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*Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.*

# **Plas Gwynfryn, Llanystumdwy**

## **Desktop Study and Site Visit**

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*Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd is*

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## **NGR**

**Centred on: SH 46462 39305**

## **Status**

**NPRN: 26564 and 86389**

**PRN: 34199**

**Listed Building Reference: 21588. Grade II.**

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

Plas Gwynfryn lies approximately 1.2 km northwest of the village of Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd. It sits within secluded parkland at the top of a hill which reaches only 64 m OD and has views back towards Llanystumdwy and the south coast of the Llyn Peninsular. To the south and east of the house is an area of parkland with a small copse obscuring the view of the house from part of the drive leading to the house. To the north and west the house is surrounded by semi-mature woodland, screening the house from Gwynfryn Cottage, Ty Nannau and Gwynfryn Farm which were originally part of the Gwynfryn Estate.

## ***Archaeological Background***

Plas Gwynfryn has stood empty since, at least, 1982 when a fire destroyed the roof and upper floors of the main range. Since then, little, or no, maintenance has taken place with the resultant decay in all the ranges. Armstrong Wilmott Limited plan to restore the building and convert it into a series of 25 apartments (Planning ref. C20/0149/41/LL and Listed Building Consent C20/0656/41/CR). This will include an element of new build and the demolition of a twentieth century extension to the rear of the building.

Whilst the current building was built between 1875 and 1876 it replaced an earlier house of gentry status and sits within a landscape of archaeological potential.

## ***Aims of Archaeological Work***

1. To make full and effective use of existing information to establish the archaeological significance of the site; to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving masonry, features and/or below ground remains; and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.



## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

*Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd were commissioned by Armstrong Wilmott Ltd to carry out a desktop study of Plas Gwynfryn, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd in May 2023. The collection of the data for the study took place between 15<sup>th</sup> May and 6<sup>th</sup> June 2023 with a site visit taking place on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. The current building was designed by George Williams and was completed in 1876 replacing an earlier building on the site. Not only was the house replaced, but the landscape and access to the site was re-organised as part of the development.*

*It is possible that parts of the old house have been incorporated into the present structure. The new house reflects the increasing gentrification of the Ellis Nanney family leading to Hugh Ellis Nanney being made a Baronet in 1897. The building stopped being a family home in 1928 with the house becoming a retirement home for the clergy. Later it became hospital, orphanage and a hotel, in turn. It was heavily damaged, by fire in 1982, since when it has been abandoned, except for the occasional squatter.*

*Comisiynwyd Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd gan Armstrong Wilmott Ltd i gynnal astudiaeth bwrdd gwaith o Blas Gwynfryn, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd ym mis Mai 2023. Casglwyd y data ar gyfer yr astudiaeth rhwng 15 Mai a 6 Mehefin 2023 gydag ymweliad safle ar 31 Mai 2023. Cynlluniwyd yr adeilad presennol gan George Williams ac fe'i cwblhawyd ym 1876 gan ddisodli adeilad cynharach ar y safle. Nid yn unig y cafodd y tŷ ei adnewyddu, ond ad-drefnwyd y dirwedd a mynediad i'r safle fel rhan o'r datblygiad.*

*Mae'n bosibl bod rhannau o'r hen dŷ wedi'u hymgorffori yn y strwythur presennol. Mae'r tŷ newydd yn adlewyrchu boneddigeiddrwydd cynyddol teulu Ellis Nanney a arweiniodd at ddyrchafu Hugh Ellis Nanney i fod yn Farwnig ym 1897. Daeth defnydd yr adeilad fel cartref teuluol i ben ym 1928 a daeth y tŷ yn gartref glerigwyr oedd wedi ymddeol. Yn ddiweddarach fe ddaeth, yn ei dro, yn ysbyty, cartref plant amddifad a gwesty. Cafodd ei ddifrodi'n fawr gan dân ym 1982. Ers hynny mae e wedi cael ei adael, heblaw am ambell sgwatiwr.*

## ***Methods***

The archives of the National Library of Wales, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), and the Gwynedd Archives at Caernarfon were visited and consulted for relevant record. It was not possible, unfortunately to visit the Archives held by the University of Bangor, as these are shut for maintenance until at least September 2023. The on-line catalogue, however, was consulted and a list of possible sources are given below. Other sources were consulted as needed.

A site visit was also made on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023 to give an overview of the archaeological potential of the site.

## ***Results***

### ***Desktop Study***

#### **List of Sources**

##### **National Library of Wales**

Richard Ellis: bond, 1805

PB1046. nd (but pre-1866) Gwynfryn, pencil sketch of “Old House” Copied by A. C. J

547 B. 1822 – 1900. Major Nanney’s Letters etc. including 1872 *Catalogue of Sale at Gwynfryn Hall near Llanystumdwy*.

6326/86. Pre 1933. Postcard of “Gwynfryn” Criccieth.

3119 1964. Charles, Geoff. *Y Mae Plasdy’r Gwynfryn, Llanystumdwy, Hen Gartref Teulu Nanney Ar Werth*. Print.

##### **Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales**

Plas Gwynfryn Hotel Sales Catalogue 1978

PGD/1 – PGD/40 Series of architect’s drawings

- PGD/1 East Elevation and Section in Line GH
- PGD/2 Windows in Prospect Tower
- PGD/3 Sliding Doors
- PGD/4 Estate Plan and Elevations of Bookcases
- PGD/5 Stairs, Central Hall Chimneys and Ceiling details
- PGD/6 Chamber Plan and Attic Plan
- PGD/7 Details over Central Hall
- PGD/8 Section in Line AB and Section in Line OP
- PGD/9 Working Drawings of Mr Nanney’s Room Window
- PGD/10 Tower NW Angle and Partition
- PGD/11 Billiard Room Ceiling
- PGD/12 Details of Dining Room Ceiling
- PGD/13 Details of Ceiling Mrs Nanney’s Room
- PGD/14 Arches in Library
- PGD/15 Construction of Chimney Flues
- PGD/16 Details of Lavatory Doors, Ground Floor
- PGD/17 Details showing Asphalt in Parapet Walls



PGD/18 Details of Entrance Door  
 PGD/19 Stair in Prospect Tower  
 PGD/20 Details of Mouldings in Wings  
 PGD/21 Details of Coachman's Convenience  
 PGD/22 Plan of Additional Beams in Round Tower  
 PGD/23 Plan of Strong Room  
 PGD/24 Cefn Stone Corbel under Gallery Brackets  
 PGD/25 Details of principal Entrance  
 PGD/26 Details of Mullions to Ground Floor Windows  
 PGD/27 Pinnacle over Carriage Portico  
 PGD/28 Shield over Carriage Portico  
 PGD/29 Details of Library Ceiling  
 PGD/30 Pinnacle  
 PGD/31 Details of perforated panel Landing Portico  
 PGD/32 Details of Chimney Piece to Servant's Hall, Butler's Pantry, Housekeeper's Room  
 and three bedrooms over  
 PGD/33 Proposed alterations in east end of passage on Chamber Floor  
 PGD/34 Amended roof plan  
 PGD/35 Oak/Ash frame and mullions of Drawing Room window  
 PGD/36 Detail of Kitchen chimney piece  
 PGD/37 Serving Lobby near Butler's pantry  
 PGD/38 Details of iron bearers in roof of central hall  
 PGD/39 Detail of doorways  
 PGD/40 Detail of column under covered way

2002/5050/59 Colour slide Aerial Photograph of Gwynfryn

002/5050-49 Black and white aerial photograph of Plas Gwynfryn

### **Gwynedd Archives at Caernarfon**

XD2/7067 1634. Mortgage between Henry Glynne of Gwynfryn, gent. and John Wynne of Bodvean, gent.

XQS/1657/46 18th April 1657 Memoranda of Recognizances Taken by Thomas Madrin.

XM/1786/1. 1723 1. Marriage Settlement between David Ellis of Gwynfryn, co. Carn. and Jane Ellis of Gwynfryn, widow.

XM/1786/4. 16<sup>th</sup> December 1759 Attested Will of David Ellis of Gwynfrin, pa. Llanystumdwy, clerk,

XM/1786/7. 4<sup>th</sup> July 1781. Lease of Possession between Rev. Richard Ellis of Gwynfryn, co. Caern., clerk, David Ellis of Gwynfryn, co. Caern., esq. and Hugh Ellis of Caernarfon, gent.

XM/1786/8. 1782 Settlement and Release between Rev. Richard Ellis of Gwynfryn, co. Caern., clerk, David Ellis of Gwynfryn, esq. and Rev. Richard Nanney of Bachwen, clerk and Rev. John Jones of Llaniestyn, clerk.

XM/1786/13. 15th August 1805. Will of Richard Ellis of Gwynfryn, co. Carn., clerk.

XM/1761/12 1819. Copy Rental of the Gwynfryn estate.

XM/1761/1 1822 – 1831 Rent Account Book of the Gwynfryn Estate, Caerns., the property of Owen Jones Ellis Nanney Esq.

XM/1761/24 1832 Bill and Receipt of Rev. Griffith Owen to O.J. Nanney.

XD2/19507 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1841 Letter from O.J.E. Nanney, Gwynfryn, to Lord Newborough.

XS3281/22. nd. Gwynfryn Lodge.

1841 Census

1851 Census

1861 Census

1871 Census

1881 Census

1891 Census

1901 Census

### **Published Sources**

Anon 1831. The Extreate of the third and last entyer Subsedey of the Three Subsedies graunted by the Laytye, Anno Tertio Jacobi, nup' Regs. Anglie, Sec, and to be levyed and payd this p~nt Yeare, Anno Rs Caroli nunc Anglie, Sfc: duodecimo, 1636 *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine and Celtic Repertory No. 12*

Anon. 1895. Leading Young Welshmen. I.D Lloyd George MP. *Young Wales Vol. I No. 1 January 1895* Page: 20

Evans-Lloyd, E. 1884. Rhiwaedog, Merionethshire. *Archaeologia Cambrensis (1846-1899) Fifth Series Vol. I No IV.*

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

Jenkins, D. 2000. Shipbuilding and Ship Owning in Montgomeryshire: the Evans Family of Morban Isaf, Derwenlas. *Montgomeryshire Collections Relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders. Vol. 88 January 2000.*

Jones, E.A. 1935 Two historic Welsh cups. *Y Cymmrodor the Magazine of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion (1900-1951). Vol. 44*

Mather, Z. 1929. Shelley's haunts in Wales-II. 1929. *Welsh outlook a monthly journal of national social progress. Vol. 16, No. 51*

Williams, W.R. 1905 Notes. History of the Great Sessions in Wales. Corrections and Additions. *Old Wales Vol. I. no. 21*

### **Unpublished Sources**

O'Flaherty, C.J. 2021. *Heritage Statement in connection with Proposed Renovation and Conversion of Plas Gwynfryn, Llanystumdwy, near Criccieth, Gwynedd.*

### **Newspapers**

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1915.



The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 16<sup>th</sup> July 1887.

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 10<sup>th</sup> October 1879.

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 19<sup>th</sup> October 1877.

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 15<sup>th</sup> July 1887.

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 14<sup>th</sup> June 1878.

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 16<sup>th</sup> July 1897.

The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard 15<sup>th</sup> January 1875.

## **Mapping**

1839 Tithe Map of the parish of Llanystumdwy in the County of Carnarvon

1888 Ordnance Survey Map Caernarvonshire XXXIII SE

1901 Ordnance Survey Map Caernarvonshire XXXIII SE

1920 Ordnance Survey Map Caernarvonshire XXXIII SE

1953 Ordnance Survey Map Caernarvonshire XXXIII SE

1918 Ordnance Survey Map Caernarvonshire XXXIII.16

1963 Ordnance Survey Map SH43 NE

## **Digital Sources**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/her/chi3/report/page.php?watprn=GAT34199&dbname=gat&tbyname=core&sessid=CHI3bbbq0ud&queryid=Q734805001685641380>

<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=21588>

<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/26564/>

<http://www.childrenshomes.org.uk/LlanystumdwyNH/>

<https://thecountryseat.org.uk/2010/06/14/orphan-seeks-new-carers-plas-gwynfryn-gwynedd/>

[https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang\[\]=en&sort=sort\\_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1](https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang[]=en&sort=sort_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1)

## **Potential sources at Bangor University Archive (not available at the time of writing)**

BMSS/7273     1818-1819 Household account book of David Ellis Nanney of Gwynfryn, Llanystumdwy, Attorney-General of North Wales

BRO/40/b.     1773 Account of the Rev. Mr Richard Ellis as Guardian of the person and estate of Mr Evan Evans of Penybryn who hath lately attained the age of 21 years.

CYN/235       1867-1875 Wills (collection D) Including the will of O.J. Ellis Nanney of Gwynfryn.

CYN/379       3 March 1700-1701 Articles preliminary to a marriage settlement between John Jones of Rhwng-y-ddwryd, and Jane White of Neigwl Ucha.

PENRA/2334 17 September 1819 Copy probate of the will (30th January 1819) of David Ellis Nanney of Gwynfryn, co. C'von, Barrister at Law.

PENRH/1848 3 November 1803 Letter to Benjamin Wyatt from David Ellis of Gwynfryn by Llanystumdwy (3 Novr., 1803).

PYA/3430 7 October 1796 Letter from R. Ellis, Gwynfryn to Mr Evans

PYAA/2243 n.d. Pedigree of Griffith and Wynne of Gwynfryn and Boduchain alias Bodychen

## Discussion

A check of the regional Historic Environment Record, held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (Gather 1585) records no records of known archaeological features or finds, earlier than the post-medieval period within 500m of the development. However, Plas Gwynfryn is within an area of archaeological potential for prehistoric and later activity and there may be unrecorded archaeological features, deposits or finds within the area of the development.

The land at Plas Gwynfryn is first referred to in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century as owned by Gruffydd ap John ap Grono (<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=21588>), however the earliest reference recovered from the current study is a mortgage between Henry Glynne of Gwynfryn, gent. and John Wynne of Bodvean (Gwynedd Archives XD2/7067) in 1634. By 1636/1637 there is a Memorandum of Release which mentions a Jeffrey Glynne of Gwynfryn, pa. Llanystumdwy, co. Caern., gent (Gwynedd Archives XQS 1657/46). In 1667 Gwynfryn was acquired by the Bodychen ancestors of the Ellis family through marriage ([https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang\[\]=en&sort=sort\\_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1](https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang[]=en&sort=sort_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1)).

The archive record becomes more consistent from the mid eighteenth century.

In 1723 there is a marriage settlement between David Ellis of Gwynfryn, co. Carn. and Jane Carreg of Cemes Bychan, co. Montgom., widow (Gwynedd Archives XM1786/1) to marry David Ellis to Bridget Carreg. This lists the landed assets of David Ellis which are valued at £800 and includes land in Llanystumdwy, Clynnog, Llanfihangel y Pennant and Llanllyfni. By 1747 Rev. Richard Ellis was mentioned in a Lease and release between John Evans of Caernarfon, gent. and the Rev. Richard Nanney of Elnernion, co. Caern, clerk. (Gwynedd Archives XM 1786/2 and 3), however, his father (David Ellis) still lived, writing his will in 1759 and modifying it a year later (1786/4). Rev Richard Ellis matriculated Jesus College, Oxford, in 1748, aged 17 with a B.A., by 1752 he had gained an M.A. By 1755 he was the Vicar of Clynnog and from 1768 also the Rector of Llanaelhaiarn until his death in December, 1805. He was also the second Chaplain to the Glynllivon Volunteers (Jones, 1935, 14). His brother, Owen Ellis, an apothecary, also lived at Gwynfryn (Jones 1935, 17).

Rev Richard Ellis was mentioned in a number of legal documents between 1763 and the 1780's (Gwynedd Archives XM 1786 5 – 9), and probably until 1793 (Gwynedd Archives XM 1786/10), however one of his sons' was also called Richard Ellis. He matriculated from Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1778, graduating with a B.A. in 1782 and in the same year he was admitted to the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1787. The elder Richard Ellis appears to partly run the estate with his son, Hugh Ellis (Gwynedd Archives XM 1786/7) from about 1781. He died in 1805 intestate, however; a bond in the National Library includes an inventory of his assets which included:

His apparels	£15.00.00
Horses	£14.00.00
Cattle	£15.00.00
Household goods	£47.07.00



Books	£5.12.06
	£96.19.06
Debts owing to	£405.10.00

Rev. Richard Ellis, the younger inherited Gwynfryn in 1805 ([https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang\[\]=en&sort=sort\\_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1](https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang[]=en&sort=sort_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1)) and one of the first thing he appears to have done is to write his will (XM/1786/13), presumably learning from the problems when his father died intestate.

There appears to be a number of other people living at Gwynfryn at this time with an Ann Jones of Gwynfryn mentioned in a Lease from 1805 (Gwynedd Archives XM 1786/12) and David Ellis in a few Lease and Release documents of 1810 (Gwynedd Archives XM 1786/14), 1815 (Gwynedd Archives XM1786/15), 1816 (Gwynedd Archives XM1786/16) and 1817 (Gwynedd Archives XM 1785/17). He died, at Gwynfryn on 15<sup>th</sup> June 1819 (Williams, 1905, 24)

In 1812 Richard Ellis inherited the Nanney lands of Bachwen and Elernion by the will of a bachelor uncle on condition that he assumed the surname Nanney ([https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang\[\]=en&sort=sort\\_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1](https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang[]=en&sort=sort_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1)). He had links with fashionable society such that Shelley took refuge at Gwynfryn in 1813 (Mather, Z. 1929, 17).

In 1819, Richard Ellis Nanney died, without issue, bequeathing his estate to his nephew, Owen Jones of Bryn-hir, on condition that he assumed the name of Ellis-Nanney ([https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang\[\]=en&sort=sort\\_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1](https://biography.wales/article/s1-NANN-ELL-1759?&query=ellis%20nanney&searchType=nameSearch&lang[]=en&sort=sort_name&order=asc&rows=12&page=1)). Owen Jones Ellis Nanney took a full part of the local society, running two packs of hounds (The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 25th December 1828) and being nominated as sheriff in 1830 (The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 25th November 1830). There are a number of legal documents between 1826 and 1852 (Gwynedd Archives XM 1786/18 – 23), largely leases, which mention Owen Jones Ellis Nanney. The Census's demonstrate the development of the Gwynfryn household. In 1841 there is only Owen Jones Nanney and three female servants living in the house, however, four male servants lived in the outbuildings and the gardener and his family lived in the gatehouse. By 1851 there are nine servants living in the house including a cook, housemaid, a nurse to the son, a stable boy, two cartmen and a dairymaid. Owen Jones Ellis Nanney was 60 at the time of the 1851 census and was recorded as a farmer of 250 acres and Commander of the Local Militia. There is no mention of a wife and his son was not in the house at the time. The 1861 Census has Owen Jones Ellis Nanney in occupation together with his sixteen-year-old son, Hugh John Ellis Nanney who was recorded as studying at Eton College. There are also ten servants living in, including a bailiff, livery servant, a groom, two carters, a game keeper, dairy maid, cook, house maid and parlour maid. The inclusion of a bailiff would suggest the family was moving away from the day-to-day management of the estate, whilst the inclusion of a liveried servant, groom and parlour maid suggest an attempt to present a more "polite" impression of the household. This may also be seen in the purchasing of paintings and sculptures at a sale at Broom Hall in 1857 (The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 14th March 1857). By 1871 Census Hugh Ellis Nanney had taken over the house, with a slightly reduced staff. Only eight servants were recorded, however these include a bailiff, housekeeper, housemaid, dairymaid, kitchen maid, carter, cowman and houseboy.

It has been claimed that the old house at Gwynfryn was demolished in 1866 (<https://thecountryseat.org.uk/2010/06/14/orphan-seeks-new-carers-plas-gwynfryn-gwynedd/>), however, the estate map drawn George Williams in 1875 (RCAHMW PGD 4) shows two buildings surviving to this date. There is some suggestion that the family were preparing for the new building from at least 1872 with a sale of 160 lots of furniture and miscellaneous articles (National Library 547B). This included 55 chairs, 12 tables, four bidets, eleven bedsteads, three chests, two microscopes and a carriage. The new building was completed in 1876 (Haslam *et al* 2009, 464 – 465), at a cost of

£70,000 (<https://cadwpublic-pi.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=21588>). There are a series of drawings by the architect, George Williams, between 1875 and 1878 (RCAHMW PGD 1 – 40) giving some details of the house, however, these were only a small portion of the original, at least, 185 drawings. Presumably the original drawings were prepared before the house was built, but the final copies were only drawn up to present at the end of the construction project. They range from a plan of the estate, thorough floor plans, elevations and sections to fine details of specific items within the decorative scheme. The increase in status, implicit in the new house, is reflected in the 1881 census. The family included Hugh John Ellis Nanney, who was 86, his 32-year-old wife, Elizabeth Octavia, and two children, Mary Elizabeth, aged three and Owen Gerald, aged one. The main change, however, is in the number and type of servants. There are sixteen servants including a butler, a footman, housekeeper, lady's maid, nursery maid, cook, two housemaids, kitchen maid, two laundrymaids, dairymaid, two grooms, gardener and a domestic servant showing the gentrification of the household.

Hugh Ellis Nanney was fought three elections as a Tory candidate, once in the parliamentary constituency of Eifion in 1885 and twice for the Caernarvon Borough in 1890 and 1895. He was defeated in all three local elections, twice to the future Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, losing by only 18 votes out of a total of almost 4,000 in the 1890 by-election ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh\\_Ellis-Nanney#CITEREFHardwicke1919](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_Ellis-Nanney#CITEREFHardwicke1919)). He was a Justice of the Peace for Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire and a Deputy Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire. He also served as High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1870, and as the High Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1877. In what might be compensation for standing as a Tory in unwinnable seats he was made a baronet in 1897 (The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard, 16<sup>th</sup> July 1897).

The family occupied Plas Gwynfryn until 1928, when on the death of Lady Ellis Nanney the building became a retirement home for clergy until the Second World War when it was used as a hospital (O'Flaherty 2021, 6). After the war, in 1959, it was acquired by the Sisters of Nazareth to be used as an children's home for eighteen babies and eighteen old people (<http://www.childrenshomes.org.uk/LlanystumdwyNH/>). The children's home closed in 1965 when the building was converted into an hotel. By June 1978 the hotel was up for sale (RCAHMW 6205232) and the sales catalogue associated with the sales list the assets including: a reception hall, six public rooms, kitchens, staff quarters, manager's quarters, thirty-two letting bedrooms and showers. In the ground there were a stable block and laundry range. There were also "extensive grounds including pleasure grounds, full walled vegetable gardens and woodlands"

A fire broke out in 1982 in the main range of the house, destroying the upper storeys and roof of much of the main domestic range, since when the building has been abandoned except for the occasional squatter.

There is limited evidence for the building which stood on the site before the current Plas Gwynfryn. Two maps survive, dating from pre-1876, the first of which is the Tithe Map for 1839 (Figure 3.1). This shows a large building with two ranges to the rear (Plot 1301) and a separate "L" shaped building to the north east. The site is approached from the east along a drive past a gatehouse (Plot 1260). Unfortunately, this map is contradicted by the map drawn as part of the architect's drawings (PGD/4, Figure 4) which shows a main range running NW – SE which what is presumably a service range to the NW. This building appears to be in a similar position to the current range and slightly to the north east of the buildings shown on the Tithe Map, drawn only 36 years earlier. The Estate map, however, is thought to be more accurate as there is some correspondence to a pencil sketch held by the National Library of Wales (PB1046, Figure 5) which is thought to be of Gwynfryn. This shows a two and a half or three storied building that appears to have a Georgian style frontage. It is probable, however that this is an "improved" frontage as the building is not symmetrical suggesting the core of the building may be earlier.

The Ordnance Survey mapping runs from 1888 to the present day with the historic mapping (1888 Figure 3.2, 1901, Figure 6.1, 1920, Figure 6.2 1953, Figure 7.1, 1963, Figure 7.2) showing little



change between 1888 and 1963. The main difference is the change of name which occurs on the 1963 map SE 43 NE where the house is called “Nazareth House”. At this time the house was run as a children’s home by the Sisters of Nazareth, a Catholic order.

There are a number of images of the building, before it was damaged by fire including a pre-1933 postcard (National Library 6326/86), various photographs of the main frontage including those taken by George Geoff in 1964 (Figure 8.1, National Library 3119) and an aerial photograph taken in 1974 (Figure 8.2, RCAHMW 002/5050-49) which indicate the appearance of Plas Gwynfryn at its prime. The postcard is curious, it is addressed to Mrs Addison, Beeston, Notts and has a post mark for 9<sup>th</sup> July 33, its message suggest that the sender was staying at Gwynfryn which might suggest an earlier phase as a hotel, between the building being a retirement home and an hospital. The original photograph was published by M. Roberts and the inclusion of a figure with a dog collar would suggest it may have been taken when Plas Gwynfryn was a retirement home for clergy run by the Church in Wales.

### Site Visit

A site visit was made on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. The site is approached via the drive which passes the gatehouse (Plate 1) at the junction between two local roads, one links the A497 to the B441, whilst the other leads to Talenbont Hall. The current access point off the road has been moved slightly away from its original route immediately adjacent to the gatehouse (Figure 9). The drive passes through woodland, obscuring any views of Gwynfryn Hall, passing a gateway with orthostat gateposts (Plate 2) at SH 46871 38724. At SH 46797 38949 the drive crosses a stone bridge (Plate 3) and enters the parkland surrounding Plas Gwynfryn. The edge of the parkland is marked with a ditch a stone wall to the south (Plate 4). It is only at this point that the first view of the house is gained (Plate 5). The drive turns to the west, obscuring the view of the house behind a copse. In places the drive is lined by a wrought iron fence (Plate 6). Entrance to the parkland is provided by a gateway with cast iron posts (Plate 7). The end of the drive also has some cast iron posts (Plate 8); however, these are more decorative than those used as a field access.

The main elevation (Plate 9) faces to the south east with the main public rooms in this range. The elevation features two towers or turrets (Plates 10 and 11) flanking a central two storied bay (Plate 12). The north eastern turret has a circular plan, whilst that to the south west is rectangular in plan with mock castellations. The central bay includes a date plaque which has the date 1876 on a shield (Plate 13). Either side of the bay are surviving, original, drain pipes. These have decorated shafts (Plate 15) and hoppers (Plate 16) and are supported by brackets with stylised hands (Plate 14).

The main entrance is on the south western end of the main range with a covered carriage portico outside the main door (Plates 17). This has an open south western face with a carved stone frieze (Plate 18) and an armorial with a rampant lion holding a fleur-de-lys (Plate 19). The structure of the portico is protected by a cart stop and a low wall which stopped the carriage wheels grinding against the structure (Plate 20).

The elevation to the south east of the portico has two, relatively narrow, windows with gritstone surrounds (Plate 21), whilst to the north west there are larger windows divided by mullions and a fire-escape (Plate 22), which is presumably not part of the original design. It is assumed that the range running north and west from the portico (Plate 23) was largely a service range which turns to the north east to form a courtyard area behind the main range (Plate 24). On the south eastern side of the courtyard there is the external access to the cellars below the building (Plate 25).

There is a modern extension to the east of the courtyard which has pebble-dashed finished and metal framed windows. O’Flaherty (2012, 6) suggests this may have been the mortuary for the hospital phase of use, however, an inspection of the interior could not identify the characteristic slabs and it is possible that this is a service range with toilets and washrooms.

The main access (Plate 27) is via the main door from the portico. This is decorated with a carved stone surround with floral capitals (Plate 28) to the flanking columns and has large, iron boot scrapers (Plate 29). The entranceway originally had a mosaics floor (Plate 30), unfortunately this has had considerable damage in recent years. There is also the remains of the bell system (Plate 31) behind the doorway.

The inside of the main range is in a terrible state with the majority of the upper floors and roofs missing and significant vegetation growth within the bigger rooms. The main hall (Plate 32), originally had the main staircase at its south western end, but it is now largely collapsed. There is a large fireplace in the north eastern end of the room with a stone surround and glazed tiled back. There are remarkably few fireplaces within the main range (Plates 33 – 35) with main heating of the building relying on a series of radiators (Plates 36 and 37).

The effect of the 1982 fire can be seen in several of the rooms with carbonised woodwork surviving in places (Plate 38) and parts of the building were not accessible as there are clearly extensive cellars below much of the rear half of the building (Plate 39). One room in the front range, however, retains its ceiling (although the plaster has gone) showing the building methods used (Plate 40). The upper floors are supported by rolled steel beams with timber joists supported by metal hangars. Other rolled steel beams are seen throughout the main range showing the modern building techniques that were being used in 1875-7.

There is a possibility that the current building incorporates parts of an earlier house. The majority of the inner faces of the walls of the main range are of brick, however there are some stone walls as well. This is particularly noticeable towards the north eastern end of the main range where brickwork can be shown to butt up against a stone wall (Plate 41).

Within the grounds of Plas Gwynfryn are two separate buildings and a disused caravan (Plate 42) which is presumably from the squatters on the site after the fire. Both the buildings are covered in vegetation such that they are difficult, if not impossible, to photograph. At SH 46416 39333 was a small, single storeyed, building/hut (Plate 43) whilst a long building, approximately 13.3 m long and 4.4 m wide on the north eastern side of the service courtyard is probably stabling, although the large doorway on its north western end suggests it may have been converted to a garage.

## ***Conclusions***

The documentary and physical evidence of Plas Gwynfryn show a family striving for increased social status from, at least, the mid eighteenth century. From a family largely of rural clergy to a baronetcy the rise in social status can be documented, not the least, in the census returns from 1841 – 1901. The legal career of Owen Jones Ellis Nanney probably provided the inspiration for the redevelopment of the estate; however, it was Hugh Ellis Nanney who commissioned the new, larger, house, in a modern style. This was a radical re-organisation of the landscape with a new gatehouse and drive together with the much grander house. This was also backed up by the hiring of new staff, including a range of servants, such as a butler, which had not been needed before.

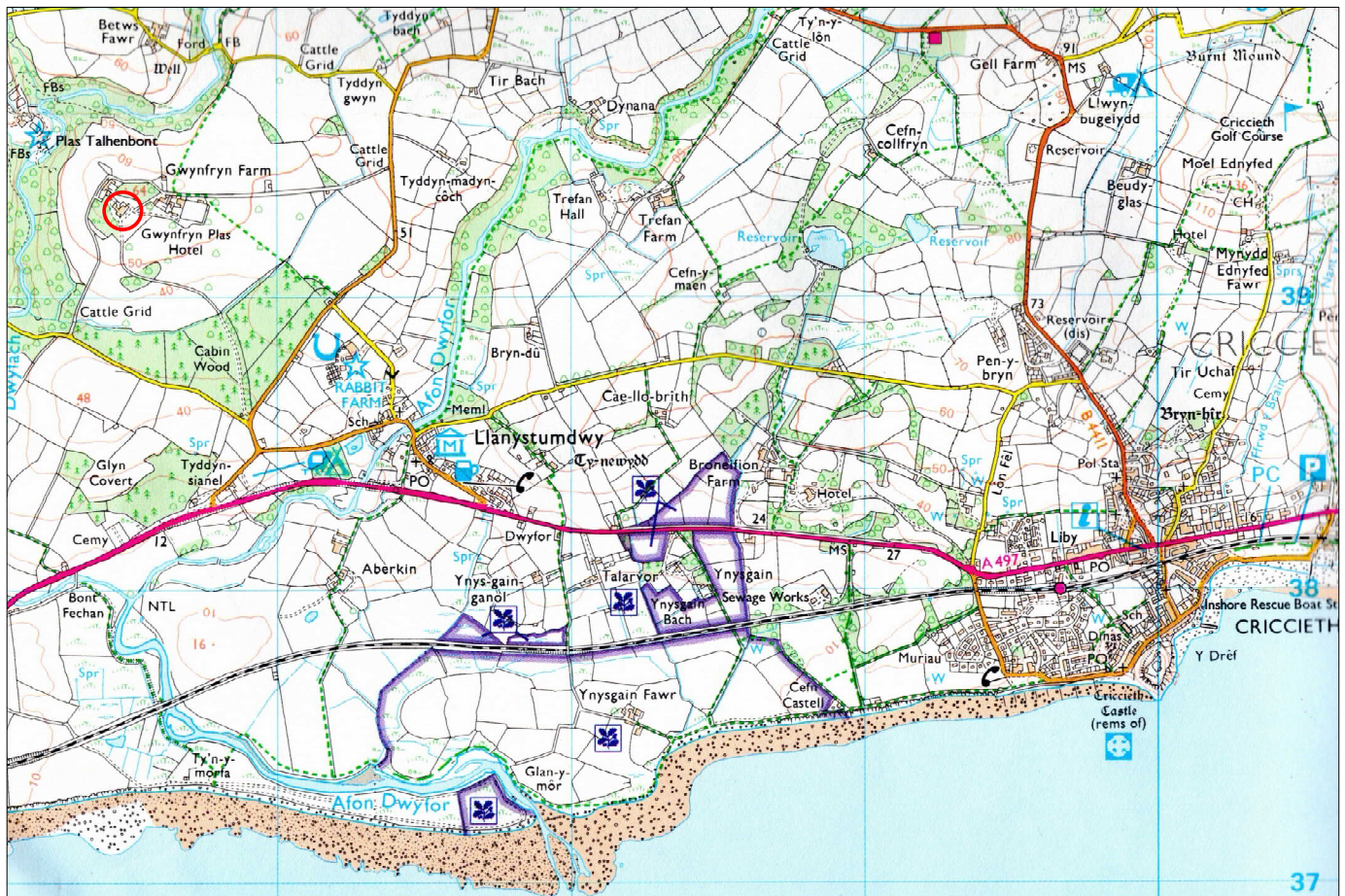
The large scale of the new Plas Gwynfryn required the use of new and innovative building techniques to be used. The width of the main range required the use of rolled steel beams to support the upper floors, with the wooden joists supported in metal hangars. It is also noticeable that there are fewer than expected fireplaces, which are generally smaller, with the reliance on radiators to heat the building. It is assumed that the boiler for this heating system must be within the cellars which were not inspected at this time.

It is possible that parts of an earlier hall are encapsulated within the current structure. The estate map, drawn in 1875 suggests the previous building occupied a similar site and the mixture of stonework and brick in the inside of the building may indicate that part of the old building was incorporated in the new building.

The building is deteriorating with collapsed sections of walling in the areas where the 1982 fire has destroyed the roof and collapsing ceilings and floors in the service ranges. There are also small trees growing in some of the public rooms, particularly the main hall, which are causing further damage to the building. Thus, the restoration proposed, is desperately needed to conserve this important building which was designated a Listed building in 1999, even though the fire had already taken place seven years earlier. It is recommended; however, that a more detailed record of the building be made, after it has been made safe, but before any demolition or modification takes place. Also, any groundworks should be monitored to record any evidence for the previous structure and any other archaeological activity within the grounds.

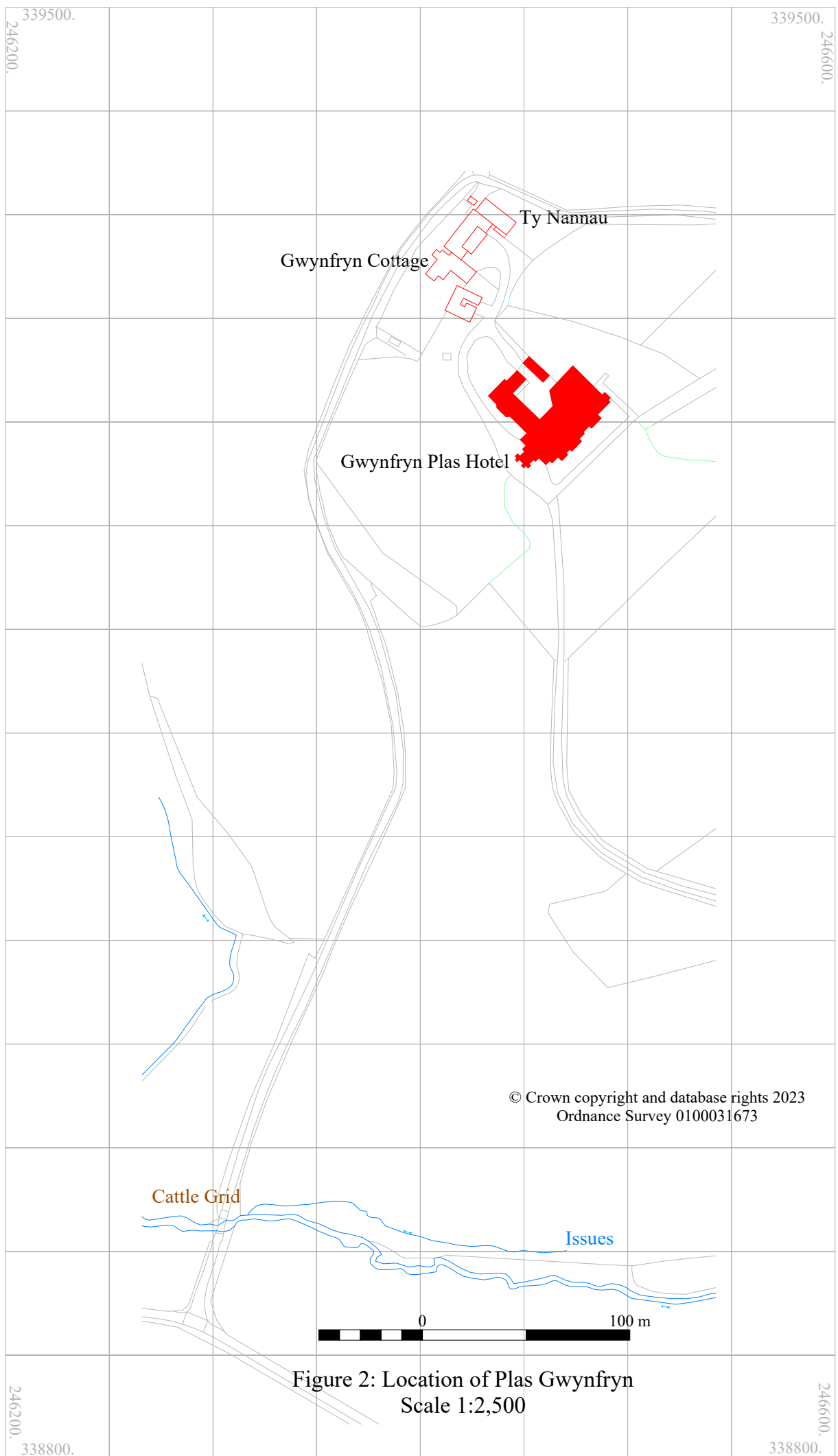
### ***Acknowledgements***

The desktop study was commissioned by Anthony Wilmott and his support is gratefully acknowledged. The project was monitored by Tom Fildes for the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service. The help of the various archives and libraries consulted is also acknowledged.

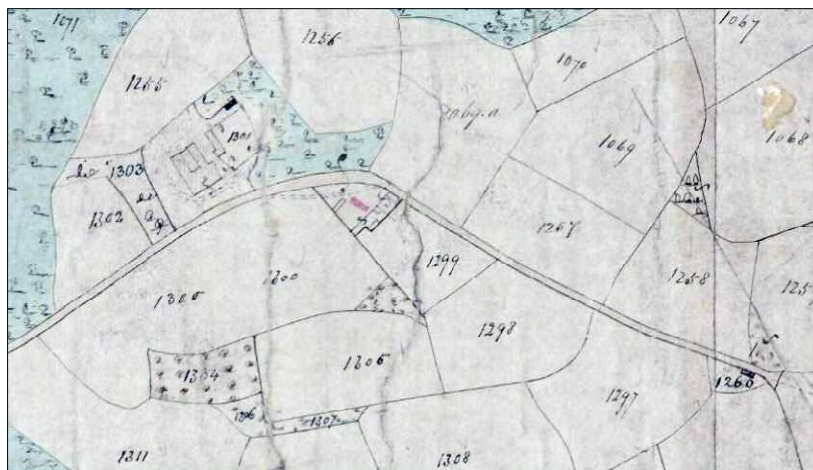


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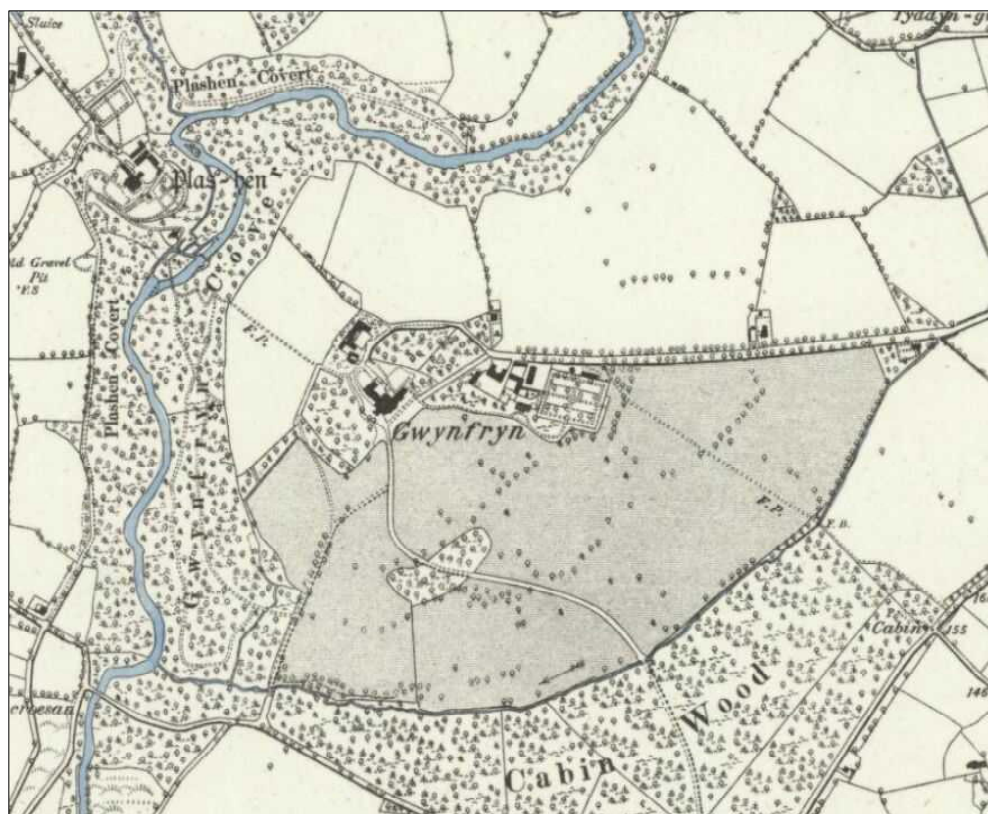
Figure 1: Location  
Scale 1:25,000







1839 Tithe map of the parish of Llanystumdwy  
re-scaled to 1:10,000 (approx.)



1888 Ordnance Survey Map, Caernarvonshire XXXIII. SE  
Re-scaled to 1:10,000 (approx.)

Figure 3: Historic Mapping  
Scale 1:10,000



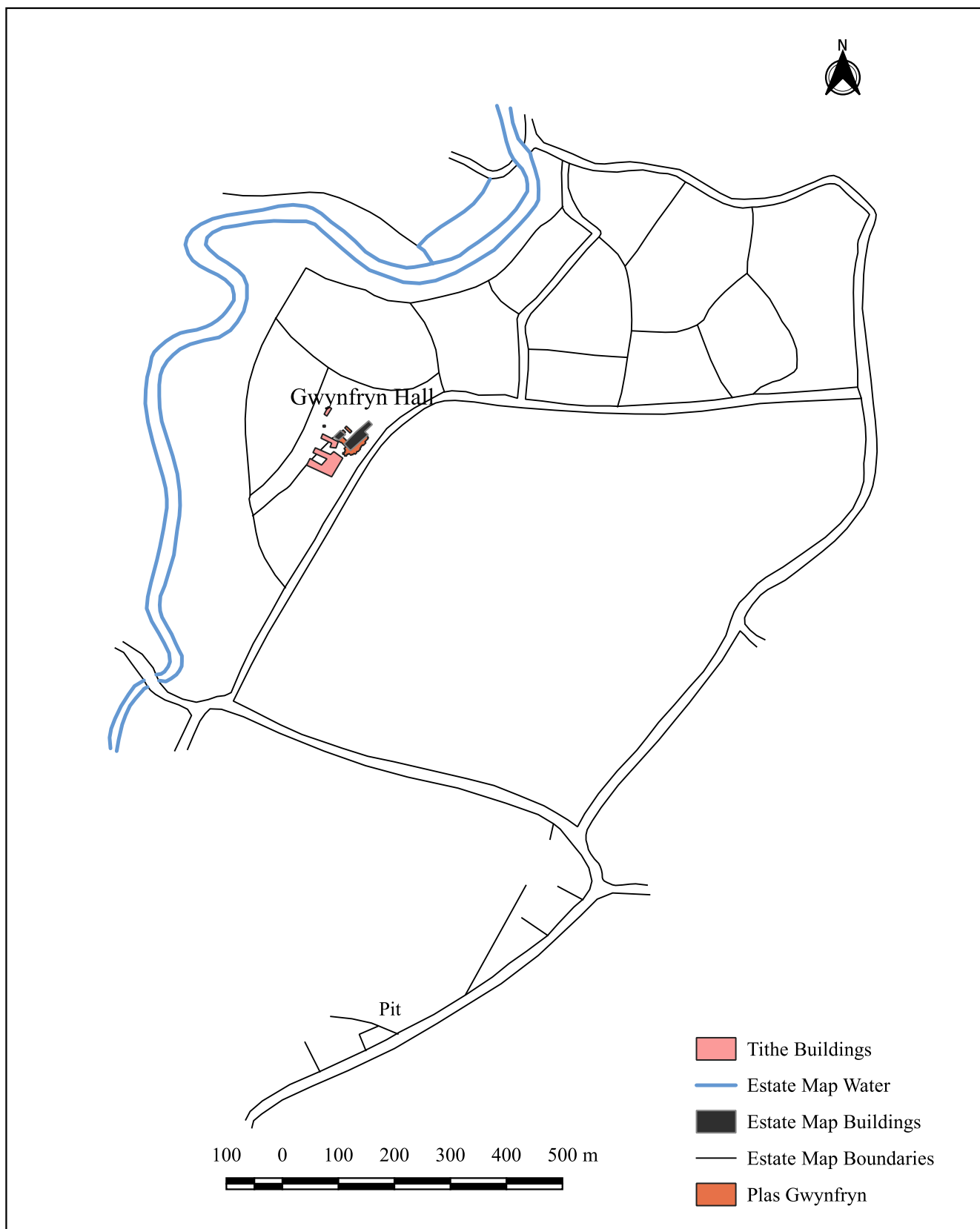
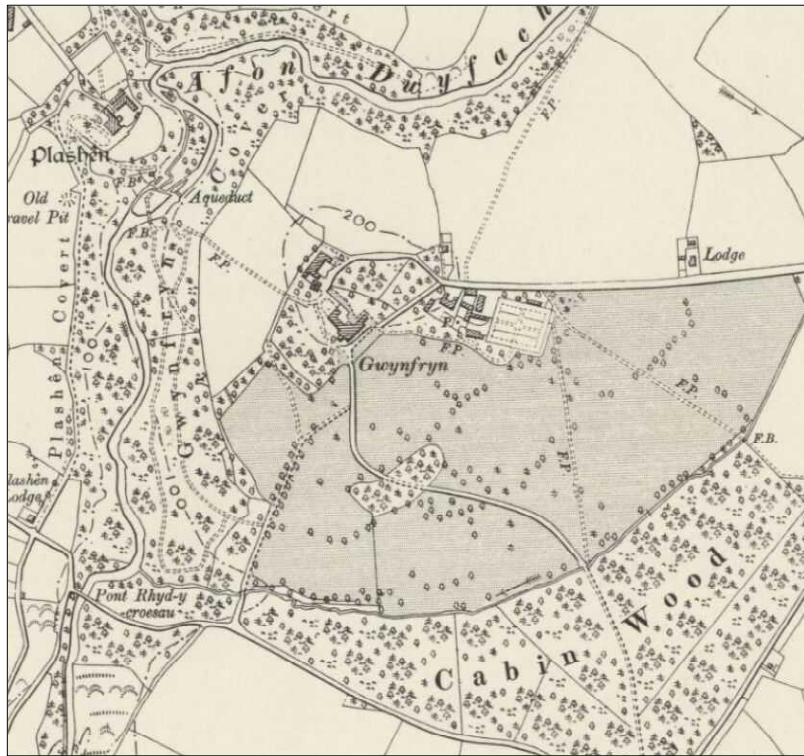


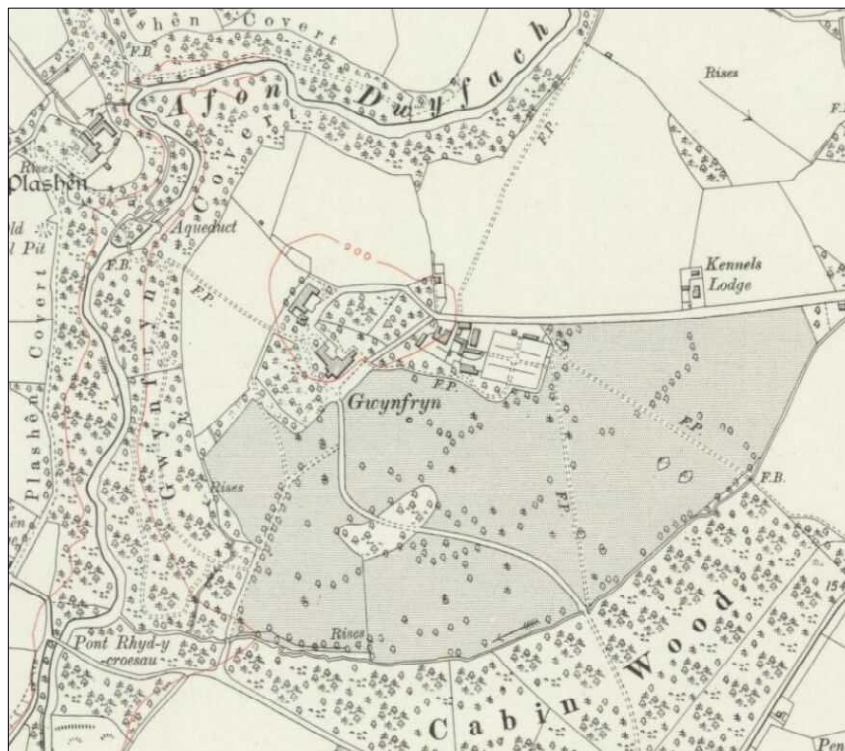
Figure 4: Comparison of the Positions of Current Building to Ealier Mapping  
Based on a Tracing of the Estate Map drawn in advance of the 1875-76 Building  
Scale 1:10,000



Figure 5: Pencil Sketch held by the National Library of Wales (PB1046)  
Thought to be of Gwynfryn

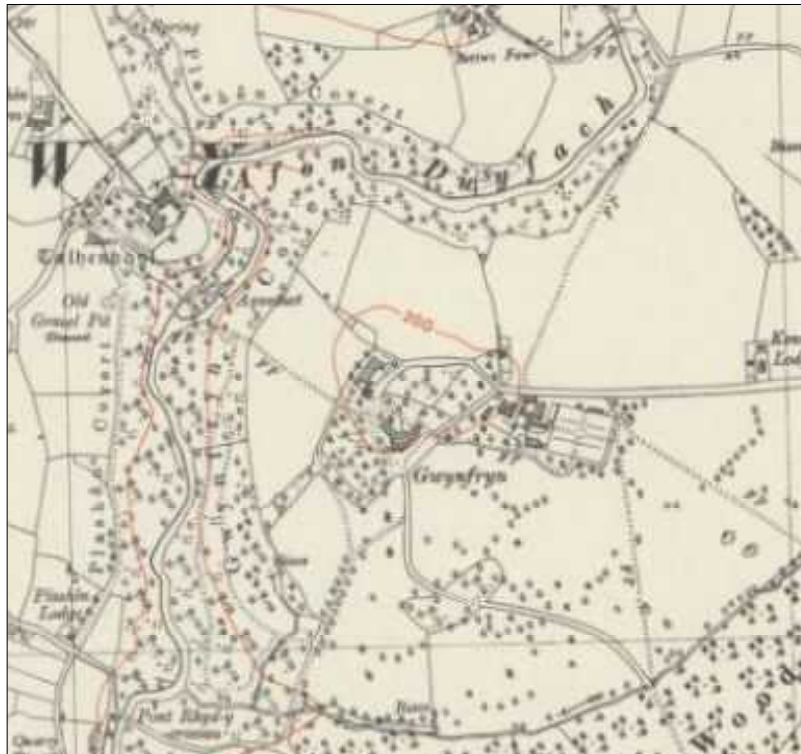


1901 Ordnance Survey Map, Caernarvonshire XXXIII. SE  
Re-scaled to 1:10,000 (approx.)

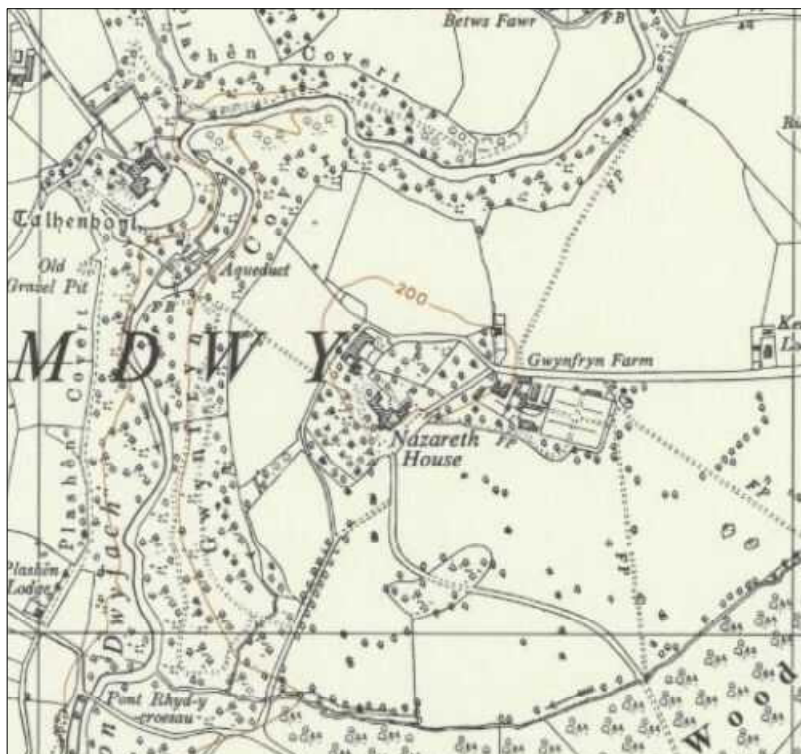


1920 Ordnance Survey Map, Caernarvonshire XXXIII. SE  
Re-scaled to 1:10,000 (approx.)

Figure 6: Historic Mapping  
Scale 1:10,000



1953 Ordnance Survey Map, Caernarvonshire XXXIII. SE  
Re-scaled to 1:10,000 (approx.)



1963 Ordnance Survey SH 43 NE  
Scale 1:10,000

Figure 7: Historic Mapping  
Scale 1:10,000





Figure 8.1. 1964 photograph by Charles Geoff (National Library 3119)



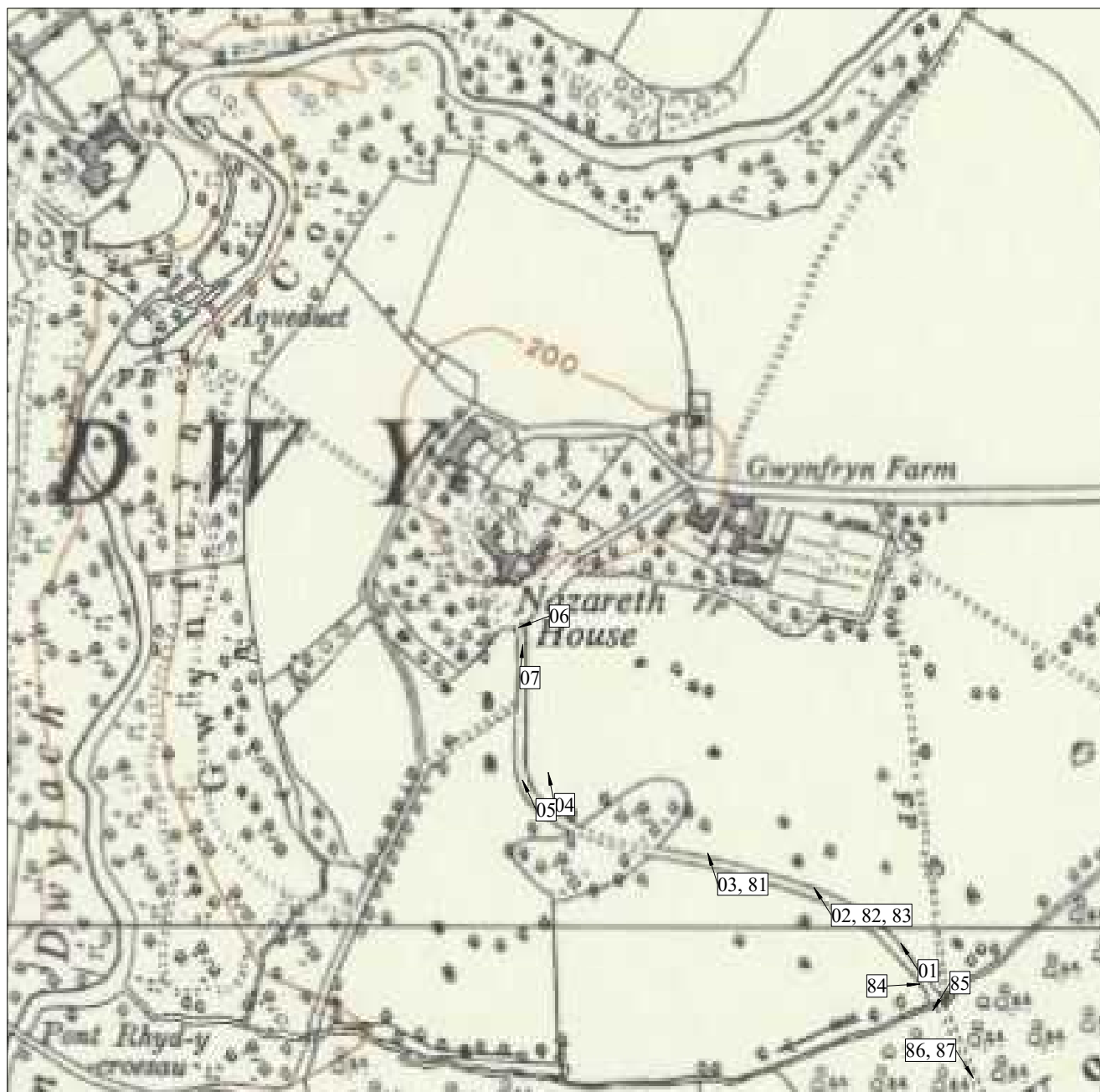
Figure 8.2: 1974 Aerial photograph (RCAHMW 002/5050-49)

Figure 8: 1964 Photograph and 1974 Aerial Photograph



Figure 9: Gatehouse (Gwynedd Archives XS 3281/22)





Based on an extract of the 1963 Ordnance Survey SH 43 NE map

Figure 10: Location of the Photographs in the Archive  
Scale 1:5,000

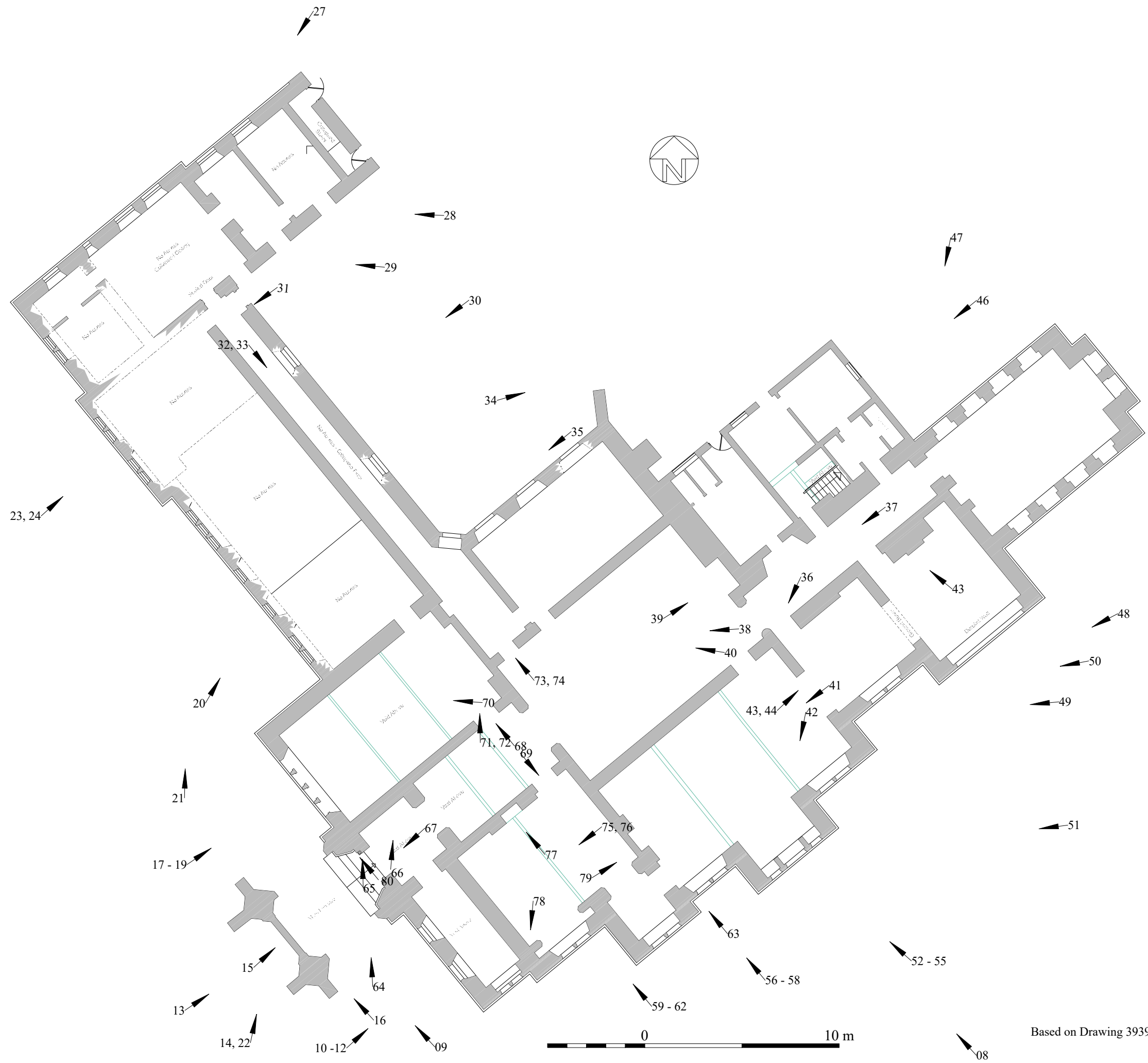


Figure 11: Location of the Photographs in the Archive  
Scale 1:200





Plate 1: The Gatehouse



Plate 2: Gate with orthostat gateposts





Plate 3: Bridge



Plate 4: Parkland boundary





Plate 5: Plas Gwynfryn across the parkland

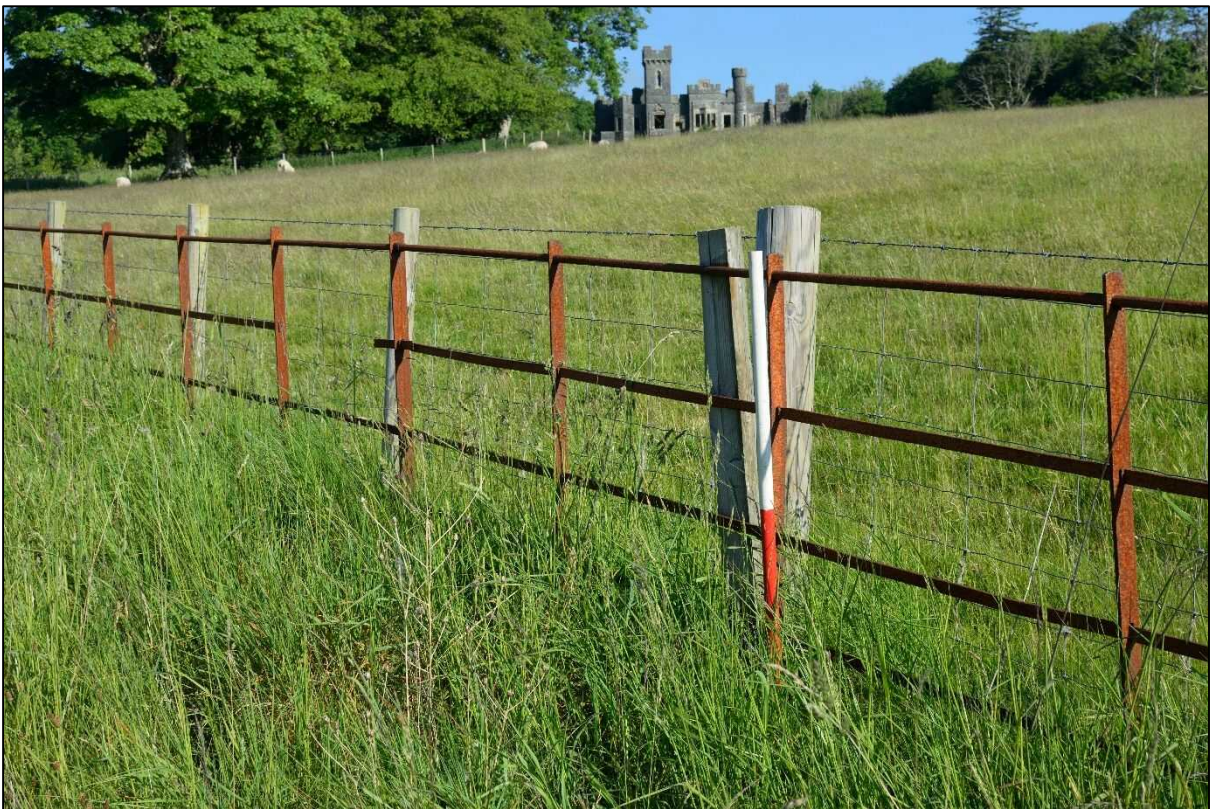


Plate 6: Wrought iron fence



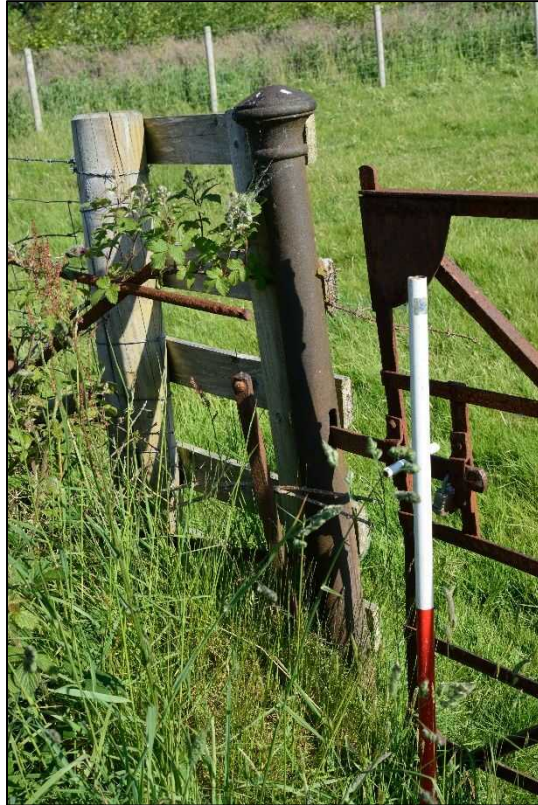


Plate 7: Cast iron gate posts to the parkland at SH 46599 39065



Plate 8: Cast iron gatepost at the end of the drive at SH 46469 39184



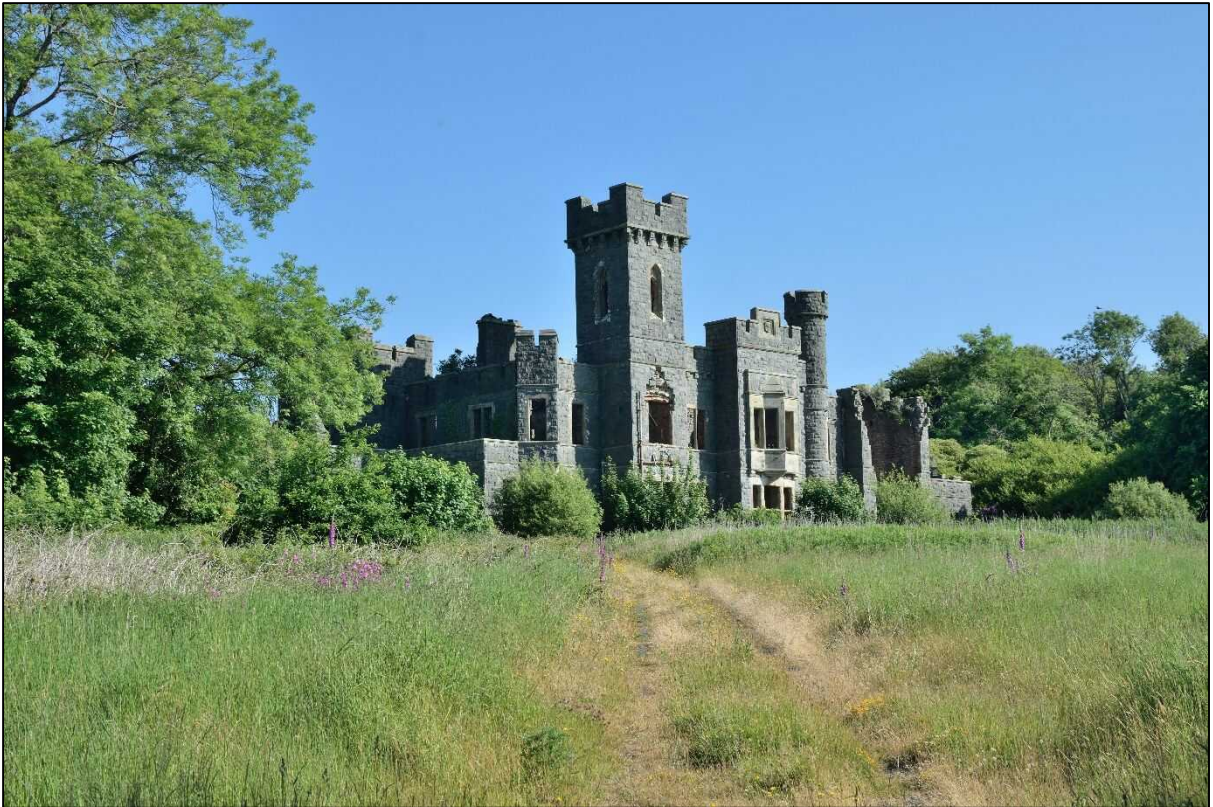


Plate 9: Front elevation



Plate 10. Circular turret

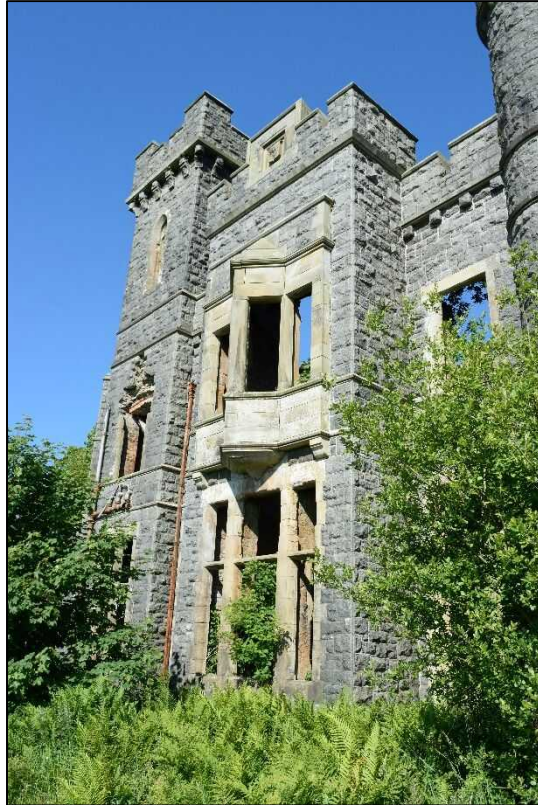


Plate 11: Central section of the front elevation and rectangular turret



Plate 12: Central Bay



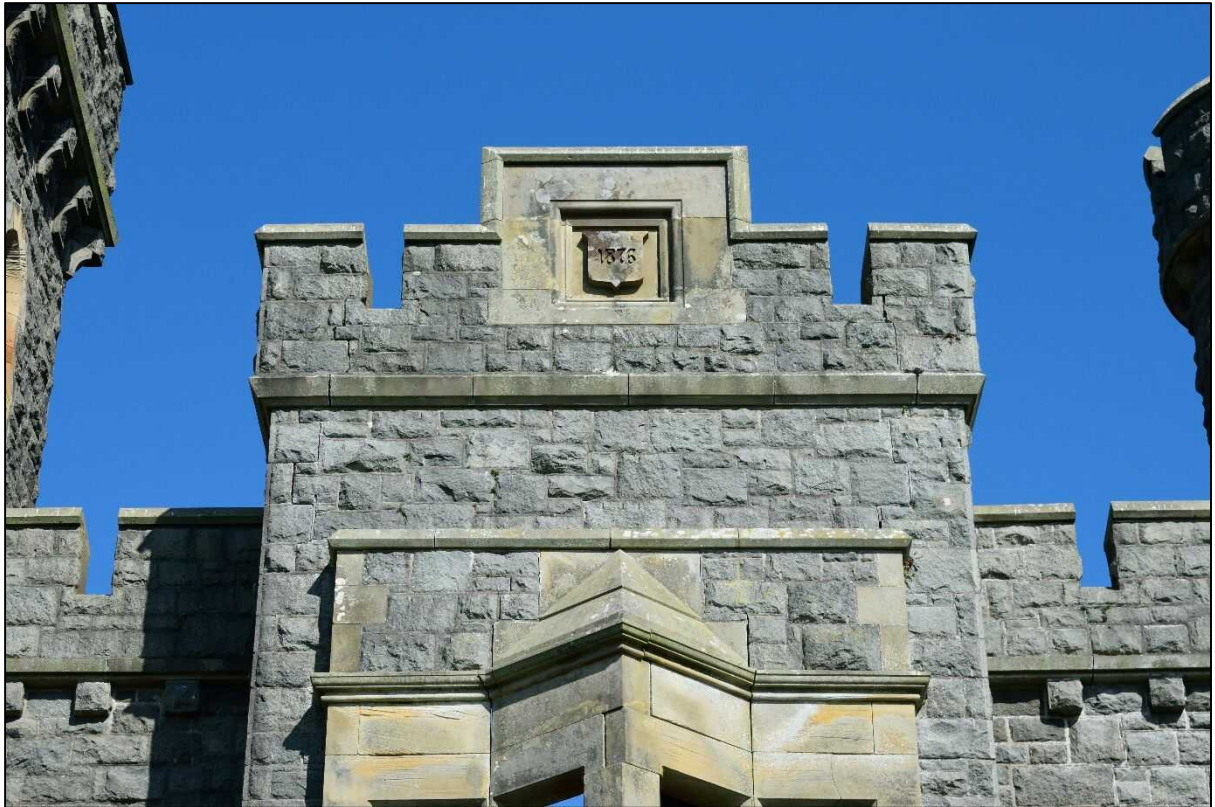


Plate 13: Date plaque

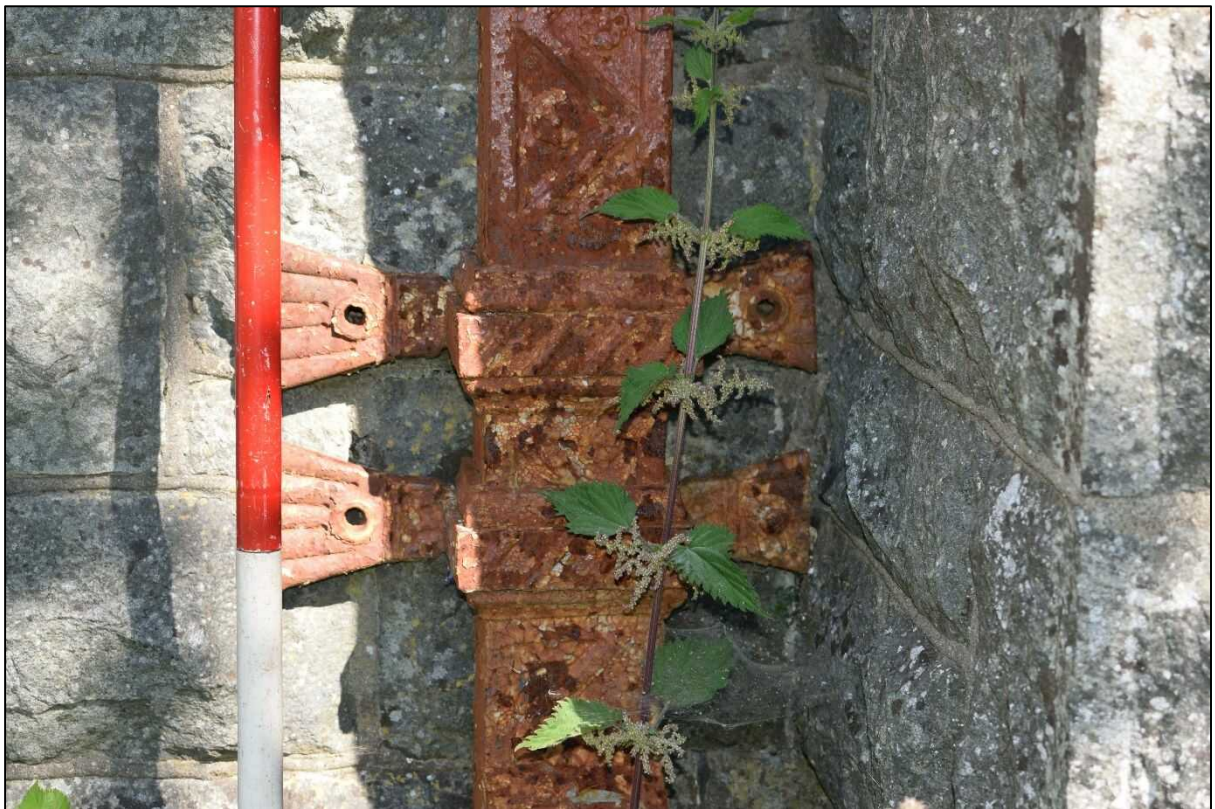


Plate 14: Decorative supports for the down-pipes





Plate 15: Decorative downpipe



Plate 16: Hopper





Plate 17: The Carriage Portico



Plate 18: Decorative frieze in the portico





Plate 19: Armorial over the portico



Plate 20: Cart stop protecting the approach to the portico





Plate 21: South western elevation of the main range

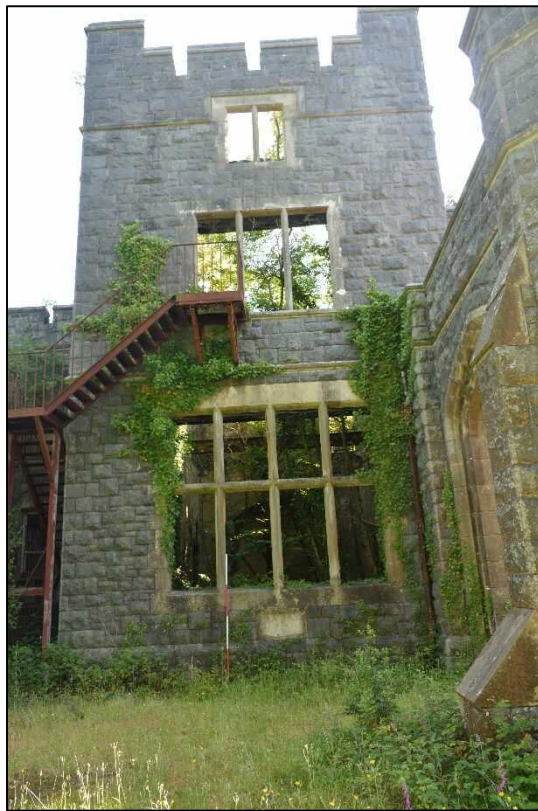


Plate 22: Southwestern elevation adjacent to the portico





Plate 23: South western elevation of the service range



Plate 24: Part of the service range





Plate 25: Cellar entrance



Plate 26: Possible mortuary building





Plate 27: Main entrance



Plate 28: Capital on the arch over the main door





Plate 29: Boot scraper



Plate 30: Remains of mosaic floor in the entrance





Plate 31: Remains of the bell pull system inside the main door

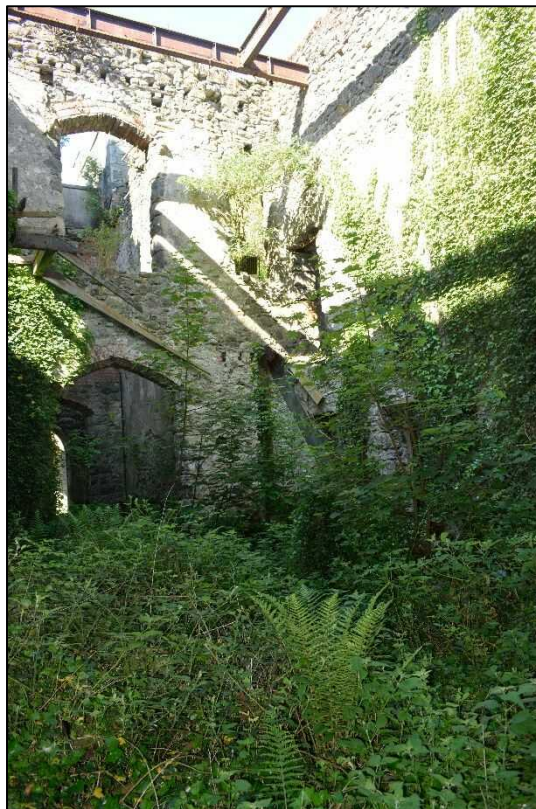


Plate 32: The main hall





Plate 33: The fireplace in the main hall



Plate 34: Fireplace in the main range





Plate 35: Fireplace in the main range.



Plate 36: Radiator





Plate 37: Radiator in the main hall at first floor level



Plate 38: Carbonised wooden surround to a niche





Plate 39: Collapsed cellar



Plate 40: Structure of the surviving ceiling





Plate 41: Relationship between a stone and brick wall towards the north eastern end of the main range



Plate 42: Caravan within the grounds.



Plate 43: Hut in the grounds

## **Appendix 1: Specification**

### **Specification for the Archaeological Desk-top Study and Field Visit of Plas Gwynfryn, Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd.**

Specification written by I.P. Brooks 05/04/2023

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1. It is intended to refurbish the existing structure of Plas Gwynfryn, Plas Ffordd Rhoslan, Llanystumdwy, Criccieth, Gwynedd, LL52 0LU and construct a new range to contain 25 residential units (Gwynedd planning reference C20/0656/41/CR) (Figure 1)
- 1.2. Plas Gwynfryn was designed by George Williams of Liverpool for Hugh Ellis Nanney and completed in 1876 (Haslam *et al* 2009, 465) replacing an earlier house with references to a building on the site as early as the early sixteenth century. It became a hospital during the war, an orphanage and latterly a hotel until gutted by fire in c.1982 (<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=21588>).
- 1.3. It is a Listed Building (Reference 21588), listed at Grade II

#### **2. Aims**

- 2.1. To make full and effective use of existing information to establish the archaeological significance of the site; to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving masonry, features and/or below ground remains; and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.

#### **3. Assessment program**

- 3.1. The programme of works shall include:
  - 3.1.1.Desktop study
  - 3.1.2.Field Visit
  - 3.1.3.Analysis and report preparation

#### **4. Methodology**

- 4.1. Desktop Study
  - 4.1.1.The following records and cartographic materials will be consulted as part of the desktop study:
    - 4.1.1.1. The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record
    - 4.1.1.2. The Bangor University Department of Manuscripts.
    - 4.1.1.3. The National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales.
    - 4.1.1.4. The National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth
    - 4.1.1.5. Other records, both digital and published will be consulted as necessary
  - 4.1.2.If the copyright holder agrees copies of any maps or images will be included within the report.
  - 4.1.3.All sources will be fully listed and shall include accession numbers
- 4.2. Field Visit



4.2.1. Plas Gwynfryn will be visited and initial photographic record of the standing remains will be made.

4.2.2. The photographs will be taken with a Nikon D5300 digital camera with a resolution of 24.2-megapixel. Photographs will be taken in raw (NEF) format and converted to Tiff format for archiving.

4.2.3. Where possible the photographs will include a metric scale.

## **5. Reporting**

5.1. A summary report on the findings of the investigations will be prepared and completed within one month from completion of the project. This will summarise the results of the project including;

5.1.1. Results of the Desktop Study

5.1.2. Results of the Field Visit.

5.1.3. A copy of the agreed specification

5.1.4. Copies of reports will be sent to the client, the Historic Environment Record held Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

## **6. General**

6.1. IFA Code of Conduct

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

6.2. Health and Safety

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

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

6.3. Staff

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

6.4. Timetable

6.4.1. Desktop study

6.4.2. Consult the records of the National Library of Wales: 1 day

6.4.3. Consult the records of the Gwynedd Archive Office: 1 day

6.4.4. Consult records of Bangor University Archive Section: 1 day

6.4.5. Consult the records of The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales: 1 day

6.4.6. Field Visit: 1 day

6.4.7. Analysis and report preparation: 3 days

6.5. Liaison

6.5.1. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will be informed in advance of the works being carried out.

6.5.2. Procedures will be put in place for the monitoring of the project by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

## 6.6. Insurance

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

6.6.2.EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance.

## 7. Data Management

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

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

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

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

7.5. Survey files will be converted to DXF format.

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

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

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

7.9. The report will converted to .PDF format using Expert PDF 15.

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

## 8. Copyright

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

8.2. EAS Ltd is prepared to assign a license to the client for the use of the report and any associated data.

## 9. References

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





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Figure 1: Location

**Appendix 2: Listing Description (<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=21588>)**

<b>Reference Number</b>	21588
<b>Grade</b>	II
<b>Date of Designation</b>	31/03/1999
<b>Date of Amendment</b>	31/03/1999
<b>Name of Property</b>	Plas Gwynfryn
<b>Unitary Authority</b>	Gwynedd
<b>Community</b>	Llanystumdwy
<b>Town</b>	Criccieth
<b>Locality</b>	Llanystumdwy
<b>Easting</b>	246464
<b>Northing</b>	339295
<b>Location</b>	The house stands in its own parkland N of Llanystumdwy, and is reached from a long driveway from the road running N from the W end of the village.
<b>Broad Class</b>	Domestic
<b>History</b>	<p>The land at Plas Gwynfryn is first referred to in the early C16 as owned by Gruffydd ap John ap Grono. In the C17 it came into the Wynn family, Owen Wynn dying in 1668. Richard Ellis, who died in 1717, was the first of the line of Ellis family owners. It devolved to Rev David Ellis, rector of Criccieth, d.1761, who adopted the name Ellis-Nanney, and to another David, attorney general for North Wales in 1812. In 1866 the old house was demolished and a new building in a castellated style planned for Hugh Ellis Nanney, the architect being George Williams. The new house was completed in 1876 at the cost of £70,000 and illustrated as a fashionable new design in The Builder of 2.6.1877. It was occupied by the Tory MP Ellis Nanney, who was narrowly and famously defeated by Lloyd George in 1880. It became a hospital during the war, an orphanage and latterly a hotel until gutted by fire in c1982. The original drawings are said to survive, in private hands in Coventry.</p>
<b>Exterior</b>	<p>Built in dark grey snecked rock-faced stone with paler gritstone dressings. The main S front is romantically asymmetrical, with a crenellated tower of 3 storeys, gables, and a 3-part bay window oriel at first floor level, with a date stone in the gable. To the right of this a small stair turret, also crenellated. On the left side (W) a large porte-cochere with pinnacles. The windows are generally stone mullioned and transomed. A single storey parapetted billiard room extends at the far E end, and extensive service wing to the rear. Cast</p>



iron down pipes. The external shell has survived the fire although the slated roofs were destroyed.

**Interior**

The interior is approached from the porte-cochere via an external hall leading to a large central stair hall, originally lit from a roof lantern. The dining room suite lay to the rear, and the parlour and other reception rooms to the front. The whole interior including the floors, wall panelling, stair and plasterwork were destroyed in the fire.

**Reason for designation** Included, notwithstanding its present condition, as a grand country mansion in the castellated style popular in the mid-later C19. The building retains a strong architectural character in its consciously picturesque massing and silhouettes.

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

For locations see Figures 10 and 11

<b>Frame</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>
Plas_Gwynfryn.001	none	View of Plas Gwynfryn, across the parkland from the drive. Looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.002	1 m	Wrought iron fence separating the drive from the parkland, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.003	1 m	Cast iron gate post giving access to the parkland, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.004		View of Plas Gwynfryn across the parkland from the drive, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.005		Drive, where it turns to the north, looking WNW
Plas_Gwynfryn.006	1 m	Cast iron gatepost at the end of the drive, looking W
Plas_Gwynfryn.007		Plas Gwynfryn looking N
Plas_Gwynfryn.008		Front elevation of Plas Gwynfryn, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.009	2 m	Porch, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.010	2 m	South eastern elevation showing details of the windows, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.011	2 m	South eastern elevation showing details of the windows, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.012	2 m	Elevation of south eastern corner of the building, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.013	2 m	South western face of the porch, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.014	2 m	Decorative stonework, part of the south western face of the porch, looking N
Plas_Gwynfryn.015		Armorial above the porch, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.016	1 m	Carriage wheel protection bollard associated with the porch, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.017	2 m	Elevation immediately to the NW of the porch, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.018	2 m	Elevation immediately to the NW of the porch, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.019	2 m	Elevation immediately to the NW of the porch, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.020		Stench pipe with decorative cap above the north western range, looking N
Plas_Gwynfryn.021		North western range, looking north
Plas_Gwynfryn.022		Decorative stonework in the south western face of the porch
Plas_Gwynfryn.023		Part of the north western range, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.024		Part of the north western range, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.025		Hut in the grounds, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.026		Caravan in the grounds, looking north
Plas_Gwynfryn.027		North west facing elevation of the service range, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.028		Part of the service range showing location the canopy, looking west
Plas_Gwynfryn.029		Chimney on the south western gable of the north western range of the service complex, looking west
Plas_Gwynfryn.030		Chimney on the range linking the house to the service range
Plas_Gwynfryn.031		Detail of bell pull on the exterior door to the service range



Frame	Scale	Description
Plas_Gwynfryn.032		Linking corridor within the service ranges, looking south east
Plas_Gwynfryn.033		Linking corridor within the service ranges, looking south east
Plas_Gwynfryn.034		Western ranges of the building including the “mortuary,” looking ENE
Plas_Gwynfryn.035		Cellar steps in the service courtyard, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.036		Brick relieving arch above a doorway in the main corridor, looking SSW
Plas_Gwynfryn.037		Main corridor, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.038		Western corner of the main reception room, showing remnants of the stairs, looking west
Plas_Gwynfryn.039	1 m	Fire place in the main reception room, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.040		Sockets for the joists for the first floor in the main reception room and surviving first floor radiator, looking WNW
Plas_Gwynfryn.041		Scaffolding in the central room of the main range, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.042		Metal joists in the central room of the main range, looking SSW
Plas_Gwynfryn.043	1 m	Fire place in the eastern room of the front elevation
Plas_Gwynfryn.044		Break between stone and brick walling the room to the north east of the central room of the main range.
Plas_Gwynfryn.045		Break between stone and brick walling the room to the north east of the central room of the main range.
Plas_Gwynfryn.046		North eastern elevation of the “mortuary,” looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.047		Junction between the “mortuary” and the possible billiard range, looking south
Plas_Gwynfryn.048		Round turret, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.049		Lancet window in the gable end of the main range, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.050		Collapsed section of the main range to the north east of the round turret, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.051		Central bay of the front elevation, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.052		Date plaque above the central bay of the front elevation, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.053		Central bay of the front elevation, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.054		Date plaque on the central bay of the front elevation, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.055		Central section of the front elevation, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.056		Down pipe to the north of the southern bay of the front elevation
Plas_Gwynfryn.057		Down pipe to the north of the southern bay of the front elevation
Plas_Gwynfryn.058		Down pipe to the north of the southern bay of the front elevation
Plas_Gwynfryn.059	2 m	Down pipe to the south of the southern bay of the front elevation

Frame	Scale	Description
Plas_Gwynfryn.060		Supporting bracket for the down pipe to the south of the southern bay of the front elevation
Plas_Gwynfryn.061		Detail of the down pipe to the south of the southern bay of the front elevation
Plas_Gwynfryn.062		Hopper of the down pipe to the south of the southern bay of the front elevation
Plas_Gwynfryn.063		Detail of the down pipe to the north of the southern bay of the front elevation
Plas_Gwynfryn.064	2 m	Main entrance, looking north
Plas_Gwynfryn.065		Boot scraper outside the main entrance, looking north
Plas_Gwynfryn.066	2 m	Remains of a mosaic pavement in the entrance lobby, looking north
Plas_Gwynfryn.067		Bell system over the main door, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.068		Collapsed floor showing one end of the cellar range, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.069		Doorway to possible butler's pantry
Plas_Gwynfryn.070		Metal joists for the first floor in the room to the north of the porch and central corridor, looking west
Plas_Gwynfryn.071		Burnt woodwork defining a niche in the room to the north of the porch and central corridor, looking north
Plas_Gwynfryn.072		Radiator in the niche in the room to the north of the porch and central corridor, looking NNW
Plas_Gwynfryn.073		Service corridor, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.074		Collapsed floor of the service corridor showing the underlying cellar, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.075		Surviving ceiling in southern room of the main range, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.076		Detail of the joints between the wooden rafters and the metal beam supporting the upper floor in southern room of the main range, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.077	2 m	Fireplace in the southern room of the main range, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.078		Southern corner of the southern room of the main range, looking south
Plas_Gwynfryn.079	2 m	North eastern corner of the southern room of the main range, looking NE
Plas_Gwynfryn.080		Detail of the capital on the arch over the main door, looking north
Plas_Gwynfryn.081		Plas Gwynfryn, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.082		Plas Gwynfryn, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.083		Plas Gwynfryn, looking NW
Plas_Gwynfryn.084		Boundary of the parkland, looking east
Plas_Gwynfryn.085		Bridge, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.086		Driveway, looking SSE
Plas_Gwynfryn.087		Driveway, looking SSE
Plas_Gwynfryn.088		Gateway off the drive, looking SW
Plas_Gwynfryn.089		Gatehouse, looking NNW