

Interim Results of Archaeological Works at

Deganwy Castle Hotel, Station Road, Deganwy

Part 1: 1919 Building Extension



NGR SH 7774879208

Report Number CR20-2012



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones

On Behalf of Coastal & Country Developments

Exterior Photographs by



Results of Archaeological Works at Deganwy Castle Hotel, Station Road, Deganwy

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Appendix A. Listed Buildings Within a 1000m Radius of the Deganwy Castle Hotel

Appendix B. Location of Photographic Plates Discussed in Text

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Coastal & Country Developments to conduct archaeological works at the above property in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (Planning Reference DC/0/38578 & DC/0/38579, GAPS reference 0119je01/D1637).

A specification for this phase of works (CR19-2012) was written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of GAPS (6th July 2012) as a methodology for a programme of works relating to a “Design Brief for Archaeological Building Record” prepared by GAPS on the 6th July 2012.

Deganwy Castle Hotel appears to have been originally built as a private house in the 17th Century although it has been suggested that the building may have even earlier origins. Elements of the 17th Century structure do survive although the building has been heavily modified (Lloyd Morris 2011: 01). Research has shown that the building remained as a private dwelling until 1865 and by 1871 the building had been converted into a hotel. The structure underwent several phases of redevelopment and expansion between 1871 and 1935. Deganwy Castle Hotel closed in 2010 and has been empty ever since. Of relevance to this document is the addition of an accommodation wing in 1919 which is to be demolished during the redevelopment of the structure.

Deganwy Castle Hotel is a Grade II listed building (Cadw building ID 3358) and is recorded on the RCAHMW database (NPRN 26202).

The building is situated within the urban centre of Deganwy with a vista overlooking the Conwy Estuary (Figure 1). Planning permission is being sought to allow the redevelopment of the site. The proposed scheme will demolish part of the later building and conserve and expand the remaining structure to provide residential apartments, a hotel, restaurant and public bar with associated car parking, services areas, amenity space and landscaping.

This document has been prepared as the first of a series of interim reports which will be compiled to document archaeological works at the site. These documents will be collated to form a comprehensive report on the completion of these aforementioned works.

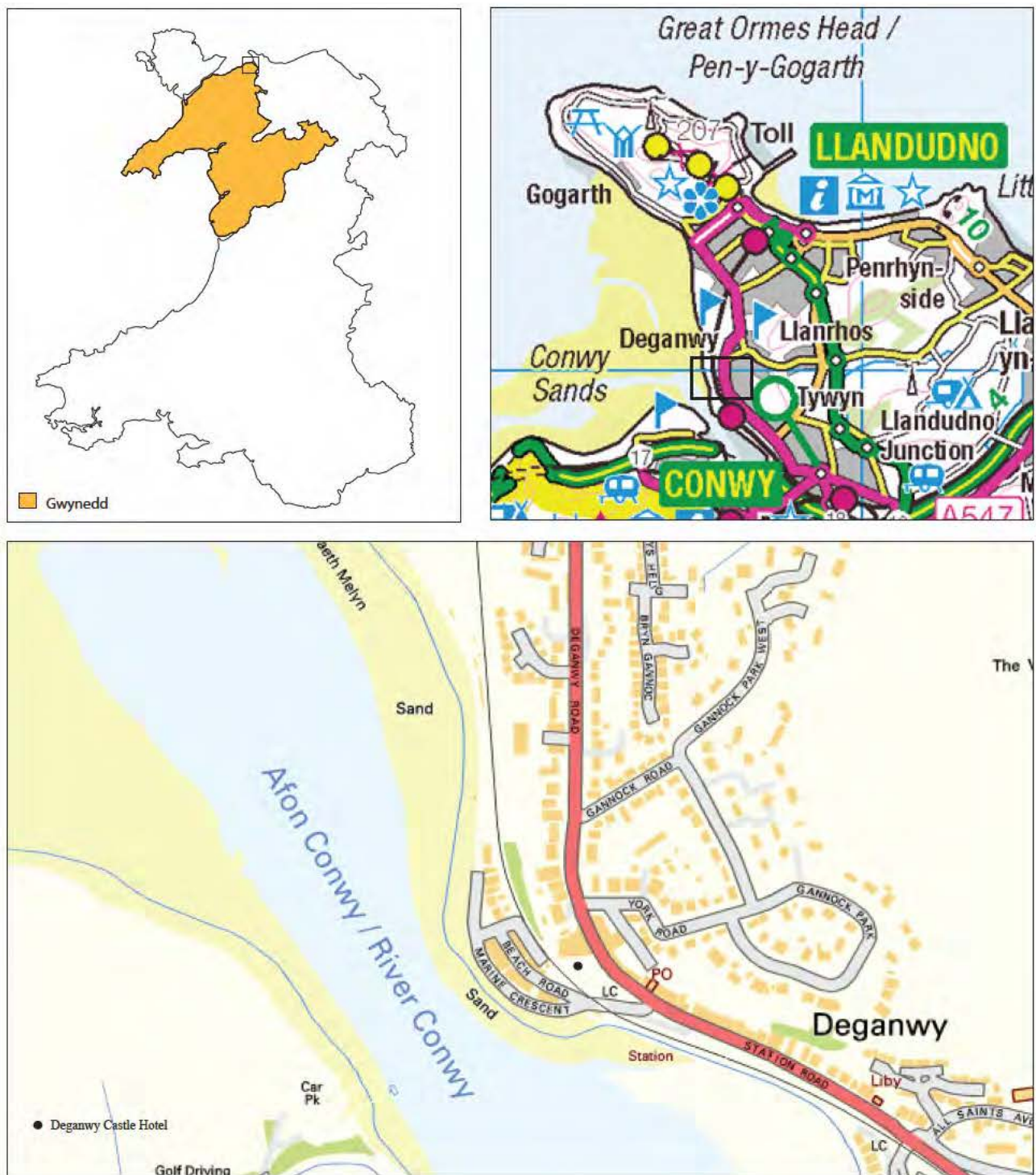


Figure 1. Deganwy Castle Hotel Location Map (Source OS Open Data Mapping)

2.0 Project Aims

The programme of works proposed for Deganwy Castle Hotel aims to create a Level 3 Historic Building Record for the 1919 building wing to be demolished and thus its aims are two-fold.

The first aim of this scheme of works was to undertake desk based historical research exploring the history of the hotel. This information includes a map progression, photographic illustrations and archival research in order to compile a coherent narrative history of the site.

The second aim of this archaeological investigation was to create a photographic record of the structural elements which are to be demolished. A detailed photographic record has been compiled utilising a mixture of photographs with scales and through the use of low level aerial photography. This will be particularly important in placing the building in it's landscape context and in studying the roof area which can only partially be observed at present.

Plans and elevations of the property have already been produced and it is not felt necessary to duplicate this work. These plans/elevations have been annotated to provide information on the building phases.

3.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology For Building Recording

The Deganwy Castle Hotel works were conducted in three sections and each is detailed separately below.

The methodology employed conformed to the requirements of a level 3 analytical building record as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Revised 2008).

The following points are detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The record created for Deganwy Castle Hotel 1919 wing consisted of:

Written Account	Points 1-3, 5-9, 11-13, 18 & 22
Drawings	Points 2, 3-4, 7-9
Photography	Points 1-9

3.1 Desk Based Research

A complete and coherent history of the site has been compiled utilising information sourced from Conwy Archives, Caernarfon Archives and local libraries. A full map progression was undertaken along with a search of tithe records and census returns. Trade directories for relevant periods were also examined.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was consulted but this was limited to the area immediately surrounding the hotel as a detailed archaeological assessment of the site is not required for this project phase. A more detailed examination will however be conducted prior to the commencement of the watching brief phase of the works schedule.

The works were conducted in accordance with the IfA Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (IfA 2009) and will include the information required to fulfil points 1-3, 5-9, 11-13 & 22 as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

This material will form the historical background for a full archaeological report. The complete report will include the results of all the photographic surveys and watching briefs conducted at the Deganwy Castle Hotel. An additional compact disc containing all site images in Tiff format will be submitted to accompany the full report.

3.2 Drawn Survey

Architects drawings of the elevations and plans have already been produced for the property and it was not felt necessary to replicate existing works. Copies of these documents are incorporated into and discussed in the text. The original 1919 architects plans for the wing have also been sourced from Conway Archives and these have also been included in this report.

These drawings will fulfil points 2-7 as specified in “*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*” (English Heritage 2006). Location plans and historical material have been produced/sourced by C.R Archaeology to fulfil criteria 8-9 in the aforementioned document.

3.3 Photographic Survey

A photographic survey of 1919 wing of the Deganwy Castle Hotel was undertaken. A portion of these works was conducted by professional photographer Adam Stanford of Aerial-Cam. This work will consist of:

- 1) A photographic survey of the hotel (interior & exterior)
- 2) Low level aerial photography of the site and surrounding area.

3.3.1 Equipment

A photographic survey of the hotel was undertaken using a 16 mega-pixel Nikon D7000 digital camera and a 13.1 mega-pixel Sony Alpha 350 digital camera, both using a variety of standard and other lenses. Images were captured in RAW format and processed into high resolution JPEG and TIFF files.

To produce as full a record as possible the camera was be mounted on different apparatus: a vehicle mounted telescopic mast, a hand held telescopic mast and a tripod.

Where possible exterior elevations of the building were photographed with scales from ground level. Additional photographs were taken detailing important architectural features. Particular

emphasis was placed on the areas which are to be demolished. This record was supplemented with a series of photographs taken using telescopic masts. These photographs illustrate the landscape setting of the site and the relationships between the hotel and neighbouring buildings. Mast photography allowed a detailed record of the upper building elements to be created. It also allowed the roof area to be viewed from above which will aid our interpretation of this complex structure. This phase of works was undertaken by Adam Stanford of Aerial-Cam.

Interior photographs (with scales) were taken of all rooms which are to be demolished. Extensive redecoration of this wing in the 1980's and 90's has resulted in limited survival of original features. Due to this only a basic record of most rooms was made, and only a representative sample of these photographs are included in this report. All images will however be included in TIFF format on a set of CD's which will accompany the final report. Where original features do survive they have been recorded using a series of detailed photographs using scales.

The methodology employed conformed to the requirements of photographic recording to the equivalent of a level 3 survey, as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and will include works specified in points 1-9.

3.4 Staffing

The project was managed by Catherine Rees (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology), PgDip (Historic Environment Conservation). All staff had a skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request.

The external photographic survey was undertaken by professional archaeological photographer Adam Stanford of Aerial-Cam (MifA). Interior photographs were taken by Catherine Rees.

This projects was carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.5 Monitoring

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor was given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork. A site visit was conducted by Jenny Emmett on the 12th July 2012.

3.6 Health and Safety

A risk assessment was conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff were familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit was located in the site vehicle.

All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. Initially this is anticipated to consist of:

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

All staff have passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363) or a Site Visitor card.

3.7 The Report

This interim report will clearly and accurately incorporate information gained from this phase of the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered to date in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. C.R Archaeology is currently awaiting further information from the National Library and this will be included in the final report. All reports will contain a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

This report will initially be submitted as an interim report and a full report will be compiled on completion of works at the Deganwy Castle Hotel. This report will combine the results of all the building recording and the watching brief phases of the scheme of works.

As specifically detailed in the Design Brief supplied by GAPS the final report will include:

- A copy of the design briefs and agreed specifications
- A location plan
- A descriptive and interpretive written account of the building, building history and building phases
- Architects and historical plans and elevations
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail, a full bibliography of sources consulted

- An archive compact disc will be included in the final report

A copy of the final report in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork, and following consultation with Conwy Archives a PDF version will be sent for deposition in their Llandudno offices.

A short article will be submitted to the Archaeology in Wales Journal and the site archive including copies of all photographs in RAW and Tiff format will be deposited at Conwy Archives.

3.7.1 Copyright

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site of Deganwy Castle Hotel, Station Road, Deganwy (Grid Reference SH 77748 79208) is located within the Parish of Llanrhos (also referred to as Eglwys Rhos) in the Hundred of Creuddyn. It is positioned on a fertile low-lying area overlooking the Conwy Estuary.

4.2 Geology

The superficial geology of the site is described as “Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay, Silt And Sand. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by shorelines”. The bedrock is described as “Conwy Castle Grit Member - Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 443 to 444 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

A search was conducted of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) and this together with a search of the RCAHMW records was used to ascertain as to whether any material specifically related to The Deganwy Castle Hotel or neighbouring properties was held. Searches were also carried out at the Conwy and Caernarfon Archives and unless otherwise stated all archive reference numbers refer to the material held in the Conwy Archives.

5.1 The Development of Deganwy

Early archaeological evidence appears to have been centred around the hills that overlook Deganwy and the Conwy estuary. Unless otherwise stated all sites commented on are within a 1000m radius of the Deganwy Castle Hotel.

5.1.1 Mesolithic

No direct evidence of Mesolithic activity is recorded within the aforementioned 1000m search area.

5.1.2 Neolithic

Three Neolithic polished stone axes have been found within the defined search area. The first (Prn 2831) was recovered from Vardre mountain which overlooks Deganwy. A second (Prn 4581) was found at Plas Mariandir, at an inland site to the east. An incomplete axe (Prn 5182) was recovered from the fields leading up to the medieval castle.

5.1.3 Bronze Age

A large and impressive hoard of bronze age axes (Prn 2815) was recovered from shore of the Conwy estuary. It is unclear exactly how many were recovered but it is possible that over twenty were originally in the hoard which has since become dispersed.

A hoard of bronze celts (axes) are discussed in the 1941 *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 'miscellanea' section (Anon 1941: 205). These axes were recovered on the inland side of Deganwy castle in the Gloddaeth area.

5.1.4 Iron Age

No direct evidence of Iron age activity is recorded within the search area and a suggested settlement site (Prn 2837) is discussed in the Romano-British section. The upper half of a beehive quern (Prn 5553) was handed in to the local archaeological trust in the late 80's and this object is likely to date

from a Iron Age or Romano-British period.

5.1.5 Romano-British

A of settlement of three enclosed huts (Prn 2837/ Nprn 303133) described as either a late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure is recorded but there is no direct evidence for this interpretation. The Royal Commission states that it could be part a Medieval settlement or settlement complex and associates the hut structures with a Medieval settlement on the same mountain (Nprn 400535). This interpretation is also favoured in George Smith's interpretation of the site (Smith 1999).

Small amounts of Roman pottery (Prn 1697) were recovered during the Alcock excavations at Deganwy Castle in the 1960's (Alcock 1990:196).

5.1.6 Early Medieval

Deganwy is well know for its association with Maelgwyn Gwynedd, a 6th century ruler of North Wales (Maund 2004: 22). Legend places his court on the hills over looking the modern town of Deganwy and the site of a later castle. Excavation carried out in the 1960's recovered North African amphorae and glass dating to the 5th and 6th century. This would indicated that this area was in contact with trade network supplying high status items (Alcock 1990: 161).

Deganwy held its high status position until the 9th century when it was attacked and held by the Mercians in 822 (Nprn 404377) giving them control over Gwynedd (Maund 2004: 34). It is possible that the site was destroyed during this period as Lynch states that the 'Annales Cambriae' record the site as having been destroyed by Saxons (Lynch 2001: 146).

A notable hoard of Cnut period silver pennies was recovered by two metal detectorists in 1979 at an unrecorded spot on the hill of Bryn Maelgwyn to the east of Deganwy castle (Boon 1986). This site is outside the 1000m search radius but has been included due to the associations with Maelgwyn.

5.1.7 Medieval

The majority of the Medieval archaeology survives in the hills above the modern town of Deganwy. The most famous site is Deganwy Castle (Nprn 85282) which was built over two hills and is

situated on the earlier site of Maelgwyn's court.

The first recorded castle was built by the Norman Lord Robert of Rhuddlan around AD 1080. Robert held the castle and the surrounding lands until 1093 when he was killed in a raid by Welsh rebels. The land then passed into the ownership of Earl Hugh of Chester (Osborne 2000: 5-6). The land returned to Welsh hands when Gruffydd ap Cynan rose to power in 1094 (Jones 2010). The area continued to be held by the Welsh and by AD 1200 the land had been inherited by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth (RCAHMS 1936: 152). Llywelyn destroyed the castle and lands as part of a scorched earth policy in advance of King John's invasion of 1211 (Maund 2004: 120).

Following the death of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth in 1240 his heirs struggled to hold onto his gains and by 1241-2 Deganwy Castle and lands were once more held by the English. King Henry III took control of the site but it has been suggested that the castle was completely destroyed before returning to English control (Lynch 2001: 146).

It is thought that in 1244 Henry III began to rebuild the castle and it is the remains of this phase of construction which survive to the present day (Nprn 85282/ Prn 2814). Henry III also established the borough of Deganwy in 1248 (Prn 30307). During this period the grandson of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, was rising to power and in 1257 he led an attack on the castle. In 1263 he made large gains taking Diserth and Deganwy Castle from the Crown (Maund 2004: 120-131). It is thought that Llywelyn ap Gruffudd destroyed the castle to base himself on the west side of the Conwy Estuary where he had a llys (Nprn 303129) which was later incorporated into the Edwardian walls (Nprn 95280) which encircle the town (White 1995). Conwy and the associated archaeological remains do not fall within the 1000m search radius and are included to give context and to explain the decline of Deganwy.

After the conquest of North Wales by Edward I settlement and power was refocused to the west of the river Conwy. Conwy Castle (Nprn 121) was built and a new borough was formed. Lewis discussed the formation of a market at Deganwy (Prn 30322) in 1284 (1912: 194). A Gwynedd Archaeological Trust study conducted in 2009 suggested that the site of the market could be represented by the survival of the name "Deganwy" which was used for a farmstead on the tithe map and now is the site of the Deganwy Castle Hotel (Kenny 2009).

The aforementioned 2009 GAT study identified a large number of features associated with the undeveloped areas around the Medieval castle which were attributed a Medieval date. These features are: five possible farmsteads (Prn's 2836, 2838, 30305, 30306, 30308), a roadway to Degannwy castle (Prn 30304), four linear features (Prn 303013) and a quarry to the west of the castle (Prn 30314). A surviving medieval field system has been identified to the south of Deganwy castle (Prn 30309) and a small rectangular platform near Deganwy Castle (Prn 5777) could possibly be given a medieval date.

Four sherds of 13th-14th century pottery were uncovered on the Vardre mountain (Prn 24080) and are thought to have all come from the same vessel.

5.1.8 Post-Medieval – General Background

During the early part of this period the area around Deganwy was primarily agricultural in character with a pattern of dispersed farmsteads. This continued into the nineteenth century and the 1841 census listings of the professions of the parish occupants recorded in the census reflected this. In addition to agricultural work a number of the men were employed in mining (at either the copper mines on the Great Orme or the antimony mine near Bwlch) and fishing (Richards 2010: 11).

This was to change dramatically in the mid nineteenth century with the advent of the railway and the rise to prominence of Llandudno as a holiday location. Deganwy was on the mainline to Llandudno and by 1866 had its own train station. Land associated with the Deganwy and other estates was prime building land and was parcelled off for the erection of villas and houses from the early 1870's onwards and by the early twentieth century much of the area around the Deganwy Castle Hotel was residential (Richards 2010: 21-23).

The railway also brought with it an increase in employment and associated trade opportunities and goods could now be moved more easily to new markets leading to an increase in quarrying/ timber production. Mussel fishing also increased as perishable foodstuffs could be transported more rapidly to markets (Richards 2010: 21-23).

5.1.8.1 Sites Listed in the HER

A late 17th century tower (Prn 4578) is still surviving on a hill to the east of the site. Very little is known about the site and there are suggestions that it a windmill or part of a watchtower system built to guard against pirates (Lloyd 1964).

Agricultural and industrial features associated with the area are represented by a large culvert (Prn 30320), the earth work remains of antimony (an element used to alloying lead and tin) mine (Prn 21921) which is now largely destroyed, and a shaft (Cae'r Dail) associated with the mining (Prn 21053) has been identified within the Snowdon National Park.

There are a number of listed buildings within the study area, all of which are Grade II listed. These structures are included in Appendix A.

5.2 The Development of the Deganwy Castle Hotel, Station Road, Deganwy

The Deganwy Castle Hotel is a complex multiphase structure, the core of which is a farmhouse which is believed to date from the mid 17th century. This structure has substantial stone walls and three massive chimney stacks which are indicative of a high status property (Lloyd Morris 2011: 1). Records of the origins of the farmhouse phase of the buildings history could not be sourced and it is impossible to date the structure on anything other than a stylistic basis.

The earliest reference to the house at Deganwy is recorded on “A Plan of the Bay & Harbour of Conway in Caernarfonshire” by Lewis Morris (figure 2 (Doc C Maps & Plans 59). This map is detailed as having been “published according to an Act of Parliament Sept 29 1748” and a house labelled “Diganwy Stodart” is positioned on the site now occupied by the Deganwy Castle Hotel. The houses on this document are drawn in a schematic manner and no information about the house layout in this period can be derived from the plan.

In the “Annals & Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales” the register of Sheriffs of Caernarfonshire is reproduced (Nicholas 1875: 346). This role confirmed the Stodarts as the residents of Diganwy with Samuel Stoddart of “Diganwy” listed as Sheriff in 1755 and Hugh Stoddart of “Diganwy” in 1775. The Stoddarts are clearly an important family in the district during this period but is unclear what became of them and whether the estate passed out of the family through marriage, death or if there was a debt to be paid which necessitated the sale.

A second edition of the Lewis Morris map was published in 1800 (figure 3) by William Morris but this map no longer has the Stodart family listed alongside the “Diganwy” name. This is confirmed by the 1797 Land Tax Records for the Parish of Eglwys Rhos (XQA/LT/1/3). The spelling of the building name in this document is Deganwy and the owner is recorded as Mrs Williams.

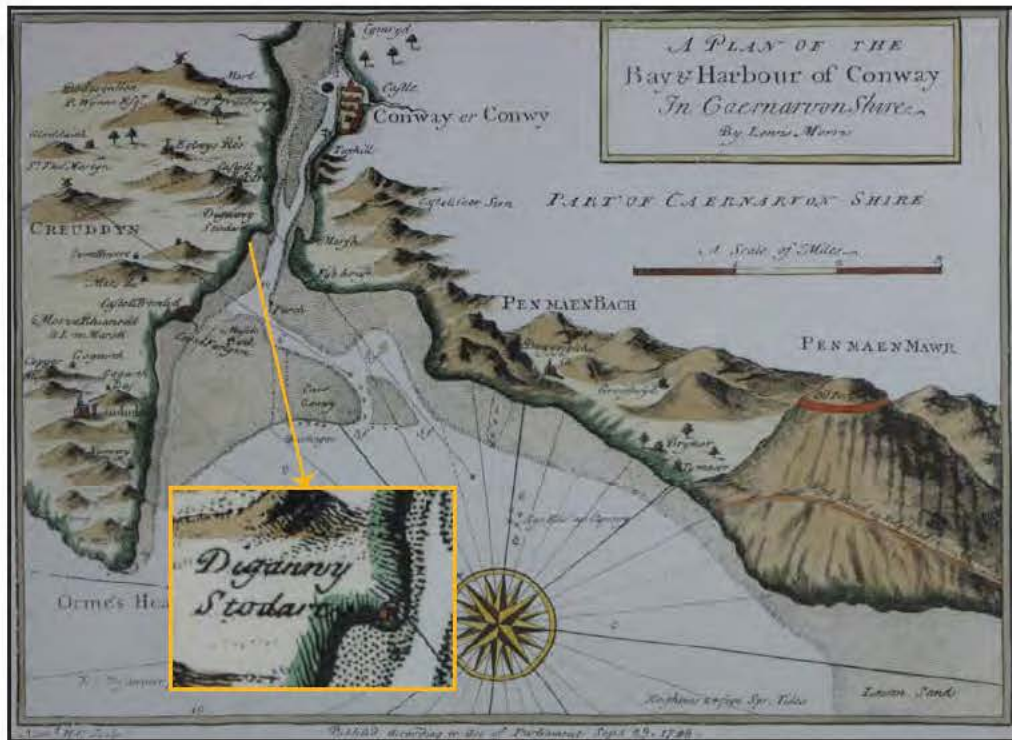


Figure 2. 1748 Map of the Area Surrounding Deganwy
Source: Conwy Archives C Maps & Plans 59

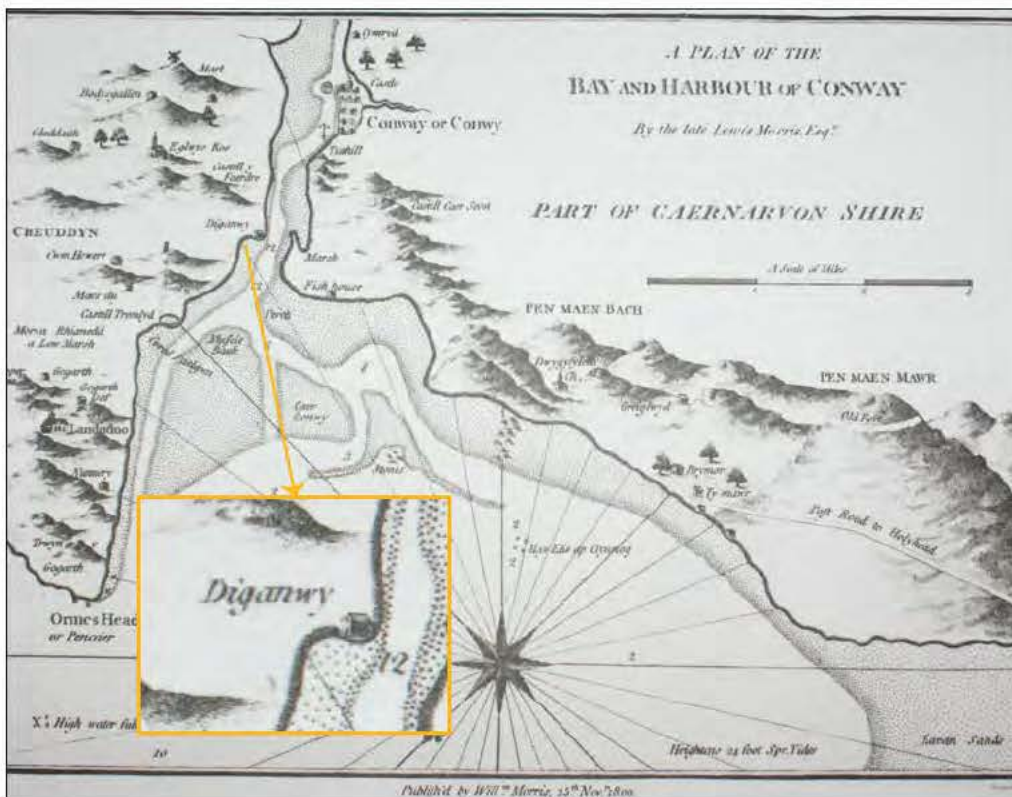


Figure 3. 1800 Reissue of the Above Map of the Area Surrounding Deganwy. Source: Conwy Archives Edition

The farm may well appear in previous Land Tax Records but unfortunately the records for both previous and subsequent years list many properties simply as “farm” rather than detailing individual property names and it is therefore not possible to identify the farmstead in these records. This is a little strange given that Deganwy was clearly of an elevated status and it is unclear why it would not be referred to by name.

Two sources written in the 1830's & 40's provide us with a little more information about the inhabitants of Deganwy House. “A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland: Compiled from Local Information, and the Most Recent and Official Authorities” (Gorton 1833: 707) records that “Diganwy House is the seat of John Lloyd Jones, Esq” & “Cambrian Mirror or North Wales Tourist” states that “A little further on along the shore we reach Diganwy, a genteel mansion, formerly occupied by Lord Kirkwall, but of late years it has been the residence of Sir John Hilton” (Parry 1843: 46).

The Tithe Map and schedule for the Parish of Eglwys Rhos were recorded in 1846. “Dyganwy” and “Dyganwy Tyddyn” are owned and occupied by John Lloyd Jones who is also listed as owning a considerable amount of land in the surrounding area (figures 4 & 5). Lloyd Jones is not listed as resident in the Parish in the 1841 census and there is no record for this census which can be identified as relating to the property. As we know that John Lloyd Jones owns the property in 1833 it is thought that the property is rented out for a period of time between then and 1846.

An 1849 guidebook to Llandudno provides a detailed description of the neighbouring Deganwy Castle and mentions that “*Near the foot of these rocks, and close upon the shore, is a mansion belonging to and occupied by John Lloyd Jones, Esq., built some years ago, probably in a great measure out of the ruins. To this structure the name Treganwy, or Deganwy was given to perpetuate that of the place*” (Conwy Archives Atkinson 1998 Photocopy). This guidebook also includes a map of the area which is adapted from an 1849 Map (C Maps/7) produced to accompany an auction catalogue for lands belonging to the Gloddaeth Estate (figure 6). This is the earliest document which provides a plan of the building footprint at Deganwy House. It shows two parallel ranges of buildings, one of which is likely to now form the core of the Deganwy Castle Hotel and the other was presumably demolished during later building works.

			9	3	39	10	14
Himself	Dyganwy-yddyn						
113	Wann	Arable	17			19	6
114	Wann	Tashur	20	1	3	1	2
115	With main llwydd	Tashur	17		23	1	9
174	With main llwydd	Arable	40	2	15	2	5
175	With main llwydd	Meadow	26			2	10
188	bae by hwnt i berllan	Arable	5	3	34	17	4
189	bae by hwnt i berllan	Arable	5	3	35	18	6
190	bae glan y mor	Arable	8			1	4
191	bothage & garden				5		
194	Hein berllan	Arable		3	36	2	8
195	bae tan y paeidre	Arable	8		30	1	3
			138		21	13	9
	Dyganwy						
192	Tant yr odyr	Tashur	1	3		2	
193	bae drws	Meadow	5			12	8
196	bae uchaf	Arable		2	12	1	3
197	By				32		4
199	Garden				8		1
200	Yard			2	26	3	
			8		38	16	4

Figure 4. 1846 Tithe Map Schedule Showing Deganwy House
Source: Conwy Archives

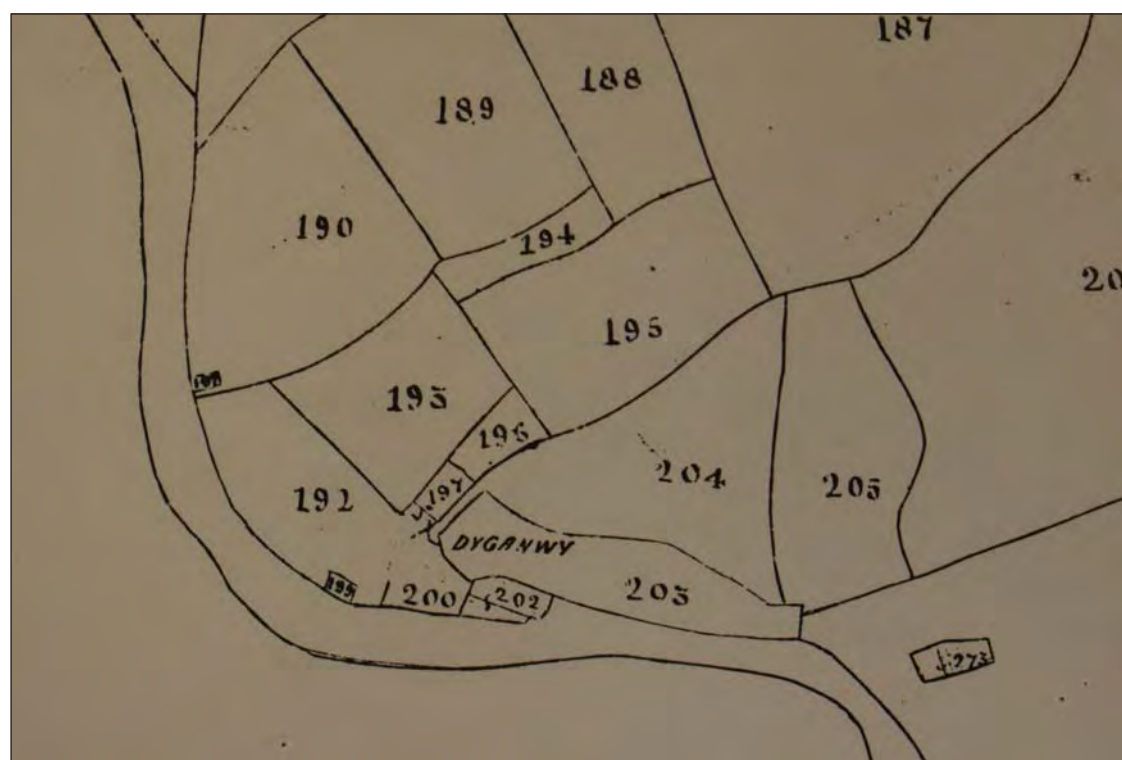


Figure 5. 1846 Tithe Map Portion Showing Deganwy House
Source: Conwy Archives

John Lloyd Jones is listed in the Slater's Directory of both 1849 and 1850 in the Nobility, Gentry & Clergy as resident at Treganwy. The 1851 census (figure 7) provides more information about the Lloyd Jones family. The occupation of the John Lloyd Jones (aged 45), the head of the household is listed as "*landed proprietor*". He lives at Deganwy with his wife Charlotte (42) and their eight children aged between 5 and 17. Also resident at the house were six servants including a governess, nurse, house maid, cook and waiter demonstrating that the family were wealthy enough to employ a range of household staff.

Of interest in our understanding of the role of the family in the history of the house is the places of birth listed for all family members. It is clear that the family have moved into the area from elsewhere and this move must have taken place relatively recently when the Tithe was recorded. John Lloyd Jones was born in Denbighshire and his wife in Lancashire and the births of all eight children are recorded as having been in Heston, Cheshire. As the youngest child is 5 in 1851 she must have been born in 1846 just prior to the relocation of the family to Deganwy. No records could be found which detail whether the family purchased or inherited the estate or at what date before 1833 this occurred.

In 1857 the Lloyd Jones family were to benefit from the building of the Chester and Holyhead Railway to Llandudno. Documents held in the Conway Archives record a sum of £2600 being paid for the purchase of the portion of the Deganwy Estate necessary to build the train line, with the option to purchase additional land at a cost of £200 per acre (CX66/2/17).

This document also included a map which shows a partial plan of the Deganwy mansion (figure 8). This does not show the rear portion of the buildings so it is unclear if the second building range shown in figure 5 is surviving at this stage. The corner tower which is a prominent feature of the current building is not shown on this plan and it is assumed that the tower was built using the monies raised by the sale of the land to the railway company. This map shows a range of buildings at a right angle to the building frontage, along the main road. Nothing of these structures survives although they appear to be shown in a modified form on later maps.



Figure 6. 1849 Accompanying Map to Auction Catalogue for Gloddaeth Estate.
Source: Conwy Archive C Maps/ 7

Parish or Township of <i>Eryri</i>		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of		Town of		Village of	
No. of House	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 29th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Married
					Male	Female			
88	Degarnwy	Snoddy, John, Esq.	Head	Mar.	44	0	Landed Proprietor.	Degarnwy, Denbigh	
		Charlotte Snoddy	Wife	Mar.	42	0		Degarnwy, Denbigh	
		John Edwin Lloyd	Son		17	0	Schoolboy.	Cheshire, Wootton	
		Ellen Evans	Daughter		16	0	Schoolgirl.	D. - D.	
		Henry Lloyd	Son		14	0	Schoolboy.	D. - D.	
		Charlotte Lloyd	Daughter		13	0	Do.	D. - D.	
		Mary Lloyd	Daughter		11	0	Do.	D. - D.	
		John Lloyd	Son		9	0	Do.	D. - D.	
		John Lloyd	Daughter		7	0	Do.	D. - D.	
		Beata Lloyd	Do.		7	0	Do.	D. - D.	
		Thomas Roberts	Servant	Unm.	22	0	General	Widley, Denbigh	
		Mary Davies	Servant	Unm.	21	0	Nurse	Caernarvon, Caernarvon	
		Mary Britchard	Servant	Unm.	20	0	Housemaid	Denbigh, Denbigh	
		William Evans	Servant	Unm.	18	0	Coachman	Caernarvon, Caernarvon	
		Alice Griffiths	Do.	Unm.	17	0	Waitress	Do.	
		Mary Evans	Do.	Unm.	16	0	Housemaid	Denbigh, Denbigh	

Figure 7. 1851 Census Return for Degarnwy

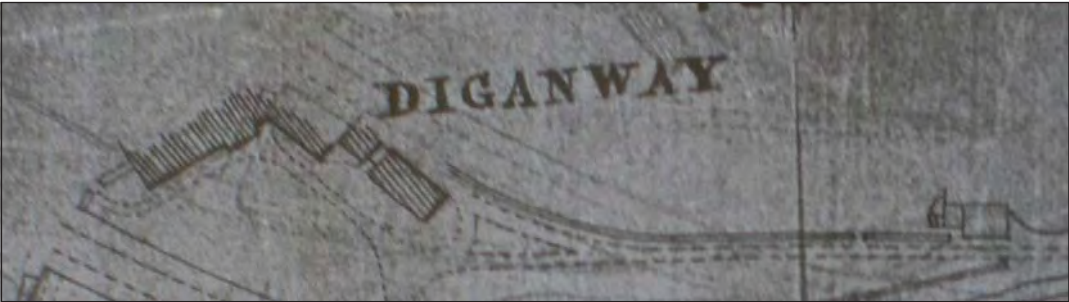


Figure 8. 1857 Accompanying Map to Railway Purchase Document Showing Front Elements of Degarnwy Mansion. Source: Conwy Archive CX66/2/17

The 1861 (figure 9) census shows an increase in the standing of the family and, in addition to Landed Proprietor, the occupation of John Lloyd Jones is now listed as Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant. Four daughters are listed as living at home, and the brother-in-law, sister, nephew and a visitor are also recorded. The family employ four live in servants with the reduction in number presumably reflecting the fact that as the youngest child is 17 and there is no longer a need to employ a governess or nurse.

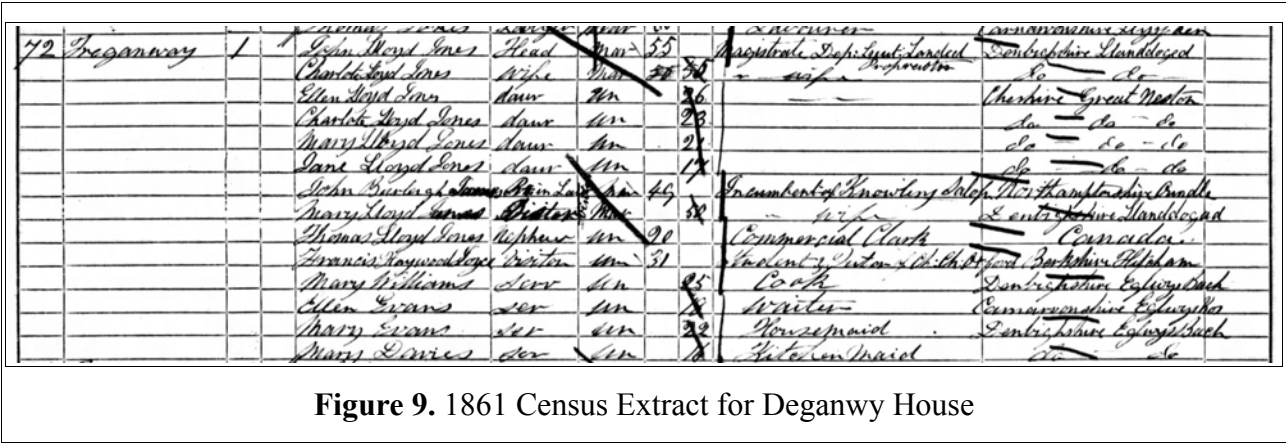


Figure 9. 1861 Census Extract for Deganwy House

The Lloyd Jones family sell Deganwy Mansion and Estate in 1864 and a document detailing with the sale is preserved in the Conwy Archives (COB2/667/186). The property and lands are bought by a “Mr. Robert James Sissons of Saint Asaph in the County of Flint Gentleman in conjunction with Richard James of Llanrwst in the County of Denbigh Gentleman”. This purchase may have been a speculative venture and the estate is split into lots and resold by auction in 1871. At this date neither of the aforementioned Gentlemen are resident at the house and the 1871 (figure 10) census records two women, Bessie Finlay and Kate Edwards the housekeeper and domestic servant as the only occupants.

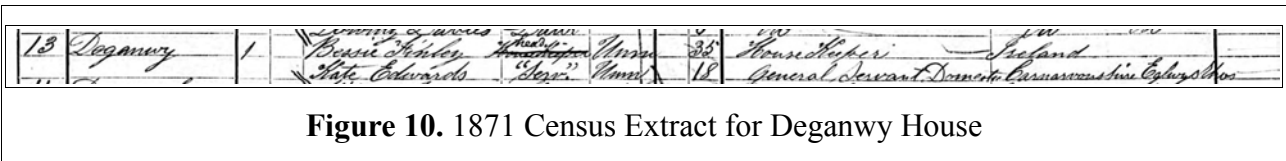


Figure 10. 1871 Census Extract for Deganwy House

A copy of the 1871 auction catalogue (figure 11) was sourced from the Caernarfon Archives (Document Reference XD2/14374). The aforementioned Miss Finlay was listed as the person who would show the property on production of a ticket from Mr Felton the auctioneer. This document provides a detailed record of the property in the final phase of its use as a private house prior to the use of the property as a hotel. The section relating to the mansion house is as follows:

“The Extremely Desirable and Very Commodious Family Residence or Mansion House of “Deganwy”.

Charmingly situated on the banks of the River Conway, commanding delightful views of the Vale of the Conway, Conway Castle and Bridges, Penmaen Mawr, the Great and Little Ormshead, the Irish Sea, Puffin Island, the Island of Anglesey, &c., &c.

The House is in the best possible state of repair, and contains numerous large and small Sitting, Reading, and Entertaining Rooms, Housekeeper's Room, Butler's Pantry, Smoke Room, Coat and Knife Rooms, Kitchens, Pantry, three Water Closets, Lavatory, &c., &c., on the ground floor, with excellent Wine and Ale Cellars in the basement; sixteen excellent Bed and Dressing-rooms, Sitting-room, Bath-room, and two Water Closets on the first floor; and in the Tower (from which most extensive Land and Sea Views are obtained) there is a small bedroom and Observatory.

The Out-Offices comprise six-stalled Stable and Harness Room, with Billiard-room over; large Coach House, Wash House, Laundry, well-ventilated Larder, &c., &c.

The House is approached by a carriage drive through tastefully laid-out Pleasure Grounds; there are a Croquet Lawn, and two large productive Kitchen Gardens, one of which is walled, and contains many valuable full bearing Fruit Trees.

The whole Premises are admirably drained, and abundantly supplied with excellent spring and rain water.

The Lands immediately surrounding the House, and which extend to nearly 50 ACRES, are of superior quality, and admirably adapted for the erection of Villa Residences”.

Also provided with the auction catalogue is a plan of the estate, house, outbuildings and gardens (figure 12). These will be discussed in detail along with the developing house plans in the final report. This document will concentrate on the 1919 building extension and as can clearly be seen from this document there is no structure occupying this space at this time.

CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES,
Midway between Llandudno and Conway.

Plan and Particulars

OF A VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCE

FREEHOLD ESTATE

EXTENDING TO UPWARDS OF 112 ACRES OF LAND,
Comprising some of the finest scenery on the Coast, overlooking the Large

FAMILY RESIDENCE OR MANSION HOUSE OF DEGANWY,
With its Out-offices, Kitchen and Flower Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, Croquet Lawn,
and nearly 50 Acres of Land immediately surrounding it; a

VERY COMPACT FARM,

Situated near thereto, of about 23 Acres, fronting to a splendid road; and

TEN SMALL LOTS OF LAND,

Admirably adapted for Villa Residences,

Within one mile from the Railway Stations at Llandudno and Llandudno Junction, and close to the Deganywy Station,
at which upwards of thirty trains per day pass and repass;

WHICH WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY

MR. GEORGE FELTON

At the Deganywy Castle Hotel, close to the Station,

On MONDAY the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1871,

At TWO for THREE o'clock p.m. most punctually.

In the Lots set forth in the within Particulars of Sale, or in such other Lots and in such order as the Vendor's Agent may
decide upon at the time of Sale, and subject to such Conditions as will be then produced.

MISS FINLAY, at Deganywy, will show the House on production of a Ticket from Mr. FELTON.

N.B.—These Plans and Particulars may be had, and any other information obtained, at the Office of Messrs. St. Aubyn and George, Solicitors, St. Aubyn and Rayl; or from the Auctioneer, Messrs. St. Aubyn and George, Llandudno.

FELTON & SONS, PRINTERS, CHESTER.

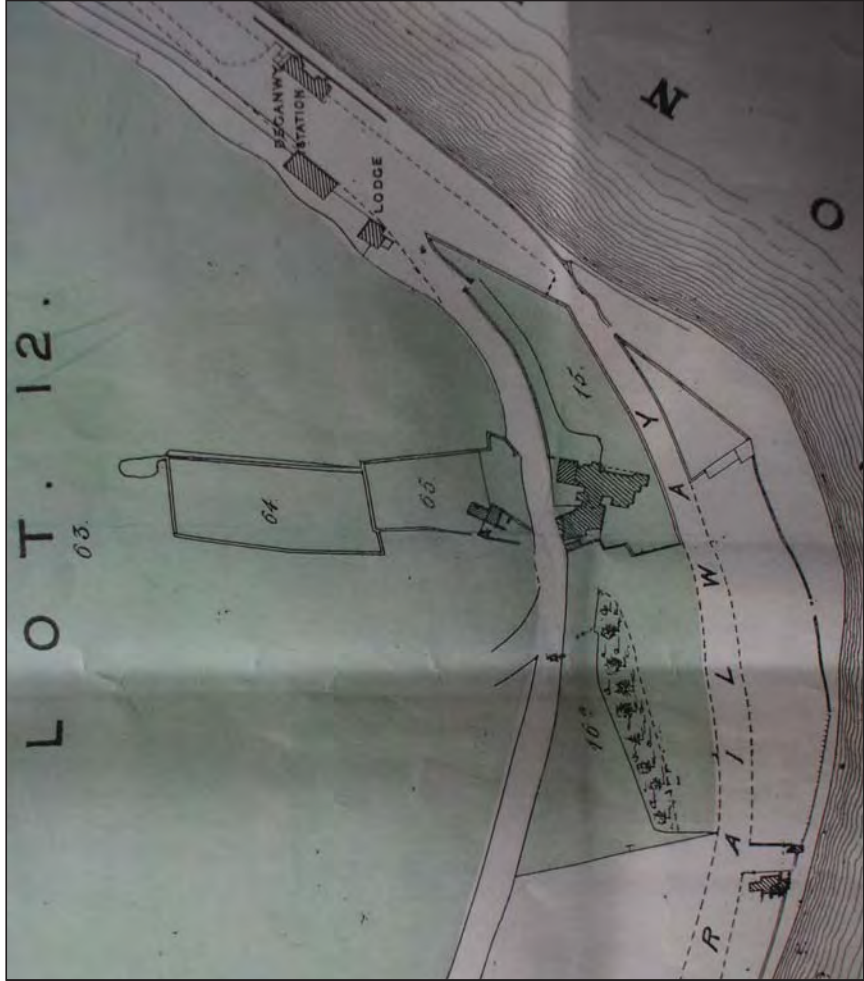


Figure 11 (Left). 1871 Auction Catalogue for Deganywy Estate

Figure 12 (Above). Accompanying Map for Auction Catalogue

Source: Caernarfon Archives Doc XD2/14374

This document is the earliest source which specifically mentions that the building is a hotel and states that “*Within one mile from the Railway Stations at Llandudno and Llandudno Junction, and close to the Deganwy Station, at which upwards of thirty trains per day pass and repass; WHICH WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by MR. GEORGE FELTON at the Deganwy Castle Hotel, close to the Station*”.

The documents recording who the hotel is sold to have unfortunately not survived and it is unclear as to whether the occupants listed in the 1881 census purchased the property in 1871, at a later date or were tenants. An extract from a trade directory of 1877 (figure 13) lists Robert R. Barber as a school master in the area and it has been suggested (Lloyd Morris 2011:) that the Deganwy College (formerly St. Oswald's College) is located at the Deganwy Castle Hotel. Whilst this is possible it this cannot be confirmed and place name evidence and later advertisements for Deganwy School places the college nearer to Llandudno Junction (Richards 2010: 25).

The 1881 census (figure 14) lists the aforementioned Robert Barker and family as resident and hotel keeper at the Deganwy Castle Hotel. The building is definitely being run as a hotel and not a school at this date. The family have moved on from the hotel by 1885 as a lease document dated 25th March 1885 lists Mr. Henry Stewart Tritton as the new hotel proprietor (CD4/10/25/5). The owner of the building is listed as Mr William Thomas, but it is unknown when Mr Thomas took ownership. The hotel was listed in the 1886 “*North Wales Trade Directory*” with Henry Stewart Tritton as hotel proprietor at the Deganwy Castle Hotel. The 1889 Sutton's Chester and North Wales Trade Directory shows that Henry Tritton is still proprietor at this time.

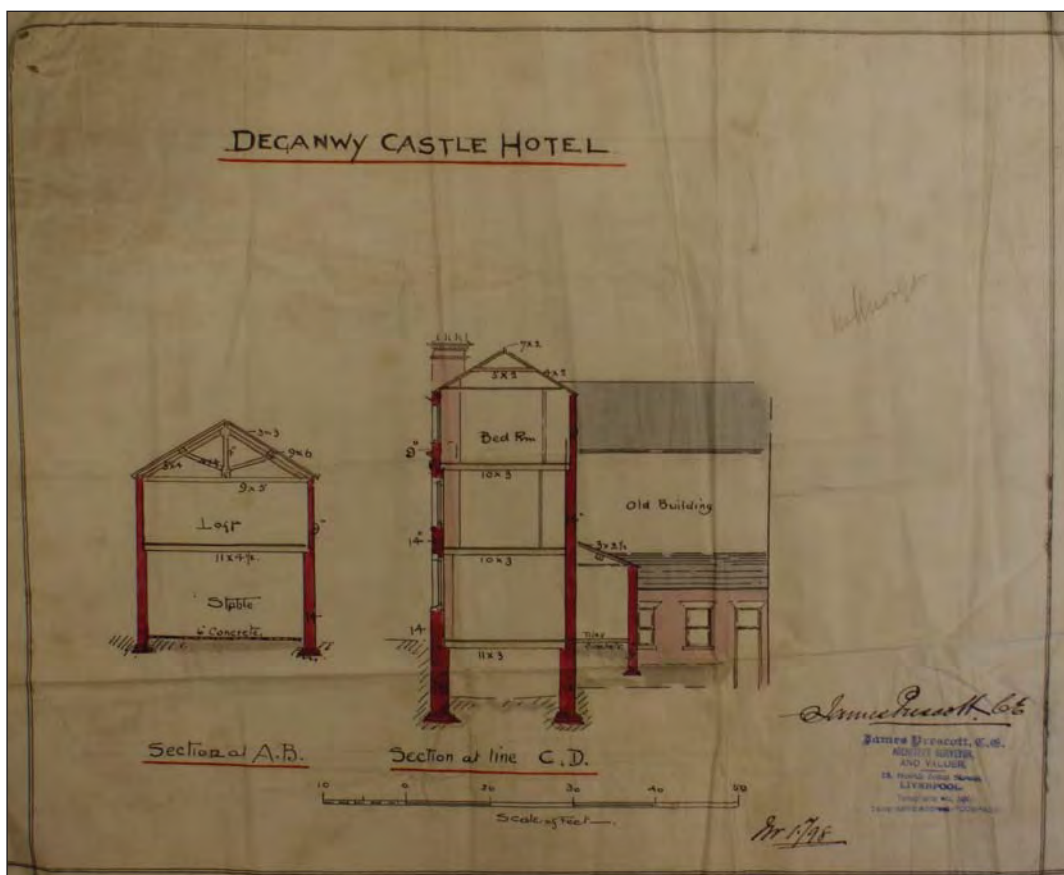
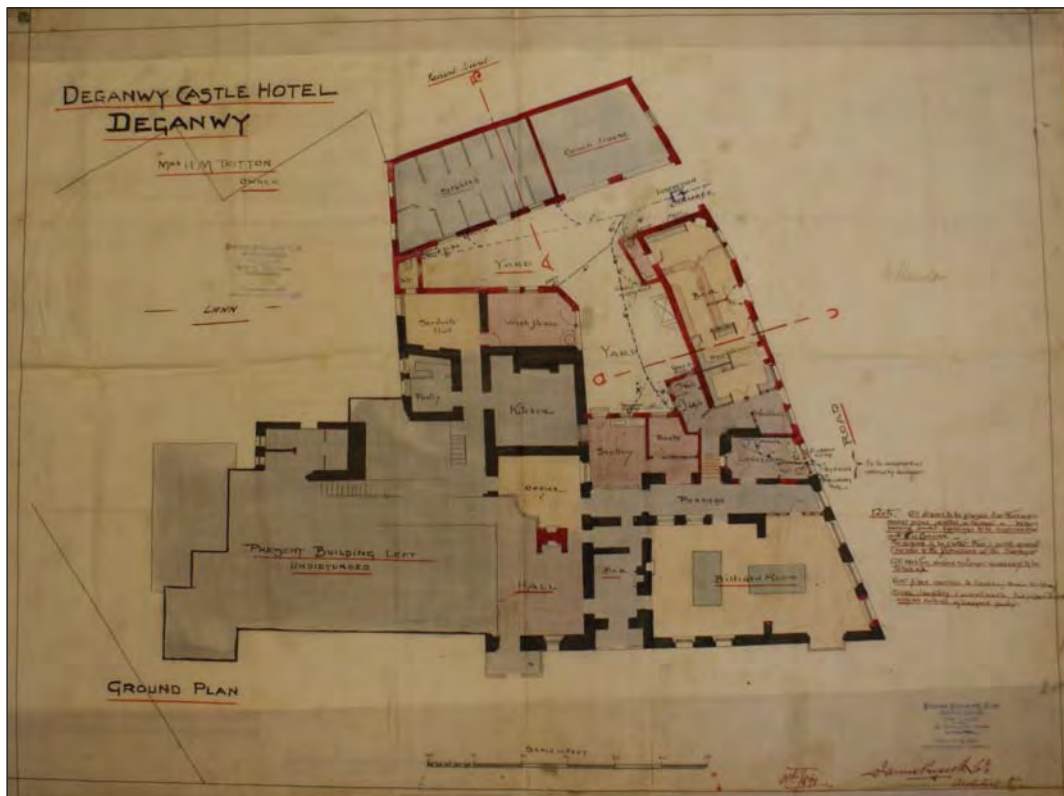
The 1891 census (figure 15) once again shows that the Tritton family are resident at the Deganwy Castle Hotel. Archive documents show that Henry Tritton takes out a mortgage of £2,500 plus interest to purchase the hotel in May 1891. Henry Tritton died on the 15th May 1892 at the age of 52 and the hotel passed to his wife Helen Maria Tritton (CD4/9/23/13). Helen continues to run the hotel as a successful business until at least 1901 as can be seen on the census for this date (figure 16). A number of records held in the Conwy Archives provide further details of the hotel during this period.

The designs for modifications to the hotel commissioned around 1892 and further works commissioned in 1898 (figures 17 & 18-21) still survive. The earlier works were designed by George Felton of Llandudno and the later by James Prescott of Liverpool. These alterations are evident when one compares the First and Second Ordnance Survey Maps (figures 22 & 23) and will be discussed in greater detail in the final report. The high level of expansion over a relatively short period of time is a strong indication of the success of the hotel.

Of interest in relation to the 1919 extension building is a glass structure shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey Map which does not appear on the First Edition located within the area later occupied by the aforementioned extension.

By the 1911 census the hotel has passed to Helen Tritton's eldest daughter Grace. Grace is a spinster and has been living at the hotel with her mother and has presumably been involved in the running of the hotel for a considerable period of time. A number of photograph albums belonging to Grace's sister Hylda Tritton (later Griffiths) are held at the Conway Archives and these are an invaluable document of how elements of the hotel frontage would have looked during the period roughly dating from the early 1900's until c.1912. A selection of these pictures have been included as figures 24 – 41.

There are two sales catalogues for the sale of the Deganwy Estate in 1892 (CONWY/SC/1) and 1903 (CSC/5) and these offer further evidence for how the Deganwy Castle Hotel would have looked during the period covering the Tritton's occupation. These documents may however be a little unreliable as they were not specifically produced to show the Deganwy Castle Hotel. The 1892 catalogue includes a number of watercolour paintings of the area including one which clearly shows the Deganwy Castle Hotel (figure 42) and the façade is somewhat different to that now seen. This may be a glimpse of the building before the modifications to the roadside elevation or a schematic representation of the building. Both of these documents also include plans of the Deganwy Castle Hotel floor plans (figure 43 & 44) which will be used for comparison with other sources to phase the building. There is also a schematic plan of the Deganwy Castle Hotel dated 1899 produced in conjunction with a “*Grant of Right of Way Over a Footpath*” (COB2/664/186) which runs alongside the rear boundary of the property and over the railway bridge (figure 45) and is still in use today.



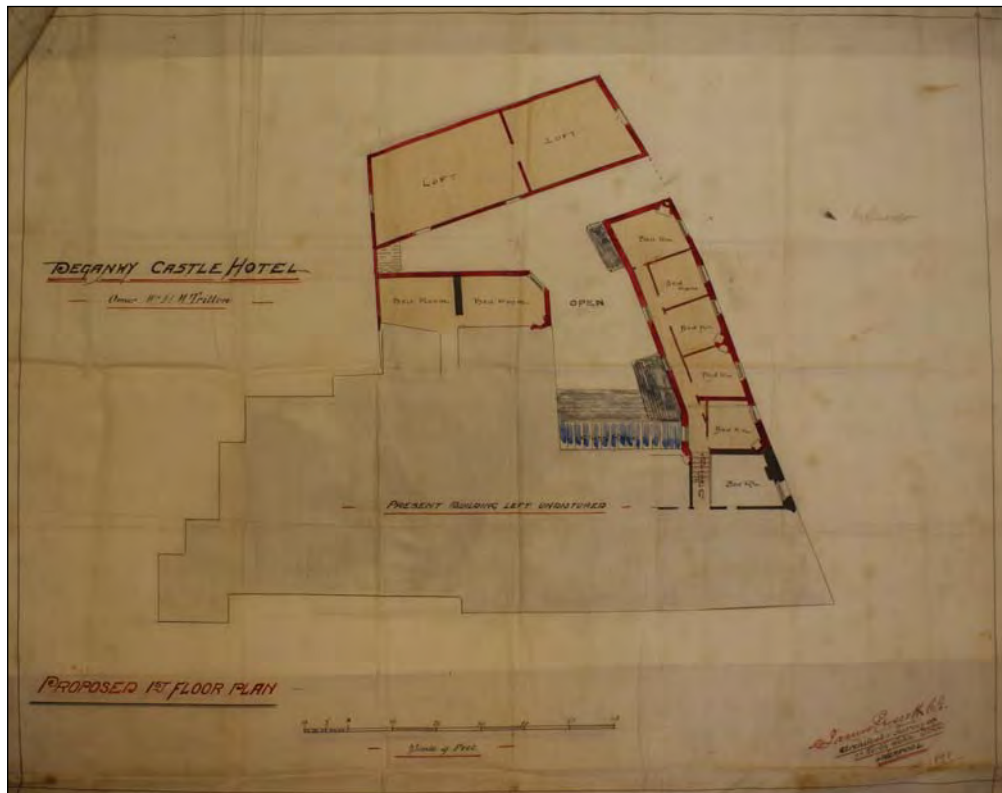


Figure 20. Proposed Modifications to the Deganwy Castle Hotel 1898.
Source: Conwy Archives Doc C Maps & Plans 23/1/131

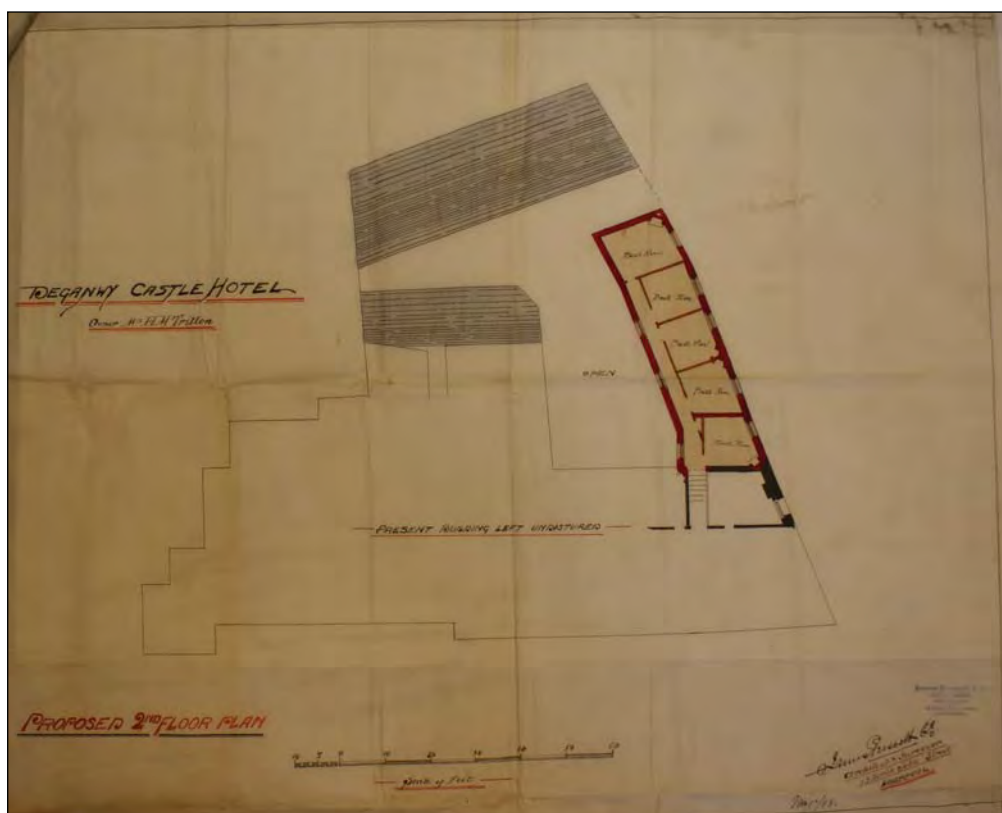


Figure 21. Proposed Modifications to the Deganwy Castle Hotel 1898.
Source: Conwy Archives Doc C Maps & Plans 23/1/131

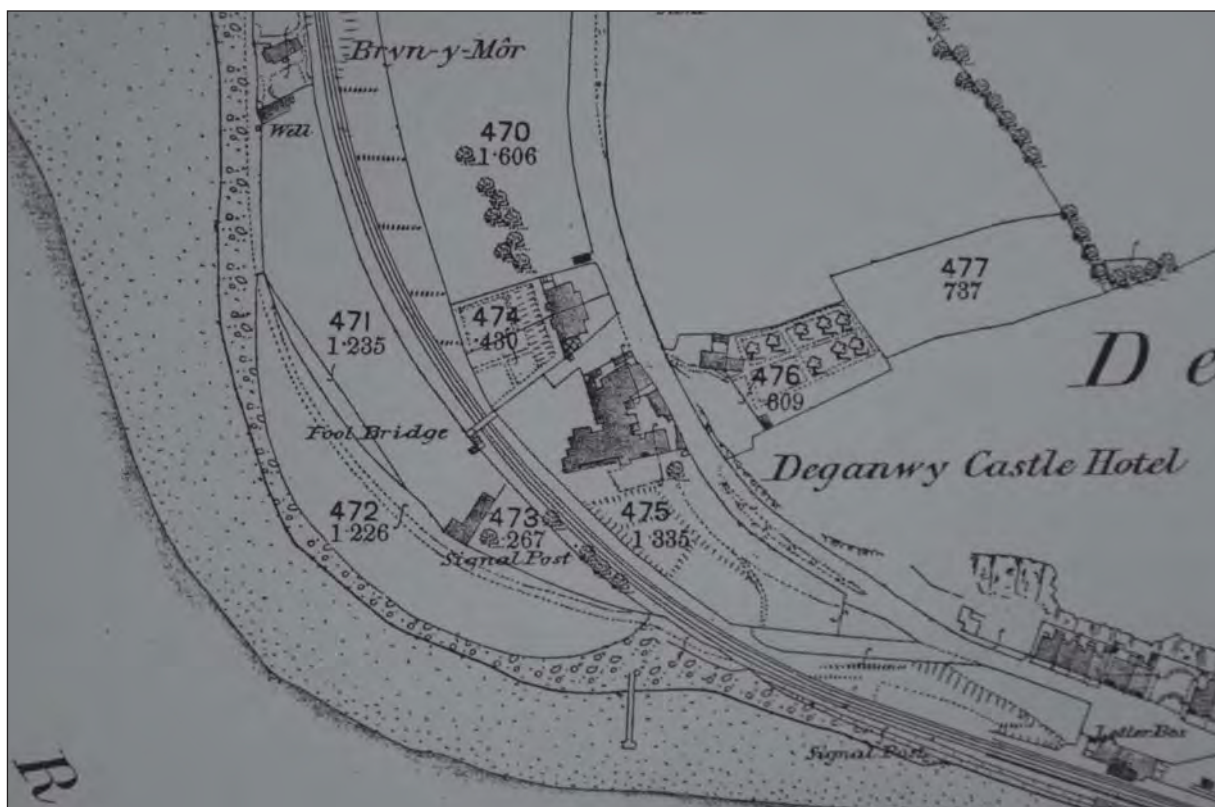


Figure 22. 1889 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Extract Showing Deganwy Castle Hotel



Figure 23. 1901 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map Extract
Showing the Deganwy Castle Hotel



Figures 24 - 32. Photographs From Hylda Tritton's Family Albums Dated c.1900-1912.
Source: Conwy Archive Docs CP247/2, CP247/1, CP247/71-100, CP247/26, CP247/57



33.



34.



35.



36.



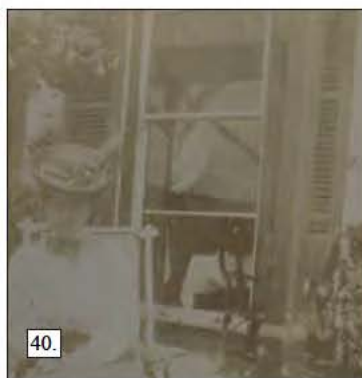
37.



38.



39.

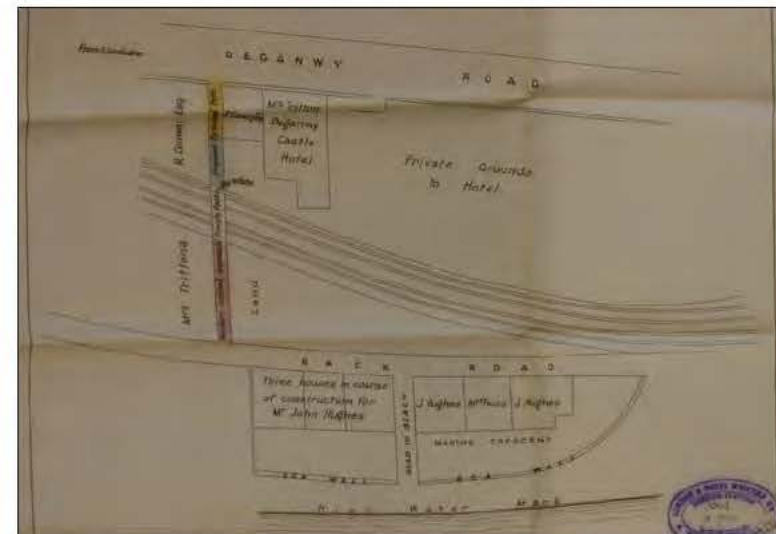
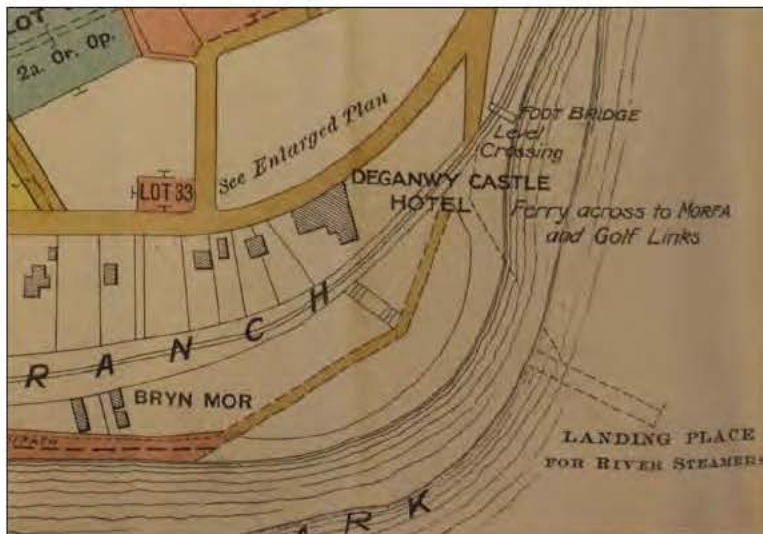


40.



41.

Figures 33 - 41. Photographs From Hylda Tritton's Family Albums Dated c.1900-1912.
Source: Conwy Archive Docs CP247/2, CP247/1, CP247/71-100, CP247/26, CP247/57



As mentioned above the Tritton family are recorded on the 1911 census (figure 46) with Grace as proprietor and ten servants employed in the hotel. This is the last census which is available and alternative documents must be sourced to follow changes in hotel ownership. Trade directories for the area show that Grace is listed in 1911 as running the hotel but by 1913 Bennett's Trade Directory lists a Mrs Oakley as manageress. It is unclear if Mrs Oakley is managing the property on behalf of the Trittons or is a new owner but by 1914 Mr John Taylor is listed as the proprietor of The Castle Hotel and the Castle Hotel Garage on Deganwy Road. Further directories dated until 1936 record Mr Taylor as the owner of the hotel and garage and in later years his ownership is listed as being joint with E.L Taylor.

Large Schedule with space for 45 names.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Number of Schedule 1/25
(To be filled up by the Enumerator after collection.)

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the back of page 2, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family.	AGE (last birthday) and SEX.	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE.	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION of Person aged ten years and upwards.	BIRTHPLACE of every Person.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country.	INFIRMITY.	LANGUAGE SPOKEN.
1. <i>Edith Hammond</i>	<i>Servant</i>	<i>29yrs single</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 471</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
2. <i>Netty Thomas</i>		<i>24yrs</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 471</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
3. <i>Ann Hughes</i>		<i>43yrs</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 486</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
4. <i>Esther Jones</i>		<i>33yrs</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 947</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
5. <i>Thomas Hughes</i>		<i>24yrs married</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 471</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
6. <i>Mary Ellen Jones</i>		<i>17yrs single</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 471</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
7. <i>Alfred Jones</i>		<i>7yrs</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 471</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
8. <i>Daniel Jones</i>		<i>25yrs</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 947</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
9. <i>Elsie</i>		<i>26yrs</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 471</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
10. <i>Charlotte Jones</i>		<i>26yrs</i>		<i>Dom. Serv. 471</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>
11. <i>Grace Tritton</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>43yrs</i>		<i>Proprietress of Hotel</i>	<i>Hotel 6943</i>	<i>Wales</i>		<i>English</i>

Figure 46. 1911 Census Extract for Deganwy Castle Hotel

A document (C Maps & Plans 23/2/339) held in the Conwy Archives is tentatively dated as 1912, and would therefore date to the earliest phase of the Taylor's ownership. It relates to modifications to the garage area and outbuilding although at least part of this work was not carried out as the garage building has two storeys rather than three as is shown in the drawing. It is more likely that this document actually dates to 1935 when other works on this area of the building were commissioned and the document has therefore been included with these architects drawings.

It was during the ownership of the Taylors that the extensions which are to be modified/ demolished as part of the current scheme of works were erected and the original architects drawings for these works survive, interestingly along with the alternative building designs which were never built. This documents also provide us with an idea of what the building floor plan was prior to the new works being carried out.

The first phase of works was carried out in 1919 and the wing which overlooks the railway line was added. The architects commissioned were R. Thelwall Longden & J. Arfon Jones, architects and surveyors from Mostyn Street, Llandudno. The existing plans are included as figures 47 - 49 whilst the plans & elevations for the 1919 wing are included as figures 50 – 51). The alternative building designs are included as figures 52 - 53. This wing was redecorated at some point during the 1980's and this redecoration removed the majority of original features/ colour schemes. Where surviving these features were documented during the building survey but no earlier documents are retained which detail how the rooms would have appeared. The addition of this wing is not evident on the 1920 Ordnance Survey Map but is evident by the 1936 edition (figures 54 & 55).

The Taylors also modified the front of the Deganwy Castle Hotel, adding a sun porch and veranda in the 1932. These structures were designed by Manchester architect John Knight and the original drawings are shown in figure 56. These features partially survive and will be restored to their original design in the forthcoming works.

As mentioned above part of the Deganwy Castle Hotel was utilised as a garage from 1914 at the latest although it is possible that the garage was operational for a year or two before this date. The garage appears to have been a lucrative enterprise and the garage building at the far end of the roadside elevation is modified in the 1930's (figure 57-58) and a large area has been given over for use as a garage as can be evidenced on the 1919 plans of the hotel. The full extension works were not carried out as the garage structure was never extended to three storeys.

A number of postcards/photographs of Deganwy have been deposited in the Conwy Archives which show how the hotel appeared during the first half of the Twentieth Century and a selection of these are included in this report (figures 59-61). There are other examples but they show the tower rather than the hotel as a whole.

The more recent history of the Deganwy Castle Hotel is less well documented than that of the early Twentieth Century and the archive holds almost no information for this phase. A handful of photographs survive from the 1960's allowing the dating of a sun-room and porch to the front of the building. The sun-room must have been added after the latest photograph was taken in the late 1960's. An internet search of hotel reviews does offer a glimpse of the how the hotel fared in it's final days before finally closing in 2010. The Deganwy Castle Hotel is a prominent building within the community and gaps in the later history of the building could be filled by an oral history project.



Figure 47. 1919 Architects Plan of Deganwy Castle Hotel Prior to the Remodelling of That Year (Source: Conwy Archives C Maps & Plans 22/3)



Figure 48. 1919 Architects Plan of Deganwy Castle Hotel Prior to the Remodelling of That Year (Source: Conwy Archives C Maps & Plans 22/3)



Figure 49. 1919 Architects Plan of Deganwy Castle Hotel Prior to the Remodelling of That Year (Source: Conwy Archives C Maps & Plans 22/3)

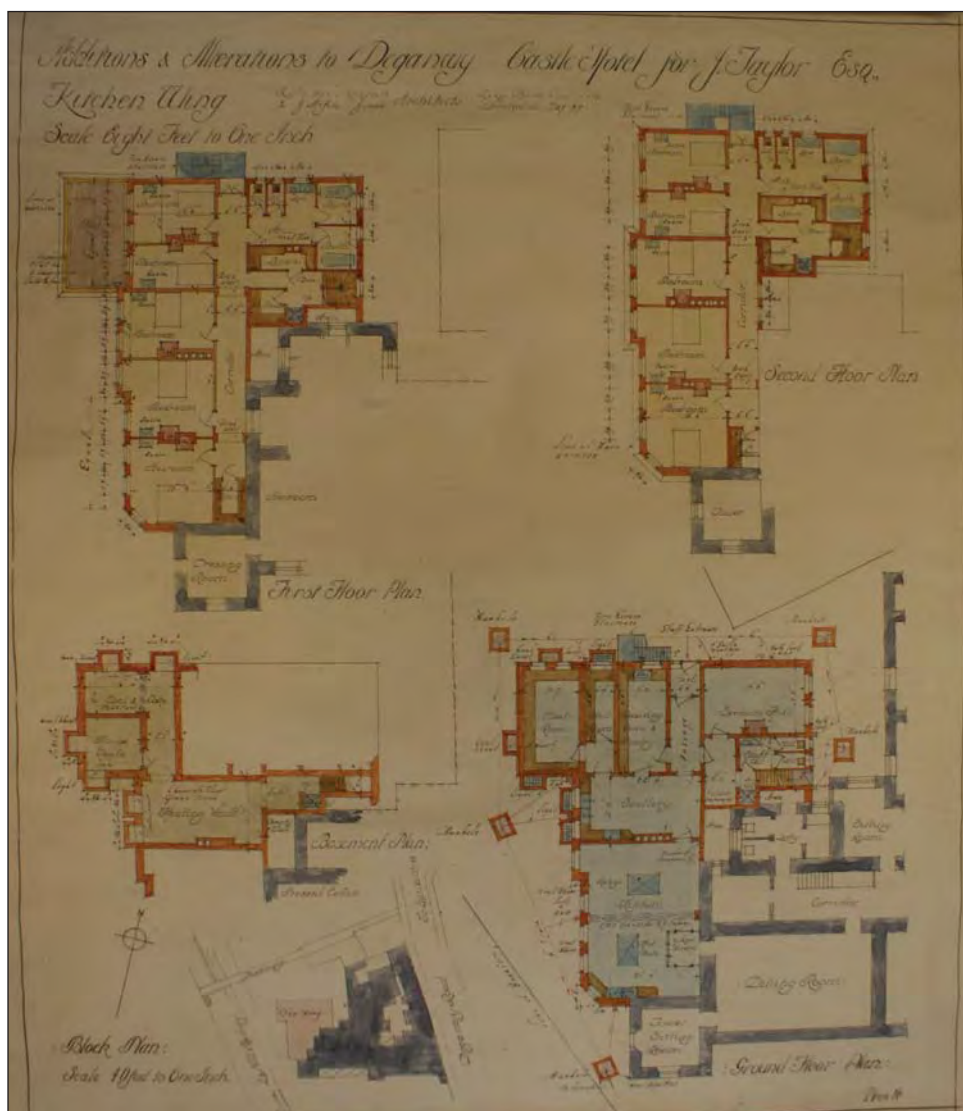


Figure 50. 1919 Architects Plan of Deganwy Castle Hotel 1919 Extension (Source: Conwy Archives C Maps & Plans 22/3)



Figure 51. 1919 Architects Elevations of Deganwy Castle Hotel Extension Wing (Source: Conwy Archives C Maps & Plans 22/3)



Figure 54. 1912 Ordnance Survey Map of Deganwy Showing the Castle Hotel



Figure 55. 1936 Ordnance Survey Map of Deganwy Showing the Castle Hotel

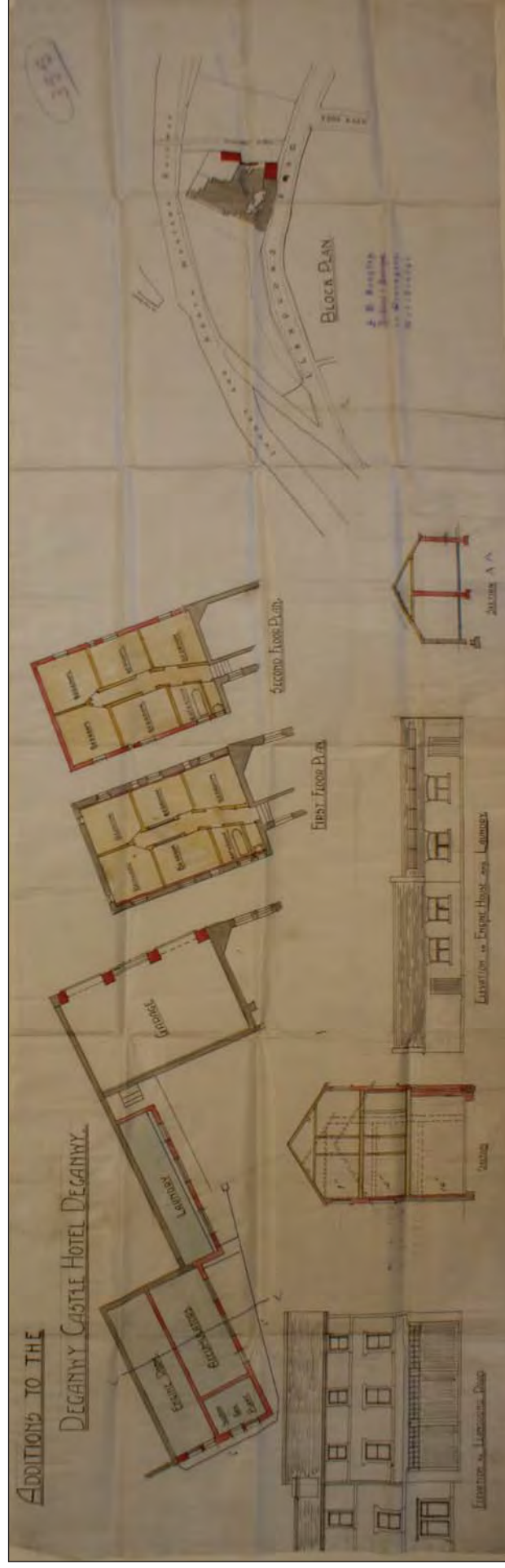


Figure 57. Architects Plans for Additions to the Deganwy Castle Hotel c.1935. Source: Conwy Archives C Maos & Plans 23/2/339



Figure 58. Architects Plans for Additions to the Deganwy Castle Hotel 1935. Source: C Maps & Plans 23/2/1031



Figures 59 - 61. Selection
Of Early Twentieth Century
Pictures of the Deganwy
Castle Hotel



Figure 62. Front Elevation of the Deganwy Castle Hotel Believed To Have Been Taken During the Early 1960's.
Source: Conwy Archives CP286/6/2



Figure 63. Front Elevation of the Deganwy Castle Hotel Believed To Have Been Taken During the Late 1960's. Note the Addition of The Porch. Source: Conwy Archives CP92/14/2

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works

Plans and Elevations of the building were provided by the client and those showing the 1919 extension wing are included as figures 64-67.

A photographic survey of The Deganwy Castle Hotel was conducted on Wednesday 11th July – Thursday 12th July 2012. The results of this survey have been subdivided by elevation, floor and when necessary room for ease of interpretation. The position of each plate is marked on the plans provided by the client. These are included as Appendix B.

When a comparison of the exterior elevations of the 1919 extension is made against the original architects drawings it is clear that the building survives almost entirely as built, albeit in a dilapidated state. A full photographic record of the building exterior was made including detailed shots of the windows and doors. These are included as plates 1-20.

The building interior (plates 21-74) has fared less well and the original 1919 room divisions on the first and second floor level have largely been removed and modern stud walling forms the new divisions. These two floors were designed as guest accommodation with bathrooms at the end of each of the corridors. The modern modifications (believed to have taken place in the 1980's) were to allow each bedroom to be provided with an en-suite bathroom reflecting the changing requirements of the hotel customers. Due to this, although photographs were taken of all rooms, it was not felt necessary to include all pictures in this interim report as they show very little. The photographs will all be included on the CD which will accompany the final report.

Rooms which contained surviving 1919 elements have all been included. These features include tiled fireplace hearths, built-in wardrobes and cupboards and some original flooring. Plates 21 – 47 show a selection of first and second floor rooms and features.

The ground floor of the 1919 wing was utilised as a kitchen until the closure of the hotel and again this was the purpose for which this floor of the wing was intended. The divisions within the first floor are closer to the original floor plans and the servants hall (plates 56 - 59), staff toilets (51 - 55) and still room (65 - 68) all survive largely intact. The kitchen itself (plates 69 - 74) has had the internal partitions removed.

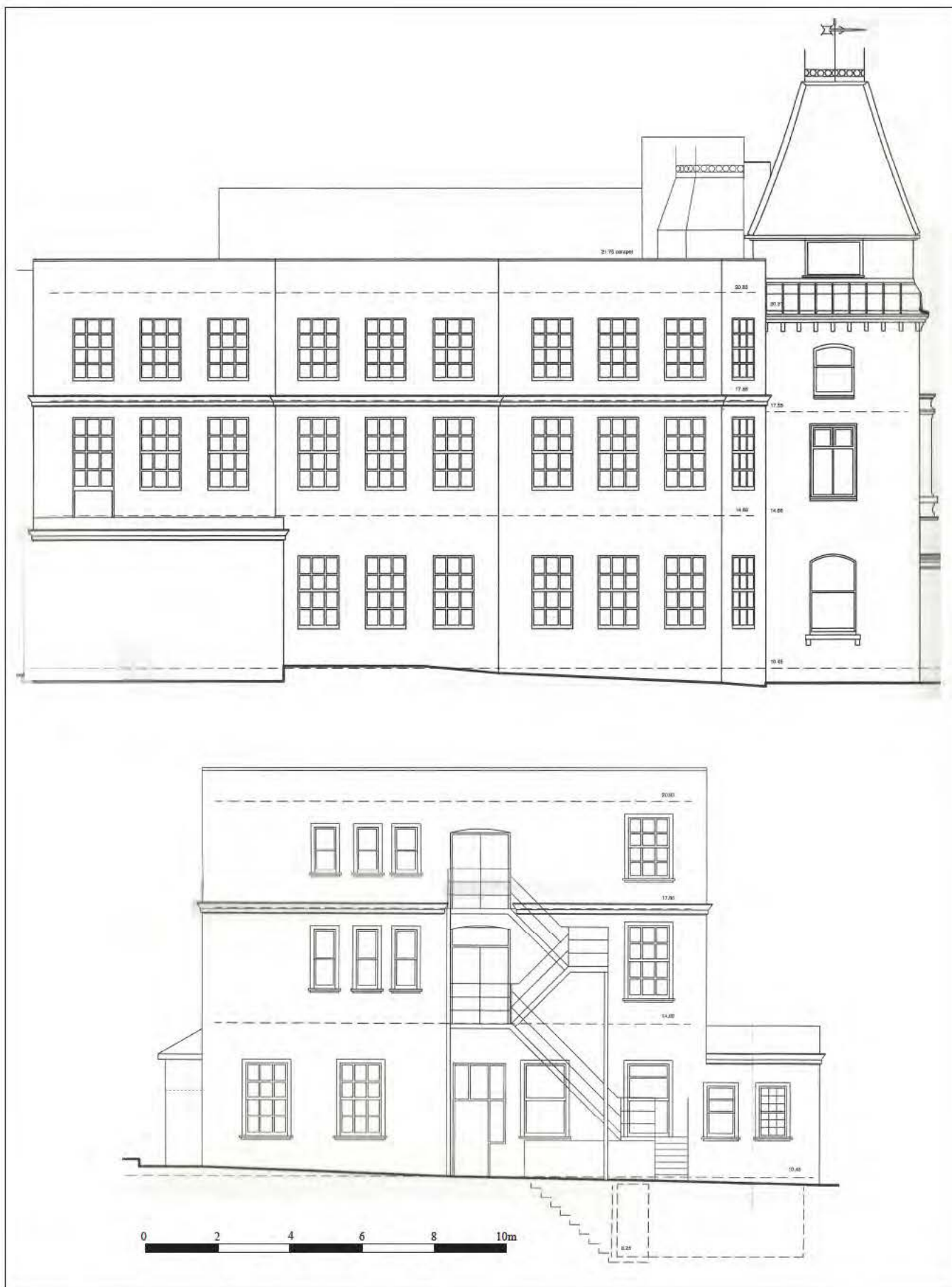


Figure 64. Architects Drawings Showing 1919 Extension Western (Above) and Northern Elevations (Below). Produced by Bowen Dann Knox Architects

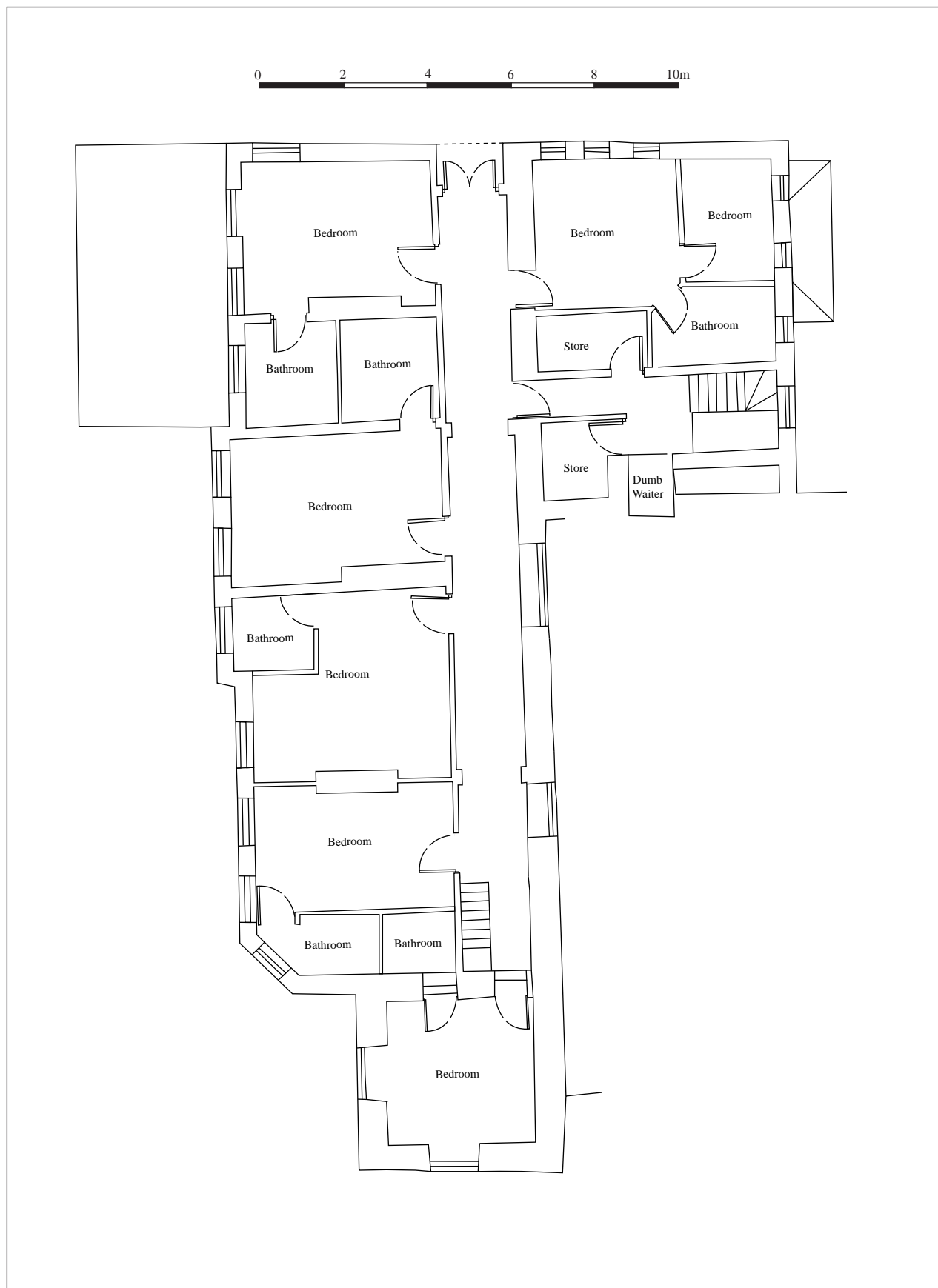


Figure 65. Second Floor Plan of 1919 Extension, Deganwy Castle Hotel
Produced by Bowen Dann Knox Architects

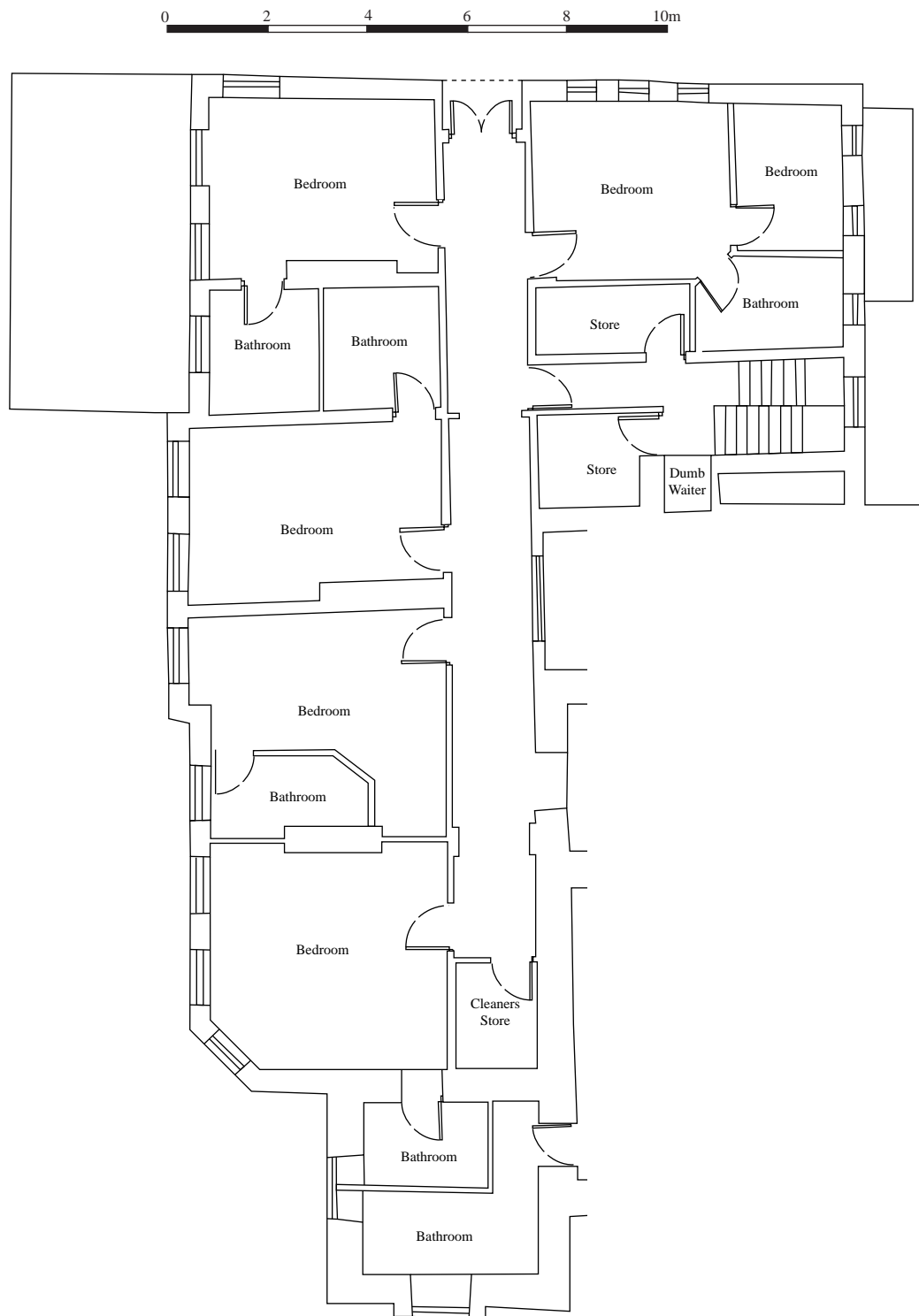


Figure 66. First Floor Plan of 1919 Extension, Deganwy Castle Hotel
Produced by Bowen Dann Knox Architects

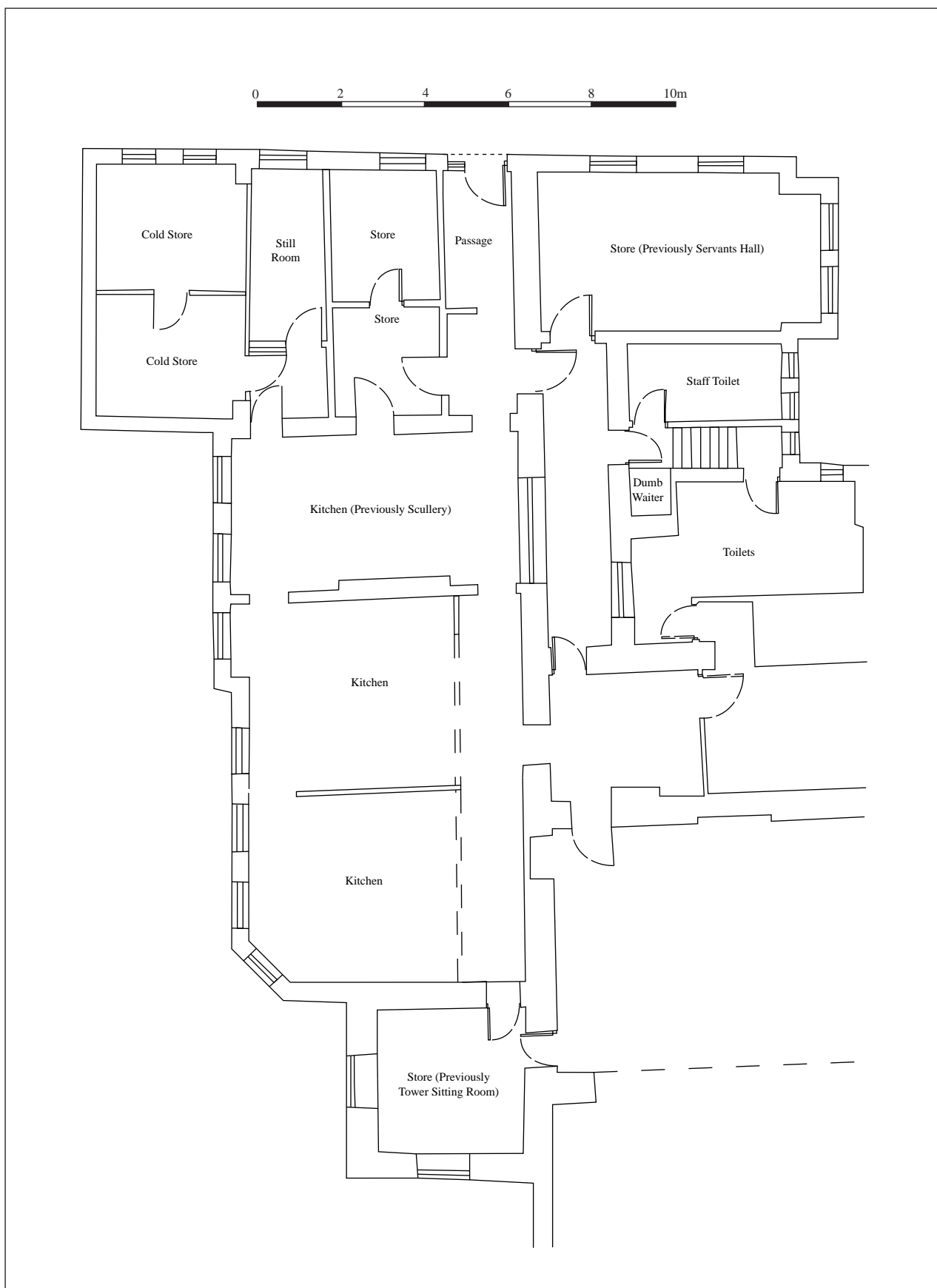


Figure 67. Ground Floor Plan of 1919 Extension, Deganwy Castle Hotel
Produced by Bowen Dann Knox Architects



Plate 1. The Deganwy Castle Hotel in its Landscape Setting
Showing Train line and Main Road into Llandudno



Plate 2. The Tower With the 1919 Extension to the Rear



Plate 3. The Tower With the 1919 Extension to the Rear



Plate 4. 1919 Extension West Facing Elevation



Plate 5. The 1919 Extension Taken From the North- West
Showing the Flat Roofed Meat Store



Plate 6. The 1919 Extension Taken From the North- West
Showing the Flat Roofed Meat Store



Plate 7. The 1919 Extension Taken From the North



Plate 8. The 1919 Extension Taken From the North-East



Plate 9. The 1919 Extension Taken From the North
Showing the Arrangement of Buildings Behind



Plate 10. The 1919 Extension Taken From the North-East



Plate 11. The 1919 Extension Eastern Elevation
Showing Window Details (1m Scale)

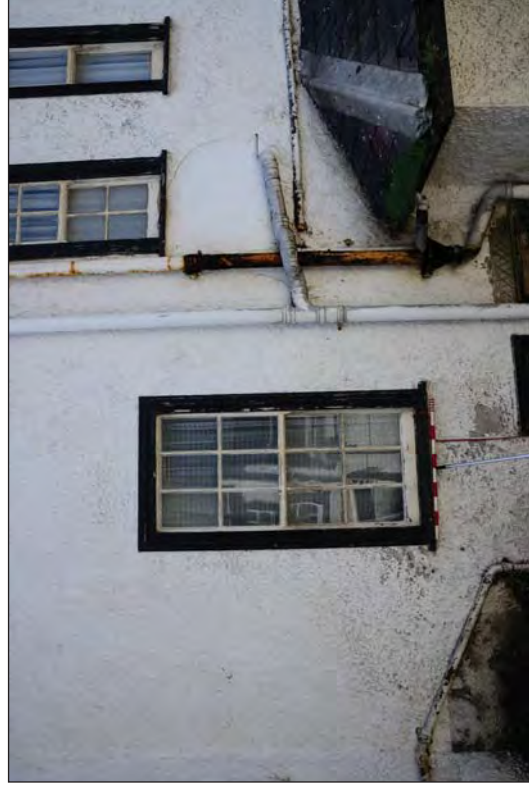


Plate 12. The 1919 Extension Eastern Elevation
Showing Window Details (1m Scale)



Plate 13. The 1919 Extension Flat Roof and Chimney



Plate 14. The 1919 Extension Flat Roof and Chimney

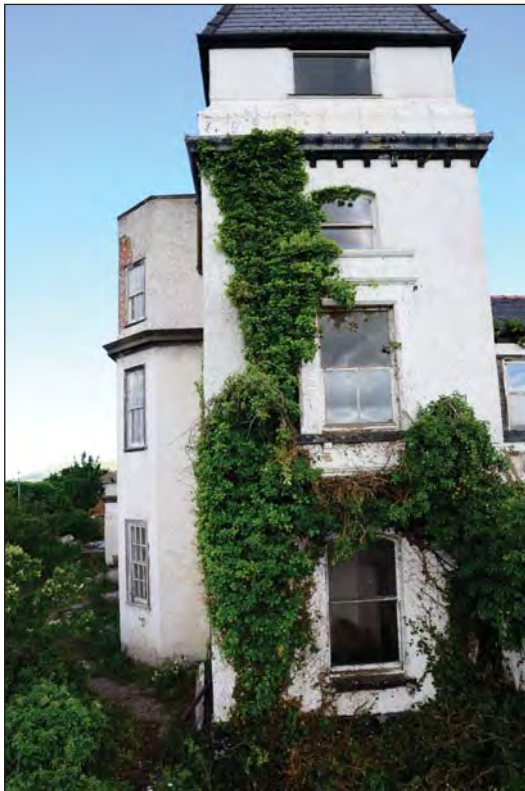


Plate 15. The 1919 Extension & 1860's Tower Southern Elevation



Plate 16. The 1919 Extension Window Detail and Exposed Brickwork In Western Elevation



Plate 17. The 1919 Extension Western Elevation Showing Window Details (1m Scale)



Plate 18. The 1919 Extension Western Elevation Showing Window Details (1m Scale)



Plate 19. The 1919 Extension Western Elevation Showing Window Details (1m Scale)



Plate 20. The 1919 Extension Western Elevation Showing Window Details (1m Scale)



Plate 21. 1919 Extension
Second Floor Corridor. Mirrored
At First Floor Level



Plate 22. 1919 Extension
Second Floor Corridor. Mirrored
At First Floor Level



Plate 23. 1919 Extension
Second Floor Room With
Original Built in Wardrobe



Plate 24. 1919 Extension
Second Floor Room With
Original Built in Wardrobe



Plate 25 (Top Left). 1919 Extension
Second Floor Room With Original Built
In Wardrobe
Plate 26 (Bottom Left). Detailed Shot
Showing Hooks Inside Wardrobe
Plate 27 (Above). Original 1919 Built In
Wardrobe Detailed Shot



Plate 28. Second Floor Linen Closet With What is Believed to be The Original Furniture



Plate 29. Second Floor Linen Closet With Original Copper Pipe Radiator



Plate 30. Second Floor Cupboard At Top of Stairway. Blocked Dumb Waiter Can Be Seen to the Left



Plate 31. Second Floor Stairwell



Plate 32. First Floor Corner Room With Original Built In Cupboard and Tiled Hearth



Plate 33. Original Built In Cupboard



Plate 34. Original Built In Cupboard

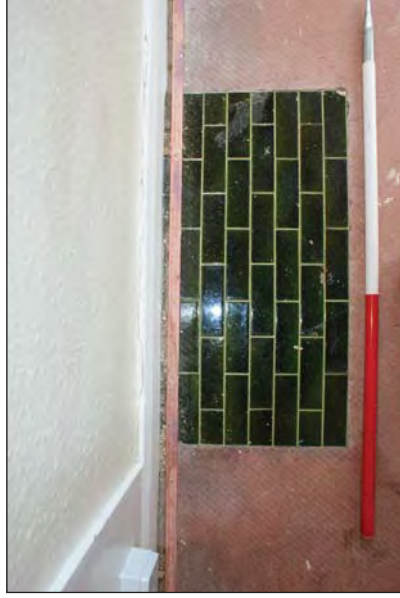


Plate 35. Original Green Ceramic Tiled Hearth



Plate 36. First Floor Room Adjacent To Tower

Plate 37 (Top Left). First Floor Bedroom
With Original Ceramic Tiled Hearth

Plate 38 (Below Left). Original
Ceramic Tiled Hearth

Plate 39 (Top Right). First Floor En-suite
Bathroom With Original Ceramic Tiled
Hearth. Room Would Have Originally Been a
Bedroom

Plate 40 (Below Right). Original
Ceramic Tiled Hearth

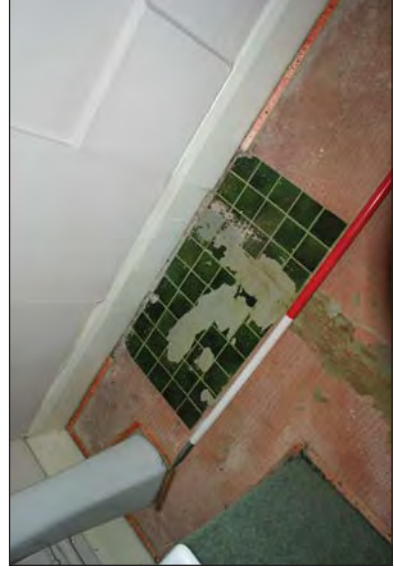




Plate 41 (Above). 1919
Door Detail
Plate 42 (Below). Internal
Room Division in Bathroom



Plate 43. Corner Bathroom Later Converted
To Bedroom Suite. Partial Survival of
Original Floor



Plate 44. Original Floor Plan for Bathroom
Preserved in Floor Pattern



Plate 45. Partial Survival of Original Floor
Detailed Shot Showing Concrete Base With Thin
Stone Floor Tiles

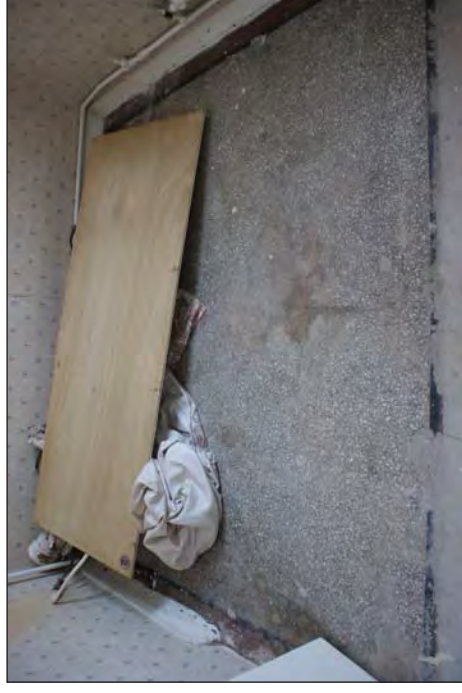


Plate 46. Corner Bathroom Later Converted
To Bedroom Suite. Partial Survival of
Original Floor



Plate 47. Rear Stairwell Leading
Down to the Kitchens

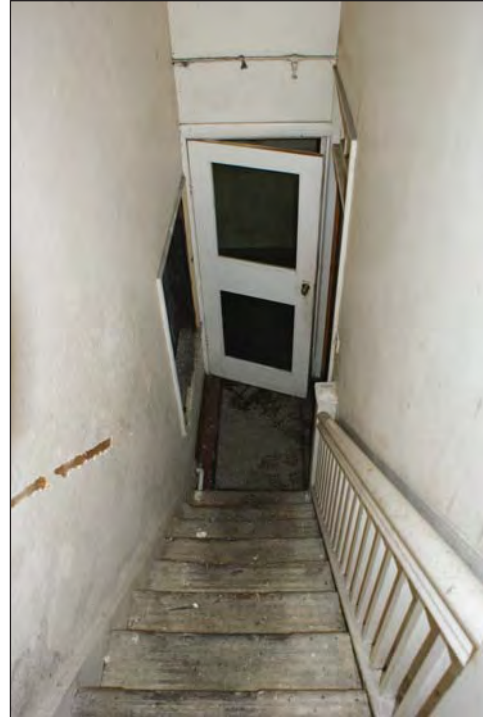


Plate 48. Rear Stairwell Leading
Down to the Kitchens



Plate 49. Opening for
Dumbwaiter at Ground
Floor Level



Plate 50. Opening for
Dumbwaiter at Ground
Floor Level

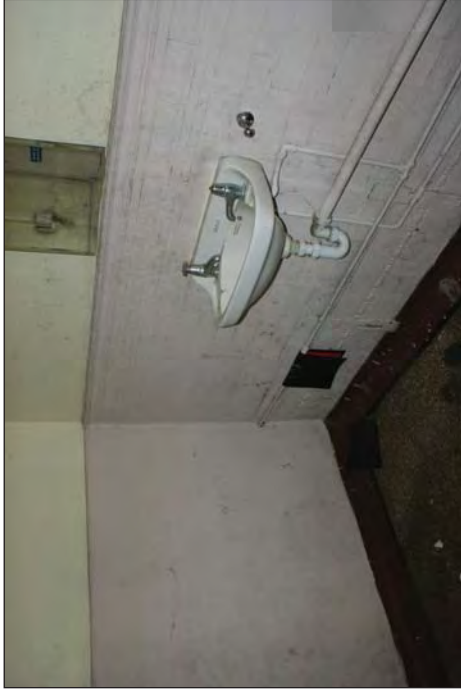


Plate 51 (Top). Ground Floor Staff Bathroom. Room Has Been Repainted but is Otherwise as It was Built and Laid Out in 1919

Plate 52 & 53 (Below). Original Tile Colour Scheme and Design



Plate 54. Ground Floor Staff Bathroom. Note Original Tiles And Flooring



Plate 55. Ground Floor Staff Bathroom. Note Original Tiles, Toilet & Cistern And Flooring

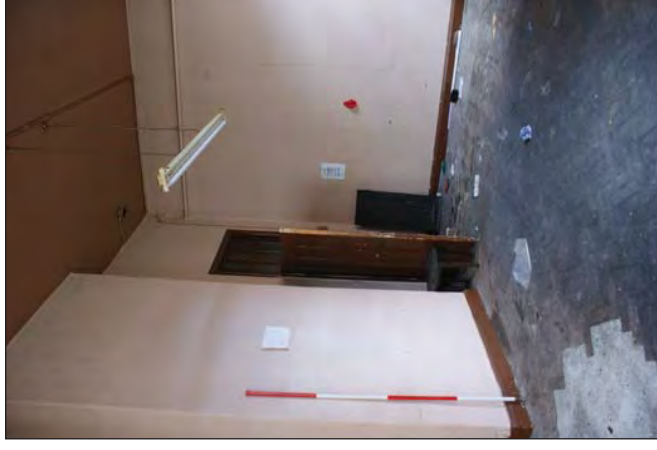


Plate 56 & 57 (Top & Bottom Left).
Ground Floor Staff Room with
Original Parquet Flooring and
Radiators

Plate 58 (Above). Parquet Flooring
With Alternative Patterning for
Hearth

Plate 59 (Left). Ground
Floor Staff Room with Original
Parquet Flooring and Radiators

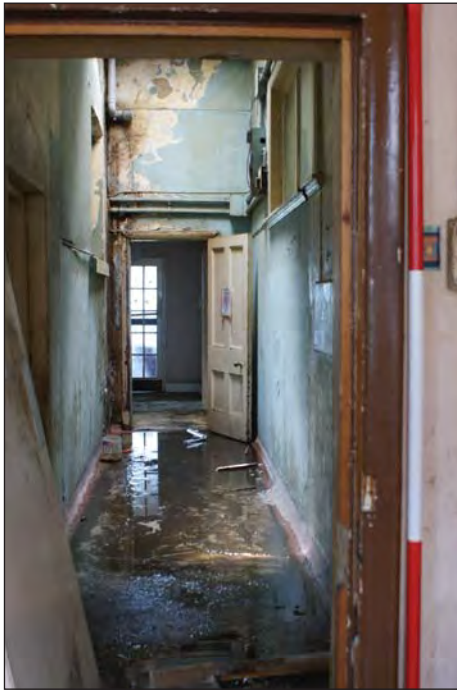


Plate 60 (Top). Corridor
Running From Staff Room
Towards Front of Building. Runs
Parallel to 1919 Kitchen

Plate 61 (Below). Kitchen
Passage/ Vestibule



Plate 62. Original Slate Flooring in Pantry



Plate 63. Scullery



Plate 64. Scullery



Plate 65. Still Room Appears To Be Largely as Built in 1919



Plate 66. Still Room Shelving Unit



Plate 67. Still Room Shelving Unit



Plate 68. Still Room Shelving Unit

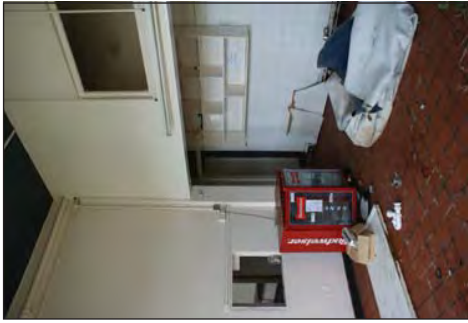


Plate 69. Ground Floor Kitchen Located In 1919 Extension



Plate 70. Ground Floor Kitchen Located In 1919 Extension



Plate 71. Ground Floor Kitchen Located In 1919 Extension



Plate 72. Ground Floor Kitchen Located In 1919 Extension



Plate 73. Ground Floor Kitchen Located In 1919 Extension



Plate 74. Ground Floor Kitchen Located In 1919 Extension

7.0 Bibliography

7.1 Primary Sources

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C Maps & Plans 23/2/1031 (1935 Plans and Elevations)
C Maps & Plans 23/2/339 (1912? Plans and Elevations)
C Maps & Plans 23/2/406 (1919 Plans and Elevations)
C Maps & Plans 23/1/21 (1890's Plans and Elevations)
C Maps & Plans 22/42 (1932 New Veranda and Sun Porch)
C Maps & Plans 23/1/131 (1898 Bundle of Plans)
CX254/1 (Extract from Tritton Family Bible)
COB2/664/186 (1899 Right of Way Over Footpath)
COB2/667/5 (1864 Sale of Deganwy Estate)
CONWY/SC/1 (1892 Deganwy Estate Sales Catalogue)
CSC/5 (1903 Deganwy Estate Sales Catalogue)
CD4/9/23/13 (1907 Abstract of Title)
CX66/2/17 (1857 Agreement with Railway)
XQA/LT/1/3 9Land Tax Assessments Parish of Eglwys Rhos)
CD4/10/25/5 (1885 Lease Agreement H.S Tritton)

Photographs

CP374 (1942)
X52224/12/7 (1925)
CP121/3 (1920's?)
CP286/6/2 (1960's)
CP92/14/2 (1960?)
CP247/1 & 2 (Hylde Tritton Albums Early 1900's)
CP247/71-100
CP247/26
CP247/57
CP247/179 (Postcard)

Additional Maps

C Maps & Plans 59 (1748 Lewis Morris Map)

C Maps & Plans 33/1/5 (1795 Map of Area)

1846 Tithe Map & Schedule

C Maps/ 7 (1849 Map of Area)

1898 First Edition O.S Map

1900 Second Edition O.S Map

1919 O.S Map

1936 O.S Map

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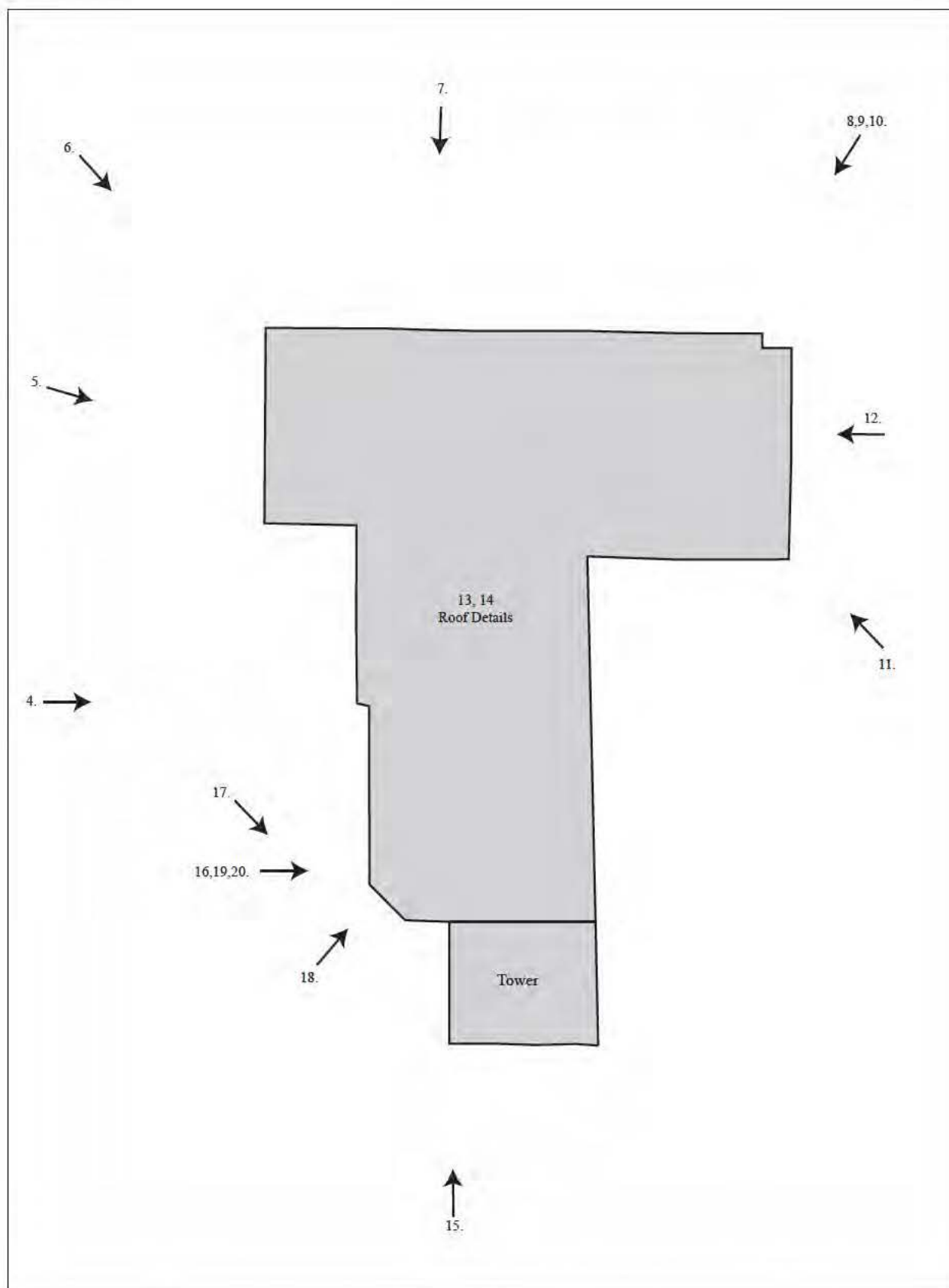
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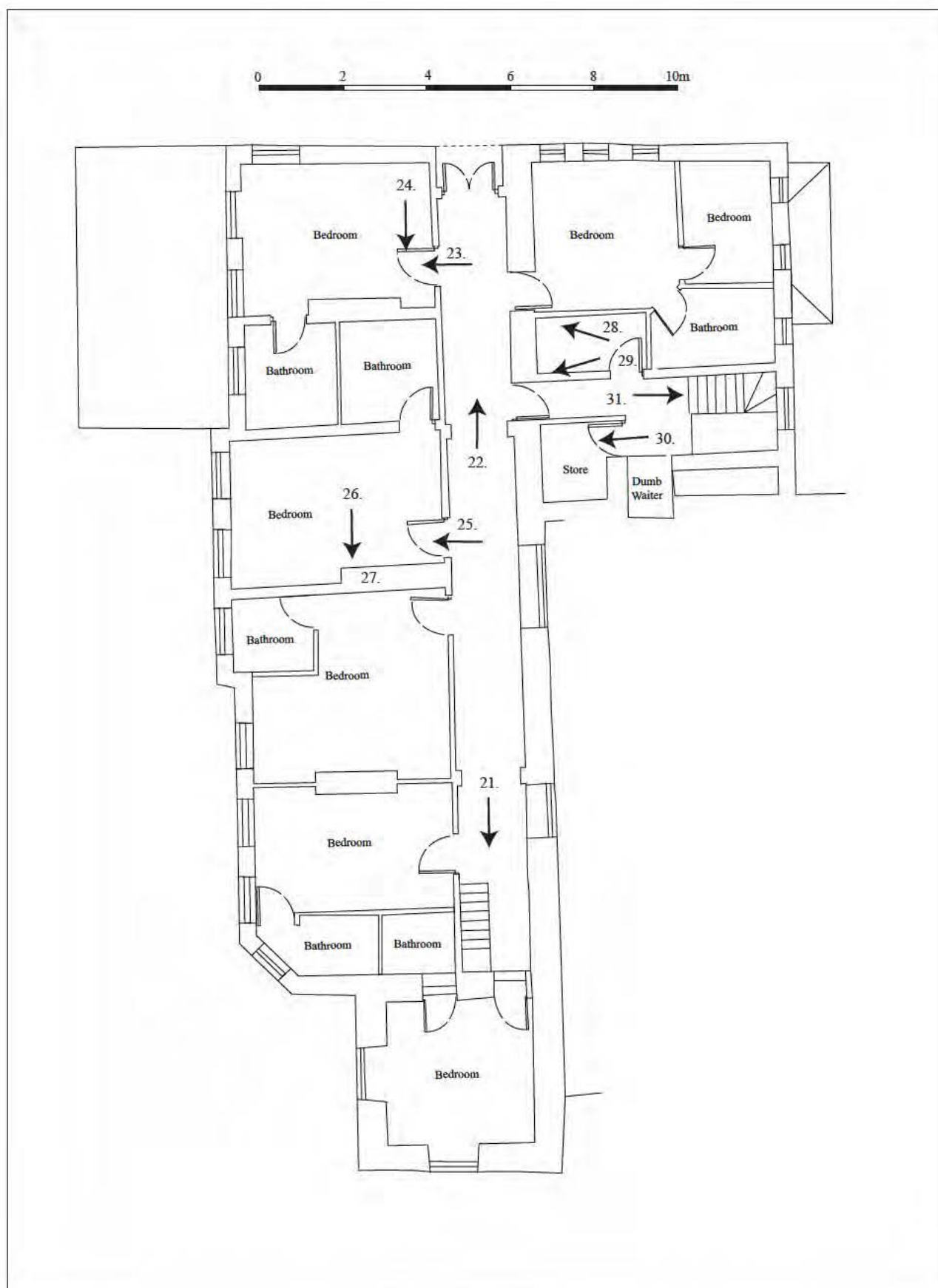
<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/26202/details/DEGANWY+CASTLE+HOTEL/>

Appendix A. Listed Buildings Within a 1000m Radius of the Deganwy Castle Hotel (Compiled using www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk, Gwynedd Historic Environment Record & www.coflein.gov.uk)

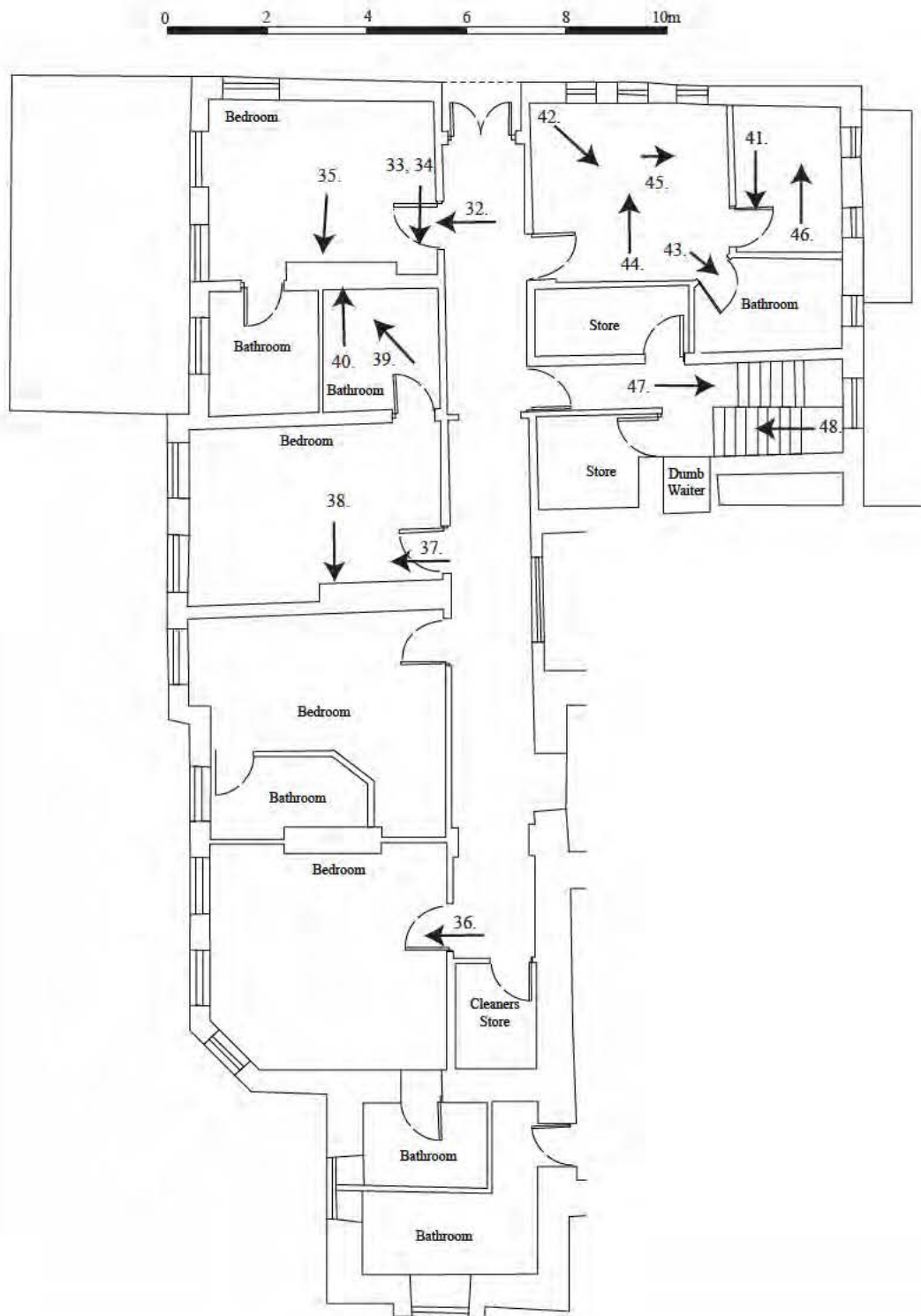
Site name	Date	Description	Prn	Nprn	Listed Building No
Tyn y Coed house	19 th -20 th century	Former convalescent home now apartments	11546		CADW ID 3331
Park Lodge		Private building?			CADW ID 87451
Gorphwysfa	Post-Medieval	Hotel	12177	412231	CADW ID 3330
Minafon		House ?			CADW ID 87447
Church of All Saints	Post Medieval	Church		43653	CADW ID 3635
Bryn Gosol	17 th -18 th Century	House with dated fireplace bressumer 1718	11973		CADW ID 3237
Coed y Castell/ Entrance		Gate and gate piers at entrance to Coed y Castell			CADW ID 87431
Coed y Castell		House			CADW ID 87431
Brackenrigg		House			CADW ID 87415
Gorse Bank and Townstyle	19 th Century	Commercial Building opposite Deganwy station			CADW ID 87438
Sunnyside & Cafe T'air	19 th Century	Commercial Building on Station Road, Deganwy			CADW ID 87460
Venezia	19 th Century	Commercial Building on Station Road, Deganwy			CADW ID 3357



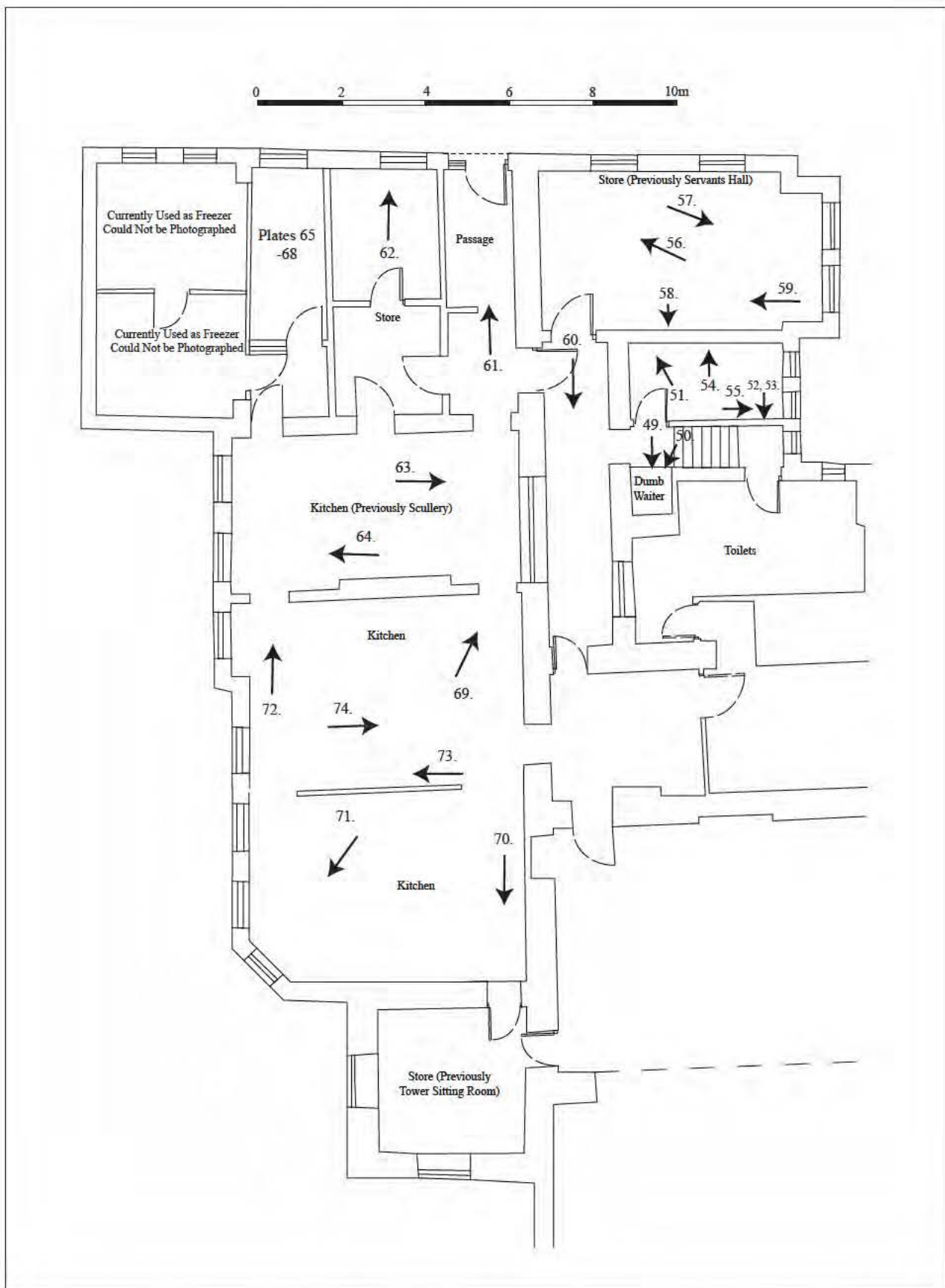
Appendix B. Location of Plates 4 - 20 Showing the Exterior Details of 1919 Extension.
(Plates 1-3 are General Aerial Shots)



Appendix B. Location of Plates 21 - 31 Showing the Interior Details of 1919 Extension (Second Floor)



Appendix B. Location of Plates 32 - 48 Showing the Interior Details of 1919 Extension (First Floor)



Appendix B. Location of Plates 49 - 74 Showing the Interior Details of 1919 Extension
(Ground Floor)