PRINCE'S PIER, MENAI BRIDGE
PORTH MENAI DEVELOPMENT

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge: Porth Menai Development

Archaeological Watching Brief

Project No. G2352

Report No. 1151

Prepared for: Menter Môn

January 2014

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Contents

FIGURES

PLATES

1 SUMMARY

This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief, with building recording elements, undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) during the renovation works associated with the existing derelict warehouse and unoccupied cottage located at Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge (centred on SH 5583 7185). The work was commissioned by Menter Môn and was carried out as part of the planning application, 39C44/ Condition 10.

The watching brief was carried out on an intermittent basis between the 1st of October and 6th of December 2013. The Prince's Pier buildings (Pier Master's house and warehouse) were constructed post-1828 originally as a two floored structure. The porch and outbuilding appear to be the only additions to these buildings, and no evidence of any earlier structure was visible on site.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Menter Môn and forms the report for the archaeological watching brief with building recording elements, carried out during the renovation works associated with the existing derelict warehouse and unoccupied cottage located at Prince's Piers, Menai Bridge (centred on NGR SH 5583 7185; cf. Figure 1; hereafter referred to as 'the site').

A Project Design was prepared prepared for *Menter Môn* by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in June 2013 (reproduced as Appendix I) which sets out the legislation framework and planning background in detail. The cottage and warehouse are not listed structures but the wharf on which they are set is a listed building (Princes Pier Wharf: 85243). The work was carried out as part of the planning application 39C44/ Condition 10.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials* specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001), as well as the *standard and guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

3 SITE LOCATION

The cottage and warehouse currently exist as one contiguous building measuring 35m in length and 8m in width (280m^2), orientated north-south. The buildings are located on the Prince's Pier wharf on the Menai Strait coastline in Menai Bridge. To the immediate west of the buildings is a rock outcrop called *Y Bonc*; to the north is a quay and to the south is a slipway. The coastline is located to the east of the buildings and is subsumed by the wharf.

The cottage and warehouse are not listed structures but the wharf on which they are set is a listed building (Princes Pier Wharf: 85243).

4 PREVIOUS WORK

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust completed a historical record of the Prince's Pier building in 2007 (Longley 2007), and the reader is referred to that document. However, a brief summary is presented here.

The wharf now known as Prince's Pier with its warehouse and pier master's house is a visible and significant component of the historic Menai Bridge waterfront. The wharf was built in around 1838 and the warehouse was added a little later, possibly the 1840s but perhaps, more probably, in the 1850s. The wharf was built to facilitate the commercial expansion of Richard Davies and Sons who were importing goods and materials, including timber, to their Packet Street warehouses, adjacent to the wharf. During the 1840s Messrs Davies bought and managed several North America ships, carrying emigrants to North America and the Southern States, exporting slates to New Orleans, Boston and other destinations and regularly returning to the Menai Bridge wharf with cargoes of timber from Quebec, Nova Scotia and new Brunswick. During the busiest years, 1846 to 1848, Davies ships made fifty voyages, thirty-three of which used the Menai Bridge wharf. After 1849, the emphasis of Davies shipping turned to long haul destinations in South America, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, using the larger ports of Cardiff, Liverpool, Plymouth and London more regularly. Nevertheless, the North American timber trade was not neglected and a steady procession of, on average, three voyages a year, continued to bring Canadian timber to Menai Bridge up to 1865. The last big Davies ship to use the wharf was the Lord Stanley, which sailed out of Menai Bridge, bound for Montevideo, on 9th September 1868,At this time, 1866 or earlier, that part of the wharf facing the Straits, with its warehouse and offices, was sub-let to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company. The City of Dublin company, and its successors, continued to operate steam packets from the wharf until 1904 when the new St. George's pier was built nearby. In 1873, new facilities for steamboat passengers were established on the wharf with the provision of an iron pier and floating pontoon. This was the 'Prince's Pier', the name of which has subsequently been associated with the adjacent part of the wharf. In 1901 the Menai Bridge Urban District Council acquired the rights to a lease in the pier and in 1967 bought the site outright.

According to Longley (2004) the Prince's Pier buildings (cottage and warehouse) were constructed post-1828 and the outbuilding subsequently constructed post-1857. The outbuilding was constructed in a similar style to the cottage and warehouse. It was also noted that the large schist quoins used to construct the corners of the outbuilding were similar to the gate piers at the entrance of Prince's Pier, suggesting these two elements were contemporary.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

As specified in the Project Design (Appendix I) the objective of the archaeological watching brief was to:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;
- to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.
- to supplement the recording completed in 2007 with additional photographic recording and written descriptions during the renovation works.

6 METHODOLOGY

All works were carried out in accordance with the Project Design for the works (Appendix I) and the GAT standard operating procedures as set out in the GAT fieldwork Manual (*in prep)*).

Excavation of the soakaway, and the reduced dig within the warehouse was undertaken by a 360^{o} tracked excavator, fitted with a flat bladed bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

An intermittent watching brief was maintained throughout the renovation with emphasis on the key phases of work including the removal of the floor layers and the subsequent below ground level excavation; the removal of the render, both inside and outside of the buildings; the removal of the roof tiles and exposure of the roof beams, and the demolition of the gable end wall.

The buildings were recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey. The photographic record was maintained using a Nikon digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution (Appendix II).

7 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

The watching brief was carried out on an intermittent basis between the 1st of October and 6th of December 2013. The photographic archive is supplied on a CD with this report, and the photographic register has been reproduced as Appendix II.

7.1.1 Pier Master's House

GAT photographic archive reference **G2352_101** to **G2352_238**

The Pier Master's house is attached to the southern end of the warehouse, although still part of the same larger building (Plate 2). The pebble dash render on the outside, and the cement render from the interior, was removed revealing walls constructed of randomly coursed schist blocks. The floors, ceiling, stairs, and all internal fixtures and fittings were all removed.

The roof of the Pier Master's house was part of the same roof of the warehouse and is discussed below.

7.1.2 Warehouse

GAT photographic archive reference **G2352_101** to **G2352_238**

The cement render from the interior and exterior walls was removed revealing walls constructed of randomly coursed schist blocks. A number of recesses were visible within the internal elevations for the original first floor beams (Plate 3). A large crack was visible running vertically along the northern gable end wall of the warehouse (Plate 4), and was therefore partially removed and rebuilt. Removal of the gable end wall revealed no evidence of any phasing activity.

Removal of the render revealed that the southernmost window on the eastern elevation of the warehouse had originally been a doorway (Plate 5). This had at some point been partially bricked up at the base and the northern side so as to create the window. None of the brickwork was disturbed as part of the works.

The wooden floorboards were removed revealing a series of eleven stone dwarf walls, approximately 2.15m apart, for the raised floor (Plate 6). The majority of these were in fairly good condition, with the exception of the ones towards the gable end of the building where they had collapsed. Removal of these dwarf walls and excavation of the bedrock below them showed that the walls of the Prince's Pier buildings had been built directly on top of the natural bedrock (Plate 7).

The roof tiles were also removed revealing the timber joists and 'A' frame timber trusses (Plate 8) partially built into the inner skin of the walls. The joists and trusses were in good condition with the exception of the truss at the gable end of the building which had to be removed for renovation.

A soakaway, measuring approximately 2m by 1m, was excavated between the warehouse and the wharf. This revealed a 0.2m thick layer of rubble and silt, the current ground surface, overlying a layer of small to large sub-rounded stones, greater than 0.8m thick. This represents the levelling/ build up layer behind the wharf wall, laid down during its construction.

7.1.3 Porch 2.43m x 1.24m

GAT photographic archive reference **G2352_024** and **G2352_053** to **G2352_054**.

The Porch measured 2.43m by 1.24m in plan and was attached to the west elevation of the Pier master's House. The external and internal elevations were recorded on the 1st October 2013, prior to demolition and the structural elements were recorded during the demolition programme on the 2nd of October.

- *South Elevation*: Structure covered with pebble dashed render above a 200mm mortar skirt identical to that applied to Pier master's House. Blocked window 0.90m x 0.90m. Window 1.25m from floor and 0.30m from south east corner of porch.

- *West Elevation*: Structure covered with pebble dashed render above a 200mm mortar skirt identical to that applied to Pier master's House. Black plastic gutter attached to black painted wooden bargeboard. Black plastic downpipe attached to northern end of wall, discharging onto a concrete pad which has been laid to the rear of the Pier master's House.

- *North Elevation*: Structure covered with pebble dashed render above a 200mm mortar skirt identical to that applied to Pier master's House. Two Panel UPVC door with glass in upper panel fitted in UPVC frame.0.30m from north west corner of porch. External light attached to black painted wooden barge board on upper north west corner of elevation.

- *Roof*: The flat roof of wooden construction covered with felt and sealed with mastic. Fall of roof to allow drainage was from east to west.

- *Construction materials of porch structure*: Demolition of the structure revealed that the existing porch was of twin-skin breezeblock construction. Examination of the scar left where the flat roof of the porch butted against the Pier master's House did not clearly reveal how the original porch (first depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1909) attached to the Pier master's House.

7.1.4 Outbuilding 6.55m x 2.80m

GAT photographic archive reference **G2352_005** to **G2352_023** and **G2352_025** to **G2352_052**.

The Outbuilding measured 6.55m by 2.80m in plan and was situated 2.8m from the west wall of the Prince's Pier Warehouse. The external and internal elevations were recorded on the 1st October 2013, prior to demolition and the structural elements were recorded during the demolition programme on the 2nd of October.

- *South External Elevation*: Gable wall constructed of randomly coursed schist blocks, with the quoin blocks being larger than the blocks used for the walling. Elevation partially covered using over using a light to mid grey mortar. Upper central section of elevation had scarring suggesting an opening had been blocked up at this level. Linear crack visible running vertically through gable to west of openings along the line of the corner quoins. Roof slates were finished flush to gable with no sign of barge boards ever having been fitted. Door in centre of elevation later converted into a window. East reveal of window constructed in alternate double header and stretcher bond brickwork. Rotary saw cut slate window sill and projecting drip mould. Iron lintel partially visible under mortar. Two courses of brickwork under window laid in header bond. Window boarded up concealing window frame.

- *West External Elevation*: Wall constructed of randomly coursed schist blocks, with the quoin blocks being larger than the blocks used for the walling. Elevation partially covered using over using a light to mid grey mortar which contains large (up to 10mm) dark grey to black inclusions. Roof slates overhung wall line with no sign of barge boards ever having been fitted. Ceramic pipe exit for internal heater or stove visible off centre towards south gable wall. Metal heater or stove pipe now missing, although parts of two brackets were attached to wall in a vertical line above the exit hole.

- *East External Elevation*: Wall constructed of randomly coursed schist blocks, with the quoin blocks being larger than the blocks used for the walling. Elevation partially covered using two different types of mortar. The south eastern corner was covered using a light to mid grey mortar which contains large (up to 10mm) dark grey to black inclusions. The remainder of the wall was covered in a light beige mortar with smaller (up to 5mm) inclusions – which include recycled glass. Linear crack visible running vertically through wall along the line of the south eastern corner quoins. Roof slates overhang wall line. Barge board fitted below overhanging slates with plastic gutter attached to barge board. No provision for downpipe in guttering. Door 0.90m wide off centre to south in elevation opening into main room of outbuilding. Original doorway was formerly 1m wider, identifiable by visible wall scaring and use of brickwork to delineate the narrower door. Both north and south reveals of door constructed in alternate double header and stretcher bond brickwork, although difference in lower level with alternate single header and stretcher bond. Wooden lintel with chamfered upper edge above door painted black. Door frame was wooden with rectangular section. Door constructed of ten chamfered edge planks in a half width / eight full width / half width layout.

Bakelite plastic door handle. A Door 0.70m wide at north eastern corner of elevation opens into a room 0.90m wide which extends across the entire width of the building. The doorway appears to be an original feature as the large corner quoins which are present in the other three corners of the building are also visible around this door. North side of door is flush against the remains of a cross wall running east - west to meet the west wall of the warehouse. Rectangular section wooden lintel above door painted black. Door frame was wooden with chamfered outer edges. Door no longer present in frame.

- *North External Elevation*: Gable wall constructed of randomly coursed schist blocks, with the quoin blocks being larger than the blocks used for the walling. Elevation partially covered using over using a light grey mortar which contains large (up to 10mm) dark grey to black inclusions. Linear crack visible running vertically through gable on north east corner along the line of the corner quoins. Roof slates were finished flush to gable with no sign of barge boards ever having been fitted.

- *External Roof Covering*: The roof was constructed of thin slates measuring 2ft by 1ft ('Duchess' size). Depth of eight slates per side to cover internal roof structure, and roof ridge covered by terracotta tiles.

- *South Internal Elevation*: Gable wall partially covered in a white render, with the render being a grey colour above the central window and over the possible opening visible in the external elevation as noted above. Render had fallen away above window opening revealing a beige mortar similar to the mortar use to repair the *East External Elevation*. Vertical crack visible on external face was not visible on internal face. Workbench 600mm wide and 50mm deep inserted across entire width of wall with bottom edge level with lower edge of window opening. Twelve pane window (three wide / four across) with iron lintel visible internally. East reveal of window constructed in alternate double header and stretcher bond brickwork. Iron lintel partially visible under mortar.

- *West Internal Elevation*: Wall covered in a white render which has discoloured to a mid to dark grey. Off centre towards north gable wall are the remains of a brick plinth 0.50m x 0.35m x 0.23m which supported either a stove or heater – now removed – and the remains of a lead pipe could be seen exiting the wall above the plinth. Off centre towards south gable wall are the remains of what appear to be a coal dust blackened flue sloping upwards into the thickness of the wall, a stone lintel being positioned above this opening. Remains of a former upper floor were represented by a series of blocked square joist holes subsequently filled with stone and rendered over. The top of these joist holes is at the same height as the top of the cross wall separating the toilet block constructed within the northern end of the building. The joist holes were more clearly visible at the northern end of the west wall than the southern end.

- *East Internal Elevation*: Wall covered in a white render which has discoloured to a mid to dark grey. Door into interior of building as recorded in the description of the *East External Elevation*. Remains of a former upper floor were represented by a series of blocked square joist holes subsequently filled

with stone and rendered over. The top of these joist holes is at the same height as the top of the cross wall separating the toilet block constructed within the northern end of the building. The joist holes were more clearly visible at the southern end of the east wall than the northern end.

- *North Internal Elevation (Lower)*: This section of wall is within the toilet block. See relevant section below for description.

- *North Internal Cross Wall*: Wall covered in a white render which has discoloured to a mid to dark grey.

- *North Internal Elevation (Upper)*: Wall covered in a white render which has discoloured to a mid to dark grey. The render on this wall is applied in a thinner coat than any of the other internal walls.

- *Interior of Toilet Block*: Against the west wall of the toilet block a wooden toilet seat with neatly chamfered and bevelled edges was constructed. The toilet seat hinged as a complete whole, and this was still in the block, but had been removed from its original location. The walls were rendered in the same fashion as the rest of the building.

- *Internal Roof Structure*: Roof framing constructed of nineteen joists supported by one purlin each side of pitch of roof. 'A' frame Truss inserted below tenth truss from north wall and partially built into inner skin of walling. Five battens per side of pitch with slates visible. Render previously applied to ensure an additional level of waterproofing, although this was missing in some places, particularly the north west corner of the roof.

- *Structure*: Demolition of the structure revealed that the building was constructed of twin skin stonework, with larger stones laid across either skin in places to ensure a rigid structure.

8 CONCLUSIONS

The Prince's Pier buildings (Pier Master's house and warehouse) were constructed post-1828 (Longley 2007), originally as a two floored structure. The work on these buildings has exposed the original stone work and roof timbers which are overall in a very good condition. The exception being towards the gable end where the destabilisation has caused the timbers to rot away and a large crack appear in the wall. Therefore the current works involved the partial removal and rebuilding of the gable end of the warehouse, as well as the removal of a timber truss for renovation on the ground before replacement.

The Porch attached to the Cottage/Pier master's House at Prince's Pier, had been constructed as a replacement for the original structure first present on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1909.

Given the modern materials used to construct the porch, including a UPVC door, it is likely that it was constructed when the UPVC windows were inserted into the Pier master's House, and the fact that the render was identical on both the House and the Porch suggests the Porch had already been constructed when the render was applied to the House.

According to GAT Report **539** (Longley, D. 2004), the Prince's Pier buildings (cottage and warehouse) were constructed post-1828 (*ibid*.: 31; Figure 4a); the outbuilding was subsequently constructed post-1857 (*ibid*.: 32; Figure 5a). The Outbuilding was constructed in a similar style to the cottage and warehouse. It was also noted as the large schist quoins used to construct the corners of the outbuilding were similar to the gate piers at the entrance of Prince's Pier, suggesting these two elements were contemporary.

The Outbuilding was originally constructed as a two floored structure, with the toilet block as an original and integral part of the structure. There were two doors into the principal room downstairs, with the one in the east wall a double door, and the one in the southern gable a single door. The upper room was lit by a window in the southern gable. Originally the building was heated by a coal fire, with the flue running through the thickness of the wall and exiting through a flue or small chimney in the roof.

The building was repaired or refurbished at some point, with the double door in the east wall narrowed to single door, and the door in the south gable converted into a window. The window in the upper floor was blocked and the upper floor timbers removed, making the building open to the roof other than the toilet block in the northern part of the building.

The porch and outbuilding, therefore, appear to be the only additions to the original buildings, and no evidence of any earlier structure was visible on site. The only alteration to the building was the transformation of a doorway into a window. However the point at this happened is not known. Bedrock was reached within the interior of the buildings, and a build-up/ levelling layer, constructed at the time of the wharf was uncovered outside of the building. This showed that the buildings were constructed on top of the bedrock, which was 'extended' with the use of stone rubble out to the wharf wall at the time of its construction. No work was carried out on the wharf itself.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Menter Môn for commissioning the work. The work on site was carried out by Dave McNicol and Spencer Smith.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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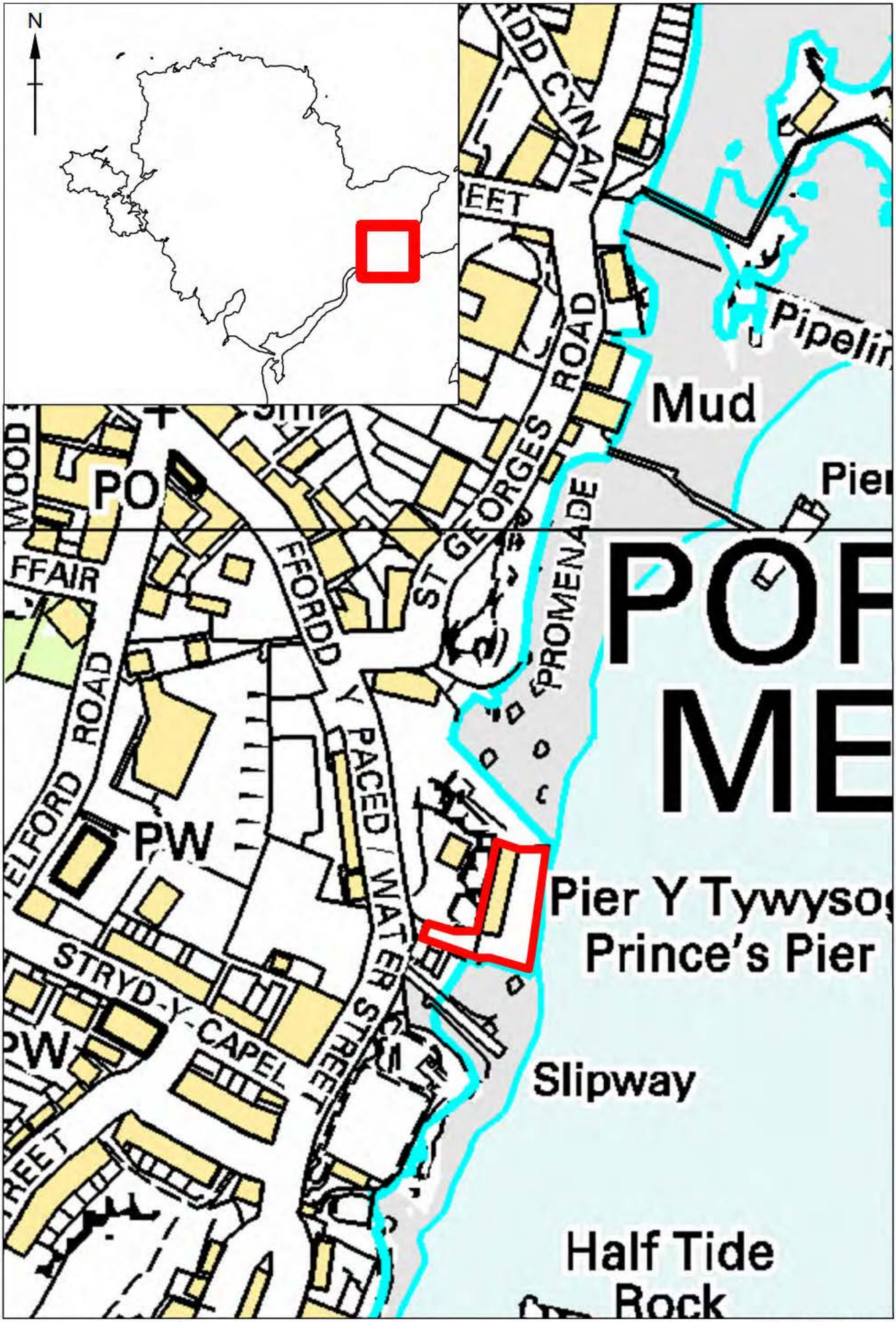

Fig. 1: Site Location

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Plate 05: External eastern elevation showing partially bricked up doorway. View from the east.

Plate 06: Dwarf Walls exposed during works. View from the NNW.

Plate 07: Foundations of northern elevation gable end wall. View from the west.

Plate 08: Exposed roof timber trusses. View from the north.

Plate 01: Outbuilding. View from the southwest.

Plate 02: Pier Master's house, eastern elevation. View from the east.

Plate 03: Internal western elevation wall with render removed showing recesses for first floor beams. View from the east.

Plate 04: Internal northern elevation gable end wall. View from the south.

APPENDIX I

PROJECT DESIGN PREPARED FOR *MENTER MÔN* BY GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST, JUNE 2013

PRINCE'S PIER, MENAI BRIDGE

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2352)

Prepared for

Menter Môn

June 2013

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

PRINCE'S PIER, MENAI BRIDGE

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2352)

Prepared for *Menter Môn*, June 2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *Menter Môn* to provide a cost and project design for completing an archaeological watching brief as part of planning application 39C44A/Condition 10. The watching brief will be completed on an existing derelict warehouse and unoccupied cottage located at Prince's Pier, Menai Bridge (NGR **SH55837185**). The planning application is for the conversion of the existing building's into a heritage and visitor centre; Condition 10 states that "No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological works has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority". The current document is being submitted as the written scheme of investigation and the watching brief will be undertaken as the programme of archaeological works.

The programme of works is scheduled to start from 01/10/13; completion is unconfirmed at time of writing but work is scheduled until at least 31/03/14. The watching brief will remain active throughout that period and the report will be submitted subsequent to this.

The cottage and warehouse currently exist as one contiguous buildings measuring 35.0m in length and 8.0m in width (280m^2), orientated north-south. The buildings are located on the Prince's Pier wharf on the Menai Strait coastline in Menai Bridge. To the immediate west of the buildings is a rock outcrop called *Y Bonc*; to the north is a quay and to the south is a slipway. The coastline is located to the east of the buildings and is subsumed by the wharf. A detached stone-built outbuilding measuring 6.0m in length by 3.0m in width is located 3.0m to the west of the cottage and warehouse.

The cottage and warehouse are not listed structures but the wharf on which they are set is a listed building (Princes Pier Wharf: 85243).

The proposals are detailed in *WM Design & Architecture Ltd* drawings 1332 AL.1.03, 1332 AL.1.04 and 1332 AL.1.05 (reproduced in Appendix II), and include:

Cottage/Office (Ground Floor)

- Existing porch to be removed (west elevation);
- Kitchen window filled and altered to suite new 1000mm entrance door (west elevation);
- Removal of all existing external drainage;
- New internal solid blockwork wall between staircase and new offices;
- New ambulant disabled staircase to access first floor;
- Piers to existing fire surround removed and recesses infilled in blockwork;
- Internal lime wall render removed and joints raked out and repointed in lime mortart and lime hemp plaster;
- All external walls to have cement render removed, joints raked out and repointed in lime mortar;
- New door opening on gable end (south elevation);
- Blockwork to infill opening fully removed and reinstated flush with external and internal faces (central window east elevation);
- Blockwork removed and replaced by new aluminium framed window (2No windows on east elevation)
- Existing internal stud walls removed;

Cottage/Office (First Floor)

- Internal lime wall render removed and joints raked out and repointed in lime mortar and lime hemp plaster;
- Existing internal stud walls removed;
- New internal solid blockwork wall between staircase and new offices;
- Blockwork to infill opening fully removed and reinstated flush with external and internal faces (1No window west elevation);
- Existing 350mm thick wall removed up to underside of the purlins;
- New internal wall partitions based on stud frames;
- uPVC windows replaced with new Alu-Timber windows
- Chimney sealed and re-rendered as per main walls; flashings renewed;
- Roof completely stripped of existing slate and re-roofed;
- Existing ridge tiles removed for reuse;

Based on the results of a visual inspection report completed by the *Evans Wolfenden Parthnership*, further proposals have been made:

- (It is recommended) that the existing ground floor construction be removed and a new concrete floor provided with the necessary sub-base, insulation, dpc's, radon barriers and blinding located beneath the slab. (*Evans Wolfenden Parthnership* undertook) a series of trial pits along the front elevation and the underside of the existing building wall/ foundation formation varied between 800mm and 1100mm below external ground levels and generally appeared to be off weathered rock.;

Warehouse

- Existing internal stud walls removed;
- Internal steps and supporting structure removed;
- New composite glazed screen to former opening (east elevation)
- New solid softwood treated and painted ledge and brace door to replace former door (east elevation);
- Existing large timber lintels on external east elevation to have paint covering removed and inspected and treated;
- Strengthening and support to existing gable wall (north elevation);
- Existing roof lights removed and replaced;
- External fill on west elevation removed and base of wall inspected before compact fill placed back;
- All external stone walls to have the lime render, pointing, wash removed and stonework repaired and repointed;
- All remaining solid render external wall panels removed from the north elevation and stonework made good;

Based on the results of a visual inspection report completed by the *Evans Wolfenden Parthnership*, further proposal have were made:

- The existing raised timber floor has decayed and is defective. This will be replaced by a new floor construction (ground bearing slab). The visual inspection included a trial pit excavated within the right side of a door opening and suspect bedrock was noted approximately 250-300mm below ground level, beneath existing fill material. The report recommended the replacement of this fill material with MOT Type 1 sub-base with the appropriate insulation, dpc's/radon barrier's and blinding beneath a 150mm thick concrete slab;

Outbuilding

- Demolition of outbuilding to be recorded, including a photographic record as standing prior to demolition, a record during demolition and a record of any exposed foundations.

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) will monitor this scheme on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. This design and all future reporting will need to be approved by GAPS.

Reference will also be made to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008).

2.0 BACKGROUND

GAT completed a historical record of the Prince's Pier building in 2007 (Longley, D. 2007. **GAT Report 700**). The report considered the historical significance of the pier building's and the wharf on which they are set and included a description of the structures, supported by a photographic record and a measured building survey. A copy of the report is included as Appendix I.

The report summarised that:

> The wharf now known as Prince's Pier with its warehouse and pier master's house is a visible and significant component of the historic Menai Bridge waterfront. The wharf was built in around 1838 and the warehouse was added a little later, possibly the 1840s but perhaps, more probably, in the 1850s. The wharf was built to facilitate the commercial expansion of Richard Davies and Sons who were importing goods and materials, including timber, to their Packet Street warehouses, adjacent to the wharf. During the 1840s Messrs Davies bought and managed several North America ships, carrying emigrants to North America and the Southern States, exporting slates to New Orleans, Boston and other destinations and regularly returning to the Menai Bridge wharf with cargoes of timber from Quebec, Nova Scotia and new Brunswick. During the busiest years, 1846 to 1848, Davies ships made fifty voyages, thirty-three of which used the Menai Bridge wharf. After 1849, the emphasis of Davies shipping turned to long haul destinations in South America, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, using the larger ports of Cardiff, Liverpool, Plymouth and London more regularly. Nevertheless, the North American timber trade was not neglected and a steady procession of, on average, three voyages a year, continued to bring Canadian timber to Menai Bridge up to 1865. The last big Davies ship to use the wharf was the Lord Stanley, which sailed out of Menai Bridge, bound for Montevideo, on 9th September 1868,At this time, 1866 or earlier, that part of the wharf facing the Straits, with its warehouse and offices, was sub-let to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company. The City of Dublin company, and its successors, continued to operate steam packets from the wharf until 1904 when the new St. George's pier was built nearby. In 1873, new facilities for steamboat passengers were established on the wharf with the provision of an iron pier and floating pontoon. This was the 'Prince's Pier', the name of which has subsequently been associated with the adjacent part of the wharf. In 1901 the Menai Bridge Urban District Council acquired the rights to a lease in the pier and in 1967 bought the site outright (**GAT Report 700**: 33).

GAT Report 700 should be referenced in the context of the current programme of archaeological works and it is the intention of these works to supplement the recording completed in 2007 with additional photographic recording and written descriptions during the renovation programme. The proposed methodology is listed in para. 3.0 below.

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Archaeological Programme of Works

The archaeological programme of works will be completed as an archaeological watching brief during the proposed renovation programme. The watching brief will include a photographic and written record of all structural elements exposed during the renovation programme. The following renovation elements in particular will be monitored:

Cottage/Office

- Removal of existing porch (west elevation);
- Alteration work to existing kitchen to accommodate new 1000mm entrance door (west elevation);
- Removal of internal fittings including existing fire surround area;
- Removal of internal lime wall render to be recorded prior to re-pointing/finishing;
- Removal of external wall cement render to be recorded prior to re-pointing/finishing;
- Insertion of new door opening on gable end (south elevation);
- Removal of infill blockwork on former east elevation windows (3No) and west elevation windows (1No)
- Removal of existing internal stud walls removed;
- Structural works to accommodate the new internal solid blockwork wall between the staircase and new offices and the new ambulant disabled staircase to access first floor;
- Replacement of existing uPVC windows with new Alu-Timber windows to allow a record of the window recesses
- Removal of existing 350mm thick first floor wall;
- New internal wall partitions based on stud frames;
- uPVC windows replaced with new Alu-Timber windows
- Re-rendering of chimney recorded photographically;
- Stripping of roof and existing ridge tiles recorded photographically;
- Removal of existing ground floor recorded prior to replacement with a new concrete floor to be recorded to allow a record of the structural foundations, the sub-base fill and any weathered rock;

Warehouse

- Removal of existing internal stud walls to be recorded;
- Removal of steps and supporting structure to be recorded;
- Replacement of existing entrances to be recorded;
- Removal of external lime render to be recorded prior to re-pointing/finishing;
- Strengthening and support work to existing gable wall to be recorded (north elevation);
- Existing roof lights removed and replaced;
- Record during removal of external fill on west elevation to allow a record of the base of wall prior to compact fill being placed back;
- Removal of remaining solid render external wall panels to be recorded due to the exposure of stonework;
- Record after existing internal stud walls removed;
- Strengthening and support to existing gable wall (north elevation);
- Record during removal and replacement of existing roof lights;
- Record after removal of vegetation overgrowth on west and north elevations;
- Removal of existing ground floor recorded prior to replacement with a new concrete floor to be recorded to allow a record of the structural foundations, the sub-base fill and any weathered rock;

Outbuilding

- Demolition of outbuilding to be recorded, including a photographic record as standing prior to demolition, a record during demolition and a record of any exposed foundations.

Any further structural alterations not listed on *WM Design & Architecture Ltd* drawings 1332 AL.1.03, 1332 AL.1.04 and 1332 AL.1.05 or in the visual inspection report completed by the *Evans Wolfenden Parthnership* should also be monitored if they will expose structural activity.

3.2 Definition of an archaeological watching brief

(Reproduced from *Institute for Archaeologists 1994 rev. 2001 and 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief)*

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and *Standard* do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains *in situ.*

An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according to the *Institute for Archaeologists 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief:*

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

An **intensive** watching brief is recommended by GAT for the scheme. The watching brief will monitor:

- All activities listed in para. 3.1

3.3 Purpose of a watching brief

The purpose of a watching brief is:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard

- A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is:

- to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

3.4 Occurrence

A watching brief may arise:

- in response to a development which threatens the archaeological resource
- as part of the planning process (within the framework of appropriate national planning policy guidance notes) and/or development plan policy
- as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- outside the planning process (e.g. ecclesiastical development, coastal erosion, agriculture, forestry and countryside management, works by public utilities and statutory undertakers). A watching brief may therefore be instigated or commissioned by a number of different individuals or organisations, including local planning authorities, national advisory bodies, government agencies, private landowners, developers or their agents.

3.5 Methodology

3.5.1. Archaeological Watching Brief

- **The watching brief is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of the renovation works for the recording of archaeological evidence, including structural activity previously hidden or disguised and any phased activity. This will involve close liaison between the archaeologist and the site contractor.**

- If archaeological deposits and/or structural features are identified below ground level during the replacement of the existing floor surfaces, they will be manually cleaned, excavated and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. The investigation of such activity may require the application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD), detailing appropriate methodology (cf. para. 4.0)

- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in jpeg format, with detailed notations on GAT pro-formas and a measured survey.

The archive will then be held by GAT under an appropriate project number (**G2352**); images will be stored by GAT in jpeg format.

4.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

- **The identification of significant archaeological features during the ground investigation works may necessitate further archaeological works. This may require the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor and a further archaeological works design for approval by GAPS.**
- **This design does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the watching brief, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new design will be issued for approval by the GAPS Archaeologist.**

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

If necessary, relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10.0 litres and maximum of 30.0 litres) for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

6.0 HUMAN REMAINS

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the GAPS Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues.

7.0 SMALL FINDS

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (i.e. they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the landowner, however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

8.0 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

Following completion of the watching brief as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Specification and Project Design
- Methods and techniques
- Archaeological Background
- Description of the results of the watching brief
- Summary and conclusions
- Bibliography of sources consulted.

Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.

The renovation programme and archaeological watching brief will remain active throughout the proposed construction programme between 01/10/13 and 31/03/14; the report will be completed within one month of the final completion date of the watching brief. A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within six months of the completion of the project. All digital data will be written to CD-ROM and stored with the paper archive.

- one or more copies (as required) will be sent to the client

- one or more copies (as required) will be sent to GAPS

- one or two copies (as required) sent to the Historic Environment Record Archaeologist for the area (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT);

- copies of all key digital files on optical media should be provided to GAPS and the Regional HER, including report, photographs, scans of maps etc.

- a copy of the report and/or digital files on optical media should be provided to the National Monument Record (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ) dependant upon their requirements.

9.0 STAFF

The project will be supervised by a Senior Archaeologist at GAT Contracts Section. The work will be carried out by fully trained Project Archaeologists who are experienced in conducting watching briefs and working with contractors and earth moving machinery. (Full CV's are available upon request).

10.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (1999).

11.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance - Aviva Policy 24765101CHC/00045

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £5m in any one occurrence
- Hire-in Plant Insurance: £50,000.00 any one item;
  £250,000.00 any one claim

The current period expires 21/06/14

Professional Indemnity Insurance – RSA Insurance Plc P8531NAECE/1028

- Limit of Indemnity £5,000,000 any one claim

The current period expires 22/07/14

12.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Longley, D. 2007 GAT Report **700**

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008)

WM Design & Architecture Ltd drawings 1332 AL.1.03, 1332 AL.1.04 and 1332 AL.1.05

Evans Wolfenden Parthnership visual inspection report

APPENDIX II

G2352 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photo Ref	Description	View from
G2352_001.jpg	Pier master's House Porch showing 2 panel UPVC doorway	N
G2352_002.jpg	Pier master's House Porch showing relationship to Pier master's House	W
G2352_003.jpg	Pier master's House Porch showing blocked window	S
G2352_004.jpg	Pier master's House Porch showing relationship to Pier master's House, Outbuilding and Garden Wall	SW
G2352_005.jpg	Pier master's House Porch showing relationship to Pier master's House, Outbuilding and Garden Wall	SE
G2352_006.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing relationship to Pier master's House	S
G2352_007.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing relationship to Pier master's House	SW
G2352_008.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing detail around central door	E
G2352_009.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing toilet constructed within northern End of structure	E
G2352_010.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing door into toilet block within northern end of building and demolition scars on north east corner of building where cross wall between outbuilding and Pier master's House has been removed at some point prior to date o	SE
G2352_011.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing door into toilet block within northern end of building and demolition scars on north east corner of building where cross wall between outbuilding and Pier master's House has been removed at some point prior to date o	E
G2352_012.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing overgrowth over northern wall	NE
G2352_013.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing overgrowth over northern wall and demolition scars on north east corner of building where cross wall between outbuilding and Pier master's House has been removed at some point prior to date of recording	NE
G2352_014.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing interior face of south wall with window frame still in place and possible blocked window above delinitated by different colour of wall render	N
G2352_015.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing roof construction of single purlin on either side of roof pitch and eight of the rafters	S
G2352_016.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing detail of lead pipe entering building through west wall to supply stove or heater on brick plinth	E
G2352_017.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing lead pipe entering building through west wall to supply stove or heater on brick plinth	E
G2352_018.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing roof construction of single purlin on either side of roof pitch and five of the rafters above the inserted toilet block at northern end of building	N

G2352_019.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing former location of upper floor joists	NW
G2352_020.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing former location of upper floor joists	E
G2352_021.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing roof construction of single purlin on either side of roof pitch, nine of the rafters and 'A' frame roof truss below tenth rafter from north end	S
G2352_022.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing clearance of vegetation prior to demolition	SE
G2352_023.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing remains of twelve light (three horizontal and four vertical) window frame and bricks inserted below slate window sill - marking site of former doorway	SE
G2352_024.jpg	Pier master's House Porch showing interior of porch prior to demolition	N
G2352_025.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing former location of upper floor roof joists	SE
G2352_026.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing former location of upper floor roof joists	NE
G2352_027.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing former location of external metal flue for internal stove or heater	E
G2352_028.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing former location of bracket supporting external metal flue for internal stove or heater	E
G2352_029.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing former location of bracket supporting external metal flue for internal stove or heater in relation to west wall of outbuilding	SW
G2352_030.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of south gable	SE
G2352_031.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of south gable	S
G2352_032.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of south gable	S
G2352_033.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of south gable	S
G2352_034.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of south gable	S
G2352_035.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of west wall	S
G2352_036.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of roof structure	S
G2352_037.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of roof structure	S
G2352_038.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of east wall	S
G2352_039.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of east wall	S
G2352_040.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of east wall	S
G2352_041.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of east wall	S

G2352_042.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of west wall	S
G2352_043.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of east wall	S
G2352_044.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of east wall	S
G2352_045.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of north gable	S
G2352_046.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of north gable	S
G2352_047.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of north gable	S
G2352_048.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing demolition of north gable	S
G2352_049.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing rubble clearance	S
G2352_050.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing rubble clearance	S
G2352_051.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing rubble clearance	SE
G2352_052.jpg	Pier master's House, Outbuilding showing rubble clearance	NE
G2352_053.jpg	Pier master's House Porch showing demolition of west wall	NW
G2352_054.jpg	Pier master's House Porch showing demolition of west wall	NW
G2352_101.jpg	Working Shots	NE
G2352_102.jpg	Working Shots	NE
G2352_103.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	SW
G2352_104.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	SW
G2352_105.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	NW
G2352_106.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	SW
G2352_107.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	SW
G2352_108.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	NW
G2352_109.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	NW
G2352_110.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	NW
G2352_111.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	WNW
G2352_112.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	SW
G2352_113.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	WSW
G2352_114.jpg	Back wall with bottom ivy removed	W
G2352_115.jpg	Window blocking removed	SE
G2352_116.jpg	Window blocking removed	E
G2352_117.jpg	Window blocking removed	NE
G2352_118.jpg	First door removal (bottom part)	NE
G2352_119.jpg	First door removal (bottom part)	SSE
G2352_120.jpg	First door removal (bottom part) detail	S
G2352_121.jpg	First door removal (bottom part) detail	S
G2352_122.jpg	First door removal (bottom part) detail	E
G2352_123.jpg	Floor boards removal	S
G2352_124.jpg	Inner wall near gable end	SW
G2352_125.jpg	Inner gable end wall	S
G2352_126.jpg	Removal of blocked up door	SE

G2352_127.jpg	Door detail	NNE
G2352_128.jpg	Door detail	SSE
G2352_129.jpg	Floor foundations / dwarf walls	SE
G2352_130.jpg	Floor foundations / dwarf walls	NE
G2352_131.jpg	Air holes in dwarf walls	N
G2352_132.jpg	Air holes in dwarf walls	S
G2352_133.jpg	Removal of flooring	N
G2352_134.jpg	Dwarf walls	NE
G2352_135.jpg	Dwarf walls	ESE
G2352_136.jpg	Dwarf walls	ESE
G2352_137.jpg	Dwarf walls	ENE
G2352_138.jpg	Dwarf walls	E
G2352_139.jpg	Removal of flooring	S
G2352_140.jpg	Removal of flooring	SE
G2352_141.jpg	Dwarf walls gable end	WSW
G2352_142.jpg	Removal of flooring	NNE
G2352_143.jpg	Dwarf walls	N
G2352_144.jpg	Dwarf walls	W
G2352_145.jpg	Dwarf walls	NW
G2352_146.jpg	Dwarf walls	NE
G2352_147.jpg	Removal of pebble dash	NE
G2352_148.jpg	Removal of pebble dash	NE
G2352_149.jpg	Dwarf walls	N
G2352_150.jpg	Dwarf walls	NNW
G2352_151.jpg	Blocked up door/ window	W
G2352_152.jpg	Blocked up door/ window	W
G2352_153.jpg	Dwarf walls	NE
G2352_154.jpg	Dwarf walls	NW
G2352_155.jpg	Drainage out of wall	E
G2352_156.jpg	Doorway (gable end)	N
G2352_157.jpg	Doorway (gable end) detail	N
G2352_158.jpg	Doorway (gable end) detail	N
G2352_159.jpg	Doorway (gable end)	S
G2352_160.jpg	Doorway (gable end) detail	S
G2352_161.jpg	Doorway (gable end) detail	S
G2352_162.jpg	Dwarf wall against inner wall	SSW
G2352_163.jpg	Internal shot pre-reduced dig	N
G2352_164.jpg	Reduced dig	SE
G2352_165.jpg	Reduced dig	SSW
G2352_166.jpg	Reduced dig - detail of wall	S
G2352_167.jpg	Reduced dig - detail of wall	W
G2352_168.jpg	Reduced dig - detail of wall - hole in wall	W
G2352_169.jpg	Reduced dig - detail of wall - hole in wall	W
G2352_170.jpg	Ivy stripped on W wall	SW

G2352_171.jpg	Blocked up door	W
G2352_172.jpg	Roof	S
G2352_173.jpg	Tile detail	-
G2352_174.jpg	Roof detail	S
G2352_175.jpg	Roof detail	W
G2352_176.jpg	Roof detail	W
G2352_177.jpg	Roof detail	W
G2352_178.jpg	Roof detail	N
G2352_179.jpg	Roof detail	NNW
G2352_180.jpg	Roof detail	N
G2352_181.jpg	Roof detail	N
G2352_182.jpg	Ivy stripped on W wall	SSW
G2352_183.jpg	Ivy stripped on W wall	SSW
G2352_184.jpg	Ivy stripped on W wall	SSW
G2352_185.jpg	Ivy stripped on W wall	SSW
G2352_186.jpg	W wall detail with wooden post	W
G2352_187.jpg	S. Elevation pebble dash removal	S
G2352_188.jpg	S. Elevation pebble dash removal	S
G2352_189.jpg	E. Elevation pebble dash removal	E
G2352_190.jpg	Natural bedrock pecked away	N
G2352_191.jpg	Natural bedrock pecked away	S
G2352_192.jpg	Foundations on top of pecked away natural	E
G2352_193.jpg	Foundations on top of pecked away natural	S
G2352_194.jpg	Roof exposed	W
G2352_195.jpg	Roof exposed	E
G2352_196.jpg	Walls exposed	NE
G2352_197.jpg	Walls exposed	SW
G2352_198.jpg	Test Pit for soakaway	SSE
G2352_199.jpg	Test Pit for soakaway	N
G2352_200.jpg	Test Pit for soakaway	W
G2352_201.jpg	Test Pit for soakaway	E
G2352_202.jpg	Roof removal	-
G2352_203.jpg	Roof removal	-
G2352_204.jpg	Roof removal	S
G2352_205.jpg	Roof removal	N
G2352_206.jpg	Exposed walls	NE
G2352_207.jpg	Exposed walls	E
G2352_208.jpg	Exposed walls	SE
G2352_209.jpg	Exposed walls	SE
G2352_210.jpg	Exposed walls	SW
G2352_211.jpg	Exposed walls	W
G2352_212.jpg	Outside exposed walls of Pier master’s house	SW
G2352_213.jpg	Internal warehouse exposed walls	N
G2352_214.jpg	Internal warehouse exposed walls	N

G2352_215.jpg	Internal warehouse exposed walls	W
G2352_216.jpg	Internal warehouse exposed walls	W
G2352_217.jpg	Internal warehouse exposed walls	NW
G2352_218.jpg	Internal warehouse exposed walls	NE
G2352_219.jpg	Internal warehouse exposed walls	E
G2352_220.jpg	Warehouse gable end removed	NNE
G2352_221.jpg	Warehouse gable end removed	ENE
G2352_222.jpg	Warehouse gable end removed	E
G2352_223.jpg	Warehouse gable end removed	E
G2352_224.jpg	Warehouse gable end removed	E
G2352_225.jpg	Warehouse gable end removed	E
G2352_226.jpg	External warehouse exposed walls	E
G2352_227.jpg	External warehouse exposed walls	SE
G2352_228.jpg	External Pier master's House exposed walls	E
G2352_229.jpg	Roof exposed top of wall	S
G2352_230.jpg	Roof exposed top of wall	W
G2352_231.jpg	Roof exposed	N
G2352_232.jpg	Roof beam being remade	-
G2352_233.jpg	Warehouse gable end removed	E
G2352_234.jpg	Warehouse gable end removed	N
G2352_235.jpg	Roof exposed	N
G2352_236.jpg	Internal warehouse exposed walls	E
G2352_237.jpg	Roof exposed	E
G2352_238.jpg	External Pier master's House exposed walls	S