

# Castle Square, Caernarfon

## Archaeological Watching Brief/ Briff Gwyllo Archaeolegol



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# Castle Square, Caernarfon

## Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol/ Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /  
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 46677

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Ionawr/January 2024

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Carolina Guimarães Ferreira

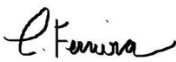


Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image: View of No 22 Castle Square; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2798\_05).

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## CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

*Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan SP Energy Networks – Ardal y Gogledd i ymgymryd â Briff Gwyllo Archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â datgelu bae ar y cyd cebl trydan tanddaearol presennol a gosod trac cebl 5m yn y llwybr troed slabbed gwenithfaen yn Rhif 22 Sgwâr y Castell, Caernarfon. Cynhaliwyd y briff gwyllo rhwng 10 a 12 Hydref 2023. Cadarnhaodd y canlyniadau fod yr ardal a dargedwyd wedi'i nodweddu gan ddyddodion modern ac aflonyddwch o ganlyniad i adeiladu'r palmant a gwaith blaenorol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gwasanaeth.*

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by SP Energy Networks – North District to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with exposing an existing underground electric cable joint bay and the installation of a 5m cable track in the granite slabbed footpath at No 22 Castle Square, Caernarfon. The watching brief was undertaken between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of October 2023. The results confirmed that the targeted area was characterised by modern deposits and disturbance as a result of the construction of the pavement and previous service-related works.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *SP Energy Networks – North Wales District* (SPEN) to undertake a watching brief during groundworks at No 22 Castle Square, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, (NGR SH 47999 62665; post code LL55 2NA; cf. Figure 01). The groundworks consisted of exposing an existing underground electric cable jointbay and installation of a 5m long cable track in the granite slabbed footpath (cf. Figure 02).

No 22 Castle Square is located within the Y Maes (PRN 62533), as well as conservation area of Caernarfon Town (PRN 3188); the property is c.300m northeast of the World Heritage Site of Caernarfon Castle (NPRN 95318).

The watching brief was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)). In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession; the HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 46677.

The watching brief was undertaken between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of October 2023 and was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Standard and Guidance for The Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.*



## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of Caernarfon in conjunction with the known archaeological record for the local area;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017); and
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Caernarfon is a royal town in Gwynedd, northwest Wales and is the traditional county town of the historic county of Caernarfonshire. It is situated on the southern shore of the Menai Strait, opposite Ynys Môn.

The earliest period of occupation within the town was the Roman fort of Segontium (NPRN 93511). It was founded along with a series of other forts and road network with the conquest of Wales by the governor of Britannia, Cnaeus Julius Agricola in AD 77. Archaeological excavations have shown that the fort was occupied until about AD 394 and was the subject of repeated rebuilding from AD 140. It accommodated a regiment of auxiliary infantry of up to 1,000 soldiers.

In the medieval period, Caernarfon was a Welsh town with a port and court of Gwynedd (PRN 5042). This settlement made way for Edward I's royal borough, which included the medieval town of Caernarfon (NPRN 33011), which was enclosed by town walls (NPRN 93527) and dominated by the Caernarfon Castle (NPRN 95318). The town and castle were built following the English conquest of Gwynedd in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Construction commenced on the town walls and castle in 1283. The first phase of the town walls were completed by 1285, being of rubble-stone construction. The wall comprises two gatehouses and eight round towers and has survived almost to its original full extent.

The site of Caernarfon Castle was already occupied by a motte and bailey castle, most likely built by Hugh of Avranches around 1090 as part of the Norman invasion of Wales. Construction of the Edwardian castle started in 1283 and was still incomplete by about 1330 when major work ended. The banded stone towers of the castle were stylised to replicate the walls of Constantinople. The site is long and narrow consisting of seven great polygonal towers, two turrets and two great twin towered gates, all joined by massive curtain walls tracing a rough figure of eight. The castle is divided into an upper and a lower ward, with the Great Hall and kitchens built against the inner face of the curtain wall. Accommodation was provided within the gatehouses and towers. Although Edward II was born at Caernarfon, and it remained the official capital of north Wales, it was never used as a base for a ruling Prince of Wales and its political importance diminished. It remained garrisoned, however, and withstood two sieges during the Glyndwr rebellion in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was again held by the Royalists during the Civil War, this time withstanding three separate sieges. The castle was abandoned following the Civil War being extensively refurbished and restored from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Y Maes (Castle Square) (PRN 62533) is thought to have been the original site of the Norman bailey built in 1090 which was later captured in 1115 by the Welsh, and then turned into a garden of a llys of the Welsh princes (Cadw 2010). When the Edwardian castle and walls were

built during the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the Maes was kept as a marketplace and in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was turned into a town square (ibid.).

At the location of the groundworks, Nos 22-23 Castle Square (PRN 12012) are Grade II listed buildings (Listed Building Ref. No. 3837). They comprise two late 19<sup>th</sup> century three-storey terraced houses that were converted into shops. The buildings and their associated forecourt railings as stated by Cadw, were listed by their retention of Georgian character and along with other associated assets, for their contribution to the historic townscape and setting of Caernarfon Castle.

Situated next to No 22 Castle Square, Natwest Bank (PRN 63405) and the railings to the basement steps are Grade II listed (Listed Building Ref. No. 26576) and comprise of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century three storey building with attic and basement. The building along with attic and basement have been listed for their architectural interest as a freestyle bank that was characteristic of the Edwardian period (as stated by Cadw).

The character of Caernarfon remained rural until the 19<sup>th</sup> century and became a prime location due to its proximity to the slate quarries of north Wales along with its contribution to the development of its harbour. Slate Quay (NPRN 34153) in Caernarfon was constructed along the northern bank of the Afon Seiont during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was the port of shipment of slates from the Dyffryn Nantlle quarries. Access from the quarries to the harbour was better facilitated by the construction of the 3'6" gauge Nantlle Railway in 1828 and this was replaced by standard gauge rails in 1871.

The 1st edition 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey County Series map (Caernarvonshire Sheet XV.4; cf. Figure 03), published in 1889, shows the location of No. 22 as a narrow mid-terrace building on the eastern site of Y Maes and part of a row of six building. The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey County Series map (Caernarvonshire Sheet XV.4; cf. Figure 04), published twenty-nine years later in 1918, shows the row terrace with four buildings; the Presbyterian Chapel and bank visible on the first edition are still there, but the remaining four properties have now been replaced by four larger buildings, one of which is listed as a bank. The current outline of No. 22 appears similar to that visible on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

An archaeological watching brief is defined as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme resulted in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

The groundworks were undertaken by O'Connor Utilities (OCU) and on behalf of SPEN and comprised the following (cf. Figure 02):

- Location 2 – excavation, backfill and reinstatement of joint bay in the granite slabbed footpath adjacent to No 22 Castle Square
- Location 1 to Location 2 – excavation, backfill and reinstatement of a 5m track in granite slabbed footpath. Installation 8m of 95mm 4c w/form service cable through customer installed duct to service position.

The groundworks were completed between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of October 2023.

## **3.2 Fieldwork Methodology**

All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas and included stratigraphic composition and depth. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 x 3,072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of seventeen photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2798\_01 to G2798\_19; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).

All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. A total of four deposits ((01), (02), (03) and (04)) were identified and recorded using GAT pro-formas.

### 3.3 Data Management Plan

The fieldwork data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives and used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. There is no de-selected digital data.

External datasets for the regional HER and RCAHMW are as follows:

- HER: digital report (PDF format) and Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel format); the report and dataset have been prepared in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Microsoft Excel);
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### 3.4 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer, and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy has taken into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

The project specific selection strategy is reproduced as [Appendix III](#).

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

A pre-start site visit was undertaken on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2023, with GAT present along with GAPS, SPEN and OCU representatives. Pre-commencement photographs of the groundwork area (Location 1 and 2) was taken by GAT (Plate 01), and the cellar for No. 22 Castle Square was inspected, as it continued beneath the pavement, beyond the surface level elevation and it was discussed that the cellar could be impacted by the groundworks. It was agreed by GAPS, SPEN and OCU to reschedule the groundworks and watching brief for the 10<sup>th</sup> October 2023, to allow time to reach a decision on a more suitable approach.

The groundworks were subsequently completed between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> October 2023, with excavation completed by hand to minimise impact on the cellar. The groundworks comprised cable trench that ran perpendicular to the pavement; a steel disc cutting saw was used to loosen the joints between the granite paving slabs, which were then removed and stored to one side, followed by hand excavation of deposits encountered beneath.

*For the purposes of the watching brief, each individual context was given a unique identifying number. Context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (01)) represent layers, deposits, and fills.*



## **4.2 Cable Trench**

The cable trench was positioned across the granite slabbed pavement and ran perpendicular to No 22 Castle Square. The purpose of the trench was to expose an existing underground electric cable joint bay located adjacent to the property and to install a 5m cable under the pavement (cf. Figure 02). The cable trench measured 1.0m long by 1.0m wide. The cable trench was demarcated by the use of yellow spray paint, followed by the use of a disc cutting steel saw to loosen the joints between the paving slabs. A hand shovel was used to remove the granite slabs before being placed to the side. A pry bar was then used to break up the concrete (02) (Plate 02). The cable trench was dug to a limit of excavation at 0.5m (Plates 03 and 04).

A thin 0.05m pinkish-grey gritty material (01) was encountered directly beneath the slabs (Plate 05), followed by a layer of concrete mortar mix (02) measuring 0.1m deep; beneath this was a yellowish grey sandy clay deposit (03) 0.2m deep that capped a pinkish brown sandy clay deposit (04) mixed with stone inclusions, which continued to the limit of excavation (Plate 06). The pinkish brown sandy clay deposit was the infill for the existing cable trench.

No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the trench and no artefacts were recovered.

## 5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *SP Energy Networks – North Wales District* to undertake a watching brief at No 22 Castle Square, Caernarfon, Gwynedd. The groundworks consisted of exposing an existing underground electric cable joint bay and to install a 5m cable track in the granite slabbed footpath. The watching brief was undertaken between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of October 2023.

The groundworks took place outside No 22 Castle Square facing Y Maes, as well as being in the vicinity of the World Heritage Site of Caernarfon Castle and within the conservation area of Caernarfon Town.

A single service trench was excavated adjacent to No 22 Castle Square, leading from the nearby cable joint bay to the property. Due to the existing cellar extending beneath the pavement, there was a possibility that the groundworks would have affected the structural integrity of the cellar, and it was agreed that excavation was to be carried out by hand. The groundworks did not affect the cellar and archaeological activity encountered was limited to modern deposits associated with the construction of the pavement and previous service-related works.

## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>).
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition).
3. Cadw, 2010. Caernarfon Waterfront: Understanding Urban Character.
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.
6. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023. Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording.
7. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023. Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording.
8. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects.
9. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.
10. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives.
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2.
13. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).



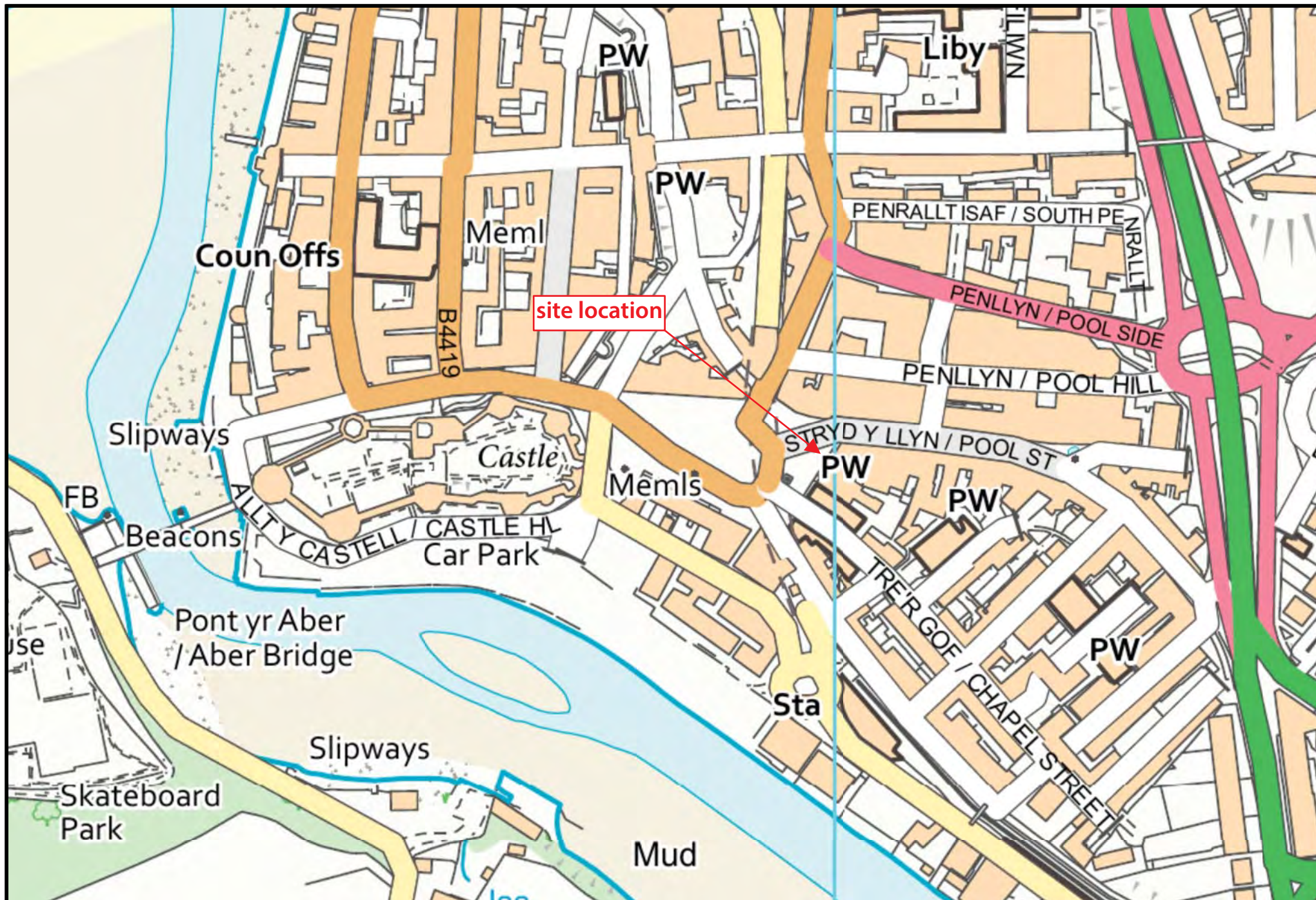


Figure 01: Location plan. Scale 1:2500@A4. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577.  
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## CONSENT Required

**SPEN EXCAVATION**  
**247992/362668**

X Coord: 248,026  
Y Coord: 362,669



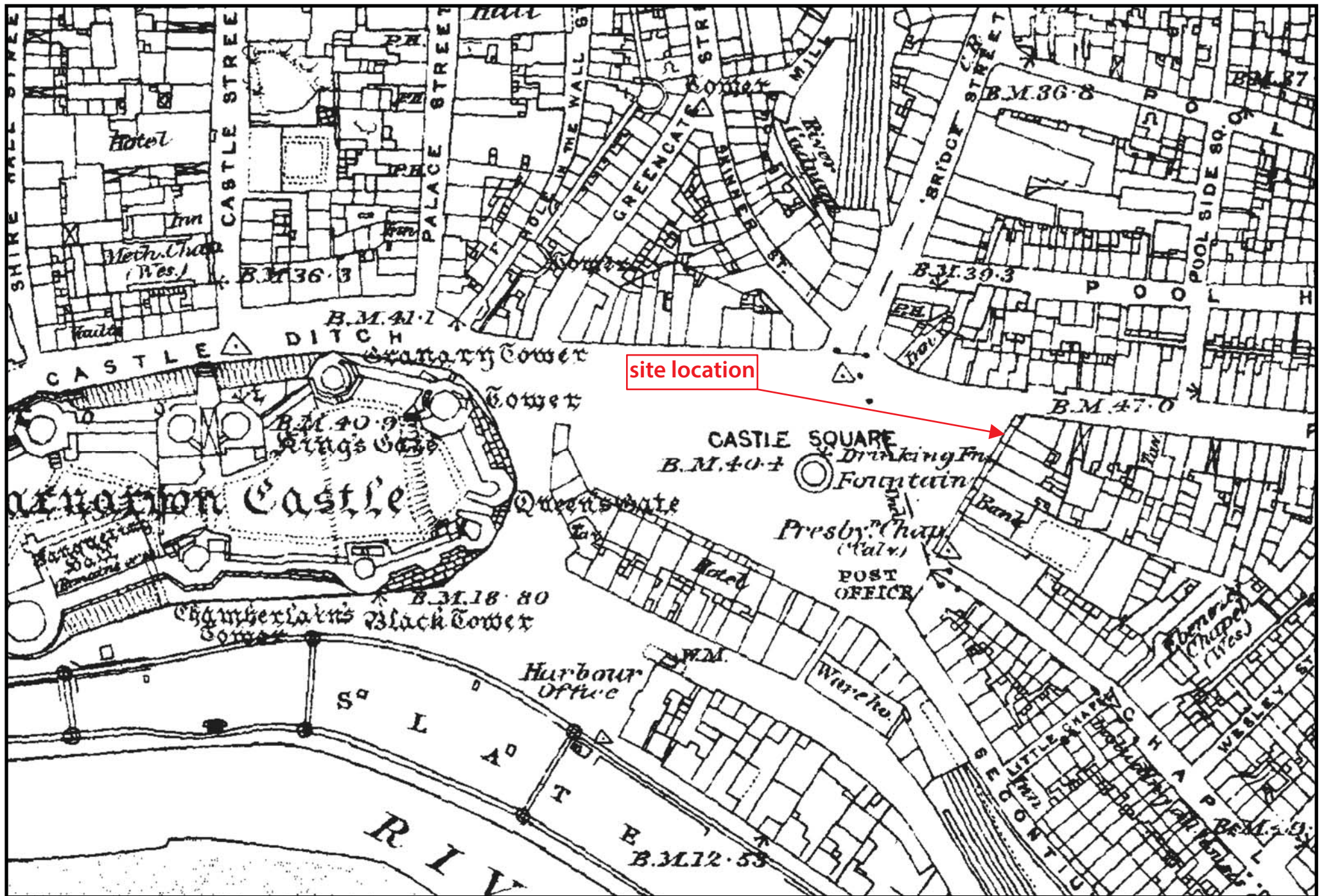


Figure 03: Reproduction of the 1st edition 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey County Series map (Caernarvonshire Sheet XV.4), published in 1889. Scale: 1:2500@A4.





SLAT





Plate 1: Pre-commencement view of area to be excavated; scale Not used; view from SSW (archive reference: G2798\_06).



Plate 2: View of concrete mortar after removal of granite slabs; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2798\_07).





Plate 3: Working shot of removal of concrete mortar mix by hand; scale Not used; view from SW (archive reference: G2798\_08).



Plate 4: Working shot of excavation of existing service cable trench; scale Not used; view from SSW (archive reference: G2798\_09).





Plate 5: Working shot of excavation of existing service cable trench, showing deposits underneath building; scale Not used; view from WSW (archive reference: G2798\_10).



Plate 6: View of excavated area showing electric cables; scale 1x1 m; view from S (archive reference: G2798\_17).

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation**

22 CASTLE SQUARE, CAERNARFON (G2798)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
WATCHING BRIEF




*Prepared for*

*SP Energy Networks – North Wales District*

***August 2023***



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Carolina Ferreira		03.08.2023
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		03.08.2023
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		03.08.2023

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1	Revised start date; Revised insurance information.	Para 1; Para 7	Internal reissue

All GAT staff should sign their copy to confirm the project specification is read and understood and retain a copy of the specification for the duration of their involvement with the project. On completion, the specification should be retained with the project archive:

Name

Signature

Date

## **22 CASTLE SQUARE, CAERNARFON (G2798)**

### **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A WATCHING BRIEF**

Prepared for *SP Energy Networks – North Wales District*, August 2023

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Caernarfon: Essential Setting and Significant Views (Blue), Scale: 1:2500@A4, Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap District © Crown copyright and database right 2023. Additional data sourced from third parties, including public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0. ....	29
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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *SP Energy Networks – North Wales District* to undertake a watching brief at 22 Castle Square, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, (NGR SH 47999 62665; post code LL55 2NA; [Figure 01](#)). The groundworks will consist of exposing an existing underground electric cable jointbay and to install a 5m cable track in the granite slabbed footpath. In the initial phase, the watching brief will monitor the hand excavation of a trial hole to determine whether there is sufficient depth (minimum 450mm) to route the new electric cable to the building.

The groundworks will be conducted at 22 Castle Square, which is situated c.300m northeast of the World Heritage Site of Caernarfon Castle (NPRN 95318), and within the conservation area of Caernarfon Town (PRN 3188) and The Maes, Caernarfon designated urban character area (PRN 62533; see Figures [02](#), [03](#) and [04](#)).

The watching brief will be undertaken on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2023. It will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for The Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of Caernarfon in conjunction with the known archaeological record for the local area;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017); and
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

## **1.2 Monitoring Arrangements**

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

### **1.3 Historic Environment Record**

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1910 and the Event Primary Reference Number is 46677. The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new assets identified and recorded.

Prior to submission of data to the HER on completion of the project, a bilingual event summary document will be prepared in *Microsoft Word* based on the format defined in section 4.2 of *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Caernarfon is a royal town in Gwynedd, northwest Wales and is the traditional county town of the historic county of Caernarfonshire. It is situated on the southern shore of the Menai Strait, opposite Ynys Môn.

The earliest period of occupation within the town was the Roman fort of Segontium (NPRN 93511). It was founded along with a series of other forts and road network with the conquest of Wales by the governor of Britannia, Cnaeus Julius Agricola in AD 77. Archaeological excavations have shown that the fort was occupied until about AD 394 and was the subject of repeated rebuilding from AD 140. It accommodated a regiment of auxiliary infantry of up to 1,000 soldiers.

In the medieval period, Caernarfon was a Welsh town with a port and court (PRN 5042) of Gwynedd. This settlement made way for Edward I's royal borough, which included the medieval town of Caernarfon (NPRN 33011), which was enclosed by town walls (NPRN 93527) and dominated by the Caernarfon Castle (NPRN 95318). The town and castle were built following the English conquest of Gwynedd in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Construction commenced on the town walls and castle in 1283. The first phase of the town walls were completed by 1285, being of rubble-stone construction. The wall comprises two gatehouses and eight round towers and has survived almost to its original full extent.

The site of Caernarfon Castle was already occupied by a motte and bailey castle, most likely built by Hugh of Avranches around 1090 as part of the Norman invasion of Wales. Construction of the Edwardian castle started in 1283 and was still incomplete by about 1330 when major work ended. The banded stone towers of the castle were stylised to replicate the walls of Constantinople. The site is long and narrow consisting of seven great polygonal towers, two turrets and two great twin towered gates, all joined by massive curtain walls tracing a rough figure of eight. The castle is divided into an upper and a lower ward, with the Great Hall and kitchens built against the inner face of the curtain wall. Accommodation was provided within the gatehouses and towers. Although Edward II was born at Caernarfon, and it remained the official capital of north Wales, it was never used as a base for a ruling Prince of Wales and its political importance diminished. It remained garrisoned, however, and withstood two sieges during the Glyndwr rebellion in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was again held by the Royalists during the Civil War, this time withstanding three separate sieges. The castle was abandoned following the Civil War being extensively refurbished and restored from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The Maes (Castle Square) (PRN 62533) is thought to have been the original site of the Norman bailey built in 1090 which was later captured in 1115 by the Welsh, and then turned into a garden of a llys of the Welsh princes (Cadw 2010). When the Edwardian castle and walls were built during the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the Maes was kept as a marketplace and in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was turned into a town square (Ibid.).

At the location of the groundworks and watching brief, Nos 22-23 Castle Square (PRN 12012) are Grade II listed (Listed Building Ref. No. 3837), comprising of 2 late 19<sup>th</sup> century 3 storey terrace houses that were converted to shops. The building and associated forecourt railings as stated by Cadw, were listed by their retention of Georgian character and along with other associated assets, for their contribution to the historic townscape and setting of Caernarfon Castle.

Located next to the groundworks and watching brief, Natwest Bank (PRN 63405) and the railings to the basement steps are Grade II listed (Listed Building Ref. No. 26576), comprising of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century 3 story building with attic and basement that were listed for their architectural interest as a freestyle bank that was characteristic of the Edwardian period (as stated by Cadw).

The character of Caernarfon remained rural until the 19<sup>th</sup> century prime location in proximity to the slate quarries of north Wales contributed to the development of its harbour. Slate Quay (NPRN 34153), Caernarfon was constructed along the northern bank of the Afon Seiont during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was the port of shipment of slates from the Dyffryn Nantlle quarries. Access from the quarries to the harbour was better facilitated by the construction of the 3'6" gauge Nantlle Railway in 1828 and this was replaced by standard gauge rails in 1871.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020).

The watching brief will monitor the following SP Energy Networks – North Wales District groundworks (with reference to [Figure 01](#)):

- Location 2 – excavate, backfill and reinstate joint bay in the granite slabbed footpath adjacent to 22 Castle Square.
- Location 1 to Location 2 – excavate, backfill and reinstate 5m track in granite slabbed footpath. Install 8m of 95mm 4c w/form service cable through customer installed duct to service position.

### 3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- A photographic record will detail the site before, during and after the groundworks;
- The watching brief will monitor the groundworks as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2798\_001**. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified within the confines of the duct trench, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;
- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim fieldwork report** will be submitted summarising the results of the mitigation, along with recommendations for a post-excavation assessment and analysis (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional*



*time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

### 3.3 Human Remains

Whilst human remains are not expected, if any human remains are identified that cannot be preserved in situ, any excavation will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a Ministry of Justice licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. In accordance with the Ministry of Justice licence, recovered remains will be reburied once the investigation and/or assessment/analysis are complete.

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: [northwalesosteology@outlook.com](mailto:northwalesosteology@outlook.com) who will assist in devising the excavation, recording and sampling strategy for features containing human remains. The osteologist should also help to ensure that adequate post-excavation processing of human remains is carried out so that the material is in a fit state for assessment during the post-excavation stage. For inhumations, this will involve washing, drying, marking and packing.

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017).

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (Historic England, 2020)*.

### **3.4 Ecofacts**

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for assessment and analysis, bulk ecofact samples will be taken by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using 10 litre sampling buckets. The deposits will be assessed and analysed for plant species and charcoal, with the results used to inform agrarian practices and wood fuel use, as well as possibly dating. Initial assessment would be completed by the GAT Project Archaeologist team using wet sieving, with the subsequent species identification assessment completed by an ecofact specialist (Jackaline Robertson | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). Any deposits deemed suitable for dating will be submitted to a laboratory specialising in radiocarbon dating (e.g., SUERC).

*Any ecofact assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with GAPS and the client.*

Any ecofact samples taken from human burials will be recovered in accordance with the appointed osteologist's guidance.

### 3.5 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification; pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date will be examined, noted and discarded on site. Any artefacts recovered will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within First Aid for Finds (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: [lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com)).

*Any specialist assessment/analysis proposals will require additional resourcing and cost and will only be undertaken further to agreement with GAPS and the client.*

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Storiell.

### 3.6 Working Project Archive

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

The site archive data will then be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

### **3.7 Data Management Plan**

The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated Selection Strategy document appended to the final report.

### 3.8 Reporting

Should extensive archaeology, including dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted first summarising the results of the mitigation and providing recommendations for post-excavation assessment and analysis in line with the Historic England MAP2 process. Further to the completion of the post-excavation assessment and analysis, a **final report** will be prepared that will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English);
2. Introduction;
3. Background;
4. Methodology;
5. Results;
6. Conclusion;
7. List of sources consulted;
8. Figures; to include
  - a. General location plan;
  - b. Detailed location plans specific to targeted area – to each include location of archaeological features (if applicable);
  - c. Plans and sections of archaeological features (if applicable).
9. Appendix I – approved GAT written scheme of investigation
10. Appendix II – photographic register
11. Appendix III – GAT selection strategy
12. Appendix IV - context register (if applicable)
13. Appendix V – drawing register (if applicable)
14. Appendix VI - artefact register (if applicable)
15. Appendix VII – ecofact register (if applicable)
16. Appendix VIII – specialist reporting (if applicable)

The schedule for reporting will be determined by the scale and complexity of any archaeology encountered (or lack thereof), but a fieldwork or interim report will provisionally be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion. All parties will subsequently be informed in of the expected submission date for the final report and archive.

### 3.9 Dissemination

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client, and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within one month of final report completion, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales within one month of final report completion; the dataset will be compiled in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1* and include:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).



### 3.10 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including GAPS, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy will be summarised in [Appendix III](#) and finalised for the final report; the strategy will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

## 4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologists. For the watching brief, a minimum of 1 No Project Archaeologist will be present, with additional Project Archaeologists deployed if required.

The Project Archaeologists will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above;
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the GAT HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on result;
- GAT HER and RCAHMW archive submission.

## **5 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site-specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client prior to the start of the field survey. All GAT staff attending will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

## **6 SOCIAL MEDIA**

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

## **7 INSURANCE**

### **7.1 Public/Products Liability**

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 000375

EXPIRY DATE 22/08/2024

### **7.2 Employers Liability**

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 000375

EXPIRY DATE 22/08/2024

### **7.3 Professional Indemnity**

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER AXA Insurance UK Plc

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER TG0275

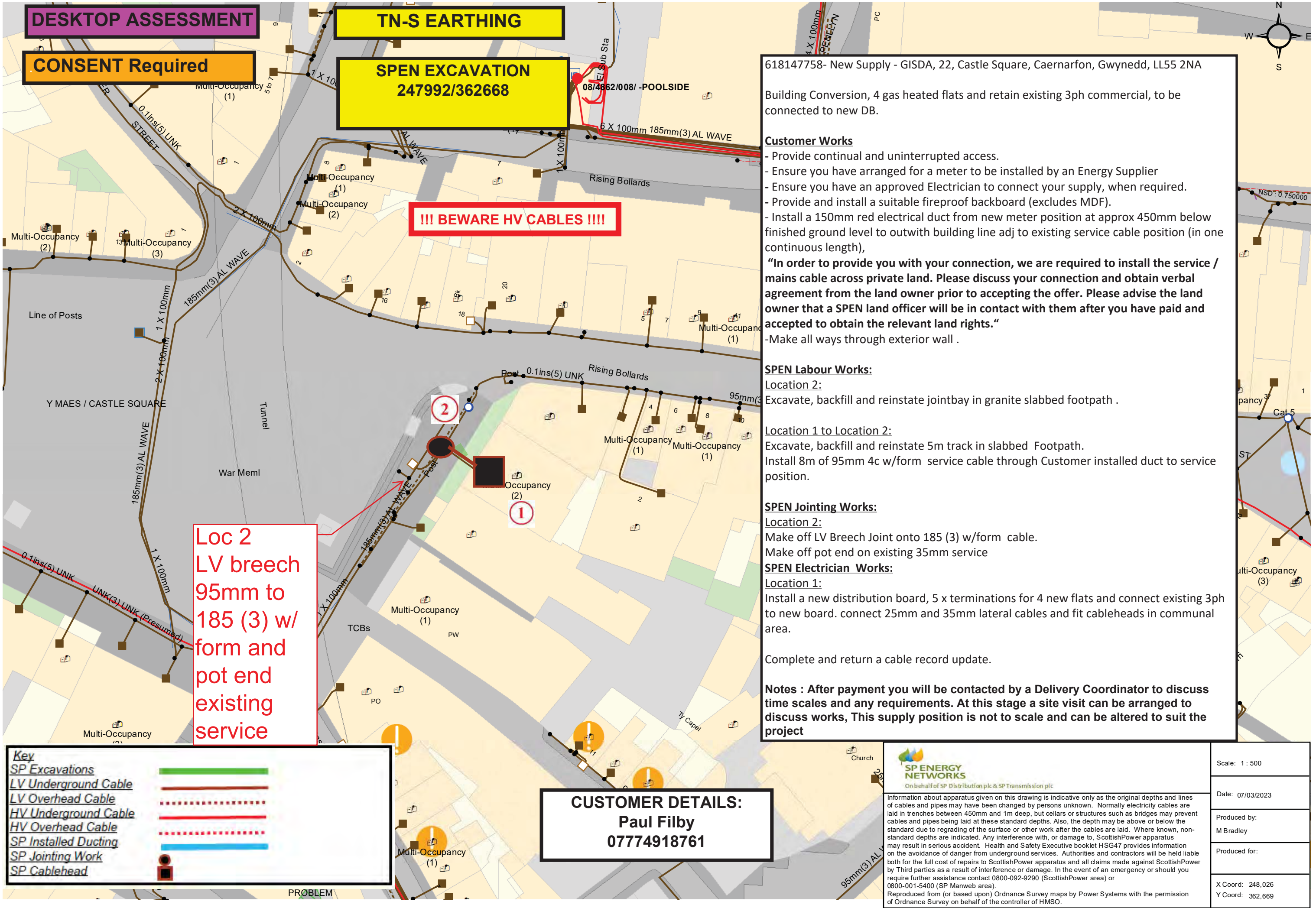
EXPIRY DATE 22/08/2024

## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>).
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition).
3. Cadw, 2010. Caernarfon Waterfront: Understanding Urban Character.
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief.
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.
6. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.
7. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects.
8. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.
9. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).
10. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation.
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives.
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2020, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2.
13. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).

## **FIGURE 01**

**Reproduction of SPEN Design Drawing 618147758**



DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

CONSENT Required

TN-S EARTHING

SPEN EXCAVATION  
247992/362668

!!! BEWARE HV CABLES !!!

Loc 2  
LV breach  
95mm to  
185 (3) w/  
form and  
pot end  
existing  
service

Key  
SP Excavations  
LV Underground Cable  
LV Overhead Cable  
HV Underground Cable  
HV Overhead Cable  
SP Installed Ducting  
SP Jointing Work  
SP Cablehead

CUSTOMER DETAILS:  
Paul Filby  
07774918761

618147758- New Supply - GISDA, 22, Castle Square, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, LL55 2NA

Building Conversion, 4 gas heated flats and retain existing 3ph commercial, to be connected to new DB.

#### Customer Works

- Provide continual and uninterrupted access.
- Ensure you have arranged for a meter to be installed by an Energy Supplier
- Ensure you have an approved Electrician to connect your supply, when required.
- Provide and install a suitable fireproof backboard (excludes MDF).
- Install a 150mm red electrical duct from new meter position at approx 450mm below finished ground level to outwith building line adj to existing service cable position (in one continuous length),  
"In order to provide you with your connection, we are required to install the service / mains cable across private land. Please discuss your connection and obtain verbal agreement from the land owner prior to accepting the offer. Please advise the land owner that a SPEN land officer will be in contact with them after you have paid and accepted to obtain the relevant land rights."  
-Make all ways through exterior wall .

#### SPEN Labour Works:

##### Location 2:

Excavate, backfill and reinstate jointbay in granite slabbed footpath .

##### Location 1 to Location 2:

Excavate, backfill and reinstate 5m track in slabbed Footpath.  
Install 8m of 95mm 4c w/form service cable through Customer installed duct to service position.

#### SPEN Jointing Works:

##### Location 2:

Make off LV Breech Joint onto 185 (3) w/form cable.  
Make off pot end on existing 35mm service

#### SPEN Electrician Works:

##### Location 1:

Install a new distribution board, 5 x terminations for 4 new flats and connect existing 3ph to new board. connect 25mm and 35mm lateral cables and fit cableheads in communal area.

Complete and return a cable record update.

Notes : After payment you will be contacted by a Delivery Coordinator to discuss time scales and any requirements. At this stage a site visit can be arranged to discuss works, This supply position is not to scale and can be altered to suit the project



Information about apparatus given on this drawing is indicative only as the original depths and lines of cables and pipes may have been changed by persons unknown. Normally electricity cables are laid in trenches between 450mm and 1m deep, but cellars or structures such as bridges may prevent cables and pipes being laid at these standard depths. Also, the depth may be above or below the standard due to regrading of the surface or other work after the cables are laid. Where known, non-standard depths are indicated. Any interference with, or damage to, ScottishPower apparatus may result in serious accident. Health and Safety Executive booklet HSG47 provides information on the avoidance of danger from underground services. Authorities and contractors will be held liable both for the full cost of repairs to ScottishPower apparatus and all claims made against ScottishPower by Third parties as a result of interference or damage. In the event of an emergency or should you require further assistance contact 0800-092-9290 (ScottishPower area) or 0800-001-5400 (SP Manweb area).  
Reproduced from (or based upon) Ordnance Survey maps by Power Systems with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO.

Scale: 1 : 500

Date: 07/03/2023

Produced by:  
M Bradley

Produced for:

X Coord: 248,026  
Y Coord: 362,669



## **FIGURE 02**

**Caernarfon: Essential Setting and Significant Views (Blue), Scale: 1:2500@A4, Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap District © Crown copyright and database right 2023. Additional data sourced from third parties, including public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0.**

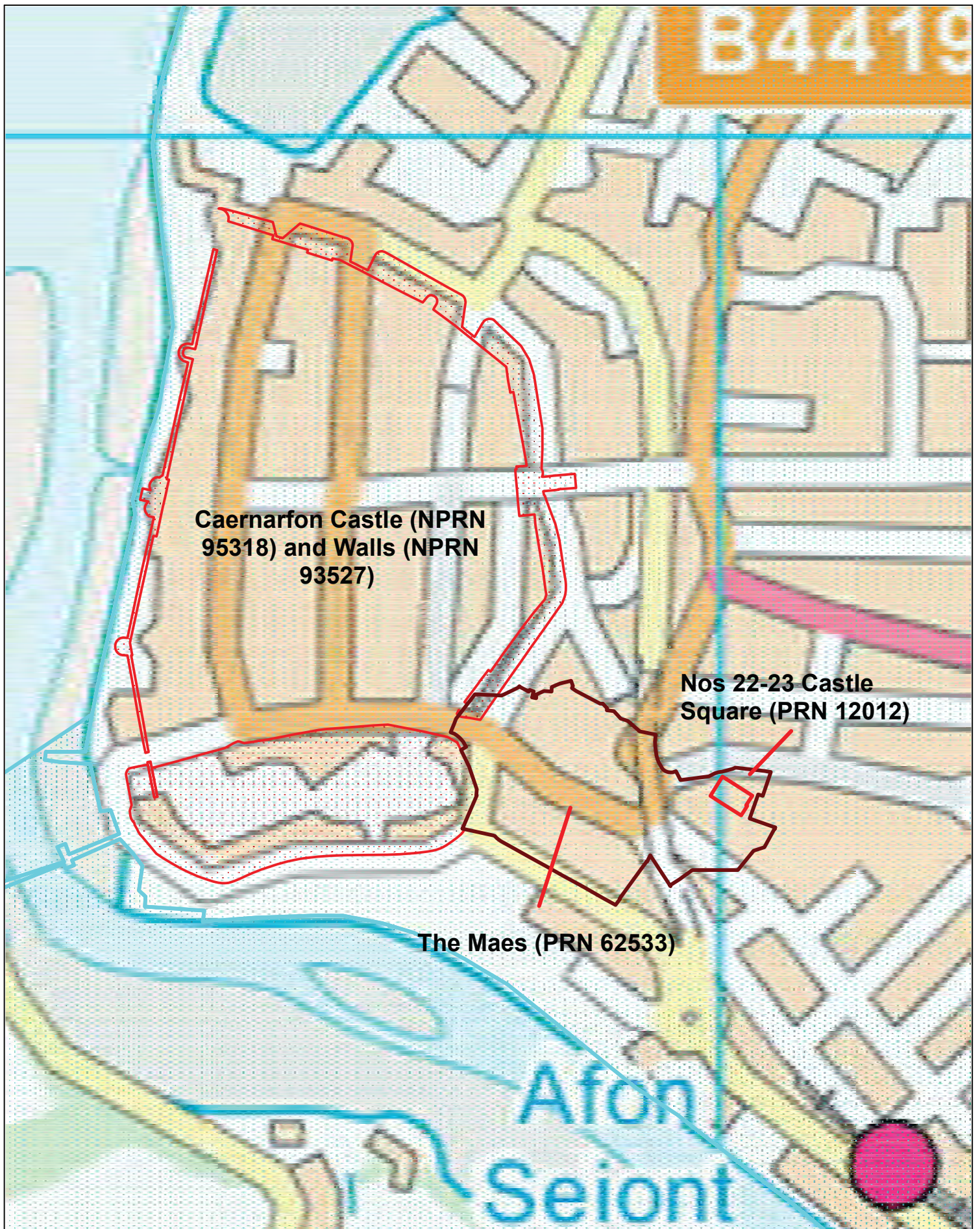


FIGURE 02: Caernarfon: Essential Setting and Significant Views (Blue), Scale: 1:2500@A4, Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap District © Crown copyright and database right 2023. Additional data sourced from third parties, including public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0.

## **FIGURE 03**

**Caernarfon: Conservation Area (Green), Scale: 1:2500@A4, Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap District © Crown copyright and database right 2023. Additional data sourced from third parties, including public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0.**



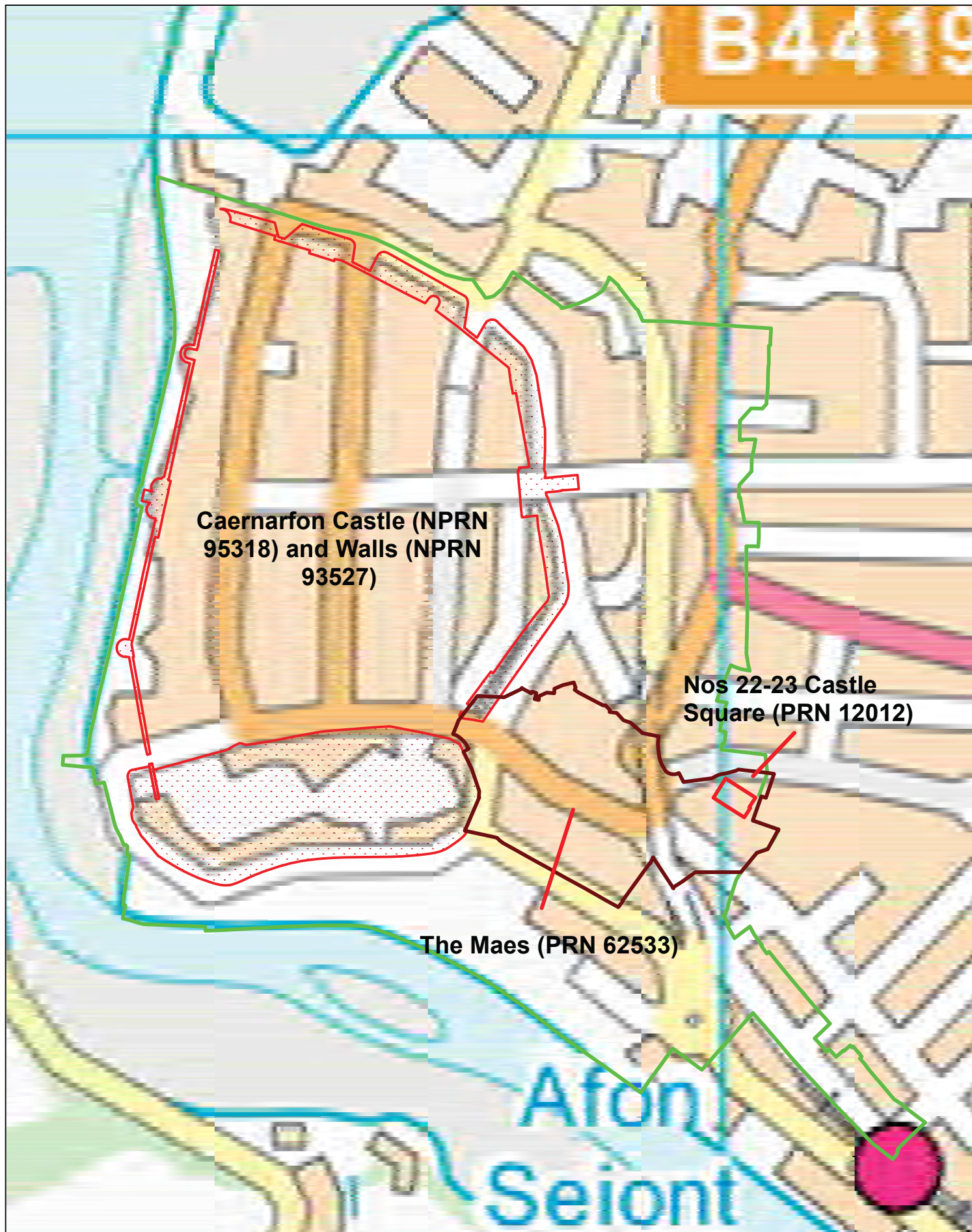


FIGURE 03: Caernarfon: Conservation Area (Green), Scale: 1:2500@A4, Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap District © Crown copyright and database right 2023. Additional data sourced from third parties, including public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0.

## **FIGURE 04**

**Caernarfon: Urban Character Area (Pink), Scale: 1:2500@A4, Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap District © Crown copyright and database right 2023. Additional data sourced from third parties, including public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0.**

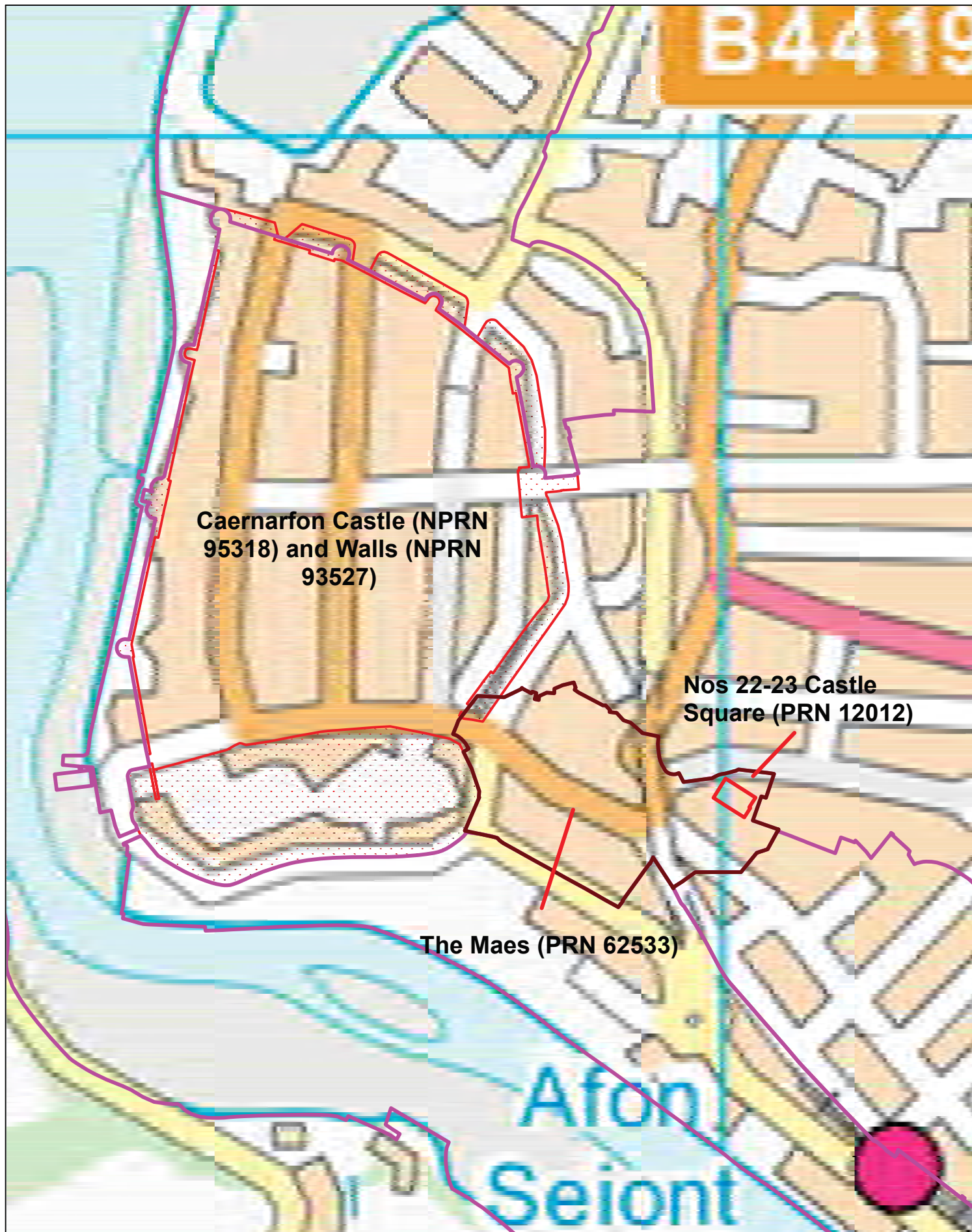


FIGURE 04: Caernarfon: Urban Character Area (Pink), Scale: 1:2500@A4, Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap District © Crown copyright and database right 2023. Additional data sourced from third parties, including public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0.

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Brief Pro-Forma**

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD		Date
Project name	Project number	Compiler
Location		
Description		
Times of travelling and on-site		
Drawn record details		
Photographic record details		



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata Pro-Forma**

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata**

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2798_01	Working shot of cellar	SE	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	23/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2798_02	View of manhole/drain cover in cellar	n/a	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	23/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2798_03	Working shot of cellar	N	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	23/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2798_04	Working shot of cellar	SW	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	23/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2798_05	View of No 22 Castle Square	N	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	23/08/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2798_06	Pre-commencement view of area to be excavated	NE	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	10/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2798_07	View of concrete mortar after removal of granite slabs	SSW	1x1m	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	10/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2798_08	Working shot of removal of concrete mortar mix by hand	SSW	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	11/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2798_09	Working shot of excavation of existing service cable trench	SSW	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	12/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2798_10	Working shot of excavation of existing service cable trench, showing deposits underneath building	WSW	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	11/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2798_11	Working shot of excavation of existing service cable trench, showing deposits underneath building	WSW	Not used	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	11/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2798_12	Mid excavation view of cellar roof at 0.72m below surface	NNE	1x1m	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	12/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2798_13	Mid excavation view cellar roof showing depth 0.72m below surface	WNW	1x1m	Watching Brief	Carolina Ferreira	12/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2798_16	Post-excavation view of excavated area	S	1x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	12/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2798_17	View of excavated area showing electric cables	S	1x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	12/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2798_18	View of excavated area and street sign	W	1x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	12/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2798_19	Post-excavation view of excavated area	S	1x1m	Watching Brief	Anne Marie Oattes	12/10/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy Final**

# G2798\_Castle\_Square\_Caernarfon

## 12/01/2024 v2.0

### Selection Strategy

#### Project Information

##### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>
<b>Organisation</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	GAT Historic Environment Record	03/08/2023
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Tom Fildes, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20/07/2023
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	SPEN	19/07/2023

##### Resources

<b>Resources required</b> Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.
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##### Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

**Note:** This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this

## context information.

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *SP Energy Networks – North Wales District* to undertake a watching brief at 22 Castle Square, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, (NGR SH 47999 62665; post code LL55 2NA; Figure 01). The groundworks will consist of exposing an existing underground electric cable jointbay and to install a 5m cable track in the granite slabbed footpath. In the initial phase, the watching brief will monitor the hand excavation of a trial hole to determine whether there is sufficient depth (minimum 450mm) to route the new electric cable to the building.

The groundworks will be conducted at 22 Castle Square, which is situated c.300m northeast of the World Heritage Site of Caernarfon Castle (NPRN 95318), and within the conservation area of Caernarfon Town (PRN 3188) and The Maes, Caernarfon designated urban character area (PRN 62533; see Figures 02 and 03).

The watching brief was undertaken between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> October 2023.

The results confirmed that the targeted area was characterized by modern deposits and disturbance from the pavement and previous service-related works.

Guimarães Ferreira, C, 2024, Castle Square, Caernarfon: Archaeological Watching Brief. Report no. 1747. Project Code (G2798).

Guimarães Ferreira, C, 2023. Castle Square, Caernarfon: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Prepared for SPEN. August 2023. Project G2798.

# 1 – Digital Data

## Stakeholders

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)  
Sean Derby, (Historic Environment Record Archaeologist), Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;  
Helen Rowe (Senior Archivist), Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

All digital data has been collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers.

The final version of all born digital documents have been selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive; these comprise:

- G2798\_Castle\_Square\_Caernarfon\_Written Scheme of Investigation (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- G2798\_Photographic\_Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- GAT\_1747 (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (17 images in TIFF format);
- Photographic archive (17 images in RAW format);
- Photographic archive (17 images in JPEG format);

A digital archive dataset has been created for the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and comprise:

- Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
- Photographic archive (TIFF format);
- Project Information form (Excel);
- File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
- File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
- File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
- File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

1.1 The digital archive has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the GAT project database via a specific hyperlink.

All digital data has been collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers.

## De-Selected Digital Data

The following client data will not form part of the preserved archive and have been deselected:

- G2798 site location plan supplied by client

The following GAT data generated for the report will not form part of the preserved archive and have been deselected:

- G2798\_combined\_figures.pdf
- G2798\_combined\_plates.pdf
- G2798\_Figures\_and\_Plates\_List.docx



- G2798\_Appendix\_I.pdf
- G2798\_Appendix\_II.docx
- G2798\_Appendix\_II.pdf
- G2798\_rear\_cover.pdf
- G2798\_front\_cover.pdf
- G2798\_inner\_cover.pdf
- G2798\_Plates\_01\_and\_02.pdf
- G2798\_Plates\_03\_and\_04.pdf
- G2798\_Plates\_05\_and\_06.pdf

## Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;  
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;  
Helen Rowe - Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

### Selection

Following the completion of the fieldwork, all documentary material created, generated and/or annotated during data gathering and fieldwork has been selected for inclusion in the preserved archive, and comprises:

- G2798 watching brief sheets x3
- G2798 photographic register sheets x 2

The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the GAT project database

### De-Selected Documents

There is no de-selected data

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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