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*Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.*

**Taltreuddyn Fawr, Dyffryn Ardudwy  
Standing Building Report**

**I.P. Brooks**

***EAS Client report 2024/04***



**Taltreuddyn Fawr, Dyffryn Ardudwy**  
**Standing Building Report**

**Survey Commissioned**

**by**

**Paul Skipworth**

**Surveyed**

**by**

**I.P. Brooks**

**Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.**

**Taltreuddyn Fawr, Dyffryn Ardudwy**  
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**registered in England**

**No 2869678**

## **CONTENTS**

<b><i>Introduction:</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>NGR</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>Status</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>Location and Topography</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>Aims of Survey</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>SUMMARY</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>Methodology:</i></b>	<b><i>2</i></b>
<b><i>Desk Top Survey:</i></b>	<b><i>2</i></b>
<b><i>Other Sources</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>
<b><i>Discussion</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>
<b><i>Building Survey</i></b>	<b><i>6</i></b>
<b><i>External appearance</i></b>	<b><i>6</i></b>
<b><i>Internal</i></b>	<b><i>7</i></b>
<b><i>Ground Floor</i></b>	<b><i>7</i></b>
<b><i>First-floor</i></b>	<b><i>9</i></b>
<b><i>Attics</i></b>	<b><i>10</i></b>
<b><i>Watching brief</i></b>	<b><i>11</i></b>
<b><i>Conclusions</i></b>	<b><i>11</i></b>
<b><i>Acknowledgements</i></b>	<b><i>13</i></b>
<b><i>References</i></b>	<b><i>13</i></b>
<b><i>Appendix 1: Specification</i></b>	<b><i>95</i></b>
<b><i>Appendix 2: Listing Description</i></b>	<b><i>103</i></b>
<b><i>Appendix 3: List of photographs in the archive</i></b>	<b><i>104</i></b>
<b><i>Appendix 4: Selection Strategy</i></b>	<b><i>112</i></b>

## ***List of Illustrations***

<b><i>Figure 1: Location</i></b>	<b><i>14</i></b>
<b><i>Figure 2: Location of Taltreuddyn Fawr</i></b>	<b><i>15</i></b>

<i>Figure 3: Historic Mapping</i>	16
<i>Figure 4: Historic Mapping</i>	17
<i>Figure 5: Extract from the 1974 Ordnance Survey Map, SH 5825</i>	18
<i>Figure 6: Ground Floor Plan</i>	19
<i>Figure 7: First Floor Plan</i>	20
<i>Figure 8: Attic Plan</i>	21
<i>Figure 9: Elevations</i>	22
<i>Figure 10: Elevations</i>	23
<i>Figure 11: Sections</i>	24
<i>Figure 12: First Floor Partition</i>	25
<i>Figure 13: Trusses</i>	26
<i>Figure 14: Phasing</i>	27
<i>Figure 15: Probable layout of the original house</i>	28
<i>Figure 16: Location of the Photographs in the Archive (External)</i>	117
<i>Figure 17: Location of the Photographs in the Archive (Ground Floor)</i>	118
<i>Figure 18: Location of the Photographs in the Archive (First Floor)</i>	119
<i>Figure 19: Location of the Photographs in the Archive (Attic)</i>	120

## ***List of Plates***

<i>Plate 1: Northern elevation</i>	29
<i>Plate 2: Door in the Northern Elevation</i>	29
<i>Plate 3: Blocked opening adjacent to the eastern window of the north range</i>	30
<i>Plate 4: Eastern gable of the northern range, looking SSW</i>	30
<i>Plate 5: Eastern gable of the northern range, looking NW</i>	31
<i>Plate 6: Middle and southern range, looking NW</i>	31
<i>Plate 7: Southern elevation of the Middle Range</i>	32
<i>Plate 8: Eastern Elevation of the Southern Range</i>	32
<i>Plate 9: Detail of the window in the Eastern Elevation of the Southern Range</i>	33
<i>Plate 10: The southern Elevation of the Southern Range</i>	33
<i>Plate 11: First floor window in the Southern Elevation of the Southern Range</i>	34
<i>Plate 12: Ground floor window in the Southern Elevation of the Southern Range</i>	34
<i>Plate 13: The western elevation of the Southern Range</i>	35
<i>Plate 14: First floor window in the western elevation of the Southern Range</i>	35
<i>Plate 15: The Linking Range</i>	36
<i>Plate 16: The western elevation of the Western Range</i>	36
<i>Plate 17: The southern elevation of the Western Range</i>	37
<i>Plate 18: The western elevation of the Western Range</i>	37
<i>Plate 19: Western gable of the Northern Range</i>	38
<i>Plate 20: The linking corridor, looking north east</i>	38
<i>Plate 21: The linking corridor looking south west</i>	39
<i>Plate 22: The Western Range, looking south</i>	39
<i>Plate 23: The western range, looking NW</i>	40
<i>Plate 24: The Western Range, looking NNW</i>	40
<i>Plate 25: Modern covering to the original window from the Dining Room</i>	41



<i>Plate 26: Truncated beam in the Linking Passage</i>	41
<i>Plate 27: The Hall, looking SE</i>	42
<i>Plate 28: The Hall, looking WSW</i>	42
<i>Plate 29: The Hall, looking west</i>	43
<i>Plate 30: Window recess in the Hall, looking WSW</i>	43
<i>Plate 31: Window recess in NE corner of the Hall</i>	44
<i>Plate 32: Glazed cupboard in the Hall</i>	44
<i>Plate 33: Doorway leading to the Dining Room</i>	45
<i>Plate 34: Doorway to the Linking Passage</i>	45
<i>Plate 35: Ceiling beam in the Hall, looking ENE</i>	46
<i>Plate 36: Chamfer and stop on the ceiling beams of the Hall</i>	46
<i>Plate 37: Joint at eastern end of the ceiling beams in the Hall</i>	47
<i>Plate 38: Joint at the western end of the ceiling beams in the Hall</i>	47
<i>Plate 39: Hooks in a joist in the Hall</i>	48
<i>Plate 40: The Study, looking ENE</i>	48
<i>Plate 41: Built in cupboard in the western wall of the Study</i>	49
<i>Plate 42: Detail of the lock plates on the cupboard doors in the Study</i>	49
<i>Plate 43: The Study, looking NW</i>	50
<i>Plate 44: Study, looking NW with door to the Lounge</i>	50
<i>Plate 45: Lounge, looking NE</i>	51
<i>Plate 46: Intermural staircase in the Lounge</i>	51
<i>Plate 47: Possible salt box</i>	52
<i>Plate 48: Boulder quoins in the fireplace of the Lounge</i>	52
<i>Plate 49: Lintel over the intramural stairs</i>	53
<i>Plate 50: Door to the Study from the Lounge</i>	53
<i>Plate 51: Recess in the southern wall of the Lounge</i>	54
<i>Plate 52: The Dining Room, looking west</i>	54
<i>Plate 53: Dining Room, looking SW</i>	55
<i>Plate 54: Dining Room, looking SSE</i>	55
<i>Plate 55: Staircase in the Dining Room</i>	56
<i>Plate 56: Original Window in the Dining Room</i>	56
<i>Plate 57: Head rail of the partition in the Dining Room</i>	57
<i>Plate 58: Support for the partition head rail in the Dining Room</i>	57
<i>Plate 59: Dining Room, looking NW</i>	58
<i>Plate 60: Half landing on the stairs from the Dining Room</i>	58
<i>Plate 61: Landing for the Dining Room stairs</i>	59
<i>Plate 62: Door to the Dining Room Stair cupboard</i>	59
<i>Plate 63: Window lighting the Dining Room Stairs</i>	60
<i>Plate 64: Door to the Attic stairs</i>	60
<i>Plate 65: Attic Stairs</i>	61
<i>Plate 66: First Floor corridor</i>	61
<i>Plate 67: Head to the door dividing the first-floor corridor</i>	62
<i>Plate 68: Rectified image of the partition across the first-floor corridor</i>	62
<i>Plate 69: First floor partition</i>	63
<i>Plate 70: Rectified image of the first-floor partition</i>	63
<i>Plate 71: Western door in the first-floor partition</i>	64

<i>Plate 72: Door handle on the western door</i>	64
<i>Plate 73: Hinge on the western door</i>	65
<i>Plate 74: Door head on the western door</i>	65
<i>Plate 75: Eastern door in the first-floor partition</i>	66
<i>Plate 76: Door head of the eastern door</i>	66
<i>Plate 77: Hinge on the eastern door</i>	67
<i>Plate 78: Door handle on the eastern door</i>	67
<i>Plate 79: Blocked holes and metal fittings on the eastern door</i>	68
<i>Plate 80: Metal fittings on the eastern door</i>	68
<i>Plate 81: Later escutcheon on the eastern door</i>	69
<i>Plate 82: Dog gate</i>	69
<i>Plate 83: Detail of the top of the dog gate</i>	70
<i>Plate 84: Panelling on the first-floor corridor</i>	70
<i>Plate 85: First floor partition in Bedroom 1</i>	71
<i>Plate 86: Detail of the plank and muntin partition in Bedroom 1</i>	71
<i>Plate 87: Western door in Bedroom 1</i>	72
<i>Plate 88: Latch on western door of Bedroom 1</i>	72
<i>Plate 89: Detail of the latch handle on the western door of Bedroom 1</i>	73
<i>Plate 90: Eastern door in Bedroom 1</i>	73
<i>Plate 91: Latch on the eastern door of Bedroom 1</i>	74
<i>Plate 92: Bedroom 1 looking north west</i>	74
<i>Plate 93: Bedroom 1, looking south west</i>	75
<i>Plate 94: Painting on the wall of Bedroom 1</i>	75
<i>Plate 95: Slot for a partition crossing Bedroom 1</i>	76
<i>Plate 96: Bedroom 2, looking SSE</i>	76
<i>Plate 97: Bathroom 1, looking north west</i>	77
<i>Plate 98: Bathroom 1, looking south west</i>	77
<i>Plate 99: Door to Bedroom 3</i>	78
<i>Plate 100: Bedroom 3, looking south east</i>	78
<i>Plate 101: Bedroom 3, looking south east</i>	79
<i>Plate 102: Ceiling beams in Bedroom 3</i>	79
<i>Plate 103: Door to Bedroom 3</i>	80
<i>Plate 104: Stairwell to the attics</i>	80
<i>Plate 105: Truss 1</i>	81
<i>Plate 106: Platform outside Bedroom 4</i>	81
<i>Plate 107: Graffiti in the Box Room</i>	82
<i>Plate 108: Truss 4 in Bedroom 4</i>	82
<i>Plate 109: Detail of Truss 4</i>	83
<i>Plate 110: Detail of the relationship between Truss 4 and one of its purlins</i>	83
<i>Plate 111: Foot of Truss 4 in Attic 4</i>	84
<i>Plate 112: Graffiti in Bedroom 3</i>	84
<i>Plate 113: Truss 4 in Attic 5</i>	85
<i>Plate 114: Head of Truss 5</i>	85
<i>Plate 115: Relationship between the blade of Truss 5 and its purlin</i>	86
<i>Plate 116: Overlap on the purlin for Truss 5</i>	86
<i>Plate 117: Relationship between the purlin of Attic 4 and the</i>	87

<i>roof structure of Bedroom 4</i>	
<i>Plate 118: Attic 4, looking south west</i>	87
<i>Plate 119: Relationship between the southern purlin and Truss 5</i>	88
<i>Plate 120: Truss 1: looking north east</i>	88
<i>Plate 121: Burn mark on Truss 1</i>	89
<i>Plate 122: Joint at top of Truss 1</i>	89
<i>Plate 123: Burn mark on Truss 1</i>	90
<i>Plate 124: Truss 2, looking north east</i>	90
<i>Plate 125: Detail of the truncated collar on Truss 2</i>	91
<i>Plate 126: Detail of the top of Truss 2</i>	91
<i>Plate 127: Truss 3</i>	92
<i>Plate 128: Collapsible wash-stand in Attic 2</i>	92
<i>Plate 139: Tie-beam showing in the door between Attics 2 and 3</i>	93
<i>Plate 130: Purlin in Attic 3</i>	93
<i>Plate 131: Purlin in Attic 3</i>	94
<i>Plate 132: Recess in The Study after the removal of the plaster</i>	94
<i>Plate 133: Blocked fireplace in The Study</i>	95
<i>Plate 134: Beam below the floorboards of Bathroom 2</i>	95
<i>Plate 135: Beams below the floorboards of Attic 2</i>	96
<i>Plate 136: Beams below the floorboards of the Tank Room</i>	96
<i>Plate 137: Beams below the floorboards of Attic 4</i>	97
<i>Plate 138: Beams below the floorboards of Attic 4</i>	97
<i>Plate 139: Old wall paper behind an electrical fitting</i>	98



## ***Introduction***

**NGR:** Centred on SH 58281 25678

**Status:** Listed Grade II\*, Reference Number 87510

Surrounded by Garden Walls with lookout at Taltreuddyn-Fawr, Reference Number 87511 (Grade II)

Associated with Gate piers, gates and boundary walls at Taltreuddyn-Fawr, Reference Number 87512 (Grade II)

Within the Registered Historic Landscape; Ardudwy (HLW (Gw) 2)

PRN: 6372

NPRN: 28747

Planning Reference: NP5/58/LB443E

Listed Building Consent: NP5/58/LB443D

Event PRN 49380

### **Location and Topography:** (Figures 1 and 2)

Taltreuddyn Fawr is located approximately 1.2 km south of Llanbedr and 2.5 km north of Dyffryn Ardudwy and is approximately 170 m west of the A496. It can be regarded as part of a small group of buildings with Taltreuddyn-fâch being only 70 m to the north and the farm buildings, originally directly associated with Taltreuddyn Fawr being 60 m to the south

Taltreuddyn Fawr sits within its own garden whose boundaries and gate posts are a listed buildings in their own right. As part of the boundary there is a deliberately constructed view point.

### **Aims of the Survey**

To record Taltreuddyn Fawr before and during its restoration.

## ***SUMMARY***

*Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd were commissioned by Paul Skipworth to carry out a standing building record for Taltreuddyn Fawr, Dyffryn Ardudwy in advance of and during its restoration. The building has at least four major phases of construction with the initial building being constructed in the second half of the sixteenth century. Later phases of construction took place in the early and late seventeenth century and a modern phase in the twentieth century. The initial building appears to have been a mature Snowdonia Type house with cross passage and intramural staircase. The plank and muntin partition on the first floor may have originally been part of the cross-passage screen. Initial fieldwork took place on 22/01/2024 with a follow-up visit on 11/09/2024 to record features revealed by the restoration.*

*Comisiynwyd Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd gan Paul Skipworth i gynnal cofnod adeiladu sefydlog ar gyfer Taltreuddyn Fawr, Dyffryn Ardudwy cyn ac yn ystod ei adferiad.*

*Mae gan yr adeilad o leiaf bedwar prif gyfnod adeiladu gyda'r adeilad cychwynnol yn cael ei adeiladu yn ail hanner yr unfed ganrif ar bymtheg. Digwyddodd cyfnodau adeiladu diweddarach ar ddechrau a diwedd yr ail ganrif ar bymtheg a chyfnod modern yn yr ugeinfed ganrif. Ymddengys bod yr adeilad cychwynnol wedi bod yn dŷ Math Eryri aeddfed gyda thramwyfa groes a grisiau mewnfurol. Efallai bod y rhaniad planc a muntin ar y llawr cyntaf wedi bod yn rhan o'r sgrin dramwyfa groes yn wreiddiol. Cynhaliwyd y gwaith maes cychwynnol ar 22/01/2024 gydag ymweliad dilynol ar 11/09/2024 i gofnodi nodweddion a ddatgelwyd gan yr adferiad.*

## **Methodology**

Taltreuddyn Fawr was visited on 22/01/2024 to record the building before the restoration took place. The exception of this was the 20<sup>th</sup> century, western range, which had already been stripped out. The study was based on the plans, elevations and sections drawn by G. Price (Figures 6 – 11). Photographs were taken with a Nikon V5 Digital Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP with the photographs recorded in RAW format, which were converted to .TIFF for the archive. Photogrammetric elevations and models of selected features were produced using a Akaso Brave 6 Plus or a Panasonic Lumix DC-FT7 camera, mounted on an extendable pole, at a resolution of 20 MP which were further processed with Agisoft Metashape Standard v. 2.2.1

## **Desk Top Study**

This desktop survey is largely based on “Taltreuddyn Fawr: A History”, prepared by J. Randle, in the Heritage Impact Statement submitted as part of the planning application. It also relies on the historical research carried out by M. Dunn ([https://discoveringoldwelshhouses.co.uk/library/HH-Dyffryn%20Ardudwy/DA\\_001C\\_Taltreuddyn%20Fawr.pdf](https://discoveringoldwelshhouses.co.uk/library/HH-Dyffryn%20Ardudwy/DA_001C_Taltreuddyn%20Fawr.pdf)) for the Dating Old Welsh Houses Project.

The sources used by J. Randle included:

- Griffith, J.E. (1914) *Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Families*
- Davies, David (1914)
- Biography of Colonel John Jones.
- Howells, B.E. (ed.) (1967) *A calendar of letters relating to North Wales, 1533-circa 1700*
- Dwnn, Lewis and Meyrick, Samuel Rush (ed.) (1846) *Heraldic visitations of Wales and part of the Marches*
- Williams, Griffith (1873) *Cofiant am a Parch. Richard Humphreys, Dyffryn*
- Griffith, T. Ceiri (2014) *Achau rhai o deuluoedd hen Siroedd Caernarfon, Meirionnydd a Threfaldwyn*
- Parish Records for Llanenddwyn, Llanbedr, Llanfair-juxta-Harlech, Llanddwywe, Llanaber based largely on Ancestry.com
- Visits to the churchyard of Llanenddwyn church (Dyffryn Ardudwy)
- Wills, largely from the digital sources of the National Library of Wales
- National Library of Wales Archives including the Brogyntyn Estate and Family Records, Pennal Tower Estate records and Llanfair and Brynodol Estate Records

- University of Bangor Archives

**Other sources include:**

***National Library of Wales***

***Mapping***

1795 Evans, John. To Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn Bart ... the map of the six counties of North Wales is most humbly inscribed by his obedient humble servant

1840 Tithe Map of the parish of Llanfair in Merionethshire

1889 Ordnance Survey Merionethshire XXXVI.13

1901 Ordnance Survey Merionethshire Sheet XXVI.SW

1954 Ordnance Survey Merionethshire Sheet XXVI.SW

1963 Ordnance Survey SH52NE & part of SH52NW – A

1974 Ordnance Survey SH5825-SH5925 - AA

***Published Sources***

Haslam, R., Orbach, J. and Voelcker, A. 2009. *The Buildings of Wales. Gwynedd. Anglesey, Caernarvonshire and Merioneth*. Yale University Press. London

Smith, P. 1988. *Houses of the Welsh Countryside. A study in historical geography*. HMSO London

***Newspapers***

*The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality for 18th September 1886*

*The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 24th July 1869*

*The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 9th December 1881*

*The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 6th July 1888 (Supplement).*

*The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 28th September 1888.*

*The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 18th March 1904 (Northern)*

***Digital Sources***

<https://archwilio.org.uk/wp/>

<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/28747/>

<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=87510>

[https://discoveringgoldwelshhouses.co.uk/library/HH-Dyffryn%20Ardudwy/DA\\_001C\\_Taltreuddyn%20Fawr.pdf](https://discoveringgoldwelshhouses.co.uk/library/HH-Dyffryn%20Ardudwy/DA_001C_Taltreuddyn%20Fawr.pdf)

***Discussion***

The house was, originally, built in the late 16th century, possibly around 1580, and underwent significant development in 1620 and 1694 with minor alternations in 1757, 1982 and initial renovations in 2009 (Heritage impact statement). It is possible that the initial owner of the property was Robert ap Ieuan ap Morgan who is described as being “of



Llanenddwyn” (the parish including Taltreuddyn Fawr) in 1580. However, the first direct mention of Taltreuddyn is in the 1585 marriage settlement of Edward, eldest son of Robert ap Ieuan ap Morgan. Edward married Mary, daughter of Robert Wynn of Glyn, a major local landowner and had a single daughter, Lowery. The house is certainly in existence by 19<sup>th</sup> October 1588 when the genealogist Lewis Dwnn visited the house. It is possible that Robert inherited the house on the death of his father.

In 1596 there was an agreement between Robert Morgan and Edward Price of Cynfal for the marriage of Lowery (Robert’s granddaughter) to Edward Price’s son Henry even though they were only 9 and 13 at the time. By 1606 Henry was writing to Sir William Maurice complaining that Robert Morgan was not leaving Taltreuddyn as was agreed in the marriage agreement, a complaint that was not supported. Henry was called to the Bar in 1608 and spent some time away in London and at Cynfal, however, he was resident in Taltreuddyn by 1620 and was High Sherref in 1630. Henry and Lowery were only tenants, however, as the ownership had passed to Robert’s grandson Evan.

Henry Price and his wife, Lowery, moved out in 1632, to Esgairweddan, leaving it clear for Evan to move into Taltreuddyn. Lowery, however moved back to Taltreuddyn after Henry died in 1640.

By 1657 it became necessary to raise a mortgage on the property which was provided by Colonel John James, who later became one of the people who signed the death warrant for Charles I. The family defaulted on the mortgage in 1659 and Colonel James took possession. However, his ownership was short lived as he was attainted and executed in 1660, on the restoration of the monarchy. The resultant inquest passed the ownership of the property to the Crown who, in turn, passed the property to The Duke of York. Part of the family held out at the property with Mary Griffith and her children remaining in occupation largely because of the efforts of her brother, Richard Griffiths.

Richard eventually bought the property back and put it in trust for his nephew Evan in 1664. There appears to have been several generations of the family living at Taltreuddyn as a release of 1664 recorded Lowery Price as being in occupation.

After the death of Evan Wynne, in 1677, the house was inherited by his son Griffith Wynne, who lived in it, with his wife Elizabeth Wynne, after their marriage in 1695, although it was probably 1704 before they permanently moved in. The house was also occupied by Griffith’s sister, Lowry Wynne who lived in the house until her death after 1725. Griffith served as High Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1717 (Gwynedd Archives Llanfair and Brynodol, ms D 855, 856). He died about 1721 (Gwynedd Archives Llanfair and Brynodol, ms D 860) with the probate being issued in that year. The house was owned by William Wynne after the death of Griffith, but occupied by William Wynne’s unmarried sisters, Elizabeth and Jane. Jane died in 1725 and the house was let to tenants.

By 1731 the estate was put into administration after the death of Robert Wynne of Taltreuddyn (Bangor University, Carreg ms 50).

The extent of the Taltreuddyn estate in the mid eighteenth century is shown by the rental of 1744-6 (Gwynedd Archives, Llanfair and Brynodol, R120) with lands in the parishes of Llanfair, Llanenddwyn, Llanddwywe and Llanaber.

From 1744 the tenants were:

- 1744-1764 Griffith Humphrey and his wife Mary Robert both of them died at Taltreuddyn
- 1764-1809 Griffith's son Humphrey Griffith and his wife Jane Williams who died at Taltreuddyn
- 1809-1844 Humphrey's son Griffith Griffith he was both born and died in the house. His wife Ann Evans also died at the house
- 1844-1886 Griffith Griffiths was born at the house, he moved to the South of France shortly after his daughter Ethel's death here in 1859, but maintained his tenancy and spent his summers here until 1886, when he sold his possessions at Taltreuddyn and retired to France
- 1886-1894 John Richard Jones the great-grandson of Jonet Griffith, and the son of Griffith Humphrey and Mary Robert.

In 1777 John Griffith of Llwyngriffry and Hugh Griffith, Taltreuddyn were amongst the many landowners listed in the Merionethshire Turnpike Trust (National Library, bundle including Merioneth Turnpike Trust Act). Presumably Hugh and Humphrey may be the same person, certainly Humphrey is named as the tenant in a Copy Rental dated 1798 whilst the owner was J Griffith Esq (Gwynedd Archive, X/Poole/2560)

By 1818 Griffith Griffiths of Taltreuddyn fawr in the parish of Llanfair, co. Merioneth was raising a mortgage of £800 on the a messuage, lands, mill, etc., in the parish of Llanfair, co. Merioneth

The earliest mapping recovered is the John Evans mapping of 1795 (Figure 3.1) which is of insufficient scale to show any details of the property, however; the 1842 Tithe map for Llanaber (Figure 3.2) shows a complex of buildings with Plot 1083 recorded as the Garden for Talheaddyn fawr, being used as a meadow which was owned by John Griffith Griffiths, but occupied by Griffith Griffiths (<https://places.library.wales/browse/52.81/-4.103/18.0?locationName=Caernarfon%2C+Gwynedd>). John Griffith Griffiths was named sheriff of Merionethshire in 1847 (*Archaeologia Cambrensis* No. VI April 1847)

More detailed mapping was undertaken in 1887 and published in 1888 by the Ordnance Survey. The Merionethshire XXVI.13 map (Figure 4.1) shows the house with a similar footprint as today, but without the western range which was only constructed in 1982. There are, however, two small, attached ranges which do not survive. One of these is attached to the western side of the southern range, whilst the other is in the north western corner of the house. Neither of these structures are large and therefore probably represent a veranda giving cover to the door in the north western corner of the Southern Range and a shed or similar structure. Little changes in the subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 4.2 – 5), except by 1974 the small additions are no longer mapped.

The advertisement in The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality for 18th September 1886 give an indication of the wealth and interests of the family. Amongst the Tudor and Elizabethan furniture were collections of weaponry and armaments, antiquities including Roman, Oriental and prehistoric finds and a series of oddities. Amongst these were a log canoe found in Llyn Llydaw and Bronze Cauldrons dug out of the marshes of Anglesey.

This was presumably the possessions of Griffith Griffith when he retired to the South of France.

Other newspaper stories from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that feature Taltreuddyn Fawr include Dr Griffith helping to the recovering of the body of William Roberts from a tidal river in Llanbedr in 1869 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 24th July 1869); the sale of nine oxen and 60 Shropshire Down sheep in 1881 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 9th December 1881); J. R. Jones of Taltreuddyn Fawr serving on the Grand Jury in 1888 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 6th July 1888 (Supplement)) and the prosecution of William Roberts for theft of fowls from Taltreuddyn Fawr and other farms in 1904 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 18th March (Northern)).

## **Building survey**

The building survey took place on 22/01/2024, with further visits on 29/01/24 and 11/09/2024, to record features reveals by the restoration. The original house lies along the northern side of the complex with later additions to the south and west. It is a stone-built house below a slate roof.

### ***External Appearance***

Taltreuddyn Fawr is a stone-built house with at least four clear phases of construction. Although it now is entered from the south, the original house faced north (Plate 1, Figure 8), toward the associated farm buildings. The northern elevation has a doorway, offset to the west, with depressed four-centred arch defined by a series of voussoir blocks (Plate 2). Largely hidden behind vegetation there appears to be a blocked opening east of the eastern ground-floor window. This is not a blocked window or door, as it is too small, thus its function is unknown.

Also, on the ground floor are three, similar windows with multi-paned casement windows. These windows are of similar sizes, unlike those on the first floor where there are four windows. Two of these, the window above the door and western window, are of a similar size and design to those on the ground floor. The eastern two windows, however, are much smaller, both being four-paned casement windows. There are four, gabled dormers wholly within the roof space each with a two paned casement window, below slate roofs.

The western gable (Plate 19) has a gable end chimney. The eastern gable end to the building (Plates 4 – 6) included the gables of both the northern and middle ranges. The gable of the northern range (Plate 4 and 5) has a chimney stack in the gable wall and an arched window in its southern side (Plate 5). This has lancet head of sawn, slate voussoirs and the opening has wooden mullions and transom dividing the opening into twenty-two panes. Four of these panes form a side, opening casement on the northern side of the window. The eastern gable of the middle range also has a chimney stack in its gable wall.

The southern elevation of the middle range (Plates 6 and 7), has two sixteen paned, sash windows, one above the other. Each of these windows have a slate cill and stone lintel. The eastern elevation of the Southern Range (Plate 8) has a single window which is hard against the southern elevation of the Middle Range. The stone lintel for this window extends beyond the line of the joining wall suggesting that the Southern Range was built before the Middle



Range. The window, itself (Plate 9), is a twelve-paned sash window which occupies an opening which originally appears to have been a doorway with a blocking below the current window.

The southern elevation of the Southern Range (Plate 10- 12, Figure 8) is the gable end of the range, with a gable end chimney above. It has two openings; a twelve-paned sash window (Plate 11) on the first floor, and a ten-paned window (Plate 12) with thick, wooden mullions and transom, centrally placed, on the ground floor. Both windows have slate cills and stone lintels. The western elevation of the Southern Range (Plate 13) has two opening in the wall and a dormer wholly within the roof with a gabled dormer. The ground floor window is a twelve paned sash window, whilst that on the first floor is a twelve paned casement window. This window appears to occupy a slightly larger opening (Plate 14) with the remains of a slate cill approximately 0.5 m below the current cill. Protruding, by 1.46 m from this elevation is a large, external chimney stack 3.48 m wide (Plates 13 and 15).

Extending from the chimney stack is a linking range leading to the mid twentieth century, Western Range (Plate 15). This link has a wooden door with glazed panels to each side. It also contains a semicircular headed window defined by a series of stone voussoirs. It also has two heating vents protruding from the roof. The northern side of the linking range has a glazed panel forming the top half of the wall.

The Western range is a single storeyed range with a gabled, mansard, slate roof. It was constructed after 1974 as it does not appear on the Ordnance Survey mapping published in that year (Figure 5). The roof has a slight kink about half way down the roof with the roof becoming less steep in its lower half. The western elevation (Plate 16) has a single window with eight panes, the top two of which form a top hinged casement or fan light. The southern elevation (Plate 17) has three openings consisting of a central, glazed door flanked by tall, ten-paned windows. All three openings have stone lintels, whilst the windows also have slate cills. The western elevation (Plate 18) has a wide opening at the southern end of the elevation which contained a double door, but at the time of the survey was filled only with a temporary boarding (Plate 22). There are also two windows, each of which are twelve paned casement windows. The northern elevation is masked by vegetation, but contained a single window with a fan light.

## ***Internal***

### ***Ground Floor (Figure 6)***

The house is currently entered through the linking range (Plates 20, 21, Figure 5), at the western end of which is the Western Range. Apart from a toilet, this is a single room (Plates 22 – 24), which was in the process of refitting as a kitchen at the time of the survey. Entrance to the house is at the opposite end of the linking corridor. At this point is a “window” consisting of two glazed leaves. This forms a modern covering for an original window seen best from the Dining Room (Plate 56). Above this is the truncated end of a joist (Plate 26) that originally spanned the space before the linking corridor was added.

What is known as “The Hall” in the modern layout of the building (Figure 6, Plates 27 - 39) is an extension of the early seventeenth century, set at right angles to the main range and having a lateral chimney. It effectively blocked the southern side of the cross passage suggesting that the main access to the building was from the north. The window in the south-

eastern corner of the room appears to occupy a larger opening, probably a door (Plates 9 and 27) possibly suggesting an external access to the room at this point. There is also a large wooden lintel over the doorway to the Linking Passage (Plate 34), although it is not clear whether this is an original feature. The doorway to the Dining Room (Plate 33) is the original external doorway to the cross passage. It has a depressed three centred arch over the opening which is plastered, but presumably has a similar set of stone voussoirs as the doorway at the other end of the cross passage. In the north eastern corner of the room is a glazed cupboard (Plate 32) which occupies a recess in the wall. There is a similar recess on the opposite side of the wall, possibly suggesting that there was a doorway between the two ranges at some point. It would seem unlikely that this possible doorway is contemporary with the first phase of the house, in the late sixteenth century.

The wide hearth has a canted, wooden bressumer over the fireplace (Plates 28 and 29). The ceiling beams (Plates 35 – 39) form a cross in the middle of the room (Plate 35) with both the main, lateral, beam and the transverse beams being chamfered and having simple, run-out stops (Plates 36 -38). The joists are equally spaced and aligned across the room, however a series of empty tenons (Plate 35) suggests that the ceiling was originally had counter-changing joists. One of the joists has a two iron hooks on its lower surface of uncertain date (Plate 39).

The Study (Plate 40) occupies the mid to late seventeenth century extension in the south east corner of the house which Haslam *et al* (2009, 620-621) dates to 1680 based on a carved date on panelling. This panelling no longer exists. The Study contains the scar from a wall mounted heater/fireplace on the eastern wall and an arch topped recess on the northern wall (Plate 43). There is also a recessed, cupboard in the western wall (Plate 41) with glazed doors to the top two-thirds of the cupboard and wooden doors to the lower third. The wooden doors have decorative, cast, bronze escutcheon plates (Plate 42) with a foliate design around their edges. These fittings would suggest a Late Georgian (late 18<sup>th</sup> century) date for this piece of furniture (Calloway 2005, 142). There is also a doorway into the Lounge which has double, glazed doors (Plate 44).

The Lounge was originally the hall within the original house it has a large fireplace at its eastern end (Plate 45) which is flanked by the intramural stairs (Plate 46) to the south and a high level, recess with a wooden door (Plate 47) to the north. Whilst the function of this recess is unknown it is possible that it was a “saltbox”, used to keep salt dry. The fireplace itself has a wooden bressumer and later infill. The original fireplace has large, boulder quoins (Plates 48) and is 2.92 m wide, whilst the later insert is only 0.9 m wide. The Lounge has three ceiling beams crossing the room. The eastern beam is just in front of the bressumer and continues to become the lintel for the intramural stairs. Only the central beam is wholly within the room and the western beam has the partition between the Lounge and the Dining Room. All of these beams are chamfered and some have simple run-out stops. There are two doors into the Lounge, one to the Study (Plate 44) and the other to the Dining Room (Plate 50). There is also a door-sized recess in the southern wall (Plate 51), which corresponds with a recessed cupboard in the Hall (Plate 32) on the other side of the wall. It is therefore probable that there was a doorway at this point at some time.

The Dining Room (Plates 52 – 54) is dominated by two main features. The fireplace (Plate 52) has a large, wooden bressumer, 2.76 m long. To the left of the fireplace is a recessed

cupboard and a set of wooden steps up to the first floor (Plates 54 and 55). All three of these features are secondary to the development of the room which was probably originally two service rooms within the original house. Behind the staircase is an original window (Plate 56) with a splayed opening to a relatively small window with a wooden mullion dividing the opening into two lights. This window was revealed by structural work undertaken in 2008 to the south gable (Price, 2022). The ceiling beam has a series of slots cut from its lower surface, which shows the position of the partition on the lower side of the cross passage (Plate 57). There are two gaps in the slot suggesting the position of doorways through the partition. Each of these is 0.75 m wide suggesting relatively narrow doorways. There is a short length of slot, 0.3 m long between the two opening. It is likely that these doors gave access to the service rooms of the original house and that there was a partition running at right angles between this partition and the gable end of the building. The northern end of the ceiling beam has been propped by a later support (Plate 58). There are two openings in the northern wall of the Dining Room. One is a multi-paned casement window, whilst the other is a glazed door. Whilst the door is relatively recent it occupies the northern end of the cross passage and therefore is likely to be an early opening.

### ***First Floor (Figure 7)***

The staircase from the Dining Room is a dog-leg staircase and on the half-landing a large timber beam is exposed running along the gable (Plate 60). At the top of the stairs (Plate 61) there are small windows lighting the space on both the western (Plate 63) and southern (Plate 61) walls. Whilst the southern window is a casement window with a simple, hook catch, the western window does not open. There is also a recessed cupboard (Plate 62) with a panelled door at the head of the stairs. Adjacent to the stair well is the door to the attics (Plates 64 and 65.). There is a corridor running along the southern side of the main range and is divided by a wooden doorway (Plate 66) approximately halfway along the corridor. There is also the foot of one of Truss 2 protruding into the corridor. The doorway has a double ogee door head (Plate 67) and when viewed from the north east this door is within a short length of plank and muntin partition. This partition was probably, originally part of the partition (Figure 12, Plates 69 – 82) that divided the first-floor corridor from Bedroom 1. This is clearly an early, plank and muntin partition with two doors with double ogee doorheads (Plates 71, 74, 75 and 76). Both doors are plank built with reeded decoration of the planks and both have turned door handles (Plates 72 and 78) and decorated strap hinges (Plates 73 and 77), with spear shaped terminals, of types typical between 1620 and 1675 (Hall 2011, 49). The hinges are held in place by square headed nail and the hinge plates are decorated with a zig-zag pattern engraved into the surface. Both doors have blocked key holes and the eastern door also has a simple brass escutcheon plate. It also has blocked in holes on the hinge side of the door suggesting the door has been turned at some point in its life.

On the opposite side of the corridor is later, decorative wooden panels (Plate 83) on the bottom third of the wall. This is clearly of a much later date than the main partition. The corridor is separated from the intramural stairs by a dog gate (Plate 82). Although constructed of flat staves the top of the edge staves have urn shaped finials, whilst the intermediate staves have double ogee mouldings. The gate also has a simple wooden latch.

There are now three bedrooms in the original house with Bedroom 1 (Plates 85 – 94) at the eastern end. At the western end of Bedroom 1 the rear surface of the first-floor partition is

exposed (Plates 85 and 86). The western side of this section of panelling has a new piece of wood fitted in between the last of the planks and the wall between Bedrooms 1 and 2. This probably indicates the partition is not in its original position and has been made to fit into the available space. The western door (Plate 87) has a wrought iron latch (Plate 88). The latch fastener has a twisted support leading to a trilobate finial, whilst the latch, itself, has a twisted design similar to the handle. However, this is also supported by a brass dragon (Plate 89) which forms the finial for the pivot point. The eastern door (Plate 90) also has a wrought iron latch (Plate 91), although it is of a much simpler design. It does, however retain the decorative fastener, possibly suggesting that the latch, itself has been replaced.

Bedroom 1 has a small painting on the western wall (Plate 94) showing a woman wearing a tall hat, in profile and within an oval, painted frame. The stiff brim and structure of the hat would suggest that this is not a 17<sup>th</sup> century representation, but of a woman in “traditional Welsh costume” (Elen Phillips *pers. comm.*). It is possible that this was one of a pair of pictures with a male portrait, facing the other way, at the other end of the wall, however no evidence of this was observed.

Bedroom 1 was two rooms at some point in its history. The ceiling beam crossing the room (Plate 95) has a slot on its underside suggesting a partition sat below this beam. The slot is continuous along the length of the beam indicating there was not a door in this partition. Positioned between the two doors it suggests that the two doors gave access to separate rooms.

Bedroom 2, has few features of interest exposed. It does; however, have doors both to the main corridor and to Bedroom 1 and may, therefore, acted as a dressing room at some point. There is also a ceiling beam running close to the western wall which is moderately chamfered and has run-out stops.

Apart for the beam crossing the ceiling this room has few features (Plate 96). In the western end of the main range is Bathroom 1 (Plate 97 and 98). This room had been stripped out at the time of the survey. The stone walling of the house is exposed on the gable wall together with a later modification in the north western corner of the room (Plate 97).

Bedroom 3 is within the southern range of the house (Plates 99 – 105) it has crossing ceiling beams which have been plastered (Plates 100 – 102). The door from the corridor (Plate 103) is a plank door with long, “T” shaped hinges and a modern, wooden latch.

Bathroom 2 had its plaster removed over part of walls revealing an infilled opening, probably a fireplace, in the eastern corner of the room.

### ***Attics (Figure 8)***

The attics are accessed by means of a straight flight of steps (Plate 65) with a winder to the left (Plate 104) towards the western end of the first-floor corridor. There is also a subsidiary flight of stone steps that departs at right angles leading to Bedroom 4. This leaves a platform outside the door to Bedroom 4 (Plate 106). There is also a hatch, high on the eastern wall of the stairwell which gives access to the Box Room. Within the Box Room a panel of graffiti has been left exposed when the room was repainted.

Bedroom 4 occupies the Southern Range and is crossed by Truss 4. Truss 4 (Figure 13, Plates 108 – 110) is a simple “A” frame without any collars or a visible tie-beam. It does, however

have trenched purlins, some of which are chamfered with run-out stops (Plate 110). The upper purlin on the western side of the room has been truncated to allow a dormer window to be inserted. The lower, eastern purlin (Plate 111) has also been truncated, this time to allow access into Attic 4, demonstrating that Attic 4 is part of a later addition. Bedroom 4 has the date “1757” scratched into the plaster near to the dormer window which may reflect the date of the addition of the dormer window to the roof space.

Attic 4 (Plates 113 – 119) also has a simple “A” frame truss (Truss 5, Figure 13, Plates 113-115), however there are a number of modifications to this truss, presumably when the building was re-roofed. The peak of the truss has a vacant halved joint in the southern blade suggesting that this truss originally was slightly shallower and probably had a ridge purlin held between the crossed blades of the truss (Plate 114). Also, the purlins were originally slightly trenched, however the northern, upper purlin now has a packing piece between the blade and the purlin which also acts as a cleat to hold the purlin in position (Plate 115). It would also appear that the upper purlin on the southern side has been moved as there is a vacant half joint on its lower surface (Plate 119). The western ends of the purlins were wedged against the roof structure of Bedroom 4 (Plates 117 – 118). The eastern end of one of the purlins has been replaced by a short section of wood (Plate 116)

The main, northern range has three trusses, all of a similar design, originally having a high collar, but all of these collars have been either removed or truncated to allow access along the range. (Plates 120 – 127). Truss 1 is notable because of the burn marks on both of the blades of the truss (Plates 121 and 123). These are likely to be apotropaic marks designed to protect the building.

The one surviving piece of fixed furniture within the attics is a collapsible wash stand in Attic 2 (Plate 128). This consists of a top with two circular holes which can be supported by a single, foldable leg which can be folded out from its base to produce a raking leg. The larger hole, in the top, presumably held a bowl, whilst the smaller a beaker for toothbrush/shaving gear.

### ***Watching Brief***

During the course of the restoration, the house was visited to record any features revealed. The most extensive work was to remove the plasterwork in The Study (Figure 6) revealing the stonework behind. This showed the stone voussoirs above the arched topped recess on the northern wall (Plate 132). The removal of the plaster also revealed the blocked fireplace (Plate 133) which had been occupied by heater prior to the restoration. The original opening has a massive stone lintel. Two drill holes in the lintel presumably mark the position of a mantel shelf.

Various floor boards had been lifted at the time of the visit on the first floor and attic levels. (Plates 134 – 137)

### ***Conclusions***

Taltreuddyn Fawr is clearly a house that has developed over time with major phases of construction in the late sixteenth, early and late seventeenth centuries and in 1982 (Figure 14). The original house forms the northern range of the current complex. Smith (1988, 157-8) describes it as a Type A end chimney house, however; it contains many of the elements to



suggest it was constructed as a mature Snowdonia House (Suggett and Dunn 2014, 33 – 37). This type of house was regionally dominant in the second half of the sixteenth century. Of particular note is the stone, fireplace stair and the cross passage which are distinctive features of the Snowdonia House. It is likely that the house had a ground floor layout similar to that shown in Figure 15, with a heated hall in the eastern end separated from the service rooms by the cross passage. It is also likely that the chimney in the western gable is a later addition, possibly in the seventeenth century, and that the western end of the house was divided into two small, unheated rooms, probably a buttery and pantry. At least the service end of the ground-floor was lit with small, unglazed windows with wooden mullions and presumably shutters. J Randle (Heritage Impact Statement) suggests that this building was constructed in 1580, based on his historical research, however it could be slightly earlier. For example, the earliest known example of fireplace stairs is Brynyrodyn (1557), and by 1561 they became ubiquitous (Suggett and Dunn 2014, 35).

The layout of the first floor is less clear. It is most likely that there were one or two, interconnecting rooms, probably open to the roof structure. There is evidence for a partition crossing the first floor in what is now Bedroom 1 which may be contemporary with the late sixteenth century house, but it may be a later feature. The partition of the first-floor is probably part of the partitions defining the cross passage, a view supported by the Cadw listing description. Its size and position of its doors roughly match the slot below the beam in the Dining Room. The twin doors in the main partition would match the positions of the doors to the service rooms at the western end of the building. It is possible that the third door, crossing the first-floor corridor, was the door between the cross passage and the hall, although there is less evidence for this. J. Randle (Heritage Impact Document) suggest that this partition was used to define a “high status family bedroom”, however the use of a corridor to link a series of bedrooms is highly unusual at this early date, only becoming common in the eighteenth century with the development of the idea of a private space (Johnson, 2010, 145).

A limited number of small burn marks have been recorded on the trusses of the late sixteenth century phase. Whilst classically these have been interpreted as damage from unattended candles, Wright (2024, 118-120) has shown that this is unlikely and an apotropaic interpretation where timbers were deliberately scorched as part of the ritual protection of the house. Those recorded at Taltreuddyn Fawr would support this as they are placed on truss timbers that were not easily accessible, suggesting that they were made during the construction of the house.

The house was extended in the early seventeenth century with the construction of a two storied extension to the south, centred on the southern door of the cross passage. The ground-floor room was probably a heated parlour. This was clearly a major investment in the house and there is some evidence that the ground-floor parlour had a counter changing joists in the four zones formed by the crossed beams in the ceiling. The bedroom above also has crossed ceiling beams; however, these have been plastered (probably later) and any detail of the joists is not available. The construction of this range would have closed off the southern end of the cross passage; thus, it is possible that the fireplace in the Dining Room was added in this phase. It may be that the partition defining the western side of the cross passage was removed at this point and repurposed to define a landing at the eastern end of the house, thereby

allowing access to bedroom in the new extension. If so, it is likely that the dog gate at the head of the intramural stairs is of this period.

The late seventeenth century extension in the south eastern corner of the house may have occurred in 1680. It is reported that a date of 1680 on panels was recorded in the house in 1974, however no evidence of this date was recorded by the current survey. It would seem probable that the western stair was added at this time, allowing differential access to different ends of the first floor. This may have been a response to Lowery Wynne also occupying the house with Griffith Wynne and his wife Elizabeth Wynne and the increasing need for privacy in general.

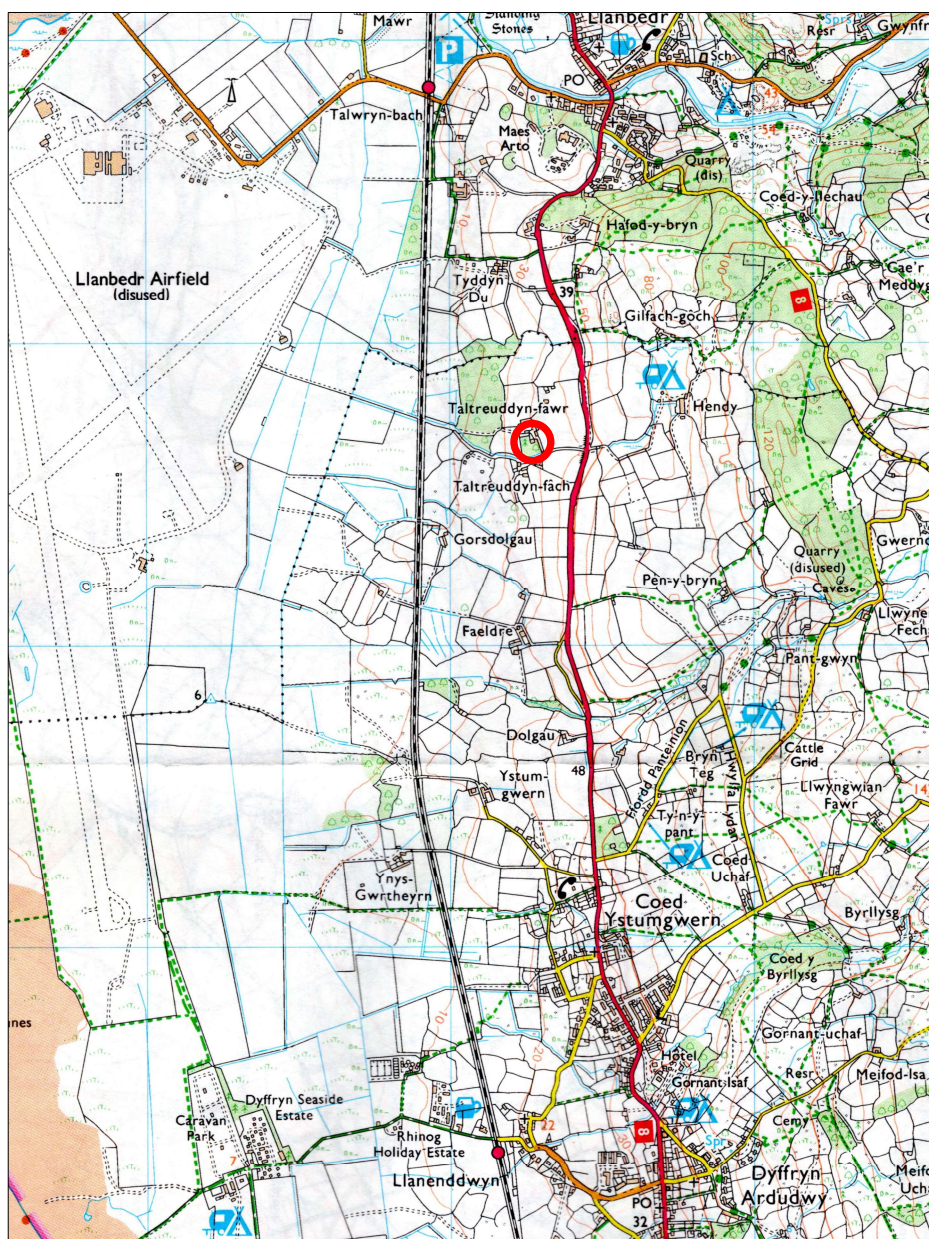
The roof level, particularly in the northern range, has been lifted and a series of dormer windows added to the attic level. This is likely to have taken place in the late eighteen or early nineteenth century and it is probable that the attic staircase was added at this point.

### ***Acknowledgements***

Thanks are due to Paul Skipworth for commissioning this report and to Jamie Randle for arranging access to the house and discussing the results of his research on the house. The architect for the project was G. Price who initiated the contact and provided his drawings of the building. The project was monitored for what was to become Heneb by T. Fildes and J. Emmett. Thanks, are also due to Elen Phillips of Amgueddfa Cymru who gave an opinion on the painting of the woman in a hat in Bedroom 1.

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Figure 1: Location  
Scale 1:25,000



Figure 2: Location of Taltreuddyn Fawr  
Scale 1:1000





3.1: Extract from the 1795 John Evans Map



3.2: Extract from the 1840 Tithe Map

Figure 3: Historic Mapping  
Not to Scale



4.1: Extract from the 1889 Ordnance Survey Map



4.2: Extract from the 1963 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 4: Historic Mapping

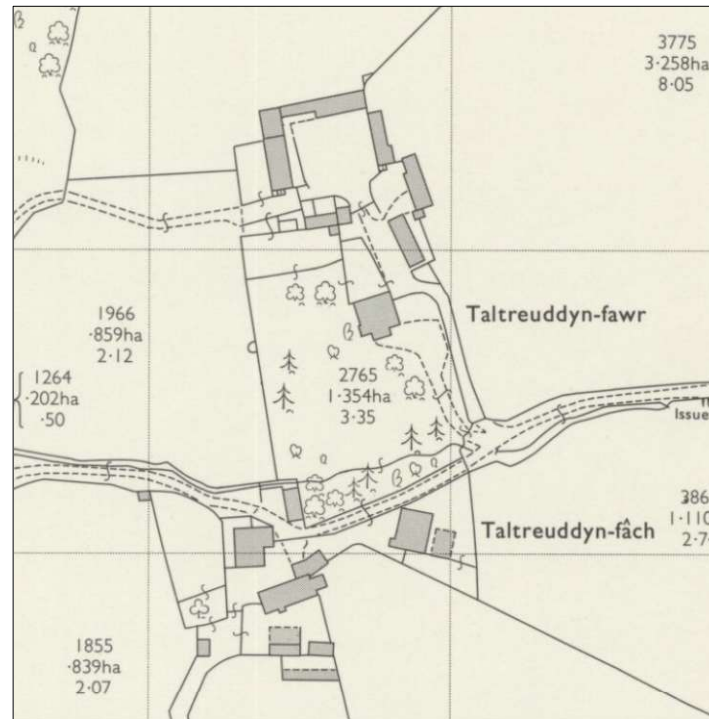


Figure 5: Extract from the 1974 Ordnance Survey Map, SH 5825  
Rescaled to 1:2,500



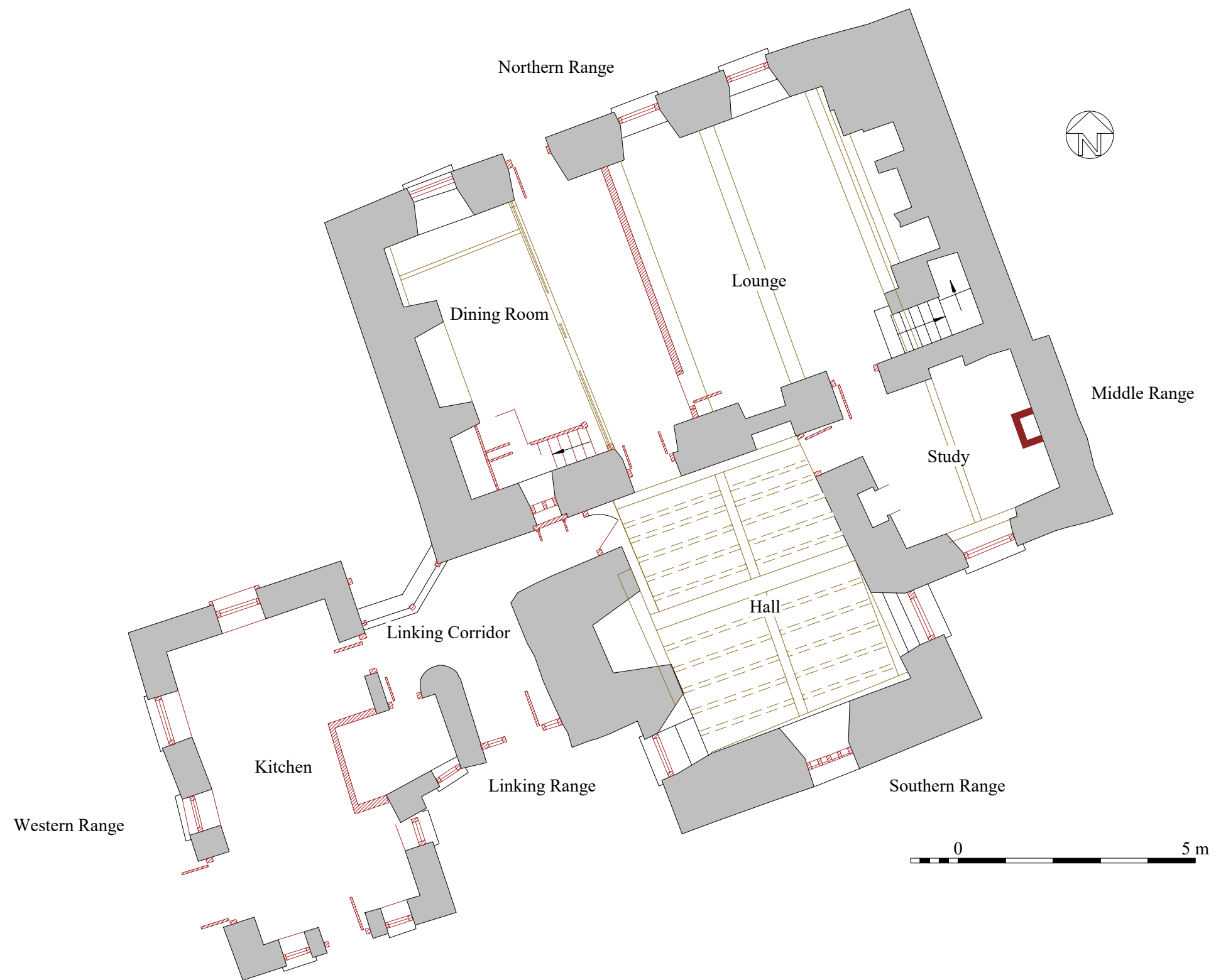


Figure 6: Ground Floor Plan  
Scale 1:100



Figure 7: First Floor Plan  
Scale 1:100



Figure 8: Attic Plan  
Scale 1:100



North Elevation

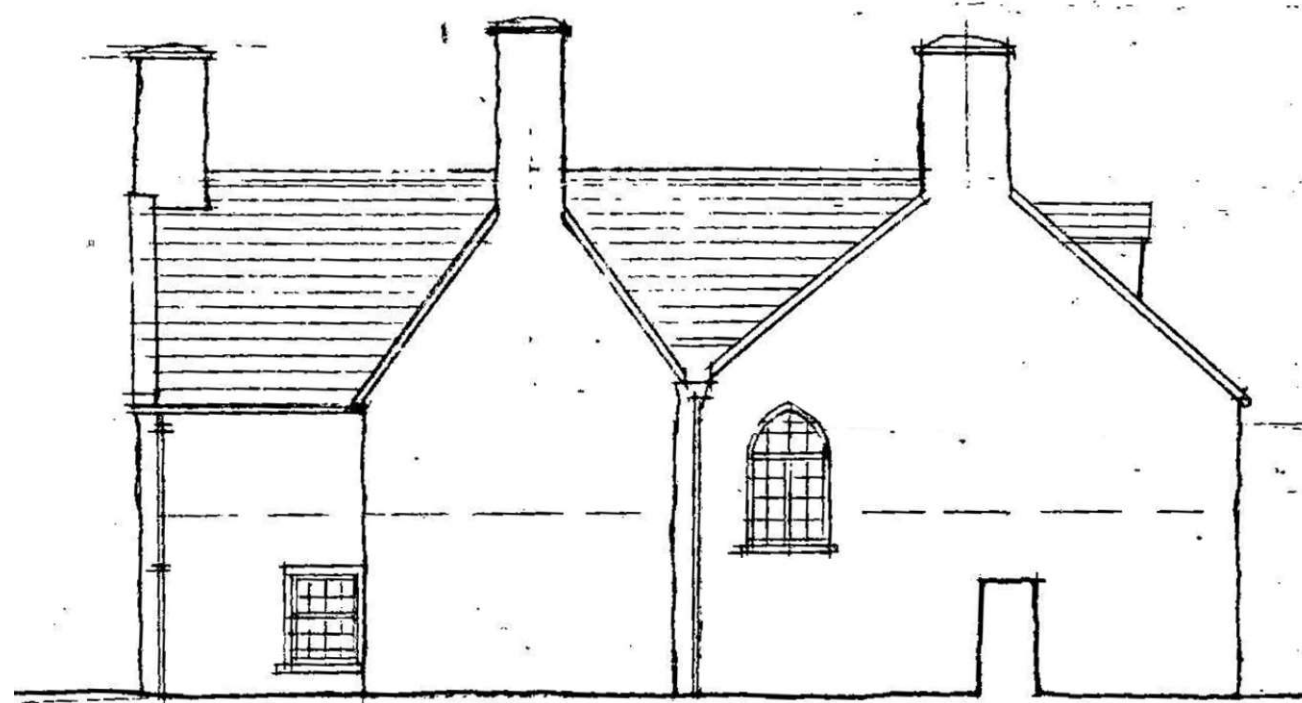


South Elevation



Figure 9: Elevations  
Scale 1:100

Extract from Drawing 1849H 03  
by Gruffydd Price



East Elevation



West Elevation



Figure 10: Elevations  
Scale 1:100

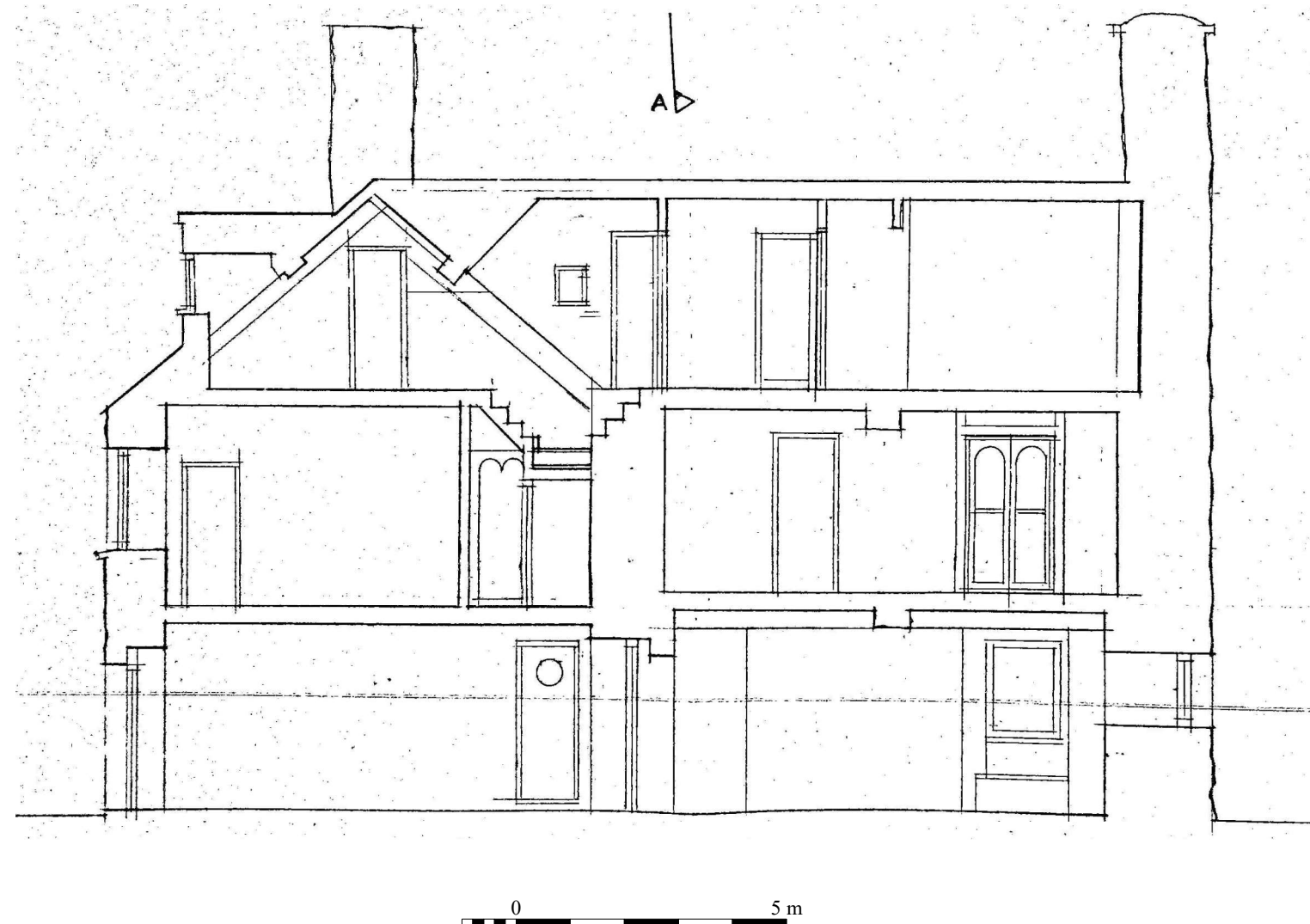
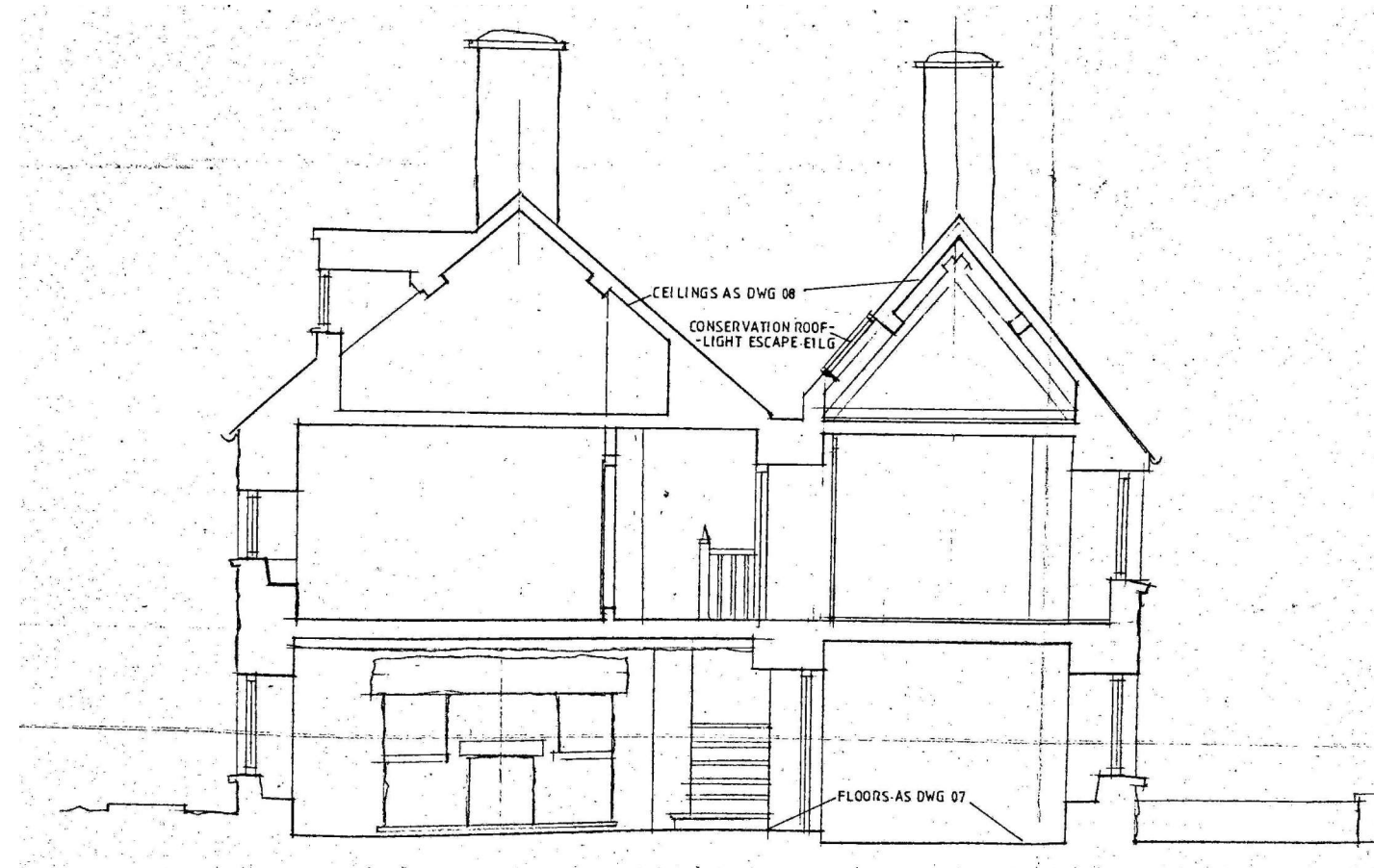


Figure 11: Sections  
Scale 1:100



Figure 12: First Floor Partition  
Scale 1:20



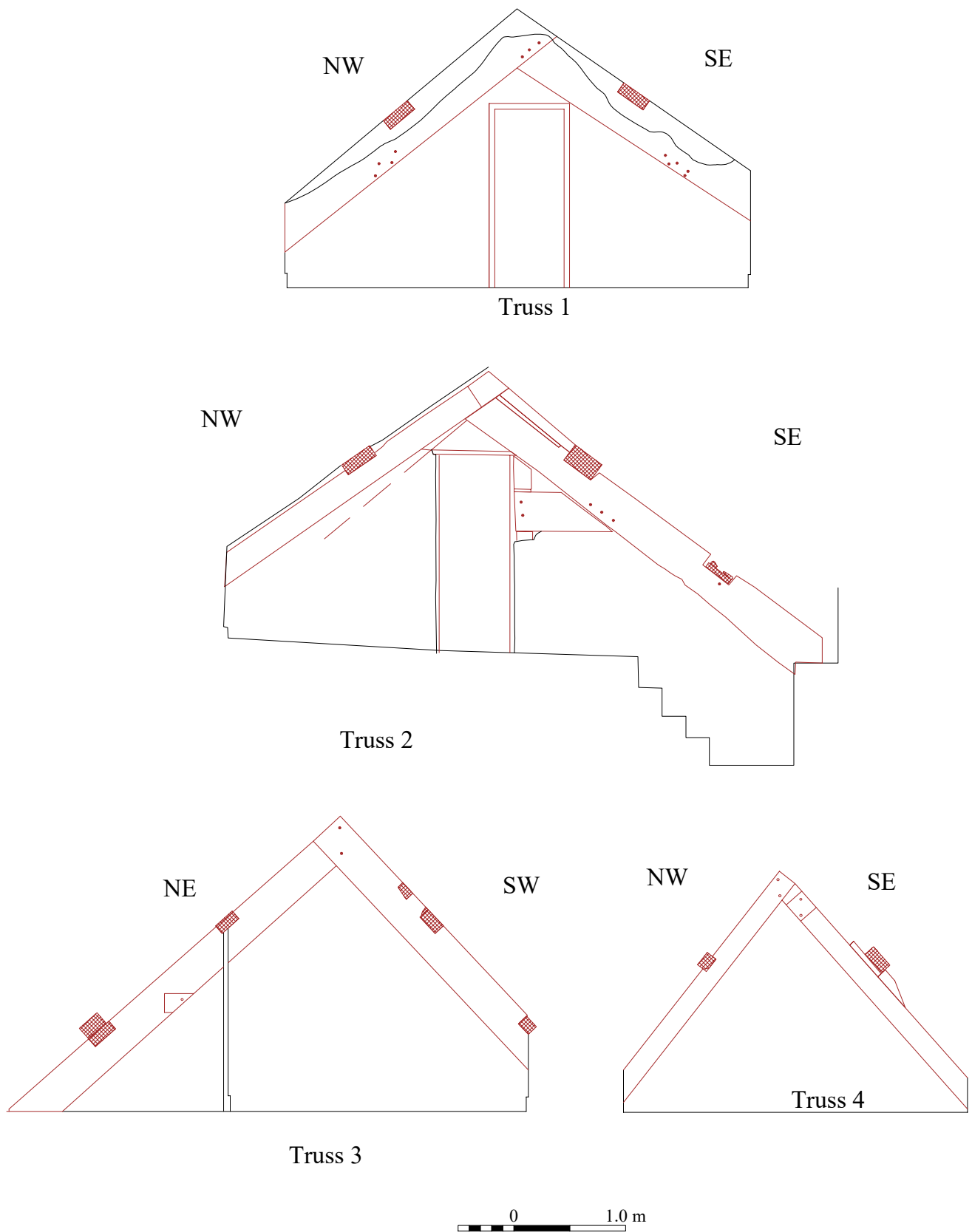


Figure 13: Trusses  
Scale 1:50

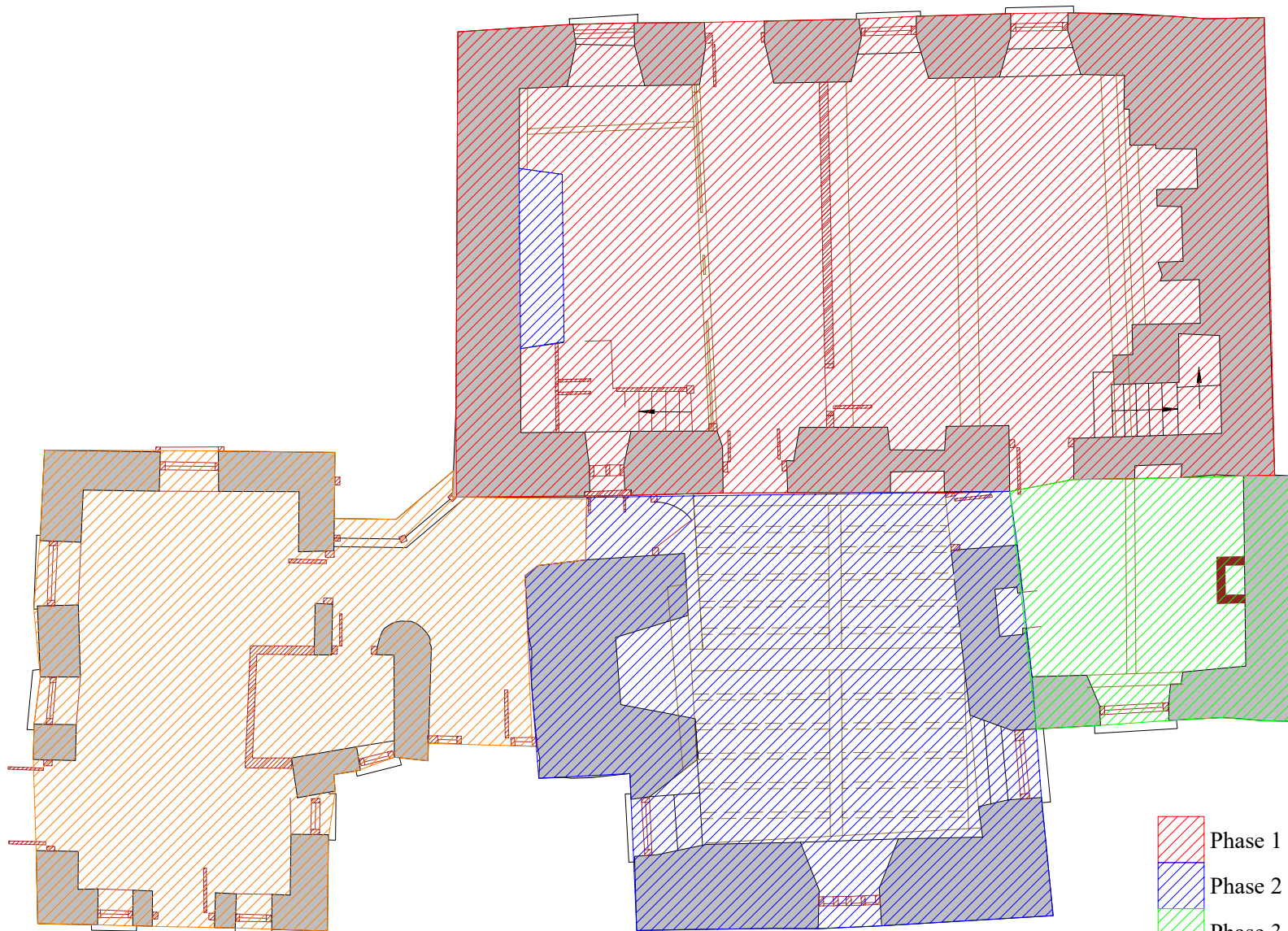


Figure 14: Phasing  
Scale 1:100

- Phase 1 (c.1580)
- Phase 2 (Early 17th Century)
- Phase 3 (Mid to Late 17th Century)
- Phase 4 (1982)

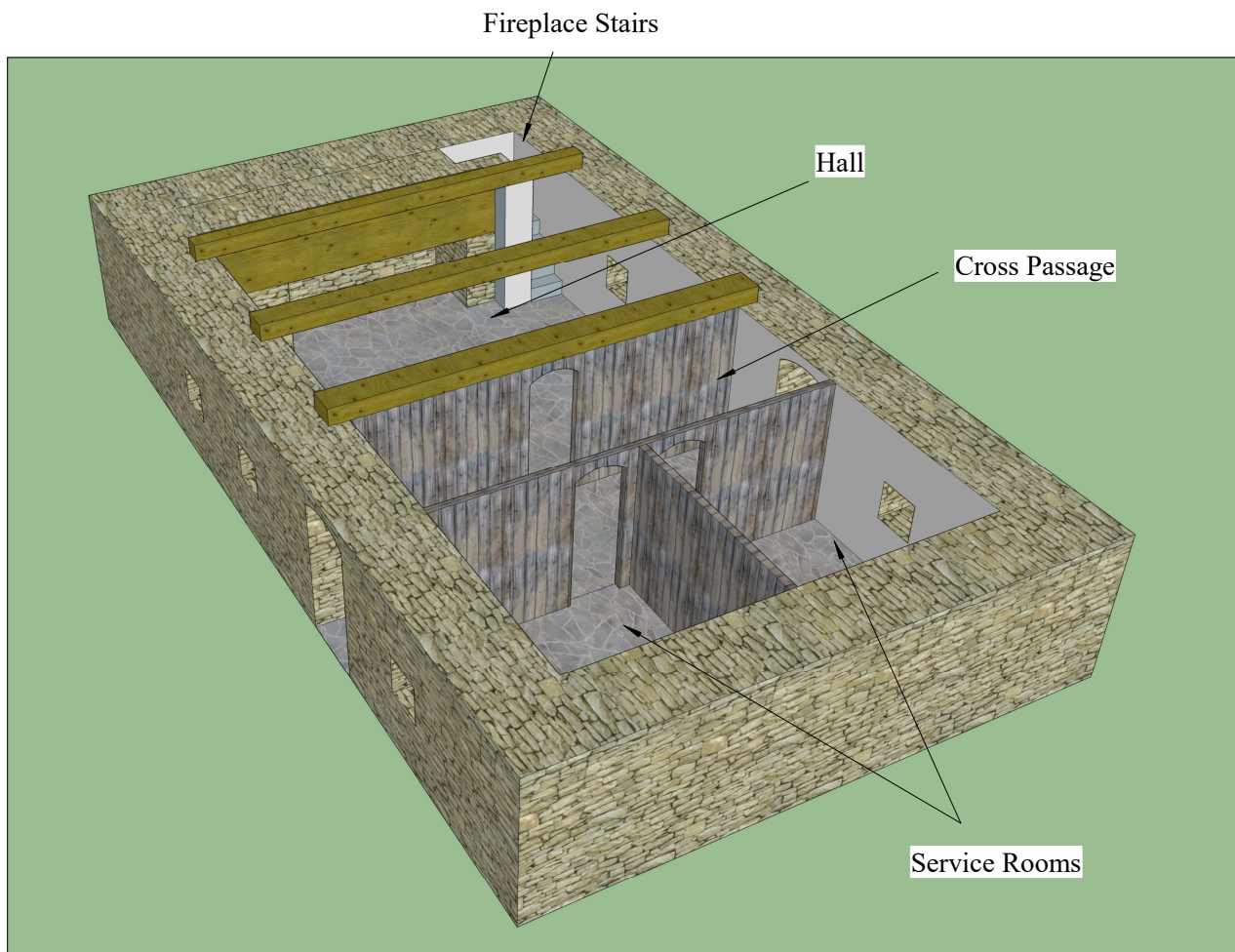


Figure 15: Probable Layout of the Original House  
Not to Scale



Figure 16: Location of the external photographs  
Scale 1:1,000

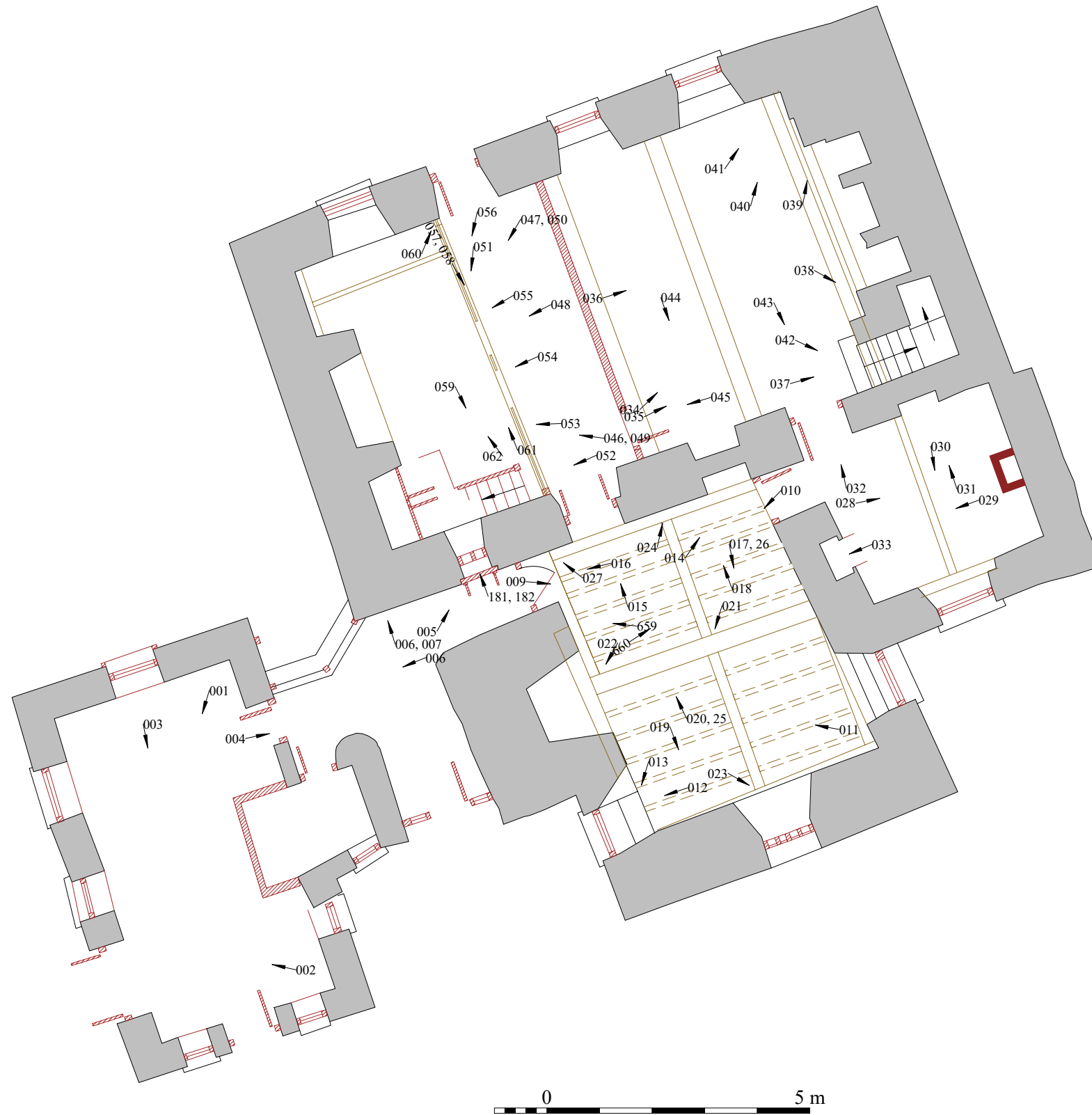


Figure 17: Location of the Ground-floor photographs  
Scale 1:100



Figure 18: Location of the first-floor photographs  
Scale 1:100



Figure 19: Location of the Photographs in the Attic  
Scale 1:100





Plate 1: Northern elevation



Plate 2: Door in the Northern Elevation





Plate 3: Blocked opening adjacent to the eastern window of the north range



Plate 4: Eastern gable of the northern range, looking SSW





Plate 5: Eastern gable of the northern range, looking NW



Plate 6: Middle and southern range, looking NW





Plate 7: Southern elevation of the Middle Range



Plate 8: Eastern Elevation of the Southern Range





Plate 9: Detail of the window in the Eastern Elevation of the Southern Range



Plate 10: The southern Elevation of the Southern Range





Plate 11: First floor window in the Southern Elevation of the Southern Range



Plate 12: Ground floor window in the Southern Elevation of the Southern Range





Plate 13: The western elevation of the Southern Range

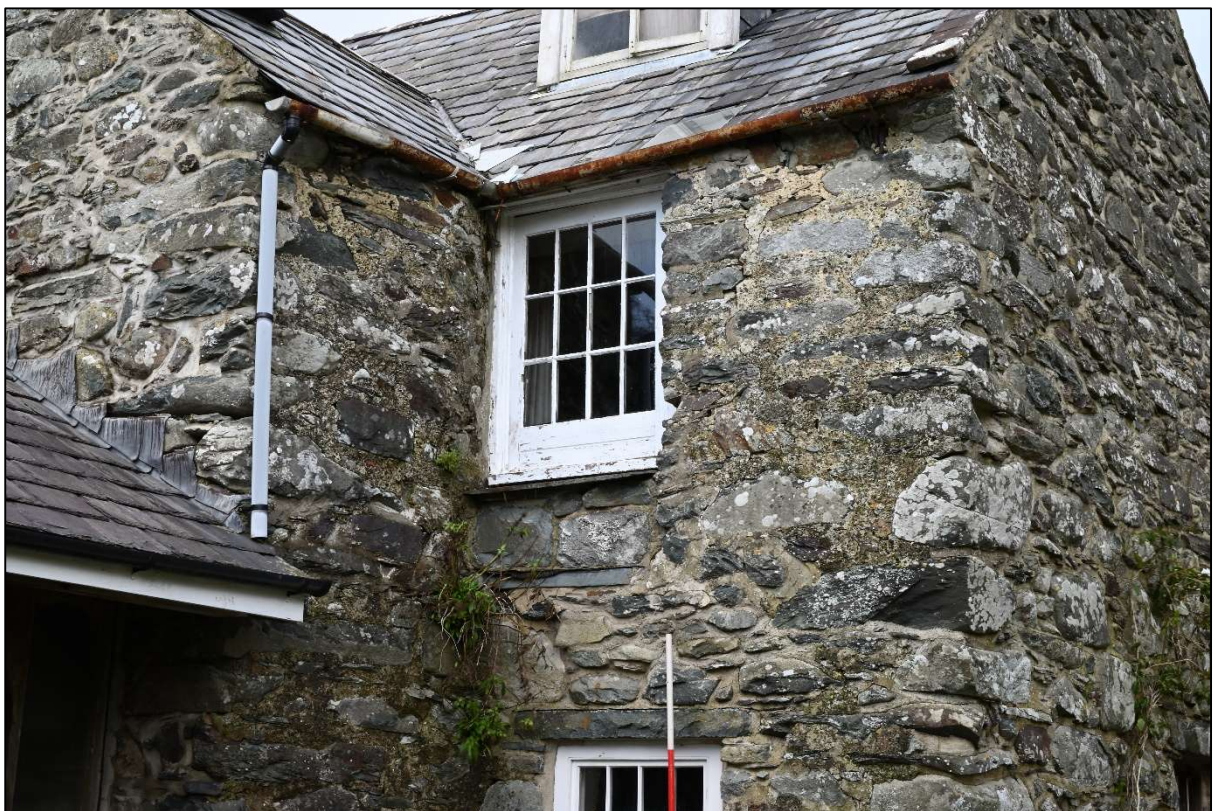


Plate 14: First floor window in the western elevation of the Southern Range





Plate 15: The Linking Range



Plate 16: The western elevation of the Western Range





Plate 17: The southern elevation of the Western Range



Plate 18: The western elevation of the Western Range





Plate 19: Western gable of the Northern Range



Plate 20: The linking corridor, looking north east



Plate 21: The linking corridor looking south west



Plate 22: The Western Range, looking south





Plate 23: The western range, looking NW



Plate 24: The Western Range, looking NNW



Plate 25: Modern covering to the original window from the Dining Room

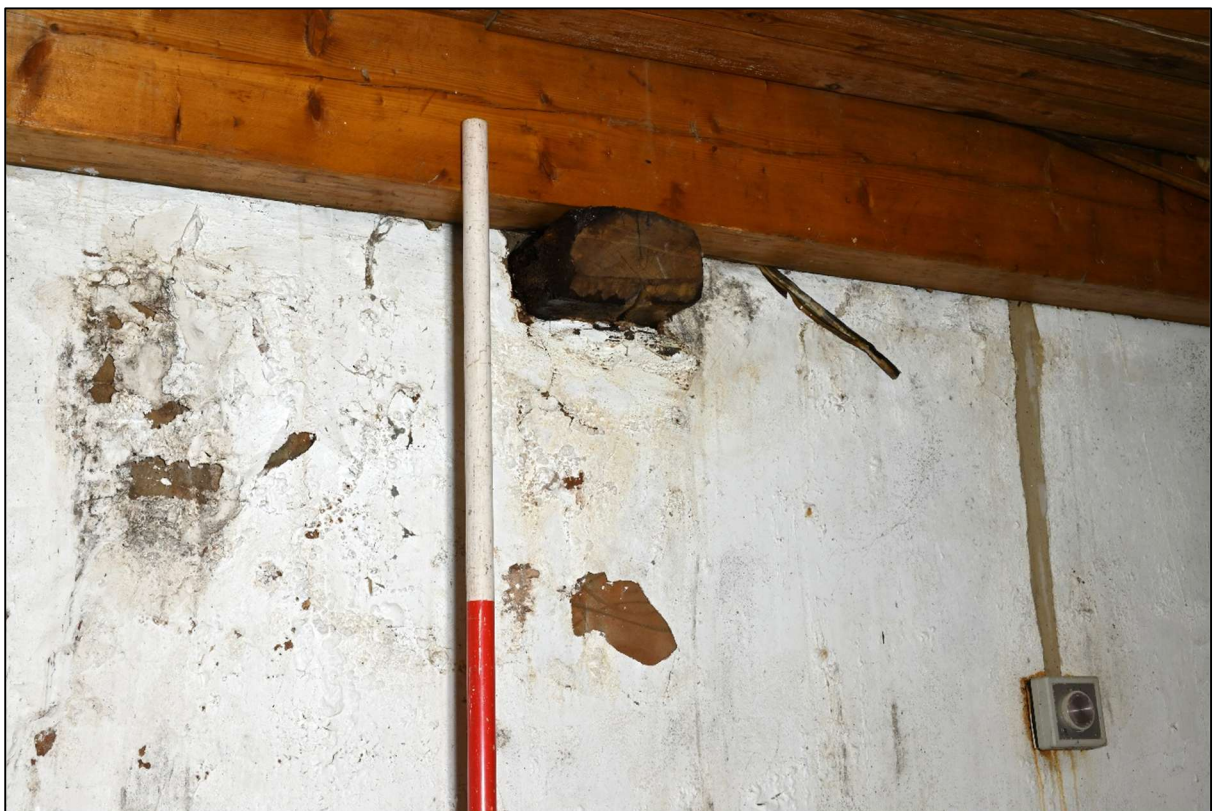


Plate 26: Truncated beam in the Linking Passage





Plate 27: The Hall, looking SE



Plate 28: The Hall, looking WSW



Plate 29: The Hall, looking west



Plate 30: Window recess in the Hall, looking WSW





Plate 31: Window recess in NE corner of the Hall



Plate 32: Glazed cupboard in the Hall



Plate 33: Doorway leading to the Dining Room



Plate 34: Doorway to the Linking Passage





Plate 35: Ceiling beam in the Hall, looking ENE



Plate 36: Chamfer and stop on the ceiling beams of the Hall



Plate 37: Joint at eastern end of the ceiling beams in the Hall



Plate 38: Joint at the western end of the ceiling beams in the Hall





Plate 39: Hooks in a joist in the Hall



Plate 40: The Study, looking ENE





Plate 41: Built in cupboard in the western wall of the Study

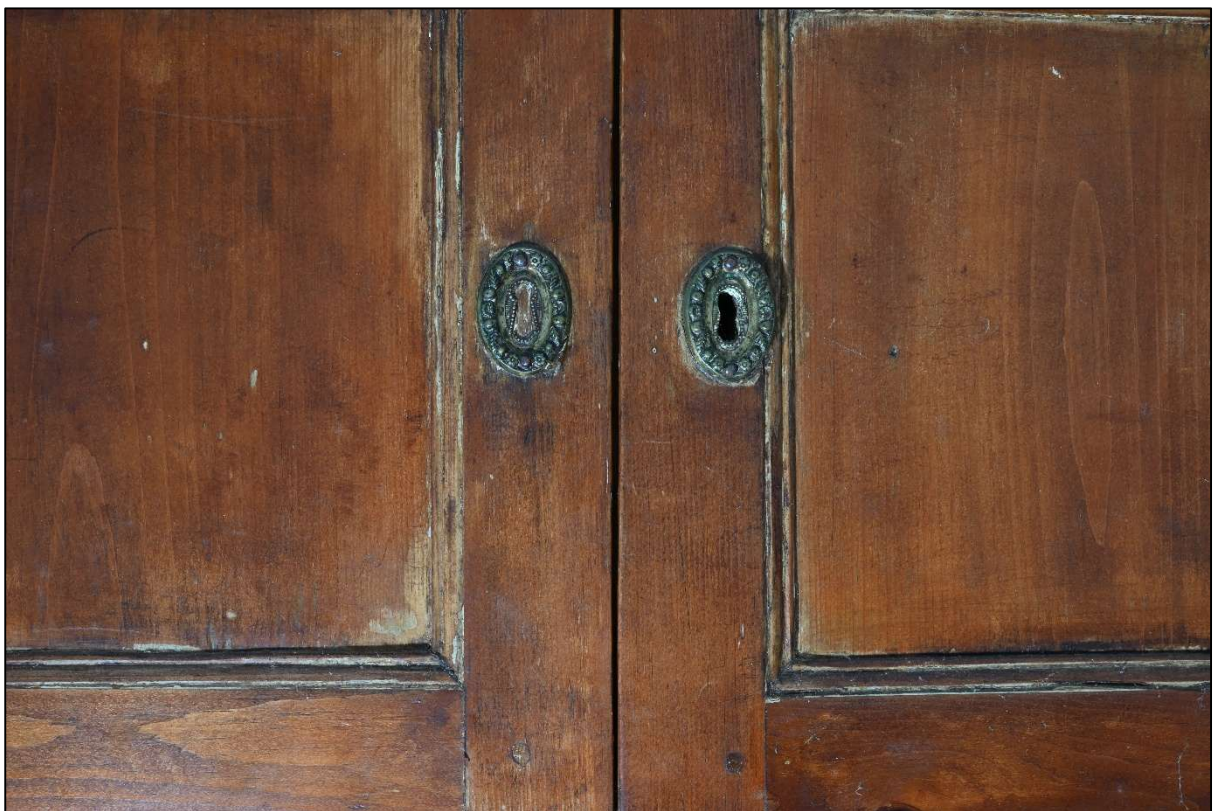


Plate 42: Detail of the lock plates on the cupboard doors in the Study





Plate 43: The Study, looking NW



Plate 44: Study, looking NW with door to the Lounge





Plate 45: Lounge, looking NE



Plate 46: Intermural staircase in the Lounge



Plate 47: Possible salt box



Plate 48: Boulder quoins in the fireplace of the Lounge





Plate 49: Lintel over the intramural stairs



Plate 50: Door to the Study from the Lounge



Plate 51: Recess in the southern wall of the Lounge



Plate 52: The Dining Room, looking west





Plate 53: Dining Room, looking SW



Plate 54: Dining Room, looking SSE





Plate 55: Staircase in the Dining Room



Plate 56: Original Window in the Dining Room



Plate 57: Head rail of the partition in the Dining Room

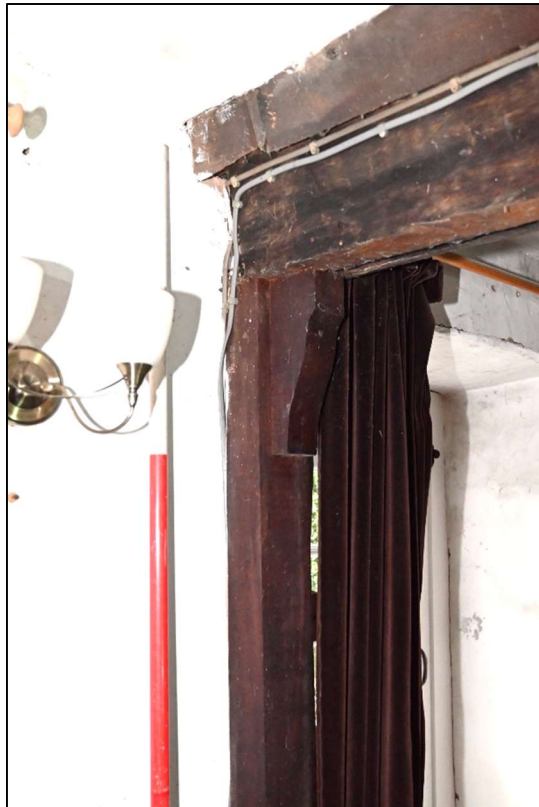


Plate 58: Support for the partition head rail in the Dining Room





Plate 59: Dining Room, looking NW

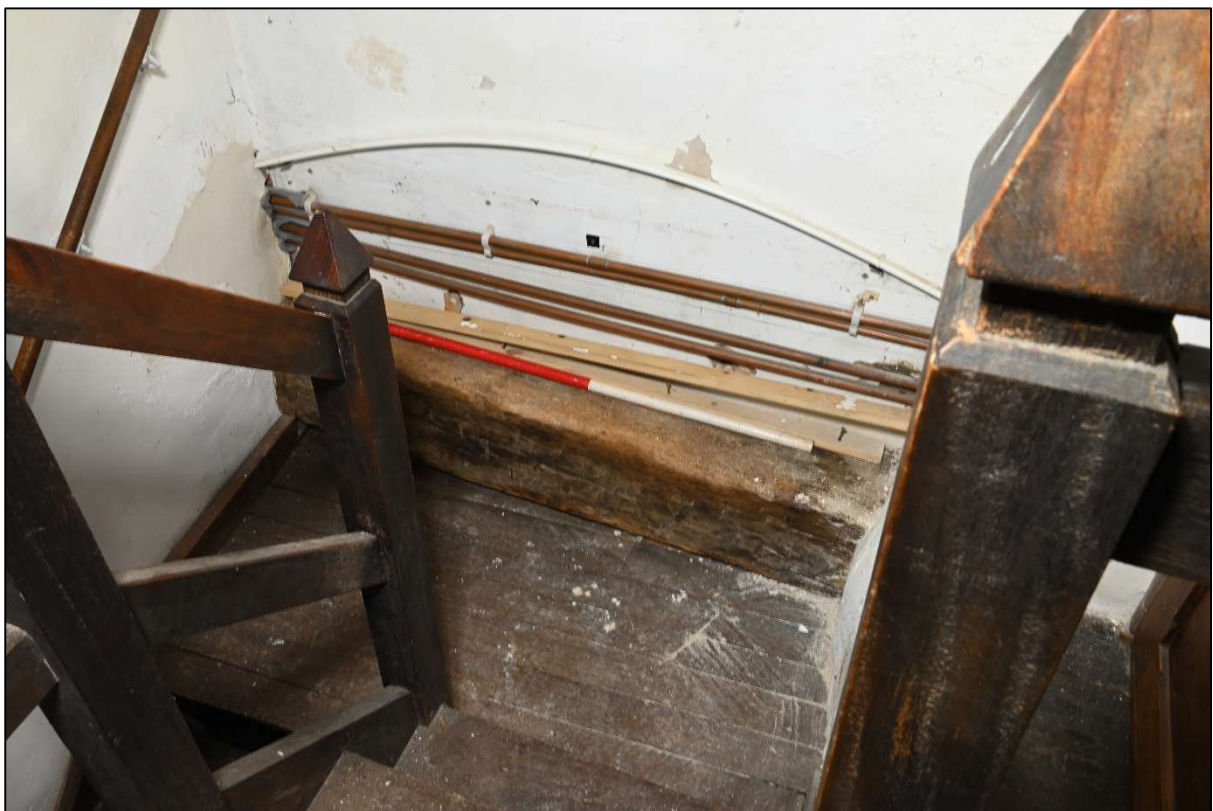


Plate 60: Half landing on the stairs from the Dining Room



Plate 61: Landing for the Dining Room stairs



Plate 62: Door to the Dining Room Stair cupboard





Plate 63: Window lighting the Dining Room Stairs



Plate 64: Door to the Attic stairs





Plate 65: Attic Stairs



Plate 66: First Floor corridor



Plate 67: Head to the door dividing the first-floor corridor



Plate 68: Rectified image of the partition across the first-floor corridor



Plate 69: First floor partition



Plate 70: Rectified image of the first-floor partition





Plate 71: Western door in the first-floor partition



Plate 72: Door handle on the western door





Plate 73: Hinge on the western door



Plate 74: Door head on the western door





Plate: 75: Eastern door in the first-floor partition



Plate 76: Door head of the eastern door





Plate 77: Hinge on the eastern door

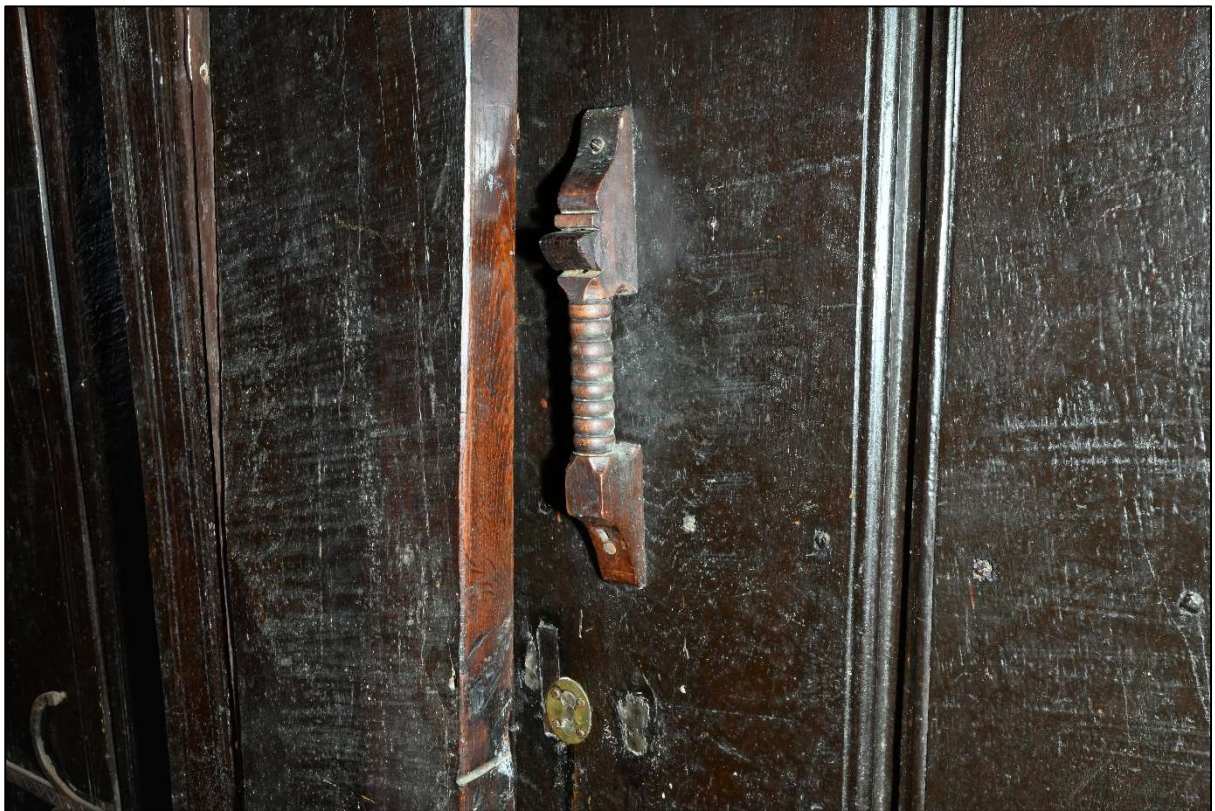


Plate 78: Door handle on the eastern door





Plate 79: Blocked holes and metal fittings on the eastern door



Plate 80: Metal fittings on the eastern door



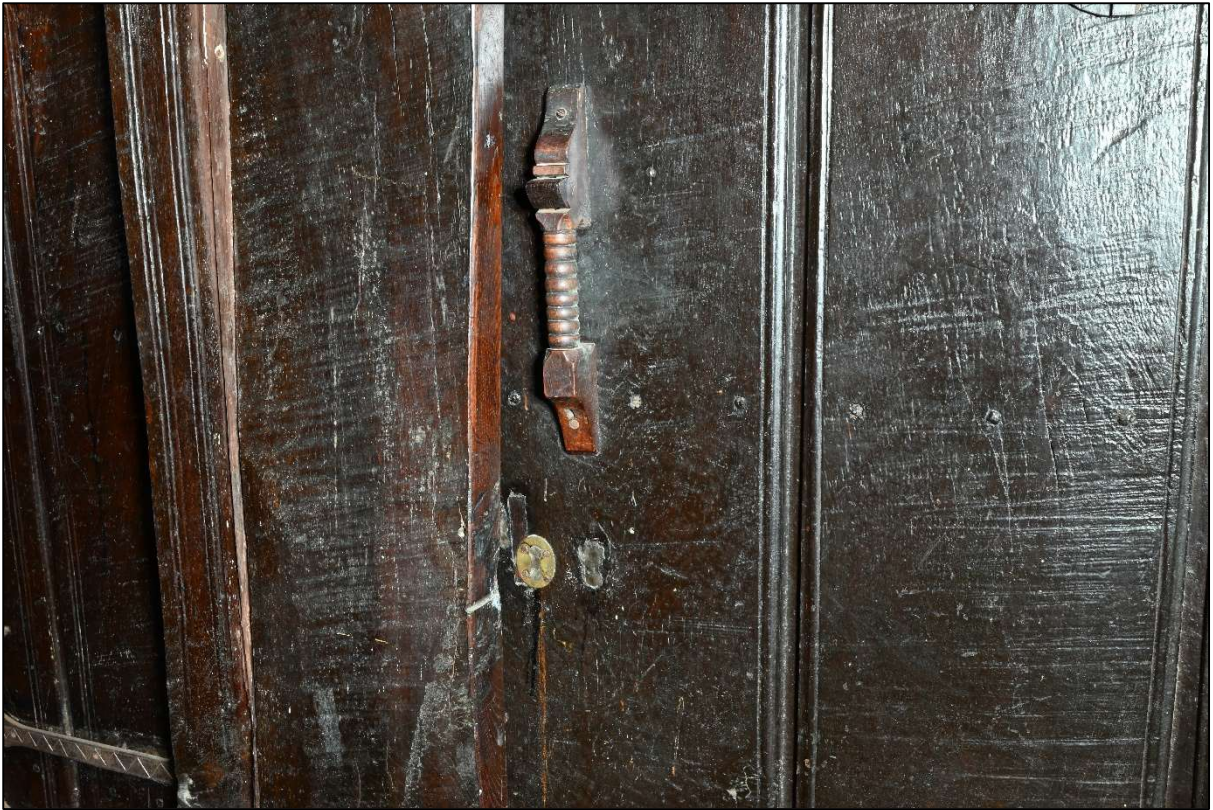


Plate 81: Later escutcheon on the eastern door

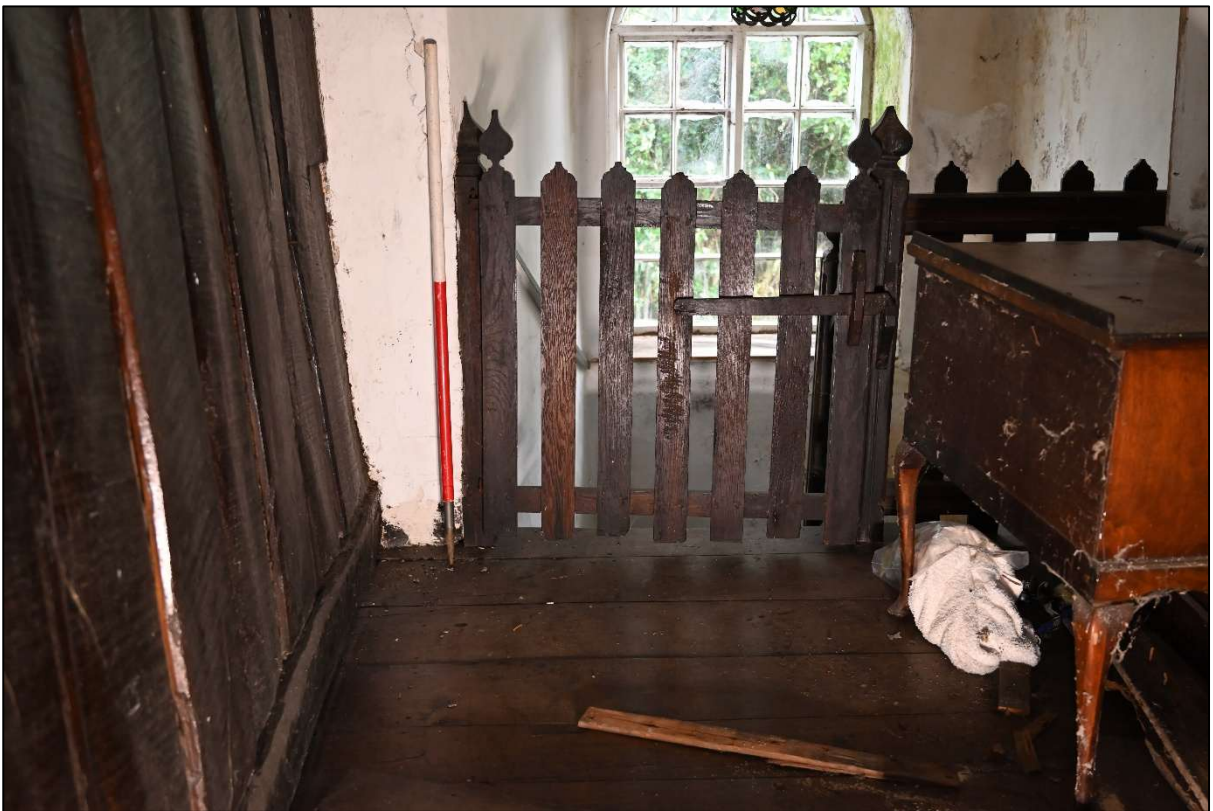


Plate 82: Dog gate





Plate 83: Detail of the top of the dog gate



Plate 84: Panelling on the first-floor corridor



Plate 85: First floor partition in Bedroom 1



Plate 86: Detail of the plank and muntin partition in Bedroom 1



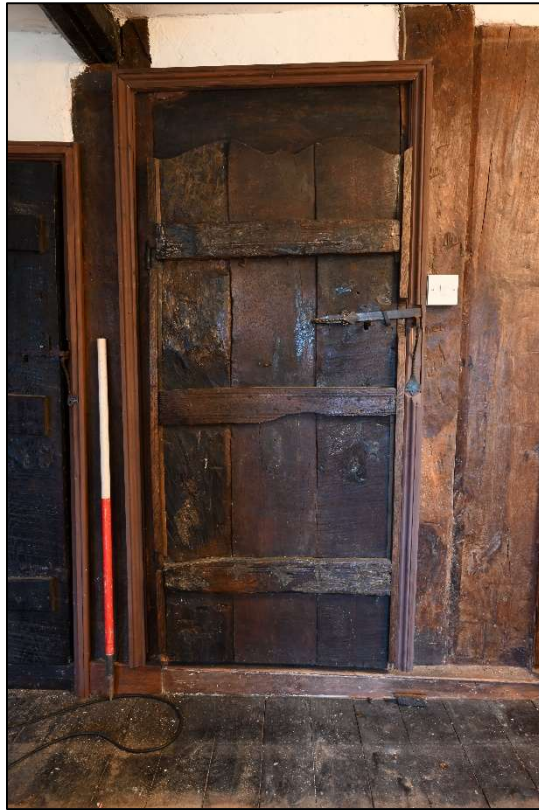


Plate 87: Western door in Bedroom 1



Plate 88: Latch on western door of Bedroom 1





Plate 89: Detail of the latch handle on the western door of Bedroom 1



Plate 90: Eastern door in Bedroom 1





Plate 91: Latch on the eastern door of Bedroom 1



Plate 92: Bedroom 1 looking north west





Plate 93: Bedroom 1, looking south west



Plate 94: Painting on the wall of Bedroom 1



Plate 95: Slot for a partition crossing Bedroom 1



Plate 96: Bedroom 2, looking SSE





Plate 97: Bathroom 1, looking north west



Plate 98: Bathroom 1, looking south west



Plate 99: Door to Bedroom 3



Plate 100: Bedroom 3, looking south east





Plate 101: Bedroom 3, looking south east



Plate 102: Ceiling beams in Bedroom 3



Plate 103: Door to Bedroom 3



Plate 104: Stairwell to the attics





Plate 105: Truss 1



Plate 106: Platform outside Bedroom 4



Plate 107: Graffiti in the Box Room



Plate 108: Truss 4 in Bedroom 4





Plate 109: Detail of Truss 4



Plate 110: Detail of the relationship between Truss 4 and one of its purlins



Plate 111: Foot of Truss 4 in Attic 4



Plate 112: Graffiti in Bedroom 3





Plate 113: Truss 4 in Attic 5



Plate 114: Head of Truss 5





Plate 115: Relationship between the blade of Truss 5 and its purlin



Plate 116: Overlap on the purlin for Truss 5





Plate 117: Relationship between the purlin of Attic 4 and the roof structure of Bedroom 4



Plate 118: Attic 4, looking south west



Plate 119: Relationship between the southern purlin and Truss 5



Plate 120: Truss 1: looking north east





Plate 121: Burn mark on Truss 1



Plate 122: Joint at top of Truss 1



Plate 123: Burn mark on Truss 1



Plate 124: Truss 2, looking north east





Plate 125: Detail of the truncated collar on Truss 2



Plate 126: Detail of the top of Truss 2



Plate 127: Truss 3



Plate 128: Collapsible wash-stand in Attic 2





Plate 139: Tie-beam showing in the door between Attics 2 and 3



Plate 130: Purlin in Attic 3



Plate 131: Purlin in Attic 3



Plate 132: Recess in The Study after the removal of the plaster





Plate 133: Blocked fireplace in The Study



Plate 134: Beam below the floorboards of Bathroom 2



Plate 135: Beams below the floorboards of Attic 2

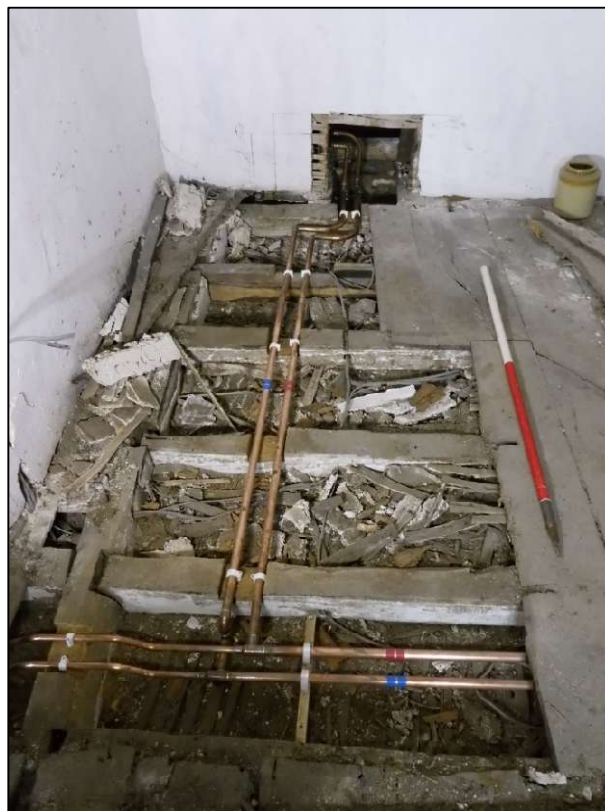


Plate 136: Beams below the floorboards of the Tank Room





Plate 137: Beams below the floorboards of Attic 4



Plate 138: Beams below the floorboards of Attic 4



Plate 139: Old wall paper behind an electrical fitting



## *Appendix 1: Specification*

### **Specification for a Building Recording of Taltreuddyn Fawr, Dyfryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd**

Compiled by I.P. Brooks 09/01/2024

#### **1. Non-Technical Summary**

- 1.1. Restoration works on the Grade II\* listed farmhouse of Taltreuddyn Fawr are planned and the Snowdonia National Park Conservation Officer and the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service have recommended that a Level 3 record (Historic England (May 2016) Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice) and an archaeological watching brief are commissioned to record the house.

#### **2. Background**

- 2.1. Taltreuddyn Fawr is an historic gentry house originating in the late sixteenth century, but with later phases of development in the early and late seventeenth century and even later modifications in the mid eighteenth and late twentieth centuries.
- 2.2. The building is Listed at Grade II\* (Listed Building Ref. 87510) and sits within a walled garden which is listed in its own right (87511).
- 2.3. The house is within the Registered Historic Landscape of Ardudwy (HLW (GW)2) and the Historic Landscape Character Area of Fieldsape Mid -hill Slopes around Cae'r Meddyg (G1733:15)
- 2.4. It is intended to carry out numerous repairs and alterations to the house and to construct stone walled terrace to west side of the house with slate paving and steps. It is also intended to excavate and relay surface water drains to East and South sides.
- 2.5. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service have recommended that "No development (including structural alterations or demolition works) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details. It was also recommended that "A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork."
- 2.6. This specification is written after:
  - 2.6.1. A telephone conversation with Tom Fildes of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
  - 2.6.2. A site visit made on 9/1/2024.

#### **3. Objectives**

- 3.1. The principal objectives of the proposed works are as follows:
  - 3.1.1. To allow an adequate analytical record of the building to be made, before it is restored, to ensure that the buildings origins, use and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.

- 3.1.2. To carry out a watching brief to record any evidence of the structure and development of the house revealed during the restoration works.

#### **4. *Fieldwork Program***

- 4.1. The following sources will be consulted for the Desktop Study
  - 4.1.1. National Library of Wales
  - 4.1.2. Merioneth Archive Office
  - 4.1.3. The regional Historic Environment Record held by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
  - 4.1.4. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales
  - 4.1.5. A house history written by M. Dunn for the “Dating Old Welsh Houses” Project
  - 4.1.6. The house history presented in the Heritage Impact Statement
- 4.2. A program of field work is proposed for this building that will include:
  - 4.2.1. A written description
  - 4.2.2. A drawn record
  - 4.2.3. A photographic record
  - 4.2.4. Report preparation
  - 4.2.5. Archaeological watching brief
  - 4.2.6. Archive preparation

#### **5. *Methodology***

- 5.1. The recording of the building will conform with a Level 3 survey as defined by Historic England (May 2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*.
- 5.2. Written description
  - 5.2.1. The written description will include:
    - 5.2.1.1. The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference
    - 5.2.1.2. A note of any statutory designation
    - 5.2.1.3. The date when the record was made, the name of the recorder and the location of any archive material.
    - 5.2.1.4. A longer summary statement summarising the building’s form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known.
    - 5.2.1.5. An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints.
    - 5.2.1.6. Acknowledgements to all those who have made a significant contribution to the making of the record, or who have given permission for copyright items to be reproduced
    - 5.2.1.7. A discussion of the published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map



evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist

- 5.2.1.8. An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis
- 5.2.1.9. An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of a circulation pattern or of a decorative or liturgical scheme. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purpose.
- 5.2.1.10. Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
- 5.2.1.11. A glossary of architectural or other terms likely to be unfamiliar to readers.

5.2.2. The written description may also include

- 5.2.2.1. A contents list; a list of illustrations or figures
- 5.2.2.2. A summary of the findings of any specialist reports.
- 5.2.2.3. A discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: its relationship to local settlement patterns or other man-made features in the landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark, etc.
- 5.2.2.4. An assessment of the potential for further investigative or documentary work, and of the potential survival of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and its site.
- 5.2.2.5. Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site.
- 5.2.2.6. Copies of other records of the building, including specialist reports, or a note of their existence and location.
- 5.2.2.7. Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished, bearing on any of these matters, or bearing on the circumstances of its building, designer, craftsmen, ownership, use and occupancy, with a note on the sources of the information.
- 5.2.2.8. An outline of the significance of the building.

### 5.3. Drawn Record

5.3.1. The drawn record will be based on the plans, sections and elevations already prepared by Gruffydd Price (the architect for the project)

5.3.2. The draw record will include:

- 5.3.2.1. Measured plans as existing. Plans will show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance.
- 5.3.2.2. Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail.
- 5.3.2.3. Measured cross-sections or long-sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building.
- 5.3.2.4. Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration or small-scale functional detail not easily captured by photography.

- 5.3.2.5. Measured elevations.
- 5.3.2.6. A site plan relating the building to other structures and to any related topographical and landscape features.
- 5.3.2.7. A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs
- 5.3.2.8. Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history.
- 5.3.2.9. Three-dimensional projections when these are of value in understanding the building if necessary.
- 5.3.2.10. Reconstruction drawings and phased drawings, if necessary.
- 5.3.2.11. Diagrams interpreting the movement of materials (process flow) or people (circulation), or the segregation of people or activities, where these are warranted by the complexity of the subject.

#### 5.4. Photographic

##### 5.4.1. The photographic record will include:

- 5.4.1.1. A general view or views of the building.
- 5.4.1.2. The building's external appearance.
- 5.4.1.3. Further views to reflect the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting.
- 5.4.1.4. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
- 5.4.1.5. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use.
- 5.4.1.6. Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- 5.4.1.7. Any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building.
- 5.4.1.8. Any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history.
- 5.4.1.9. Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site.

##### 5.4.2. Photographs will be taken with Nikon V5 Digital Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP

- 5.4.3. If appropriate photographs will be taken with a Panasonic Lumix DC-FT7 camera on an extendable pole. These photographs will be processed with Agisoft Metashape v. 1.6.3 to produce photogrammetric images of the elevations

#### 5.5. Archaeological Watching Brief

- 5.5.1. Any detail of the construction of the house, or modification to the structure revealed by the restoration works will be recorded with a written, drawn and photographic record being kept.
- 5.5.2. Any groundworks associated with the development will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

#### 5.6. All features or archaeologically significant deposits revealed by the ground works will be fully recorded including:

- 5.6.1. A written description of deposit: type, components etc.
- 5.6.2. Drawn plans and sections at suitable scales



- 5.6.3. Photographs will be taken with Nikon V5 Digital Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP in RAW (.NEF), subsequently converted to TIFF and JPEG for archiving and presentation
- 5.6.4. Plan drawing showing extent of deposit.
- 5.6.5. Section drawing of any feature recorded to record vertical stratigraphy
- 5.6.6. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and Cadw will be notified immediately if significant archaeological deposits, features or artefacts are located.
- 5.6.7. The photographs will include metric scales
- 5.6.8. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded by context.
- 5.6.9. Each deposit, feature or layer will be identified by a unique context number to which all other records will be related
- 5.6.10. Where possible, features will be sampled to obtain dating and functional evidence.
- 5.6.11. Where possible, elevation drawings of feature half sections to record vertical stratigraphy.
- 5.6.12. Where appropriate, deposits will be sampled for environmental, dating or technological evidence. Samples will be fully recorded and packed appropriately for future analysis.
- 5.6.13. 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.
- 5.6.14. If human remains are encountered all works will stop until the appropriate permissions have been obtained.
- 5.7. Finds
  - 5.7.1. Post medieval finds will be recorded by M. Jones of CR Archaeology.
  - 5.7.2. If any other finds are recovered, they will be studied by an appropriate specialist. The selection of the specialist will be made in consultation with The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
  - 5.7.3. Any metal or other special finds will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
  - 5.7.4. All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts will be cleaned and processed immediately following the watching brief.
  - 5.7.5. Metal artefacts will be stored and managed on site according to the UK Institute of Conservation Guidelines.
  - 5.7.6. Any samples taken for environmental analysis will be assessed and studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
  - 5.7.7. All finds will be bagged by context with the exception of closely datable or “special” finds which will be recorded with a 3 D position and will be bagged separately
  - 5.7.8. The requirement for specialist archaeological reports will be discussed with The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. The extent and cost of any such report will be discussed with the client and a suitable level of response formulated in discussion between the client, Archaeologist and The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

## **6. Report and Archive**

- 6.1. On completion of the fieldwork a report shall be produced which will contain:

- 6.1.1. Non-technical summary
- 6.1.2. Location and NGR
- 6.1.3. Statutory designations
- 6.1.4. Date of record, recorder and archive deposition
- 6.1.5. Introduction
- 6.1.6. Site location
- 6.1.7. Topography and Geology
- 6.1.8. Methodology
- 6.1.9. Result of the desktop study
- 6.1.10. Summary of the form, function, date and development of the building
- 6.1.11. Summary description of the building
- 6.1.12. Past and present usage
- 6.1.13. Evidence for former existence of demolished structures, removed fittings etc
- 6.1.14. Site Plans and Elevations
- 6.1.15. Phase plan (if necessary)
- 6.1.16. Conclusions
- 6.1.17. References

- 6.2. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the client within one month of the completion of the field work.
- 6.3. The digital records will be archived with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales
- 6.4. The digital archive will be prepared in line with Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. Guidelines for digital archives
- 6.5. The digital file formats used for the archive will follow those recommended within the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. Guidelines for digital archives.
- 6.6. 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)”

## **7. *Staff***

- 7.1. The project will be carried out by Ian Brooks, PhD, BA, MCIfA., FSA

## **8. *Timetable***

- 8.1. It is intended to carry out the desktop study in January or February 2024 or as soon as possible
- 8.2. It is intended to carry out the fieldwork in January or February 2024 or as soon as possible

## **9. *General***

- 9.1. ClfA Code of Conduct



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

## 9.2. Health and Safety

9.2.1.EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times.

9.2.2.A copy of the company's general statement of policy is available on request.

## 9.3. Staff

9.3.1.The project will be directed by Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA

9.3.2.Project Staff will include Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA.

## 9.4. Curatorial Monitoring

9.4.1.The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will be informed as to the start date and progress of the fieldwork.

## 9.5. Insurance

9.5.1.EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.

9.5.2.EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance

# ***10.Data Management***

## 10.1. Photographs will be taken in Nikon NEF (Raw) format

10.1.1. These will be converted to TIFF for archiving and JPEG for illustrations and general use.

10.1.2. Photographs for photogrammetry will be taken in JPEG format and processed using Agisoft Metascape v. 1.6.3. Orthographically corrected elevations photos will be produced in JPEG format and converted to TIFF for archiving.

## 10.2. Any topographic survey will be carried out using a Leica TS06 total station with the data processed using NRG Engineering Surveying System V2016.00.

10.2.1. Survey files will be converted to DXF format.

## 10.3. Initial written notes will be made on an "i Pad" using the "Pages" app. These will be converted to WORD format (.docx) format on downloading

## 10.4. The text for the report will be produced in Word (.docx) format

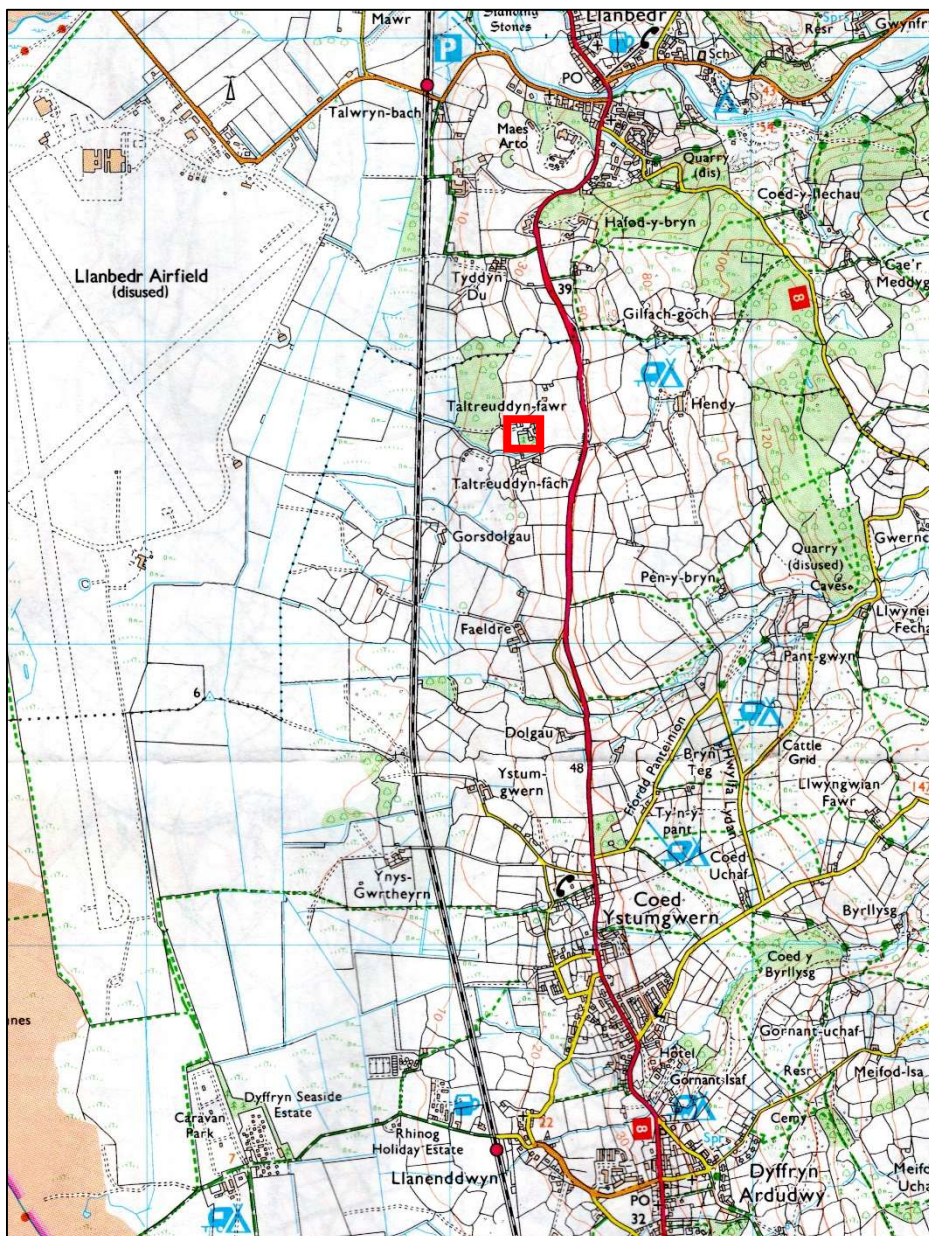
## 10.5. Drawing will be made in TurboCad 2021 v. 28.0 and stored in .TCW format. These will be converted into .DXF or .DWG format for archiving.

## 10.6. The report will converted to .PDF format using Expert PDF 15.

## 10.7. All files will be stored on the company laptop computer and backed up onto a suitable storage device.

## 11. Copyright

- 11.1. EAS Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documentation, under the Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved: excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 11.2. EAS Ltd is prepared to assign a licence to the client for the use of the report and any associated data.



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Figure 1: Location



## *Appendix 2: Listing Description*

<b>Reference Number</b>	87510
<b>Building Number</b>	
<b>Grade</b>	II*
<b>Status</b>	Designated
<b>Date of Designation</b>	13/10/2006
<b>Date of Amendment</b>	
<b>Name of Property</b>	Taltreuddyn-Fawr
<b>Address</b>	
<b>Location</b>	
<b>Unitary Authority</b>	Gwynedd
<b>Community</b>	Dyffryn Ardudwy
<b>Town</b>	
<b>Locality</b>	
<b>Easting</b>	258280
<b>Northing</b>	325679
<b>Street Side</b>	
<b>Location</b>	On the north side of a lane which runs west from the A496, some 2.5km north of Dyffryn Ardudwy.
<b>Description</b>	
<b>Broad Class</b>	Domestic
<b>Period</b>	
<b>History</b>	<p>The house in its present form is late C16 in origin, and exhibits a clear sequence of development. The early house comprised the north range, to which a gabled wing was added to the SW in the early C17. In many respects it was typical of the gentry houses of Ardudwy of the period, in being storeyed with gable end chimneys, and a cross-passage plan. Originally, the main range would have comprised hall, with cross-passage, and two small rooms (service room and parlour). In the early C17, when the rear wing was added, the cross-passage was removed (the partition re-sited on the first floor), and a larger parlour with new fireplace took the place of the two small rooms. The rear wing may have been a kitchen, but evidence for a high-quality ceiling may suggest a room of higher status. Later again, the SE angle between the rear wing and the main range was filled in with an extension running parallel to the main range, perhaps in the late C17 (a date of 1680 recorded in 1974, on panels then found in the house may perhaps refer to this addition). The house was at some time re-roofed (and attic dormers added), though retaining the original timbers. It</p>

was also at some time re-fenestrated (probably in the early C19, though one early window (remarkably) survives internally. Single storey mid-late C20 extensions to the west effectively re-orientated the house, with a new entrance on the south side.

The house has strong links with John Jones the regicide, as the home of his mother, Ellen Wynne. Jones is also said to have provided a mortgage of £280 on the house to its then owner, Lowrey Griffiths. When Griffiths defaulted, the house was repossessed, to be taken from Jones' estate following his execution in 1660. In 1664, the Griffiths family were able to re-acquire the house from the Crown, and successive generations of the family lived there until 1920.

The house was once a farm house (there is a group of farm buildings to its rear), and may have had a secondary dwelling associated with it. An altered cottage in the grounds has some features suggesting early origins, and it was not unusual in Ardudwy for high-status farm houses to have an associated dwelling of lesser status, usually assumed to have been a widow's house.

## **Exterior**

Large 2-unit house with end-chimneys and rear wing. 2 storeys with attics. Rubble stone (mostly field stone), with modern Welsh slate roofs, retaining coped gables throughout. Gable end stacks on main range and rear wing, all tall and with pronounced cappings. Rear wing has lateral stack advanced as a small gable to the west. Later block of similar constructional character at SE has similar, though rendered, chimney. The original range faces north: doorway to right of centre, with arched head with voussoirs, the door itself a modern glazed replacement. Wood mullioned and windows with small panes to ground floor - two to left of doorway, one to right. 2 similar windows to right at first floor; smaller 4-pane casements to left. 4 gabled dormers in the roof, all with 2-paned casement windows. East gable has pointed arched stair window with small-paned mullioned and transomed window. Rear wing has gabled stack advanced to west, with renewed windows alongside it on each floor: these are based on small-paned sashes, but the openings appear to have been reduced in height. Similar window to ground floor in east wall, also renewed. Offset 16-pane sash window at first floor in gable end. Additional range parallel to main range at SE has a small-paned sash window on each floor in S elevation.

## **Interior**

Main range comprises two-roomed plan, though with some modification. The former existence of a cross-passage is suggested by the aligned doorways to front and rear, and confirmed by the slot for a post-and-panel partition in the beam to the west of the doorways. The partition has been re-used upstairs. The division between the two rooms now lies to the east side of the cross-passage, with the larger room (the original hall) beyond it: this has heavy cross-beams at each end wall and centrally: these have simple chamfers. Wide fireplace to east, the curved chamfered bressumer set below and behind the end ceiling beam. Chimney stair in SE corner. Smaller room has smaller (though still wide) fireplace; straight bressumer with curved stopped chamfer. Modern staircase in SW corner, partially



concealing an early pre-glazing timber window: this is of 2-lights, with diamond mullion.

Rear wing has ceiling divided into quadrants by heavy beams: the main beam runs across the room and is chamfered with simple diamond stop; smaller longitudinal beam jointed into this, chamfered with stepped stops. Additional beams alongside each end wall. Broad stop-chamfered joists, originally counter-changing (as indicated by slots in central and end-wall beams). Lateral fireplace, with cambered bressumer with curved stops to chamfer. Semi-circular internal buttress against gable end, presumably supporting former fireplace and chimney at first floor.

Small room to SE has fine built-in cupboard, perhaps early C19, and good contemporary door.

**First floor:**

Chimney stair has good vernacular joinery in upper section, including gate at head of stair: chamfered newels with reeded detail and shaped finials; reeded upper and lower rails into which plain balusters with finely shaped heads are slotted. Fine post and panel partition (assumed to be relocated from ground floor) separates rear landing from front bedrooms, and a separate partition divides the landing on the principle division of the plan (corresponding to the division between the cross-passage and main room on the ground floor, and between two original rooms on the first floor): this may be in-situ. The larger partition has two doorways with double ogee heads. One of these (the westernmost) has reeded detail to architrave and to door; the arrowhead hinges are enriched with engraved detail. Presumably this was originally the door into the parlour. The other doorway is simpler, and the similar hinges are unadorned. Doorway into room over wing also has early boarded door with reeded detail and decorated hinges. This door may have originally belonged in the upstairs partition, which has a double-ogee doorway. Dado panelling elsewhere on landing. Room in wing has plastered cross-beam ceiling, and unusual flooring in which boards are laid herringbone fashion about a central rectangle. Fine 2-panelled door leads from landing into SE bay.

**Attic:**

Main range has simple A-framed trusses: traces of collar visible in that over principal plan division. Similar truss but without collar in rear wing: rougher truss in added SE bay (isolated from present roof-line).

**Reason for designation**

Listed at grade II\* as an especially interesting large sub-medieval vernacular house which is a very good example of an important regional type. The house retains clear evidence for its original form and subsequent development, with good interior detail including an exceptionally fine partition, and a very rare surviving example of a timber mullioned window.

### *Appendix 3: List of Photographs in the Archive*

<b>File</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Looking</b>	<b>Description</b>
Angle .TIF	none	SW	Extract from photogrammetric model of house exterior
Door.TIF	none		Rectified model of one of the partition doors
Elevation 1.TIF	none	NNW	Extract from photogrammetric model of house exterior
Elevation 2.TIF	None	NE	Extract from photogrammetric model of house exterior
Elevation 3.TIF	None	SE	Extract from photogrammetric model of house exterior
Elevation 4.TIF	None	SW	Extract from photogrammetric model of house exterior
Handle.TIF	none		Side profile of one of the door handles from the partition
Partition 2.TIF	none	SW	Rectified model of the partition crossing the first-floor corridor
Partition1.TIF	none	NW	Rectified model of the first-floor partition
Study.TIF	2 m	NW	Rectified model of the recess in the study after the removal of the plaster
TF24 01.TIF	2 m	NNW	Recess in the Study after the removal of the plaster
TF24 02.TIF	2 m	ENE	End wall of the Study after the removal of the plaster
TF24 20.TIF	1 m	NW	Lifted floorboards in the Tank Room
TF24 21.TIF	1 m	N	Lifted floorboards in Attic 2
TF24 22.TIF	1 m	S	Lifted floorboards in Attic 3
TF24 23.TIF	1 m	SW	Lifted floorboards in Attic 4
TF2024 001.TIF	2 m	NW	Kitchen
TF2024 002.TIF	2 m	WNW	Kitchen
TF2024 003.TIF	2 m	NNW	Kitchen
TF2024 004.TIF	2 m	E	Linking corridor
TF2024_005.TIF	2 m	NE	Modern glazing over the late sixteen window in the linking corridor
TF2024 006.TIF	2 m	WSW	Linking corridor
TF2024 007.TIF	2 m	NE	Sawn off joist in the linking corridor
TF2024 008.TIF	2 m	NE	Sawn off joist in the linking corridor
TF2024 009.TIF	2 m	NNE	The hall
TF2024 010.TIF	2 m	WSW	Fireplace in the Hall
TF2024 011.TIF	2 m	W	Fireplace in the Hall
TF2024 012.TIF	2 m	WSW	Window in the corner of the Hall
TF2024 013.TIF	1 m	S	Seat below the window in the Hall
TF2024 014.TIF	2 m	N	Recessed cupboard in the Hall
TF2024 015.TIF	2 m	NNW	Doorway between the Hall and the Dining Room
TF2024 016.TIF	2 m	SW	Doorway between the Hall and the Linking corridor
TF2024_017.TIF	none	NE	Empty sockets for joist in the Hall
TF2024 018.TIF	none	NNW	Empty sockets for joists in the Hall
TF2024 019.TIF	none	NE	Empty sockets for joist in the Hall
TF2024 020.TIF	none	NNW	Empty sockets for joists in the Hall
TF2024 021.TIF	none	NE	Intersection of the ceiling beams in the Hall
TF2024 022.TIF	none	N	Eastern end of the main ceiling beam in the Hall
TF2024 023.TIF	none	NW	Western end of the main ceiling beam in the Hall
TF2024_024.TIF	none	N	Northern end of the secondary ceiling beam in the Hall



File	Scale	Looking	Description
TF2024_025.TIF	none	ENE	Ceiling in the Hall
TF2024_026.TIF	none	NE	Hooks in one of the rafters of the Hall
TF2024_027.TIF	none	NE	Joint between a lateral and longitudinal beam in the Hall
TF2024_028.TIF	2 m	SE	The Study
TF2024_029.TIF	2 m	WSW	The Study including the recessed cupboard
TF2024_030.TIF	none	SE	Window in the Study
TF2024_031.TIF	2 m	NNW	Recess in the Study
TF2024_032.TIF	2 m	NNW	Door between the Study and the Lounge
TF2024_033.TIF	none	SW	Detail of the locks on the cabinet in the Study
TF2024_034.TIF	2 m	NNE	Lounge
TF2024_035.TIF	2 m	ENE	Lounge
TF2024_036.TIF	2 m	NE	Lounge
TF2024_037.TIF	2 m	NE	Intramural stairs
TF2024_038.TIF	1 m	SE	Large stone quoins for the fireplace in the Lounge
TF2024_039.TIF	1 m	NNE	Large stone quoins for the fireplace in the Lounge
TF2024_040.TIF	none	NE	Possible salt box
TF2024_041.TIF	none	NE	Possible salt box
TF2024_042.TIF	2 m	SE	Lintel over the entrance to the intramural stairs
TF2024_043.TIF	2 m	SSE	Door to the Study in the Lounge
TF2024_044.TIF	2 m	S	Recess in the Lounge
TF2024_045.TIF	none	SW	Beam in front of the door to the Dining Room in the Lounge
TF2024_046.TIF	2 m	ESE	Dining room
TF2024_047.TIF	2 m	NE	Dining room
TF2024_048.TIF	2 m	ENE	Fireplace in the Dining Room
TF2024_049.TIF	2 m	ESE	Dining room
TF2024_050.TIF	2 m	NE	Dining room
TF2024_051.TIF	2 m	S	Stairs in the Dining Room
TF2024_052.TIF	2 m	WSW	Stairs in the Dining Room
TF2024_053.TIF	2 m	SE	Fireplace in the Dining Room
TF2024_054.TIF	2 m	ESE	Fireplace in the Dining Room
TF2024_055.TIF	none	SE	Ceiling beam in the Dining Room
TF2024_056.TIF	none	NE	Ceiling beam in the Dining Room
TF2024_057.TIF	none	SE	Underside of the ceiling beam in the Dining Room
TF2024_058.TIF	none	SE	Underside of the ceiling beam in the Dining Room
TF2024_059.TIF	2 m	SSE	Stairs in the Dining Room
TF2024_060.TIF	2 m	NE	Support for the ceiling beam in the Dining room
TF2024_061.TIF	2 m	NNW	Dining Room
TF2024_062.TIF	none	NW	Dining Room
TF2024_063.TIF	1 m	SW	Half landing on the western stairs
TF2024_065.TIF	1 m	SW	Landing for the western stairs
TF2024_066.TIF	1 m	SW	Landing for the western stairs
TF2024_067.TIF	1 m	NNW	Cupboard at the head of the western stairs
TF2024_068.TIF	none	S	Window in the western stairwell
TF2024_069.TIF	1 m	NE	Door to the attic stairs
TF2024_070.TIF	none	NE	Ceiling beam in front of the attic stairs
TF2024_071.TIF	2 m	NE	Corridor on the first-floor
TF2024_072.TIF	2 m	NE	Door head of the door dividing the first-floor passage
TF2024_073.TIF	2 m	NE	Corridor on the first-floor
TF2024_074.TIF	2 m	NE	Door head for door crossing the first-floor passage

File	Scale	Looking	Description
TF2024_075.TIF	none	N	Dis-used hinge on frame of door crossing the first-floor passage
TF2024_076.TIF	none	N	Dis-used hinge on frame of door crossing the first-floor passage
TF2024_077.TIF	none	N	Dis-used hinge on frame of door crossing the first-floor passage
TF2024_078.TIF	none	NE	Cill for door crossing the first-floor passage
TF2024_079.TIF	2 m	NW	Bathroom 1
TF2024_080.TIF	2 m	SE	Bathroom 1
TF2024_081.TIF	none	SE	Door lock in Bathroom 1
TF2024_082.TIF	2 m	NW	Bedroom 2
TF2024_083.TIF	2 m	NE	Bedroom 2
TF2024_084.TIF	2 m	NE	Bedroom 2
TF2024_085.TIF	2 m	SE	Bedroom 2
TF2024_086.TIF	none	SE	Door lock in Bedroom 2
TF2024_087.TIF	none	SE	Detail of decorative catch plate on the door-frame of Bedroom 2
TF2024_088.TIF	none	S	Ceiling beam in Bedroom 2
TF2024_089.TIF	none	S	Ceiling beam in Bedroom 2
TF2024_090.TIF	2 m	SW	Doorway crossing the first-floor passage
TF2024_091.TIF	2 m	SW	Door head crossing the first-floor passage
TF2024_092.TIF	2 m	W	Angle between the first-floor partition and the doorway crossing the passage
TF2024_093.TIF	1 m	NW	Western door in the first-floor partition
TF2024_094.TIF	none	NW	Detail of the doorhandle of the western door in the first-floor partition
TF2024_095.TIF	none	NNW	Detail of hinge on the western door in the first-floor partition
TF2024_098.TIF	1 m	NW	Eastern door in the first-floor partition
TF2024_103.TIF	none	NNW	Door head for the eastern door in the first-floor partition
TF2024_106.TIF	none	NNW	Detail of hinge on the eastern door in the first-floor passage
TF2024_107.TIF	none	W	Door handle on the eastern door in the first-floor passage
TF2024_109.TIF	none	W	Door handle on the eastern door in the first-floor passage
TF2024_110.TIF	none	NNW	Detail of part of the hinge and nail in the eastern door frame in the first-floor passage
TF2024_111.TIF	none	NNW	Detail of part of the hinge and nail in the eastern door frame in the first-floor passage
TF2024_112.TIF	none	W	Door handle on the eastern door in the first-floor passage
TF2024_114.TIF	1 m	NE	Dog gate
TF2024_114a.TIF	1 m	NE	Detail of the top of the dog gate
TF2024_115.TIF	1 m	SSE	Wooden panelling on the eastern landing
TF2024_116.TIF	1 m	SSE	Bedroom 1
TF2024_117.TIF	1 m	SSE	Plank and muntin panelling in Bedroom 1
TF2024_119.TIF	1 m	SSE	Western door in Bedroom 1
TF2024_120.TIF	1 m	SSE	Eastern door in Bedroom 1
TF2024_121.TIF	none	SSE	Detail of the latch for the western door in Bedroom 1
TF2024_122.TIF	none	SSE	Detail of the latch for the western door in Bedroom 1



File	Scale	Looking	Description
TF2024_122a.TIF	none	SSE	Detail of the copper alloy detail on the latch for the western door in Bedroom 1
TF2024_123.TIF	none	SSE	Detail of the latch for the eastern door in Bedroom 1
TF2024_124.TIF	none	SW	Portrait painted on the wall of Bedroom 1
TF2024_125.TIF	1 m	NNW	Bedroom 1
TF2024_126.TIF	1 m	N	Bedroom 1
TF2024_127.TIF	1 m	NNE	Bedroom 1
TF2024_128.TIF	none	SE	Slot below the ceiling beam in Bedroom 1
TF2024_129.TIF	none	SE	Slot below the ceiling beam in Bedroom 1
TF2024_130.TIF	1 m	SE	Bedroom 1
TF2024_131.TIF	1 m	NNW	Bathroom 2
TF2024_132.TIF	1 m	SE	Bathroom 2
TF2024_133.TIF	1 m	SE	Bathroom 2
TF2024_134.TIF	1 m	SE	Bathroom 2
TF2024_135.TIF	1 m	S	Bathroom 2
TF2024_136.TIF	1 m	S	Doorway to Bedroom 3
TF2024_137.TIF	2 m	SE	Bedroom 3
TF2024_138.TIF	2 m	S	Bedroom 3
TF2024_139.TIF	2 m	NW	Bedroom 3
TF2024_141.TIF	1 m	NE	Door to attic stairs
TF2024_144.TIF	1 m	NE	Attic stairs
TF2024_145.TIF	1 m	NE	Part of Truss 2 within the stairwell of the attic stairs
TF2024_146.TIF	none	NW	Part of Truss 1 on the landing of the attic stairs
TF2024_147.TIF	1 m	S	Platform outside Bedroom 4
TF2024_148	1 m	N	Graffiti in the Box Room
TF2024_149.TIF	1 m	SSE	Bedroom 4
TF2024_150.TIF	1 m	SSE	Bedroom 4
TF2024_151.TIF	none	S	Truss 4
TF2024_152.TIF	none	S	Truss 4
TF2024_153.TIF	1 m	S	Dormer window in Bedroom 4
TF2024_154.TIF	none	S	Relationship between the purlin and Truss 4
TF2024_155.TIF	1 m	ENE	Attic 4
TF2024_156.TIF	1 m	ENE	Attic 4
TF2024_157.TIF	1 m	NW	Relationship between the roof of Bedroom 4 and the purlin of Attic 4
TF2024_158.TIF	1 m	NW	Relationship between the roof of Bedroom 4 and the purlin of Attic 4
TF2024_160.TIF	1 m	SW	Base of Truss 4 in Attic 4
TF2024_161.TIF	1 m	WSW	Attic 4
TF2024_162.TIF	none	ENE	Top of Truss 5
TF2024_163.TIF	none	SE	Relationship between Truss 5 and the southern purlin
TF2024_164.TIF	none	NE	Relationship between Truss 5 and the northern purlin
TF2024_165.TIF	none	SSE	Overlapping section of the southern purlin in Attic 4
TF2024_166.TIF	1 m	SE	Attic 3
TF2024_167.TIF	1 m	NW	Attic 3 including Truss 3
TF2024_168.TIF	none	W	Part of Truss 3
TF2024_169.TIF	none	SW	Top of Truss 3
TF2024_170.TIF	none	SW	Part of Truss 3 including burn marks
TF2024_171.TIF	1 m	SW	Truss 2
TF2024_172.TIF	1 m	W	Truss 2
TF2024_174.TIF	none	SW	Detail of truncated collar in Truss 2
TF2024_175.TIF	none	SW	Detail of truncated collar in Truss 2

File	Scale	Looking	Description
TF2024_176.TIF	1 m	NE	Truss 3 in Attic 2
TF2024_177.TIF	1 m	NE	Washstand in Attic 2
TF2024_178.TIF	1 m	down	Worn tie-beam below the door between Attics 2 and 3
TF2024_179.TIF	none	NNE	Dormer window in Attic 2
TF2024_180.TIF	none	NW	Purlin in Attic 2
TF2024_181.TIF	none	SSE	16 <sup>th</sup> century window in Dining Room
TF2024_182.TIF	none	SSE	16 <sup>th</sup> century window in Dining Room
TF2024_183.TIF	2 m	NW	General view of house
TF2024_184.TIF	2 m	NNW	Southern elevation of Middle Range
TF2024_185.TIF	2 m	SW	Western elevation of Southern Range
TF2024_186.TIF	2 m	NNW	Ground-floor window in the southern elevation of the Middle Range
TF2024_189.TIF	2 m	NW	Southern elevation of the Southern Range
TF2024_190.TIF	none	NE	First-floor window in the southern elevation of the Southern Range
TF2024_191.TIF	2 m	NE	Ground-floor window in the southern elevation of the Southern Range
TF2024_192.TIF	2 m	NE	Western elevation of the Southern Range
TF2024_193.TIF	none	NE	First-floor window in the western elevation of the Southern Range
TF2024_194.TIF	2 m	NE	Western elevation of the Southern Range
TF2024_196.TIF	2 m	NNW	Southern elevation of the Linking Range
TF2024_197.TIF	2 m	NNW	Southern elevation of the Linking Range
TF2024_198.TIF	2 m	NW	Eastern elevation of the Western Range
TF2024_199.TIF	2 m	NNW	Southern elevation of the Western Range
TF2024_200.TIF	2 m	N	Western elevation of the Western Range
TF2024_201.TIF	2 m	N	Western elevation of the Western Range
TF2024_202.TIF	2 m	SSE	Northern elevation of the Western Range
TF2024_203.TIF	2 m	SSE	Northern elevation of the Northern Range
TF2024_204.TIF	2 m	SSE	Northern elevation of the Northern Range
TF2024_205.TIF	2 m	SSE	Door in the northern elevation of the Northern Range
TF2024_206.TIF	1 m	SE	Infill adjacent to the eastern ground-floor window of the Northern Range
TF2024_207.TIF	1 m	SE	Infill adjacent to the eastern ground-floor window of the Northern Range
TF2024_208.TIF	2 m	S	Eastern elevation of the Northern Range
TF2024_209.TIF	2 m	NW	Eastern elevation of the Northern Range
TF2024_210.TIF	2 m	NW	Eastern elevation of the Northern Range
TF2024_211.TIF	2 m	NW	General view of the house
TF2024_212.TIF	none	NE	General view of the Western Range
TF2024_213.TIF	none	NW	The view point
TF2024_214.TIF	none	ENE	General view of the Western Range
TF2024_215.TIF	none	ENE	Steps between the gardens
TF2024_216.TIF	none	WSW	Gate in the garden wall
TF2024_217.TIF	none	SE	General view of the house
TF2024_218.TIF	none	N	Garden shed
TF2024_219.TIF	none	N	Garden shed
TF2024_220.TIF	none	SSE	General view of the house
TF2024_221.TIF	none	N	General view of the farm buildings
TF2024_222.TIF	none	N	General view of the farm buildings
TF2024_223.TIF	none	SE	General view of the house and cottage
TF2024_224.TIF	none	ENE	Garages

<b>File</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Looking</b>	<b>Description</b>
TF2024 225.TIF	none	W	General view of house location
TF2024 226.TIF	none	W	General view of house location
TF2024 645.TIF	none	SW	Detail of truncated collar in Truss 2
TF2024 646.TIF	none	SW	Detail of truncated collar in Truss 2
TF2024 647.TIF	none	ENE	Top of Truss 5
TF2024 649.TIF	none	SW	Burn marks on Truss 1
TF2024 651.TIF	none	SE	Hinge on door to Bedroom 3
TF2024 653.TIF	none	NE	Detail of the dog gate
TF2024 654.TIF	none	NE	Detail of the dog gate
TF2024 655.TIF	none	N	Newel post for the intramural stairs
TF2024 656.TIF	none	S	Newel post for the intramural stairs
TF2024 657.TIF	none	S	Newel post for the intramural stairs
TF2024 658.TIF	none	ENE	Dog gate
TF2024 659.TIF	none	E	Ceiling of the Hall
TF2024 660.TIF	none	E	Ceiling of the Hall
TF2024 666.TIF	none	SW	Scratched date in Bedroom 4
Truss 2.TIF	none	NE	Composite, rectified image of Truss 2



#### ***Appendix 4: Selection Strategy***

1. The digital archive will include: the report, photographs and CAD files of the figures in the report
2. A selection of the photographs will be made weeding out any photographs that are:
  - 2.1. Out of focus
  - 2.2. Duplicates
  - 2.3. Not directly relevant to the project
3. The CAD files will include Figures 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19 only. The other figure being converted to .PDF format within the report.

Emails, text messages etc. will not be included in the archive