

**Results of Historic Building Recording at**  
**Prince of Wales Hotel & ATS Euromaster,**  
**Caernarfon**

**NGR SH 247998 363000**



**Report Number CR41-2013**



**C.R Archaeology**

Compiled by Catherine Rees

on Behalf of Commercial Development Projects Ltd

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

## **Results of Archaeological Building Recording at Prince of Wales Hotel & ATS Euromaster, Caernarfon**

<b>Planning Application Number:</b>	C12/1142/14/LL
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SH 247998 363000
<b>Client:</b>	Commercial Development Projects Ltd
<b>Report Author:</b>	Catherine Rees
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## **1.0 Introduction**

C.R Archaeology have been instructed by Commercial Development Projects Ltd to conduct a Level 3 Archaeological Building Recording at Prince of Wales Hotel & a Basic Photographic Survey at the ATS Euromaster, Caernarfon in compliance with conditions placed on their planning application (Planning Application C12/1142/14/LL).

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 This route has since been superseded by a modern bypass.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

A specification for this phase of works was written following a discussion with Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of GAPS as a methodology for a programme of works relating to a “Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation” prepared by GAPS on the 7<sup>th</sup> June 2013. A copy of the specification (CR39-2013 Specification for Further Archaeological Works at Prince of Wales Hotel & ATS Euromaster, Caernarfon) is included as Appendix A.

This document has been written following the completion of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CR31-2012) as the results of a second phase of works for the proposed development. This document details the results of a Level 3 Building Recording of the Prince of Wales Hotel and a basic photographic survey of the ATS Euromaster building.

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

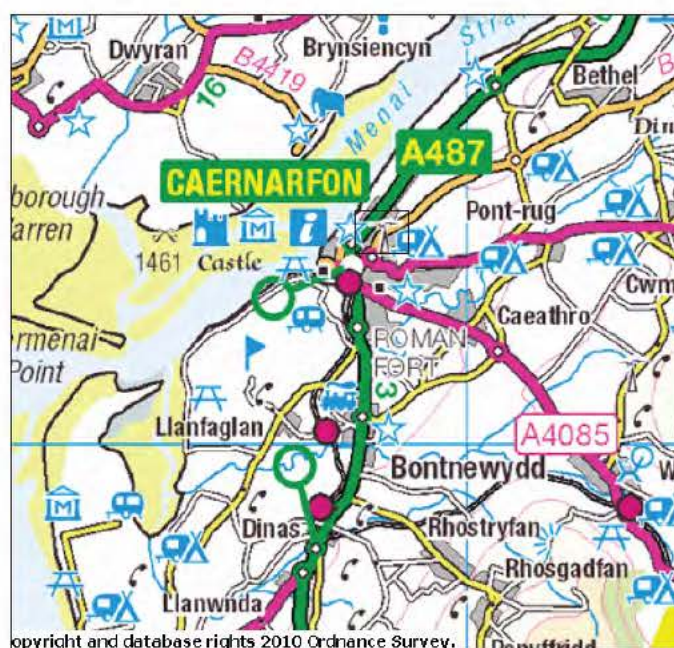
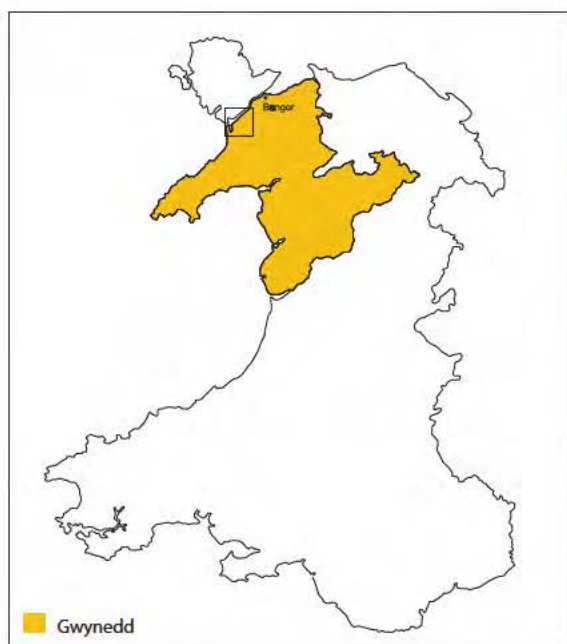
Prior to the compilation of the DBA, concern had been expressed that the building may occupy land which was utilised in the Medieval/ early Post-medieval period. This could not be confirmed but still remains a possibility. The survival of archaeological remains was however considered to be limited due the existence of cellars, which although of interest in themselves to examine for signs of a Medieval/ Early Post-medieval origin, are likely to have destroyed any archaeological remains in the vicinity. The rear of the property has also been remodelled by successive owners and several

phases of outbuilding have been both erected and demolished causing further disturbance. This area is intended for use as a car park and thus little if any intrusive ground work is planned.

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

The central element of the ATS Euromaster building is the former Red's Garage. This inter-war structure, although not of great architectural merit, is nonetheless an example of a declining building type and warrants attention. A basic photographic record of the site was made.

Both the Prince of Wales Hotel and the ATS Euromaster sites lie just outside the Caernarfon Conservation area. They do however lie within the essential setting of the Caernarfon World Heritage Area. Detailed plans of the proposed development are included as Appendix B.



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



## **2.0 Project Aims & Objectives**

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

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

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

The objectives of this phase of the archaeological programme are to provide an archive record of the existing buildings and to increase understanding of the site's history, development and significance.

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

Three different stages of work (Historic Building Recording at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Basic Record of the ATS Euromaster and Archaeological Watching Brief) are required for the fulfilment of planning conditions. This report is an interim document and records the results of the Historic Building Recording at the Prince of Wales and the Basic Record of the ATS Euromaster only. Therefore only the methodology for the building recording is included below.

#### **3.1 Scheme of Works – Methodology for Building Recording at The Prince of Wales Hotel**

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

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

The record created for the Prince of Wales Hotel consists of:

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

##### **3.1.1 Desk Based Research**

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

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

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

The general historical/archaeological background section for this site has not been duplicated and aforementioned document should be consulted with reference to this element of work. The historical background for the Prince of Wales has been duplicated in this report and, where relevant, information gathered has been discussed in greater detail to aid our understanding of the building phasing.

The history of the “Priory” site has not been duplicated in this section (again please refer to CR31-2012) but a brief summery of the building now standing on the site has been given.

### **3.1.2 Drawn Survey**

Architects drawings of the elevations and plans were produced for the property by Pritchard Jones Architects in 2001 and it was not felt necessary to replicate these existing works. Copies of these documents have been incorporated into and discussed in the text. These drawings have been annotated and amended to reflect the current building layout and to aid interpretation of building phasing. A scaled plan of the cellar was produced by C.R Archaeology as none existed.

Any inaccuracies/omissions found were corrected by C.R Archaeology staff who used hand tapes to measure the actual room/feature sizes and measured drawings have been produced as appropriate. This was of particular importance when recording the cellars. The architects drawings were supplied in digital and paper format and additional information was added to the digital drawings for inclusion in the report.

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

### **3.1.3 Photographic Survey**

A photographic survey of The Prince of Wales Hotel was undertaken. This included:

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

\*It must be noted that the interior of The Prince of Wales Hotel has been heavily modified and, with the exception of the 1890-1900 accommodation extension wing, little of the earlier layout or architectural details survive. Therefore in the case of modified rooms with no surviving features a single reference photograph will be taken and a representative sample have been included in the report. The full archive of photographs has been included on an accompanying CD disc.

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

#### **3.1.3.1 Equipment**

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

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

#### **3.1.4 Timetable for Proposed Works**

Building recording works at The Prince of Wales Hotel were undertaken on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of June. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services were informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

### **3.1.5 Staffing**

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

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

### **3.1.6 Monitoring**

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

### **3.1.7 Health and Safety**

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

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

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

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

### **3.1.8 The Report**

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

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

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

#### **3.1.8.1 Copyright**

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

#### **3.2 Scheme of Works – Methodology For Building Recording at ATS Euromaster**

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

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

The record created for the ATS Euromaster consists of:

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

### **3.2.1 Photographic Survey**

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

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

It must however be noted that due to vandalism some doors could not be opened and therefore certain interior building areas were inaccessible.

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

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

#### **3.2.1.1 Equipment**

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

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

#### **3.2.2 Timetable for Proposed Works**

Site work was undertaken in conjunction with a photographic survey at the neighbouring Prince of Wales Hotel and took place on the 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> June 2013. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services were informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

### **3.2.3 The Report**

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



## **4.0 Geographical and Geological Context**

### **4.1 Topography**

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

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

### **4.2 Geology**

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

## **5.0 Historical Background**

A comprehensive historical background was compiled as an element of the desk based assessment (CR31-2012). The general historical/archaeological background section for this site has not been duplicated and aforementioned document should be consulted with reference to this element of work. The historical background for the Prince of Wales has been duplicated in this report and, where relevant, information gathered has been discussed in greater detail to aid our understanding of the building phasing.

The history of the “Priory” site has not been duplicated in this section (again please refer to CR31-2012) but a brief summery of the building now standing on the site has been given.

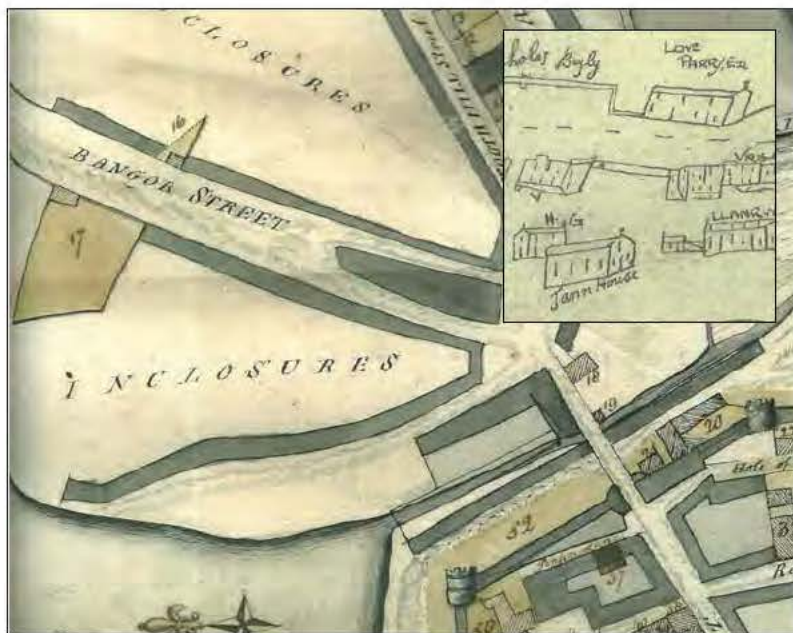
### **5.1 The Prince of Wales Hotel, Bangor Street**

The current floor plan of the Prince of Wales Hotel site occupies three separate structures which have previously formed up to four separate house plots. These buildings have, at various times, entered the suite of buildings which currently form the Prince of Wales Hotel building range.

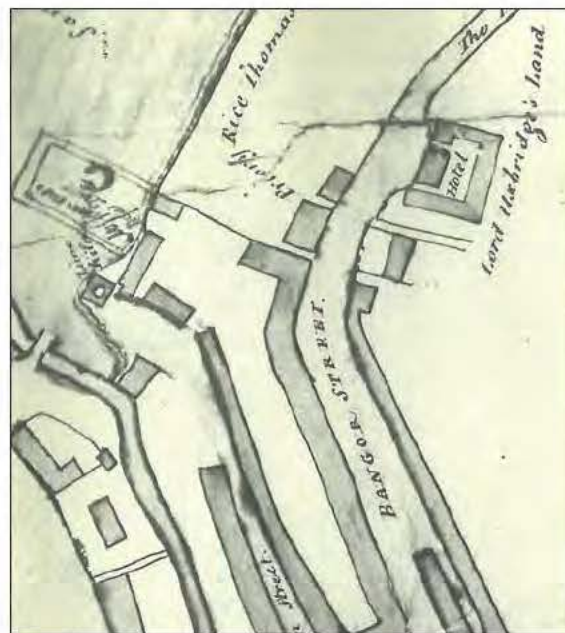
The earliest of these building elements is the southern building element (currently the front portion of the Royal Oak) which is shown on two maps dated 1777 (figures 2 & 2a). Figure 2a shows a three storey structure occupying this plot. This date roughly correlates with the architectural style of the current building which is believed to date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Royal Oak forms one of a pair of structures with the neighbouring building (currently in use as a dental surgery).

A slightly later estate map dated 1790 was sourced (figure 3) but this document was unclear and it was not possible to determine with any certainty whether the two remaining plots had been erected by this date. The 1810 map of Caernarfon (figure 4) clearly shows that the land adjacent to the “Priory” has been developed, and although this map does not show individual houses it confirms that the remaining two buildings were built between 1777 and 1810.

Wood's 1834 map of the town (figure 5) is the first to distinguish individual plots and the three plots beginning at Vinegar Hill which are now incorporated into the current Prince of Wales building and are all believed to be private houses, offices or shops at this date. Two of the properties (the central and northern buildings) have the owners listed: W.G Esq and H.R. Williams although these are likely to record the owners rather than residents as neither names appears in the 1841 Census.



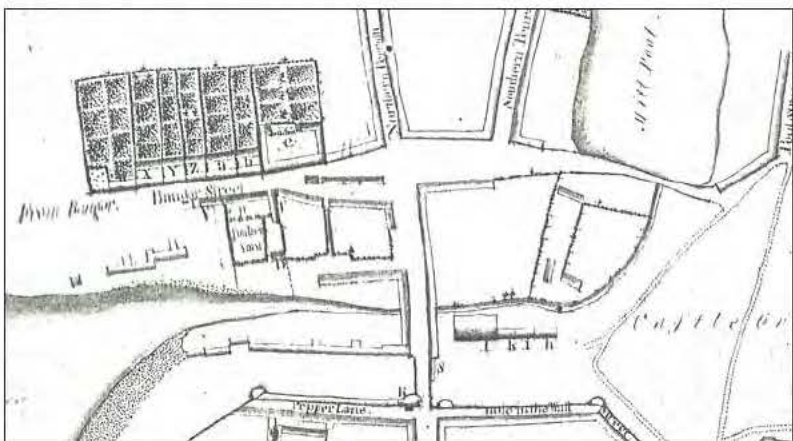
**Figure 2.** 1777 Vaynol Estate Map of Caernarfon. The “Priory” Plot is Labelled as Plot 17 (Caernarfon Record Office VA.4056)  
**Figure 2a (Inset).** 1777 Map of Caernarfon. The “Priory” Site is Labelled V (Caernarfon Record Office Document XM/MAPS/1395/6)



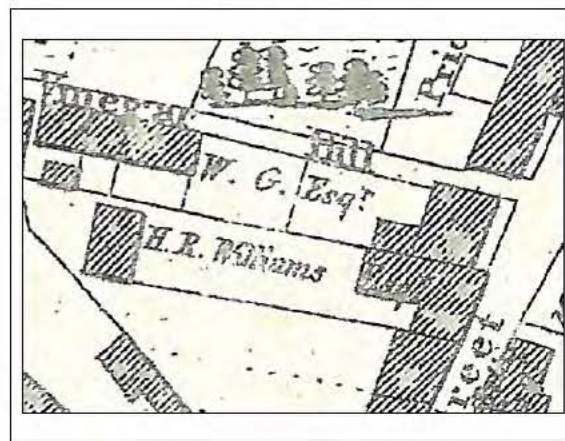
**Figure 4.** 1810 Town Map of Caernarfon. (Caernarfon Record Office XM/MAPS/1398)



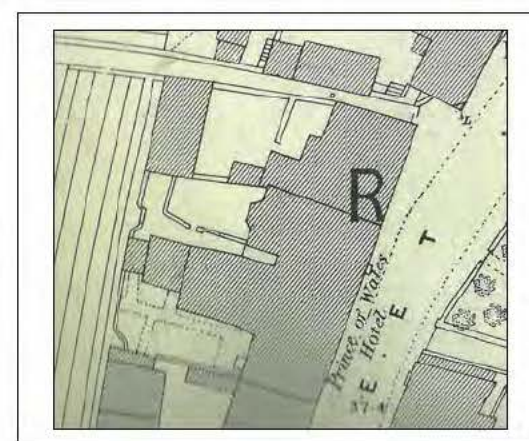
**Figure 6.** 1848 Town Map of Caernarfon (Based on Wood’s 1834 Map). (Caernarfon Record Office XM493)



**Figure 3.** 1790 Glynliffon Estate Map of Caernarfon. (Caernarfon Record Office Document XM/MAP/4573)



**Figure 5.** Wood’s 1834 Map of Caernarfon. (Caernarfon Record Office XM/MAPS/1333/1)



**Figure 7.** 1888 Ordnance Survey Map (Caernarfon Record Office)

This map shows a number of interesting features not shown on earlier sources. The plot adjacent to Vinegar Hill (in the ownership W.G Esq ) has a rear extension and the building façade is shown to be set slightly back from the road. The extension shown on this map is larger than the current structure occupying this space which is a modern addition. The rear garden of this property has also been developed but these structures appear to be under different occupancy and separated by boundary walls rather than associated outbuildings.

The central property (in the ownership of H.R Williams) is also shown to have been extended to the rear. This structure corresponds with the position of the current dining room wing and it is believed that this is the building shown. This plot maintains its long garden which is akin to a Burgess Plot although this is likely to be a relict shape rather than a continuation of the Medieval tradition. There is an outbuilding at the far end of the plot which may be storage or stabling. This outbuilding, along with those shown to the rear of the aforementioned property adjacent to Vinegar Hill, were all demolished to make way for the railway which cuts through between Bangor Street and Crown Street in the 1850's. The southern property has no rear extension at this time.

The belief that these properties were private residences, offices or shops (with accommodation upstairs) was formed following an examination of the 1841 Census. This document is very difficult to interpret as the houses are not numbered and the writing is illegible in some places. The general information for Bangor Street lists the most common occupations for residents as trades/craftsmen with a number of professionals such as solicitors. There is no entry for the Prince of Wales on Bangor Street at this time. This does not conclusively show that the building was not in use as a public house/ inn at this time as it is not unusual for property names to be omitted from the census of this date.

By the time of the 1851 Census the Prince of Wales is listed by name and is under the proprietorship of a Mr Owen Wynne of Anglesey. Also listed as resident are his wife Elizabeth and his daughter Anna Maria. Mr Wynne is 60 years old at this time and his occupation is listed as “victualler”. The 1841 Census lists the Wynne's as running the Anglesey Arms, Caernarfon and he is clearly experienced in this trade. The establishment of the public house at the time when the railway is under construction and may have been speculative as trade directories for 1846 list at least five public houses (The Uxbridge Arms, The Five Pipes, The Three Crowns, Liverpool Arms and White Horse) already operating on Bangor Street ([www.caernarvontraders.com](http://www.caernarvontraders.com)). No boarders/visitors are recorded as resident at the property and the building may not yet be functioning as a hotel.

A town map was sourced which was dated 1848 (figure 6). This document was based on Wood's 1834 document and shows no changes to the buildings. This is however as likely to have been as a result of a straight forward map reproduction without amendment rather than no actual changes having taken place.

It is possible that the adjoining property to the south of the Prince of Wales was not part of the hotel/public house at this point. The property adjoining the northern boundary is definitely not held by the Prince of Wales at this time and is occupied by cabinet maker Richard Rowlands, his wife and their seven children. Rowlands is recorded as employing 5 men and it is possible (but cannot be confirmed) that the workshop was on site. Rowlands also holds this property in the 1841 census.

Entries in the Slater's Trade Directory show that the Prince of Wales had changed proprietor by 1856 and was now run by a Mr John Lloyd. By 1859 the directory also notes that the establishment was licensed to let post horses. The census of 1861 gives further details of the household make-up and lists John Lloyd (39) as head along with his wife Ellen (45) and their five year old daughter Ann. The Prince of Wales is taking lodgers by this date and three are listed in this document along with four servants (two farm and two house). Rowlands and his family remain as occupants at the adjoining property.

The Prince of Wales was a successful business and by the time of the 1871 Census it is recorded as the Prince of Wales Inn. The occupation of John Lloyd is listed as inn keeper and farmer employing 8 labourers. Three visitors, all professionals, are listed along with a cook. The Prince of Wales is now listed as occupying two plots – 35 & 37 Bangor Street so we can be certain that the Royal Oak portion of the property has definitely been amalgamated into the hotel by this date.

John Lloyd is listed in an 1876 Cassey Trade Directory and an 1880 Slater's Trade Directory as being a “Coach and Car Proprietor” so there is presumably some form of coaching house or facility associated with the property.

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



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

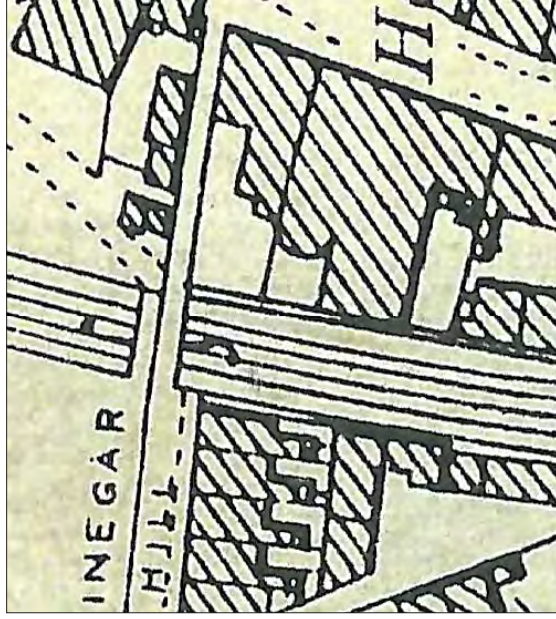
Griffith Jones is listed as a hotel keeper in the 1891 Census and now occupies the property along with his wife and a young child. Once more visitors and servants recorded at the property including a gentleman “living on his own means”. Number 39 Bangor Street has become the residence of Richard Stythe,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

There were two editions of Ordnance Survey Map produced between the dates of the 1881 and 1891 Census', the first in 1888 and the second in 1890 (figures 7 & 8). When comparing the floor plan of the Prince of Wales against that of the 1834 Map of the same area it is evident that the space once occupied by the southern and central properties have been incorporated into the hotel. Only the end property adjacent to Vinegar Hill remains to be absorbed. The Ordnance Survey Map does however show that the front elevation of 39 Bangor Street may have been remodelled as it is now shown as flush with the neighbouring property rather than stepped back as shown on previous maps. The properties at this end of Bangor Street have had their garden areas greatly reduced by the arrival of the railway in the 1850's.

The Ordnance Survey maps show a great deal of modification to the rears of all three properties. Numerous outbuildings/extensions had been added and the dining room extension wing previously mentioned is shown in detail with large bay windows. None of the other buildings have survived but evidence discussed above indicates that the track-ways in the rear garden plots are likely to lead to garages and/or stables. The long range of buildings to the rear of the Prince of Wales is not the extension block currently occupying this space which can clearly be seen to be a single phase, three storey extension with basement rather than the piecemeal additions of varying size shown on these maps.



**Figure 8.** 1890 Ordnance Survey Map  
(Caernarfon Record Office)



**Figure 9.** 1900 Ordnance Survey Map  
(Caernarfon Record Office)



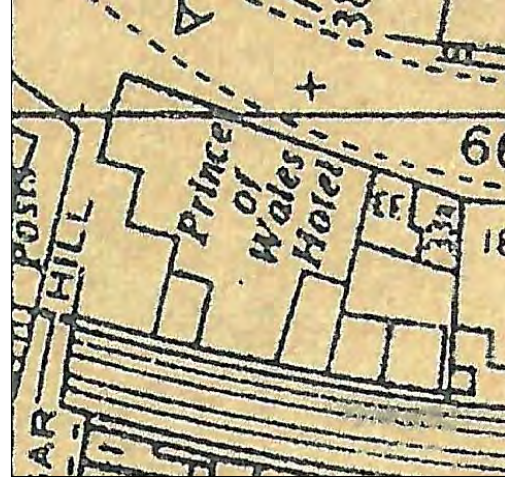
**Figure 10.** Photograph of the Front Elevation of the Prince of Wales Hotel Taken c.1900 (Caernarfon Record Office XS 3478/137)



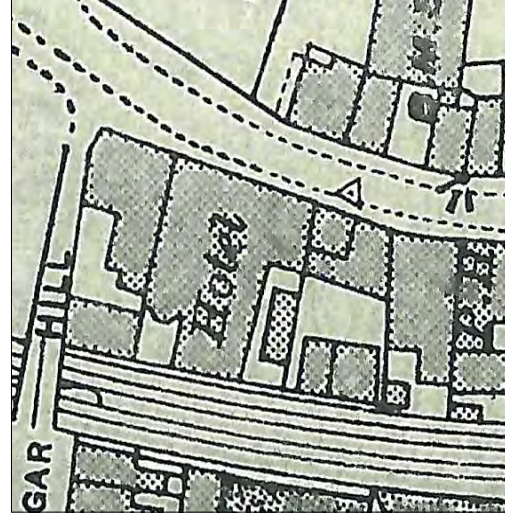
**Figure 11.** 1918 Ordnance Survey Map  
(Caernarfon Record Office)



**Figure 12.** 1920 Ordnance Survey Map  
(Caernarfon Record Office)



**Figure 13.** 1953 Ordnance Survey Map  
(Caernarfon Record Office)



**Figure 14.** 1967 Ordnance Survey Map  
(Caernarfon Record Office)



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

The 1900 Ordnance Survey Map (figure 9) shows further alterations to the rear areas of both the Prince of Wales and 39 Bangor Street. This map clearly shows that the current three storey Prince of Wales extension wing giving a build date of between 1890 and 1900. With the exception of a small porch area and the dining room wing all other outbuildings and extensions were demolished to make way for this structure. The outbuilding at the far end of 39 Bangor Street have also been demolished although the extension attached to the main building remains.

A photograph of the front elevation of the Prince of Wales Hotel taken at around this time (figure 10) shows once more that the end property is not part of the hotel at this time. This is the earliest clear photograph of the hotel as in all the other photographs of Bangor Street sourced the Prince of Wales can only be seen on the very edge of the picture.

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

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

This is likely to be in association with the hotel as an advertisement placed in the hotels section of Wales Traders Directory 1917 reads “*PRINCE OF WALES, FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL, BANGOR STREET. The principal Commercial Hotel of the Town, and the most conveniently situated. Garage and Stockrooms. Four Course Ordinary Daily (Sundays excepted) From 12.30 to 2.30pm. BOOTS MEETS ALL TRAINS. Billiards. C.T.C., N.C.U., A.C.U.*”.



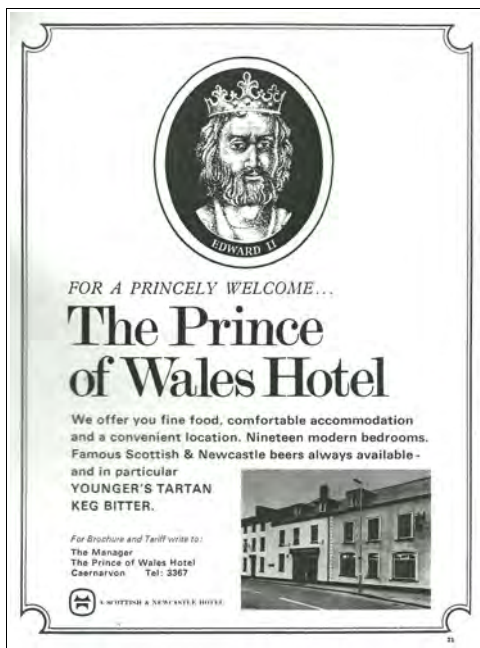
The 1918 and 1920 Ordnance Survey Maps (figures 11 & 12) show that the area to the rear of both properties has been further developed and there is a new outbuilding at the rear of both. These continue to be shown on the 1953 Ordnance Survey Map (figure 13) although both have been removed by the time of the 1967 Map (figure 14).

In the absence of accessible census information after 1911 our information about the ownership of the Prince of Wales is largely reliant on trade directories (this information has been confirmed in some cases using archive sources). The hotel's lease is transferred to Harry Byrne and he is listed in a trade directory of 1923. Archive sources (Vaynol 1204) record that this is once more transferred in 1926 and was taken by Harold Bell. Wales Trades Directory 1928 confirms his continued occupancy.

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

The 1953 Ordnance Survey Map (figure 13) shows no changes when compared against the 1920 edition. By the 1967 edition (figure 14) the Prince of Wales Hotel is shown as merged with the corner property (formerly 39 Bangor Street). This may represent a change of use from a garage/stockrooms to its incorporation into the main hotel – possibly as a result of increased car parking in the immediate vicinity.

The full integration of the corner property into the main hotel is attested by an advertisement placed in a booklet commemorating the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Caernarfon Castle in 1969 (figure 15). The picture used in this instance shows the full suite of buildings which make up the current Prince of Wales Hotel. Examination of the building interior has shown that the central ground floor window was originally the entranceway onto Bangor Street which was blocked when the buildings were merged. It is also evident from a comparison of this picture against a similar view taken around 1900 (figure 9) that the doorway has been remodelled and a window removed. The earlier “Prince of Wales Hotel” sign has also either been removed or covered. It is unclear from the angle of the earlier photograph as to whether the roof lights shown are a modern addition.



**Figure 15.** Advertisement Placed in a Commemorative Booklet for the Investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1969 (Source Caernarfon Archives)

The 1967 Ordnance Survey Map also shows that the two outbuildings observed on the 1918 edition have been demolished. An examination of the building and comparison against the modern structure made during the site visit show no further significant changes to the building rear. The only change noted is the addition of a lean-to porch and toilet block.

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

## 5.2 ATS Euromaster – Formally Red's Garage

Red's Garage was built following the demolition of the building known as the “Priory” at some point during the late 1920's or early 1930's. The exact date of the aforementioned demolition could not be established but cross referencing with other sources has shown it occurred between 1920 and 1933 with 1920 being the last date when the “Priory” is shown on an Ordnance Survey Map and 1933 being the date of an article in the “Welsh Outlook” Journal states that a garage is in use at that time and the Priory is no longer standing.

Red's Garage is shown on the 1953 and 1967 Ordnance Survey Maps and is believed to have closed in the 1980's. At this time eight large petrol tanks were recorded as having been made safe on the property by being filled with concrete slurry. The location of the tank openings is shown on a sketch plan produced in 1987 although the exact dimensions of the tanks themselves are not known.

The site was taken over by ATS Euromaster at around this time and it is evident that a concrete floor and work pits were excavated, either as part of this or earlier garage phases. Examination of modern aerial photographs have shown that the central portion of this structure is likely to have been the original Red's Garage building shown on the Ordnance Survey Maps.

## **6.0 Results of Archaeological Works – Prince of Wales Hotel**

Site visits to the Prince of Wales Hotel, Bangor Street were conducted on 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> June 2013. The three buildings which now make up the hotel range have undergone a number of changes since they were built in the late eighteenth/ early nineteenth century. The building is currently empty and with the exception of those within the later nineteenth century wing the majority of early/original room divisions have been removed and the vast majority of original/ historic features such as fireplaces, coving etc have been removed as part of this modernisation process.

A photographic survey was made of all accessible interior and exterior spaces and surviving original/ early interior and exterior features will be discussed by floor level.

### **6.1 Drawn Record**

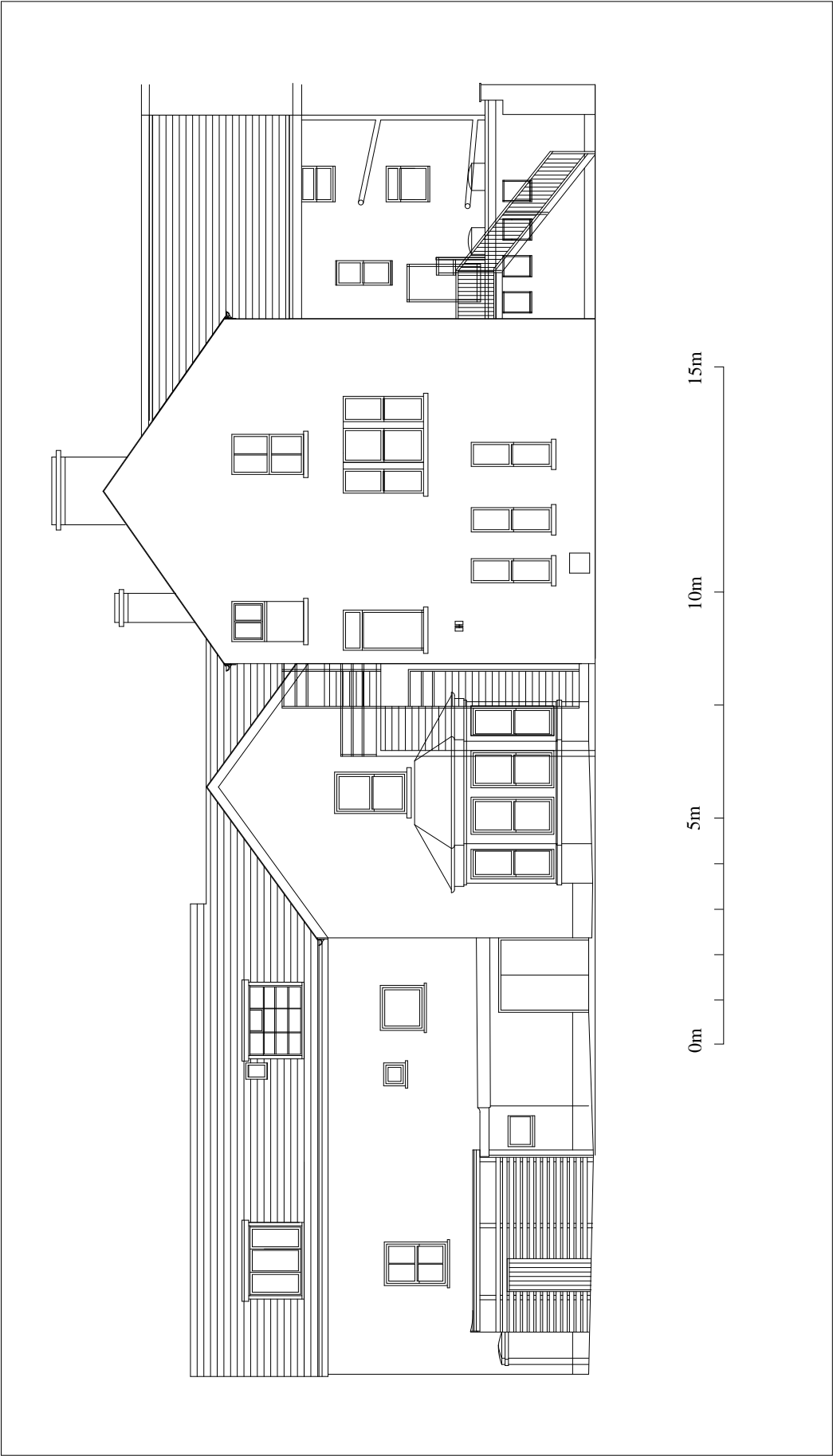
Scaled elevations and floor plans of the site were produced by Pritchard Bond Architects, Bangor in 2001. Copies of these drawings were taken to site when C.R Archaeology visited to compile a photographic record and these were annotated to show the location/direction of photographs taken and to record the position of architectural features.

These drawings did not detail all internal room divisions and did not include a cellar plan. In order to provide a complete record of the building C.R Archaeology took measurements during their site visit and these were added to the scaled plans.

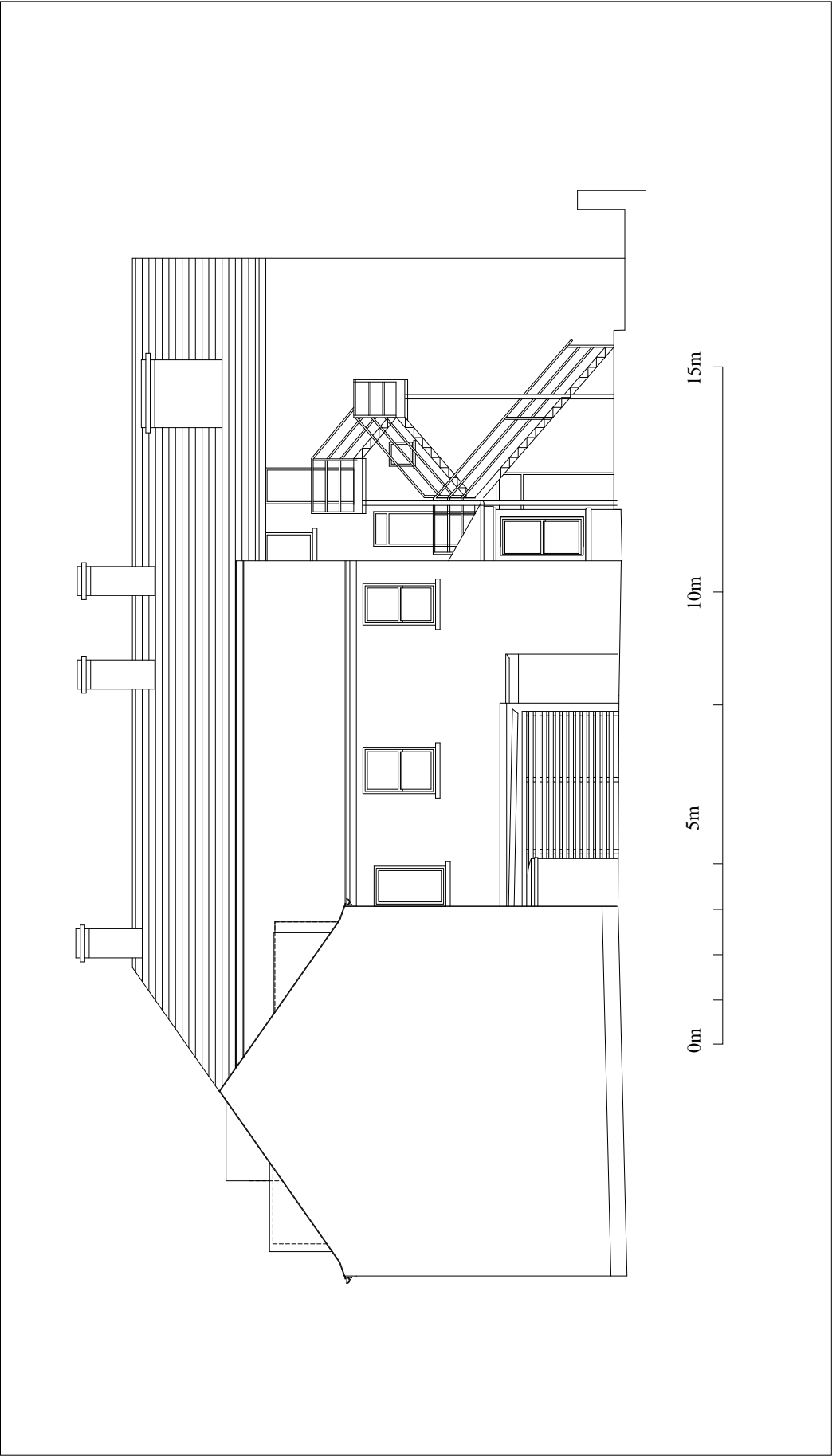
Elevation drawings are included as figures 16 – 19 and floor plans as figures 20 – 23. Figure 24 is a schematic plan of the current buildings within the Prince of Wales Hotel suite showing the broad phasing/dates of these structures.



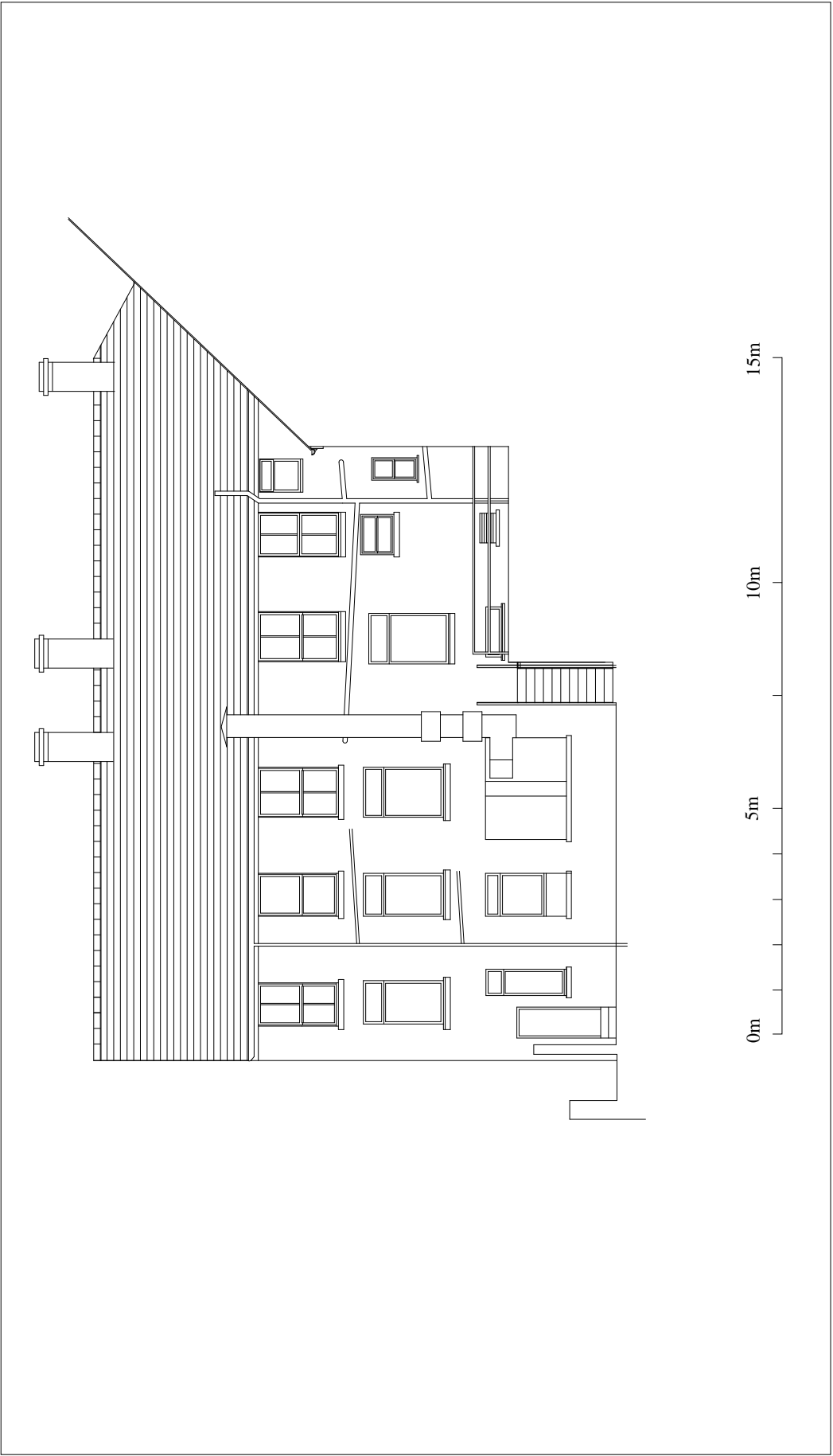
**Figure 16.** Prince of Wales, Caernarfon Existing Front Elevation. Produced by and © Pritchard Bond Architects, Bangor



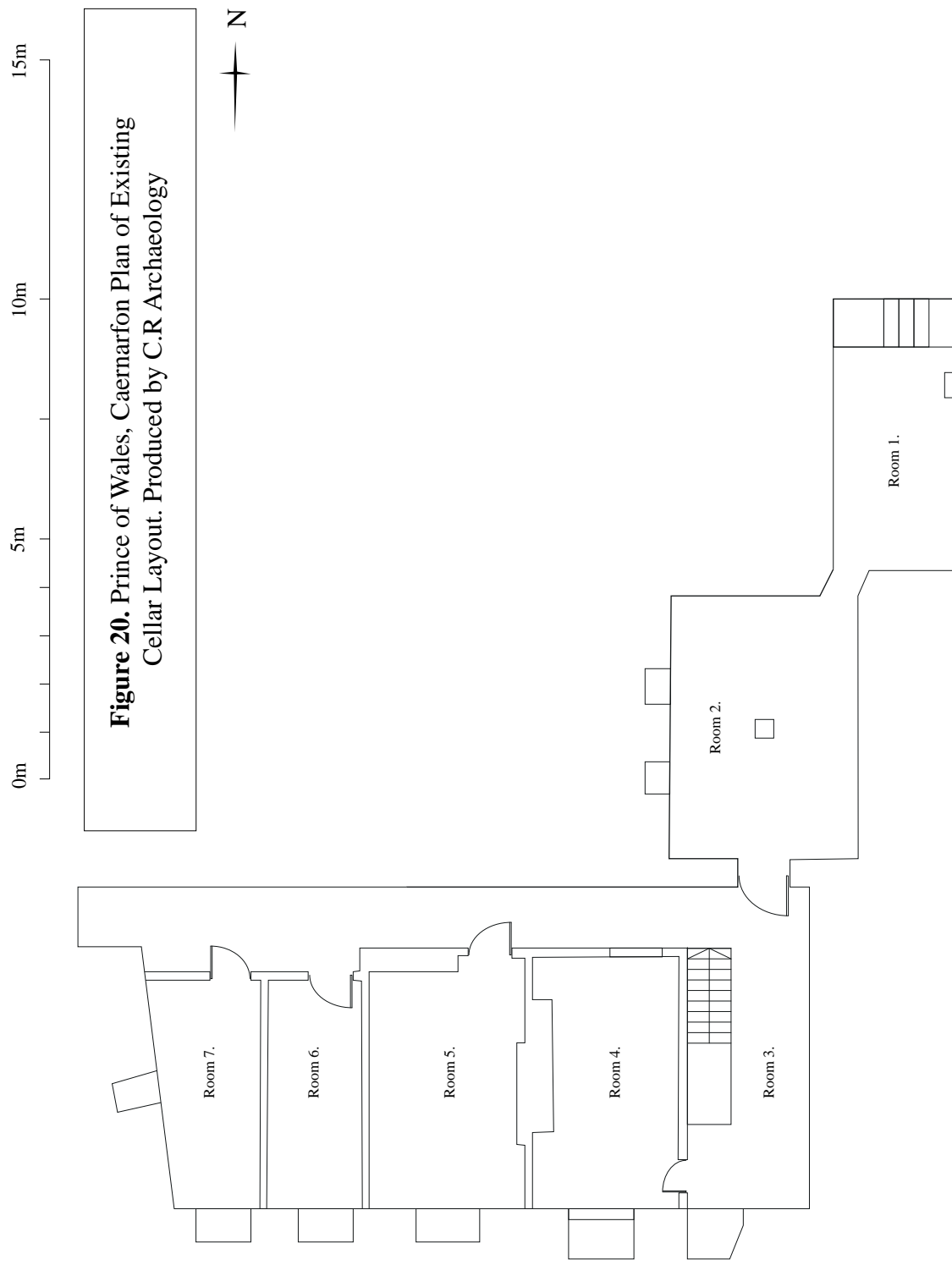
**Figure 17.** Prince of Wales, Caernarfon Existing Rear Elevation. Produced by and © Pritchard Bond Architects, Bangor



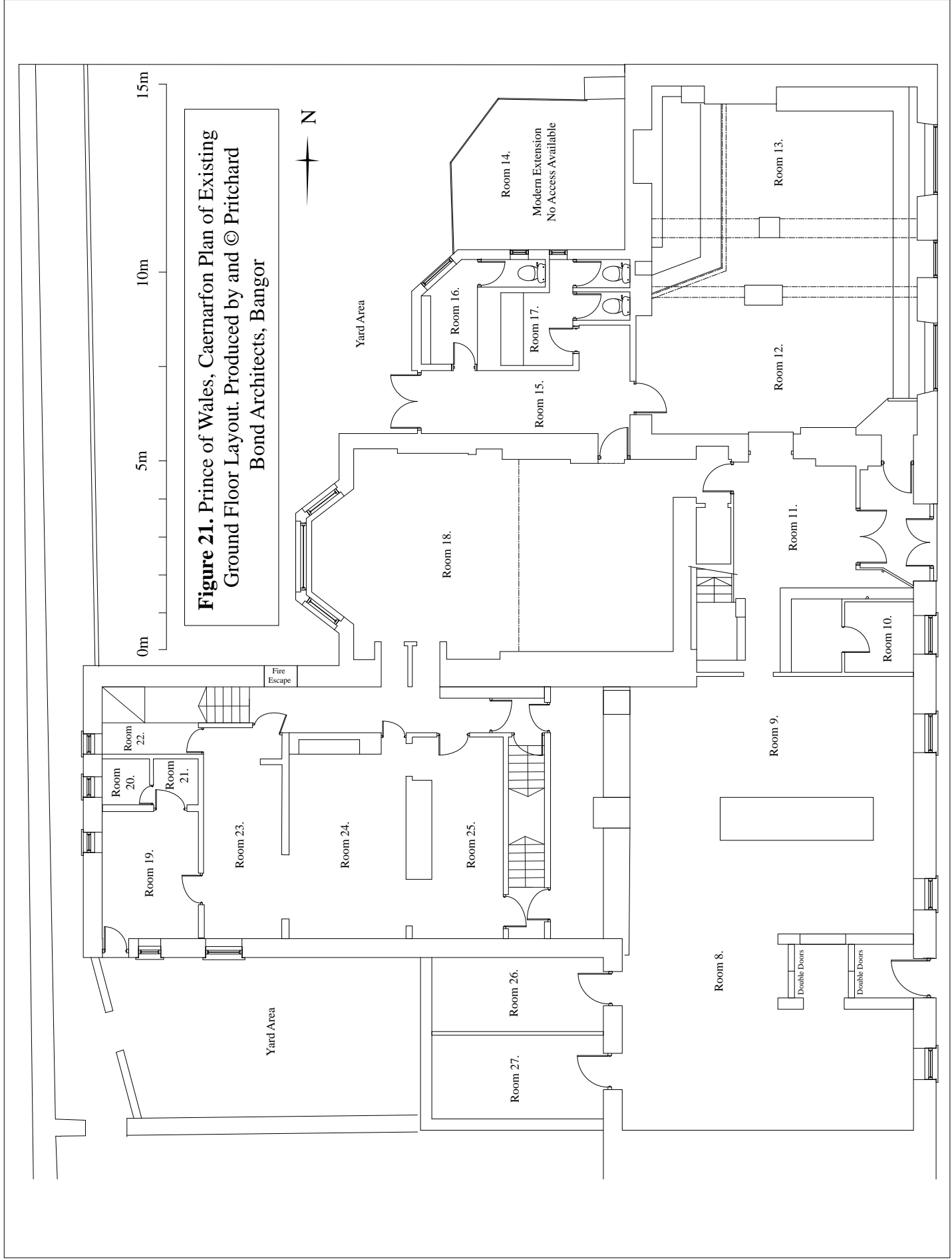
**Figure 18.** Prince of Wales, Caernarfon Existing North Facing Elevation. Produced by and © Pritchard Bond Architects, Bangor

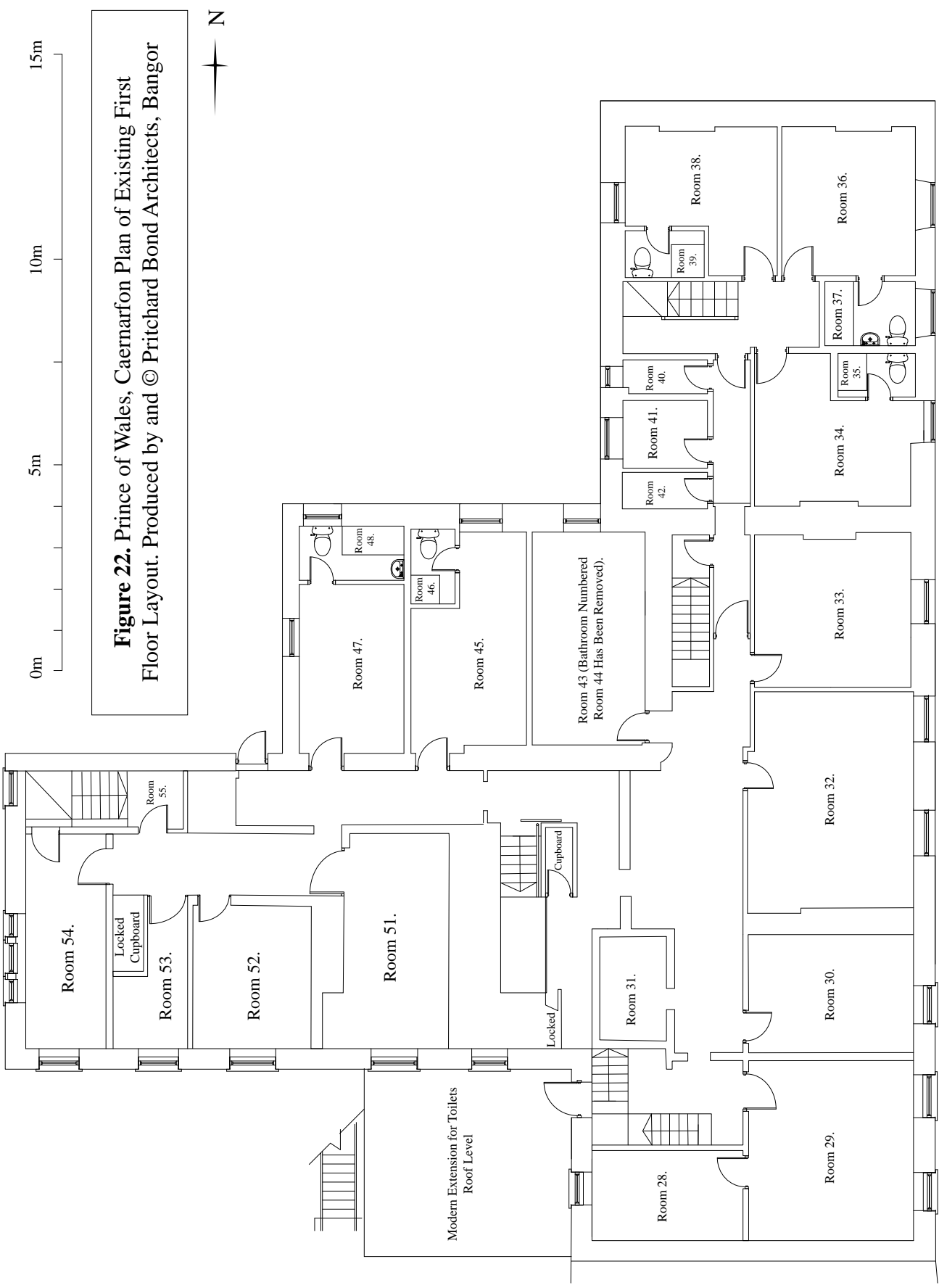


**Figure 19.** Prince of Wales, Caernarfon Existing South Facing Elevation. Produced by and © Pritchard Bond Architects, Bangor





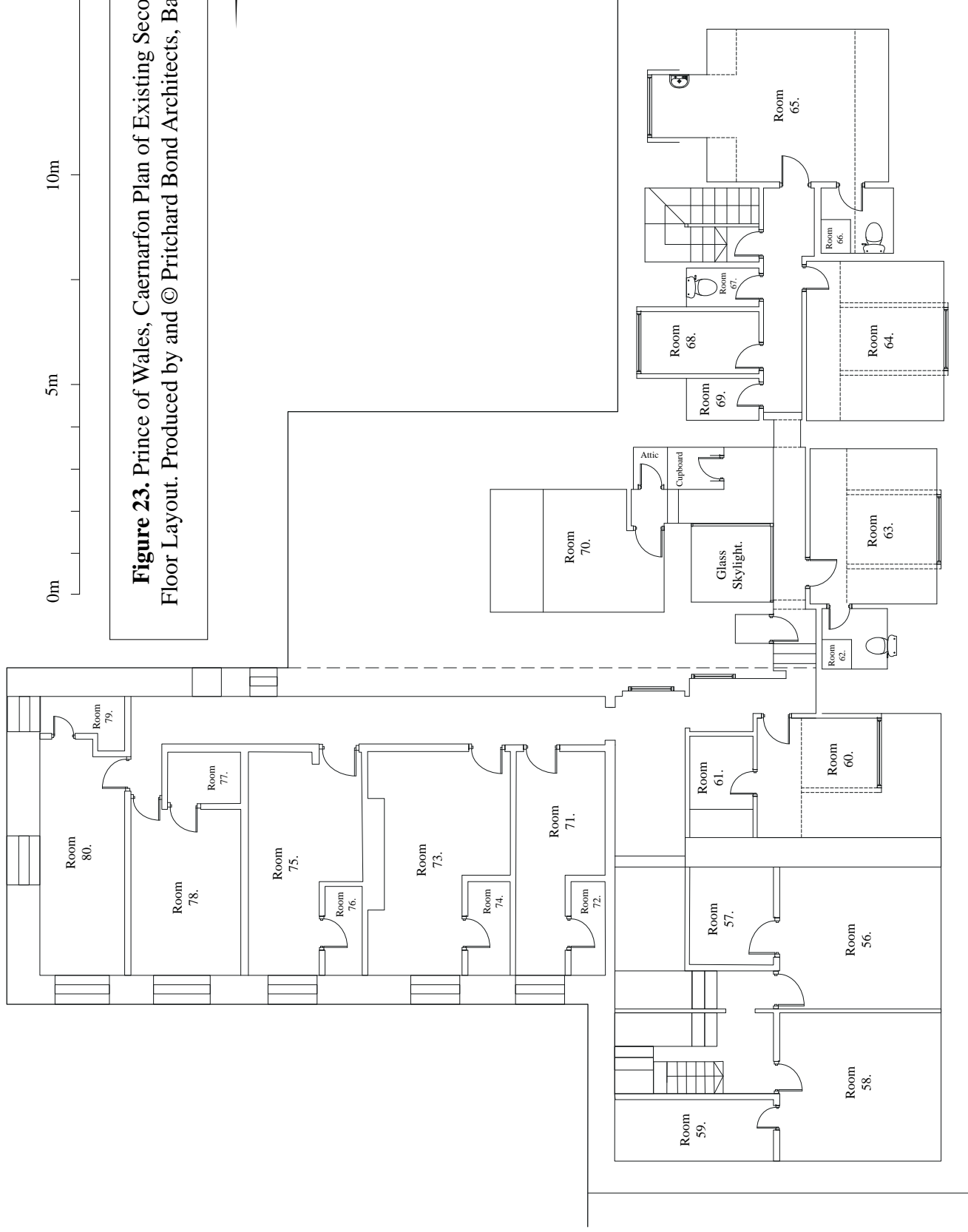


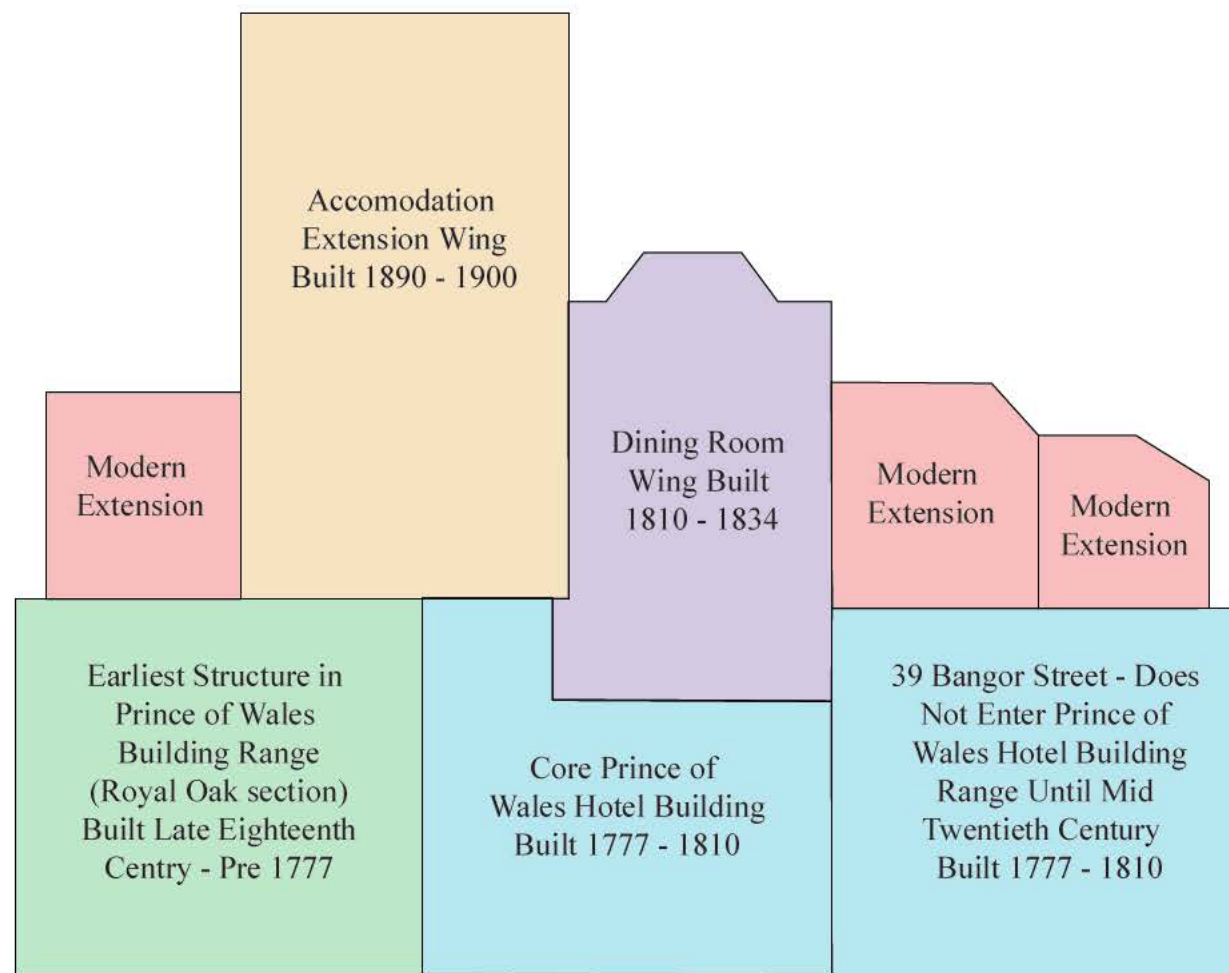


**Figure 22.** Prince of Wales, Caernarfon Plan of Existing First Floor Layout. Produced by and © Pritchard Bond Architects, Bangor

0m 5m 10m 15m

**Figure 23.** Prince of Wales, Caernarfon Plan of Existing Second Floor Layout. Produced by and © Pritchard Bond Architects, Bangor





**Figure 24.** Broad Phasing/ Dates of Buildings in Existing Prince of Wales Building Range

## **6.2 Results of Photographic Survey**

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

### **6.2.1 Building Exterior (Plates 1-15, See Also Plates 167 & 168)**

The front (eastern) elevation of the building was photographed with a 2m photographic scale from a variety of positions to create a comprehensive record of the structure and to illustrate the building within its local setting. The building range of the Prince of Wales Hotel evidences the piecemeal development of Bangor Street and these structures can be seen to belong to three separate phases of building.

The Royal Oak portion of the building is believed to be the oldest element and was built prior to 1777. It can be seen to form one of a pair of buildings with the neighbouring property which is currently in use as a dental surgery. The front elevation shows a three storey structure. No cellar was present beneath this building element although one was later added which corresponds exactly to the footprint of the rear extension wing added between 1890 – 1900.

The building was of a rough stone construction (as is evidenced by the rear elevation). This had been rendered with cement which on close examination could be seen to have been lined in “stucco” fashion. This form of finish was popular during the late Georgian/ early Victorian period (Morris 2004: 88). The early 1900's photograph (figure 10) showed that the decoration at the side of the building had been highlighted to pick out a quoin pattern but this had not been maintained. The current signage was added post 1969 as is evidenced by its absence in a photograph of that date (figure 15).

The ground floor openings had all been covered with boarding due to vandalism but an examination of the windows and doors from the building interior revealed that all were modern replacements. When comparing the current ground floor openings against those shown in historic photographs (figure 10 & 15) was evident that the door had been replaced post 1969 with a far less elaborate surround. The layout of the ground floor door and windows remained unchanged from those shown in the aforementioned photographs but it must be noted that the other structure of the building pair (the aforementioned dental surgery) has an additional door opening and an elaborate Victorian shop frontage. No evidence of an additional doorway was noted inside the building but this area was covered and would only be visible should the interior render be stripped.

Given the date of the building the first floor windows are likely to have originally been sash windows with glazing panes arranged in a six-over-six pattern which were characteristic of this part of the Georgian Period. The windows which survive are of a later date and the larger four-over-four pane arrangements were not possible prior to the introduction of window horns in the mid-nineteenth century ([www.http://tewkesbury.gov.uk](http://tewkesbury.gov.uk)). The windows at second floor level are also believed to be of this date as all again make use of window horns. Presumably the original windows would have been casement style.

The roof space for this part of the building could not be accessed but it could be seen from the ground floor level that this part of the building had been re-roofed relatively recently. The same was found to be true for the rest of the building where the roof space could be seen and new slates, wood and felt were recorded. The slate used almost certainly replicates the original material although the shape and size of the slates may deviate from the historically produced material. A chimney is shown in the 1901 photograph which has since been removed.

The central building element of the range was built between 1777 and 1810 and as with the Royal Oak was of rough stone construction covered with a smooth cement render. This section had a lower roof level than its neighbour and was a two storey structure into which two flat roofed dormer windows had later been added. The insertion of these windows was undertaken between the early and mid twentieth century as they are not shown on the early 1900's photograph (figure 10) but are shown on the 1969 advertisement (figure 15). It is possible that these dormers replaced earlier skylights but this cannot be proven.

Returning once more to the historic photographs it is evident that the arrangement of openings at ground floor level had been altered and once more this has taken place between the dates of c.1900 and 1969. The ornate central doorway has been changed into a window and the doorway has been moved to the position of the right-hand window.

The first floor windows in this building section have the same four-over-four panes with window horns used in the Royal Oak building portion and are believed to be of a contemporary date.

The final building in the range – 39 Bangor Street did not become part of the Prince of Wales Hotel until sometime between 1953 and 1967 although the building itself is of a broadly contemporary build date with the central hotel portion. As with this property number 39 was originally a two-storey structure with dormer windows added in the twentieth century to allow the use of the attic level. The rough cast finish of the building shown in the 1900 and 1969 photograph remains and has been painted.

As with the remainder of the building, the façade has been altered overtime. At ground floor level the central doorway has been converted into a window and the curved window details – although shown on a 1900's photograph are not believed to greatly pre-date this period. The windows themselves were examined from inside the building and are believed to be modern replacements within an older surround.

At first floor level the sash windows pre-date those surviving in the two other building elements. These windows are believed to be original as these window forms are of the six-over-six pattern of glazing panes which are characteristic of this part of the Georgian Period. There is a slight confusion over this however as, as mentioned above, the cartographic evidence appears to show that the frontage of the building was originally stepped back and not moved in line with it's neighbour until after 1849. No evidence of the replacement of the façade was found on either the building exterior or interior.

The rear (western elevation) of the building could not be accessed but it was possible to photograph the majority of the rear and side building elevations from the street - it was not possible to study the majority of the windows from outside and these details are discussed by room. This area of the building had been painted in the same cream colour scheme as the front elevation. The two flanking properties have been left without render and the exposed stonework has been painted. The dining room extension and 1890-1900 extension have both been cement rendered.

Of interest on the 1890-1900 extension wing was the remains of a loading hoist allowing goods to be unloaded at the rear of the property. It was positioned directly above the barrel drop recorded at the cellar level.





1.



2.



3.



4.

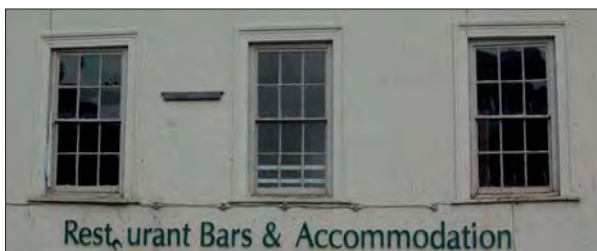
**Plates 1 - 4. Royal Oak and Prince of Wales Hotel**  
Front Elevation



**Plate 5.** Royal Oak Building Portion With Adjacent Contemporary Structure



**Plate 8.** Detailed Shot of Upper Building Floors



**Plate 6 (Above).** Surviving Sash Windows In the Royal Oak

**Plate 7 (Below).** Surviving Sash Windows At First Floor Level. Note the Earlier Date Than Those Above with the Smaller Glass Panes and Lack of Window Horns



**Plate 9.** Front Elevation of the Central Portion of Building Range



**Plate 10.** Front Elevation of the End Portion of Building Range. This Section was The Last Element Incorporated into Hotel





**Plate 11.** Rear Elevation  
Of Prince of Wales.  
Taken from Vinegar Hill

**Plate 12.** Extension to  
The Rear of the Royal  
Oak Portion of the  
Prince of Wales

**Plate 13.** Wooden Hoist  
Located Above Rear  
Basement/ Cellar  
Entrance

**Plate 14.** The Prince of  
Wales Hotel - Vinegar  
Hill Elevation

**Plate 15.** The Prince of  
Wales Hotel - Vinegar  
Hill Elevation Showing  
Rear Extensions

## **6.2.2 Building Interior (Plates 16 - 166)**

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

### **6.2.2.1 Cellar Level (Plates 16 - 46)**

The cellars were divided into 7 rooms. The cellars were not all contemporary and would not originally have been interlinked although the internal divisions beneath the 1890 – 1900 are, in general, original.

The cellars were built in three phases – Phase 1 – Room 1 built beneath 39 Bangor Street, contemporary with the main property (1777-1810), Phase 2 – Room 2 built at same time as dining room extension wing (1810-1834) and Phase 3 – Rooms 3 - 7 built as an element of accommodation extension wing 1890-1900.

#### **Room 1 (Plates 16 - 20).**

Room 1 lies beneath 39 Bangor street and this is the only cellar element which is below the original street lining property range. It is stone built and lime washed and is located at the south-western corner of the building. The steps to this cellar are not in use but are positioned beneath the central staircase for this structure which was seen at first and second floor levels. Given the location of this room it must have been excavated prior to the erection of the building making it the earliest cellar element. There was no evidence that this room led onto any others beneath this part of the building.

#### **Room 2 (Plates 21 - 25).**

Room 2 was also a stone built, lime washed structure and was located to the rear of the central Prince of Wales dining room extension wing. It was of a slightly later date than Room 1 and the narrow, brick lined passageway linking the two rooms was of a later date. It is possible that the cellars were linked when property 39 was not part of the Prince of Wales and there was no discernible difference between the brick lining between Rooms 1 & 2 and those between Rooms 2 & 3. It may also be the case that the two were not linked until the mid twentieth century when the Prince of Wales Hotel took over the property.

This room covered approximately half the floor area occupied by the extension and would have been contemporary with the build (1810 – 1834). Two openings or chutes leading to the ground floor level were identified in the western elevation. The central brick pillar is a later addition to reinforce the cellar ceiling/floor at ground floor level.

### **Corridor (Plates 26 - 29).**

There was a barrel drop at the western end of the corridor located beneath the hoist noted on the building exterior.

### **Room 3 (Plates 30 - 33).**

The footprint of Rooms 3-7 corresponded with that of the accommodation extension wing built 1890-1900 and the recesses at this level which allow light into the rooms from above correspond with the window positions at upper levels. It is thought that this cellar was linked to Room 2 as part of the cellar building phase. This cellar was much larger than the other two and was of brick rather than stone construction. It had a red ceramic tile floor and the walls were constructed of glazed white bricks. This level was believed to have been built as a beer/wine cellar, laundry/ boiler room and coal store.

Room 3 was located at the base of the wooden stairway from ground floor level and these steps are believed to be original. There was a barrel slide built into these stairs and this room contained electrical equipment behind a wire cage. The doorway to Room 4 was in the western elevation and there was a glazed brick lined recess in the southern elevation.

Room 3 led to the corridor (see plates 26 – 29) which allowed access into Rooms 4, 5, 6 & 7 although the entrance to Room 4 had been blocked. Room 4 could only be access through Room 3.

### **Room 4 (Plates 34 - 37).**

Room 4 was used as a storeroom but a blocked fireplace was visible in the western elevation. This was constructed using the same white glazed bricks used in the rest of the cellar area. A recessed cupboard was recorded in the southern elevation. A blocked doorway was recorded in the northern elevation. This room may have been used as a laundry.

**Room 5 (Plates 38 - 40).**

Room 5 was accessed via the main cellar corridor. This room housed a boiler and although the machinery in this room was not of early twentieth century date it is likely that this was the original boiler room. A large fireplace was hidden behind the boiler in the northern elevation and as with the other rooms there was a recess in the southern elevation.

**Rooms 6 & 7 (Plates 41 - 46).**

Rooms 6 & 7 were the only cellar divisions which were believed to postdate the 1890-1900 construction date. It was evident from the different bricks used in the dividing walls that these rooms were once a single large space which had been later subdivided. There was a coal chute in the western elevation of Room 7 and it would seem that this large storage area was deliberately located next to the boiler room.



**Plate 16.** Victorian Entrance Added Between Cellar Rooms 1 & 2. Brick Used Around Entrance - Walls are Stone Built

**Plate 17.** Cellar Room 1 Showing Entrance into Room 2. Note Whitewashed Stone Construction

**Plate 18.** Rear Wall of Cellar Room 1

**Plate 19.** Steps in Cellar Room 1

**Plate 20.** Front Wall of Cellar Room 1





**Plate 21.** Cellar Room 2 Showing Doorway Into Cellar Extension



**Plate 22.** Cellar Room 2 Showing Two Hatches Against Rear Wall



**Plate 23.** Cellar Room 2 Showing Two Hatches Against Rear Wall



**Plate 24.** Cellar Room 2 With Later Brick Pillar



**Plate 25.** Stone Construction





**Plate 26.** Corridor  
Of Cellar Extension



**Plate 27.** Corridor  
Of Cellar Extension



**Plate 28.** Corridor of Cellar Extension  
Showing Doors to Rooms 6 & 7



**Plate 29.** Cellar Extension Leading to  
Rear Barrel Drop



**Plate 30.** Entrance  
To Cellar



**Plate 31.** Cellar Room 3 Showing Steps  
And Barrel Slide.



**Plate 32.** Cellar Room 3 Showing Recess  
In Wall



**Plate 33.** Doorway  
To Room 4





**Plate 34.** Wall  
Recess  
In Room 4



**Plate 35.** Room 4 Recess & Door



**Plate 36.** Room 4 Rear Elevation  
Showing Blocked Fireplace &  
Chimney Breast



**Plate 37.** Room 4 Showing Blocked  
Doorway Leading to Corridor.  
See Also Plate 26



**Plate 38.** Room 5 Boiler Room



**Plate 39.** Room 5 Obscured Fireplace  
Behind Boiler



**Plate 40.** Room 5 Showing  
Opening in Side Wall



**Plate 41. Cellar Room 6**



**Plate 42. Cellar Room 6**



**Plate 43. Cellar Room 7**



**Plate 44. Cellar Room 7**



**Plate 45. Cellar Room 7**



**Plate 46. Cellar Room 7**

### **6.2.2.2 Ground Floor Level (Plates 47 - 94)**

The ground floor had been heavily modified and dividing walls/architectural features had been largely removed. This was undertaken in favour of creating larger open spaces for use as a club, bar, lobby and restaurant. The 1890 – 1900 extension wing is used as a kitchen and this is thought to be the original usage and layout of this area. The dining room with the bay windows is also likely to have been used as a dining room from at least this time – particularly when one considers the proximity of the room to the kitchen. There are two modern toilet blocks to the rear of the building.

#### **Room 8 (Plates 47 - 53).**

Room 8 was an open empty space and part of the Royal Oak building element. It had been stripped out to provide an open pub/club area and other than the chimney breast in the southern elevation no features of note were retained. The entry porch was a modern addition and the doors and windows in the eastern or street facing elevation were modern replacements. Rooms 26 & 27 (modern toilets) are accessed via this room.

The dividing wall between Rooms 8 & 9 and the bar pillar were what remained of the original party wall between this and the central property in the building range. The line of the current bar marked the approximate position of the rear of the original building.

#### **Room 9 (Plates 53 - 58).**

Room 9 was located in the central, original Prince of Wales area of the building and was an extension of Room 8 and used as a pub/club area. Behind the bar area it was possible to access the kitchens and the stairs to both the cellar and first floor levels. The window was a modern replacement and there were no features of note in this room.

#### **Room 10 (Plate 59).**

Room 10 was a small office area behind the desk within the entrance/lobby area. The window was a modern replacement and there are no features of note in this room.

#### **Room 11 (Plates 60 - 63).**

Room 11 served as a reception/ entrance lobby area. As with most of this area of the building it had been heavily modified and the windows and doors were modern replacements. The stairs were modern and are not believed to be in their original position. There are no features of note in this room.



### **Rooms 12 & 13 (Plates 64 - 69).**

Rooms 12 and 13 made up the original ground floor area of 39 Bangor Street and the area had been utilised as a lounge bar. Most features of any antiquity had been removed although the chimney breast in the northern elevation was still evident. There was a small fireplace in the southern elevation which, although an obviously modern item, was likely to be located in the position of its original counterpart. The central window replaces the original doorway onto Bangor Street and the windows although possibly early twentieth century are most likely modern replicas.

The location of the two pillars and the supporting ceiling beams are indicative of this space having originally been divided into two rooms which would have been accessed via a corridor from the central doorway (now a window). The stairways to the upper and basement areas would also have been located in this area. Overlaying floor plans demonstrates the survival of this central stairway at cellar and first floor levels

### **Room 14.**

There was no access to Room 14 although when viewed from outside it was seen to be a modern lean-to smokers shelter.

### **Rooms 15 – 17 (Plates 70 - 77).**

Rooms 15 – 17 were a modern toilet block to the rear of Room 12. There was nothing of note about these rooms.

### **Room 18 (Plates 78 - 81).**

Room 18 was the ground floor area of an extension to the rear of the core Prince of Wales building and was used as a dining room. It would seem likely that, given the proximity to the kitchens, it had served this purpose from at least the early 1900's when the wing which now houses the kitchen was added.

There were large bay windows in the western elevation and although the windows themselves had been replaced the splayed shape is characteristic of a late eighteenth century date (Brunskill 2000: 145). This is a little earlier than the date range assigned to this wing but given the relatively parochial setting of the building a slightly later build date is to be expected and this window design is believed to be original.

**Rooms 19 – 25 (Plates 82 - 94).**

Rooms 19 – 25 and the associated corridor form the kitchen area for the Prince of Wales Hotel. They were all part of the 1890-1900 accommodation extension wing and this area does appear to have been specifically designed for this purpose. With the exception of the dividing walls between Rooms 19, 21 & 22 all internal divisions are believed to be as built and the fireplaces noted at basement level are visible in Room 24 and between Rooms 24 & 25. Unfortunately this area had been heavily modernised and despite maintaining it's original function there were no further features of interest recorded in Rooms 23 – 25.

There were however surviving late Victorian sash windows in the western elevation as seen in Rooms 19 – 22. These windows had large one-over-one pane arrangements although the textured glass panes themselves are likely to be of a later date. Also of interest in Room 22, the pantry, was some surviving coving which is shown on plate 91.

**Rooms 26 & 27.**

Rooms 26 & 27 are modern toilets similar to those shown in Rooms 16 – 17. There is nothing of note about these rooms and plates are not included.



**Plate 47.** Ground Floor Room 8  
Facing Bangor Street. Porch & Window  
Are Modern Additions



**Plate 48.** Ground Floor Room 8  
Facing Bangor Street



**Plate 49.** Ground Floor Room 8  
Facing Rear Showing Toilets & Bar



**Plate 50.** Ground Floor Room 8  
Dance Floor & Porch



**Plate 51.** Ground Floor Room 8  
Dance Floor



**Plate 52.** Ground Floor Room 8  
Bar Area



**Plate 53.** Walkway Between Ground Floor Rooms 8 & 9 Showing Bar Areas



**Plate 54.** Bar Area in Room 9



**Plate 55.** Doorway Between Room 8 & 9



**Plate 56.** Bar Area in Rooms 8 & 9



**Plate 57.** Dance floor Area in Room 9



**Plate 58.** Front Wall Showing Modern Cladding





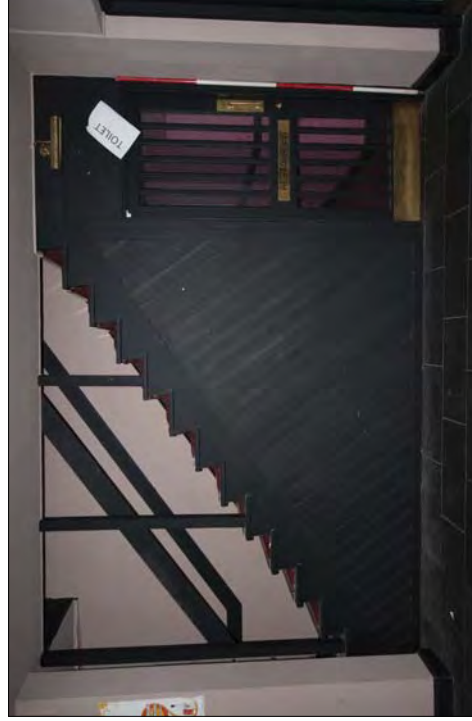
**Plate 59.** Ground Floor Room 10



**Plate 60.** Reception Desk & Area Ground Floor Room 11



**Plate 61.** Stairs To First Floor



**Plate 62.** Modern Stairs in Reception Area Room 11.  
Also Shown Doorway to Dining Room



**Plate 63.** Doorway to Lobby Area Ground Floor Room 11



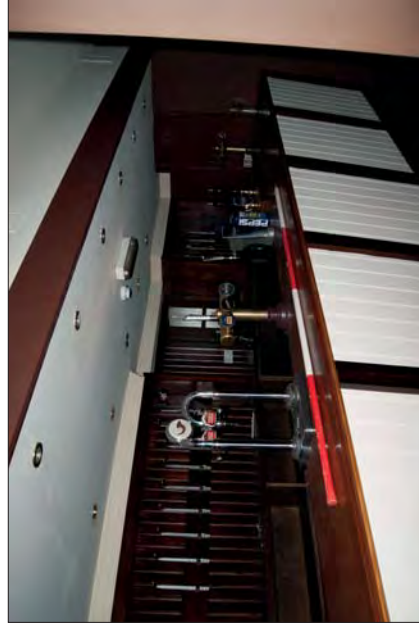
**Plate 64.** Ground Floor Room 12  
Showing Fireplace & Doorways to  
Lobby & Reception



**Plate 65.** Ground Floor Rooms 12 & 13  
Showing Bar Area



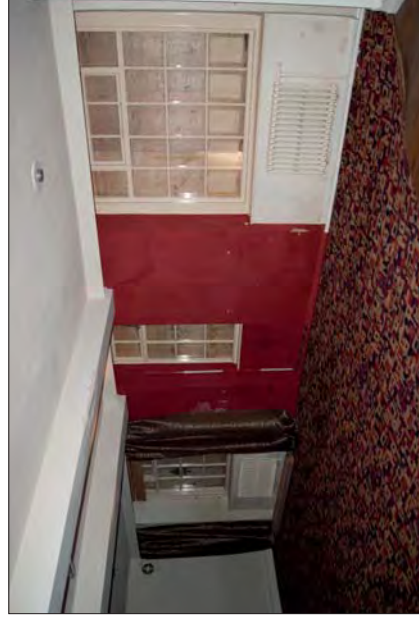
**Plate 66.** Room 13  
Bar Area



**Plate 67.** Room 13  
Bar Area



**Plate 68.** Room 13 Vinegar Hill Elevation  
Chimney Breast Highlighted in Brown



**Plate 69.** Rooms 12 & 13 Front elevation  
Showing Modern Replacement Windows





70.



71.

**Plates 70 - 71. Ground  
Floor Room 15  
Toilet Corridor**

**Plates 72 - 74. Room 16  
Male Toilet**

**Plates 75 - 77. Room 17  
Female Toilet**



72.



73.



74.



75.



76.



77.



78.



80.



79.



81.



82.



83.

**Plates 78 - 81. Ground Floor Room 18**

**Plates 82 - 83. Corridor  
Ground Floor Extension**





84.



85.



86.



87.



88.



89.



90.



91.

- Plate 84.** Room 19 Side Elevation Showing Modern Replacement Window and Door  
**Plate 85.** Doorway to Room 21  
**Plate 86.** Sash Window in Room 20. An Identical Window was Used in Room 19  
**Plate 87.** Sink in Room 21  
**Plate 88.** Room 21  
**Plate 89.** Room 22 - Pantry  
**Plate 90.** Stairs to First Floor  
**Plate 91.** Plaster Coving Around Room 22



**Plate 92.** Ground Floor  
Room 23



**Plate 93.** Ground Floor Room 24



**Plate 94.** Ground Floor Room 25

### **6.2.2.3 First Floor Level (Plates 95 - 138)**

The first floor of the building was used as guest bedrooms/bathrooms with some small storage closets and two guest kitchen areas. The en-suite elements of the rooms were modern additions and it is unlikely that the majority of room divisions are original. Only a brief summery of features in each room is included noting which historic features remain.

#### **Room 28 – 31 (Plates 95 - 102).**

Rooms 28 – 31 were housed within the southern building element (Royal Oak). The dividing wall between Room 30 and Room 32 was the original party wall but other divisions were of a later date.

Rooms 29 & 30 were bedrooms, Room 28 was the en-suite bathroom for Room 29 and Room 31 was a small kitchen area.

The windows in Rooms 29 & 30 were mid-nineteenth century sash and are discussed in Section 6.2.1.

#### **Rooms 32 – 33 (Plates 103 - 106)**

Rooms 32 & 33 were arranged along the street facing elevation of the central, original Prince of Wales Hotel. There was little of note in either room aside from chimney breasts and mid-nineteenth century sash windows which are discussed in Section 6.2.1.

#### **Rooms 34 – 42 (Plates 107 - 114).**

Rooms 34 – 41 were a mixture of bedrooms and bathrooms and room 42 was a cupboard. This suite of rooms occupied what was previously 39 Bangor Street. There were chimney breasts which are likely to be original located in Rooms 34, 36 & 38 and the stairway is believed to be in its original location - although the banister and balustrades are modern replacements. Judging by the fireplace locations the original floor layout would have been four rooms leading off the central landing area. Rooms 35, 37, 39 & 40-42 are later insertions.

The sash windows in Rooms 34, 36 & 37 are believed to be original as discussed in Section 6.2.1. The windows in the rear elevation were later replacements.

**Rooms 43 – 48 (Plates 123 -129).**

Rooms 43 – 48 were located on the first floor of the area described as the dining wing extension. They are bedrooms with en-suite bathrooms. Given that this building is shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey Map to have had a small walkway down its southern side the room arrangement shown cannot be an early feature. All windows in these rooms were one-over-one horned sash windows of early twentieth century date and it is likely that these were replaced at the same time as the construction of the accommodation wing.

**Room 49 – 50 (Plate 130).**

Room 50 was a small toilet and Room 49 a small area off the main corridor housing a cupboard.

**Rooms 51 – 55 (Plates 131 - 138).**

Rooms 51, 53 & 54 were guest bedrooms, Room 52 was a kitchen area and Room 55 a bathroom. These rooms occupied the 1890-1900 accommodation extension wing. The room divisions do broadly correspond with those found at basement level and may reflect the layout as built. The stairs leading to this level are original, including the banisters etc. The windows in this area of the building were modern replacements predominately with UPVC double glazing.





95.



96.



97.



98.



99.



100.



101.



102.

- Plate 95.** Room 28
- Plate 96.** Room 29
- Plate 97.** Room 29
- Plate 98.** Corridor
- Plate 99.** Room 30
- Plate 100.** Room 30
- Plate 101.** Room 31
- Plate 102.** Room 31



Plate 103. Room 32



Plate 104. Room 32



Plate 105. Room 32



Plate 106. Room 33

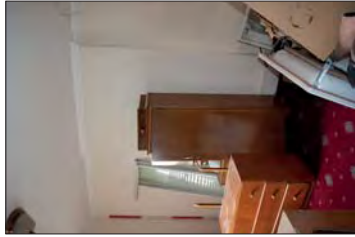


Plate 107. Room 34



Plate 108. Room 34



Plate 109. Room 35

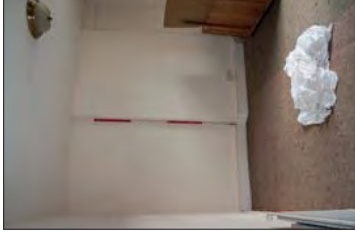


Plate 110. Room 36



Plate 111. Room 36



Plate 112. Rooms 36 & 37

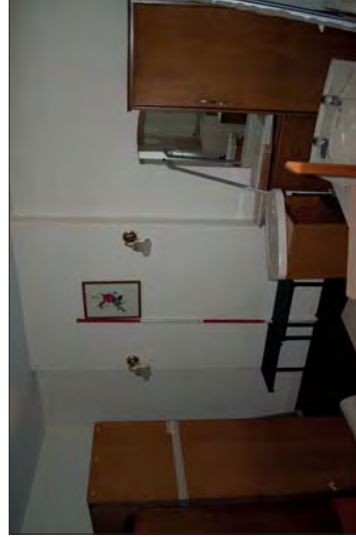


Plate 113. Room 38



Plate 114. Room 42





115.



116.



117.



118.

**Plates 115 - 122. First Floor Corridors  
Including Stairwells**



119.



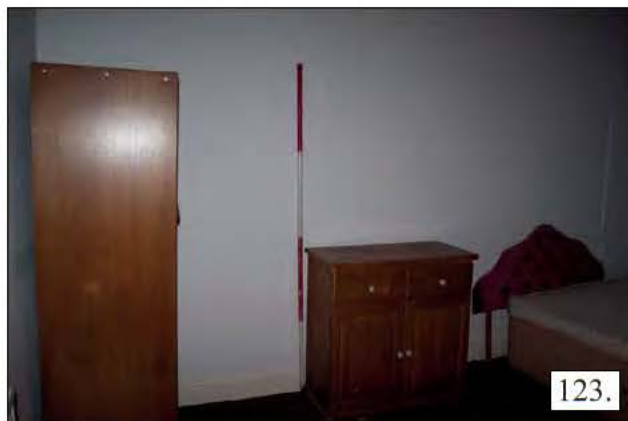
120.



121.



122.



123.



124.

**Plates 123 - 124. Room 43**

**Plates 125 - 126. Room 45**

**Plates 127 - 129. Rooms 47 - 48**

**Plate 130. Rooms 49 - 50**



125.



126.



127.



128.



129.



130.



**Plate 131.** Room 51 Showing Modern Window



**Plate 132.** Room 52 Showing Modern Kitchen



**Plate 133.** Room 53



**Plate 134.** Room 54 Showing Modern Window  
**Plate 135 (Inset).** Hoist Taken from Room 54



**Plate 136.** Room 54



**Plate 137.** Room 54



**Plate 138.** Room 55



#### **6.2.2.4 Second Floor Level (Plates 139 - 168)**

The second floor of the building is used as guest bedrooms/bathrooms with some small storage closets. The en-suite elements of the rooms are modern additions and it is unlikely that the majority of room divisions are original. Only a brief summary of features in each room is included noting which historic features remain.

##### **Rooms 56 – 59 (Plates 139 - 143).**

Rooms 56 – 59 were housed within the southern building element (Royal Oak). The dividing wall between Rooms 56/57 and Rooms 60/61 was the original party wall but other divisions are of a later date.

Rooms 56 & 58 were bedrooms and Room 57 & 59 were the associated en-suite bathrooms.

The three windows in the street elevation of these rooms appeared from the street to be small two-over-two sash windows with horns, indicative of a mid-nineteenth century date. Although this approximate date is believed to be correct interestingly the central window had been modified so that the lower portion pivoted inwards.

##### **Rooms 60 – 63 (Plates 144 - 145).**

Rooms 60 & 63 were bedrooms arranged along the street facing elevation of the central, original Prince of Wales Hotel. Rooms 61 & 62 are the en-suite bathrooms for these rooms. These rooms were within the attic area and had low ceiling levels. The dormer windows are believed to date from the early-mid twentieth century and prior to this the eaves in this area would have been too low to provide guest accommodation. The attic level generally was however likely to have previously been used as rooms for servants.

Also of interest at this level is a glassed skylight opposite Room 63 (see plate 158). This light allowed light through from the ceiling to the first floor level. The exact date of this insertion is not known but it is plausible that this feature is contemporary with the dormer windows.

**Rooms 64 – 69 (Plates 146 - 152).**

Rooms 64 – 68 were a mixture of bedrooms and bathrooms and room 69 was a cupboard. This suite of rooms occupy what was previously 39 Bangor Street. The stairway is believed to be in its original location although the banister and balustrades are modern replacements. As in the neighbouring property these rooms are within the attic area and have low ceilings. The dormer windows are believed to date from the early-mid twentieth century and prior to this the eaves in this area would have been too low to provide guest accommodation. The attic level generally was however likely to have previously been used as rooms for servants.

The layout is believed to be modern and there are no features of note in this area. An opening into the roof space was visible above the corridor outside Room 65. Through this it was possible to see that the roof had recently been replaced and modern felting and wooden joists were clearly visible.

**Room 70 Plate 153 - 154).**

Room 70 was a single bedroom within the attic space of the dining room wing. There was nothing of further interest in this room.

There was access to the roof space opposite the door to Room 70 which showed the stone construction of this wing and revealed that this wing had been recently re-roofed.

**Rooms 71 – 80 (Plates 159 - 166).**

Rooms 71 - 80 were guest bedrooms and en-suite bathroom. These rooms occupied the second floor level of the 1890-1900 accommodation extension wing. With the exception of the inserted en-suite bathrooms room divisions do broadly correspond with those found at basement and first floor level and may reflect the layout as built. The windows on this floor of the building were modern replacements – these were wooden replica sash windows and it was clear that a programme of refurbishment was underway in this wing.



139.



140.



141.



142.



143.



144.



145.



146.

**Plate 139. Room 56**

**Plate 140. Room 57**

**Plate 141. Room 58**

**Plate 142. Rooms  
58 & 59**

**Plate 143. Room 59**

**Plate 144. Room 60**

**Plate 145. Room 61**

**Plate 146. Room 64**

**Plate 147. Room 65**

**Plate 148. Room 65**

**Plate 149. Rooms  
65 & 66**



147.



148.



149.





**Plate 150.** Room 67



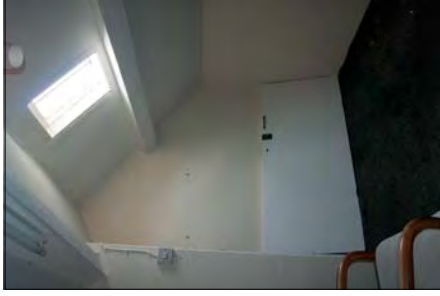
**Plate 151.** Room 68



**Plate 152.** Room 69



**Plate 153.** Room 70



**Plate 154.** Room 70



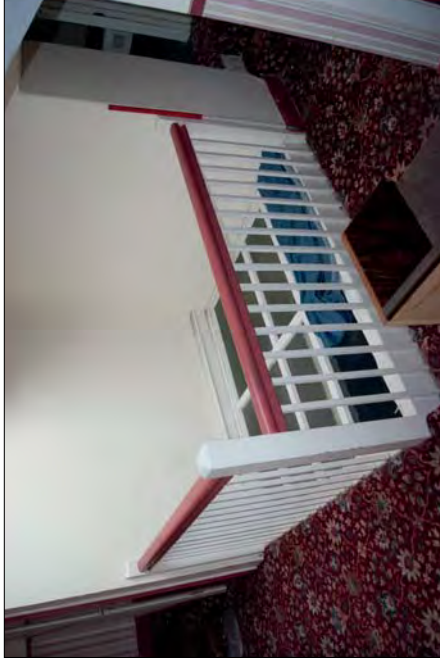
**Plate 155.** Second Floor Corridor Outside Rooms 58 & 59



**Plate 156.** Second Floor Corridor Taken From Room 65



**Plate 157.** Second Floor Corridor In Extension Wing



**Plate 158.** Glazed Skylight Opposite Room 63



159.



160.



161.



162.



163.



164.



165.



166.



167.



168.

**Plate 159.** Room 71

**Plate 160.** Room 72

**Plate 161.** Room 73

**Plate 162.** Room 75

**Plate 163.** Room 77

**Plate 164.** Room 78

**Plate 165.** Room 80

**Plate 166.** Room 80

**Plate 167.** Rear of Royal Oak Portion of Prince of Wales Hotel & Adjoining Dentist Surgery. Taken From Room 78

**Plate 168.** Garden Area To the Side of the Extension Wing. Taken From Room 78

### **6.3 ATS Euromaster Garage – Formally Red's Garage (Plates 169 - 181).**

The ATS site retained the inter-war period Red's Garage as a central element in its layout and the steel framed, brick and cement rendered structure had been built around as demands for space had changed. The exterior of this building element was largely unchanged with an open frontage area which presumably housed petrol pumps, a rear enclosed workshop area and a suite of offices above.

Internally however the building was badly dilapidated and the original layout stripped out and remodelled. Photographs were taken of the interior and are included on the accompanying CD but only those which illustrate the building features/construction are included in this report. At ground floor level only the toilet area and stairway was accessible as the locks on the shutters had been vandalised. The toilets were modern and due to the pornography over the wall photographs have not been reproduced. They are however retained as record shots on the accompanying CD.

Later building elements of corrugated iron and brick were photographed externally and, where it was possible to gain entry, internally. The exterior photographs are included as plates within this report as they illustrate the current setting of the “*historic*” garage and interior shots are included on the accompanying CD.





**Plate 169.** Central Portion of the ATS Garage  
- Formally Red's Garage



**Plate 170.** Central Portion of the ATS Garage  
First Door Leads Upstairs, Doors Two &  
Three Lead to Toilets



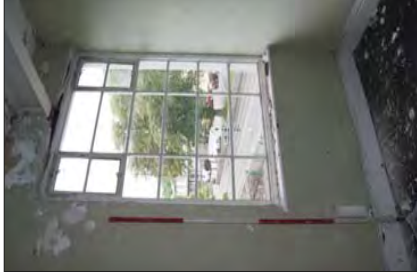
**Plate 171.** Former Red's Garage with  
Modern Extension



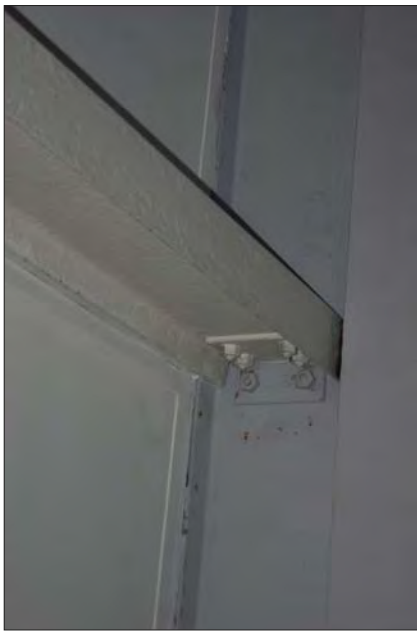
**Plate 172.** Former Red's  
Garage Side Elevation



**Plate 173.** Former Red's Garage with  
Modern Extension



**Plate 174.** Former Red's  
Garage Upper Floor  
Original Window



**Plate 175.** Steel Frame Used in Former  
Red's Garage Construction



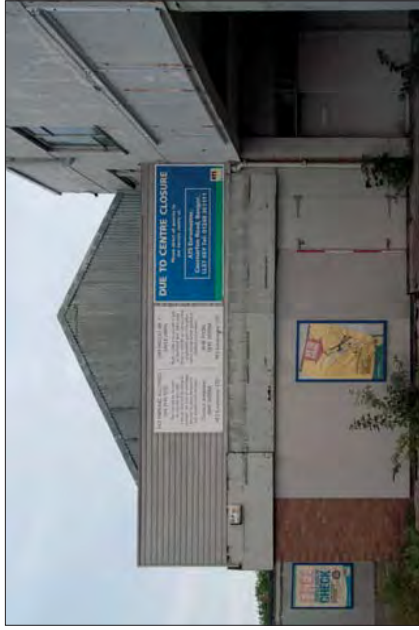
**Plate 176.** Modern Rear and Side Garage Extensions



**Plate 177.** Scrub Area to Rear of Plot



**Plate 178.** Modern Side Extension Used as Showroom/ Retail Unit



**Plate 179.** Modern Side Extension Used as Showroom/ Retail Unit



**Plate 180.** Modern Side Extension And Original Garage Building



**Plate 181.** Modern Side Extension And Original Garage Building

## **7.0 Conclusion**

The Prince of Wales Hotel & ATS Euromaster, Bangor Street, Caernarfon are adjacent properties situated outside the historic town walls. They are located along what was once the main thoroughfare between Bangor and Caernarfon. This route has since been superseded by a modern bypass.

At least part of the Prince of Wales Hotel site is shown on town maps dating back to 1777 and the current street facing building range is believed to have been built by late 18<sup>th</sup>/ early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Desk-based research clearly showed changes in the building and the structure was shown to have undergone several phases of refurbishment/development. The rear of the property has been remodelled by successive owners and several phases of outbuilding have been both erected and demolished causing further disturbance.

The building façade has undergone a number of changes although the first and second floor level windows are surviving early/ possibly original sash examples. With the exception of the 1890-1900 accommodation extension wing the original layout of the buildings has largely been lost. The aforementioned extension wing does retain much of its layout and the cellar and first floor level are still used for their intended purpose.

The ATS Euromaster Garage (formally Red's Garage) was also found to have been heavily modified and the interior layout was completely remodelled. A collection of reference photographs was compiled.



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[www.caernarfononline.co.uk/gwydion/johnspeed.html](http://www.caernarfononline.co.uk/gwydion/johnspeed.html)

[www.carnarvontraders.com](http://www.carnarvontraders.com)

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[www.gwynedd.gov.uk](http://www.gwynedd.gov.uk)

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

### **Caernarfon Record Office**

#### **Documents**

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

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

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

#### **Maps**

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

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

**XM/Maps/4573** Glynllifon Estate Plans (1790)

**XM/Maps/1398** Map of Caernarfon (1810)

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

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

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

### **Ordnance Survey**

**XV.4.8** Ordnance Survey Map 1888

**XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1890

**XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1900

**XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1918

**XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1920

**XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1953

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

## **Images**

**XS3478/137** c.1900 Image of The Prince of Wales Bangor Street

## **Trade Directories**

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

Worral Trade Directories: 1874

Cassey Trade Directories: 1876

Carnarvonshire Postal Directory: 1886

Sutton Trade Directory: 1889

Bennett's Trade Directory: 1899, 1932, 1933

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

## **Appendix A**

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

NGR SH 247998 363000



**Report Number CR39-2013**



**C.R Archaeology**

Compiled by Catherine Rees

on Behalf of Commercial Development Projects Ltd

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

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



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## **6.0 Bibliography**

### **Illustrations**

**Figure 1.** Site Location Map

### **Appendices**

**Appendix 1.** Proposed Development Plans

## **1.0 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

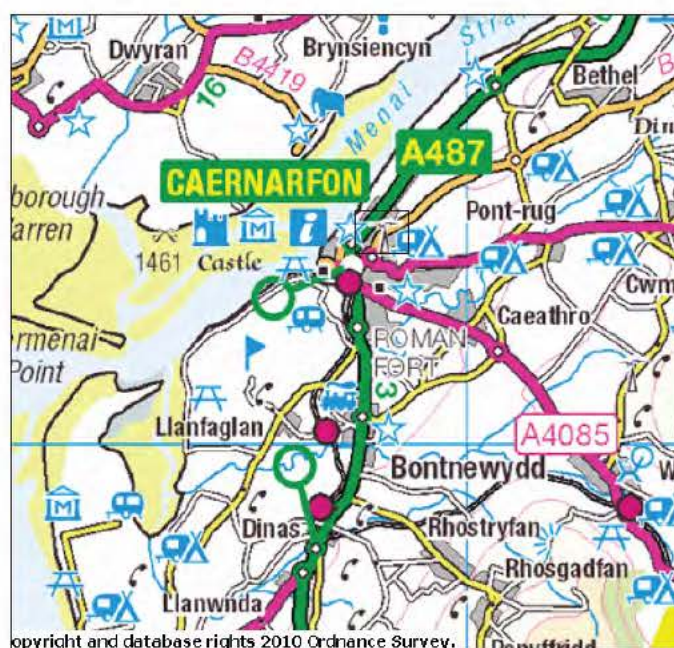
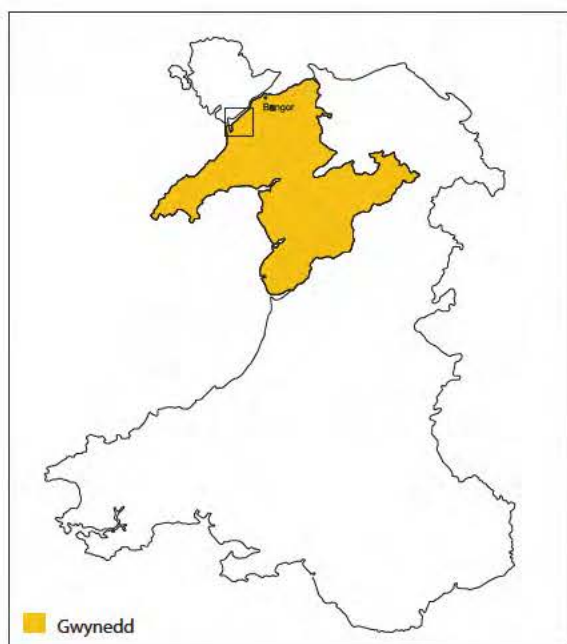
The site of the ATS Euromaster was highlighted by GAPS as appearing within the development area shown on Speed's 1610 map of Caernarfon. Two substantial buildings were set within parklands/gardens occupying the approximate position of the plot. The site is annotated as "Priory" on estate and later maps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

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

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

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

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



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



## **2.0 Project Aims & Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.0 Historical Background**

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

#### **3.1 The Prince of Wales Hotel**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.2 The ATS Euromaster Site**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **4.0 Geographical and Geological Context**

### **4.1 Topography**

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

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

### **4.2 Geology**

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



## **5.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **5.1.1 Desk Based Research**

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

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

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

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

### **5.1.2 Drawn Survey**

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

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

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

### **5.1.3 Photographic Survey**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **5.1.3.1 Equipment**

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

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

#### **5.1.4 Timetable for Proposed Works**

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

#### **5.1.5 Staffing**

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

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

#### **5.1.6 Monitoring**

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

### **5.1.7 Health and Safety**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **5.1.8 The Report**

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

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

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

- An archive compact disc

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

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

#### **5.1.8.1 Copyright**

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

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

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

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

The record created for the ATS Euromaster will consist of:

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



### **5.2.1 Photographic Survey**

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

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

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

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

#### **5.2.1.1 Equipment**

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

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

### **5.2.2 Timetable for Proposed Works**

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

### **5.2.3 Staffing**

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

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

#### **5.2.4 Monitoring**

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

#### **5.2.5 Health and Safety**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **5.2.6 The Report**

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

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

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

#### **5.2.6.1 Copyright**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **5.3.1 Recording**

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

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

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

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

### **5.3.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures**

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

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

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

### **5.3.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **5.3.4 Archive Compilation**

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

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

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

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



### **5.3.5 Timetable for Proposed Works**

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

### **5.3.6 Staffing**

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

### **5.3.7 Monitoring**

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

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

### **5.3.8 Health and Safety**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **5.3.9 The Report**

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

The report will include:

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

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

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

#### **5.3.9.1 Copyright**

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

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Desk-Based Assessment*

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Watching Brief*

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Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

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### **Websites – all sites were visited 01/11/2012**

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[www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/docs/cadw/publications/WHS\\_part\\_2\\_map\\_Caernarfon\\_EN.pdf](http://www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/docs/cadw/publications/WHS_part_2_map_Caernarfon_EN.pdf)

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

[www.caernarfononline.co.uk/gwydion/johnspeed.html](http://www.caernarfononline.co.uk/gwydion/johnspeed.html)

[www.carnarvontraders.com](http://www.carnarvontraders.com)

[www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/26000/details/BANGOR+STREET+NOS+13%2C15%2C17/](http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/26000/details/BANGOR+STREET+NOS+13%2C15%2C17/)

[www.gwynedd.gov.uk](http://www.gwynedd.gov.uk)

### **Caernarfon Record Office**

#### **Documents**

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

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

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

#### **Maps**

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

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

**XM/Maps/4573** Glynllifon Estate Plans (1790)

**XM/Maps/1398** Map of Caernarfon (1810)

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

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

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

#### **Ordnance Survey**

**XV.4.8** Ordnance Survey Map 1888

**XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1890

**XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1900

**XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1918

**XV.4** Ordnance Survey Map 1920



#### **XV.4 Ordnance Survey Map 1953**

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

#### **Images**

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

#### **Trade Directories**

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

Worral Trade Directories: 1874

Cassey Trade Directories: 1876

Carnarvonshire Postal Directory: 1886

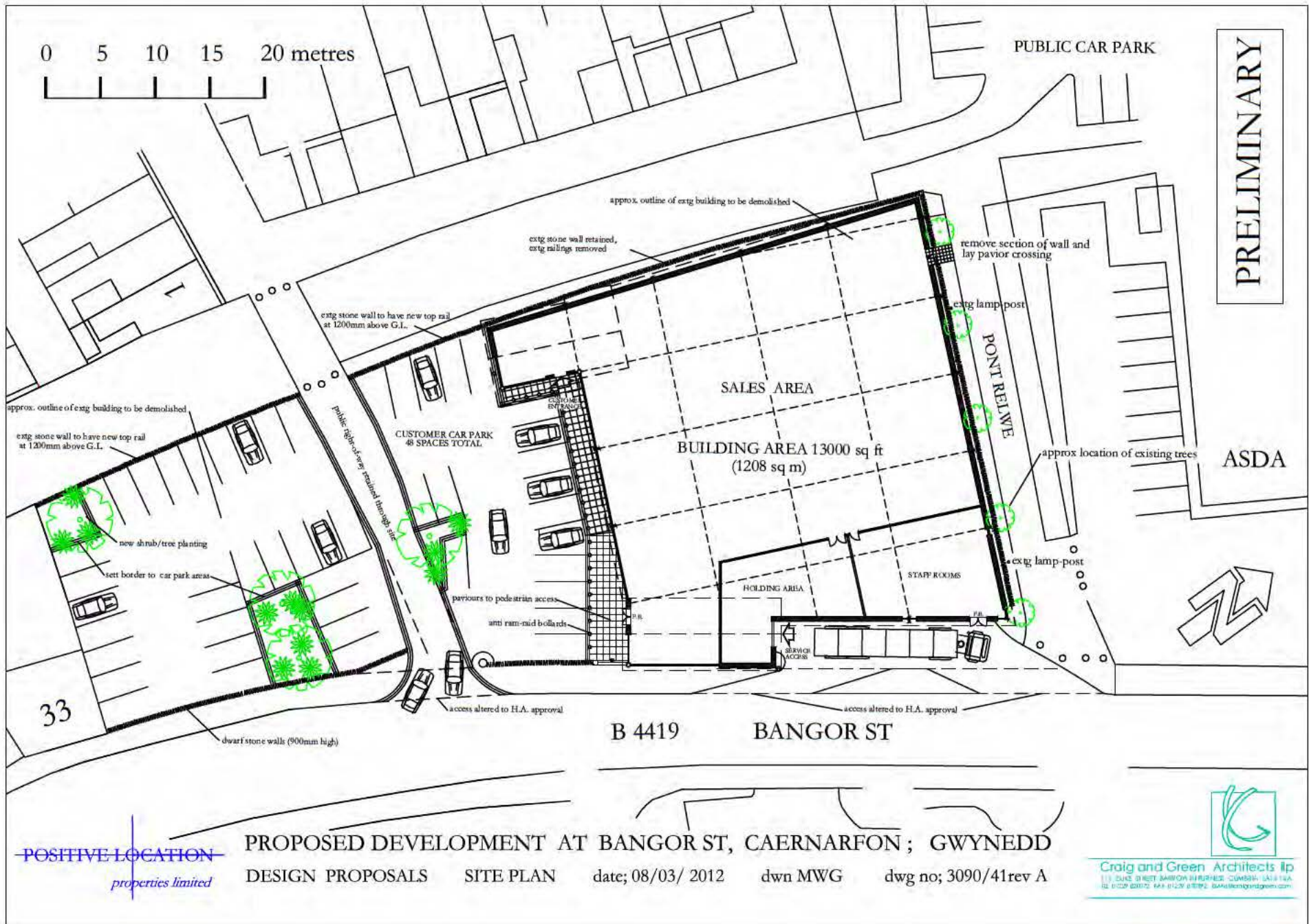
Sutton Trade Directory: 1889

Bennett's Trade Directory: 1899, 1932, 1933

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

## **Appendix B.**

### **Proposed Site Development – Plans and Elevations**



PRELIMINARY



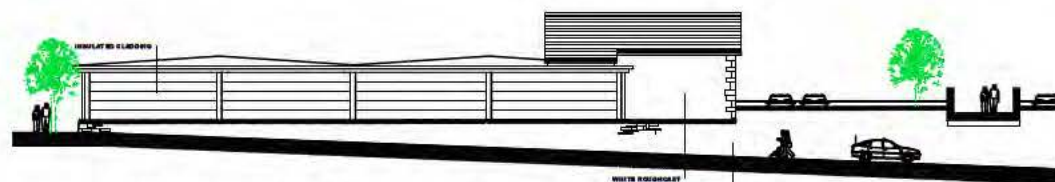
ELEVATION TO BANGOR ST



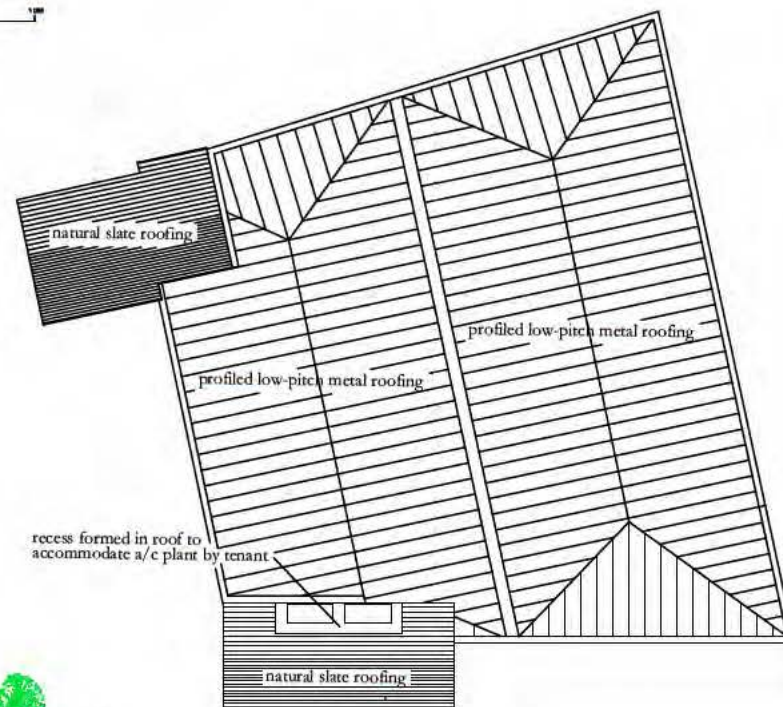
ELEVATION TO CAR PARK



ELEVATION TO PONT RELWE



ELEVATION TO BALACLAVA ROAD



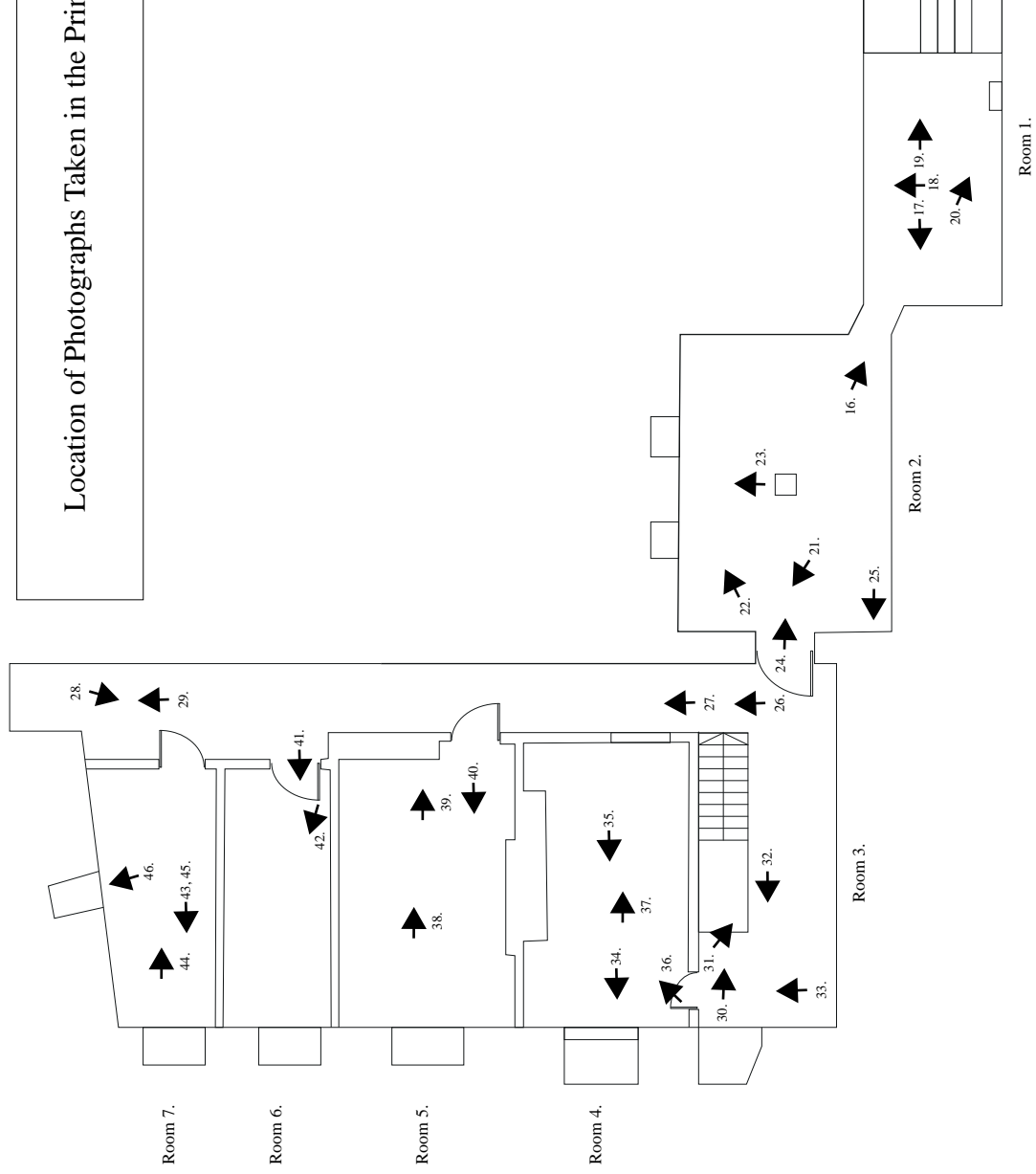
ROOF PLAN

## **Appendix C.**

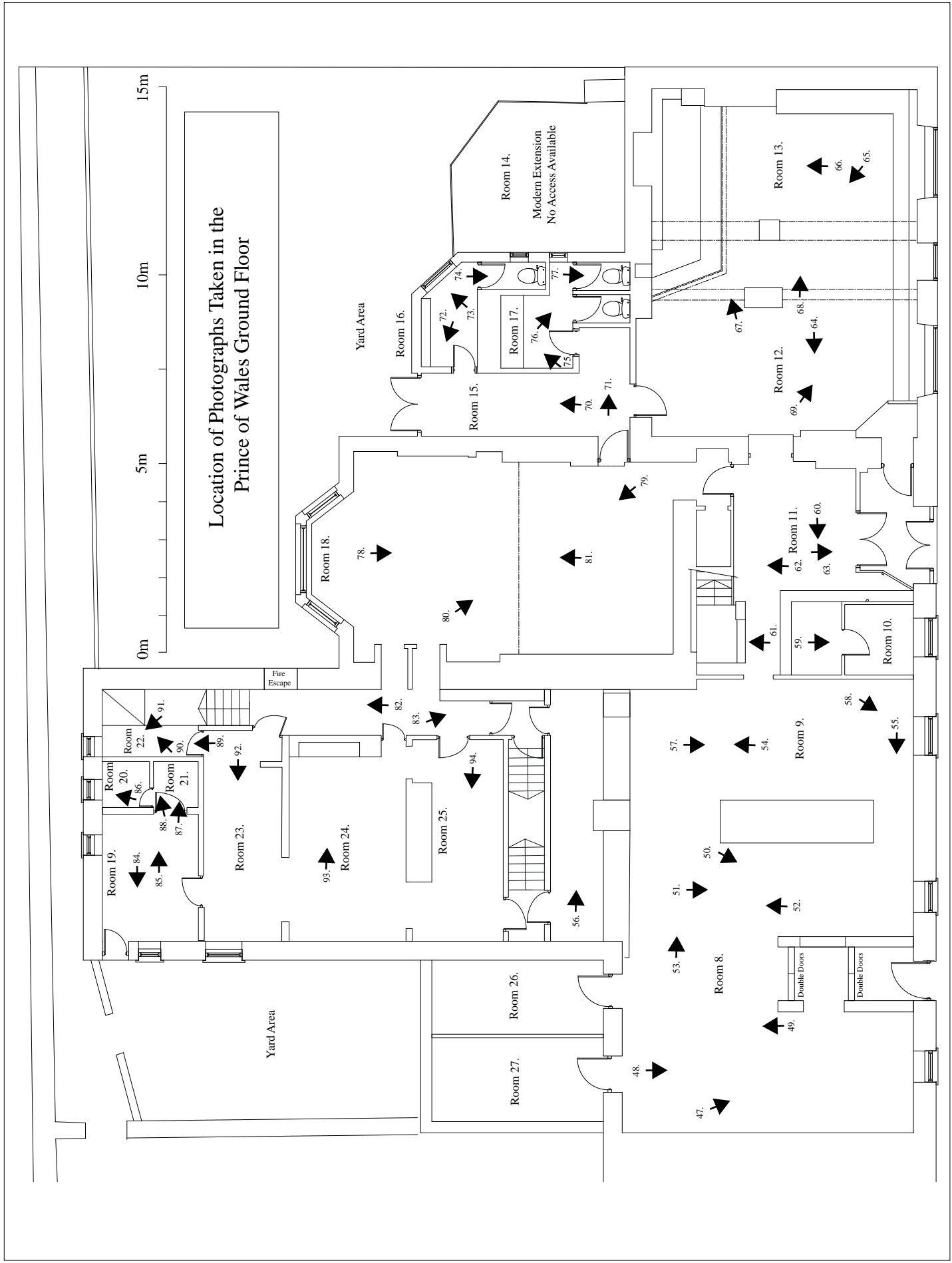
### **Location and Direction of Photographic Plates**

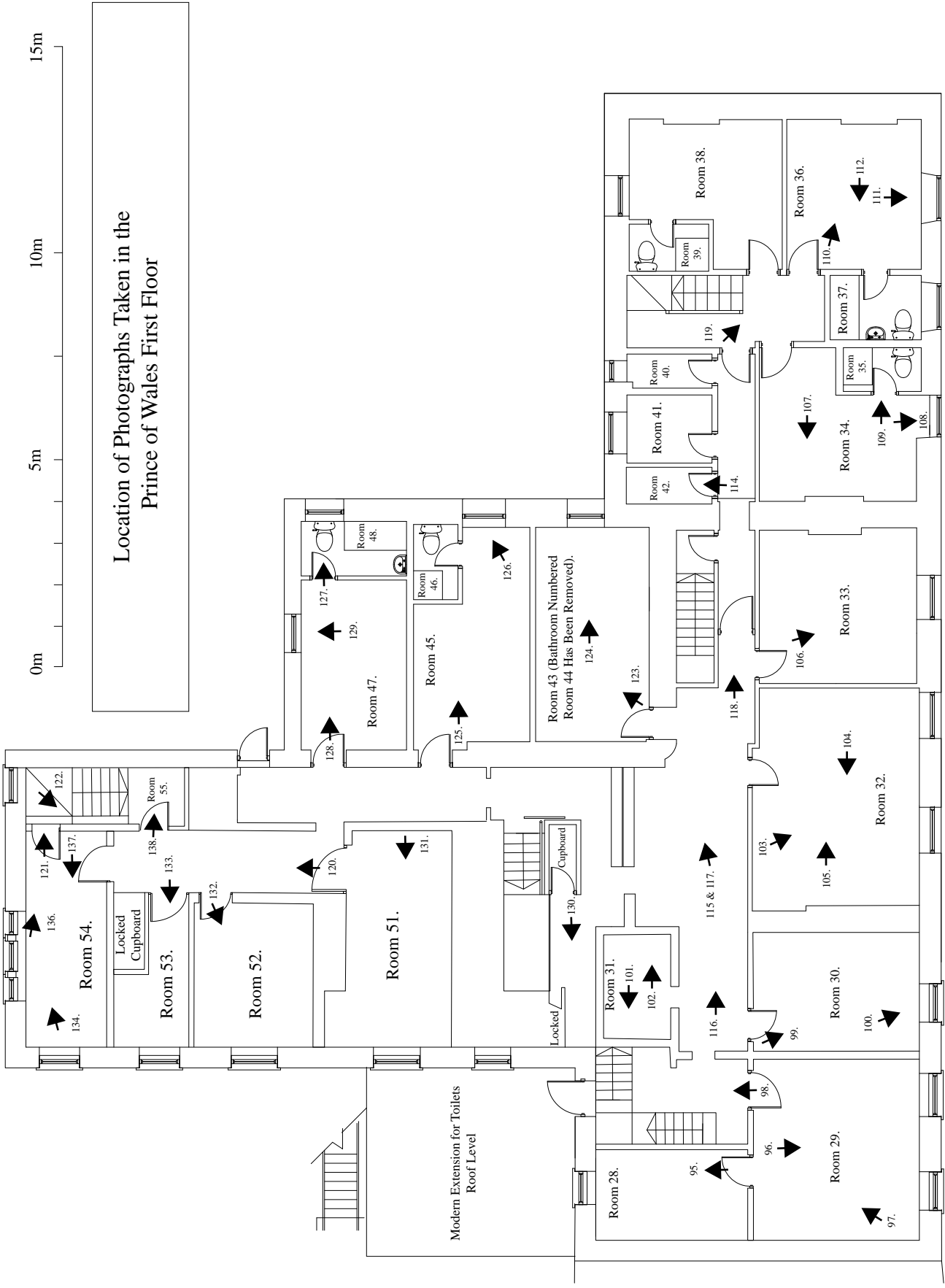


# Location of Photographs Taken in the Prince of Wales Cellars









0m 5m 10m 15m

# Location of Photographs Taken in the Prince of Wales Second Floor

