



Llanerch



Cynwyd, Denbighshire, LL21 ONB

Formerly Merionethshire

NPRN 421847 HWAR 17/02

Architectural Record 2017

For Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group



Final Report

February, 2017

*A report commissioned by
The Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group in partnership with The
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales*

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Summary

Llanerch is situated about one mile north of the village of Llandrillo on the B4401 towards Cynwyd and then Corwen on the A5. It is centred on SJ 04394 38642. The building is not listed but brief details are held on the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) as of December 2016. This report summarises the results of a record of the house made in January and February 2017 as part of the 'Discovering Old Welsh Houses' project which is undertaken in collaboration with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). To further aid the understanding of the development of the building a dendrochronological analysis following sampling was also undertaken by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory (ODL).

Llanerch, as it now exists, is a simple, former hall house, with two extant bays, divided by three trusses, dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century. A later alteration saw a fireplace inserted at the south west end and a floor added over the hall. It seems clear that a further bay existed to the left or south western end and this would make sense of the surviving structure where the hall has been truncated, either when the main fireplace was inserted or sometime after. The building has been constructed and altered in several phases, the stonework probably replacing earlier timber framing to all external walls and is now roofed in slate. An external chimney has been added to the north-east gable end leaving the timber framed wall intact within the stone wall.

Internally, the former hall house retains its bi-partite plan form with two rooms on the ground floor and two further rooms on the first floor which are open to the apex of the roof. The ground floor is divided into a hall and what appears to have been an inner room or rooms. The hall, with a large inserted fireplace is faced by an impressive remnant of plank and muntin screen which is fitted under the tie beam of what is now a central truss but formerly formed a closed partition to the apex. This screen is dressed with chamfers, is pegged into the head beam and sits on what is now a truncated cill beam. It appears to be pegged for two doorways suggesting two rooms beyond. The inserted fireplace probably coincided with the inserted floor over the hall. It encloses the base of one cruck truss at this point within the masonry. This truss is decorated with cusping at the apex, and, although the collar is missing which

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would have confirmed the complete form of the cusping, clearly this truss formed a centre point for the former open hall. Curiously, mortise grooves remain to the inner face of the crucks below the tie beam. It is not clear if the probable further bay was removed when the floor and fireplace were inserted, around 1614, or later. Graffiti dated 1661 on the exterior of the gable may signify further alterations to the building in what is possibly later masonry of that date.

The first floor retains the two bays of the primary build and displays three different style cruck trusses of full height. Two are framed and originally filled with wattle and daub and are mainly intact while the end truss over the inserted fireplace has open cusping but the lateral timbers have all been removed. The building has undergone some alterations and has modern extensions to the rear but renovation has been carried out in recent decades, and while there are not many of the vestiges of a typical 19th century farmhouse remaining the work has revealed a considerable amount of historic detail that now benefits our understanding of the building with well-preserved timber trusses, ceilings and screens all now visible.

Dendrochronology indicates that certain timbers have precise felling dates of 1501/2/3 and were used in the primary phase of construction of the open hall and a precise felling date of 1614/5 for a secondary phase of an inserted chimney and floor, leaving a little over 100 years between initial construction and the insertion of the floor and possibly the chimney. This amounts to around five generations occupation before significant improvements were made. It later became a simple tenant farm of some 40 acres in the 19th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Background to the project

1.1.2 Llanerch was recorded in January and February 2017 and was commissioned by Margaret Dunn and the Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group (DOWHG). The resulting report would be used in conjunction with dendrochronological sampling by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory (ODL) to ascertain a date of construction and to form part of the DOWHG's research into houses in North East Wales and this work was undertaken in partnership with the Royal Commission on Ancient & Historic Monuments Wales (RCAHMW).

1.2 Site Location and Recording

1.2.1 Llanerch is situated about one mile north of the village of Llandrillo on the B4401 towards Cynwyd and then Corwen on the A5. It lies in the Dee Valley just by a tributary of the Dee, Afon Llynor and enjoys relatively level and low lying terrain. It is centred on SJ 04394 38642. Once in Merioneth it is now located in Denbighshire (figs 1-3)

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- 1.2.2 Llanerch is not entered on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic A brief note is held on the National Monuments Records of Wales as of December 2016.
- 1.2.3 This architectural record was requested to inform the Project about the architectural and historical development of the house located on the site. Dendrochronological sampling and analysis was undertaken by Dr. Martin Bridge and Dr. Dan Miles of the Oxford Dendrochronological Laboratory (ODL) and sampled November 2016 and their report (January 2017) places the precise felling date range of the first phase as the winters of 1501/2/3. The second phase used timbers with a precise felling date of winter 1614/5. From this it is concluded that the construction dates of the two phases commenced very near these two dates.

1.3 **Extent of Report**

- 1.3.1 The report refers to the 'Design Brief for Historic Building Recording' of July 2016 and prepared by Margaret Dunn, the Project Director.
- 1.3.2 The following report gives the results of the building survey and has been prepared in accordance with English Heritage guidelines as published in Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (EH 2016) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' Analysis & Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Building (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.3.3 Fieldwork was conducted over two days on January 2017. Report prepared upon research and survey correct in February 2016. Fieldwork was assisted by Martin Cherry.

1.4 **References to buildings**

- 1.4.1 Desktop research was based upon limited online references to previous work. A short descriptive note appears on the Coflein database that followed an RCAHMW visit in December 2016. (NRPN 421847) Site Description of C17th farmhouse -

C17th farmhouse; cruck-framed hall-house in origin with three cruck-trusses surviving. 1661 graffiti date alongside inserted chimney possibly dates replacement of timber walls. Site associated with cruck-framed barn of four bays. Not listed. RFS/RCAHMW/ Dec. 2016.

On the site also is a cruck-framed barn of four bays associated with a cruck-framed house (NPRN 421848).

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Five trusses survive in the stone-walled range, and a wallpost embedded in the stone wall shows that the range was originally timber walled. The original plan seems to have been a three-bay barn partitioned from the N end bay. Not Listed RFS/RCAHMMW/Dec. 2016.

The Tithe Apportionment Map of 1839 (Cynefin) records a holding, then known as Ty Llannerch, of some 42 acres occupied by Robert Roberts. The Landowner was Lord Ward. (Cynefin Project: Llandrillo)

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the historic building record, as per the agreed brief, was to produce a measured drawing, photographic record and a written record to be complemented by the dendrochronological survey. Volunteers will approach the task of forming a record of documentary references to Llanerch into a house history which ultimately forms a documentary, architectural and scientifically dated record of the subject house.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 The brief requires that the individual buildings are assessed and analysed. The building recording is an activity independent of any documentary research into the history of the site. However, reference may be made to known sources where relevant.

3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The requirement was to provide the report based on an examination of both the exterior and interior of the building and the production of measured drawings, photographic and written data.

The measured drawings.

- 3.2.2 A measured plan of the site was produced for the ground and first floor at a scale of 1:50 reduced to A4 where necessary. Measurement was by Electronic Disto laser measurer, tape and telescopic measuring rod. Cross sections of the building at three trusses and partitions or screens were also prepared at 1:50. Reference was also made to archive material and plans.

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Photographic Record

- 3.2.3 Images were captured on a Nikon D2X digital single-lens reflex camera giving 12mega pixel RAW files and JPEGs. A Fuji XE1 camera (16.4mp images) was also used. Photography was to the standard of a Level 3 survey defined by English Heritage (20016, 19). The record comprises exterior and interior images as follows

General images of elevations and features exterior and interior rooms

Detail images of architectural features of note exterior and interior both constructional and decorative where appropriate.

A scale divided into 500cm sections is used in a number of photographs. A smaller scale divided into 5cm sections was also used.

Written Record

- 3.2.4 To complete the drawing and photographic records, a written description detailing features, use and changes to the building plus a brief discussion and this follows below.

4 **BUILDING RECORD - DESCRIPTION**

4.1 **Exterior**

4.1.1 General

Llanerch is now a simple two-unit, storeyed house of rectangular plan and the initial construction dates from c 1502 with a second phase of alteration in 1614/5. It occupies a south west to north east axis and is constructed of random rubble stone and roofed in slate on a steep pitch, possibly originally thatched. The external dimensions of the original structure surviving is 10.6m x 6.2m with a modern extension to rear. This replaced an earlier rear extension. The western end has a tall gable chimney while the east end has a later stone chimney stack and small brick chimney planted onto the gable wall. The exterior now has a modern porch on the front elevation and a rebuilt two storey extension to the rear of the house. It is most likely that the building was timber framed originally and replaced at a later date or dates by masonry walling. The interior displays a bi-partite plan repeated on both floors as exists now. Three impressive cruck trusses of individual form survive remarkably intact with a secondary inserted chimney stack and floor. Much of the original timber work has been revealed by recent renovations that illustrate the development of the building. This report will concentrate on the older part of the building, the main 2 storey section. (Fig 4)

4.1.2 The front, south elevation is of random rubble, some of large dimension, in a distinctive blue-grey limestone. Victorian windows, shown in a photograph produced by the owner, have since been replaced in recent years by modern casements with small gabled dormers to the first floor. A porch has been added to enclose the front door and perhaps enlarges an earlier porch.

4.1.3 The north-eastern gable end is bounded by a bank but this is not bearing against the wall. A projecting stone chimney stack has been added to this gable and is topped by a short brick chimney stack. Plain verge with slight projection.

4.1.4 The western gable reveals details that clearly mark the development and alterations to the house suggested by variations in the masonry. A clear vertical break in the masonry about two thirds across the gable from the left side shows the original return or corner of what was once an internal inserted chimney. Later masonry has been erected and butted against this clear vertical to a poorer standard and probably was built when this masonry replaced earlier timber framing that walled the building. A stone in this section bears the date 1661 in crudely scribed graffiti. This may denote this later phase. A small window with later frame is set into the gable to the right. The left gable corner is disturbed and without quoins and is suggestive of a wall being removed or poorly constructed later (fig 5). A tall chimney sits flush on the gable with evidence of alteration. Slightly projecting verge.

4.1.5 The rear, north western elevation is now occupied by a large modern extension and conservatory which has obscured evidence of historic fabric. This has replaced an earlier,

smaller, rear extension shown on an early 20th century photograph in the possession of the owner.

4.2 Interior

- 4.2.1 The ground floor is now accessed through a centrally placed door within a modern porch and enters into what was once the original hall. (fig 25 **GF1**) A standard feature of a late medieval hall house, whether open or ceiled, would have been a cross passage with opposing doorways but the evidence here is not obvious. This may be that early timber framed walls were replaced and perhaps the plan was altered. To the left is a large inserted fireplace with heavy bressumer or mantel beam. To the left of the fireplace is an opening now lit by a window. On the southern elevation wall the base of the L cruck protrudes from the wall and upwards through the ceiling. (figs 6,8) A mortise shows the location of a low tie beam now removed. From below this mortise runs a mortised groove which seems to have accommodated a screen or partition. The corresponding joint on the R cruck blade, now located within the fireplace, reveals the same detail but retains a fragment of the tie beam within the mortise. (fig 7) This clearly shows that the tie beam was also mortised, along with the cruck blade and the conclusion is that a partition of some form extended below the truss at tie beam or ground floor level. It confirms the insertion of the fireplace as the masonry of the chimney encloses the cruck truss that stands here and ties and collars have been removed to facilitate its construction.
- The opposite elevation N wall features a door offset to the left and to the right is an open aperture into the rear extension. This may have been a window at one time. It is conceivable that this might have held a doorway but evidence is limited and is conjectural.
- A modern dog-leg stairway has been taken to the next floor at this point. The transverse beam has been completely chopped through and the joists have been trimmed to facilitate this stairway. This stair partially obscures the opening mentioned above.
- The wall to the right consists of a good plank and muntin screen retaining eight of the original uprights including one door jamb L which is jointed for a doorhead. (fig 9, 10 and 12) The muntin boards are chamfered on three edges. Two doorways, one at either end of the wall. LH door is blocked and plastered. Some timber replaced with softwood and a Victorian door with bead moulding in RH doorway. The head beam and large cill beam are mortised to accommodate the boards. The muntins are double pegged at the top and the door jamb to L is mortised and pegged to accommodate a bench (fig 12 for reverse) but the right door has no original timber so the detail for this doorway is absent. The cill beam has been cut away at doorways presumably to ease access into rooms. The screen is set below the tie beam of the middle cruck truss. The owner recounts a previous occupant relating that there was a door through the left doorway into a scullery or coal store and possibly a stairway? The room was therefore divided at this time within living memory.
- A large section transverse beam S to N (300mm d x 260mm w with 100mm chamfers and run out stops) supports a floor inserted into the open hall space c1615 and this floor is carried on two sets of oak joists (100mm w x 100mm, chamfered and stopped with run out stops to reflect

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main beam) (fig 11) There are matching large dimension chamfers and stops on main transverse beam. Graffiti of three intersecting circles on the soffit of the main beam.

4.2.2 The room to the right, (fig 25 **GF2**) originally an inner room (or formerly rooms?), also has a transverse beam of cruder workmanship supporting two sets of ten joists that are also of poorer workmanship and without embellishment. These joists have been re-set or even re-located into the tie beam above the screen with former joist holes blanked off (with modern timber). A mortise hole in the screen head beam is suggestive of a dividing partition in this room. The wall on the northern elevation is plain with an exit to rear extension at R. Wall outside this door, part of gable, displays part of the foot of cruck blade exposed as part of masonry. (fig 15) Wall to right, the gable end, is plain but to right a rail to carry the joists is planted onto cruck truss tie plates beam part of which is exposed in corner of room. (fig 14) Jointed and pegged. A small fireplace is placed to right side of wall. The return wall is without detail save for a window with modern casement.

4.3 First floor is accessed by a modern dog-leg staircase from the former hall but there appears no evidence of how the first floor was reached originally. The transverse beam is completely severed to facilitate this alteration. This stair rises to the hall side of the former closed partition. The bi-partite plan of this floor mirrors the ground floor, with two bays of almost equal dimension and the room over the former open hall is entered (fig 26 **FF1**) from the north side. The closed partition to left, Truss 2 AA now the central truss, is sealed with an arrangement of timber framing of studs and transverse timbers and although the infill is modern; either renewed wattle and daub or re-covered with modern plaster. (fig16 - 18) The framing at this level comprises two posts that rise from the tie beam at floor level to a collar. Towards the base of these posts on each is a mortise and peg holes, similar to the arrangement for fastening a bench or stair. A fixing for a ladder is another possibility from the inner room. A section of the tie beam has been cut away to facilitate a later doorway with now a Victorian or later board and ledged door. From the collar a central or king stud rises to another small collar just below the apex. The space above this small collar appears to be slightly cusped. The two cruck blades meet in a vertical butt joint as do all the trusses. Two plain windbraces remain in situ and rise from the truss to the upper purlins on either side and evidence of further windbraces.

4.3.1 Three early purlins remain, the lower north side is missing, and run to the right to the west cruck truss 1 AA (fig 19, 20) which has been underbuilt by the masonry of the inserted chimney. The upper purlin is joined with a scarf joint and pegged. A fireplace occupies the centre of this masonry stack on the first floor. With oak mantel beam. The truss rises above the chimney breast which is slightly offset to the right. The left cruck blade has a section removed on soffit below lower purlin and there are housings for windbraces on the upper face of the principal to meet the upper purlin. It appears that this upper face is also jointed to accept a windbrace

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projecting to the west, beyond the truss, another indication that a further bay of some form existed before the insertion of the chimney. (fig 21) On the outer face of the L cruck blade is a large peg which may indicate the existence of a wall post and associated roof structure. Although this post is not evident, a matching post or remnant is still in situ outside the right cruck blade. (fig 22) The upper part of the truss, cusped for decoration demonstrates that it was meant to be displayed and was open to view. Although the collar is now missing the block at the apex and the adjacent sections of the principal rafters have been cusped. Possibly shaped in the form of a quatrefoil, without the evidence of the missing collar the form of the complete decoration cannot be appreciated with any certainty. If this hall was open to the roof a fire would normally have heated the room from a hearth on the ground floor. This would be evidenced by smoke blackening on the roof timbers as smoke percolated upwards towards its escape from the hall. However, there is little evidence of this smoke blackening. This might be explained by the sandblasting that has occurred during renovation but the interior of some joints revealed little evidence of smoke blackening. As has been noted, a little over 100 years elapsed between phases and it has to be acknowledged there should be some sign of blackening unless there was another arrangement to heat the chamber.

- 4.3.2 The second bay (fig 26 **FF2**) sees a room of comparable size to FF1. The room is now entered through the central door which was a later insertion to access the new floor perhaps. Not all purlins are original. Those to left have mortises for windbraces which are missing. Purlins to right S have been replaced. A splendid cruck truss is displayed at the opposite gable wall. (fig 29 section) It is framed with two central studs to collar, level with lower purlins. Horizontal rails to studs. Two diagonal struts or braces from collar to principal rafters. A plain block, pegged to the tops of the crucks completes the truss assembly. (fig 23) Peg holes cannot be discerned between the two vertical studs between collar and tie beam on the inner side, suggesting the possibility of a window or door. The ridge piece is of 100mm square section carried diagonally on the apex of the trusses through the building.

The pegging for this truss, which once formed the external wall, was driven in from the outside face, as many of the pegs still display their points on the inside of the wall within the peg holes suggesting this frame presented as an external wall before being encased or replaced in stone.

South elevation has one later pitched dormer window in each of the rooms with recent casements in each.

Looking back the reverse face of Truss 2 is seen. (fig 24 and 27 section)

- 4.3.1 The rear extension is reached at first floor level from the dog-leg staircase through the rear, north wall.

5 **Dendrochronology**

- 5.1.1 Llanerch was sampled in November 2016 and analyzed by Dr. Dan Miles and Martin Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory and reported in January 2017. Eleven timbers were sampled from what were believed to be the two initial phases of construction, the primary cruck

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phase and the inserted floor and fireplace. Some timbers had been sandblasted which meant conclusions about the final sapwood rings in all cases was not totally clear.

- 5.1.2 These sample cores were of oak (*Quercas spp.*) After preparation the samples were measured under microscope and analyzed by desktop computer. Five samples from the central closed truss produced a site chronology which provided a precise felling date winter 1501/2 (ODL LLL04) for the first phase and another two samples gave a precise winter felling date of winter 1614/5 for the floor insertion. (OD LLL09) The mantel beam could provide no date. Although not a comprehensive sampling one core from the adjacent cruck barn gave no date. The ODL dendrochronological report should be consulted for full details.
<http://datingoldwelshhouses.co.uk/library-h/reports.html> Report 2107/02

6 Discussion

- 6.1.1 Llanerch has followed the pattern of many open halls constructed during the late medieval period, commencing life as a multi bayed building with a section as a fully open hall and usually flanked by floored bays to provide additional accommodation at the 'inner' or upper end and service rooms at the outer or low end. Llanerch seems to have followed this pattern and at one time almost certainly had a further bay at least at the south-western end. The first phase of building saw an open hall of one or probably two bays with a central, decorated truss T1 open to view and admiration. To the right was a plank and muntin screen with two doorways to an inner room or rooms and a floor above probably reached by ladder. While there is a suggestion that the P & M screen uses some imported timber it is nevertheless consistent with the construction of a closed screen from floor to roof apex and the date range (ODL 1469-99 LLL07) is also consistent with the primary build. This suggests that Truss 1 stood alone in an open hall and originally had a tie beam and an intermediate collar tie beam with a true collar as part of the cusp decorated apex. Yet it is clear that the tie beam had some form of partition to ground floor level as evidenced by the running mortise in crucks and tie beam. All the lateral beams are now missing, presumably when the chimney was inserted. That the chimney was inserted into the hall across the truss does not afford the room for the normal lobby entry access as the retained cruck impedes access at this point this points to a further bay that existed beyond and access, if the bay was still extant, may have been afforded by the side of the fireplace to that bay where previously it may have passed through the timber partition, but this is conjectural. Alternatively, a hearth passage may have existed beyond Truss 1, with the cross passage located here, and then later, after the chimney was inserted, but there is no evidence for this from the existing fabric. Further suggestion of another bay is indicated by evidence of a windbrace that seems to have projected towards the now vanished bay. Shorter purlins have been used to sail onto the gable and do not appear consistent with originals so provide no clue. It appears that plain windbracing was employed throughout the length of the building.

The inserted floor provided a heated chamber on first floor that greatly increased comfort and access may have been provided through the former closed partition Truss 2 from the upstairs inner room.

- 6.1.2 A tentative chronology begins with the construction of an open hall with flanking bays serving as an inner end behind plank and muntin screen and more private room above. A central hall open to the apex. This may have been heated by a centrally heated hearth on the floor or there is the possibility of more temporary chimney having been installed prior to the later masonry stack but after the initial build this may explain the lack of smoke blackening on timbers which would have been considerable over 100 years of use. A further bay extended beyond Truss 1 and was possibly entered through a door in the timber partition at the bottom of the truss.

In around 1615 the hall was modified with an inserted floor that utilized the masonry chimney that was newly constructed. The adornment applied to the new timbers is suggestive of the pride the builder took in this great improvement and perhaps to a new status. It is likely that the building was timber framed from the outset but gradually changed to all stone. No wall plates remain but there is the evidence of a wall post by one cruck and may indicate the former use of timber framing. From the exterior it is evident from the sharp vertical join on the western gable that this must have been erected before the clumsy stonework that was added at a later date. Masonry work is less distinct to the left of the gable suggesting disturbance at some point. The eastern gable encases the whole of the truss intact so the evidence is quite strong for this assumption. It is not conclusive when this happened but it is likely to have happened when the missing bay was removed and the house remodeled.

It is not obvious what a treat awaits inside the house but the interior is a remarkable survival, although altered on the exterior, revealing most aspects of the interior's original features.

8 Acknowledgments

- 8.1 The project was commissioned by Mrs Margaret Dunn, Project Director of the Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group, to whom thanks are given for help and cooperation throughout. Thanks also to Beccy and Lee Mollison-White for allowing access to the property for the purposes of survey and extending wonderful hospitality.
- 8.2 DOWHG – North West Wales Project – acknowledges that this project would not have been possible without grants gratefully received from the Woodtiger Fund, the Marc Fitch Fund, the Vernacular Architecture Group and the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB Fund.
- 8.2 Site recording and assessment were undertaken by Peter Thompson who also wrote and illustrated the current report. Most ably assisted by Martin Cherry.

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Figure 1: Location of Llanerch. Courtesy of OS Maps



Figure 2: Satellite view of Llanerch. Google Earth.

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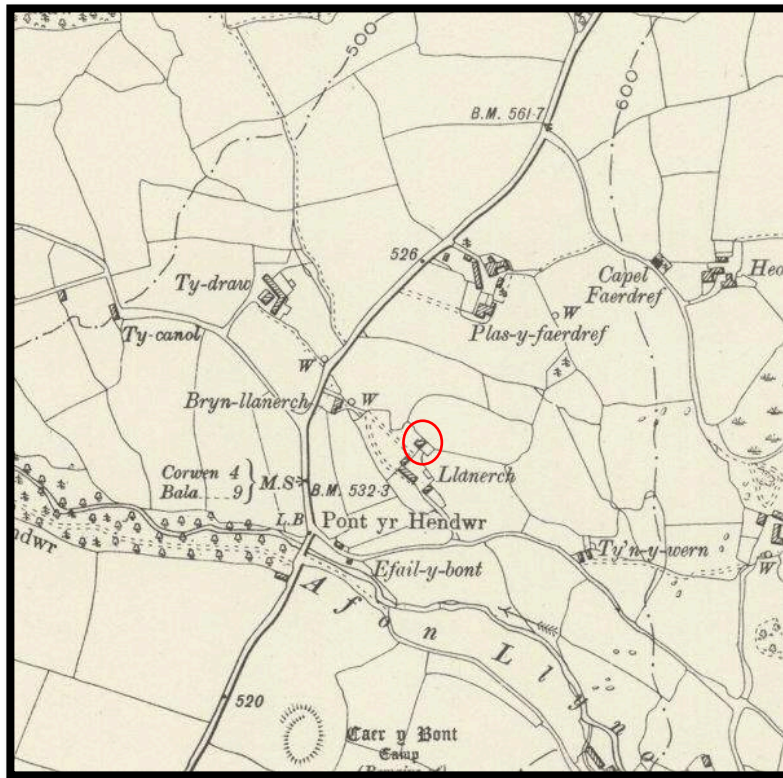


Figure 3: O.S. map 6" 1897-1906. NLScotland.



Figure 4: Llanerch front elevation from south.



Figure 5: Llanerch from SW showing gable and vertical masonry joint.

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Figure 6: Former hall with inserted floor and fireplace.



Figure 8: Left cruck blade of T1 with mortise and groove.



Figure 7: Right cruck blade with mortise and remnant of tie beam also mortised for partition.

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Figure 9: Plank and muntin screen at high end.



Figure 10: Tie beam house into cruck blade. Head beam below.

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Figure 11: Joist from inserted floor showing deep chamfer and stopped and run out stop.



Figure 12: Inner room side of plank & muntin screen. Top of right hand post rebated for door head. Mortise for fixing bench to screen.

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Figure 13: Plank & muntin screen from inner room



Figure 14: Gable of inner room. Cruck t right with jointed tie beam. Planted joist 'hanger' onto tie beam.



Figure 15: Cruck blade protruding outside the external northern elevation.

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Figure 16: Truss 2, the central former closed partition. Note wind braces.



Figure 17: Truss 2. King strut sitting on collar.



Figure 18: junction of truss showing cruck, wind brace and studs.

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Figure 19: Truss 1. Remnant of truss sitting over the later inserted chimney stack. Encroachment of masonry enforced the removal of all the lateral timbers of the truss.



Figure 20: Detail of the apex of open truss. note triangular block at apex, a common feature in this area. In this case cusped to complement similar treatment on timbers.

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Figure 21: Left cruck blade T1. Three pegs for a collar. Evidence of several wind braces at this point, one heading beyond the purlin to a further bay now gone.



Figure 22: Right cruck blade Truss 1. Remnant of wall post signifying an alternative roof structure, probably timber framed.

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Figure 23: Fine timber framed gable Truss 3. Pegged from other, external, face. 3 Replaced purlins. Central panel not pegged on internal edge so possibly a window or even a door.



Figure 24: Reverse side of Truss 2 from FF2 upper inner room.

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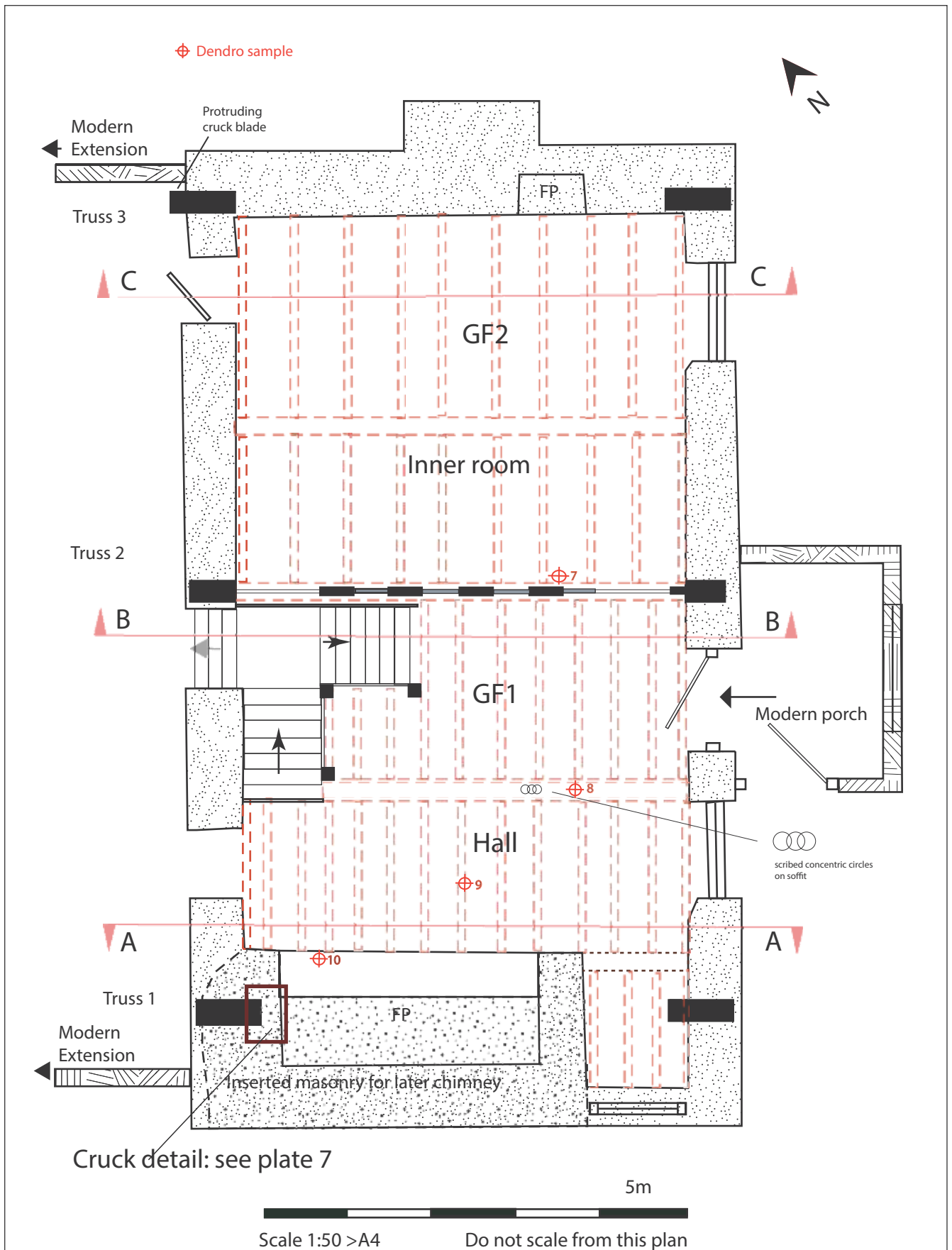
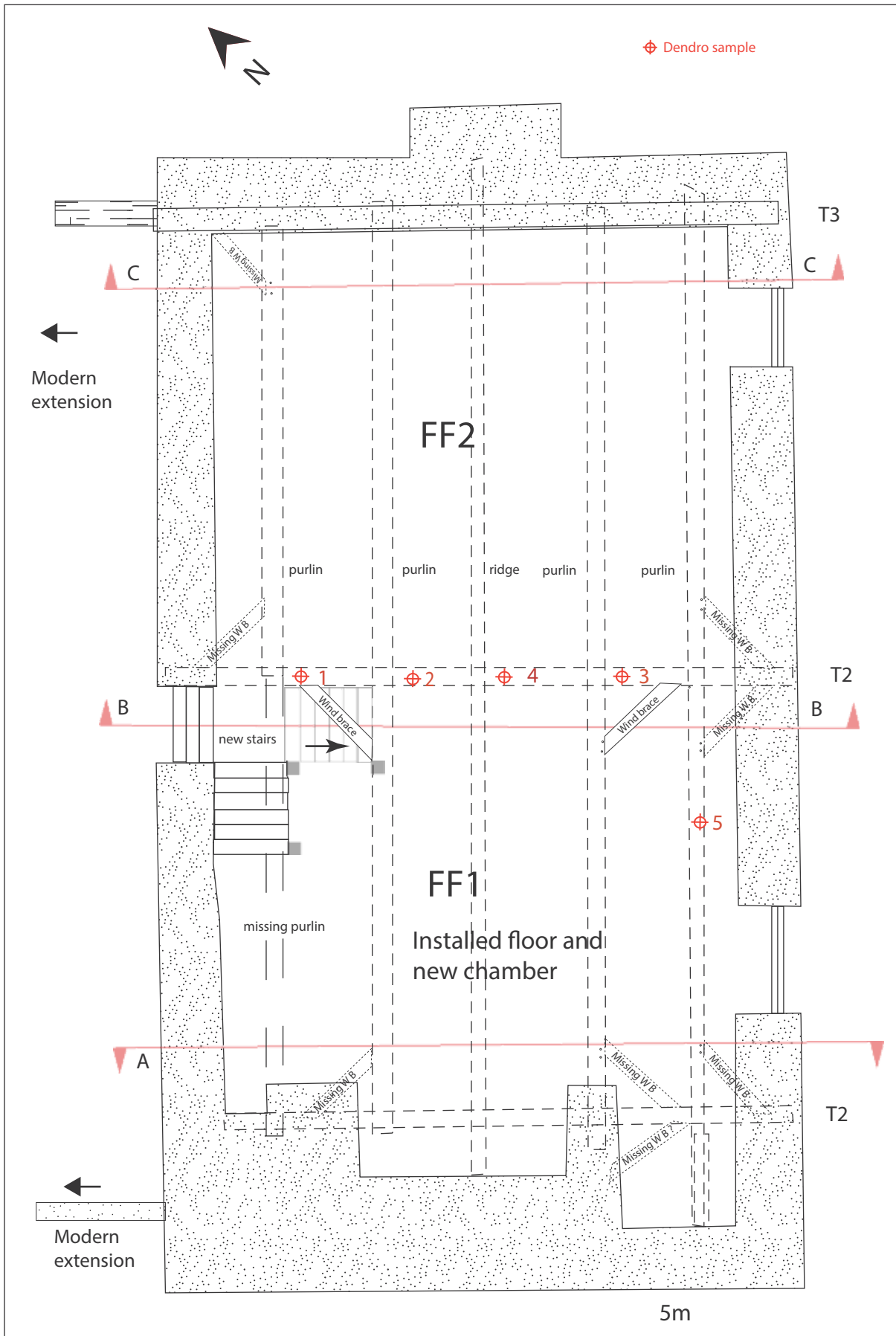


Figure 25: Ground Floor Plan
 Llanerch, Cynwyd, Denbighshire,
 formerly Merioneth, LL21 ONB

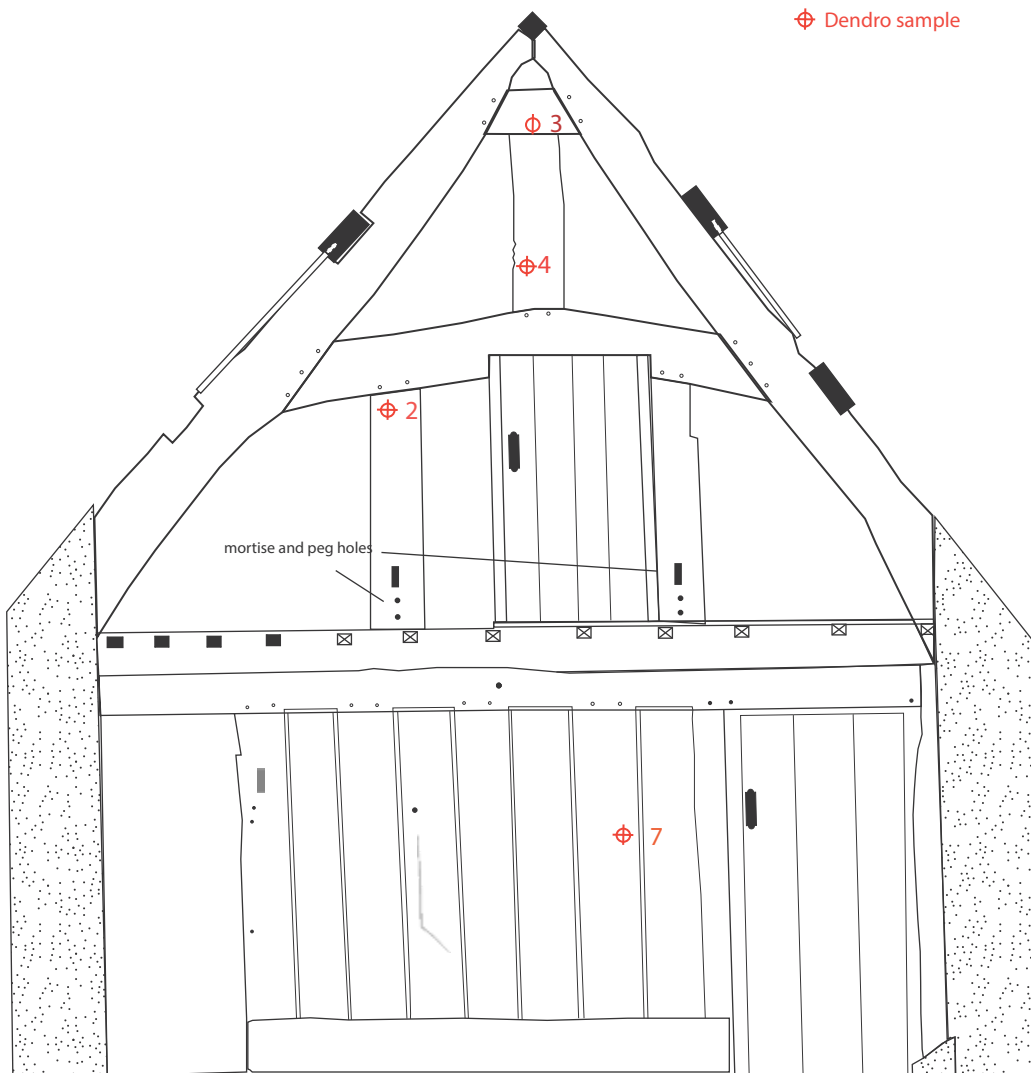


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Peter Thompson

Figure 26: First Floor Plan
Llanerch, Cynwyd, Denbighshire,
formerly Merioneth., LL21 ONB



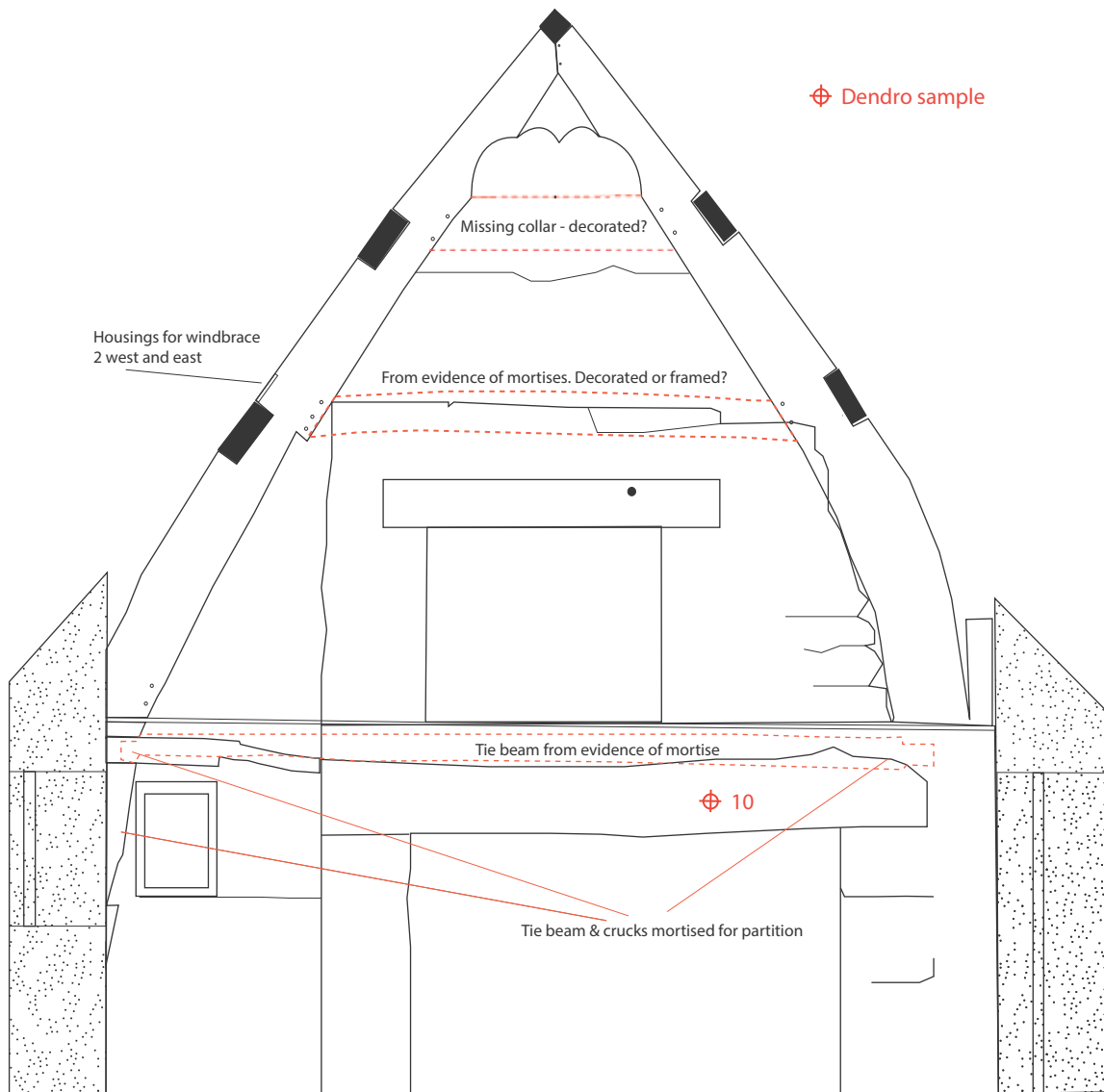
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Figure 27: Section BB Truss 2.
Llanerch, Cynwyd, Denbighshire,
formerly Merioneth., LL21 ONB



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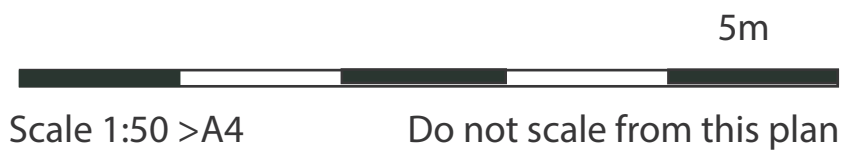
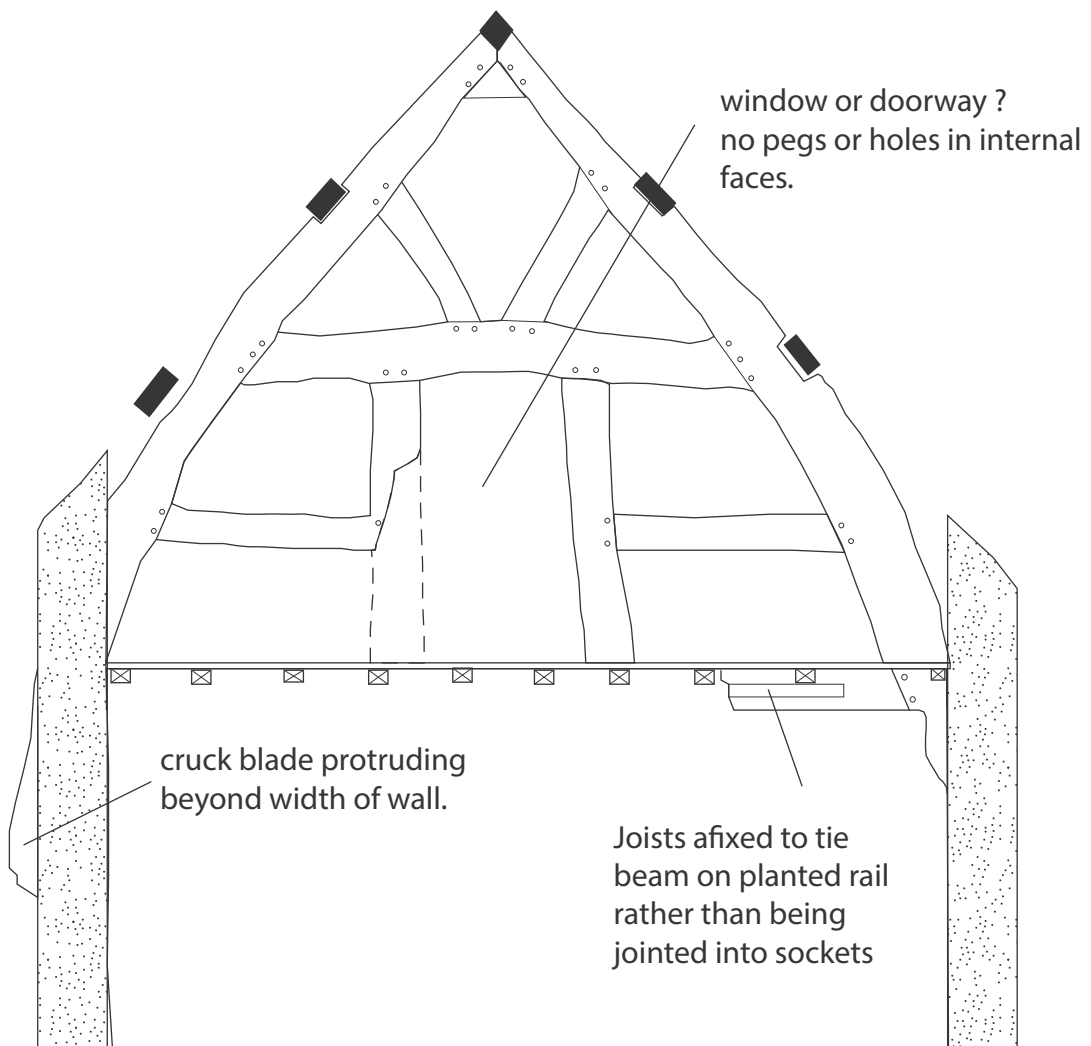


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Figure 28: Section AA Truss 1
Llanerch, Cynwyd, Denbighshire,
formerly Merioneth, LL21 ONB



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Figure 29: Section CC Truss 3
 Llanerch, Cynwyd, Denbighshire,
 formerly Merioneth, LL21 ONB