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Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

Brynmor, Penmaenmawr
Standing Building Record



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EAS Client Report 20243/05

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NGR

Centred on: SH 71783 76313

Status

NPRN: 26122

PRN: 66907

Listed Building Reference: 3153. Grade II.

Conservation Area: 216

Location and Topography (Figures 1 and 2)

Brynmor is located on the northern side of Bangor Road, Penmaenmawr between the junction of Llys Clwyd and Brynmor Terrace. The main range is orientated at right angles to the main road, with the main entrance facing east. There is a stone wall forming a garden wall on the eastern side of building. The adjacent property (The Orchard) has been built within the grounds of the original garden to Brynmor which originally ran to the east of the property. Brynmor is also attached to Brynmor Cottage to the north, although now two separate properties they were once linked.

Archaeological Background

It is planned to convert the Grade II listed building of Brynmor (Listed Building reference 3153) into two separate dwellings. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service have recommended that a Level 2 record (Historic England (May 2016) Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice) be carried out to record the building prior to any work takes place. Effectively the plan is to separate the original building from a wing built in the nineteenth century, thereby creating two separate dwellings.

Aims of Survey

To allow an adequate analytical record of the building to be made, before it is restored, to ensure that the buildings origins, use and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded

SUMMARY

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd were commissioned by Angela Caldecott Evans to record Brynmor, Penmaenmawr. There are two main ranges to the building. Up to five phases have been identified in the development of this building. However, two main phases of construction are represented. The main range runs at right-angles to Bangor Road, starting life as a Snowdonian Regional Type A (Smith 1988) house with two storeys, end chimneys, a cross passage and intramural stairs adjacent to the southern fireplace. It also retains two trusses with cusped struts above canted collars and a third truss with plain raked struts above a collar. All of the trusses are heavily pegged. The form of the house and the cusped trusses suggest a construction date in the first half of the sixteenth century

A new, three storied, range was added in the first half of the nineteenth century, possibly in response for the need for tourist accommodation. This range was at right angles to the main range and contained a kitchen at its western end.

The fieldwork took place on 11/04/2024.

Comisiynwyd Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd gan Angela Caldecott Evans i recordio Brynmor, Penmaenmawr. Mae dwy brif res i'r adeilad. Mae hyd at bum cam wedi'u nodi yn natblygiad yr adeilad hwn. Fodd bynnag, cynrychiolir dau brif gam adeiladu. Mae'r prif res yn rhedeg ar ongl sgwâr i Ffordd Bangor, gan ddechrau fel tŷ "Snowdonian Regional Type A" (Smith 1988) gyda dau lawr, simneiau pen, tramwyfa groes a grisiau rhwng muriau ger y lle tân deheuol. Mae hefyd yn cadw dau gwpl gyda stratiau cusped uwchben coleri ar ogwydd a thrydydd trws gyda strwythurau cribinio plaen uwchben coler. Mae pob un o'r cyplau wedi'u pegio'n drwm. Mae ffurf y tŷ a'r cyplau cusped yn awgrymu dyddiad adeiladu yn hanner cyntaf yr unfed ganrif ar bymtheg

Ychwanegwyd rhes newydd, tri llawr, yn hanner cyntaf y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, o bosibl mewn ymateb i'r angen am lety i dwristiaid. Roedd y rhes hon ar ongl sgwâr i'r prif resi ac yn cynnwys cegin yn ei ben gorllewinol.

Digwyddodd y gwaith maes ar 11/04/2024.

Methods

The desktop study was largely based on the previous work by Jones (2021) for the Discovering Old Welsh Houses Project. However, further references were sought from The National Library of Wales, the University of Bangor Archives and the Gwynedd Archives.

Brynmor was visited on 11/04/2024 in order to carry out a Level 2 recording of the historic building as defined in Historic England (May 2016) Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice. Photographs were taken with a Nikon V5 Digital Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP with the photographs recorded in RAW format, which were converted to .TIFF for the archive. Where possible the photographs included a metric scale. Further photographs were taken with a Akaso Brave 6 Plus, with a resolution of 20.1 MP, on an extendable pole which were processed with Agisoft Metascape v. 2.0.2 to produce photogrammetric models. A plan was made using direct measurement of the dimension of the rooms.

Desk Top Study

In addition to the existing history of the house written by G. Jones (2021) The archives of The National Library of Wales, the University of Bangor Archives and the Gwynedd Archives were consulted for relevant records, particularly concerning the nineteenth century development of the house.

List of Sources

Jones, G. 2021. *Brynmor, Penmaenmawr, Conwy, LL34 6AF*. Report for the Discovering Old Welsh Houses Project

National Library of Wales

National Library of Wales 60. 1843 Letter. William Elias from The Abbey, to William Jones at Brynmor, Conwy, concerning certain accounts.

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 24th June 1845

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 8th June 1861

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 16th August 1862

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 30th April 1864

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 29th July 1865

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 9th December 1876

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 7th October 1893

The Weekly News and Visitors' Chronicle for Colwyn Bay Colwyn Llandrillo Conway
Deganwy and Neighbourhood 1st June 1900

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 6th October 1900

The Welsh Coast Pioneer and Review for North Cambria 20th October 1905

The Weekly News and Visitors' Chronicle for Colwyn Bay Colwyn Llandrillo Conway
Deganwy and Neighbourhood 30th March 1906

The North Wales Express 26th March 1909

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 1st January 1915

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality 5th October 1917

Plan of the parish of Dwygyfylchi 1839 (<https://places.library.wales/viewer/4552057#?cv=9&h=1&xywh=-390%2C-67%2C2153%2C1322>)

Bangor University Archive

GWR/6 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1827 - 1845

GWR/7 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1839 - 1841

GWR/8 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1840 1844

GWR/9 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr. 1845 – 1848

GWR/10 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1848-1851

GWR/11 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1850 - 1861

GWR/12 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1850 - 1869

GWR/13 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1856-1860

GWR/14 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1860 - 1864

GWR/15 Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1862 - 1864

GWR/15A Account Book of William Jones of Brynmor, Penmaenmawr 1867 - 1869

GWR/16 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1825

GWR/17 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1828

GWR/18 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1836

GWR/19 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1837

GWR/20 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1838

- GWR/21 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1839
- GWR/22 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1840
- GWR/23 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1841
- GWR/24 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1843
- GWR/25 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1844
- GWR/26 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1847
- GWR/27 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1853
- GWR/28 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1854
- GWR/29 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1856
- GWR/30 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1860
- GWR/31 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1863
- GWR/32 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1865
- GWR/33 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1866
- GWR/34 Diary of William Jones, Brynmor 1868

MC/3/147 Map and survey of Brynmor, Tyddyn Bach and part of Penybryn in the parish of Dwygyfylchi. Surveyor : R. Williams Linen backed; Coloured; Scale : 1 inch to 3 chains Date 1814

Gwynedd Archive

M/55/58 Plan of Stone Quarry and surrounding farms of Brynmor, Graiglwyd and Old frith part of Ty Mawr Farm and sheepwalks parish of Dwygyfylchi 1838

X/POOLE/4174. Draft Sale Notice re a capital messuage or farm called Brynmor, parish of Dwygyfylchi, farms called Tyddyn Bach, Tregarnedd and part of Penybryn, all in the parish of Dwygyfylchi. Also advertisement for the sale of houses in Pepper Lane and Hole in the Wall Street, Caernarfon, a piece of common in the parish of Llanddeiniolen belonging to Tyddyn Hen and a farm called Tyddyn Hen in the parish of Llanbeblig. Also Porth yr aer in the town of Caernarfon and a field called Cae Stryd Llyn between Pool Street and Love Lane in the town of Caernarfon. 1814 22 Feb.

Other Published Sources

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

Smith, P. 1988. *Houses of the Welsh Countryside. A study in historical Geography*. HMSO, London

Suggett, R. and Dunn, M. 2014. *Discovering the Historic Houses of Snowdonia: the North-west Wales Tree-ring Dating Project*. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire 1956. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire. Volume 1: East. The Cantref of Arllechwedd and Commote of Creuddyn*. HMSO

Online Sources

<https://archwilio.org.uk/her/chi3/report/page.php?watprn=GAT66907&dbname=gat&tbnname=core&sessid=CHI3oja2sp3&queryid=Q809833001714420534>

<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/26122>

Discussion

Probably in the late 15th century the land on which Brynmor was erected was owned by the Williams Family of Cochwillan (Jones 2021, 8). However, the earliest possible mention of Brynmor is in an indenture of 1625 as a possession of John Williams, Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper. John Williams (1582-1650) was educated at the Ruthin Grammar school and then went on to St. John's College Cambridge. He remained there from 1598 until he was ordained in 1609. In 1620 he became Dean of Westminster and in the following year, the Keeper of the Great Seal. He became Bishop of Lincoln in 1621 and had a close relationship with James I. On the 27th March 1625, King James received the communion on his deathbed from the hands of John Williams (Jones 2021, 12). It is probable that Brynmor was tenanted at this time as it is unlikely that John Williams was living in North Wales.

John Williams died, intestate in 1650 resulting in a lengthy Chancery case in relation to his estates in Wales and Huntingdonshire between Sir Owen Wynn of Gwydir, and his nephew Griffith Williams. As a result, Griffith Williams was allowed to take full possession of the Penrhyn and Cochwillan estates (Jones 2021, 13-14)

The 1662 Hearth Tax only records three properties in the parish of Dwygyfylchi with more than one hearth. These are:

- Robert Coytmore with 4 hearths
- Lloyd and partner with 3 hearths and
- Richard ap Hugh Jones and partner with 2 hearths

Of these Robert Coytmore is probably the owner at the time (Jones 2021 14). It has been speculated that Robert Coytmore was allowed to stay in Brynmor whilst he had a house built at Ty Mawr, Dwygyfylchi (Jones 2021, 14)

A will of 1663, by Sir Griffith Williams, leaves Brynmor to his fourth son, John (Bangor University Archives – Penrhyn 422), although John did not get his hands on the property until 1678 when his father died. (Jones 2021, 14). John died in 1706, without issue, leaving Brynmor to his wife Gaynor, although the copy of his will is fragmentary the associate inventory lists several rooms, including the buttery, the room above the buttery, the room by the passage, the room above the kitchen and the garret. (Jones 2021, 16)

The 1747-1748 Land Taxes (Caernarvon Archives - XQA/LT 4/2) (Jones 2021, 17) lists Brynmor at 14s, although the occupiers are not named and the Land Tax Records for 1750 does not mention Brynmor at all (Jones 2021, 18)

In the Land Tax of 1775, Brynmor appears to be occupied by a tenant as a John Thomas was listed as the occupier, paying 10s 6d, a situation which continues until 1797, although the tax owed rose to 14s 0d.

In an obituary published in the North Wales Express, on 26th March 1909, of Miss Esther Lloyd-Jones, of Penmaenmawr it is claimed that an Elias Jones purchased Brynmor and Gorswen from his kinsmen in 1780.

The documentation of the history of Brynmor in the nineteenth century is helped by the survival of the account books and diaries of William Jones of Brynmor, in Bangor University Archives. Although the diaries are a curious mixture of scribbled notes, bible quotations and calculations, the account books give a detailed look at the business dealings and domestic expenses between 1827 and 1869. In addition, it also holds a map of the Brynmor Estate dated to 1814 (MC/3/147, Figure 3.2). It may be at this point that William Jones acquires Brynmor as a draft sales notice of the same year (Gwynedd Archives X/POOLE/4174) offers “A capital messuage or farm called Brynmor, lying in the fertile vale and parish of Dwygyfylchi. 87 acres. To let at low and old rent to a tenant from year to year. Sold together with Tyddyn Bach, Pen y Bryn and Tregarnedd. Sold at Bull’s Head, Aber.” He certainly did not hesitate in making improvements to the estate by enclosing the associated sheep walk in 1816 Gwynedd Archive M/55/58)

The 1840 Account book (Bangor University Archive GW8) included a summary of a survey of the Brynmor, showing the house and yard to cover 3R 27P (0.372 Ha). The same account book list the wages of two of the servants; John Williams £37 and Robert Williams £45, although it is not sure if they worked at the house or on the estate. It also records a series of payments to John Evans “for making the new house (£16-0-0), for wood (£0-5-0) and “for making the walls between the new gard.” (£1-11-0). It is not certain where this “new house” was, but it is possible that this is either Brynmor Cottage or the “Service Wing”. Another account entry for 1845 (Bangor University Archives GW 9) record the cost for the new houses and wages and survey costs and slates.

Between 1858 and 1860 there is a major phase of construction at Brynmor. In 1858 (Bangor University Archive GW11) an estimate was made of £200 for a new house at Brynmor, however major expenses started in 1859 (Bangor University Archives GW13) when after an initial expense of £7-3-9 was spent Thomas Jones was given £40.0.0 for timber, Roberts and Co £7-3-9 for chimney pieces, £8-10-6 was paid for slates, £3-0-0 was paid to Jones the Glazier, £6-0-0 to Robert Jones the slater, £11-5-0 to John Slow and son, who were masons, and £10-12-6 to David Evans who was also a mason.

Various maintenance to Brynmor is recorded in the accounts; in 1841, Hugh Jones was paid for 12 days gardening work (Bangor Archives GW 8). In 1847 (Bangor University Archive GW10) John Thomas was employed as a carpenter to make a new door at Brynmor (£0-7-0), altering a bed (£0-4-0), making new windows for the loft above the back kitchen (£0-4-0), shelving (£0-12-0) and repairs to a room at Brynmor (£0-5-6). He was also employed in 1848 for further repairs. John Slow was obviously a preferred tradesman as he was also employed

in 1860 “for building new building, taking down old house”. This task took ten days for two people (John Slow and a boy, presumably his son) and cost £15-19-8. Also, in this year John Slow was employed “making walls and setting grates etc.” It is not clear whether this work was on the extension to Brynmor or, the building built within the grounds of Brynmor, at the western end of the plot, and shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1888 (Figure 4.2). One possibility is that the “Service Range” was added to the building to accommodate visitors. Various newspapers record lists of visitors staying a Brynmor between 1861 and 1865 and it is possible that the arrangement of the two ranges allowed the visitors access to the bedrooms in the “Service Range” and to “Sitting Room” without having to access the main room.

The nineteenth century development of Brynmor is probably related to the development of Penmaenmawr. Penmaenmawr is a relatively late development within the parish of Dwygyfylchi, which had remained relatively isolated until the late eighteenth century when a turnpike road was constructed over Sychnant Pass (c. 1772). However, the development of Penmaenmawr was largely related to the construction of Telford’s road below Penmaenbach to the east. There was a boom in development after 1849 when the railway station was opened allowing tourists to arrive. This led to a surge in the building of boarding houses, villas, shops, churches and chapels. It is probably in this context that the “Service Range” and possibly Brynmor Cottage was added to Brynmor. Further development took place after the First World War in the area west of St Gwynin’s Church (Haslam *et al* 2009, 486)

Only limited mapping of Brynmor was located. The earliest map being that of Lewis Morris’ “A Plan of the Bay & Harbour of Conway in Caernarvonshire” (1748) (Figure 3.1) when it is clear that Brynmor acted as a navigation marker for shipping. The 1814 Estate map (Figure 3.2, Bangor University Archive MC/3/147) shows Brynmor to be a “C” shaped building with two, equal, wings to the west of the main range. It sits within a garden, approximately 113 m long and tapering in width from approximately 37 m in the east to approximately 16 m to the west. This plot can be traced in the later mapping, although the western end of the plot begins to be infilled by 1888. There is also a small building shown on the northern boundary of the rear garden

By the Tithe map of 1839 (Figure 4.1) the building complex appears to be more developed with the two rear ranges shown as having unequal length and the southern range offset to the north (similar to the current layout). There is also a building shown on the southern boundary of the rear garden. This appears to be of a size that it could be a separate house, rather than an agricultural building.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1888, (Figure 4.2) shows a formal garden to the east of Brynmor, whilst the rear garden has largely been filled by at least two buildings. This pattern is also reflected in the later Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 5 and 6), except the garden details are omitted and a range has been added to the building in what had been the rear garden along the line of Brynmor Terrace.

Building Recording

The building recorded consists of two wings set at right angles, but does not include what is now known as Brynmor Cottage which, although physically attached to Brynmor is no longer part of the property.

External

Brynmor consists of two ranges set at right angles, both under slate roofs. The main range is aligned NNW – SSE with its main entrance to the east, while the “service” range is attached at the southern end of the main range and is aligned SSW – NNE.

The main elevation (Plate 1, Figure 7) has square chimneys on each of the gable ends and a slate covered roof. The wall is rendered, although this has flaked off in places revealing a random stone wall constructed largely of rounded boulders. The render on this face appears to be a lime-based slurry which has later been painted.

The main door is offset to the north with a lattice-work porch with a slate, single pitched roof (Plate 3). To the north of the door are two multi-paned sash windows (Plate 2), set one above the other. The lower window is a 16-paned sash, whilst that on the first-floor level is shorter with 12 panes. This is a pattern which is reflected in the rest of this elevation with the first-floor windows being set immediately below the eaves. There is also a twelve-pane sash window above the door.

To the south of the door are only two windows, slightly offset from each other with a larger, four-paned sash on the ground floor and a shorter, twelve-paned sash on the first-floor level.

The southern gable (Plate 5) is also rendered, although this appears to be a cement based, rough cast render. There are three openings, with a single nine-paned window on the ground floor and two, twelve-paned sash windows on the first floor.

Set back from the southern gable of the main range by 1.45 m is the later, service range which is taller than the main range by approximately 1.05 m (Figure 8, Plate 6). It has one gable end chimney and one central, ridge chimney. The wall is of random, angular stones with square quoins. This wall has been white-washed. The door (Plate 7) is set at the eastern end of the elevation consisting of a panelled door with a central glazed panel. Most of the door furniture is modern, however, a central, turned, wooden knob is probably contemporary with the door. There are two windows on each of the ground and first floors with larger windows on the ground floor. The largest window is adjacent to the door, consisting of a sixteen-paned opening, divided into three sash windows. The other large window lights the kitchen, consisting of sixteen panes divided into two sashes. Both of the first-floor windows are of a similar size, both with sixteen panes in single sashes.

The western gable is painted black and has a single, twelve-paned, sash, window at attic level. There is also a blocked window opening at ground floor level near to the northern side of the elevation.

Between the service wing and Brynmor Cottage is a small yard (Plates 9 and 10). At the rear of the main range is a lean-to extension (Plate 9) with a single pitch slate roof and a semi-coursed stone wall of angular blocks which have been white-washed. There are two, twelve-paned casement windows in this extension. Behind the “Service Wing” there is also a brick built shed (Plate 10) with a single pitch slate roof.

Internal (Figures 9 – 11)

The property is entered through the door in the eastern face of the main range which gives access to the cross passage into which a staircase was added (Plate 11). The stairs are a

straight flight, adjacent to the northern wall of the hallway. It has a square section newel post with a cushion cap and stick baluster rails with rounded curved edges (Plate 12). These features would suggest an early 19th century date for the construction of the current stairs (Hall 2005, 120). Whilst the upper and outer surfaces of the staircase are well finished, below the stairs there is some evidence for the re-use of timbers with fragments of a post and panel partition having been re-used to construct the stairs (Plates 13 and 14). To the south of the staircase is a passage (Plate 15) leading to an alcove with a flattened arch over and access to the service wing via a doorway behind the stairs.

There are two rooms off the hallway, to the south is the parlour which has a large inglenook fireplace on its southern wall with a large wooden lintel which is moderately chamfered with runout stops (Plate 16). To the east of the fireplace is a space with one curved wall which was the site of an intramural staircase, now missing (Plate 17). It is now occupied by a seating area with a wooden bench running along the curved, eastern wall. The ceiling of the parlour (Plate 18) has three beams crossing it which have been plastered and painted. These are lined by a moulded edge to the plaster ceiling, giving the impression of a possible eighteenth-century phase to the house. The mock timberwork on the wall of this room (Plate 18), together with the central bedroom on the first floor (Plate 32) and Bedrooms 1 and 3 (Plates 63 and 70) are merely strips of timber attached to the walls about 10 years ago as decorative features (Angela Caldecott Evans *pers. comm.*).

To the north of the hallway is a room (Plate 19), partly divided by a series of upright planks (Plate 20). The room has a fireplace on its north room with flanking cupboards and two slots within the wall of the chimney breast (Plate 19). The current fireplace is a relatively modern replacement and the re-built section of walling above the stone lintel of the fireplace is evident. There are two rectangular recesses on the chimney breast, the function of the which is unknown, but they may have been the sockets for some sort of over mantel or structure in front of the fire. The partition partly dividing the room consists of five planks set upright (Plate 20), each of which has a mortice along its side (Plate 21). Although there is a rail along the ceiling holding the planks in place it is clear that this is not the original position of a partition. This can be seen in the relationship between the ceiling beam, running east-west across the room where the rail holding the top of the planks overlaps the beam. The beam (Plate 23) has a slot cut into its lower surface which varies in width in order to hold both the planks and posts of a screen. There is no gap in the slot suggesting that any doorway would have had its door head at a lower level. There is a cupboard in the NW corner of the room which has been built in front of a blocked opening which would have been a doorway to what is now Brynmor Cottage.

To the west of the room with the partition is a room housed in a later, lean-to extension. It is reported that this room used to house a large slate slab and therefore was probably designed to be a dairy attached to the house.

The first-floor level (Figure 10) of the main house contains two room at each end of the house linked by a landing from the staircase. In the south east corner of the main range is a bedroom which has a wooden partition with a door in its SE corner (Plate 24). This gives access to what was the intramural staircase, adjacent to the fireplace. This space was re-purposed as a “Wig Cupboard” (Plates 25 – 26) in the eighteenth century. Above the inner face of the door are a series of pine shelves with surviving supports (Plate 27). Adjacent to

the “Wig Cupboard” is the chimney breast (Plate 28), which has either been blocked or never had an opening at this level. In the eastern end of the room the base of a truss (Truss 1) protruded into the top of the wall (Plate 29), also one of the purlins marks the ceiling level in this room. The entrance to the SE Room from the landing (Plate 31) is marked by a wooden arch with mock capitals and pilasters

The SW Bedroom (Plate 30) occupies the space to the west of the chimney breast. The ceiling has a reduced height at its southern end and it is in this area that there is an access hatch to the attic.

The Central Bedroom (Plate 32) also has the foot of a truss (Truss 2) protruding from the ceiling, as does the NE Bedroom (Truss 3) (Plates 33 and 34). Whilst that in the Central and SE Bedrooms the trusses have straight profiles, that in the NE Bedroom (Plate 34) has a curved profile, although this truss foot has been plastered and the shape of this feature may be solely in the plasterwork.

The NW Bedroom (Plate 35) has a blocked doorway which originally gave access to what is now Brynmor Cottage. It also has the foot of Truss 3 protruding from the ceiling (Plate 36). As in the NE Bedroom it has a slightly curved profile, although not as curved as in the bedroom. In this case it is likely that the curving was to increase the headroom as it is near to the door to the NW Bedroom.

The attic space (Figure 11) of the main range contains three trusses. Trusses 1 and 3 are similar to each other with a slightly canted collar and raked struts with cusping (Figures 12 and 13, Plates 37, 38 and 40). The central truss (Plate 39), however, does not have the cusping on the raked struts. Both designs of trusses are heavily pegged, way beyond that required to hold the sections of the trusses together, presumably as a decorative feature. All three trusses have slots for trenched purlins and a ridge purlin. The cusping and excessive pegging suggests that these trusses were meant to be seen and therefore there were no ceilings in the first-floor rooms when they were constructed.

There are fragments of possible divisions also exposed in the attic space. Between Trusses 1 and 2 are a series of upright posts (Plate 41) which appear to align with the wall between the SE and Central bedrooms below. Between Trusses 2 and 3, and above the wall between the Central Room, Stairwell and NE room is the top of a plank partition (Plate 42 and 43).

The Service Range is linked to the main range at ground floor level (Figure 9) through a partly glazed door (Plate 45) at the end of a short passage which aligns with the rear of the staircase. This gives access to a passage with a stone floor (Plate 46) which runs along the northern side of the range. At the western end of the passage is the door to the yard (Plate 48). This is a plank door with the remnants of several generations of locks and a door closer on its western jamb (Plate 48). Opposite this door is the access to the kitchen (Plates 49 – 54), which has a large fireplace with overmantel and shelf and a recessed cupboard in its south west corner. The ceiling is unplastered with a series of plank joists (Plate 50), some of which have hooks attached (Plate 54). On the post between the fireplace and the cupboard is a decorated cast iron fitting (Plate 51) which appears to have acted as a hinge for a fitting now lost.

Between the overmantel shelf and the ceiling there are two, decorative splats, one at each end of the mantelshelf, which appear to serve no practical function and are probably solely

decorative. Adjacent to the fireplace, on the northern side of the kitchen is a wooden bin with a sloping top (Plate 53) that is thought to be part of the original kitchen equipment.

A short passage, parallel with the main service passage, runs to a cupboard below the stairs and a Sitting Room (Plate 55 and 56). The coving in this room is on three side of the room, but passes through the eastern wall, continuing in the passage which joins the front door of the Service Range to the stairs to the first floor (Plate 57 and 58). This would suggest that this wall was a later addition.

On the First Floor (Figure 10) the “Service Range” can be access from a short corridor opposite the stairs in the Main Range, or via the stairs at the end of the passage from the front door of the “Service Range”. It consists of two bedrooms and a bathroom grouped around a landing which has staircases both down to the ground floor and up to the second floor (Plates 59 – 62). There is a common style of stair rails with turned newel posts and square section, stick, balusters supporting a curved section rail throughout the Service Range. Staircases of this style are typically from the first half of the 19th century (Hall 2005, 131).

Bedroom 1, in the south east corner of the “Service Range” is relatively plain (Plate 63), however Bedroom 2, in the south west corner, has the remains of a small fireplace in the gable wall (Plate 64), an airing cupboard in the NW corner and a sink unit on the northern wall (Plate 65). This sink is of a design more typical in a kitchen possibly suggesting that this room was used as a bed-sit in the recent past.

On the Second Floor (Figure 11) there are two further bedrooms and three smaller rooms, under the eaves, which were probably used as storage rooms. Bedrooms 3 and 4 are accessed off a small landing set at right angles to the staircase. Bedroom 4 (Plates 66 and 67) has two purlins exposed along its northern side. There is also access to Store 1 from this room (Plate 68).

Bedroom 3 (Plates 69 and 70) gives access to Store 3 in the south east corner of this range (Plate 71). The purlin in this store is notable as nineteenth century newspapers have been pasted along its length. This includes a copy of the Liverpool Journal of May 7th 1859 (Plate 72).

Conclusions

A total of five phases of development have been identified at Brynmor. The original house started as a Snowdonian Regional Type A house (Smith 1988). It was a two-storey gentry house with end chimneys and a cross passage, reflecting the development of this style of house from earlier house types. The cross passage was delineated by at least one, possibly two, post and panel partition forming the passage across the house. The cross passage divided building into two, unequal parts with the hall to the south and service range to the north. Adjacent to the fireplace, in the southern end of the building, was an intramural staircase giving access to the first floor. It is not clear how the first floor was divided as the later insertion of the stairs into the cross passage has disrupted the floor plan, but typically Snowdonia houses had two, intercommunicating rooms on the first floor (Suggett and Dunn 2014, 30). It is likely that there were no ceilings at this phase of the building and the trusses were visible. Two of the trusses have limited cusping on the struts, whilst the third was plainer. However, all three trusses are heavily pegged to a degree beyond that needed simply to hold the various elements of the trusses together. The Snowdonia style house developed

during the first half of the sixteenth century and had reached maturity by 1550 (Suggett and Dunn 2014, 27). Also, cusping has a date range from 1435 to 1578 (Suggett and Dunn 2014, 274 – 280), although there are few examples that have been dated to after 1550 (Suggett and Dunn 2014, 269). It is therefore highly probable that Brynmor was built in the first half of the sixteenth century as a fashionable gentry house. It is likely that the house was stone built and rendered, however there is the possibility that there may be a timber framework buried in the stone walls.

The second phase in the development (Figure 14) probably took place in the eighteenth century. A staircase was inserted into the cross passage and the intramural stairs removed. The new staircase was partly constructed from planks from the cross-passage partition, although it appears to have been later modified. Within the hall, the ceiling was probably plastered and on the first floor the space that once held the intramural stairs was converted into a wig closet. Outside the house was probably plastered and whitewashed, it was certainly sufficiently distinct to have been used as a navigational marker on of Lewis Morris' "A Plan of the Bay & Harbour of Conway in Caernarvonshire" in 1748 (Figure 3.1).

Major changes (Phase 3) to Brynmor took place in the early nineteenth century with the construction of at least one, and probably two ranges at right angles to the original house. The northern range, now called Brynmor Cottage, is outside the limits of this report, being under separate ownership. The southern range is likely to have been partly constructed as a Service Range with a kitchen linked to the main range by a stone floored passage along the northern side of the range. The layout of this wing, with its separate front door, access to a rear yard and staircases between the three floors is curious and it is possible that it was constructed in response for the increased need for tourist accommodation in the nineteenth century, or was modified after 1849 for this use when the railway came to Penmaenmawr.

Phase 4 (Figure 15) saw the construction of a lean-to extension on the back of the main range, between the two nineteenth century ranges. It was been reported that this extension originally contained a large slate slab, and may therefore acted as a dairy. It is also likely that in this phase the Sitting Room in the Service Wing was sub-divided to create a separate passage to the staircase leading to the first floor of the wing. It is not certain when the partition in the room at the northern end of the main range was added, but it is clearly not contemporary with the main beam crossing the room with the socket for a partition below.

Phase 5 (Figure 15) saw the separation of Brynmor from Brynmor Cottage with the blocking of the doorways on the ground and first floors

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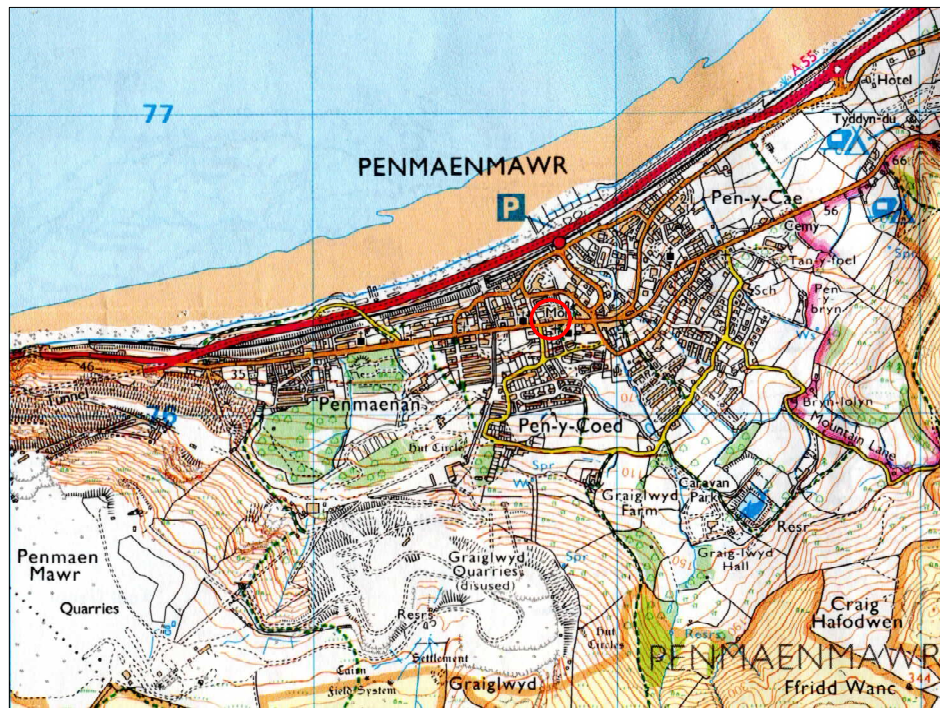
Haslam, R., Orbach, J. and Voelcker, A. 2009. *The Buildings of Wales. Gwynedd. Anglesey, Caernarvonshire and Merioneth*. Yale University Press, London.

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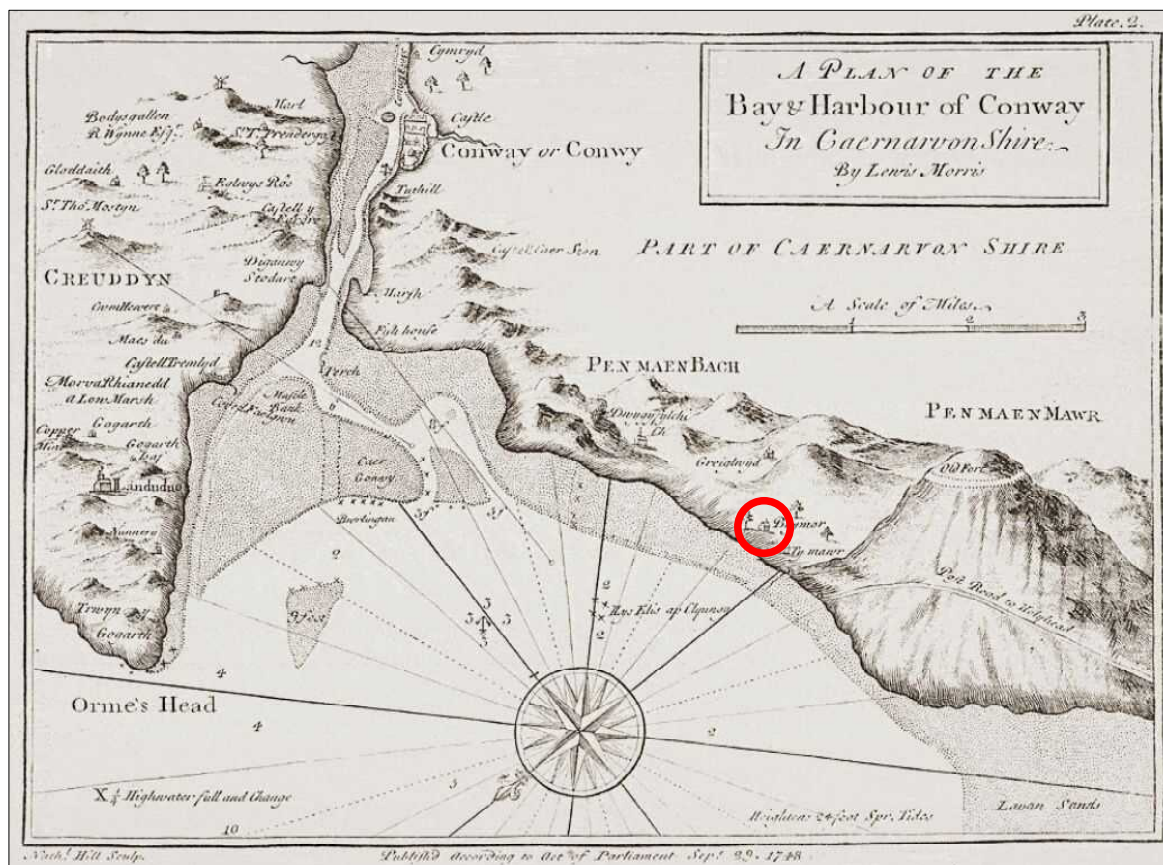
Acknowledgements

The recording of this house was commissioned by Angela Caldecott Evans in response to the requirements of the Conwy Planning Authority. Thanks are due to the Caldecott family for their support during the survey and to Tom Fildes of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service who monitored the project.



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Figure 1: Location
 Scale 1:25,000



3.1: Lewis Morris' Plan of the Bay and Harbour of Conwy 1748

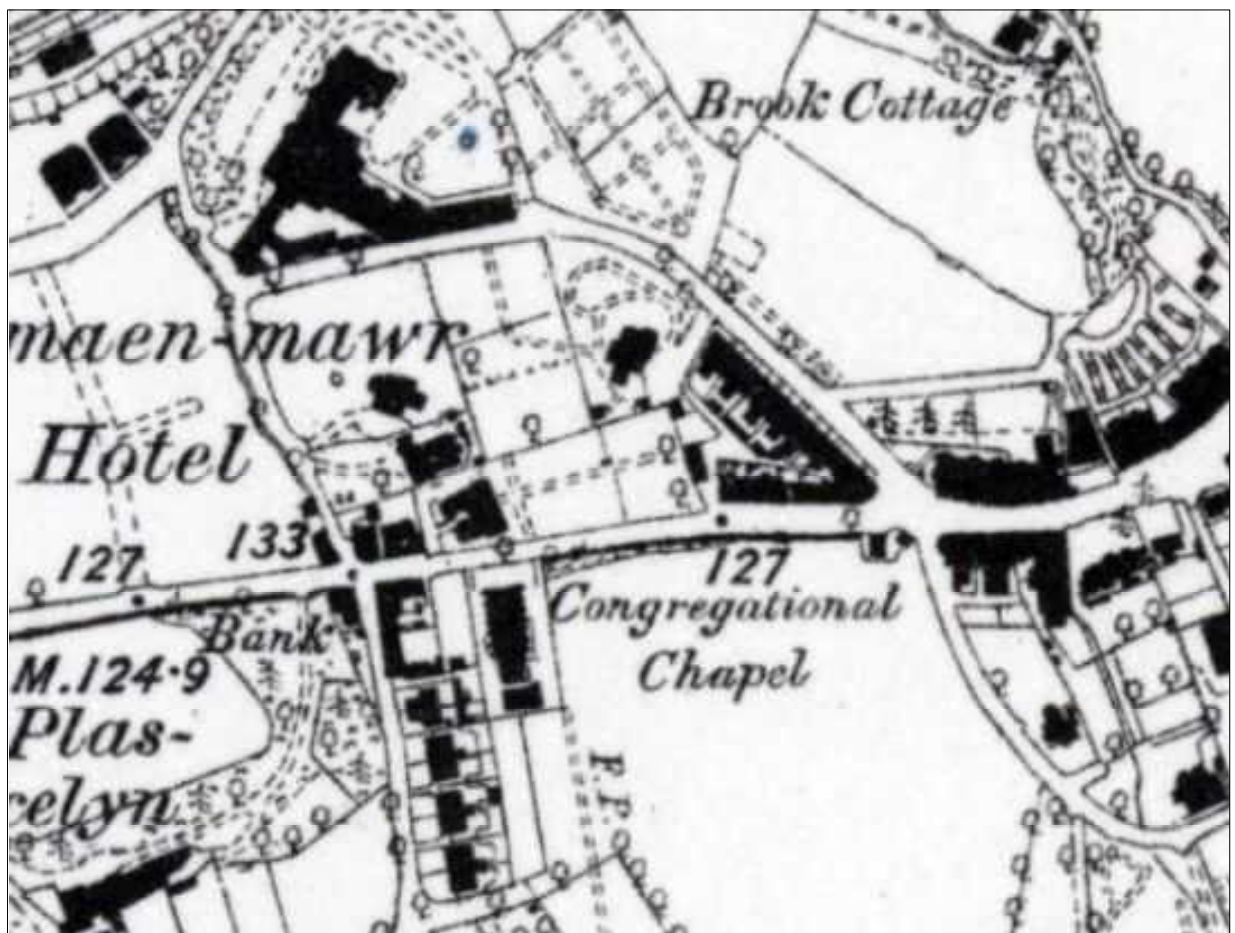


3.2: Extract from the 1814 Estate Map of Brynmor, Tyddyn Bach
and Parts of Pen-y-bryn in the Parish of Dwygyfylchi (Bangor University Archive Misc 3/147)
Not to Scale

Figure 3: Historic Mapping
Not to Scale

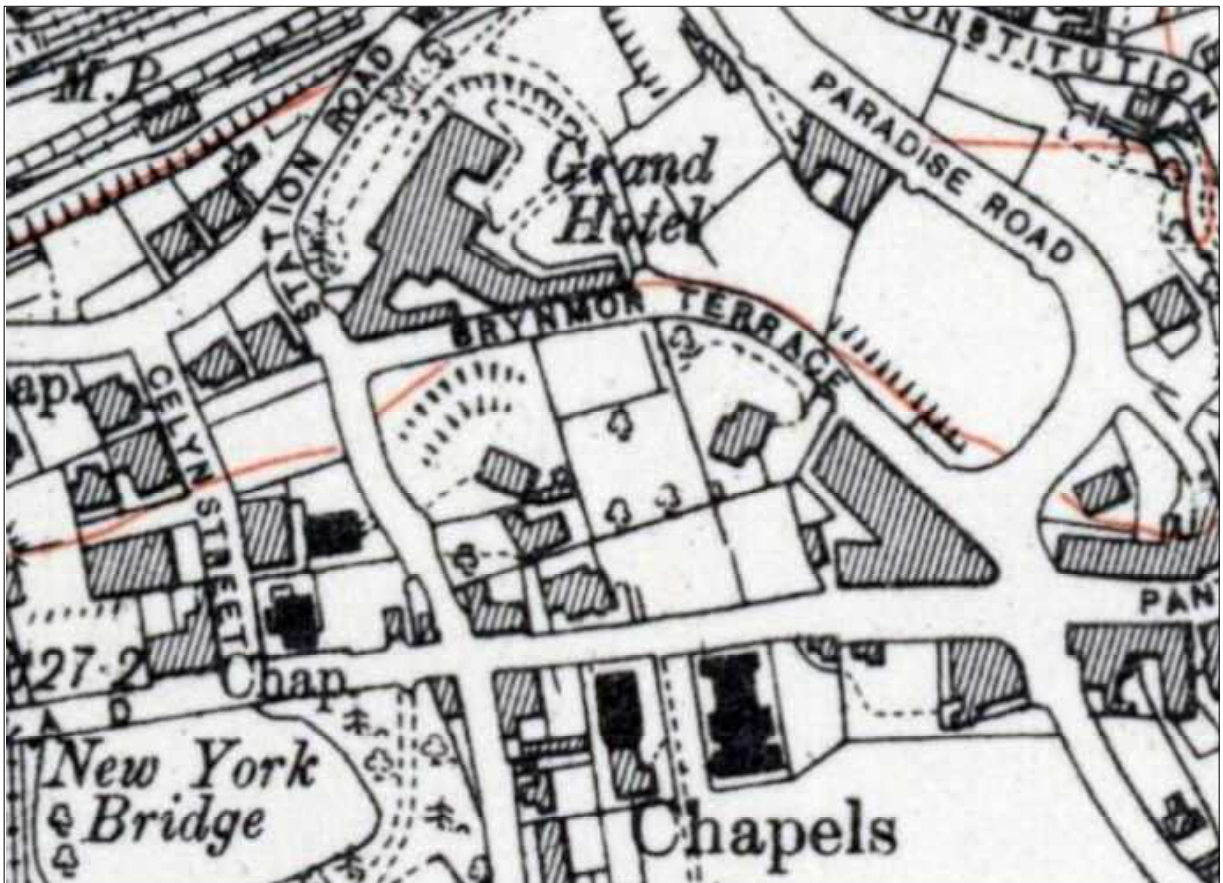


4.1: Extract of the 1839 Tithe Map of Dwygyfylchi
Not to Scale

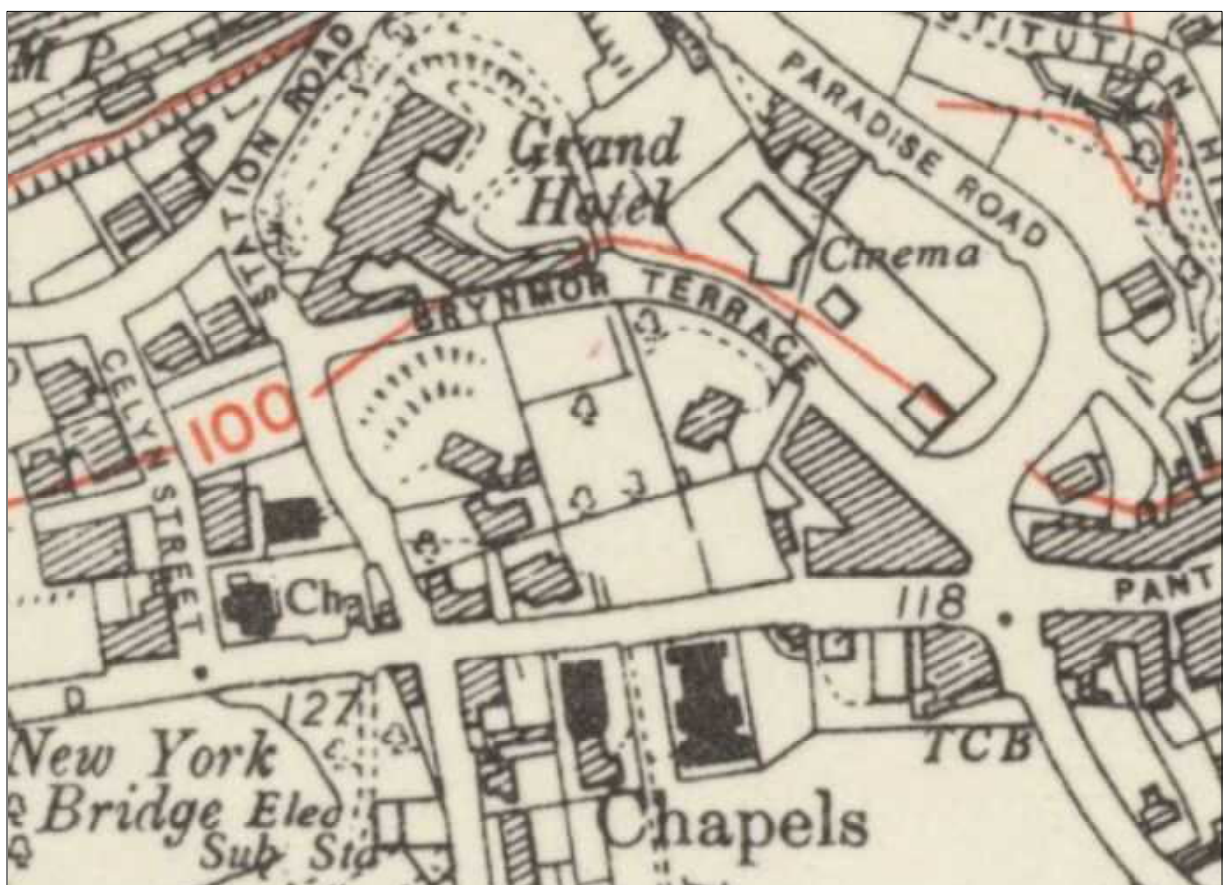


4.2: Extract from the 1888 Caernarvonshire IV SW Map
Re-scaled to 1:2,500 approx.

Figure 4: Historic Mapping

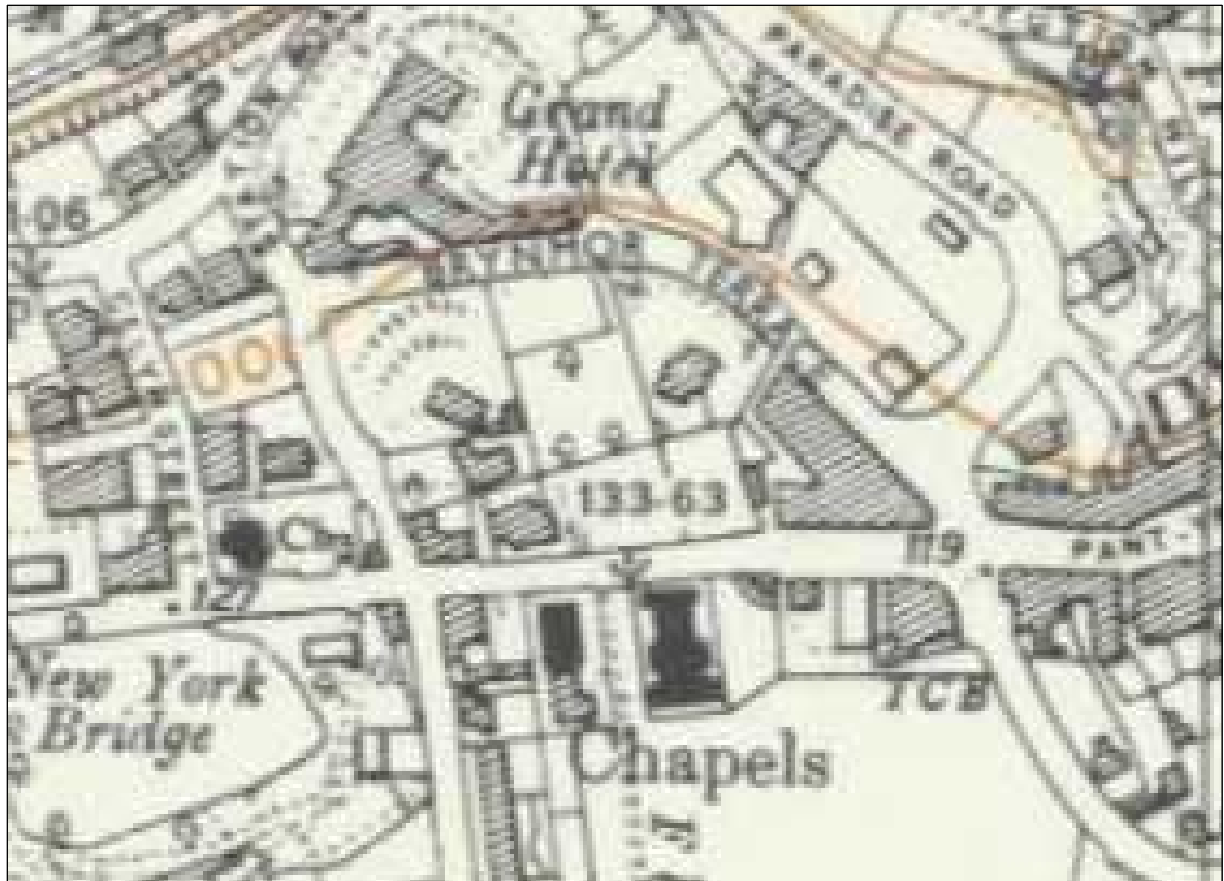


5.1: Extract from the 1901 Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire IV SW Map
Re-scaled to 1:2,500 approx



5.2: Extract from the 1953 Ordnance Survey, Caernarvonshire IV SW Map
Re-scaled to 1:2,500 approx

Figure 5: Historic Mapping



Extract from the 1964 Ordnance Survey SH77 NW map
Re-scaled to 1:2,500

Figure 6: Historic Mapping



Figure 7: Front Elevation
Scale 1:50



Figure 8: Elevation of Service Range

Scale 1:50

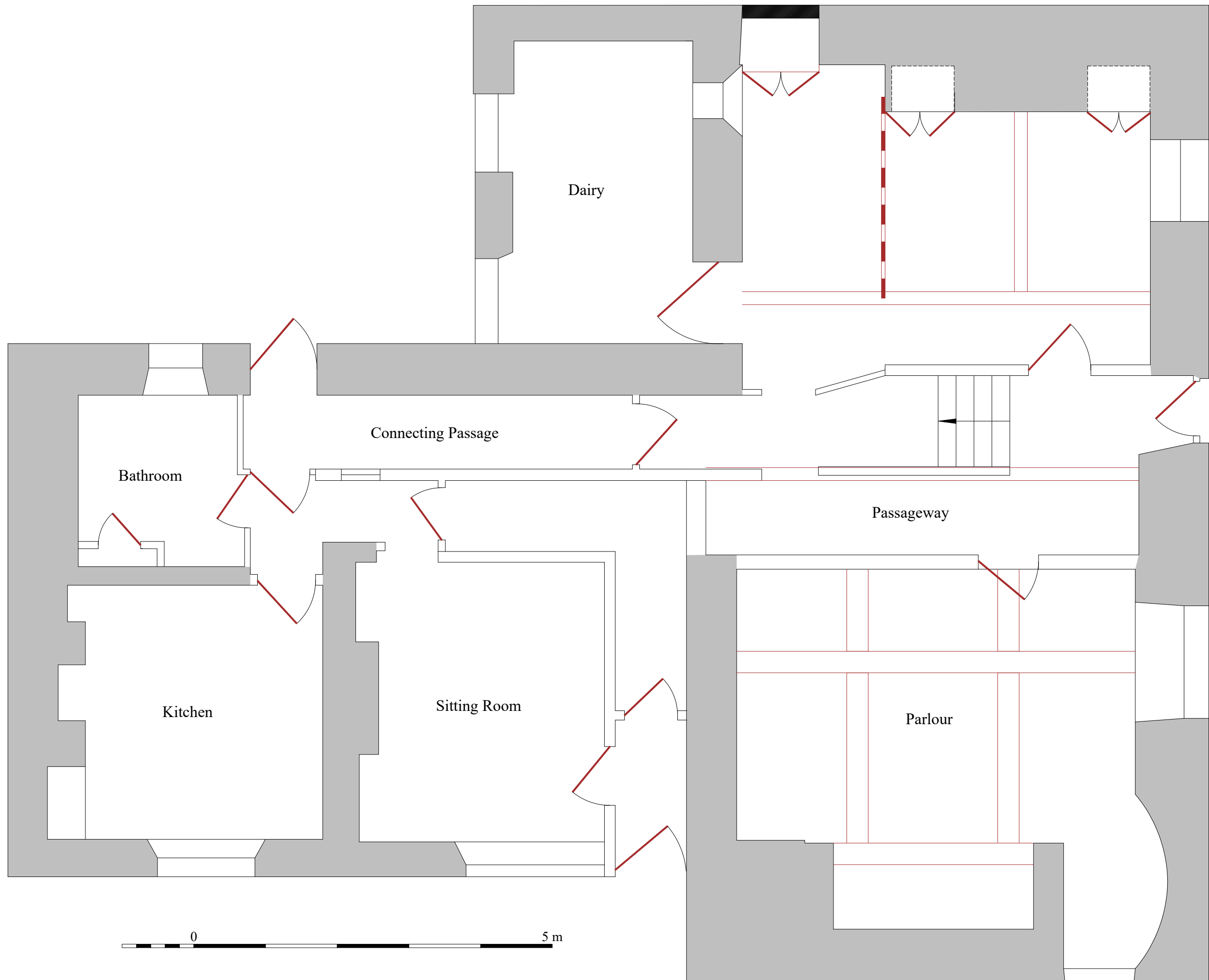


Figure 9: Ground Floor Plan
Scale 1:50



Figure 10: First Floor Plan
Scale 1:50

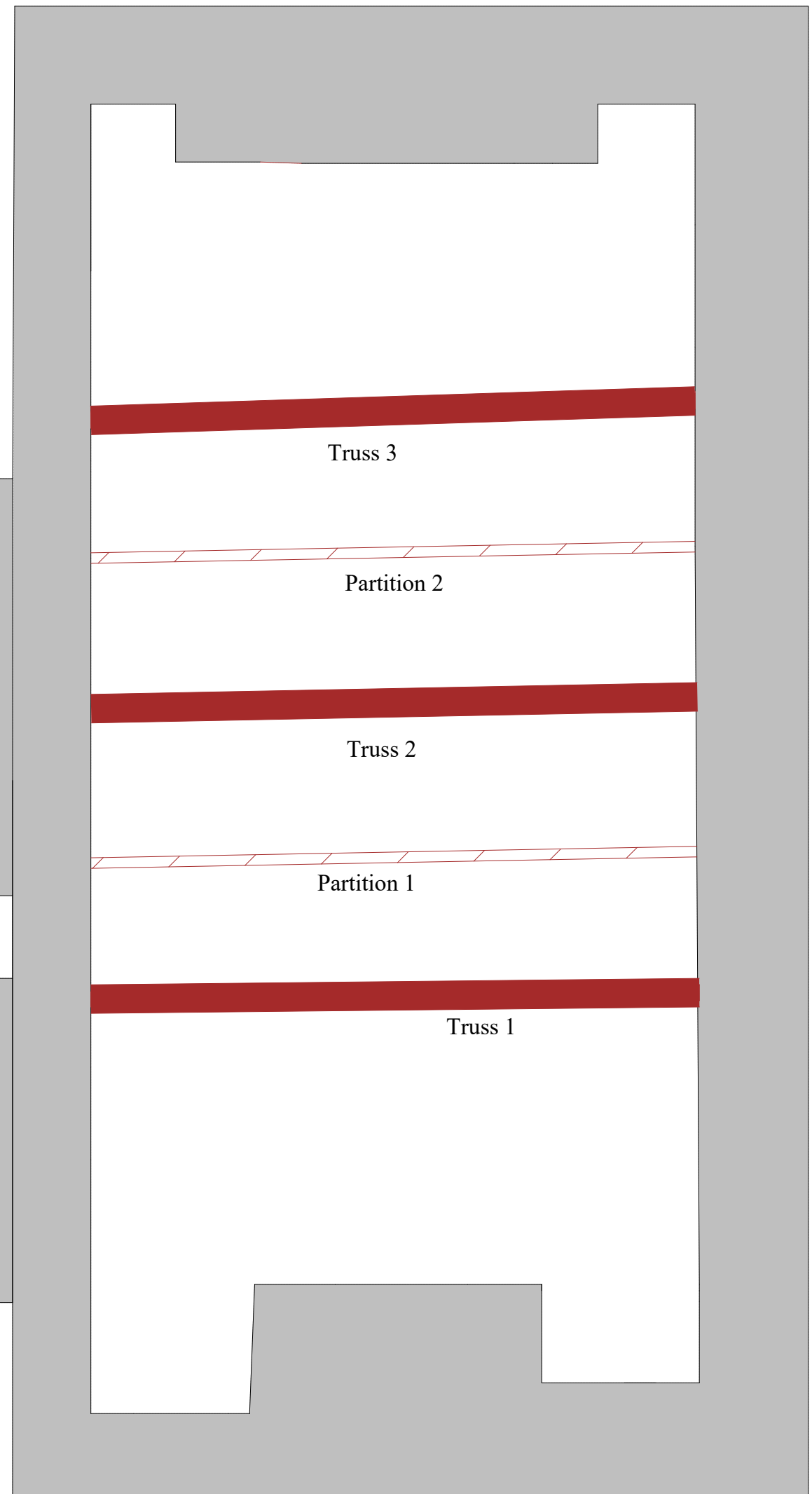
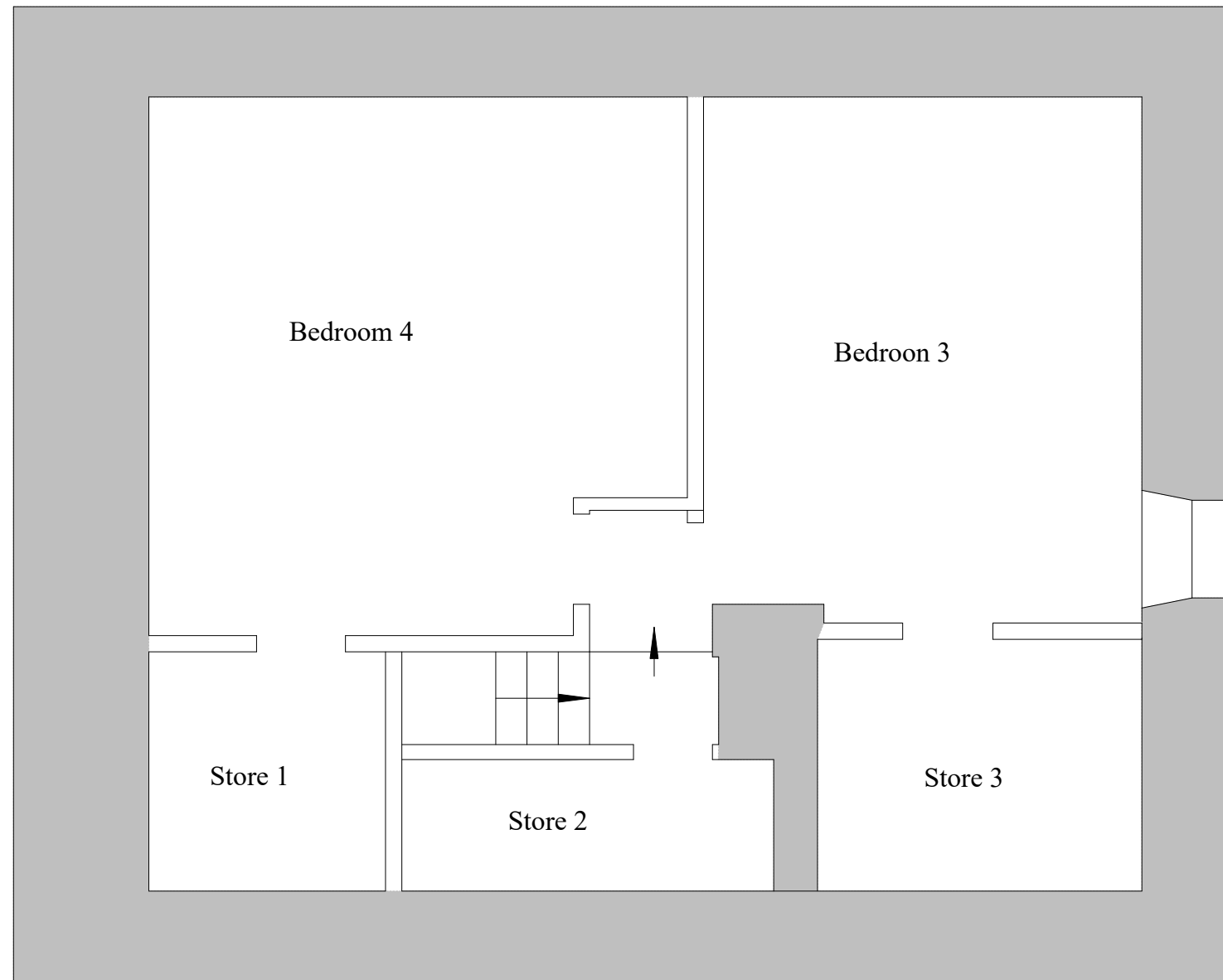


Figure 11: Second Floor and Attic Plan
Scale 1:50

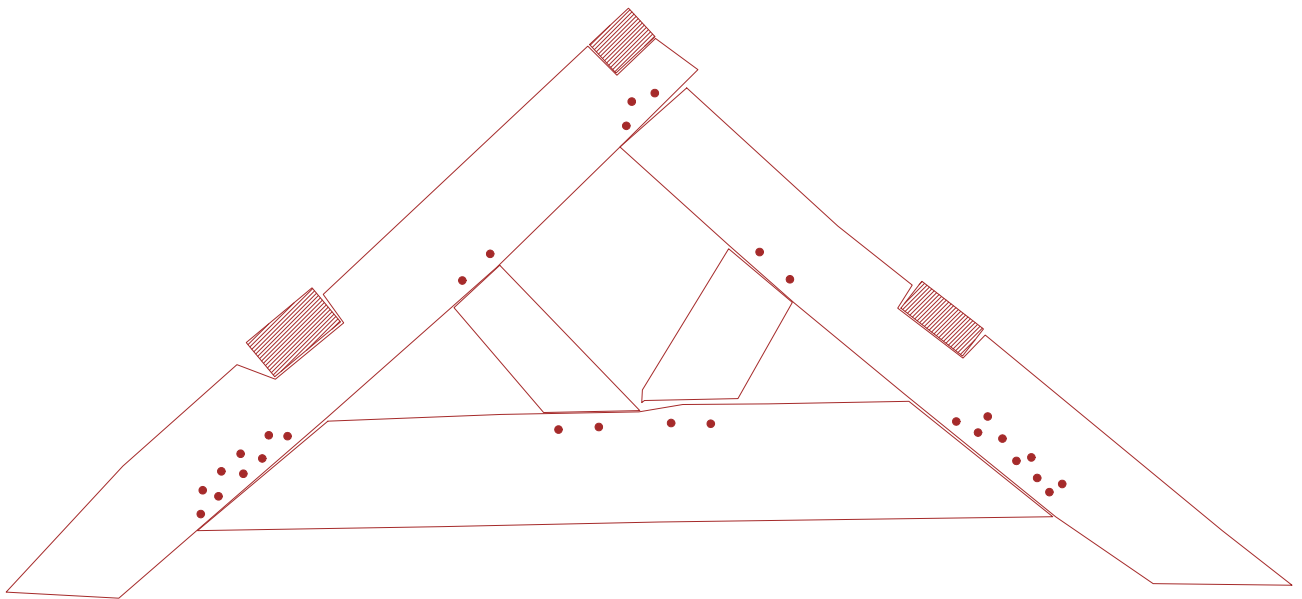
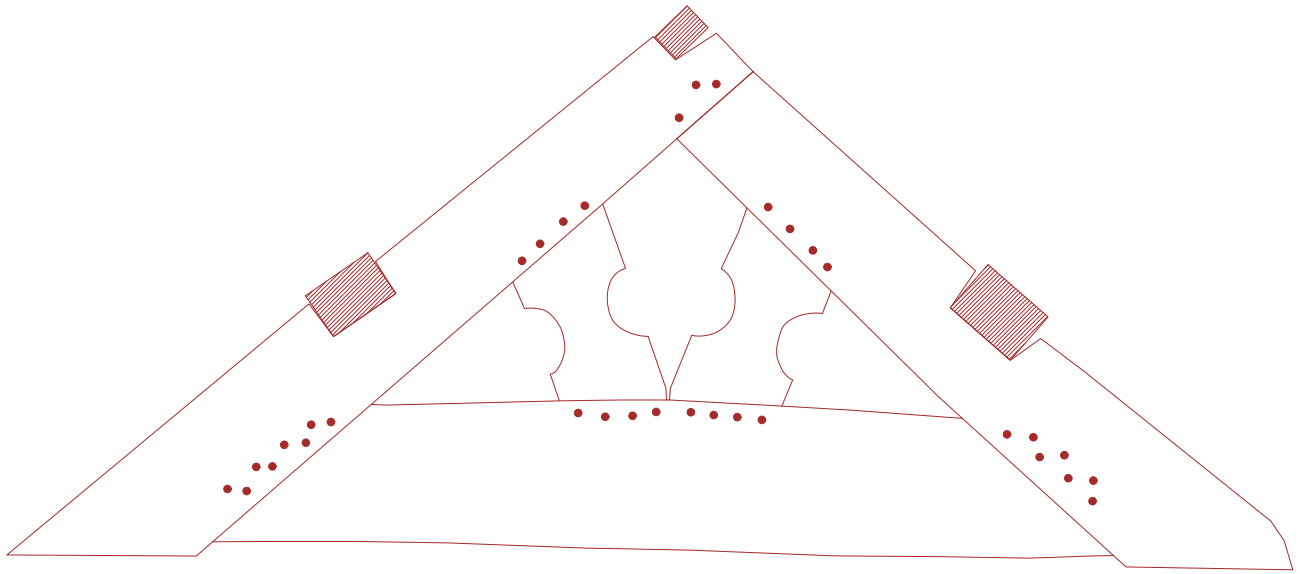


Figure 12: The Trusses
Scale 1:25

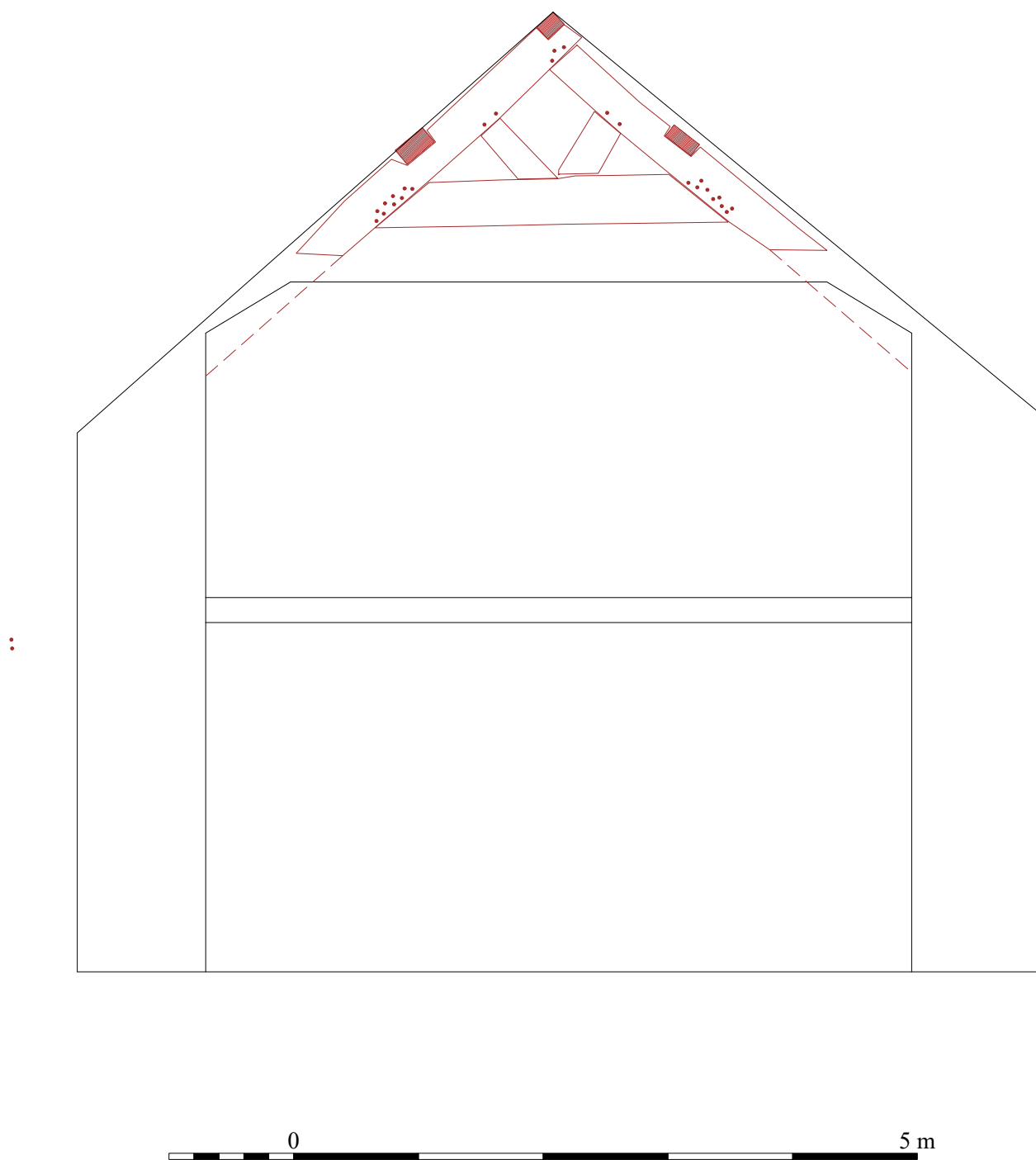
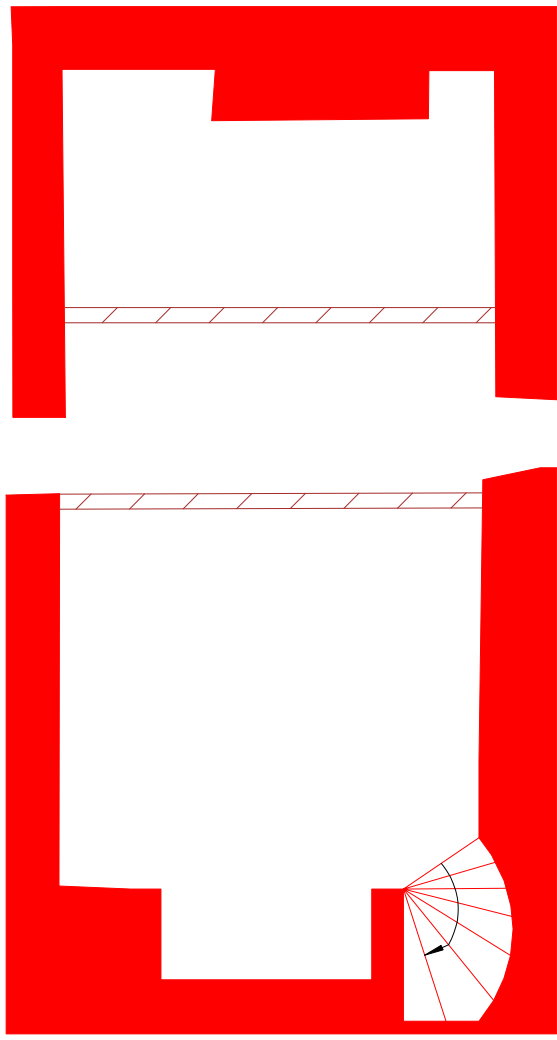
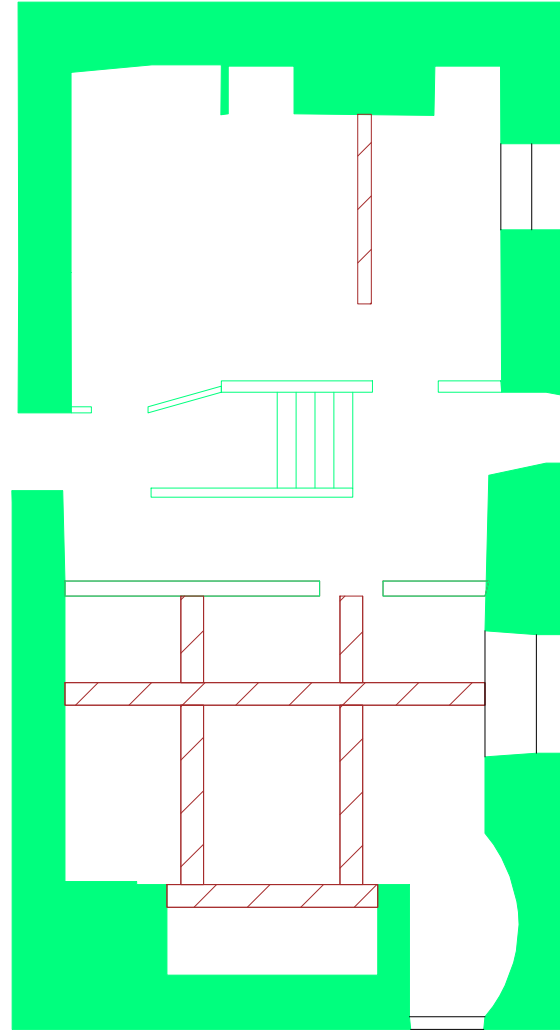


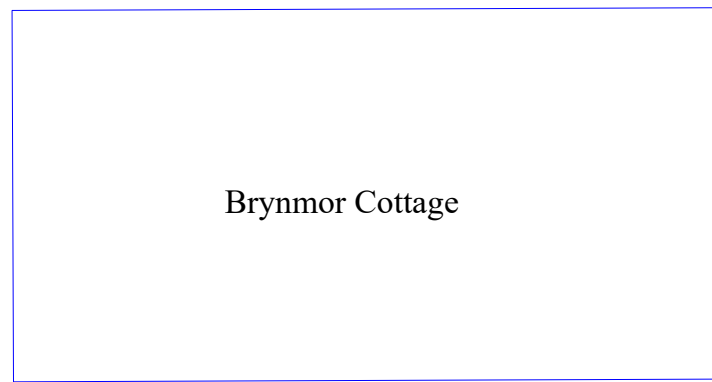
Figure 13: Profile through the Main Range
Scale 1:50



Phase 1
First Half of 16th Century



Phase 2
Eighteenth Century



Phase 3
First half of the 19th Century



Figure 14: Possible Development of Brynmor
Scale 1:100

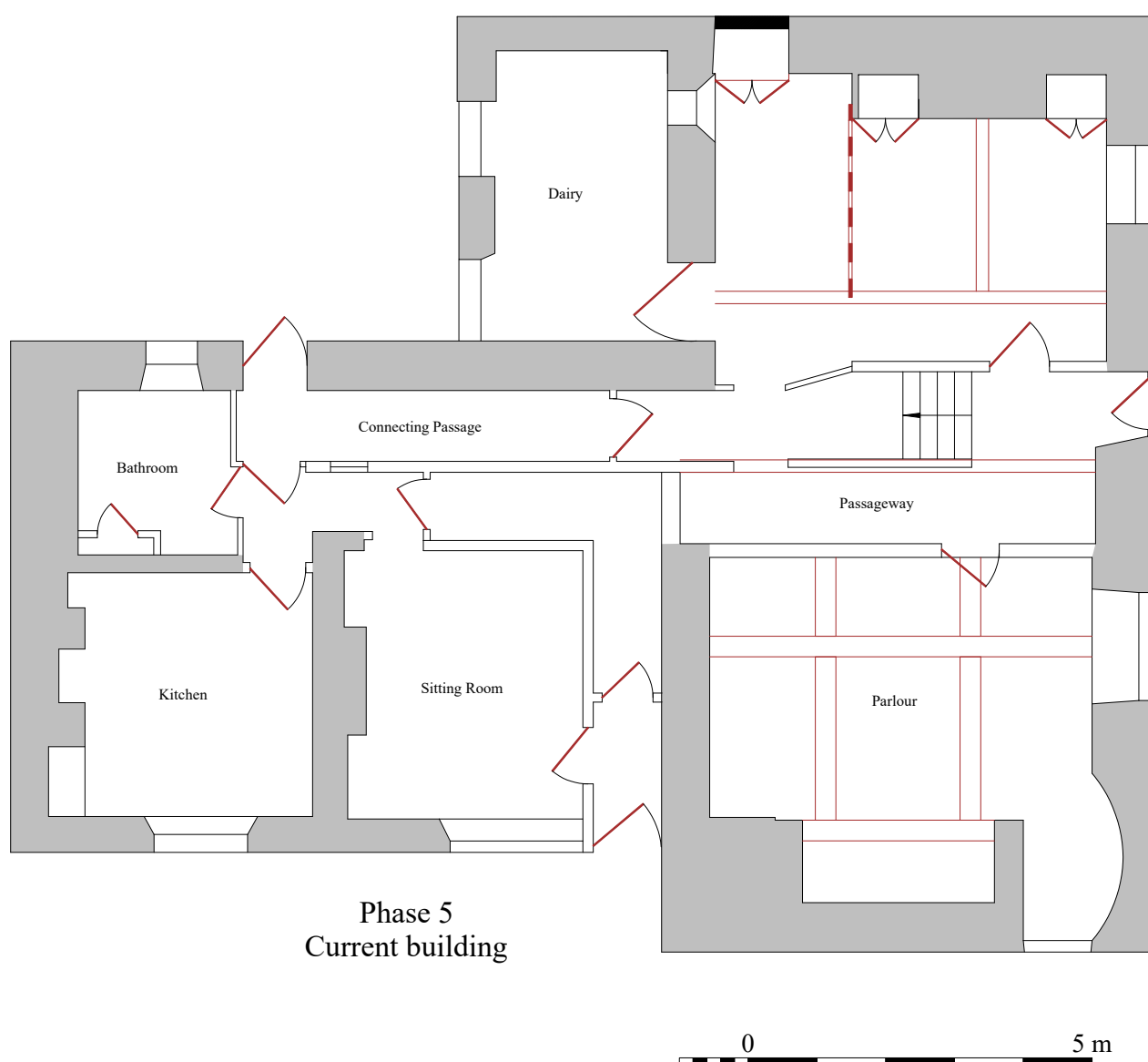
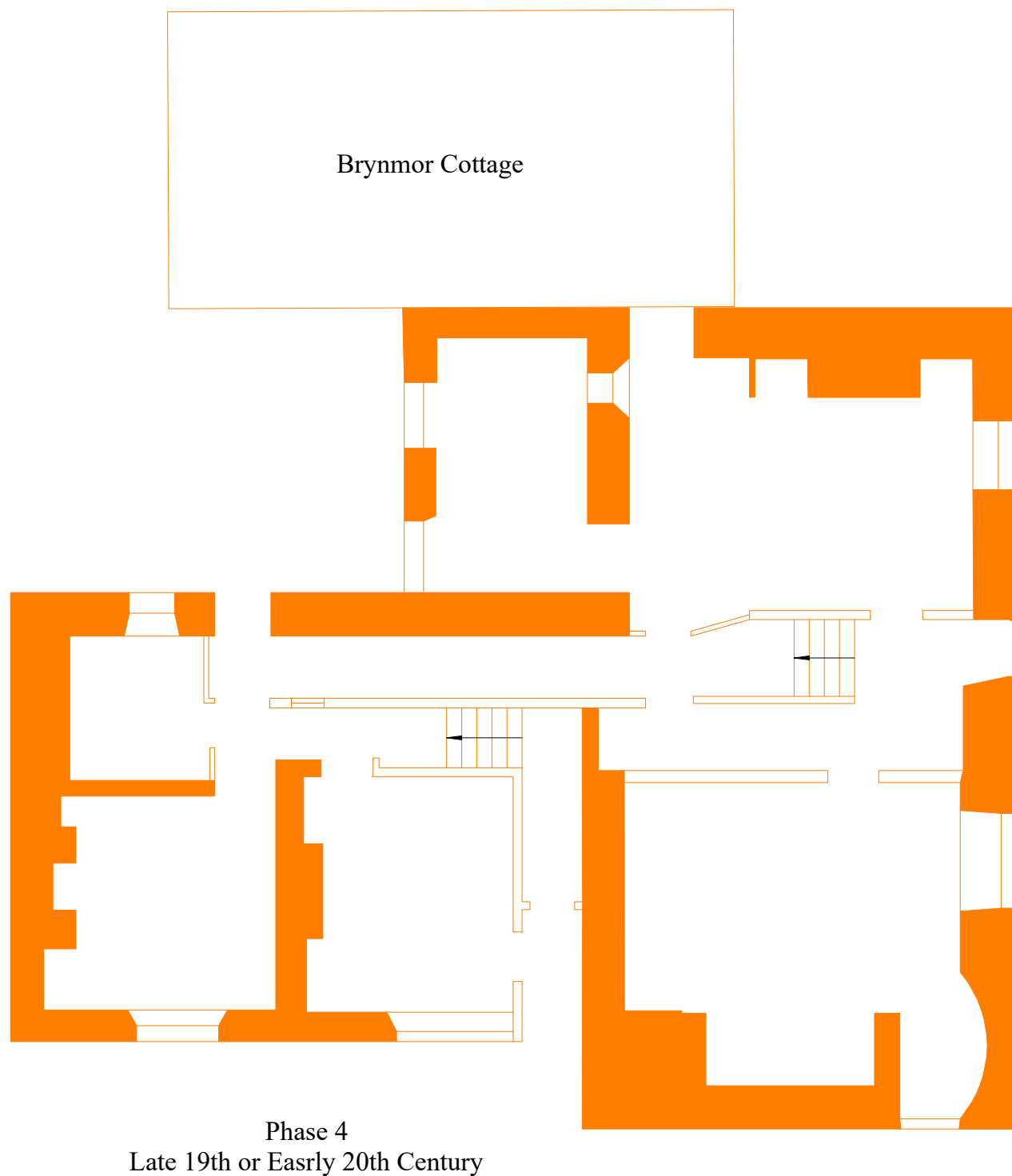


Figure 15: Possible Development of Brynmor
Scale 1:100

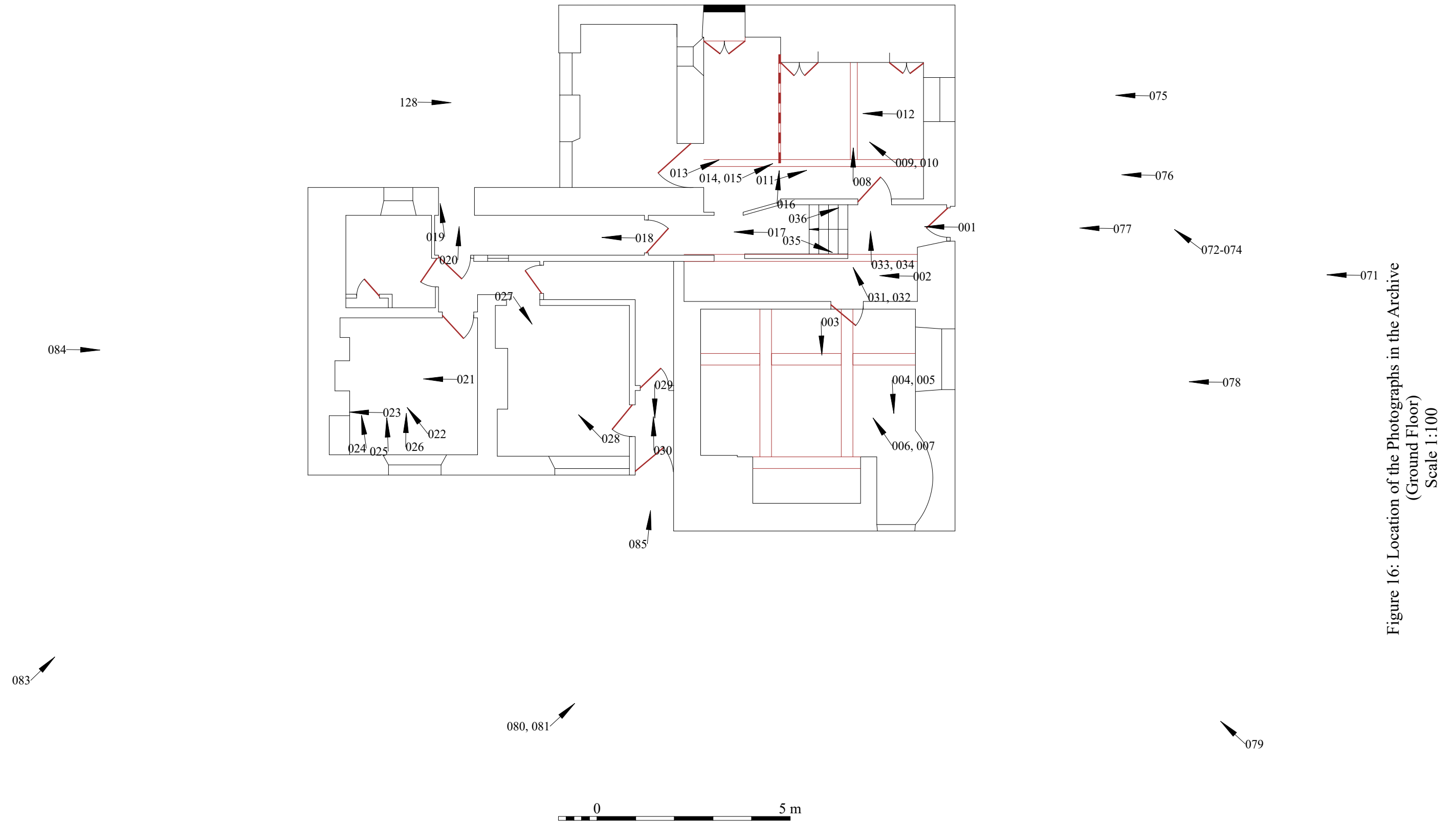


Figure 16: Location of the Photographs in the Archive
(Ground Floor)
Scale 1:100

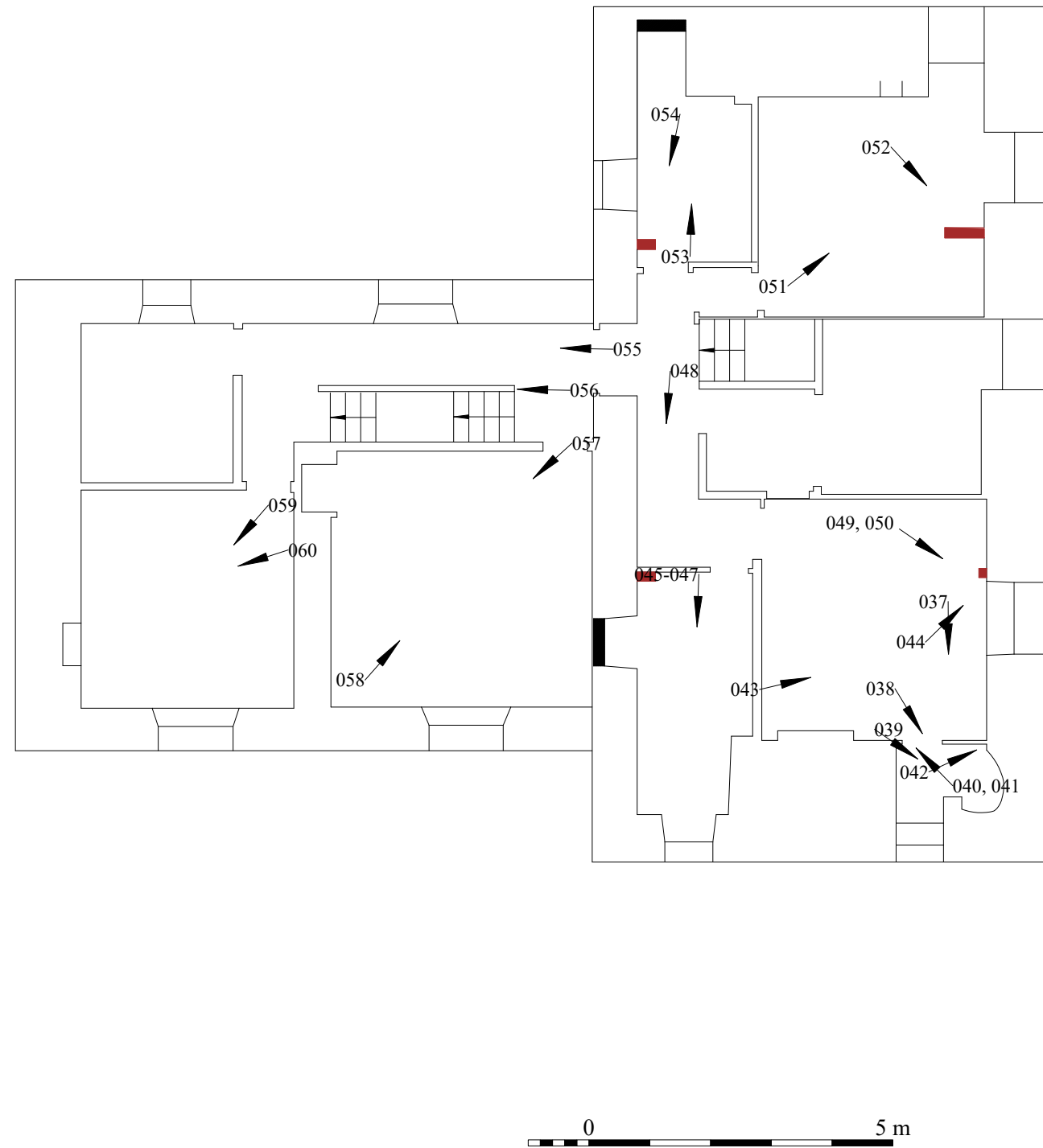


Figure 17: Location of the Photographs in the Archive
(First Floor Floor)
Scale 1:100

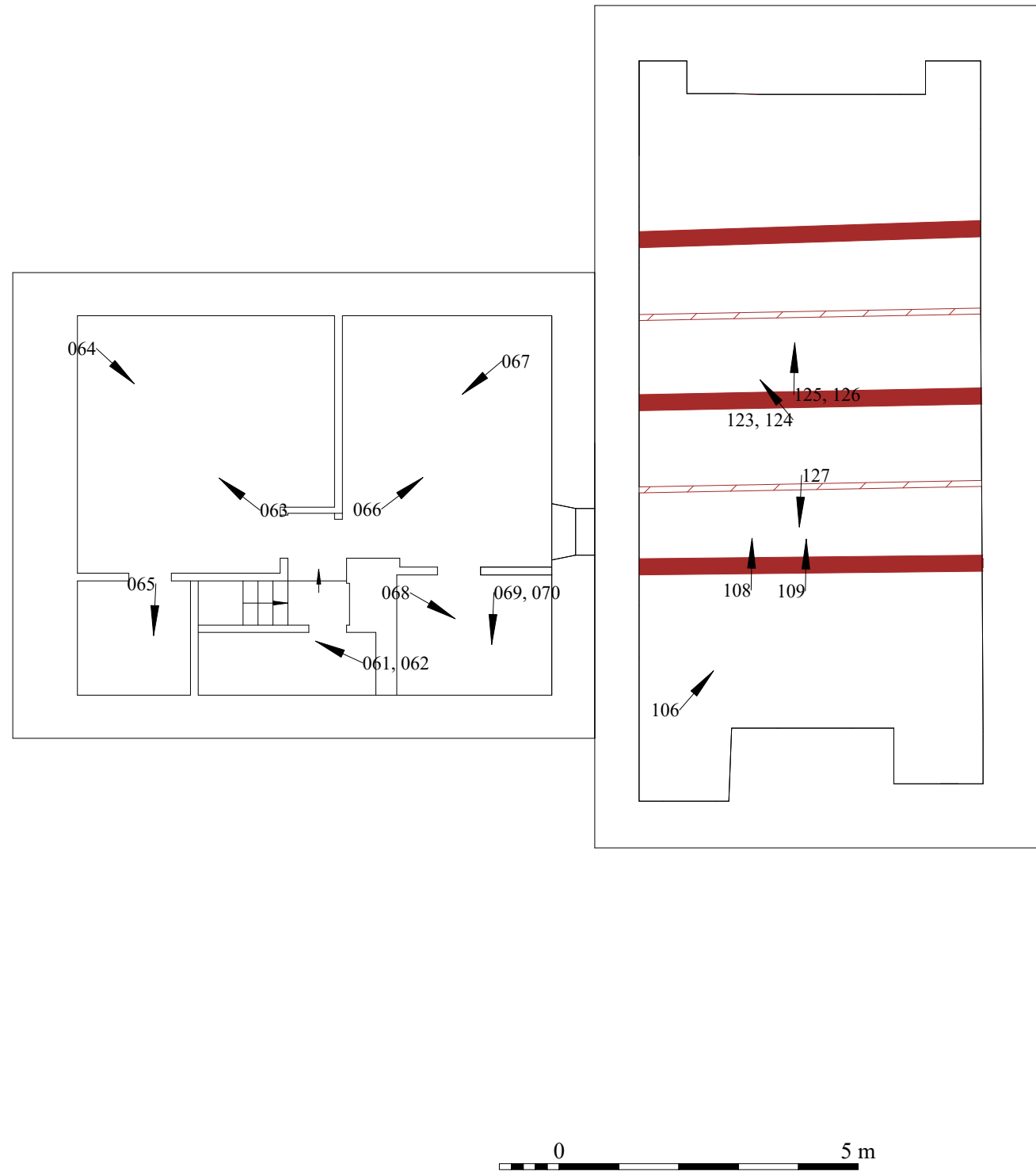


Figure 18: Location of the photographs in the archive
(Second Floor and Attic Level)
Scale 1:100



Plate 1: Front elevation of the main range



Plate 2: Northern end of the front elevation

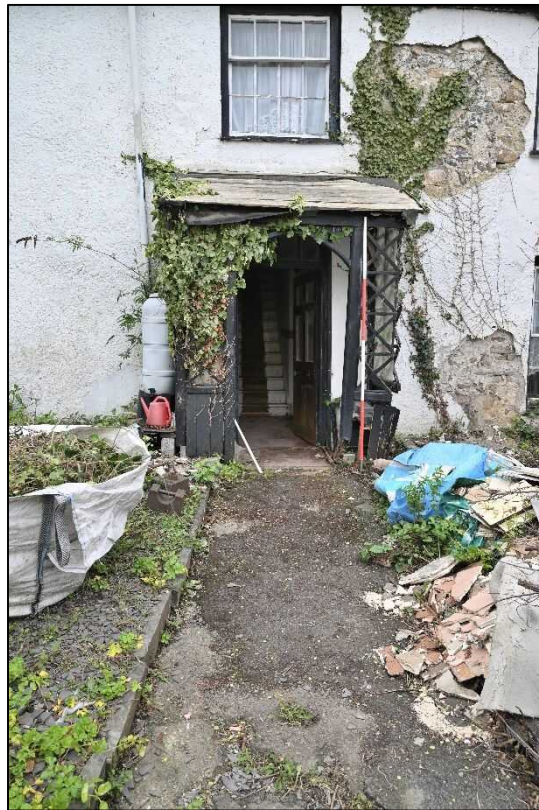


Plate 3: Front Porch



Plate 4: Southern end of the front elevation



Plate 5: Gable end of the main range



Plate 6: Front elevation of the service range



Plate 7: Front door of the service range

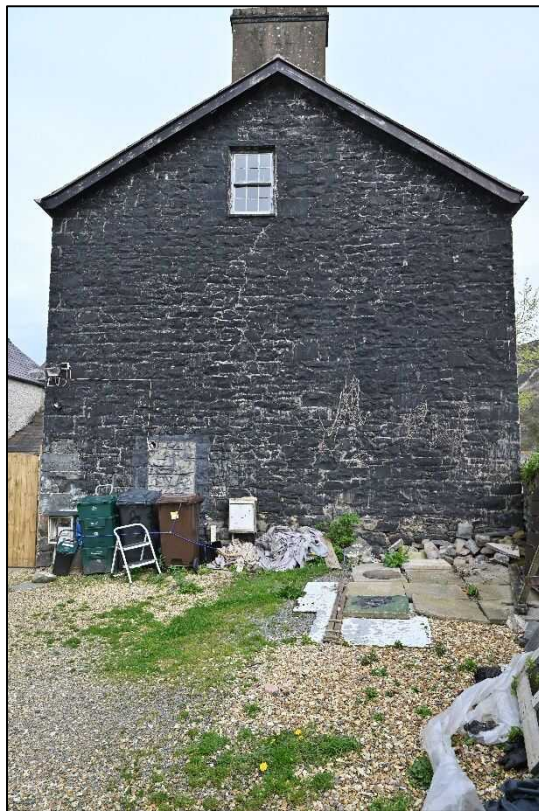


Plate 8: Gable end of the service range



Plate 9: Rear elevation of the main range



Plate 10: Brick built shed in the yard

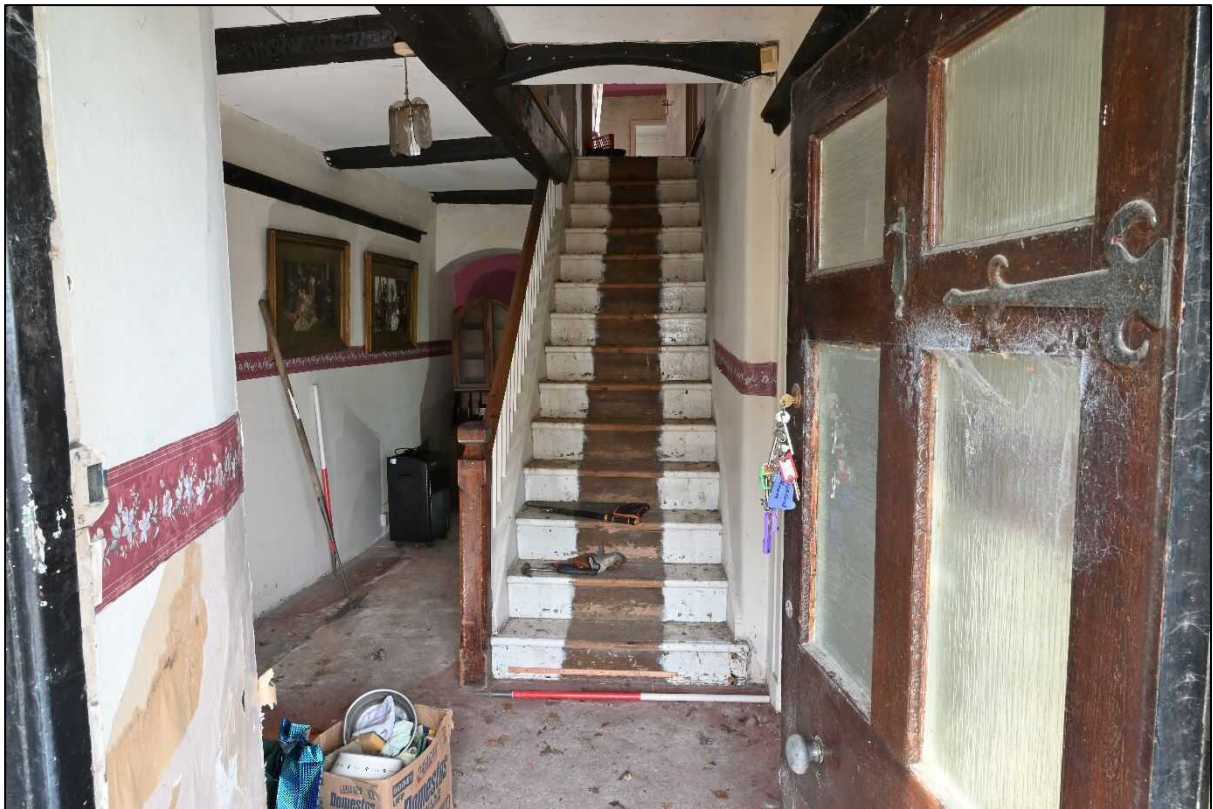


Plate 11: The staircase in the main range



Plate 12: The newel post

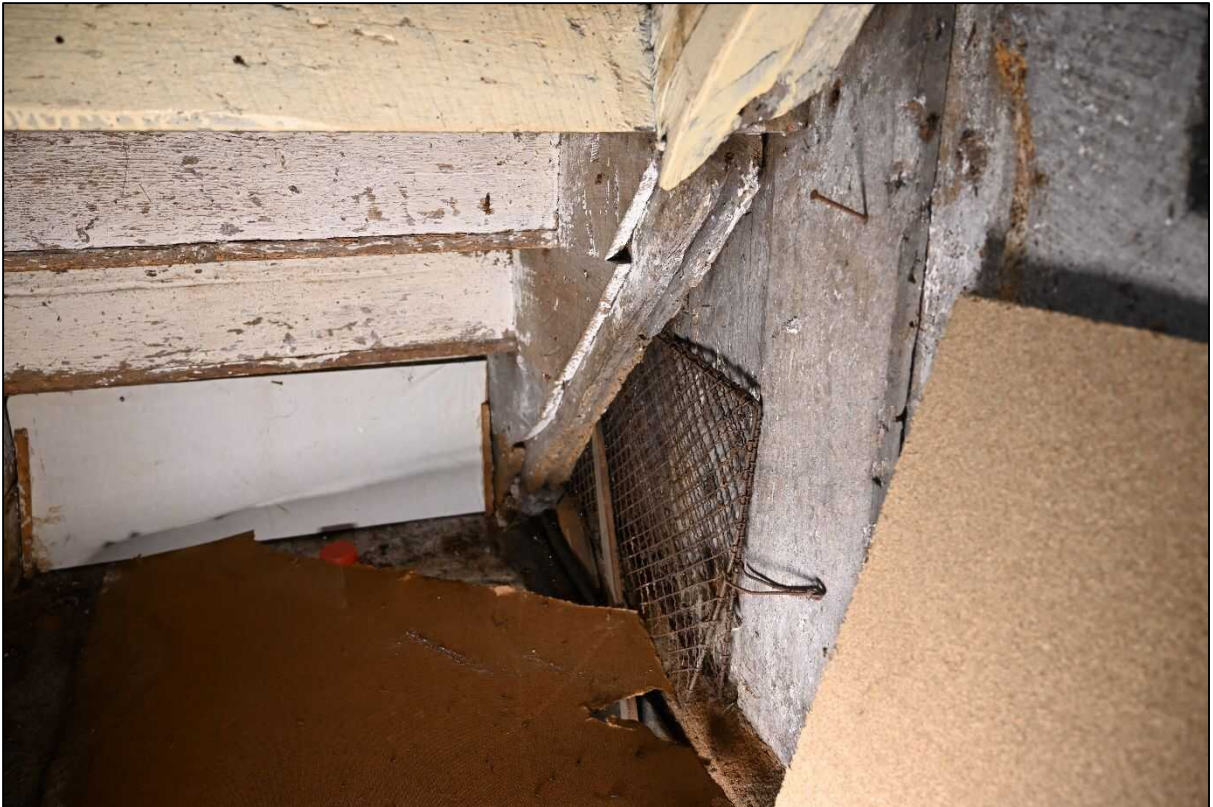


Plate 13: Re-used section of panelling under the stairs

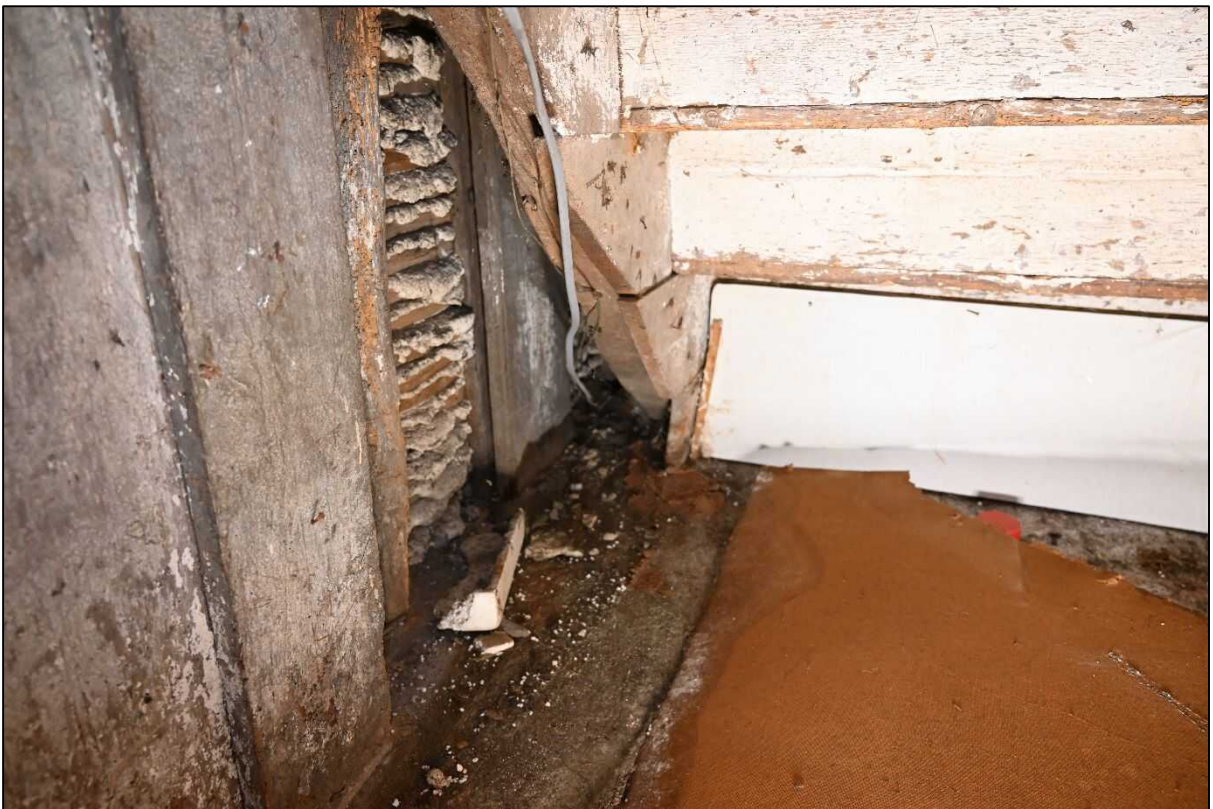


Plate 14: Re-used section of panelling under the stairs



Plate 15: Hallway adjacent to the staircase



Plate 16: Fireplace in the parlour



Plate 17: Site of the intramural stairs



Plate 18: The parlour ceiling



Plate 19: Room to the north of the hallway

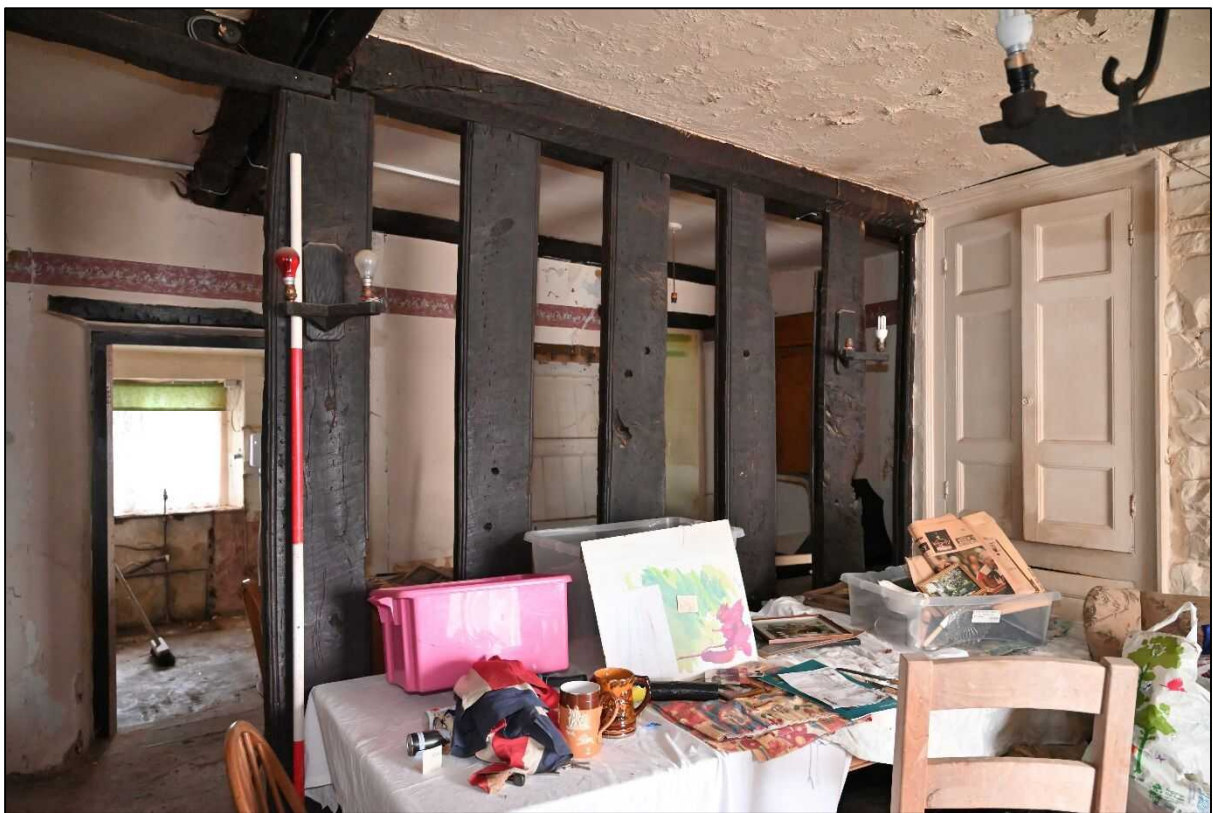


Plate 20: Upright planks dividing the room north of the hallway



Plate 21: Groove on edge of the planks

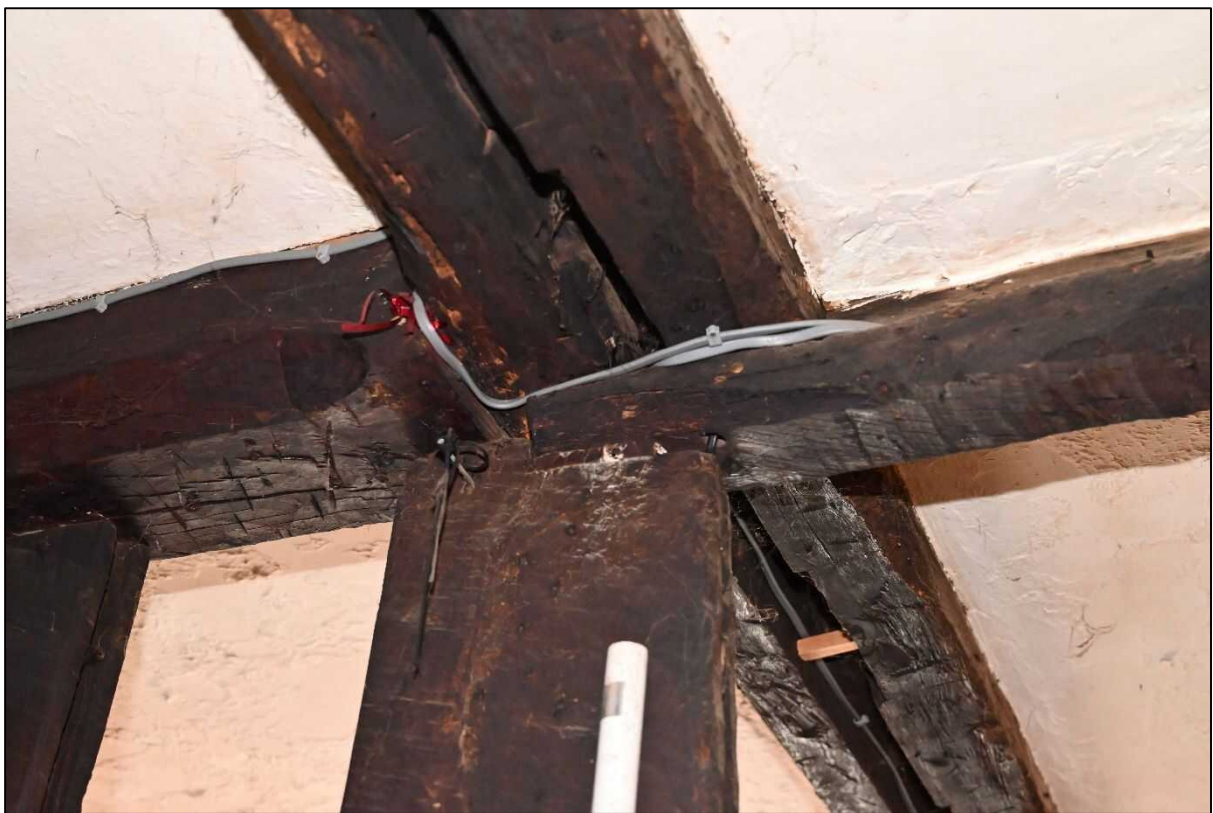


Plate 22: Relationship between the plank division and the ceiling beam



Plate 23: Ceiling beam showing the position of the cross-passage screen

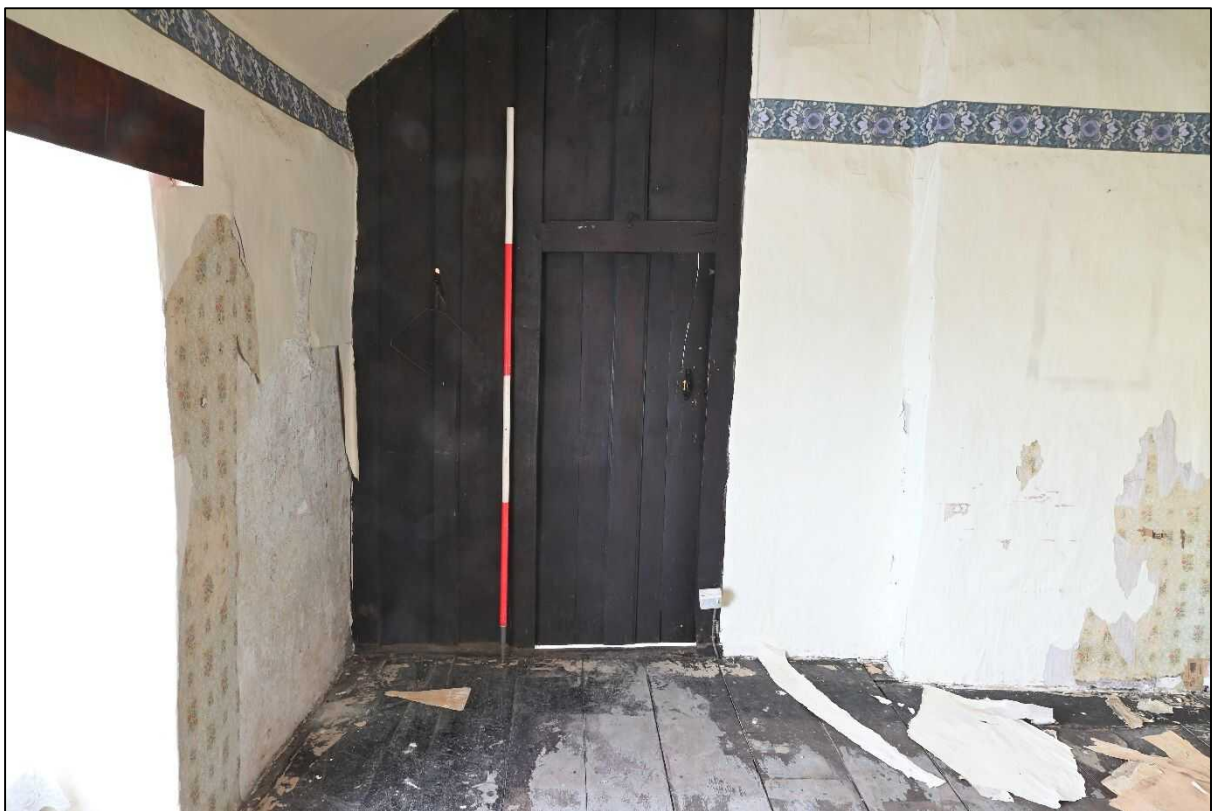


Plate 24: Door to the “Wig Cupboard”



Plate 25: “Wig Cupboard” and space for the intramural stair case



Plate 26: “Wig Cupboard” and space for the intramural stair case



Plate 27: Shelves in the “Wig Cupboard”



Plate 28: SE Bedroom, looking SW



Plate 29: Base of Truss 1 exposed in the SE Bedroom



Plate 30: SW Bedroom



Plate 31: Entrance to SE Room



Plate 32: Central Bedroom with exposed base of the Truss 2

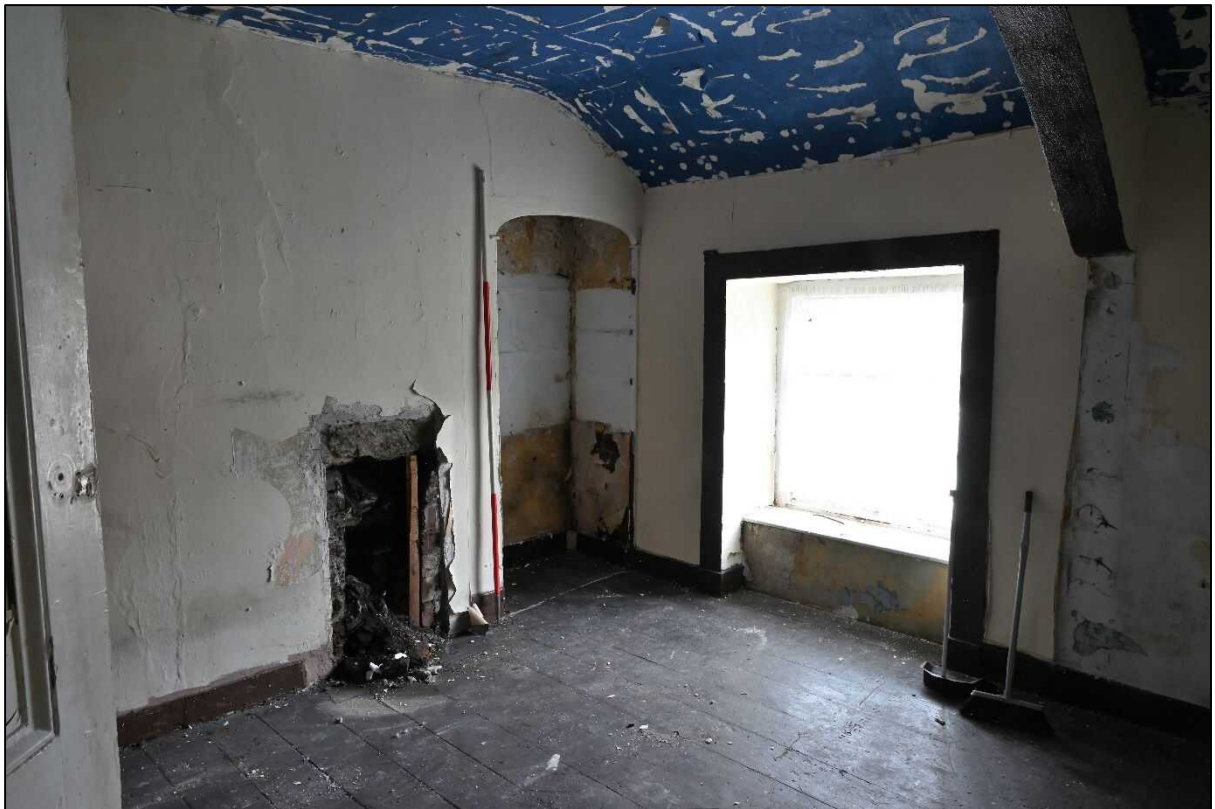


Plate 33: NE Bedroom with bas of Truss 3

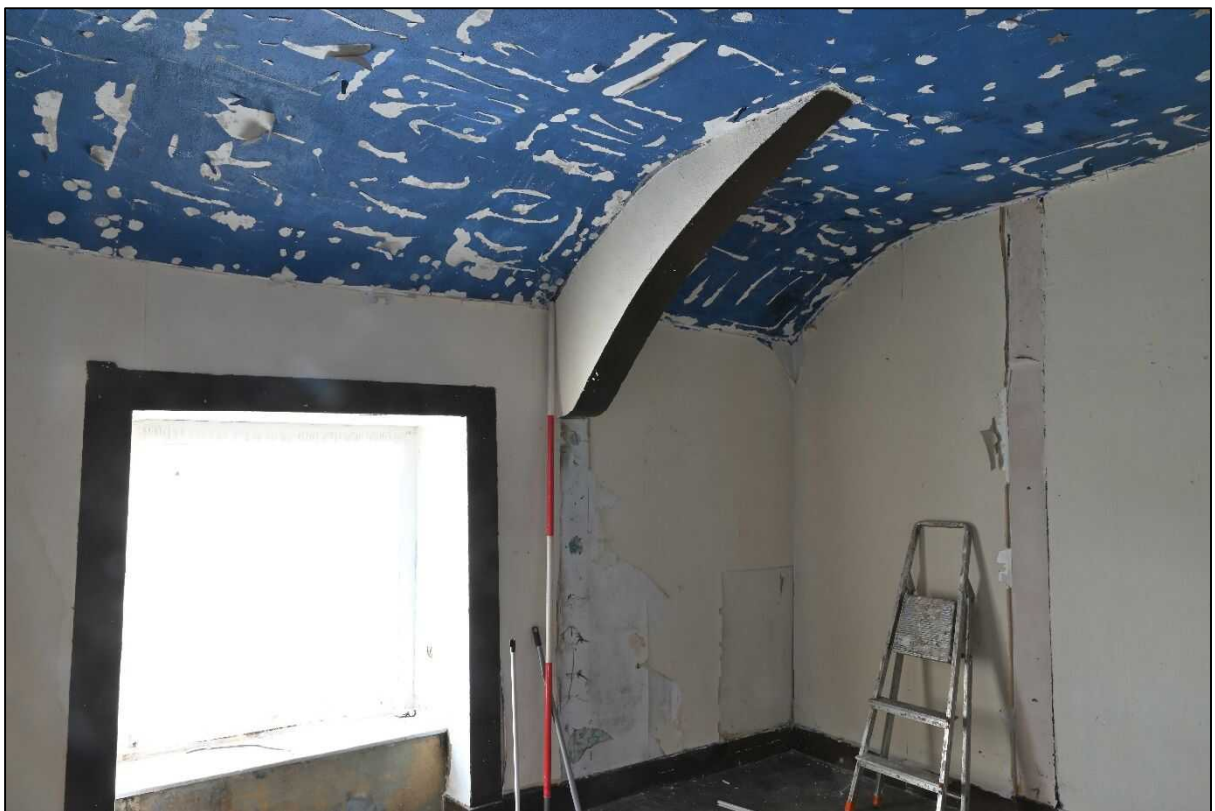


Plate 34: Bas of Truss 3, looking south



Plate 35: NW Bedroom



Plate 36: Exposed bas of Truss 3 in NW Bedroom



Plate 37: Truss 1, looking north



Plate 38: Rectified photogrammetric image of Truss 1



Plate 39: Rectified photogrammetric image of Truss 2



Plate 40: Truss 3



Plate 41. Possible remains of partition between Trusses 1 and 2



Plate 42: Possible top of a partition between Trusses 2 and 3



Plate 43: Possible top of a partition between Trusses 2 and 3



Plate 44: Southern chimney stack in the attic



Plate 45: Door between the Main Range and the Service Range



Plate 46: Service Range Passage



Plate 47: Remnant of door closer on the back door of the Service Range



Plate 48: Back door to the Service Range



Plate 49: Fireplace in the Kitchen



Plate 50: Kitchen ceiling



Plate 51: Decorative hinge adjacent to the fireplace



Plate 52: Decorative splat decoration on the mantelshelf



Plate 53: Storage bin in the kitchen



Plate 54: Ceiling Hooks in the kitchen



Plate 55: Sitting Room, looking SE



Plate 56: Sitting Room, looking NW



Plate 57: Front door to the Service Range



Plate 58: Passage to the rear stairs



Plate 59: First Floor landing in the Service Range



Plate 60: Newel post for stairs to Second Floor

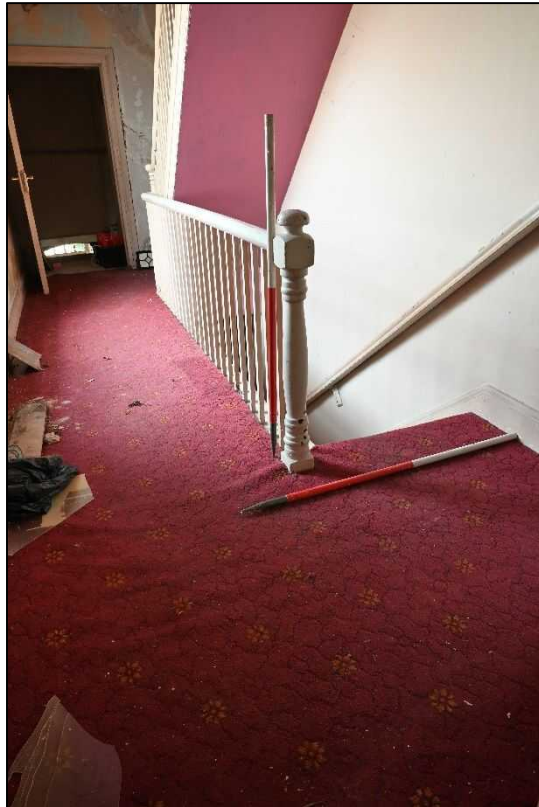


Plate 61: Landing in the Service Range, looking east



Plate 62: Newel post for Stairs to the Ground Floor



Plate 63: Bedroom 1, looking SW



Plate 64: Bedroom 2, looking SW



Plate 65: Bedroom 2, looking NW



Plate 66: Bedroom 4, looking NW



Plate 67: Bedroom 4, looking SE



Plate 68: Store 1



Plate 69: Bedroom 3, looking NE



Plate 70: Bedroom 3, looking SW



Plate 71: Store 3, looking SE

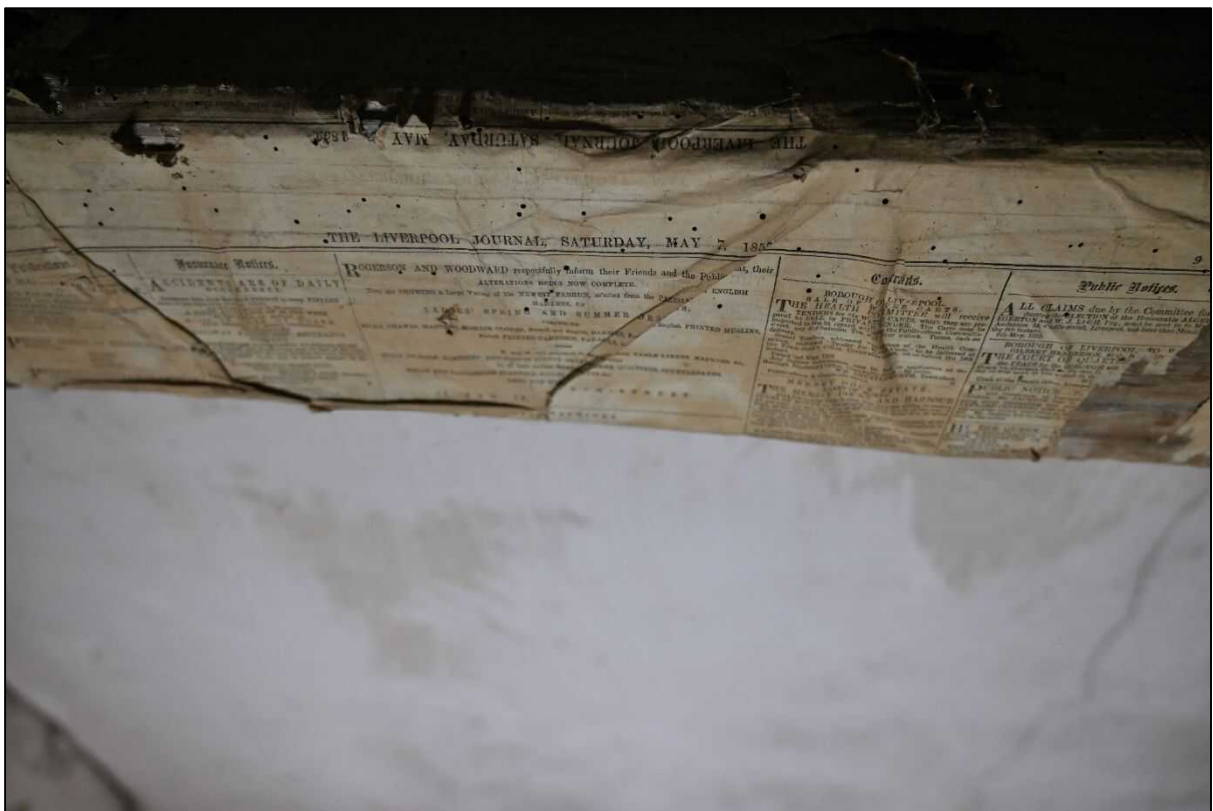


Plate 72: Newspaper on the purlin in Store 3.

Appendix 1: Specification

Specification for a Building Recording of Brynmor, Bangor Road, Penmaenmawr, Conwy, LL34 6AF. (Planning Ref. 0/51111)

Compiled by I.P. Brooks 02/04/2024

1. Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1. It is planned to convert the Grade II listed building of Brynmor into two separate dwellings. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service have recommended that a Level 2 record (Historic England (May 2016) Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice) be carried out to record the building prior to any work takes place.

2. Background

- 2.1. Brynmor is potentially the oldest surviving building in Penmaenmawr, probably having been built in the early seventeenth century and it is probably the building is that mentioned in an indenture of 1625. It is certainly marked on Lewis Morris's Map of Conway Harbour Approaches (1748) (Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments and Historic Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire 1956, 85) where it appears to be an isolated building. Modifications took place in the second quarter of the eighteenth century and two additional storeyed wings were added in the nineteenth century (Cadw Listing description).
- 2.2. The building is recorded on the National Monument Record (NPRN 26122), and on the regional Historic Environment Record (PRN 66907)
- 2.3. The building is Listed at Grade II (Listed Building Ref. 3153).
- 2.4. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service have recommended that "No development (including structural alterations or demolition works) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

3. Objectives

- 3.1. The principal objectives of the proposed works are as follows:
 - 3.1.1. To allow an adequate analytical record of the building to be made, before it is restored, to ensure that the buildings origins, use and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.

4. Fieldwork Program

- 4.1. A comprehensive desktop study of the house has been carried out by the Discovering Old Welsh Houses Project (Jones 2021) which will be consulted for relevant details.
- 4.2. Easily available historic mapping on the National Library of Scotland website will be consulted
- 4.3. The Tithe map for the area will be consulted on the National Library of Wales website.
- 4.4. A program of field work is proposed for this building that will include:

- 4.4.1. A written description
- 4.4.2. A drawn record
- 4.4.3. A photographic record
- 4.4.4. Report preparation
- 4.4.5. Archaeological watching brief
- 4.4.6. Archive preparation

5. Methodology

5.1. The recording of the building will conform with a Level 2 survey as defined by Historic England (May 2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*.

5.2. Written description

5.2.1. The written description will include:

- 5.2.1.1. The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference
- 5.2.1.2. A note of any statutory designation
- 5.2.1.3. The date when the record was made, the name of the recorder and the location of any archive material.
- 5.2.1.4. A longer summary statement summarising the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known.

5.3. Drawn Record

5.3.1. The draw record will include:

- 5.3.1.1. Measured plans as existing. Plans will show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance.
- 5.3.1.2. Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail.
- 5.3.1.3. Measured cross-sections or long-sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building.
- 5.3.1.4. Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration or small-scale functional detail not easily captured by photography.
- 5.3.1.5. Measured elevations.
- 5.3.1.6. A site plan relating the building to other structures and to any related topographical and landscape features.

5.4. Photographic

5.4.1. The photographic record will include:

- 5.4.1.1. A general view or views of the building.
- 5.4.1.2. The building's external appearance.
- 5.4.1.3. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

5.4.2. Photographs will be taken with Nikon V5 Digital Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP

- 5.4.3. If appropriate photographs will be taken with a Panasonic Lumix DC-FT7 camera on an extendable pole. These photographs will be processed with Agisoft Metashape v. 1.6.3 to produce photogrammetric images of the elevations

6. *Report and Archive*

- 6.1. On completion of the fieldwork a report shall be produced which will contain:
- 6.1.1. Non-technical summary
 - 6.1.2. Location and NGR
 - 6.1.3. Statutory designations
 - 6.1.4. Date of record, recorder and archive deposition
 - 6.1.5. Introduction
 - 6.1.6. Site location
 - 6.1.7. Topography and Geology
 - 6.1.8. Methodology
 - 6.1.9. Result of the desktop study
 - 6.1.10. Summary of the form, function, date and development of the building
 - 6.1.11. Summary description of the building
 - 6.1.12. Past and present usage
 - 6.1.13. Evidence for former existence of demolished structures, removed fittings etc
 - 6.1.14. Site Plans and Elevations
 - 6.1.15. Phase plan (if necessary)
 - 6.1.16. Conclusions
 - 6.1.17. References
- 6.2. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the client within one month of the completion of the field work.
- 6.3. The digital records will be archived with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales
- 6.4. The digital archive will be prepared in line with Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. Guidelines for digital archives
- 6.5. The digital file formats used for the archive will follow those recommended within the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. Guidelines for digital archives.
- 6.6. The preparation of the report will conform to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2018 “Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)”

7. *Staff*

- 7.1. The project will be carried out by Ian Brooks, PhD, BA, MCIfA., FSA

8. *Timetable*

- 8.1. It is intended to carry out the fieldwork in April 2024.

10. General

10.1. CIfA Code of Conduct

- 10.1.1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct

10.2. Health and Safety

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

10.3. Staff

- 10.3.1. The project will be directed by Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA
- 10.3.2. Project Staff will include Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA.

10.4. Curatorial Monitoring

- 10.4.1. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will be informed as to the start date and progress of the fieldwork.

10.5. Insurance

- 10.5.1. EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.
- 10.5.2. EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance

11. Data Management

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

- 11.1.1. These will be converted to TIFF for archiving and JPEG for illustrations and general use.
- 11.1.2. 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.

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

- 11.2.1. Survey files will be converted to DXF format.

11.3. 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

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

11.5. 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.

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

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

12. Copyright

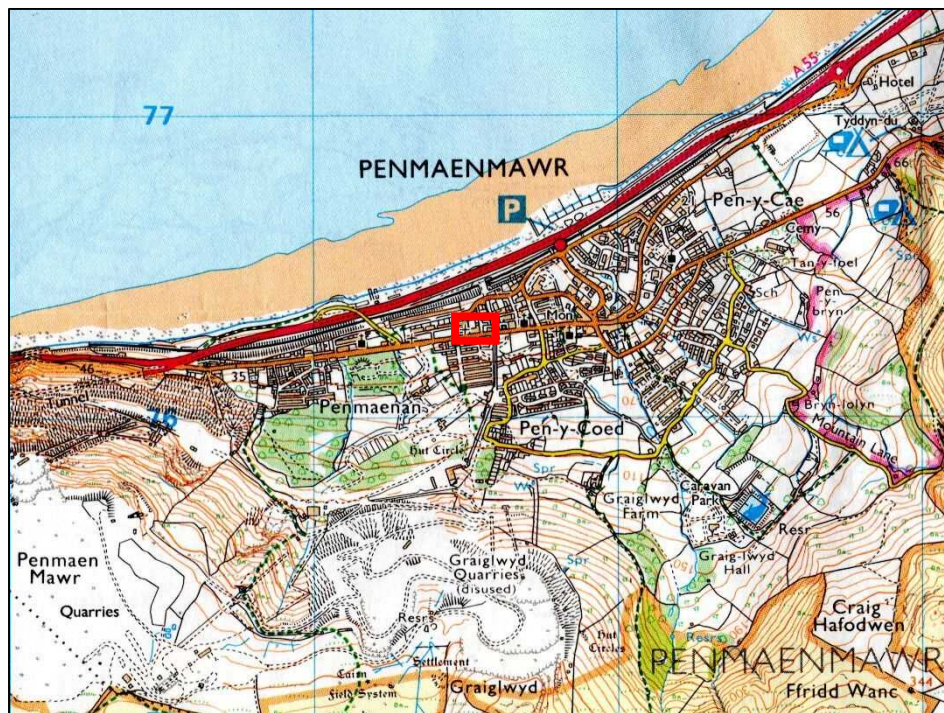
12.1. EAS Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documentation, under the Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved: excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the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

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

References

Jones, G. 2021. *Brynmor, Penmaenmawr, Conwy, LL34 6AF*. Report for the Discovering Old Welsh Houses Project

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments and Historic Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire 1956. *An inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire. Volume 1: East. The Cantref of Arcllechwedd and Commote of Creuddyn*. HMSO, London



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Figure 1: Location

Appendix 2: Listing Description

Reference Number	3153
Building Number	
Grade	II
Status	Designated
Date of Designation	30/05/1951
Date of Amendment	03/11/1995
Name of Property	Brynmor
Address	
Location	
Unitary Authority	Conwy
Community	Penmaenmawr
Town	
Locality	
Easting	271781
Northing	376307
Street Side	N
Location	Located in the centre of the town at right-angles with the street, and facing E behind a rubble garden wall.
Description	
Broad Class	Domestic
Period	
History	At early site, Brynmor was predominant in the locality long before the establishment of the town. The present house is probably early C17 and is presumably that mentioned in an indenture of 1625 as a possession of John Williams, Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper. Some internal cosmetic alterations were carried out probably in the second quarter C18; Mid and late C19 extensions and alterations, including two additional storeyed wings.

Exterior**Interior**

Evidence of a former cross-passage plan; late C19 pine staircase grafted onto cut-down primary oak post-and-panel screen in passage (now entrance hall). Former hall to the L with large stopped-chamfered inglenook to fireplace; a mural stair (to the L) disappeared long ago and now only a recess remains. C18 plaster cornice and plastered ceiling beams forming a compartmented ceiling. In the R ground-floor room, the uprights survive to a former post-and-panel partition separating the parlour from a service bay; these will simple grooved decoration. C18 wig closet in upper L room (occupying former stair space); pine shelving one surviving bracket.

Reason for designation

A C17 vernacular house retaining good C19 external character in a prominent road-side location within the town.

Appendix 3: List of Photographs in the Archive

File	Scale	Looking	Description
Brynmor_001	1 m	W	Staircase in the main range
Brynmor_002	1 m	W	Passage adjacent to the stairs in the main range
Brynmor_003	1 m	S	Fireplace in the parlour
Brynmor_004	1 m	S	Space for the intramural stairs on the ground floor
Brynmor_005	1 m	S	Space for the intramural stairs on the ground floor
Brynmor_006	none	NW	The parlour
Brynmor_007	none	NW	The parlour
Brynmor_008	2 m	N	Fireplace in the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_009	2 m	NW	Plank partition in the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_010	2 m	NW	Plank partition in the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_011	none	E	Ceiling beam with the slot for a plank and post partition in the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_012	2 m	W	Plank partition in the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_013	2 m	NE	Plank partition in the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_014	none	NE	Relationship between the plank partition and the ceiling beam in the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_015	none	NE	Relationship between the plank partition and the ceiling beam in the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_016	2 m	N	Slot in the edge of one of the planks of the plank partition in the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_017	2 m	W	Ground floor door between the ranges
Brynmor_018	2 m	W	Ground floor passage in the Service Range
Brynmor_019	2 m	NNW	Door closing mechanism for the back door of the Service Range
Brynmor_020	2 m	N	Back door of the Service Range
Brynmor_021	2 m	WSW	Kitchen
Brynmor_022	none	WSW	Kitchen ceiling
Brynmor_023	none	W	Decorated fitting adjacent to the fireplace
Brynmor_024	none	NW	Decorative splat above the mantelshelf
Brynmor_025	2 m	N	Storage bin in the kitchen
Brynmor_026	None	N	Hooks on the ceiling rafters of the kitchen
Brynmor_027	2 m	SE	Sitting room
Brynmor_028	2 m	NW	Sitting room
Brynmor_029	2 m	S	Inside of the front door to the Service Wing
Brynmor_030	2 m	N	Passage leading to the ground floor stairs in the Service Wing
Brynmor_031	1 m	N	Newel post for the stairs in the Main Range
Brynmor_032	1 m	N	Newel post for the stairs in the Main Range
Brynmor_033	2 m	N	Door frame between the hallway and the northern room of the main range

File	Scale	Looking	Description
Brynmor_034	2 m	N	Door frame between the hallway and the northern room of the main range
Brynmor_035	none	SE	Re-used timberwork under the stairs
Brynmor_036	none	NE	Re-used timberwork under the stairs
Brynmor_037	2 m	S	Door to the Wig Closet
Brynmor_038	1 m	SE	The Wig Closet and space where the intramural stairs were
Brynmor_039	1 m	SE	The Wig Closet and space where the intramural stairs were
Brynmor_040	none	NW	Shelves in the Wig Closet
Brynmor_041	none	NW	Shelves in the Wig Closet
Brynmor_042	none	NE	Shelves in the Wig Closet
Brynmor_043	2 m	ESE	SE Bedroom
Brynmor_044	none	NE	Foot of Truss 1 in SE Bedroom
Brynmor_045	2 m	S	SW Bedroom
Brynmor_046	2 m	S	SW Bedroom
Brynmor_047	2 m	S	SW Bedroom
Brynmor_048	2 m	E	Doorway to SE Bedroom
Brynmor_049	None	NW	Central bedroom with base of Truss 2
Brynmor_050	None	NW	Central bedroom with base of Truss 2
Brynmor_051	2 m	NW	NE Bedroom
Brynmor_052	2 m	SE	Base of Truss 3 in NE Bedroom
Brynmor_053	1 m	N	NW Bedroom and blocked opening to Brynmor Cottage
Brynmor_054	none	S	Base of Truss 3 in NW Bedroom
Brynmor_055	2 m	W	First floor landing in the Service Range
Brynmor_056	none	W	Newel post for the staircase between the first and second floors of the Service Range
Brynmor_057	2 m	SW	Bedroom 1
Brynmor_058	2 m	NE	Bedroom 1
Brynmor_059	2 m	SW	Bedroom 2
Brynmor_060	2 m	WSW	Bedroom 2
Brynmor_061	1 m	SE	Newel post for the stair case between the first and ground floors in the Service Range
Brynmor_062	1 m	SE	Newel post for the stair case between the first and ground floors in the Service Range
Brynmor_063	2 m	NW	Bedroom 4
Brynmor_064	2 m	SE	Bedroom 4
Brynmor_065	none	S	Store 1
Brynmor_066	1 m	NE	Bedroom 3
Brynmor_067	1 m	SW	Bedroom 3
Brynmor_068	1 m	SE	Store 3
Brynmor_069	none	S	Newspaper on the purlin in Store 3
Brynmor_070	none	S	Newspaper on the purlin in Store 3
Brynmor_071	2 m	W	Front elevation of the main range
Brynmor_072	2 m	NW	Northern end of the front elevation of the Main Range

File	Scale	Looking	Description
Brynmor_073	2 m	NW	Northern end of the front elevation of the Main Range
Brynmor_074	2 m	NW	Northern end of the front elevation of the Main Range
Brynmor_075	2 m	W	Central section of the front elevation of the Main Range
Brynmor_076	2 m	W	Central section of the front elevation of the Main Range
Brynmor_077	2 m	W	Porch and front door of the Main Range
Brynmor_078	2 m	W	Southern end of the front elevation of the Main Range
Brynmor_079	2 m	NW	Gable end of the main range
Brynmor_080	2 m	NE	Gable end of the main range
Brynmor_081	2 m	NE	Gable end of the main range
Brynmor_082	2 m	N	Front elevation of the Service Range
Brynmor_083	2 m	NE	Gable end of the Service Range
Brynmor_084	none	E	Gable end of the Service Range
Brynmor_085	none	N	Front door of the Service Range
Brynmor_106	1 m	NNE	Truss 1
Brynmor_108	none	N	Partition between Trusses 1 and 2
Brynmor_109	none	N	Truss 2
Brynmor_123	none	NW	Top of the partition between Trusses 2 and 3
Brynmor_124	none	NW	Top of the partition between Trusses 2 and 3
Brynmor_125	none	N	Truss 3
Brynmor_126	none	N	Truss 3
Brynmor_127	none	S	Chimney breast in the attic
Brynmor_128	none	E	Rear elevation of the main range including the lean-to extension
Brynmor_139	none	SSW	Brick shed in the yard
Front Elevation	2 m	W	Rectified composite image of the front elevation of the main range
Side Elevation	none	N	Rectified composite image of the front elevation of the Service Range
Truss 1	1 m	N	Rectified composite image of Truss 1
Truss 2	none	N	Rectified composite image of Truss 2