
PRITCHARD JONES INSTITUTE



LEVEL 2/3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

GAT Project No. 1980

Report No. 722

March 2008

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Prepared for Dobson Owen Architects

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By

Andrew Davidson

John Roberts

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PRITCHARD JONES INSTITUTE, NIWBWRCH, YNYS MÔN

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (G1980)

Prepared for Dobson Owen Architects, February 2008

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by Dobson Owen Architects to provide an archaeological record in advance of a development at the Pritchard Jones Institute, Lon Pendref, Niwbwrch, Ynys Môn, centred on NGR SH42506580. The development is located towards the eastern side of the village off Lôn Pendref.

The proposal, as detailed in plans 1321.01/01a-04a, includes renovation and improvement works to include new access points throughout the ground floor, first floor and second floor, as well as the re-partitioning of existing rooms on all floors and the construction of new welfare facilities. A lift will be constructed in a ground floor vestibule area, which will provide access to the first floor. There will be limited external alterations, with modifications to three existing entrances to accommodate wheelchair access and a new window on the second floor at the rear of the main building.

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (REF. D1184) has requested an archaeological record (Level 2/3) of the existing structure in advance of planning determination.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The Pritchard Jones Institute is a prominent building in the centre of Niwbwrch, which contributes greatly to the historic character of the town. The Institute is a grade II* listed building (reference 20554) constructed in 1905 in a Neo-Tudor architectural style and surrounded by a designed landscape and seven other grade II listed structures including six contemporary buildings and a war memorial. The Institute is listed for both its special architectural interest and its historic value and was officially opened by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley as a 'free gift forever' for the people of Niwbwrch. This sort of endowment is highly unusual and there are no similar examples of donated public buildings in Northwest Wales.

It is considered to be an outstanding example of an early 20th century public institution with fine half-timbered external detailing and exceptional interior fixtures, fittings and decoration. It forms the centrepiece of a planned development that includes six cottage homes.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

The requirements are for an archaeological record of the Pritchard Jones Institute, prior to renovation work. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service has prepared a Brief for this project (ref. D1184; reproduced in Appendix I), which states that the building record should be roughly commensurate with the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) Level 2/3 and should include the following elements:

- written account 1-3, 5-9, 22;
- drawings 1, 7-9;
- photographs 1-9.

4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Institute was built in 1905, and officially opened on June 30th by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley Bart. Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey; a plaque in the hallway reads: "This building was erected and endowed by John Prichard Jones, a native of this Parish, and presented as a free gift forever on June 30th 1905 to the people of Newborough for their use and for the use of the people of adjoining parishes, together with the cottage homes which are for the benefit of the inhabitants of Newborough alone. Architect Rowland Lloyd Jones, Caernarvon. Builder Hugh Hughes, Newborough". The institute and cottage homes were erected at a cost of £20,000; the donor, John Prichard Jones, began working as an apprentice in the retail trade in Caernarfon and eventually became Managing Director of Dickens and Jones in Regent Street, London. He also financed the building of Prichard Jones Hall at

the University of Wales, Bangor, for which he received a knighthood. The cottages were built to provide homes for pensioners of Newborough and the institute building itself housed a library, public hall, coffee room, smoking room and 'other offices' for the use of the cottage residents, and the inhabitants of Newborough and surrounding district.

The Institute was intended to serve as a community centre for the people of Newborough and the adjoining parishes of Llangainwen, Llangaffo, Llanidan and Malltraeth. Its facilities included a library, exhibition space and meeting and lecture rooms. The building was intended to contribute to the betterment of those using it. As well as copies of paintings by well-known artists of the calibre of JMW Turner, it also houses a copy of *The 'Compleat Angler'* by Izaak Walton, one of the most widely read books in English literature.

At its peak the Institute received daily deliveries of newspapers and periodicals from London and its capacious halls were used for banquets and civic functions. During and after World War Two the building was used as a school, and later, during the snooker boom of the 1980s, two full-sized tables were added.

The Institute's upkeep was paid for from the annual income generated by a property in the City of London at 24 Aldgate, until it was destroyed by bombs in World War Two. Sadly in the last 10 years the Institute has declined in use and the trustees have struggled to maintain the building. The roof is in need of urgent attention and widespread damp and patches of woodworm need to be resolved.

The institute was furnished by North of England Furnishing Company, Darlington, which was established in 1876. The company, based in Russell Street, Darlington, made fittings and furniture as well as selling educational materials (<http://www.durhampast.net/building.html>).

The clock within the clock tower was built by *J. Smith & Sons Midland Steam Clock Works, Derby* and is still maintained by the same company, now called *Smiths of Derby*. The company was established in 1856 by John Smith.

The Institute was included in the BBC TV *Restoration* series in 2006, where it was entered as an exceptional example of an early 20th century public institution, receiving regional runner-up place.

5.0 RESULTS

The recording of the building was undertaken on the 17th December 2007. The recording was completed using a Nikon D40 DSLR (6.1 megapixel), coupled with sketches and written records

The archive is held by GAT under the project number (**G1980**), with the photographic images stored on the JPEG Interchange Format.

5.1 External Elevations

This description is based on the Cadw Listed Building (Grade II) report (Ref. 20554):

Neo-Tudor style Institute building; asymmetrically planned, 2-storey with attics, based loosely on a hall and cross-wing principal, with short central range of 2-bays, and shorter 2-storey range set back to right end of main building (the caretaker's house). Entrance to left in central block, clock tower to its right. Elevations are faced with local granite rubble to lower part, half-timbered above, with Ruabon stone dressings throughout. Slate roof with shaped, rectangular, red-brick stacks with moulded caps; caretaker's house to right has decorated terracotta ridge tiles. Main entrance is through a depressed pointed arch with chamfered jambs; arch is decorated with beading in the angle, hoodmould above and recesses in the spandrels. Above the arch is a plain entablature broken by a moulded string and with continuous moulded string above which forms the first floor sill band. Directly over the entrance there is a first floor paired casement window with sandstone lintel; each window is of 3 lights, 2 side-hung casements with a top-hung casement over. Right of the entrance is a clock tower; 3 stages with the clock stage above. Ground floor with hipped-roofed advanced block to front lit by single quatrefoil light in front face, first floor with similarly detailed windows to those above the entrance, 2nd floor with narrow lights; each stage is articulated by moulded sill bands, the 2nd floor with an ashlar band under the dentilled cornice; clock stage above. Clock stage has 4 faces each with advanced central

panel, front with clock face, flanking panels are fluted with moulded plinth and cornice. Moulded dentilled cornice, then cupola above with tall finial. Advanced 3-storey wing to right has ground floor transomed and mullioned windows of 4 lights, lower lights with 2-panes, smaller upper lights small paned. Entablature and mullioned windows of 3-lights above, similarly detailed to those above the entrance. Second floor with plain sill band and canted oriel window of 3-lights; jettied gable apex. Advanced wing to left has slightly advanced 2-storey bay window; ground floor with transomed and mullioned windows of 5-lights (as for right wing), similarly detailed entablature above; 1st floor also with transomed and mullioned windows of 5-lights, lower lights 2-pane, upper lights with rounded heads. Two-storey wing set back at right end (caretakers house) has panelled door to left and windows similarly detailed to those over the main entrance. Other elevations also have similar windows.

5.2 Internal Elevations

For description purposes, each room has it's own designated code, based on the supplied architects drawings (reproduced as Figures 01 to 09), starting with G01 on the ground floor, F01 on the first floor and S01 on the second floor. Each doorway and window has a separate alphanumeric reference too, starting with D01 and W01 respectively (as listed on the plans and elevations).

Due to the renovation work, the majority of the furniture within the property had been removed or grouped together and protected beneath sheeting and could not be inspected.

Entrance is through half-glazed doorway with flanking half-glazed panels and rectangular fanlights with margin panes above; windows with floriate Art Nouveau designs. Central hallway beyond contains dog-leg staircase with moulded rail on turned balusters; battered newel post with fluted sides, top panels decorated with carved flower set under a moulded cap. The hallway contains a brass plaque giving details of the history of the institute; panelled doors lead into ground floor rooms, hall and nursery to right, library and reading room to left. The library and reading room are the most richly decorated rooms, divided by a glazed partition of Art Nouveau style floriate design glasswork. The library contains original shelving, reading desks and rounded cupboards and also houses the original library booking system behind the counter; the reading room has an ornate floriate tiled fireplace and both rooms have decorative plaster coving. Other rooms in the institute also contain tiled fireplaces, the ground floor hall has one decorated with floriate designs, other fireplaces are plainer; and other rooms also contain moulded coving, again of plainer design that that found in the library and reading room.

Ground Floor

This level comprises 18 rooms (Figure 02). The ground floor is accessed through the southeast facing main entrance. The main entrance comprises a porch, built from a masonry archway that leads into a recessed set of double half-glazed doorways with flanking half-glazed panels and rectangular fanlights with margin panes above; windows with floriate Art Nouveau designs. The archway is a segmental design with impostes, voussoirs and the keystone built from dressed and carved sandstone (reddish-yellow in colour). The voussoirs and keystone have a carved beaded decorative design forming ever decreasing sets of "arches" interspersed with a blockwork pattern. This blockwork pattern is repeated on the timber frame above the entrance doors. The archway measures 3.00m in height, with a clear span of 1.74m. Surmounting the arch is a sandstone built abutment that rises, c.1.00m to the height of the first floor. This area will form the location of the new outer doors/disabled access ramp.

G01- Plates 23 to 25

This room comprises the small porch formed between the entrance arch and main double doors. The room measures 3.30m in height, 2.80m in width and 2.50m in length. The room comprises two opposing elevations, plastered and painted with a 0.22m high skirting detail (painted but not fitted). The remaining two elevations comprise the double doors and archway respectively. The floor surface comprises decorative tiles forming a rectangular based series of geometric patterns.

G02 – Plates 26 to 27

This room comprises a vestibule linking the main entrance to the main hall. This room measures 3.30m in height, 2.80m in width and 2.30m in length. There are access/egress points on all four elevations: a

double door linked to G01 (D01), two open archways linked to G03 and G09 respectively and a single door (D02) linked to G04. The northeast facing elevation, which includes D02, matches the porch in general appearance, with an elevation (3.00m high), plastered and painted. A wooden polished skirting board is attached at ground level, 0.37m high with a moulded design of alternating concave/convex forms. This design is mirrored in the impostes for the two arches leading into G03 and G09, with similar design patterns leading to the base of the voussoirs. The arches each measure 2.0m in width and 2.50m in height. The abutment, filling the space between the top of the arch and the ceiling, matches in design that used for the external arch of the main entrance, albeit finished in wood and not stone. At ceiling level, the interface between the respective elevations and the ceiling are disguised by a decorative crown moulding, constructed from wood. The ceiling is painted and plastered.

G03 – Plates 27 to 33

This room is rectangular in shape and is separated from the vestibule (G02) by an open arch entrance. This room measures 3.30m in height, 2.80m in width and 5.10m in length (4.10m on the staircase side). A wooden staircase is located on the eastern side of the room providing access to the first floor. There are three doorways: D03, a single wood panelled door providing access to G04 on the west side of the ground floor; D06, providing access to G07 at the rear of the ground floor; D05, providing access to G08, a small utility cupboard. The decorative details match that for the northeast facing elevation of G02: painted plaster walls and ceiling, moulded skirting and crown moulding at ceiling level (dimensions for skirtings as before). A dado rail runs along the opposing northeast and southwest facing elevations. The latter follows the contour of the staircase, rising with it as far as the first floor. The staircase is constructed from wood and rises to an intermediate landing. The two lowest treads have a bullnose shape. The tread has an average width of 1.10m, a depth of 0.25m and a rise of 0.20m. Attached to the second tread is the wooden balustrade, which follows the staircase to the landing. Both the post and balusters, which form the balustrade, are decorated, with battered newel post with fluted sides, top panels decorated with carved flower set under a moulded cap.

G04 – Plates 34 to 39

This room is rectangular in shape and is accessed from G02 by doorway D02. This room measures 3.30m in height, 6.40m in width and 8.90m in length. The room functions as a library (its original function) and is divided from the reading room (G06) by a glazed partition of Art Nouveau style floriate design glasswork. The library contains original shelving, reading desks and rounded cupboards and also houses the original library booking system behind the counter. All fittings are made from wood and various examples bear a plaque stating: *North of England School furnishing Ltd. Darlington*. The counter is located at the northern corner of the room and is accessed via a separate door in G03 (doorway D03). The counter measures 5.00m in length (forming an L shape), 0.50m in width and 0.90m in height and is decorated by wooden panels. A 1.50m high panel runs the length of three of the elevations in the room (the fourth elevation is formed by the glazed partition dividing this room from the reading room). There are three windows. The largest example: W01 faces southeast and is a transomed and mullioned window of 5-lights. The two remaining windows are on the northwest facing elevation (W02 and W03). W02 has been blocked, W03 is still in use. Both windows have been built in a paired casement window with sandstone lintel style, which is the style of window used in the majority of rooms.

At ceiling level, the interface between the respective elevations and the ceiling are disguised by a decorative crown moulding, constructed from wood. As with the unpanelled sections of walling, the ceiling is painted and plastered. Across the centre of the ceiling is a 0.20m deep load bearing beam, disguised by a decorative crown moulding. Another example is located above the glazed partition separating this room from the reading room.

An original vent fitting was identified near W01, with an ornate metal grille. The vent bears the stamp *J. Stott & Co. Oldham* (research did not identify any historical references to this company).

Another original fitting was attached to W03, which appeared to be a small pulley system for opening the upper casement.

G05 – Plate 40

This is a small vestibule providing access to G06, 2.30m long, 1.40m wide and 3.30m high. The vestibule is formed by two glazed partitions of Art Nouveau style floriate design glasswork that match that used to partition the library and the reading room. Access into the reading room is provided by double doors (G06).

G06 – Plates 41 to 47

This room was formerly the reading room and until recently acted as an exhibition room/seminar room. The room is of the same size and decorative style as G04 (the library) and is separated from that room by a glazed partition of Art Nouveau style floriate design glasswork. Access into this room is via a vestibule (G05). The wall panelling and crown moulding matches that used in G04. There are four paired casement windows with sandstone lintels (W04 to W07) in two pairs, with the same pulley system in place for opening the upper casements (W05 has been blocked). Located between W06 and W07 is a floriate design tiled fireplace, 1.80m high and 1.20m wide.

G07 – Plates 48 to 49

This room is currently a public toilet and measures 2.20m in height, a maximum of 2.80m in width and 2.90m in length. The room is accessed from G03 (hallway), via door D06. There is also access to the rear of the property through this room, via doorway D07. There are two small casement windows in place, windows W08 and W09.

The original function of this room is unclear as it has been modernised. This room is also part of the renovation area, with the provision of new disabled and improvement of existing access via the erection of new partitions.

G08

A small toilet accessed via G03, located within the spandrel beneath the staircase. Currently linked to larger toilet G07. The link between this room and the larger toilet will be blocked for fire safety. This room measures 2.20m in height, a maximum of 1.30m in width and 2.20m in length

G09 – Plate 50

Functions as a vestibule between hall G02 and rooms G11 and G12. This room measures 3.35m in height, 2.28m in width and 2.90m in length. The decorative details match that for G02: painted plaster walls and ceiling, moulded skirting and crown moulding at ceiling level (dimensions for skirtings as before). The crown moulding is less ornate in this room however, with a beaded design. Access into rooms G11 and G12 are via doors D08 and D09 respectively. Both doors are panelled wood also found in the other rooms on this floor. Room G09 will be the location of the new lift. The lift is self supporting, but requires an opening in the ceiling. According to development plan 1321.01, the lift will measure 2.00m x 1.00m in size (w x l).

G10

Small kitchen area, 3.35m in height, 3.10m in length and 2.28m in width. Contains modern fittings Accessed via G11 (using doorway D10). A single quatrefoil light window is located in the southeast facing elevation wall (see Plates 07 and 08 for external view of light).

G11 – Plates 51 and 52

Large function room, 5.00m wide, 6.95m long and 3.35m high. A wooden polished skirting board is attached at ground level, 0.30m high with a moulded design of alternating concave/convex forms forming a beaded pattern. A 0.10m wide moulded dado rail runs the length of the room at 0.70m above floor level. A second dado rail, 0.05m thick is positioned 2.60m above floor level. There is a crown moulding fitted at the junction between the ceiling and the walls. A floriate design tiled fireplace is located on the southwest facing internal elevation, which measures 1.90m in width and 1.70m in height. The tiles are a dark green colour. A metal vent, which matches that identified in room G04, is located on the same wall as the fireplace.

G12 – Plates 53 to 56

Large function room, accessed from room G09 via doorway D08. The room measures 3.35m in height, 8.48m in length and 5.82m in width. A staircase to the first floor is located in the eastern corner of the room. The internal fittings/decorations match those of room G11, except for the windows in the southeast facing internal elevation, which match those used in room G06, with three examples of paired casement windows with sandstone lintels (windows W10 to W12). The windows measure 2.10m in height and 1.70m in width; the associated sill is 0.46m deep. A tiled fireplace is positioned along the northwest facing internal elevation, close to doorway D08; the fireplace measures 1.20m in height and 1.20m in width. A second doorway (D13) is located at the other end of this elevation, which leads into the staircase and hallway G13. The room fittings include a 0.30m high varnished wood moulded skirting, which runs the length of the room and also surrounds the doors; a 0.10m wide moulded dado rail, which runs the length of the room; crown moulding along the length of the ceiling, painted white; two built-in cupboards along the same elevation as entrance door D08 (both painted white with four sets of panelled doors each), 2.20m high, 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep, with another example attached to the boxed in staircase of similar dimensions. There are several pieces of furniture in the room. The three largest pieces appear to be bookshelves or exhibition shelves. An air vent, also identified in room G11, is positioned along the same wall as the fireplace.

G13

A narrow hallway accessed from room G11 (via doorway D11), 1.11m long and 0.70m wide, which in turn provides access to room G14 and to a spiral staircase leading to the first floor.

G14 – Plates 58 to 61

A storage room or scullery located on the northeastern side of the building, accessed via rooms G13 and G11 (doorways D13 and D11 respectively). The room is roughly square in size, 3.35m high, 3.59m long and 3.90m wide. There is no ornate decoration in the room (no skirtings, crown mouldings or dado rails). The floor surface is constructed from a simple geometric tile pattern of alternating black and red diamond shaped tiles. There are two doorways in the room: D14, which provides access/egress to the rear of the property, and D12, which provides access/egress to the front of the property. A short wooden partition has been placed within G14, next to door D12, presumably to shield the room from the elements when the door is opened (coat hook fixings along the partition suggest a secondary function). A fixed glass window has been fitted into the wall between G14 and the spiral staircase, to provide natural light for the staircase. Another window, W13, provides light from the outside into the room (the window is the casement design used elsewhere on this floor).

G15

An external storage room. Locked and inaccessible. Plans state that the room measures 2.20m in length and 1.90m in width (1321.m1/01).

G16 – Plate 12 (external view)

An external storage room. Locked and inaccessible. Plans state that the room measures 1.20m in length and 1.10m in width (1321.m1/01).

G17– Plate 12 (external view)

An external toilet. Locked and inaccessible. Plans state that the room measures 1.90m in length and 1.10m in width (1321.m1/01).

G18– Plate 12 (external view)

An external toilet. Locked and inaccessible. Plans state that the room measures 1.90m in length and 1.10m in width (1321.m1/01).

First Floor

F01- Plates 65 to 67

Mezzanine style vestibule area providing access from the main stairway to the first floor, including rooms F02, F03, F04 and F05 (all doors are 1.98m in height and 0.70m in width). The room measures 14.45m in length, 2.80m in width and 2.90m in height. Decorative style is similar to that used for the ground floor vestibule area, with moulded skirtings (varnished; 0.37m high), crown mouldings (less elaborate than that used in the ground floor vestibule: a beaded design rather than a florid design, dimensions are similar however) and a dado rail (moulded with beading, set at a height of 1.10m). The walls and ceiling are painted and plastered. An archway is set towards the centre of the room: 3.00m in width and 2.50m in height. The archway matches that located in G02: impostes with white moulded plinths and a beaded vertical design on the impost and the voussoir of the arch. The abutment matches that recorded on the ground floor too, with a recessed beaded design. A narrow archway, 1.50m wide and 2.50m high is located to immediate northeast, with a matching design. This second archway links F01 to F05.

The 3.00m wide archway will be blocked during the renovation work and a screen with double doors attached to create a small lobby.

F02 – Plates 68 to 70

This room is accessed from F01 via doorway D21 (0.60m wide panelled door). This space is currently used as an office, which measures 2.90m in height, 2.55m in length and 2.79m in width. A 1.18m wide casement window is located on the southeast facing elevation. A 0.40m high moulded skirting runs along the room at floor level. The use of modern screws to fix this feature to the wall suggests these are late-twentieth century fittings rather originals. A 0.10m wide dado rail is attached, 0.90m above the floor level, which runs the length of the room. There are no ceiling mouldings in use. The walls are plastered and painted. A modern light fitting is in use.

F03 – Plates 73 to 78

Large function room, which appears to have been a recreational room as there are fittings associated with snooker tables. Room measures 12.91m in length, 8.92m in width and between 3.05m and 4.40m in height (trapezoidal profile). There are seven window fittings, all still in use (windows W16 to W22). Windows W17 to W22 measure 2.10m in height and 1.70m in width; the associated sill is 0.46m deep. Window W16 is larger, with transomed and mullioned windows of 5-lights, lower lights 2-pane, upper lights with rounded heads, similar to that used directly below on the ground floor. Two 0.60m long and 0.20m wide fittings are located either side of this window (one each side; see Plate 77). They appear to be fittings for gas lights, with the decorative adjustment handles still extant (Plate 78). The remaining windows in the room (four on the southwest facing elevation, two on the northwest) are the casement design used throughout the structure and described elsewhere. This is the largest room in the building. Four ceiling trusses are placed three metres apart: each example has the main truss supported by two metal poles, anchored from the centre into the adjoining walls. A decorative moulding has been placed at the interface between the wall and ceiling for each example. Between each truss is a light fitting; four in total spanning the centre of the ceiling. Each example measures 0.90m in width and incorporates a series of concentric circles interspersed with a filigree design. These light fittings are no longer in use and have been replaced with modern light fittings. A wooden stage is located at the northwestern end of the room, between windows W21 and W22: the stage measures 4.00m in length, 2.50m width and is 0.30m high. The stage is covered with linoleum and a 1.20m wide, 1.50m high fireplace, with glazed tile finish, is located atop the stage, against the wall. Surrounding the stage and the entire length of the room, is a 0.40m high skirting, varnished wood with a beaded moulded design. There are two doors at the eastern end of the room: D19 and D20 respectively (both 0.60m wide panelled doors). Attached to the floor beside both examples are 0.80m long wooden racks for supporting snooker cues. Similar examples are located on the opposite wall. The current light fittings and the markings on the linoleum floor, suggest this room was, until recently, used as a snooker room. The snooker table have subsequently been removed.

Both extant doorways are to be rehung during renovation, with access/egress limited to D19.

F04 – Plates 79 to 80

Rectangular shaped office space, accessed from room F05. Part of the three-stage clock tower. Room is currently unused but bears the hallmarks of recent decoration. Room measures 3.87m in length, 2.89m in width and 2.90m in height. It is located directly above rooms G09 and G10 and below the clock tower. An enclosed wooden built box, 0.60m in length and width runs vertically through the room. This box contains the pendula of the clock mechanism in the room above. The only remaining features are the 0.30m high moulded skirtings and the 2.00m high, 1.20m wide casement window. Sole access is through a wooden panelled door, D29.

As part of the renovation work, the lift shaft will be positioned at the northwestern corner of the room. A 2.00m long, 1.00m lift shaft will be open in the floor. The shaft will not affect the ceiling, but will be used to create access to the first floor.

F05

Small rectangular room between rooms F04 and F06; measures 2.20m in length, 1.55m in width and 2.90m in height. Accessed via F01 through door D22 and in turn provides access to F06 through doorway D23 (both doorways are wood panelled). An internal window set in the partition wall between F05 and F06, provides natural light into F05. It appears that the room functioned as a storage cupboard and/or cloakroom. Room F06 appears to be a function room and room F05 may have been designed to facilitate this, acting as a cloakroom.

This room will be affected by the construction of the lift shaft. The design appears to show the removal, partial or complete, of the walls creating the room.

F06 – Plates 81 to 83

Function room accessed from room F05. Room measures 8.45m in length, 5.43m in width and 2.90m in height. Colour scheme and decoration style is similar to that used in function room F03. A boxed in staircase is located at the northeastern corner of the room. The room includes a linoleum/carpeted floor; 0.40m high varnished wood skirtings (topped with a moulded/beaded design); a 0.10m wide moulded dado at 0.80m above floor level (runs the length of the room); a 1.20m high, 1.00m wide green tiled fireplace along the northwest facing internal elevation; two built in cupboards along the same elevation (both painted white with four sets of panelled doors each), 2.20m high, 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep, with another example attached to the boxed in staircase of similar dimensions. Two 0.90m wide circular moulded light fittings are fitted into the ceiling, incorporating a series of concentric circles interspersed with a filigree design. These light fittings were also identified in function room F03. Three casement windows (windows W24 to W26) are set into the northwestern elevation. The windows measure 2.10m in height and 1.70m in width; the associated sill is 0.46m deep. The design of the windows matches that used in F03. There is a crown moulding fitted at the junction between the ceiling and the walls, with a beaded design that matches that used in room G11 on the ground floor (this is the most common crown moulded design; another more elaborate design is used at the main entrance vestibule; qv room G02). Modern office furniture is concentrated in the centre of the room.

This room matches ground floor room G12 in size and design.

F07

Small vestibule/landing linking function room F06 to spiral staircase and room F08. The room measures 2.90m in length, 2.42m in length and 1.02m in width. The staircase has been boxed in, so it is not visible from room F06. Access to F07 is through doorway D24. An 0.80m wide window provides natural light into this room and the associated staircase.

F08 – Plate 85

This room is currently living quarters (unoccupied). The proposed development will redesign this room to convert it to office space (via timber studding partitions) and a stairway will be added to provide access to the second floor (room S03). The room forms part of larger living accommodation area, including rooms F10 and F11. Room F08 provides access to office space F09, and second floor room S02 via a small staircase. Access is also possible to room F04 via doorway D29. The room is accessed via doorway D24 and access to rooms F10 and 11 are via doorway D26.

The room measures 5.47m in length, 3.52m in width and 2.75m in height. The room includes: a wooden floor; 0.25m high varnished wood skirting; beaded wood framing around all doors (appears modern); a 1.00m high, 0.85m wide wooden partition (modern) next to doorway D24; a modern fireplace (gas) with associated fittings; a built in cupboard (modern); modern coving is used at the ceiling/wall interface. No visible original fittings so original function unclear.

This room will be considerably altered as part of the proposed renovation work: the room will be converted into a vestibule and staircase, with the latter leading to second floor room S03 (see Figure 06 and development drawing 1321.01/03a.)

F09 – Plate 86 to 87

Empty former office space, recently decorated. Access via painted wood panelled door (original), D28. This room measures 2.75m in height, 4.29m in length and 3.25m in width. A 0.37m high moulded skirting (beaded design) runs the length of the room and also surrounds the door. There is no crown moulding/coving within the room. The ceilings and walls have recently been painted. A large window faces southeast and is an entablature and mullioned design of 3-lights.

F10/F11 – Plate 89 to 90

Two interlinked rooms that may formerly functioned as one. The rooms, as with living room F08, have been modernised: F10 currently functions as a kitchen and F11 currently functions as a bathroom. Access is from room F08 via door D26.

F10 is the smaller of the two rooms, L-shaped, 3.60m in length, 1.65m in width and 2.25m in height. All original fittings have been disguised by modern décor, including bathroom fittings and the in-built cupboards. Window W27 (casement design) has been partially blocked (still visible from the outside however); neighbouring window W28 (casement design), is still intact. Both windows face northwest.

F11 is larger than F10, and 3.60m in length, 2.65m in width and 2.25m in height. All original fittings have been disguised by modern décor, including kitchen fittings and in-built cupboards. Window W29 (casement design) is still intact and faces southeast. The kitchen fittings include an L-shaped worktop (0.60m wide, with a total length of 5.05m), with an in-built sink and hob and overhead cupboards. The underlying plumbing is visible. Most original fittings appear to have been removed or disguised. A vent is visible below the sink, but has been painted over.

These rooms are to be altered to accommodate a toilet block. The original partitions are to be removed and new partitions installed via timber studding and plasterboard. A new rooflight will be added.

Second Floor

The second floor is currently accessed via a narrow staircase attached to room F08. The proposed developments will add an additional staircase within room F08, for accessing the second floor). The existing rooms on the second floor will be re-partitioned and a new room will be creating from existing attic space.

S01 – Plate 91- 92

Narrow landing accessed via staircase on the first floor. Measures 4.05m in length, 1.12m in width and 2.25m in height. The landing in turn provides access to rooms S02, S03 and S04, via doorways D30, D32 and D31, respectively (all doors are 1.98m in height and 0.70m in width). The staircase is a functional design, 0.60m wide, with a beaded banister and unadorned railings, all painted white. The landing includes a 0.20m high, moulded/beaded skirting, with a narrower example surrounding the doors. All the walls are plastered and painted.

S02 – Plate 95 to 96

Square shaped room, 2.25m high, 3.80m long and 3.28m wide. Accessed via door D30 from hallway S01. Large bay window with southeastern aspect (W35), 1.00m deep and 2.00m wide. Original

moulded skirtings in place, 0.18m high; no crown moulding/coving. Roof dragon tie protruding through ceiling and attached to wall. Possible former living quarters within caretaker's block.

Partition separating this room and room S03 will be removed and repositioned, enlarging S02 and shrinking S03. The landing S01 will be removed and the stairway blocked. A new access between rooms S02 and S03 will be created.

S03 – Plate 97 to 99

Rectangular shaped room (unoccupied). Measures 4.98m in length, 3.42m in width and 2.25m in height. Function unclear but has been modernised; probable former living quarters within caretakers block. Accessed via hallway S01. Casement window (W34) with northeastern aspect. Modern skirting surrounds the room and the door. An attic entrance is located at the southwestern corner. A possible boxed in radiator is visible on the wall opposite the door. Has been painted so no specific details. A modern radiator is attached below the window.

As part of the development, this room will be redesigned and converted into a landing space, linked to room F08 via a staircase and providing access to rooms S02/S04 and a new room created from existing attic space.

S04 – Plate 100 to 101

Small square room within clock tower designed to facilitate access to the clock mechanism. Located directly below clock face. A narrow window with southeastern aspect is sole light source (W36). Room is square, 2.25m in height and 2.89m in length and width. The clock mechanism is built on a shelf attached to a 1.0m high partition. The mechanism is attached to a series of pendula that hang below in a chamber that continues into F04 (where its boxed in and attached to a wall). Rising above the mechanism are the various workings which operate the clock face. The clock mechanism is stamped *J. Smith & Sons Midland Steam Clock Works, Derby*. The mechanism is placed in front of the window. Access to the clock face is via a small hatch and associated ladder. The ladder was in a state of disrepair, restricting access to the clock face room.

An extra room will be constructed from existing loft space and will be accessed from room S03. The door dimension is supplied in development drawing 1321.0/03a as 0.60m in width, with an associated window of the same width. A 2.00m wide casement window with a northwestern aspect will be opened through the existing external wall.

6.0 SOURCES

Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor, Gwynedd.

Information file on PRN20554 at Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor, Gwynedd.

King, J. 2006 (ed.). *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage. Swindon.

<http://www.durhampast.net/building.html>

<http://www.smithofderby.com/>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/programmes/restoration/2006/wales_prichard_jones_institute_01.shtml

APPENDIX I

DESIGN BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

Site: Pritchard Jones Institute, Lon Pendref, Niwbwrch, Ynys Môn

Date: 11th December 2007

National Grid Reference: 242500 365700

Planning reference: 45C252A/LB

This design brief is only valid for six months after the above date. After this period Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be contacted.

It is recommended that the contractor appointed to carry out the archaeological assessment visits the site of the proposed development and consults the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) for north-west Wales before completing their specification. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service cannot guarantee the inclusion of all relevant information in the design brief.

Key elements specific to this design brief have been highlighted.

1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1 For the purposes of this brief the site comprises the Pritchard Jones Institute, Lon Pendref, Newborough, Ynys Môn.
- 1.2 The property is situated on the north side of Lon Pendref on the east of Newborough.
- 1.3 Newborough is located on the south of Ynys Môn in North-West Wales.

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The Pritchard Jones Institute is a prominent building in the centre of Newborough and contributes greatly to the historic character of the town.
- 2.2 The Institute is a grade II* listed building (reference 20554) constructed in 1905 in a Neo-Tudor architectural style and surrounded by a designed landscape and 7 other grade II listed structures including 6 contemporary buildings and a war memorial.
- 2.3 The Institute is listed for both its special architectural interest and its historic value.
- 2.4 It was officially opened by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley as a 'free gift forever' for the people of Newborough. This sort of endowment is highly unusual and there are no similar examples of donated public buildings in North-West Wales.
- 2.5 It is considered to be an outstanding example of an early 20th century public institution with fine half timbered external detailing and exceptional interior fixtures, fittings and decoration. It forms the centrepiece of a remarkable planned development which includes 6 cottage homes
- 2.6 Further historic details may be revealed during the renovation works.

2.7 The reports below must be consulted in relation to this brief.

2.8 Documentation

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage, London.

3.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

3.1 The building is to be extensively repaired and renovated to improve its function and usability.

3.2 This is a *design brief* for a programme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of the development to be undertaken following planning consent, according to guidelines set out in Welsh national planning guidance (*Planning Policy Guidance Wales 2002*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*). The programme of works will comprise a **building record** to be made in advance of the proposed renovations.

3.3 This *design brief* should be used by the archaeological contractor as the basis for the preparation of a detailed written archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service for approval before the work commences.

3.4 The *specification* should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- Non-technical summary.
- Details of the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on a plan their location and extent.
- A research design which sets out the site-specific objectives of the archaeological works.
- Reference to the relevant legislation.
- Health and Safety considerations.
- Monitoring procedures.
- Field methodology.
- The level and grade of all key project staff.
- A timetable for the proposed works including contingency costs (if appropriate).
- The intended method of publication.
- Archive deposition.

4.0 Mitigation detail

4.1 The programme of archaeological works to **mitigate** the impact of the development will consist of a programme of building recording.

4.2 Building record detail

4.3 The building record should be roughly commensurate with the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) Level 2/3 and should include the following elements:

- written account 1-3, 5-9, 22;

- drawings 1, 7-9;
- photographs 1-9.

- 4.4 Before new records are prepared, existing sources of information should be found and examined for their adequacy. Such information may be found in drawings, photographs, published and unpublished accounts.
- 4.5 The **written account** should draw on a range of available resources and discuss the building's significance, origins, development and use. The Historic Environment Record, the University of Bangor and the local archive, held at Llangefni County Record Office, should be visited.
- 4.6 The **drawings** must include sketch plans of the existing floors, room spaces, elevations and any significant architectural detailing within the building.
- 4.7 **Photographs** should be detailed and must record all features, room spaces and elevations to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. Each print should be clearly labelled with the subject, orientation and the date taken, and cross-referenced to its negative and or digital file (see 4.8 & 4.9).
- 4.8 Both black-and-white and colour photography should be used where appropriate.
- 4.9 If utilising digital technology, high resolution images (preferably in tiff. format) must be produced. These should be presented within the report as a hard copy and a compact disc must be included as an archive to accompany the report.
- 4.10 Further information may be revealed during the course of the renovation. The programme of works needs to be co-ordinated with the archaeological contractor so that there is adequate opportunity and time allowed to identify, investigate and record any remains which may be relevant, in accordance with the Archaeological Standards.
- 4.11 The archaeological contractor will ensure that sufficient resource is made available for the programme to result in an archive report.
- 4.12 The report should specifically include the following:
- a) a copy of the design brief and agreed specification,
 - b) a location plan,
 - c) a plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings,
 - d) full dimensional and descriptive detail, a full bibliography of sources consulted,
 - e) An archive compact disc.

5.0 General requirements

- 5.1 The archaeological recording and watching brief must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character.
- 5.2 Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and all written work attributed to an author(s).

- 5.3 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines. The following are of particular relevance in this instance:-
- English Heritage's 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.
 - Richards, J. & Robinson, D. 2000. Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: *Guide to Good Practice*. Second Edition. The Archaeology Data Service Guide to Good Practice. Oxbow Books.
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1985 (revised 2006) Code of Conduct.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1990 (revised 2002) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1996 (revised 2001) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
 - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
- 5.4 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.
- 5.5 The archaeological contractor must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 5.6 Any changes to the specifications that the archaeological contractor may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and approved.
- 5.7 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate environmental health regulations followed. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and the local Coroner must be informed immediately human remains are discovered.
- 5.8 Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service before the commencement of investigation.

- 5.9 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.
- 5.10 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared in accordance with standard guidance. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) within six months of the completion of the project.
- 5.11 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.

6.0 Curatorial monitoring

- 6.1 The project will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service to ensure the fulfilment of the brief and specifications. The Development Control Archaeologist will normally review the progress of reports and archive preparation. The archaeological contractor must inform Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service in writing of the proposed start dates for the project and any subsequent phases of work.

7.0 Glossary of terms

- 7.1 *Archaeological Contractor*
A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer an appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.
- 7.2 *Archaeological Curator*
A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities is the Development Control Archaeologist, who works to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's Curators' Code of Practice.
- 7.3 *Archive*
An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.
- 7.4 *Brief*
The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.
- 7.5 *Historic environment Record (HER)*
A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

7.6 *Specification*

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

7.7 *Watching brief*

A formal programme of observation during non-archaeological excavation works in order to identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains which may be present, in accordance with the Archaeological Standards.

8.0 Further information

8.1 This document outlines best practice expected of an archaeological assessment but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

8.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

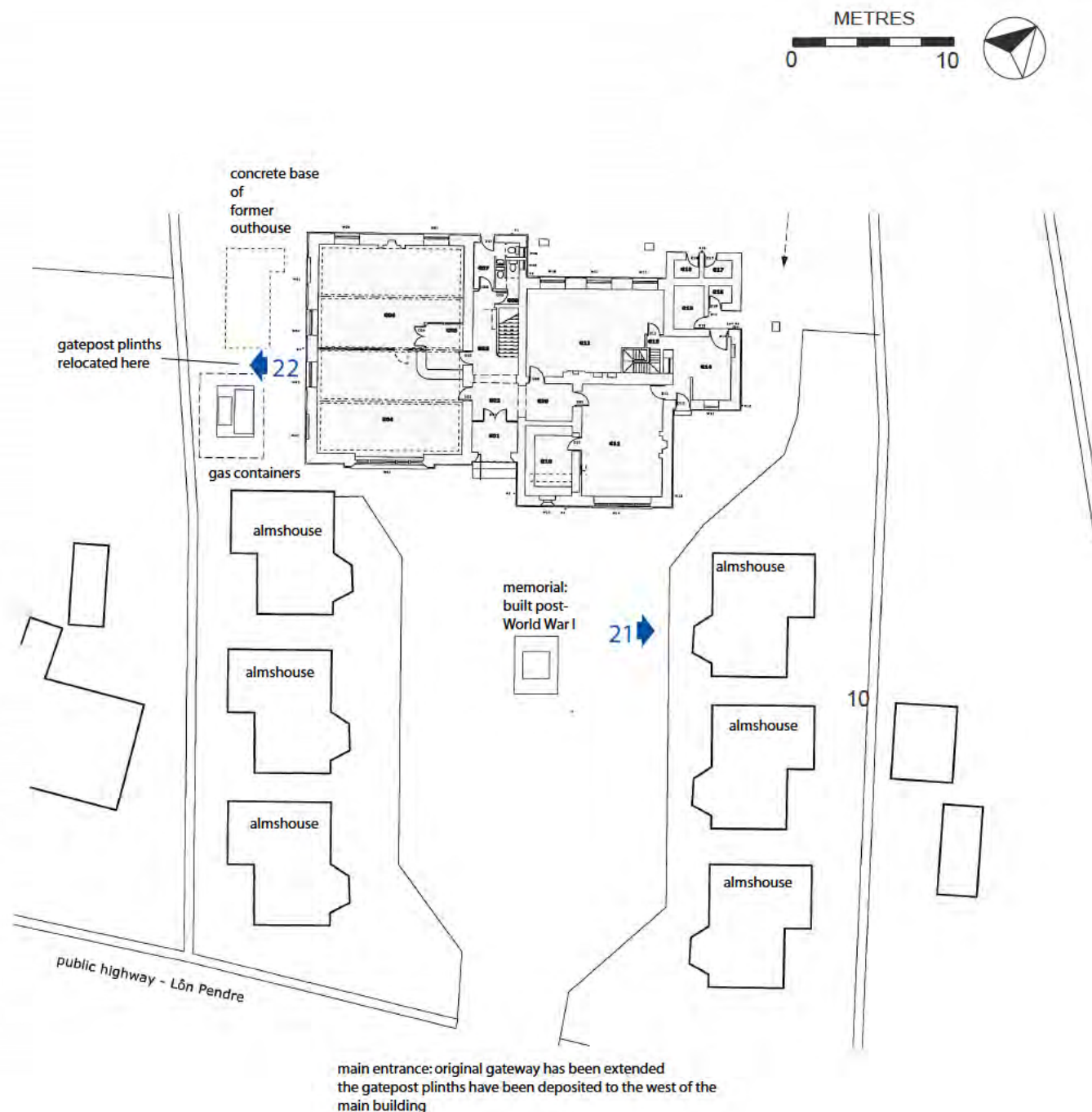
Ashley Batten

Swyddog Rheolaeth Datblygiad - Development Control Officer

**GWASANAETH CYNLLUNIO ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD - GWYNEDD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANNING SERVICE**

Craig Beuno, Ffordd Y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Ffon/Tel: 01248 370926 Ffacs/Fax: 01248 370925 ashley.batten@heneb.co.uk



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Plate Number and Direction Taken

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Craig Beuno, Ffired y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT
Ffôn: 01248 352535 Ffacs: 01248 370925 email: gat@hemeb.co.uk

Figure 1: Site Location:
Pritchard Jones Institute &
Almshouses
(Based on Dobson Owen
Drawing 1321.m1)

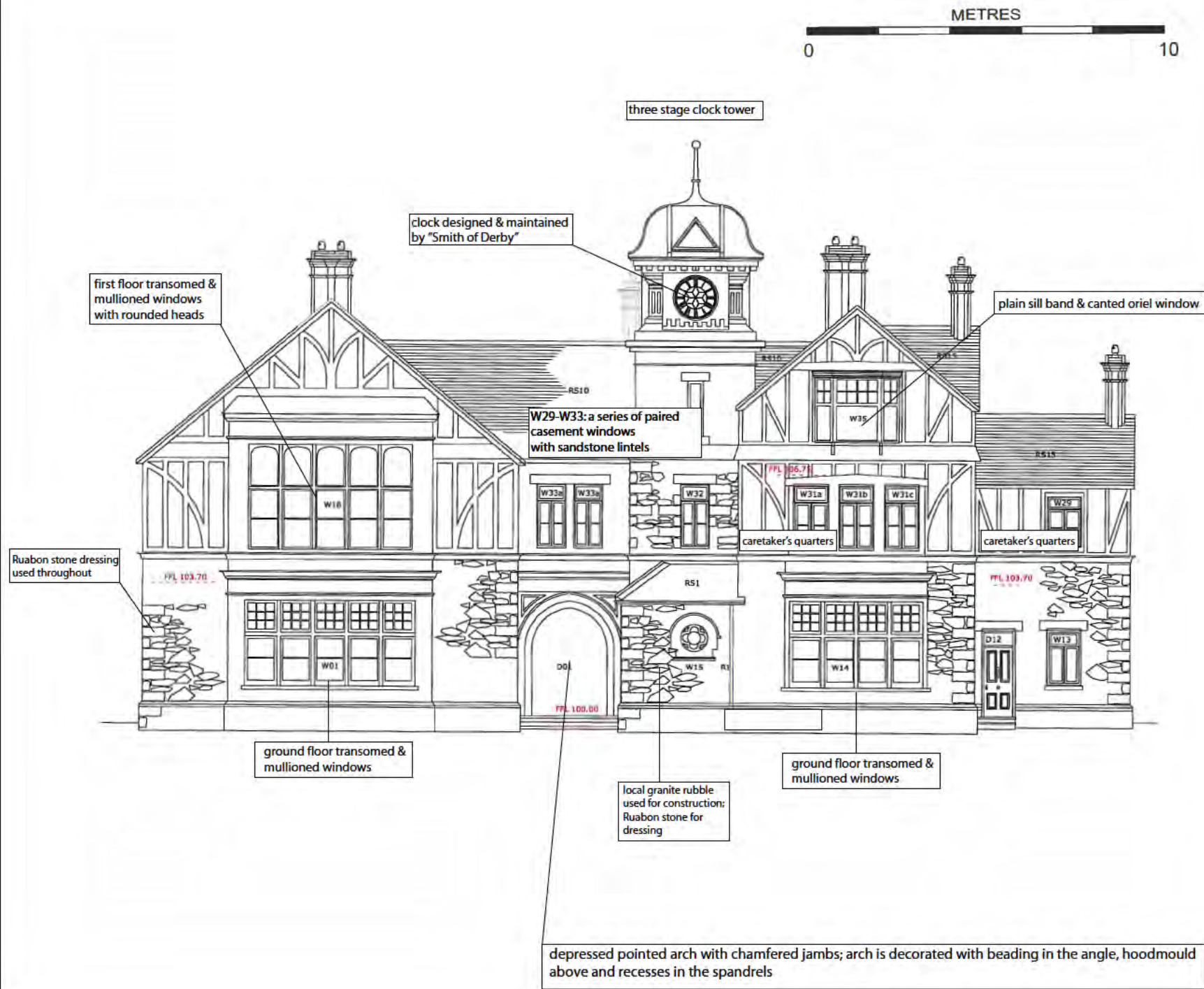


Figure 2: Southeast facing Elevation
(Based on Dobson Owen Drawing 1321.m1/07)

paired casement windows
with sandstone lintels used
throughout elevation;
except for W23a/b

slate roofing used throughout

entire elevation faced with
pebbledash render



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Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gal@henob.co.uk

Figure 3: Northwest facing elevation
(Based on Dobson Owen Drawing 1321.m1/08)

chimneys throughout are shaped, rectangular, red-brick stacks with moulded caps

paired casement windows with sandstone lintels used throughout

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slate roofing used throughout



entire elevation faced with pebbledash render

continuous moulded string that forms the first floor sill band

local granite rubble used for construction; Ruabon stone for dressing

southwest facing elevation

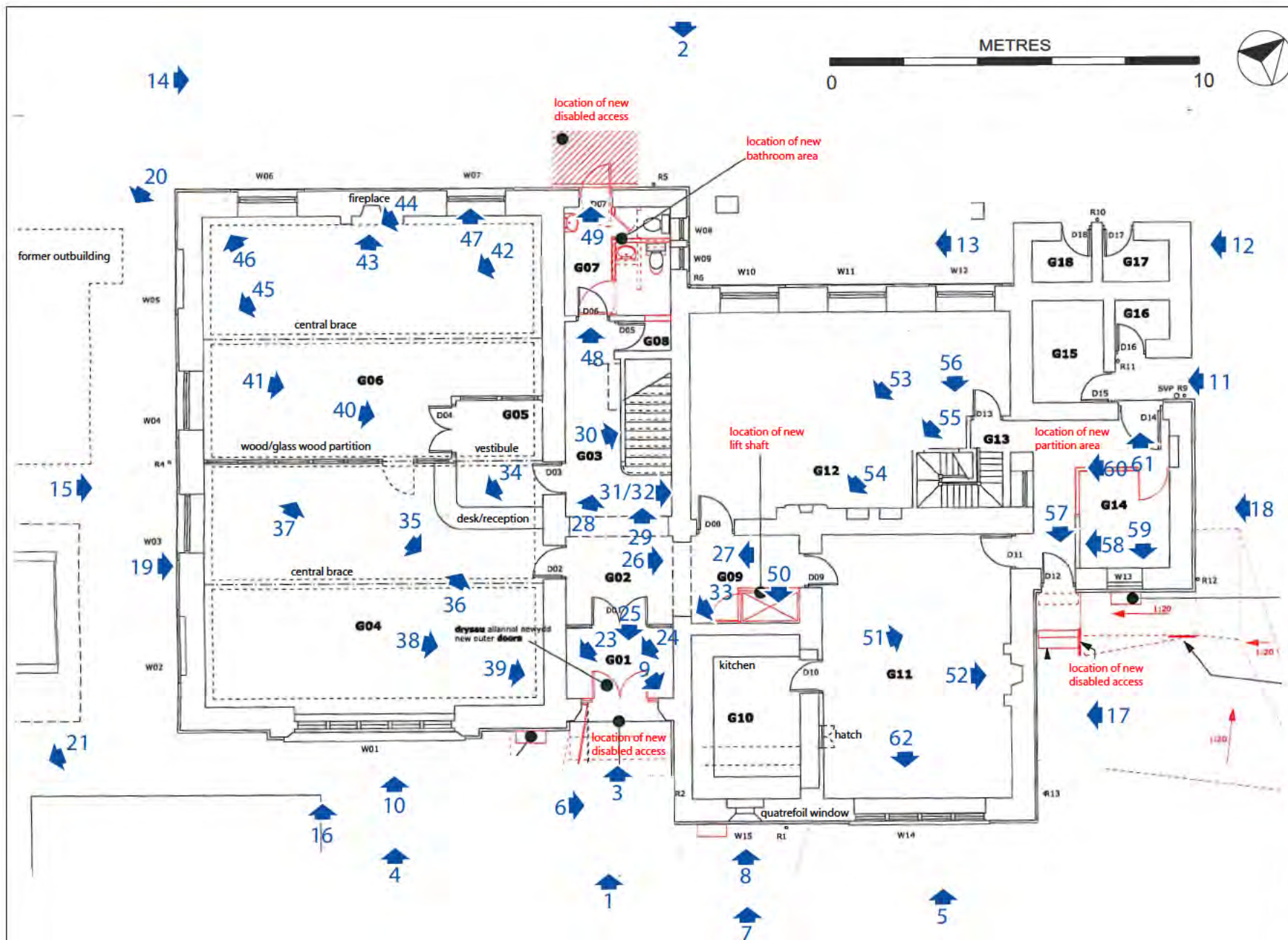
northeast facing elevation

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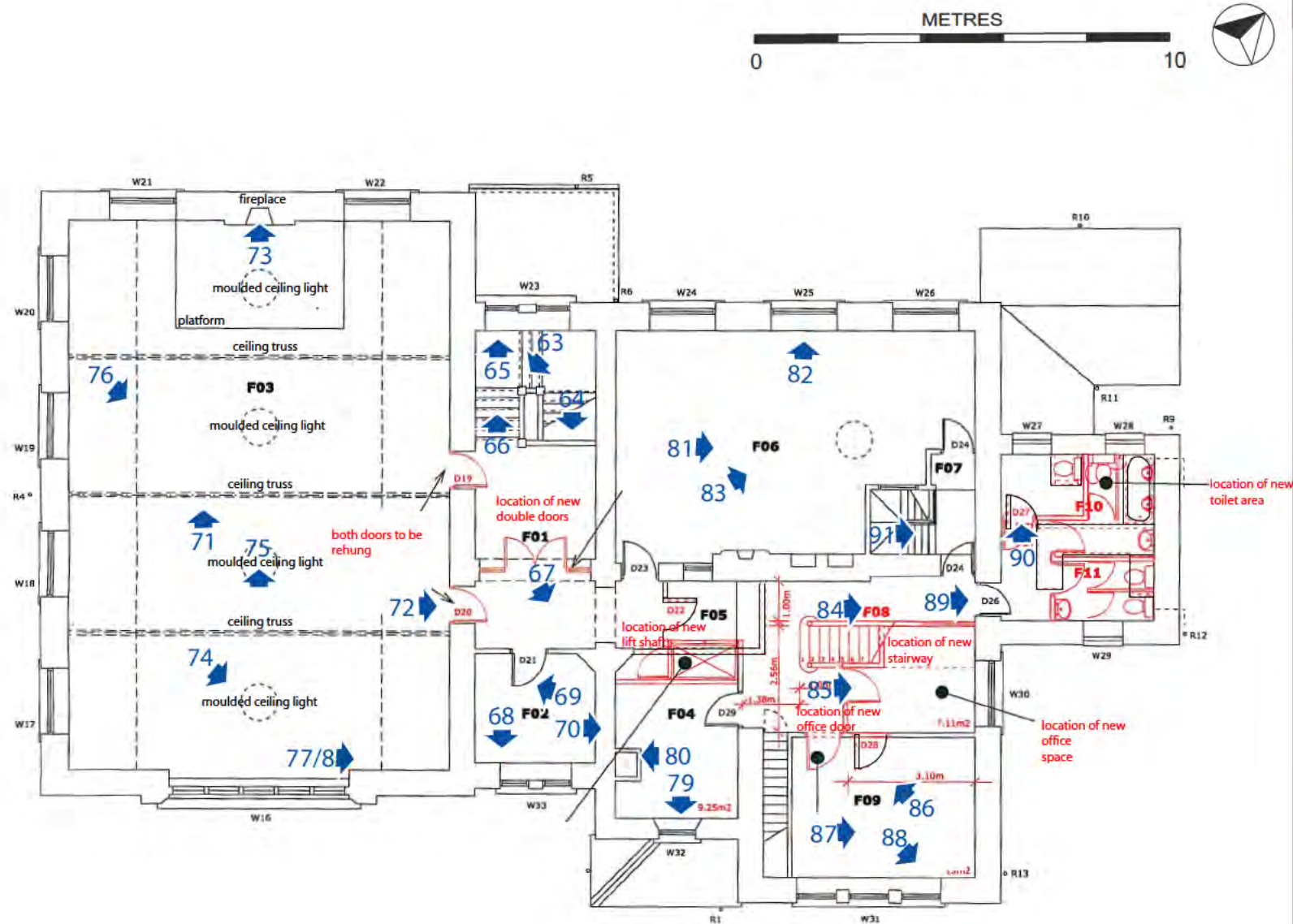
Figure 4: southwest and northeast facing elevations
(Based on Dobson Owen Drawing 1321.m1/09)



Alteration/Renovation
work highlighted in
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Plate Number and
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Figure 5: Ground Floor Plan:
Indicates layout, room numbers and
plate directions
(Based on Dobson Owen Drawing
1321.m1)



Alteration/Renovation
work highlighted in
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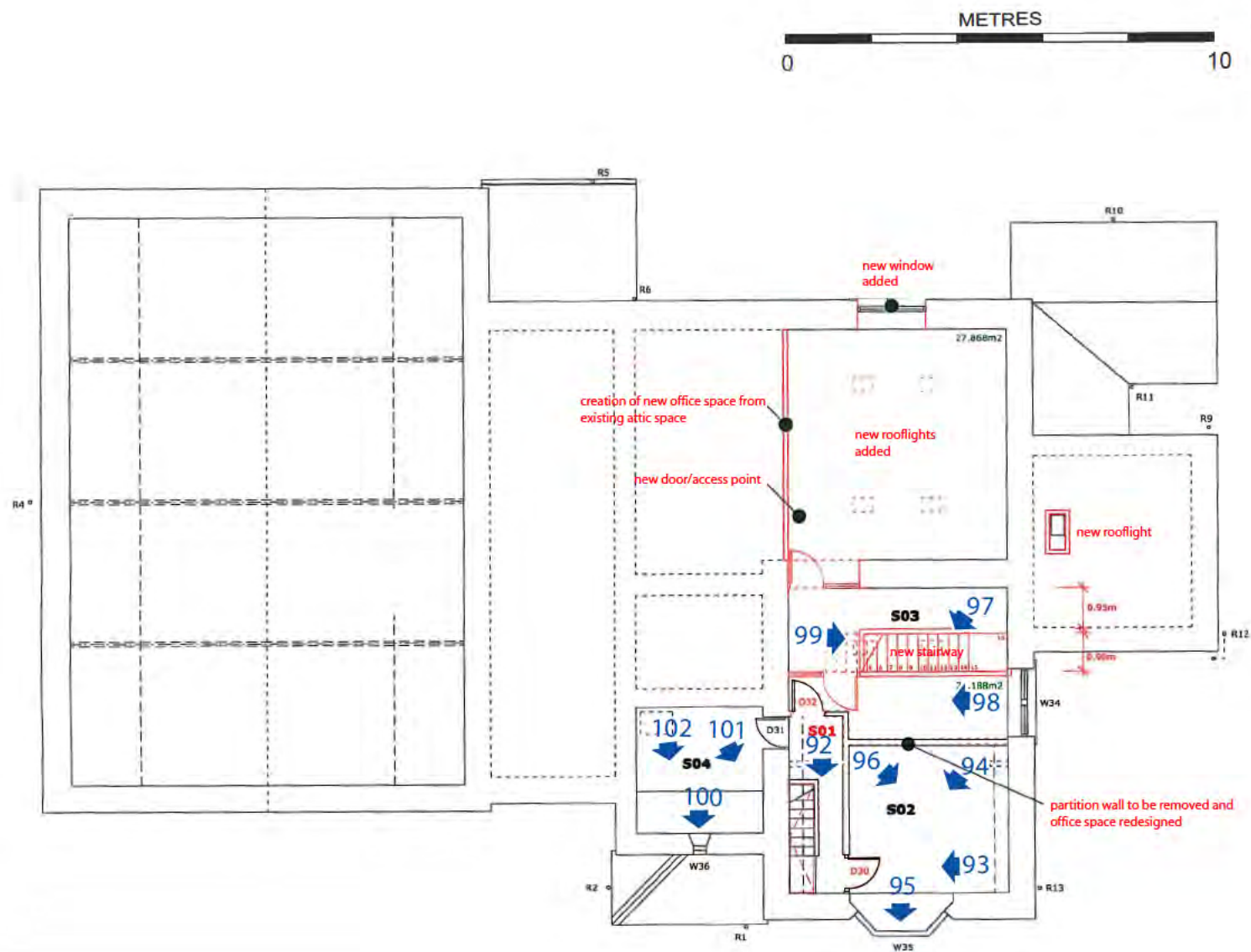
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TRUST



Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT
Ffôn: 01248 352535 Ffacs: 01248 370925 email: gnt@heneb.co.uk

Figure 6: First Floor Plan:
Indicates layout, room numbers and
plate directions
(Based on Dobson Owen Drawing
1321.m1)



Alteration/Renovation
work highlighted in
RED

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Plate Number and
Direction Taken

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Pfone: 01248 352535 Pfface: 01248 370925 email: gat@heneb.co.uk

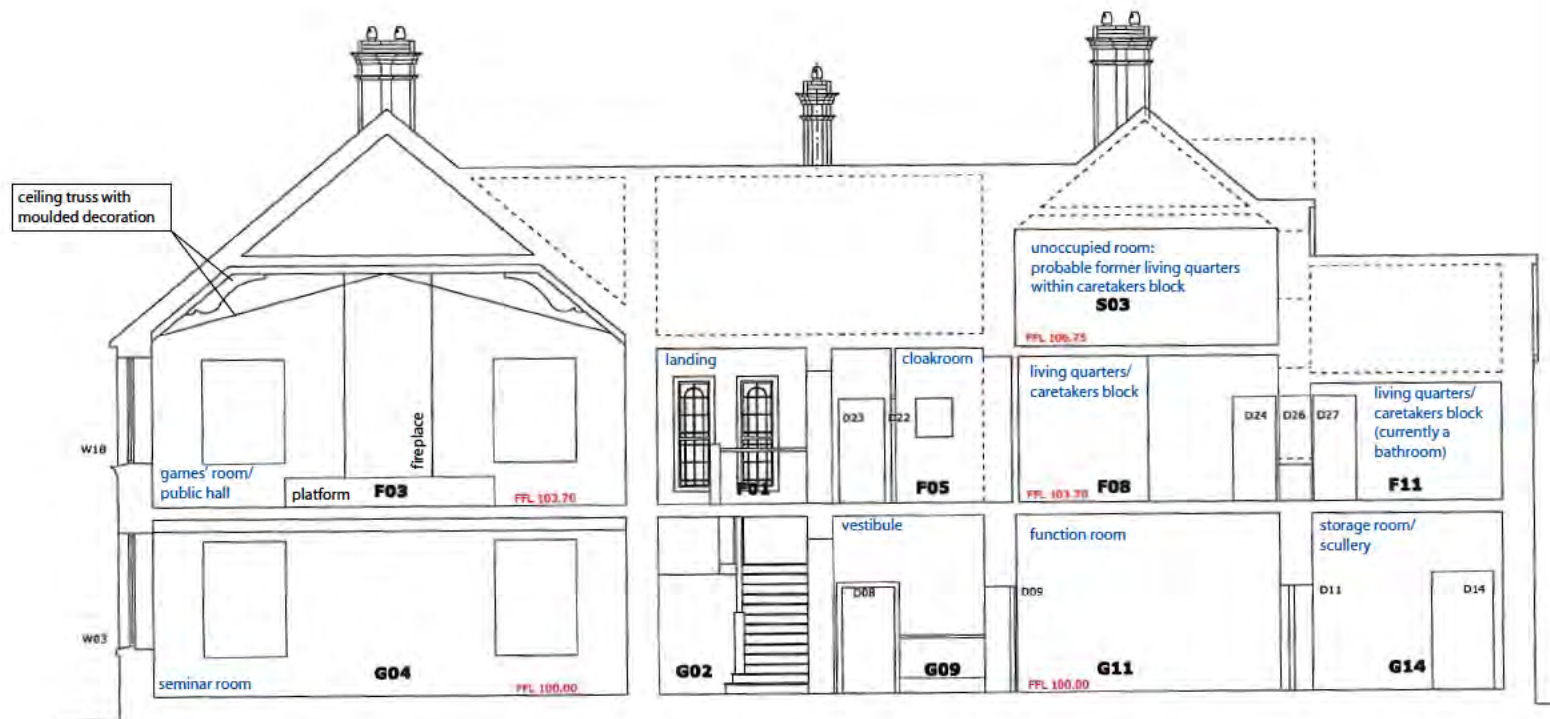
Figure 7: Second Floor Plan:
Indicates layout, room numbers and
plate directions
(Based on Dobson Owen Drawing
1321.01/03a)

chimneys throughout are shaped, rectangular, red-brick stacks with moulded caps

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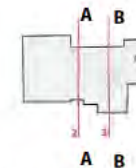
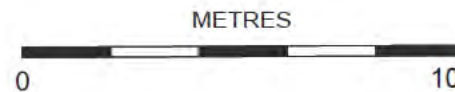


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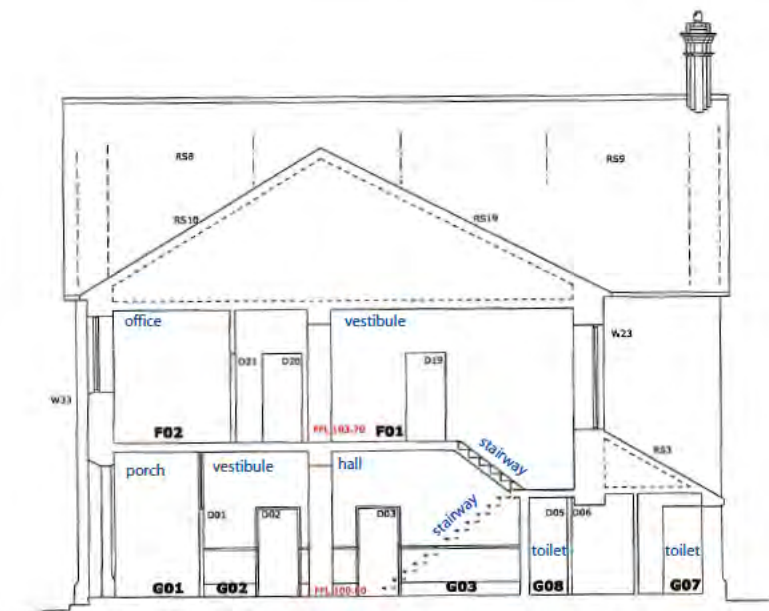
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gar@heneb.co.uk

Figure 8: Section through centre of structure, facing SE, detailing use (Based on Dobson Owen Drawing 1321.m1/05)

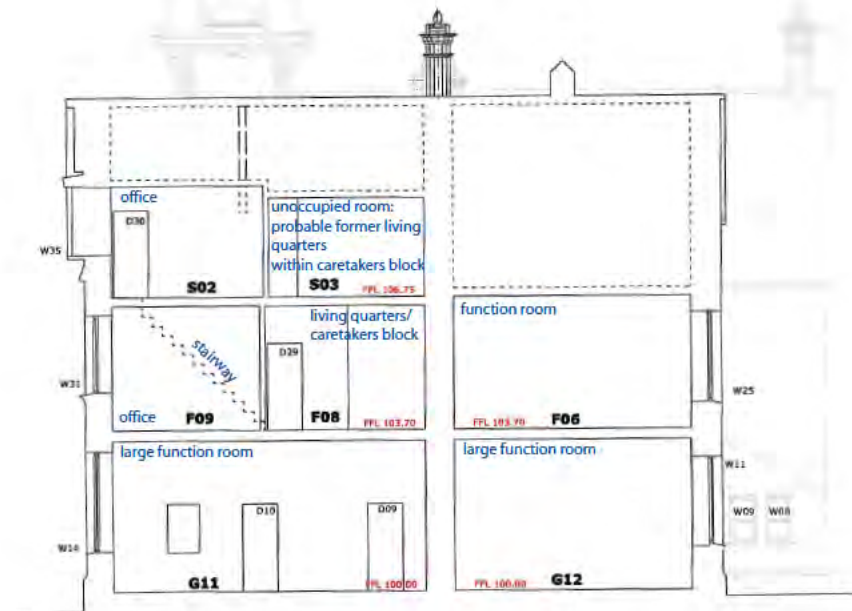
chimneys throughout are shaped, rectangular, red-brick stacks with moulded caps



location of sections detailed below



section A through centre of building facing northeast



section B through east wing of building facing northeast

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Ffon: 01248 352535 Ffacs: 01248 370925 email: gao@heneb.co.uk

Figure 9: Sections through centre of structure, facing NE, detailing use (Based on Dobson Owen Drawing 1321.m1/06)



Plate 01: Front elevation general shot



Plate 02: Rear elevation general shot



Plate 03: Front elevation: left wing and main entrance



Plate 04: Main entrance. A disabled access will replace the existing steps and a new set of doors will be attached to arch



Plate 05: Front Elevation: Left Side



Plate 06: Room G10 External

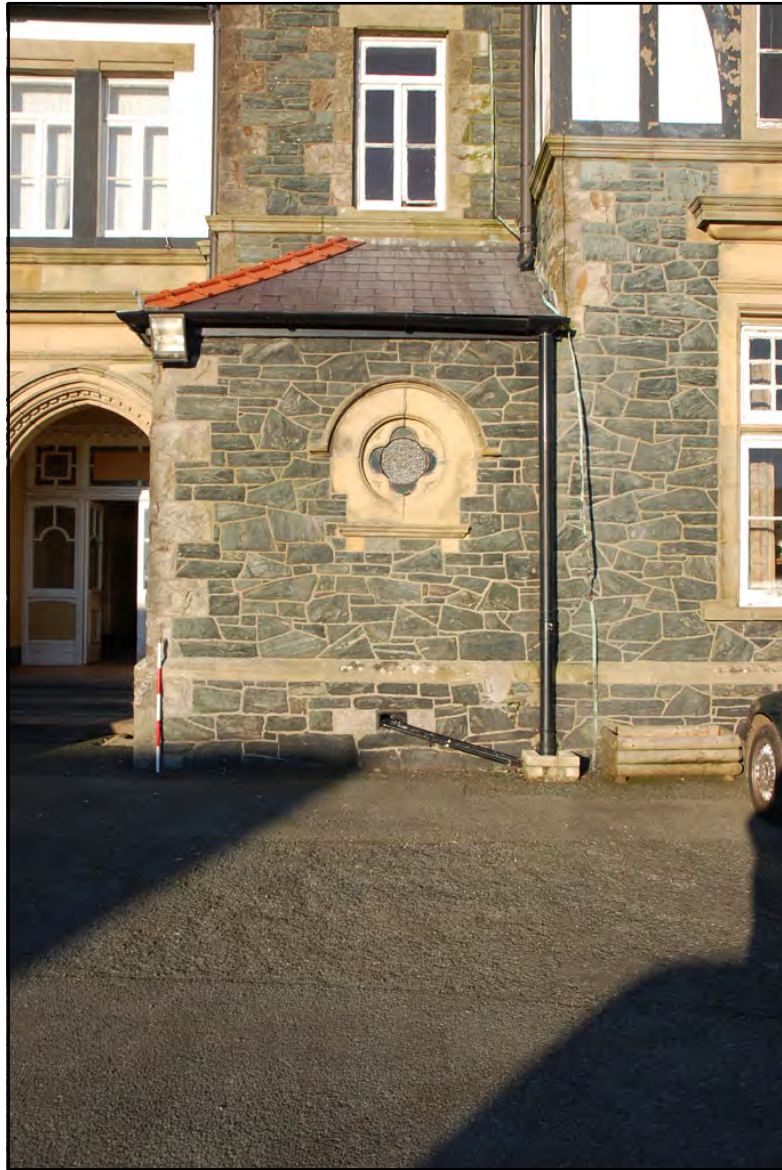


Plate 07: Room G10 External Quatrefoil Light



Plate 08: Room G10 External Quatrefoil Light Detail

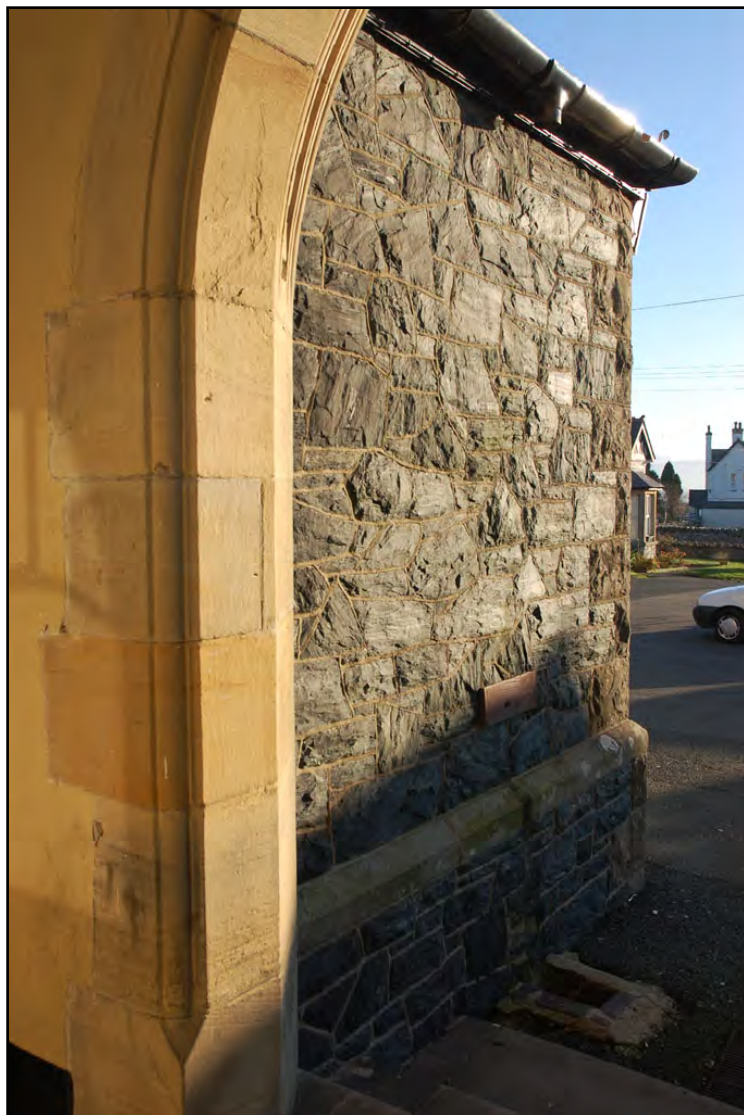


Plate 09: Detail of main archway



Plate 10: Window W03



Plate 11: Door D15



Plate 12: Block G16 to G18



Plate 13: Windows W08 and W09



Plate 14: Rear of property



Plate 15: Ground Floor windows W02 to W05 and First Floor windows W17 to W20



Plate 16: Window W16



Plate 17: Windows W30 and W34



Plate 18: Second Floor New Window location



Plate 19: Drain



Plate 20: Former Outbuilding



Plate 21: Redundant Entrance Plinths deposited towards rear of property



Plate 22: Example of one of the six Almshouses built as part of the Institute and located in the entrance courtyard



Plate 23: Ground Floor: G01 ceiling moulding



Plate 24: Ground Floor: G01 floor tile



Plate 25: Ground Floor: G01 segmental arch



Plate 26: Ground Floor: Room G02



Plate 27: Ground Floor: Room G02 from G09



Plate 28: Ground Floor: Room G03 and stairs



Plate 29: Ground Floor: Room G03 and staircase face on

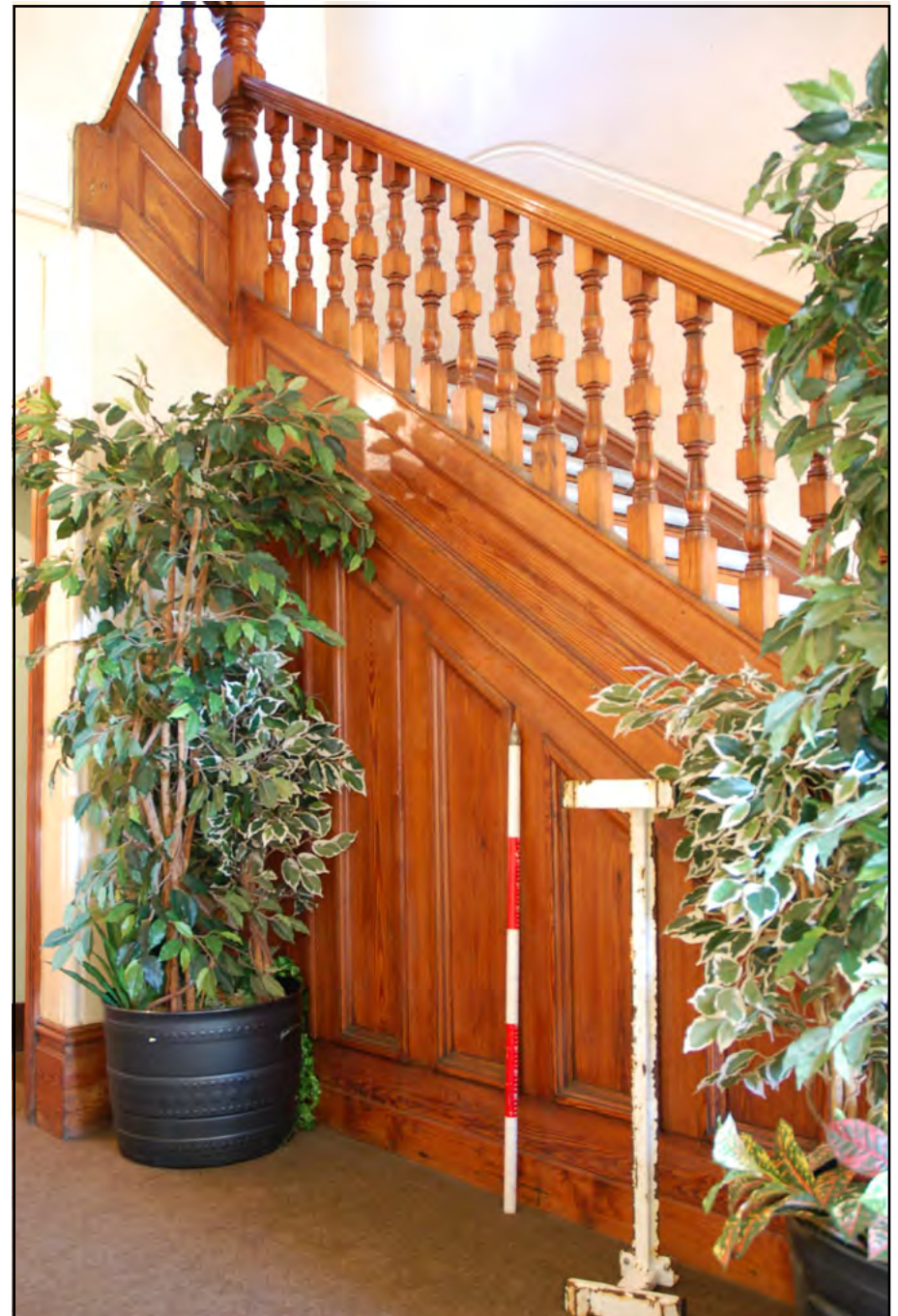


Plate 30: Ground Floor: Staircase panel detail



Plate 31: Ground Floor: Room G03 Skirting/Dado detail and commemorative plaques



Plate 32: Ground Floor: Room G03 Commemorative plaques



Plate 33: Ground Floor: Room G03 archway and crown moulding detail



Plate 34: Ground Floor: Room G04 rear view of library desk detailing finishing



Plate 35: Ground Floor: Room G04 room detail of bookshelves



Plate 36: Ground Floor: Room G04 front view of main desk detailing finish



Plate 37: Ground Floor: Room G04 wood panel separating G04 and G06



Plate 38: Ground Floor: Room G04: wall panel and shelf detail



Plate 39: Ground Floor: Room G04: panel detail and wall vent; latter is stamped J. Stott & Co. Oldham



Plate 40: Ground Floor: Room G05: a vestibule room as viewed from inside room G06



Plate 41: Ground Floor: Room G06: looking across to room G05 and general shot of room fittings



Plate 42: Ground Floor: Room G06: general shot of room; note fireplace on right



Plate 43: Ground Floor: Room G06: Fireplace



Plate 44: Ground Floor: Room G06: Fireplace detail



Plate 45: Ground Floor: Room G06: Crown moulding detail



Plate 46: Ground Floor: Room G06: window W07 detail



Plate 47: Ground Floor: Room G06: window W07 detail of casement pulley system

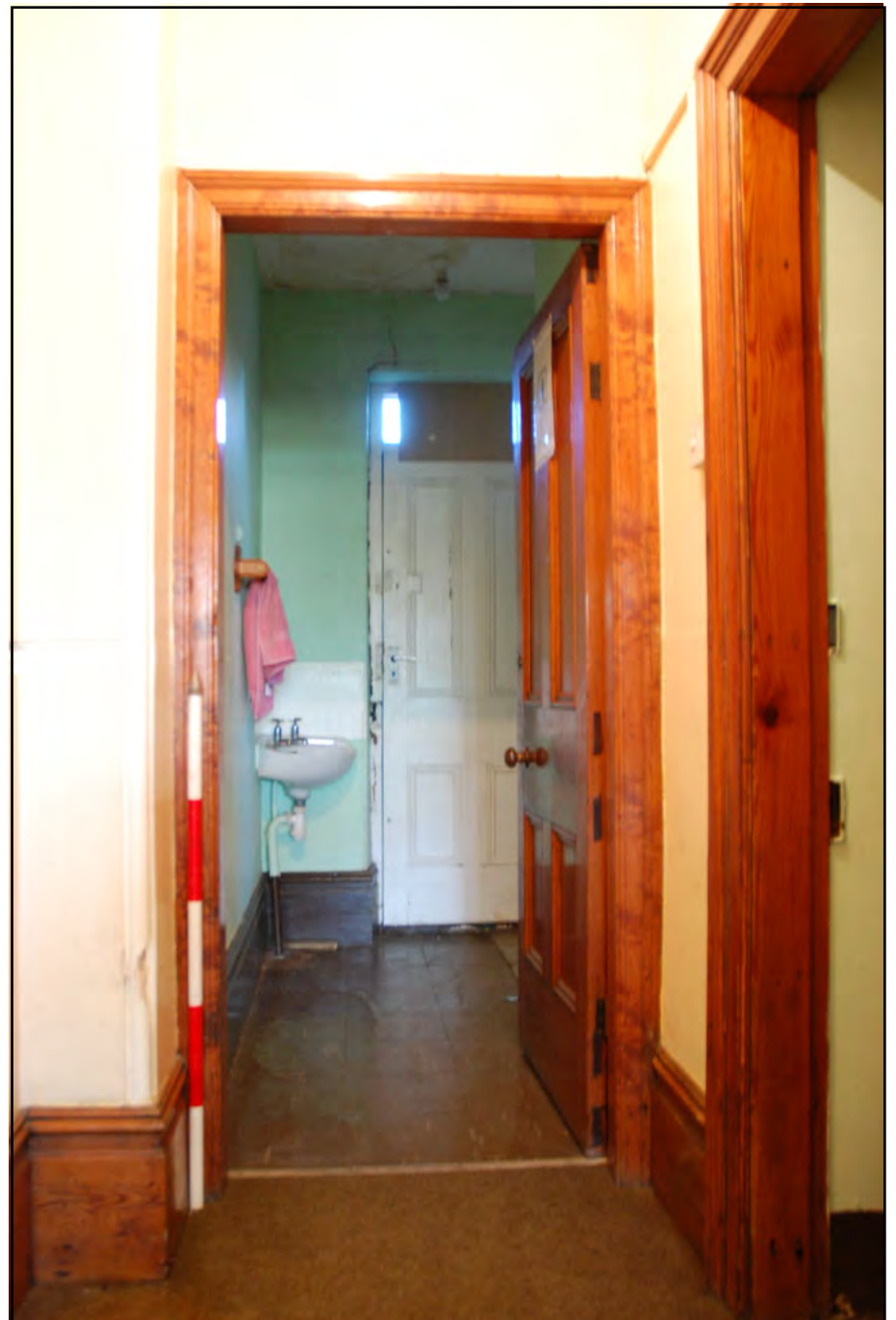


Plate 48: Ground Floor: Room G07 and Door D06



Plate 49: Ground Floor: Room G07 and Door D07



Plate 50: Ground Floor: Room G09: Location of Lift access point in ceiling



Plate 51: Ground Floor: Room G11: room detail



Plate 52: Ground Floor: Room G11: Fireplace detail



Plate 53: Ground Floor: Room G12: General shot of room fittings

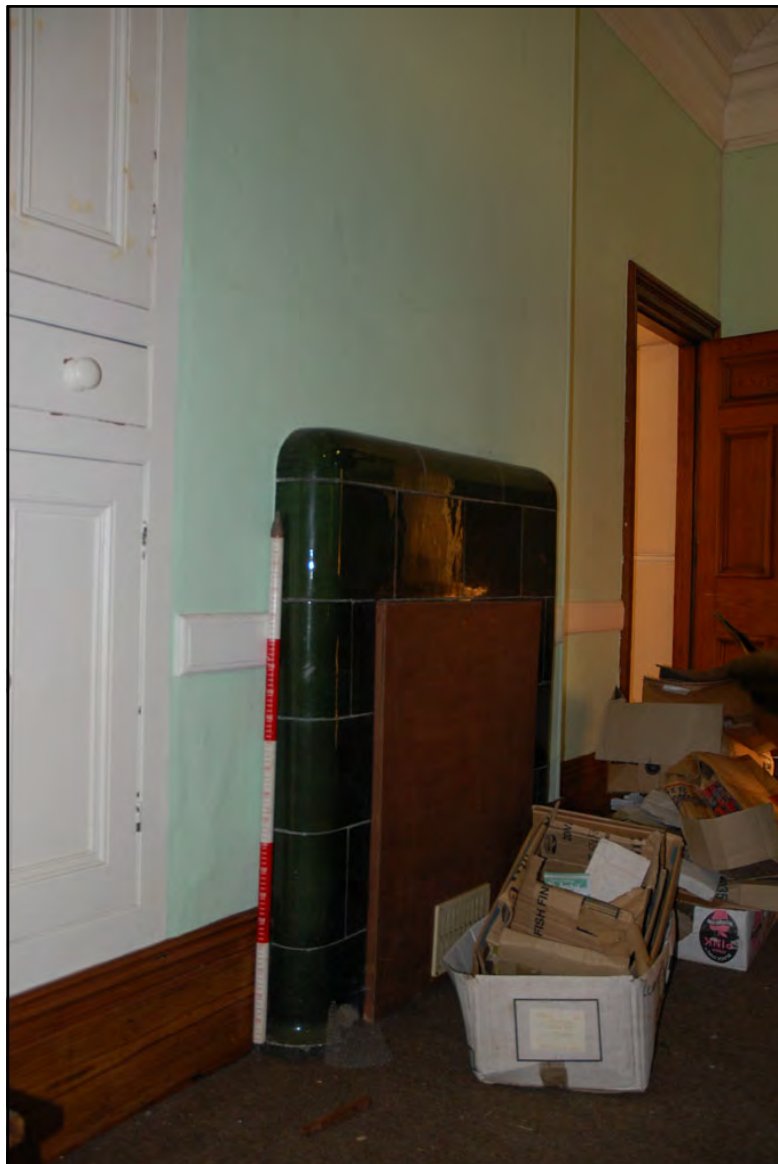


Plate 54: Ground Floor: Room G12: Tiled fireplace



Plate 55: Ground Floor: Room G12: Crown moulding detail



Plate 56: Ground Floor: Room G12: Built-in cupboard detail



Plate 57: Ground Floor: Room G14: entrance door D12 and tiled floor; note partition on left



Plate 58: Ground Floor: Room G14: Close-up of wood partition; note coat hooks attached.



Plate 59: Ground Floor: Room G14: Window W13



Plate 60: Ground Floor: Room G14: Door D13



Plate 61: Ground Floor: Room G14: Door D14



Plate 62: Ground Floor: Room G11: Window W14



Plate 63: First Floor: Staircase leading to Room F01



Plate 64: Staircase with view of arch moulding for G02 and crown moulding for landing support



Plate 65: First Floor: Room F01 and Window W23



Plate 66: First Floor: Room F01: Window W23 and crown moulding detail



Plate 67: First Floor: Room F01 Impost

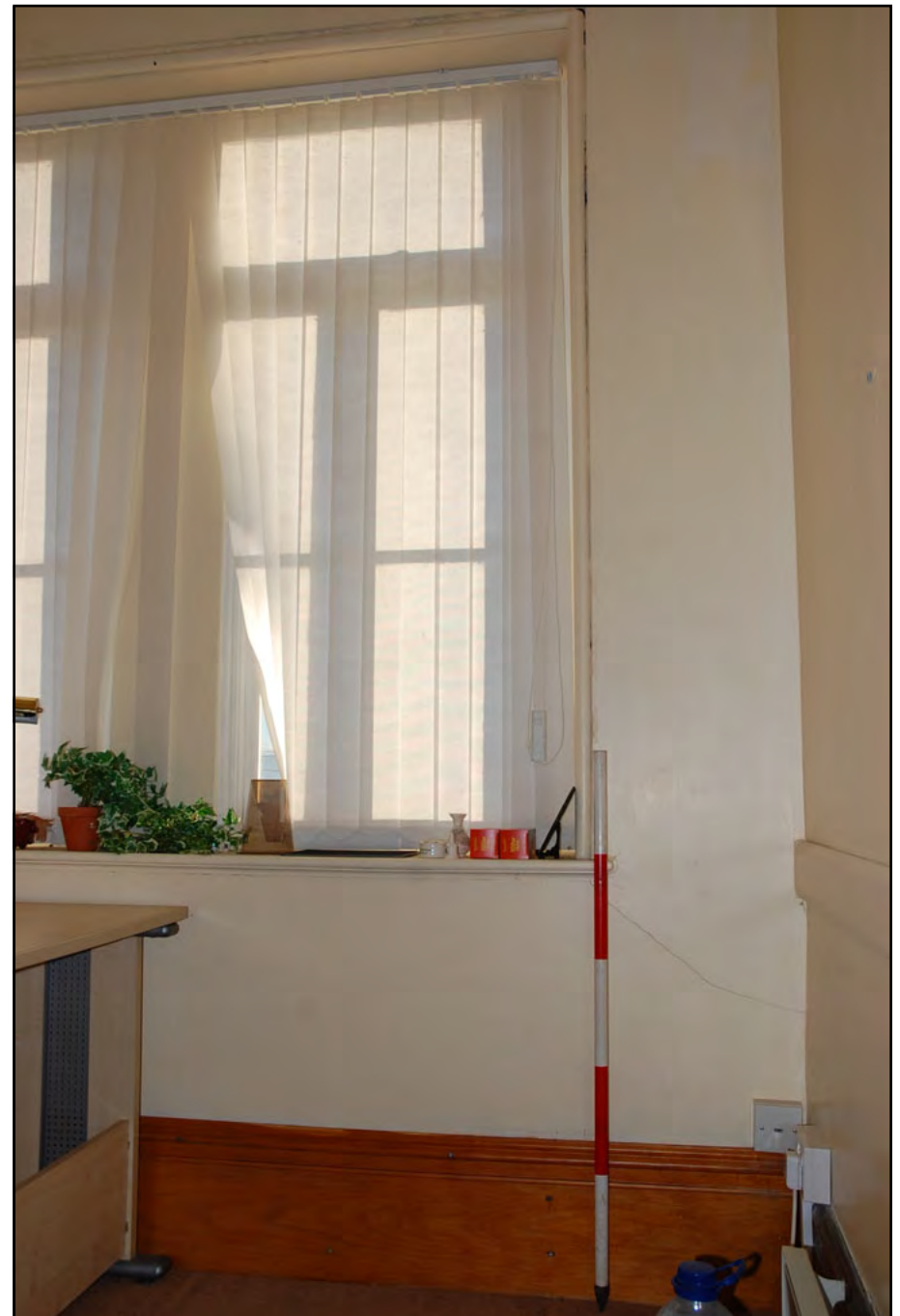


Plate 68: First Floor: Room F02: Window W33 detail and modern skirting fitting



Plate 69: First Floor: Room F02: Door D21 and dado detail



Plate 70: First Floor: Room F02: Original Architect's drawing of the Institute hung on the wall



Plate 71: First Floor: Room F03: View northwest of room; note down lights for snooker tables



Plate 72: First Floor: Room F03: Door D19; this door will be re-hung as part of the renovation work



Plate 73: First Floor: Room F03: Tiled fireplace (disused)



Plate 74: First Floor: Room F03: Moulded light fitting (disused)



Plate 75: First Floor: Room F03: Moulded light fitting



Plate 76: First Floor: Room F03: Roof trusses with moulded details



Plate 77: First Floor: Room F03: redundant fitting



Plate 78: First Floor: Room F03: redundant fitting (in profile)



Plate 79: First Floor: Room F04: Fittings and Window W32



Plate 80: First Floor: Room F04: Pendulum casing for clock mechanism in Room S04



Plate 81: First Floor: Room F06: General view



Plate 82: First Floor: Room F06: Window W24



Plate 83: First Floor: Room F06: Ceiling Detail



Plate 84: First Floor: Room F08: General view detailing modern fittings (former caretaker's room).



Plate 85: First Floor: Room F08: Door D26 & Window W30



Plate 86 : First Floor: Room F09: Door D28



Plate 87: First Floor: Room F09: Fiittings detail



Plate 88: First Floor: Room F09: Window W31



Plate 89: First Floor: Room F11: Former caretaker's living space with modern fittings. This room will be converted into toilets



Plate 90: First Floor: Room F10: Door D27. This area will be converted into a toilet area



Plate 91: Staircase linking first and second floors; accessed from room F08, leading to room S01



Plate 92: Second Floor: Room S01 & Door D30



Plate 93: Second Floor: Room S02 & Door D31. Bay window W35 is to the right



Plate 94: Second Floor: Room S02. Door D31 is open. Original moulded skirting; no crown moulding



Plate 95: Second Floor: Room S02 Window W35



Plate 96: Second Floor: Room S02 ceiling detail



Plate 97: Second Floor: Room S03 Door D32. This wall and door will be removed as part of renovation work



Plate 98: Second Floor: Room S03 attic space



Plate 99: Second Floor: Room S03 Window W34



Plate 100: Second Floor: Room S04: clock mechanism and window W32. The pendulum attached to the mechanism extends into first floor room F04



Plate 101: Second Floor: Room S04: Panel attached to mechanism



Plate 102: Second Floor: Roof space: internal view of clock face



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Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk