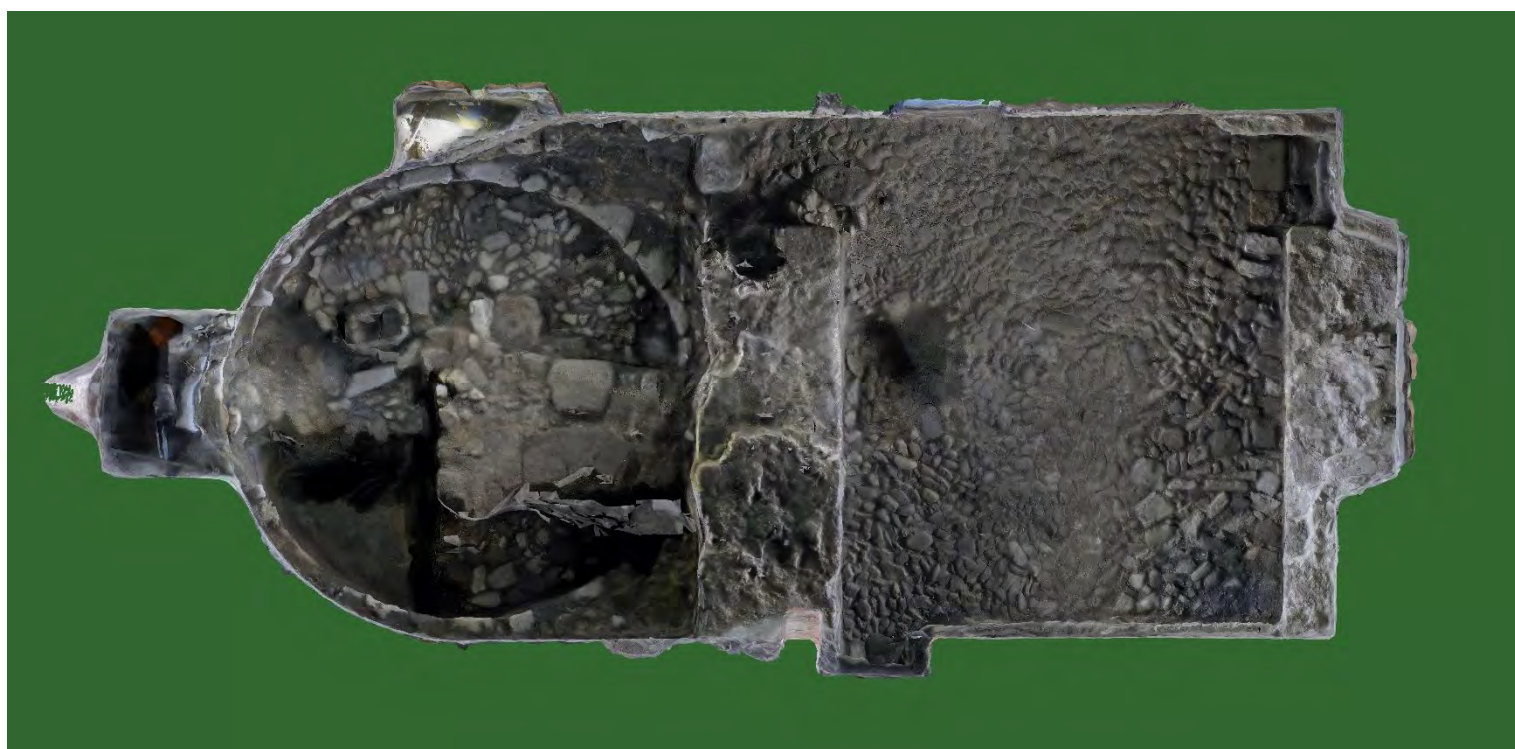


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Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.



**Porth Mawr, Caernarfon
Archaeological Excavation**

I.P. Brooks

EAS Client report 2017/12

**Porth Mawr, Caernarfon
Archaeological Excavation**

Survey Commissioned

by

Cadw

Fieldwork

by

I.P. Brooks and M. Jones

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

**Porth Mawr, Caernarfon
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registered in England

No 2869678

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Introduction

Grid Reference:	SH 47901 62823
Listed Building No.	3869
Scheduled Monument reference number	CN034
NPRN	302416
PRN	3098

Location

Porth Mawr is located on the junction between High Street and Stryd y Porth Mawr (East Gate Street), Caernarfon (Figure 1) and was originally the main eastern gateway into the town. It is attached to the town walls both to the north and south and it also incorporates the range of buildings on the inner face of the town wall along Hole in the Wall Street. Indeed 3 Hole in the Wall Street is incorporated within this study.

Background

Cadw wish to refurbish Porth Mawr (East Gate), Caernarfon as part of a programme of works (Planning application C14/0073/14/LL) including the conversion of the southern gatehouse, and the adjoining 3 Hole in the Wall Street, into self-catering holiday accommodation. They also wish to open the north gatehouse to the public as a way of providing public access to town walls.

Porth Mawr is of very high historical value as a component element in a Medieval burgess town which has been inscribed as a World Heritage site; it is of very high historical value as the site of the main landward entrance to the medieval bastide, and as the location of the Exchequer, the financial and administrative centre for the shire counties of North-west Wales. The building, itself has a complex constructional history with the latest phases dating from as late as the 1960's

An archaeological assessment was commission by Donald Insall Ltd, on behalf of Cadw, in late 2016 from Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd (Brooks and Gwyn 2017). This involved a desk-top study, standing building recording and the excavation of a trail trench within the northern gatehouse. This trail trench demonstrated the preservation of significant archaeological features with the northern gatehouse including a substantial stone walls and pitched stone surfaces. Partly as a result of the archaeological assessment Cadw have commissioned the current work which included the archaeological excavation of the whole of the north gatehouse, down to the first significant archaeological layers, and two archaeological trenches within the South Gatehouse and 3 Hole in the Wall Street which correspond with the planned drainage for the self-catering accommodation.

Summary

Within the North Gatehouse, the remains of a circular structure have been discovered which, although not directly dated, is assumed to be part of the original gatehouse structure constructed in 1284. This is below one of the walls defined in the assessment which is assumed to be a later gatehouse structure. The current “D” shape tower butts up against this wall and is therefore later. Although these features form a distinct sequence the timing between each of the elements is not known. Within the gatehouse a pitched stone floor covers the whole of the area to the west of the central wall and a similar pitched stone floor occupies the top of the round structure. These, together with a platform with stone slab floor, are assumed to be 18th century in date and suggest a phase where the building was being used as a yard or workshop. Also sitting on the pitched stone floor in the top of the round structure is a stone trough.

Within the Southern Gatehouse the foundations of a substantial stone wall were located below the western end of the existing structure together with a crude dividing wall running along the length of the trench. Whilst the foundations are assumed to be medieval in date, the longitudinal wall is clearly much later. The Southern Gatehouse has clearly been disturbed in the recent past with rubble reaching a depth of at least 1.0 m.

In 3 Hole in the Wall Street, the line of the town wall was located together with two phases of pitched stone surfaces and a possible burnt, clay feature. These features, with the exception of the town wall, are post-medieval in date and probably reflect a similar phase of yard/workshop use of this building.

Methodology

Within the northern gatehouse, the initial, relatively modern, deposits were removed, by hand, using local labour under archaeological direction. In the western half of this gatehouse this consisted of removing approximately 700 mm of material down onto a pitched stone surface. However, in the eastern half of the gatehouse between 500 and 700 mm was removed down onto a paved surface and a darker, dumped deposit. After the bulk was removed all work was carried out by professional archaeologists. All of the spoil from this gatehouse was removed to a skip and disposed.

Within the Southern Gatehouse and 3 Hole in the Wall Street the position of the trenches was marked out with the aid of the architect, Franziska Sieck of Donald Insall Associates, any concrete flooring was then cut with a disc cutter and the overburden removed with the help of a mechanical excavator down to either the specified depth or to the first significant archaeological deposit. Thereafter, any excavation required was carried out by hand.

All contexts were recorded with the appropriate written, drawn and photographic record and the contexts defined are summarised in Appendix 1.

Overlapping digital photographs were taken and processed using Agisoft Photoscan to produce a three-dimensional model from which the photogrammetric plans (Figure 15) could be extracted.

Results

North Tower

The major focus of the project was the excavation within the northern gatehouse which continued the work carried out in the earlier assessment (Brooks and Gwyn 2017). Initially, a relatively modern, bulk deposit (Context 55) was removed over the whole of the floor plan of the building. This layer is equivalent to Context 31 from the assessment. Amongst the twentieth century debris recovered within this layer was several fragments from an octagonal stone chimney, including part of the chimney cap (Plate 1, Figure 2) which is assumed to have been brought to the site amongst the debris used to level

up the floor. Context 55, however was cut by two features (Contexts 57 and 64, Figure 3)) which were of a much more modern date.

Context 57 is a cut feature associated with the repair and conservation of the arrow slot in the eastern end of the Northern Gatehouse (Plate 2). This feature is at least 2 m deep and extends beneath the embrasure of the window and is presumably related to the repairs to the arrow slot and embrasure above. The fill (Context 56) is a very loosely packed dump of modern material including machine-made bricks, angular and sub-angular stone blocks (of a variety of lithologies) and crushed and fragmented mortar and concrete. The fill also included sweet wrappers and drinks cans appearing to date from the 1980's. This feature can be related to Context 29 within the previous assessment (Brooks and Gwyn 2017, 19).

The second modern disturbance (Context 64) was approximately 1.0 x 1.0 m in size and was located immediately east of the wall crossing the central section of the building (Context 20) and against the northern wall of the gatehouse. The fill (Context 63) also contained cigarette packets, sweet wrappers and ice-cream wrappers suggesting a date within the 1990's for this disturbance. Given the form and date of this disturbance it is likely that this was part of the archaeological investigation carried out by T. Morgan and therefore Context 64 equates with Context 27 within the previous assessment (Brooks and Gwyn 2017, 18).

To the west of the central wall, (Context 20) a consistent pitched stone floor was revealed over the whole of the area between the earlier wall (Contexts 6 and 20) (Figure 3, Plates 3 - 6). The assessment (Brooks and Gwyn 2017, 20) assumed that a pitched stone surface (Context 40), at the southern end of the trench, was at a higher level than the uppermost layer of pitched stones recorded in the rest of the trench. This, however, proved to be untrue as Contexts 40 and 36 proved to be part of the same pitched stone surface which not only occupied the space between Contexts 6 and 20, but extended around the southern end of Context 20. There is a degree of variability across this surface with an area of larger, elongated cobbles used in one area the northern end of Context 6 (Plate 4). The function of this variability is unknown; however, it is likely that it relates to repairs to the surface. There are also two areas where stone slabs have been incorporated into the surface. At the southern end of Context 6 and below the block (Context 8, Plate 5) thought to be a possible threshold are a group of four stone slabs which appear to relate to the possible threshold. The second area consists of two slabs below the fireplace on the northern wall of the gatehouse (Plate 6). It is likely that these slabs relate to an earlier manifestation of the fireplace. The floor as a whole abuts the two cross walls (Contexts 6 and 20), but runs under the southern, 19th century, wall of the gatehouse abutting the stone block of the underlying structure which extends and becomes part of the structure of the building with the "D" shape tower at its eastern end. The quality of this pitched stone surface does not appear to be good enough to serve as the floor to a prestigious civil building and would most likely have served as a yard surface, indeed a concentration of coal fragments in its north-western corner would suggest at least part of the space was being used to store coal.

To the east of Context 20, the removal of the overburden revealed the top of a platform with a stone slab floor (Figure 3, Plate 7). This feature was 2.6 x 2.45 m in size and was position on the eastern side of Context 20 and against the northern wall of the gatehouse. The "floor" of this platform has the remains of a stone slab surface (Context 61) which is set in a yellowish/brown clay (Context 62) bed. The slabs were carefully placed with the impression of a deliberate arc pattern which appears to be at least partly decorative. The southern side of the platform is partly collapsed and one of the floor slabs has moved slightly to the south. The removal of Context 58 to the east and south of the platform demonstrated that it originally stood to a height of 0.8 m with revetting walls (Contexts 78 and 79, Figures 5.1 and 6.1, Plates 8 and 9) roughly constructed of stone blocks with a yellowish/brown clay matrix. The surviving section of the revetting wall on the southern side of the platform (Context 78) leans out by 130 mm showing the movement of this side of the structure, indeed the majority of this

side has collapsed (Context 77) prior to the surrounding layer (Context 58) having been deposited. The triangular gap between the platform and the northern wall of the gatehouse which is filled with loose cobbles and stone blocks suggest that the whole platform has rotated away from the northern wall of the gatehouse, probably as a result of the consolidation of underlying deposits. The core of the platform structure (Context 82) consisted of loosely packed (Figure 5.3) cobbles and more angular stone blocks in a thin matrix of yellowish brown sandy silt. The layer also contained the occasional handmade brick fragments.

Context 58 was a dumped layer of mid brown sandy loam with cobbles and stone blocks up to 350 x 200 mm in size randomly arranged within the deposit. It also contained fragments of roof slates. It is assumed that this deposit was a levelling layer, probably related to the nineteenth century construction phases of the building.

The platform sits on a pitched stone surface (Contexts 71 and 76) which now occupy a circular space defined by the wall (Context 79) (Plate 10). The uneven surface to this floor with up to 150 mm difference in the levels across this surface (Figure 7) with a particular noticeable difference between the two defined elements of this surface (Contexts 71 and 76). This unevenness is assumed to be the result of the same consolidation of the underlying deposits which gave rise to the movements in the platform. Also sitting on and incorporated with the pitched stone surface is a carved stone trough (Plate 11) which appears to be *in situ*, or at least close to its original position. As with Context 36/40, at the other end of the gatehouse, the cobbles of Contexts 71 and 76 do not look like the floor of a high-status building and appears to be more like a yard surface and once again deposits of coal were found resting on this surface included some fragments of coal including a single piece approximately 300 x 200 x 100 mm in size. The original level of this floor is uncertain, it seems unlikely that it was originally at the height of the pitched stone floor which occupies the western half of the gatehouse and extends around the southern end of Context 20 which is approximately 0.6 m higher than Context 71. There was also a small patch of pitch stone flooring (Context 83) discovered in the base of the modern disturbance, Context 64, (Plate 12) which is at a similar level to Context 36 on the other side of Context 20. The southern edge of this layer roughly follows the line of the underlying circular wall (Context 79), however this may be coincidental. The stone trough (Plate 11) is 0.47 x 0.29 m in size and has carved slots crossing the sides and base forming a cross dividing the basin into four areas. The function of this division is unknown; however, it is clear that the trough was designed to occupy its current position as there are larger stone slabs, as part of Context 71, defining the southern and western side of the trough.

A sondage was dug to the east of the platform through the pitched stone surface (Context 76) reaching a depth of 0.60 m below Context 76 (Figure 6.2, Plate 13). Below Context 76 was a single deposit, at least 0.45 m thick of orange/brown sticky clay with a moderate density of lime mortar/plaster fragments and the occasional stone cobble up to 100 mm in size (Context 75). The layer also contained post-medieval pottery together with some animal bones and oyster shells. This would appear to be a deliberate dumped layer, presumably filling and consolidating the top of the space defined by the circular wall (Context 79) prior to the laying of the pitched stone surface (Contexts 71 and 76).

The two stone walls (Contexts 6 and 20) partly crossing the width of the gatehouse have been better defined by the current work. Up to 660 mm of the east facing elevation of Context 6 has been revealed (Figure 8.1, Plate 14) with three courses of squared blocks of a similar character to that of Context 20. The west facing elevation, of Context 20, was recorded as part of the previous work (Brooks and Gwyn 2017, Figure 8.1), however, the current work allowed the east facing elevation to be recorded (Figure 8.2, Plate 15). The south-eastern end of the eastern face of Context 20 is more ragged than the rest of the elevation (Plate 16) suggesting that this end of the wall has suffered a level of disturbance; however, when this disturbance took place is uncertain. There are three features cut

into the top of Context 20. The post-holes (Contexts 85 and 86) were initially recorded as part of the assessment (Brooks and Gwyn 2017, 21). Cut into the eastern face of Context 20 these post-holes were empty and are assumed to relate to the last active phase of the use of the building (probably before 1963) and mark a partition or other structure dividing the space. It is possible that a larger feature (Context 87, Plate 17), also cut into the top of Context 20, may also relate to the structure defined by Contexts 85 and 86. This feature is 0.51m in diameter, but only survives to a depth of 0.1 m.

At the northern end of the east facing elevation of Context 20, the northern wall of the gatehouse butts up against Context 20 (Plate 18) with a straight joint suggesting that the standing structure is later than Context 20. It is assumed that both Contexts 6 and 20 are medieval in date and that their similarity in form and character suggesting that they are contemporary. They both have well formed, straight southern ends suggesting the possibility of a passage, or at least a route, along the southern side of the gatehouse.

The main feature of the eastern end of the gatehouse is a wall forming a circle 4.2 m in diameter (Figure 4, Plate 19). The western side of this wall can be demonstrated to be under Context 20 and therefore earlier. The sondage dug in the north-western sector of the gatehouse showed at least seven courses of well coursed stonework of carefully squared blocks giving an exposed height of 1.24 m. The bottom of the sondage was only 2.4 m above the pavement level of Greengage Street/Cei Banc giving a potential of at least 3.5 m of this wall surviving below the current level of excavation. The top layer of the stonework forms a flat level on the northern side of the building suggesting the top of this walling marks the position of a ledge to support a floor level, presumably of timber. It is probable that this circular wall is the remains of cellar below a circular tower. There was no signs of a staircase within the excavation and it is likely that any access to the cellar was through a trap door and a ladder rather than a fixed, stone, staircase.

Initially the relationship between the circular tower and the standing “D” shaped tower is not clear; however, the circular tower is clearly below the centrally placed wall (Context 20) against which the wall of the “D” shaped tower is built, thus although occupying a similar line these two elements are of different builds. Both the circular tower and the “D” tower structure have been cut by the modern disturbance (Context 56) which appears to be related to recent conservation works that have taken place to the window and associated embrasure in the eastern end of the gatehouse. Now an arrow slot, this opening would appear to have been a larger window in the late 18th or early 19th century as shown on a tinplate model (Plate 21) of the gatehouse held by the Gwynedd Archives (XD1/928).

The relationship between the walling used for the “D” shaped tower and the 19th century phases of the building is shown on the southern side of the gatehouse. The join between these phases takes place around the window in the southern wall. At this point the 19th century wall sits slightly back from the line of the “D” shaped tower walling; however, between the door and the western end of the gatehouse the wall of the “D” shaped tower is set back, under the footings of the nineteenth century phase of building by 120 mm (Figure 7) suggesting a very slight re-orientation of the gatehouse structure in the nineteenth century.

South Tower

A single trench 8.0 m long and between 0.5 and 0.9 m wide was excavated in the South Gatehouse (Figure 10). This was aligned with the drainage for the proposed holiday flat in this part of the development. The concrete floor of the gatehouse (Context 41, Figure 11, Plate 22) was cut with a disc cutter and broken with a pneumatic breaker attached to the mechanical excavator. This layer also contained the wires and ducting for the defunct electricity supply in the floor. The concrete was bedded on a layer of sand (Context 42). Below this was a very loose layer of dumped material (Context 43, Figure 11.1) including loosely packed, bricks, stone fragment and concrete fragments in

a matrix of brownish yellow sand and crushed mortar. This layer is probably twentieth century in date as it includes machine made bricks and at least one wooden stake which is barely rotted. Context 43 sits directly over, and down the eastern side of, a rough wall running at a slight angle to the line of the trench (Context 44, Figures 10 and 11) reaching a maximum depth of at least 1.2 m. This suggests that the central area of the South Gatehouse has been disturbed and that the current floor level has been made up by dumping building debris, probably from elsewhere. One possibility is that this dumping fills the police cells which are reported to have been built under the gatehouse in 1833 (Evans 1956, 53-54).

Context 44, runs along the trench at a very slight angle, but is parallel with the northern wall of the gatehouse (Figure 10). The full width of this wall is unknown as it extends beyond the limits of the trench. The wall is fairly roughly built and incorporates a number of handmade bricks within its structure. At the eastern end of Context 44, there appears to be a possible break in the structure, with the wall running at a very slightly different angle. This break roughly aligns with the wall (Context 20) in the northern gatehouse (Figure 12) and may mark the position of a similar wall in the southern gatehouse.

At the western end of the trench and beneath the gable wall of the gatehouse, is the footings of a wall (Context 45, Plate 23). These are substantial footings which are at least 1.0 m wide which seems excessive for the relatively thin wall above. It is noticeable that the front of this feature aligns with the front of Context 6 in the Northern Gatehouse (Figure 12) and may therefore be part of an earlier structure similar to the parallel walls Contexts 6 and 20 in the Northern Gatehouse. There is a step on the front (eastern) face of this feature on which the western end of Context 44 rests. It would seem likely that this step was a deliberate feature to allow these two features to meet.

3 Hole in the Wall Street

The trench at the southern end of 3 Hole in the Wall Street (Figures 13 and 14) was 5.9 m long and between 0.88 and 1.4 m wide at the top, however because of the loose nature of the deposits the base of the trench was typically only 0.45 m wide.

Over much of the trench the uppermost layer was of slate chipping (Context 46), although at the western end this laps up against a stone slab floor (Context 53) with a sand bedding (Context 54). These layers sit over a layer of loosely packed, dumped deposit of building debris in a thin matrix of crushed mortar (Context 49). The modern date of this layer is shown by the metal drain surround that was within this layer. At the eastern end of the trench Context 46 was 0.44 m deep, however, to the west of a rough wall (Context 51) it reaches a depth of 0.83 m.

The rough wall, (Context 51), crossed the trench, roughly in line with the dividing wall within this building. Only the bottom 300 mm survives of this wall which is constructed of sub-angular and sub-rounded stone blocks up to 370 x 120 mm in size in white lime mortar. Associated with this wall is a brick pier which presumably supported the wall. Context 51 sits on top of a layer of mottled yellowish brown gritty sandy clay with patches of mid brown more "soily" areas (Context 50) with a hard packed or trampled surface. The wall also marks the point at which the depth of Context 49 increases suddenly, suggesting that the area to the west of Context 51 may have been excavated previously.

Below Context 50 was a pitched stone floor (Context 52, Figure 13.1, Plate 25). This was relatively rough in appearance and does not appear to have been an internal surface looking more like a yard surface. This appearance was re-enforced by the drain crossing the trench (Plate 26) defined by a slight linear hollow and a line of pitched stones to the west. At the eastern end, this layer was cut by a circular feature (Context 68), 330 mm in diameter, possibly a post-hole.

In order to accommodate the expected depth of the drains to be constructed in this section of the development, the western end of Context 52 was removed revealing a second layer of pitch stones

(Context 72, Figure 13.2, Plate 27) which were less well packed than the overlying layer. At the western edge of Context 72 there was a patch of burnt clay (Context 73, Plate 28) with a dark, charcoal rich surface of unknown extent or function. To the west of Context 73, the deposit appears to be layer of orange brown clay with flecks of lime mortar (Context 74), probably a deliberate deposit.

The eastern end of the trench is marked by a large stone wall (Context 47, Figures 13 and 14, Plate 29) which is at least 1.4 m wide and possibly up to 3.4 m wide. It is assumed that this wall is the inner face of the town wall which has been quarried away in order to allow 3 Hole in the Wall Street to be constructed. Whilst the majority of this wall has lime mortar bonding a large stone block 350 x 420 x 200 mm in size and a series of machine made brick in a cement mortar (Context 48) capped part of the top of Context 47. The function of these modern modifications is unknown.

Finds

M. Jones, CR Archaeology

The artefactual assemblage recovered during the excavations at Porth Mawr was exclusively Post Medieval to Modern in date. The earliest date for the stratified material was the mid-18th century, whilst the latest artefacts were deposited in the 1980s. There were some later items (cigarette and sweet packets) which date from the 1990s, and which are likely to represent the backfill of an earlier archaeological evaluation. There was also some very recent material which post-dated 2000. Material included smashed promotional Stella Artois beer glasses and the cap of WKD alcopop bottle and appeared to be street rubbish, presumably from the nearby public house. This later material will not be discussed further within this report.

Overall the pottery assemblage was dominated by large Buckley type storage pots and large square-rimmed pans and bowls. There are very few fine or decorative wares. This was indicative of most of the items being of commercial or utilitarian use.

It is unclear whether any of the artefactual material originated from the site itself, and indeed this would seem unlikely. Historical images indicate that the tower underwent at least three phases of rebuilding and this modification would have likely required the backfilling or levelling of areas within the tower with material brought in from outside. The material recovered could only ever suggest the latest point of use for any deposit, and due to curation of material may not necessarily be accurate.

The following results have been grouped by context and then by type for ease of interpretation.

Area A Cobbles (part of the soil context holding the cobbles Context 36)

General date range for material from context: Late 18th to early to mid-19th century

Pottery

Buckley Type Wares – Total Sherd Count: 38

Rim Sherds - Four rim sherds were recovered from this context. All had a black glaze on both sides.

Two rim sherds from tall/milk pot vessels were identified - both with the characteristic square rim and a distinctive unglazed rim due to having been fired upside down. Both sherds were too small to give an accurate diameter estimate. These vessel types were typically used for storage of milk at dairies and would have been covered with a slate lid. Mid to late 19th century in date.

The remaining rim sherds belonged to two separate pans or bowls. Both sherds were too small to give a diameter estimate but are similar to other previously recorded large of this vessel type. These vessel types were typically used for storage of milk at dairies and would have been covered with a slate lid. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Base Sherds - Two fragmentary bases from large pots were recovered. Both were too small to give a

diameter estimate but they are similar to other previously recorded large examples of this vessel type. These vessel types were typically used for storage of milk at dairies and would have been covered with a slate lid. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Body Sherds - Thirty-two body sherds were recovered from this deposit. All were glazed on both sides and the assemblage varied in size, shape and thickness. None of the sherds were significantly diagnostic so as to suggest form. All body sherds would roughly fall within a 19th century date.

Early Black Glazed Wares – Total Sherd Count: 1

One sherd of early black-glazed pottery was recovered from this context. It is considered that this sherd may represent one of the early forms of Buckley Ware, which is similar to 'Cistercian ware'. These vessels can date from the early 1700's although considering the predominance of nineteenth century dated material it would seem most likely that this is a later piece, of late 1700's date.

Brown glaze Earthen Ware – Total Sherd Count: 5

Five brown-glaze body sherds were recovered from this context. All were glazed on both surfaces. None of the sherds were significantly diagnostic so as to suggest form. All sherds would roughly fall within a 19th century date.

Stone Ware – Total Sherd Count: 8

Eight fragments of a plate or shallow bowl with moulded floral decoration was recovered from this context. This is one of the few decorative pieces recovered during the works and it is believed that this may possibly be an example of Parian Ware. Parian Ware was made from a bisque clay by Staffordshire pottery Minton. It resembled marble and was developed around 1845, although it continued to be popular throughout the Victorian Period.

Slipware – Total Sherd Count: 5

Four sherds from a slip ware dish with an impressed scalloped decoration on the rim were recovered from this context. The slip decoration is a brown trail and combed design on a yellow back ground. The fabric is a light pink with rare dark brown/black grit inclusions. This design was produced from the early 17th century onwards, but given the nature of the other items within this context an early to mid-19th century date would seem most probable.

One sherd from a bowl or deep dish was also identified although it was too small for an accurate diameter estimation. The bowl was decorated with a dark brown trail decoration on a light brown/tan background. The fabric was a light pink-yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. This sherd is of mid-19th century date.

Blue and White Wares – Total Sherd Count: 1

Rim sherd of china tea cup with a blue and white decoration in an oriental style. This vessel is of 19th century date.

Glass

Three sherds of undecorated green bottle glass were recovered. These were most likely beer bottles of 20th century date.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

Five pipe stems were recovered and are summarised below. None of the stems had any border decoration.

Stems

Part	Length	Bore	Diameter	Decoration
Stem	60 mm	2.3mm	6mm	no

Part	Length	Bore	Diameter	Decoration
Stem	40 mm	1.1mm	4mm	no
Stem	30 mm	1mm	1mm	no
Stem	20 mm	2mm	3mm	no
Stem	18 mm	1.1mm	4mm	no

Fire Place in Area A (Context 36)

General date range for material from context: Early to mid-19th century

Buckley Type Ware- Total Sherd Count: 12

Base - A single large base with attached body sherd was recovered. The base had a 200mm diameter and would have formed a large jar or base of milk pot. It is of 19th century date.

Body Sherds - Eleven body sherds were recovered from this context. They were all glazed on both surfaces and sherds ranged from 5mm -10mm in thickness. None of the sherds were sufficiently diagnostic so as to suggest form. They would all roughly fall within a late 18th - 19th century date range.

Shell

A single oyster shell was recovered from this context.

Context 52

General date range for material from context: 18th to early-mid 19th century.

A rough cobbled surface in trench 3 in 3 Hole in the Wall Street.

Buckley type Ware - Total Sherd Count: 1

The base of a pedestal cup with a 50mm diameter was recovered. Similar examples were noted from the Brook Hill site (Davey 1975) and were dated to the 18th century.

Slipware- Total Sherd Count: 1

One rim sherd from a slip ware dish with an impressed scalloped decoration on the rim was recovered from this context. The slip decoration is a brown trail and combed design on a yellow back ground. The fabric is a light pink with rare dark brown/black grit inclusions. This design was produced during the very early 19th century.

Clay Tobacco pipes

Six pipe stems were recovered. None of the stems had any border decoration.

Stems

Part	Length	Bore	Diameter	Decoration
Stem	55mm	2mm	3mm	no
Stem	40mm	2mm	4mm	no
Stem	40mm	2.5mm	3mm	no
Stem	40mm	1.5mm	4mm	no
Stem	20mm	3mm	5mm	no
Stem	18mm	1.5mm	4mm	no

Glass

Four sherds of light green glass were recovered. Three of the sherds were too small to distinguish any form but the fourth was the top of a squared medic bottle or ink well with a fluted rim and all may

belong to this or similar vessels.

Context 58

General date range for material from context: Late 18th to mid-late 19th century with some intrusive 20th century material

Buckley Type Ware- Total Sherd Count: 44

Rims -Two joining sherds from a large pan/bowl were recovered. The vessel had a large, squared-lipped rim with an internal glaze. The vessel had an internal diameter of 280mm. It was mid to late 19th century in date.

One sherd from a large pan/bowl with a large squared ribbed rim and an internal glaze. The vessel had an internal diameter of 250mm. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Seven tall/milk pots were identified, all with the characteristic square rim and distinctive unglazed rim. Two sets of sherds have similar measurements and appear to have come from the same vessel. One had a diameter of 3.5mm and one a diameter of 2.7mm. These vessels were typically used for storage of milk at dairies and would have been covered with a slate lid. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Part of a flat, squared rim with connected partial strap handle was recovered from this context. It had a diameter of 200mm and a dark brown glaze. Similar form examples are seen in Brannams Pottery advert dating from 1914 (McGarva 2000: 23). Other examples of this design are shown in Draper 2002 and have been assigned a date range from the mid to late 19th century, and given the dates of the rest of the material from within this context this earlier date is favoured.

A single rim sherd of a large pan or bowl was recovered. The rim is flat, 37mm wide and has a single outside rib. Mid to late 19th century in date.

A rim sherd of pot with a 150mm diameter was recovered. It had a dark brown glaze on both sides and on the rim. 19th Century in date.

Base - A single base sherd from a pot with an external base diameter of 140mm was recovered. Early to mid-19th century in date.

Two sherds from a large jar with a flat base were recovered. The vessel base had a diameter of 350mm and the vessel wall was 8mm thick. The body met the base at an obtuse angle. 19th century in date.

One sherd of a large pot or jar with a flat base was recovered. The vessel base had a diameter of 350mm and the vessel wall was 2mm thick. The body met the base at an obtuse angle. 19th century in date.

One sherd of a large pot or jar with a flat base was recovered. The vessel base had a diameter of 140mm and the vessel wall was 6mm thick. The body met the base at an obtuse angle. 19th century in date.

One sherd of the base of small pot or jug with a diameter of 80mm was recovered. The outer wall glaze is quite rough, and the base is either unglazed at the bottom or it has worn away. The body wall bulbs out from the base and is 25mm thick. The style suggests an early date and this vessel is reminiscent of Cistercian ware and could possibly have an early 17th to 18th Century date.

Lug Handles - Two crescent impressed lug handles from two separate vessels were recovered from this deposit. Similar style handles are seen in images in the CPAT Report (Jones 2014) on a 19th century storage jar. It is likely that these handles both come from tall /milk pots. 19th century date

Body Sherds - Twenty-three body sherds were recovered from this context. All were glazed on both surfaces. The sherds ranged from 3mm - 9mm in thickness and none were sufficiently diagnostic so as to suggest form. All would fall roughly within a late 18th century - 19th century date range.

Early Black Glaze Ware- Total Sherd Count: 2

Two joining rim sherds from a large straight sided pot were recovered. The vessel had an internal diameter of 150mm. It is considered that these sherds may represent one of the early forms of Buckley Ware, which is similar to 'Cistercian ware'. These vessels can date from the early 1700's although considering the predominance of nineteenth century dated material it would seem most likely that this is a later piece, of late 1700's date.

Earthen Wares- Total Sherd Count: 13

Thirteen sherds of a robust earthen ware water waste pipe. Late 19th - 20th century in date.

Brown Glazed Earthen ware -Total Sherd Count: 12

Rims - Part of a flat squared rim with a diameter of 210mm. Vessel has a light brown glaze, and a rough splash of glaze on the outside of the rim. The fabric is dark pink red with occasional quartz grits. Part of a large storage pot. 19th century in date.

Part of a flat squared rim vessel with a diameter of 210mm. Has a light brown glaze, and a rough splash of glaze on the outside of the rim. The fabric is light pink with occasional quartz grits. Part of a pot or jar. 19th century in date.

Base Shards - Three base sherds from three separate vessels were recovered from this context. The fabric of these vessels is a pinkish colour with rare quartz and black grit fragments. All three sherds have light brown interior glaze and rough dark brown/black exterior. The diameters are 210mm, 150mm and 130mm and all seem to be part of large jars. 19th century in date.

Body Sherds

Seven body sherds were recovered from this context. All were glazed on both surfaces and the thickness of the sherds ranged from 3mm -8mm. None of the sherd were significantly diagnostic so as to suggest form. All would roughly fall within a 19th century date.

Slipware -Total Sherd Count: 13

Trail Slip ware was produced by the Buckley and other Midlands and border potteries from the late 17th to the late 18th century. There was a revival of this type of decoration in the mid-19th century with the earliest datable item coming from the 1860's.

One rim sherd from a slip ware dish/plate with an impressed scalloped decoration on the rim was recovered. The slip decoration is only within the well, and consists of a yellow tan band on the rim. This is then separated by a dark brown trail glaze from a solid dark brown glaze. The fabric is a light pink with rare dark brown/black grit inclusion. This design was produced in the very early 19th century.

A large body and rim sherd of a bowl or pan decorated with a dark brown trail decoration on a light tan back was recovered from this context. The fabric is light pink-yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. Early to mid -19th century date.

Two base sherds of a large, shallow slip ware bowl with a 30mm base diameter was recovered. It had a depth of 6mm. The bowl was decorated with a dark brown trail decoration on a light brown, tan background. The fabric is light pink yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. Mid-19th century date.

Two sherds (a body and rim sherd) from a slip ware dish with an impressed scalloped decoration on the rim were recovered. The slip decoration is a brown trail and combed design on a yellow back ground. The fabric is a light pink with rare dark brown/black grit inclusion. This design was produced from the very early 17th century onwards but this is most likely an early to mid-19th century dated example.

Four sherds (two body, a rim and base sherd) from a bowl or deep dish with a 37mm base diameter were recovered. The bowl was decorated with a dark brown trail decoration on a light brown, tan

background. The fabric is light pink yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. Mid-19th century in date.

A single rim sherd decorated with a dark brown trail decoration on a light brown, tan background was recovered. The fabric is light pink yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. The vessel is a shallow bowl or plate and had a thickness of 8mm. Mid-19th century in date.

A single rim sherd decorated with a dark brown trail decoration on a light brown, tan background was recovered. The fabric is light pink yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. The vessel is a shallow bowl or plate and had a thickness of 4mm. Mid-19th century in date.

A single rim sherd decorated with a dark brown trail decoration on a light brown, tan background. The fabric is light pink yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. Part of a flat inverted rim for a large bowl or plate 8mm in thickness. Mid-19th Century date.

Mottled Ware/Slipware- Total Sherd Count: 4

The base of a mottled ware tankard with a 130mm diameter was recovered from this context. It had a double ribbed circular decoration just above the base. The vessel had a brown streaky glaze on the exterior and a thick black glaze in the interior. Early 19th century in date.

Two sherds of a light brown, mottled ware. A rim sherd and joining body sherd were recovered. The rim sherd has 180mm diameter with a clubbed rim design. Part of a jar. Early 19th century in date.

A fragment of a small looped handle was recovered. It had a light brown mottled glaze. Early 19th century in date.

Cistern- Total Sherd Count: 1

Fragment of a cistern or spigot pot with bung hole. The fabric is a dark grey with occasional quartz inclusions and on the outside, is an oxidised pink glaze with a double line of glaze splash which appears to be accidental. The bung hole has a squared profile and is circular in plan with a 45mm exterior line, 20mm interior hole and is 22mm in thickness. There is a slight curve to the sherd indicative of a circular vessel.

Later Slipware - Total Sherd Count: 1

A single base and body sherd from a bowl or deep dish with a 110mm base diameter. The bowl was decorated with a yellow trail decoration on a light brown orangey background. The fabric is light pink -yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. Mid-19th century in date.

Clay Pipes

Three pipe stems, and one bowl were recovered from this context. One of the stems has a border decoration.

Pipe Bowl - A complete pipe bowl. Measurements - bowl height 42mm, internal diameter 11mm. Cut rim. There was 25mm of stem surviving. There was no decoration on the bowl or stem. Similar design types from a Chester study (Rutter and Davey 1980) date this pipe to between the 1830's and 1900's. It is likely that the stems are from the same period and unless otherwise stated this is most likely date attribution.

Stems

Part	Length	Bore	Diameter	Decoration
Stem	71mm	1mm	5mm	Tendrill type decoration
Stem	27mm	1.1mm	5mm	no

Part	Length	Bore	Diameter	Decoration
Stem	23mm	1.1mm	5mm	no

Metal Objects

Thirteen iron nails of mixed sizes ranging from 150mm to 80mm in length. Fragment of hack saw blade. Mixed metal fragments and some scaffold back plates.

Oyster shells

Eleven fragmentary oyster shells were recovered from this context

Slate

Two rectangular roof slates measuring 240mm by 140mm and 8mm thick, and 120mm by 220mm and 9mm thick. One fragment of roof slate had a 6mm nail hole.

Modern

A top deck shandy can from 1986 and ring pull associated were also recovered. Intrusive later material.

Context 59

General date range for material from context: Late 18th to mid-19th century.

Buckley Type Ware - Total Sherd Count:3

Body Sherds - Three body sherds, all glazed on both surfaces were recovered from this deposit. The thickness of the sherds ranged from 2mm - 9mm although none of the sherd were sufficiently diagnostic so as to suggest form. They would roughly fall within a late 18th - 19th century date range.

Early Black Glaze Ware - Total Sherd Count: 1

A single base sherd from a large jar with a diameter of 150mm. It is considered that these sherds may represent one of the early forms of Buckley Ware, which is similar to 'Cistercian ware'. These vessels can date from the early 1700's although considering the predominance of nineteenth century dated material it would seem most likely that this is a later piece, of late 1700's date.

Context 66

General date range for material from context: Late 18th to early to mid-19th century

Buckley Type Ware- Total Sherd Count: 12

Body Sherds - Twelve body sherds, all glazed on both surfaces were recovered from this deposit. All varied in size and shape and the thickness of the sherds ranged from 5mm -10mm although none of the sherds were sufficiently diagnostic to suggest form. They would roughly fall within a late 18th - 19th century date range.

Early Black Glaze Ware- Total Sherd Count: 1

A single rim sherd from a cup style form. It is considered that these sherds may represent one of the early forms of Buckley Ware, which is similar to 'Cistercian ware'. These vessels can date from the early 1700's although considering the predominance of nineteenth century dated material it would seem most likely that this is a later piece, of late 1700's date.

Stone Ware- Total Sherd Count:1

The base of a mottled ware tankard with a 110mm diameter base with a double ribbed circular decoration just above the base was recovered from this deposit. It has a brown streaky glaze on the exterior, and a thick black glaze in the interior. Early 19th century date.

Clay pipe Stem

A single fragment of a clay pipe stem 25mm in length, with a 4mm diameter and 12mm bore was recovered from this deposit.

Glass

The neck of a green glass bottle expanding from the lip to a suggested large rounded body. The neck has an uneven collar and lip. Could possibly belong to a squat bottle type starting in the late 18th century to 19th century.

Shell

Six oyster shells and one mussel were recovered from this context.

Context 70

General date range for material from context: Late 18th to mid-19th century

Buckley Type- Total Sherd Count:34

Rim Sherds - One sherd from a large pot was identified. It had a squared ribbed rim with distinctive unglazed rim showing it was fired upside down. The sherd had an internal and external black glaze and an internal diameter of 300mm. Mid to late 19th century in date.

One sherd from a large pan/bowl with a large squared ribbed rim and internal glaze. Internal diameter of 300mm. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Fragment of rim sherd from a large pan/bowl with a large rim with an internal glaze. Internal diameter of 200mm. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Single rim sherd fragment from a large plate or possibly the lip from a large bowl. The fabric was pink with rare quartz grits and was partially glazed with a tan/brown glaze.

Bases - One sherd from a large jar. It has a flat base with a diameter of 200mm. The vessel wall was 10mm thickness and meets the base at an obtuse angle. It has a black glaze on the interior only and a red oxidised exterior. It is of 19th century date.

One sherd from a large jar. It has a flat base with a diameter of 150mm. The vessel wall was 10mm in thickness and meets the base at an obtuse angle. The vessel had a brown glaze on the interior only. The fabric is light cream colour with occasional quartz grits. 19th century in date.

One sherd from a large jar. It has a flat base with a diameter of 300mm. The vessel wall was 12mm in thickness and meets the base at an obtuse angle. There was a black glaze on the interior only and a red oxidised exterior. 19th century in date.

One base sherd from a pot or jar with a 150mm diameter. It had been embellished with a splayed rib base and the body was attached at a right angle. It was glazed on the interior with a black glaze. The exterior has a dark mottled uneven glaze. 19th century in date.

One base sherd from a pot or jar the sherd had a 100mm diameter and was embellished with a splayed rib base. The body was attached at a right angle. It was glazed on the interior with a black glaze the exterior was unglazed. At the base the fabric is a reddish pink.

One base sherd from a pot or jar the sherd had a 120mm diameter and was embellished with a steeply splayed rib base. The body was attached at a right angle. It was glazed on the interior with a black glaze and the exterior was unglazed. At the base the fabric is a reddish pink.

Two base sherds from a pot or jar the sherd had a 200mm diameter and was embellished with a steeply splayed rib base. The body was attached at a right angle. It was glazed on the interior with a black glaze the exterior was unglazed. At the base the fabric is a reddish pink.

Body Sherds - Twenty-one body sherds, all glazed on both surfaces were recovered from this deposit.

All varied in size and shape and the thickness of the sherds ranged from 2mm -7mm. None of the sherds were significantly diagnostic so as to suggest form. All 19th century in date.

Lug Handles - One crescent impressed lug handle was recovered from this deposit. Similar style handles are seen in images in the CPAT Report (Jones 2014). It is likely that this lug came from a tall milk pot. 19th century in date.

Early Black Glazed Wares - Total Sherd Count: 2

Two sherds of early black glazed pottery were recovered from this context. It is considered that these sherds may represent one of the early forms of Buckley Ware, which is similar to 'Cistercian ware'. These vessels can date from the early 1700's although considering the predominance of nineteenth century dated material it would seem most likely that this is a later piece, of late 1700's date.

Slipware - Total Sherd Count: 2

One rim sherd from a plate or bowl with a 350mm rim diameter was recovered. The bowl was decorated with a dark brown trail decoration on a light brown/tan background. The fabric is light pink-yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. Early to mid-19th century in date.

One sherd (a body and rim sherd) from a slip ware dish with an impressed scalloped decoration on the rim was also recovered. The slip decoration is a brown trail and combed design on a yellow back ground. The fabric is a light pink with rare dark brown/black grit inclusion. This design was produced from the early 17th century onwards but this is likely to be an early to mid 19th century example.

Later Slipware - Total Sherd Count: 3

A fragment of later slip ware with a yellow slip trail decoration on a brown glaze. The fabric is a light pink with rare quartz grits. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Two connecting sherds of the base of a pan or bowl of later slip ware with a yellow slip trail decoration on an orange brown glaze. The fabric is a light pink with rare quartz grits. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Brown Glazed Earthen ware - Total Sherd Count: 2

Two fragments of a brown glazed earthen ware. Unable to identify form.

Stone ware - Total Sherd Count: 1

Large fragment of a large stone ware jar.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

A single pipe bowl with surviving foot and partial stem, with a 1.5mm bore.

Glass

The base of a large glass bottle with a 140mm diameter and 10mm thick body near the base. The 140mm base diameter would put it just larger than a magnum size. Standardised wine bottle sizes came into effect in the mid-19th century and it is likely that the bottle is of this date.

Context 71

General date range for material from context: Early to mid -19th century

Buckley Type wares - Total Sherd Count:30

Rim Sherds - Two connecting sherds from a large pot were identified, both with a square ribbed rim and distinctive unglazed rim. Internal diameter of 150mm. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Three connecting rims sherd of a large pan or bowl. The rim is flat and 42mm wide. The bowl has a 300mm diameter with a single outside rib. Mid to late 19th century in date.

Bases - Two fragmentary base sherds were recovered. The sherds appear to be from two to separate tankards. Both sherds had a 130mm diameter and embellished with a splayed rib base. The body was attached at a right angle.

Two sherds from a large jar. It had a flat base with a diameter of 200mm. The vessel wall was 13mm thick and meets the base at an obtuse angle. It had a black glaze on the interior only and a red oxidised exterior. 19th century in date.

Body Sherds - Twenty-one body sherds glazed on both surfaces were recovered from this deposit. All varied in size, shape and thickness with the thickness of the sherds ranging from 2mm -7mm. None of the sherds were significantly diagnostic so as to suggest form. They were all of 19th century date.

Earthen Ware- Total Sherd Count: 1

A single large jar/pot body sherd and base. Attached at a right angle, it had a 230mm diameter with a splayed rib base. A light tan external and internal glaze. The fabric is yellowish with rare quartz and black grit.

Stone ware - Total Sherd Count: 1

Part of a stoneware hoop handle with a brown salt glaze. Mid-19th century in date.

Clay Pipes

Four pipe stems, none of the stems have border decoration.

Stems

Part	Length	Bore	Diameter	Decoration
Stem	42mm	1.5mm	5mm	No
Stem	37mm	2mm	5mm	No
Stem	36mm	1.1mm	4mm	No
Stem	30mm	1.2mm	4mm	No

Context 75

General date range for material from context: Mid 18th to mid-19th century

Buckley Type - Total Sherd Count: 28

Rim Sherds - Two connecting sherds from a large pot with a squared ribbed rim which is distinctively unglazed showing they were fired upside down. Pot has an internal diameter of 150mm. Mid to late 19th century in date.

A single sherd from a square rim for a straight sided pot. Late 18th to mid-19th century in date.

One fragmentary rounded rim sherd. It was not possible to identify the form from this sherd.

Bases - One sherd from a large jar with a flat base. The vessel has a diameter of 160mm and the vessel wall was 10mm thick. It meets the base at an obtuse angle and has a black-brown glaze on the interior and exterior. Early to mid-19th century in date.

Handles - Two fragmentary strap handles from different vessels were recovered. The handles have a brown-black glaze on both sides. They both had a light pink fabric.

Body Sherds - Twenty-one body sherds glazed on both surfaces were recovered from this deposit. All varied in size and shape and the thickness of the sherds ranged from 2mm -7mm. None of the sherds were sufficiently diagnostic so as to suggest form. They would roughly fall within a late 18th century -

19th century date range.

Early Black Glazed Wares - Total Sherd Count: 3

Three sherds of early black glazed pottery were recovered from this context - a single body sherd with pinched decoration and two body sherds. The fabric ranges between dark grey and red and it is considered that these may represent the early forms of Buckley ware similar to 'Cistercian ware'. Although these vessels can date from the early 1700's the late date of the majority of the assemblage would make it more likely that this is a late 1700's example.

Slipware - Total Sherd Count: 1

A fragment of a decorative bowl or vase decorated with a dark brown trail decoration on a light tan background was recovered. The fabric is light pink-yellow with rare brown grit and quartz inclusions. Early to mid-19th century in date.

Clay Pipes

Seven pipe stems, none of the stems have border decoration.

Stems

Part	Length	Bore	Diameter	Decoration
Stem	50mm	2mm	4mm	no
Stem	47mm	2mm	7mm	no
Stem	40mm	2mm	6mm	no
Stem	35mm	2mm	7mm	no
Stem	31mm	2mm	5mm	no
Stem	31mm	2mm	6mm	no
Stem	28mm	2mm	6mm	no

Glass

A single sherd of green glass was recovered. It was heavily stained and appears to have a large number of bubbles within it. The piece was too small to make any identification of form.

Slate

Two slate roof tiles with fixing holes were recovered from this context, one roughly square and measuring 150mm x 130mm and a 'pendent shaped' (triangular) roof slate measuring 210mm in height and 90mm at the base.

Context 76

General date range for material from context: late 18th century

Early Black Glazed Wares- Total Sherd Count:1

One sherd of early black glazed pottery was recovered from this context. The fabric ranges between dark grey and red and it is considered that these may represent the early forms of Buckley ware similar to 'Cistercian ware'. Although these vessels can date from the early 1700's the late date of the majority of the assemblage from this site would make it more likely that this is a late 1700's example.

Iron Object

Heavily corroded iron nail or peg 850mm in length and 120mm in thickness.

Discussion

The excavations at Porth Mawr have revealed a surprising sequence of structures largely below the current North Gatehouse, but also some evidence within the South Gatehouse and 3 Hole in the Wall Street. The trenches within the southern buildings are rather restricted and thus can only hint at the archaeological record within these buildings.

However, within the South Gatehouse the presence of a large foundation wall, below the southern wall of the current structure, hint at the possibility of a similar arrangement of a large wall set at right angles to the road, possibly forming a gatehouse structure with Contexts 6 and 20 in the North Gatehouse. The longitudinal wall (Context 44) is clearly post-medieval in date incorporating, as it does, handmade bricks. It is always difficult to assign a function to features in such narrow trenches, but it is possible that this wall was part of the structure of the police cells thought to have been built below the gatehouse in the 1830's (Evans 1956, 53-54). Above this level it is clear that this gatehouse has been highly disturbed with the dumping of modern building debris (Context 43) to a considerable depth and the laying of a concrete floor incorporating a defunct electricity supply.

Within 3 Hole in the Wall Street, similar restrictions as to the inferences which can be derived from the excavations apply. The earliest structure recorded is the substantial wall (Context 47) which is assumed to represent the inner-face of the Town Wall. It can be matched to a change in the stonework of the southern wall of this building (Brooks and Gwyn 2017, 17) suggesting that approximately half of the thickness of the town wall was quarried away to allow the construction of 3 Hole in the Wall Street. The rough wall (Context 51) is clearly a very late phase of activity, probably from the twentieth century, it sits; however, on the trampled surface of Context 50 suggesting this was the floor level at that time and that the floor level has been raised by about 0.45 m. Like all of the pitched stone surfaces recorded by the excavations in Porth Mawr, Context 52 does not appear to have been an interior floor, or at least not a domestic floor. The presence of a pitched stone drain crossing the surface also suggest that this floor was from either a yard or animal house. One possibility is that this area is part of the "Exchequer Dunghill, adjoining the New Town Hall" recorded in a lease granted to Henry Jones Mercer in 1785 (Evans 1972, 133). The rough pitched stone floor and the burnt clay feature below this level hint at earlier activity; however, these are below the level expected to be disturbed by the current development.

The excavation within the North Gatehouse was much more extensive and thus the archaeological record is qualitatively greater. The photogrammetric plan (Figure 15) shows the final level of excavation and is used to locate the key features in the underlying discussion. Although a number of walls of assumed medieval date have been recorded there is no direct dating evidence as all of the contexts excavated contained post-medieval material. The earliest structure recorded is the circular wall (Context 79) with its associated mortar spreads (Context 80 and 84) which is assumed to be part of the gatehouse structure constructed between 1284 and 1286 (Evans 1941, 34). Contexts 80 and 84, align with the external face of the current town walls and probably represents the point at which the tower was attached to the town wall and gate structure. Both of these layers have rough "steps" in their upper surfaces which whilst they may be remnants of original features are more likely to be the result of later disturbance. The circular tower has an internal diameter of 4.2 m (13' 10"), however the width of the wall is unknown as it runs below the cross wall (Context 20) and the standing structure of the current gatehouse. At least 1.4 m of this inner surface has been exposed; however, it is likely to continue to a much lower depth, possibly down to the street level of Greengage Street/Cei Banc, approximately 2.3 m below the level of the current excavation. This is likely to have been an unlit basement level possibly acting as a treasury or prison. The flat surface on the top of this wall, particularly along the northern side of the gatehouse, suggest this was probably the seating for the ground level floor and the lack of any associated structure suggest this probably had a hatch to allow access to the cellar below.

Stratigraphically above Context 79 is the straight wall Context 20. This is parallel to the wall (Context 6) under the western gable of the gatehouse. Both of these walls have squared southern ends suggesting a passage originally ran along what is now the southern wall of the gatehouse. Butting up against Context 20 is the standing structure of the “D” shaped tower at the eastern end of the gatehouse and its associated straight walls which can be traced below the nineteenth century phase of construction on the south side of the gatehouse and probably extends behind the wall holding the fireplace flue on the northern wall.

It is assumed that there is then a break in the sequence with the pitched stone floors probably having been constructed in the mid to late eighteenth century. All of the pitched stone surfaces recorded do not appear to have been the type of surface expected for a high-status building, having the appearance of the type of floor used in a yard or industrial building. The Caernarfon Town Stewards’ were instructed to borrow £60 to pay workmen to re-build the Town Exchequer in 1764 (Evans 1944, 8), although the work to convert the gatehouse into the Town Hall does not appear to have taken place until 1767 (Evans 1944, 6). Prior to this conversion the Gatehouse was being used as a Custom’s house. It would seem likely that the pitched stone surfaces pre-date the conversion to a Town Hall and therefore must date from before 1767. There is some slight difficulty in reconciling this assumed chronology with the finds from the excavation with the finds from below the cobble floor (from Context 75) having a date range of mid eighteenth to mid nineteenth century. It is therefore possible that the pitched stone surfaces relate to a differential use of the ground floor of the building with the high-status rooms being at first floor level. The temporal relationship between the platform (Contexts 60, 61, 62, 78, 79 and 82) and its underlying pitched stone surfaces (Contexts 71 and 76) is uncertain and although the platform sits on the pitched stone surfaces it may be that they were constructed at similar times. The function of the platform is not known, various interpretations have been suggested including the support for a tank or a loading platform (similar to a milk churn platform), however there is no direct evidence for its use. Similarly, the stone trough is clearly contemporary with the pitched stone surface, although its function and its relationship with the platform is not known. It would appear that both the platform and its underlying pitched stone surfaces have settled to some degree with the platform rotating away slightly from the north wall of the gatehouse. This would suggest a level of settling of the deposits below this level presumably suggesting that the deposits used to fill the space formed by the circular wall were not as compacted as they might have been.

The pitched stone surfaces are earlier than the nineteenth century phase of the construction of the gatehouse, as they run below the wall on the southern side. This nineteenth century build used part of the pre-existing structure as its foundations, however, there is slight re-orientation of the southern side of the gatehouse with the nineteenth century wall stepped out by about 120 mm. Also reorganised in the nineteenth century is the access to the gatehouse towers as is shown by the tinsplate model held by the Gwynedd Archives (XD1/928, Plate 30) where the doors to the gatehouses are shown on the western gable ends of the building. This tinsplate model reflects the form of gatehouse shown on both Thomas Rowlandson image “Carnarvon Castle, North Wales” drawn in 1797 and the 1809 sketch held by the National Library of Wales (Brooks and Gwyn 2017) and therefore recorded the form of the re-built Town Hall after 1767.

This sequence can be summarised as below:

Phase 1: Round tower (Context 79) built between 1284 and 1286

Phase 2: Two straight walls (Contexts 6 and 20)

Phase 3: “D” shaped towers with gatehouse behind

Phase 4: Cobble floors

Phase 4A: Platform

Phase 5: New Town Hall built (1767) possibly the lower fill in eastern end of north gatehouse (Context 58)

Phase 6: 19th century building (1833 onward)

Phase 7: Rebuild of gatehouse in 1872-3

Phase 8: Demolition of upper storey (1963)

Phase 9: Upper fill in north gatehouse (Context 55)

Phase 10: Repairs to window in “D” tower (Contexts 56, 57)

Phase 11: Morgan excavation (Contexts 63 and 64)

Phase 12: Gravel floor (Context 1)

Although the sequence is clear the timescale and interpretation of the first three phases is debateable. No direct dating evidence is present; thus, the timescale could vary considerably. The shortest timescale interpretation would like to see the circular tower (Context 79), the straight walls (Context 6 and 20) and the “D” shaped tower all being broadly contemporary with the recorded stratigraphy being a function of the sequence of construction within a single phase of construction. The “round tower” would therefore be a basement or cellar below the front of the gatehouse possibly used as a secure store for the Exchequer or even a prison. The straight wall would therefore be seen as internal divisions within the building. The general form would have a gateway between the two elongated, “D” shaped towers giving the gateway a typical Edwardian form.

A more speculative interpretation would see the first three phases as separate events possibly attached to historical events within the town. This interpretation would see the initial gatehouse, built between 1284 and 1286, consisting of a relatively short gate passage between two round towers, similar to those built at Rhuddlan between 1277 and 1282 (Cadw 2004, Williams and Keyon 2010, Plate 10).

The straight walls (Contexts 6 and 20 and possibly Context 45) would then represent a re-building of the gatehouse with a flat front. This could be the gatehouse represented on the Speed Map of 1610 which appears to be shown with a flat front (Brooks and Gwyn 2017, 4). It has been argued that the Speed Map is either inaccurate or is not clear as to its depiction, however it clearly shows the “D” bastion around the town and at the other gatehouse (Porth-yr-Aur) at the opposite end of the High Street. The date of construction of this phase is not known, but one possibility is that Porth Mawr was severely damaged or demolished in the revolt of Madog ap Llywelyn in 1294. It is known that access was gained to the Exchequer as the Town Charter and records were burnt as part of the revolt which occupied the town for about six months. (Carr 1997, 37), although the full extent to the town defences is not clear.

Assuming Speed’s Map is an accurate depiction of Porth Mawr, the “D” shaped towers must have been constructed between 1610 and the earliest drawing of the gatehouse by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in 1742. Pure speculation might put this phase within the context of the Civil War. It is clear, however, that by the late eighteen century the northern “D” shaped tower has a wide window in its eastern end which has been replaced in more modern times with the current arrow slit in a phase of re-Medievalisation of the structure.

The relationship between any of these phases of construction and the drawbridge pits discovered in 1832 below the road (Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald: May 5th 1832) is unknown. This feature was discovered as the result of gas pipe laying and contained “several human bones” amongst its fill. A later excavation recorded by Evans (1941, 41-42) describes the chamber as being an arched chamber 14’ 6” (4.42 m) in span, 10’ (3.05) wide half full of rubbish with the arch standing to a height of at

least 11' (3.35 m). Whilst the northern wall of this chamber was of cemented stone, the southern wall consisted of re-used masonry in a dry-stone wall.

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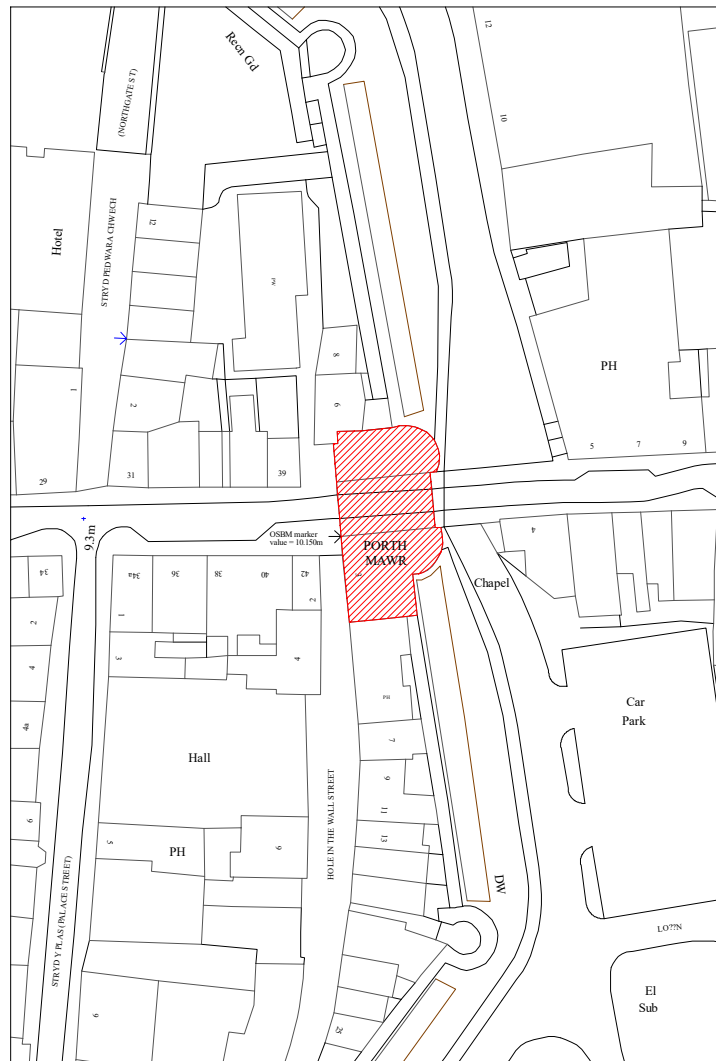


Figure 1: Location
Scale 1:1000

Based on drawing QD1217/01
by Russell Geomatics Ltd

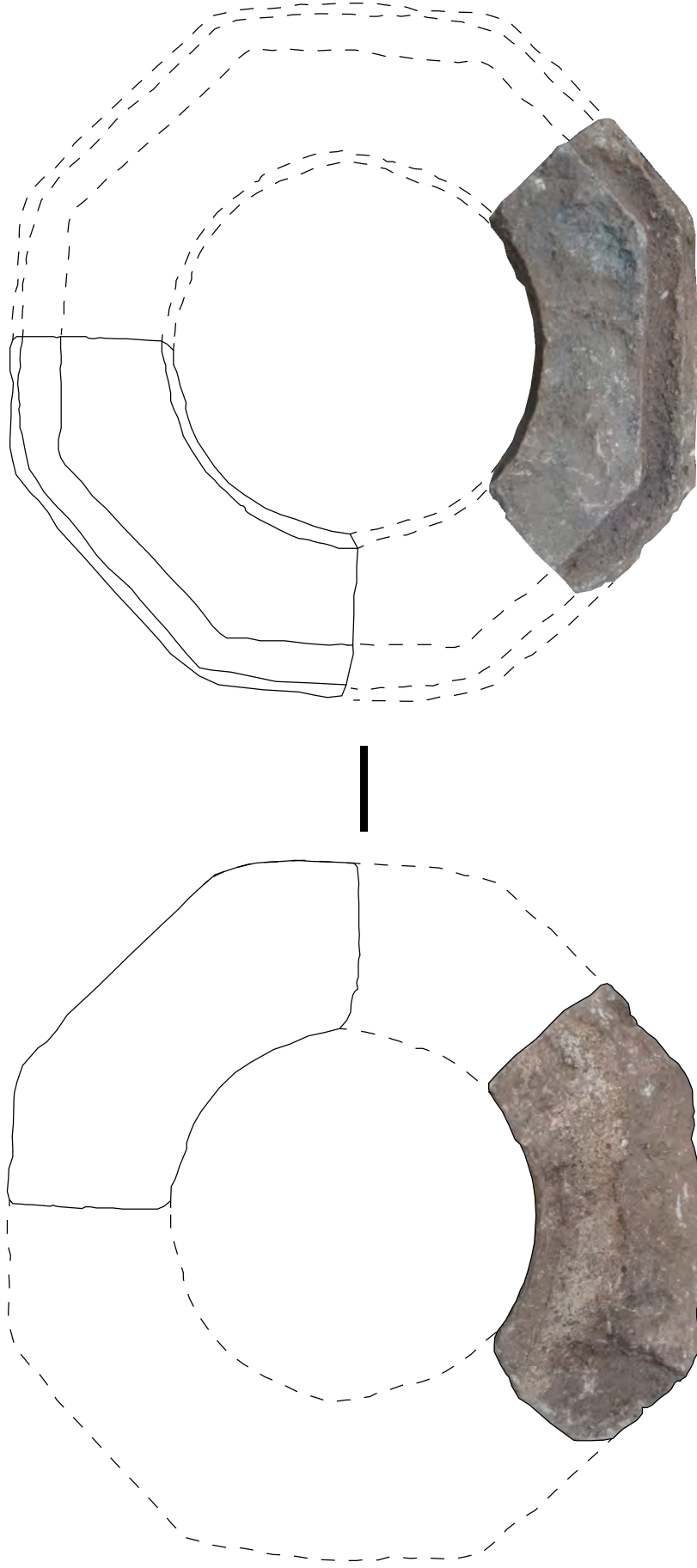


Figure 2: Chimney Cap

Brick
 Mortar
 Coal dust

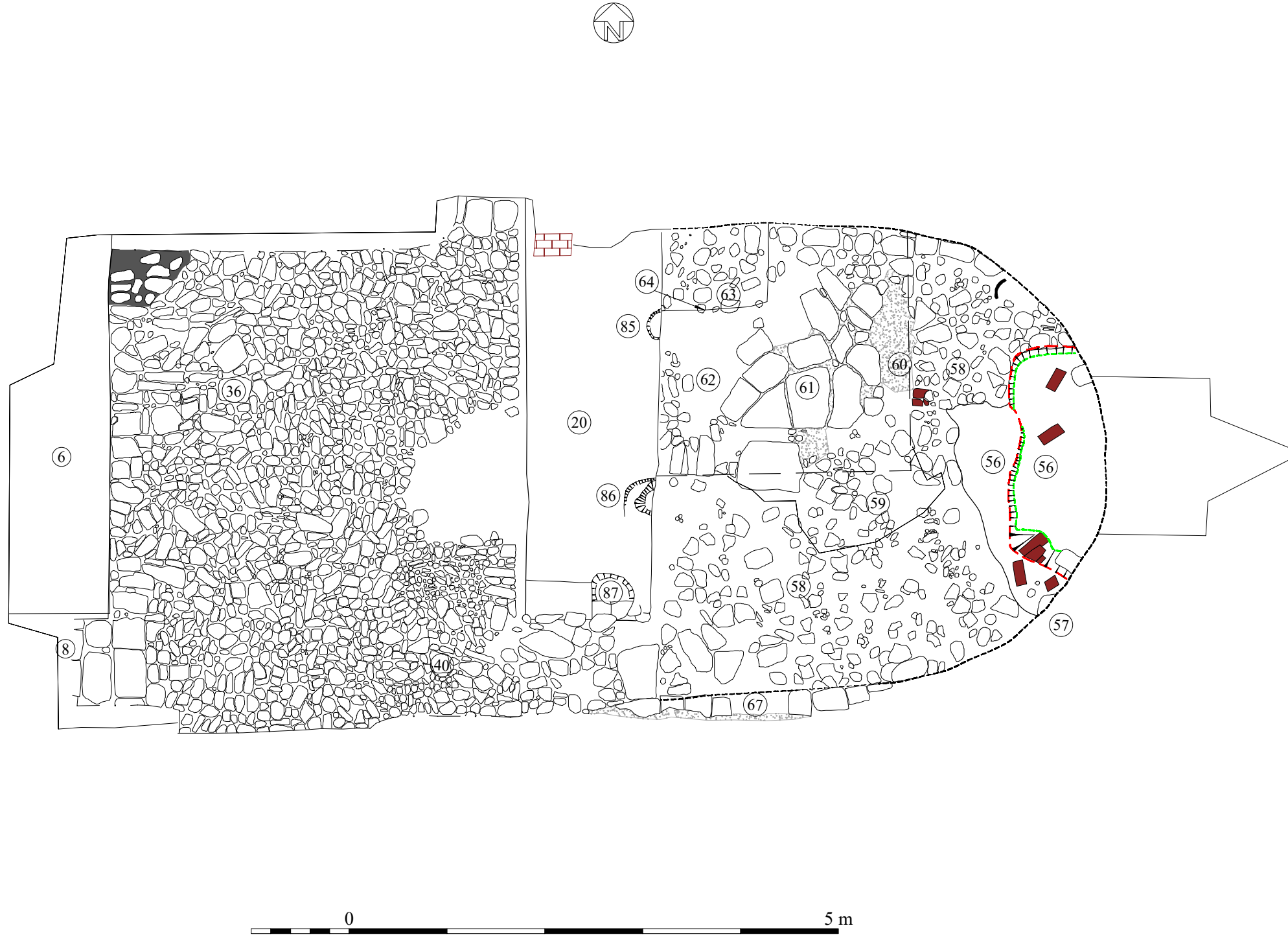


Figure 3: Plan of the North Gatehouse after the removal of Context 55
Scale 1:50

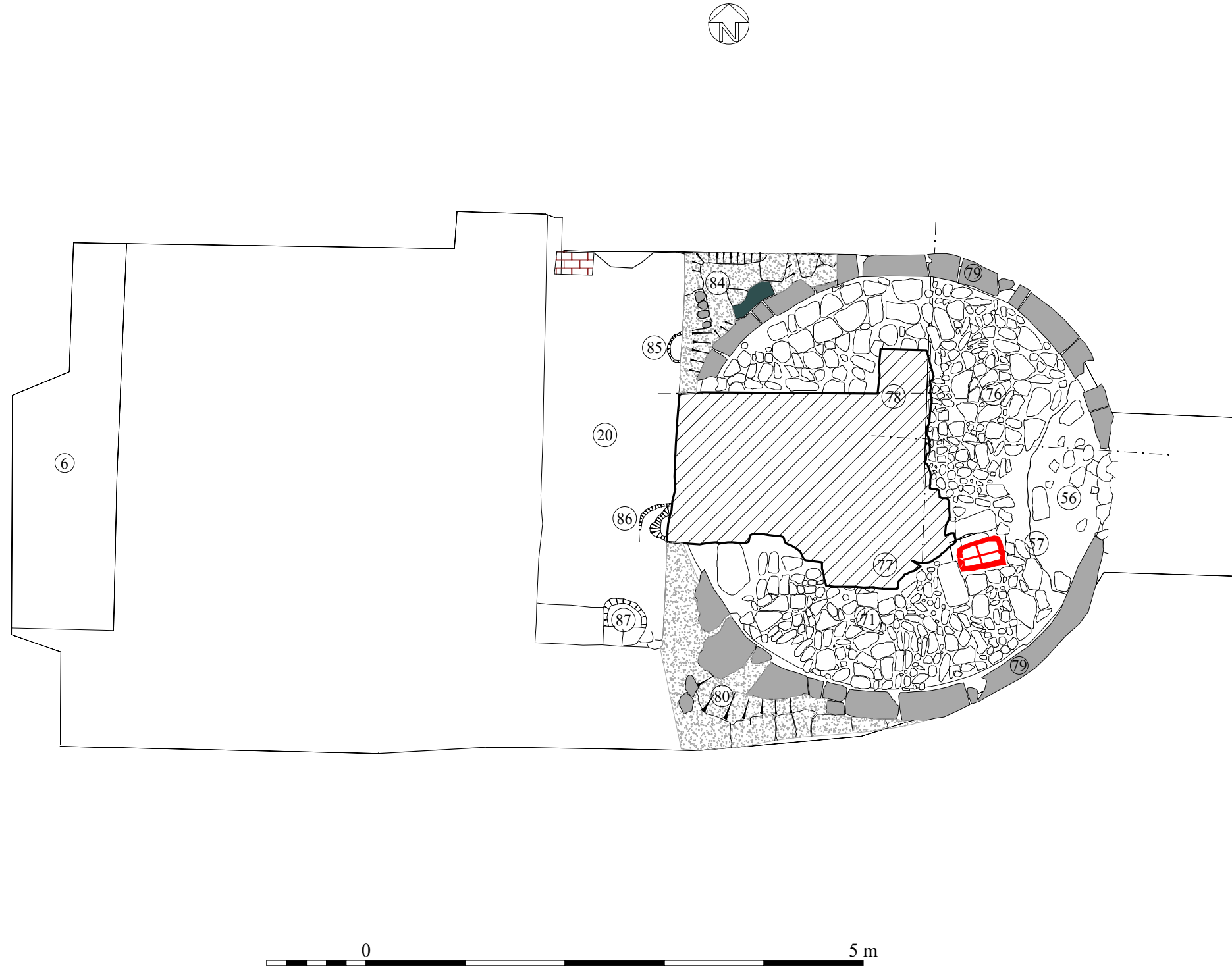
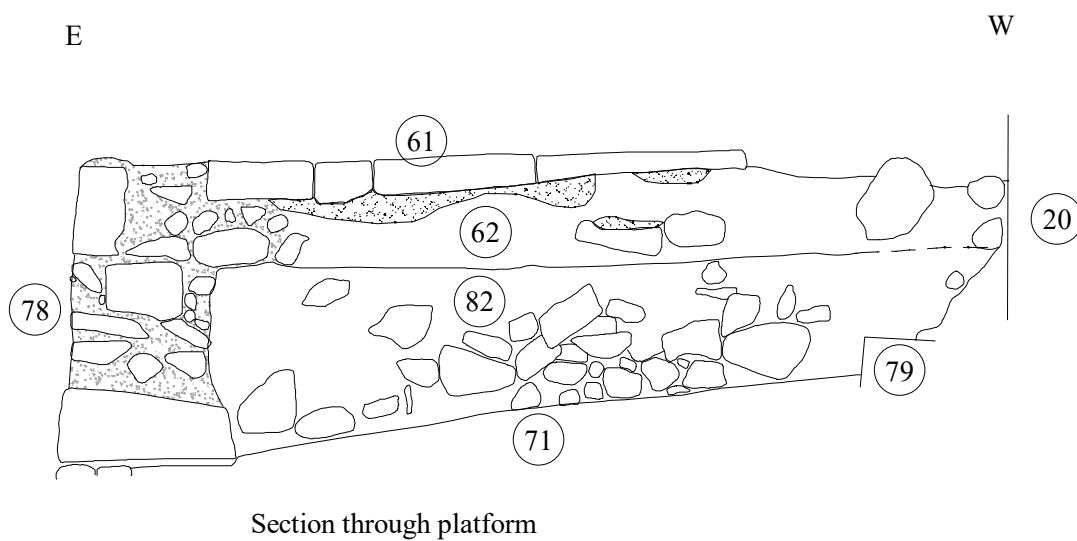
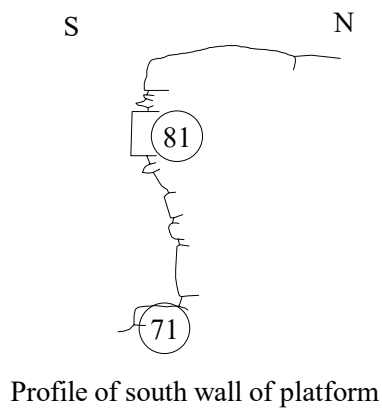
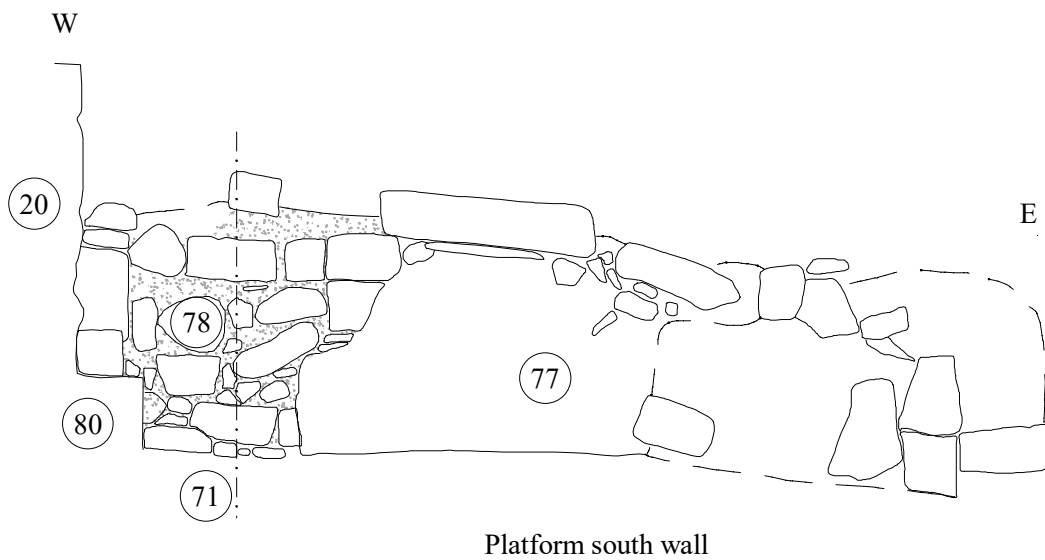


Figure 4: Plan of the North Gatehouse after the removal of Context 58
Scale 1:50



0 1.0 m

Figure 5: Profile and Sections of the Platform
Scale 1:20

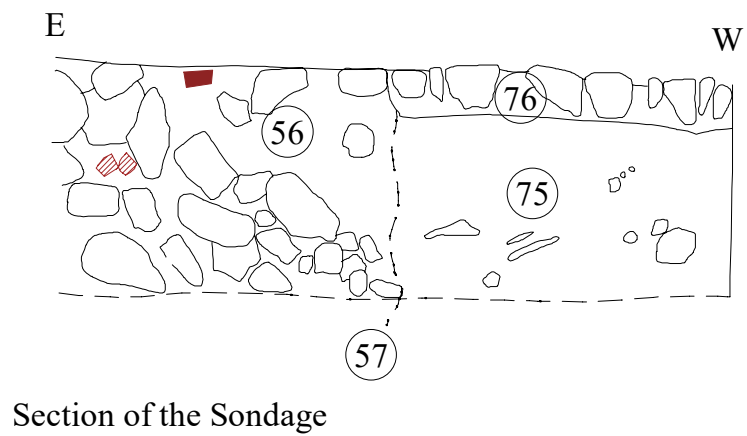
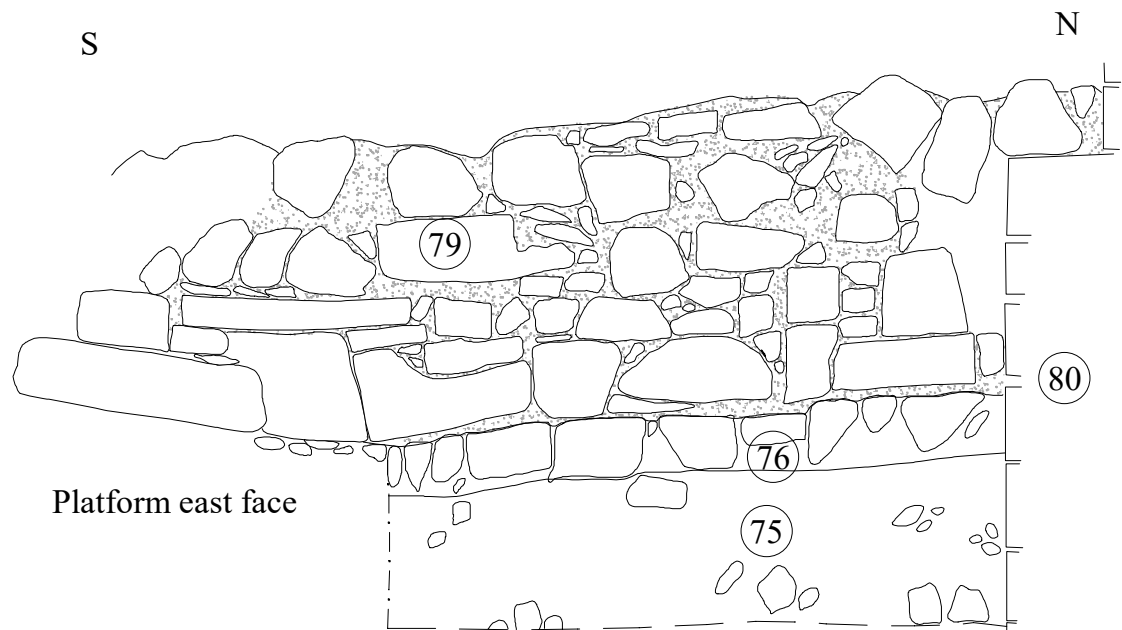
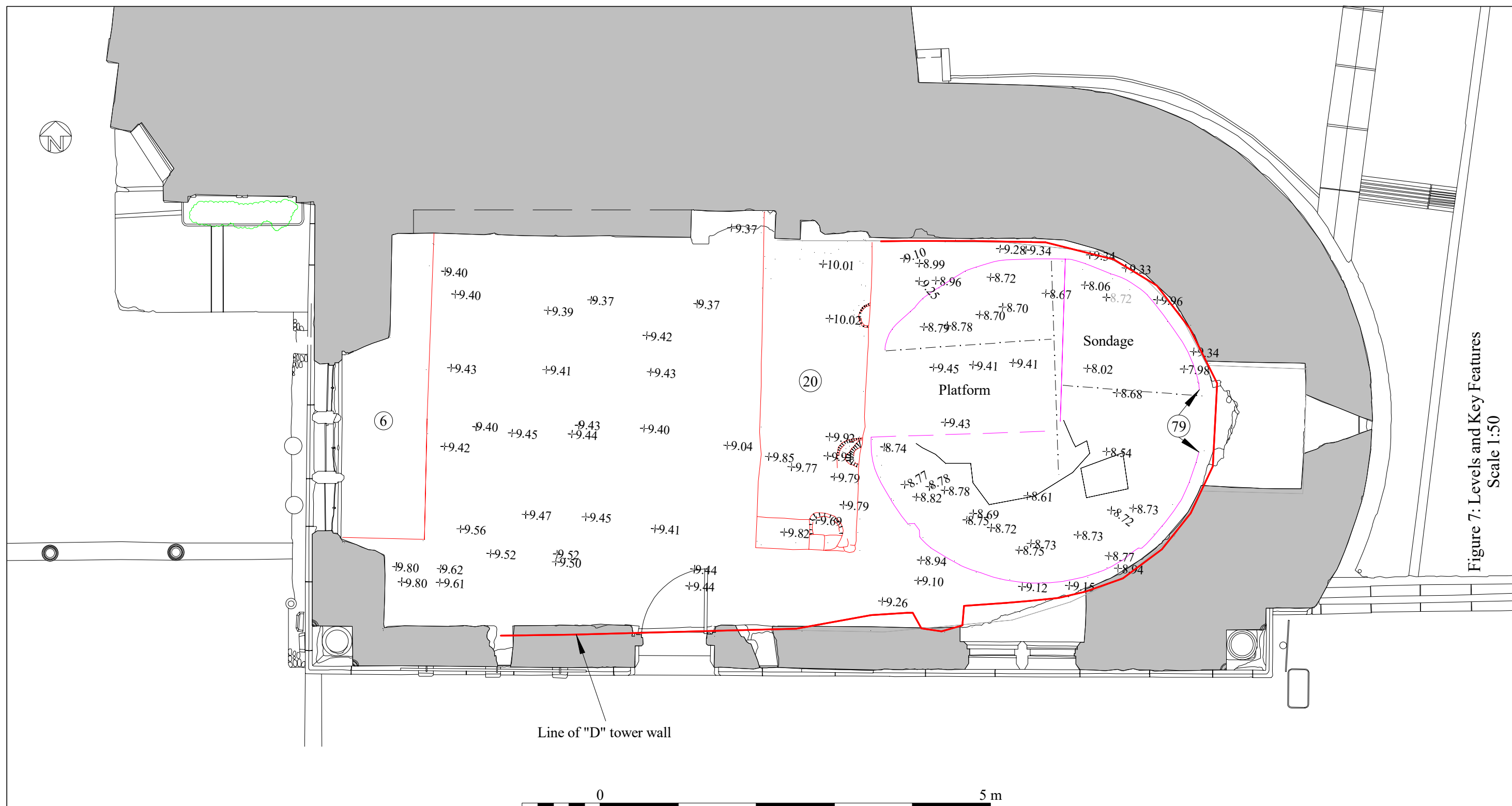
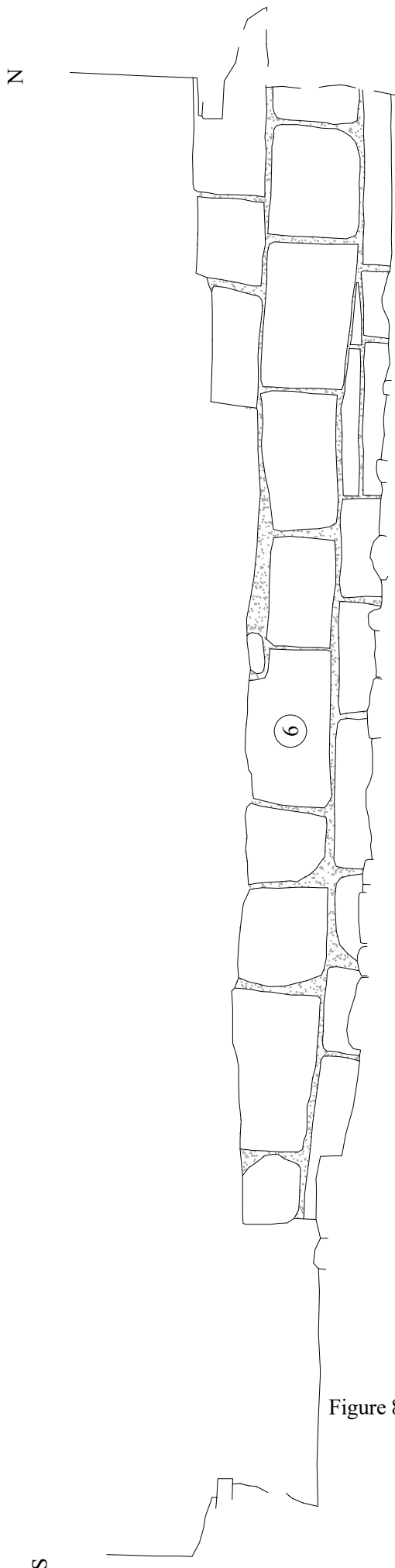


Figure 6: Profile of the Eastern Platform Wall and Section of the Sondage
Scale 1:20



Based on Drawing QD 1217/03
by Russell Geomatic Ltd



0 1.0 m

Figure 8: Elevations of the Walls Contexts 6 and 20
Scale 1:20

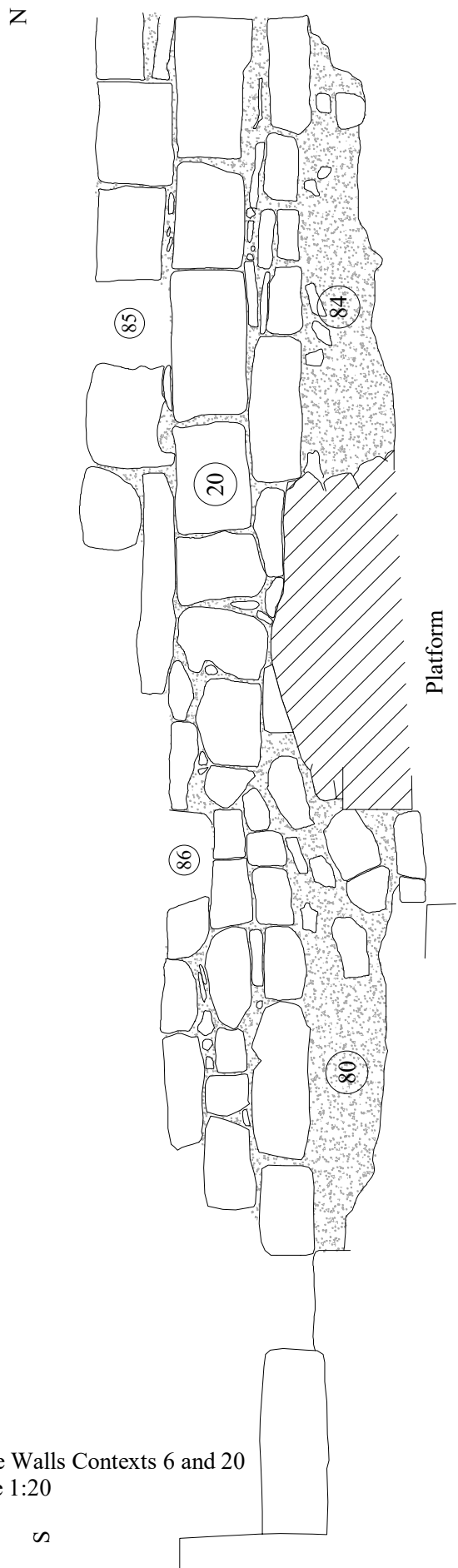




Figure 9: Elevation of the Circular Wall (Context 79) in the Sondage
Scale 1:20

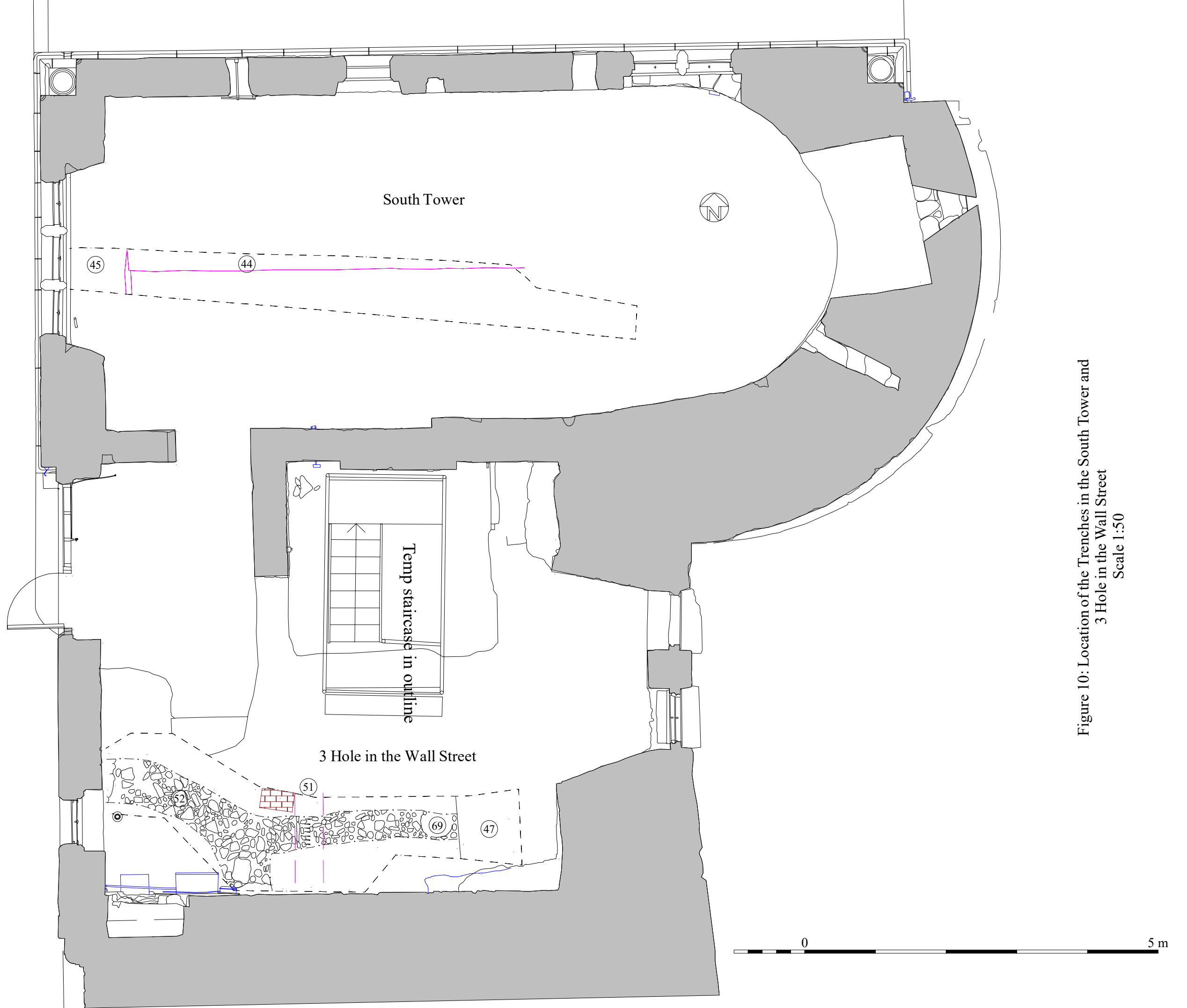
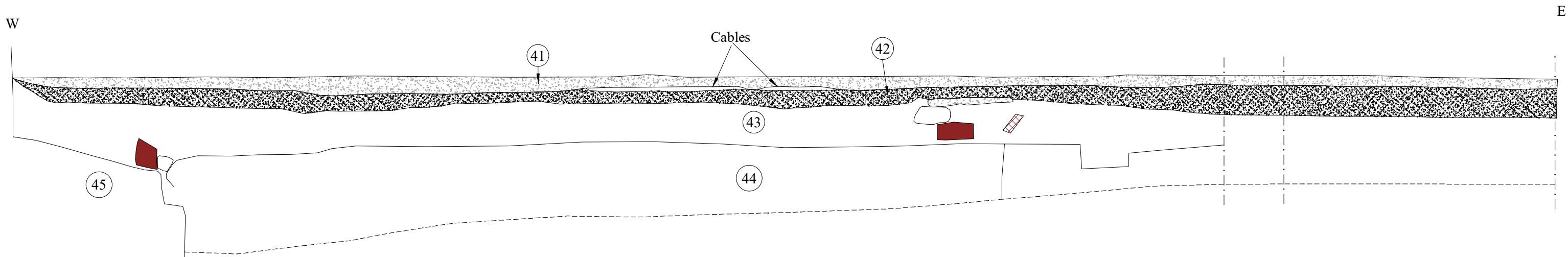


Figure 10: Location of the Trenches in the South Tower and
3 Hole in the Wall Street
Scale 1:50



0 1.0 m

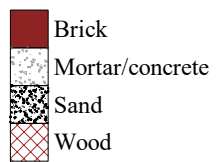
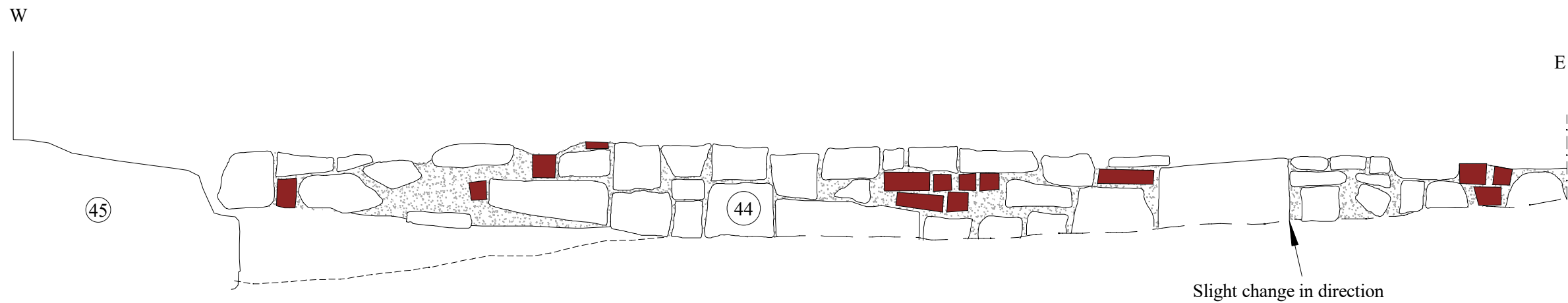


Figure 11: Section of Trench in the Southern Tower
and Elevation of Wall (Context 44)
Scale 1:20

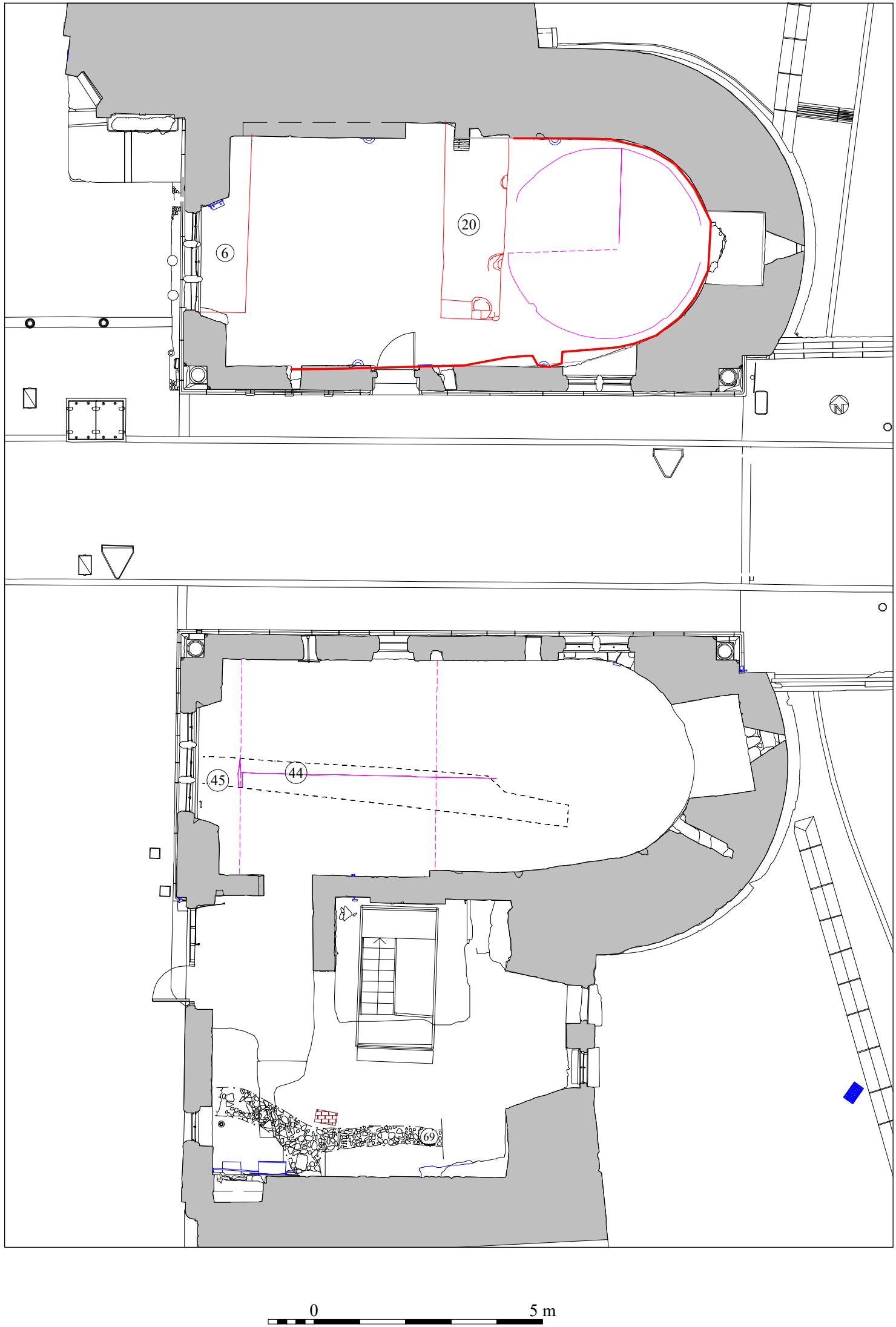


Figure 12: Relationship between the Key Features between the Gate Houses
Scale 1:100

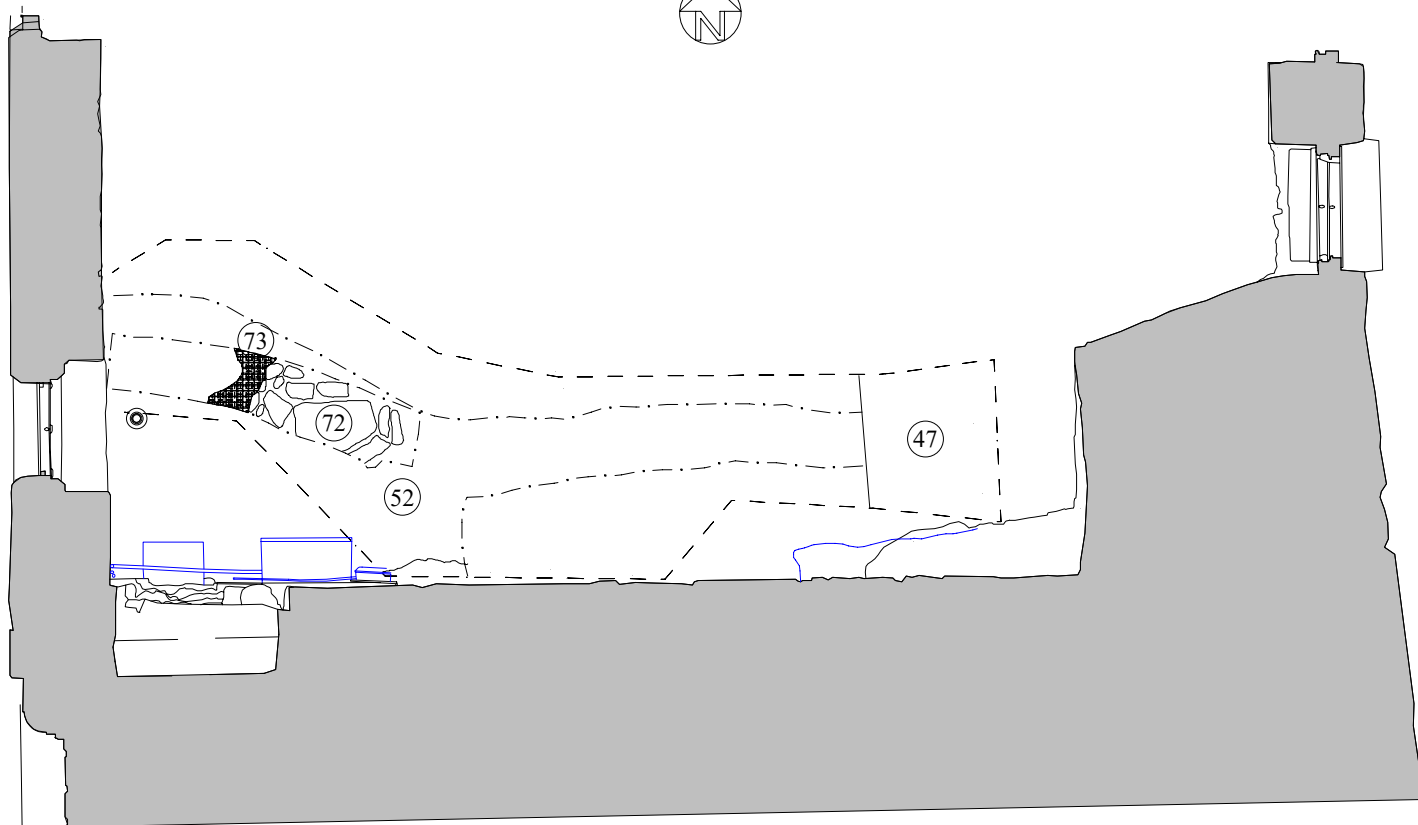
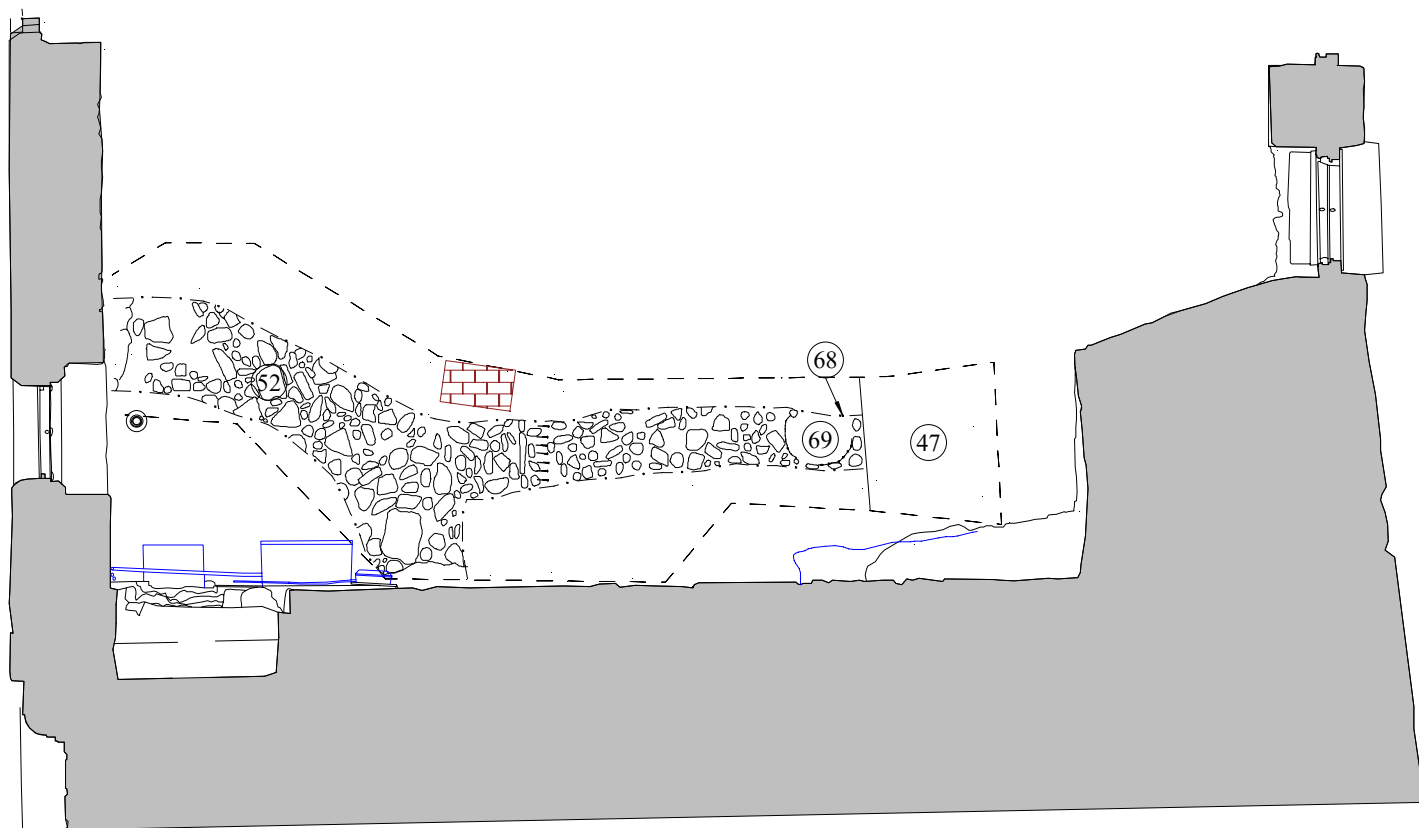


Figure 13: 3 Hole in the Wall Street Plans
Scale 1:50

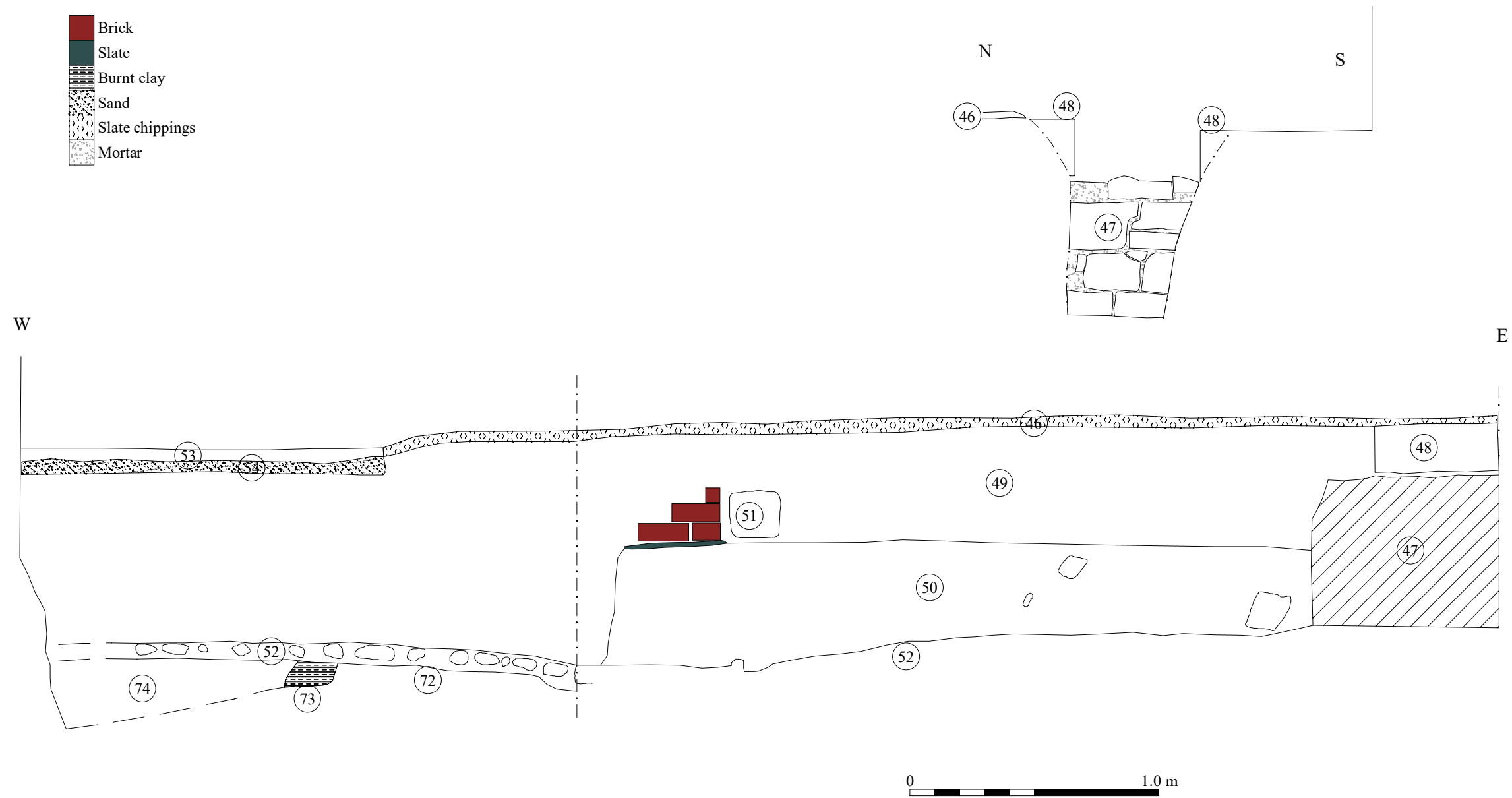


Figure 14: 3 Hole in the Wall Street, Sections and Elevations
Scale 1:20



Plate 1: Chimney cap fragment from Context 55



Plate 2: Modern disturbance below the window (Contexts 56 and 57)



Plate 3: Pitched stone floor to the west of Context 20



Plate 4: Detail of the variability in the pitched stone surface (Context 36)



Plate 5: Possible threshold at southern end of Context 6



Plate 6: Larger slabs in Context 36 in the area of the fireplace



Plate 7: Eastern end of the gatehouse after the removal of Context 55



Plate 8: Revetting wall (Context 78) to the platform



Plate 9: Revetting wall (Context 79) to the platform



Plate 10: Eastern end of the gatehouse after the removal of Context 58



Plate 11: Stone Trough



Plate 12: Pitched stone floor Context 64.



Plate 13: Context 75 in the sondage.



Plate 14: Elevation of Context 6



Plate 15: East facing elevation of Context 20



Plate 16: Southern end of the east facing elevation of Context 20



Plate 17: Context 87, cut into the top of Context 20



Plate 18: Relationship between Context 20 and the northern wall of the gatehouse



Plate 19: The circular tower base (Context 79)



Plate 20: Elevation of the circular tower (Context 79)



Plate 21: Late 18th century tinsplate model (Gwynedd Archives XD1/928)



Plate 22: Trench in the South Gatehouse, looking west



Plate 23: Context 45



Plate 24: Rough wall (Context 51), looking west



Plate 25: Context 52



Plate 26: Drain in Context 52



Plate 27: Context 72, looking west



Plate 28: Burnt patch, Context 73



Plate 29: East face of Context 47



Plate 30: Tinsplate model (Gwynedd Archives XD1/928)

Appendix 1: Context Summary

This register includes the context numbers assigned in the previous phase of work (Brooks and Gwyn 2017)

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
1	North Gatehouse	Layer of slate gravel with crushed slate pieces up to 40 mm in size. The layer is up to 150 mm thick, although more typically up to 100 mm thick. Related to the last work by CADW on the gatehouse as protective floor covering	Above 15, 12, 13, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 Abuts 2 and 5
2	North Gatehouse	Rectangular cut 2.35 m long and 0.8 m wide on the north side of a dividing wall (context 10), running north-south in front of western gable end. Probably excavation trench dug in 1990's. At least 0.3 m deep although not bottomed	Abuts 1 Contains 3
3	North Gatehouse	Backfill in trench	Within 2
4	North Gatehouse	"L" shaped trench to the south of the dividing wall (context 10). The main leg of the trench is 0.7 X 1.95 m in size and at least 0.4 m deep. This leg runs roughly north-south, at the southern end there is an extension 0.4 X 0.88 m in size to the west. Archaeological trench dug in the 1990's.	Abuts 1 and 10 Contains 5
5	North Gatehouse	Backfill within 4	Within 4
6	North Gatehouse	Footings of a wall at least 1.10 m thick running for 3.75 m parallel to, and below the western gable of the gatehouse. Faced with stone blocks, typically 0.6 X 0.2 X 0.3 m in size to the east. The core of this wall has white lime mortar with a mixture of stone blocks (up to 0.2 X 0.2 X 0.3 m) and a series of angular stone chips up to 50 mm in size. The wall runs below both the western gable and the northern walls of the gatehouse. Probably original medieval wall	Below 10 and western and northern walls Abuts 2 and 4
7	North Gatehouse	Footings for north wall of gatehouse. Running for at least 3.1 m these footing protrude from the north wall by 120 mm. Where exposed in the excavation trench (context 2) a series of roughly coursed stone blocks up to 250 X 150 mm in size with gobbets of white lime mortar between. Rather rough appearance.	Below 11 Abuts 2, 6, 15, 16
8	North Gatehouse	Footing for the western gable running from the end of context 6 towards the southern wall. Protruding from the western gable wall by 250 mm the footings consist of stone blocks 320 mm long and at least 60 mm deep and 100 mm wide in a yellowish sandy lime mortar.	Below 17 Abuts 5

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
9	North Gatehouse	Thin layer (up to 30 mm) of gritty greyish white lime mortar with a smooth to surface possibly suggesting tiles above.	Cut by 4
10	North Gatehouse	Narrow wall running laterally at the western end of the gatehouse, more or less centrally placed. Wall 330 mm thick, but only surviving for a single course it can be traced for 2.55 m from the western gable. Stone blocks up to 330 X 160 X 100 mm in a yellowish white lime mortar. The eastern end of the feature is only shown as a mortar spread. It appears to be related to contexts 12, 13 and 14 which appear to define the eastern end of the wall, possibly with a post. This wall appears to be older than the gable end wall, but younger than context 6	Below west wall Abuts 12, 13, 14, 16
11	North Gatehouse	Mortar remnant of the flooring at this end of the gatehouse. Thin strip of greyish white lime mortar with a marked flange at the wall edge suggesting the presence of tiling. Below the mortar contains slate, packing pieces up to 100 mm in size.	Below 1 Abuts north wall
12	North Gatehouse	Orangey brown sandy silt forming a patch 600 X 330 mm in size at the eastern end of Context 10. Possibly the fill of a post hole at the end of the wall.	Below 1 Abuts 12 Within 18
13	North Gatehouse	Patch of yellowish white lime mortar 400 mm X 100 mm in size forming a slight crescent on the northern side of Context 12. Possibly packing within a post hole forming the eastern end of Context 10.	Below 1 Abuts 12 Within 18
14	North Gatehouse	Patch of yellowish white lime mortar 400 X 120 mm in size to the south of context 12 forming a slight crescent. Possibly packing within a post hole forming the eastern end of Context 10	Below 1 Abuts 12 Within 18
15	North Gatehouse	Layer of crushed lime mortar 0.9 X 2.0 m in size, possibly the remains of the floor (Context 11). Fragments of lime mortar up to 80 mm in size in a matrix of lime mortar dust and grey silt.	Below 1 Abuts 7

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
16	North Gatehouse	Trampled surface of orange/brown sandy silt with the occasional patch of crushed lime mortar. In places, various iron objects, mostly nails, are trampled into the surface. There is some suggestion of an eastern edge to this layer following the line of the cross wall (20). When excavated, this layer proved to be the trampled remnant of a mortar surface, possibly the base of the overlying concrete floor.	Below 1 Above 31 Abuts 15, 20 Cut by 18, 19
17	North Gatehouse	Old floor surface in south western corner of the gatehouse. At least three bricks laid in a thin, yellowish gritty lime mortar. Each brick is 250 X 105 X 60 mm in size and are clearly hand made. Fairly hardly fired to a dark colour.	Below 9 Above 8
18	North Gatehouse	Cut for possible post hole 700 mm in diameter. Possible post defining the eastern end of the lateral wall Context 10.	Below 1 Contains 12, 13, 14
19	North Gatehouse	Patch of disturbance in front of the remains of the fireplace 1.10 X 0.6 m in size. Slightly darker version of 16, with some bricks, coal fragments and organic waste	Abuts 20, 30
20	North Gatehouse	Wall 1.35 m thick and running for at least 2.6 m from the northern wall and part forming the eastern side of the fireplace. Stone blocks up to 300 X 200 X 150 m in size forming the facing blocks for this wall with the interior formed of stone blocks of a simile size in a yellowish white lime mortar. It is likely that Context 21 is an extension of this feature, however it is less well preserved than this context. Possible a medieval wall. It is of similar size and character to Context 6 to which it runs parallel. At least 0.9 m deep.	Below 1 Abuts 16, 21, 24, 25, 27
21	North Gatehouse	Spread of yellowish white lime mortar with the occasional stone block up to 200 X 150 mm in size. The south-western extent of this layer is marked by a large stone block at least 300 X 400 m in size. Probably the disturbed extent of the wall Context 20	Below 1 Abuts 20, 30
22	North Gatehouse	Fill of a disturbed area 0.7 X 0.6 m in size. Very loosely packed fragments of lime mortar and stone in a thin matrix of mid grey brown sandy silt. Modern disturbance as the fill contained twentieth century sweet wrappers. Possibly associated with the electricity duct above.	Below 1 Within 23

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
23	North Gatehouse	Sub rectangular cut 0.7 X 0.6 m in size filled with modern debris	Below 1 Cuts 30 Contains 22
24	North Gatehouse	Small patch of crushed lime mortar and small (up to 30 mm) angular stone forming a patch 400 X 300 mm in the centre of Context 25. Possibly part of fireplace against wall 20.	Below 1 Above 24 Abuts 20
25	North Gatehouse	Large sub-circular patch approximately 0.8 m X 1.2 m in size of heat altered orange brown sandy clay. Possibly the position of a fireplace against wall 20.	Below 24 Abuts 30
26	North Gatehouse	Fill of a sub-rectangular feature, loosely packed stone and lime mortar fragments, together with the occasional brick fragment in a mid-grey sandy silt matrix.	Below 1 Within 26
27	North Gatehouse	Sub rectangular cut feature 1.10 X 0.9 m in size. Probably modern disturbance, possibly a trench from 1990's excavations	Below 1 Contains 26
28	North Gatehouse	Loosely packed fill of a clearly modern disturbance with fragments of stone and mortar up to 150 mm in size in a yellowish grey sandy silt matrix. This layer also contained a "Golden Wonder" crisp packet of later twentieth century type.	Below 1 Within 29
29	North Gatehouse	Irregular cut 600 X 900 mm in size around the disturbed end to the embrasure in the bastion. This bastion embrasure has clearly been "conserved" and it is assumed that this disturbance is of the same date,	Below 1 Contains 29
30	North Gatehouse	Similar to context 16, but more clayey. Located on the eastern side of Wall 20.	Below 25 Cut by 27, 29 Abuts 20
31	North Gatehouse	Very loose dumped layer consisting of many fragments of crushed mortar up to 100 mm in size and a lower density of angular stone blocks up to 400 X 350 x250 mm in size, but majority up to 250 X 200 X 200 mm some with shaped surfaces. Low down within this deposit (400 mm below the current ground level) were fragment of reinforced concrete with moulded surfaces (possible window lintel) the layer is up to 400 mm thick. There is a pile of dumped larger stones in the mid-section of the layer with one very large Boulder 500 X 300 X 200 mm in size and a number of smaller stone block, however these appear to be a dump within the general layer. The layer contained the occasional handmade brick fragment, the bricks were 65 mm thick	Below 16 Above 32, 33 Within 35

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
32	North Gatehouse	Very dark, almost black very loose layer with many flecks and small (up to 20 mm) of coal. The layer thins considerably to the south. Possibly related to an earlier phase of the fireplace in the north wall. Contains ?19th century materials with blue and white ceramics, "Buckley Ware" clay pipe fragment etc. Layer is 240 mm thick below the fireplace but only 40 mm thick adjacent to the possible wall 33.	Below 31 Above 36 Abuts 20
33	North Gatehouse	Large stone blocks roughly aligning with the return on wall 20 and wall 6. The blocks are up to 400 X 300 X 300 mm in size with carefully cut faces. Now slightly displaced their position and relationship to a hollow in the western face of Wall 20 suggests a cross wall at this point. These blouses appear to occupy the southern extent of (35) and are possibly part of the modern make up, however the good cut shape, similar to that used as the return to wall 20 suggest this stone may not have moved far.	Below 32 Within 35
34	North Gatehouse	Orange brown gritty, sandy clay with the occasional stone block up to 100 mm in size. No other finds were located.	Below 16 Above 40 Cut by 35
35	North Gatehouse	Cut running parallel to possible wall 33	Below 16 Contains 31, 33
36	North Gatehouse	Cobbled surface consisting of water worn cobbles up to 250 X 200 mm in size and the rare large stone block up to 450 X 250 mm in size. Directly below 32 with some of the ceramics lodged in the gaps between the cobbles. Probably 19th century in date. Located 550 mm below the current floor surface. The surface tends to slope down towards the Wall (20) by about 50 mm over the width of the trench. The surface is slightly uneven giving the impression of an exterior yard rather than a floor, however, this would mean a period of abandonment with no roof which seems unlikely.	Below 32 Above 37

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
37	North Gatehouse	Layer of large stones laid flat immediately below the cobbled floor (36). The stone are sub angular to rounded in character and up to 350 X 300 x 100 mm in size. They appear to be the remains of a rough surface as all of the top surfaces are smoothed and worn. Around these stones is an orangish brown clayey silt with many small fragments of slate (both purple and grey) fleck of mortar and coal. The northern side of this layer was not present as the cobbles used for context 36 were deeper at this point.	Below 36 Above 38, 39
38	North Gatehouse	Cobbled surface, well laid with rounded pebbles typically 150 mm X 60 mm in size and some more angular pieces. The full extent of this layer is unknown	Below 37, 39
39	North Gatehouse	Coal rich layer adjacent to the wall, but below the cobbled layer (36). A band 340 mm wide running parallel to wall (20). Orange brown clayey sand with many fleck and small pieces (up to 20 mm) of coal together with some flecks of mortar and crushed slate. The layer is up to 100 mm thick.	Below 36, 37 Above 38
40	North Gatehouse	Rough layer of cobbles. Sub angular and sub rounded stones up to 300 X 300 mm in size, but more typically 150 X 150 mm set in a fairly random pattern, but all closely packed and with well-worn top surface. At approximately 380 mm below the current floor surface, this clearly a higher surface than (36).	Below 34 Cut by 35
41	South Gatehouse	Concrete floor covering the whole of the South gatehouse. Layer of modern, cement based concrete up to 100 mm thick. [modern floor]. The layer also contained plastic piping containing the electric wires for the disused sockets in the floor	Above 42
42	South Gatehouse	Layer of brownish yellow gritty sand forming the sub-base for the concrete floor above. Layer up to 70 mm thick.	Below 41 Above 43

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
43	South Gatehouse	Layer of very loose rubble and sand covering and alongside the wall (44). Loosely packed, bricks, stone fragment and concrete fragments very loosely packed with a thin matrix of brownish yellow sand and crushed mortar. The layer also contains the occasional fragment of wood, largely from swam stakes (2-inch square). The bricks are all machine made. The layer reaches a maximum depth of 600 mm on the south side of the trench but is only 200 mm thick over the wall (Context 44)	Below 42 Above 44, 45
44	South Gatehouse	Wall running at a slight oblique angle to the line of Tr2, but probably parallel to the north wall of the gatehouse. The full width has not been exposed, but the wall is at least 340 mm wide and is at least 450 mm deep. The western end is cut by the foundations for the current building and this end of the wall is somewhat disturbed with blocks missing from its lower courses. The top of the wall has been patched in places with hand-made bricks (100 mm wide and 90 mm thick), but generally the wall is constructed of angular and squared stone blocks up to 500 x 300 x 350 mm in size with thin lime mortar bonding	Below 43 Above 45
45	South Gatehouse	Dump of lime mortar and stone forming the foundations below northern wall of the current gatehouse structure below the western window. At least 800 mm wide and at least 500 mm thick. It is likely that this foundation is earlier than the current structure and may be equivalent to Context 6 in the North Gatehouse	Below 43, 44
46	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Layer of limestone chippings forming the floor of the eastern half of 3 Hole in the Wall Street. Modern layer up to 50 mm thick.	Above 47
47	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Probable line of the back of the town wall, aligning with a break in the standing masonry and a block of masonry in the floor of 3 Hole in the Wall Street on the northern side of the building. Squared stone blocks up to 350 x 420 x 200 mm in size with lime mortar bonding.	Below 46, 48 Abuts 49

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
48	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Pad of bricks making up the level between the <i>in-situ</i> stone blocks of the town wall (Context 47) and the standing structure of the south wall of the building. 540 x 240 x 140 mm in size, the layer contains machine made bricks in a cement mortar.	Below 46 Above 47
49	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Loose dump of building debris in a thin matrix of crushed mortar. The layer contains fragments of broken concrete and machine-made bricks together with an iron drain surround. It also contained modern ceramic and metal pipes leading towards the stanchion on the west wall. This layer runs under Context 48 and in front of the probable town wall (Context 47). To the east of the wall (Context 51) this layer is up to 500 mm thick, whilst west of Context 51 it is up to 700 mm thick.	Below 46 Above 50, 51 Abuts 47
50	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Hard, rammed/trampled surface of mottled yellowish brown gritty sandy clay with patches of mid brown more “soily” areas. The layer appears to form a hard-packed surface. It is assumed that it formed against the back of the town wall (Context 47) although its relationship with the wall (Context 51) is not certain	Below 49 Above 51, 52 Abuts 47
51	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Slightly ragged wall probably 250 mm thick and at least 300 mm deep, consisting of sub-angular and sub-rounded stone blocks up to 370 x 120 mm in size in white lime mortar. The western side extends out for about 260 mm probably representing the associated floor level. There are a series of machine made bricks set at right angles at the northern end which probably mark the position of a supporting brick pier. The line of this wall is roughly in line with the standing wall dividing 3 Hole in the Wall Street. The wall was only three courses high sitting on Context 50	Below 49 Above 50

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
52	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Cobble floor. A rather rough floor looking more like a yard surface than an internal floor surface. A somewhat random arrangement of rounded and sub-rounded stones with the stone varying in size between 70 x 50 mm and 250 x 160 mm in size and one large block 400 x 300 mm in size. Slightly disturbed at its western end its relationship with the standing structure is not entirely clear. Between the stones is a dark grey brown sandy soil which contained ?18th or 19th century finds including fragments of glass, clay pipe and ceramic. The rare fragment of coal was also noted. The layer extends to the back of the town wall (Context 47). It also includes a drain defined by a linear hollow and a line of upright elongated stone cobbles defining the west side of the drain.	Below 49, 50, Above 72, 73, 74 Cut by 68
53	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Layer of stone slabs 600 x 700 x 30 mm in size forming the floor of 3 Hole in the Wall Street to the west of the wall (Context 51)	Above 54 Abuts 46
54	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Sand bed for the stone slabs (Context 53). Layer of yellowish sand up to 50 mm thick.	Below 53 Above 49
55	North Gatehouse	Loose rubble removed by labourers	Above 36, 40, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 67 Abuts 6, 20 Equivalent to 28 Cut by 57, 64
56	North Gatehouse	Loose fill with bricks below the repairs to the window [modern]. Fill of Context 57 very loosely packed dump of modern material including machine made brick, angular and sub-angular stone blocks of a variety of lithologies and crushed and fragmented mortar and concrete. The fill also included sweet wrappers and drinks cans appearing to date from the 1980's.	Within 57 Cuts 55
57	North Gatehouse	Modern cut probably during repair to window embrasure. Kidney shaped pit cut below the recently repaired window in the end of the "D" shaped tower at the eastern end of the North Gatehouse. 2.30 x 0.90 m in size, this feature appears to be associated with the repairs to the window embrasure. There are a few stone of the footing platform of the "D" shaped tower surviving, but for the majority of the feature the footing stones have either been removed or chiselled flat to the wall.	Cuts 55 Filled with 56

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
58	North Gatehouse	Layer of cobbles, randomly arranged, possibly dumped/disturbed. A mixture of rounded cobbles, up to 250 mm in size, and angular and sub-angular blocks up to 350 mm in a matrix of mid brown sandy loam with the occasional fleck of lime mortar. The layer also contains a few slate fragments which appear to be from roof slates.	Below 55 Cut by 57 Above 71, 76, 77
59	North Gatehouse	Layer of worn cobbles in black soil, possibly associated with inner room. Roughly triangular area 900 x 800 mm in size of roughly worn, but irregularly arranged stones which may be related to Contexts 60 and 61. A mixture of rounded cobbles (up to 150 mm) and angular stone blocks (up to 250 x 150 mm) in a mid-brown sandy loam with the occasional fleck and small (up to 20 mm) fragment of lime mortar	Below 55 Abuts 60, 61
60	North Gatehouse	Possible clay footing associated with slab floor. Band of orange/brown clay 350 mm wide forming the eastern side of an area of stone slab flooring (Context 61). The layer appears to have a near vertical edge with Context 58 possibility suggesting it may be clay bonding for a wall	Below 61 Equivalent to 62 Above 82
61	North Gatehouse	Slab floor, possible room/building associated with 60. Area of closely fitted stone slabs defining an area of 1.90 x 1.60 m, although the bedding material (Context 62) for these stone suggests the room/building was originally 2.50 x 2.20 m in size. There is some hint that the slabs were arranged in a arc pattern, possibly as a decorative feature. Slabs range in size from 400 x 200 mm to 500 x 400 mm in size. All have a worn upper surface.	Above 60, 62

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
62	North Gatehouse	Clay and lime mortar bedding below 61. Yellowish/brown clay with flecks and small fragments (up to 20 mm) of lime mortar appearing to act as a bed for the stone slab floor (Context 61). The southern end of this Context appears to be revetted with stone blocks up to 400 x 180 mm in size forming a near vertical edge, possibly a wall. On excavation this layer proved to be up to 230 mm thick and contained pockets of fine slate gravel, presumably used to bed the stone slabs above. The layer also contained the occasional angular stone block up to 200 x 80 mm in size.	Below 61, Above 82 Abuts 20, 78
63	North Gatehouse	Cobbles probable fill to modern excavation. Randomly arranged stone cobbles up to 200 x 150 mm in size in a very thin mid brown sandy loam matrix with many voids. The layer also contained cigarette packets, sweet wrappers and ice-cream wrappers. [Fill of possible evaluation trench dug in the 1990's]	Within 64
64	North Gatehouse	Rectangular cut, possible Tim Morgan trench. Roughly 1.0 x 1.0 m in size in the corner between the north-eastern end of the wall (Context 20) and the gatehouse wall.	Cuts 55 Contains 63
65	North Gatehouse	Strip of loose lime mortar rubble near to the south wall 0.80 x 2.30 m in size, this layer consists of loosely packed stone blocks and the occasional cobble, together with fragments of lime mortar in a matrix of crushed lime mortar and pale grey sandy silt. The layer also contains the occasional slate fragment from roofing slates.	Below 55 Above 66 Cut by 57
66	North Gatehouse	Layer of rough cobbles adjacent to the south wall. Acting as an extension of Context 40, below a possible threshold, strip of rough cobbles forming an area of 1.40 x 1.0 m. Roughly placed stones up to 350 x 300 mm in size with worn top surfaces. Possibly contemporary with 40	Below 55, 65

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
67	North Gatehouse	Cut into the footings of the phase with the Demi-tower. Disturbed area within the line of the southern wall of the Demi-tower at the join between the tower and the nineteenth century building phase. Partly below the window on the southern side of the gatehouse, but does not appear to be related. Disturbed area 1.50 m long and 0.30 m high, the front face of the Demi-tower wall has been removed and replaced by very rough stonework.	Below 55 Cuts “D” shaped tower structure
68	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Near circular cut through the cobbles at the eastern end of Tr3, 330 mm in diameter. The function of this feature is uncertain, but possible post hole	Below 50 Cuts 52 Filled with 69
69	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Mid brown sandy loam with flecks and small fragments of lime mortar, up to 20 mm in size. Other inclusions include the occasional sub-angular stone up to 50 mm in size and rare rounded pebble.	Below 50 Fills 68
70	North Gatehouse	Mid to dark brown sandy loam above cobbles in circular feature. The layer included the occasional, rounded or sub-rounded stone up to 300 mm in size together with a few more angular blocks. Other inclusions, include fragments of coal, a few animal bones and some post-medieval pottery.	Below 58 Above 71 Abuts 79, 81 Possibly equivalent to 58
71	North Gatehouse	Area of pitched stone cobbles on the southern side of the stone platform at a much lower level, also within the circular tower (Context 79). A series of closely packed, rounded and sub-rounded stone cobbles up to 280 x 160 mm in size, although more generally 140 x 100 mm. The surface is somewhat uneven and it is possible that the floor has sunken into the top of the circular tower. The surface also contains a single slabs of slate 400 x 230 mm in size. In the eastern side of the layer a series of larger slabs support a carved stone basin (580 x 390 x 150 mm in size) which has a cross carved into its inner surfaces, possibly to aid with the carving of the basin. This basin sits on the edge of a marked step in the level of the cobbles of about 180 mm down to Context 76.	Below 70, 77 Probably equivalent to 76

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
72	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Rough cobbled/slab floor consisting of large limestone slabs up to 500 x 300 mm in size together with rounded cobbles up to 150 x 100 mm forming a rough surface below the pitched stone floor (Context 52). The western extent of this floor has been lost and it extend under 52 to the east.	Below 52 Above 73
73	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Patch of burnt clay with a dark, burnt surface appearing from below Context 72. The full extent and form of this possible feature is impossible to determine given the restricted nature of the trench.	Below 72 Above 74
74	3 Hole in the Wall Street	Orange brown sandy clay with the rare stone block up to 200 x 200 x 80 mm in size. The layer also includes the occasional fleck of lime mortar.	Below 73
75	North Gatehouse	Clayey dump at least 460 mm thick. Orange/brown sticky clay with a moderate density of lime mortar/plaster fragment and the occasional stone cobble up to 100 mm in size. The layer also contained post-medieval pottery together with some animal bones and oyster shells.	Below 76 Abuts 79 Cut by 57
76	North Gatehouse	Cobbled surface with a similar characteristic to Context 71, but on the eastern side of the platform. Set approximately 180 mm below Context 71. There was a marked dump of coal sitting on top of this layer, adjacent to the circular wall (Context 79) including a single piece approximately 300 x 200 x 100 mm in size.	Below 58 Above 75
77	North Gatehouse	Collapse from platform. A tongue of orange/brown clay and large stone blocks, up to 500 x 350 x 250 mm in size, spilling from the southern side of the platform. This layer appears to be the slumping of this side of the platform into a slight hollow in the cobble floor (Context 71). The layer also contains flecks of lime mortar and the occasional small stone.	Below 58 Above 71

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
78	North Gatehouse	Revetting wall to platform on the eastern side of the platform. Roughly coursed angular blocks up to 450 x 300 mm in size, but more typically 280 x 100 mm in size with an orange/brown clayey bonding. The largest stone block is at the bottom of the wall at the southern end, presumably acting as a quoin to the structure. The wall is 2.1 m long and stands 0.8 m high. There is a tendency for the courses to dip to the south and there is a triangular gap between this wall and the circular tower wall possibly suggesting that the whole structure is sinking with the area in the middle of the tower sinking most. This wall sits on top of the cobbles (76) suggesting the platform is later than, or contemporary with the cobbles surface.	Below 61, 62 Above 76
79	North Gatehouse	Very well made circular wall forming possible early tower. Constructed of well-cut stone blocks up to 860 x 200 mm in size and running back below other features by at least 320 mm. Seven courses of stonework were exposed in the evaluation trench on the eastern side of platform. It is possible that the highest section of the wall marks the rebate for the floor support above a cellar. Approximately three quarters of the circumference exposed giving a diameter of 4.2 m for the internal surface. The relationship with the “D” shaped tower above is not entirely clear, however a change in the quality of the stonework may suggest the “D” tower is much later.	Below 20, 58, 60, 61, 62 Abuts 71, 76 Cut by 57, 64
80	North Gatehouse	Mortar spread, possible steps. Pad of cream lime mortar with randomly placed angular and sub-angular stones up to 160 x 100 mm in size. The layer is at least 150 mm thick and its profile suggests it may form part of steps between the cobbled surface, Context 40, and those within the round tower (Context 71). The relationship with the construction of the “D” shaped tower is uncertain.	Below 20, 40
81	North Gatehouse	Revetting wall on south side of platform, equivalent to 78. Roughly coursed, angular and sub-angular stone blocks up to 250 x 100 mm in size in a matrix of orange/brown clay with the occasional fleck of lime mortar (similar to Context 77	Below Above 71, 79 Abuts 20, 62, 77, 82

Context	Location	Description	Relationships
82	North Gatehouse	Loosely packed stone, both boulders and more angular block in a thin matrix of yellowish brown sandy silt with the occasional fleck and small fragment of coal. The layer also contained a few handmade brick fragments. The stones are up to 200 x 100 mm in size with a more or less equal mix of rounded cobbles and more angular stone blocks. A range of lithologies are represented. This layer is the bulk fill of the platform defined by the revetting walls, 78 and 81 and is sealed by the stone slab surface (61 and 62)	Below 62 Above 71, 79
83	North Gatehouse	Roughly triangular patch of cobbles in the north-western corner of Area B. Revealed in the bottom of Context 64, but extending beyond the extent of this cut. Closely packed cobbles up to 200 mm in size. The relationship between this layer and the platform is uncertain, the modern cut has destroyed the relationship, but it is likely to be sealed by the floor of the platform (Contexts 61 and 62)	Below 63 Above 82, 84 Within 64
84	North Gatehouse	Layer of lime mortar to the north of the circular wall, adjacent to the cross wall (Context 20). Similar to Context 80	Below 83 Abuts 79
85	North Gatehouse	Cut in the side of Context 20 forming a post hole. 0.31 m in diameter and 0.24 m deep. Probably forms part of a boundary/structure with Context 86 and 87	Cuts 20
86	North Gatehouse	Cut into the eastern side of Context 20 forming a probable post hole, 0.33 m in diameter and 0.14 m deep. The space was a void when discovered. Probably forms part of a boundary/structure with 85 and 87	Cuts 20
87	North Gatehouse	Cut in the southern end of Context 20. 0.51m in diameter, but only survives to a depth of 0.1 m	Cuts 20

Appendix 2: Specification

Specification for the Archaeological Investigation of Porth Mawr (CN034), Caernarfon

Specification written by I.P. Brooks 30/08/17

1. Background

- 1.1. Cadw wish to conserve and refurbish Porth Mawr/East Gate, Caernarfon, including refurbishing the southern gatehouse as holiday accommodation and the provision of a stair and lift in the north gatehouse to provide access to the town walls.
- 1.2. The proposed works includes the excavations of the deposits within the Northern Gatehouse down to the level of the previously found pitched stone/cobble surface and the archaeological excavation of a series of trenches within the Southern Gatehouse which will eventually hold the services for the proposed holiday accommodation.
- 1.3. An initial phase of archaeological assessment and evaluation has already been carried out by Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd which revealed the presence of well-preserved archaeological deposits within the North Gatehouse
- 1.4. This specification is based on the brief, "Porth Mawr/East Gate, Caernarfon Town Walls (CN034). Archaeological Brief: North Tower, Porth Mawr" prepared by Cadw.
- 1.5. This a joint tender between Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd and CR Archaeology.
 - 1.5.1. Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd will act as the lead in this project.

2. Aims

- 2.1. To enhance the constructional phasing and interrelationships between the various masonry elements
- 2.2. To expose the interior area of the Northern Gatehouse to give information to aid with the conservation and interpretation of this building.
- 2.3. To evaluate the level of survival of archaeologically significant deposits within the Southern Gatehouse.

3. Assessment Programme

- 3.1. The excavation of the deposits to the west of the previously revealed medieval wall within the Northern Gatehouse (Area A) down to the level of the previously recorded pitched stone surface
- 3.2. The excavation of the area to the east of the medieval wall within the Northern Gatehouse (Area B) to level approximately 1 m below the current level or to a significant archaeological deposit
- 3.3. The excavation of the southern portion of the Northern Gatehouse (Area C) to a depth of up to 1 m below the current level to assess the relationship between the possible passageway and the gatehouse structure.
- 3.4. The excavation of three trenches in the Southern Gatehouse along the proposed routes of the service trenches.
- 3.5. Analysis and Report preparation
- 3.6. Archive preparation
- 3.7. Open day

4. Methodology

- 4.1. All works undertake will be carried out by hand with the spoil being barrowed to a skip for disposal in an appropriate manner.

- 4.1.1. Gwynedd Skip and Plant Hire be contacted to provide the relevant skips. They will also acquire the relevant licence to place the skips in the parking place to the west of the gatehouse.
- 4.2. The western area of the Northern Gatehouse (Area A) will be excavated down to the level of the pitched stone/cobble surface.
 - 4.2.1. If required by Cadw further excavation of the deposits below the first level of cobbles will be carried out
 - 4.2.2. A sample excavation (1x1 m) will be excavated through the surface to a maximum depth of a further 600 mm in an attempt to establish the ground bearing nature of the underlying deposits. The position of this trench will be discussed with Cadw.
- 4.3. The eastern area of the Northern Gatehouse (Area B) will be excavated to a maximum depth of 1 m below the current ground level unless significant archaeological deposits exposed by the work in this area.
 - 4.3.1. If required by Cadw further excavation will be carried out in this area.
 - 4.3.2. A sample excavation (1 x 1 m) will be carried out below the level of main excavation to a maximum depth of 600 mm to establish the ground bearing nature of the underlying deposits and to elucidate the character of the deposits. The position of this trench will be discussed with Cadw.
- 4.4. The southern area of the Northern Gatehouse (Area C) will be excavated down to the first significant archaeological deposit or to a maximum depth of 1 m below the current levels.
- 4.5. Three trenches each 0.45 m wide and varying in depth between 0.5 m and 1.2 m will be excavated along the lines of the proposed service trenches in the Southern Gatehouse.
 - 4.5.1. The line of the trenches will be marked out by the architect prior to the archaeological works being undertaken.
 - 4.5.2. The concrete floor of the gatehouse will be cut with a disc cutter before being broken out with a suitable electric breaker.
 - 4.5.3. Below the level of the concrete floor all works will be carried out by hand.
 - 4.5.4. If significant archaeology is discovered, work will be halted and Cadw consulted as to their preferred response.
- 4.6. All features or archaeologically significant deposits revealed by the ground works will be fully recorded including:
 - 4.6.1. A written description of deposit: type, components etc.
 - 4.6.2. Drawn plans and sections at suitable scales
 - 4.6.3. Photographs will be taken with Nikon D5300 Digital SLR Camera at a resolution of 24.2 MP
 - 4.6.4. Plan drawing showing extent of deposit.
 - 4.6.5. Section drawing of any feature recorded to record vertical stratigraphy
 - 4.6.6. Cadw and The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning service will be notified immediately if significant archaeological deposits, features or artefacts are located.
 - 4.6.7. The photographs will include metric scales
 - 4.6.8. The site will be planned by hand and as a composite photographic image.
- 4.7. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded by context.
- 4.8. Each deposit, feature or layer will be identified by a unique context number to which all other records will be related
- 4.9. Where possible, features will be sampled to obtain dating and functional evidence.
- 4.10. Where possible, elevation drawings of feature half sections to record vertical stratigraphy.

- 4.11. Where appropriate, deposits will be sampled for environmental, dating or technological evidence. Samples will be fully recorded and packed appropriately for future analysis.
 - 4.11.1. Sampling will be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage. 2011. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.
- 4.12. If human remains are encountered all works will stop until the appropriate permissions have been obtained.
- 4.13. Finds
 - 4.13.1. Post medieval finds will be recorded by M. Jones of CR Archaeology.
 - 4.13.2. If any other finds are recovered they will be studied by an appropriate specialist. The selection of the specialist will be made in consultation with Cadw and the Development Control Archaeologist
 - 4.13.3. Any metal or other special finds will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Cadw and the Development Control Archaeologist
 - 4.13.4. All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts will be cleaned and processed immediately following the watching brief.
 - 4.13.5. Metal artefacts will be stored and managed on site according to the UK Institute of Conservation Guidelines.
 - 4.13.6. Any samples taken for environmental analysis will be assessed and studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with Cadw and the Development Control Archaeologist.
 - 4.13.7. All finds will be bagged by context with the exception of closely datable or “special” finds which will be recorded with a 3 D position and will be bagged separately
 - 4.13.8. The requirement for specialist archaeological reports will be discussed with Cadw and the Development Control Archaeologist. The extent and cost of any such report will be discussed with the client and a suitable level of response formulated in discussion between the Archaeologist, Cadw and the Curatorial Archaeologist.
- 4.14. Archive Preparation and Report Preparation
 - 4.14.1. On completion of fieldwork an archive of the results will be prepared.
 - 4.14.2. The digital records will be archived with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales
 - 4.14.3. The digital archive will be prepared in line with Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. Guidelines for digital archives
 - 4.14.4. The deposition of any find with a local museum will be discussed with Cadw and the development control archaeologist with a strong recommendation that any finds are deposited in a suitable local museum.
- 4.15. A summary report on the findings of the investigations will be prepared and completed within four weeks from completion of the project. This will summarise the results of the project including;
 - 4.15.1. A site location plan
 - 4.15.2. A plan of the site locating any features or archaeological deposits located.
 - 4.15.3. An outline methodology
 - 4.15.4. The results excavations.
 - 4.15.5. A full bibliography
 - 4.15.6. A copy of the agreed specification
 - 4.15.7. An assessment of the potential for further archaeological investigation
 - 4.15.8. Up to five copies of the report will be provided.

- 4.15.9. A digital copy of the report will also be provided.
- 4.15.10. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record
- 4.15.11. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service
- 4.16. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the Cadw Inspectorate for comment within one month of the completion of the fieldwork
- 4.17. A report will be prepared for publication. This will most likely take place in Archaeology in Wales
 - 4.17.1. A note will also be prepared for inclusion in the gazetteer section of Archaeology in Wales

5. Personnel

- 5.1. The project will be directed by Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA
- 5.2. Project Staff will include M Jones BA, MA and C Rees BA, MA, MCIfA, AMIHBC
- 5.3. Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd was formed in 1993 and has carried out numerous archaeological projects including the assessment and evaluation of Porth Mawr.
- 5.4. C.R Archaeology was founded in 2011 and is a partnership between Catherine Rees and Matthew Jones, since when it has carried out many archaeological projects including works for Cadw at Harlech and Criccieth Castles.

6. Open day

- 6.1. In collaboration with Cadw an open day will be organised if significant archaeology is recorded.
- 6.2. It is assumed that any open day will take place on a Saturday or Sunday.

7. General

- 7.1. IFA Code of Conduct
 - 7.1.1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct.
- 7.2. Health and Safety
 - 7.2.1. EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times. A copy of the company's general statement of policy is available on request.
 - 7.2.2. It will be necessary to close the footpath adjacent to the Northern Gatehouse to allow the spoil to be barrowed to the skip. Suitable bi-lingual signs will be displayed to separate the public from the works
 - 7.2.3. A suitable licence to place the skips on the road will be obtained from Gwynedd County Council (This will be obtained by Gwynedd Skip and Plant Hire Ltd)
 - 7.2.4. Suitable lights will be hired to allow the work to be carried out.
- 7.3. Liaison
 - 7.3.1. Cadw and the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will be informed in advance of the works being carried out.
 - 7.3.2. Procedures will be put in place for the monitoring of the project by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and Cadw
- 7.4. Insurance
 - 7.4.1. EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.
 - 7.4.2. EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance.
- 7.5. Copyright

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

7.5.2.EAS Ltd is prepared to assign copyright at the request of the client.

8. Timetable

8.1. Fieldwork associated with the excavations: 40 man days.

8.2. Open day: 1 man day.

8.3. Report and archive preparation: 5 man days.

8.4. Assessment finds report: 5 man days.

8.5. It is assumed the excavation will take place after 2nd October 2017, however there will need to be a notification period of approximately 10 working days to gain a licence to place the skips on the road.