

PENLAN FAWR, PWLLHELI, GWYNEDD

[NPRN 16676]

Architectural Record



DRAFT REPORT
December 2011



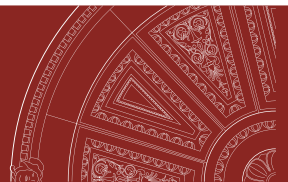
A report commissioned by
The North West Wales Dendrochronology Project
in partnership with
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Pwllheli, Gwynedd

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Summary

Penlan Fawr is located on the southern side of Stryd Penlan in the historic core of Pwllheli, Gwynedd and is centred on NGR SH 37470 35108. It is a Grade II listed building and is included on the National Monuments Record of Wales. An architectural record of the building was made in November 2011 as part of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project, undertaken in partnership with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and in collaboration with, and funding from, the Llŷn Landscape Partnership Scheme.

Penlan Fawr originated in the later 16th or early 17th century as a Smith 'Type A' end chimney house, that is to say a house on a 'Snowdonia plan', stone built and fully storeyed with utilisable attic. Details of the primary internal arrangements have been to a large extent lost to later modifications, though convention would suggest a ground floor hall and service rooms with chambers over accessed via a winder stair adjacent to the principal western stack. A two-storey porch was appended to the street elevation probably in the first half of the 17th century, originally fully open at ground floor though subsequently partly infilled. Analysis of roof timbers indicates that the main range was re-roofed coincident with the erection of the porch; incised graffiti 'R.V.' on one of the supporting pillars, recently exposed, may indicate that the work was undertaken by Richard Vaughan, former MP for Merioneth, at some point between 1633 and 1636.

The building is first recorded as a tavern in 1784, though in the early years of the 19th century it served for a time, at least in part, to accommodate a school. The building returned to use as a hostelry, being known for a short period in the 19th century as the 'Red Lion'; continuing use and phases of refurbishment of the building for use as a public have served to remove and/or obscure traces of its original/intermediate internal layouts.

Unfortunately, dendrochronological analysis has failed to provide a precise date for the construction of Penlan Fawr although documentary sources and the evidence of the building itself suggest a construction date of the late 16th/early 17th century and it therefore most probably represents one of the oldest, and thus most significant buildings in the town.

An associated outbuilding retains a roof of probable 18th-century date, though the stylistically earlier, Renaissance crow-stepped western gable may indicate that the roof has been inserted into an earlier building. It is commonly held that the stepped gable was introduced into Wales by Sir Richard Clough c.1567. The original function of the outbuilding is unclear though the lack of a stack would appear to suggest a storage barn. The timbers of the roof structure were not suitable for dendrochronological analysis due to insufficient growth-rings.

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Pwllheli, Gwynedd

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 The Penlan Fawr Inn, a functioning public house in Pwllheli, Gwynedd was recorded in November 2011 as part of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project¹ undertaken in collaboration with, and with funding from, the Llŷn Landscape Partnership Scheme, and in partnership with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).
- 1.1.2 Penlan Fawr is located on the southern side of Stryd Penlan in the historic core of Pwllheli, Gwynedd, the street defining the former northern shoreline prior to 19th century development, and is centred on NGR SH 37470 35108 (see Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.3 Penlan Fawr is a Grade II listed building (CADW Listed Building ID 4575)² and is included on the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), NPRN 16676.³
- 1.1.4 The recording was undertaken subsequent to a programme of dendrochronological sampling, undertaken by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory in July 2011 (see section §.5); sampling unfortunately failed to date any timbers from the structure.

1.2 Scope of Report

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

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general objective of the architectural record, as outlined in the design brief, was to generate a drawn, photographic and written record of Penlan Fawr.

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

² <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wa-4575-penlan-fawr-p-h-penlan-street-pwllheli>

³ <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/16676/details/PENLAN+FAWR+PUBLIC+HOUSE%2C+PENLAN+STREET/>

- 2.2 Specific aims of the recording action are listed at Section §.5 of the project brief, reproduced at **Appendix A** below.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 No programme of documentary research into the buildings has been undertaken as part of the current Historic Building Record. The owner of the property, Mr Iwan Edgar, has however undertaken significant documentary research into the history of the building,⁴ details of which have been incorporated into the discussion included below.

3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The Historic Building Record comprised an exterior and interior examination of the structure and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records. Recording work extended to include a small outbuilding with crow-stepped gable located slightly to the south of Penlan Fawr (see Figures 2 and 4).

The Drawn Record

- 3.2.2 Measured plans were generated on site at principal floor levels, marking significant architectural and archaeological detail, together with a representative, transverse cross section. Drawings were prepared on site at a scale of 1:50, using pencil on archivally stable drafting film, measurements being captured by a combination of hand tape and hand-held laser measurement. A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix B**.

The Photographic Record

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

The Written Record

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

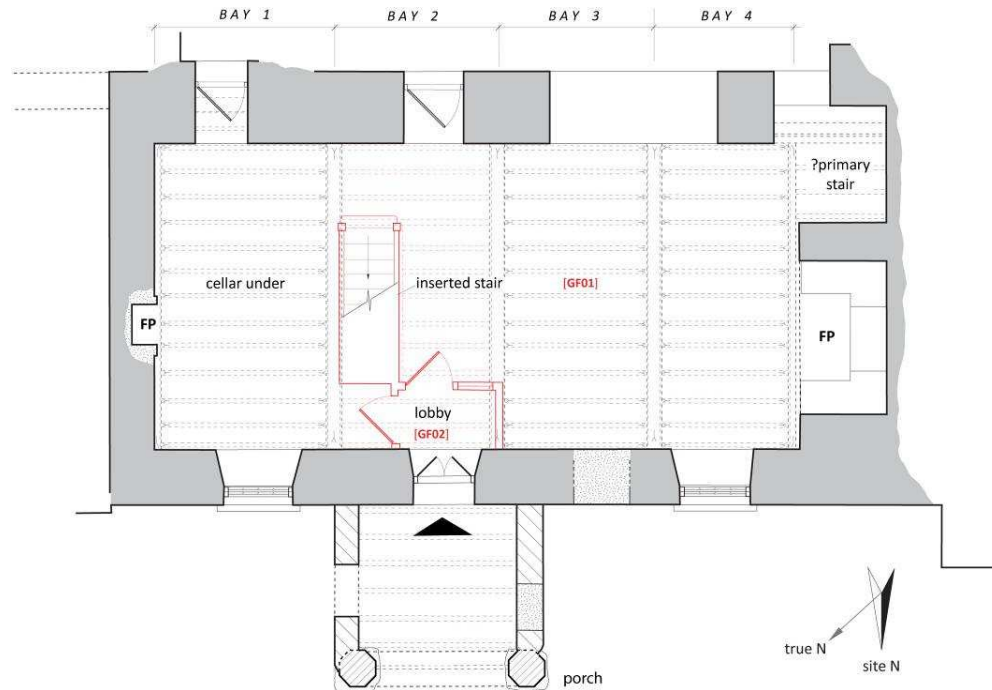
4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 Penlan Fawr occupies a rectangular plan aligned parallel to Styrdd Penlan with overall dimensions of 13.5m (E/W) x 7m (N/S). The orientation of the main range is essentially north-east to south-west, though this will

⁴ See RCAHMW ref.C446279. A copy of these notes has kindly been provided to the current author by Mr Edgar.

be simplified for the purpose of the following description such that the range is presumed to be aligned east-west with the principal street elevation facing north (see sketch plan below).



Penlan Fawr: sketch plan showing principal features described in text (see also Figures 5-8)

4.2 The Exterior

4.2.1 The **principal elevation** (Figure 5; Plates 1 and 2) faces to the north onto Stryd Penlan; of two full storeys beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof with gable stacks rising to east and west, the building is abutted at either end by later structures.⁵ The elevation, recently stripped on concrete render,⁶ is of stone rubble construction utilising large boulders of Llanbedrog stone, roughly coursed, with a mix of locally quarried material and with window lintels of distinctive Maentwrog stone. A two-storey, gabled porch (a secondary addition), partly open at street level, projects northwards over the pavement slightly off-centre towards the eastern end of the elevation (Plate 3), protecting the principal access doorway, with flat monolithic head, opening onto Bay 2 of the interior via a small internal lobby.

4.2.2 Fenestration of the main facade is of large superimposed, approximately square, 8/8 double hung sashes (unhorned) which pierce the elevation at ground and first floor levels to east and west of the porch, these windows having presumably been inserted into enlarged primary openings. Immediately west of the porch a further, low blocked (secondary) doorway with slight timber lintel, formerly opening onto Bay 3, is located at ground floor level (Plate 6) while, above this, a former window opening is traceable at first floor level (Plate 7), the blocking of the latter feature being clearly abutted by the western wall of the secondary porch.

⁵ A wide carriage entrance within the adjoining property to the east gives access to the rear extensions of Penlan Fawr (see Figure 5; Plate 1); the first floor rooms above this passageway have been incorporated into the building of Penlan Fawr (see §.4.3.6).

⁶ The RCAHMW *Caernarfonshire Inventory* Vol III, (1964, 32) records that the building had at that time 'recently been given a thick rendering of cement mortar' though reference to historic depictions (eg. Figure 3) indicates that the building was rendered in the 19th century, most probably in a more suitable lime-based mortar.

4.2.3 The two-storey **porch** (Plate 3) clearly represents a secondary feature, evidenced by the distinct nature of its masonry (smaller rounded stone) and by the fact that it abuts primary features of the principal range. Originally open at street level, with the north gable carried on a substantial timber bresummer supported by two octagonal pillars of a yellow coloured sandstone (?Egryn freestone), the eastern and western flanking walls have subsequently been (partly) infilled, leaving only the north side fully open. A segmental arched doorway survives within the eastern flanking wall while a small blocked window within the west wall has been exposed during recent work. The western pillar supporting the north gable (Plate 4) retains incised graffiti 'R.V.' part-way up its western facet (Plate 5), probably relating to Richard Vaughan (see §.6.1 below). The upper room of the porch is lit by single 6/6 double-hung sashes in the east and west walls; the north gable is blind though a small area of possible blocking may indicate a further former small window opening to the left (east) of the central flue serving the square ridge stack (rendered though visible internally to be rebuilt in brick).⁷

4.2.4 The east and west elevations of Penlan Fawr are abutted by adjacent properties and are not freely accessible while the southern elevation is for the most part obscured by an extension dating to 2003.

4.3 The Interior

Ground Floor (Figure 6)

4.3.1 The interior is accessed via a principal doorway, located beneath the secondary porch, opening onto a small lobby, [GF02], inserted at the north side of Bay 2 with internal doorways opening to the south and east. In its current form, the **ground floor** level of the principal range essentially forms a single open space [GF01] (Plates 8/9), with the exception of lobby [GF02] previously noted, though an associated, inserted stair at the east side of Bay 2 partly screens off the east end of the range (Plate 9), with through access to the south, the space being thus partitioned into [GF01a] to the east and [GF01b] to the west. [GF01a] (Plate 10) occupies Bay 1 (with cellar under) forming a small discrete area furnished with a herring-bone woodblock floor, heated by a 19th-century fireplace (Plate 11) inserted centrally to the east wall and lit by a single 8/8 double-hung sash within the north wall set within slightly splayed reveals. A doorway at the east end of the south wall, spanned by three timber lintels (Plate 12), arguably represents a modified original window opening.

4.3.2 [GF01b] occupies Bays 2 to 4 and is lit by a second 8/8 sash within the north wall at Bay 4, matching that at Bay 1. A further doorway within the south wall of Bay 2 is located directly opposite the main street entrance and again arguably represents a primary feature, while a wide opening spanning Bays 3 and 4 is a modern insertion (the published RCAHMW plan of 1964⁸ indicates a small doorway only within Bay 3). A further doorway survives to the far west in modified form. The west wall is dominated by a wide fireplace (Plate 13), offset to the north of the range and furnished with integral stone benches to north and south. The fireplace recess is spanned by a heavy, cambered bresummer, plain-chamfered to its lower, eastern arris and stopped with ogee-stops. Flanking the fireplace to the south, a recess reasonably represents the site of an original winder-stair rising to first floor level, the ceiling joists here being obvious replacements (Plate 14).

4.3.3 The ceiling structure of the range is formed by five principal transverse beams (c.10 x 12in.) aligned north/south, defining a four bay plan, all being moderately plain-chamfered with ogee-stops (Plate 15), obscured in places. Each bay of the ceiling is spanned by a total of 13, mainly primary longitudinal common joists (3½ x 4in. @ 16 in. centres), again plain-chamfered and ogee-stopped and all supported at the junction with the principal beams by small inserted blocks. Common joists within Bay 3 have been renewed, contemporary with the introduction of the current stair, probably in the 1920s. Interestingly, none of the principal ceiling beams display any obvious evidence for former internal partitions.⁹

⁷ A number of fragments of red and yellow sandstone (re-used?) are incorporated into the fabric of the rebuilt stack.

⁸ RCAHMW 'Survey and Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire, Volume III' 1964; fig.59 (p.32).

⁹ That at Bay 1/2 in particular might be expected to retain traces of a transverse partition.

First Floor (Figures 7)

- 4.3.4 **First floor** level is accessed via the inserted straight-flight stair (Plate 16), rising from south to north and flanked at first floor level by a ½-glazed stud partition where it opens onto landing [1F02] (Plate 17). Landing and stair together occupy the whole of Bay 2, extending to the full width of the range and lit by a single, small casement window with splayed reveals within the south wall. To the west end of the range, room [1F01] (Plate 18) occupies the whole of Bay 4 and the northern part of Bay 3, the southern section of the latter bay being partitioned off and housing a stair, accessed from [1F02] only (see below). Room [1F01] is lit by a single 8/8 sash window in the north wall, while a plan of 1979¹⁰ indicates a former, small window in the south wall, now blocked. A small fireplace has been inserted into western stack while the recess to the south of the stack again retains evidence suggesting a primary stair.
- 4.3.5 Paired, panelled doors at the south end of landing [1F02] (Plate 19), stylistically (?)18th-century in date, open to the west onto a stair and small understair cupboard. The southern door, hung to the south on plain L-hinges, opens onto a small chamber [1F04] (Plate 20) occupying the southern part of Bay 2, formed by vertical plank walls and housing the stair, straight-flight with lower ¼-turn, rising from west to east to attic level.
- 4.3.6 At the south end of landing [1F02], passage [1F05] opens to the east running along the south side of Bay 1, giving access to kitchen [1F03] and, via a short flight punched through the original east wall of the building, to a small bathroom located above the eastern entrance passageway of the adjacent building. Matching 19th-century fireplace surrounds within the latter room and kitchen [1F03] indicate that this arrangement is of some antiquity.
- 4.3.7 Transverse ceiling beams mark bay divisions, those to the west are plain-chamfered with ogee-stops though those at Bay 1/2 and Bay 2/3 are boxed in; as at ground floor level, no evidence for former partitions was recorded.
- 4.3.8 At the north end of landing [1F02], room [1F06] occupies the first floor level of the secondary porch (Plate 21); it is lit to east and west by 6/6 double hung sash windows and is heated by a small fireplace, with plain timber bresummer, set centrally to the north gable wall. A possible window, traceable externally to the east of the stack, is not visible internally.¹¹ The roof structure of the porch was inspected visually from an access hatch in the first floor ceiling and was noted to be of common rafter type on a single tier of side purlins and square section ridge piece. A single truss, coincident with the north wall of the main range, comprises stout principals, lapped and triple pegged at the apex (Plate 22).

The Attic (Figure 8)

- 4.3.9 **Attic** level is accessed via a stair rising west to east from [1F04] (Plate 20/23). The attic is divided by a tongue and groove partition wall, inserted within Bay 2 to form two unequal rooms, [2F01] to the west and [2F02] to the east. [2F01] is heated by a small fireplace (Plate 24) within the western stack, spanned by a ogee-stopped chamfered bresummer (Plate 25) while [2F02] is unheated.
- 4.3.10 The **roof structure** of the main range (Plates 26-9) is of four bays (here numbered 1 to 4 from east to west) defined by three trusses (**T1** to **T3** from east to west), originally of collar-beam form though each now lacking their primary collar. In each truss, secondary collars have been lapped onto the west face of the principals (Plate 26), where they are secured by paired iron bolts just above the level of the original collars which are evidenced by mortices housing cut-off tenons, triple pegged (Figure 8; Plate 27): original collars were set at a level of c.1.75m above the attic floor level, creating a utilisable roofspace. Principals of **T3** are

¹⁰ Drg. by G Godfrey RIBA, Area Architect for Anells Ltd. (RCAHMW Archives).

¹¹ At the time of survey, [1F06] had recently received a scratch coat of plaster.

chamfer-stopped (ogee-stops) on each face to respect the location of the original collar (Plate 27), while **T1** and **T2** are chamfered and stopped (plain run-outs) to the west face only.

- 4.3.11 Principals support two tiers of side purlins (4 x 9in.), jointed at each truss with stop-splayed scarfs (Plate 29), and square section ridge piece (Plate 28) carried in notched principals; upper purlins are trenched shallowly into the outer face of the principals (Plate 29) while lower purlins are carried by packing pieces and/or timber cleats. At the west end of the range, purlins are supported by short rafters extending from the exterior walls to the masonry of the principal stack. No evidence was recorded to indicate original longitudinal wind bracing. The lower purlin within Bay 4 has been truncated to east and west, suggestive of a former dormer; the presence of a scarf joint immediately west of **T3** indicates that any former dormer was not primary. Common rafters have been renewed throughout.
- 4.3.12 Dendrochronological samples were taken from each truss and from the side purlins of the roof (see Figure 8; Table 1) but failed to date. The timbers did match, however, with those employed in the structure of the secondary porch, indicating that the range was re-roofed contemporary with the addition of the latter feature.

4.4 The Outbuilding (Figures 10 and 11)

- 4.4.1 The opportunity was taken during the course of site survey, to make a rapid record of a small outbuilding to the south of Penlan Fawr (Figure 4; Plates 30/31) incorporating an interesting crow-stepped western gable, stylistically of 17th-century date.¹²
- 4.4.2 The outbuilding comprises a compact range on a rectangular plan (Figure 10) with overall dimensions of 9m (E/W) x 6.25m (N/S), stone-built of a single storey beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to east and west. The south elevation includes three evenly-spaced blocked openings comprising, from west to east, a door, door/window and window (Plate 31). The western elevation has a blocked window with brick jambs to ground floor level and a narrow opening within the stepped gable, reused for modern ducting (Figure 11a; Plate 30). A gabled dormer rises above the west end of the north elevation (Plate 30).
- 4.4.3 Internally, the range has been refurbished in recent years to house a kitchen and toilet facilities and retains nothing of note at ground floor level. The roof is of four bays, defined by three collar beam trusses (Figure 11b; Plate 32), the principals of which are carried by timber pads set within the masonry of the northern and southern walls (Plate 34). Principals are halved/lapped and triple pegged to the apex while cranked collars are simply lapped onto the eastern face of the principals, secured by double pegs of square section with additional support provided by small timber blocks bolted to the face of the principals. Secondary raised ties are bolted to the principals below the level of the primary collars with, in places, shallowly raking struts extending between tie and principal (Plate 32). The roof is carried on two tiers of through purlins and a square-section ridge piece.

5 TREE-RING DATING

- 5.1 A programme of tree-ring dating was undertaken by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory in July 2011 (Bridge, 2011). A total of 22 samples were taken from the ground floor ceiling structure, fireplace and door lintels, from the main range roof and from the porch floor and roof; samples are summarised in tabulated form below and locations are indicated in Figures 5-7. All were found to have unusual growth rate changes with sudden declines in growth in most samples, while some also displayed unusually wide rings (see Bridge, 2011; Discussion). None of the samples dated, though samples from the main range roof and porch matched, suggesting the roof and porch are contemporaneous.

¹² The outbuilding was assessed though not sampled dendrochronologically due to insufficient growth-rings.

Sample number	Timber and position	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Felling date range
GROUND FLOOR				
pfi01	2 nd ceiling beam from SW	35C	165	N/K
pfi02	Ceiling beam at SW	c21C	106	N/K
pfi03	FP Lintel at SW	?H/S	102	N/K
pfi04	3 rd ceiling beam from SW	22	128	N/K
pfi05	4 th ceiling beam from SW		distorted	N/K
pfi06	5 th ceiling beam from SW	28¼C	90	N/K
pfi07	Joist in NE bay, 11 th from front	17	48	N/K
pfi08	Lintel over rear door, NE	H/S	152	N/K
ROOF				
pfi09	SE principal, Truss 3	H/S	145	N/K
pfi10	NW principal, Truss 3	--	distorted	N/K
pfi11	Front lower purlin, NE end bay	--	distorted	N/K
pfi12	NW principal, Truss 2	H/S	95	N/K
pfi13	SE principal, Truss 1	44C	108	N/K
pfi14	NE upper purlin, SW end bay	28C	71	N/K
PORCH				
pfi15	1 st Floor ceiling joist	3+30NM	84	N/K
pfi16	1 st Floor ceiling joist	--	<25	N/K
pfi17	1 st Floor ceiling joist	--	<25	N/K
pfi18	NE principal rafter	32C	51	N/K
pfi19	2 nd floor joist from door	--	<35	N/K
pfi20	3 rd floor joist from door	--	<25	N/K
pfi21	Rear lintel of two at front of porch	--	fractured	N/K
Pfi22	Front lintel of two at front of porch	--	<25	N/K

Table 1:
Summary of Dendrochronological samples (from Bridge, 2011).

6 INTERPRETATION

6.1 Origins

- 6.1.1 The main range of Penlan Fawr displays a number of features characteristic of a Smith's 'Type A' end-chimney plan (Smith 1988, 436), that is the 'Snowdonia' plan, recognised as the dominant sub-medieval plan-form in north-west Wales. Principal among these is the massive stack with ground floor fireplace within the western gable end which would have heated the hall of a two-unit plan; convention would dictate that primary access between floors would have been via a winder stair adjacent to this fireplace to the south, this being supported by the evidence of renewed joists in this location. Opposing doorways within Bay 2 would have afforded access to the ground floor hall and to the yard beyond, the hall being lit by small window openings in the north and south walls of Bay 4.¹³ Bay 1 would most likely have housed service rooms, though it should be noted that no evidence for a transverse partition has been recorded during the course of the current survey.
- 6.1.2 Dendrochronological sampling has failed to securely date any of the timbers in the primary structure, though details such as the ogee-stops employed in the carpentry of the first floor and in the fireplace bressumers at ground floor and attic levels, are suggestive of an early 17th-century date. Documentary research undertaken by the current owner, Mr Iwan Edgar (see fn. 4), however, suggests that the principal range may be of greater antiquity, perhaps dating to the second half of the 16th century. Penlan Fawr was one of a number of Pwllheli properties sold by the Mostyn Estate in 1844, with the implication that it may

¹³ The current sash windows are of 18th/19th century form. It is not clear whether the openings were enlarged in the first instance for the introduction of the sashes or whether precursors, possibly stone mullioned windows, were introduced at an earlier date, reasonably coincident with the building of the porch.

originally have been a part of the Cors-y-gedol Estate of the illustrious Vaughan family; a document of 1578 refers to the purchase of 'the house of Richard Vaughan in Pwllheli'.¹⁴

6.2 Development

The Porch

6.2.1 The two-storey porch of the north elevation, originally fully open at street level, is clearly a secondary introduction and its erection necessitated the blocking of a small first floor window within Bay 3, offset slightly to the west of the principal doorway, which it clearly abuts. A possible historical context for the addition of the porch is provided by the documentary record. When William Vaughan, High Sheriff of Caernarfonshire in 1613 and 1632, died in 1633 his property passed to his son, another Richard Vaughan (great-grandson of the Richard Vaughan recorded in Pwllheli in 1578), a former MP for Merioneth (1628-9).¹⁵ William Vaughan had undertaken significant work at Cors-y-gedol (NPRN 18242) in 1630, including the construction of the gatehouse, and it is possible that it was his son Richard Vaughan who was responsible for the introduction of the porch at Penlan Fawr at some point between his inheritance in 1633 and his own untimely death at the age of 30 in 1636, and that it is he who is commemorated by the incised 'R.V.' recently exposed on the western pillar.

6.2.2 That the timbers of the porch roof and the roof of the main range match suggest that extensive works including re-roofing were undertaken on the main range at the time of the construction of the porch.

Later Developments

6.2.3 The building is first recorded definitively as a tavern in the Quarter Sessions papers of 1784,¹⁶ and was rated at £5 p.a. in 1801 (Lloyd Jones 1991, 294), though in the early years of the 19th century, down to 1836, it served, at least in part, to accommodate a school run by one John Parry (Lloyd Jones 1991, 208-9). The building returned to use as a hostelry and was known for a time in the later 19th century as the 'Red Lion', reflecting a then current trend towards 'modernisation' with the Anglicisation of street and building names within the town.

6.2.4 Sales particulars of 1905 record that the ground floor level was at that time subdivided to form several rooms with "On the Ground Floor – A Large Outer Porch with Seats, a Bar, Small Parlour, Kitchen, Front Parlour, Back Parlour".¹⁷ It is possible that the blocked doorway of the north elevation (Bay 3) is related to the former subdivision of the ground plan, though its exact context has not been established. Sold again in 1922 (possibly a context for the introduction of the current stair), by 1976 the ground floor comprised three rooms. Major works were again carried out in 2003, including the erection of extant southern extension. The property has been in the hands of the current owner, Mr Iwan Edgar, since 2009.

6.3 The Outbuilding

6.3.1 The roof structure of the outbuilding is indicative of a probable 18th-century date, though the stylistically earlier, Renaissance crow-stepped western gable may indicate that the roof has been renewed and the present structure inserted into an earlier building. It is commonly held that the stepped gable was introduced into Wales by Sir Richard Clough, agent of Sir Thomas Gresham in Antwerp, in c.1567; Smith (1988, 519; Map 45) records a number of late 16th- and 17th-century stepped gables in northern Wales with a particular concentration in northern Denbighshire and Flintshire, a high status example survives at Plas Mawr of 1577-95 in Conwy, while a more local example is to be found at Plas Gwyn (NRRN 16746)¹⁸ of

¹⁴ Mostyn Papers, Bangor, Iwan Edgar, *pers. comm.*

¹⁵ <http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/s-VAUG-COR-1250.html>

¹⁶ Iwan Edgar, *pers. comm.*

¹⁷ Info. Iwan Edgar.

¹⁸ <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/16746/details/PLAS-GWYN/>

c.1600 with later additions. The original function of the building is unclear though the lack of a stack would appear to suggest a storage barn.

6.4 Conclusion

6.4.1 It is unfortunate that dendrochronological analysis has failed to give a precise date for the construction of Penlan Fawr. However, documentary sources and the evidence of the building itself suggest a construction date of the late 16th/early 17th century and, as such, Penlan Fawr potentially represents one of the oldest buildings in the town of Pwllheli. The porch of the north elevation was probably added after 1633 and may have been the work of Richard Vaughan, introduced during a major phase of work including the re-roofing of the main range.

6.4.2 Continuing use and phases of refurbishment of the building for use as a public house throughout the 19th and 20th centuries have served to remove and/or obscure traces of its original/intermediate internal layouts, though isolated elements survive from earlier phases, for example the panelled doors at first floor level.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 The project was commissioned by Mrs Margaret Dunn, Project Director of the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project, to whom thanks are given for help and cooperation throughout. Thanks also to Mr Iwan Edgar, owner of Penlan Fawr for discussing and making available the results of his personal researches into the history of the house, and to Mr Dewi Evans, manager at Penlan Fawr.

7.2 The project was undertaken in collaboration with, and with funding from, the Llŷn Landscape Partnership Scheme.

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

8 SOURCES

a) Published Sources

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

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

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

RCAHMW, 1964. *Survey and Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire, Volume III'*

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

b) Unpublished Sources

Bridge M, 2011. 'The Dendrochronological Investigation of The Penlan Fawr Inn, Pwllheli, Gwynedd'. Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory report No. **2011/37**.

Edgar I, 2010. 'Notes on History of Penlan Fawr, Pwllheli'.

c) Online Sources

- <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk>
- www.coflein.gov.uk
- <http://datingoldwelshhouses.co.uk>
- <http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/index.html> ('Welsh Biography Online' web-site of the Welsh National Library)

APPENDIX A: Project Brief

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

1 Project Background

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

2 Site Locations

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

3 Background of each Site

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

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

4 General Requirements

4.1 The building recording must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character. Access to small awkward loft spaces may be necessary.

4.2 Contractors and sub-contractors are expected to

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

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

4.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.

5 Building Detail Record of each Building

5.1 The amount of recording required will depend on what has already been undertaken by RCAHMW or others. The aim is to provide sufficient information of the early historic features to identify their significance. Detailed recording will be reserved for components which have been dendro-dated during this Project. Because of the nature of the timber samples required (certain numbers of rings) it is likely that the timbers will be structural timbers and probably, mostly, roof trusses and ceiling/floor beams.

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

5.3 Particular attention should be paid to diagnostic features, detail and structure, as the association of dendrochronological dates with the shape or style of the timbers has the potential to contribute to the development of a dated typology of such features.

In particular, attention should be paid to details such as:

- i) the scale and positioning of collar beams and tie beams
- ii) the detail of major joints, for example, mortice and tenon, lap-joints, scarf joints
- iii) the presence or otherwise of struts springing from collars or king-posts
- iv) the number and position of peg holes at joints and any re-pegging
- v) the presence, or indication, of panelling between the spaces of structural members of trusses (seen as grooves/dowel holes)
- vi) the presence of decorative features, such as cusping, bosses, chamfering and fancy stops; and mortices below collars, tie-beams or floor/ceiling beams to accommodate stud partitions
- vii) the presence, or indication (seen as mortices), of arched braces and wind braces;
- viii) that some collar beam trusses with arched braces exhibit an arched profile at the level of the collar - some are more pointed than others and this is likely to be a chronological feature

- ix) the number of purlins (distinguish between butt purlins and through-purlins with scarfed joints); re-cutting of purlin slots and positioning and re-pegging of joists could be an indication of a reset truss or a re-vamped roof.

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

5.4.1 Contextual Information

- i) Brief description of the building from which the sample is taken.
- ii) Summary of period phases represented in the building.
- iii) Brief description of the relationship to other contemporary features and other relevant, non-contemporary features within the building. (Written description, preferably supplemented by sketch plans/elevations and/or photographs)

5.4.2 Detailed Recording

Structural features being dated require measured drawings, in elevation and cross section, including associated components. That is, if part of a truss is being dated, the complete truss should be recorded. Similarly, if a ceiling/floor beam is recorded, the style of chamfer/chamfer stops, cross section of beam and style and spacing of joists should be recorded.

5.4.3 Brief Written Statement of Possible Potential for Future Recording.

5.5.1 **Photographs** should be used not only to show the appearance of the building but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based. Each print should be clearly labelled with the subject, orientation and the date taken, and cross-referenced to its negative and or digital file.

5.5.2 If utilising digital technology, high resolution images (preferably in tiff. format) must be produced. These should be presented within the report as a hard copy and a compact disc must be included as an archive to accompany the report.

6 Time Scale

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

7 Reports

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

8 Monitoring

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

9 Payment

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

10 Summary re. Surveys & Reports:

1. Follow the attached RCAHME Recording Historic Buildings Specification. It has to be adjusted to for digital survey. Copies are available from Margaret Dunn.
2. The emphasis should be on SURVEY & DRAWINGS and PHOTOGRAPHY. By and large others cover the history and interpretation though sometimes detailed descriptions are needed.
3. A ground-floor plan is always needed, simplified first-floor plan with position of roof trusses and fireplaces, cross-sections with the key historic trusses; architectural detail. Location of samples if possible.
4. Photography – as RCAHME specification.
5. Each site is different and some have been recorded before. There will to be a different specification for each site.
6. Final report in digital format is essential with hard copies including plans at relevant scale, with summary: i) Description. ii) Ground-floor plan, roof plan, cross-section of historic trusses (= level 3); iii) Photography (= level 3.) ; iv)Final report in digital form and hard copy.
7. **Copyright:** North-west Wales Dendro Project with agreement to put the report as PDF on Coflein RCAHMW's on-line dabase as part of partnership.
8. **Archive.** Archive to be deposited in RCAHMW's archive (National Monuments Record for Wales) as part of partnership.
9. **Logos.** Partnership with RCAHMW to be noted on cover of report.

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings

NB: All site drawings were prepared in pencil on archivally stable drafting film at a scale of 1:50.

Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder
2011-013a/001	Ground Floor Plan	A3	1:50	24.11.11	R Tyler
2011-013a/002	First Floor Plan	A3	1:50	24.11.11	R Tyler
2011-013a/003	Attic plan	A3	1:50	24.11.11	R Tyler
2011-013a/004	Transverse cross-section	A3	1:50	24.11.11	R. Tyler
2011-013a/005	Outbuilding; ground floor plan	A3	1:50	24.11.11	R. Tyler
2011-013a/006	Outbuilding; roof plan and transverse cross-section	A3	1:50	24.11.11	R. Tyler
2011-013a/007	Outbuilding; south and west elevations	A3	1:50	24.11.11	R. Tyler

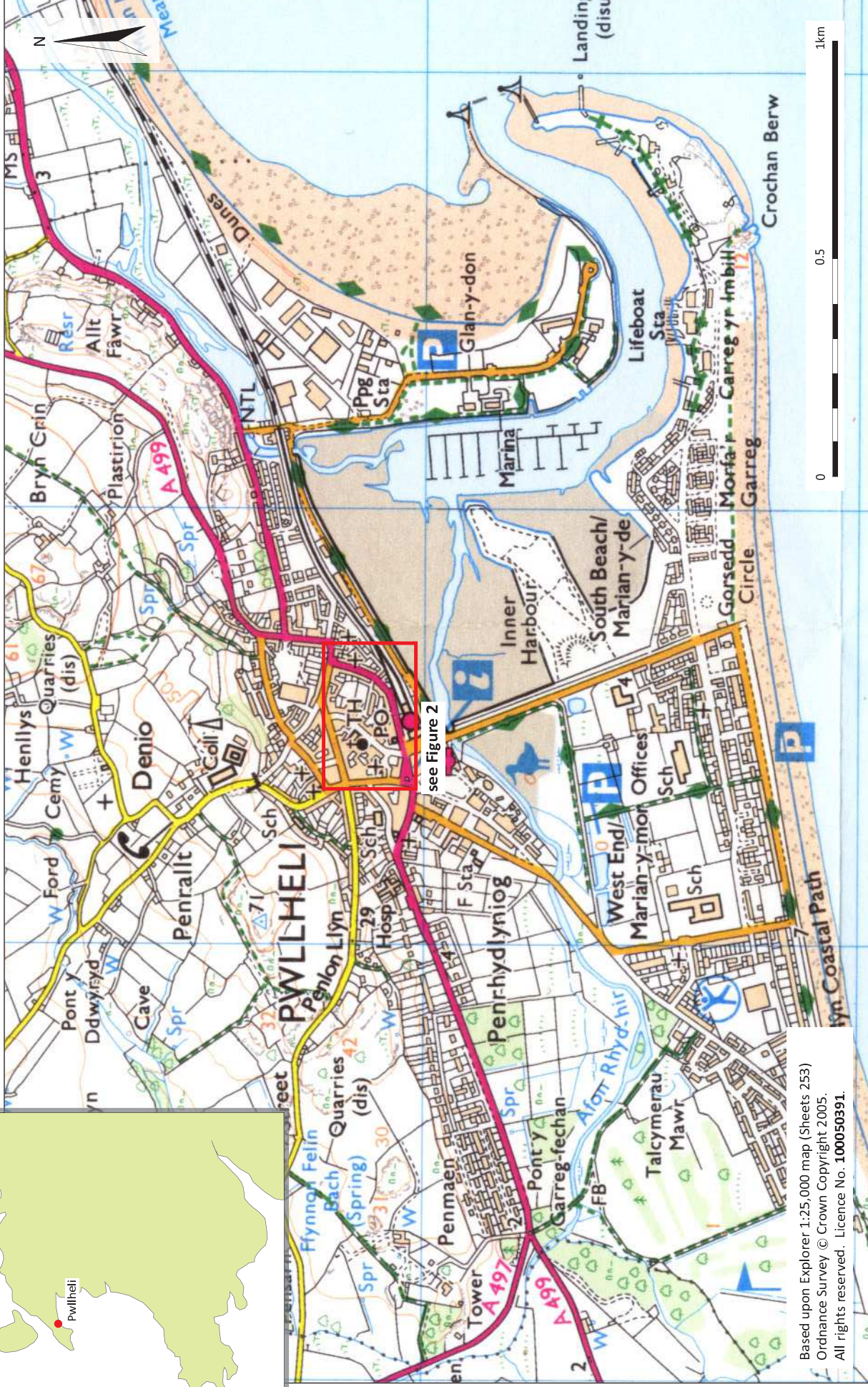
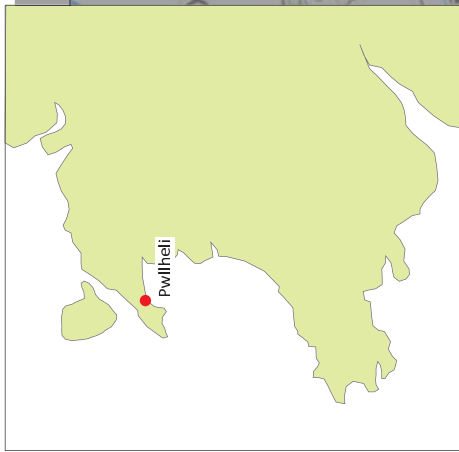
APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

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

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0001		North (street) elevation	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0002		North (street) elevation	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0003		North (street) elevation	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0004		North (street) elevation; secondary porch	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0005		North (street) elevation; secondary porch	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0006		North (street) elevation; secondary porch – blocked window in west flanking wall	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0007		North (street) elevation, west of porch	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0008		North (street) elevation, blocked doorway west of porch	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0009		North (street) elevation, blocked 1F window west of porch	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0010		North (street) elevation, 8/8 sash west of porch	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0011		North (street) elevation; secondary porch	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0012		North (street) elevation; secondary porch	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0013		North (street) elevation; secondary porch	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0014		North (street) elevation	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0015		Ridge stack to west end	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0016		Ridge stack to east end	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0017		Main door within porch	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0018		Door within east flanking wall of porch	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0019		Western pillar of porch	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0020		Graffiti 'R.V.' on western pillar	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0021		Blocked widow in western flanking wall of porch	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0022		South-east angle	→ NW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0023		Bresummer over porch	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0024		Head of eastern pillar	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0025		Head of eastern pillar	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0026		?Blocked window in north wall of porch (1F)	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0027		South elevation (obscured by 2003 extension)	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0028		Ridge stack to west end	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0029		Ridge stack to east end	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0030		Ridge stack to east end	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0031		Area of blocking in east wall (1F)	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0032		Room [GF01] looking east	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0033		Room [GF01] looking east, inserted stair at Bay 2	→ NE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0034		Room [GF01], east end	→ NE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0035		Room [GF01], east end	→ NE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0036		Room [GF01], east end	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0037		Room [GF01], east end	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0038		Room [GF01], door at SE angle	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0039		Room [GF01], east end – inserted FP	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0040		Room [GF01] looking east, inserted stair at Bay 2	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0041		Room [GF01] ceiling structure; blocks supporting common joists	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0042		Room [GF01] ceiling structure; blocks supporting common joists	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0043		Room [GF01] area of patching in N wall (Bay 2)	→ NW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0044		Room [GF01], east end – door to lobby and cellar (left)	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0045		Room [GF01] looking west	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0046		Room [GF01]; principal FP in west wall	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0047		Room [GF01]; FP bresummer	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0048		Room [GF01]; principal FP in west wall	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0049		Room [GF01]; recess to south of FP	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0050		Room [GF01]; renewed joists above recess south of FP	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0051		Room [GF01]; renewed joists above recess south of FP	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler

DSC_0052	Room [GF01]; ceiling structure	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0053	Room [GF01]; ceiling structure renewed at Bay 2 around stair	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0054	Room [GF01]; view up inserted stair to 1F	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0055	Room [GF01]; ceiling structure	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0056	Room [GF01]; ceiling structure	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0057	Room [GF01]; area of patching in N wall (Bay 3)	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0058	Room [GF01]; ceiling structure – common joist with inserted support block	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0059	Room [GF01]; ogee stop to beam at Bay 2/3	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0060	Room [1F01] looking SW	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0061	Room [1F01]; recess to south of stack (?former stair)	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0062	Room [1F01]; recess to south of stack (?former stair)	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0063	Room [1F01] looking north-east	→ NE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0064	Room [1F02] looking north towards upper porch	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0065	Room [1F02] looking north towards upper porch	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0066	Room [1F02] looking south	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0067	Room [1F02] looking south	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0068	Room [1F06] (upper porch)	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0069	Room [1F06] (upper porch)	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0070	Room [1F06] (upper porch)	→ NW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0071	Room [1F06] (upper porch)	→ NW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0072	Roof structure over [1F06]	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0073	Roof structure over [1F06]	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0074	Roof structure over [1F06]	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0075	Roof structure over [1F06]; stack rebuilt in brick	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0076	Room [1F06] (upper porch); FP	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0077	Room [1F02]; paired doors to south end of west wall	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0078	Hinge detail of under-stair cupboard	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0079	Under-stair cupboard door	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0081	Hinge detail of door to [1F04] (from west)	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0082	[1F04]; Stair to attic level	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0083	Passage [1F05] along south side of range	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0084	Kitchen [1F03]	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0085	Kitchen [1F03]	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0086	Kitchen [1F03]; FP detail	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0087	Kitchen [1F03]; FP detail	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0088	Attic level [2F02]; truss T1	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0089	Attic level [2F02]; truss T1	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0090	Attic level [2F02]; truss T1	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0091	Attic level [2F01]; truss T2/3	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0092	Attic level [2F02]; truss T2; inserted collar	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0093	Attic level [2F02]; truss T2; inserted collar (detail)	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0094	Attic level [2F02]; stair from [1F04]	↓	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0095	Attic level [2F02]; FP in west wall	→ NW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0096	Attic level [2F02]; FP in west wall	→ NW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0097	Attic level [2F02]; FP in west wall; ogee stopped bresummer	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0098	Attic level [2F02]; rafter support at west stack (S)	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0099	Attic level [2F02]; truss T3 principal (S)	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0100	Attic level [2F02]; purlin scarf	→	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0101	Attic level [2F02]; purlin scarf	→	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0102	Attic level [2F02]; cut off primary collar (Truss T3)	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0103	Attic level [2F02]; purlin scarf	→	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0104	Attic level [2F02]; cut off primary collar (Truss T2)	→ NW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0105	Attic level [2F02]; cut off primary collar (Truss T2)	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0106	Attic level [2F02]; secondary collar (Truss T2)	→	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0107	Attic level [2F02]; apex detail (Truss T2)	→	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0108	Lower purlin bay 3 (S) – numbered 'III'	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0109	Lower purlin bay 3 (S) – numbered 'III'	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0110	Lower purlin bay 3 (S) – numbered 'III'	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0111	Outbuilding: NW angle and crow stepped gable	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0112	Outbuilding: crow-stepped west gable	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler

DSC_0113		Outbuilding: blocked openings in west gable	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0114		Outbuilding: vent to apex of west gable	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0115		Outbuilding: dormer to north elevation	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0116		Outbuilding: detail of crow-stepped gable	→ S	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0117		Outbuilding: south elevation	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0118		Outbuilding: south-west angle	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0119		Outbuilding: south elevation, blocked door (W)	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0120		Outbuilding: south elevation blocked window/door (centre)	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0121		Outbuilding: south elevation blocked window (E)	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0122		Outbuilding: south elevation	→ N	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0123		Outbuilding: south elevation, east end	→ NE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0124		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0125		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0126		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0127		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0128		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0129		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0130		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0131		Outbuilding: roof structure, purlin detail	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0132		Outbuilding: roof structure, detail of lapped collar	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0133		Outbuilding: roof structure, apex detail	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0134		Outbuilding: roof structure, block supporting lapped collar joint	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0135		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0136		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0137		Outbuilding: roof structure	→ W	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0138		Outbuilding: roof structure, collar detail	→ NW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0139		Outbuilding: opening in east gable (timber lintel)	→ E	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0140		Outbuilding: opening in east gable (timber lintel)	→ SE	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0141		Outbuilding: principal rafter resting on timber pad	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0142		Outbuilding: principal rafter resting on timber pad	→ SW	25.11.11	R Tyler
DSC_0143		Outbuilding: roof structure, apex detail	↑	25.11.11	R Tyler



Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheets 253)
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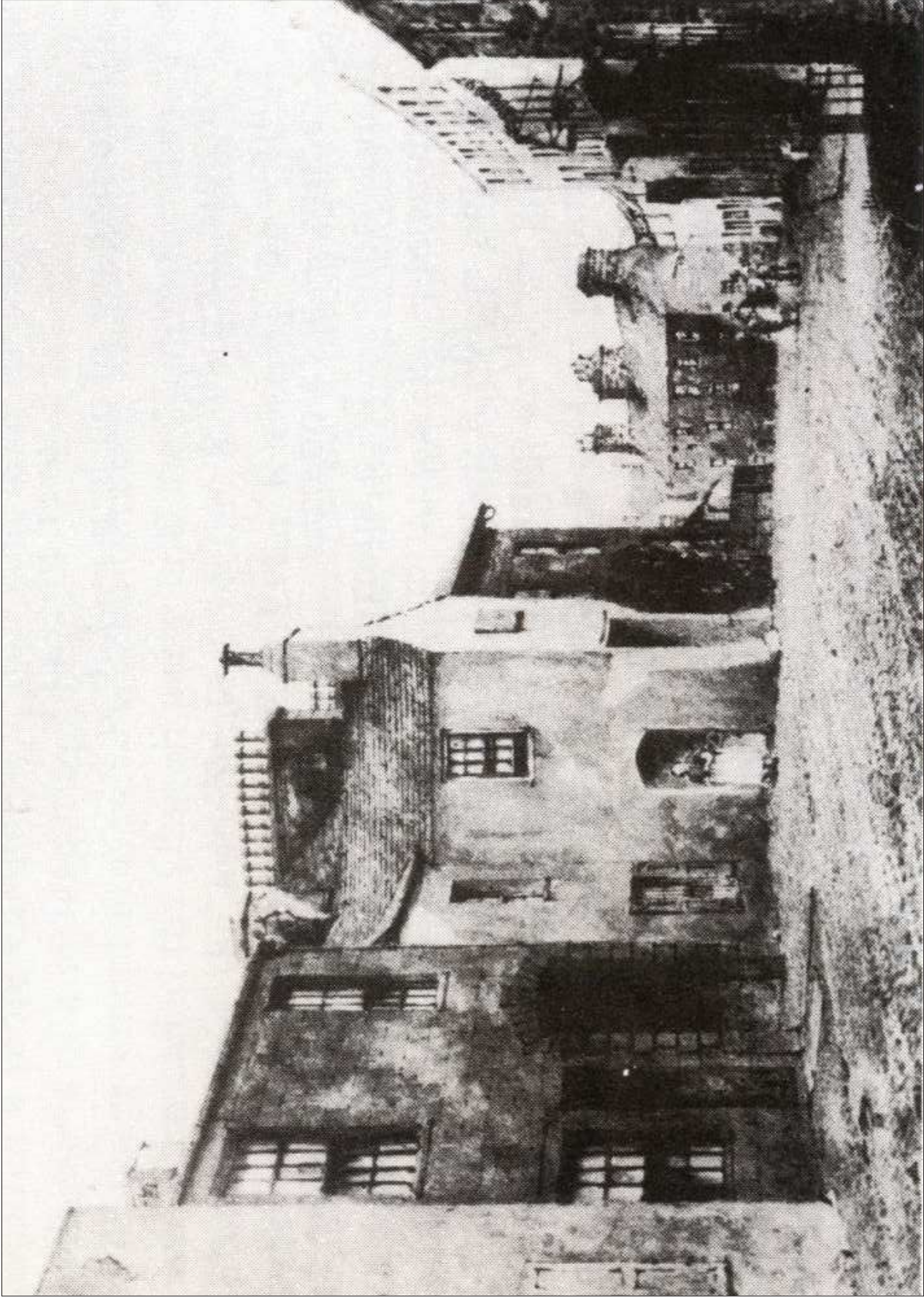


© Google Earth

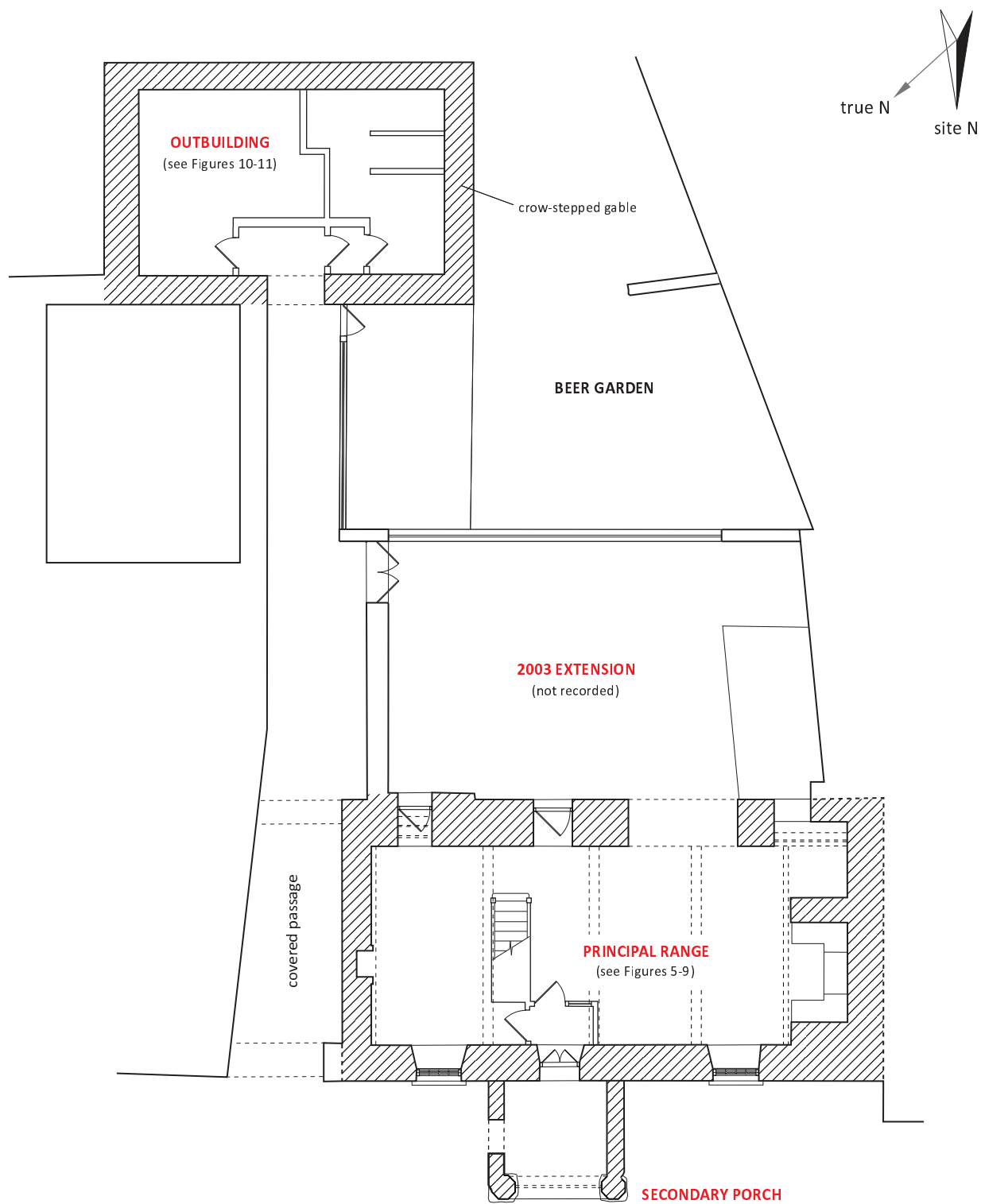
RIC TYLER
AIFA Cert. Arch. Hist (Ox&F)

Penlan Fawr, Pwllheli, Gwynedd

Figure 2: Detailed location plan; modern aerial photograph



Reproduced from Lloyd Hughes 1991, 209



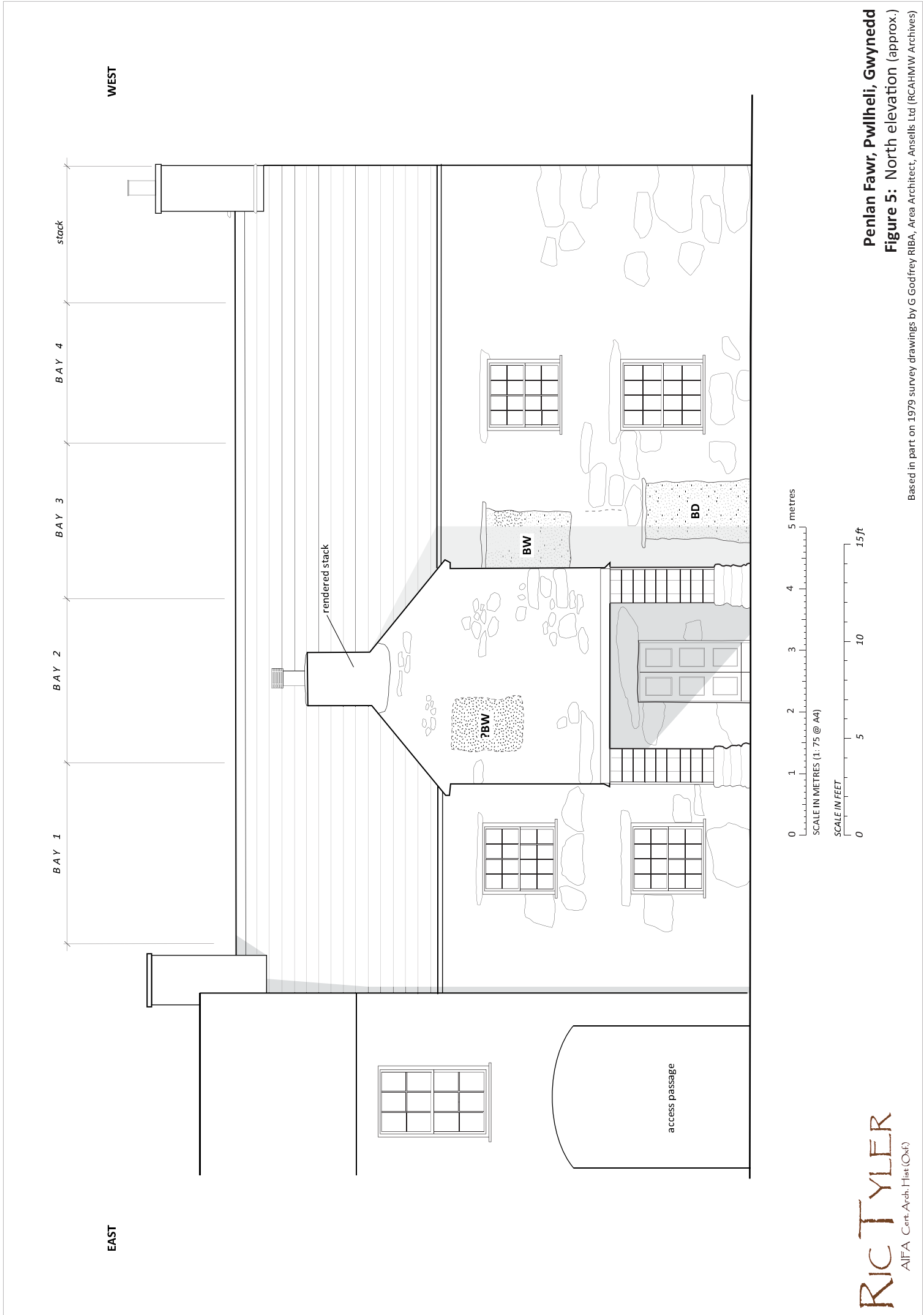
S T R Y D P E N L A N

0 1 5 10 metres

SCALE IN METRES (1: 150 @ A4)

SCALE IN FEET

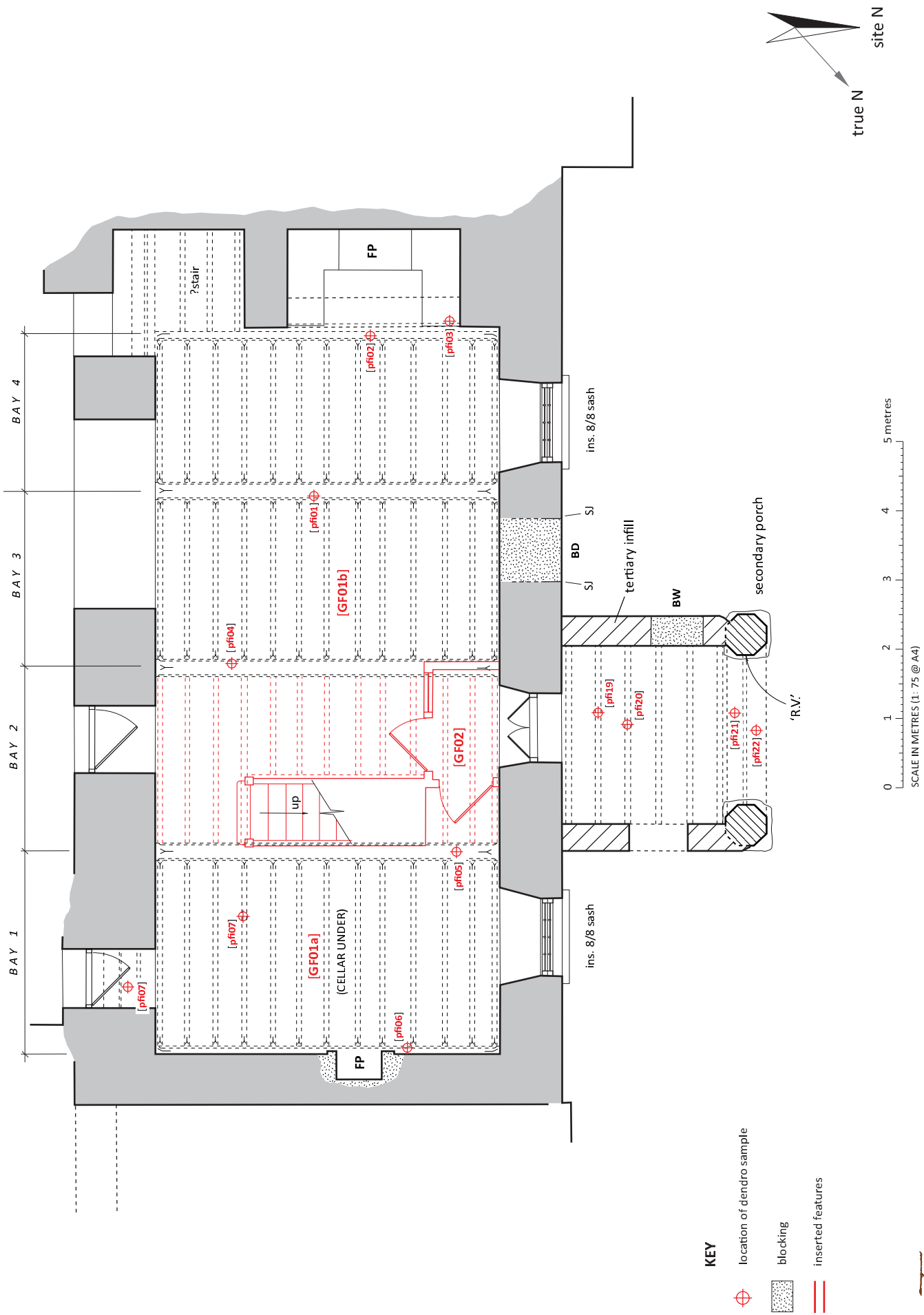
0 10 20 30 ft






Penlan Fawr, Pwllheli, Gwynedd
Figure 5: North elevation (approx.)

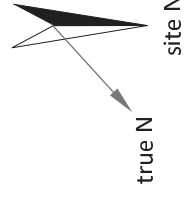
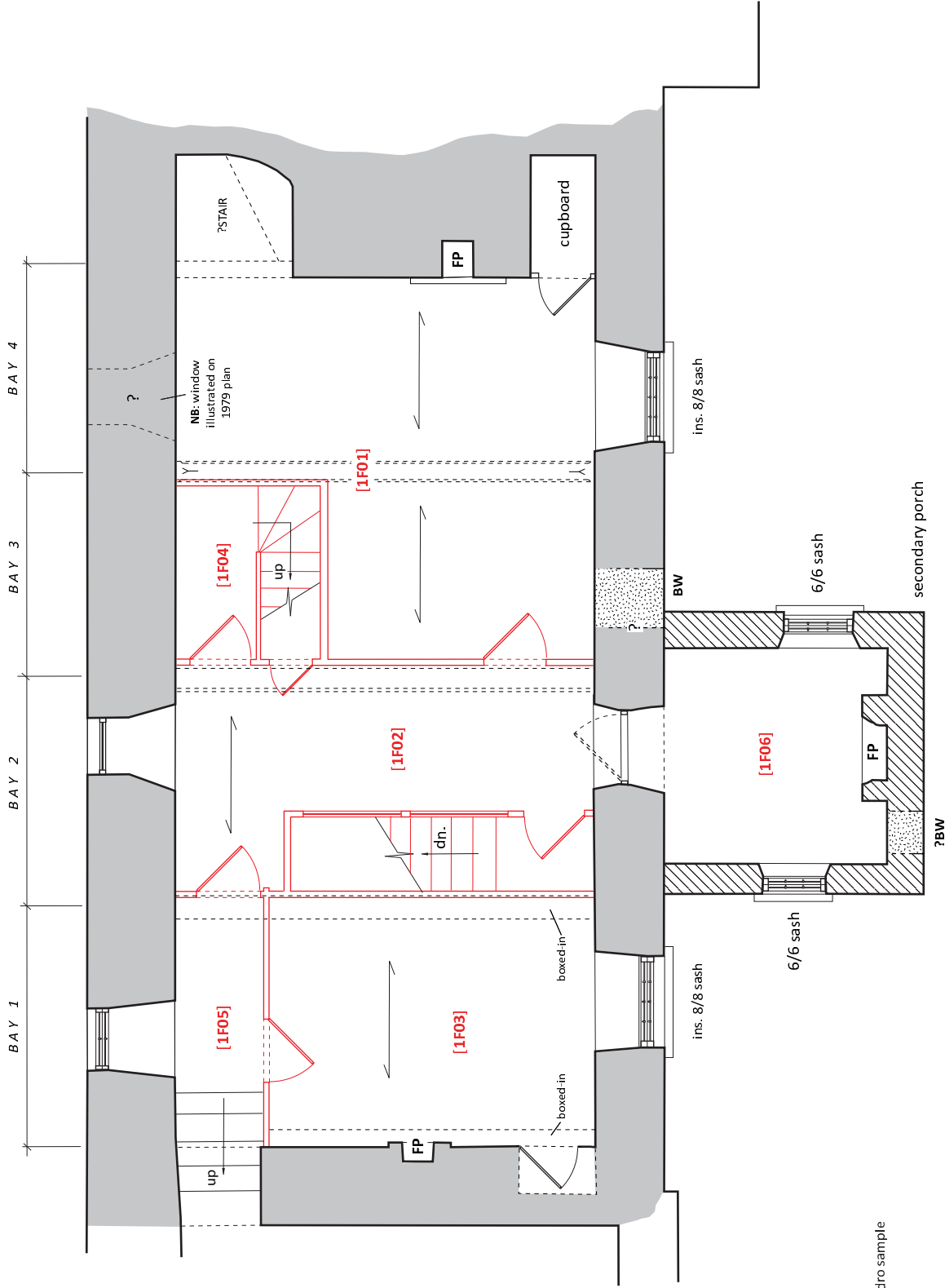
Based in part on 1979 survey drawings by G Godfrey RIBA, Area Architect, Anselms Ltd (RCAHMW Archives)




Penlan Fawr, Pwllheli, Gwynedd
Figure 6: Ground floor plan (as existing)

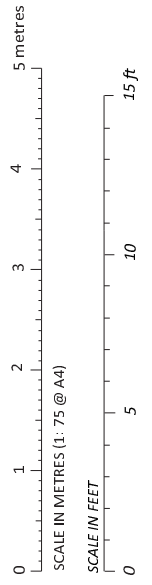


- KEY**
-  location of dendro sample
 -  blocking
 -  inserted features

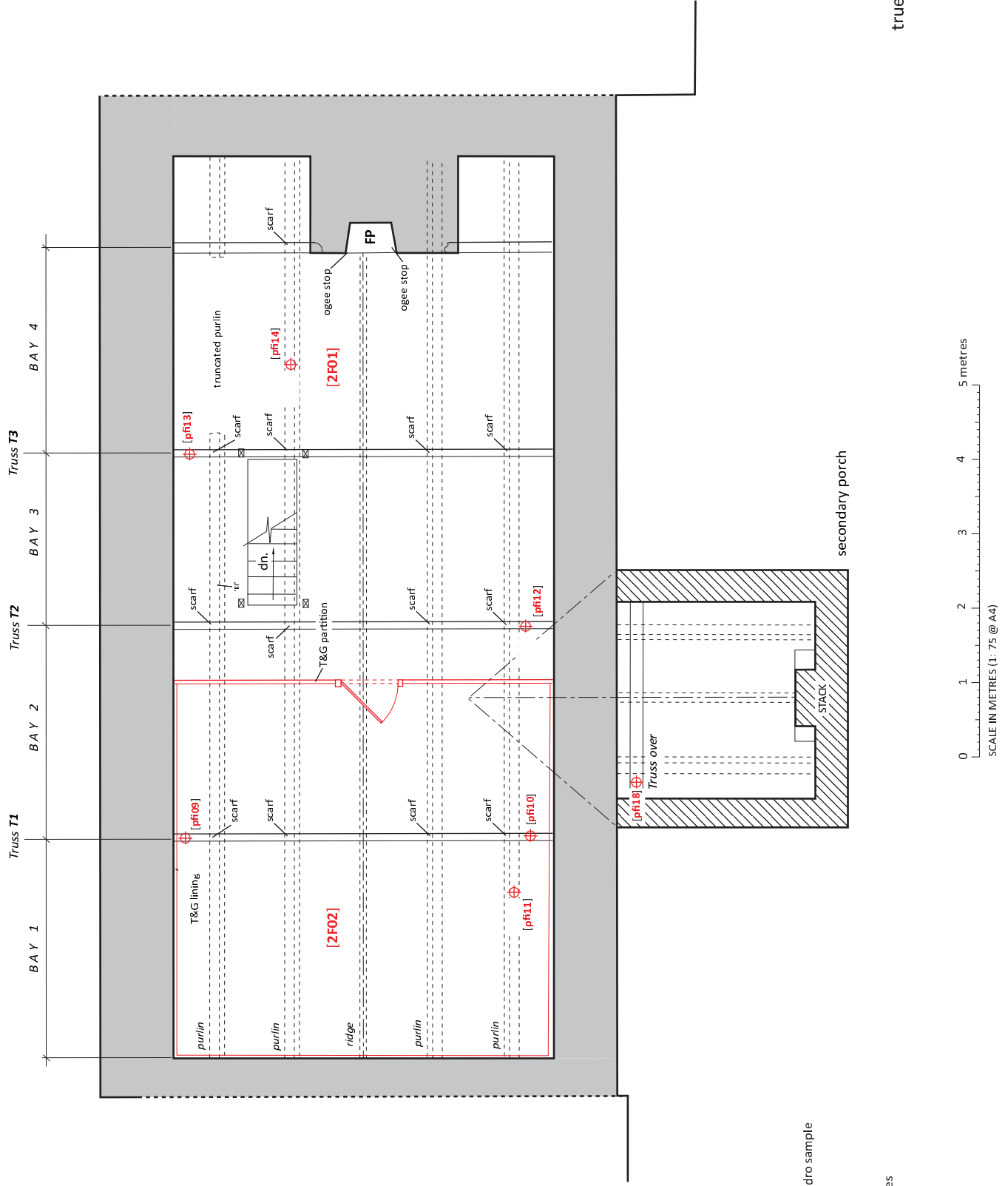
Penlan Fawr, Pwllheli, Gwynedd
 Figure 7: First floor plan (as existing)






- KEY**
-  location of dendro sample
 -  blocking
 -  inserted features

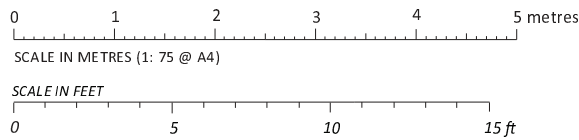
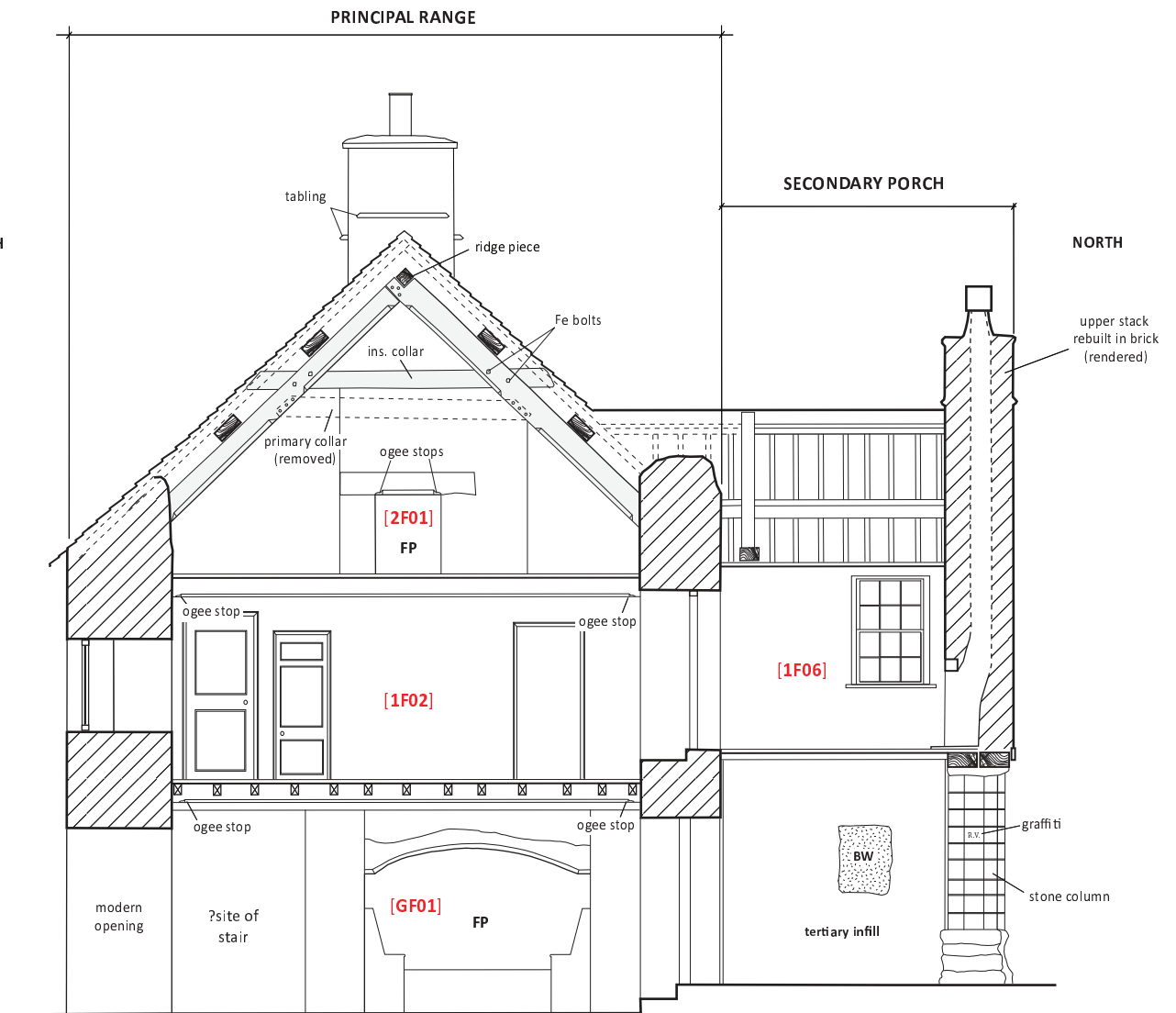


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Figure 8: Attic plan (as existing)





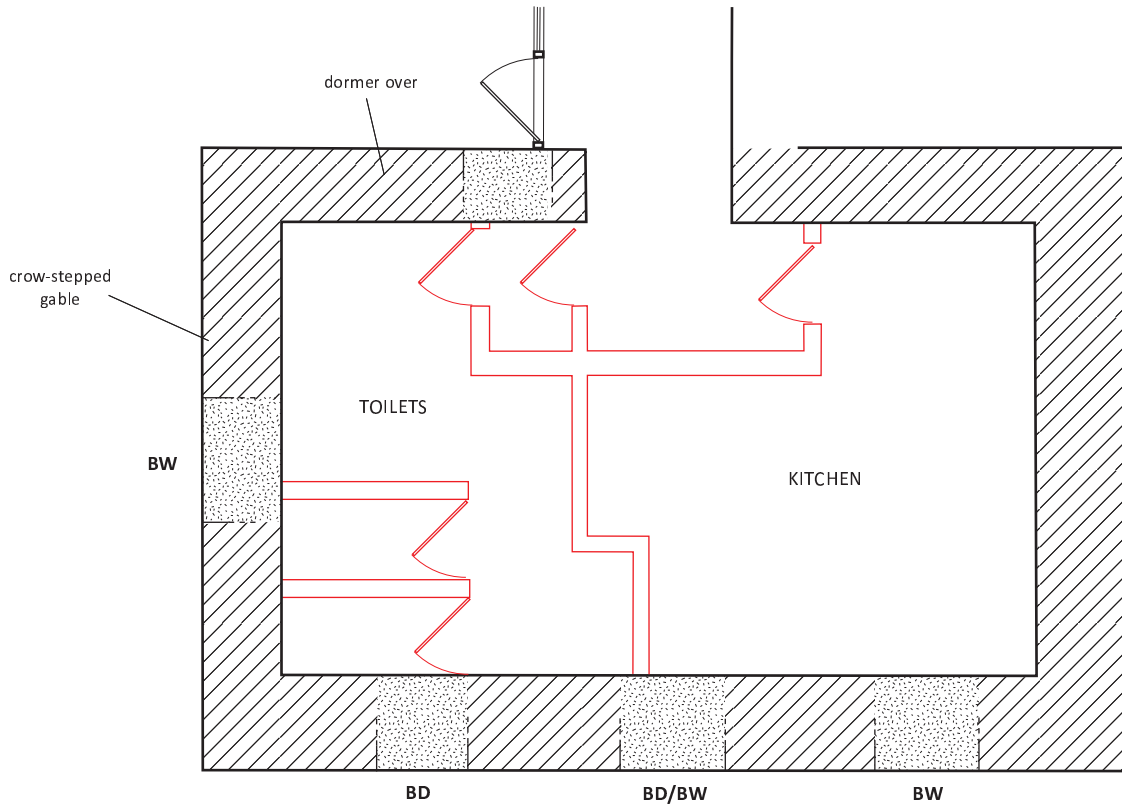
KEY

-  location of dendro sample
-  blocking
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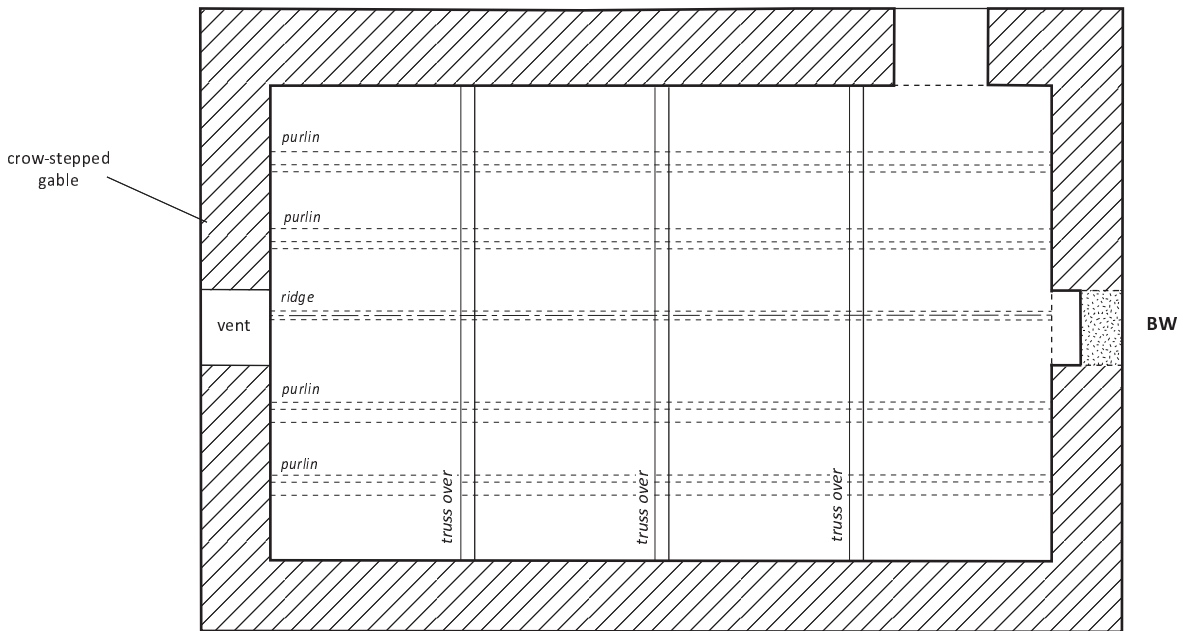


KEY

-  location of dendro sample
-  blocking




(a) Ground floor plan



(a) Roof plan

KEY

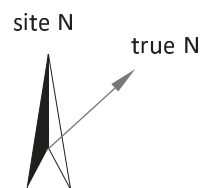
-  blocking
-  inserted features

0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

SCALE IN METRES (1: 75 @ A4)

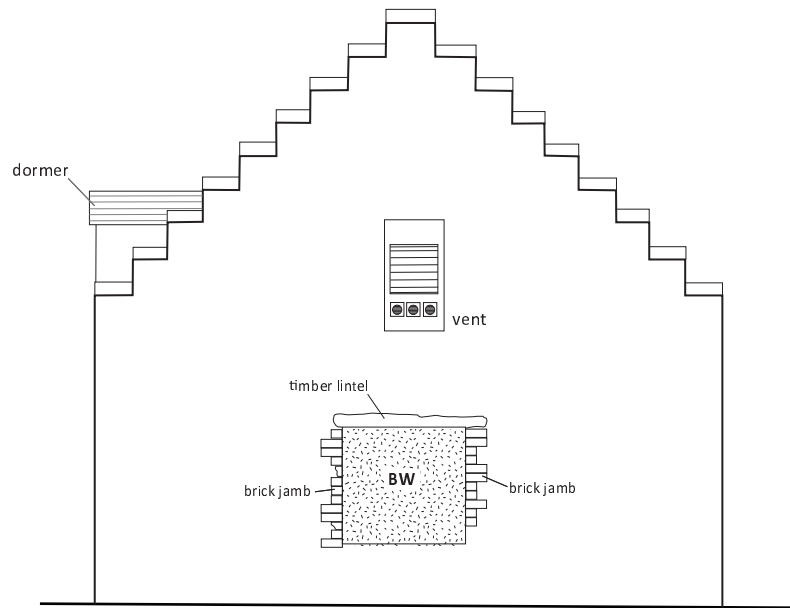
SCALE IN FEET

0 5 10 15 ft



NORTH

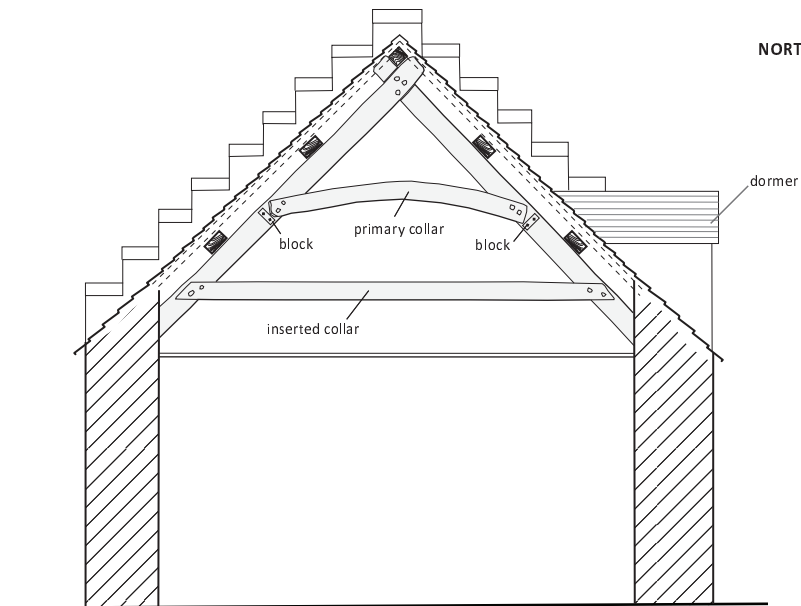
SOUTH



(a) Western stepped gable

SOUTH

NORTH



(b) Transverse cross-section at A-A

KEY



blocking



inserted features

0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

SCALE IN METRES (1: 75 @ A4)

SCALE IN FEET

0 5 10 15 ft



Plate 1: North (street) elevation looking south-west.



Plate 2: General North (street) elevation looking south-east.



Plate 3: Secondary porch.



Plate 4: Western pillar of secondary porch.



Plate 5: Graffiti 'R.V.' (Richard Vaughan?) on western pillar of porch.



Plate 6: Blocked doorway to west of porch.



Plate 7: Blocked window at 1F level (infill abutted by west wall of porch).



Plate 8: [GF01b], general view looking west.



Plate 9: [GF01b] general view looking east.



Plate 10: [GF01a], east end (Bay 1) looking north-east.



Plate 11: Inserted FP, east wall.



Plate 12: Primary opening (former window?), south-east angle ([GF01a]).



Plate 13: [GF01b], detail of FP to west wall.



Plate 14: Site of primary stair to south of FP.



Plate 15: Ogee chamfer-stop of ceiling beam at Bay 2/3 (S); [GF01].



Plate 16: Inserted stair at Bay 2.



Plate 17: First floor landing [1F02], looking north towards porch.



Plate 18: [1F01], looking south-west; note recess to south (left) of stack for ?primary stair.



Plate 19: Paired doors to [1F02], south wall.



Plate 20: Stair to attic ([1F04]).



Plate 21: [1F06], upper room of secondary porch looking north.



Plate 22: Roof structure over porch.



Plate 23: [2F01], stair rising from [1F04].



Plate 24: [2F01]; FP in west wall



Plate 25: [2F01]; ogee stop to FP bresummer in west wall



Plate 26: [2F02], truss T1.



Plate 27: Truss T2; sawn off primary collar



Plate 28: Apex detail



Plate 29: Detail of purlin scarf



Plate 30: Outbuilding; western stepped-gable end, note dormer to north elevation.



Plate 31: Outbuilding; south-west angle and south elevation.



Plate 32: Outbuilding roof structure.



Plate 33: Apex detail.



Plate 34: Outbuilding; principal rafter resting on timber pad set into stonework.