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# **SIR HUGH OWEN LOWER SCHOOL (SEGONTIUM SCHOOL) ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

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**Report No. 631**

**GAT Project no. G1909**



**Prepared for Turner and Townsend Project Management Ltd  
March 2006**

**By George Smith**



**Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust**

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**Cover: Segontium School shortly before demolition**

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# **SIR HUGH OWEN LOWER SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

### **PROJECT NO. G1909**

#### **SUMMARY**

*An archaeological assessment was carried out in advance of a proposed development on the site of the former Segontium School, recently known as the Sir Hugh Owen Lower School Site on Llanberis Road, Caernarfon. The assessment was requested by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The assessment involved consultation of existing records, maps, documents and a site visit. The area was entirely agricultural during the medieval period and up to the development of modern Caernarfon so has little archaeological potential in these periods. However, the site lies about 200m north-east of the site of the Roman auxiliary fort of Segontium, which was occupied between the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Excavations and chance finds show that there were many activities in the area around the fort during the Roman period, including roads, civil and industrial settlement, cemeteries and a small temple. One cremation burial of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD has been found about 30m to the west of the development site. Comparison with finds from other Roman forts in Wales shows that the areas within about 250 m of forts was used for many purposes including settlement, industry, burial and military training. The development area is not one of identifiable potential for any specific activity in the Roman period but one where there is a high likelihood of some evidence, either funerary or military. This evidence could consist of isolated features, such as the cremation burial found nearby, and so can only be adequately mitigated by stripping and investigation of the proposed construction area prior to the development.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was asked by Turner and Townsend Project Management Limited (Manchester) to carry out an archaeological assessment in advance of construction on the site of the Segontium School, Llanberis Road, Caernarfon (NGR SH48633 62738). The client is HOK International (London). The assessment was requested by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) as part of the pre-application phase of the planning process.

The area affected comprises about 5300 sq. m (0.53ha) on the north-facing slope of a promontory between the Rivers Seiont and Cadnant (Fig. 1). The area now lies within the 20<sup>th</sup> century suburbs of Caernarfon, but consisted of fields until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when a new building for the Caernarfon County School was built to replace rented buildings in the town. The area was, however, one of considerable activity between the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD because of the presence of a major Roman fort 200m to the south around which were roads, civilian settlement, craft/industrial activities, cemeteries and a temple. The fort was abandoned at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD but there is evidence for some activity in subsequent centuries and a church was established there. In the Medieval period Caernarfon was small settlement focussed on the castle and walled town built in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century and did not develop much beyond until the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **2 SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN**

The archaeological assessment was requested, monitored by and carried out according to a brief provided by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) on 21st Dec. 2005 (Appendix 3). The work was carried out according to an accepted design for such work, as set down in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Guidelines (2001a and b). The basic requirement was for a desktop survey and field search of the proposed area, in order to assess the impact of the proposals on any archaeological features within the area concerned. The importance and condition of known archaeological remains were to be assessed, areas of archaeological potential and new sites to be identified. The site is urban and there were no hedgerows that might be of archaeological or historic importance were to be identified. Measures to mitigate the effects of the construction work on the archaeological resource were to be suggested.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's proposals for filling these requirements were as follows:

- Desktop study
- Field walkover
- Initial report

The work was carried out on the basis of information supplied by Turner and Townsend Management Limited *viz.* a site location plan, scale 1:500. There was no information about the actual areas of construction or the methods of construction and their impact on the subsoil surfaces.

### **3 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

#### **3.1 Desk top study**

This comprised the consultation of maps, documents, computer records, written records and reference works, which form part of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER), located at GAT, Bangor. The archives held by the Gwynedd Record Office, Caernarfon and of the University of Wales, Bangor, were also consulted. Information about listed buildings was consulted by means of Cadw records held in the Gwynedd HER and by consultation of CARN (Core Archaeological Index), which is the online index of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales.

Sites, buildings and find spots listed in the GAT HER were identified (Fig. 1b and Appendix 1).

Fields in the vicinity of the development were identified on the Tithe map and Tithe Schedule for Llanbeblig Parish in the Gwynedd Record Office and the owners, field names and land use recorded.

#### **3.2 Field Search**

The site was visited and photographed on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2006.

The archive will be filed with GAT as Project No. G1909.

#### **3.3 Report**

The available information was synthesised to set out the archaeological and historic background, followed by an assessment and recommendations.

### **4 GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **4.1 Topographic location**

The development area lies at about 40m above OD on the north edge of a fairly level-topped promontory that drops off steeply into the valleys of the River Seiont to the south and the River Cadnant to the north (Fig. 10). It has good views over the Menai Straits with access close at hand to the sheltered waters of the Seiont estuary. The medieval castle and walled town of Caernarfon lies on a smaller promontory to the west that was almost surrounded by water and so with good defensive qualities. The town is in a strategic position, accessible to the sea and Anglesey and with good lines of communication with the valleys of central Snowdonia to the east and to the Llŷn Peninsula to the south.

The area has bedrock of impervious, metamorphic Ordovician slates with a cover of fluvio-glacial clay till. Soils developed over this are the Arfon series of acidic, poorly drained Brown earths (SSEW 1958). These are classified as agricultural capability Grade 4 or in better-drained locations Grade 3. Grade 4 soils are of poor quality, with severe limitations as to use and suitable mainly for grass pasture. Grade 3b soils are of moderate quality mainly suitable for grass but with the possibility of some cereal growing. This assessment matches with the land use prior to housing development, identified from the Tithe record, showing most fields being pasture or meadow with a few recorded as arable (Table 1).

## 4.2 Archaeological and historical background

### Prehistoric Period

Little is known about the prehistory of Caernarfon, largely because much of it has been built over and masked. However, possibly because of its facility as a landing place or because of its defensive location it seems to have attracted early settlement because there have been a few chance finds. First, dating to the third millennium BC are finds of five stone axes. Second from the Early Bronze Age, c. 2100- 1500 BC are two stone axe-hammers and from c. 1500-1000 BC, the Middle Bronze Age is a group of Bronze axes.

Finds from the later first millennium BC, the Iron Age, are rare everywhere in North Wales because pottery was not used and iron objects were recycled or have not survived. However, there are sufficient defended enclosures, hill forts and non-defended settlements to suggest that the area was fairly well settled and one such enclosure, undated, occupies the top of a small rocky promontory at Twthill, to the north of the development area, on the north side of the Cadnant valley (Fig. 10). This consists of a considerable bank that cuts off the easily accessible neck of the promontory while the defences on the remaining sides utilised the natural cliffs.

### Roman period

Caernarfon became an important focus with the establishment of a Roman fort, only 200m south of the present development area, c. AD 78, when the tribes of the area were finally subjugated (Jarrett 1969, 60). This lay on the promontory between the Seiont and Cadnant rivers where there was a sufficient level area to build such a large structure, where there was also a water supply and access to the sea and sheltered anchorage in the Seiont estuary. The fort was at first of earthen ramparts with timber palisades and internal buildings but was rebuilt in stone no earlier than AD 140 (Casey *et al* 1993, 6). The fort was about 2.27 ha, the largest of the forts in North Wales and probably originally designed to hold a large garrison of 1000 infantry auxiliary troops although later in its life it held smaller garrisons. The name of the fort recorded in a contemporary description was Segontium or Seguntium. Most forts in North Wales were abandoned after the initial invasion but Segontium continued to be occupied until near the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. It was accompanied by a smaller fortified compound, traditionally called Hen Waliau, by the edge of the Seiont and this may have been a secure storage area, perhaps for minerals and this, and its good harbour and access to the sea, may have made it more desirable. It is the richest military site in Wales. Other work was carried out on the fort in the third century, and an inscription suggests it may have fallen into neglect (Jarrett 1969, 62). Another inscription of the third century records the presence of a cohort of 500 infantry that were probably then manning the fort. These were the Sunici who came from the lower Rhine (*ibid* 18). The fort ditches were re-cut in the 4<sup>th</sup> century and the coin evidence shows the fort continued to be occupied until at least AD 383. Segontium has traditionally been associated with Maximus who withdrew the garrison to support his claim to be Emperor. Certainly a detachment known as the Seguntienses, presumed to originate from Segontium is recorded as being part of the army in Illyrica (Greece) about the very end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Recent excavations at Segontium however, suggest that there was still a presence at the fort until at least 393 (Casey *et al* 1993, 16). There was also some casual rebuilding within the fort after 400 and coins of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> century have been found.

The occupation of Segontium for at least three centuries was accompanied by the creation of a number of buildings and other features outside the fort and it is this that is of relevance to the present enquiry. The main development of buildings associated with the fort was on the south and south-west. The walled compound Hen Walia has already been mentioned. Outside the south-west corner of the fort was a bath-house and traces of a substantial Roman house have also been found on Segontium Road at the south side of the fort (RCAHMW 1960, 163). Excavations have also revealed evidence of probable native civilian settlement of wood or wattle and daub buildings on both sides of the road leading from the north-west entrance of the fort, possibly booths or shops (RCAHMW 1960, 162-3) and more recently possible craft or industrial activity (White 1985). A number of burials have been found indicating that the main cemetery of the fort lay on either side of the road leading east from the fort, where Llanbeblig church and cemetery are today. However, a single cremation burial, placed in a pot of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was found to the north of the fort during house building in 1936 (RCAHMW 1960, 163), only some 30m west of the present development area. A small temple to Mithraeus has also been found 140m to the east of the fort on the slopes of a small valley, built in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and abandoned by the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Jarrett 1969, 63). Roads led from the four entrances of the fort. That at the north-west has been partially traced by excavation, this serving mainly the civilian settlement on that side and presumably the harbour. The roads on the other sides have not been identified by excavation, probably entirely obscured by modern roads that follow the same line. The exception is that to the north-east which lay under

fields until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and is now under housing. Its probable route can be traced by the line of 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries and surviving roads and tracks (Fig. 4).

### **Medieval period**

As stated there is some evidence for activity within the fort of Segontium after the Roman period and there must have been a Welsh settlement there of which nothing is known. A small timber castle on a mound was built after a Norman incursion c. 1090 on a spit of land by the mouth of the Seiont. The Welsh subsequently recaptured the area and the town was by tradition a royal court and centre of the kingdom of Gwynedd, documents being signed there in 1252 (RCAHMW 1960, 118). The settlement may have been around St. Peblig's church which seems to lie in a meaningful relation to Segontium and its cemeteries and its walls incorporate a Roman altar. However, the earliest structural evidence from the church is of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and documentary evidence shows it being granted to Aberconwy Abbey by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The main feature of Caernarfon was the building of the castle and walled town by Edward 1 after 1282. This enclosed the Norman castle mound and the bailey of which became the market place. There was a mill and mill pool at the east side of the castle and the town of Caernarfon developed around this focus. The town was slow to develop and was still a very small settlement in 1610 (Fig. 2) and was little different even by 1830 (Fig. 3). Most of the development was in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century when the development of the slate industry and shipping provided employment. The area of the present development was still farmland when the Caernarfon County School was built there in 1893-4. The only change that might impinge on the present development area was the construction of a Militia barracks in a field to the west (Fig. 5). The Caernarfon Militia was first formed after the Corn Riots in 1752 and the barracks on the Llanberis Road were built in 1854-5 (Banholzer 1998, 51-2). It seems that land along the Bethel road, on the other side of the Cadnant valley was used as a training area for troops because a field there, later acquired for an expansion of the Sir Hugh Owen School was popularly known as Cae Militia (Davies 1989, 527).

### **Sir Hugh Owen Lower School**

A National School opened at Caernarfon in 1820 in a rented building and a new building was erected by public subscription in 1844. In 1850 there were 14 schools within the borough, mainly small private institutions. One was Caernarfon Training Institute in New Street, which changed its name to the North Wales Training College for School Masters and moved to Church Street. There were moves to start a free Caernarvon and District Intermediate school in the town in the 1880's but there were difficulties in raising sufficient funds to buy land and to build the school. In the end the Caernarvon County School was opened in 1894 using part of the old college in Church Street (the rest had been damaged by fire). Eventually the chairman of the school governors himself purchased a field on Llanberis Road that had been offered for sale by Lord Penrhyn at a cost too great for the available school funds. The Governor, J. Izzard Davies, a J.P., sold a small part of the field to the school for the actual building and leased the rest, for sports fields, in perpetuity at a reasonable rent. Construction was started in 1898 and the new school, called Segontium School, was opened in the summer of 1900. Additional, larger premises were later built along the Bethel Road and these then became the main focus for the school, which retained the name Caernarfon County School. In 1945/6 the school was renamed Caernarvon Grammar School and in the 1950's with the introduction of the Comprehensive system it was renamed after Sir Hugh Owen although the old school site on Llanberis Road continued to be popularly known as Segontium School. Sir Hugh Owen was a reformist and early lobbyist for introduction of public education. He came from Anglesey but was educated in Caernarfon, was apprenticed to law and then became a successful civil servant in London, working for the Poor Law Commission. He devoted himself to the promulgation of education in Wales and in retirement to the establishment of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth. He was knighted by Gladstone in 1881 and died later the same year.

## **5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

### **5.1 General potential for survival**

The former school building has already been demolished, leaving a spread of rubble. It is not known therefore how the school was built or how deep or extensive the disturbance was to the subsoil during demolition. It is assumed that the school did not have cellars and was built upon simple brick foundations in trenches and that demolition did not entail digging out the foundations or more widespread excavation. In this case some 80-90%



of the subsoil area may survive providing the possibility of the presence of archaeological features such as pits or post-holes, **within the subsoil horizon**.

Use of the area for a long period of post-medieval agriculture means that will have been erosion of soil horizons to a depth of 200-300mm. There is therefore unlikely to be any survival of archaeological buried horizons or features **above subsoil surface level** and there may have been some surface attrition of any features **within the subsoil horizon**, surviving from the prehistoric or Roman periods.

There are no known archaeological or historic features within the area of development so the assessment must rely on the potential of the site to contain features. Within a historic town any such would be considered to have potential. In an area such as this that was essentially rural and agricultural until the construction of the school buildings in 1898 the potential depends on interpretation of the likelihood for the presence of various activities in earlier periods.

## **5.2 Prehistoric period**

There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Caernarfon and the development area does not have any specific potential in terms of topography. On the other hand it must have had reasonable soils suitable for meadow, pasture or arable and so would have been attractive for agriculture and settlement, so has some general potential, even if not quantifiable.

## **5.2 Roman period**

The period of greatest activity in the immediate vicinity of the development area was during the centuries of Roman occupation, when there were buildings, cemeteries and roads outside the fort of Segontium, as described above. One cremation burial was found in 1936, 30m to the west of the development area (Fig. 6, PRN 5568). This could be part of a wider cemetery although Roman cemeteries belonging to forts are typically are found alongside roads leading from them. A small excavation has been carried out, prior to house building, a further 40m to the west beyond the find of the burial (Smith 1997). This produced no Roman features or finds and it is possible that the burial found in 1936 was an isolated feature and not part of a cemetery. However, the circumstance of discovery of the burial and the distance between it and the excavated area means that this is not conclusive and there could, besides, be other isolated burials.

The development area lies on the northern fringes of the promontory on which Segontium was built and not close to any of the roads that radiated from it (Fig. 10). In that respect it seems to be marginal area. However, the promontory was relatively small area and can be expected to have had all kinds of activities within it over the three centuries of Roman occupation. Until recently little was known about the settlements and other features outside Roman forts in North Wales but a project has been carried out using geophysics to survey these areas (Hopewell 2003). At the fort of Caerhun in the Conwy Valley buildings or workshops were found concentrated along the road up to 260m north of the fort. At Caer Gai, near Bala, such buildings were found alongside the road up to 180m east of the fort. At Cefn caer near Pennal buildings were found up to 180m east of the fort. At other forts in Wales there is archaeological evidence of activities outside forts. At Tomen-y-Mur, Trawsfynydd, there was an external bath-house and a probable parade area and small amphitheatre at 250m from the fort. The topographic setting of Segontium is very similar to that of the larger legionary forts of Chester and Caerleon. All were built on river promontories, close to tidal moorings. Both these had substantial civilian settlements as well as parade grounds, amphitheatres and extensive cemeteries. The auxiliary forts of Abergavenny and Brecon Gaer were also built in similar settings, on river promontories. At Abergavenny cemeteries are known up to 800m north of the fort and at Brecon Gaer there was a roadside civilian settlement for a distance of up to 300m on the north side of the fort. These comparisons all show that the promontory on which Segontium lay allowed only about 300m on each side of the fort, before the valley scarp. This area could have had all kinds of use. There may have been cemeteries or settlement alongside the northern road from the fort. Any of the relatively level top of the promontory could have been used as parade grounds or practice areas but the larger level areas to north-east and south of the fort seem most likely (Fig. 10).

In summary, there are no specific reasons to expect any particular type of activity in the Roman period except isolated finds such as the burial found in 1936, isolated small-scale industrial activity or features associated with military parade grounds or practice works.

## **5.3 Medieval and later periods**

After the Roman period the early maps (Figs 2-5) demonstrate that this area was well beyond the edge of Caernarfon town. However, the area was traversed by the Llanberis Road, which runs on the north side of the development area. This road was not a necessary part of the Roman road system although further to the east it merged with the line of the Roman road from the northern side of Segontium (Fig. 4). It is likely to have had its origins in the medieval settlement around the harbour and mill pool, particularly with the construction of the castle and the walled town in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. It was present on Speed's map of 1610 (Fig. 2) and was improved as a part of the extension of the Caernarvonshire Turnpike Act in 1810 (Moore-Colyer 2001, 160). However, no evidence of an early road surface or of any features that might pre-date the road were found when test pits were excavated along the road on the north side of Sir Hugh Owen Lower School in advance of gas main work in 1996 (Fig. 7). The existing road was shown to be built over a post-medieval layer of random stone and brick lying directly on the natural clay and no archaeological features were identified (Davidson 1996).

The Tithe survey of 1841 records the land ownership, the farm names and the names and land use of individual fields. The field names sometimes provide clues to the presence of former features or activities and are listed here (Table 1). The field where the present development is proposed (Fig. 4 Field 1877) belonged to Cawellyn (now Cwellyn), the house, which is a listed building of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, still stands north of the road. The rest of the immediate land south of the road belonged to Scybor Goch (Red Barn), the house of which lay to the west, now built over, its name remembered in that of the road where the Roman burial was found in 1936, Ffordd Ysgubor Goch.

The field names are all simple descriptive names and provide no clues to former buildings or function. Field 1877 in which the school was built was called Wern, which means meadow or swamp and the field was a meadow.

The immediately adjoining fields south of the road were fields 1878 Wern Bach (Little Meadow), 1880 Rhos (Moor), 1881 Cae Crwn (Round Field) and 1882 Wood.

Immediately adjoining north of the road were fields 1870 Quellyn field, 1875 Homestead (Quellyn house) and 1876 Cae bach (Little Field).

Neither Cwellyn nor Sgybor Goch, both marked on Woods' map of 1830 seem likely to have much earlier origins and the area may even have been open, common grazing before being parcelled up by the larger estates. The field pattern of the whole area is of large, approximately rectangular fields and these are probably 18<sup>th</sup> century in origin, as indicated on the 1777 Vaynol estate map, which does not include the present study area. It did include a few small strip holdings on the east side of the Caernarfon Road, south-west of Segontium and these still survived when the Tithe map was produced (Fig. 4). The field pattern was somewhat influenced by Segontium, which was an inescapable landscape feature. The only other field that might suggest earlier origins is 1515 Cae'r Llain (Field of the strip [s]) on the east side of Segontium and of Llanbeblig church. This could suggest a remnant of medieval strip fields belonging to the medieval township of Llanbeblig.

**Table 1 Fields in the vicinity of the development scheme listed in the Llanbeblig Tithe Schedule, 1841 (see Fig. 4)**

<i>Field no.</i>	<i>Landowner</i>	<i>Occupier</i>	<i>Farm name</i>	<i>Name and description</i>	<i>State of cultivation</i>
1500	Thomas Asheton Smith	Robert Williams	Tyddyn Llwydyn	Cae'r Groes	Meadow
1501	ditto	ditto	ditto	Round Table Cae	Meadow
1502	ditto	Griffith Williams	ditto	Cae Myrson (?)	Meadow
1514	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	Garden
1515	ditto	Mary Owen	Caeau Llanbeblig	Cae'r Llain	Arable
1517	ditto	ditto	ditto	Werglodd	Pasture
1513	Lord Newborough	Louisa Ann Watkins	Cefn Henry	-	Homestead
1865	Lord Dinorben	Edward Griffith Powell	Lliod	Cae Pella	Meadow

1866	ditto	ditto	ditto	Cae'r Allt	Pasture
1867	ditto	ditto	ditto	Cae Canol	Meadow
1868	ditto	ditto	ditto	Cae y ty	Pasture
1869	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	Garden
1870	Rev. David Williams	James Alderson	-	Quellyn field	Pasture
1871	ditto	Ann Parry	-	Werglodd	Pasture
1872	ditto	Himself	-	Cae'r ffront (?)	Arable
1873	ditto	Thomas Henry Evans	-	Cae tan rallt	Meadow
1874	ditto	Himself	-	Walk	Pasture
1875	ditto	ditto	-	-	Homestead
1876	ditto	Ann Parry	-	Cae bach	Meadow
1877	Jeremiah Green Jones	James Alderson	Cawellyn	Wern	Meadow
1878	ditto	ditto	ditto	Wern bach	Meadow
1879	ditto	Simon Hobley	Scybor Goch	Cae Bach	Arable
1880	ditto	ditto	ditto	Rhos	Meadow
1881	ditto	ditto	ditto	Cae Crwn	Pasture
1882	ditto	ditto	ditto	Wood	Meadow
1883	T.A. Smith	Owen Jones	Cae Mawr	Cae Scybor goch	Meadow
1884	ditto	ditto	ditto	Cae bach	Meadow
1885	ditto	ditto	ditto	Cae Cefn scybor	Pasture
1886	ditto	ditto	ditto	Acre	Arable
1887	ditto	Owen Williams	ditto	Cae Mawr	Meadow
1888	ditto	John Rae	Castle Hotel	-	Homestead
1889	ditto	ditto	ditto	Cae Mawr	Meadow
1890	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ropewalk	Meadow
1891	ditto	ditto	ditto	Cae mawr	Meadow
1892	Dorothea Garnons	Robert Price	Hafod yr wyn	Cae Hafod	Pasture

## 6 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Potential

6.1.1 The area has previously been used for agriculture, possibly from the medieval period and continuing until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and has been disturbed during construction of the school. This mean that there is unlikely to be any build up of stratigraphy on the site and therefore little potential for the preservation of buried horizons or archaeological features **above subsoil surface level**.

6.1.2 There is potential for the presence of archaeologically important features such as pits or post-holes **within the subsoil horizon**. Study of the archaeological potential of the vicinity of the development area shows that it lies within a zone of varied and long term activity during the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD in association with the Roman fort of Segontium, 200m to the south. The development area is not one of specific identifiable high potential but the previous discovery of a cremation burial of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, 35m to the west of the development area proves that the area was being used in the Roman period.

6.1.3 Activities that could be present during this period include cemeteries, cremation areas, light industrial activities and military practice works. These are likely to be dispersed but locally concentrated and so their discovery might be only by chance. The development area must be considered to have a medium potential for the presence of some evidence from this period. This could vary from small isolated features to intensive groups of features. The lack of recorded discoveries during the construction of the school in 1898-9 or of later buildings or during test-pitting along Llanberis road in 1996 (Davidson 1996) provides some evidence that no major Roman activity areas are present.

## 6.2 Mitigation

6.2.1 If features relating to activities described are present they need detailed recording.

6.2.2 In order to allow recording any features need to be identified, excavated and recorded.

6.2.3 The possible isolated nature of features and the effects of the disturbance created by the original school construction means that small scale trial trenching or non-intrusive survey (e.g. by geophysics) would not allow an adequate evaluation.

6.2.4 The most efficient way to identify the presence or absence of features would be strip the area of the footprint of the proposed construction to subsoil level under archaeological supervision, clean the surface to archaeological standards, and evaluate any features exposed.

6.2.5 If numerous or extensive features are found a further stage of excavation and recording may be necessary.

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## APPENDIX 1

### LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND BUILDINGS WITHIN 500 METRES OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA RECORDED IN THE GWYNEDD HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (SEE FIG. 1B)

Status - Sites with Statutory Protection, LB = Listed building, SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument

NGR – National Grid Reference, (A – approximate location only, C – centre of extensive site)

#### 1. Within the construction area

NIL

#### 2. Within 500m of the construction area

<i>PRN</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Form</i>
3133	Excavations In Caernarfon 1976/77: Site 1	SH48196257		Excavation	Roman	Circumstantial Evidence
2942	Excavations In Caernarfon 1976/77 Site Ii	SH48206255C		Building	Roman	Buried Feature
2943	Excavations in Caernarfon 1976/77 Site Ia	SH48226254C		Excavation	Roman	Buried Feature
2944	Excavations In Caernarfon 1976/77 Site Iii	SH48216253C		Well	Roman	Buried Feature
2945	Excavations In Caernarfon 1976/77 Site Iv	SH48216251C		Tile Kiln	Roman	Buried Feature
2946	Excavations In Caernarfon 1976/77 Site V	SH48226249C		Excavation	Roman	Buried Feature
2948	Excavations In Caernarfon 1976/77 Site Vii	SH48236244C		Excavation	Roman	Buried Feature
2949	Excavations In Caernarfon 1976/77 Site Viii	SH48246245		Excavation	Roman	Buried Feature
5555	Part Possible Vicus - Site Of, Segontium	SH48386248C		Occupation Site	Roman	Recorded
5556	Roman Well (Probable) - Site Of, Cae Mawr Farm	SH48496247		Well	Roman	Recorded
5557	Part Possible Vicus - Site Of, Segontium	SH48446244C	SAM	Occupation Site	Roman	Buried Feature
5558	Roman Burial - Findspot, Ysgubor-Goch, Caernarfon	SH48566270		Burial	Roman	Find Only
5559	Roman House - Site Of, Segontium Rd. South, C'fon	SH48426232		House	Roman	Recorded
5560	Ditches - Site Of, Segontium Roman Fort, C'fon	SH48556232C		Ditch	Roman	Recorded
5562	Pottery & Kiln/Oven,	SH48446248A		Kiln	Early-Medieval	Find Only

	Near Segontium Roman Fort					
5563	Segontium Roman Fort - Southern Area, Caernarfon	SH48506235C	SAM	Fort	Roman	Stone Built Feature
3089	Segontium Roman Fort (Caernarfon)	SH48536240C	SAM	Fort	Roman	Stone Built Feature
3097	Segontium Roman Fort (Addit. Area), Caernarfon	SH48486230C	SAM	Building	Roman	Buried Feature
3098	Mithraeum : Roman Temple - Site Of, Caernarfon	SH48746238		Temple	Roman	Stone Built Feature
3091	Defensive Enclosure, Twthill, Caernarfon	SH48306306		Enclosure	Prehistoric	Stone Built Feature
3108	St. Peblig's Church, Caernarfon	SH48746228	LB	Church	Medieval	Building - Roofed
3110	Stone Tools (3 Axes) - Findspot, Segontium	SH48506240A		Findspot	Prehistoric	Find Only
3114	Stone Tool - Findspot, Nr. Caernarfon	SH48506240A		Findspot	Prehistoric	Find Only
3117	Bronze Tools (Axes+Palstaves) - Findspot, Segontium	SH48536240		Findspot	Prehistoric	Find Only
3118	Bronze Tool - Findspot, Segontium	SH48506240A		Findspot	Prehistoric	Find Only
5044	Roman Coins (C4th) - Findspot, Caernarfon	SH48446243		Findspot	Roman	Find Only
5054	Watching Brief, Constantine Terrace, Caernarfon	SH48296250		Watching Brief	Unknown	
5048	Roman Pottery Found At 15 Constantine Rd, C'fon	SH48386250		Findspot	Roman	Find Only
6318	Tithebarn St., Caernarfon	SH48286250		Building	Modern	Building - Roofed
6319	Church House, Llanbeblig	SH48596235	LB	Cottage	Modern	Building - Roofed
6220	Pool Street, Caernarfon (Odd Nos)	SH48226259		House	Modern	Building - Roofed
6320	Pool Street, Caernarfon (Odd Nos)	SH48186261		Building	Modern	Building - Roofed
6375	Well (Poss.Roman?), Tythebarn St. Caernarfon	SH48256252		Well	Unknown	Other Structure
7027	3 Roman Sestericii - Findspot, Ffordd Cwstenin	SH48386250		Findspot	Roman	Find Only
11432	Pool Street, 67 & 69	SH48186261	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
11515	Twthill East, 6;Lindum House	SH48206290	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
11630	Church Hall;'Feed My Lambs' Community Hall	SH48266265	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
11655	Royal Welsh Fusilier Barracks;Barracks (The)	SH48406270	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
11896	Ael-Y-Bryn	SH48186292	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
11989	Cae Llenor	SH48206249	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
12047	Church House	SH48596238	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
12101	Cwellyn	SH48576279	LB	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	Building - Roofed
12138	Frondeg Twthill West	SH48186293	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
12252	Holywell Terrace, Llanberis Rd	SH48286265	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	

12253	Holywell Terrace 4	SH48286266	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
12254	Holywell Terrace 6	SH48296266	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
12255	Holywell Terrace 8	SH48296266	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
12256	Holywell Terrace 10	SH48306266	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
12257	Holywell Terrace 12	SH48306266	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
12270	Llanberis Road Nos 2-12	SH48406270	LB	Building	Post-Medieval	
6942	Llanbeblig Parish Church	SH48746228		Church	Medieval;Post-Medieval	
16066	Roman Drain, Pendalar, Caernarfon	SH48536256		Drainage Work	Roman	Buried Feature
17561	Part Of Roman Road, Segontium - Canovium	SH49086265			Roman	Linear Feature



## APPENDIX 2

### DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES OF IMPACT, FIELD EVALUATION AND MITIGATION

#### *1 Categories of importance*

The following categories were used to define the importance of the archaeological resource.

##### *Category A - Sites of National Importance.*

Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II\* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both.

Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

##### *Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.*

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region.

Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

##### *Category C - Sites of district or local importance.*

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened.

Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

##### *Category D - Minor and damaged sites.*

Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category.

For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

##### *Category E - Sites needing further investigation.*

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation. By the end of the assessment there should be no sites remaining in this category.

#### *2 Definition of Impact*

The impact of the road development on each site was estimated. The impact is defined as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

##### *None:*

There is no construction impact on this particular site.

##### *Slight:*

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the feature, *e.g.* part of a trackway or field bank.

##### *Unlikely:*

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

*Likely:*

Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

*Significant:*

The partial removal of a site affecting its overall integrity. Sites falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

*Considerable:*

The total removal of a feature or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

*Unknown:*

This is used when the location of the site is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed road.

### ***3 Definition of field evaluation techniques***

Field evaluation is necessary to fully understand and assess class E sites and to allow the evaluation of areas of land where there are no visible features but for which there is potential for sites to exist. Two principal techniques can be used for carrying out the evaluation: geophysical survey and trial trenching.

Geophysical survey most often involves the use of a magnetometer, which allows detection of some underground features, depending on their composition and the nature of the subsoil. Disturbed ground, such as urban areas, and areas with mineral-rich rocks are often not suitable for geophysical survey.

Trial trenching allows a representative sample of the development area to be investigated at depth. Trenches of appropriate size can also be excavated to evaluate category E sites. Trenching is typically carried out with trenches of between 20 to 30m length and 2m width. The topsoil is removed by machine and the resulting surface is cleaned by hand, recording features. Depending on the stratigraphy encountered the machine may be used to remove stratigraphy to deeper levels.

### ***4 Definition of Mitigatory Recommendations***

*None:*

No impact and therefore no requirement for mitigation measures.

*Avoidance*

Where possible, features that may be affected should be avoided. Sometimes this could mean a change in layout, design or route. More usually it refers to the need for care during construction to avoid accidental damage to a feature. This may be achieved by marking features or areas, for example with warning tape, before work starts, or in sensitive cases carrying out a watching brief.

*Detailed recording:*

Detailed recording requires a photographic record, surveying and the production of a measured drawing prior to the commencement of the works on site.

Archaeological excavation may also be required depending upon the particular feature and the extent and effect of the impact.

*Basic Recording:*

A photographic record and full description, and limited measured survey where applicable.

*Watching brief:*

Requiring observation of particular identified features or areas during works in their vicinity. This may be supplemented by detailed or basic recording of exposed layers or structures.

**APPENDIX 3**

**DESIGN BRIEF**

## DESIGN BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

**Site:** Hugh Owen Lower School, Llanberis Road, Caernarfon

**Client:** HOK International, Oxford Street, London

**Date:** 21 December 2005

**Planning Reference:** Pre-application Phase

**National Grid Reference:** 248633, 362738

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

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

Key elements specific to this design brief have been highlighted.

#### 1.0 Site Location and Description

- 1.1. For the purposes of this brief the proposed development comprises a plot of land adjacent to Llanberis Road, Caernarfon on which Hugh Owen Lower School currently stands.
- 1.2. The proposed development plot is c. 5300m<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.3. A school building and associated outbuildings are currently located on the site. The premises are no longer used as a primary school.
- 1.3. Caernarfon is located on the north coast of Gwynedd, on the shore of the Menai Strait.

#### 2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The origins of Caernarfon in its present form date back to the conquest of Wales by Edward I in 1283. However settlement in the locality can be traced back to the Roman period (AD 47 – c.450 AD).
- 2.2 The Roman Fort of Segontium (Scheduled Ancient Monument Cn006) is located approximately 200m away.
- 2.3 A Roman cremation burial was discovered in 1936 approximately 30m from the proposed development plot.
- 2.4 Map evidence indicates that the building currently located on the site was constructed between 1888 and 1918 as a school.
- 2.5 Documentation

The following references must be read in conjunction with this brief:

- Anon. 1997. Pendalar, Caernarfon : *Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished report held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. Report No. 248
- Casey, P.J. & Davies, J.L. with Evans, J. 1993 Excavations at Segontium (Caernarfon) Roman Fort, 1975-1979. *CBA Research Report 90*. Council for British Archaeology, London.
- Hopewell, D. 2003. Roman Fort Environs 2002/2003 G1632. Unpublished report held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (9-10). Report No. 479
- Hopewell, D. 2005. Roman Roads in North West Wales G1632. Unpublished report held by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (9-10). Report No. 572
- RCAHMW. 1960. Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Caernarvonshire. Vol. II. 158-164. Aberystwyth: RCAHMW

### 3.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 3.1 This is a design brief for an **archaeological assessment** to be undertaken according to guidelines set out in Welsh national planning guidance (*Planning Policy Guidance Wales 2002*) and Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (*Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*). The assessment will comprise a **desk-based study and field visit**.
- 3.2 The object of this programme of archaeological works is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains
- 3.3 Following desk-based assessments field evaluation work may also be required in order to further assess the presence or absence of remains, their extent, nature, quality and character before determining the appropriate mitigation strategy, whether it be preservation *in situ*, archaeological excavation or a combination of the two.

### 4.0 Desk-based assessment detail

- 4.1 This *brief* should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological *specification*. The specification must be submitted to the archaeological curator for approval before the work commences.
- 4.2 The assessment must consider the following:
- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through the development of an **archaeological deposit model**. This deposit model should reflect accurately the state of current knowledge and provide a research framework for further work if necessary. [See 4.3 below for further details]
  - b) The **history of the site**. [See section 4.4 below for further details]
  - c) The potential impact of any proposed development on the **setting of known sites of archaeological importance**. [See section 4.5 below for further details]
  - d) A **methodology for non-intrusive survey and intrusive evaluation** to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be

threatened by the proposed development. [See section 4.6-4.8 below for further details]

- 4.3 The **archaeological deposit model** will involve the following areas of research:
- a) Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the HER, including listed building records.
  - b) Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
  - c) Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. Many of the main archaeological aerial photographic records can be consulted at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth. However, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Bangor, also holds AP collections including 1940s Luftwaffe photographs, and these may be equally suited to the requirements of the desk-based study.
  - d) Assessment of records held at the RCAHMW and University College Bangor, if appropriate.
  - e) Assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
  - f) Assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
  - g) Assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
  - h) Assessment of all available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes.
  - i) Assessment of the present topography and landuse of the area through maps and site visits.
- 4.4 **Historical research** will involve the following:
- a) An analysis of relevant maps and plans. Cartographic evidence is held at the County Record Offices, including Tithe Maps, Enclosure Act Plans, Estate Maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey. Place and field-name evidence from these sources must be considered.
  - b) An analysis of the historical documents (e.g. county histories, local and national journals and antiquarian sources) held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular local history and archives library.
- 4.5 When considering the **issue of setting** for scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings and other sites of national and/or regional significance, the HER should be consulted to determine if the development falls within any designated landscape areas, such as World Heritage Sites and landscape character areas. Of particular importance are the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, the *Register of Landscapes of Special*

*Historic Interest in Wales*, published by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments in 1998 and 2001 respectively.

- 4.6 The **evaluation methodology** must consider the use of the following techniques:
- a) Building recording.
  - b) Ground survey within the core area.
  - c) The use of geophysical survey.
  - d) A programme of trenching and/or test pits to investigate the deposit model in more detail.
- 4.7 The evaluation should aim to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.
- 4.8 The evaluation should carefully consider any artefactual and environmental information and provide an assessment of the viability (for further study) of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative importance of such material for any subsequent decision making regarding mitigation strategies.

## 5.0 Results

- 5.1 The results must be presented in a report and should be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. **The HER Officer should be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Recognition Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER.** The historical development of the site must be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.
- 5.2 The deposit model should be presented graphically in plan and, where appropriate, in profile and at a scale that is commensurate with subsequent use as a working document.
- 5.3 Within the report an attempt should be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites should be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).
- 5.4 All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps must be included and be fully referenced.
- 5.5 The report should specifically include the following:
- a) a copy of the design brief
  - b) a location plan
  - c) all located sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the development
  - d) a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail **including grid reference and period**



## 6.0 General requirements

- 6.1 The archaeological assessment must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation, fully experienced in work of this character. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the project director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) should be communicated to the development control archaeologist and all written work attributed to an author (s).
- 6.2 Contractors and subcontractors are expected to conform to standard professional guidelines, including the following:-
- English Heritage's 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2).
  - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1985 (revised 1997) Code of Conduct.
  - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1990 (revised 1997) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.
  - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
  - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.
  - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.
  - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1995 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
  - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1996 (revised 1999) Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.
  - The Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
  - Museum and Galleries Commission 1994 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.
  - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage.
- 6.3 Many people in North Wales speak Welsh as their first language, and many of the archive and documentary references are in Welsh. Contractors should therefore give due consideration to their ability to understand and converse in Welsh.
- 6.4 Where relevant, specialist studies of environmental, economic and historical data must include a *statement of potential*. All specialist reports used in the preparation of this study must be reproduced **in full** in the desk-based study.
- 6.5 A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project should be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions should be labelled, cross-referenced and lodged in an appropriate place (to be agreed with the archaeological curator) within six months of the completion of the project.



- 6.6 Two copies of the bound report must be sent to the address below, one copy marked for the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, the other for attention of the HER Officer, who will deposit the copy in the HER.
- 6.7 The involvement of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## 7.0 Glossary of terms

### 7.1 *Archaeological Contractor*

A professionally qualified individual or an organisation containing professionally qualified archaeological staff, able to offer an appropriate and satisfactory treatment of the archaeological resource, retained by the developer to carry out archaeological work either prior to the submission of a planning application or as a requirement of the planning process.

### 7.2 *Archaeological Curator*

A person, or organisation, responsible for the conservation and management of archaeological evidence by virtue of official or statutory duties. In north-west Wales the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities is the development control archaeologist, who works to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's Curators' Code of Practice.

### 7.3 *Archive*

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

### 7.4 *Assessment*

A desk-based archaeological assessment (also known as a *desk-top assessment*) is a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, intertidal or underwater), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

### 7.5 *Brief*

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a *brief* as an outline framework of the planning and archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of works that will be required.

### 7.6 *Evaluation*

A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site; and, if present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context, as appropriate. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and archive.

### 7.7 *Historic Environment Record (HER)*

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In north-west Wales the HER is curated by the curatorial division of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

### 7.8 *Specification*

The Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993) defines a

*specification* as a schedule of works outlined in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

**8.0 Further information**

- 8.1 This document outlines best practice expected of an archaeological assessment but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be met they should only be excluded or altered after gaining written approval of the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.
- 8.2 Further details or clarification of any aspects of the brief may be obtained from the Development Control Archaeologist at the address below.

Ashley Batten  
Development Control Archaeologist

**Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service**  
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**Ffordd Y Garth**  
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Sir Hugh Owen Lower School Fig. 2 Caernarfon town shown on part of Speed's map of Caernarvonshire, 1610.

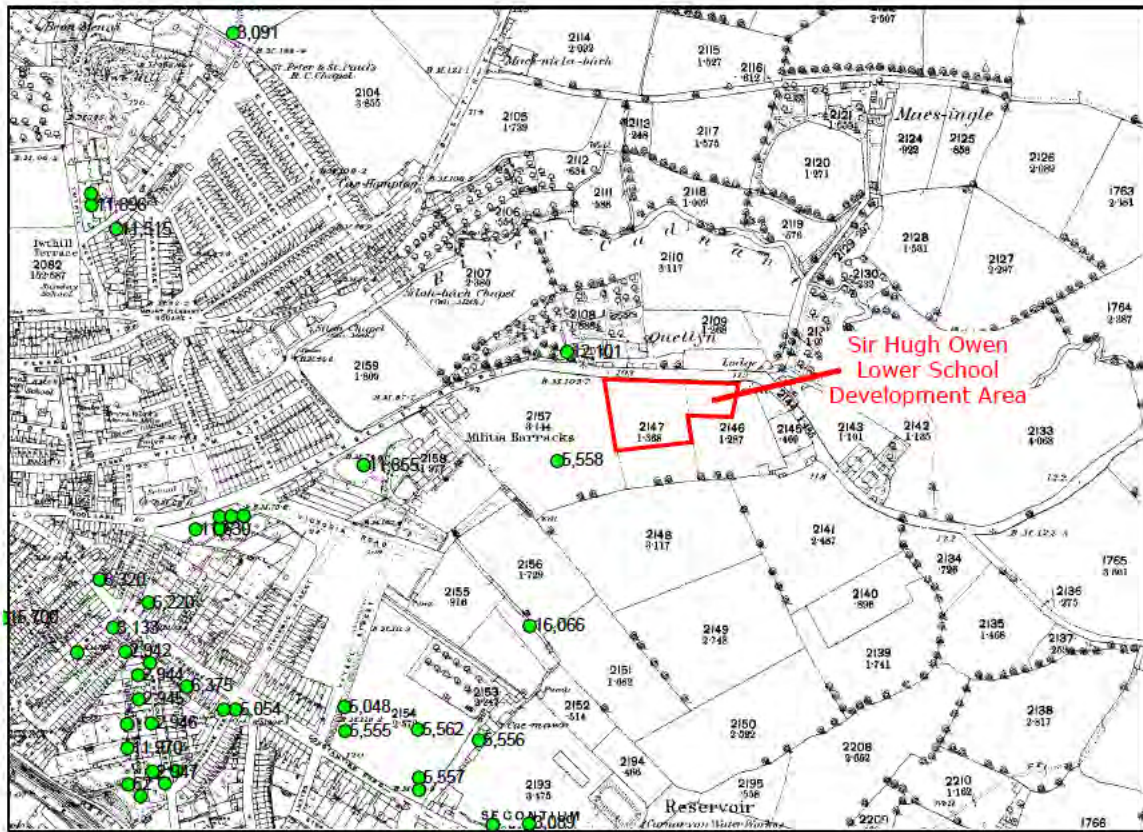


Sir Hugh Owen Lower School Fig. 3 Caernarfon town map by John Wood, 1830, in relation to the position of the development aea.



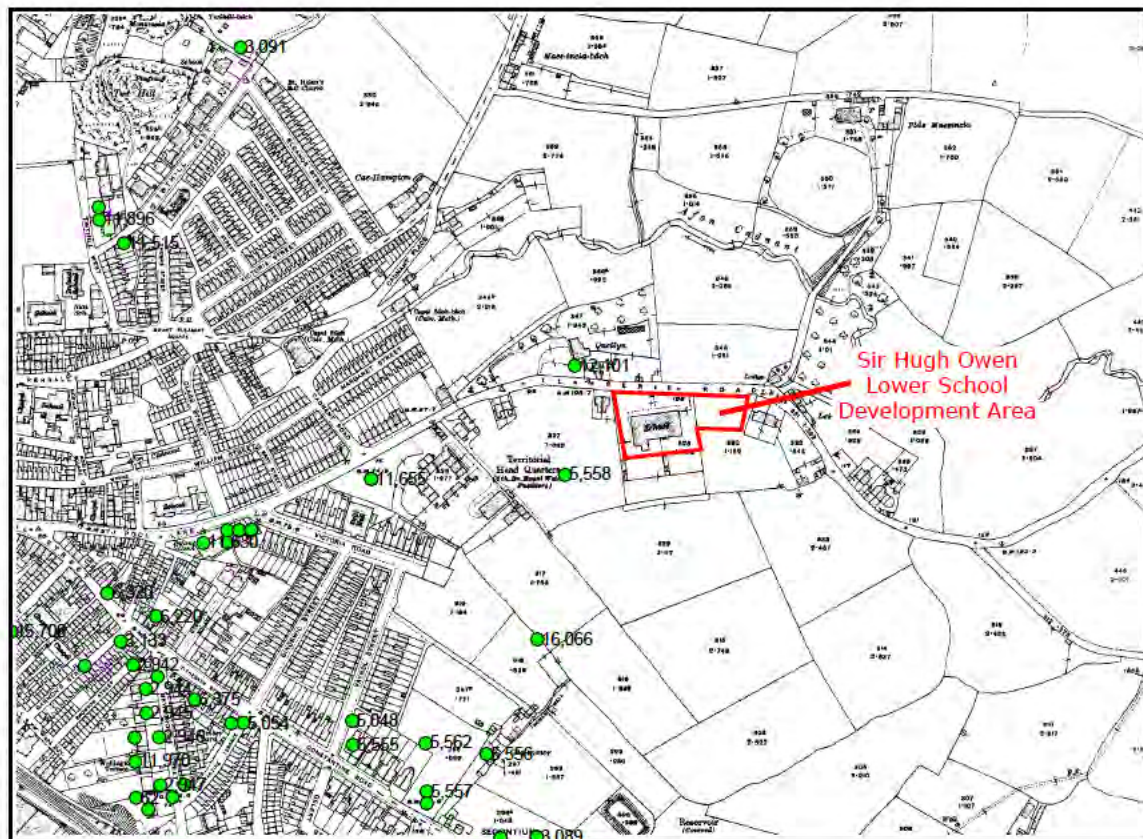






Sir Hugh Owen Lower School

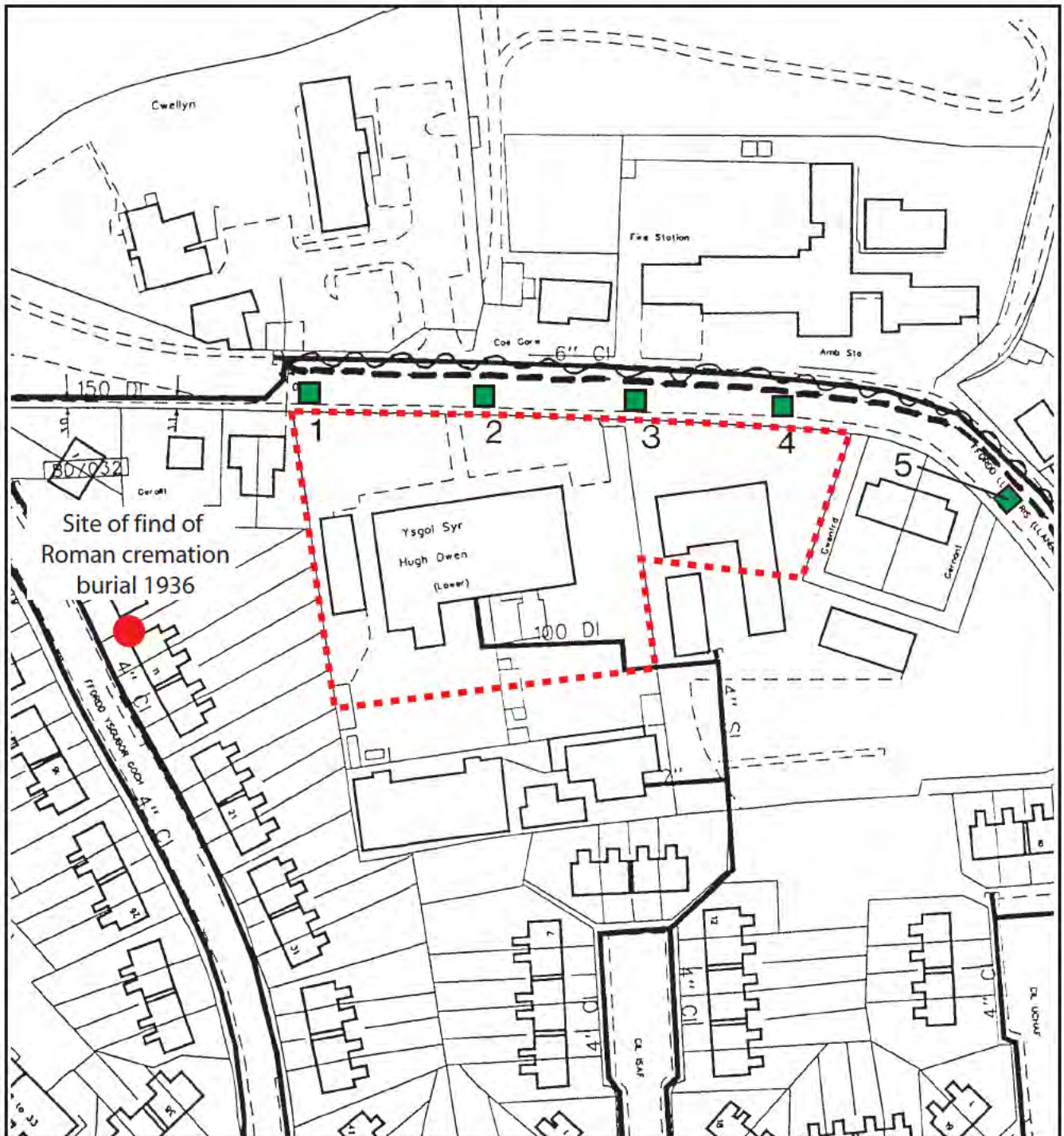
Fig. 5 The vicinity of the development shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1888, after construction of the Militia Barracks, showing the location of archaeological and historic features recorded in the Gwynedd HER. Not to scale



Sir Hugh Owen Lower School

Fig. 6 The vicinity of the development shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1918, after construction of Sir Hugh Owen Lower School, showing the location of archaeological and historic features recorded in the Gwynedd HER. Not to scale





Sir Hugh Owen Lower School Fig. 7 Plan of the development area (red) showing the site of the former school buildings before demolition and of the nearby find of Roman cremation burial found in 1936 and of the test pits (1-5, green) excavated in 1996 for British Gas TransCo with archaeological monitoring. Base plan from Davidson (1996)



Sir Hugh Owen Lower School

Fig. 8 The front face of Segontium School shortly before demolition, from the north.



Sir Hugh Owen Lower School

Fig. 9 The Sir Hugh Owen Lower School site after demolition, from the north-east, March 2006.



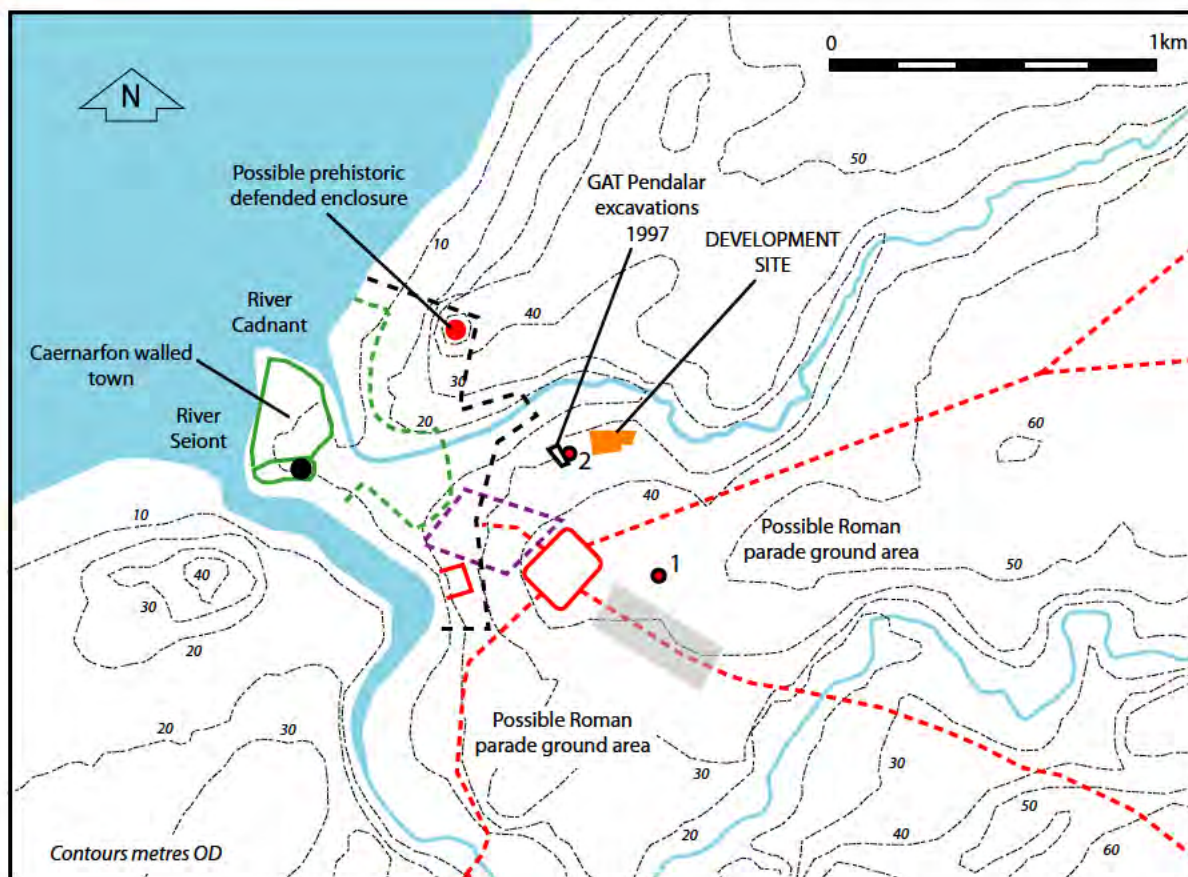













Fig. 10 Topographic and interpretative map showing archaeological and historic features in relation to the development area.

- |   |   |   |                                 |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
|  | Segontium Roman fort                              |  | Site of Mithraeum temple        |
|  | Hen Walia Roman fortified compound                |  | Find of Roman cremation burial  |
|  | Roman road line                                   |  | Site of Norman castle mound     |
|  | Main Roman cemetery                               |  | Medieval castle and walled town |
|  | Main area of Roman period non-military settlement |  | Extent of town in 1610          |
|   |   |  | Extent of town in 1830          |