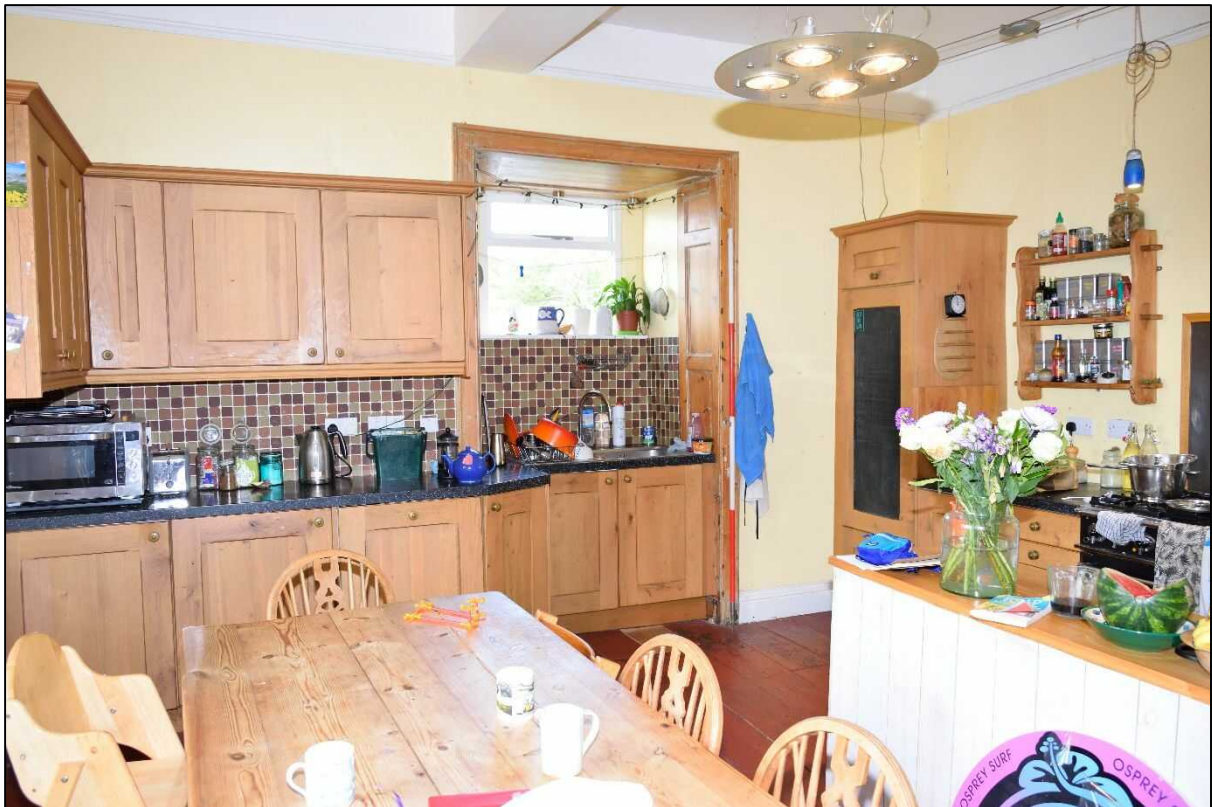


Plate 55: Kitchen 1 looking north

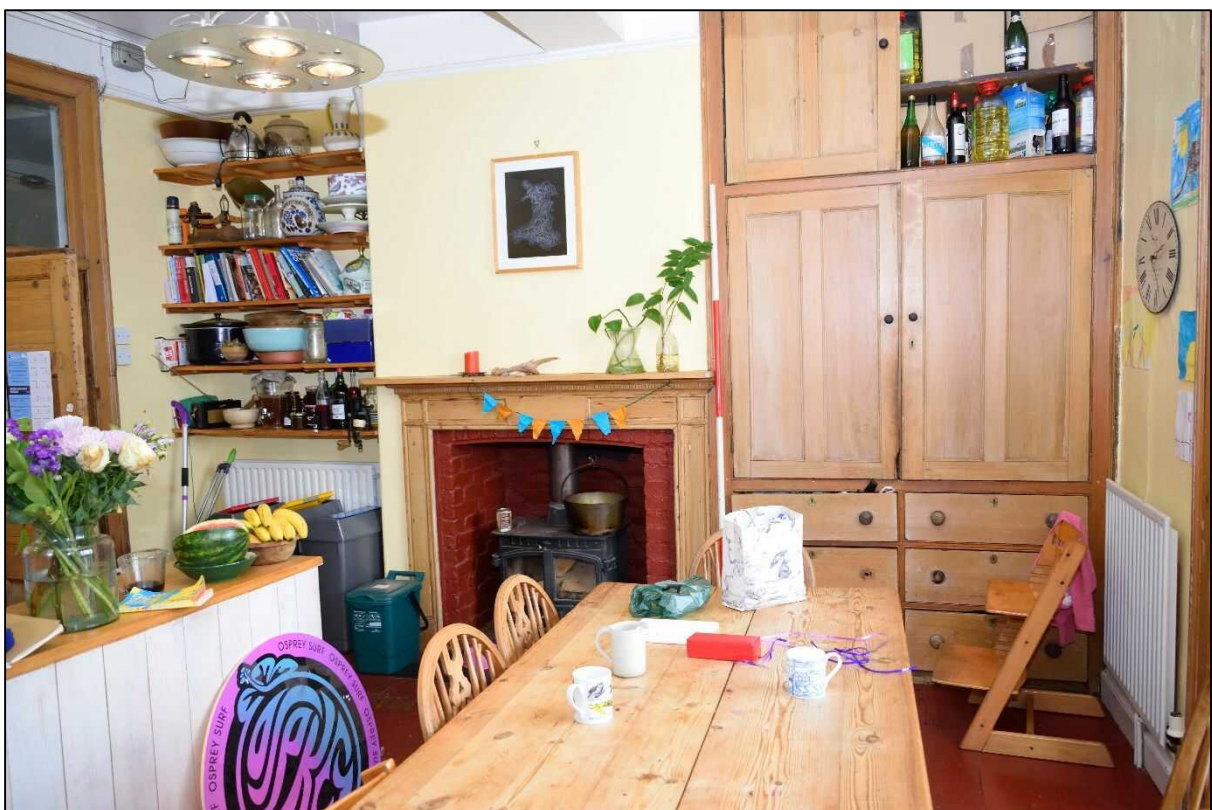


Plate 56: Kitchen 1 looking south



Plate 57: Kitchen 1 looking west

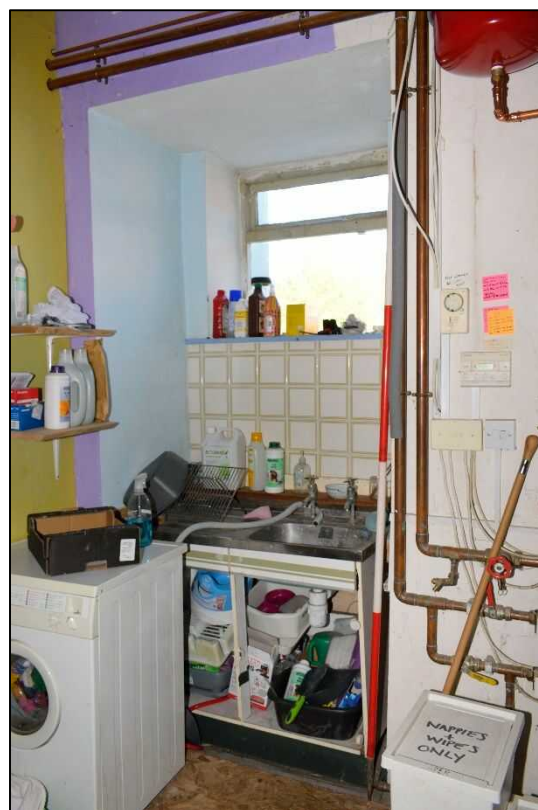


Plate 58: Partially blocked window in the Utility Room



Plate 59: Sitting Room 2, looking south



Plate 60: Sitting Room 2, looking south-east



Plate 61: Fireplace in Sitting Room 2



Plate 62: Staircase between Kitchen 2 and Bedroom 5 with access to Sitting Room 2 on right



Plate 63: Bedroom 5, looking west



Plate 64: Bedroom 5, looking north-east



Plate 65: Main landing looking down the stairs to the WC

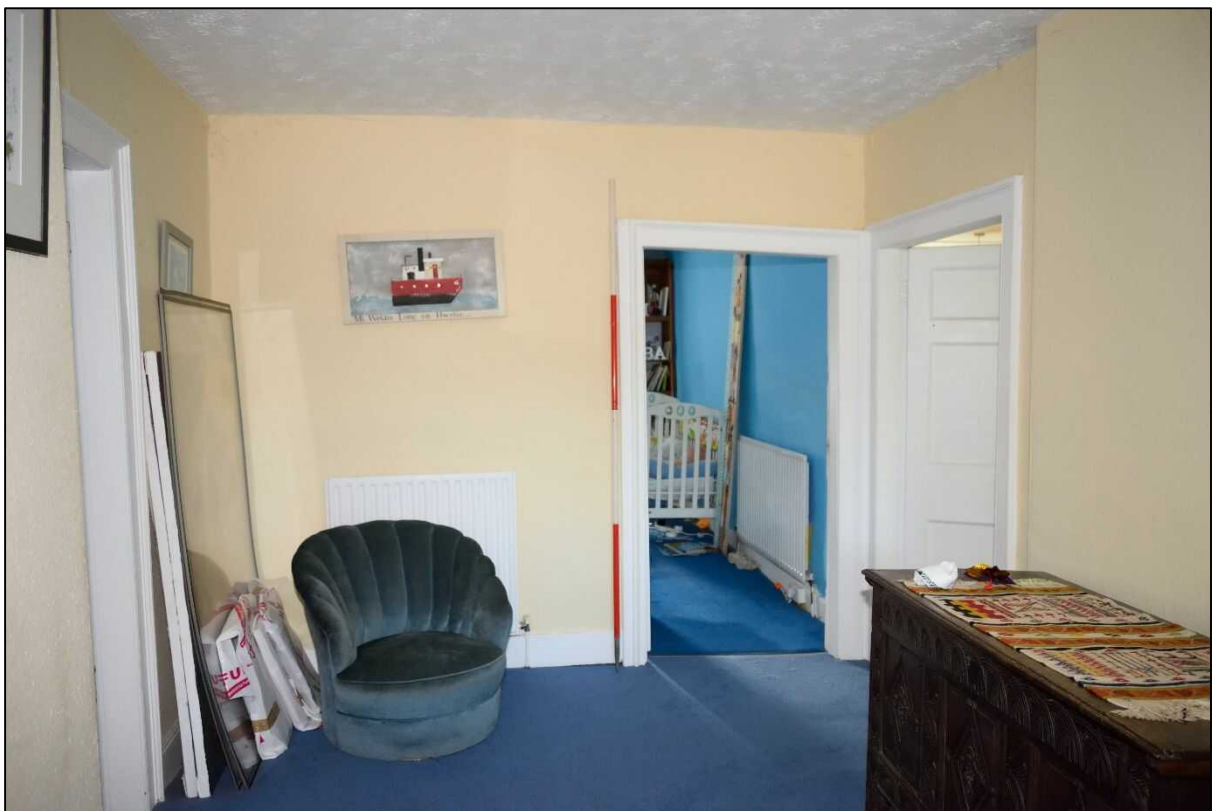


Plate 66: Landing, looking south

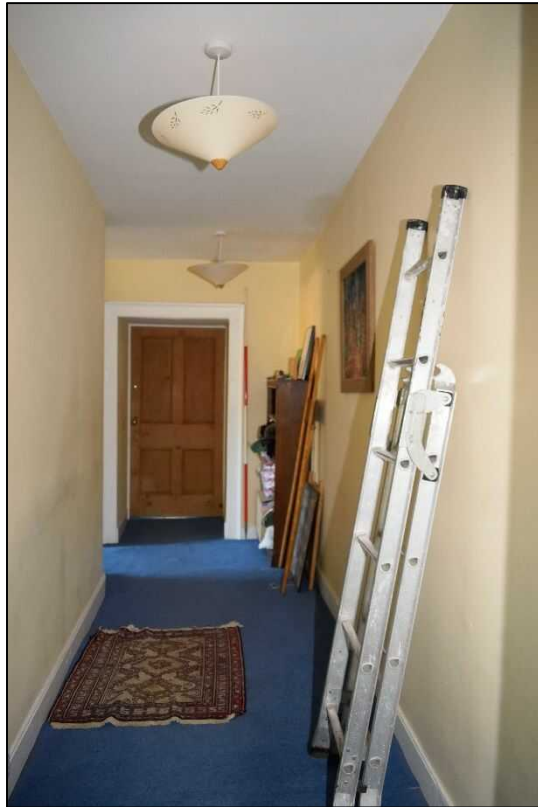


Plate 67: Passage from the Landing to Sitting Room 3



Plate 68: Passage to Bathroom 1

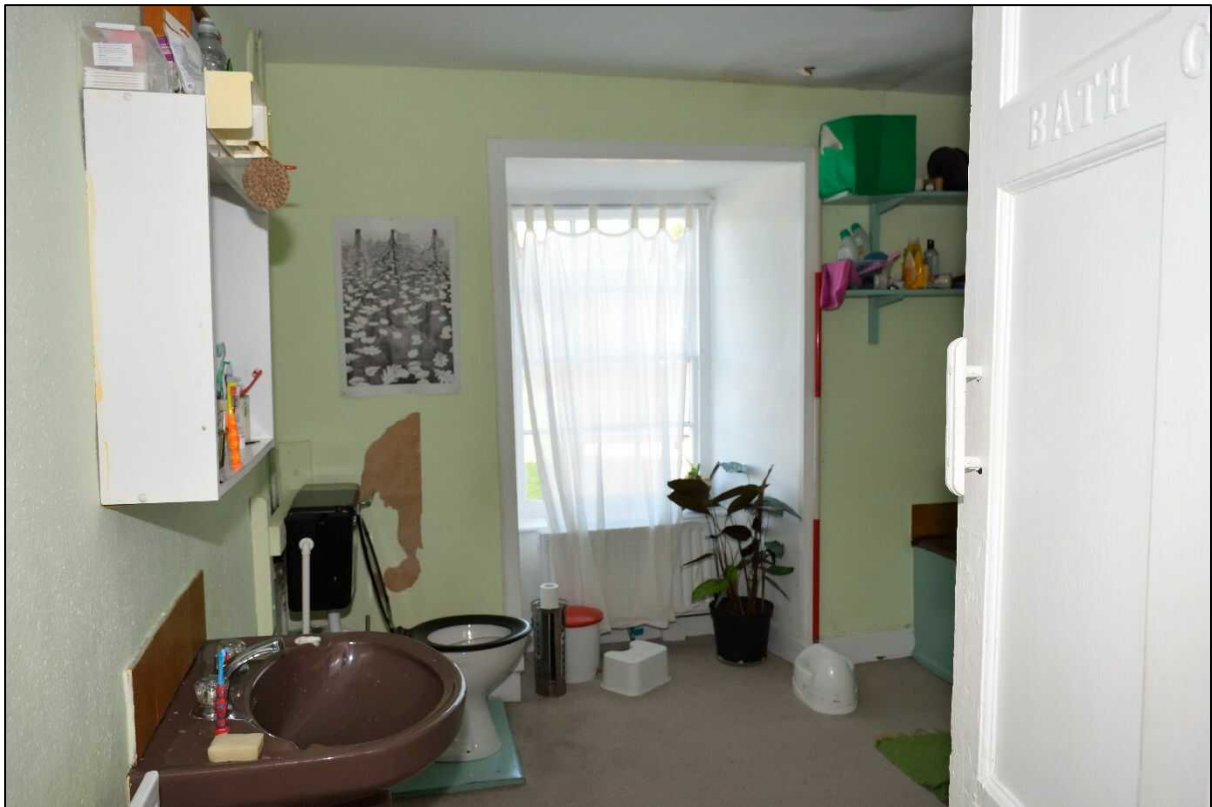


Plate 69: Bathroom 2



Plate 70: Bedroom 4, looking south



Plate 71: Ceiling beam in Bedroom 4.



Plate 72: Bedroom 3, looking south



Plate 73: Bedroom 3, looking north



Plate 74: Bedroom 2, looking south



Plate 75: Bedroom 2, looking south west



Plate 76: Sitting Room 3, looking south



Plate 77: Fireplace in Sitting Room 3



Plate 78: Bay window in Sitting Room 3

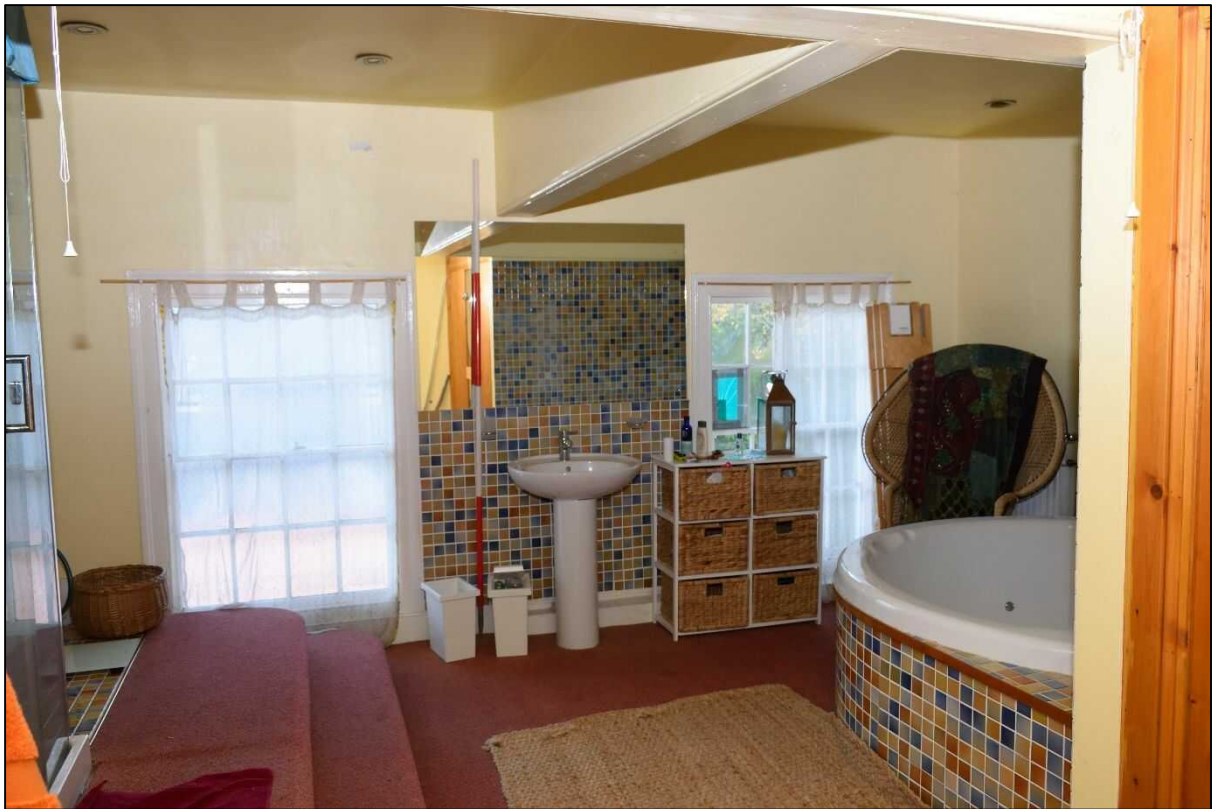


Plate 79: Bathroom 1

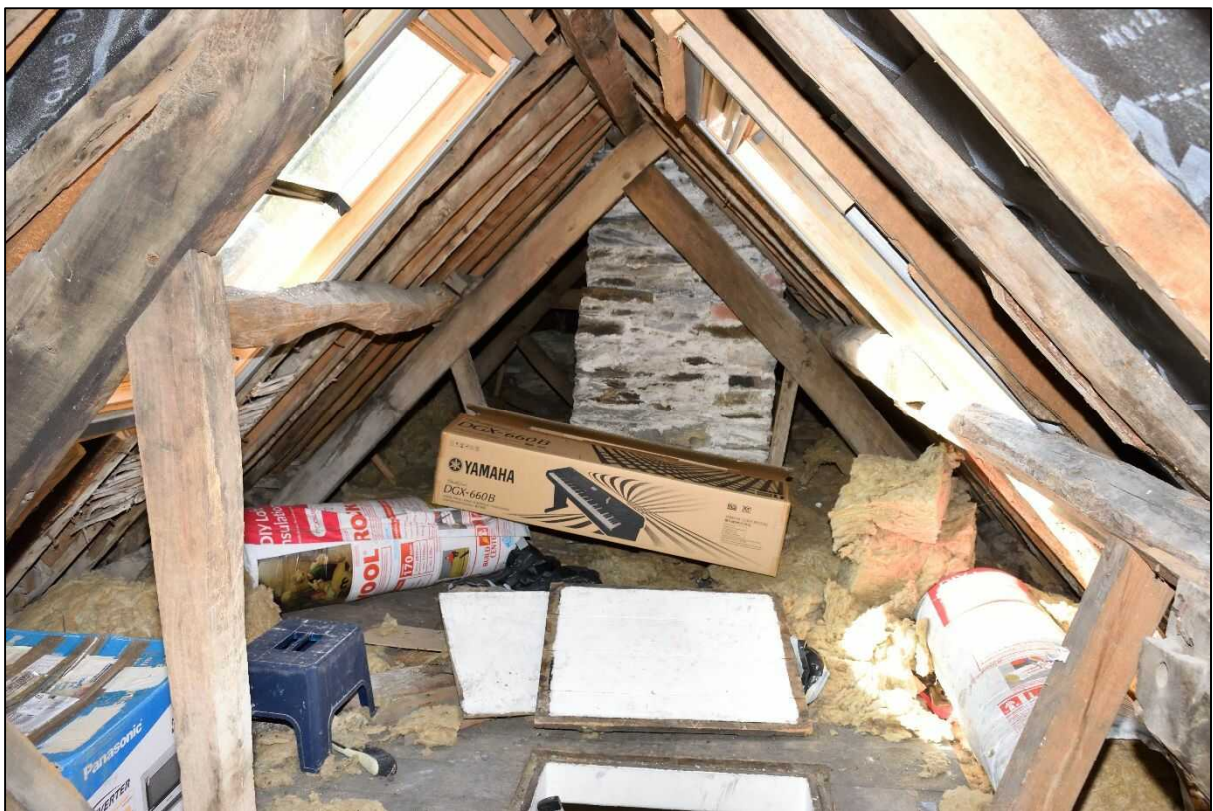


Plate 80: Roof space over the middle of the house, looking east

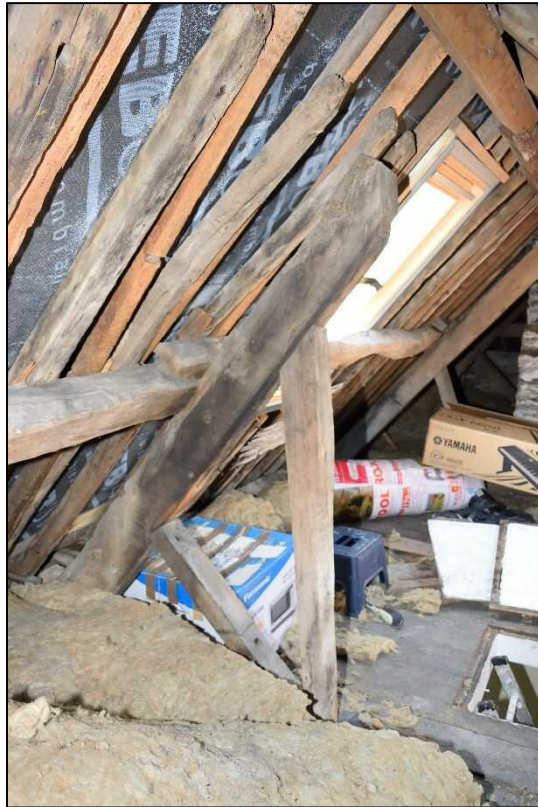


Plate 81: Cut off truss in middle roof



Plate 82: Truss in northern roof



Plate 83: Carpenters marks on a truss above Bathroom 2



Plate 84: Platform for the water tank above Bathroom 2



Plate 85: Truss in nineteenth century extension



Plate 86: Date on principle rafter in the nineteenth century extension



Plate 87: Two storied porch



Plate 88: Metal plate supporting Beam 2 in Cellar 1



Plate 89: Southern end of Beam 2

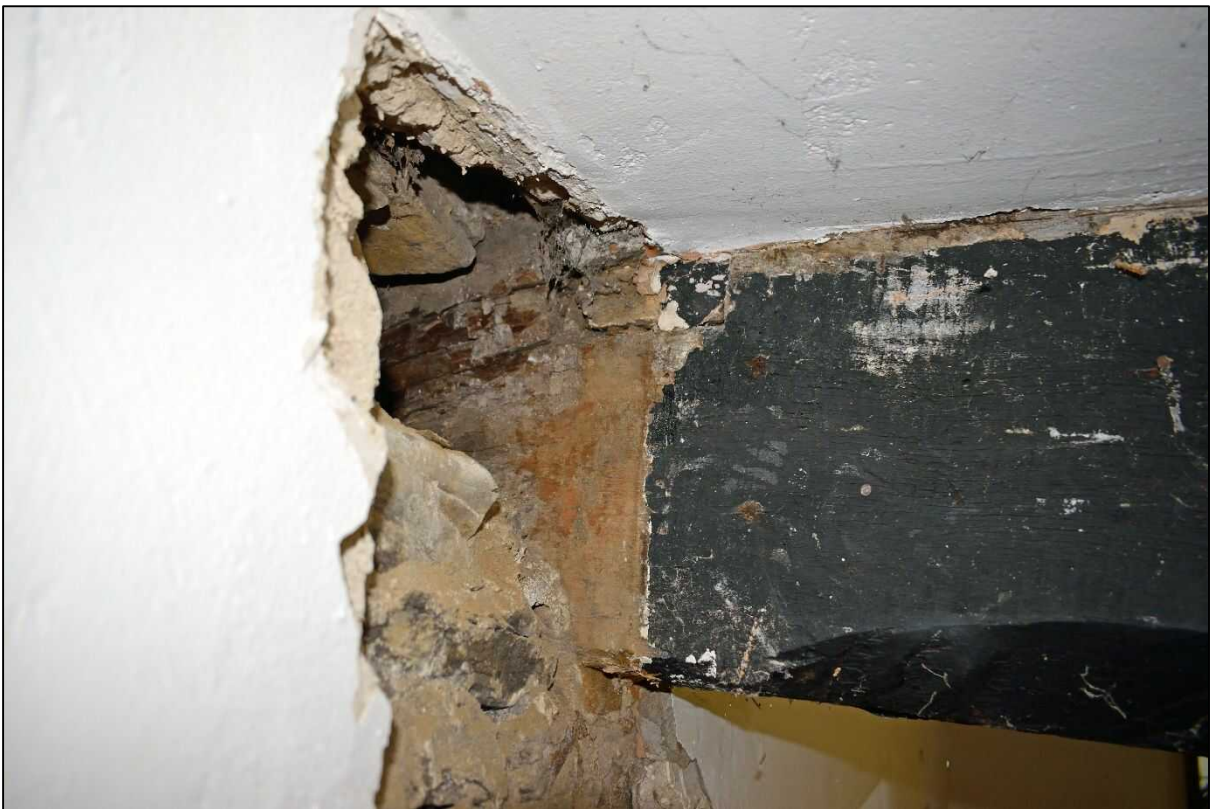


Plate 90: Blocked socket for a joist at southern end of Beam 3



Plate 91: Timber work above window (GW10) in the Office

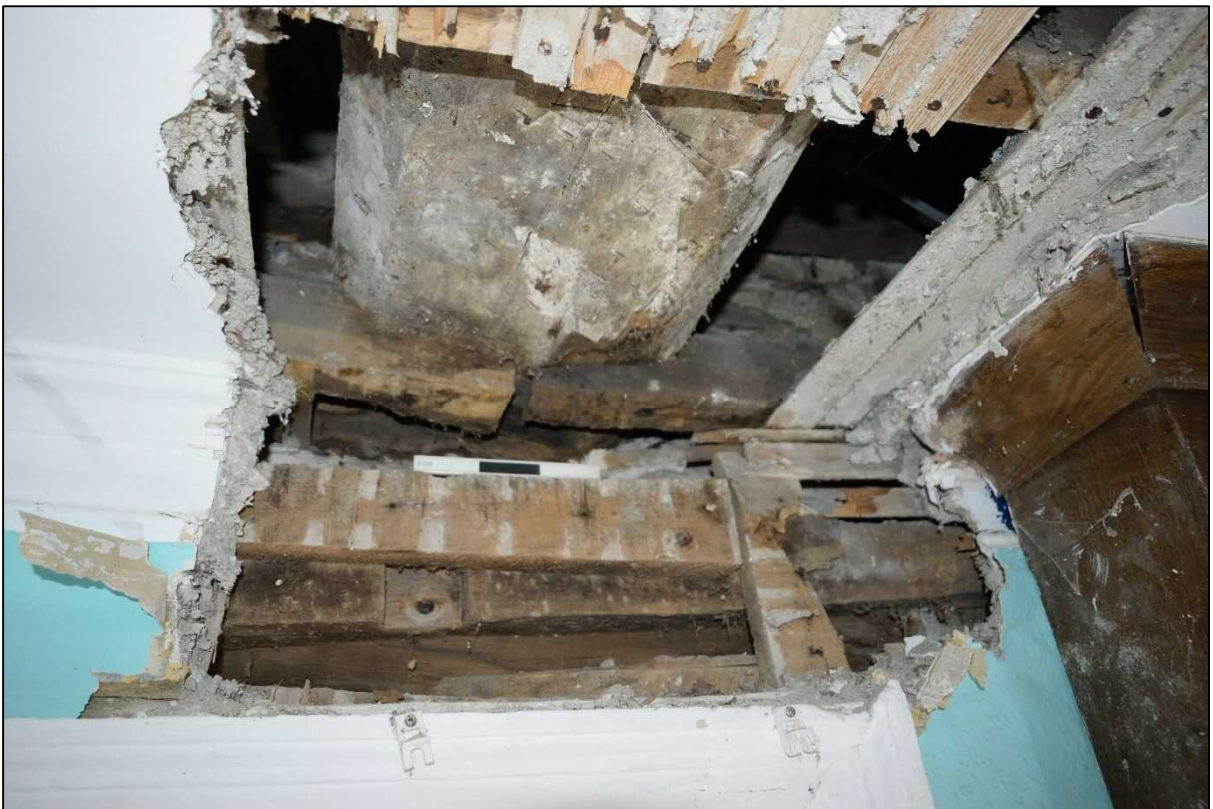


Plate 92: Beam above window (GW10)



Plate 93: Shutters in window (GW10)



Plate 94: Section through the north wall of the Utility Room



Plate 95: Blocked fireplace in northern wall of the Utility Room



Plate 96: Break in the wall adjacent to window GW3



Plate 97: Beam below the floor of the Utility Room



Plate 98: Beam below the ground floor corridor adjacent to the Utility Room

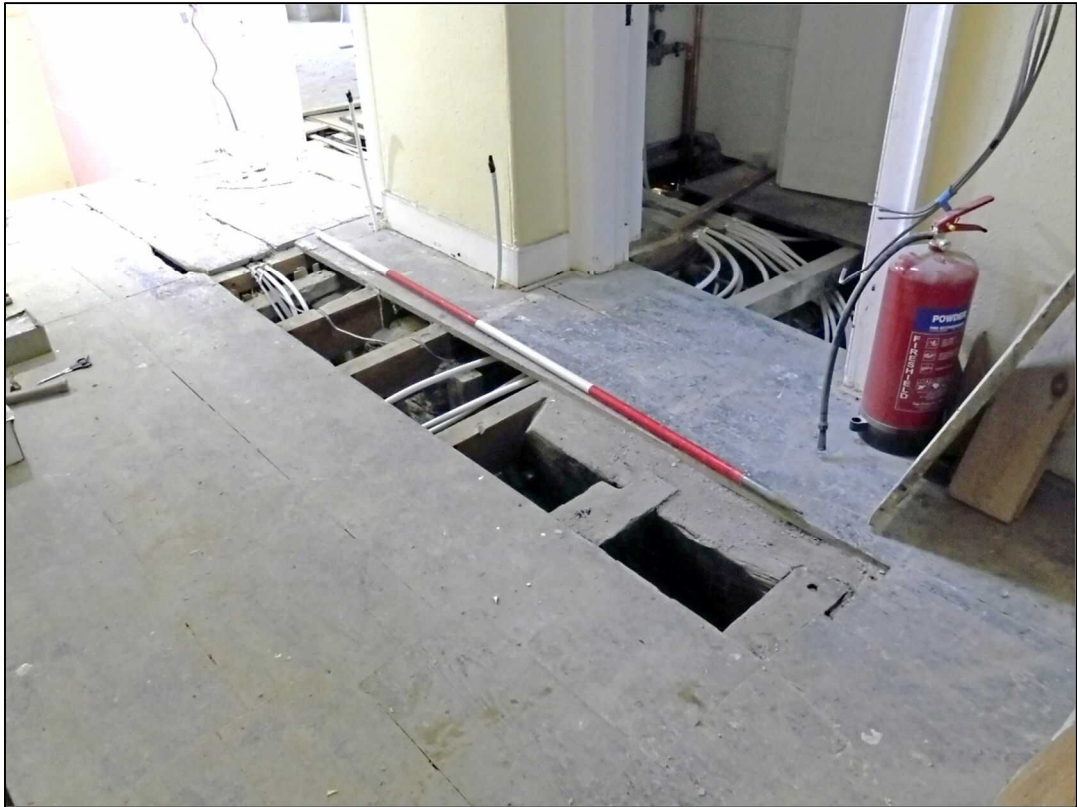


Plate 99: Floor beam on the landing



Plate 100: Floor beam between Bedroom 2 and Bedroom 3



Plate 101: Packing below the joists of the beam between Bedrooms 2 and 3

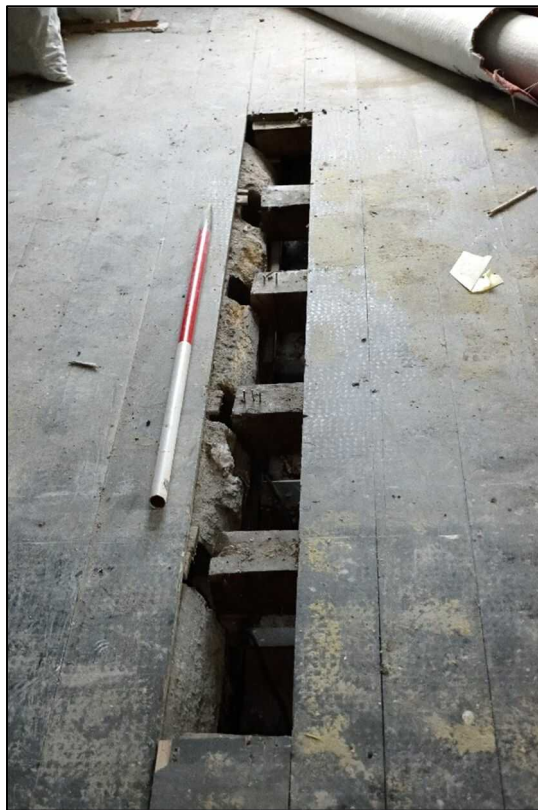


Plate 102: Floor beam crossing Bedroom 2



Plate 103: Framework of the partition between Bedrooms 2 and 3



Plate 104: Main post in the partition between Bedrooms 2 and 3



Plate 105: Fireplace in Bedroom 2



Plate 106: Stamped brick from the fireplace in Bedroom 2



Plate 107: Partition between Bathroom 1 and Sitting Room 3



Plate 108: Structure below the partition between Bathroom 1 and Sitting Room 3 showing difference on floor levels



Plate 109: Bell mechanism



Plate 110: Structure of the wall below the partition between Bathroom 1 and Sitting Room 3



Plate 111: Modern graffiti in Bathroom 1



Plate 112: Timber in eastern wall of Bathroom 1



Plate 113: Detail of timber in eastern wall of Bathroom 1



Plate 114: North wall of Bathroom 1 after the removal of the plaster



Plate 115: West wall of Bathroom 1 after the removal of the plaster

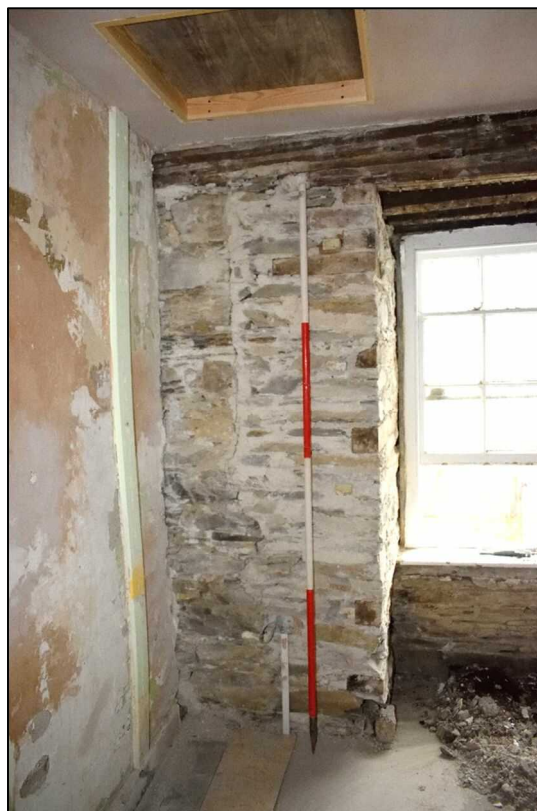


Plate 116: Vertical break in stonework adjacent to window 1W4

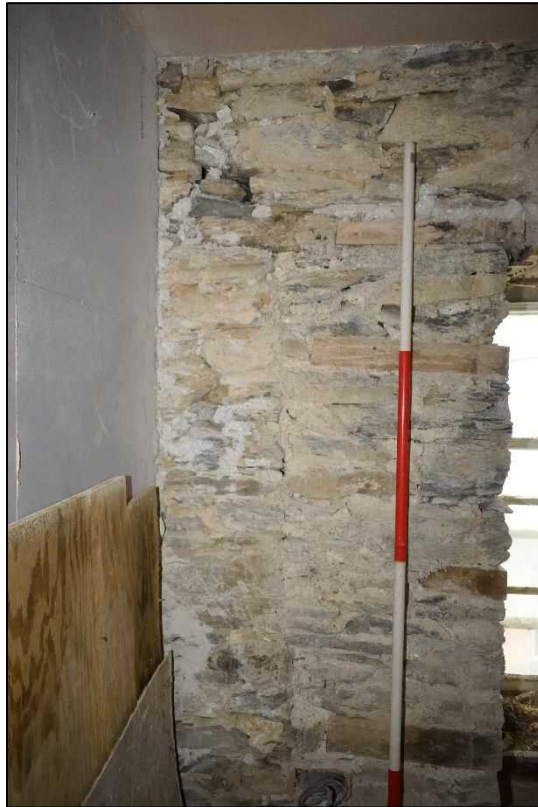


Plate 117: Vertical break in stonework adjacent to window 1W3



Plate 118: Plate nailed on to side of tie beam above Bathroom 2



Plate 119: Twisted truss above Bathroom 2



Plate 120: Carpenter's marks on truss above Bathroom 2



Plate 121: Trench outside Cellar 3



Plate 122: Possible yard level in trench outside Cellar 3



Plate 123: Composite photograph of the area stripped on the lawn in front of the house



Plate 124: Trenches to the bore-holes



Plate 125: Soak-away below the lawn, Context 8



Plate 126: Linear feature, Context 10



Plate 127: Path (Context 13)



Plate 128: Stone drain (Context 15), below the garden wall



Plate 129: Composite photograph showing the extent of Context 15



Plate 130: Shaft into top of Context 15



Plate 131: Possible side drain to Context 15



Plate 132: Inside Context 15, looking SE



Plate 133: Inside Context 15, looking NW



Plate 134: Context 19



Plate 135: Drain (Context 18)



Plate 136: Slate capping to drain (Context 18)



Plate 137: Yard surface (Contexts 26 – 30) outside Kitchen 2 (Annex)



Plate 138: Fragment of yard surface (Context 24)



Plate 139: Ceramic tile edging (Context 23)



Plate 140: Base of slate tank (Context 22)



Plate 141: Detail of drain in the base of the slate tank



Plate 142: Wall (Context 30)



Plate 143: Wall context 30, through the trench



Plate 144: Leather sole from Cache 1



Plate 145: Post-medieval pottery from Cache 1



Plate 146: Base of a glass bottle in Cache 1



Plate 147: Early Buckley Ware from Cache 1



Plate 148: Wooden bowl fragments from Cache 1



Plate 149: Wooden bowl fragment from Cache 1



Plate 150: Wooden boss from Cache 1



Plate 151: Wooden boss from Cache 1



Plate 152: Wooden boss from Cache 1



Plate 153: Wooden boss from Cache 1



Plate 154: Wooden boss from Cache 1

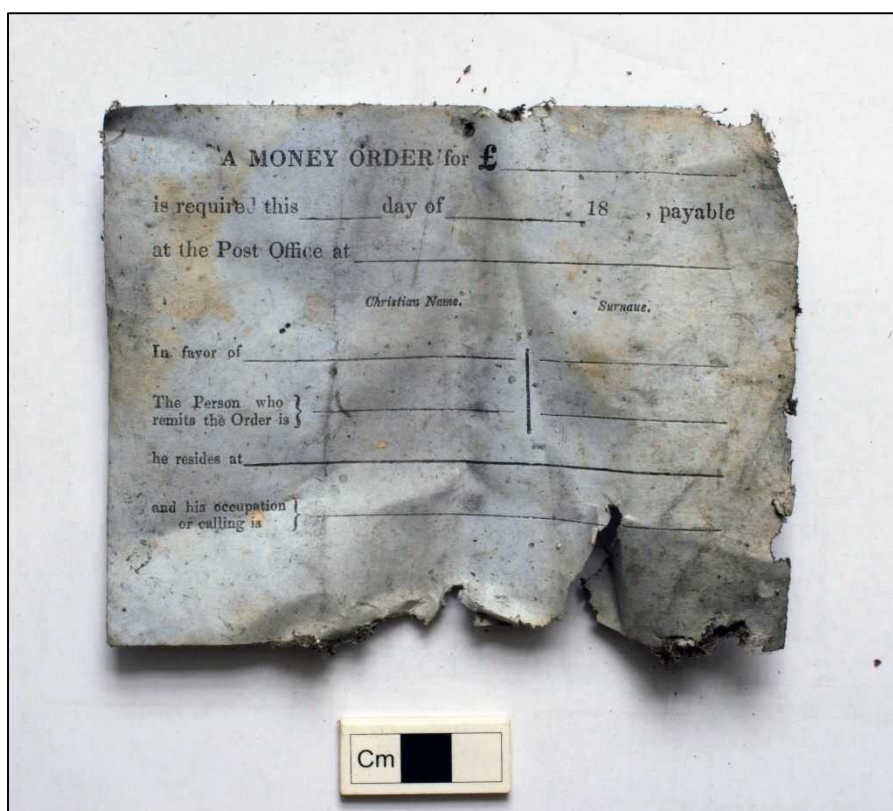


Plate 155: Money order from Cache 2



Plate 156: Buttons from Cache 2



Plate 157: Leather glove from Cache 2



Plate 158: Box of hooks and eyes from Cache 2



Plate 159: Box of hooks and eyes from Cache 2



Plate 160: Top of a coconut from Cache 2

My dearest Madge
Thanks for your letter
though a very short one, for
each of my dearest writing
me lots of letters, all I can
say is that I never see
them. The children arrived
today but the strength
Observer has not yet come
though you say you sent it
off before. I have never heard
either of those of the week
before, how I wish you
well: I wish so delightful
last night with Helen Sarah
which you have been there
though me for to the Opera

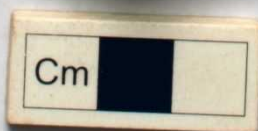


Plate 161: Letter addressed to Dearest Madge in Cache 2

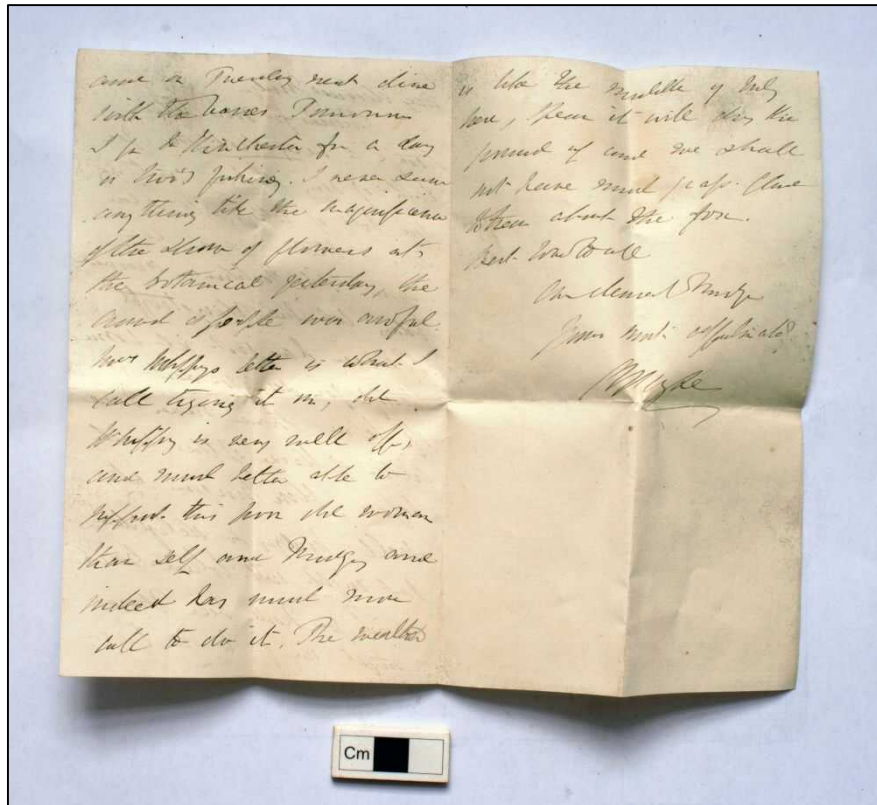


Plate 162: Second page of letter addressed to Dearest Madge in Cache 2



Plate 163: Note, possible will fragment from Cache 2

understands waiting at
—A. G., Green Farm, Little

or Nurse, in a nobleman's or
Not been out before. Age 19, from the
North-street, Portland-place, W.

a footman is kept. Good charac-
the country preferred.—A. B., 10, Branford-
ley.

gentleman's family where a man-
Good character.—E. P., 11, Draycot-terrace,

footman is kept in a gentle-
to wait on the lady. Good needle-
—J. E., 34 Edmond-st., Aldersgate-st.

footman is kept. Can get up
man. No objection to wait at table if
conquer, Little Sussex-place, Hyde-park.

or any respectable house of
character.—T. E., 20, Castle-street east,

el or other good house of busi-
character. Town or country.—H. H., 189,

footman or parlourmaid is kept.
family. 2 years' character. State wages.—
—square, N.

all family where a footman is
er.—S. M. G., Eccovell's, 37, Upper Albany-

man-servant is kept. A young
years' good character.—E. S., 54, New

boarding-house. Age 24.
—G., 6, Great Chesterfield-street,

footman or parlourmaid is kept
acter.—E. O., 1, Wallington-street, Lower

family where a man servant is
Age 27.—W. A., Blackmore's, tea dealer,

all family where a footman is
character.—M. H., 44, Adams-street

footman is kept. 2½ years'
on the lady if required.—M. A., 9, St.
Hammersmith.

footman or parlourmaid is kept.
27.—M. S., 12, Nelson-terrace, Trafal-

man's family, or Single-handed
footman or parlourmaid is kept.—
—, Wandsworth-road.

the lady where assistance is
two years' good character.—F. B.,
—, Horselydown.

Maid in a foreign or travel-
road. 2½ years' character.—Y. S.,
—.

family preferred, a young
—, E. Moore, 25, Shaftesbury-

's family where a man-
Age 40.—L. G., 25, Charles-

18.—M. A., 11, Gower
—square, W.C.

Kitchenmaid in a gentle-
—, F. P., Trimmer's, post-

gentleman's family, or
—, a footman is kept.—M. E.,

lourmaid, in a gentle-
—, W.O. Good character.—

—, where a foot-
—, character.—P. M.,

—, family. Can
—, road.

—, family. A
—, W. C., Shipway's, Bal-

—, family, or in
—, E. H., 37, Chapter-street,

FOOTMAN, single-handed, in a nobleman's or gentle-
man's family, in or out of livery. Age 22. Excellent character.—
A. B., 10, John-street, St. John's-wood, Midland-town.

FOOTMAN in a small family, single-handed or other-
wise. Town or country. Good character. Age 21.—A. J.,
No. 43, Bolsover-street, New-road, N.W.

FOOTMAN under a butler. Town preferred. Age 21.
3½ years' good character.—F. E., Key's, 13, Westbourne-place, Pad-
dington, W.

FOOTMAN under a butler, or Second Footman.
Height 5ft. 7. From the country. Good character.—A. B., 3, Hook-
end Cottages, Plaistow, Stratford.

FOOTMAN under a butler. Town or country. 15
months' character. Height 6 feet. Age 23.—J. S. Freeman's,
No. 11, King-street, Portman-square.

COACHMAN. Town or country. Will be useful. Two
years' good character.—H. B., 9, Printing-house-lane.

COACHMAN and GROOM. Age 24. 18 months' charac-
ter.—E. R., Trice's, harnessmaker, Duke-street, Richmond, Surrey.

COACHMAN. Married, no family, age 37. Town or
country. Four years' good character.—A. B., Smith's, 33, Great-
street, Paddington, W.

COACHMAN, or Groom, drive one or a pair. Town or
country. Knows town well. Good character. Age 23, married.
W. E. Duncomb's livery stables, St. John's-wood.

COACHMAN, a steady, industrious, young married
man. Understands his duty. Five years' good character.—X. Y. Z.,
the public library, Enfield.

COACHMAN and GROOM, to drive one or a pair. Mar-
ried, age 23. Town or country. Five years' good character.—O. H.,
Calders, 1, Bathurst-street, Hyde-park, W.

COACHMAN and GARDENER. Thoroughly understands
horses and gardening in all branches. Good character. Married,
age 30. Out doors.—A. B. C., post-office, Caterham, Redhill, Surrey.

COACHMAN in the country, or to attend on an invalid
gentleman. A widower. 11 years' good character.—J. A., 33, Woburn-
mews west, Russell-square.

COACHMAN, or Groom and Coachman. About leaving.
Married, one child, age 31. Good character. Knows town
well.—A. Z., Mickleham's, post-office, Dorking, Surrey.

COACHMAN. Married, age 35. Wife a good laundress
if required. 18 months' good character. A few miles from town
preferred.—F. H., Sims's, 1, Truscott-terrace, New-town, Norwood, S.

COACHMAN and GARDENER to manage cows and pigs
if required. Has had 20 years' experience. Married, age 39, one
child.—W. M., the Duke of Cambridge, Gordon-road, Peckham.

COACHMAN, to drive a pair. Understands the manage-
ment of young horses. Ride and drive. Knows town well. Town or
country. Good character.—G. D., 14, Park-side, Knightsbridge, S.W.

COACHMAN. Married, no family. Thoroughly under-
stands the care of horses. Knows town well. 4½ years' good charac-
ter. Can wait at table.—J. W. C., 36, Hampden-street, Harrow-road, W.

COACHMAN, or Groom, to drive one or a pair. Mar-
ried, age 27, no family. Light weight. Town or country. Good
character.—J. K., Ford's, farrier, High-street, Kensington, W.

COACHMAN, or Groom and Coachman. Knows town.
No objection to the country. Four years' good character. Married,
age 30.—J. O., post-office, Lee-green, Kent.

COACHMAN, one or a pair. Can wait well at table and
make himself otherwise useful. Married, age 33. 3 years' good
character.—W. C., 35, Charles-street, St. John's-wood.

GROOM (HEAD). Middle-aged, single. Thoroughly
understands the management of hunters. 16 years in last place.
Highly recommended.—Mr. John Sankey, Appleton Hall, Warrington.

GROOM, or to drive a one-horse brougham. 15 months'
good character. Age 18.—T. K., post-office, Muswell-hill.

GROOM, or Coachman. No objection to the country.
—H. W., Maddox's, Wanstead, Essex.

GROOM and to make himself generally useful. Age 18.
—G. E., 5, Prospect-place, Kentish-town, N.W.

GROOM under a coachman, or to drive a brougham.
Age 19. Good character.—O. G., 4, Blandford-place, Kentish-
town, N.W.

GROOM and GARDENER, or to drive a brougham.
Married, age 28. Two years' character.—W. P., post-office, St.
John's-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey.

GROOM, to look after a horse and chaise or a pair of
ponies. Can wait at table. 3½ years' good character.—B. L.,
Beaulieu Lodge, Upper Norwood, S.

GROOM, or Groom and Valet. Age 18. Can ride
and drive. Four years' good character. From the country. Willing
to be useful. Light weight.—W. T., 12, Bedford-rd., Olapham-rise, Surrey.

GROOM, to look after a pair of saddle horses or horse
and phaeton, and make himself useful. Age 18. From the country.
Five years' good character.—H. E., Evershead's, 2, East Brixton, S.

GROOM and COACHMAN in a quiet family. Married,
one child, age 23. Town or country. Understands the manage-
ment of horses. 3 years' good character.—G. G., post-office, Southgate.

GROOM, or Coachman. Married, age 26. Good
well. 18 months' good character.

Plate 164: Fragment of newspaper from Cache 2



Plate 166: Fragment of floral pattern material from Cache 2



Plate 167: Fragment of leather from Cache 2



Plate 168: Fragment of oiled cloth from Cache 2)

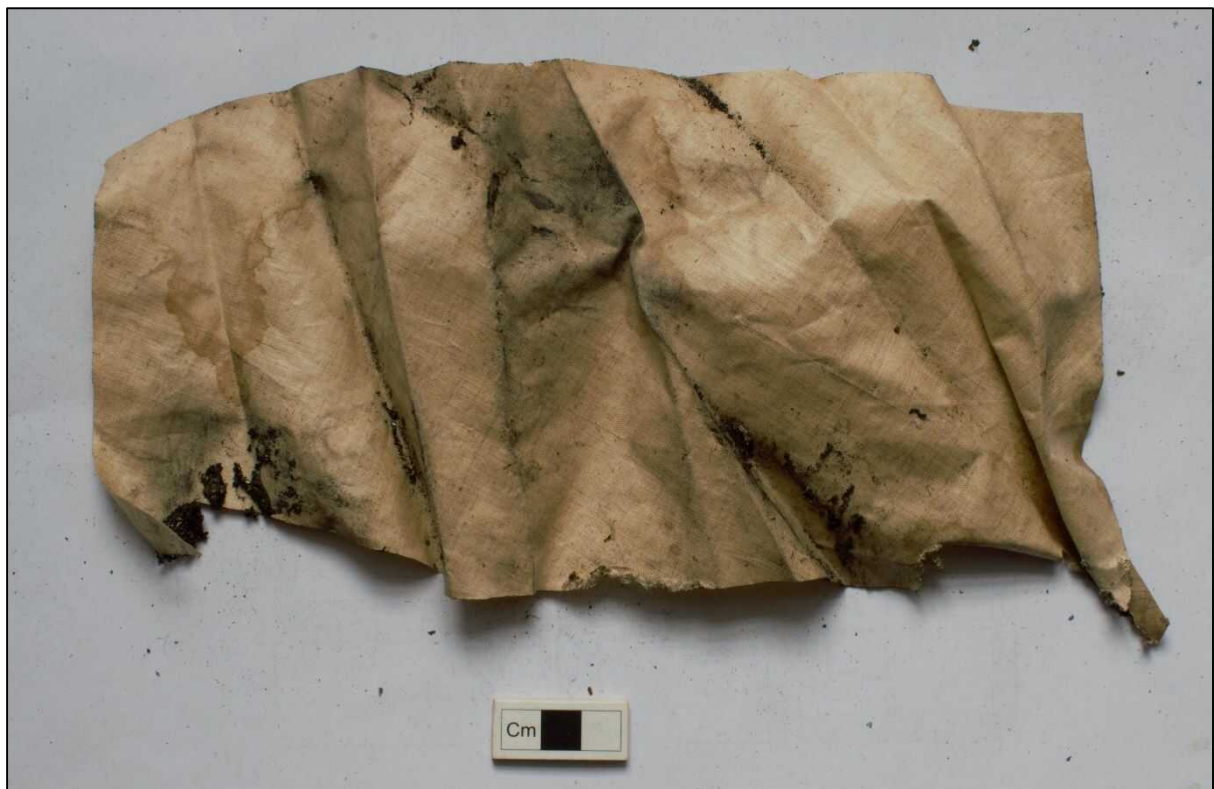


Plate 169: Fragment of cloth from Cache 2



Plate 170: Envelope from Cache 2

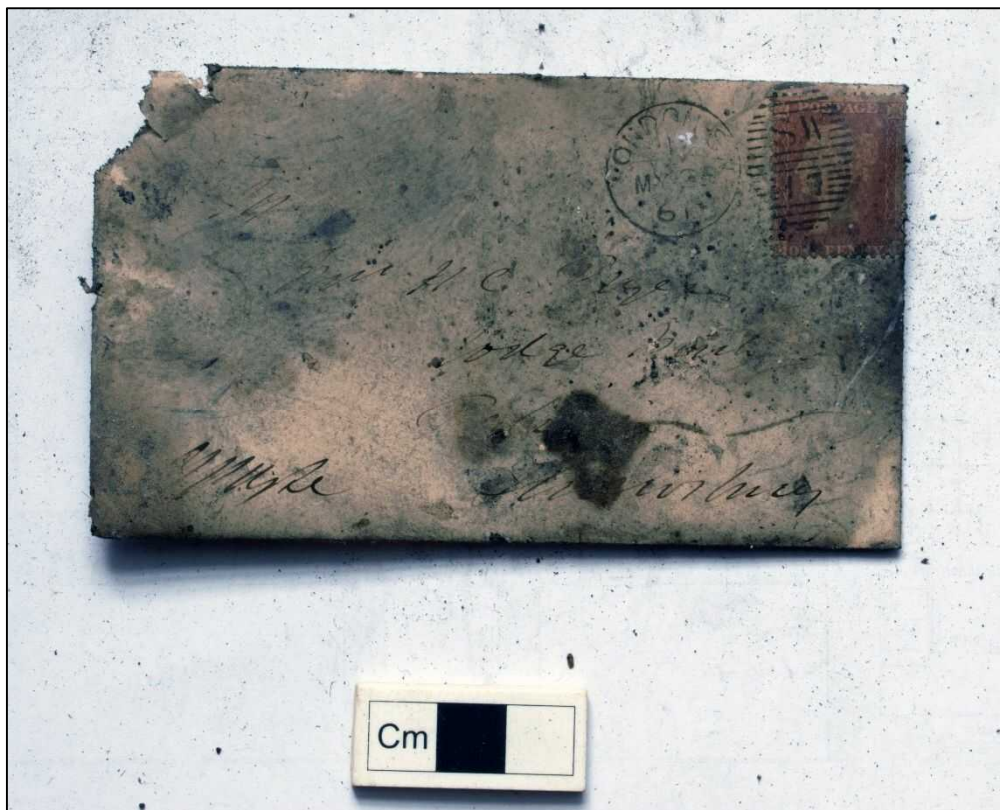


Plate 171: Envelope from Cache 2

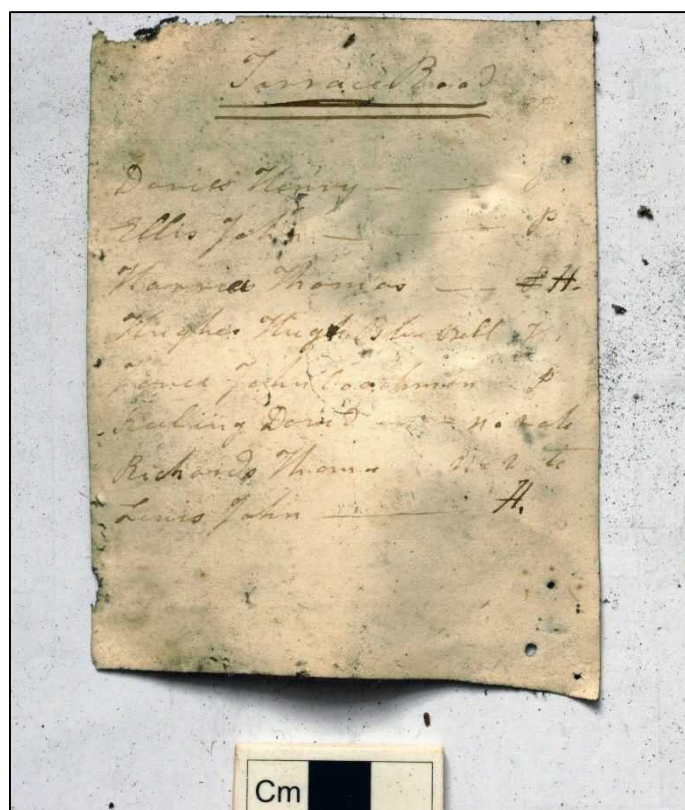


Plate 172: List from Cache 2



Plate 173: Eroded sheet of paper from Cache 2

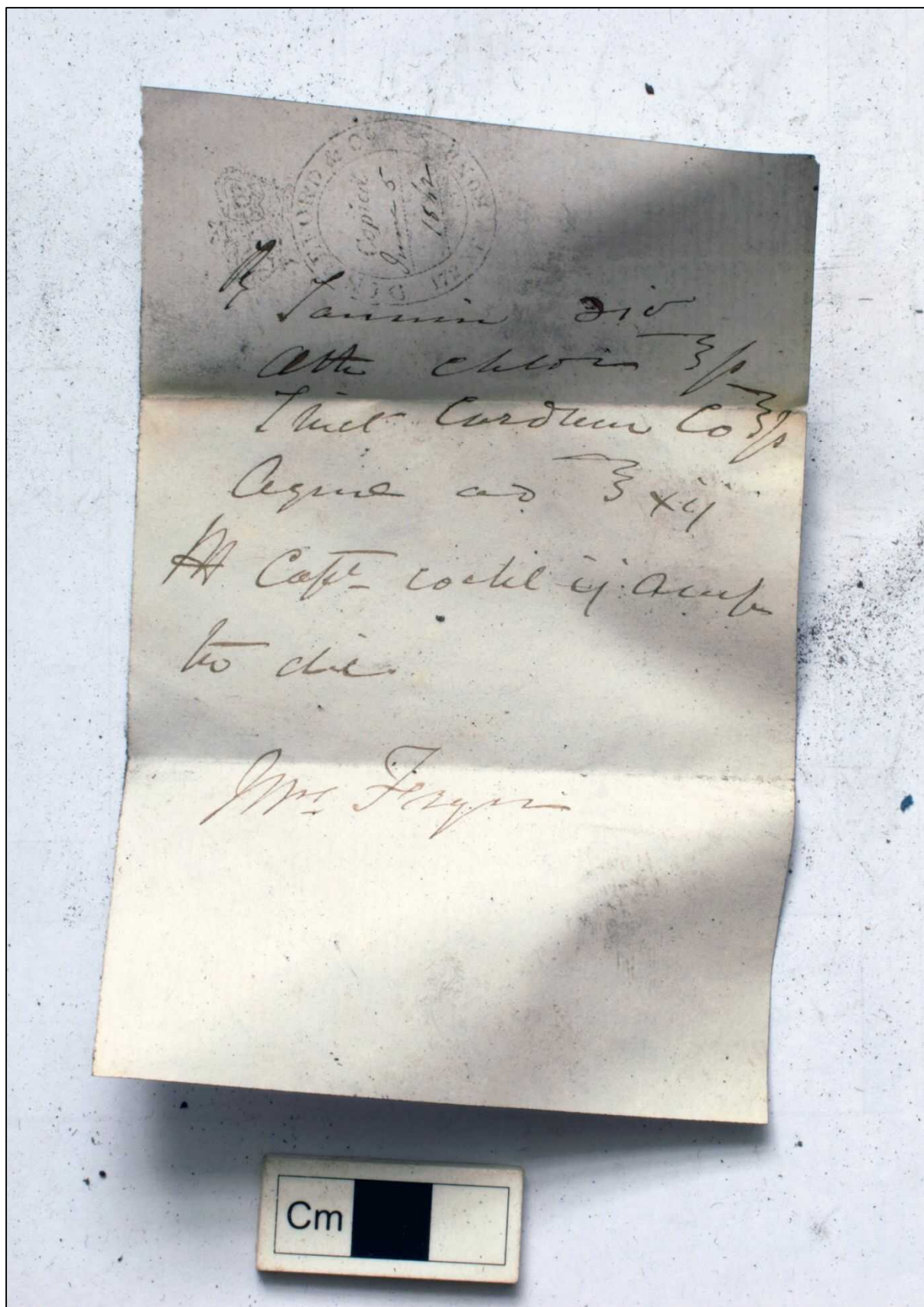


Plate 174: Note from Cache 2

Chateau de Provedours 20 Decem^r
1860

Dear Uncle

I have just received your kind letter; it was indeed sad intelligence that it contained. Papa and I were very much shocked at receiving Uncle Joseph's first letter which told about the death of my poor Mother; I had a kind of presentiment when she left here that I should see her no more; I never felt so lonely in my life.

I am very much obliged to you my dear Uncle for the kind assurances your letter contains; Papa says that as soon as I'm cured he will let me go to see you and my dear aunt.

Deci who has had such trouble about me when I was little.

Papa has made up his mind to go to Paris to get me cured; they have invented a new kind of bath which has great advantages

Cm

Plate 177: Letter from George Longermann from Cache 2

How my dear Mothe would have
holed this last hope of my getting
well! God grant that she is in eternal
bliss.

When we are at Harris, which I
think will be in a month hence,
I will write to you again to
you far address.

I can't rite more ~~and~~ my dear
Uncle because Papa wants to send
somebody to post that you may
have the pamphlet about the new
bath by return of post.

Please receive the best love of
your affectionate nephew

George G. Longermann.

Cm

Plate 178: Letter from George Longermann from Cache 2



Plate 179: Eroded advert from Cache 2



Plate 180: Leather object from Cache 2

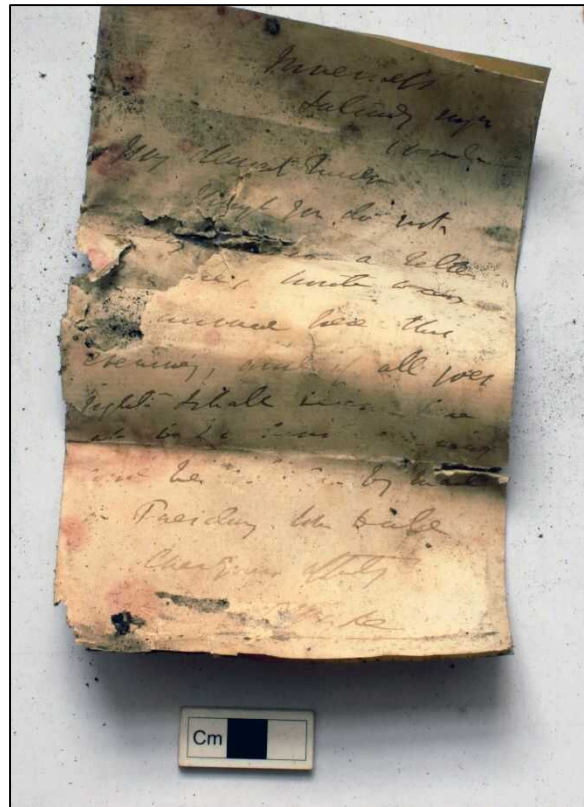


Plate 181: Letter from Cache 2

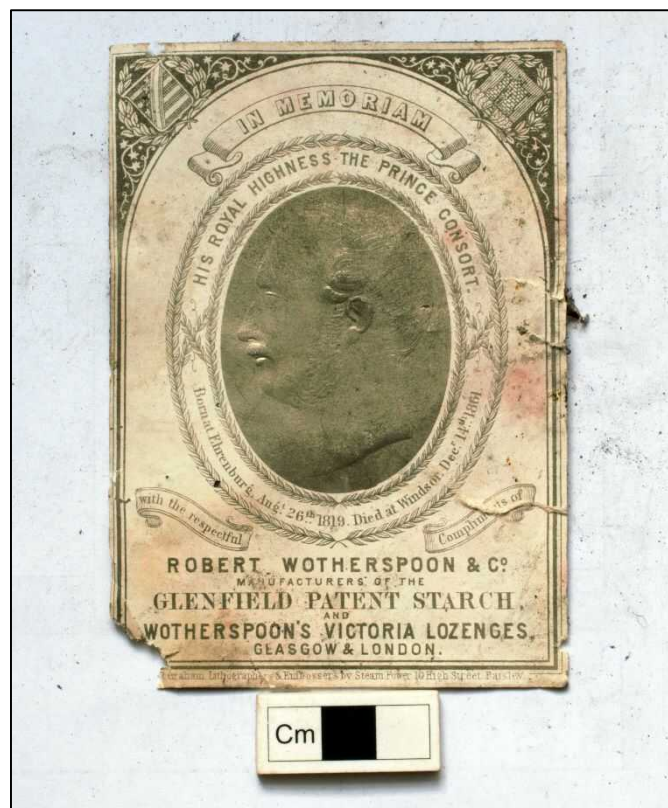


Plate 182: In Memoriam card from Cache 2



Plate 183: Leather object with lid from Cache 2



Plate 184: Pill box from Cache 2



Plate 185: Outside of pill box from Cache 2



Plate 186: Prescription from Cache 2

Appendix 1: Listed Building Report

Reference Number: 9835

Building Number:

Grade: II

Status: Designated

Date of Designation: 21/01/1964

Date of Amendment: 28/05/2004

Name of Property: Lodge Park

Address:

Location

Unitary Authority: Ceredigion

Community: Llangynfelyn

Town: Machynlleth

Locality

Easting: 266360

Northing: 293608

Street Side: W

Location: Situated in own grounds down unmarked track to left off A487 about 2km N of Tre'r Ddol.

Description

Broad Class: Domestic

Period:

History: Country house, probably later C17 but altered in C19. Owned by the Pryses of Gogerddan from late C16. Lodge Park was a deer-park, rare in Wales, but of uncertain date, probably established by Sir John Pryse (died 1584) or his son Sir Richard, died 1623. Deeds of c.1640 distinguish between a house called The Lodge and the park, Parc Bodvage (which is said to be a corruption of Bodfrigan). The park was of some 150 acres when first mapped in the C18. The house was occupied in the 1620s by Sir Hugh Myddleton who came to the county to investigate the mineral resources and who became father-in-law to Sir Richard Pryse (the first baronet) and died in 1631. Myddleton's rights to the mines were bought out by Thomas Bushell in 1636 and he leased the lodge, where he is reputed to have murdered his wife. The original lodge was presumably adapted by Bushell and other lessees. In 1673 Thomas Pryse, brother of Sir Richard, 2nd baronet, is listed at Bodvage Park among the gentry, and his sister-in-law Mrs Lloyd of Bronwydd died here in 1680. Thomas

Pryse was assessed for six hearths here in 1670, approximately the size of the present house. The lodge may therefore have been rebuilt c. 1670 by Thomas Pryse, who became 3rd baronet, and died unmarried in 1682, or possibly after 1682 by Thomas' nephew Sir Carbery who died unmarried in 1694. As built with main rooms raised above basement kitchen and services it is essentially a scaled-down country house of the type of Gogerddan, rebuilt in the 1680s. The shell of the house is probably late C17, and the chimneys with diagonal shafting look C17, but the interiors are altered. Substantial repairs are recorded in 1787, probably including a new roof. In 1793 36,000 oaks, 7,000 ash and 2,500 Scots pines were planted in the park. In an 1805 valuation it was described as a stone house with slate cover that could be made fit for a gentleman's residence by the addition of servants' quarters. Nineteenth-century refurbishments (in more than one phase) include a wing of c. 1854 (date on roof truss). Rent rolls for the C18 record various occupants of Bodvage or Bodvagan including John Lloyd 1714, Thomas Lloyd 1755-9, John Pugh Pryse 1765, Robert Owen 1781-4, Robert Pugh 1784-7, John Pierce 1789-99, Hugh Rowland 1810-13. Occupied in the 1830s by M. D. Williams of Cwmcynfelyn while his house was being altered. Occupied in 1840s by Pryse Bondage Junior (d 1855). His son Sir Pryse Bondage, first baronet of the second creation, died at Lodge Park in 1906. It was sold by the family in 1930 with 7,375 acres.

Exterior: Country house, painted stucco with 3 hipped slate parallel roofs and 2 rendered chimney stacks on ridge of middle roof, the taller one to right with three linked diagonal shafts. Moulded bracketed eaves. Two storeys and semi-basement, 3-window range. Front elevation has C19 moulded surrounds to upper 12-pane hornless sashes, similar sashes without surrounds to each side of large C19 porch on ground floor, and short 8-pane sashes to basement. A broad flight of 8 slate steps up to raised flat roofed stucco porch with 4 pilasters, entablature and cornice, broken forward over outer pilasters, and plain parapet with outer piers. Pilasters flank narrow plate glass sidelights and broad centre doorway. Triple rosettes in capitals, C20 glazed doors and overlight. Sides have angle pilasters and single arched moulded window. Broad left side has triple hipped roof, two plate glass sashes, widely apart, over two big canted oriel windows of 4-12-4-pane hornless sashes with hipped slate roofs, with bases canted in over square 12-pane fixed windows to basement. Victorian wing added to right is set back and has slate hipped roof and deep eaves. Two-storey canted oriel with 4-12-4-pane hornless sash windows and moulded cornice at eaves. Two 12-pane hornless sashes to basement. Right side has two bay windows similar to above but cellar window has 12 panes. Rear has first floor centre 16-pane hornless stair light set higher than 12-pane sash each side, another 12-pane sash set slightly lower to left. Ground floor is obscured by flat-roofed C20 extension surrounding earlier added 2-storey projection with flat roof and 9-pane hornless sash window with brick voussoirs. C19 wing projects to left and has an oddly overhanging 1st floor chamfered beneath, lean-to slate roofed entrance to basement with aligned 16-pane hornless sash to each upper floor.

Interior: Basement and two storeys with chimneys in centre spine wall. Upper floors have mostly early to mid C19 detail, centre passage plan with stair to rear. Half-glazed front door leads into a wide entrance passage with one room off to right and two off to

left. Front rooms have early to mid C19 moulded cornices, some egg and dart pattern, slate fire surrounds more ornate to left room with acanthus leaf capitals. Panelled reveals to windows, 6-panel doors. Dog-leg staircase with square section thick balusters, ramped rail and closed moulded string. Rear left room is present kitchen, with wide floor boards. Basement has small rooms to the rear and large kitchen to front with flagstones to floor and two large fireplaces, one within an arched niche, the corner one having a bread oven. Large 12 x 12-inch rough-hewn chamfered beams, probably C17, walls are some 6' thick, and parts of some are said to be of earth. On landing between ground and 1st floors is 6-panel door to toilet with moulded frame and panelled reveals. First floor landing has four 6-panel doors off to bedrooms with wide deal floorboards. Corridor to left of stairs to mid C19 wing, at end of corridor is large bedroom with moulded surrounds to the sash bay windows, and a corner cupboard with large wooden almost square pegs, 4-panel door in broad moulded door surround. Flat in cellar under C19 wing thought to have been a washroom with a sluice hole and chimney. Slate flags and steps. Rear room now kitchen, room to front has inner leaves only left of shutters, square and simple chimney breast, moulded cornice, and 4-panel door whose moulded surround goes round a corner onto an adjacent wall. The outer trusses of the hipped triple roof are of the kingpost type flanking a central roof of collar beam trusses; the heavy, pegged and strapped oak king posts are of classic C18 type. Four trusses to each roof, king posts are lightly chamfered, some reused smoke-blackened timbers. Roof trusses in servants' wing have date 1854 inscribed on them.

Reason for designation: Included for its historic interest as a C17 country house of unusual origins as a hunting lodge, and with association with the local lead mining industry through Sir Hugh Myddleton and Thomas Bushell. The fabric of this small country house apparently survives encapsulated in C19 remodelling.

Appendix 2: Lodge Park Date List

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1569			Richard Phellippe	Lease of Modvagedd by Phellippe Williams of Aberystwyth and his wife Elen Lewes, to their son, Richard Phellippe (Phillipps)	Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6
1569-1661				Title deeds of houses and lands in the parish of Llangynfelyn, 1541-1898. The earliest file concerns miscellaneous properties, 1541-1760. The subsequent files contain deeds relating to Ty yn y Ddole, Llain Galed and Tuy yn y Berth, 1546-1597; Llannerch Goch, 1546-1671; Penryn Madog and [part of] Parke Newydd in Llannerch Goch, 1557-1597; Gwyddynys, 1562-1659; Lodge Park or Parke Bodvage and [another part of] Parke Newydd, 1569-1661	Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5
1578			John Steadman of Strata Florida	Mortgage by Richard Phillipps to John Stedman of Strata Florida, of Motevageeth and a parcel of meadow called Parke Newydd	Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6
1580			Magdalen Lloyd of Bodvage Park	Will of Magdalen Lloyd, Widow	National Library SD/1680/114
1593				Deeds by Richard Phillipps, his son Henry Phillipps, and John Stedman, for the assignment and sale of both properties to Richard Pryse of Gogerddan,	Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1595				Deeds by Richard Phillipps, his son Henry Phillips, and John Stedman, for the assignment and sale of both properties to Richard Pryse of Gogerddan,	Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6
1620			Hugh Myddelton of Chirk Castle	Park Lodge lease	
1622				Sir Richard Pryse sent a harp by Sir Thomas Myddelton	Myddelton Gunyon, V.H. 1908. Chirk Castle Accounts 1605-1666.
1628	8	3		Sir Richard Pryse of Gogerddan marries Hester daughter of Sir Hugh Myddelton	Myddelton Gunyon, V.H. 1908. Chirk Castle Accounts 1605-1666.
1631			Hugh Myddelton of Chirk Castle	End of lease	
1636			Thomas Bushell of Euston	leases by Sir Richard Pryse to Thomas Bushell of Euston	Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6
1637			Thomas Bushell of Euston	leases by Sir Richard Pryse to Thomas Bushell of Euston	Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1640			Thomas Bushell esq	Calendar of Deeds for i Mav 17 Charles I (1642). "also except all the messuage called The Lodge, and all the lands thereunto belonging called The Parke otherwise Parke Bodvage, situate in the several parishes of Llanvihangell Castle Gwalter and Llangynvelyn, co. Cardigan ; and also all the other messuages of Sir Richard Pryse, the father, and Sir Richard Pryse party to these presents, situate in the parishes aforesaid now or late in the tenure of Thomas Bushell esq., and John Ffox, and mortgaged by indenture dated 23 July 1640 by the said Sir Richard Pryse the father, to the said Sir John Wittewronge, and the said John Jones of London. Witnesses : Richard Bulstrode, Edward Mathewey, Simon Webb, Thomas Newell"	https://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/national-library-of-wales/calendar-of-deeds-and-documents--volume-1-ita/page-4-calendar-of-deeds-and-documents--volume-1-ita.shtml
1641			Thomas Bushell	Thomas Bushell at Talybont mine	Lewis, W.J. 1951. Some aspects of lead mining in Cardiganshire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society Vol. 1
1642	May			Calendar of Deeds for i Mav 17 Charles I (1642)	https://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/national-library-of-wales/calendar-of-deeds-and-documents--volume-1-ita/page-4-calendar-of-deeds-and-documents--volume-1-ita.shtml

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1657				Exchequer, of the manor of Genau'r-glyn and Park Bodvage (Lodge Park), previously mortgaged in 1657 by Sir Richard Pryse, Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, Sir John Whittwonge and others, assigned in 1663 to Benjamin Collyer, 1719	Gogerddan Estate Records GJ1/11
1657	6	27		D.D. 119. Copy of Indenture, dated 27 June 1657, (reciting indenture dated 7 March 1656-7) being an assignment of a mortgage, for a term of 1000 years, of all the lands called The Parke otherwise Parke Bodvage, co. Cardigan, all the messuage called The Lodge within the said Parke, and all appurtenances whatsoever of the said Park and Lodge situate in the several parishes of Llanvihangell Castle Gwalter and Ivlanginvelin in the said county, by Sir John Wittwong of Rothamstead, co. Herts, knt., and Sir Richard Pryse of Gogerthan, bart. to John Aleyn of Grays Inn, co. Middlesex. Witnesses: Richard Bulstrode, William Whitelocke, Lewis Lewis, Richard Criche, Ames Dewy, Humphrey Taylor, Thomas Powell	https://archive.org/stream/calendarofdeedsd01nati/calendarofdeedsd01nati_djvu.txt
1661			William Sumner of Pollicott, Buckinghamshire	Lease to William Sumner of Pollicott, Buckinghamshire	Gogerddan Estate Records GAB5//6

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1661			William Sumner of Pollicott, Buckinghamshire	Action of trespass and ejectment from a park called Bodvage Park and a messuage called The Lodge, both in the parish of Llangynfelyn, Cardiganshire, between William Pleasted, plaintiff, and Sir Thomas Pryse [of Gogerddan], defendant, heard at Hereford assizes, which premises were leased by Sir Richard Pryse, the defendant's brother, to William Sumner of Pollicott, Buckinghamshire	Gogerddan Estate Records GHA2/3
1661-1683				Papers deriving from lawsuits heard in the Chancery division of the Court of Great Sessions for Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire, 1661-1711, involving Dame Dorothy Pryse of Bodvage Park (Lodge Park) and Edward Pryse of Llanvread, as executors of Sir Thomas Pryse, deceased, and subsequently involving Lewis Pryse. The majority of the cases concern the recovery of debts due to or owed out of the estate of Thomas Pryse. The most substantial files record an action by the executors against Sir Hugh Middleton, Sir Carbery Pryse, infant (per John Herbert his guardian) and William Wogan, 1661-1683	Gogerddan Estate Records GHA3
1663				Exchequer, of the manor of Genau'r-glyn and Park Bodvage (Lodge Park), previously mortgaged in 1657 by Sir Richard Pryse, Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, Sir John Whittwonge and others, assigned in 1663 to Benjamin Collyer, 1719	Gogerddan Estate Records GJ1/11

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1679	1		Henry Sumner of Dinton, Buckinghamshire	Original bundle of papers in an action of trespass and ejectment from a park called Bodvage Park and a messuage called The Lodge, both in the parish of Llangynfelyn, Cardiganshire, 1662-1679, between William Pleasted, plaintiff, and Sir Thomas Pryse [of Gogerddan], defendant, heard at Hereford assizes, which premises were leased by Sir Richard Pryse, the defendant's brother, to William Sumner of Pollicott, Buckinghamshire, in 1661 as security for £200 and which were subsequently leased by Henry Sumner of Dinton, Buckinghamshire, William Sumner's son, to the plaintiff in Jan. 1678	Gogerddan Estate Records GHA2/3
1682			Thomas Pryse of Bodfagedd	Extensive list of possessions suggesting a significant household	Cardigan County History V2.
1690	3			Several tons of ore transported to Lodge Park	Jenkins, D. 1954 The Pryse Family of Gogerddan III. <i>National Library of Wales journal</i> . Cyf. 8, rh. 4,
1690	10			Sir Carbury Pryse caused about one hundred and thirty tons of ore to be carried away from the mine to Lodge Park	Jenkins, D. 1954 The Pryse Family of Gogerddan III. <i>National Library of Wales journal</i> . Cyf. 8, rh. 4
1693			John Lloyd	Will of Hugh Lloyd of Dol-clettwr, gentleman. Bequest of “to Mrs Jane Pugh, and to Mr John Lloyd of the Lodge [Park, p. Llangynfelyn], 16s. apiece to buy a ring each”	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/will_hugh_lloyd_dolclettwr_1693.html

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1714			Jo'n Lloyd Esq'r	Chief rent roll, 1714. upon Jo'n Lloyd Esq'r for Bodvague Park - 00 . 02 . 00	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765
1732-1734				Papers from miscellaneous legal disputes involving various individuals in Cardiganshire, 1727-1744. The most prominent of these involve Lewis Lewis of Doleclettwr, mainly in connection with debts and actions of trespass and ejectment, 1727-1732. One file contains cases against Thomas Powell of Nanteos at the time of the violent election at Cardigan in 1729. Other cases concern claims to the estate of Anthony Ball of Llanfair and late of Lodge Park, 1732-1734, matters affecting the estate of George Jones of Rhoscellan, 1732-1744, and a dispute over a seat in Llangynfelyn church, 1734-1736.	Gogerddan Estate Records GHA6
1751			Mr Evan Williams	Chief rents, 1751. For Bodvage	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765
1755			Tho's Lloyd Esq'r	Chief Rents for 1755. For Bodvage	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765
1759			Tho's Lloyd Esq'r	Chief Rents, 1759, May to Michaelmas. For Bodvage	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1765			John Pughe Pryse Esq.	Chief Rents, 1765	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765
1779				A map of Lodge Park... belonging to Edw'd Loveden Pryse [cartographic material] / Tho's Lewis	National Library MAP 7142
1781-84			Robert Owen	Chief Rents, 1781-84. For Bodvagan Park	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765
1784-87			William Poole	Chief Rents, 1784-87. For Bodvagen	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765
1788	10	21	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding of the Powis Castle Estate about Paddle furnace and lead sales	Powis Castle Estate Records 2941
1788	10	30	John Pierce	letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding of the Powis Castle Estate about lead sales and mining	Powis Castle Estate Records 2940
1788	12	28	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding of Powys Castle Estate about Mr Loveden wanting £230	Powis Castle Estate Records 2938

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1789	1	19	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce, Lodge Park, to [Robert] Wilding, Powis Castle. Wrote to Mr [Edward] Doughty that 'we' would send up a lot of lead to London and that a vessel would call [at Bristol] for unsold lead in his custody. Had no reply. Sent all the lead (29 tons 18 cwt.) on board the Providence. Gives account of last week's smelting. Letter arrives from Mr Doughty with Bristol prices (quoted). Stops the Providence sailing to London.	Powis Castle Estate Records 1677
1789	2	18	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding of Powis Castle Estate about lead sales	Powis Castle Estate Records 1679
1789	4	11	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce, Lodge Park, to [Robert] Wilding, Lymore near Montgomery about Began to blow the refinery on Tuesday. Does not intend clearing the silver till the whole is refined. Mr Doughty has sold 6 ton of the lead at £21 per ton. Ore at Esgair hir. The infernal engine at Fair Chance out of order	Powis Castle Estate Records 2932
1789	6	2	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding of Powis Castle Estate about lack of funds	Powis Castle Estate Records 2926

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1789	10	13	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce, Lodge Park, to [Robert] Wilding, Powis Castle. Result of the assay of bullion made by Messrs Jeffreys & Jones. 200 oz. ready at the smelthouse. Smelting lead ore now; proposes sending 10 tons to Messrs Kent & Myers, Liverpool, at £18 8s 6d long weight. 45 fishermen were lost between New Quay and Cardigan a fortnight ago. A new vessel broke her moorings at New Quay and struck a rock near Aberystwyth	Powis Castle Estate Records 2919
1789	11	4	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding of Powis Castle Estate about Astonished how Gregory could say that the writer seemed displeased at his coming [to replace Blackwell]. Wishes to give up the concern and avoid trouble and future disputes	Powis Castle Estate Records 2918
1789	12	9	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding of Powis Castle Estate about lead shipments	Powis Castle Estate Records 2917
1789	12	14	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding of Powis Castle Estate about smelting works at Aberystwyth	Powis Castle Estate Records 2916
1789				Map of Lodge Park Estate	Map C20
1789-91			John Pierce	Chief Rents, 1789-91. For Bodvage	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/chief_rents.html#1765

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1789-1800			John Pierce	Accounts, receipts and other papers of John Pierce of Lodge Park, [p. Llangynfelyn], and later Brynlllys, mine agent, Gogerddan agent and Custom House comptroller	Roberts & Evans, Aberystwyth (Solicitors) Records CB3/20.
1790	1	19	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce, Lodge Park, to [Robert] Wilding, Powis Castle The smelting works at Aberystwyth. Reasons for giving up the management; Mr Levy offers only £15 per ton for the lead (No. 2911). Return for the last week's working, Jan. 18-22; the stock quite burnt through; cut through a strong course at Esgairhir (Nos. 2912-3). There will be some Esgairhir ore to mix with the Darren ore this week as the Aberystwyth tram is to be at Talybont on 20 Jan. Roads so bad that he has got only one load of the Moilgoch ore to Aberystwith (No. 2914). The slagheath goes well; lead unsold at Liverpool; £200 wanted to keep up credit (No. 2915).	Powis Castle Estate Records 2911-5
1790	9	7	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding of Powis Castle Estate about Mr Loveden (Pryce) granting a lease of slagheap to Mr Probert	Powis Castle Estate Records 2922
1790				Maps of the Gogerddan Estate in the several counties of Cardigan and Montgomery	Maps Vol. 37
1791	4	27	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to Robert Wilding, Powis Castle about Fair Chance mine	Powis Castle Estate Records 3946

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1791	5	1	John Pierce	Letter from John Pierce to [Robert] Wilding, Powis Castle Gives an adverse report of the prospects of raising ore profitably in the Fair Chance mine because of the thin veins and the expense of pumping water. Hopes Mr [John] Probert will give up. The latter's farming concern will never answer his expectations	Powis Castle Estate Records 1615
1798	1	30	John Pierce	Letter from D. T. M. Jones (Solicitors) Writer desires payment of the balance due to him from Mr Loveden; he hopes that recipient has recovered from the attack of gout and fever; Mrs Pryse's corpse will be at Llandovery either on Saturday or Sunday night	D. T. M. Jones (Solicitors) Records 9482
1798			John Pierce	Land Tax	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/land_tax_1798.html
1799			John Pierce	dilapidations on leaving Lodge Park	Roberts & Evans, Aberystwyth (Solicitors) Records CB3/20.

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1805				<p>Particular and valuation by Thomas Jones of the estates of Pryse Pryse, esq., in the parishes of Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn, Llangynfelyn, and Machynlleth, in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, 1805</p> <p>The mansion house. A stone building with slate cover, consisting of convenient apartments which, with some repairs and alterations by building an outer apartment for servants, a brewhouse, and an additional stable, may be made a desirable residence for a gentleman's family. Near the mansion is a range of stone building with slate cover, consisting of a stable, barn and cowtying: over the south end thereof is a granary. All in tolerable good repair.</p>	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/gogerddan_valuation_1805.html
1812			David Lumley	Land tax	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/land_tax_1812.html
1828	10	24	Mathew D. Williams, Esq	Game certificate issued	The Carmarthen Journal and South Wales Weekly Advertiser 24th October 1828
1829	2	24	Mathew D. Williams, Esq	Death of Miss Catharine Griffiths, second daughter of the late Simon Griffiths, Esq. of Cwmrhaiaid at the home of her brother-in-law	The Cambrian 7th March 1829
1829	5	4	Mathew Davies and Susanna Williams	Son, Mathew baptised	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_bedydd_1821.html
1829	6	2	Matthew Davies Williams	Copy will of John Williams of 90 Long Acre, p. St Martins in the fields, Middlesex	Cwmcynfelyn Estate Records AD/ 4

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1830				Three elevations and three plans, one for each floor. The second sheet is essentially the same as the first but less complete. Location unidentified but may be Lodge Park near Tre'r-ddôl, Ceredigion	MAP 20364
1930	10	24	Mathew Davies and Susanna Williams	Baptism of daughter Catherine	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_bedydd_1821.html
1832				Accounts, bills and receipts mainly from Abernantbychan and occasionally from the Gogerddan estate, 1806-1846. They include a bill of Richard Jones for surveying and mapping Grogywynion, 1806; an account of chief rents and property tax collected by David Davies, 1808-1809; iron for Brithdir Mill, 1816; an estimate and bills for building work at Pantybettws Cefenlleyth tre, and the house at Saundersfoot, 1819, work at Lodge Park, 1832, and repairs at Pembroke Castle, 1845-1846	Gogerddan Estate Records HBB1/1/12
1841			Pryse Pryse	Census. Occupied by Pryse Pryse, his wife Margaretta and son Pryse Pryse. There is one visitor Eliza Rice. Servants William James, John Griffiths, Anne Lewis, Mary Jones, Margaret Edwards, Jane Jones and Eliza Jenkins	1841 Census
1841	7	15	Pryse and Margaretta Jane Pryse	Baptism of daughter Margaret	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1842	6			Margaret Pryse born at Lodge Park	The Aberystwith Observer 19th November 1887
1842	12	30	Mr. Pryse Pryse,	Recovered from illness, sufficient to ride out with the hunt, unfortunately his horse kicked Pryse Pryse, Member for Cardiganshire	The Welshman 30th December 1842
1843	12	29	Pryse and Margaret Jane Pryse	Baptism of son, Walter	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_bedydd_1841.html
1844	1	13	Pryse Pryse Esq.	Birth of a son	The Cambrian 13th January 1844
1844			Pryse Pryse Esq	Lancynfelin Rate Book 1844-45 AN ASSESSMENT for the Relief of the Poor, of the Parish of Llancynfelin in the County of Cardigan and for the Purposes chargeable thereon according to Law, made this 25th day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Four, after the Rate of Ninepence in the Pound.	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/rate_book_oct_1844.html
1844			Pryse Pryse Jun'r Esq'r	Tithe Map	https://places.library.wales/browse/52.519/-3.973/16?page=1&alt=&alt=&occupier_facet%5B%5D=Pryse%20Pryse%20Jun%27r%20Esq%27r&leaflet-base-layers_70=on
1845	2	7	Pryse Pryse Esq.	Accident to Groom from Lodge Park whilst riding a splendid blood mare from Gogerddan to Tan-y-bwlch	The Pembrokeshire Herald and General Advertiser 7th February 1845

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1845	7	11	Pryse Pryse, Esq, son of Pryse Pryse, Esq., M.P. for the Cardigan boroughs	Intention to send eight of the most intelligent of their young farming tenants to Shrewsbury, and to defray their expenses there, for the purpose of obtaining all the information they can derive, and the gratification of witnessing the approaching great agricultural meeting	The Pembrokeshire Herald and General Advertiser 11th July 1845
1846	4	3	Mrs Pryse Pryse	Funeral of the Mrs Pryse, wife of Pryse Pryse, Esq.	The Welshman 3rd April 1846
1850	4	5		Poem LODGE PARK OAK AND THE DUNGHILL	The Welshman 5th April 1850
1851				Census. Occupied by Thomas Bonsall and his wife Mary. Servants Margaret Lewis (cook), Sophia Rivett (housemaid) and Edward Erasmus (coachman)	
1851	7	11	Thomas Bonsall, Esq	Birth of a son	The Welshman 18th July 1851
1852-1856				Building bills	GBD2/3
1854	2	10		Death of Mr. John Rattary, for upwards of 22 years farm bailiff to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lisburne, near Aberystwith	The Welshman 10th February 1854
1855	2	1		Death of Pryse Pryse, first husband of Mrs Fryer	The Aberystwith Observer 19th November 1887

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1855-1856				Vouchers delivered up by Capt. Pryse to the trustees of Pryse Loveden, 1855-1856. For main content see series description. Includes repair bills for Lodge Park, Gogerddan, Ffynnon Caradog, Peithyll, Gogerddan bridges, the Old Custom House and other named properties, also for the threshing machine; and for Trevane, Pantygene and Brithdir Mill in Pembrokeshire.	Gogerddan Estate Records GPB2/2/1
1858				Bills and receipts (vouchers) of the Gogerddan estate, mainly 1858 (Lady Day and Michaelmas), and a smaller number dated 1859. For general description see series level. Items of interest include bills for building materials and work at Gogerddan mansion and garden, Gloucester Hall and other properties, a new water cistern at Gogerddan and a building account for repairs at Lodge Park and elsewhere,	Gogerddan Estate Records GBC8/44
1859	5	21	Mrs Loveden (Pryse)	Marriage of Henry Charles Fryer, Esq., to Mrs. Loveden, of Lodge Park	The Aberystwith Observer 21st May 1859
1859	5	19		Marriage of Henry Charles Fryer, 28, bachelor, Gentleman, Lodge Park, William Fryer, Gentleman, Margaretta Jane Loveden, 35, widow, Walter Rice, Gentleman After Banns. Edward Lewis Pryse and Pryse Loveden	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_priod_1837.html
1859	12			Birth of Captain Pryse Pryse	Towyn-on-Sea and Merioneth County Times 18th January 1900

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1861	11	22		Marriage of Thomas Griffiths (X), 24, bachelor, Farmer, Llwynwallter, Thomas Griffiths, Farmer, Anne Davies (X), 28, spinster, Lodge Park, David Davies, Farmer After Banns. David Evans and David Jones	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_priod_1837.html
1864	9	17		The body of John Francis found he had previously been a butler at Lodge Park	The Aberystwith Observer 17th September 1864
1866	9	26		Marriage of Evan Morgan, 24, bachelor, Mason, Taliesin, Rees Morgan, Quarryman, Mary Jones (X), 28, spinster, Lodge Park, Jonathan Jones, Labourer	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_priod_1837.html
1866				Bills and receipts of the Gogerddan estate, 1866 (Michaelmas). For general description see series level. Includes cost sheets for building work at Lodge Park, Darren, Blaendyffryn Issa, Glanyrafon and other properties	Gogerddan Estate Records GBC8/55
1867	5	11		Plantation at Lodge Park set fire to	The Aberystwith Observer 11th May 1867
1868	10	18	H. C. Fryer, Esq	Marriage of Miss Pryse of Gogerddan, reception held at Lodge Park	The Western Mail 18th October 1869
1869	10	13		Marriage of Thomas Holford, 35, bachelor, Gentleman, Leamington, John Holford, Gentleman. Margaret Pryse, 28, spinster, Lodge Park, Pryse Loveden, formerly Pryse Glenafton, Gentleman. By License. Pryse Pryse and Caroline Agnes Loveden	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_priod_1837.html

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1870	3	26		Marriage of David Jones, 38, widow, Farmer, Llwyngwyn, Eglwysfach, David Jones, Farmer. Jane Davies (X) 32, spinster, Lodge Park, David Davies, Farmer. After Banns. ? and Rees Taylor	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_priod_1837.html
1870			H. C. Fryer	Letter to Nanteos Estate. Encloses Chief rents for Rhyd-hir Uchaf and Pwll-crwn, but he had understood that that for Cwmcynfelin had lapsed by default	Nanteos Estate Records L2774-5
1871	1	21	H. C. Fryer, Esq	Gogerddan estate rent audit	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 21st January 1871
1871				Census. Only servants recorded George Clark (coachman), Rees Taylor (groom), Elizabeth Arthur (kitchen maid) and Martha Blethign (dairy maid)	
1873	8	15	Mrs Holford	Sunday school and choir picnic at Borth. Prizes given by Mrs Holford	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 15th August 1873
1874	1	24		Marriage of George Clark (X), 26, bachelor, Groom, Lodge Park, John Clark, Gamekeeper. Jane Allen, 21, spinster, Bowstreet, Richard Allen, Dockyard Clerk. By License. Thomas Clark and Lewis Davies	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_priod_1837.html
1874	4	11		James James, Ty'nycornel, was charged by John Davies, Lodge Park of poaching. H.C Fryer one of the magistrates	The Aberystwith Observer 11th April 1874

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1874	5	8		Richard Thomas has an accident cutting down a tree in Lodge Park	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 8th May 1874
1874	5	22	H. C. Fryer	Letter to the Nanteos Estate Asking for his support at a meeting called to form an Agricultural Society	Nanteos Estate Records L1627
1874	6	13	Mr and Mrs Fryer	Llancynfelin United Choir held at Lodge Park	The Aberystwith Observer 13th June 1874
1875	1	29	Mr Fryer	Sanitary inspector complains about a manure heap at the gates of Lodge Park	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 29th January 1875
1875	9	24	Charles Fryer	Presentation to Charles Fryer	The Welshman 24th September 1875
1875	11		H.C. Fryer	A dispute about the payment of Chief rents of Gogerddan estate to Nanteos, when bailiff had removed corn to put on-sale.	Nanteos Estate Records L2675-6
1879	11	13	M. J. Fryer	Letter to Lord Londonderry of the Nanteos Estate	Nanteos Estate Records L5319
1880	2	21		Birth of a son to Mr Thomas Lloyd, the coachman at Lodge Park	The Aberystwith Observer 21st February 1880
1880	6	4	Mr Fryer	Mr H.C Fryer president at a lunch to celebrate the cutting of the first sod of the Plynlymon Water scheme	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 4th June 1880

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1881			Henry Charles Fryer and his wife Margaretta Jane	Census. Occupied by Henry Charles Fryer and his wife Margaretta Jane. One visitor, Edward John Fryer. Servants. Elspet Dufton (cook), Annie Davies (housemaid), Margaret James (kitchen maid), Thomas Jones (coachman) and William Weaver (stable boy)	1881 Census
1881				Marriage of Captain Pryse Pryse to Louisa, daughter of Col. Howell of Penrhol, Carmarthenshire	Towyn-on-Sea and Merioneth County Times 18th January 1900
1886	3	13	Mrs Fryer	Mrs Fryer recovering from a severe illness	The Aberystwith Observer 13th March 1886
1886	4	17		A snake, measuring 35 inches in length, was killed near Lodge Park	The Aberystwith Observer 17th April 1886
1887	10	26	R. Henry Charles Fryer	Mrs Fryer, mother of Sir Pryse Pryse, laid to rest	The Aberystwith Observer 26th November 1887
1887	11	22		Funeral of Margaretta Jane Fryer, Lodge Park, aged 74	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_cladd_1881.html
1887	11	26	Mr Henry Charles Fryer	Funeral of Mrs Fryer	The Aberystwith Observer 26th November 1887
1888	1	6	Mr. Henry Charles Fryer	H Fryer accidentally shot by Colonel Pryse	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 6th January 1888

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1888	4	28	Mr. Henry Charles Fryer	Appointed clerk of the peace	The Cardigan Observer and General Advertiser for the Counties of Cardigan Carmarthen and Pembroke 28th April 1888
1889	1	11	Mr. Henry Charles Fryer	Probate of the will of Colonel Edward Pryse	Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald and North and South Wales Independent 11th January 1889
1891				1891 Census, occupied by Pryse P. Pryse (jnr) and his wife Luisa. Two visitors, Rosalie and Winifred Howel. Servants. Martha Thomas (cook), Jane Griffiths (kitchen maid), Elizabeth Edwards (parlour maid), Mary Stephens (housemaid), John Griffiths (head groom), Timothy Jones (under groom), A. Prescott (under groom), David Thomas (gardener) and William Hues (kennel man)	1891 Census
1891-1903				Mainly wage sheets of the Gogerddan estate, 1891-1903. The bundle also contains accounts showing the costs of calf pens, hay barns and Dutch barns, a summary of disbursements, expenses for building at Lodge Park, notices to quit, lists of lands in hand and tenants with allowances forfeit	Gogerddan Estate Records GBF2/1
1893	10	4	Mrs Pryse	Advert for Parlourmaid	Evening Express 4th October 1893

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1894	2	9	Mr Pryse Pryse	Announced the intension to give up pack of hounds	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 9th February 1894
1895	5	24	Pryce Pryce	Pryce Pryce of Lodge Park appointed agent to Sir Pryce Pryce	Colyer, R. 1978-79. The Pryse Family of Gogerddan and the decline of a great estate, 1800-1960 <i>Welsh history review Cylchgrawn hanes Cymru</i> . Vol. 9, nos. 1-4, 407 - 431
1897	7	17		Advert for kitchen maid with ability to milk three cows	Evening Express 17th July 1897
1897	12	20	Mrs Pryse	Advert for Parlourmaid	Evening Express 20th December 1897
1897				An estimate for mason's work and materials for a new kennel, and specifications by Mann, Egerton and Co. Ltd, for electrical installations at Lodge Park, Glandyfi	Gogerddan Estate Records GBD1/11
1898	1	27	Pryse	Advert for Groom for Hunting Stable	Evening Express 27th January 1898
1898	3	11	Mr Pryse Pryse	Presentation of a portrait and map to Mr Pryse Pryse in his role as agent for the Gogerddan Estate	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 11th March 1898
1899	6	29		Marriage of Mr. John Rowland Jones, Lodge Park, to Miss Jane Jones, Penllwyn Melindwr, late Neuadd-fawr, Taly- bont	Welsh Gazette and West Wales Advertiser 29th June 1899
1899	8	14	Pryse	Advert for Two Grooms for a Hunting Stable	Evening Express 14th August 1899

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1899	8	16		Advert for a position of experienced Groom as Groom-Coachman or Second Horseman by Wm. Price	Evening Express 16th August 1899
1899	9	8	Mrs Pryse	Advert for a parlourmaid	Evening Express 8th September 1899
1899	12	23		Captain Pryse Pryse died from septicaemia as the result of a fox bite	The Aberystwith Observer 8th March 1900
1900	1	11	Mr. P. P. Pryse, Lodge Park, Captain Howell, Lodge Park	Gogerddan estate rent audit	Welsh Gazette and West Wales Advertiser 11th January 1900
1900	1	18		Announcement of death of Captain Pryse Pryse	Towyn-on-Sea and Merioneth County Times 18th January 1900
1900	2	15		Sale of Saddlery, Horse Cloths, Stable Utensils, also several Mountain Ponies and Cobs, 3 Milch Cows, 1 Heifer, 4 Store Pigs, 2 Carriages, and numerous other useful articles at Lodge Park	Welsh Gazette and West Wales Advertiser 15th February 1900
1900	4	5		Will of Captain Pryse Pryse Pryse proved. Value of £21,394 5s. 1d. his wife, Mrs. Louisa Pryse appointed as executor	Welsh Gazette and West Wales Advertiser 5th April 1900
1900	9	14		Marriage of Mr David Thomas, gardener, Lodge Park, to Miss Mary Pugh, Post Office, Taliesin	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 14th September 1900

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1900				A somewhat crude ink field plan numbered to a missing schedule showing the Lodge Park Estate, Ceredigion	National Library MAP 7804
1901	2	11	Dr James	Meeting of the Pension Committee	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 11th February 1901
1901			William Lloyd	A letter by William Lloyd of the Gogerddan Estate Office, Lodge Park, to Evan Rees of Machynlleth, concerning the purchase of an interest in Foel Fawr copper mine	Gogerddan Estate Records GFA11/1/32
1901				1901 Census	1901 Census
1903	1	15	Mr and Mrs Pryse	The annual rent audit of the Gogerddan Estate	Welsh Gazette and West Wales Advertiser 15th January 1903
1905	12	1	Mrs Pryse Pryse	Gifts of rabbits to people in the village and the neighbourhood.	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 1st December 1905
1907	8	23	Mrs Pryse	Advert for "good plain cook"	Evening Express 23rd August 1907

1908-1909				<p>Letters to Sir Edward John Webley-Parry-Pryse of Gogerddan and George R. Pryse, 1909. Recurrent correspondents and subjects are described at series level. Further correspondents include the Aberystwyth and Aberdovey Steam Packet Company and other steam ship companies, the Great Western Railway, The Board of Trade (Harbour Department), John Nicholas of Aberdovey, R.G.Smith of Aberystwyth, D. Williams of Cletwr Hall, the Royal Engineers Office at Pembroke Dock, H.C. Fryer of Verwood Manor, Wimborne, J.T. Rees of Carmarthen, Robert A. Smith of Westminster, J.J. Hughes of Tal-y-bont, relieving officer and registrar, Tal-y-bont and North Cardiganshire Agricultural Society, H.Horace Ward of the Chemical Laboratory of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and T.D. Roberts of Swansea on a fishing venture at Ynyslas. Subjects include the shipping and rail freight of mineral ores, and of timber supplied to the Vivian and Sons copper works in Swansea; termination of the lease of gun platforms at Aberystwyth Castle; the deputation of Edward John Webley-Parry-Pryse as His Majesty's gamekeeper in the parish of Ysbyty Ystwyth; reduction of water pollution from the Llety Evan Hen and Vaughan mines; lease of fishing rights in the Bog Pool; legal action by Williams and White, ironmongers; against Lewes T. Loveden Pryse for debt; a petition for a geological survey in north</p>	Gogerddan Estate Records GCA6/12
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Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
				Cardiganshire; the bankruptcy of John Jenkins of Brynhir; improvement to Mill Street and Smithfield Road, Aberystwyth, with plan; and the condition of Lodge Park house and outbuildings.	
1909	6	1	Mrs Pryse	Taliesan Eisteddfod	Welsh Gazette and West Wales Advertiser 10th June 1909
1909	11	24	Mrs Pryse, widow of the late Mr Pryse Pryse	Marriage of Dr J. James to Mrs Pryse at All Saint's Church, Margaret Street, Cavendish-square, London	Welsh Gazette and West Wales Advertiser 2nd December 1909
1910	1	10	Dr. and Mrs. James	Presentation on the occasion of their marriage	Evening Express 10th January 1910
1910	9	22		John Francis found dead on the roadside, near the workhouse. He had previously been the butler at Lodge Park	The Aberystwith Observer 22nd September 1910
1910			Louisa Pryse	Duties on Land Values – Valuation made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the Finance (1909/10) Act 1910.	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/LloydGeorgeDomesday.html
1911				1911 Census, occupied by Dr John James and his wife Luisa and a son from a previous relationship John Phylip Servants. Ann Harris (retired), Annie Parry (parlour maid), Annie M. James (cook) and Maria/Minnie Jone (between maid)	1911 Census

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1914	6	12		Use of the public hearse by Ann Harris Penrhyncoch Housekeeper at Lodge Park	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/elorgerbyd_defnyddwyr.html
1915	5	28	Dr John James	Mr. R. W. Jenkins, the chauffeur of Dr. James, Lodge Park, has joined the mechanical transport and is now in France	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 28th May 1915
1915	10	22	Dr John James	One of the medical officers with whom births should registered	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 22nd October 1915
1916	4	28	Dr. James	Sale of furniture and outdoor effects at Lodge Park	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 28th April 1916
1916	6	9	Dr. James	John Gwynne Howell, R.F.A. and R.F.C awarded the Military Cross. Son of Dr James (Late of Lodge Park)	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 9th June 1916
1916	6	23	Dr. James	Marriage of Evan Bennett, eldest son of Dr. James, of Borth (late of Lodge Park, Glandyfi), to Lilian Alice, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Silk, of Haulfryn	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 23rd June 1916
1916 - 1929				Law Fire Insurance Society Limited Includes valuations and plans. Properties include Gogerddan, Lodge Park, Ruel Issa, Nantsiriol, Bryncastell, Pempompren Uchaf, Brysgaga, Cwmbwa, Glanfread, the Angler's Retreat,	Gogerddan Estate Records GBP1/6

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1918	6	7		Hugh Owen James working at Lodge Park, as a sawyer. Appears before the local Tribunal	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 7th June 1918
1918	10	25	Dr. James	Funeral of Sir Edward Pryse	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 25th October 1918
1919	1	3	Mrs. George Pryse	Advert for a cook and parlourmaid	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 3rd January 1919
1919	1	17	Mrs. George Pryse	Advert for a cook and parlourmaid	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 17th January 1919
1919	3	7	Mrs and Miss Pryce	Church tea	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 7th March 1919
1919	11	14	Mr and Mrs Riley	Hunt	The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 14th November 1919
1921				Later specifications refer to the installation of electricity at Lodge Park, 1921	Gogerddan Estate Records GBD1
1922	3	16	Mr and Mrs Alastair Riley	Married daughter to C.J Baker	The Times 16 March 1922
1923	8	22		Death of Alastair John Riley	The Times 22 August 1923

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1924	12	29		Burial of Margaret Holford, Stableford, Worfield, Bridgnorth, 83. Formerly of Lodge Park & Gwynfryn	http://www.llangynfelyn.org/dogfennau/cof_cladd_1921.html
1928	5	29	Mrs Riley	Announcement of marriage of daughter to MR. R.H. Fitzgerald-Uniacke	The Times 29 May 1928
1930	7	21		Lodge park and Angler's rest sold for £7375	R. J. Colyer. 1980-81. The gentry and the country in nineteenth-century Cardiganshire. <i>Welsh history review Cylchgrawn hanes Cymru. Vol. 10, nos. 1-4.</i>
1930				Plan of Lodge Park and adjoining properties forming part of the Gogerddan Estate, Cardiganshire	National Library Cards. 057
1932	10	18	John White	Bankruptcy notice of WHITE, John, residing at the Lodge, Lodge Park, Glandyfi, in the county of Cardigan, and carrying on business at 15, Penycae, Taliesin, in the said county of Cardigan. SHOEMAKER	The 'London Gazette' 18 Oct 1932, Issue 33874
1933	1	23	Lieutenant-Colonel Holford, C.M.G., D.S.O. and the Hon. Mrs Holford	Announcement of marriage of daughter to Sir John Reynolds, Bt. of Cuddington, Cheshire	The Times 23 Jan 1933

Year	Month	Day	Occupier	Event	Source
1935	12	30	Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Holford	Marriage of second daughter to Archibald, eldest son of Arthur Phayre Colquhoun, of Port Mort, Eure, France	The Times 30 December 1935
1936	6	18		Death of, Lt-Col J. H. E. Holford, C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar, late 7th Hussars, of Lodge Park,	The Times 18 June 1936
1960				Sold to Ponceford Engineering with the intension to flatten the buildings to make way for 150 chalet park	
1990's				Bought by Malcom and Sue Hayes	History of Lodge Park notes
2017				Bought by current owner	Heritage Impact Assessment

Appendix 3: Context List

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
1	Coal hole	170 mm of concrete floor, part of the 20th century extension.	Above 2
2	Coal hole	A layer of mixed highly disturbed ground with many services including two waterpipes, a high-level plastic drain and a low-level ceramic drain. The ceramic drain was attached to a rain water sump and presumably represent the position of a down pipe before the 20th century extension. This layer was up to 180 mm thick	Below 1 Above 3
3	Coal hole	Layer of very dark grey/black soil with flecks and small fragments of coal. The layer was up to 40 mm thick	Below 2 Above 4
4	Coal hole	Layer of orange gravelly clay with a few slate slabs up to 300 x 200 mm in size. Probably a yard surface.	Below 3 Above natural
5	Coal hole	Occurring only on the western side of the coal hole trench a possible feature of uncertain size and form	Below 4, Cuts natural, Filled with 6
6	Coal hole	Very dark grey/brown shaley soil with some post-medieval pottery, probably from a single large vessel	Below 4, Within 5
7	Front Lawn	Topsoil	Above 8 - 10
8	Front Lawn	Large feature cut into natural. Oval cut, 2.8 x 3.5 m in size reaching a depth of 1.5 m with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Probable soak-away within the lawned area	Below 7, Filled with 9
9	Front Lawn	Loose fill of crushed slate waste with fragments up to 250 mm in size	Below 7, Within 8
10	Front Lawn	Linear feature only seen in one leg of the trenches dug for the ground source heating system. 450 mm wide and 550 mm deep with vertical sides and a flat base	Below 7, Filled with 11
11	Front Lawn	Loose fill of crushed slate waste with fragments up to 250 mm in size	Below 7, Within 10
12	Garden	Topsoil	Equivalent to 7, Above 13, 14, 15
13	Garden	Gravel path running parallel to the garden wall, Approximately 1.0 m wide running approximately 1.1 m from the wall. This is probably the wall seen on the 1887 Ordnance Survey Map	Below 12, Above 14
14	Garden	Cut for a large stone-built drain.	Below 13

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
15	Garden	Stone built drain internally 460 wide x 1000 mm deep with the bottom 300 mm cut into solid rock. Constructed of slatey slabs 40 - 80 mm thick and 500 - 1000 mm long. Capped with large slate slabs 1110 x 400 mm in size and 70 mm thick. These have chamfered edges which overlap to produce a consistent roof to the drain. At one point a sluice runs at right angle to the drain and runs into the top of the main drain. this is 170 mm wide. Within the yard there was a shaft down into the drain 330 x 300 mm in size which is 400 mm deep down to the top of the drain	Below 13, Within 14
16	Garden	Cut for a stone drain, 1.64 m wide and over 1.2 m deep with steeply sloping sides. The bottom of this cut contains the stone drain itself and is cut through solid rock	Below 12, Contains 17, 18
17	Garden	Mid brown soil with a modern density of angular slate fragments up to 150 x 70 mm in size. [Deliberate backfill in top of drain].	Below 12, Above 18
18	Garden	Stone drain in the base of Context 16. Two stone cap stone exposed in the base of the trench. These are slabs of slate 590 mm wide and at least 660 mm long. The gap between the two caps stones suggests the drain below is at least 150 mm deep	Within 16, Below 17
19	Garden	Cut near to the bungalow. Probably an extension of Context 14, vertical cut near to the end of the trench.	Below 12, Filled with 20
20	Garden	Fill of crushed slate waste within Context 19	Below 12, Within 19
21	Rear Yard	Concrete floor of 20th century extension to the west of the porch.	Equivalent to 1, Above 22, 23, 24
22	Rear Yard	Base of slate tank. Slate slab, 1.66 x 0.9 m in size, adjacent to the western side of the porch. There is a 40 mm wide groove around the slab which marks the positions of the upright slabs. Iron fitting with a lead pipe in the base, possibly leading into an extension to the drain (Context 15)	Below 21
23	Rear Yard	Line of ceramic tiles, each 300 x 300 mm in size and 40 mm thick, running at right angles to the rear of the house. Probably associated with Context 23	Below 21, Abuts 24
24	Rear Yard	Fragment of slate slab yard surface, each up to 0.67 x 0.5 m in size	Below 21, Abuts 23
25	Rear Yard	Concrete floor of 20th century extension outside Kitchen 2 (Annex)	Above 26, 27, 28, 29, 30

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
26	Rear Yard	Mortared path 0.64 m wide leading from the door to Kitchen 2 (Annex) for a distance of 1.67 m. The path is terminated by a gutter running at right angles (Context 27) and is edged with worn bricks (Context 28). It is associated with a large area of paving using slate pillars (Context 30)	Below 25, Abuts 26 and 28 Equivalent to 30
27	Rear Yard	Gutter, 90 mm wide cut into the top of a series of slate blocks 200 mm wide and up to 460 mm long. This gutter would have taken water from the path to Kitchen 2 (Annex) away to the west	Below 25 Abuts 25 and 27
28	Rear Yard	Brick edging to the path (Context 26) and Gutter (Context 27) consisting of worn bricks typically 60 mm wide and up to 221 mm long	Below 25 Abuts 26, 27 and 29
29	Rear Yard	A yard surface consisting of slate piers typically 260 mm wide and varying in length between 520 and 1630 mm with the occasional banding with thinner blocks 230 mm wide and up to 460 mm long. The surface covers an area of 2.37 x 1.44 m	Below 25 Abuts 28 and 30
30	Rear Yard	Head of a drain, adjacent to the northern wall of the 19 th century extension and incorporated with the yard surface (Context 29) as the drain for a down pipe. The hopper is 570 x 450 mm in size with an iron grid 220 x 220 mm in size. There is a possible gutter running into this drain from the east, however this has a modern ceramic pipe in concrete along its length	Below 25 Abuts 29
31	Rear Yard	Fragment of a dry-stone wall running at a slightly different angle to that of the house. It runs from near the north-eastern corner of the rear porch to the south eastern corner of the 19 th century extension. The wall is 0.95 m wide surviving for at least four courses (0.5 m). It is constructed of rough slate slabs typically 430 x 250 mm in size.	Below 2, 19 th century extension and rear porch

Appendix 4: List of Photographs in the Archive

For further details of the location of the photographs see Figures 23 – 29

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_001	2 m	Front elevation
Lodge_Park_002	2 m	Western elevation of front porch
Lodge_Park_003	2 m	Western elevation
Lodge_Park_004	2 m	Southern elevation of 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_005	2 m	Eastern elevation of 19th century extension looking NW
Lodge_Park_006	2 m	Southern end of eastern elevation of 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_007	2 m	Middle section of eastern elevation of 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_008	2 m	Northern end of eastern elevation of 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_009	2 m	Northern end of eastern elevation of 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_010		Top half of eastern elevation of 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_011		Top half of southern end of eastern elevation of 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_012		Eastern chimney
Lodge_Park_013	2 m	Northern elevation before modification
Lodge_Park_014	2 m	Eastern end of northern elevation before modification
Lodge_Park_015	2 m	Western end of northern elevation before modification
Lodge_Park_016	2 m	Cellar 1 looking east
Lodge_Park_017	2 m	Cellar 1 looking west
Lodge_Park_018	2 m	Bressummer in wall of Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_019	2 m	Bressummer in wall of Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_020	2 m	Fireplace in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_021	2 m	Window in eastern end of Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_022	2 m	Window in eastern end of Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_023	2 m	Bread oven in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_024	200 mm	Inside bread oven in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_025	200 mm	Inside bread oven in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_026		Disused chimney in corner of Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_027		Disused chimney in corner of Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_028	2 m	Disused fireplace in corner of Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_029		Beam 1 in Cellar 1, looking north
Lodge_Park_030		Chamfer and run-out stop on southern end of Beam 1 in Cellar 1

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_031		Northern end of Beam 2 in Cellar 1, showing metal strapping
Lodge_Park_032		Beam 2 in Cellar 1, looking north
Lodge_Park_033		Northern end of Beam 3 in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_034		Iron hook and infilled slots for joists on Beam 3 in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_035		Infilled slots for joists on Beam 4 in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_036		Northern end of Beam 4 in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_037	2 m	Passage between Cellars 2 and 3, looking east
Lodge_Park_038	2 m	Joint in ceiling beam over Cellar 2
Lodge_Park_039		Ceiling beam over Cellar 2 showing mortice holes for lost partition
Lodge_Park_040	2 m	NE corner of Cellar 2
Lodge_Park_041	2 m	NW corner of Cellar 2, showing blocked opening
Lodge_Park_042		Beam over the passage between Cellars 2 and 3
Lodge_Park_043		Beam over the passage between Cellars 2 and 3
Lodge_Park_044		Beam over the passage between Cellars 2 and 3
Lodge_Park_045	2 m	Brick infill by doorway to Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_046	2 m	Brick infill by doorway to Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_047	2 m	Cellar 3 looking north
Lodge_Park_048		Northern end of ceiling beam in Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_049		Blocked doorway in eastern wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_050		Southern end of ceiling beam in Cellar 3 showing servant bell pivots
Lodge_Park_051	2 m	Door between the cellars and the main house and stairs down to cellar level
Lodge_Park_052	2 m	Inside of porch doors
Lodge_Park_053	2 m	Detail of etched glass in the side windows of the porch
Lodge_Park_054	2 m	Front door
Lodge_Park_055		Bell pull by front door
Lodge_Park_056	2 m	Main ground floor passageway looking north
Lodge_Park_057	2 m	Main ground floor passageway looking south
Lodge_Park_058	2 m	Ground floor passage leading to the 19th century extension, looking east
Lodge_Park_059	2 m	Ground floor passage leading to the 19th century extension, looking west
Lodge_Park_060	2 m	Sitting room 1, looking NW
Lodge_Park_061	2 m	Fireplace in Sitting Room 1
Lodge_Park_062	2 m	Panelling in bay window of Sitting Room 1
Lodge_Park_063	2 m	Sitting Room 1, looking south
Lodge_Park_064	2 m	Sitting Room 1, looking east
Lodge_Park_065	2 m	Fireplace on Office
Lodge_Park_066	2 m	Office looking SW

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_067		Cornice in the Office
Lodge_Park_068	2 m	Window GW 9 in the Office
Lodge_Park_069	2 m	Window GW10 in the Office
Lodge_Park_070	2 m	Sitting Room 2, looking south
Lodge_Park_071	2 m	Sitting Room 2, looking SW
Lodge_Park_072	2 m	Sitting Room 2, fireplace
Lodge_Park_073	2 m	Sitting Room 2, fireplace
Lodge_Park_074	2 m	Sitting Room 2, space between the fireplace and the south wall
Lodge_Park_075	2 m	Sitting Room 2, looking north
Lodge_Park_076	2 m	Sitting Room 2, looking north
Lodge_Park_077	200 mm	Floor boards in Sitting Room 2
Lodge_Park_078	2 m	Kitchen 2 (Annex) looking NE
Lodge_Park_079	2 m	Kitchen 2 (Annex) looking NE
Lodge_Park_080	2 m	External door of Kitchen 2 (Annex)
Lodge_Park_081	2 m	Kitchen 2 (Annex), looking west
Lodge_Park_082	2 m	Kitchen 2 (Annex), looking west
Lodge_Park_083	2 m	Steps between Kitchen 2 (Annex) and Annex Basement
Lodge_Park_084	2 m	Annex Basement, looking east to window BW6
Lodge_Park_085	2 m	Annex Basement, looking SE
Lodge_Park_086	2 m	Fireplace in Annex Basement
Lodge_Park_087	2 m	Fireplace in Annex Basement
Lodge_Park_088	2 m	Door to Cellar 1 in Annex Basement
Lodge_Park_089	2 m	Annex Basement looking NW
Lodge_Park_090	2 m	Coat rack in Annex Basement
Lodge_Park_091	2 m	Steps from Annex Basement to Bedroom 5
Lodge_Park_092	2 m	Steps from Annex Basement to Bedroom 5
Lodge_Park_093	2 m	Landing outside Bedroom 5
Lodge_Park_094	2 m	Landing outside Bedroom 5
Lodge_Park_095	2 m	Bedroom 5, looking NE
Lodge_Park_96	2 m	Utility Room, looking NW
Lodge_Park_097	2 m	Main staircase from ground floor
Lodge_Park_098	2 m	First floor landing looking north
Lodge_Park_099	2 m	First floor landing looking south
Lodge_Park_100	2 m	First floor passage south of Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_101	2 m	Bathroom 2, looking north
Lodge_Park_102	2 m	First floor passage, east of Bathroom 2, looking north
Lodge_Park_103	2 m	Bathroom 1, looking north
Lodge_Park_104	2 m	Bathroom 1, looking north
Lodge_Park_105	2 m	Sitting Room 3, looking south
Lodge_Park_106	2 m	Sitting Room 3, looking SE
Lodge_Park_107	2 m	Sitting Room 3, looking east

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_108	2 m	Bedroom 4, looking south
Lodge_Park_109	2 m	Northern end of beam over Bedroom 4
Lodge_Park_110	2 m	Bedroom 3, looking south
Lodge_Park_111	2 m	Bedroom 3, looking north
Lodge_Park_112	2 m	Bedroom 2, looking south
Lodge_Park_113	2 m	Bedroom 2, looking SW
Lodge_Park_114	2 m	Detail of lath and plaster lining in Bedroom 2
Lodge_Park_115		Central roof, looking east
Lodge_Park_116		Cut off truss in central roof, looking NE
Lodge_Park_117		Annex Roof
Lodge_Park_118		Annex Roof
Lodge_Park_119		Annex Roof
Lodge_Park_120		Annex Roof
Lodge_Park_121		Annex Roof
Lodge_Park_122	2 m	Kitchen 1, looking south
Lodge_Park_123	2 m	Kitchen 1, looking north
Lodge_Park_124	2 m	Kitchen 1, looking west
Lodge_Park_125		Joint in beam over ground floor passage to Sitting Room 2
Lodge_Park_126	2 m	Window GW10 in the Office
Lodge_Park_127	2 m	Window GW10 in the Office
Lodge_Park_128		Wooden panelling above window GW10
Lodge_Park_129		North end of Beam 2 in Cellar 1, looking NE
Lodge_Park_130	100 mm	Metal plate below northern end of Beam 2 in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_131	100 mm	Metal plate below northern end of Beam 2 in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_132		South end of Beam 2, looking SW
Lodge_Park_133	100 mm	South end of Beam 2, looking SE after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_134	100 mm	South end of Beam 2, looking SE after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_135		South end of Beam 1 in Cellar 1
Lodge_Park_136		South end of Beam 1 in Cellar 1 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_137		South end of Beam 1 in Cellar 1 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_138		South end of Beam 1 in Cellar 1 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_139		North end of Beam 4, looking north
Lodge_Park_140		South end of Beam 4, looking south
Lodge_Park_141		North end of Beam 3 after the removal of the plaster

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_142		North end of Beam 3 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_143		South end of Beam 3 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_144		South end of Beam 3 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_145	150 mm	Beam over window GW10 in the Office
Lodge_Park_146	150 mm	Beam over window GW10 in the Office
Lodge_Park_147	150 mm	Beam over window GW10 in the Office
Lodge_Park_148	2 m	Kitchen 2 (Annex) looking west
Lodge_Park_149	2 m	First floor landing looking north
Lodge_Park_150	2 m	Bathroom 1, looking north
Lodge_Park_151	2 m	New opening in the Utility Room looking NE
Lodge_Park_152	2 m	New opening in the Utility Room looking NE
Lodge_Park_153	2 m	Vertical break in masonry adjacent to window GW3 in the Utility Room
Lodge_Park_154	100 mm	Blocked fireplace in northern wall of Utility Room
Lodge_Park_155	100 mm	Blocked fireplace in northern wall of Utility Room
Lodge_Park_156		Northern end of ceiling beam in Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_157	2 m	Blocked doorway in eastern wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_158	2 m	Blocked doorway in eastern wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_159	2 m	Blocked doorway in eastern wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_160	2 m	Break in stonework of the south wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_161	2 m	Break in stonework of the south wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_162	2 m	Cellar 3 looking north
Lodge_Park_163	2 m	Window GW10 in the Office
Lodge_Park_164		Middle attic looking west
Lodge_Park_165		Middle attic looking east
Lodge_Park_166	1 m	Disturbed top of the main drain (Context 15)
Lodge_Park_167	1 m	Disturbed top of the main drain (Context 15)
Lodge_Park_168	1 m	Disturbed top of the main drain (Context 15)
Lodge_Park_169	200 mm and 1 m	Disturbed top of the main drain (Context 15)
Lodge_Park_170	200 mm and 1 m	Disturbed top of the main drain (Context 15)
Lodge_Park_171	100 mm	Sluice giving side access to the main drain (Context 15)
Lodge_Park_172	1 m	Main drain (Context 15) after the removal of the loose roofing slabs
Lodge_Park_173	1 m	Internal structure of the main drain (Context 15)
Lodge_Park_174	1 m	Slate slabs forming the roof of the drain Context 18
Lodge_Park_175	1 m	Slate slabs forming the roof of the drain Context 18
Lodge_Park_176	1 m	Cut for drain Context 18 (Context 16)

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_177		Inside the main drain (Context 15) looking SE
Lodge_Park_178		Inside the main drain (Context 15) looking NW
Lodge_Park_179	1 m	Beam below the floor of Bedroom 2
Lodge_Park_180	1 m	Beam below the floor of Bedroom 2
Lodge_Park_181	1 m	Beam below the floor of Bedroom 2
Lodge_Park_182	1 m	Yard surface outside Kitchen 2 (Annex) including Contexts 26 - 30
Lodge_Park_183	1 m	Yard surface outside Kitchen 2 (Annex) including Contexts 26 - 30
Lodge_Park_184	1 m	Path (Context 26) from Kitchen 2 (Annex)
Lodge_Park_185	1 m	Drain, Context 30
Lodge_Park_186	1 m	Gutter (Context 27) at the end of the path (Context 26)
Lodge_Park_187	1 m	Gutter (Context 27) at the end of the path (Context 26)
Lodge_Park_188	1 m	Yard surface outside Kitchen 2 (Annex) including Contexts 26 - 30
Lodge_Park_189	2 m	Graffiti behind the shower in Bathroom 1
Lodge_Park_190		Graffiti behind the shower in Bathroom 1
Lodge_Park_191		Graffiti behind the shower in Bathroom 1
Lodge_Park_192	2 m	Partition between Bathroom 1 and Sitting Room 3 and location of Cache 2
Lodge_Park_193		Truss over Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_194		Truss over Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_195		Truss over Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_197		Carpenter's marks on truss over the 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_198		Carpenter's marks on truss over the 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_199		Roof structure in northern attic, looking east
Lodge_Park_200		Roof structure in northern attic, looking west
Lodge_Park_201		Roof structure in northern attic, looking west
Lodge_Park_202		Detail of the base of a truss in the northern attic
Lodge_Park_203		Extra timber in roof structure of northern attic
Lodge_Park_204		Difference in floor levels between Sitting Room 3 and Bathroom 1
Lodge_Park_205		Pivot for a bell pull over the partition between Bathroom 1 and Sitting Room 3
Lodge_Park_206		Pivot for a bell pull over the partition between Bathroom 1 and Sitting Room 3
Lodge_Park_207	30 mm	Money order from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_208	30 mm	Two buttons from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_209	30 mm	Glove from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_210	30 mm	Glove from Cache 2

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_211	30 mm	Box of hooks and eyes from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_213	30 mm	Top of a coconut
Lodge_Park_214	30 mm	Top of a coconut
Lodge_Park_215	30 mm	Letter addressed to "Dearest Madge" from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_216	300 mm	Second page from the letter addressed to "Dearest Madge" from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_217	300 mm	Eroded note, possibly part of a will from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_218	300 mm	Fragment of a London newspaper from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_219	300 mm	Fragment of a London newspaper from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_220		Fragment of a London newspaper from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_221		Fragment of a London newspaper from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_222	300 mm	Fragment of floral material from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_223	300 mm	Fragment of leather from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_224	30 mm	Fragment of oiled cloth from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_225	30 mm	Fragment of cloth from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_226	30 mm	Fragment of floral material from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_227	30 mm	Rear of envelope from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_228	30 mm	Front of envelope from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_229	30 mm	List from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_230	30 mm	Adjusted image of the list from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_231	30 mm	Adjusted image of the list from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_232	30 mm	Eroded sheet of paper from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_233	30 mm	Note from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_234	30 mm	Front of envelope addressed to H.G. Fryer from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_235	30 mm	Rear of envelope addressed to H.G Fryer from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_236	30 mm	Eroded advert for Wotherspoon's from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_237	30 mm	First page of letter to H.G. Fryer from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_238	30 mm	Second page of letter to H.G Fryer from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_239		Base for the water tank in the roof above Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_240		Base for the water tank in the roof above Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_241		Truss in the northern attic, looking west
Lodge_Park_242		Truss in the northern attic, looking west
Lodge_Park_243		Truss in the northern attic, looking west
Lodge_Park_244		Truss in the northern attic, looking west
Lodge_Park_245		Carpenter's marks on the truss in the northern attic
Lodge_Park_246		Carpenter's marks on the truss in the northern attic
Lodge_Park_247		Carpenter's marks on the truss in the northern attic
Lodge_Park_248		Truss in the northern attic, looking east
Lodge_Park_249		Truss in the northern attic, looking east
Lodge_Park_250		Truss in the northern attic, looking east

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_251		Angled beam in the northern attic
Lodge_Park_252		Truss in the northern attic, looking east
Lodge_Park_253		Truss in the northern attic, looking east
Lodge_Park_254		Truss in the northern attic, looking east
Lodge_Park_255	2 m	New opening in the Utility Room showing the wall structure
Lodge_Park_256	2 m	Vertical break in masonry adjacent to window GW3 in the Utility Room
Lodge_Park_257	2 m	Rear of the property after the removal of the 20th century lean-to
Lodge_Park_258	2 m	Rear, two storeyed porch after the removal of the 20th century lean-to extensions
Lodge_Park_259	2 m	Rear, two storeyed porch after the removal of the 20th century lean-to extensions
Lodge_Park_260	2 m	Rear of the property after the removal of the 20th century lean-to
Lodge_Park_261	2 m	Rear of the property after the removal of the 20th century lean-to
Lodge_Park_262	10 mm	Blocked fireplace in northern wall of Utility Room
Lodge_Park_263	2 m	Blocked doorway in eastern wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_264	2 m	Blocked window in northern wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_265		Northern end of ceiling beam in Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_266		Northern end of ceiling beam in Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_267	2 m	Break in stonework of the south wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_268	2 m	Break in stonework of the south wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_269	2 m	Break in stonework of the south wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_270	2 m	Timberwork in the eastern wall of Bathroom 1
Lodge_Park_271	2 m	Timberwork in the eastern wall of Bathroom 1
Lodge_Park_272		Detail of timberwork in eastern wall of Bathroom 1
Lodge_Park_273	2 m	Vertical break in the masonry adjacent to window 1W4 in corridor to the east of Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_274	2 m	Vertical break in the masonry adjacent to window 1W4 in corridor to the east of Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_275	1 m	Coal hole trench before excavation, but after the removal of the concrete floor (Context 1)
Lodge_Park_276	1 m	Eastern section of the Coal-hole trench
Lodge_Park_277	1 m	Eastern section of the Coal-hole trench
Lodge_Park_278	2 m	New window opening in the eastern wall of Bathroom 1
Lodge_Park_279	2 m	Northern wall of Bathroom 1 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_280	2 m	Western wall of Bathroom 1 after the removal of the plaster

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_281	2 m	Vertical break in the masonry adjacent to window 1W4 in corridor to the east of Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_282	2 m	Vertical break in masonry adjacent to window 1W3 in Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_283	2 m	Vertical break in masonry adjacent to window 1W3 in Bathroom 2
Lodge_Park_284	2 m	Eastern side of window 1W3 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_285	2 m	Eastern side of window 1W3 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_286		Join in the beam over Bedroom 4 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_287		Join in the beam over Bedroom 4 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_288		Join in the beam over Bedroom 4 after the removal of the plaster
Lodge_Park_289	1 m	Structure of wall between Sitting Room 3 and Bathroom 3
Lodge_Park_290	1 m	Coal hole trench before excavation, but after the removal of the concrete floor (Context 1)
Lodge_Park_291	1 m	Blocked window in northern wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_292	1 m	Blocked window in northern wall of Cellar 3
Lodge_Park_293	1 m	Partition between Bedrooms 2 and 3
Lodge_Park_294	1 m	Fireplace in Bedroom 2
Lodge_Park_295	1 m	Fireplace in Bedroom 2
Lodge_Park_296	2 m	Fireplace in Bedroom 4
Lodge_Park_297	2 m	Fireplace in Bedroom 4
Lodge_Park_298	1 m	Composite photograph of coal-hole trench, looking down
Lodge_Park_299	100 mm	Leather sole from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_300	100 mm	Two sherds of post-medieval pottery from cache 1
Lodge_Park_301	100 mm	Base of a glass bottle from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_302	100 mm	Side view of the glass bottle from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_303	100 mm	Five sherds of early Buckley Ware pottery from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_304	100 mm	Four fragments of a wooden bowl from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_305	50 mm	Top of wooden boss from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_306	50 mm	Side view of wooden boss from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_307	50 mm	Side view of wooden boss from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_308	50 mm	Side view of wooden boss from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_309	50 mm	Side view of wooden boss from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_310	100 mm	Top view of wooden bowl fragments from Cache 1
Lodge_Park_311	2 m	Vertical break in the stonework adjacent to window 1W3 in Bathroom 2

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_312	1 m	Partition between Bedrooms 2 and 3
Lodge_Park_313	1 m	Detail of stud from the partition between Bedrooms 2 and 3
Lodge_Park_314		The front lawn before excavation
Lodge_Park_315		The front lawn before excavation
Lodge_Park_316	2 m	Beam below the floor of Bedroom 3
Lodge_Park_317		Topsoiling on the front lawn
Lodge_Park_318	2 m	The stripped area on the front lawn
Lodge_Park_319	2 m	Possible soak-away, Context 8
Lodge_Park_320	2 m	Possible soak-away, Context 8
Lodge_Park_321	2 m	Possible soak-away, Context 8
Lodge_Park_322	2 m	Possible soak-away, Context 8
Lodge_Park_323		Packing piece below a joist in the beam below the floor of the landing
Lodge_Park_324	2 m	Linear feature, Context 10
Lodge_Park_325		Brick from the fireplace in Bedroom 2
Lodge_Park_326		North western corner of the house showing the change of direction of the rear wall from first floor level
Lodge_Park_327		The trenches linking the bore-holes
Lodge_Park_328	1 m	Path (Context 13) in the garden
Lodge_Park_329	2 m	Easement through the garden
Lodge_Park_330	2 m	Easement through the garden
Lodge_Park_331	1 m	Path (Context 13) in the garden
Lodge_Park_332	2 m	Feature (Context 19) in the western end of the trench to the bungalow
Lodge_Park_333	2 m	Feature (Context 19) in the western end of the trench to the bungalow
Lodge_Park_334	2 m	Composite photograph of the stripped area on the front lawn
Lodge_Park_335		Inside the main drain (Context 15), looking SE
Lodge_Park_336		Inside the main drain (Context 15), looking NW
Lodge_Park_337		The trench through the garden
Lodge_Park_338		The trench through the garden
Lodge_Park_339		The trench to the bungalow
Lodge_Park_340		Main drain (Context 15) after the removal of the loose roofing slabs
Lodge_Park_341		Pecking rock in the garden
Lodge_Park_342		Pecking rock in the garden
Lodge_Park_343		Inside the main drain (Context 15), looking SE
Lodge_Park_344		Inside the main drain (Context 15), looking NW
Lodge_Park_345	1 m	Composite photograph of the top of the main drain before the loose blocks were removed

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_346	1 m	Composite photograph of the top of drain Context 18
Lodge_Park_347	1 m	Composite photograph of the top of the main drain after the loose blocks were removed
Lodge_Park_348		Beam below the floor of Bedroom 2
Lodge_Park_349	1 m	Base of slate tank (Context 22)
Lodge_Park_350	1 m	Detail of metall fitting in the base of the slate tank (Context 22)
Lodge_Park_351	1 m	Line of tiles (Context 23)
Lodge_Park_352	1 m	Slate yard surface (Context 24)
Lodge_Park_353	1 m	Shaft in the top of the main drain (Context 15)
Lodge_Park_354	1 m	Wall (Context 31)
Lodge_Park_355		Detail of the metal fitting in the base of the slate tank (Context 22)
Lodge_Park_356	1 m	Composite photograph of the top of the main drain (Context 15)
Lodge_Park_357	1 m	Composite photograph of the top layer of the wall (Context 31) where it crosses the trench
Lodge_Park_358	1 m	Composite photograph of the lower layer of the wall (Context 31) where it crosses the trench
Lodge_Park_359	1 m	Composite photograph of the slate tank base (Context 22)
Lodge_Park_360		Trench to the site of the air pump
Lodge_Park_361		Composite photograph of line of tiles (Context 23)
Lodge_Park_362	1 m	Structure of the floor of The Utility Room
Lodge_Park_363	1 m	Structure of the fllor of the ground floor passage to the 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_364	1 m	Scar for the wall of the 20th century lean-to where it joins the 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_365	1 m	Section through wall (Context 31)
Lodge_Park_366	1 m	Section through wall (Context 31)
Lodge_Park_367		Trench to the east of the 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_368		Digging the eastern end of the trench through the yard
Lodge_Park_369	1 m	Composite photograph of the section of Wall (Context 31)
Lodge_Park_370		Vertical view of the yard surface (Contexts 26 - 30)
Lodge_Park_371	1 m	Composite photograph of the yard surface (Context 26 - 30)
Lodge_Park_372		Unstratified clay pipe bowl from the Front Lawn area
Lodge_Park_373	30 mm	Leather object from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_374	30 mm	Letter from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_375	30 mm	In Memoriam card from Cache 2

File	Scale	Description
Lodge_Park_376	30 mm	Leather object with a lid from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_377	30 mm	Box of hooks and eyes from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_378	30 mm	Pill box from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_379	30 mm	Lid of pill box from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_380	30 mm	Buttons from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_381	30 mm	Prescription from Cache 2
Lodge_Park_382	1 m	Fireplace in Bedroom 2
Lodge_Park_383	1 m	Shutter on window GW10 in the Office
Lodge_Park_384	1 m	Shutter on window GW10 in the Office
Lodge_Park_385		Carved inscription on truss in the 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_386		Carved inscription on truss in the 19th century extension
Lodge_Park_387		Carved inscription on truss in the 19th century extension

Appendix 5: Specification

Specification for the Archaeological Recording and Watching Brief at Lodge Park, Tre'r ddol, Machynlleth, SY20 8PL.

Specification written by I.P. Brooks 29/08/19

1. Background

- 1.1. It is intended to convert the Lodge Building into a series of four self-contained dwellings together with a communal space. (Ceredigion Planning Application A190043)
- 1.2. The Lodge (PRN DAT58321) is a listed building, Listed building Ref. 9835 at Grade II. It is a country house probably originally constructed in the seventeenth century, but heavily modified in the nineteenth century. In the late sixteen and early seventeenth century it is associated with the Pryse family and was occupied by Hugh Myddleton whilst investigating the mineral resources of the region. It is thought that the original Lodge was adapted in the 1630's and rebuilt in the 1670's, with further modifications in 1787 (Cadw Listed Building Description)
- 1.3. As part of the planning process it has been recommended that the building be recorded at a level equivalent to a Level 2 Survey, of English Heritage (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*, together with the recording of any architectural features revealed by the works and a watching brief on any groundworks undertaken.
- 1.4. This specification is based on a series of emails from Rachel Solnick, the Heritage Impact Assessment prepared by Catalina Architecture Ltd and a telephone conversation with Zoe Bevan Rice of the Dyfed Archaeological Planning Service.

2. Aims

- 2.1. To record the Lodge Park to a level equivalent to a Level 2 Survey of English Heritage (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*.
- 2.2. To record any architectural features revealed by the development.
- 2.3. To record any archaeological features or deposits revealed by the groundworks associated with the development

4. Assessment Programme

4.1. The works associated with this development will include:

- 4.1.1. Photographic recording of the building
- 4.1.2. Written description
- 4.1.3. Watching brief on the modifications to the building
- 4.1.4. Watching brief on any associated ground works
- 4.1.5. Archive and report preparation

5. Standing Building Recording

5.1. Lodge Park will be record to a level equivalent to a Level 2 Survey of English Heritage (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* and the work will conform with the standards laid out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2019 *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

5.2. This will include a photographic, drawn and written record

5.3. The photographic record will include:

- 5.3.1. A general view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape.
- 5.3.2. The building's external appearance.
- 5.3.3. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
- 5.3.4. Photographs will be taken with Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP in RAW, subsequently converted to TIFF and JPEG for archiving and presentation.
- 5.3.5. If practical the photographs will include a suitable metric scale.
- 5.3.6. Where practical photogrammetric elevations will be produced using Agisoft Metashape Standard v. 1.5.1

5.4. The drawn record will include:

- 5.4.1. A location plan.
- 5.4.2. The existing plans and elevations prepared for the planning application by Catalina Architecture Ltd.
- 5.4.3. Measured drawings of the any suitable features as required.

5.5. The written record will include:

- 5.5.1. The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
- 5.5.2. A note of any statutory designation.
- 5.5.3. The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
- 5.5.4. A description of the building that will include a summary the building's form, function, date and sequence of development

6. Watching Brief on the Modification of the Building

- 6.1. The modifications to the building will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 6.2. The recording of any architectural features will conform with the standards laid out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2019 *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
- 6.3. Areas to be modified will be recorded prior to any disturbance taking place.
- 6.4. Any architectural features will record with a photographic, drawn and written record being undertaken as required.

Photographs will be taken with Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP in RAW, subsequently converted to TIFF and JPEG for archiving and presentation

Detailed notes on any feature revealed will be kept.

Suitable features revealed will be drawn, at a suitable scale. In general, this will be done by hand, however, if this is not possible a survey with a Leica TS06 Total Station using reflectorless recording will be undertaken.

7. Watching Brief on Associated Ground Works

- 7.1. The Watching Brief will follow the standards laid out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
- 7.2. A suitably qualified archaeologist will be present during excavation of the any ground works.
- 7.3. All features or archaeologically significant deposits revealed by the ground works will be fully recorded including:
- 7.4. A written description of deposit: type, components etc.
- 7.5. Drawn plans and sections at suitable scales
- 7.6. Photographs will be taken with a Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP in RAW, subsequently converted to TIFF and JPEG for archiving and presentation
Plan drawing showing extent of deposit.
- 7.7. Section drawing of any feature recorded to record vertical stratigraphy
- 7.8. The detail recording will only take place if it is safe to do so. If not, the best description and record possible will be made.

- 7.9. The Dyfed Archaeological Planning service will be notified immediately if significant archaeological deposits, features or artefacts are located.
- 7.10. The photographs will include metric scales
- 7.11. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded by context.
- 7.12. Each deposit, feature or layer will be identified by a unique context number to which all other records will be related
- 7.13. Where possible, features will be sampled to obtain dating and functional evidence.
- 7.14. Where possible, elevation drawings of feature half sections to record vertical stratigraphy.
- 7.15. Where appropriate, deposits will be sampled for environmental, dating or technological evidence. Samples will be fully recorded and packed appropriately for future analysis.
- 7.16. Sampling will be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.*
- 7.17. All features recorded will be tied in to the National Grid.
- 7.18. All features revealed by the ground works will be recorded as above if safe working practices allows.
- 7.19. If human remains are encountered all works will stop until the appropriate permissions have been obtained.

8. Archive preparation

- 8.1. An archive of the photographs, drawings and written descriptions for this report will be prepared and deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.
- 8.2. This will be consistent with the RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives (<https://rcahmw.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/RCAHMW-Guidelines-for-Digital-Archives.pdf>)
- 8.3. A copy of the archive will be provided to the Dyfed Historical Environment Record

9. Reporting

- 9.1. A summary report on the findings of the investigations will be prepared and completed within one month from completion of the project. This will summarise the results of the project including;
 - 9.1.1. Results of the Standing Building Survey
 - 9.1.2. The result of monitoring the modifications to the building
 - 9.1.3. The result of the watching brief on the associated groundworks.
- 9.2. The preparation of the report will conform to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2018 “Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)”

11. General

11.1. IFA Code of Conduct

- 11.1.1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct.

11.2. Health and Safety

- 11.2.1. EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times. A copy of the company's general statement of policy is available on request.

11.3. A risk assessment will be carried out prior to any fieldwork

11.4. Staff

- 11.4.1. The project will be directed by Dr I.P. Brooks MIFA

- 11.4.2. Project Staff will include Dr I.P. Brooks MIFA

11.5. Timetable

- 11.5.1. It is impossible to give a fixed timetable as this is dependent on the construction programme

- 11.5.2. The archive preparation and report will depend on the results of the work undertaken; however, it is expected that the report will be completed within a month of the completion of the fieldwork.

11.6. Insurance

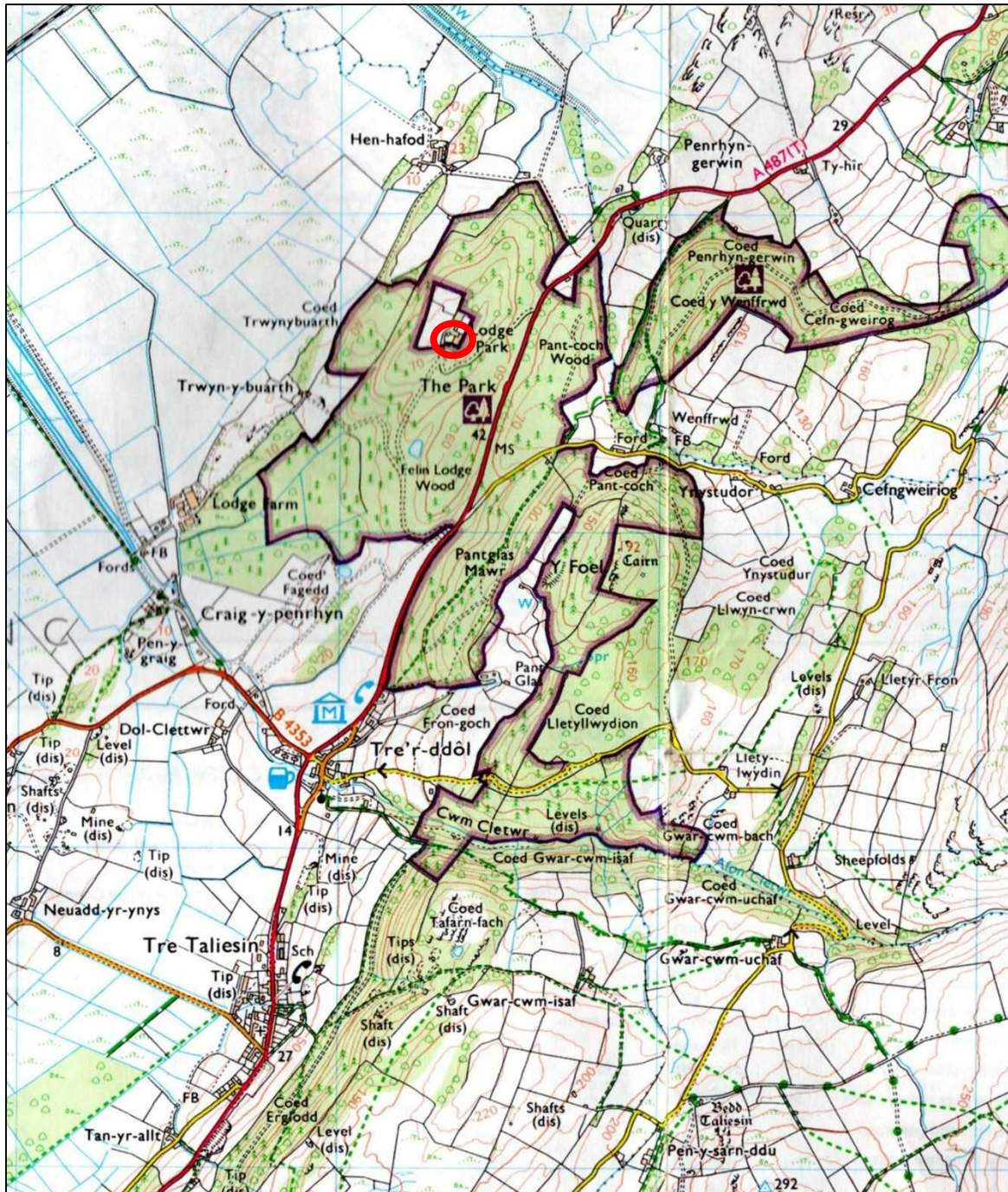
- 11.6.1. EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.

- 11.6.2. EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance.

11.7. Liaison

- 11.7.1. Dyfed Archaeological Planning Service will be informed in advance of the works being carried out.

- 11.7.2. Procedures will be put in place for the monitoring of the project by the Dyfed Archaeological Planning Service.



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