

The background image shows a stone archway in a ruined building. The arch is made of large, rectangular stone blocks. Above the arch, there is a small, rectangular stone plaque with a carved design. To the left of the arch, there is a small, white, carved figure. To the right of the arch, there is a vertical scale bar with red and white segments. In the foreground, there is a rusted metal plate with a carved design. The ground is covered in rubble and debris.

eas

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

**Rhiwgoch, Bronaber
Standing Building Report**

I.P. Brooks

EAS Client report 2019/07

**Rhiwgoch Bronaber
Standing Building Report**

Survey Commissioned

by

Ms Janis Turton (E-Securities Ltd)

Surveyed

by

I.P. Brooks

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No 2869678

CONTENTS

<i>Introduction:</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>NGR</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Status</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Location and Topography</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Aims of Survey</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>SUMMARY</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Methodology:</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Desk Top Survey:</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Sources</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Discussion</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Building Survey</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>External appearance</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Internal</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Conclusions</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>References</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Appendix 1: Listed Building Description of Rhiwgoch</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Appendix 2: Listed Building Description of Associated Buildings</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Appendix 3: Summary of Census Returns</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Appendix 4: Summary of Wynnstay Rentals</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Appendix 5: List of photographs in the archive</i>	<i>85</i>

List of Illustrations

Figure 1: Location

Figure 2: Image from 1884 Archaeologia Cambrensis

Figure 3: 1838 Estate Map

Figure 4: 1841 Tithe Map
Figure 5: 1889 Ordnance Survey Map Merionethshire XX.14
Figure 6: 1901 Ordnance Survey Map, Merionethshire XX.14
Figure 7: Postcards of the Royal Artillery Camp
Figure 8: Building Ranges
Figure 9: Ground Floor Plan
Figure 10: Elevations
Figure 11: Elevations
Figure 12: Courtyard Elevations
Figure 13: Sketch of the Plasterwork before it was modified
Figure 14: Location of the photographs in the archive

List of Plates

Plate 1: Plaster over-mantel commemorating the visit of Henry Prince of Wales in 1610. © Keith O'Brien.
Plate 2: Relationship between the gatehouse and the attached range
Plate 3: Inscription above the northern end of the gateway passage
Plate 4: Northern side of the bee boles
Plate 5: Northern gable of Range 2.
Plate 6: Chimney stack on the northern gable of Range 2
Plate 7: Blocked window in the western elevation of Range 2
Plate 8: Blocked doorway in the western elevation of Range 2
Plate 9: Junction between Ranges 1 and 2 in the western elevation.
Plate 10: Northern chimney of Range 1.
Plate 11: Southern gable of Range 1
Plate 12: Southern chimney of Range 1
Plate 13: blocked opening in the southern gable of Range 1
Plate 14: Remains of a drill hole in one of the blocks of the southern elevation of Range 5.
Plate 15: Porch on the western elevation of Range 4
Plate 16: Chimney on the southern gable of Range 4
Plate 17: Graffiti on the south east corner of Range 4
Plate 18: Straight joint between Ranges 4 and 5
Plate 19: Straight joint in the southern elevation of Range 5
Plate 20: Eastern gable of Range 5
Plate 21: Courtyard between Ranges 5 and 3
Plate 22: External stairs against southern wall of Range 3
Plate 23: Cross passage in Range 3
Plate 24: Partly blocked window in southern elevation of Range 3
Plate 25: Top of southern wall of Range 3
Plate 26: Concrete beam on top of the southern wall of Range 3
Plate 27: Eastern gable of Range 3
Plate 28: Chimney on the eastern gable of Range 3
Plate 29: Blocked window in the eastern gable of Range 3
Plate 30: Blocked window in the eastern gable of Range 3
Plate 31: Blocked window in the eastern gable of Range 3

- Plate 32: The courtyard*
- Plate 33: Detail of the walling used for the northern face of Range 3*
- Plate 34: Door to Range 3*
- Plate 35: Hoodmould and inscriptions on the door to Range 3*
- Plate 36: Armorial above the door to Range 3*
- Plate 37: Scratched inscription on the doorframe*
- Plate 38: Widow in the angle between Ranges 2 and 3.*
- Plate 39: Historic photograph of the Officer's Mess (Source: K. O'Brien)*
- Plate 40: Blocked window in the eastern elevation of Range 2*
- Plate 41: Stone beam protruding from the eastern elevation of Range 2.*
- Plate 42: The bee boles*
- Plate 43: The gatehouse*
- Plate 44: The armorial above the gatehouse passage*
- Plate 45: Rolled steel joist in Range 1*
- Plate 46: Upper joists within Range 1, showing the position of the trusses.*
- Plate 47: Ground floor of Range 2, looking north*
- Plate 48: Ground floor of Range 2, looking south*
- Plate 49: Blocked opening in north western sector of Range 2*
- Plate 50: Blocked opening in south west corner of Range 2.*
- Plate 51: Straight joint by eastern door of Range 2*
- Plate 52: Blocked opening in the eastern wall of Range 2*
- Plate 53: Range 2, first-floor level, looking north*
- Plate 54: Northern, first-floor fireplace in Range 2*
- Plate 55: First-floor of Range 2, looking south*
- Plate 56: Fireplace in the southern gable of Range 2*
- Plate 57: Ground floor of Range 1, looking north*
- Plate 58: Ground floor of Range 1, looking south*
- Plate 59: Possible oven*
- Plate 60: Recess in the passage in the back of the fireplace in Range 1*
- Plate 61: Bottom of the intra-mural stairs*
- Plate 62: Top of the intra-mural stairs*
- Plate 65: First-floor fireplace at northern end of Range 1*
- Plate 66: First-floor fireplace at southern end of Range 1*
- Plate 67: Remains of the overmantle*
- Plate 68: Detail of the surviving figure on the overmantle*
- Plate 69: Ground floor of western room of Range 3, looking east*
- Plate 70: Ground floor of western room of Range 3 looking east*
- Plate 71: Opening into the pit below the stairs in the courtyard between Ranges 3 and 5*
- Plate 72: Fireplace at eastern end of Range 3.*
- Plate 73: First-floor of Range 3, looking east*
- Plate 74: Range 4, looking south*
- Plate 75: Range 4, looking north*
- Plate 76: Wall between Ranges 3 and 4 before it was "made safe", looking NW*
- Plate 77: Demolished chimney in the NW corner of Range 5, looking east*
- Plate 78: Demolished chimney in the NW corner of Range 5, looking NW*

Plate 79: Base of the chimney in the NW corner of Range 5, looking west

Plate 80: Kitchen chimney in Range 5, looking east

Plate 81: Kitchen chimney in Range 5, looking north

Plate 82: Base of the kitchen chimney in Range 5, looking north

Plate 83: Eastern room of Range 5, looking north

Plate 84: Eastern room of Range 5, looking south

Introduction

NGR: Centred on SH 72005 31746

Status: Listed Grade II, Reference Number 4848

Immediately adjacent to Reference Number 82541 (Grade II)

Within the Trawsfynydd Basin and Cwm Prysor Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gw) 11)

Location and Topography: (Figure 1)

Rhiwgoch is approximately 400 m west of the Trawsfynydd Holiday Village at the end of a drive off a minor road between Bronaber and Penstryd. It forms a group of buildings consisting of the remains of the inn together with the gatehouse to the property, a set of stone shelves assumed to be bee boles and an agricultural building (Listed Building ref 82541) thought to be a lofted stable block.

Aims of the Survey

A major fire in October 2018 destroyed the roof and internal fittings of the Rhiw Goch Inn, this report was commissioned to record the archaeological effect of the fire and to assess the heritage significance of what has survived the fire.

SUMMARY

Rhiwgoch has a complex history, whilst the association of the house with St John Roberts is weak, it was the home estate of the Lloyd Family between at least the 1530's and late 1650's. It then became part of the Wynnstay Estate with notable tenants including John Garnons, a major solicitor, and William Pugh, a somewhat notorious farmer and cattle dealer. In 1906 Rhiwgoch was bought by the War Department as part of an artillery range with the buildings being used as the officer's mess. The War Department sold the property in 1958 and it became a hostel for construction workers of the Trawsfynydd Nuclear Power Station. It was sold in 1963 when it was converted to a hotel and later an inn.

Whilst the roof and internal fitting have been lost, the stonework survives including that around the entrance courtyard with its carved doorway, bee boles and passageway with armorials above. The remains suggest the building may have started as a "Snowdonia" style house before the ranges around the courtyard were added in 1610. Much of the southern end of the building was added, by the army, probably in the late 1930's. The army also carried out considerable modifications to the historic core of the building, probably including the replacement of floor joists with rolled steel joists.

Mae gan Rhiwgoch hanes cymhleth. Er bod cysylltiad y tŷ â St John Roberts yn wan, roedd yr ystâd yn gartref i deulu Lloyd rhwng y 1530au ac o leiaf a diwedd y 1650au. Wedyn, fe ddaeth yn rhan o Ystâd Wynnstay gyda thenantiaid nodedig gan gynnwys John Garnons, cyfreithiwr o bwys, a William Pugh, ffermwr a deliwr gwartheg enwog oedd yn ôl pob sôn yn dipyn o aderyn brith. Ym 1906 prynwyd Rhiwgoch gan yr Adran Ryfel fel rhan o faes tanio magnelau gyda'r adeiladau'n cael eu defnyddio fel bwyta i'r swyddogion. Gwerthodd yr Adran Ryfel yr eiddo ym 1958 a daeth yn hostel i weithwyr adeiladu Atomfa Trawsfynydd. Fe'i gwerthwyd ym 1963 pan gafodd ei drosi'n westy ac yn ddiweddarach, yn dafarn.

Er y collwyd y to a'r gosodiad mewnol, mae'r gwaith cerrig wedi goroesi gan gynnwys yr un o amgylch y cwrt mynediad gyda'i ddrws cerfiedig, ei foncyff gwenyn a'i dramwyfa gydag arfwisgoedd uwch ei ben. Mae'r olion yn awgrymu y gallai'r adeilad fod wedi cychwyn fel tŷ arddull "Eryri" cyn i'r grwpiau o adeiladau gael eu hychwanegu o amgylch y cwrt ym 1610. Adeiladwyd llawer o ben deheuol yr adeilad gan y fyddin, ar ddiwedd y 1930au yn ôl pob tebyg. Gwnaeth y fyddin hefyd addasiadau sylweddol i graidd hanesyddol yr adeilad, gan gynnwys yn ôl pob tebyg disodli distiau llawr â distiau dur wedi'u rholio.

Methodology

The Merionethshire County Archives, held by Gwynedd County Council at Dolgellau, were consulted together with those of the University of Bangor, The National Library of Wales and Denbighshire County Council at Ruthin. The online resources of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales were also consulted together with a general search of the internet for relevant records or images.

Whilst some initial photographs and notes were made in November 2018, access to the building had to wait until some of the building had been made safe and much of the fallen debris had been cleared because of the threat of asbestos within the debris. Thus, the detailed recording of the building took place in August 2019, although some initial photographs were taken as early as November 2018. All available rooms were visited and photographs taken of the general impression of the room together with detailed photographs of any architectural feature considered to be of importance. Where possible all photographs included a metric photographic scale. The photographs were taken with a Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP with the photographs being taken in RAW (NEF) format. These photographs were converted into JPEG format for use as illustration in this report and TIFF for archiving. A series of overlapping photographs were also taken with a which were processed using Agisoft Metashape v.1.5.1 to produce a three-dimensional model from which photogrammetric elevations could be extracted. Photographs of the first-floor level of the building were taken with the use of a 5 m pole and the Panasonic Lumix DMC-T270. A plan of the ground floor of the building was made by direct measurement.

Desk Top Study

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DD/WY/2764 Assignment of lease of lands in Trawsfynydd between Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch, co. Merioneth, esq. and Sir John Wynn of Gwedir, co. Caernarvon, Kt. April 8th 1608

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Wynnstay R8 Rental 1670-1693

Will OF Margaret Lloyd 1692

Wynnstay R41. Rental 1773

Wynnstay R42. Rental 1774

Will of Griffith Roberts 1726

Panlludw 97. Bryalle Frith Settlement 1757

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Probate of the will of Mr Robert Roberts. 17th April 1812.

Gwydir BRA 92. Limited administration of goods of the Rev. John Vaughan Garnons Clerk deceased,
February 21st 1833

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in lieu of dower. 19th March 1872

Mapping

Tithe Map of Trawsfynydd 1841

1889 Ordnance Survey Map Merionethshire XX.14

1901 Ordnance Survey Map, Merionethshire XX.14

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Discussion

Local tradition has it that Rhiwgoch was the home of St John Roberts, a catholic martyr, whose father was probably Robert, one of the sons of Ellis ap William ap Gruffydd of Rhiwgoch ([https://biography.wales/article/s-ROBE-JOH-1576?&query=~Robert%20Lloyd&searchType=nameSearch&lang\[\]=en&sort=sort_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=](https://biography.wales/article/s-ROBE-JOH-1576?&query=~Robert%20Lloyd&searchType=nameSearch&lang[]=en&sort=sort_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=)) indeed there is a bust near to the property celebrating the link. John Roberts was born in 1578 in Trawsfynydd and although Rhiwgoch is traditionally associated with his birthplace the farms of Gelli Goch and Tyddyn Gladys are also possibilities (Ellis 1931, 313). He was educated at S. John's College, Oxford and then studied law at Furnival's Inn, before touring the continent. Whilst in Paris, in 1598, he was converted to the Catholic faith, joining the Benedictines a year later. In 1602 he was ordained and was sent back to England as a missionary. This proved not to be very successful as he was arrested on four occasions, once in 1605 on suspicion of being involved in the Gunpowder Plot, however on each occasion he served a brief period of imprisonment before being exiled. It was during one of these periods of exile in 1606-7 he was instrumental in founding St. Gregory's College, Douai, which was intended to train priests for the English mission. On a fifth mission to England, in 1610 he was arrested, found guilty of high treason, and executed at Tyburn in December, ([https://biography.wales/article/s-ROBE-JOH-1576?&query=Robert%20Lloyd&searchType=nameSearch&lang\[\]=en&sort=sort_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=](https://biography.wales/article/s-ROBE-JOH-1576?&query=Robert%20Lloyd&searchType=nameSearch&lang[]=en&sort=sort_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=), Talnant, 1914, 197).

The earliest reliable reference of Rhiwgoch is the association of the house in the name of Ellis ap William ap Gruffydd of Rhiwgoch probably sometime in the 1530's and of Evan Lloyd of Rhiwgoch, father of Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch who was born in 1586. (<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/lloyd-robert>). There is also a reference dated 1562 of the partition of the Rhiwgoch estate in Trawsfynydd as part of a dispute with the Salisbury family of Llanrwst (National Library of Wales, Wynnstey Estate Records.: Arbitration awards, North Wales (misc.) 1517-1604).

The Lloyd family traced their origins to Llyward ap Brân, of Anglesey (Beverley Smith and Beverley Smith 2001, 630) one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales in the 12th century (anon 1857). The family did not become prominent until the 1580's when Robert Lloyd became Member of Parliament for Merioneth in 1586. He was also member of Parliament in 1601 and 1614 and Sherriff of Merioneth between 1601 and 1602, 1624-1625 and in 1625

(Richards, 1994, 84 and 180). Robert was educated at Shrewsbury School in 1574, but did not continue his education beyond this point (Evans, 2009, 142). A shrewd marriage to Margaret, daughter of Hugh Nanney of Nannau, linked the family to one of the major local landowners as does the marriage of Robert's son, Ellis, to Jane, the daughter of Griffith Vaughan of Cors-y-Gedol (Evans 1009, 142). It was also during Robert Lloyds occupation that the estate was extended or consolidated including the acquisition of Ffrith Bach, through exchange with Owen Wynn in 1585 (National Library, Wynnstay Estate Records.: Trawsfynydd and Ardudwy Uwchartro, 1543-1699)

Robert's political career was not without scandal. In 1599 The Privy Council directed Lord Pembroke to dismiss the deputy lieutenant of Merioneth and to appoint Robert Lloyd and Griffith Vaughan in their place. Lord Pembroke refused alleging that these two were not fit for office; with "Lloyd having been a hinderer to Her Majesty's service by corrupt and indirect means" (Evans 2009, 142). Further scandal attached to Robert Lloyd in 1603 when he was prosecuted before the Star Chamber for "extortion and malversation in office". Later he was also charged, with Hugh Nanney with preventing the execution of a commission of survey regarding Penrhos Common.

It is during Robert's ownership of Rhiwgoch that the carved doorway was added to the house in 1610. Probably at the same time the gatehouse was added which possibly mimicked the gatehouse at Corsygedol (Evans 2009, 142). It is also probable that these modifications were initiated by the visit of Henry, Prince of Wales who stayed at Rhiwgoch in 1610, an event that was marked by a plasterwork overmantle (Plate 1) with the Prince of Wales' feathers and the initials HP. (Evans 2009, 151). This extension and modernisation of Rhiwgoch was financed by means of a mortgage of £600 from Rhydderch and Robert Powell of Dulasau-isaf (Suggett and Dunn 2014, 81). A hint of the form and grandeur of the redeveloped Rhiwgoch can be gained by the visit by the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1857 who described Rhiwgoch as:

"The building consists of two piles, an edifice in the T shape, with a small quadrangle formed by outbuildings, and a gate-house on the north-east side. The approach is rude, between two long stone walls, in which are recesses, half way down the road, for the accommodation of the weary, perhaps thirsty, visitor; at the end of this is the gate-house, a plain building, with a stone over the gateway bearing the arms of the family, and the text,— SEQUERE JUSTITIAM ET INVENIAS VITAM. On entering the small quadrangle, or court, there occur, on the right hand, several rows of stone shelves for bee-hives; on the left, accommodation for cattle; over the gateway and some of the western buildings, numerous holes for pigeons; all around, lodging for retainers. The principal pile of building is entered by a four-centred doorway, with a label of uncommonly rude design and execution. In the spandrels are escutcheons, bearing on the left hand the ciphers, M. R. LL. On the right hand the date, 1610. Over the centre of the label is the family coat of arms. The lower windows are of the original period of construction; but those of the upper story, belonging to a grand gallery, or reception room, are of the time of Charles II. The doorway gives access to the hall, and this, on the right hand, to the ancient kitchen, large and dark, but comfortable, where some twenty persons might dine at ease. Out of this leads a small parlour of the Dutch period, such as would accommodate four at the most,

the squire, his lady, and two guests; as for the children, they would dine with their attendants, in the kitchen. All the walls in this lower range are constructed of the rude boulder stones of the moor-side, and they are put together with a skill and picturesque effect that would break the heart of a modern builder. The house is out of repair in minor details; but its substantial walls may last for many long years, if attended to with only common care. There is hardly any ancient furniture remaining in the house; but in the hall stands a tall and vast chest, of curious design, put together with wooden pegs and wedges only, no iron being used in its construction. The house is now tenanted by farmers of the more substantial kind; but some years since it was held by a family of the lesser gentry. A story runs in the neighbourhood, concerning the period just alluded to, which is worth recording. In the principal bedchamber, over the kitchen, was a trap-door, made there on purpose that the lady of the house might communicate with rapidity with her serving damsels, in case of their cousins making too much noise below. A gentleman, now dead, used when a child to sleep in this room, in the same bed with his grandfather and grandmother, close by the side of the trap door; and he remembered that of a morning, ere he was well awake, one of the maids would knock from beneath at the trap-door, purposely left unbolted, would raise it gently, and would thrust up through the opening a hot, buttered pikelet, on the end of the toasting-fork, for her little pet to catch hold of and munch as he lay a-bed" (Anon 1857, 23)

There was also an engraving of the part of the courtyard which is shown in Figure 2. The description was added to after the Cambrians visit in 1864

"After some more social toasts the party started afresh, in carriages, to Rhiwgoch, an ancient manor-house of the family of Lloyd (now a dilapidated farmhouse), on the property of the President. Mr. O. Slaney Wynne pointed out the characteristic features. The courtyard is entered through a gate-house which bears a tablet with the initials ^M_R LL 1610; on a shield of arms, a chevron between three ravens with ermine in beak; and the motto, "Sequere justitiam ut invenias vitam." Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch was M.P. for Merionethshire in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. The great banqueting hall is wainscoted, and adorned with carving and heraldic devices. In the principal bedroom are the Prince of Wales' feathers with the initials H. P. (Henricus Princeps), and the rose and thistle on either side. A lady's boudoir adjoining has some Dutch tiles with Scriptural and other devices. A flight of stone steps leads up into the centre of the attics. A description and engraving of the house is given in the Journal for 1857, Third Series, vol iii, p.23 (Anon 1864, 338)

Robert Lloyd's son, Ellis, was also educated at Shrewsbury before qualifying as a barrister at Lincoln's Inn in 1614, and briefly continued his father's political career being the MP for Merioneth in that year. He does not, however, contend the next election in 1620 and appears not to have any further public offices (<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/lloyd-ellis-1586-16223>). He did, however, continue the family's progression in local society by marrying his daughter, to Henry, the tenth son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir (DD/WY/6555). Robert outlived his son, who probably died in 1622-3 (<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/lloyd-ellis-1586->

16223) and Rhiwgoch passed through Ellis' daughter into the Wynn family and was eventually incorporated into the Wynnstay Estate (<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/lloyd-robert>). Henry Wyn was the youngest son of Sir John Wynn and was educated at Hawarden School and then St Albans before being admitted to the Inner Temple (<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/wynn-henry-16012-1671>). He represented Merioneth in parliament 1624, 1615, 1640 and 1661. He inherited Rhiwgoch in 1653 when he bought the house and holdings belonging to Rhiwgoch from the Sheriff who was selling Robert Lloyd's estate (DD/WY/5420). He did, however, follow the Lloyd family policy of increasing their status through marriage when he married his son John to the heiress of the Wattstay (later Wynnstay) estate in 1567.

It would seem likely that Rhiwgoch was being rented out as early as 1658 as there is a lease dated from that year to a Kendrick Eyton for 31 years. This lease also suggests that the property had previously been in the tenure of Ifan David. Part of the rent from this lease was paid to Jane Lloyd, the widow of Robert Lloyd, for her upkeep. (DD/WY/2854). Henry Wynn, however retained the title "of Rhiwgoch" as he is recorded by that title as a knight of the shire of Merioneth in 1685 and 1689 and similarly his son, Sir John Wynn in 1690 (Richards 1994, 180-184).

When Sir John inherits the Wynnstay Estate, Rhiwgoch is incorporated as one of the rented properties (Appendix 4). The earliest appearance of Rhiwgoch in the Wynnstay Rentals (National Library of Wales R7) is in 1669 when the holding was split between William Pugh and Evan Lloyd with William Pugh paying £21-00-00 per annum and Evan Lloyd paying £240-00-00 per annum. This situation lasted until 1693. There is also some hint that the estate may have been further sub-divided as there is an agreement in 1699 that Griffith Roberts would rebuild Melin y Rhiwgoch in return its tenancy for 99 years for a rent of 2s (DG3/3/13).

The will of J. Griffith Roberts of Rhiwgoch in 1726 suggest he was a tenant in this period. The total value £813-10-04 would suggest he was a gentleman rather than actively farming the estate (ZM/4957/29). From at least the early 1770's until 1782, the property was let to John Garnons, a major Caernarfon attorney. He was also the Deputy Prothonotary of the North Wales circuit of the Court of Great Sessions (https://archiveswales.llgc.org.uk/anw/get_collection.php?coll_id=20344&inst_id=1&term=rhiwgoch). He had moved from Pant Du, Llanllyni, Caernarfonshire, although his family was from Pembrokeshire, when he married the daughter, Jane, of the previous tenant Griffith Robert. Garnons' legal practice saw him representing local gentry families and his practice was sufficient successful that he took on apprentices in, at least, 1762 and 1764 (UK Register of Duties for Apprentices' Indentures 1710-1810 <http://ancestrylibraryedition.co.uk>). John Garnons' son, the Rev. John Vaughan Garnons, brief took over the tenancy until his death in 1785 (Gwydir BRA92). It was not until 1883, however that his estate was resolved as he died intestate (BRA 92)

The tenancy was taken up by Ellis Davies before 1793 as his daughter, Jane marries the next tenant (Robert Roberts) Rhiwgoch (renunciation of administration 1793) in that year. Their son, David, died unmarried in 1856, leaving their daughter, Elizabeth, to take up the tenancy. Elizabeth held the tenancy until at least 1835 as she is recorded as having lent Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (the owner of the Wynnstay Estate) the sum of £600 for a term of 3000 years with an annual interest of £4-10-00. (DD/WY/2476). This is a somewhat unusual

arrangement where the tenant lends the land owner a large sum of money on highly preferable terms. Hints of further financial troubles within the Wynnstay Estate are recorded in 1865 when W. Watkin Wyn transfer the right to the rent of Rhiwgoch to Grenville Williams of Boddelydan for 10 s (DD/WY/8993), at that time the rent for Rhiwgoch was £10 per annum.

The census returns between 1841 and 1901 (Appendix 3) shows Rhiwgoch to have been occupied by the Pugh family. Up to and including 1861 this was William Pugh and his family Catherine (his wife), Margaret, Hugh, William, Morris and Elinor together up to four live in servants. In 1871, however the tenancy was split between Hugh Pugh and his mother, Catherine, with Hugh and his family (Margaret, John, and William) occupying the main house whilst Catherine and her second son (William) have a separate household. This continued until the 1891 Census when Hugh took on the total tenancy. William Pugh, senior, was notorious in the area, he appears regularly in newspaper reports between 1868 and 1879 having been charged with a number of offences, largely relating to being drunk and disorderly and occasionally for assault. He abandoned his wife and family by 1872 (National Library of Wales 1872 settlement, The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 27th June 1879) having been forced to settle the sum of £45 pound per annum on his wife, Catherine, in lieu of her dower and in return for releasing her claim on a legacy from the estate of William Williams. The trustees for this agreement were Hugh and Griffith Pugh, two of William's sons. There was a penalty of £1250 which was held in trust against the non-payment of the annual settlement. William Pugh's trouble relationship with alcohol was taken up by his son, also called William, who first appeared in court for Drunk and Riotous Behaviour in 1879 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 22nd August 1879). He must be the William Pugh of Rhiwgoch that appears in court reports in the newspapers until 1885 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 27th February 1885), for various drink related offences, as his father had already abandoned the family and was living elsewhere.

A single tenancy of the property was resumed by 1881 with Hugh Pugh (William Pugh, senior's first son) taking on the tenancy (1881 Census) which by 1885 was recorded in the Trawsfynydd Parish Valuation. At this time the property was owned by Sir W.W. Wynn Bart and covered an area of 564 acres, 3 roods and 0 perches (228.54 Ha). It was estimated as having a gross value of £147-10-00 and a rateable value of £133-10-00.

Whilst the tenancy remained stable for at least fifteen years, the War Department started to take interest in the land around Rhiwgoch to use as an artillery range for the Royal Artillery. Although it was not until 1905 that the War Department bought the land (Darbyshire 2015, 99), the stock (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 2nd April 1904) and equipment (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 25th March 1904) had been sold in March and April 1904 and the army had begun to survey the land as early as January 1904 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 22nd January 1904). In all The War Department took control of 8020 Acres (3245.58 Hectares) with the buildings at Rhiwgoch being used as the officers' mess. The army's use of the building was not particularly sympathetic as is recorded in a visit to the Cambrian Association in 1919

A move was next made for Rhiwgoch, an old mansion which for many generations belonged to a family of the line of Llywarch ap Bran. Several became Members of

Parliament in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles. The building consists of two piles in T shape, with a small quadrangle formed by the out-buildings, and at the north-east end the gate-house, a plain building, with a stone over the gateway bearing the family arms and the motto- SEVERE IVSTITIAM ET INVENTES VITAM

Inside the court, on the right, are several rows of stone shelves for beehives. The principal pile is entered by a four-centred doorway, with label of rude design. In the spandrils are escutcheons, bearing on the left the cipher on the right 1610. Over the R. LL' centre of the label the family coat-of-arms. The house is now so much altered, largely by military occupation, as to have lost most of its original charm. (Archaeologia Cambrensis IXX 1919, 550-551)

The modification of the building started early in the occupation of Rhiwgoch such that following an inspection in 1913, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments and Constructions of Wales and Monmouthshire reported that:

This small mansion of the 17th century which a few years ago retained many of its original features, but having passed into the possession of the War Department and been occupied as officer's quarters both before and during the whole period of the war, it has lost all of its old-world charm. The exterior walls doubtless remain, but the interior has been ruthlessly altered to adapt it to the requirements of the military. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments and Constructions of Wales and Monmouthshire (RCAHMCWM) 1921, 179-180).

The building was extended by the army in the late 1930's (K. O'Brien *pers. comm.*) with a large extension on the southern side of the existing building. The ranges were active throughout the Boer, First and Second World Wars and there were plans to extend the ranges by a further 5120 acres (2072 Hectares) in 1949 (Bangor 39502), however this met with considerable local opposition (Bangor 22892) and by 1957 plans were well advanced to close the ranges (<https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1957/may/07/trawsfynydd-and-tonfannau-camps>). It was not until 1958 that the army finally vacated the site, after the land was cleared of unexploded ordnance. However, by 1963 Rhiwgoch was being used to house construction workers for the Trawsfynydd Nuclear Power Station (Darbyshire 2018, 104)

Also, in 1963 an advert appeared in the Guardian for Rhiwgoch (Guardian October 12 1963) suggesting it was suitable for conversion into a nursing home, school or other recreational purpose. It is assumed that the result of this sale that the property was converted into an hotel. Rhiwgoch continued as a hotel until the mid-1970's when the accommodation side of the business was abandoned, but the building continued to be used as an Inn (Rhiw Goch Inn Trawsfynydd Snowdonia in Lokalink virtual visit).

Even with all of its modifications the building was considered to be of significant architectural and cultural importance to be Listed in 1966 at Grade II (Appendix 1) (<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=82541>). This listing was further amended in 2004.

In 2017 extensive internal modifications, including re-locating the bar and the removal of panelling, were started without Listed Building Consent which resulted in enforcement

noticed being issued (Gwynedd Planning 14 NP5/78/ENF7Q September 2017) and advice that the work to cease and appropriate permission sought for the modification.

The earliest plan of Rhiwgoch is the Wynnstay Estate map of 1848 (DD/WY/8400) (Figure 3). Although the buildings depicted are not entirely accurate, it does show a number of ranges which no longer survive. There is a range attached to the western side of the building and two divorced building to the south and east which no longer exist. A similar pattern is also recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map of Trawsfynydd (Figure 4), which once again is not particularly accurate on its depiction of the buildings. For both of these maps the buildings were of minor interest as their main function was to record the fields and their usage, thus the reduced care in depicting the buildings.

The 1884 engraving in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (Figure 2) is the earliest image of part of the building. It shows the south-west corner of the entrance courtyard with the carved doorway and first floor widow in the junction between the two ranges together with a doorway that no longer exists in the western range. This door appears to have cyclopean lintel, presumably suggesting that this range is earlier than south facing range with its carved door.

The earliest reliable mapping is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map Merionethshire XX.14 published in 1889 (Figure 5). This shows a range, approximately 10 m long running to the west, behind the surviving building. It also shows a small building which closes the courtyard and occupies the position now taken up by a set of steps down to the courtyard from the road. The range running to the east has a short extension on its eastern end which runs for approximately 3.7 m to the south east. This extension no longer survives and its position is now occupied by a yard between the 17th century and 20th century ranges of the building. The building shown to the south east of the main range appear to occupy the spot now occupied by south eastern corner of the range built by the Army in the 1930's (K. O'Brien *pers. comm.*). By the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, published in 1901 (Figure 6) little had changed except that the building closing the courtyard had been demolished.

The use of Rhiwgoch as the mess for the artillery ranges lead to an opportunity to supply the troop with postcards featuring Rhiwgoch, two of which are shown on Figure 7).

Building survey

Rhiwgoch can be conveniently divided into five ranges plus the gatehouse (Figure 8). Each of the ranges identified also reflect the development of the building over time. The fire destroyed all of the roofs and the vast majority of the interior fittings in Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, however, the gatehouse and the bee boles attached to the north eastern corner of Range 2 were largely unaffected. The ground-floor plan (Figure 9) represent the situation after the site had been made safe with the demolition of some of the internal brick walls and the reduction of the height of two brick chimney stacks within Range 5 and the north western gable of this range.

External Appearance

The external appearance of the building is shown in Figures 10 – 12 with Figures 10 and 11 giving the general elevations of the building and Figure 12 the elevations around the

courtyard. These elevations were carried out before the building had been made safe and thus include the gable and two chimneys which were demolished.

The northern elevation, (Figure 10.1) includes the gatehouse with its later extension, the back of the bee boles and the northern gable of Range 2. The eastern end of the gatehouse range consists of an “L” shaped building that was built as an agricultural range, probably stables, but has been converted into domestic accommodation. It was built of coursed boulders which are distinctly larger than those used to construct the gatehouse (Plate 2). Probably the most distinctive feature is the inscribed block above the passageway through the gatehouse (Plate 3). This reads “SEQVERE IVSTITIAM ET INVENTES VITAM” (Follow the justice and improve life) and has a shield, with a chevron between three ravens with ermine in their beaks, to one side. This is the armorial of Loward ap Brân from which the Lloyd family traced its ancestry (Beverly Smith and Beverly Smith 2001, 637).

The gateway is separated from the main house by the bee boles. These stone shelves are best seen from within the courtyard (see below), but are represented by a roughly coursed stone wall with the occasional string course near to its top (Plate 4) on this northern elevation. It has clearly been built against the existing buildings.

The northern elevation of Range 2 is constructed with roughly coursed boulders with roughly squared quoins (Plate 5). There is a chimney projecting from the gable end of similar construction to the main house and with a stack (Plate 6) of coursed, roughly squared stone. It has slightly domed flaunching and twin ceramic pots. There are also window openings on either side of the stack at both ground and first-floor levels.

The western elevation (Figure 10.2) included the western elevations of Ranges 1, 2 and 4. The northern end of the elevation consist of Range 2, it is constructed with coursed boulder which range between sub- rounded to sub-angular in nature. There is a single, window, opening on the ground floor and three windows on the first floor. All of the openings have stone lintels and slate cills. In addition, there are two blocked opening (Plates 7 and 8) which appear to be a blocked window and door. The door probably relates to the range shown of the historic mapping (Figures 3 – 6) protruding from the western elevation of Range 2. There is no sign of the scar from the walls from the lost range suggesting it may have been built as part of a construction phase between the seventeenth century and armies’ occupation in the early twentieth century. It was probably demolished as part of that occupation as it appears on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6).

The western elevation of Range 1 is also constructed of boulders, although they are less well coursed than those of Range 2. This is particularly notable at the northern end of Range 1 where the chimney breast is located where larger boulders were used as part of the construction (Plate 9). There are three openings on the ground floor, a door and two windows, and three windows on the first floor. The northern widow is smaller than the others and gave light onto a small space between the chimney stack and elevation. There are two gable end chimneys. The northern chimney (Plate 10) is the largest of the chimneys, being constructed of angular stone blocks with shallow domed flaunching and with two ceramic pots. It sits above the large fireplace in the northern end of the range, originally passing through the crest of the roof on the gable end. The southern chimney (Plate 12) is constructed of sub-angular blocks, tending to be larger than those used for the northern chimney. It sits on the southern gable of Range 1 (Plate 11) and has a relatively flat flaunching and a single ceramic pot. The

gable wall also has a blocked opening (Plate 13) high on the eastern side. This opening must pre-date the current roof line as it is cut by the scar for the roof.

Ranges 4 and 5 are constructed of angular quarried stone and is clearly of a much later date than Ranges 1, 2 and 3. Indeed a few of the blocks used to build Range 5 retain evidence of the drill holes used for the explosive (Plate 14). There is a porch added to the western elevation of Range 4 which protects the door in this wall (Plate 15). It has a straight joint between it and the building, suggesting it is a later feature added to protect the door. Whilst Ranges 1 and 2 were two storied buildings, Range 4 is a single storied building with a steep roofline so that the ridge of the roof was at a similar level to the other Ranges. There is a chimney projecting from the southern gable with a cornice and a single pot (Plate 16).

The southern elevation (Figure 11.1) covers Ranges 4 and 5. There are relatively few architectural features on the gable end of Range 4 with the exception of the chimney stack already described and two ground floor windows. There is, however, the letter "R" (Plate 17) scratched into the wall at a height of approximately 3.25 m above the current ground level. At this height this is unlikely to be casual graffiti. The recessed wall between Range 4 and the eastern side of Range 5 has straight joints at both ends (Plates 18 and 19) suggesting this wall may have been modified at a later date, however, the style of stonework is similar to that used for the rest of Range 5.

The eastern elevation (Figure 11.2) includes the gable ends of Ranges 4 and 1 together with the eastern end of agricultural building attached to gatehouse. The gable wall of Range 5 was considered to be too dangerous and thus its height had been reduced when the detailed recording of the building took place. However, the early photographs taken before the enabling works took place, show that this range had a gabled roof with a low angled projection to the south (Plate 20). There were also three windows at ground level and a single widow at first floor level suggesting this was a one and a half, storied, range. Between Ranges 5 and 3 there was a courtyard (Plate 21), partly filled with modern extensions made of breeze blocks which had been demolished at the time of the detailed survey. This courtyard shows a number of features on the southern elevation of Range 3. At the eastern end, there are a set of external steps of unknown function (Plate 22) as they stop below a window set between the ground and first floor levels. They were constructed of brick with stone treads. The exception is the western step, which is constructed of reinforced concrete and it covers a blocking of concrete blocks. This blocking seals a "pit" which also has an opening into Range 3 (see below). It is clear that Range 3 was originally built with a cross passage (Plate 23) with opposed doorways in the north and south elevations of the range. There are three other window openings at ground floor level, together with a second doorway in the south eastern corner and two at first floor level. There is some evidence that at least some of these openings have been modified with at least one of the first-floor windows having been reduced in size or repositioned (Plate 24). Further evidence of modern modification of this range is the concrete beam (Plates 25 and 26) which can be seen below the remains of the roof structure.

The eastern gable of Range 3 (Plate 27) is constructed of roughly coursed boulders and has a gable end chimney of squared blocks with a wide cornice and a single ceramic pot (Plate 28). There is some evidence that this is a later addition to the range as there are three, blocked, first-floor, windows within the gable. The two, outer, small, windows had stone frames

(Plates 29 and 30), however, the central blocked window (Plate 31) is only marked by a stone lintel and cill. This central window would have been blocked when the chimney was constructed, however, the two smaller windows could have been blocked in any of the phases of modification of this range.

The courtyard to the north of Range 3 (Figure 12, Plate 32) was clearly an important feature of the seventeenth century design for the building. The northern elevation of Range 3 (Figure 12.1) shows that the stonework used for this face of the building was of a higher quality than that used for the rest of the range (Plate 33). Roughly coursed, squared blocks were used for this face, whilst the rest of the building used only roughly shaped boulders. The windows in this elevation appear to have been relatively modern replacements, however the doorway is marked by an ashlar surround with a four centred arch and a rectilinear hoodmould above. Within the spandrels are two well carved inscriptions. To the left are the initials "M R LL" which are those of Margaret and Robert Lloyd. On the right is the date "1610". Above the hoodmould is an armorial. There is no detail surviving on the shield itself, however, it is surmounted closed helm with a bird (probably a crow) as a crest. The use of a closed helm, in profile, is indicative of an esquire or gentleman (Woodcock and Robinson 1990, 86). It is also probable that the shield never had carved details but was painted. On the door frame there is also a scratched inscription (Plate 37) which appears to read "Owen Owen" and has the date "1739". This is somewhat curious as Rhiwgoch was occupied by Robert Roberts at that time (National Library of Wales, Wynnstay R54 and R59).

Between Ranges 2 and 3 there is an angled window at first-floor level. This window would allow the passageway in the gatehouse to be monitored and presumably marks an angled passage between the two ranges avoiding the intra-mural stairs adjacent to the fireplace in Range 1. The western elevation of the courtyard (Figure 12.2) has been highly modified in relatively modern time. It currently has four opening, three windows and a doorway, however the engraving in the 1884 *Archaeologia Cambrensis* shows that the ground floor window was originally a door (Figure 2) and a photograph taken whilst the building was the Officers' Mess (Plate 39) shows the doorway as a window and does not feature the southern, first floor window, although it does suggest a blocked opening at this end of the building, a feature that can be seen today (Plate 40). One curious feature is the stone beam projecting from the eastern elevation of Range 2 (Plate 45). This does not appear on the photograph of the Officer's Mess (Plate 39) and is therefore a relatively modern feature. Its function is unknown.

The north side of the courtyard (Figure 12.3) includes the stone shelving (Plate 42) thought to be bee boles (shelves to hold and protect bee-hives or skeps). These shelves block the gap between Range 2 and the gatehouse and consist of four stone shelves with a rough stone wall backing. The gatehouse (Plate 43) is not so clearly differentiated from the probable stable block, to the east, on this elevation, although the stone steps and the first-floor doorway may be masking this break. Above the passageway is an armorial which shows an oval shield with crudely carved supporters of a crowned lion and a unicorn and a crown above the shield (Plate 44). The use of the Lion and Unicorn as supporters would suggest a post 1603 date for this armorial as the Tudors used a lion and dragon as supporters and the unicorn was not adopted until the reign of James I (Woodcock and Robinson 1990, 95).

Internal

Much of the internal detail of Rhiwgoch has been lost in the fire, however some features of interest survived together with constructional details revealed by the loss of the plaster on the interior. It is also clear that there have been major modifications the ranges which make up the historic core of the building (Ranges 1 – 3), which probably relate to the army's occupation of the building. Of particular note is the use of rolled steel joists to support the first and second floors which must have replaced the timbers originally used for this function. The joists used in Range 1 (Plate 45) are stamped "Lanarkshire Steel Co Ltd Scotland" The Lanarkshire Steel Co Ltd was formed in 1897 and was nationalised in 1951 and became part of part of the Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain (https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Lanarkshire_Steel_Co). The upper joists in Range 1 appear to have been located below the trusses in this range and presumably replace wooden tie beams.

Range 2, at the northern end of the building (Plates 47 and 48), has a fireplace at its northern end and two doorways to the south. There are also a number of blocked openings (Plates 49 – 52) in both of the longer walls. On the western side, of the range, the blocking in the north western sector of the room (Plate 49) probably represent the position of the door to the range shown on the historic mapping (Figures 3 – 6) at right angles to the surviving building. That in the south west corner (Plate 50) is less easy to explain, but may relate to the integration of this range to Range 1. The blocked opening in the eastern side of the wall (Plates 51 and 52) relate to the modifications made to the building during, or after, it was occupied by the War Department. On the first-floor level (Plates 53 and 55), no clear modifications were recorded. There are the remains of fireplaces in both the north and south walls (Plates 54 and 56) at this level. There are also two doorways in the southern gable end which gave access to Range 1.

Range 1 is the core of the historic building, running south from Range 2 and is to the west of Range 3. At the northern end is a large fireplace which has been modified with a later doorway cut through the back of this feature. It is understood that this opening was cut in the 1970's to aid access to the bar (K. O'Brien *pers. comm.*). Originally this fireplace had a slightly canted wooden bressumer which has been lost, but an iron beam behind the bressumer survives. This presumably was added to the fireplace in order to support the original bressumer.

In one side of this opening, at the back of the fireplace, is the remains of an oven (Plate 59) which has heavily sooted and has a slate floor. There is also a second recess on the opposite site of this passage (Plate 60) which is of unknown function. On the first-floor level, to the right of the hearth, is the remains of intra-mural stairs linking the first floor and the attics (Plates 60 and 61). Although the treads of these stairs are of stone, they do not appear to have excessive wear and may therefore be relatively modern replacements. There are two fireplaces at first-floor level (Plates 65 and 66), that at the northern end of the building (Plate 65) has a brick surround of 1930's type (Calloway, 2005, 432) which was presumably added during the Army's occupation of the building. A similar fireplace (Plate 66) survives at the southern end of the range, however, this also retains the remains of a plaster and stone overmantle (Plate 67) which originated as part of the 1610 redevelopment of Rhiwgoch. There are the remains of three shields below the mantle, each of which have two peg holes suggesting that may have originally had painted shields attached. Above the right-hand side of the mantle is the remains of a head which has previously been described as a lion (Listed

Building description (Appendix 1)), but may represent a triple horned demon. Although this head appears to be part of the seventeenth century overmantle, a sketch, drawn by one of the officers between 1906 and 1938 (Figure 13), suggests originally there were representations of the face of Henry, Prince of Wales on either side of the central panel. Unfortunately, none of the plaster panel survives (Plate 1), although it originally featured a helm with the Prince of Wales feathers flanked by a rose and a thistle and included the initials "H" and "P". The initials "R", "M" and "LL" also featured below the faces in the mock columns flanking the overmantle.

Range 3 runs at right angles to the main layout of the building and at right angles to the slope of the hillside. This meant that the floor within Range 3 is at two levels with a step on the eastern side of the cross passage. There is also a distinct difference in the level of the floors where Ranges 1 and 3 meet with the floor of Range 3 being approximately 300 mm higher. The internal features of Range 3, had been largely removed at the time of recording. There was, however, a dividing wall (Plate 69) which was constructed of machine-made brick and is therefore relatively modern. Originally there were two doorways through this wall, but the northern doorway had been blocked with breeze blocks. It is likely that the brick wall was constructed as part of the Army's modifications to the building and the blocking of the door took place in a more recent phase. The wall dividing Range 3 from Range 1 has also been replaced with brick (Plate 70), presumably by the War Department. In the south western corner of the range there is an opening, approximately 500 x 600 mm in size which gives access to the pit below the external stairs (see above). The function of this feature is unknown, but it originally gave access to the courtyard between Ranges 3 and 5 as the blocking below the stairs was carried out at a later phase. The depth of the pit is unknown as it has been partly backfilled.

To the east of the dividing wall in Range 3 there is a stone fireplace with a wooden bressumer in the eastern gable end of the range. Above this is a brick fireplace on the first-floor (Plate 73) which is of a similar design to those in Range 1 and therefore is probably part of the modifications made by the Army. Also, there is a blocked window in the gable behind this feature suggesting all of this chimney may have been added at a later date.

The outer walls defining Ranges 4 and 5 are notably thinner than those used in the rest of the building, whilst the walls in Ranges 1 – 3 are typically 900 – 1000 mm thick those in Ranges 4 and 5 are universally 600 mm thick. They are also constructed of angular, quarried, stone rather than mixture of sub-angular to rounded boulders used for the earlier ranges. Ranges 4 and 5 are probably contemporary, having been constructed in the 1930's by the Army (K. O'Brien *pers. comm.*). The only possible exception is the slightly recessed wall on the southern side of Range 5 which has straight joints at both ends (Plates 18 and 19).

Inside Range 4, little survived at the time of the detailed survey (Plates 74 and 75). The fireplace in the southern gable (Plate 74) has a low stone breast and a relatively small hearth and is of relatively modern appearance. It was probably inserted into the building after the occupation of the building by the army. Originally there was a brick wall dividing Ranges 4 and 5 (Plate 76) with two openings with basket arches. Above these arches there were rolled steel lintels. These were demolished in the process of making the building safe.

Also demolished were two chimneys and the eastern gable of Range 5. The chimney in the north-western corner of Range 5 (Plates 77 - 79) had a stone-built shaft and a moderate,

stepped cornice. This sat on a brick support which ran across the angle between the northern and western walls of the range. There appears to have been no fireplace below this chimney (Plate 79) and it is not sure what the function of this chimney was. The second chimney was part of the kitchens within Range 5 (Plates 80 – 82). It had a tall, brick-built shaft with a slight kink at first floor level and a stepped cornice. The top of the shaft was built in squared stone, presumably where it projected through the roof. This relatively large shaft sat on a stone hearth with two flues above, which could be accessed through cast iron doors, presumably to allow the flues to be cleaned. This chimney sat in a complex of, single skin, brick wall that divided this range into a series of rooms, however, many of these had been demolished before detailed recording took place. The eastern end of the range was divided from the rest of the range by a single skin brick wall with four doorways through it. This gave access to a narrow room running across this end of the building. At the time of recording this room was partly filled with the debris from the demolition of the eastern gable of the range and thus it was not possible to determine whether this room was further sub-divided in the past.

Conclusions

The fire in October 2018 was clearly devastating, causing considerable damage to all of Rhiwgoch except for the gatehouse and its attached bee boles. The roofs and most of the internal details were lost, however, the majority of the features described in the Listed Building description (Appendix 1) survive and the reason for listing remains relevant as it still retains much of its original form, although the internal details have either been lost or seriously damaged.

Notwithstanding the physical damage to the building, it retains its cultural connection and history. Although the connection of the site to St John Roberts remains tangential, local tradition insists on a link between the catholic martyr and Rhiwgoch. Of more importance is the link between the building and the rise in importance of the gentry in the sixteen and seventeenth century. Although the Lloyds were not one of the dominate gentry families of the region, their links with the major families, through marriage, made them a power within the county. That the Prince of Wales should stop at Rhiwgoch in 1610 demonstrates that the family was rising in importance both within local and national society. Probably of equal importance is the link between Rhiwgoch and the Army. Rhiwgoch was the officer's mess for the Trawsfynydd artillery ranges from the Boer war (1906) and throughout the First and Second World Wars, which given the recent commemorations for the First World War will give added interest to the redevelopment.

There is a complex sequence of building on the site with major redevelopment in the early seventeenth century and in the 1930's. The earliest building on the site is represented by Range 1 (Figure 8). Constructed with thick boulder-built walls it had a large fireplace at its northern end. The presence of an intra-mural staircase may suggest this was based on a "Snowdonia style house", although there is no surviving evidence for a cross passage in this building. The "Snowdonia house was an innovative storeyed house that developed in the first half of the sixteenth century (Suggett and Dunn 2014, 15) with Dugood in Penmachno have construction dates as early as 1516 (*ibid* 165). This early building was extended to the north (Range 2) at an unknown period before 1610. The doorway with a cyclopean lintel would suggest this range was not part of the major redevelopment in 1610.

1610 marked the major redevelopment of the site by Robert Lloyd. This involved the construction of Range 3 together with the gatehouse. It is probable that this redevelopment was initiated by the visit of Henry, Prince of Wales in that year and is part of the attempt to improve the social standing of the Lloyd family. It is curious that the plan and form of the 1610 domestic range is very traditional with a cross passage dividing the hall and service ranges of the building considering the innovative form of the earliest building. The dates and images on the armorial on Range 3 and the gatehouse are consistent with the 1610 date inscribed on the front door. This redevelopment can be seen as part of “the Great Rebuilding” (Smith 1988, 147) as the period between the accession of Elizabeth and the Civil war has been called.

The scratched inscription adjacent to main door is curious as it is dated to 1739, but mentions a name (Owen Owen) which does not correspond with the tenancy records. At an unknown period, a range was added to the western side of the complex together with other buildings including a small building which closed the eastern side of the courtyard.

The occupation of the site by the army initiated a period of considerable change and modification to the building. Even before the construction of Ranges 4 and 5, probably in the 1930's, the Army had caused considerable damage to the interior fittings and features as is shown by the tone of the report in the Inventory for Merioneth (RCAHMCWM 1921, 179-180) which is remarkably critical. A major phase of modification took place in the late 1930's (K. O'Brien *pers. comm.*) with the construction of Ranges 4 and 5 and probably the replacement of the wooden beams supporting the floors with rolled steel joists. Also, at this time the brick fireplaces in Ranges 1 and 3 were added and it is likely that the plaster overmantle was modified. The reason for this modification is unknown, but it may be that the cherubic faces did not fit with the military occupation or that the overmantle was damaged and needed to be repaired.

There is some evidence for modification of the building after the occupation by the Army. The fireplace at the southern end of Range 4 is clearly of a post 1950's design and a doorway was cut in the back of the Range 1 fireplace in the 1970's (K. O'Brien *pers. comm.*) There also appears to be modifications to the eastern elevation of Range 2 judging by the discrepancies between the photograph taken during the army's occupation (Plate 39) and the current situation.

Recommendations

In general, it is recommended that as much of the historic fabric of Rhiwgoch is retained with as little modification to the external appearance made as possible. There are, however, a number of specific recommendations that could be made:

1. The remains of the stone and plaster overmantle should be protected as a matter of priority. Given the likely delay before any work is undertaken the surviving remains of the overmantle should be protected from weather and frost damage as a temporary measure.
2. The remains of the overmantle should be incorporated into any plans for the restoration of Rhiwgoch.

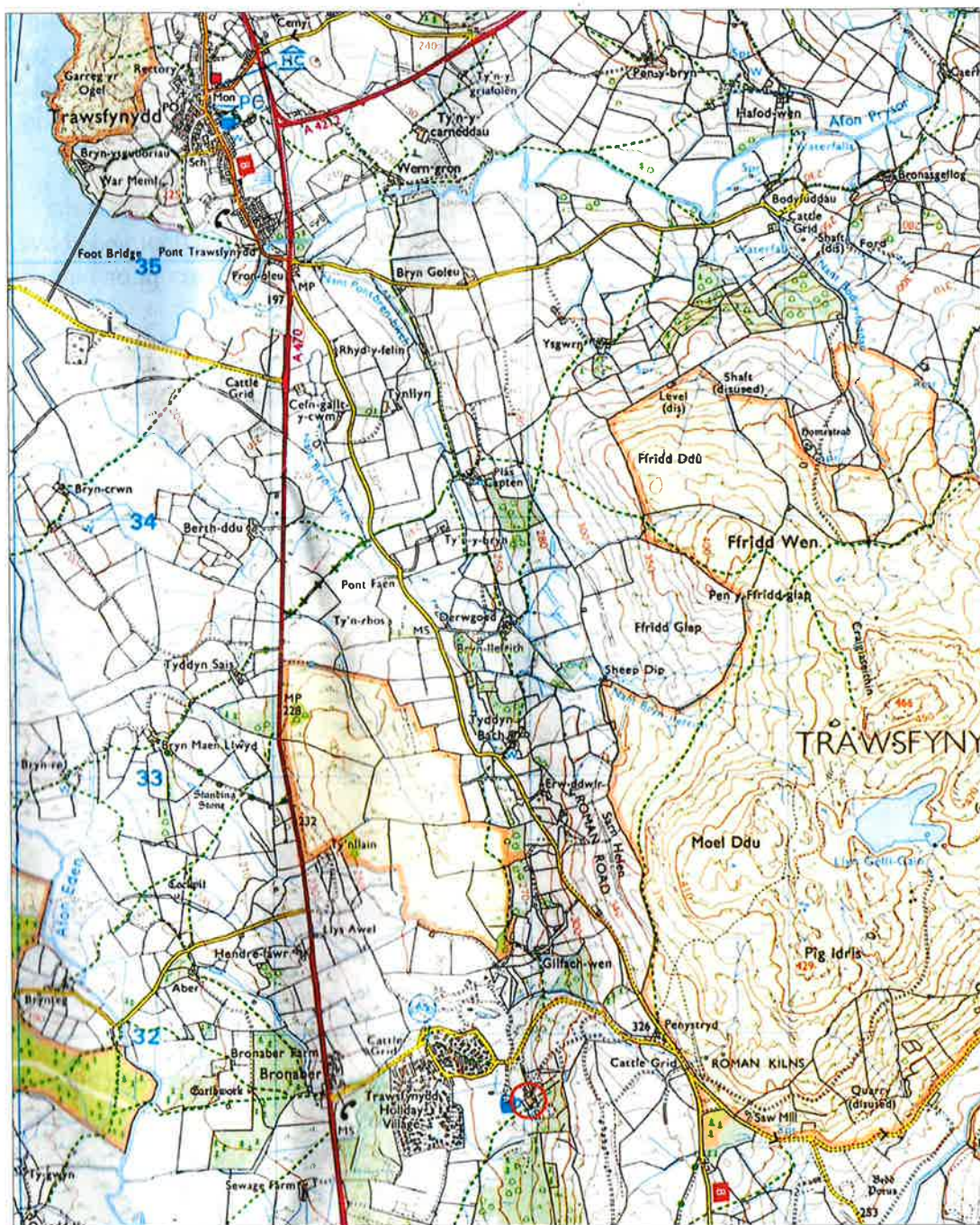
3. Any groundworks should be subject to an archaeological watching brief. It is clear from the historic mapping that other ranges and buildings were part of the complex and the date and form of these buildings is unknown. It is also possible that signs of occupation earlier than the standing remains may be encountered. It has been claimed that there has been a house on the site since the twelfth century (K. O'Brien *pers. comm.*), although the evidence for this is unknown.
4. Particular care should be taken of the ranges around the courtyard to retain the architectural feature. These include the armorials above the main door and above the gatehouse passageway. This should also include the scratched inscription on the doorframe and bee boles.
5. The core of the historic building are Ranges 1, 2 and 3 and care should be taken during the restoration of the range. Ranges 4 and 5 are much later in date and are probably of less historic importance, however, they still retain their cultural links.
6. Thought could be given to re-align the public to the access to the building through the passageway in the gatehouse. This would re-unit the building with its intended access and would increase the historical impact of the building.

Acknowledgements

This report was commissioned by Paul Parkinson of Bedfords Surveyors Ltd on behalf of Ms Janis Turton (E-Securities Ltd). Particular thanks go to Keith O'Brien for supplying early photographs of the building and agreeing for their reproduction in this report. He also discussed the development of the building. The work was monitored by Arwel Thomas for the Snowdonia National Park Authority.

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Figure 1: Location
Scale 1:25,000

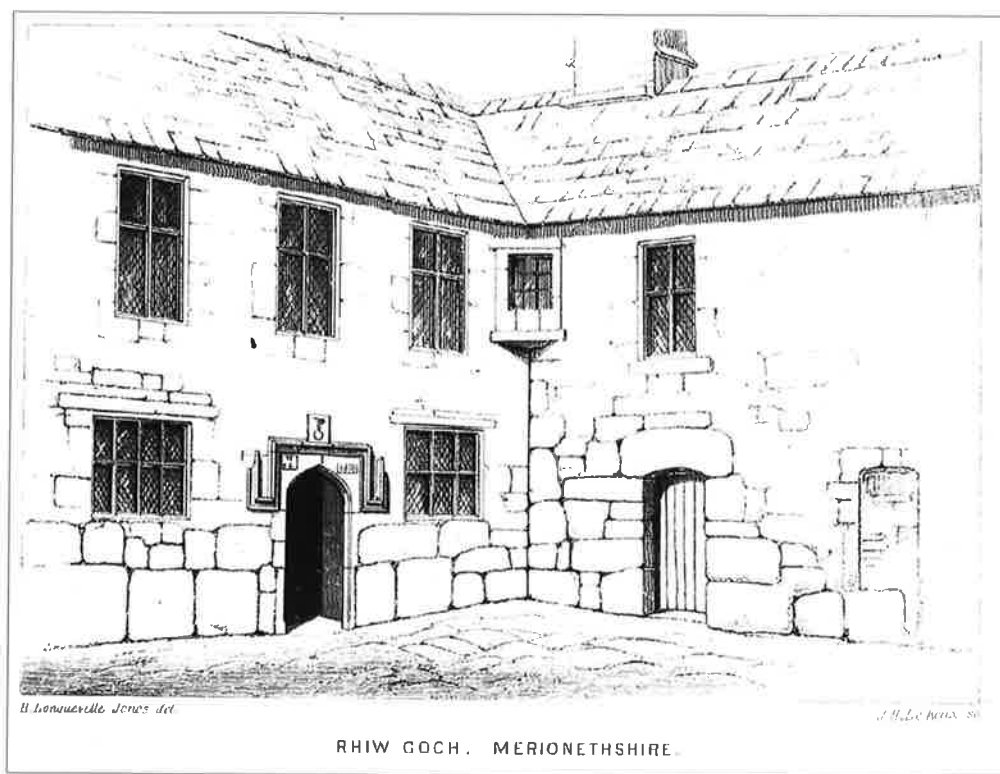


Figure 2: Image from 1884 Archaeologia Cambrensis

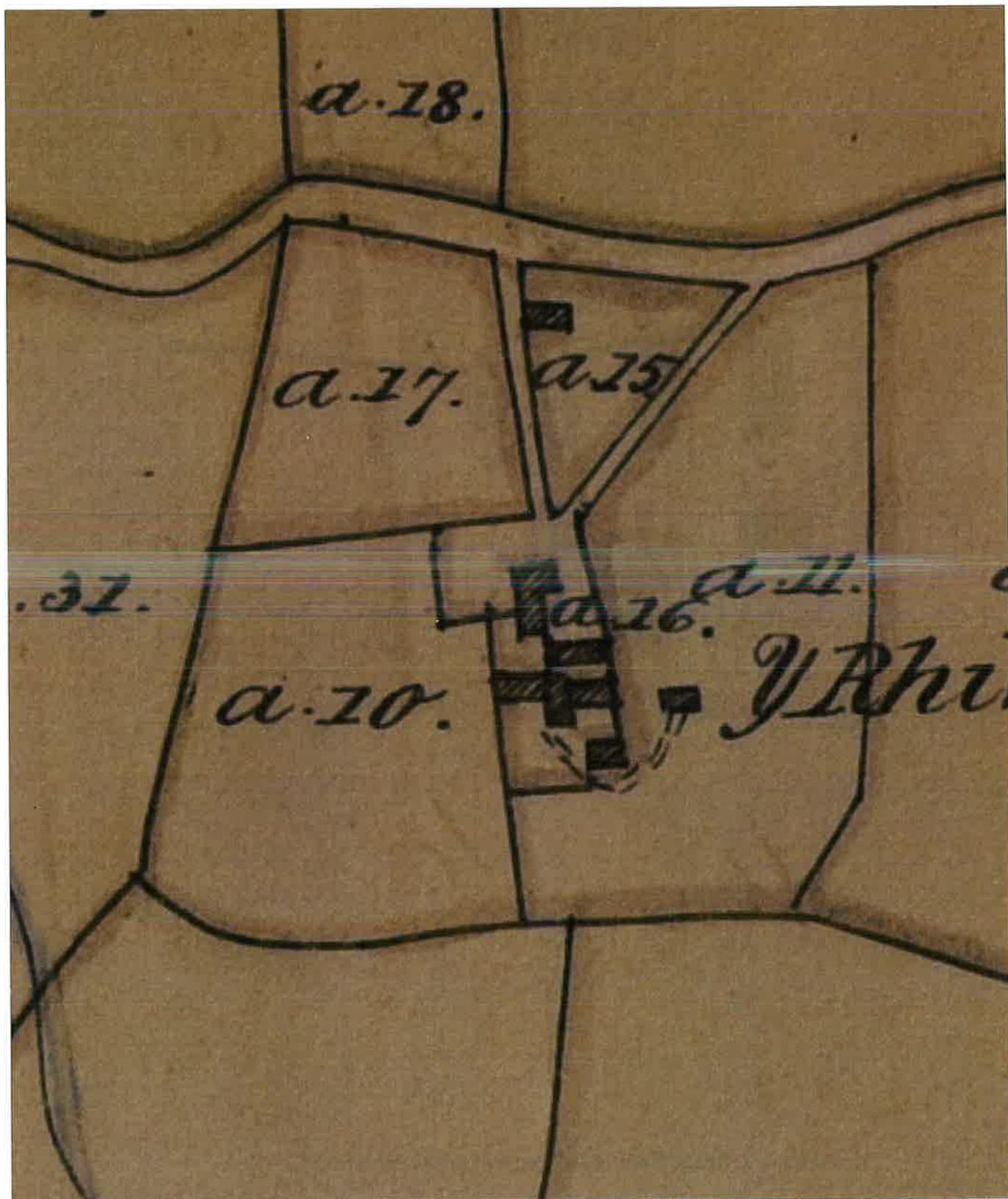


Figure 3: 1838 Estate Map
Re-scaled to 1:2,500

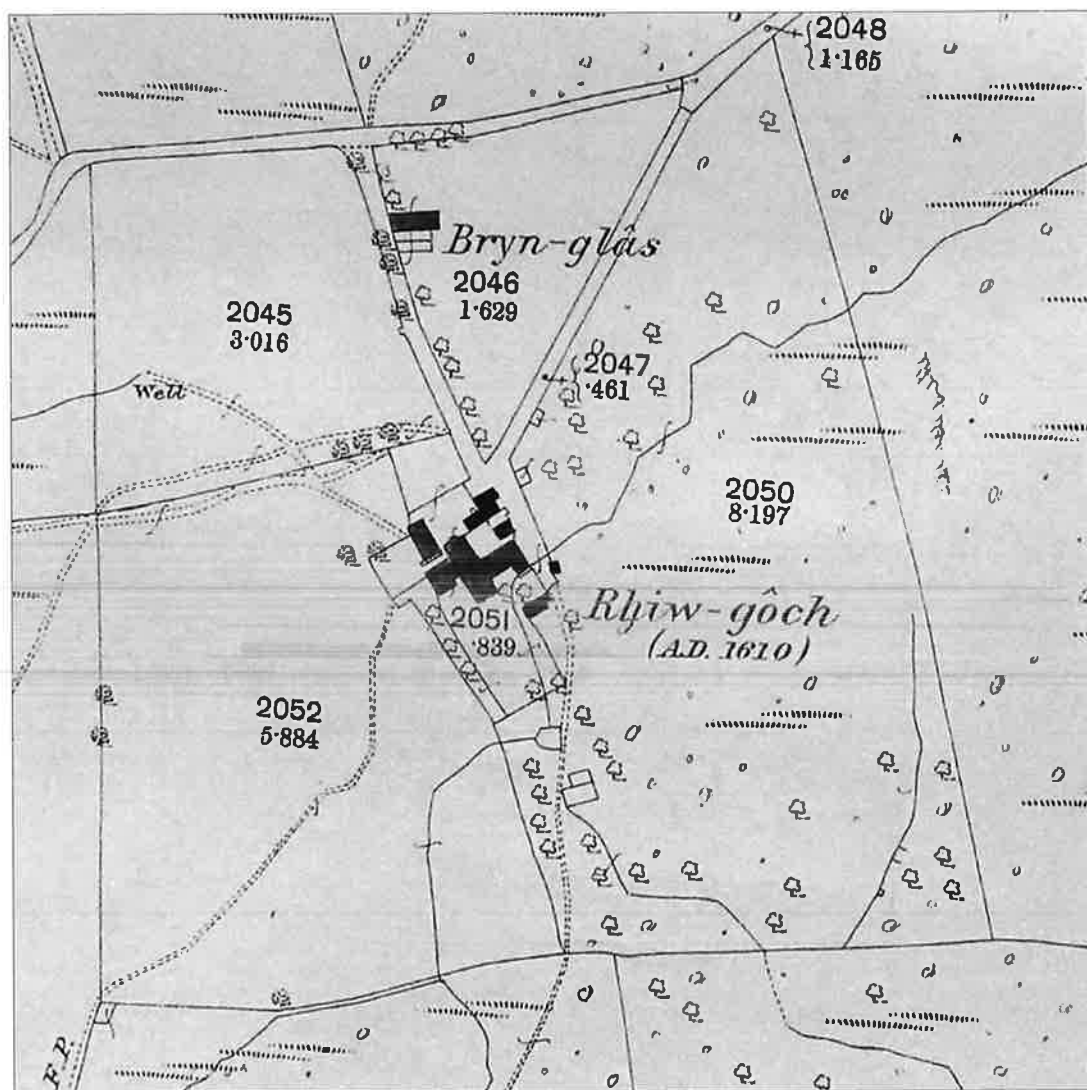


Figure 5: 1889 Ordnance Survey Map, Merionethshire XX.14
Scale 1:2,500

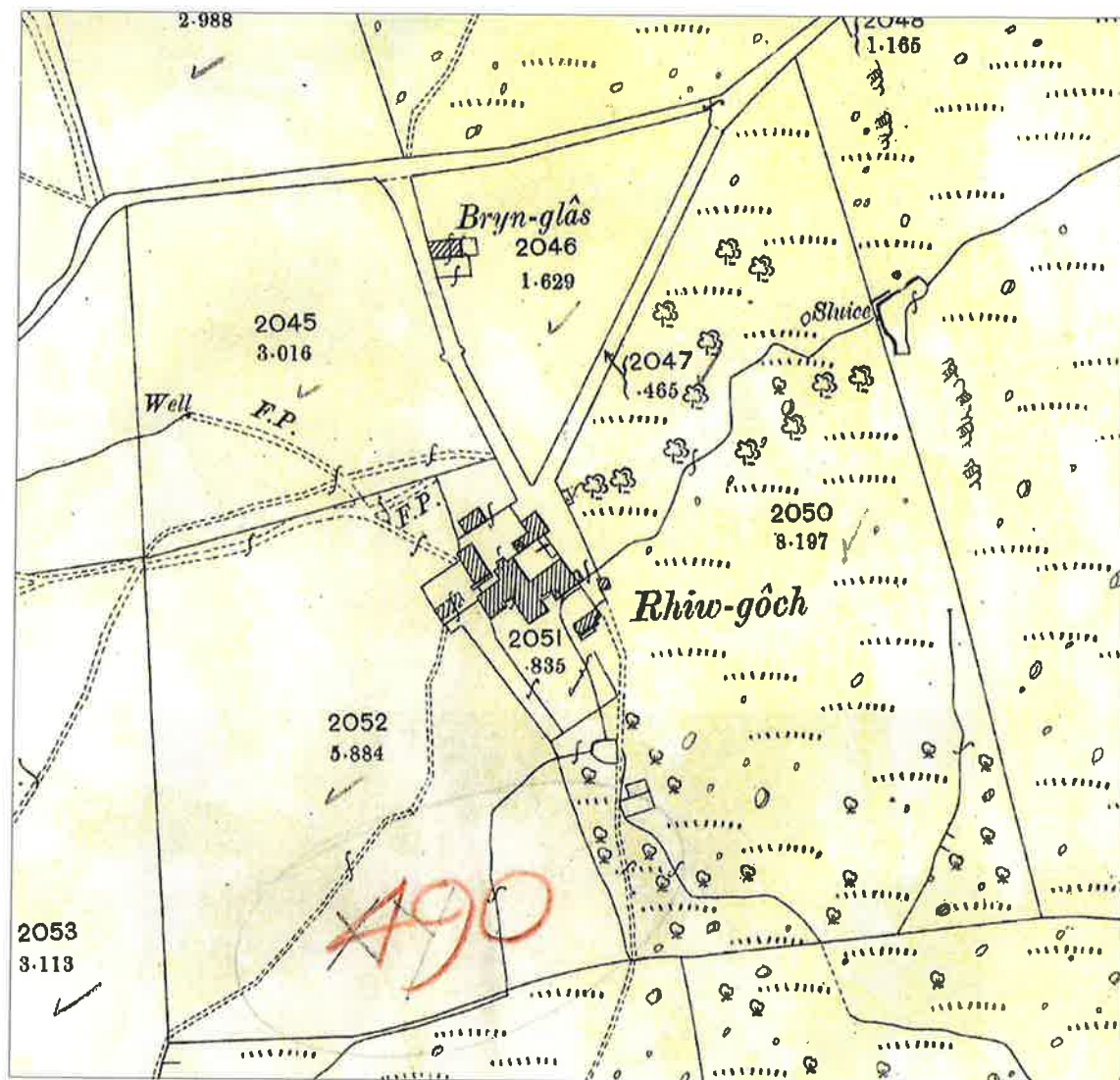
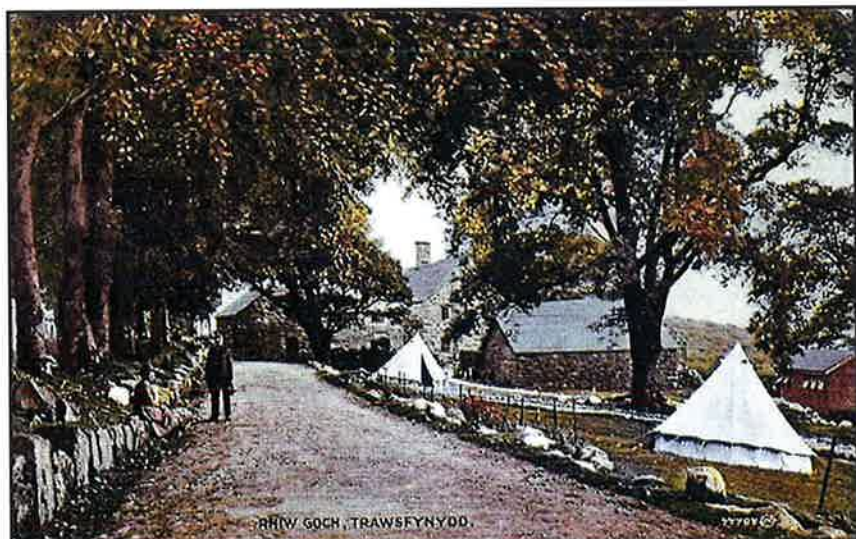


Figure 6: 1901 Ordnance Survey Map, Merionethshire XX.14
Scale 1:2,500



Source: www.ouldukphotos.com/merionethshiretrawsfynydd.htm



Source: <https://pbase.com/gefailgof/image/94109139>

Figure 7: Postcards of Royal Artillery Camp



Figure 8: Building Ranges
Scale 1:200

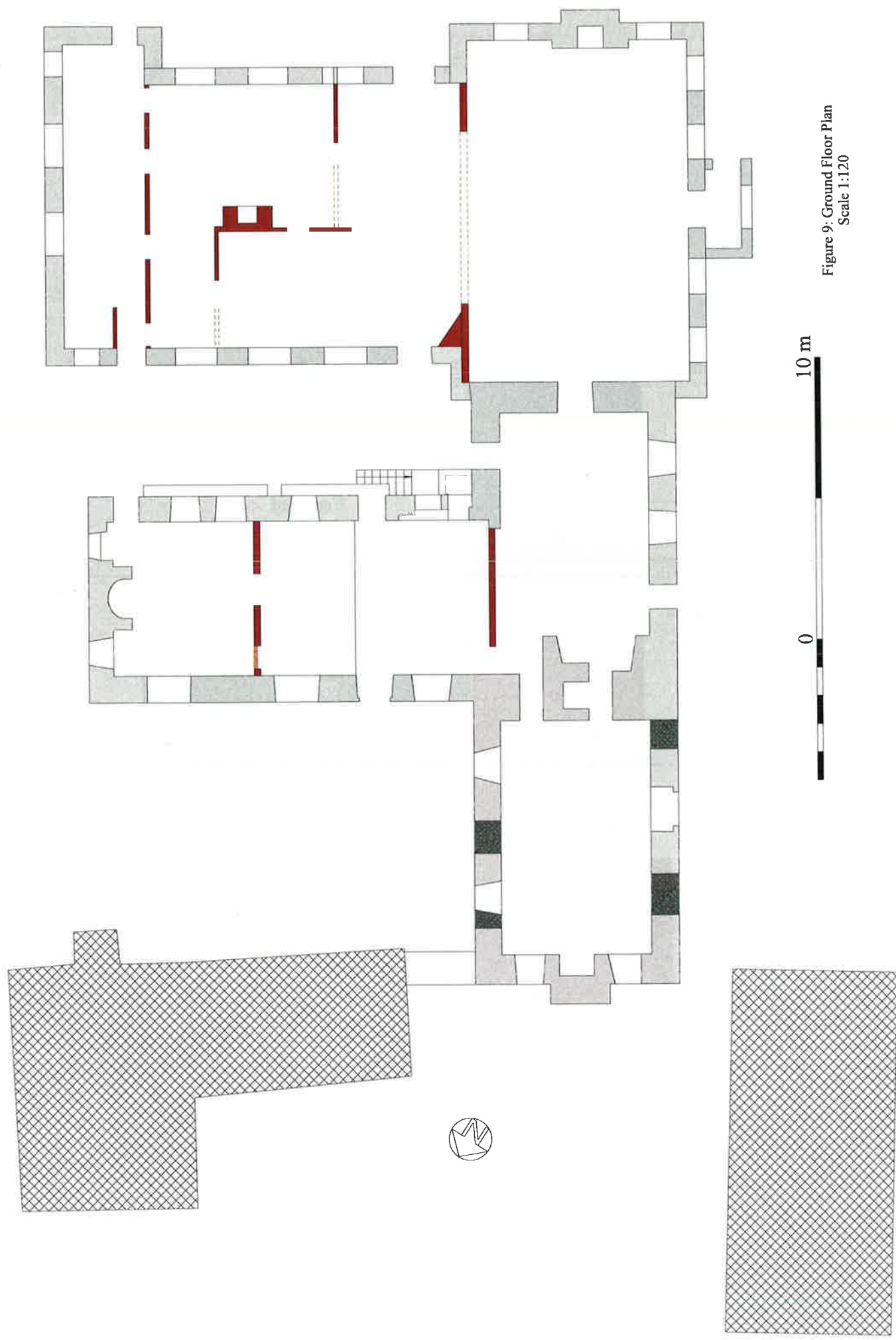


Figure 9: Ground Floor Plan
Scale 1:120



Figure 10.2: Western elevation



Figure 10.1: Northern elevation



Figure 11.2: Eastern elevation

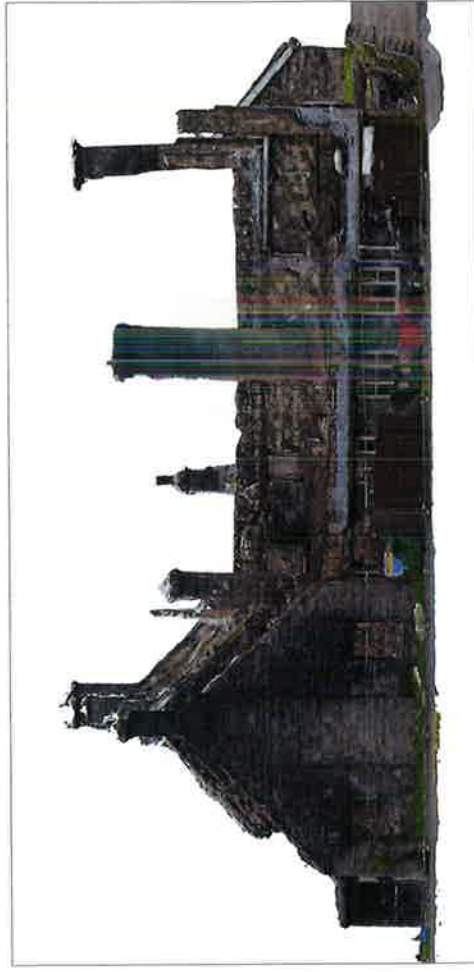


Figure 11.1: Southern elevation



Figure 12.1: South elevation of the courtyard



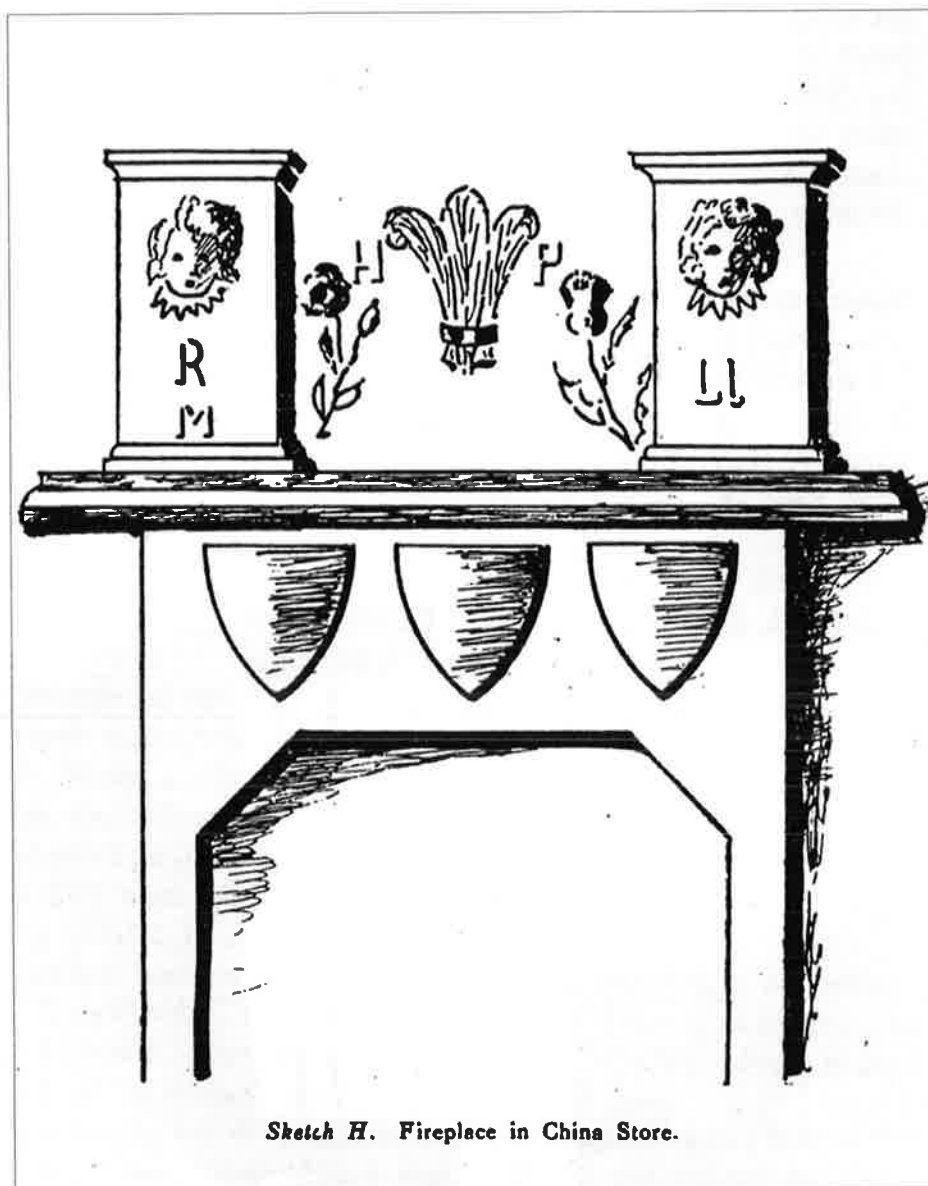
Figure 12.3: Northern elevation of the courtyard



Figure 12.2: Western elevation of the courtyard



Figure 12: Courtyard elevations
Scale 1:150



Sketch H. Fireplace in China Store.

Figure 13: Sketch of the plasterwork before it was modified
Source: K. O'Brien

Figure 14: Location of the Photographs in the Archive
Scale 1:150





Plate 1: Plaster over-mantel commemorating the visit of Henry Prince of Wales in 1610. © Keith O'Brien.



Plate 2: Relationship between the gatehouse and the attached range



Plate 3: Inscription above the northern end of the gateway passage



Plate 4: Northern side of the bee boles



Plate 5: Northern gable of Range 2.



Plate 6: Chimney stack on the northern gable of Range 2



Plate 7: Blocked window in the western elevation of Range 2



Plate 8: Blocked doorway in the western elevation of Range 2



Plate 9: Junction between Ranges 1 and 2 in the western elevation.



Plate 10: Northern chimney of Range 1.



Plate 11: Southern gable of Range 1



Plate 12: Southern chimney of Range 1



Plate 13: blocked opening in the southern gable of Range 1



Plate 14: Remains of a drill hole in one of the blocks of the southern elevation of Range 5.



Plate 15: Porch on the western elevation of Range 4



Plate 16: Chimney on the southern gable of Range 4



Plate 17: Graffiti on the south east corner of Range 4



Plate 18: Straight joint between Ranges 4 and 5



Plate 19: Straight joint in the southern elevation of Range 5



Plate 20: Eastern gable of Range 5



Plate 21: Courtyard between Ranges 5 and 3



Plate 22: External stairs against southern wall of Range 3



Plate 23: Cross passage in Range 3



Plate 24: Partly blocked window in southern elevation of Range 3



Plate 25: Top of southern wall of Range 3



Plate 26: Concrete beam on top of the southern wall of Range 3



Plate 27: Eastern gable of Range 3



Plate 28: Chimney on the eastern gable of Range 3



Plate 29: Blocked window in the eastern gable of Range 3



Plate 30: Blocked window in the eastern gable of Range 3



Plate 31: Blocked window in the eastern gable of Range 3



Plate 32: The courtyard



Plate 33: Detail of the walling used for the northern face of Range 3



Plate 34: Door to Range 3



Plate 35: Hoodmould and inscriptions on the door to Range 3



Plate 36: Armorial above the door to Range 3



Plate 37: Scratched inscription on the doorframe



Plate 38: Widow in the angle between Ranges 2 and 3.



Plate 39: Historic photograph of the Officer's Mess (Source: K. O'Brien)



Plate 40: Blocked window in the eastern elevation of Range 2



Plate 41: Stone beam protruding from the eastern elevation of Range 2.



Plate 42: The bee boles



Plate 43: The gatehouse



Plate 44: The armorial above the gatehouse passage



Plate 45: Rolled steel joist in Range 1



Plate 46: Upper joists within Range 1, showing the position of the trusses.



Plate 47: Ground floor of Range 2, looking north



Plate 48: Ground floor of Range 2, looking south



Plate 49: Blocked opening in north western sector of Range 2



Plate 50: Blocked opening in south west corner of Range 2.



Plate 51: Straight joint by eastern door of Range 2



Plate 52: Blocked opening in the eastern wall of Range 2

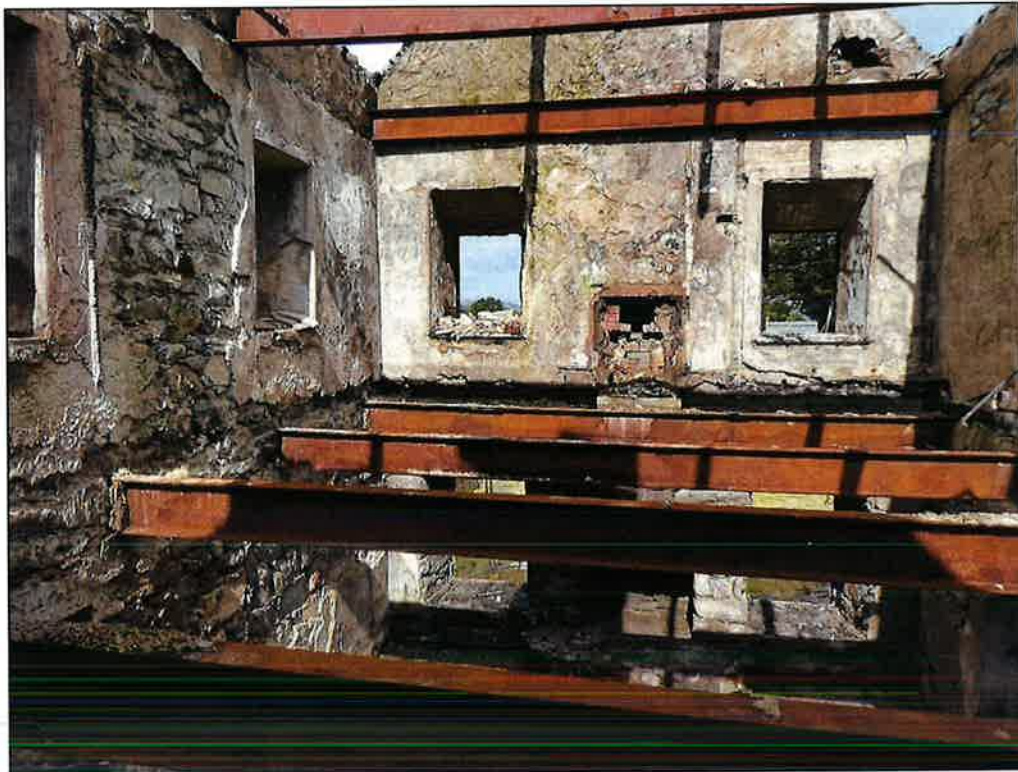


Plate 53: Range 2, first-floor level, looking north



Plate 54: Northern, first-floor fireplace in Range 2



Plate 55: First-floor of Range 2, looking south



Plate 56: Fireplace in the southern gable of Range 2



Plate 57: Ground floor of Range 1, looking north



Plate 58: Ground floor of Range 1, looking south



Plate 59: Possible oven



Plate 60: Recess in the passage in the back of the fireplace in Range 1



Plate 61: Bottom of the intra-mural stairs



Plate 62: Top of the intra-mural stairs



Plate 65: First-floor fireplace at northern end of Range 1



Plate 66: First-floor fireplace at southern end of Range 1



Plate 67: Remains of the overmantle



Plate 68: Detail of the surviving figure on the overmantle



Plate 69: Ground floor of western room of Range 3, looking east



Plate 70: Ground floor of western room of Range 3 looking east



Plate 71: Opening into the pit below the stairs in the courtyard between Ranges 3 and 5



Plate 72: Fireplace at eastern end of Range 3



Plate 73: First-floor of Range 3, looking east



Plate 74: Range 4, looking south



Plate 75: Range 4, looking north



Plate 76: Wall between Ranges 3 and 4 before it was "made safe", looking NW



Plate 77: Demolished chimney in the NW corner of Range 5, looking east



Plate 78: Demolished chimney in the NW corner of Range 5, looking NW



Plate 79: Base of the chimney in the NW corner of Range 5, looking west

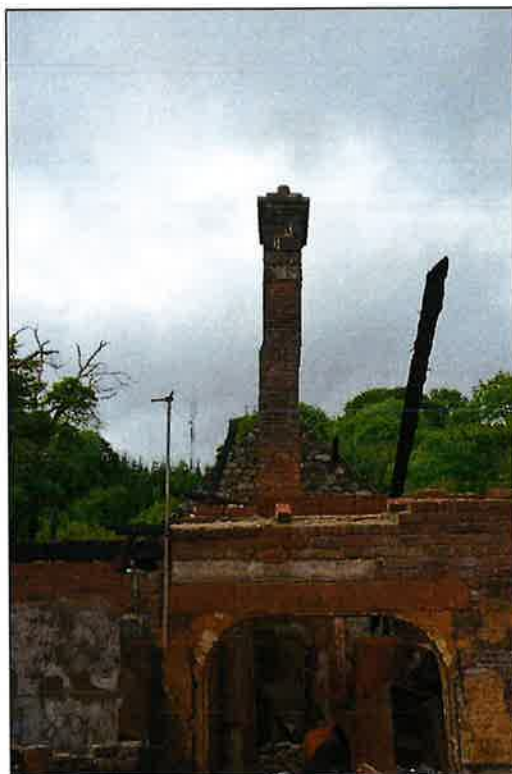


Plate 80: Kitchen chimney in Range 5, looking east



Plate 81: Kitchen chimney in Range 5, looking north



Plate 82: Base of the kitchen chimney in Range 5, looking north



Plate 83: Eastern room of Range 5, looking north



Plate 84: Eastern room of Range 5, looking south

Appendix 1: Listed Building Description

Reference Number

4848

Building Number**Grade**

II

Status

Designated

Date of Designation

30/11/1966

Date of Amendment

27/02/2004

Name of Property

Rhiw-goch including gatehouse

Address**Location****Unitary Authority**

Gwynedd

Community

Trawsfynydd

Town**Locality**

Bronaber

Easting

271999

Northing

331743

Street Side**Location**

Set back from the S side of the country road which leads E off the A470 to Penystyrd and Abergeirw; to W of the Trawsfynydd Holiday Village.

Description

Broad Class

Domestic

Period

History

A large house of early C17 origin with considerable later additions and re-fashioning. There are several dated inscriptions and heraldic shields on both the main house and the gatehouse including the initials and date in the spandrels of the main doorway: M / R LL, for Robert and Mary Lloyd, 1610. In the mid C19 the house is recorded in the Tithe Apportionment as the centre of an extensive farmstead of over 446 acres (180.6 hectares); owned by Watkin Williams Wynne Esq and farmed and occupied by William Pugh. Most of the original interior features were lost when the house passed into the possession of the War Department and was occupied as officer's quarters both before and during the First World War. It was extended by an added wing to the SE in early-mid C20 after being sold by the army, and converted for use as a Hotel and Inn and is presently run as a public house.

Exterior

The house is aligned roughly N-S with the older part of the building comprising a roughly reversed L-shaped plan along the S and W sides of a small cobbled courtyard. The N end of the building joined to the contemporary gatehouse by a linking wall lined internally with bee bole shelves; the gatehouse is along the N side of the yard and has been extended E and N. The older part of the Inn has been extended to S by the addition of a early-mid C20 block which is advanced from and extends the line of the W range and has a wing which is parallel to the E-W wing of the original house. Built of mortared local stone with large stones as quoins and lintels; modern slate roof with overhanging verges and tall ridge and gable stacks with dripstones and capping. Modern timber casement windows throughout and sandstone dressings to the openings of the original house. Gatehouse: The contemporary gatehouse is at the N end of the range; the extent of the original building may be seen in the joint in masonry to L (E) of the entrance arch which is a flat headed arch with broad stone lintel and is offset to the R (W). Above arch on the outer wall is a recessed stone slab which bears an heraldic shield of arms: a chevron between 3 crows, each of which has an ermine spot on its beak. The arms are attributed to Llywarch ap Bran from whom these Lloyds claimed descent. To the L is a carved inscription, also seen at Corsygedol: *Sequere iutisiam [et] invenias vira [m] [sic]*. Over the arch on the inner wall is another recessed stone inscribed with a roughly carved shield which is held by a crowned lion to L and a dragon to R. Windows have been inserted directly under the eaves above the inner and outer arches and there is a gable stack to R (W). The extension to the gatehouse is to E and the main elevation opens into the courtyard to the S; to R of the entrance arch is a first-floor doorway reached by an external flight of stone steps, with window set under the eaves to R over a ground floor doorway. To far R is the gable end of a cross wing which has a doorway which faces a raised ground level at the E end of the cobbled yard. The rear of the cross wings extends to N and has a ground floor doorway in the N gable, the W return has a single first floor window and there is a similar window to L (E) of the entrance arch. House: A 2-storeyed house built to an L-shaped plan, the entrance in the E-W range; a 4-window range with doorway offset to R (W), opposing the entrance archway of the gatehouse. It has a 4-centred head over which there is a shield on which no

charges can be seen; this may have been painted originally, above is a helm surmounted by a carved crest: a bird (crow) close. Below the shield there appear to be 2 roses. In the spandrel to L there are the carved initials M / R LL, for Robert and Mary Lloyd, and to R is the date 1610. There are 2 windows to L (E) of the doorway, a first-floor casement above and a single window to R with flat roofed dormer in the roof above. At the junction of the 2 blocks of the original house there is a first-floor window angled across the junction and there are 2 windows along the W range with ground floor doorway to N end. At the E gable of the entrance wing there are 2 ground floor windows and blocked windows above which retain the original sandstone frames. The rear of the W range shows it to be a long range of 2 parts, each probably a 3 window range; now the L (N) end has a central ground floor window with flanking blocked openings, the part to R has a doorway to L (N) end and 2 windows to R with flat roofed dormers over the 2 openings to N. There is also a small window set under the eaves between the 2 parts. The modern block to S is at a slightly lower level and has modern doors and windows throughout.

Interior

The main doorway opens into a hallway retaining plank and muntin panelling which leads up the dog-leg staircase and along the first-floor landing. One first floor bedroom retains a plaster overmantle which has 3 shaped shields directly over the fireplace and a plumed helm above flanked by the letters H (to L) and P (to R); to L of the helm is a rose and to R is a thistle and to each far end is a lion's head over the initials R / M to L and LL to R. To L of the hallway is an entrance way which has arch braced chamfered cross beam and chamfered jambs.

Reason for designation

Listed as an ambitious early C17 gentry house which, notwithstanding some modernisation and alterations, retains its original form including a gatehouse; a series of heraldic shields testify to its historical status. The house also retains some original detail internally.

Appendix 2: Listed Building Description of the Associated Buildings

Reference Number

82541

Building Number**Grade**

II

Status

Designated

Date of Designation

27/02/2004

Date of Amendment

27/02/2004

Name of Property

Outbuilding at Rhiw-goch

Address

Location

Unitary Authority

Gwynedd

Community

Trawsfynydd

Town**Locality**

Bronaber

Easting

271978

Northing

331761

Street Side**Location**

Set back from the S side of the country road which leads E off the A470 to Penystryd and Abergeirw; to W of the Trawsfynydd village. The outbuilding is directly to WNW of the house.

Description

Broad Class

Agriculture and Subsistence

Period

History

C18 or early C19 lofted stable block.

Exterior

Linear lofted range built of roughly coursed local stone; slate roof with tiled ridge. The range has a single doorway offset to the L (SSE) end of the principal elevation, the doorway is flanked by tall casement windows and there is a single 9-paned light to the R. At the SSE gable there is a flight of external stone steps leading up to a loft doorway, now boarded. There is a single window offset to the SSE end of the rear wall.

Interior**Reason for designation**

Included as a well preserved lofted stable range which forms a group with the adjacent Rhiw Goch.

Appendix 3: Summary of the Census Returns

Year	Name	Age	Comments
1841	William Pugh	30	Farmer
	Catherine Pugh	30	Wife
	Margaret	9	Daughter
	Hugh	7	Son
	William	5	Son
	Morris	2	Son
	John Rees	20	Agricultural Labourer
	Ellin Jones	25	Servant
	Ellin Roberts	20	Servant
	Ellin Hugh	15	Servant
1851	William Pugh	44	Farmer of 464 acres, employing 3
	Catherine Pugh	44	
	Margaret	19	
	Hugh	17	
	William	15	Scholar
	Morris	12	Scholar
	Elinor	9	Scholar
1861	William Pugh	53	Farmer employing 2
	Catherine Pugh	54	
	Hugh	27	
	William	25	
	Morris	22	
	Elinor	19	
	William Lloyd	21	Cow man
	John Hughes	19	Agricultural Labourer
	Griffith Owen	24	Shepherd
	Elizabeth Lloyd	23	Servant
1871	Hugh Pugh	36	Farmer of 450 acre, employing 4 labourers
	Margaret	32	
	John	5	
	William	3	
	Margaret	2	
	David Davies	48	General servant
	David Roberts	21	
	Eran Roberts	11	
	Jane Roberts	22	
1871	Catherine Pugh	64	
	William Pugh	35	Cattle dealer
1881	Hugh Pugh	47	Farmer of 600 acres, employing 4 labourers
	Margaret	42	
	John	14	Scholar
	William	13	
	David	9	
	Margaret	11	
	Catherine	4	

Year	Name	Age	Comments
	Humphry Roberts	45	
	Robert Pugh	37	
	Gwen Jones	26	
1881	Catherine Pugh	74	Disserted by husband
	William Pugh	45	Farmer of 76 acres
1891	Hugh Pugh	57	
	Margaret	52	
	John	24	
	William	23	
	David	19	
	Griffith	18	Apprentice joiner
	Katie	14	
	John Jones	29	Cow man
	Evan Williams	22	
	Jane Williams	24	
1901	Hugh Pugh	67	
	Margaret Pugh	62	
	John Pugh	34	Agricultural labourer
	William Pugh	32	Cattle dealer
	Margaret Pugh	30	Domestic servant
	David Pugh	29	Cattle dealer
	Griffith Pugh	28	Wheel wright
1911	Military camp		

Appendix 4: Summary of the Wynnstay Rentals

Year	Document	Tenant	Rent
1669	R7	William Pugh (part)	£21-00-00
1669	R7	Evan Lloyd (part)	£24-00-00
1693	R7	William Pugh (part)	£23-00-00
1693	R7	Evan Lloyd	£24-00-00
1773	R41	John Garnon	£60-00-00
1774	R42	John Garnon	£60-00-00
1777	R45	John Garnon	£60-00-00
1778	R46	John Garnon	£60-00-00
1779	R47	John Garnon	£60-00-00
1780	R48	John Garnon	£60-00-00
1790	R54	Ellis Davies and Robert Roberts	£90-00-00
1799	R59	Robert Roberts	£90-00-00
1803	R61	Robert Roberts	£148-00-00

Appendix 5: List of Photographs in the Archive

File	Description	Scale
elevation1.TIF	Photogrammetric image of the west facing elevation	none
elevation2.TIF	Photogrammetric image of the south facing elevation	none
elevation3.TIF	Photogrammetric image of the east facing elevation	none
elevation4.TIF	Photogrammetric image of the north facing elevation	none
elevation5.TIF	Photogrammetric image of the north facing elevation of Range 3	none
elevation6.TIF	Photogrammetric image of the east facing elevation of Range 2	none
elevation7.TIF	Photogrammetric image of the south facing elevation of the gatehouse	none
Rhiwgoch_001.TIF	Kitchen chimney, looking east before the site was made safe	none
Rhiwgoch_002.TIF	Kitchen chimney, looking east before the site was made safe	none
Rhiwgoch_003.TIF	Chimney in the NW corner of Range 5, looking east, before the site was made safe	2 m
Rhiwgoch_004.TIF	Main door to Range 3, looking south	2 m
Rhiwgoch_005.TIF	Detail of scratched inscription on the doorframe	0.5 m
Rhiwgoch_006.TIF	Bee bole shelves	2 m
Rhiwgoch_007.TIF	Bee bole shelves	2 m
Rhiwgoch_008.TIF	Armorial above the gatehouse passageway	none
Rhiwgoch_009.TIF	Inscription above the gatehouse passageway	none
Rhiwgoch_010.TIF	Range 2 before the site was made safe, looking south	none
Rhiwgoch_011.TIF	Range 1 before the site was made safe, looking south	none
Rhiwgoch_012.TIF	Range 3 before the site was made safe, looking east	none
Rhiwgoch_013.TIF	Range 3 before the site was made safe, looking east	none
Rhiwgoch_014.TIF	Kitchen chimney looking SE before the site was made safe	none
Rhiwgoch_015.TIF	Chimney in the NW corner of Range 5 before the site was made safe, looking SE	none
Rhiwgoch_016.TIF	Kitchen chimney before the site was made safe, looking south	none
Rhiwgoch_017.TIF	Kitchen chimney before the site was made safe, looking south	none
Rhiwgoch_018.TIF	Southern gable of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_019.TIF	Range 5 before the building was made safe, looking north	none
Rhiwgoch_020.TIF	Range 5 before the building was made safe, looking north	none
Rhiwgoch_021.TIF	Range 4 before the building was made safe, looking NW	none

File	Description	Scale
Rhiwgoch_022.TIF	Blocked window in the southern gable of Range 1, looking NW	none
Rhiwgoch_023.TIF	Scratched graffiti on the southern gable of Range 4	none
Rhiwgoch_024.TIF	Range 4 before the building was made safe, looking north	none
Rhiwgoch_025.TIF	Southern gable of Range 1, looking north	None
Rhiwgoch_026.TIF	Range 4 before the building was made safe, looking NE	none
Rhiwgoch_027.TIF	Range 4 before the building was made safe, looking N	none
Rhiwgoch_028.TIF	Range 4 before the building was made safe, looking NW	none
Rhiwgoch_029.TIF	Range 4 before the building was made safe, looking NE	none
Rhiwgoch_030.TIF	Range 4 before the building was made safe, looking N	none
Rhiwgoch_031.TIF	Range 4 before the building was made safe, looking N	none
Rhiwgoch_032.TIF	Range 4 before the building was made safe, looking N	none
Rhiwgoch_033.TIF	Doorway at SE end of Range 1 before the site was made safe, looking E	none
Rhiwgoch_034.TIF	Doorway at SE end of Range 1 before the site was made safe, looking SE	none
Rhiwgoch_035.TIF	Fireplace in Range 1 before the building was made safe, looking N	none
Rhiwgoch_036.TIF	Oven in the passage in the back of the fireplace in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_037.TIF	Range 1 before the building had been made safe, looking E	none
Rhiwgoch_038.TIF	Range 1 before the building had been made safe, looking NE	none
Rhiwgoch_039.TIF	Range 1 before the building had been made safe, looking S	none
Rhiwgoch_040.TIF	Range 2 before the building had been made safe, looking NE	none
Rhiwgoch_041.TIF	Range 2 before the building had been made safe, looking E	none
Rhiwgoch_042.TIF	Range 3 before the building had been made safe, looking E	none
Rhiwgoch_043.TIF	Range 3 before the building had been made safe, looking SE	none
Rhiwgoch_044.TIF	Fireplace in the eastern gable of Range 3 before the building had been made safe, looking SE	none
Rhiwgoch_045.TIF	Range 3 before the building had been made safe, looking SW	none
Rhiwgoch_046.TIF	Range 3 before the building had been made safe, looking W	none

File	Description	Scale
Rhiwgoch_047.TIF	Courtyard between Ranges 3 and 5 before the building had been made safe, looking SW	none
Rhiwgoch_048.TIF	Courtyard between Ranges 3 and 5 before the building had been made safe, looking W	none
Rhiwgoch_049.TIF	Ground-floor of Range 2, looking N	2 m
Rhiwgoch_050.TIF	Ground-floor of Range 2, looking S	2 m
Rhiwgoch_051.TIF	Blocked opening in the western wall of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_052.TIF	Blocked opening in the western wall of Range 2	2m
Rhiwgoch_053.TIF	Blocked opening in the western wall of Range 2	2m
Rhiwgoch_054.TIF	Blocked opening in the western wall of Range 2	2m
Rhiwgoch_055.TIF	Blocked opening in the eastern wall of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_056.TIF	Blocked opening in the eastern wall of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_057.TIF	East facing elevation of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_058.TIF	Detail of the stonework of the East facing elevation of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_059.TIF	SW corner of the courtyard	2 m
Rhiwgoch_060.TIF	Main door to Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_061.TIF	Detail of the armorial above the main door	none
Rhiwgoch_062.TIF	Inscription in spandrels of the doorway	none
Rhiwgoch_063.TIF	Scratched inscription on the doorframe	none
Rhiwgoch_064.TIF	Bee boles	2 m
Rhiwgoch_065.TIF	Gatehouse, looking north	2 m
Rhiwgoch_066.TIF	Armoial above the gatehouse passageway	none
Rhiwgoch_067.TIF	Window in angle between Ranges 2 and 3	none
Rhiwgoch_068.TIF	Window in angle between Ranges 2 and 3	none
Rhiwgoch_069.TIF	Stone protruding from the east facing elevation of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_070.TIF	Stone protruding from the east facing elevation of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_071.TIF	Inscription above the gatehouse passageway	none
Rhiwgoch_071.TIF	Rear of the bee boles	2 m
Rhiwgoch_073.TIF	Northern gable of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_074.TIF	Recess in the passage between Ranges 1 and 2, looking S	1.5 m
Rhiwgoch_075.TIF	Recess in the passage between Ranges 1 and 2, looking S	1.5 m
Rhiwgoch_076.TIF	Recess in the passage between Ranges 1 and 2, looking S	1.5 m
Rhiwgoch_077.TIF	Oven in passageway between Ranges 1 and 2, looking SE	1 m
Rhiwgoch_078.TIF	Oven in passageway between Ranges 1 and 2, looking SE	none
Rhiwgoch_079.TIF	Oven in passageway between Ranges 1 and 2, looking NE	none
Rhiwgoch_080.TIF	Oven in passageway between Ranges 1 and 2, looking E	none
Rhiwgoch_081.TIF	Oven in passageway between Ranges 1 and 2, looking E	none

File	Description	Scale
Rhiwgoch_082.TIF	Ground-floor of Range 1, looking N	2 m
Rhiwgoch_083.TIF	Ground-floor of Range 1, looking N	2 m
Rhiwgoch_084.TIF	Ground-floor of Range 1, looking NE	2 m
Rhiwgoch_085.TIF	Doorway in southern end of the eastern wall of Range 1	2 m
Rhiwgoch_086.TIF	Ground-floor of Range 1, looking S	2 m
Rhiwgoch_087.TIF	Ground-floor of Range 3, looking E	2 m
Rhiwgoch_088.TIF	Ground-floor of Range 3, looking E	2 m
Rhiwgoch_089.TIF	Inside of the main door to Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_090.TIF	Inside of the window to the east of the main door in Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_091.TIF	Opening to an external pit in SE corner of Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_092.TIF	Opening to an external pit in SE corner of Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_093.TIF	Inside of opposing door in Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_094.TIF	Fireplace in eastern end of Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_095.TIF	Fireplace in eastern end of Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_096.TIF	Courtyard between Ranges 3 and 5, looking W	2 m
Rhiwgoch_097.TIF	Courtyard between Ranges 3 and 5, looking W	2 m
Rhiwgoch_098.TIF	Steps in NW corner of the courtyard between Ranges 3 and 5	2 m
Rhiwgoch_099.TIF	Steps in NW corner of the courtyard between Ranges 3 and 5	2 m
Rhiwgoch_100.TIF	View through the cross passage of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_101.TIF	View through the cross passage of Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_102.TIF	View through the cross passage of Range 3	2 m
Rhiwgoch_103.TIF	Southern elevation of Range 3, looking NE	2 m
Rhiwgoch_104.TIF	Northern elevation of Range 5, looking SE	2 m
Rhiwgoch_105.TIF	Range 4, looking south	2 m
Rhiwgoch_106.TIF	Range 4, looking south	2 m
Rhiwgoch_107.TIF	Range 4, looking N	2 m
Rhiwgoch_108.TIF	Range 4, looking N	2 m
Rhiwgoch_109.TIF	Detail of blocked window in the southern gable of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_110.TIF	Range 4, looking N	2 m
Rhiwgoch_111.TIF	Kitchen chimney during demolition	human
Rhiwgoch_112.TIF	Kitchen chimney during demolition	human
Rhiwgoch_113.TIF	Chimney breast and overmantle in the southern end of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_114.TIF	First-floor overmantle in southern end of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_115.TIF	Detail of plaster face above the first-floor overmantle in southern end of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_116.TIF	First-floor fireplace in the northern end of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_117.TIF	First-floor level of Range 3, looking E	none
Rhiwgoch_118.TIF	First floor fireplace in Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_119.TIF	First-floor fireplace in northern end of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_120.TIF	First-floor fireplace in northern end of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_121.TIF	Blocking in western elevation of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_122.TIF	Blocking in western elevation of Range 2	2 m

File	Description	Scale
Rhiwgoch_123.TIF	Blocking in western elevation of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_124.TIF	Blocking in western elevation of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_125.TIF	Blocking in western elevation of Range 2	2 m
Rhiwgoch_126.TIF	Junction between Ranges 1 and 2 in the western elevation	2 m
Rhiwgoch_127.TIF	Junction between Ranges 1 and 2 in the western elevation	2 m
Rhiwgoch_128.TIF	Junction between Ranges 1 and 2 in the western elevation	2 m
Rhiwgoch_129.TIF	Junction between Ranges 1 and 2 in the western elevation	2 m
Rhiwgoch_130.TIF	Junction between Ranges 1 and 2 in the western elevation	2 m
Rhiwgoch_131.TIF	First-floor level of Range 2, looking N	none
Rhiwgoch_132.TIF	First-floor level of Range 2, looking N	none
Rhiwgoch_133.TIF	First-floor fireplace in northern end of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_134.TIF	First-floor fireplace in northern end of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_135.TIF	First-floor level of Range 2, looking S	none
Rhiwgoch_136.TIF	First-floor level of Range 2, looking S	none
Rhiwgoch_137.TIF	First-floor window in Range 2, looking W	none
Rhiwgoch_138.TIF	First-floor window in Range 2, looking E	none
Rhiwgoch_139.TIF	First-floor window in Range 2, looking W	none
Rhiwgoch_140.TIF	First-floor fireplace in southern end of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_141.TIF	First-floor fireplace in southern end of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_142.TIF	First-floor window in Range 2, looking W	none
Rhiwgoch_143.TIF	First-floor window in Range 2, looking W	none
Rhiwgoch_144.TIF	First-floor fireplace in northern end of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_145.TIF	First-floor fireplace in southern end of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_146.TIF	Detail of plaster face above the southern, first-floor fireplace in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_147.TIF	Detail of plaster face above the southern, first-floor fireplace in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_148.TIF	Overmantle above the southern, first floor fireplace in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_149.TIF	Overmantle above the southern, first floor fireplace in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_150.TIF	Overmantle above the southern, first floor fireplace in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_151.TIF	First-floor level of Range 1, looking N	none
Rhiwgoch_152.TIF	Foot of the intra-mural stairs in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_153.TIF	Foot of the intra-mural stairs in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_154.TIF	First-floor fireplace in eastern end of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_155.TIF	Detail of armorial above the gatehouse passage	none
Rhiwgoch_156.TIF	Detail of inscription above the gatehouse passage	none
Rhiwgoch_157.TIF	Blocked window in southern gable of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_158.TIF	Blocked window in southern gable of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_159.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_160.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none

File	Description	Scale
Rhiwgoch_161.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_161a.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3. Photograph manipulated to reveal inscription	none
Rhiwgoch_162.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_163.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_164.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_165.TIF	Range 5, looking E	1 m
Rhiwgoch_166.TIF	Range 5, looking E	1 m
Rhiwgoch_167.TIF	Range 5, looking E	1 m
Rhiwgoch_168.TIF	Base of kitchen chimney in Range 5, looking E	1 m
Rhiwgoch_169.TIF	Range 5 (southern side), looking E	1 m
Rhiwgoch_170.TIF	Partly blocked, first-floor window on northern elevation of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_171.TIF	Partly blocked, first-floor window on northern elevation of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_172.TIF	Range 5 (southern side) looking W showing base of chimney in NW corner	1 m
Rhiwgoch_173.TIF	Base of kitchen chimney in Range 5, looking S	1 m
Rhiwgoch_174.TIF	Range 5 (northern side) looking W	1 m
Rhiwgoch_175.TIF	Range 5 (northern side) looking NW	1 m
Rhiwgoch_176.TIF	Range 5 (northern side) looking E	1 m
Rhiwgoch_177.TIF	Range 5, eastern side, looking N	1 m
Rhiwgoch_178.TIF	Room at eastern end of Range 5, looking S	1 m
Rhiwgoch_179.TIF	Room at eastern end of Range 5, looking N	1 m
Rhiwgoch_180.TIF	Room at eastern end of Range 5, looking N	1 m
Rhiwgoch_181.TIF	Room at eastern end of Range 5, looking E	1 m
Rhiwgoch_182.TIF	Eastern side of the southern gable of Range 4 showing location of the graffiti	2 m
Rhiwgoch_183.TIF	Graffiti on the southern gable of Range 4	none
Rhiwgoch_184.TIF	Porch on eastern side of Range 4, looking N	2 m
Rhiwgoch_185.TIF	Porch on eastern side of Range 4, looking N	2 m
Rhiwgoch_186.TIF	Porch on eastern side of Range 4, looking N	2 m
Rhiwgoch_187.TIF	Porch on eastern side of Range 4, looking S	2 m
Rhiwgoch_188.TIF	Drill hole in block from the southern elevation of Range 5	none
Rhiwgoch_189.TIF	Joint between two walls of Range 5, looking SE	2 m
Rhiwgoch_190.TIF	Joint between Ranges 4 and 5 in the southern elevation, looking SW	2m
Rhiwgoch_191.TIF	NE corner of Range 4 with scaffolding for the demolition of the chimney	none
Rhiwgoch_192.TIF	Detail of the northern rolled steel joist in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_193.TIF	Detail of the northern rolled steel joist in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_194.TIF	Walling style for eastern elevation of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_195.TIF	Walling style for northern elevation of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_196.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_197.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_198.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_199.TIF	Detail of inscription on the doorframe to Range 3	none

File	Description	Scale
Rhiwgoch_200.TIF	Range 5, looking E	1 m
Rhiwgoch_201.TIF	Range 5, looking SE	1 m
Rhiwgoch_202.TIF	Southern side of Range 5, looking E	1 m
Rhiwgoch_203.TIF	Base of the kitchen chimney looking E	2 m
Rhiwgoch_204.TIF	Base of the kitchen chimney looking E	2 m
Rhiwgoch_205.TIF	View of Range 3 from the scaffolding around the kitchen chimney	none
Rhiwgoch_206.TIF	View of Range 3 from the scaffolding around the kitchen chimney	none
Rhiwgoch_207.TIF	Chimney on eastern end of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_208.TIF	Chimney on northern end of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_209.TIF	Chimney on northern end of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_210.TIF	Chimney on southern end of Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_211.TIF	Panorama of eastern end of Range 5 from kitchen chimney scaffolding	none
Rhiwgoch_212.TIF	East end of Range 5 from above	none
Rhiwgoch_213.TIF	East end of Range 5 from above	none
Rhiwgoch_214.TIF	East end of Range 5 from above	none
Rhiwgoch_215.TIF	View across the first-floor level of Range 1, looking NW	none
Rhiwgoch_216.TIF	Top of the intra-mural stairs in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_217.TIF	Top of eastern wall of Range 1 showing burnt out rafters	none
Rhiwgoch_218.TIF	Chimney on eastern end of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_219.TIF	Range 5 from above, looking SE	none
Rhiwgoch_220.TIF	Range 5 from above, looking SE	none
Rhiwgoch_221.TIF	Range 5 from above, looking SE	none
Rhiwgoch_222.TIF	Southern end of Range 4 from above, looking SW	none
Rhiwgoch_223.TIF	Detail of blocked window in the southern gable of Range 1, looking NW	none
Rhiwgoch_224.TIF	Platform in the field to the west of Rhiwgoch	none
Rhiwgoch_225.TIF	Detail of the northern end of the second-floor rolled steel joists in Range 1 showing the remains of the truss	none
Rhiwgoch_226.TIF	Detail of the northern end of the second-floor rolled steel joists in Range 1 showing the remains of the truss	none
Rhiwgoch_227.TIF	Top of southern wall of Range 3, showing position of concrete beam	none
Rhiwgoch_228.TIF	Concrete beam in southern wall of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_229.TIF	Detail of the northern rolled steel joist in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_230.TIF	Detail of the northern rolled steel joist in Range 1	none
Rhiwgoch_231.TIF	Southern blocked window in eastern gable of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_232.TIF	Middle blocked window in eastern gable of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_233.TIF	Northern blocked window in eastern gable of Range 3	none
Rhiwgoch_234.TIF	Blocked windows in eastern gable of Range 3	none

File	Description	Scale
Rhiwgoch_235.TIF	First-floor blocked window in eastern elevation of Range 2	none
Rhiwgoch_236.TIF	First-floor blocked window in eastern elevation of Range 2	none