

Results of Archaeological Watching Brief at ATS Euromaster, Caernarfon

NGR SH 247998 363000



Report Number CR52-2013



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by Matt Jones & Catherine Rees
on Behalf of Commercial Development Projects Ltd

Results of Archaeological Watching Brief at ATS Euromaster, Caernarfon

Planning Application Number:	C12/1142/14/LL
National Grid Reference:	SH 247998 363000
Client:	Commercial Development Projects Ltd
Report Author:	Matt Jones & Catherine Rees
Report Number:	CR52-2013
Date:	09/12/2013

Contents

1.0	Introduction	5
2.0	Project Aims & Objectives	9
3.0	Scheme of Works – Methodology	10
3.1	Scheme of Works – Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief	10
3.1.1	Recording	10
3.1.2	Additional Mitigation/ Contingency Measures	11
3.1.3	Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material	11
3.1.4	Archive Compilation	11
3.1.5	Timetable for Proposed Works	12
3.1.6	Staffing	12
3.1.7	Monitoring	12
3.1.8	Health and Safety	13
3.1.9	The Report	13
3.1.9.1	Copyright	14
4.0	Geographical and Geological Context	15
4.1	Topography	15
4.2	Geology	15
5.0	Historical Background	16
5.1	ATS Euromaster Site	16
6.0	Results	21
6.1	Stage 1	21
6.1.1	Stage 1 Stripping Results	21
6.1.2	Exposed Section Due to Demolition	24
6.1.3	Petrol Tank Excavations	26
6.2	Stage 2	26
6.3	Demolition of the Prince of Wales	30
6.4	Artefactual Assemblage	30

7.0	Conclusion	37
8.0	Bibliography	38

Illustrations

Figure 1. Site Location Map

Figure 2. Proposed Site Works

Figure 3. Site Plan

Figure 4. Plan of “Priory” Cellar

Appendices

Appendix A. Specification for Archaeological Works CR39-2013

Appendix B. Location of Photographic Plates

Appendix C. Context List

Appendix D. Location of New Cellar Discovered During Demolition of the Prince of Wales

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology were instructed by Commercial Development Projects Ltd to conduct an Archaeological Watching Brief on works at ATS Euromaster, Caernarfon in compliance with conditions placed on their planning application (Planning Application C12/1142/14/LL).

The ATS Euromaster Garage, Bangor Street, Caernarfon (Figure 1) is situated outside the historic town walls. It is located along what was once the main thoroughfare between Bangor and Caernarfon. This route has since been superseded by a modern bypass. Planning permission has been granted to demolish the neighbouring hotel and the ATS garage structures to create a car park and retail unit incorporating a staff room (Figure 2). This report details the third phase of archaeological works at the site – a watching brief at the ATS portion of the site. It also includes details of an additional cellar uncovered beneath the Prince of Wales Hotel which had been blocked and was not previously recorded. Two previous phases of work have been conducted at the site – a Desk Based Assessment (CR31-2012) and a Level 3 Building Recording (CR41-2013).

A specification (CR39-2013) was written as a methodology for a programme of works relating to a “Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation” prepared by GAPS on the 7th June 2013. This document is included as Appendix A.

The site of the ATS Euromaster appeared within the development area shown on Speed's 1610 map of Caernarfon. Two substantial buildings were set within parklands/gardens occupying the approximate position of the plot. The site is annotated as “Priory” on estate and later maps although a Desk Based Assessment (CR31-2012) found no conclusive evidence to support the hypothesis that the building marked on Speed's Map was a Medieval Priory and many sources agree that the structure was of an Elizabethan date. It was however considered possible that the site itself may have once been a Medieval priory and a single document records the gifting of a plot of land in a similar landscape setting to the site for this purpose in 1360. No further mention of the priory was found prior to its reappearance on an Estate Map of 1810.

The structure which later becomes named as “The Priory” was originally a private residence and was later used for a variety of commercial purposes before becoming a shop in the Late Nineteenth Century. It was demolished in the late 1920's or early 1930's. Part of the cellars associated with this building were uncovered during the watching brief along with an assemblage of advertising material and goods.

The site was later used as garages and this activity caused extensive damage to the site with the excavation of vehicle inspection pits and underground petrol tanks. The remains of part of the pre-ATS Red Garage were uncovered along with some associated artefactual material.

The ATS Euromaster sites lie just outside the Caernarfon Conservation area (www.anglesey.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/14/caernarfonmap.pdf). It does however lie within the essential setting of the Caernarfon World Heritage Area. Detailed plans of the proposed development are included as Appendix B.

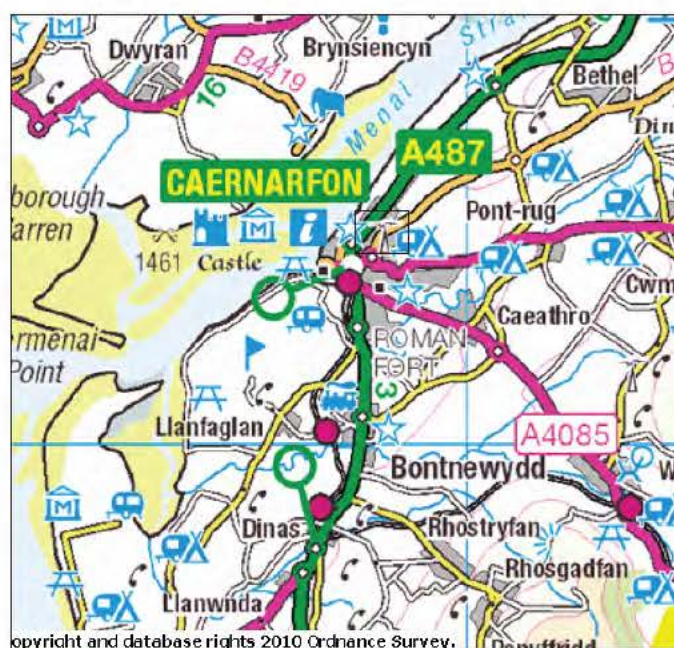
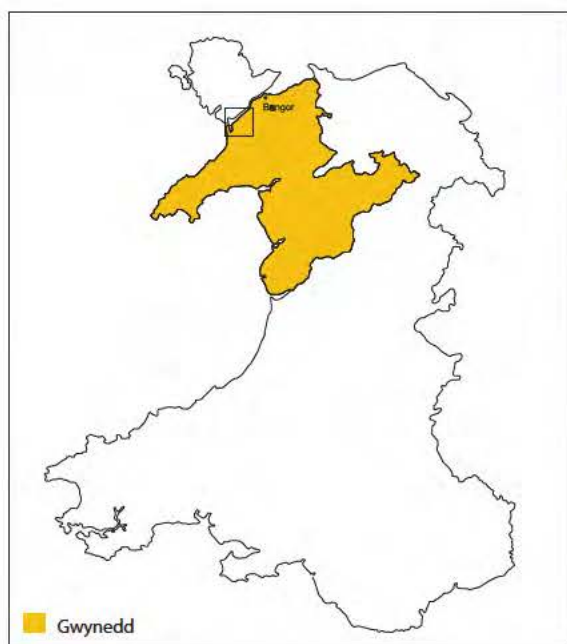
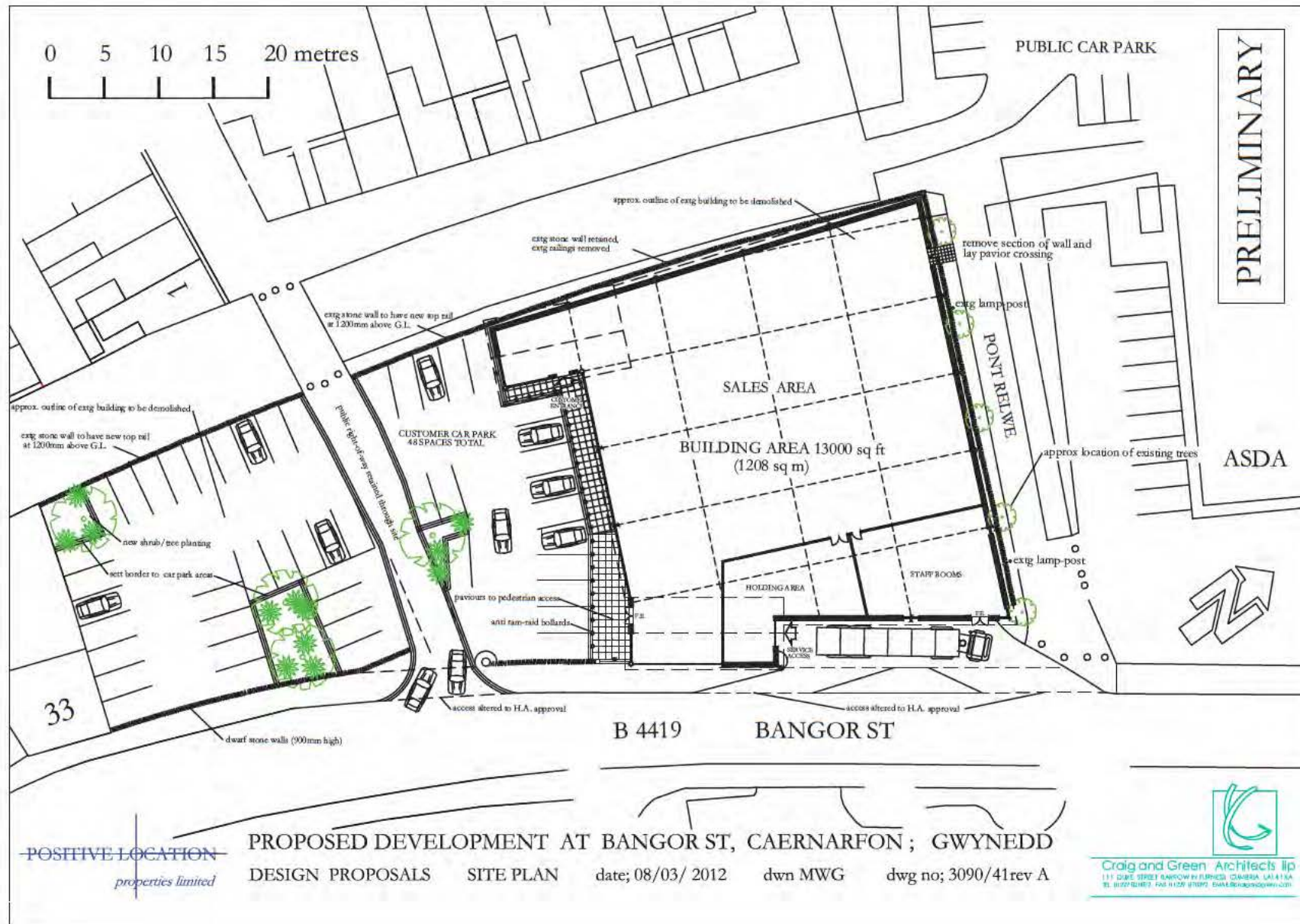


Figure 1. Site Location Map (Source OS Open Data Mapping/ Ordnance Survey)



2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

This report details the results of the third element of works conducted at this site. The aim of this phase was to conduct an archaeological watching brief on the ATS Euromaster site in order to assess the nature and the level of survival of any archaeological remains and to determine if further excavation is necessary.

The objectives of the archaeological programme as a whole were to provide an archive record of existing buildings; to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance; to ensure the recording and interpretation of any information revealed during the course of the works.

This report should be read in conjunction with those produced for Phases 1 and 2 of site works – CR31-2012 Desk Based Assessment and CR41-2013 Level 3 Building Recording.

3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

Three different stages of work were required for the fulfilment of planning conditions. This section includes the methodology for the Archaeological Watching Brief only.

3.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief on ATS Euromaster Site

All intrusive groundworks at the site were monitored by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. Where possible the site was machine stripped using a mechanical excavator with toothless bucket. It must however be noted that this was not possible in certain instances as the site had a concrete base and a number of concrete filled tanks buried beneath the ground.

All archaeological features, structures and remains identified in the course of the excavation were trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits was sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. No features yielded suitable material for dating/environmental processing and therefore no samples were taken.

Fieldwork was conducted by Matthew Jones and Adam Stanford (*MifA*) of C.R Archaeology.

3.1.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. The written record comprises completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

Plans, sections and elevations were produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100 as appropriate. Representative measured sections were prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. A temporary benchmark (TBM) was established on the site and plans, elevations and sections contain grid and level information relative to OS data. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site. This is comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. All photographic records have been indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic

register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

A 'harris matrix' diagram will be constructed for the excavated area.

3.1.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

No discoveries requiring additional mitigation/contingency measures were made.

3.1.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material was retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (IfA 2008)* and *First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 2001)*. A stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research was created (IfA 2008).

All artefactual material was bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds.

Each assemblage was examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material has been produced by Matthew Jones.

It was initially proposed that following analysis all archaeological material recovered will be deposited in Bangor Museum. Due to the relatively recent date of the site assemblage this is currently under discussion and should Bangor Museum not wish to take the material it will initially be offered to Caernarfon Archives for display or should they fail to have space available, St Fagans National History Museum.

The works were carried out in accordance with The Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Revised 2008).

3.1.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork were be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (PI)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected,

including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to *MoRPHE* criteria.

Bangor Museum will be notified in advance of the proposed work and the deposition of any archive created by this archaeological project and archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

3.1.5 Timetable for Proposed Works

Works at the ATS Euromaster commenced on the 26th September. This project element was costed as a intermittent Watching Brief and was undertaken on a day-rate basis. C.R Archaeology were informed a minimum of 48 hours in advance of any excavation or demolition taking place. C.R Archaeology were then able inform GAPS of the proposed works and exact dates to allow monitoring.

3.1.6 Staffing

This project element was managed by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request.

3.1.7 Monitoring

The project was subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor was given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork.

GAPS were notified in writing of the commencement dates for archaeological site work and GAPS were updated with the results of all further works conducted as watching briefs. This was initially as an email with attached JPEG photographs.

3.1.8 Health and Safety

A risk assessment was conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff were familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit was located in the site vehicle. C.R Archaeology were not the principle contractor on this site and were therefore be subject to additional requirements/training placed upon them.

All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work.

This consisted of:

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

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

C.R Archaeology staff complied with all Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

3.1.9 The Report

This report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record.

The report includes:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A location plan
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail

- All identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified finds and features
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

It should be noted that this report details only the results of the Watching Brief at the Former ATS site and should be read in conjunction with those produced for Phases 1 and 2 of site works – CR31-2012 Desk Based Assessment and CR41-2013 Level 3 Building Recording.

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

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

3.1.9.1 Copyright

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

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site is located within the Parish of Llanbeblig on a fertile low-lying area overlooking the Menai Straits.

It is located outside of the Caernarfon Edwardian Town Walls and is situated on Bangor Street along the main thoroughfare between Bangor and Caernarfon. This area of Caernarfon is of a later date than the walled town but development in this area is shown by the time of Speed's 1610 map.

4.2 Geology

The superficial geology of the site is described as “fluvial deposits” and the bedrock is not detailed. The deposit is described as “normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel. A stronger, desiccated surface zone may be present” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

A comprehensive historical background was compiled as an element of the desk based assessment (Document CR31-2012). This will be summarised without figures in this section rather than the whole section being duplicated.

5.1 The ATS Euromaster Site

The site is shown on Speed's 1610 map of Caernarfon. Two substantial buildings are shown set within parklands/gardens. The plot is not named on this map but a number of sources who were able to observe the structure when it was still standing agree that whilst it was of considerable antiquity it was Elizabethan rather than Medieval in origin. They also all agree that this is the building shown on Speed's map. These sources will be discussed chronologically in the forthcoming paragraphs.

The site is shown on the later maps of Caernarfon. The earliest of these maps were produced in the 1770's and clearly show the "Priory" property as surrounded by land/gardens. With the exception of the building to the immediate north the additional properties shown are not shown on other maps and some may represent properties actually located on Crown Street. The schedule for the Vaynol Estate Map (Caernarfon Record Office VA. 4056) records the plot as number 17, named Yr Ardd Fawr (the big garden) and is occupied by a Mrs Nanney. There is no mention of this property being the "Priory" although any priory would likely have been surrounded by lands.

The first map to reference this property as the "Priory" is the 1810 Town Map on which the building is clearly labelled. This map also shows a second structure adjacent to the "Priory" which is labelled as a stable on a later source. There is no indication as to why the name has been added in 1810 but it continues to be used on the later Wood's Maps of 1834 and 1848.

Although a little obscured, the "Priory" site is believed to be shown in the background of an etching of the Uxbridge Arms Hotel dated 1847. This picture shows a Georgian town house façade with a small porch. This is in-keeping with later descriptions which record the front of the house as being of a relatively recent date with the true age of the building reflected at the building rear. This small porch can be seen on the maps of 1834 and 1848 but this façade has once more been remodelled by the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1888.

Interestingly the title of the “Priory” is not used on the earlier census documents and this makes the plot more difficult to identify. The interpretation of the 1841 Census relies on the relative location of the plot to a known occupant – in this instance Richard Rowlands. Records indicate that in 1841 the property is the residence of an E. Williams, solicitor. It is unclear as to whether the building is a single residence or if the property has been subdivided.

The 1851 residents of the property adjacent to Mr Rowlands are listed as two elderly sisters – Margaret and Eliza Lewis. Both are recorded as annuitants and they occupy the property along with two servants. Mr Williams the solicitor is listed at the adjoining property indicating that the “Priory” building is divided into at least two dwellings.

Part of the land surrounding the “Priory” was sold around 1855 when the parcel is purchased to build Christ Church. The “Priory Lawn” is marked on a plan associated with the development which shows it extending right up to the foreshore. This plan also shows that the building next to the “Priory” is in use as a stables. It is written on the plan that the land is in the ownership of a “Misses Parry”.

The “Priory” is not specifically listed in the 1861 Census but the property is believed to have been occupied by a Corn Merchant in one portion and two mariners wives in the other.

Slater's Directory of 1868 lists the proprietor of the Prince of Wales Hotel, Mr John Lloyd, as operating the Priory Lodging House on Bangor Street. It is unclear when he takes over the property but in 1871 the occupier of the “Priory”, Jane Davies' occupation is listed as “house proprietor”. It is not clear if the entire property or a portion of it is involved in this venture as the 1871 Census is a little less straightforward than the preceding documents in that rather than listing properties on one side of the road and then the other, the properties are listed alternatively for each side. There is no entry for 41 Bangor Street in the 1881 Census.

In his work of 1882 William Henry Jones gives a historical account of the old town and in his work is the following description of the house known as the Priory:

“The house which stands nearly opposite the hotel, and known as the Priory, is of undoubted antiquity, as appears from the style of building; and this is more apparent at the back of the house than in Bangor Street. But I cannot believe it to be so old as it is said to be. Some have gone so far

as to suppose this house to have been the endowment to the Church of St Mary in Carnarvon, which is mentioned in the "Record of Caernarvon" as the gift of Henry Dalrenton, a burgess, in the year 1360, and described as a house and thirty acres of land, the quit rent of which was twopence an acre. But perhaps I shall not be far out of date if I suggest, that the style of architecture exhibited at the back of the house is that of the Elizabethan era. This would not be too late to allow of the building being shown, as it is, in Speed's Map of 1610" (Jones 1882: 81).

The lands surrounding the "Priory" have undergone a number of changes by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1888. There has been an extra plot subdivided from the main property in the area adjacent to Vinegar Hill and two properties had been built to the north. The Priory is marked as a Post Office on this map.

The 1891 Census is the first to specifically mention the "Priory" as a property name. At this time it was occupied by Thomas Jones and family. Also listed within the plot are Caernarfon Slaughter House and Christ Church. The next source to mention the "Priory" is Slater's Directory of 1895. This directory lists the properties of Caernarfon by street, listing first the left-hand-side of Bangor Street, then the break for Vinegar Hill, then continuing to the end of the street before listing those on the right-hand-side. This lists Mary Jones at the Prince of Wales, Richard Stythe (accountant) at the corner plot, then a break for Vinegar Hill. Hugh Roberts (cabinet maker) is then listed at the corner of Vinegar Hill, followed by Thomas Davies (grocer) and then Thomas Jones (commercial traveller) at the "Priory House" again showing subdivision of the property.

The 1901 and 1911 Census records that Thomas Jones and family are still resident at the "Priory". There are no returns for the cabinet maker or grocer but it is likely that the staff did not live on-site.

The 1918 and 1920 Ordnance Survey Maps show that the southern wing of the "Priory" now a separate property, possibly Roberts' Sweet and Tobacco Shop shown on a photograph dated c.1920. This is the only clear image of the "Priory" building that could be sourced. A further photograph dated 1925 shows the buildings to the north of the "Priory" first shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey Map. The archive description for this photograph is "*Agricultural implement shop and garage (which sold petrol and tyres), Bangor Street, Caernarfon c.1925. L to R: 1. William Price ("Price Prince of Wales"), father of the depositor; 2. His niece Dolly Llwyd Jones. This site is now occupied by Red Garages*".

The Wales Trades Directory of 1928 lists Roland Lowe and “The Priory Garage” North Road (the road which adjoins Bangor Street). This garage supplied cars, petrol, oil and accessories. This garage has not replaced the Prince of Wales Stores as a supplier of oil and petrol as the Wales Trades Directory dated 1930 holds a listing for “*Price, W. Prince of Wales Stores, North Wales; petrol oils etc*” and a further listing is made in Bennett's Business Directory 1933. Red's Garage which later becomes the ATS Euromaster first appears in a postal directory of 1935 and in 1937 they place a listing in Wales Trades Directory and remain listed until 1965.

The “Priory” was demolished presumably to build a structure more suited to use as a garage at some point during the late 1920's or early 1930's. The exact date of the aforementioned demolition has not been established but the cross referencing of other sources has shown that this occurred 1920 and 1933 with 1920 being the date when the “Priory” is shown on an Ordnance Survey Map and 1933 being the date of the following extract from the “Welsh Outlook” Journal which confirms that a garage is in use at that time and the Priory is no longer standing.

“Very few really old houses are left outside the walls now; but one, which can be identified on Speed's Plan, still clings precariously to life. The "Priory" is certainly very old indeed. The castle has naturally become a kind of criterion of age to the less literate inhabitants; when they wish to emphasise the antiquity of any building, they say that it is older than the castle. St. Mary's Church, the present Llanbeblig, an old barn outside the town, and the Priory, have all been quite inaccurately so described. The finely shaped gable of the Priory, which can now only be seen above a foreground strewn with the hideous debris that accumulates in the waste space behind a garage, seems to belong to the Elizabethan or late Tudor period; its type is quite different and much more elaborate than that of the few plain and rugged buildings that survive from about the same date. There was a tradition, probably connected with its name, that the Priory was the house which, with thirty acres of land, formed part of the endowment of St. Mary's Church, founded in 1360 by Henry Dalrenton, a burgess of Caernarvon. It cannot, of course be nearly as old as that; but it had escaped the destruction of the Civil Wars, and at this time it must have been a beautiful and pleasant place, with gardens sloping down to the water” (www.welshjournals.llgc.org.uk).

Evans (1974: 21 – 22) provides a similar account and describes the building as “*It's back showed signs of an Elizabethan structure, the frontage on Bangor Street being relatively modern. When there were rumours of its impending demolition, I asked Sir Cyril Fox and W.J Hemp for their opinion. Both agreed that the back could be Elizabethan, but its condition was such that it did not*

warrant any attempt at preservation. There seems to be no justification for the ecclesiastical title of this property either in tradition or record. The author of Old Karnarvon rightly rejects the notion that it formed the endowed lands of the chantry of St. Mary's which seems to have been current about the time he was writing his book”.

Red's Garage is shown on the 1953 and 1967 Ordnance Survey Maps and is believed to have closed in the 1980's. At this time eight large petrol tanks were recorded as having been made safe on the property by being filled with concrete slurry. The location of the tank openings is shown on a sketch plan produced in 1987 although the exact dimensions of the tanks themselves are not known. The site was taken over by ATS Euromaster at around this time and it is evident that a concrete floor and work pits were excavated, either as part of this or earlier garage phases.

6.0 Results

The ground works at the ATS site were undertaken in two stages. The first stage of works was the demolition of the ATS building and exploratory excavations to identify the position of petrol tanks and associated underground works. This stage also involved the removal all concrete foundation piles. The disturbed ground was then levelled and raked.

Stage Two was the machine excavation of the footprint of the proposed building (see Figure 3) to a clean soil level. Lower sunken features associated with the earlier garage were also removed in this phase. This excavation was carried out in stages and following the stripping the soil was riddled to removed all large material, replaced and levelled at the end of each day.

Figure 3 shows the areas of the site where stripping was undertaken and the location of archaeological features. The locations of plates included in the report are marked on Appendix B. A list of contexts recorded on site is included as Appendix C.

6.1 Stage One

This stage was the stripping and sieving of all the foundation layers beneath the concrete foundation pad of the ATS building to a depth between 0.30m - 0.50m. Three deeper exploration trenches were dug to identify the position and condition of the petrol tanks on site. Three test pits to determine compaction were also excavated. A single large concrete block was lifted which left a sizeable trench.

6.1.1 Stage One Stripping Results

The stripping of the soil to a depth of between 0.30m and 0.50m revealed only a layer of mixed or disturbed material consisting of damaged concrete, clinker, brick and crushed brick along with later 20th century rubbish within a mid brown clay silt matrix. This material is likely to have come from the later stages of the ATS site use (Plate 1).

A large spread of crushed slate was identified in the northern corner of the site which had been used to fill and cover an area of remains from the Red Garage. These remains were a series of brick and slate walls which had been rendered with a white concrete plaster along with four vehicle inspection pits (Plate 2).



Figure 3. Location of Features, Excavated Areas and Inspection Pits on Former ATS Site



Plate 1. General Shot of Site Following Stripping to Level

Plate 2. Red Garage Inspection Pit

Plate 3. Local Brick Used In Garage Construction

Plate 4. Post-Medieval Culvert and Associated Deposits

The top of the walls were 0.35m below the current ground level and survived to a height of between 1.00m and 1.20m. The four inspection pit began at the old ground level and all had a depth 0.90m. Two of the inspection pits measured 4.20m by 1.70m and were aligned on a roughly north-south axis with two longer rectangular pits measuring 4.90m x 1.00m aligned on an east west axis. The western end of these pits were flanked by two brick pilers.

The four rectangular inspection pits were all built using locally made, modern brick with a Caernarfon stamp (Plate 3). The pits were one brick thick with concrete floors which showed evidence of having been painted red.

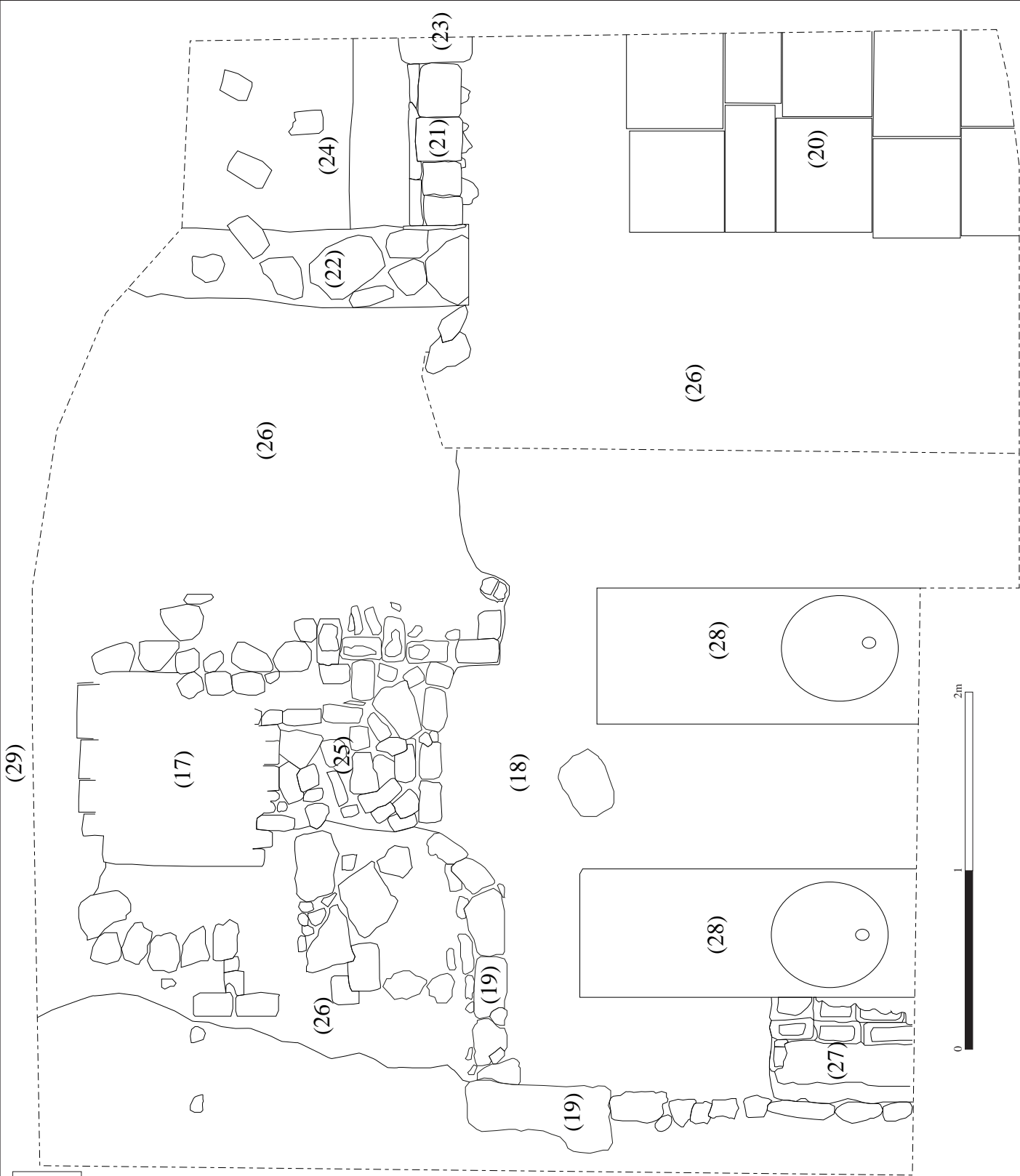
6.1.2 Exposed section due to demolition

The removal of a large concrete block in the north eastern corner of the site revealed a south facing section against the street pavement. This excavation was treated as a test pit and measured 1.30m x 2.00m and was 1.20m deep. Five deposits were recorded within this section along with the remains of a Post-Medieval culvert (Plate 4).

The uppermost layer (01) was a large steel re-enforced concrete pad with a depth of 0.13m. This was laid over layer (02), a mixed black clinker clay with frequent small to medium boulders, small gravels and rare crushed bricks fragment. This deposit was 0.22m in depth. Beneath this was context (03), a mixed mid brown/reddish clay silt with occasional brick fragments and rare rounded stones with was 0.15m in depth. Layer (04) was stratigraphically below this below this and was of a similar composition. It had a maximum depth of 0.24m. This deposit contained a small culvert [06]] which was constructed of slate cap and sides stones and a rounded boulder. A half brick was also recorded as being used as part of one of the culvert sides.

The length of this feature could not be determined as it was not fully exposed in plan. The width of the structure was 0.12m and the height was 0.22m. The cut [05] for the culvert could not be clearly identified although elements of the construction where in-bedded into the lower layer. The fill of the culvert (08) was a brown silt clay with rare small round pebbles. The lower layer of the sequence was a yellow brown clay slit with frequent gravels which was recorded to a depth of 0.46m.

Figure 4. Plan of
“Priory” Cellar



6.1.3 Petrol Tank Excavations

To establish the condition of the under ground petrol tanks a series of exploratory excavations were carried out. Three small tanks were identified at the north east edge of the site alongside the current pavement (Figure 3). A red brick lining surrounded these tanks but no other structures were identified within the vicinity of these features. It is possible that these tanks were associated with original early 1900's 'Priory' garage.

Four larger petrol tanks were identified to the south of the main building footprint and are numbered one to four on the plan (Figure 3). Tanks one and two (28) were located to the east of site and closest to the pavement. These tanks appear to have been placed within an existing cellar (19) and surrounded by sand (Plates 5 & 6 and Figure 4.). The walls of this cellar were built out of a red sand stone and were internally faced with a white plaster. These materials are the same as were observed in the older cellars of the neighbouring Prince of Wales Hotel.

The remains of a connecting passageway (17) (width 2.40m and height 2.30m) with an arched brick roof (Plates 7 & 8) had survived and presumably connected to a second cellar room. This second room has been completely destroyed by fuel tanks three and four (29) which had a large concrete casing and cap. Large amounts of worked stone were scattered around the western end of these tanks and may represent the remains of the back of earlier buildings.

To the north of tanks one and two were the remains of a stone flagged floor (20), and remains of rough stone and brick built wall (22) with a slate and tiled step (21) and (23). Both these features were built on a mixed clay gravelly soil (24) and are presumably later than the cellar (Plate 9 - 11).

6.2 Stage 2

The second stage of works at the site involved the stripping of the whole footprint of the new building. This was carried out to an average depth of between 1.00m and 1.20m, although the depth was greater in the area of the remains of the Red garage inspection pits. All the soil was riddled and replaced without the larger rubble components.

All the deposit encountered in this stage had clearly been heavily disturbed by the many construction phases on the site.



Plate 5. Surviving Cellar Around
Petrol Tanks One & Two



Plate 6. Surviving Cellar Wall
Constructed Using Red Sandstone



Plate 7. Surviving Cellar Showing
Brick Arch Passageway



Plate 8. Surviving Cellar Showing
Brick Arch Passageway



Plate 9. Stone Step and Wall
(Shown in Section)

Plate 10. Stone Step and Wall

Plate 11. Flagstone Floor

Plate 12. Red Garage Wall -
Slate and Brick Construction



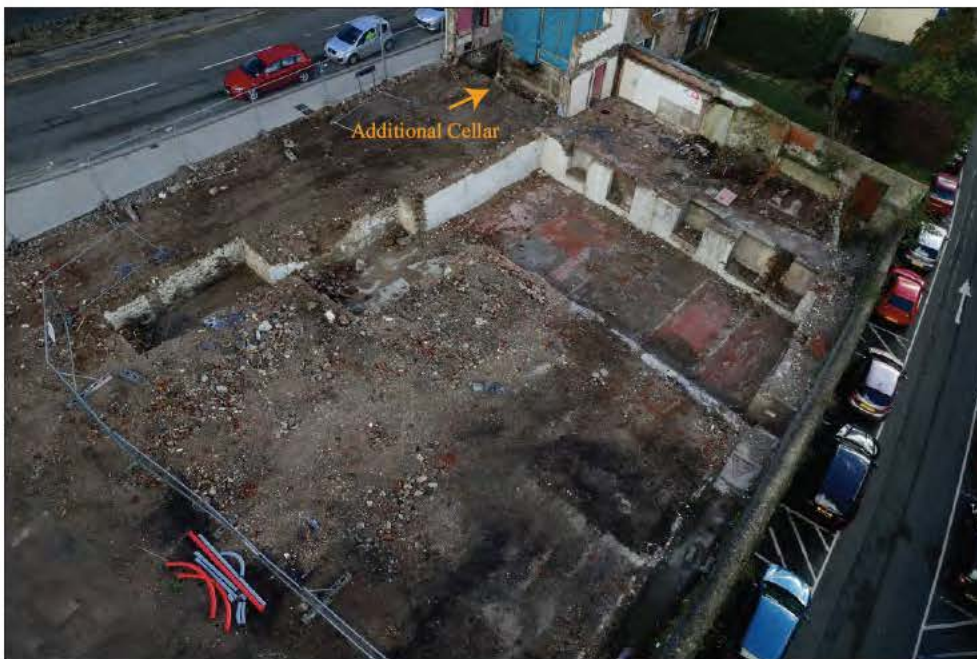


Plate 13. Overhead Shot of
Cellars Following Demolition
Of Prince of Wales

Plate 14. Additional Cellar
Uncovered Following Demolition
Of Prince of Wales

Plate 15. Additional Cellar
Uncovered Following Demolition
Of Prince of Wales



A single wall (16) built out of cut slate slabs with occasional brick was recorded (see Figure 3 and Plate 12). The wall was approximately 1.00m in height and had a thickness of 0.35m. This wall corresponded with the wall of the Red Garage remains which were identified at the earlier stage of excavation and are likely to have belonged to the same construction phase.

6.3 Demolition of Prince of Wales

The demolition of the Prince of Wales was not part of the Archaeological Watching Brief stage and was not conducted under archaeological supervision. However during works a covered cellar which had been blocked and was not identified in the building recording phase of works was exposed under the original Prince of Wales building. This structure was recorded (Plates 13-15) and a plan of the cellar location and a brief description is included as Appendix D.

6.4 Artefactual Assemblage

During works an assemblage of Post Medieval material all dating from the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries was recorded. The material was all recovered from later mixed redeposited layers and all artefacts were found in association with modern material. The assemblage recovered reflects the Late Nineteenth and Earlier Twentieth Century uses of the buildings which previously occupied the site.

The assemblage was composed of metal advertising signs, clay tobacco pipes and glass bottles and the categories will be discussed individually below. Due to the poor preservation of the majority of the advertising signs most were photographed and discarded on site. The Lion Oil and Diablo Cream Separator signs were retained.

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Metal Advertising Signs (Plates 16 -27)

The signs recovered during the site works related to products which were used to advertise goods sold in the two pre-ATS garages on the site (Prince of Wales Stores and Red Garage) and the tobacconists/confectioners which occupied the “Priory” building in it's latest phase of use. The Prince of Wales Store and garage sold agricultural implements and petrol and it is unclear whether the later 1930's Red garage also functioned in part as a shop. As this is uncertain grocery and products which were sold in a tobacconists and general store have all been assigned to the “Robert's Sweets and Tobacco Shop” structure and automotive products have been attributed to the garage phases. Photographs of both stores are provided as Figures 41 & 42 in report CR31-2012.

Signs Associated with the General Stores Phase of Site Usage (Robert's Sweets and Tobacco Shop) Plates 16 -20

Six metal signs attributed to Robert's Sweets and Tobacco Shop were recorded. The name of each product advertised is listed along with a brief description of the sign, an approximate date range and the company details.

St Julian tobacco (Plate 16): Cool and Fragrant. A large sign with company name running vertically from top to bottom and the advertising tag at base. Blue sign with yellow text. St Julian Tobacco was produced by Thomas Ogden who started the business in 1860 when he opened a small retail shop in Liverpool's Park Lane. It was incorporated into the Imperial Tobacco brand in 1902 but still operated under the Ogden brand names. This particular sign is believed to pre-date this merger as although the original name was retained, advertising material post 1902 also incorporated the Imperial Tobacco name or logo (www.imperial-tobacco.co.uk).

Two Rowntree's Pastilles signs (Plate 17) were recoded. Both signs were long, thin and rectangular with a dark blue background with a yellow border and lower text (which was indecipherable) and a white central text with product name. Rowntree's Fruit Pastilles were launched in 1881 and are one of oldest pastilles in production. The company is now a subsidiary of Nestle. These examples date from the 1890's (www.nestle.co.uk).

Sunlight Soap (Plate 18): Sunlight Soap was first produced by Lever Brothers in 1884-85 and soon became a very popular laundry soap. Lever Brothers moved their factory to Cheshire in 1887 and built the village of Port Sunlight during this period. Advertising material began using the Port Sunlight moniker around this time and this being the case this sign is of a Late Nineteenth Century date (Port Sunlight Museum pers com)

Advert for Colman's Starch. White rectangular sign with navy blue text reading "Colman's Starch" (Plate 19). This product was produced by Colman's which is famous for it's mustard and represents a rare break from food products. The company was established in 1814 and expanded in 1823. Mustard, starch and flour were the company's base products. This particular sign is of a very similar design to an example dated 1910 although the 1910 advertisement has the added text of "Insist upon having" and "sold in cardboard boxes". The less text could point to an earlier date (www.mustardshopnorwich.co.uk).



Plate 16. St Julian tobacco



Plate 17. Two Rowntree's Pastilles Signs



Plate 18. Port Sunlight Soap



Plate 19. Colman's Starch Sign



Plate 20. Diabolo Cream Separator Sign

Agent for Diablo Cream Separators (Plate 20). A cream separator is a centrifugal device which separates milk into cream and skimmed milk. Separation was commonly performed on farms or at home and by hand with devices such as a Diablo cream separator. Little information could be found about the company and the sign is undated beyond a general Late Nineteenth – Early Twentieth Century range (www.creamseparatorgallery.com).

Signs Associated with Prince of Wales Stores/Red Garage Phase of Site Usage (Plates 21-27)

Shell (Plate 21). A large Shell Oil sign - yellow background with large company name and logo in red and the text “Motor Spirit”. The Shell company was founded by Marcus Samuel in London in 1833 as an antique business which later went on to sell oriental shells. The company was expanded into an import-export business by his sons Marcus and Samuel and began importing oil into the United Kingdom in bulk in 1892 under the name “The Tank Syndicate”. The company was renamed Shell Transport and Trading Company in 1897. The famous scallop logo was adopted in 1904 and replaced the original mussel shell design (www.shell.com). This example dates from the 1920's.

A second heavily corroded Shell Oil tin or sign was also recorded. It was approximately A4 in size and had a black background with red text and symbol (Plate 22). This product was introduced in the 1930's (www.shell.com).

Castrol Motor Oil (Plate 23). A large rectangular sign with with a central black circle on white banner with the company name set against a green background. The company was founded in 1899 and the green background was an earlier advertisement design and was used from the 1900's – 1920 (www.castrol.com).

Pratt's Perfection Spirit (Plate 24). A square sign with yellow background. Black text with a red shadow. Charles Pratt and Company began in 1851 and still exists today, although it now provides financial advice to private customers. The company became incorporated with Standard Oil in 1874 and this gave their products a wider reach. This sign dates from c.1900.

Gargoyle Mobile Oils (Plate 25). A large rectangular sign with white background and black text. The image of the 'Gargoyle' is at the centre top of the sign with the the product name arched above it. Both are red with a black outline. Gargoyle was produced as a lubricant by Mobil Oil Company which was started in 1920 after the breakup of Standard Oil. This sign dates from the 1920's – 1930's.



Plate 21. Shell Motor Spirit Sign



Plate 22. Shell Gear Oil Sign



Plate 23. Castrol Motor Oil Sign



Plate 24. Pratt's Perfection Spirit



Plate 25. Gargoyle Mobile Oil Sign



Plate 26. Lion Motor Oils Sign

Lion Motor Oils (Plate 26). A rectangular sign with an image of John Bull - the personification of Englishness or fair play raising out of a barrel. The product and company name are below this along with a banner bearing the phrase 'The oil with the right body init'. Lion Motor Oils were produced by Thomas Moscrop and Company Limited which was established in 1838. The company went into voluntary liquidation in 1973 (London gazette, 16th Jan,1973). The exact date of this sign could not be determined beyond a Late Nineteenth – Early Twentieth Century range.

Filtrate Oils (Plate 27). A small rectangular sign with white text on a red background. The company name is positioned diagonally above the phrase 'The oil for motor lubricant'. This company was founded in 1910 and the sign belongs to this date.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

Three fragmentary pipe stems were recovered from although these pieces were too small to yield any information.

A cache of three detachable clay pipe bowls were recovered – two damaged and one complete. All three bowls were of the same design and were an elongated hand designed holding the pipe bowl (Plate 28). This design typically dated from the late 19th century (Ayto E.2002).

Glass Bottles

Three glass bottles from the locally based Thomas & Edwards Castle Works based on Balaclava Road, Caernarfon were recovered. Two designs were represented - two damaged examples of the Carnarvon 10oz. Patent Safe Groove Standard Codd and a single complete Thomas & Edwards, Carnarvon 10oz Standard Codd (Plate 29). Both types Date from the late 19th century.

Five 'Woodward Chemist London' bottles were recorded. Four of these bottles were damaged and one survived intact. No information could be found on this company but the design is likely to be of an Early 1900's date.

A single complete green Carlton brewery of Llandudno was recovered. No information could be found on this company although there is still a Carlton public house on Mostyn Street, Llandudno. This style of bottle dates from the Early 1900's.



Plate 27. Filtrate Oil Sign

Plate 28. Clay Tobacco Pipe
In the Shape of a Hand Holding a Bowl

Plate 29. Thomas & Edwards Castle
Works Codd Bottle With Picture
Of Caernarfon Castle



7.0 Conclusion

The use of the former ATS site as garages for a period of over 100 years had resulted in heavy disturbance at the site. Successive demolition and rebuilding phases together with the excavation of vehicle inspection pits and petrol tanks and their subsequent concrete refilling and capping has resulted in the limited survival of earlier structures.

It was however possible to identify features from several of the earlier garage phases including the Priory Garage and Red Garage. Although not found within any secure context a collection of artefacts from these Early Twentieth Century was also made.

The garage phases had not completely removed all trace of the earlier building and part of an early cellar with a passageway was uncovered. This appears to have only survived due to its use as a convenient hole into which to place the later petrol tanks. No dating material was recovered from this area but it is considered that the cellar is associated with building recorded in historical sources as “The Priory”. This is not to be confused with the Medieval Priory which certain sources have placed in the vicinity of the site but rather a later building which becomes named “The Priory” during the Victorian Period.

8.0 Bibliography

- AAF. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
- Ayto, E. 2002. *Clay Tobacco Pipes*. Buckinghamshire. Shire Publications Ltd
- Banholzer, K.F. 2005. *Old Caernarvon – Outside the Town Walls*. Caernarfon. Arrgaffwyr
- Cadw. 2010. *Caernarfon Waterfront: Understanding Urban Character*
- Caernarvonshire Commemorating the Investiture of H.R.H The Prince of Wales, July 1969*
(leaflet)
- Cambrian Tourist Guide and Companion*. 1813. London
- English Heritage. 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
- Evans, K. 1974. *A Survey of Caernarvon Part III*. Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society: 18-26
- C.R Archaeology. 2012. *Report CR31-2012*
- C.R Archaeology. 2013. *Report CR39-2013*
- Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. 2012. Letter Reference 1005je01/D1722
- Hedges, A. 2011. *Bottles and Bottle collecting*. Buckinghamshire. Shire Publications Ltd.
- Jenkins, G. H. 1987. *History of Wales Volume IV – The Foundation of Modern Wales. Wales 1642 – 1780*. Oxford. Claredon Press/ University of Wales Press
- Jones, W. H. 1882. *Old Karnarvon: A Historical Account of the Town of Carnarvon, with Notices of the Parish Churches of Llanbeblig & Llanfaglan*. Caernarfon. H. Humphreys

- Jones-Pierce & Griffiths. 1937-9. *Documents relating to the early history of the borough of Caernarvon*. B.B.C.S IX: 237-8
- Maund, K. 2002. *The Welsh Kings: The Medieval rulers of Wales*. Stroud. Tempus
- Pennant, T. 1883 Edition. *Tours in Wales*. Caernarfon. H. Humphrey's
- Taylor, A. 2000. *Caernarfon Castle*. Cardiff. Cadw
- Thorpe, L. 1978. *Gerald of Wales: The Journey Through Wales and the Description of Wales*. London. Penguin Classics
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1985 (Revised 2010). *Code of Conduct*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1990 (Revised 2008). *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 2001. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1994 (Revised 2011). Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1994 (Revised 2008). *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1996 (Revised 2008). *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*
- Walker, K. 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) Archaeology Section

Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 2001. ***First Aid for Finds***. London. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works

Williams-Jones K. 1978. Chapter IV: Caernarvon. In ***Boroughs of Mediaeval Wales***. Edited by R A Griffiths

Websites – all sites were visited 09/12/2012

www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/docs/cadw/publications/WHS_part_2_map_Caernarfon_EN.pdf

www.caernarfononline.co.uk/2010/july/celticroyal.html

www.caernarfononline.co.uk/gwydion/johnspeed.html

www.carnarvontraders.com

www.castrol.com

www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/26000/details/BANGOR+STREET+NOS+13%2C15%2C17/

www.creamseparatorgallery.webs.com/

www.gwynedd.gov.uk

www.imperial-tobacco.co.uk/index.asp?page=43

www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/45881/supplements/744/page.pdf

www.mustardshopnorwich.co.uk/history-of-colmans-pgid15.html

www.nestle.co.uk/brands/chocolate_and_confectionery/rowntree

www.shell.com/global/aboutshell/who-we-are/our-history/the-beginnings.html

www.thevintagegarage.com/enamel_garage_signs.html

Caernarfon Record Office

Documents

XM/2679/29 1895 Sale of Prince of Wales to John Rhys Morgan

XPE/25/330 1970 Documents Relating to Inner Ring Road

XQA/L/9/2 1883 Borough of Caernarfon Licensing agreement

Maps

XM/Maps/1395/6 Plan of the Town of Caernarfon (1777)

VA.4056 A Survey of the Vaenol Estate (1777)

XM/Maps/4573 Glynllifon Estate Plans (1790)

XM/Maps/1398 Map of Caernarfon (1810)

- XM/Maps/1333/1** Woods, Map of the Town of Caernarfon (1834)
- XM 493** Woods Map of the Town of Caernarfon (1848)
- XD2/5055** A Tracing of the Priory Lawn and Gardens adjoining in the Town of Carnarvon (1855-56)

Ordnance Survey

- XV.4.8** Ordnance Survey Map 1888
- XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1890
- XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1900
- XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1918
- XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1920
- XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1953
- XM/Maps/7573/1** (1967) Borough Plan (Produced by Ordnance Survey)

Images

- XS3293/2** Agricultural implement shop and garage (which sold petrol and tyres), Bangor Street, Caernarfon c.1925. L to R: 1. William Price ("Price Prince of Wales"), father of the depositor; 2. His niece Dolly Llwyd Jones. This site is now occupied by Red Garages.
- XS528/189/6** Roberts Sweet and Tobacco shop (Part of the Priory Building opposite the Majestic Cinema in Bangor Street: entrance Terrace over Rail way Bridge
- XS3478/137** c.1900 Image of The Prince of Wales Bangor Street
- XS2680/13** c.1900 Image of Bangor Street, Caernarfon
- XS2634/2** c.1900 Bangor Street, Caernarfon
- XS197/26** c.1910 Bangor Street, Caernarfon
- CH5/197/25** 1907 Post Card Bangor Street, Caernarfon
- XS/1497/6/4** 1847 Image of Bangor Street showing Royal Hotel
- XS 1497/8/1** 1904 Pan-Celtic Congress Caernarfon, Bangor Street

Trade Directories

Slaters' Commercial Directory: 1856, 1859, 1868, 1880, 1895, 1899

Worral Trade Directories: 1874

Cassey Trade Directories: 1876

Carnarvonshire Postal Directory: 1886

Sutton Trade Directory: 1889

Bennett's Trade Directory: 1899, 1932, 1933

Welsh Trade Directory: 1901, 1917, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1937, 1942 & 1948

Appendix A.

Specification for Archaeological Works CR39-2013

Specification for Further Archaeological Works at

Prince of Wales Hotel & ATS Euromaster,

Caernarfon

NGR SH 247998 363000



Report Number CR39-2013



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by Catherine Rees

on Behalf of Commercial Development Projects Ltd

Specification for Further Archaeological Works at Prince of Wales Hotel & ATS Euromaster, Caernarfon

Planning Application Number:	C12/1142/14/LL
National Grid Reference:	SH 247998 363000
Client:	Commercial Development Projects Ltd
Report Author:	Catherine Rees
Report Number:	CR39-2012
Date:	09/06/2013

Contents

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Project Aims

3.0 Brief Historical Background

3.1 The Prince of Wales Hotel

3.2 ATS Euromaster

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

4.2 Geology

5.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

5.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Building Recording at the Prince of Wales Hotel

5.1.1 Desk Based Research

5.1.2 Drawn Survey

5.1.3 Photographic Survey

5.1.4 Timetable for Proposed Works

5.1.5 Staffing

5.1.6 Monitoring

5.1.7 Health and Safety

5.1.8 The Report

5.1.8.1 Copyright

5.2 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Building Recording at ATS Euromaster

5.2.1 Photographic Survey

5.2.1.1 Equipment

5.2.2 Timetable for Proposed Works

5.2.3 Staffing

5.2.4 Monitoring

5.2.5 Health and Safety

5.2.6 The Report

5.2.6.1 Copyright

5.3 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief

- 5.3.1 Recording
- 5.3.2 additional Mitigation/ Contingency Measures
- 5.3.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material
- 5.3.4 Archive Compilation
- 5.3.5 Timetable for Proposed Works
- 5.3.6 Staffing
- 5.3.7 Monitoring
- 5.3.8 Health and Safety
- 5.3.9 The Report
 - 5.3.9.1 Copyright

6.0 Bibliography

Illustrations

Figure 1. Site Location Map

Appendices

Appendix 1. Proposed Development Plans

1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Commercial Development Projects Ltd to conduct further archaeological works at Prince of Wales Hotel & ATS Euromaster, Caernarfon in compliance with conditions placed on their planning application (Planning Application C12/1142/14/LL).

Prince of Wales Hotel & ATS Euromaster, Bangor Street, Caernarfon (Figure 1) are adjacent properties situated outside the historic town walls. They are located along what was once the main thoroughfare between Bangor and Caernarfon. This route has since been superseded by a modern bypass. Planning permission is being sought to demolish the existing hotel and garage structures and create a car park and retail unit incorporating a staff room.

This specification has been written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of GAPS as a methodology for a programme of works relating to a “Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation” prepared by GAPS on the 7th June 2013.

This document has been written following the completion of an archaeological desk based assessment as a second phase of works for the proposed development and this document details the methodology for a Level 3 Building Recording of the Prince of Wales Hotel, a basic photographic survey of the ATS Euromaster building and a Watching Brief on ground works at the ATS Euromaster site.

At least part of the Prince of Wales Hotel site is shown on town maps dating back to 1777 and the current building is believed to date from the late 18th/ early 19th century. Desk-based research clearly showed changes in the building and the structure was shown to have undergone several phases of refurbishment/development.

Prior to the compilation of the DBA, concern had been expressed that the building may occupy land which was utilised in the Medieval/ early Post-medieval period. This could not be confirmed but still remains a possibility. The survival of archaeological remains was however considered to be limited due the existence of cellars, which although of interest in themselves to examine for signs of a Medieval/ Early Post-medieval origin, are likely to have destroyed any archaeological remains in the vicinity. The rear of the property has also been remodelled by successive owners and several phases of outbuilding have been both erected and demolished causing further disturbance. This area is intended for use as a car park and thus little if any intrusive ground work is planned.

It was considered that the building, although not of Listed Building Status, does have architectural merit and has a complex developmental history which is connected to the wider history of Caernarfon. It was therefore recommended that recording of the structure be undertaken prior to the commencement of works.

The site of the ATS Euromaster was highlighted by GAPS as appearing within the development area shown on Speed's 1610 map of Caernarfon. Two substantial buildings were set within parklands/gardens occupying the approximate position of the plot. The site is annotated as "Priory" on estate and later maps and the origins of this required clarification. It was unclear as to the level of disturbance caused by the later use of the site as a garage and this was also examined in the desk based assessment.

The results of this report found no conclusive evidence to support the hypothesis that the building marked on Speed's Map was a Medieval Priory and many sources agree that the structure was of an Elizabethan date. It is however possible that the site itself may have once been a Medieval priory and a single document records the gifting of a plot of land in a similar landscape setting to the site for this purpose in 1360. No further mention of the priory was found prior to its reappearance on an Estate Map of 1810.

The ATS Euromaster site is believed to have been heavily disturbed in recent times with a least eight buried petrol tanks on site, a thick concrete base and work pits associated with the use of the site as a garage. Based on the DBA results it is considered that any possible survival is likely to be fragmentary and difficult to interpret and there may also be a risk of chemical contamination.

This must however be weighed against the high significance of archaeological remains which may survive. A watching brief will mitigate this high significance against the low potential for the survival of any remains. The watching brief will be either intensified leading to excavation should any remains be identified or abandoned if the site disturbance is found to have destroyed all underlying deposits.

Both the Prince of Wales Hotel and the ATS Euromaster sites lie just outside the Caernarfon Conservation area (www.anglesey.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/14/caernarfonmap.pdf). They do however lie within the essential setting of the Caernarfon World Heritage Area. Detailed plans of the proposed development are included as Appendix A.

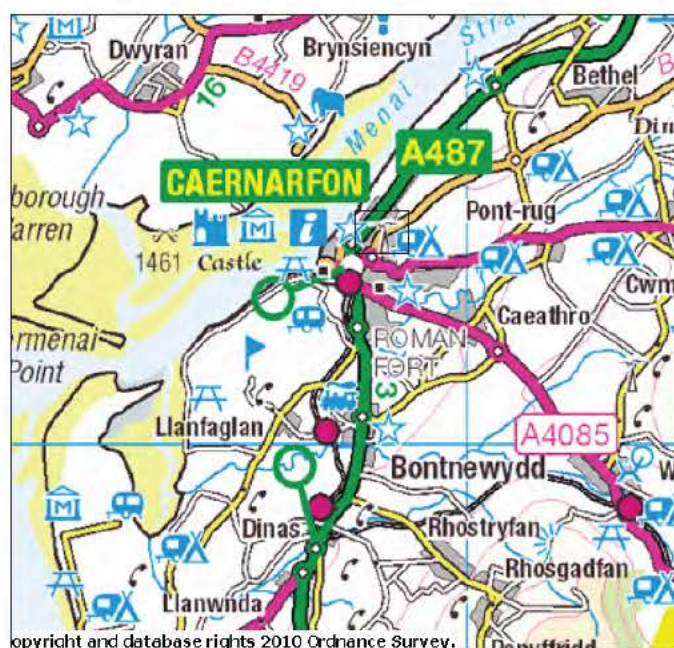
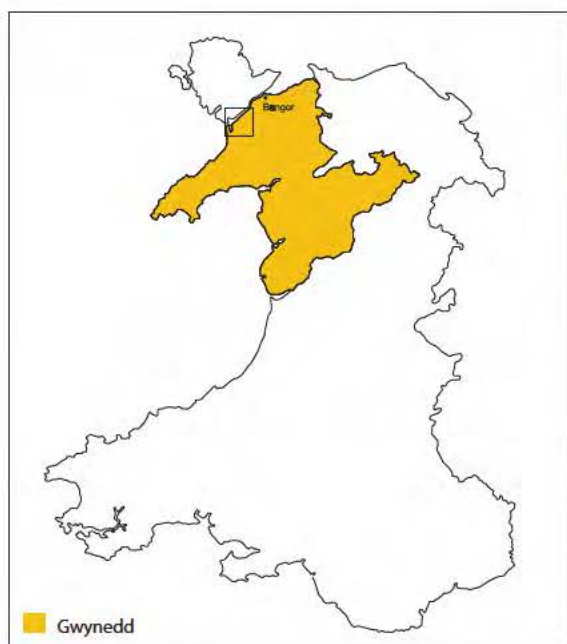


Figure 1. Site Location Map (Source OS Open Data Mapping/ Ordnance Survey)

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

The aims of this element of the programme of works proposed for Prince of Wales Hotel & ATS Euromaster, Caernarfon are three-fold.

The first aim is to create a Level 3 Building Record of the Prince of Wales Hotel. This will utilise information gathered during the DBA research combined with an analysis of the building phasing and the compilation of a comprehensive photographic record.

The second aim is to create a basic photographic record of the ATS Euromaster building.

The third aim is to conduct an archaeological watching brief on the ATS Euromaster site to assess the nature and the level of survival of any archaeological remains and to determine if further excavation is necessary.

The objectives of the archaeological programme are to provide an archive record of existing buildings; to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance; to ensure the recording and interpretation of any information revealed during the course of the works.

3.0 Historical Background

A comprehensive historical background was compiled as an element of the desk based assessment (Document CR31-2012). This will be summarised without figures in this section rather than the whole section being duplicated.

3.1 The Prince of Wales Hotel

The current floor plan of the Prince of Wales Hotel site occupies four separate house plots which have, at various times, entered the suite of buildings which we see today. It is likely that the southern building element (currently the Royal Oak) is either shown on the map dated 1777 (figure 4) which shows a three storey structure in this spot or it occupies the location of an earlier structure. This date appears to roughly correlate with the architectural style of the current building which is believed to date from the late 18th/ early 19th century.

The 1810 map of Caernarfon clearly shows that the land adjacent to the “Priory” has been developed, although this map does not show individual houses. Wood's 1834 map of the town is the first to distinguish individual plots. The four plots beginning at at Vinegar Hill are now incorporated into the current Prince of Wales building and are believed to be private houses, offices or shops.

The belief that these properties are private residences, offices and shops (with accommodation upstairs) was formed following an examination of the 1841 Census. This document is very difficult to interpret as the houses are not numbered and the writing is illegible in some places. The general information for Bangor Street lists the most common occupations as trades/craftsmen with a number of professionals such as solicitors. There is no entry for the Prince of Wales on Bangor Street at this time.

By the time of the 1851 Census the Prince of Wales is listed by name and is under the proprietorship of a Mr Owen Wynne of Anglesey. The establishment of the public house at the time when the railway is under construction and may have been speculative as trade directories for 1846 list at least five public houses (The Uxbridge Arms, The Five Pipes, The Three Crowns, Liverpool Arms and White Horse) already operating on Bangor Street (www.carnarvontraders.com).

It is possible that adjoining property to the south of the Prince of Wales was not at this point part of the hotel/public house. The property adjoining the northern boundary is not held by the Prince of

Wales at this time and is instead occupied by cabinet maker Richard Rowlands, his wife and their seven children.

Entries in the Slater's Trade Directory show that the Prince of Wales has changed proprietor by 1856 and is now run by a Mr John Lloyd. By 1859 the establishment is licensed to let post horses. The census of 1861 records that The Prince of Wales is now taking lodgers and three are listed in this document along with four servants.

The Prince of Wales was a successful business and by the time of the 1871 Census it is recorded as the Prince of Wales Inn. The occupation of John Lloyd is listed as inn keeper and farmer employing 8 labourers. Three visitors, all professionals, are listed along with a cook. The property is now listed as occupying two plots – 35 & 37 Bangor Street. John Lloyd is listed in an 1876 Cassey Trade Directory and an 1880 Slater's Trade Directory as being a “Coach and Car Proprietor” so there is presumably some form of coaching house or facility associated with the property.

John Lloyd appears to have continued to thrive and the 1881 Census lists him as owning 180 acres. There are however lower numbers of servants and only a single boarder listed. This may however be accounted for by the somewhat unstable and transient nature of the business. For one final time Mr Rowlands was listed as occupying number 39 Bangor street.

John Lloyd has left the Prince of Wales by 1883 when a general return for the property lists Griffith Jones as the new licensed victualler. Various details of the Prince of Wales are contained within this document including that the premises had a hotel license for full 7 day opening. There are three outside doors listed – two at the front of the property and one at the rear. The house contained eighteen rooms, with ten bedrooms reserved exclusively for customers. There are two private sitting rooms/coffee rooms where drink is not supplied except with meals and three bars/ smoking rooms. The premises are owned by the Vaynol Estate and an annual rent of forty pounds is paid. When asked the age of the premises the reply is “cannot say” (Caernarfon Record Office XQA/L/9/2).

Griffith Jones is listed as a hotel keeper in the 1891 Census and now occupies the property along with his wife and a young child. There are once more visitors and servants recorded including a gentleman “living on his own means”. Number 39 Bangor Street has become the residence of Richard Stythe, a public accountant, and his family.

There were two editions of the Ordnance Survey produced between the 1881 and 1891 Census', the first in 1888 and the second in 1890. When comparing the floor plan of the Prince of Wales against that of the 1834 Map of the same area it is evident that the space once occupied by three properties has been incorporated into the hotel. Only the end property adjacent to Vinegar Hill remains to be absorbed. The properties at this end of Bangor Street have had their garden areas greatly reduced by the arrival of the railway in the 1850's.

Griffiths Jones is likely to have died between 1881 and 1885 as the 1885 edition of the Slater's Directory has his wife Mary listed as running the business. This is a short lived arrangement and the 1899 directory states that J.K Crispin is the hotel proprietor.

The 1900 Ordnance Survey Map shows alterations to the rear areas of both the Prince of Wales and 39 Bangor Street. A photograph of the front elevation of the Prince of Wales Hotel taken at around this time clearly shows that the end property is not part of the hotel at this time. This is the earliest clear photograph of the hotel as in all the other photographs of Bangor Street sourced the Prince of Wales can only be seen on the very edge of the picture.

The 1901 Census records that the hotel has once more changed hands and the proprietor is now listed as John Morgan, who occupies the property along with his wife, son, nephew, a visitor and seven servants. This was traced through the Caernarfon Record Office and document XM/2679/29 records that Morgan took over the lease in 1895. It is therefore possible that Crispin was in the employ of Morgan.

The last available census (1911) shows that John Morgan is still the manager of the Prince of Wales. Also listed are his wife and son, ten servants, two visitors and three boarders. 39 Bangor Street is now occupied by Mr Morris Owen whose occupation is listed as "car proprietor".

The 1918 and 1920 Ordnance Survey Maps show that the area to the rear of the property has been further developed and there is a new outbuilding at the rear of both.

In the absence of census information after 1911 our information about the ownership of the Prince of Wales is largely reliant on trade directories (this information has been confirmed in some cases using archive sources). The hotel's lease is transferred to Harry Byrne and he is listed in a trade directory of 1923. Archive sources (Vaynol 1204) record that this is once more transferred in 1926

and was taken by Harold Bell. Wales Trades Directory 1928 confirms his continued occupancy.

The Wales Trades Directory 1937 lists the property as “under new management” and the new advert reads “*PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, BANGOR STREET. Near Station. Oldest and best family and commercial; fully liscenced; free house; A.A and R.A.C; garage; stock rooms;every modern comfort. Proprietors: Mr & Mrs W.T Cragg (late Yorkshire)*”. The Wales Trades Directory 1942 lists the property as “under new management” and records the new proprietors as Mr & Mrs A. Langford.

The 1953 Ordnance Survey Map shows no changes when compared with the 1920 edition. By the 1967 edition the Prince of Wales is shown as merged with the corner property (formerly 39 Bangor Street). This may represent a change of use from a garage/stockrooms to its incorporation into the main hotel – possibly as a result of increased car parking in the immediate vicinity. The full integration of the corner property into the main hotel is attested by an advertisement placed in a booklet commemorating the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Caernarfon Castle in 1969. The picture used in this instance shows the full suite of buildings which make up the current Prince of Wales Hotel. There was presumably an earlier entranceway onto Bangor Street which has been blocked. It is also evident from a comparison of this picture against a similar view taken around 1900 that the doorway has been remodelled and a window removed. The earlier “Prince of Wales Hotel” sign has also either been removed or covered. It is unclear from the angle of the earlier photograph as to whether the roof lights shown are a modern addition.

The 1967 Ordnance Survey Map also shows that the two outbuildings observed on the 1918 edition have been demolished. The only change noted is the addition of a lean-to porch .

The Prince of Wales Hotel was closed around 2010 and since that date failed to attract a buyer to run the establishment. Concern has been raised about the deterioration of the building and the negative impact of the empty properties along Bangor Street (including this one) on surrounding properties and businesses (www.caernarfononline.co.uk).

3.2 The ATS Euromaster Site

The site is shown on Speed's 1610 map of Caernarfon. Two substantial buildings are shown set within parklands/gardens. The plot is not named on this map but a number of sources who were able to observe the structure when it was still standing agree that whilst it was of considerable antiquity

it was Elizabethan rather than Medieval in origin. They also all agree that this is the building shown on Speed's map. These sources will be discussed chronologically in the forthcoming paragraphs.

The site is shown on the later maps of Caernarfon. The earliest of these maps were produced in the 1770's and clearly show the "Priory" property as surrounded by land/gardens. With the exception of the building to the immediate north the additional properties shown are not shown on other maps and some may represent properties actually located on Crown Street. The schedule for the Vaynol Estate Map (Caernarfon Record Office VA. 4056) records the plot as number 17, named Yr Ardd Fawr (the big garden) and is occupied by a Mrs Nanney. There is no mention of this property being the "Priory" although any priory would likely have been surrounded by lands.

The first map to reference this property as the "Priory" is the 1810 Town Map on which the building is clearly labelled. This map also shows a second structure adjacent to the "Priory" which is labelled as a stable on a later source. There is no indication as to why the name has been added in 1810 but it continues to be used on the later Wood's Maps of 1834 and 1848.

Although a little obscured, the "Priory" site is believed to be shown in the background of an etching of the Uxbridge Arms Hotel dated 1847. This picture shows a Georgian town house façade with a small porch. This is in-keeping with later descriptions which record the front of the house as being of a relatively recent date with the true age of the building reflected at the building rear. This small porch can be seen on the maps of 1834 and 1848 but this façade has once more been remodelled by the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1888.

Interestingly the title of the "Priory" is not used on the earlier census documents and this makes the plot more difficult to identify. The interpretation of the 1841 Census relies on the relative location of the plot to a known occupant – in this instance Richard Rowlands. Records indicate that in 1841 the property is the residence of an E. Williams, solicitor. It is unclear as to whether the building is a single residence or if the property has been subdivided.

The 1851 residents of the property adjacent to Mr Rowlands are listed as two elderly sisters – Margaret and Eliza Lewis. Both are recorded as annuitants and they occupy the property along with two servants. Mr Williams the solicitor is listed at the adjoining property indicating that the "Priory" building is divided into at least two dwellings.

Part of the land surrounding the “Priory” was sold around 1855 when the parcel is purchased to build Christ Church. The “Priory Lawn” is marked on a plan associated with the development which shows it extending right up to the foreshore. This plan also shows that the building next to the “Priory” is in use as a stables. It is written on the plan that the land is in the ownership of a “*Misses Parry*”.

The “Priory” is not specifically listed in the 1861 Census but the property is believed to have been occupied by a Corn Merchant in one portion and two mariners wives in the other.

Slater's Directory of 1868 lists the proprietor of the Prince of Wales Hotel, Mr John Lloyd, as operating the Priory Lodging House on Bangor Street. It is unclear when he takes over the property but in 1871 the occupier of the “Priory”, Jane Davies' occupation is listed as “house proprietor”. It is not clear if the entire property or a portion of it is involved in this venture as the 1871 Census is a little less straight forward than the preceding documents in that rather than listing properties on one side of the road and then the other, the properties are listed alternatively for each side. There is no entry for 41 Bangor Street in the 1881 Census.

In his work of 1882 William Henry Jones gives a historical account of the old town and in his work is the following description of the house known as the Priory:

“The house which stands nearly opposite the hotel, and known as the Priory, is of undoubted antiquity, as appears from the style of building; and this is more apparent at the back of the house than in Bangor Street. But I cannot believe it to be so old as it is said to be. Some have gone so far as to suppose this house to have been the endowment to the Church of St Mary in Carnarvon, which is mentioned in the “Record of Caernarvon” as the gift of Henry Dalrenton, a burgess, in the year 1360, and described as a house and thirty acres of land, the quit rent of which was twopence an acre. But perhaps I shall not be far out of date if I suggest, that the style of architecture exhibited at the back of the house is that of the Elizabethan era. This would not be too late to allow of the building being shown, as it is, in Speed's Map of 1610” (Jones 1882: 81).

The lands surrounding the “Priory” have undergone a number of changes by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1888. There has been an extra plot subdivided from the main property in the area adjacent to Vinegar Hill and two properties had been built to the north. The Priory is marked as a Post Office on this map.

The 1891 Census is the first to specifically mention the “Priory” as a property name. At this time it was occupied by Thomas Jones and family. Also listed within the plot are Caernarfon Slaughter House and Christ Church. The next source to mention the “Priory” is Slater's Directory of 1895. This directory lists the properties of Caernarfon by street, listing first the left-hand-side of Bangor Street, then the break for Vinegar Hill, then continuing to the end of the street before listing those on the right-hand-side. This lists Mary Jones at the Prince of Wales, Richard Stythe (accountant) at the corner plot, then a break for Vinegar Hill. Hugh Roberts (cabinet maker) is then listed at the corner of Vinegar Hill, followed by Thomas Davies (grocer) and then Thomas Jones (commercial traveller) at the “Priory House” again showing subdivision of the property.

The 1901 and 1911 Census records that Thomas Jones and family are still resident at the “Priory”. There are no returns for the cabinet maker or grocer but it is likely that the staff did not live on-site.

The 1918 and 1920 Ordnance Survey Maps show that the southern wing of the “Priory” now a separate property, possibly Roberts' Sweet and Tobacco Shop shown on a photograph dated c.1920. This is the only clear image of the “Priory” building that could be sourced. A further photograph dated 1925 shows the buildings to the north of the “Priory” first shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey Map. The archive description for this photograph is “*Agricultural implement shop and garage (which sold petrol and tyres), Bangor Street, Caernarfon c.1925. L to R: 1. William Price ("Price Prince of Wales"), father of the depositor; 2. His niece Dolly Llwyd Jones. This site is now occupied by Red Garages*”.

The Wales Trades Directory of 1928 lists Roland Lowe and “The Priory Garage” North Road (the road which adjoins Bangor Street). This garage supplied cars, petrol, oil and accessories. This garage has not replaced the Prince of Wales Stores as a supplier of oil and petrol as the Wales Trades Directory dated 1930 holds a listing for “*Price, W. Prince of Wales Stores, North Wales; petrol oils etc*” and a further listing is made in Bennett's Business Directory 1933. Red's Garage which later becomes the ATS Euromaster first appears in a postal directory of 1935 and in 1937 they place a listing in Wales Trades Directory and remain listed until 1965.

The “Priory” was demolished presumably to build a structure more suited to use as a garage at some point during the late 1920's or early 1930's. The exact date of the aforementioned demolition has not been established but the cross referencing of other sources has shown that this occurred 1920 and 1933 with 1920 being the date when the “Priory” is shown on an Ordnance Survey Map and 1933

being the date of the following extract from the “Welsh Outlook” Journal which confirms that a garage is in use at that time and the Priory is no longer standing.

“Very few really old houses are left outside the walls now; but one, which can be identified on Speed's Plan, still clings precariously to life. The "Priory" is certainly very old indeed. The castle has naturally become a kind of criterion of age to the less literate inhabitants; when they wish to emphasise the antiquity of any building, they say that it is older than the castle. St. Mary's Church, the present Llanbeblig, an old barn outside the town, and the Priory, have all been quite inaccurately so described. The finely shaped gable of the Priory, which can now only be seen above a foreground strewn with the hideous debris that accumulates in the waste space behind a garage, seems to belong to the Elizabethan or late Tudor period; its type is quite different and much more elaborate than that of the few plain and rugged buildings that survive from about the same date. There was a tradition, probably connected with its name, that the Priory was the house which, with thirty acres of land, formed part of the endowment of St. Mary's Church, founded in 1360 by Henry Dalrenton, a burgess of Caernarvon. It cannot, of course be nearly as old as that; but it had escaped the destruction of the Civil Wars, and at this time it must have been a beautiful and pleasant place, with gardens sloping down to the water” (www.welshjournals.llgc.org.uk).

Evans (1974: 21 – 22) provides a similar account and describes the building as *“It's back showed signs of an Elizabethan structure, the frontage on Bangor Street being relatively modern. When there were rumours of its impending demolition, I asked Sir Cyril Fox and W.J Hemp for their opinion. Both agreed that the back could be Elizabethan, but its condition was such that it did not warrant any attempt at preservation. There seems to be no justification for the ecclesiastical title of this property either in tradition or record. The author of Old Karnarvon rightly rejects the notion that it formed the endowed lands of the chantry of St. Mary's which seems to have been current about the time he was writing his book”*.

Red's Garage is shown on the 1953 and 1967 Ordnance Survey Maps and is believed to have closed in the 1980's. At this time eight large petrol tanks were recorded as having been made safe on the property by being filled with concrete slurry. The location of the tank openings is shown on a sketch plan produced in 1987 although the exact dimensions of the tanks themselves are not known. The site was taken over by ATS Euromaster at around this time and it is evident that a concrete floor and work pits were excavated, either as part of this or earlier garage phases.

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site is located within the Parish of Llanbeblig on a fertile low-lying area overlooking the Menai Straits.

It is located outside of the Caernarfon Edwardian Town Walls and is situated on Bangor Street along the main thoroughfare between Bangor and Caernarfon. This area of Caernarfon is of a later date than the walled town but development in this area is shown by the time of Speed's 1610 map.

4.2 Geology

The superficial geology of the site is described as “fluvial deposits” and the bedrock is not detailed. The deposit is described as “normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel. A stronger, desiccated surface zone may be present” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

As three different stages of work are required for the fulfilment of planning conditions each detailed in this section will be broken down into individual components.

5.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Building Recording at The Prince of Wales Hotel

The Prince of Wales Hotel works will be conducted in three sections and each is detailed separately below.

The methodology employed will conform to the requirements of a Level 3 Analytical Building Record as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Revised 2008).

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

The record created for the Prince of Wales Hotel will consist of:

Written Account	Points 1-3, 5-8, 11, 13, 18 & 22
Drawings	Points 2, 4 (if relevant), 7-9
Photography	Points 1-9.

5.1.1 Desk Based Research

A complete and coherent history of the site was compiled during the Desk Based Assessment phase of works and is displayed in full in Document CR31-2012. The document utilised material sourced from local archives including Caernarfon Record Office & Bangor University Archives. A full map progression was undertaken. Where possible this was supplemented using information from local libraries, trade directories and specialist interest websites & journals.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site a search of the Gwynedd HER was also conducted examining an area within a 250m radius of the site. The RCAHMS database and the commission's survey of Caernarfonshire were also consulted. Where relevant important sites not falling within this limited search area were also discussed. This information is included in Document CR31-2012.

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

This material will be duplicated and interpreted to form the historical background for the building recording report. This report will include the results of the photographic survey and an additional compact disc containing all site images in Tiff format.

5.1.2 Drawn Survey

Architects drawings of the elevations and plans were produced for the property by Pritchard Jones Architects in 2001 and it was not felt necessary to replicate these existing works. Copies of these documents will be incorporated into and discussed in the text. These drawings will be annotated and amended to reflect the current building layout and to aid interpretation of building phasing.

Should inaccuracies/omissions be found then C.R Archaeology staff will use hand tapes/ a laser distance measurer to measure the actual room/feature sizes and sketch plans/ measured drawings will be produced as appropriate. This will be of particular importance when recording the cellars. The architects drawings are to be supplied in digital and paper format and additional information will be added to the digital drawings for inclusion in the report.

These drawings will fulfil points 2 & 4 as specified in “*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*” (English Heritage 2006). Location plans and historical material will be produced/sourced by C.R Archaeology to fulfil criteria 8-9 in the aforementioned document.

5.1.3 Photographic Survey

A photographic survey of The Prince of Wales Hotel will be undertaken. This will include:

- 1) A photographic survey of the exterior of The Prince of Wales Hotel
- 2) A photographic survey of the interior of The Prince of Wales Hotel*

*It must be noted that the interior of The Prince of Wales Hotel has been heavily modified and with the exception of the cellars little of the earlier layout or architectural details survive. Therefore in the case of modified rooms with no surviving features a single reference photograph will be taken

and a representative sample will be included in the report. The full archive of photographs will be included on an accompanying CD disc.

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

5.1.3.1 Equipment

A photographic survey of The Prince of Wales Hotel will be undertaken using a 14.2 mega-pixel Sony Alpha-350 digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses using a tripod where necessary. Images will be captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIFF files.

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

5.1.4 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that works at The Prince of Wales Hotel will commence as soon as possible. Site work is to take place over two-three days. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

5.1.5 Staffing

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

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

5.1.6 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor will be given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works. GAPS will be notified in writing of the commencement dates for archaeological site work.

5.1.7 Health and Safety

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

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

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

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology

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

C.R Archaeology staff will also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

5.1.8 The Report

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

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

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

- An archive compact disc

This report will combine the results of the Level 3 Building recording at the Prince of Wales Hotel and the basic photographic survey of the ATS Euromaster site. This report will be submitted to and must be approved by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services prior to the commencement of the buildings demolition and the commencement of an archaeological watching brief on groundworks.

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

5.1.8.1 Copyright

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

5.2 Scheme of Works – Methodology For Building Recording at ATS Euromaster

The methodology employed will conform to the requirements of a Level 1/2 Basic Building Record as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and The Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Revised 2008).

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

The record created for the ATS Euromaster will consist of:

Written Account	Points 1-5, 7, 8, 22
Drawings	Points 7, 8
Photography	Points 1, 2 & 4-8

5.2.1 Photographic Survey

A photographic survey of The ATS Euromaster will be undertaken. This will include:

- 3) A basic photographic survey of the exterior of the ATS Euromaster
- 4) A basic photographic survey of the interior of the ATS Euromaster

Due to the relatively recent date and low significance of the building a basic collection of interior and exterior record shots will be compiled.

The methodology employed will conform to the requirements of photographic recording to the equivalent of a level 1/2 survey, as specified in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) and will include works specified in points 1, 2 & 4-8.

5.2.1.1 Equipment

A photographic survey of The ATS Euromaster building will be undertaken using a 14.2 mega-pixel Sony Alpha-350 digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses using a tripod where necessary. Images will be captured in RAW format for later processing into high resolution JPG and TIFF files.

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

5.2.2 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that works at The ATS Euromaster will commence as soon as possible. Site work is planned to be undertaken in conjunction with a photographic survey at the neighbouring Prince of Wales Hotel. Site work at both sites will take place over two/three days. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

5.2.3 Staffing

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

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

5.2.4 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor will be given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works. GAPS will be notified in writing of the commencement dates for archaeological site work.

5.2.5 Health and Safety

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

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

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

Any further PPE required will be provided by C.R Archaeology

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

C.R Archaeology staff will also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

5.2.6 The Report

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

The results of the Level 1/2 Building Recording at the ATS Euromaster site will be combined with the results of the Level 3 Building Recording at the Prince of Wales Hotel. This report will be submitted to and must be approved by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services prior to the commencement of the buildings demolition and the commencement of an archaeological watching brief on groundworks.

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

5.2.6.1 Copyright

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

5.3 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief on ATS Euromaster Site

All intrusive groundworks at the site will be monitored by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. Where possible the site will be machine stripped using a mechanical excavator with toothless bucket. It must however be noted that this may not be possible in certain instances as the site has a concrete base and at least eight concrete filled tanks are buried beneath the ground.

Any archaeological features, structures or remains identified in the course of the excavation will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. If features yield suitable material for dating/environmental processing then samples will be taken for processing off site. The size of these samples will depend on the size of the feature but for smaller features a sample of up to 95% will be taken. For larger features a sample of up to 40 litres will be taken. GAPS will be informed of the discovery and a mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress.

It must be noted that given it's previous use the site may be contaminated with hazardous substances and this may cause Health & Safety issues in the hand excavation of archaeological features and may render environmental sampling fruitless. Decisions as to the best methods to proceed will therefore be made following consultation between C.R Archaeology, GAPS, the client and the site's principle contractor.

Fieldwork is to be conducted by Matthew Jones or Catherine Rees of C.R Archaeology. Both staff members are qualified, experienced archaeologists and cv's can be provided on request.

5.3.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records will be made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record shall comprise completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

Plans, sections and elevations will be produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Representative measured sections will be prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. A temporary benchmark (TBM) will be established on the site and plans, elevations and sections will contain grid and level information relative to OS data. All drawings will be numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera will be used to create a photographic record of the site. This will be comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph will be an appropriate scale, north arrow and a record board detailing the site name, number and context number. All photographic records will be indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

A 'harris matrix' diagram will be constructed for the excavated area.

5.3.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

In the unlikely event of a significant archaeological discovery being made during the excavation C.R Archaeology will immediately inform both the client and the development control archaeologist. Consultation will take place between C.R Archaeology, GAPS and the client with regards to the most suitable course of action.

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered site work will cease with immediate effect. The coroner, client and monitoring body will be informed immediately. The company will abide by the requirements of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. Any arrangements regarding the discovery of human remains will be at the discretion of HM Coroner whose instruction/permission will be sought. All human remains are to be preserved *in situ*, covered and protected. They will only be removed in exceptional circumstances and with the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence, environmental health regulations, Coroner's permission and, if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act, with adequate security provided in such cases.

Any artefacts recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the landowner, GAPS and to HM Coroner.

5.3.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (IfA 2008)* and *First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 2001)*. The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (IfA 2008).

All artefactual material will be bagged and labelled with the site code and context number prior to their removal from site. The archive reference number will be clearly marked on all finds.

Each assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all post-medieval material will be produced by Matthew Jones and further specialists will be appointed as required. A list of specialists will be prepared prior to the post-excavation phase of works.

Specialist conservation will be undertaken by an approved conservator on advice provided by a suitable specialist. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

Following analysis all archaeological material recovered will be deposited in Bangor Museum. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition.

The works will be carried out in accordance with The Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Revised 2008).

5.3.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to *MoRPHE* criteria.

Bangor Museum will be notified in advance of the proposed work and the deposition of any archive created by this archaeological project and archive material will be deposited in accordance with the museum's terms and conditions for archive deposition.

5.3.5 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that works at the ATS Euromaster will commence as soon as possible following the completion and approval of archaeological building surveys at The Prince of Wales Hotel and the ATS Euromaster garage building. This project element has been costed as an intermittent Watching Brief will be undertaken on a day-rate basis. C.R Archaeology will be informed a minimum of 48 hours in advance of any excavation or demolition taking place. C.R Archaeology will then inform GAPS of the proposed works and exact dates to allow monitoring.

5.3.6 Staffing

This project element will be managed by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology. All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the IfA AIfA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request.

5.3.7 Monitoring

The project will be subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. The monitor will be given prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork. A projected time-scale and copy of the risk assessment can be provided on request to the monitoring body prior to the commencement of works.

GAPS will be notified in writing of the commencement dates for archaeological site work and GAPS will be updated with the results of all further works conducted as watching briefs. This will be initially as an email with attached JPEG photographs and when required further interim reports will be compiled.

5.3.8 Health and Safety

A risk assessment will be conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff will be familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit will be located in the site vehicle. C.R Archaeology will not be the principle contractor on this site and will therefore be subject to any additional requirements/training placed upon them.

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

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)

- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

Any further PPE required will be provided by the Principle Contractor/ C.R Archaeology

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

C.R Archaeology staff will comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

5.3.9 The Report

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

The report will include:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A location plan
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail
- All identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified finds and features
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

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

Should archaeological remains be found a short article will be submitted to the Archaeology in Wales Journal and the site archive including copies of all photographs in RAW and Tiff format will be deposited at Bangor Museum.

5.3.9.1 Copyright

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

6.0 Bibliography

- AAF. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
- Banholzer, K.F. 2005. *Old Caernarvon – Outside the Town Walls*. Caernarfon. Arrgaffwyr
- Cadw. 2010. *Caernarfon Waterfront: Understanding Urban Character*
- Caernarvonshire Commemorating the Investiture of H.R.H The Prince of Wales, July 1969*
(leaflet)
- Cambrian Tourist Guide and Companion*. 1813. London
- English Heritage. 2006. *Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*
- English Heritage. 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice*
- Evans, K. 1974. *A Survey of Caernarvon Part III*. Transactions of Caernarvonshire Historical Society: 18-26
- C.R Archaeology. 2012. *Report CR31-2012*
- Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. 2012. Letter Reference 1005je01/D1722
- Jenkins, G. H. 1987. *History of Wales Volume IV – The Foundation of Modern Wales. Wales 1642 – 1780*. Oxford. Claredon Press/ University of Wales Press
- Jones, W. H. 1882. *Old Karnarvon: A Historical Account of the Town of Carnarvon, with Notices of the Parish Churches of Llanbeblig & Llanfaglan*. Caernarfon. H. Humphreys
- Jones-Pierce & Griffiths. 1937-9. *Documents relating to the early history of the borough of Caernarvon*. B.B.C.S IX: 237-8

- Maund, K. 2002. *The Welsh Kings: The Medieval rulers of Wales*. Stroud. Tempus
- Pennant, T. 1883 Edition. *Tours in Wales*. Caernarfon. H. Humphrey's
- Taylor, A. 2000. *Caernarfon Castle*. Cardiff. Cadw
- Thorpe, L. 1978. *Gerald of Wales: The Journey Through Wales and the Description of Wales*. London. Penguin Classics
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1985 (Revised 2010). *Code of Conduct*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1990 (Revised 2008). *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 2001. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1994 (Revised 2011). Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1994 (Revised 2008). *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 1996 (Revised 2008). *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- The Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*
- Walker, K. 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) Archaeology Section
- Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 2001. *First Aid for Finds*. London. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works

Williams-Jones K. 1978. Chapter IV: Caernarvon. In *Boroughs of Mediaeval Wales*. Edited by R A Griffiths

Websites – all sites were visited 01/11/2012

www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/docs/cadw/publications/WHS_part_2_map_Caernarfon_EN.pdf

<http://www.caernarfononline.co.uk/2010/july/celticroyal.html>

www.caernarfononline.co.uk/gwydion/johnspeed.html

www.carnarvontraders.com

www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/26000/details/BANGOR+STREET+NOS+13%2C15%2C17/

www.gwynedd.gov.uk

Caernarfon Record Office

Documents

XM/2679/29 1895 Sale of Prince of Wales to John Rhys Morgan

XPE/25/330 1970 Documents Relating to Inner Ring Road

XQA/L/9/2 1883 Borough of Caernarfon Licensing agreement

Maps

XM/Maps/1395/6 Plan of the Town of Caernarfon (1777)

VA.4056 A Survey of the Vaenol Estate (1777)

XM/Maps/4573 Glynllifon Estate Plans (1790)

XM/Maps/1398 Map of Caernarfon (1810)

XM/Maps/1333/1 Woods, Map of the Town of Caernarfon (1834)

XM 493 Woods Map of the Town of Caernarfon (1848)

XD2/5055 A Tracing of the Priory Lawn and Gardens adjoining in the Town of Carnarvon (1855-56)

Ordnance Survey

XV.4.8 Ordnance Survey Map 1888

XV.4 Ordnance Survey Map 1890

XV.4 Ordnance Survey Map 1900

XV.4 Ordnance Survey Map 1918

XV.4 Ordnance Survey Map 1920

XV.4 Ordnance Survey Map 1953

XM/Maps/7573/1 (1967) Borough Plan (Produced by Ordnance Survey)

Images

- XS3293/2** Agricultural implement shop and garage (which sold petrol and tyres), Bangor Street, Caernarfon c.1925. L to R: 1. William Price ("Price Prince of Wales"), father of the depositor; 2. His niece Dolly Llwyd Jones. This site is now occupied by Red Garages.
- XS528/189/6** Roberts Sweet and Tobacco shop (Part of the Priory Building opposite the Majestic Cinema in Bangor Street: entrance Terrace over Rail way Bridge
- XS3478/137** c.1900 Image of The Prince of Wales Bangor Street
- XS2680/13** c.1900 Image of Bangor Street, Caernarfon
- XS2634/2** c.1900 Bangor Street, Caernarfon
- XS197/26** c.1910 Bangor Street, Caernarfon
- CH5/197/25** 1907 Post Card Bangor Street, Caernarfon
- XS/1497/6/4** 1847 Image of Bangor Street showing Royal Hotel
- XS 1497/8/1** 1904 Pan-Celtic Congress Caernarfon, Bangor Street

Trade Directories

Slaters' Commercial Directory: 1856, 1859, 1868, 1880, 1895, 1899

Worral Trade Directories: 1874

Cassey Trade Directories: 1876

Carnarvonshire Postal Directory: 1886

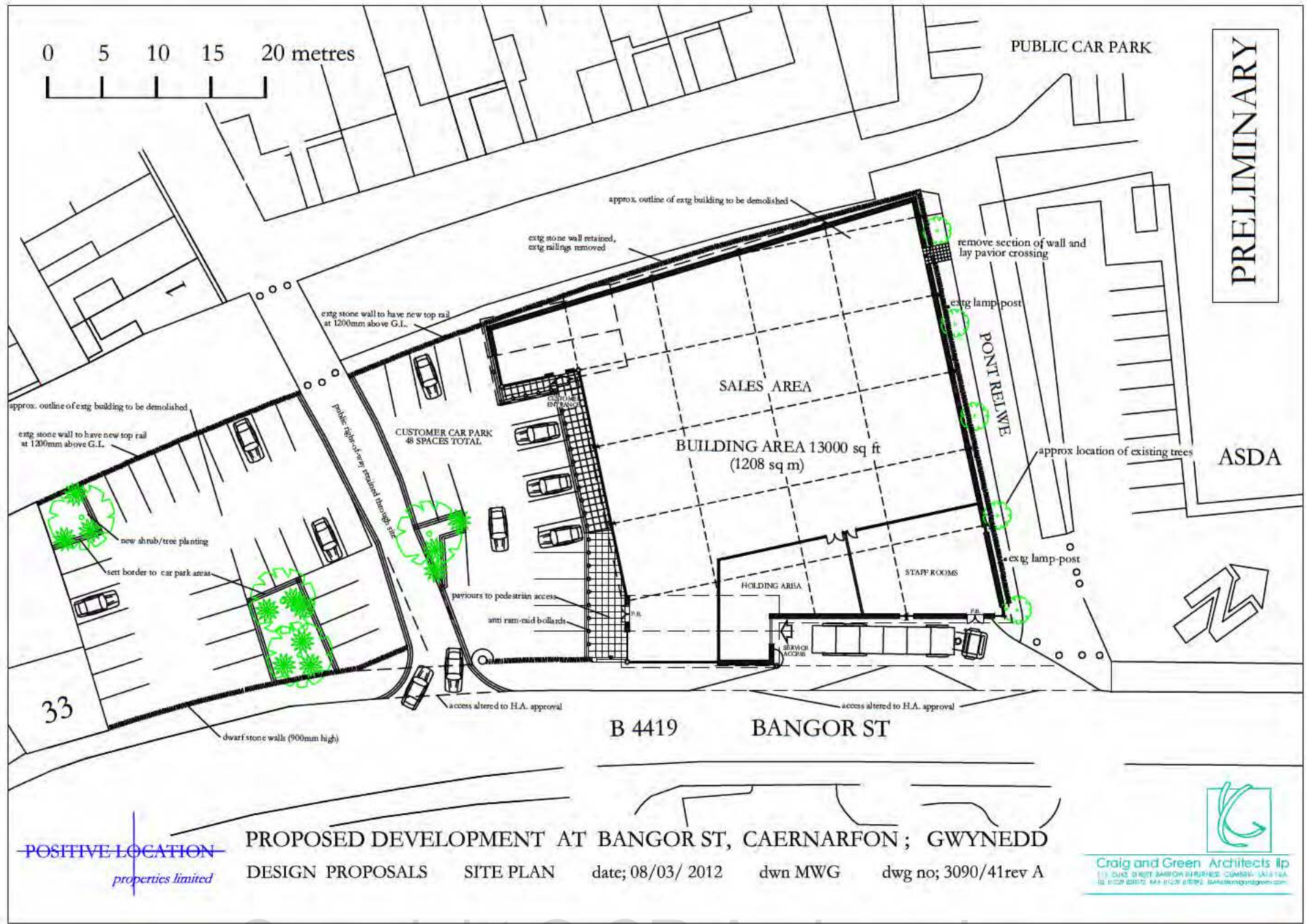
Sutton Trade Directory: 1889

Bennett's Trade Directory: 1899, 1932, 1933

Welsh Trade Directory: 1901, 1917, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1937, 1942 & 1948

Appendix A.

Proposed Site Development – Plans and Elevations



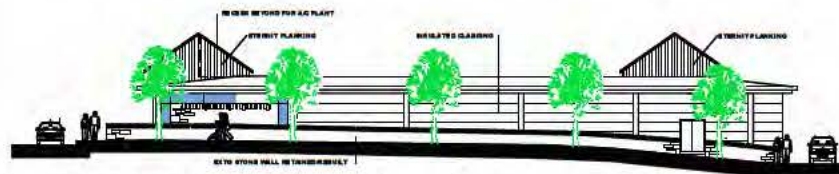
PRELIMINARY



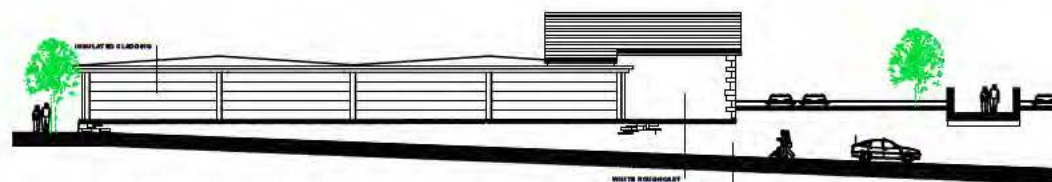
ELEVATION TO BANGOR ST



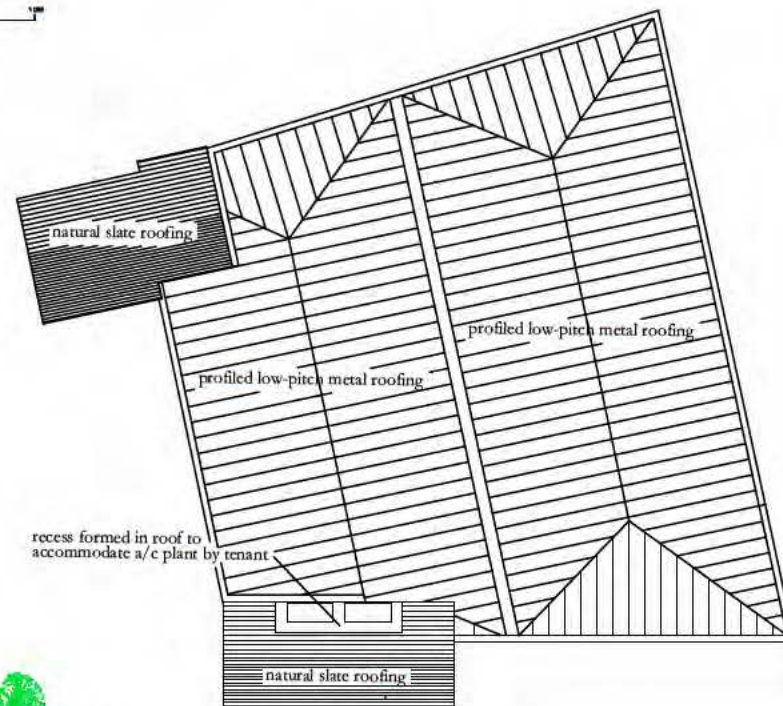
ELEVATION TO CAR PARK



ELEVATION TO PONT RELWE



ELEVATION TO BALACLAVA ROAD



ROOF PLAN



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT BANGOR ST, CAERNARFON ; GWYNEDD
 DESIGN PROPOSALS ROOF PLAN / ELEVATIONS date; 08/03/ 2012 dwn MG dwg no; 3090/44(A)



Craig and Green Architects llp
 111 OAK STREET BARNWELL BURNES, CUMBERLAND, LA1 6 1TA
 TEL: 01229 620072 FAX: 01229 620072 EMAIL: craigandgreen.com

Copyright © CR Archaeology



Appendix B. Location of Photographic Plates

Appendix C.

Context List for ATS Watching Brief

Context Number	Site Area	Description	Context Type
1	Stage 1	Concrete pad NE corner of site	Structure
2	Stage 1	Mixed foundation layer	Deposit
3	Stage 1	Mixed Soil Layer	Deposit
4	Stage 1	Mixed Soil Layer, Light Brown	Deposit
5	Stage 1	Unclear cut for Drain	Cut
6	Stage 1	Drain construction	Structure
7	Stage 1	Yellowy Brown clay silt, Poss Natural	Deposit
8	Stage 1	Fill of Drain	Fill
9		Void	
10	Stage 2	Mixed Demolition layer	Deposit
11	Stage 2	Concrete pad, unclear which building phase	Structure
12	Stage 2	Mixed Brown Soil Layer with building material	Deposit
13	Stage 2	Mixed Black Soil Layer with building material	Deposit
14	Stage 2	Mid Brown clay silt layer	Deposit
15	Stage 2	Yellowy Brown clay silt, Poss Natural	Deposit
16	Stage 2	Slate and Brick Wall Part of Red Garages construction	Structure
17	Stage 1	Brick built Arch Passageway	Structure
18	Stage 1	Sand infill around Petrol tanks	Deposit
19	Stage 1	Red sandstone cellar wall	Structure
20	Stage 1	Stone slabs	Structure
21	Stage 1	Tile and slate step	Structure
22	Stage 1	Rough Wall associated	Structure

		with (21)	
23	Stage 1	Rough Wall associated with (21) see in section only to the north	Deposit
24	Stage 1	Mixed Brown Soil Layer with building material plaster	Deposit
25	Stage 1	Bricks within (17)	Deposit
26	Stage 1	Mixed Brown Soil Layer	Deposit
27	Stage 1	Small Brick structure associated with Fuel tanks 1-2	Structure
28	Stage 1	Fuel Tanks 1-2	Fuel Tanks
29	Stage 1	Fuel Tanks 3-4	Fuel Tanks



Appendix D. Location of New Cellar Discovered During Demolition of the Prince of Wales Public House

Additional Cellar Uncovered During Demolition of the Prince of Wales Public House

The cellar shown on the accompanying plan was uncovered during the demolition of the Prince of Wales Public House and access to this room had been blocked and hidden during the initial building recording.

Three phases of cellar were identified during the building recording phase of site works (see Report CR41-2013 Pages 44-51). This cellar room pre-dates these three phases and given its location beneath the oldest part of the structure has been attributed to the same phase as this building element and assigned a Pre-1777 construction date (see *ibid* Page 36 for Phased Construction Diagram). The newly exposed cellar was of an identical construction method as that discussed for Room 1, and was built using red sandstone blocks which had been whitewashed. As can be seen from the photographs of the cellar (this document Plates 13-15 Page 29) the entrance had been remodelled in more recent times, possibly when the 1890-1900 extension was added, although it was unsafe to enter the room and a closer inspection could not be conducted.