

## **Building Recording & Analysis at**

# **11 - 13 Stanley Street, Holyhead**

NGR SH 224680 382632



**Report Number: CR45-2013**



**C.R Archaeology**

Compiled by C. Rees & M. Jones  
On Behalf of Dewis Architecture

## **Acknowledgements**

C.R Archaeology wish to thank the staff at Anglesey, Caernarfon and Bangor University Archives for their all their assistance with our research

## **Results of Building Recording & Analysis at 11 - 13 Stanley Street, Holyhead**

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<b>Clients:</b>	Dewis Architecture
<b>Report Authors:</b>	Catherine Rees & Matthew Jones
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## **1.0 Introduction**

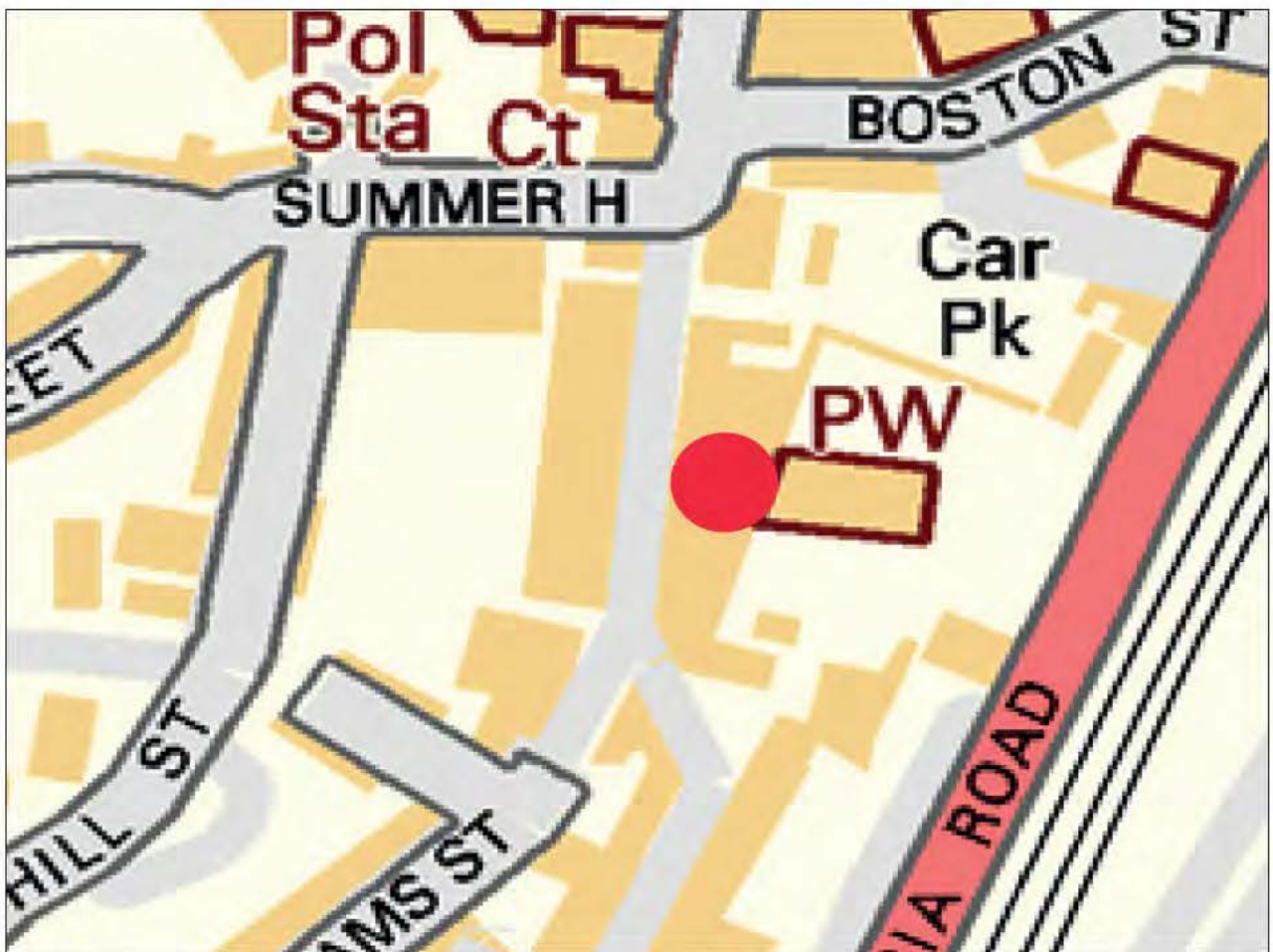
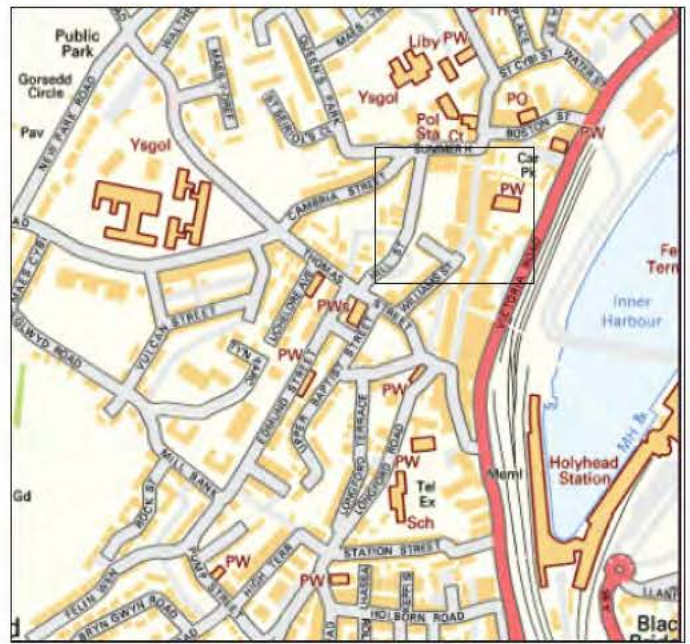
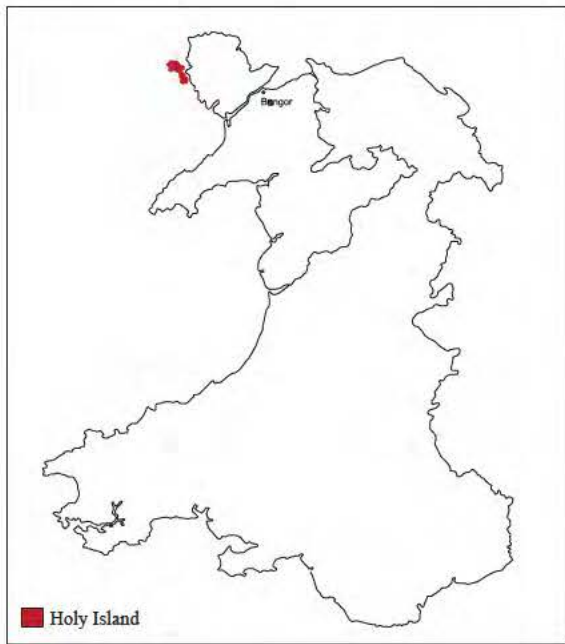
C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Dewis Architecture to conduct an Archaeological Building Recording and Analysis at the above properties prior to the commencement of renovation works. The building range is currently empty but is structurally sound. There are numerous surviving Georgian and Victorian architectural and decorative elements within the two buildings.

The site is situated in an urban setting and is located at 11 - 13 Stanley Street (SH 224680 382632) in the centre of Holyhead, Anglesey (figure 1). Archive research has revealed that the buildings were built in the Late Eighteenth Century and a document dating from 1779 discussing their construction was sourced from Caernarfon Archives.

The buildings are not listed but they are located within the towns designated Conservation Area ([www.holyheadforward](http://www.holyheadforward)). The extent of the Conservation Area is shown in figure 2.

The properties are briefly recorded on the RCAHMW database. The Royal Commission has grouped 11 – 13 Stanley Street within NPRN Number 416076. This grouping was assigned to Buildings 9 - 24 Stanley Street and the block is recorded as a Nineteenth Century shopping parade. This description does not take into account the earlier origin of Stanley Street and this issue will be addressed within this report.

The archaeological works conducted at 11 -13 Stanley Street created a Level 3 Building Record. This included the collection of archive material which forms the historical background section of this report and the compilation of a photographic record of the site. Architects drawings of the properties were produced by and are copyright Dewis Architecture.



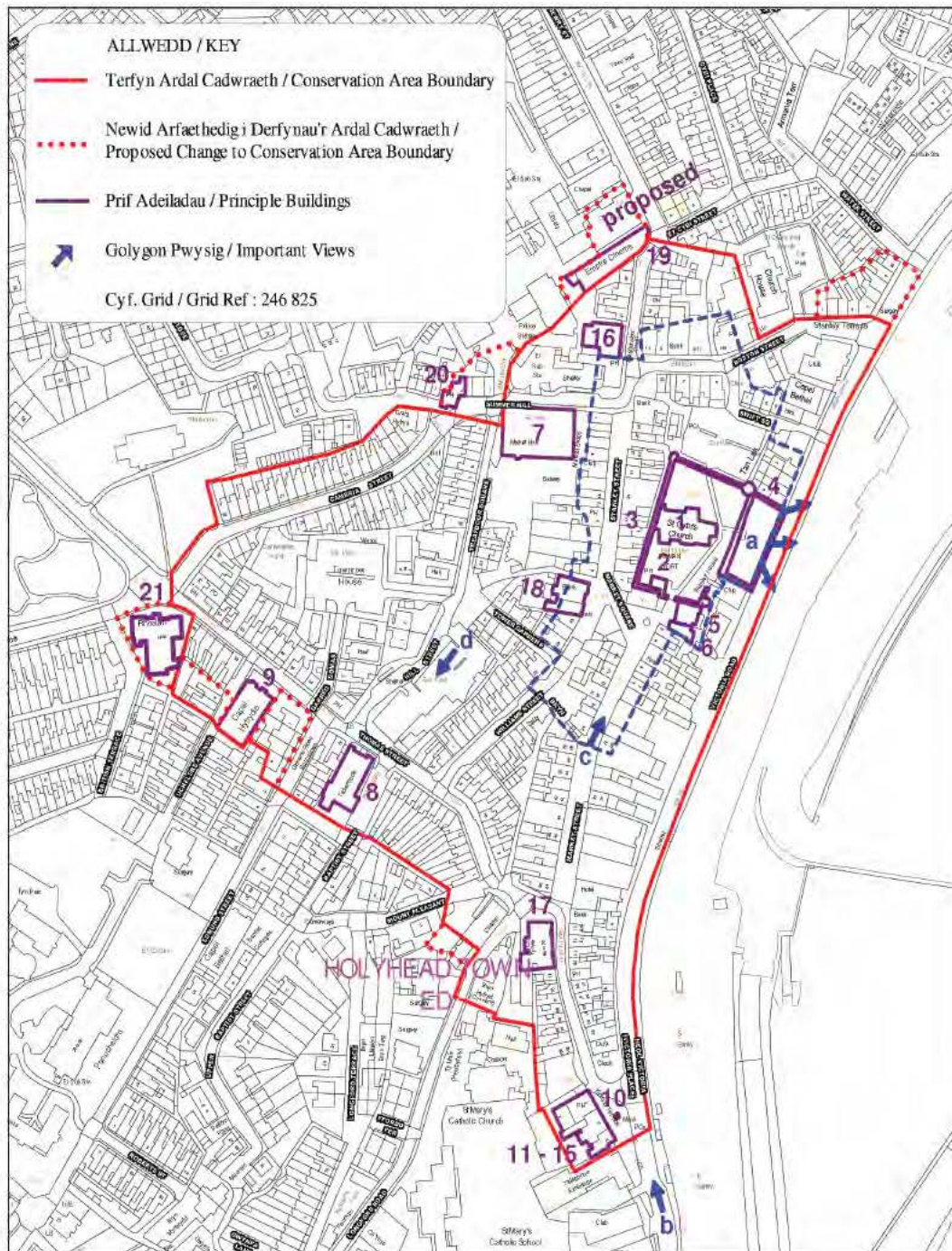
**Figure 1. 11 - 13 Stanley Street Location Map**  
(Source & Copyright O.S Open Data Mapping)

**Atodiad XIV**

**Appendix XIV**

Cynllun yn dangos terfyn presennol yr  
ardal gadwraeth, lleoliad y prif adeiladau  
a cyfeiriad golygfeydd

Existing conservation area boundary,  
location of principle buildings  
and direction of views plan



**Figure 2.** Holyhead Conservation Area Boundary (Source: [www.anglesey.gov.uk](http://www.anglesey.gov.uk))

## **2.0 Project Aims**

The programme of works undertaken at the site aimed to create a Level 3 Historic Building Record of the buildings.

The first aim of the scheme of works was to undertake desk based historical research exploring the history of the property. This information included a map progression, photographic illustrations, archival research, an examination of tithe and census records and a search for entries in historic trade directories which were utilised to compile a coherent narrative history of the site.

The second aim of this archaeological investigation was to create a comprehensive level 3 photographic and drawn record of the site.

### **3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology**

The archaeological works were conducted in three sections, each of which 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 11 – 13 Stanley Street consists of:

Written Account	Points 1-3, 5-13, 22
Drawings	Points 2-9
Photography	Points 1-9

#### **3.1 Desk Based Research**

A complete and coherent history of the site was compiled utilising information sourced from Anglesey Archives, Bangor University Archives, Gwynedd Archives and local libraries. A full map progression was undertaken along with a search of tithe records, tax records, trade directories and census returns. Web resources were also utilised.

The works were carried 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 forms the historical background for this archaeological report. The report also includes the results of the photographic survey and an additional compact disc containing all site images in Tiff format.

### **3.2 Drawn Survey**

Full plans and elevations of the properties were produced by Dewis Architecture. These drawings were taken to site when C.R Archaeology visited to compile a photographic record and were annotated to show the location/direction of photographs taken and to record the position of architectural features.

These drawings 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 the properties was undertaken by Catherine Rees and Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology on the 12<sup>th</sup> July 2013. This work consisted of:

- 1) A basic photographic survey of the building exterior (access to the building rear was not possible and the lower rear level is obscured by the boundary wall)
- 2) A photographic survey of the building interior

#### **3.3.1 Equipment**

A photographic survey of the building was undertaken using a 14.2 mega-pixel Sony A350 digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses. Images were captured in RAW format for processing into high resolution JPG and TIFF files.

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

The methodology employed conforms 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.

### **3.3.2 Timetable for Proposed Works**

Site works at 11 – 13 Stanley Street were conducted on the 12<sup>th</sup> July 2013. A further 5 days were utilised for archive research, report compilation and site archiving.

### **3.4 Staffing**

The project was managed by Catherine Rees (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology), PgDip (Historic Environment Conservation)). Site works were conducted by Catherine Rees and Matthew Jones. All staff have a skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA level. CVs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request.

All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

### **3.5 Monitoring**

The project was not subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to Anglesey County Council prior to submission of the final report. Hard copies of the report will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record and at Anglesey Archives, Llangefni. A CD containing the photographic archive and a PDF version of the report will also be submitted to the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

### **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.

This consisted 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 carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363).

### **3.7 The Report**

The report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

The report includes:

- A location plan,
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings in the text
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with Anglesey County Council, Gwynedd Historic Environment Record, RCHMW Aberystwyth and Anglesey Archives on completion of the project. The site archive including copies of all photographs in RAW and Tiff format will be deposited at Anglesey 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.

The copyright for the architects plans and elevations is retained by Dewis Architecture.

## **4.0 Geographical and Geological Context**

### **4.1 Topography**

The properties to be recorded are located on Stanley Street in the commercial centre of Holyhead, a sea port in the north-western part of the Isle of Anglesey.

The site falls within the designated conservation area for the town. The town is characterised as dating predominately from the nineteenth century with “the terraces, chapels and other buildings mostly of the modest sub-classical type found throughout the industrial expansion in NW Wales” (Haslam, Orbach & Voelcker 2009:127).

The town of Holyhead is situated in a key location along the route from London to Dublin and is the shortest crossing point between the two land masses.

### **4.2 Geology**

The superficial geology of the site is described as “Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters” ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

The bedrock is detailed as “New Harbour Group - Mica Schist And Psammite. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 545 to 650 million years ago in the Neoproterozoic Period. Originally sedimentary rocks formed in deep seas. Later altered by low-grade metamorphism. These rocks were first deposited as graded clastic sediments or turbidites in the deep sea, and then later metamorphosed, though there is evidence of their sedimentary origin.” ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

## **5.0 Historical Background**

The following section is intended to place the site in its historical context. In order to achieve this a brief history of the town of Holyhead has been compiled. Specific reference will be made to the significance of the links with Ireland, the port/harbour, the London - Dublin road and the coming of the railway.

### **5.1 Early Development – Prehistory to Medieval Holyhead and Parish**

The town and port of Holyhead lie in the area of the parish defined as Holyhead Urban. This area is described in the 1937 Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments as containing only limited structures of historic interest, namely the Roman Fort of Caer Gybi, the Parish Church of St Gybi, and the Chapel known as Eglwys-y-Bedd (RCAHMW 1937:28). The town of Holyhead originally clustered around the aforementioned fort of Caer Gybi and the sixth century church of St Cybi was founded within the fort walls. The current church was built during the thirteenth century and it is believed that Edward I stayed at the fort in 1283 ([www.anglesey.gov.uk](http://www.anglesey.gov.uk)).

Within the wider area of the Holyhead Parish, defined as Holyhead Rural, there are a number of monuments of much greater antiquity and important sites from a variety of periods. The earliest of these sites is the Neolithic burial chamber at Trefignath, approximately a mile to the south-east of Holyhead town. Other prehistoric monuments include a number of cairns on Holyhead Mountain and there is a concentration of Iron Age activity in the parish which includes the hut circles at Ty Mawr, Holyhead Mountain and the hillfort at Cae Y Twr. An important early medieval chapel dedicated to St. Bride with associated cemetery is located at Towyn-Y-Capel (RCAHMW 1937:22-28).

The aforementioned site list is by no means exhaustive and the sites are not discussed in any great detail. They have been included merely to provide a context for the urban area whose earlier remains are likely to have been destroyed by later development.

### **5.2 The Development of the town of Holyhead – Sixteenth to Late Eighteenth Century**

The fortunes of the town of Holyhead are closely interwoven with those of the harbour and the route to Ireland. As the shortest sea crossing Holyhead was of key strategic importance in the governance of Ireland and in 1561 John ap Pierce of Holyhead was contracted by the Vice Treasurer of Ireland to supply a vessel for the conveyance of Government Messages ([www.anglesey.gov.uk](http://www.anglesey.gov.uk)).

Holyhead continued as a centre of trade and transport, albeit on a relatively modest scale as is attested in a number of late seventeenth and eighteenth century sources. The earliest of these is a strip map produced by John Olilby in 1675 detailing the route from London to Holyhead (figure 3). Although schematic this source shows the church at Holyhead and two rows of houses lining the main street. Other than the church it is not possible to identify individual properties but two rows of houses are shown behind the church occupying the approximate position of Stanley Street.

A similar level of development is shown in a sketch of the town by Francis Place produced in 1699 (figure 4), which also shows some outlying properties. A sketch map of the town in 1737 and a Sea Chart of 1748, both drawn by Lewis Morris (figures 5 & 6) further enforce this idea of a much reduced centre of the town developing in a strip between the church and the port. None of these sources show buildings directly to the rear of the church although there are scattered structures in the vicinity.

There are a number of interesting descriptions of Holyhead written around this time which emphasise the vernacular nature of the housing. In a discussion of this period the work of Williams (Williams 1950: 53) draws on the work of Defoe in which he describes Holyhead as unpretentious and straw thatched but with “*good accommodation in lodgings and diet within*”. Rowlands work of 1989 also describes much of mid eighteenth century Holyhead as undeveloped with many greenfield areas and few houses and cottages. He includes a contemporary description which details the lack of capacity of the town to house its increasing volume of visitors and states “*there were so many Lords and Ladies in the town that the inns were full and they are compelled to put up at houses with thatched roofs*” (Rowland 1989: 11).

A watercolour of the market place produced in 1776 (figure 7) graphically illustrates this and the area of the town shown is characterised by traditional stone built houses with small windows and thatched roofs. The caption describes the town as “*small, but being the station of the Irish packet-boats is much resorted to by passengers; five of these boats, stout vessels, well found and manned, ply backwards and forwards between this port and Dublin*”. A slightly earlier source of 1770 records Holyhead as “*little more than a fishing town, rendered considerable by being the place of general passage to Ireland*” (Unknown 1783: 18). The volume of this traffic is shown in the letters of William Morris and writing in 1753 he notes that “*we had eight coaches, chariots and post chaises in the compass of 48 hours from Chester*” (Rowland 1989: 11).



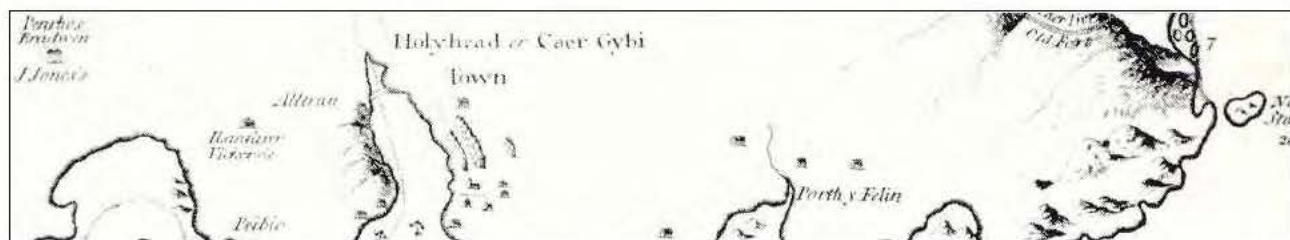
**Figure 3.** Section of John Olilby's 1675 Strip Map of the Route from London to Holyhead  
(Source: [www.anglesey-history.co.uk](http://www.anglesey-history.co.uk))



**Figure 4.** 1699 Sketch Map of Holyhead (Source: Williams 1950: 65)



**Figure 5.** Sketch Map of the Town Drawn by Lewis Morris in 1737  
(Source: Anglesey Archives WMaps 53)



**Figure 6.** Lewis Morris Sea Chart 1748 (Source: [www.anglesey.gov.uk](http://www.anglesey.gov.uk))



**Figure 7.** 1769 Print of the Market Place, Holyhead (Source: Anglesey Archives WSD/421)

In the years leading up to the Act of Union with Ireland in 1801 Holyhead was to undergo rapid development, spurred on by improvements in transport networks notably the turnpike roads of the mid-late nineteenth century. These improvements were begun between Oswestry and Froncysyllte in 1756 and in 1765 the road across Anglesey from Porthaethwy to Holyhead was turnpiked (Quartermaine, Trinder & Turner 2003: 10). The success of these roads was however called into question in an account of the town written in 1770 which states that *“the turnpike road from Porthaethwy to Holyhead, 26 miles, is very ill kept for the first five miles, being pitched with great stones, but suffered to lie in great holes. The best part is that between Gwinde and Holyhead, 13 miles. The descent to the ferry-house is execrably rough and dirty; yet here are two toll-gates on this road and one would think traffic sufficient”* (Unknown 1783:19).

A number of prominent landowning families in the area had foreseen the rising market for land in the parish and they seized upon the opportunities to add to their wealth through the increased number of visitors and residents the improved road links brought into the town.

An estate map of Penrhos lands commissioned by Sir John Thomas Stanley in 1769 (figure 8) shows a number of properties have been erected along the western side of Stanley Street. No buildings are shown behind the church on the eastern side of the street and the area occupied by numbers 11 – 13 Stanley Street is as yet undeveloped.

A document from Poole Solicitors of Caernarfon dated 1779 details agreements between Lord Stanley and a number of named individuals to build on a plot of land on the North West side of a street leading from the Eagle and Child Inn towards the church and market place. It charts the erection of dwelling houses and specifies the buildings must be “*three storeys high with sash windows in the front*”. In a further section he states that another property must be built to a like height and use a like material as the neighbouring property and that £250 was paid for a plot (Source: Caernarfon Archives X/Poole 2624). It is believed that this document charts the development of the block of houses which includes 11 – 13 Stanley Street and that these properties are of a contemporary date.

The accuracy of this date is further reinforced by an examination of an image of St Cybi's Church on a print dated 1785 (figure 9 (Hughes & Williams 1981:48). This source shows the roof lines of buildings behind the church on the line of Stanley street and these roofs are believed to belong to the row of houses to which 11 – 13 Stanley Street belong.

It would therefore appear that the properties discussed in this report belong to the earlier phase of Holyhead's development before the main influx of workers and traders are attracted by the coming of Telford's Road and the harbour improvements of John Rennie. The scale of the properties marks them out as the residences of the affluent middle classes.

### **5.3 The Act of Union and Thomas Telford's Holyhead Road – 1801 to 1840**

The Act of Union between the Irish and British parliaments was passed on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1801 and from this point Irish MPs and peers sat in the parliament of the United Kingdom. It was therefore necessary that there was a fast and reliable communication route between London and Dublin for the transportation of mail, members of parliament, officials and when necessary troops. The current turnpike system, although much improved, was not sufficient to allow this particularly around the dangerous crossings of the Afon Conwy and Menai Straits (Quartermaine, Trinder & Turner 2003: 1-2).



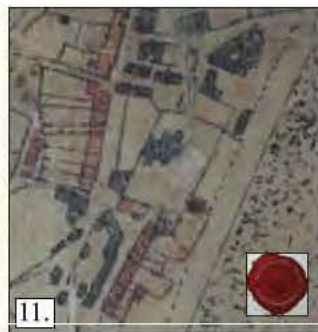
**Figure 8.** Penrhos Estate Map of Holyhead 1769 (Source: Bangor University Archives Penrhos Manuscripts 772-3)



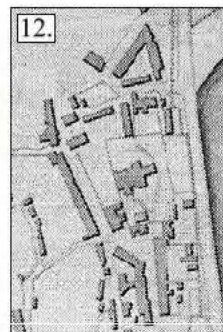
**Figure 9.** 1785 Print of St Cybi's Church. The Roof Line of the Stanley Street Building is Just Visible to the Rear (Source: Hughes & Williams 1981:48)



10.



11.



12.

**Figure 10.** 1802 Harbour Plan (Source: [www.anglesey.gov.uk](http://www.anglesey.gov.uk))

**Figure 11.** 1820 Estate Map Showing Property Belonging to Sir John Stanley (Source: Anglesey Archives WMaps/52/1)

**Figure 12.** The Plan of Holyhead Harbour from Telford's Atlas 1838 (Source: Quartermaine, Trinder & Turner 2003: 111)

The first elements along this route to be improved were the two ports of Dublin and Holyhead and works were begun on John Rennie's massive Admiralty Pier which protected the ports inner harbour. Works on this ambitious project were completed in 1821 (ibid: 3).

A number of maps and plans from this development survive and although most do not detail the town as a whole they do show the seaward side of the town. A map dated 1802 (figure 10) shows a unshaded block in the location of properties 11 - 13 but no detail is recorded. Shaded blocks are shown within this but it is unclear as to why the individual properties are not marked. This area is also shown as unshaded on later documents.

Between 1810 and 1824 the government spent £150,000 improving harbour facilities. This included the building of a pier at Salt Island and the creation of a “graving dock” which allowed ships to be floated for cleaning and repair. The improvements allowed the Post Office to use paddle steamers rather than the traditional sailing packets to take mail between Holyhead and Dublin. The early nineteenth century was a time of great hardship for the working classes of the United Kingdom with unemployment, social unrest and rising food prices and these works provided employment for local people and the prospect of work attracted a large number of incomers to the area. (Rowlands 1989: 15-16).

The employment and trading opportunities offered by the harbour development in Holyhead were very attractive and the town was to benefit from the influx of money and, perhaps of greater importance, an optimism in the assured future of the town. The increase in the status of the town was exemplified in 1821 when George IV visited Holyhead. The new-found confidence in the town is reflected in the population numbers and between 1801 and 1841 the number of inhabitants increased from 2,132 to 3,869 (Rowlands 1989: 15-16). 1801 was a key year for the population of Holyhead as, for the first time, it overtakes that of the Island's previous principle town of Beumaris ([www.anglesey.gov.uk](http://www.anglesey.gov.uk)).

An estate map produced for the Stanley family in 1820 (figure 11) shows a continued increase in housing density and the western side of Stanley Street is shown as fully developed and in the ownership of Lord Stanley. The eastern side on which properties 11 – 13 are located is once more shown as an unshaded block.

Telford's Holyhead road was completed in 1826 with the opening of the Menai Suspension Bridge (Quartermaine, Trinder & Turner 2003: 3) and by 1828 the coach journey from London to Holyhead had shortened to 29 hours and 17 minutes (Rowlands 1989: 24). This road, although intended primarily to take mail coaches and their passengers, generated a considerable volume of stage coach, posting and private travel along with a more limited amount of freight transport (Quartermaine, Trinder & Turner 2003: 5).

This was the first period from which trade directory entries for Stanley Street could be sourced and in contrast to the Eighteenth Century document where permission was granted for dwelling houses there is a definite commercial character to the area. The Pigot & Co Trade Directory of 1835 lists four public houses on Stanley Street along with a boot maker, leather cutter, book binder, shop keeper, tailor, hairdressers and a beer seller. There were no house numbers listed in this directory and it is therefore unclear if any of these businesses apply to 11-13 Stanley Street.

Despite being the first major civilian, state-funded infrastructure scheme of modern times the heyday of Telford's route was limited to a relatively short period between the late 1820's and 1830's. Technological advances of the era were to rapidly supersede this great achievement and between 1837 and 1850 the successive opening of railways between London and Holyhead caused a steep decline in the traffic using the road. In 1851 Parliamentary funding for the maintenance of the road was stopped (Quartermaine, Trinder & Turner 2003: 3-4). A plan of the harbour and town produced as part of Telford's scheme in 1838 (figure 12) shows no change in the Stanley Street area from the 1820 estate map.

#### **5.4 The Arrival of the Railway in Holyhead 1841 - 1900**

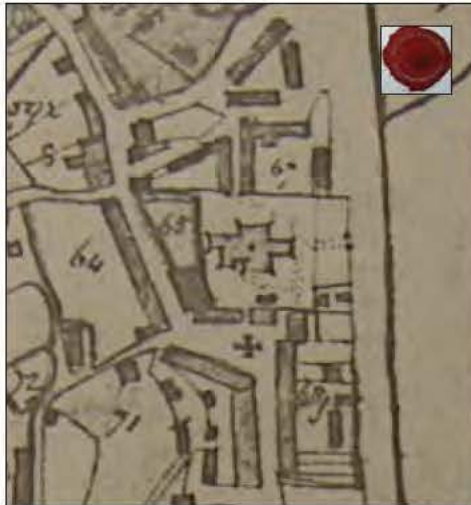
The next great phase of development in the history of Holyhead was to be heralded by the advent of the railway. Throughout the 1840's there was a programme to construct a railway across Anglesey and in 1848 the first train arrived in Holyhead (Rowlands 1989: 24).

The momentum of the preceding period was continued and further port improvements, in particular the building of the breakwater, attracted national attention due to the sheer magnitude of the operation (Rowlands 1989: 24). The population increase between 1801 and 1841 was eclipsed by that which occurred between 1841 and 1851 when it increased by a further 4,994 to reach 8,863 – a figure which shows a more than doubling of the population in ten years (Rowlands 1989: 16).

These new inhabitants had to be accommodated and the remaining rural characteristics of the town which had survived the earlier part of the century were rapidly lost and by the time of the production of the Tithe Map in the 1840's (figure 13) and the main street outline as surviving today is largely established, although there was continued infilling within the street layout into the early twentieth century (Rowlands 1989: 16). The block of properties which includes numbers 11 – 13 is once more shown as unshaded but the addition of the assignation of a plot number allows their identification in the apportionment listing. Individual properties are not listed but the block is described as tenements and commercial properties.

An Admiralty Map of the same date (figure 14) is the first to show shaded buildings behind the church. Figures 15 & 16 dated 1850 & 1868 show Stanley Street and there is little change in this area during this time. Figure 17 is a painting of Holyhead dated 1850 which clearly shows the uniform block of houses behind the church which includes 11 – 13 Stanley Street.

The period from the 1840's through to the 1860's was a boom time for Holyhead and this prosperity continued throughout the late nineteenth century. The focus of the towns wealth was still largely reliant on the crossing to Ireland and the associated rail and harbour industries, both of which continued to develop apace during this period (Haslam, Orbach & Voelecker 2009: 132-134).



The 1841 Census does not list Stanley Street in its records but rather refers to properties on Stanley Lane. This name appears to be somewhat interchangeable with Stanley Street and appears in rent books of the period. No building numbers were recorded on the census or rent books and, as with the trade directories, it was not possible to assign specific occupants to properties 11 – 13.

Alternative sources of information to examine the character of Stanley Street were sought and Pigot's Trade Directory of 1844 was consulted. This document listed a range of commercial properties operating on Stanley Street which were similar to those trading in the 1835 directory. Slater's Trade Directories of 1849 and 1850 list twenty businesses on Stanley Street, and again these listings are similar to those recorded on the 1835 directory. These editions also include a record of some more specialised traders in flour and tea operating on the street.

Rate books for Stanley Street dated 1846 do not list specific properties, but the documents once more provide a general overview of the area. They state that Lord Stanley owns fifteen houses and four shops. There was a single named house '*Parlor House*' and there was a note against Edward & Owen Hughes and the '*The Bull*' public house. Lord Boston is listed as receiving rates from three shops and two public houses - '*The Union*' and '*The Skerries*'.

An estate map dated 1850 (figure 15) details Lord Boston's properties within Holyhead town which shows the block containing 11 – 13 on the eastern side of Stanley Street. The accompanying listing records that the properties are called *Stanley Lane Houses* and that they are held by *Thomas Jones and Others*.

The Rate Books and Census of 1851 once again do not list street numbers for Stanley Street. The Rate Books records that Lord Stanley held thirteen houses. *The Bull* public house is now listed as the '*Old Bull*' and the '*Parlor House*' is now being used as a '*smithy*' and accommodation. Lord Boston is receiving rates from nine houses, the '*Harp*' public house and the building which houses the '*North and South Wales Bank*'.

The 1858-9 Slater's Trade Directory lists fourteen businesses on Stanley Street all similar to the original listings with the addition of some more specialised traders in flour and tea.

The 1861 Rate Books do not list the street numbers for Stanley Street. They record that Lord Stanley held thirteen houses and premisses. There are an increasing number of independent owners listed and although these owners are predominantly male one house is held by a Miss Lewis.

The 1861 Census was the first document to start using house numbers. Richard Jones and his wife are listed as a shop keeper and grocer living at Number 11 Stanley Street although it is unclear if they owned the property or were tenants. Number 13 is lived in by Owen Pritchard, an Ironmonger, along with his wife and a servant. He had two adult sons working a hatter and a gas rate collector. Cross referencing with the Rate Books has shown that the property was owned by Lord Stanley. The 1849-1850 Slater's Trade Directory also lists an Owen Pritchard as an Ironmonger on Stanley street but do not state the address but it is quite likely that they lived at Number 11 at this point.

The 1871 Census is the first document to list the properties on this street by house name rather than number. Number 11 is named as Victoria House and Number 13 is named as Liverpool House. Victoria house was occupied by Robert Williams, a Linen & Woollen Draper, along with his wife, sister and a servant. There are no draper's under that name noted in the 1868 or 1883 Slater's Trade Directories for Stanley Street although there is a shop keeper of the same name listed so presumably the property is a residence and commercial premises rather than the shop being elsewhere. Owen Griffith a grocer and his wife, son, daughter and one servant lived in Liverpool house.

Of interest is that Robert and Ellen Williams are also recorded as resident on Stanley Street in the 1861 Census and their ages and profession confirm that they are the same couple as on the 1871 Census. Their address is given as 14 Stanley Street and it is possible that there is simply a numbering error on the earlier census and they actually occupied Number 13 or that they move to Victoria House in the ten year period between 1861 and 1871, and the new property may be a larger premises.

It is of note that a drapers occupies this property as there has been a steady increase in the number of commercial premises concerned with clothing including tailors, drapers, hat and boot makers since the earliest directory and Stanley Street has become a centre for these trades by this period. This is in contrast to Market Street which has more utilitarian shops such as general stores and ship outfitters.

A description of the town of Holyhead written in 1878 conveys the spirit of the time and reflects on general and population trends during this period. *“Holyhead, on the islet of Holyhead, which is separated from Anglesey by fordable sandy strait, is the most important town in the county. From the large amount of trade carried on with the sister island, Ireland it has become a port of great importance. It places London and Dublin in direct and ready communication; the principle railway, the road, and the telegraph having each their terminus here. Great improvements have been effected during the last twenty years, and a fine harbour made, which affords a safe retreat for distressed ships sailing from Liverpool, Dublin, Whitehaven, and other ports, to all parts of the world. There is a fine breakwater, constructed at the expense of the Government, the pier extending outwards 900 feet, and having a depth of 14 feet at the pier head during low water. Upon its extremity is a monster lighthouse, exhibiting a powerful light 200 feet above the level of the sea; a marble arch commemorating the visit of George IV in 1821, on his visit to Ireland, stands upon the pier. The mail steamers plying between Holyhead and Dublin are some of the finest built boats in the world, and run in all weathers. Passengers may be now conveyed from London to Dublin, a distance of 260 miles, in 11 and a quarter hours. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coasting trade, ship building and repairing, improving of the harbour, fishing, and assisting in the transport of cattle and goods from Ireland (The Wales Register & Guide 1878: 9-10).*

The register describes further features of Holyhead in a later passage where it details the building of a new harbour in 1873 at a cost of almost two million sterling, and a town hall in 1875. The population figures given for Holyhead show a slight trend towards a decline in numbers to 8,773 in 1861 and 8,131 in 1871 (*ibid*: 106).

The 1880 edition of Slater's Directory reinforces the optimism and praise for the town's railway and harbour of the previous account and further details the recreational opportunities open to visitors to Holyhead. *“The town also has visitors during the bathing season, during which period many families make it their residence. Bathing machines are established, which contribute materially to the comfort of visitors. There are several objects of interest; among these are, the venerable remains of a hermitage, two chapels, and the remains of a Roman wall, or as some antiquaries assert, built by the British prince Cassibelaunus; these with the lighthouse, and the suspension bridge, at the South Stack, and the storm guns at the North Stack, attract the attention of the stranger. There are several good inns in the town, the principle of which are the Marine, The Royal and the King's Head” (Slater's Directory 1880: 87).*

The 1881 Census records that Victoria House is occupied by David Jones, his wife Margaret and a servant Jane Owen. David's occupation is listed as a draper and Margaret is recorded as a drapers wife. The 1883 Slater's Trade Directory records a David Jones working as a milliner and dress maker operating from Stanley Street but no address is given. No other David Jones is listed as working on the street so it likely that they are the same person.

Liverpool House is not named in the 1881 Census but the property located between the Post Office and Victoria House can confidently be identified as the correct place. The Owen family are still recorded as resident although Louisa has been widowed by this time and is listed as the head of the household. Her son, also called Owen (aged 11), and daughter Elizabeth (aged 10) live with her at the premises.

This arrangement continues and the 1886 Caernarfon and Anglesey Directory lists David Jones as living in Victoria House and Number 13 being occupied by a Owen Griffith a shopkeeper. David Jones and family appear in the 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 Boston Estate Rent Books for Stanley Street which states that they rented a house on the right of the street. Sutton's 1891 Trade Directory shows that David Jones is still operating from the property as a draper and hatter. This document also records that Louisa Griffith is acting as a tea dealer from Number 13 Stanley Street.

A map of the land owned by Lord Boston which was produced in the 1880's records the property names and occupants of the Stanley Lane Houses (Source: Caernarfon Archives Lligwy Papers 1418). This document is included as figure 18 and once again confirms that David Jones occupies Victoria House and Louisa Griffiths occupies Liverpool House.

The 1891 Census and Slater's 1895 Trade Directory both record Louisa Griffiths as a grocer and she is shown as continuing to live in Liverpool House (13 Stanley Street) with her son. The Boston Rent Books for 1886, 1887 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 shows Louisa Griffiths renting a house on the right of Stanley Street.



Victoria House is listed as unoccupied as David Jones and family have moved to Berlin House, a Stanley Street property located three properties to the south of Victoria House. The family still own the property and presumably still trade from the premises as, although it is listed as unoccupied in the 1901 Census, by the time of the 1911 Census David Jones' son Benjamin Hughes Jones (also a draper) and his family live in the property. This is discussed in detail in the following section.

The Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries provide a wealth of visual sources which greatly enhance the record of Stanley Street at this time. Ordnance Survey produced their first map of the area in 1888 (figure 19) which shows the properties in detail for the first time. This map is of particular interest as it details the rear of the properties for the first time.

There is a wide lane to the rear of the street allowing access to the back of the “Stanley Lane Houses”. Large extensions which occupy almost all of the rear areas have been added to both properties. The extension to Number 11 (Victoria House) has been integrated into the property whereas the extension to Number 13 (Liverpool House) is shown as a separate building and could have been accessed via this lane. The 13 Stanley Street yard area is also divided into two sections supporting the hypothesis that the rear element is a separate dwelling or warehouse structure with its own access and outside area.

Anglesey Archives hold two further Ordnance Survey editions from this period – a first edition dated 1890 (figure 20), a second edition in 1900 (figure 21). These maps show the urban density reached in the centre of Holyhead by this time remains largely unchanged. There is no change to 11 Stanley Street between these dates. The rear of 13 Stanley Street does however change and although the division to the property rear is maintained on the 1890 Ordnance Survey the two buildings are shown as a single outline on the 1900 edition.

## **5.5 Twentieth Century Holyhead**

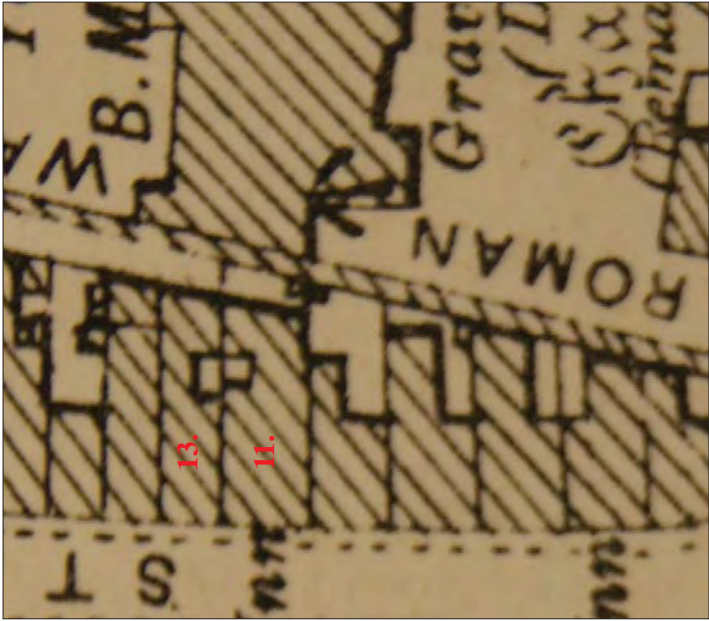
Following this date there were two further census' produced – the first in 1901 and the second in 1911. The 1911 census is the most recent census document which is publicly accessible.

Victoria House is listed as unoccupied in the 1901 Census and David Jones and family have now moved from Berlin House, Stanley Street to a villa property elsewhere in Holyhead. The family still own and trade from the premises as by the time of the 1911 Census David Jones' son Benjamin Hughes Jones (also a draper) and his family have come to live at the property.

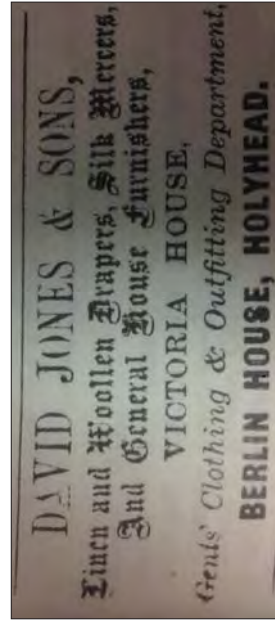
Liverpool House is not listed on the 1901 Census and there is no property recorded between Victoria House and the Post Office. It would therefore seem likely that the Jones' drapers business has expanded by this time and Liverpool House has become part of Victoria House. This is supported by the 1911 Census which records that Victoria House now occupies premises 11 – 14 Stanley Street. The census for this date no longer records the Post Office on Stanley Street and the neighbouring property to Victoria House is listed as the Beehive. This would indicate that the Post Office building has also been taken over by the drapers. The numbering of 11 – 14 may include the building to the rear of 13 Stanley Street.

The business continues to thrive for many years and David Jones and Son Drapers is listed in the Bennetts Business and the Welsh Trade Directories as operating from 11 Stanley Street/ Victoria House from 1899 to 1942. An advertisement placed in Bennetts Business Directory in 1899 (figure 22) also shows the success of the business as it is evident that when the family moved from Berlin House they retained the property and it is mentioned as being in use as their Gents Clothing & Outfitting Department. When a site visit was conducted the remains of one of the Victorian tailors dummies was found in the cellar.

There are a number of further sources which show the Stanley Street properties during the time of the Jones' business being run from 11 – 13 Stanley Street. Three Early Twentieth Century photographs of Stanley Street (figures 23 - 25) have been sourced which show the buildings, although the angle they have been taken from limits the detail of the shots. There was also an Ordnance Survey Map produced in 1924 (figure 26) which shows that there have been no further modifications to the properties by this date.



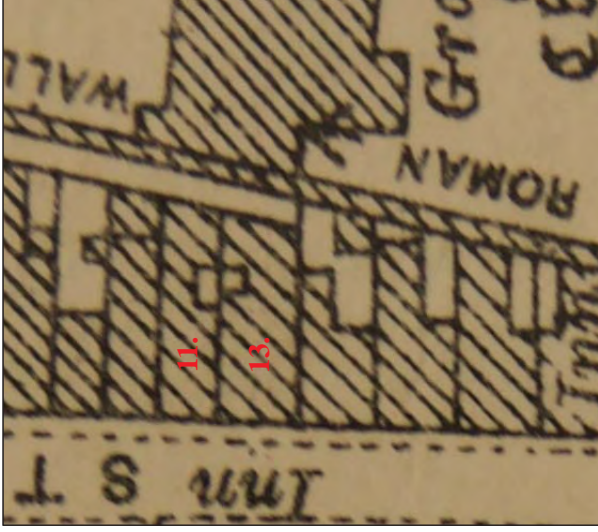
**Figure 21.** 1900 Ordnance Survey  
Map Extract



**Figure 22.** 1899 Trade  
Directory Entry



**Figures 23 - 25 (Above).**  
Selection of Early Twentieth Century  
Photographs of Stanley Street



(Above) **Figure 26.** 1924 O.S. Map  
(Below) **Figure 27.** 1969 O.S. Map



The twentieth century was less kind to Holyhead than the nineteenth and following the First World War it must be seen as a time of great decline and hardship for Holyhead and its inhabitants. This decline was to begin in the 1920's when a number of episodes which were to prove disastrous for the town occurred. The first came in 1920 when the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company withdrew from the port ending 70 years of unbroken service and resulting in the loss of 350 jobs. This loss was compounded by the loss of the Royal Mail service contract to the London and North-Western Railway Company which led to the towns reliance on a single company. The dangers of this became evident when the LNWR merged with a number of other rail companies to form the much larger London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company and introduced scathing economies resulting in further job loss.

At this time relations with Ireland were changing and in 1922 Southern Ireland achieved home rule. Following this separation the diplomatic links between Britain and Ireland became strained and in 1932 a six year tariff war began which was to further feed into the precarious position of the town. In his work on the period John Rowlands records that *“The Trade War with Ireland was disastrous for Holyhead, because had it not happened the town's dependence on the LMS and the railway company's monopoly of the trade with Ireland, would have made them both relatively immune to the economic recession of the 1930's. Without those six long years of the Tariff War, Holyhead's limitations as a one company town could have been it's greatest strength. In fact as events turned out the fact that Holyhead was a one company town was it's greatest weakness in the 1930's”* (1989: 29-30).

The recession of the 1930's was on a global scale and unemployment was high throughout the country but for reasons detailed above Holyhead was particularly harshly hit leading Megan Lloyd George (MP for Anglesey) to claim in 1937 that Holyhead was suffering higher unemployment than all but the very worst areas of South Wales and Durham. Statistics record that unemployment in Holyhead was only to fall below 30% once during the 1930's and in December 1936 it hit the record level of 47.7%. Many families left the town in search of work elsewhere and during the 1930's the population fell by over one thousand. Contemporary observer accounts paint a bleak picture and stated that *“the town is in crisis – the most serious in its history”* (1931), *“there are hundred of men, women and children practically destitute”* (1933), *“anyone walking through the town would at once notice that Holyhead was a dead town; there was nothing there at all”* (1938) and *“we are worse off in Holyhead today than we have been in the whole history of the town. The town is poverty stricken”*

(1939). It was only with the advent of the Second World War in 1939 that there was any improvement in the towns fortune – a fact that was bitterly noted at the time by the town clerk who remarked that “apparently you cannot get anything for Holyhead unless you get a war”. The war did however bring employment and government contracts to the area although Holyhead was never to return to its late nineteenth century heyday (Rowlands 1989: 25 – 34).

The post-war uses of 11 – 13 Stanley Street are less well documented than the earlier period and the point at which the drapers closes and the properties returned to three separate premises is unknown. There is a great deal of modification to the rear of the properties at some point between the production of the 1924 and 1967 Ordnance Survey Maps (figure 27). The extensions for both properties have been removed although it is possible that part of the extension to Number 11 survived and was incorporated into the current structure. A portion of the rear area of Number 13 becomes incorporated into the neighbouring property and steps are added which allow access to the first floors of the buildings. These steps are positioned on the line of the yard division noted on previous maps and the lower levels may incorporate elements of an earlier wall but nothing could be seen during the site visit.

Further recent modifications have been made to the rear of Number 11 as the extension which is shown on the 1967 map to extend to the boundary wall now stops short of this division. Few comments can be made on the current state of these building elements as the area was heavily overgrown and access limited during our visit.

At the time of the visit both properties were empty. The previous use of Number 11 had been as a florists and Number 13 had been a solicitors office before the firm relocated to more modern premises across the road.

## **6.0 Results of Archaeological Works**

A site visit to 11 – 13 Stanley Street was conducted on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2013. The properties have undergone a number of changes since they were built in the Late Eighteenth Century. The buildings are currently empty but they are to be renovated in the near future. There are a wealth of original/historic features surviving in the buildings. A photographic survey was made of all accessible interior and exterior spaces and surviving original/early interior and exterior features are be discussed by floor level.

### **6.1 Drawn Record**

Floor plans and elevations of the site were produced by Dewis Architecture. Copies of these drawings were taken to site when C.R Archaeology visited to compile a photographic record and were annotated to show the location/direction of photographs taken and to record the position of architectural features.

These drawings are included as figure 28.

### **6.2 Results of Photographic Survey (Plates 1 - 100)**

A comprehensive photographic survey was conducted and the full photographic archive has been included in TIFF format on an accompanying disc at the back of this report. These photographs are subdivided by interior and exterior and internally by floor. Relevant photographs are incorporated into the main text as numbered plates and the positions of these are marked in Appendix A.

#### **6.2.1 Building Exterior (Plates 1 - 16)**

The front elevations of the buildings were photographed with a 2m photographic scales from a variety of positions to create a comprehensive record of the structure and placing the building in its local setting.

Victoria House (Number 11) and Liverpool House (Number 13) are three-storey Georgian properties forming part of a block of properties known as the Stanley Lane Houses which occupy the area to the rear of St Cybi's Church. Documentary research has shown that the properties were built around 1779 and, despite their obvious uniformity, were not commissioned as a single entity. The regularity of the appearance of these buildings was determined by the land owner, Lord John Thomas Stanley who specified that these houses must all be of three-storeys with sash windows and

all be constructed of like materials and dimensions.

The buildings within this range are constructed using the local schist stone with simple pitched slate roofs and large, uniform rectangular chimney stacks. Where surviving the ceramic chimney pots are later additions with up to six used per stack. The façades of both properties both have a stucco finish - the popularity of which is evident on the surrounding buildings further reinforcing the sense of a group identity to the block. This style of façade was in use from a late 1700's and was popularised for the mass market with the introduction of several 'patent' cements at this time. The advent of Portland cement in 1824 strengthen the architectural fashion before it fell out of favour during the Victorian period when it was perceived as a 'dishonest' material. Stucco is therefore synonymous with the Regency period when it was widely used to allow ordinary buildings, particularly in towns to achieve a superficial grandeur (Morris 2005:88).

It is therefore likely that this stucco render was an early facing material used on the building façade to hide the rough local schist used in the buildings construction. The vernacular nature of the building design is masked by the covering, an effect that is clearly intentional.

The ground floor elevations of the two properties have clearly been modified, as have all others within this block. It is evident from historic photographs that this had taken place prior to the Early Twentieth Century and is most likely to have occurred during the Mid-Late Victorian Period when the street was increasingly becoming a commercial centre and shop frontages were being added to the buildings. The ground floor of Number 11 is believed to belong to this period and historic photographs (figures 23 – 25) show a similar frontage was once added to Number 13. The area above the windows can be seen to have once housed a fascia board and the windows are modern replacements. Based on the differing proportions from those at first and second floor level these windows are not believed in their original openings.

None of the doors to Numbers 11 – 13 Stanley Street are original and the central door to Number 11 is believed to be a modern addition. The second door in this property along with the door to Number 13 is believed to be of Early Twentieth date (1900 – 1918). Stylistically the doors lack the elegant proportions and symmetry of their Georgian and Victorian predecessors and the unequal panel numbers at upper and lower levels are indicative of this period.

The windows in the front elevations of both properties are arranged symmetrically as pairs of concealed box sash windows at first and second floor level. This form of sash window is contemporary with the build date of the properties as a Building Act of 1774 decreed that all sash-boxes be concealed within the fabric of the wall. The windows in both properties have narrow glazing bars with lambs tongue internal mouldings which are once more indicative of this period.

Despite these similarities there are differences between the windows used in the two buildings with the glazing panes used in Number 11 being arranged in rows of four with an eight – over – eight design utilised at first floor level and a four – over – eight design used at second floor level whilst the panes in Number 13 are arranged in rows of three, with a six - over – six design at first floor level and a three – over – six design at second floor level. There was a trend towards increasingly larger window panes and narrower glazing bars during the Eighteenth Century although by the middle of the century windows had begun to standardise into a six – over – six arrangement although there continued to be variation. The smaller panes of the eight – over – eight windows would have undoubtedly reduced the cost of their procurement although the sets of windows in both properties were likely to have been contemporary with the build date of the range.

The classic symmetrical proportions of the front elevations are to a certain extent mirrored at the rear of the buildings although later additions and remodelling has obscured much of the detailing. The windows at ground floor level in both properties are not original with a modern casement in the extension to property 11 and an Early – Mid Twentieth Century cast iron casement in property 13. The proportions of this window are not in-keeping with those at the other floor levels and this wall is likely to have been replaced when the building extension was removed.

The window openings at first and second floor level on the main buildings are in their original position although the first floor window of property 13 is a later replacement. The two windows on Number 11 are of the original proportions although the both windows are later replacements. This is evidenced by the presence of window horns as they were not used until the mid-nineteenth century.

The steps providing access to the first floor of 13 Stanley Street are a Mid Twentieth Century addition and the doorway which they lead to occupies an opening which originally housed a long strip window similar to the example seen in the white property shown in Plate 15. The remains of this window can be seen above the door.

The two extensions to the rear of Number 11 are both cement rendered structures believed to date to the Mid Twentieth Century and will therefore not be discussed in detail.

### **6.2.2 Building Interior – 11 Stanley Street (Plates 17 - 58)**

The building interior will be discussed by floor, beginning at the ground floor level and working upwards. Floor levels will be further subdivided by room although it must be noted that some of the the internal divisions are modern.

#### **6.2.2.1 Ground Floor (Plates 17 - 28)**

The first floor of the property is divided into three rooms and a hallway with a single large room and the hallway housed within the original building, and two smaller rooms within the modern rear extensions.

#### **Rooms 1 & 2 (Plates 17 - 21)**

With the exception of the division between the shop and the hallway all original internal divisions at ground floor level have been removed. The space is utilised as a large open shop area and the only surviving feature within this room is a blocked doorway which leads to the hallway/stairs (Plate 21).

Two doors at the rear of the shop area lead to Rooms 3 and 4.

#### **Room 3 (Plate 22)**

Room 3 was a small staff toilet and kitchen area for the modern shop. It was housed within a modern extension and no features of interest were noted in this room.

#### **Room 4 (Plates 23 - 25)**

Room 4 was a long rectangular sunken storage/work room with an access door to the back yard. Although Room 4 is situated within a modern extension there is what appears to be a chimney stack on the right hand wall which has been plastered over. There was no chimney visible from the outside and this feature is likely to be a remnant of the earlier extension.

### **Hallway (Plates 26 - 28)**

The ground floor corridor and stairs are believed to be in their original position and there is a surviving Georgian plaster console.

### **First Floor Stairs/Outside Area (Plates 29 - 31)**

There is a straight stairway leading between ground and first floor level which has a 90 degree turn at the top. The balustrades and newel are mass produced Nineteenth Century items.

There is an additional Mid Twentieth Century access to the rear of the properties as shown in Plates 30 – 31.

### **6.2.2.2 First Floor (Plates 32 - 42)**

There are two rooms at first floor level – a large room which runs the width of the front of the building and a slightly smaller room to the rear. In the modern rear extension there is a small landing area which leads to the outside steps. The layout of the main building is original at this level as is evidenced by the complete circuits of surviving plaster coving around both rooms.

### **Room 5 (Plates 33 – 37)**

Room 5 is a large room at the front of the building which runs the full width of the property encompassing both windows. There are a number of surviving features within this space. There is an original fireplace and surround with a simple classical design (Plates 35 & 36). The plaster coving which runs around the room together with the door architrave and probably the skirting boards are all of an early design and the door appears to be modern although it has been covered with a sheet of boarding. It is possible therefore that if this is removed it will uncover a Georgian or Victorian panelled door.

### **Room 6 (Plates 38 – 42).**

As with Room 5, Room 6 has many surviving architectural and decorative features of note. The plaster coving which runs around the room together with the door architrave and probably the skirting boards are all of an early design and the door appears to be modern although it has been covered with a sheet of boarding. It is possible therefore that if this is removed it will uncover a Georgian or Victorian panelled door.

Although not original, there is an Early Victorian cast iron range in this room. It is remarkably well preserved and many of the loose fittings such as the kettle stand have survived. This range has clearly been well used and maintained over its life and there are a variety of date stamps evident on the ironwork. The earliest of these dates is 1857 and the later stamps attest to the piecemeal replacement of worn elements over time.

This property has an additional chimney which is only visible from the rear elevation which serves this range and the fireplace in the room above. This feature does appear to be original as stylistically it is of similar shape and construction to the others found within this range of buildings. It is unclear as to why a separate chimney was required.

There is a modern cupboard of little note in the corner of the room.

Despite appearances the sash window in this room is a Victorian replacement as, despite the similar pane arrangement to that found in the front elevation of the building, the presence of windows horns points to a Mid Nineteenth Century date.

#### **6.2.2.3 Second Floor (Plates 43 – 56)**

There are four rooms and a hallway at second floor level, three within the original building and one housed in the modern extension. It is unclear as to whether the front two rooms would have been subdivided or would have been constructed as a single space as seen at first floor level.

##### **Room 7 (Plates 43 – 44)**

Room 7 is a small room at the front of the property. This room has a four panelled Victorian door and architrave but with the exception of the sash window detailed elsewhere there is nothing else of note within this room.

##### **Room 8 (Plates 45 – 47)**

Room 8 is also located at the front of the property. This room has a four panelled Victorian door and architrave.

### **Room 9 (Plates 48 – 50)**

Room 9 is located at the rear of the property. There is an original fireplace surviving in this room (Plate 50). As at first floor level, the sash window in this room is a later Victorian replacement.

### **Stairway/Landing (Plates 51 – 52, 54 - 56)**

The stairway between the first and second floors is believed to be constructed using mass produced Mid Nineteenth Century elements.

The doorway to the outside steps corresponds with the location and size of the large strip window noted as surviving in part in property 13 and it is believed that a similar window was originally used to provide light to this stairway. There is also an additional skylight above the stairwell (Plate 56). This may be of an original/early date but it is was not possible to examine this feature.

The second floor landing is a large open space.

### **Room 10 (Plate 53)**

Room 10 is a modern bathroom located within the Mid Twentieth Century extension. There are no features of decorative or architectural interest in this room.

#### **6.2.2.4 Attic (Plates 57 – 58)**

There was a large attic accessed above the second floor landing. It was not entered but it was photographed from the second floor. A building scar was visible in the gable end of the building which was not mirrored in the neighbouring building and it is possible that it represents the survival of the wall of a previous structure which was incorporated into 11 Stanley Street.

### **6.2.3 Building Interior - 13 Stanley Street (Plates 59 – 100)**

The building interior will be discussed by floor, beginning at the ground floor level and working upwards. Floor levels will be further subdivided by room although it must be noted that some of the the internal divisions are modern.

#### **6.2.3.1 Ground Floor (Plates 59 - 70)**

The first floor of the property is divided into three rooms and a small vestibule. There is also a small cupboard beneath the steps at the rear of the property. This layout is not original as is evidenced by

Plate 65 which shows that the partition between Rooms 1 and 2 has cut through the picture rail. The angle of the stairs has also been altered at some point.

### **Room 1 (Plates 59 - 61)**

Room 1 serves as a corridor/waiting area and presumably this division dates from the period when this property was in use as a solicitors office. In its current form it houses both a modern entrance vestibule and the stairs. Of note in this room is the large recess in the dividing wall between properties 11 & 13 Stanley Street. This recess is mirrored in Room 2 and there is a further recess in the wall between this property and the Old Post Office. It is believed that these walls were removed when David Jones & Son Drapers took over the three properties and presumably knocked through to create a large shop space at the front of the buildings. The door panel seen in the photograph belongs to the large piece of furniture stored in Room 5.

### **Room 2 (Plates 62 - 65)**

With the exception of the aforementioned picture rail there are no features of architectural interest in this room.

### **Room 3 (Plates 66 - 70)**

Room 3 is believed to represent a surviving element of the original building floor plan although the dividing wall between this property and the Old Post Office appears to have been modified to allow the insertion of a later cupboard and what may be the recess for a safe – presumably from when the building was in use as a solicitors.

As noted in Rooms 1 & 2 there is also a picture rail in this room. The window is a modern replacement. The areas under the stairs are accessed from this room.

### **6.2.3.2 Cellar (Plates 71 - 74)**

There is a partially blocked cellar below the property. The original access point was not found and it was entered following the removal of floorboards beneath the stairs. Some of the space had been backfilled with rubble and some screened off with a metal plate. Of interest in the cellar was a tailor's dummy which presumably belonged to the David Jones & Son Drapers who lived on Stanley Street from the 1880's until the 1940's.

### **6.2.3.3 First Floor (Plates 75 - 88)**

There are two rooms at first floor level – a large room which runs the width of the front of the building and a slightly smaller room to the rear. The layout is original at this level as is evidenced by the complete circuit of surviving plaster coving around Room 4.

#### **Room 4 (Plates 75 - 78)**

Room 4 is a large room at the front of the building which runs the full width of the property encompassing both windows. There are a number of surviving original features within this space. The plaster coving which runs around the room together with the door architrave and probably the skirting boards are all of an early design.

#### **Room 5 (Plates 79 – 81)**

Room 5 had previously been in use as a staff room/kitchen area and it appears that there are no surviving architectural features of note. There is a large cupboard in the room which appears to date from the Late Nineteenth or Early Twentieth Century.

#### **Cupboard (Plate 82)**

There is a cupboard on the landing which occupies part of Room 5. This is believed to be a later modification.

#### **Stairway/ Landing (Plates 83 - 91)**

The stairway banister between the first and second floors is believed to have been constructed using mass produced Mid Nineteenth Century elements of the same design used in Number 11 Stanley Street. As previously discussed the doorway to the outside steps has been placed in the opening of a large strip window which was originally used to provide light to this stairway. The second floor landing is an open space.

### **6.2.3.4 Second Floor (Plates 89 - 99)**

The layout of the rooms at second floor level is similar to that found in the neighbouring property. There are three rooms, two at the front of the building and one to the rear. As with Number 11 Stanley Street it is unclear as to whether this is the original arrangement of rooms but the doors to both of the front rooms are four panel Victorian examples indicating that even if not original there is a considerable antiquity to this layout.

**Room 6 (Plates 92 - 93)**

Room 6 is a small room located at the front of the property. With the exception of the aforementioned Victorian door and Georgian sash window there are no further features of note in this room.

**Room 7 (Plates 94 - 95)**

Room 7 is located at the front of the property. This room was difficult to access due to the boxes etc. which had been left in the room. What was clear however was that there was a surviving fireplace hidden behind a board which was identical to the one photographed in Room 8.

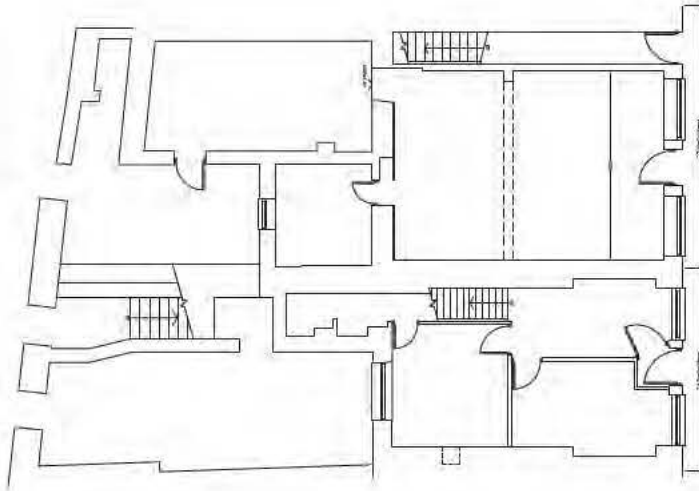
**Room 8 (Plates 96 - 99)**

Room 8 is located to the rear of the property. There is what is believed to be an early/original fireplace in this room. The door is of Victorian date and is a four panelled example as found in the other rooms on this floor.

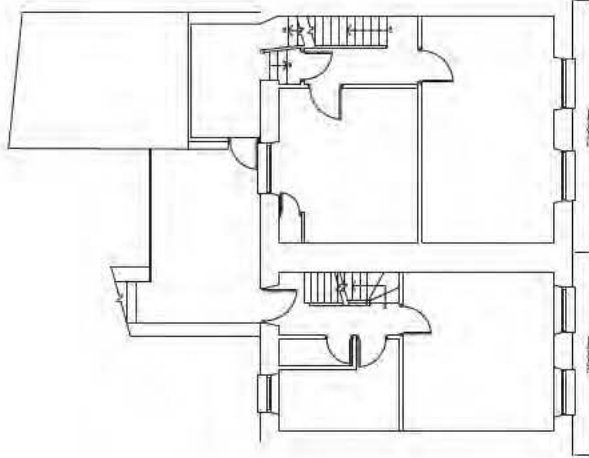
**6.2.3.5 Attic (Plate 100)**

There is a large attic space which was accessed via a hatch. Despite the height of this space it did not appear to have been converted for use and there were no floorboards laid.

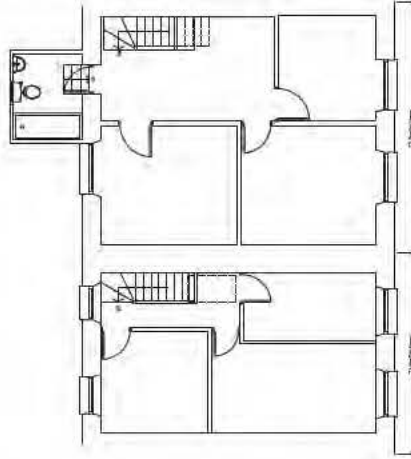
Figure 28. Existing Floor Plans and Elevations for Numbers 11 - 13 Stanley Street



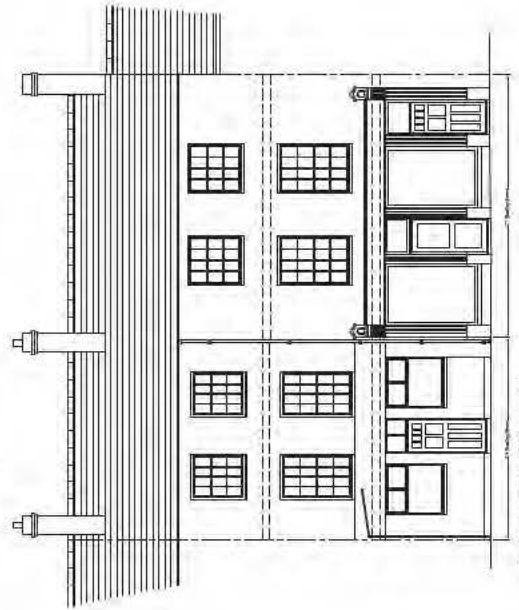
Existing Ground Floor Plan



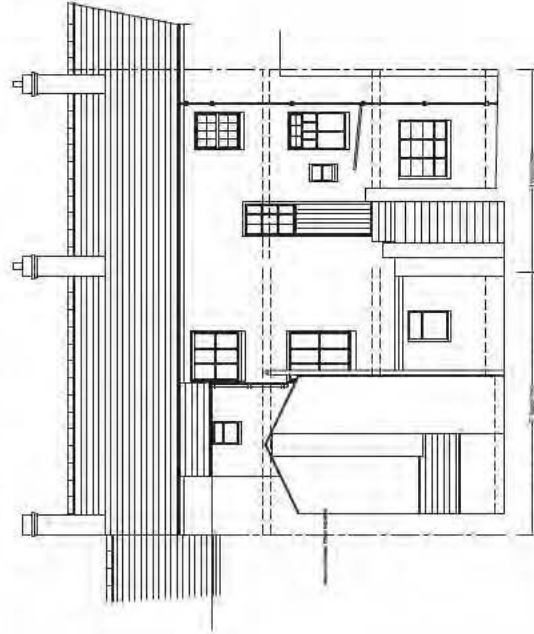
Existing First Floor Plan



Existing Second Floor Plan



Existing Front Elevation



Existing Rear Elevation

		11 Stanley Street, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD1 1JH Tel: 01484 512345 Email: info@dewis.co.uk Web: www.dewis.co.uk	
Project Name: 11-13 Stanley Street, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD1 1JH Project No: 11100 Date: 12 June '13 By: [Signature] Checked: [Signature]		Project Name: 11-13 Stanley Street, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD1 1JH Project No: 11100 Date: 12 June '13 By: [Signature] Checked: [Signature]	
Project Name: 11-13 Stanley Street, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD1 1JH Project No: 11100 Date: 12 June '13 By: [Signature] Checked: [Signature]		Project Name: 11-13 Stanley Street, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD1 1JH Project No: 11100 Date: 12 June '13 By: [Signature] Checked: [Signature]	



**Plate 1.** Stanley Street Properties General  
Shot. West Facing Elevations



**Plate 2.** Stanley Street Properties Showing  
Contemporary Georgian Housing Block



**Plate 3.** 11 - 13  
Stanley Street and  
Neighbouring Properties



**Plate 4.** Stanley Street Properties General  
Shot. East Facing Elevations



**Plate 5.** Stanley Street Properties Showing  
Contemporary Georgian Housing Block



**Plate 6.** 11 Stanley  
Street Showing  
Gable End



**Plate 7.** 11 Stanley Street Front Elevation



**Plate 8 (Above Right).** Original Four Over Eight Concealed Box Sash Windows At Second Floor Level. Note Also Narrow Glazing Bars and Lack of Window Horns Indicative of a Later 18th Century Date



**Plate 9 (Centre Right).** Eight Over Eight Concealed Box Sash Windows at First Floor Level. Contemporary With Those On Second Floor



**Plate 10 (Below Right).** Wooden Victorian Shop Frontage. Ground Floor



**Plate 11.** 13 Stanley Street Front Elevation

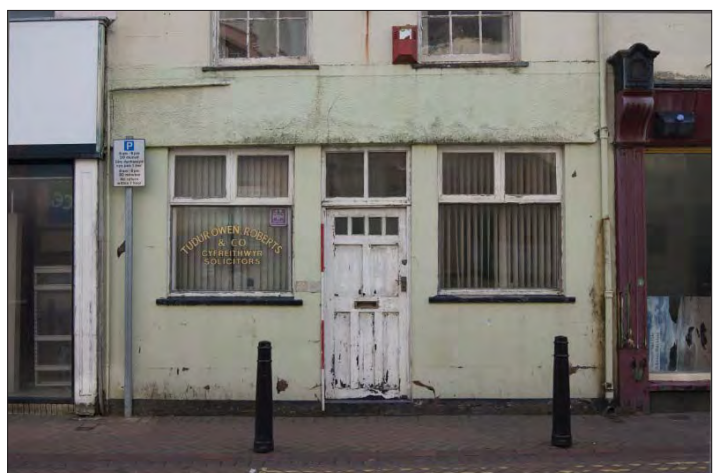


**Plate 12 (Above Right).** Original Three Over Six Concealed Box Sash Windows At Second Floor Level. Note Also Narrow Glazing Bars and Lack of Window Horns Indicative of a Later 18th Century Date



**Plate 13 (Centre Right).** Six Over Six Concealed Box Sash Windows at First Floor Level. Contemporary With Those On Second Floor

**Plate 14 (Below Right).** Ground Floor. Doorway is Not Believed to be in Original Location and Windows are Modern





**Plate 15.** Rear Elevation of Stanley Street Properties. Numbers 11 & 13 are The First and Second Buildings on the Left



**Plate 16.** Rear Elevations of 11 & 13 Stanley Street



**Plate 17.** 11 Stanley Street Ground Floor - Rooms 1 & 2



**Plate 18.** 11 Stanley Street Ground Floor - Rooms 1 & 2



**Plate 19.** Entrance To Room 4 and Area Below Stairs



**Plate 20.** Boarding In Front of Rear Wall Room 2



**Plate 21.** Concealed Doorway to Stairs



**Plate 22.** 11 Stanley Street  
Ground Floor Room 3



**Plate 23.** 11 Stanley  
Street Ground  
Floor Room 4



**Plate 24.** 11 Stanley Street  
Ground Floor Room 4



**Plate 25.** Room 4



**Plate 26.** 11 Stanley  
Street Ground  
Floor Hallway



**Plate 27.** Plaster Console Below Arch  
Classical Georgian Style



**Plate 28.** 11 Stanley  
Street Stairs to  
First Floor



**Plate 29.** Stairs Turn at First Floor Level.  
Balustrade is a Mass Produced  
19th Century Example



**Plate 30.** Rear Entrance to 11 Stanley Street



**Plate 31.** Rear Entrance to 13 Stanley Street



**Plate 32.** 11 Stanley Street First Floor Room 5



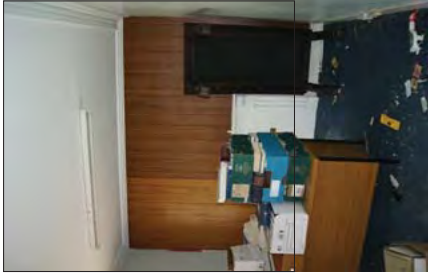
**Plate 33.** 11 Stanley Street First Floor Room 5 Eight Over Eight Original Georgian Sash Windows



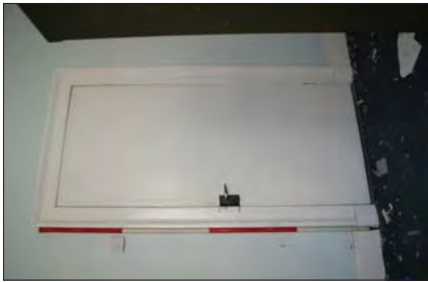
**Plate 34.** 11 Stanley Street First Floor Room 5 Plaster Coving Believed to be an Original Feature



**Plate 35.** 11 Stanley Street First Floor Room 5 Fireplace Believed to be an Original Feature



**Plate 36.** 11 Stanley Street First Floor Room 5



**Plate 37.** Original Skirting Boards and Door Frame Door is Replacement



**Plate 38.** 11 Stanley Street  
First Floor Room 6



**Plate 39.** 11 Stanley Street  
First Floor Room 6



**Plate 40.** 11 Stanley Street First Floor  
Room 6 Victorian Cast Iron Range



**Plate 41.** 11 Stanley Street First Floor  
Room 6 Victorian Cast Iron Range



**Plate 42.** Victorian  
Cast Iron Range



**Plate 43.** 11 Stanley  
Street Second Floor  
Room 7



**Plate 44.** Room 7  
Original/ Early  
Door



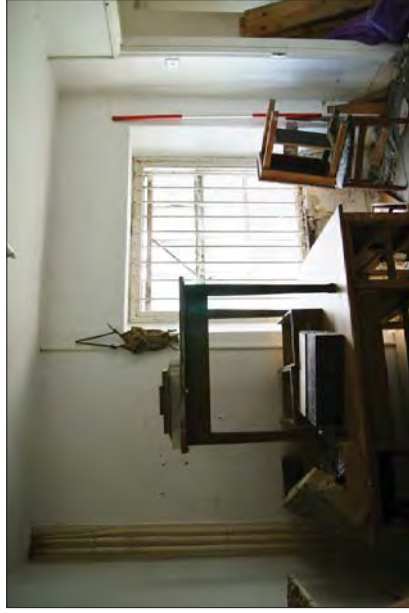
**Plate 45.** 11 Stanley Street Second Floor Room 8



**Plate 46.** Second Floor Room 8 Four Over Eight Sash Window



**Plate 47.** 11 Stanley Street Second Floor Room 8



**Plate 48.** 11 Stanley Street Second Floor Room 9



**Plate 49.** Three Over Three Horned Sash Window Room 9



**Plate 50.** 11 Stanley Street Second Floor Room 9 Cast Iron Grate



**Plate 51.** 11 Stanley Street Stairway Between 1st & 2nd Floors



**Plate 52.** 11 Stanley Street Stairway Between 1st & 2nd Floors



**Plate 53.** 11 Stanley Street Second Floor Room 10



**Plate 57.** 11 Stanley Street Attic Showing Building Scar Possibly the Remains of an Earlier, Lower Gable Wall Which Was Incorporated into Building



**Plate 54.** 11 Stanley Street Second Floor Landing Area



**Plate 55.** 11 Stanley Street Second Floor Landing Area



**Plate 56.** 11 Stanley Street Skylight Above Stairway



**Plate 58.** 11 Stanley Street Attic Showing Building Scar Possibly the Remains of an Earlier, Lower Gable Wall Which Was Incorporated into Building



**Plate 59.** Modern  
Vestibule 13  
Stanley Street



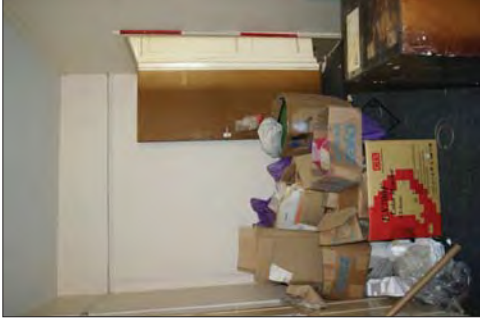
**Plate 60.** 13 Stanley  
Street Ground Floor  
Room 1



**Plate 61.** 13 Stanley  
Street Ground Floor  
Room 1 & Stairs



**Plate 62.** 13 Stanley  
Street Ground Floor  
Room 2



**Plate 63.** 13 Stanley  
Street Ground Floor  
Room 2



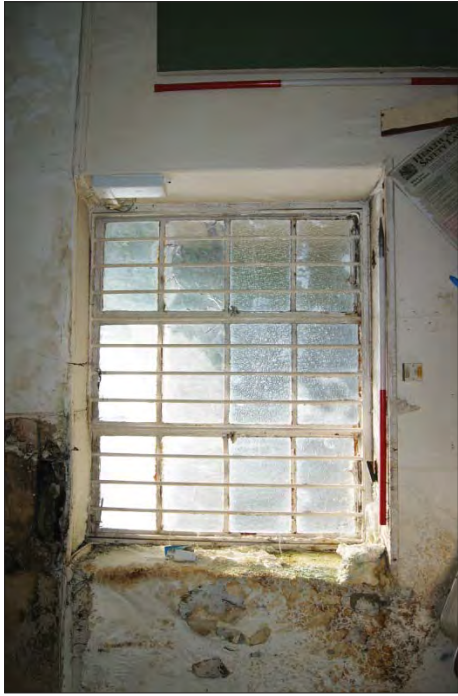
**Plate 64.** 13 Stanley  
Street Ground Floor  
Room 2



**Plate 65.** 13 Stanley Street Ground Floor Partition  
Between Rooms 1 & 2. Note Continuation of  
Picture Rail Confirming Later Date of Division



**Plate 66.** 13 Stanley Street Ground Floor  
Room 3



**Plate 67.** 13 Stanley Street Ground Floor Room 3 Cast Iron Casement Window



**Plate 68.** 13 Stanley Street Ground Floor Room 3



**Plate 69.** 13 Stanley Street Ground Floor Cupboard



**Plate 70.** Ground Floor Below Stairs - Cellar Accessed Here



**Plate 71.** 13 Stanley Street Cellar Showing Steel Blocking



**Plate 72.** 13 Stanley Street Cellar



**Plate 73.** 13 Stanley Street Cellar



**Plate 74.** Tailor's Dummy Found In Cellar



**Plate 75.** First Floor  
Doorway to Room 4



**Plate 76.** 13 Stanley Street First Floor Room 4



**Plate 77.** Six Over  
Six Sash Window  
Room 4



**Plate 78.** Six Over  
Six Sash Window  
Room 4



**Plate 79.** 13 Stanley  
Street First Floor  
Room 5



**Plate 80.** 13 Stanley  
Street First Floor  
Room 5



**Plate 81.** 13 Stanley  
Street First Floor  
Room 5 Window



**Plate 82.** 13 Stanley  
Street First Floor  
Cupboard



**Plate 83.** 13 Stanley  
Street Outdoor  
Steps to First Floor



**Plate 84.** 13 Stanley  
Street Door to Outdoor  
Steps. First Floor



**Plate 85.** Stairs Between  
First & Second Floors



**Plate 86.** Stairway  
To Second Floor



**Plate 87.** Remains of  
Original Strip Window  
To Light Stairway



**Plate 88.** Stairway  
To Second Floor



**Plate 89.** 13 Stanley Street Second Floor  
Landing and Doorway to Room 6



**Plate 90.** Second  
Floor Landing



**Plate 91.** Newel and  
Balusters



**Plate 93.** 13 Stanley  
Street Second Floor  
Room 6



**Plate 94.** 13 Stanley  
Street Second Floor  
Room 7



**Plate 92.** 13 Stanley  
Street Second Floor  
Room 6



**Plate 95.** 13 Stanley Street Second Floor Room 7  
Fireplace is the Same Design as in Room 8



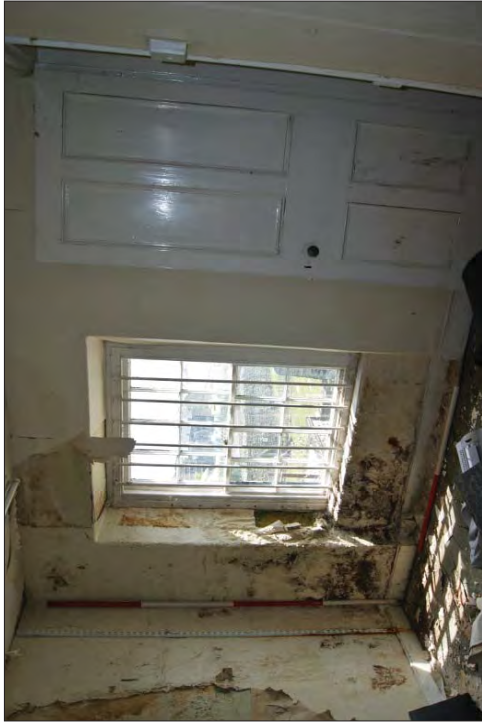
**Plate 96.** 13 Stanley Street Second Floor Room 8



**Plate 97.** Room 8  
Original Fireplace



**Plate 98.** Room 6  
Original Eight Over  
Eight Sash Window



**Plate 99.** 13 Stanley Street Second Floor Room 8



**Plate 100.** 13 Stanley Street Attic Space  
And Roof Structure

## **7.0 Conclusion**

Documentary research has shown that the 11 – 13 Stanley Street properties were built around 1779 and that they are contemporary with other properties recorded as the “Stanley Lane Houses”. The uniformity of this block is due to the conditions for construction as specified by Lord Stanley. It is believed that the properties were originally intended to be for domestic use and later became used for retail. The history of the two properties is closely linked and at one point they were in the ownership of the same family and had been joined into a single shop.

The Ordnance Survey Maps of the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries detail modifications to the rear of the properties but it is not known what form these took as the extensions appear to have been demolished during the Mid Twentieth Century. At this time further extensions were added along with steps to allow access to the first floor of the building from the rear, presumably because the first floor levels were used as flats whilst the ground floors remained as retail units.

There is a remarkable degree of survival of original and early features in both these properties including the Georgian sash windows in the front elevations, numerous Victorian interior doors, original plasterwork and early/original ranges and fireplaces. The woodwork on the stairways, although not believed to be as early as many of the other features is none the less worthy of note. There is also evidence of other features of interest including the large window to the rear of the properties which would have provided light to the stairways.

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Williams, L. 1950. *The Development of Holyhead*. Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian  
Society and Field Club. Pages 51-70

#### **Archive Material (Sourced from Anglesey Archives, Llangefni)**

W/CD/373                      1868 Map of Holyhead  
Wmaps/52/1                  1820 Estate Map  
WMaps53                      Sketch Map of the Town Drawn by Lewis Morris in 1737  
1841 Tithe Map and Returns for Holyhead  
1888 First Edition Large Scale Ordnance Survey Map  
1890 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map  
1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map  
1924 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map  
1967 Ordnance Survey Map

#### **Archive Material (Sourced from Bangor University Archives)**

Penrhos Manuscripts 772-3    1769 Penrhos Estate Map of Holyhead  
Lligwy Papers 215                1850 Estate Map of Holyhead  
Lligwy Papers 1418               1880 Estate Map of Holyhead  
1840 Admiralty Map of Holyhead  
1850 Print of Holyhead

#### **Archive Material (Sourced from Caernarfon Archives)**

X/Poole 2624                      1779 Agreement Between Lord Stanley and Others

## **Trade Directories**

1835 Pigot's & Co National Commercial Directory

1868 Slater's Directory

1880 Slater's Directory

1895 Slater's Directory

1899 Bennett's Directory

1910 Bennett's Directory

1936 Bennett's Directory

1917 Wales Trade Directory

1927 Wales Trade Directory

1928 Wales Trade Directory

1929 Wales Trade Directory

1930 Wales Trade Directory

1933 Wales Trade Directory

1936 Wales Trade Directory

1937 Wales Trade Directory

1942 Wales Trade Directory

## **Archive Material (Sourced from Bangor University Archives)**

Lligwy Papers 215 Survey of Land and Property in Holyhead 1850

Penrhos Manuscripts 772-3 Estate Maps, Holyhead 1769

Penrhos Manuscripts 774-6 The Book of Reference for Above Maps 1769

Penrhos Manuscripts 909 1846 Rate Book

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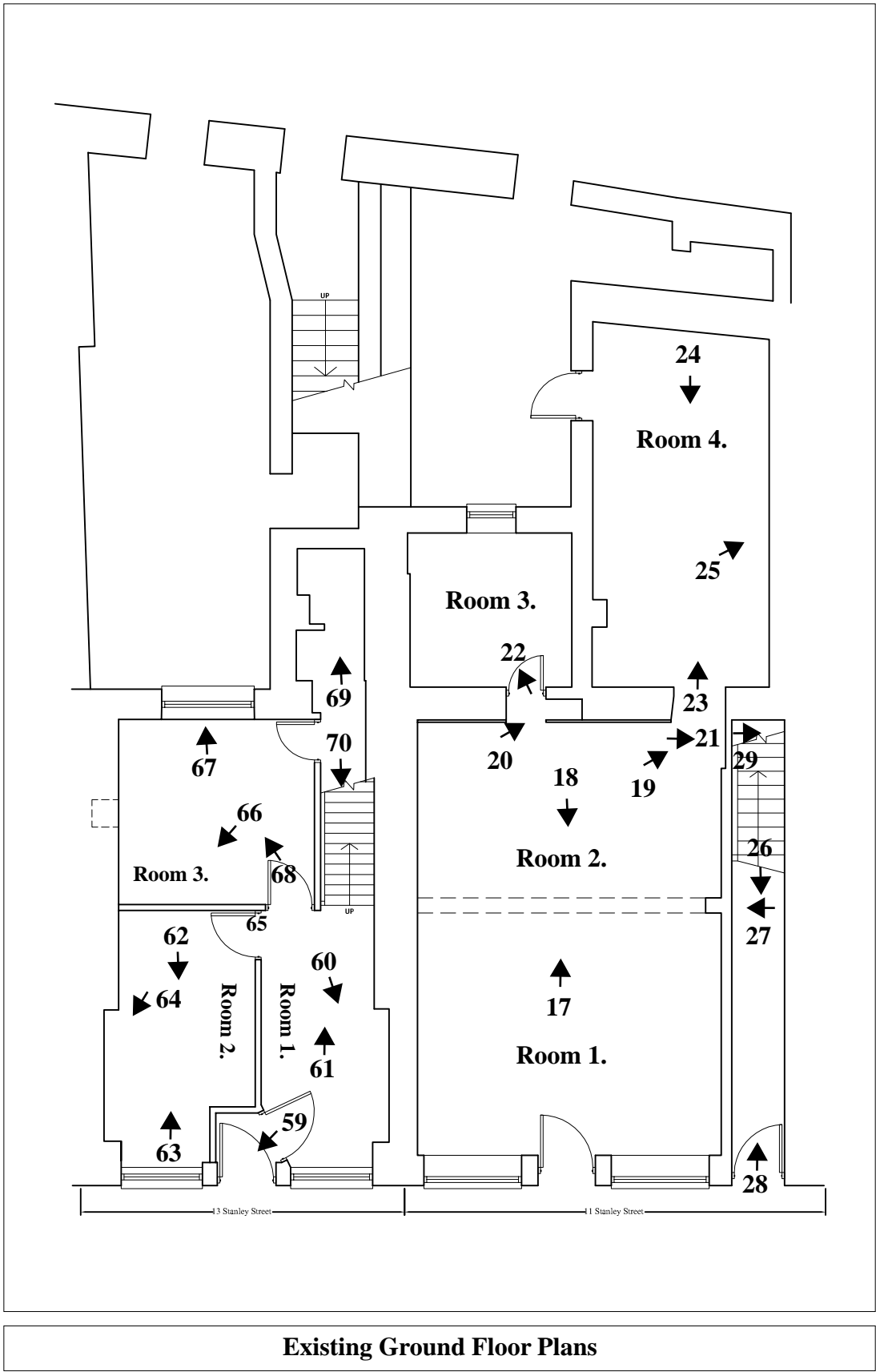
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[www.holyheadforward](http://www.holyheadforward)

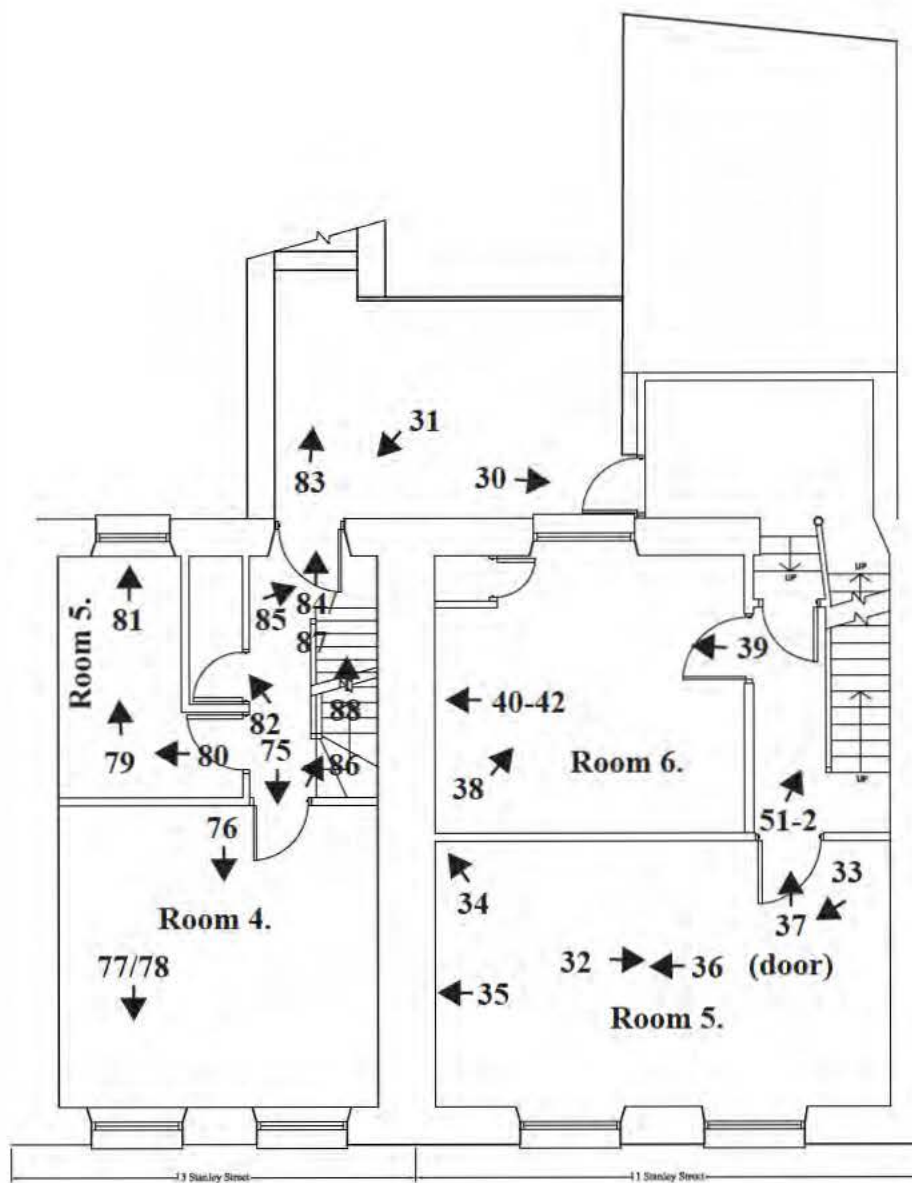
[www.tewkesbury.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=872&p=0](http://www.tewkesbury.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=872&p=0)

## **Appendix A.**

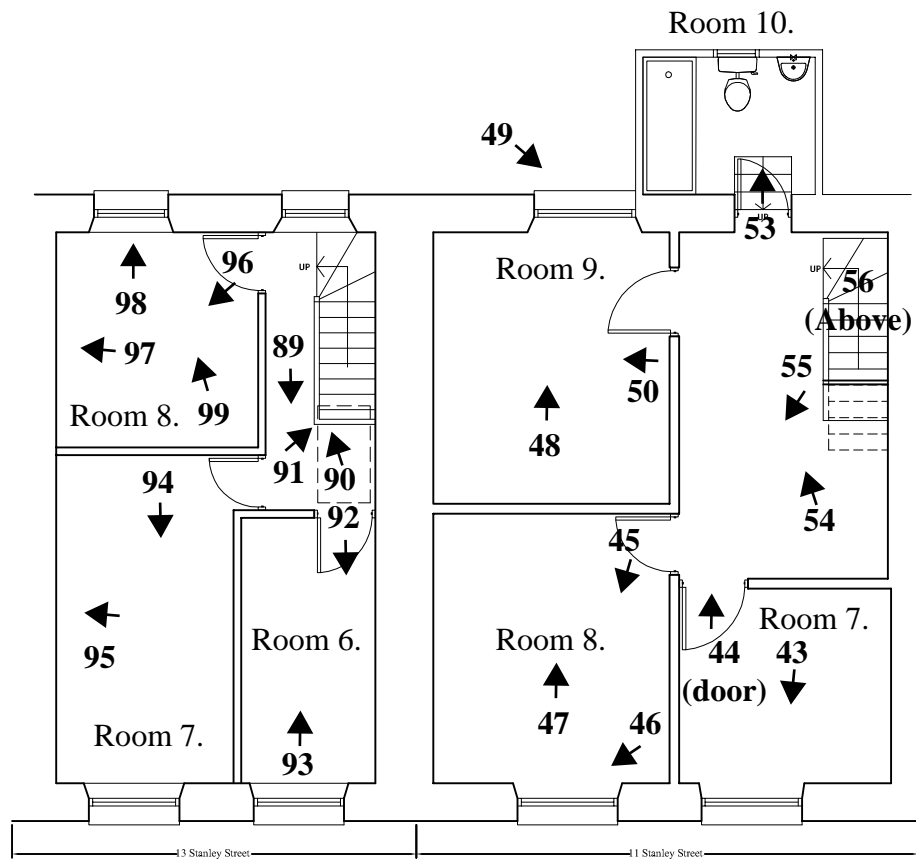
### **Location & Direction of Photographic Plates**



**Existing Ground Floor Plans**



**Existing First Floor Plans**



Existing Second Floor Plans