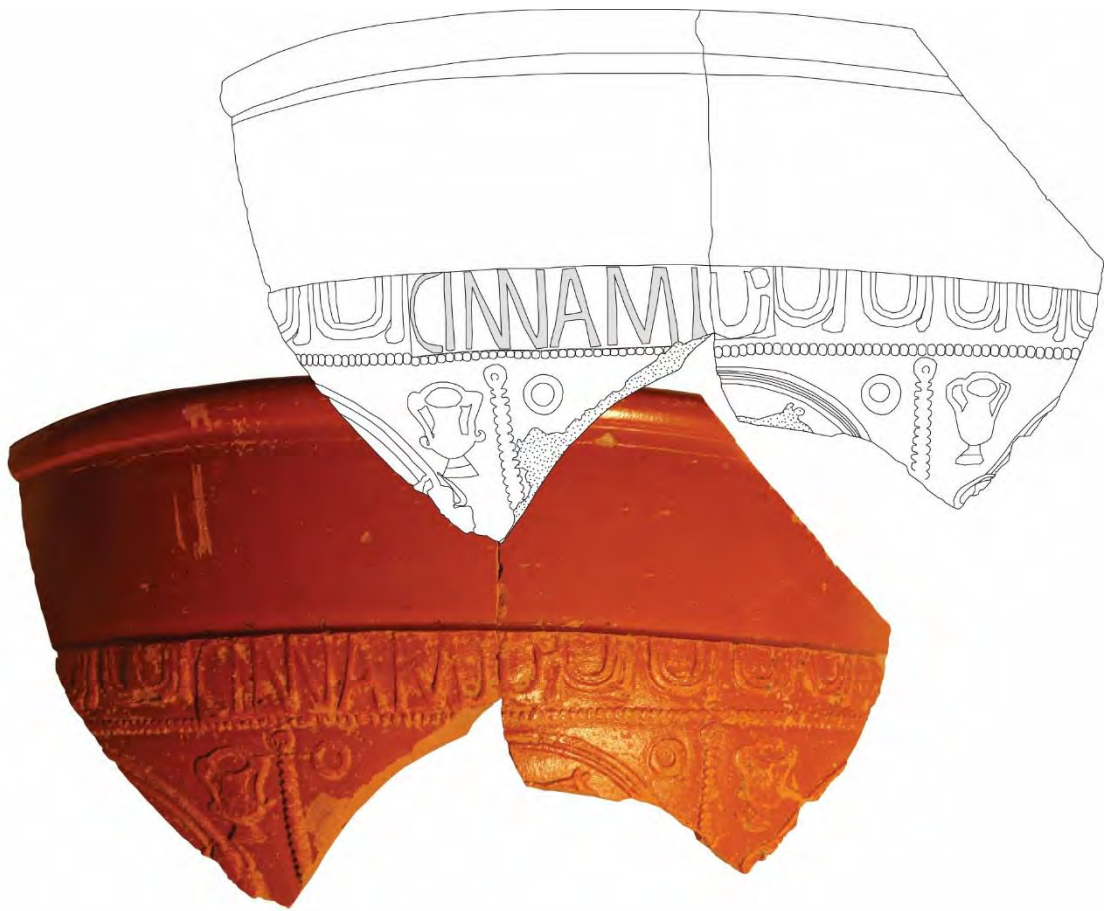


Results of Archaeological Works at

10 Cefn Hendre, Caernarfon

(Watching Brief)

NGR SH 48518 62230



Project Number CR179-2020



CR ARCHAEOLOGY

Compiled by C. Rees & Matthew Jones
On Behalf of Ms Dawn Sinclair

Summary

CR Archaeology were commissioned by the owner to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 10 Cefn Hendre, Caernarfon prior to the erection of an extension to the existing house. The work was undertaken in March-April 2020.

No archaeological structural evidence or cut features were identified during the works, although a considerable assemblage of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery and artefactual material was recovered. The artefacts were recovered from a single mixed midden or dump layer. The assemblage was dominated by Roman pottery and ceramic building material including hypocaust tiles. Of particular note amongst the artefactual material recovered were two large sherds of a Samian bowl stamped with the CINNAMI potter's mark. It is perfectly plausible that this material is either part of the spoil from the 1890's excavations of the Baths at Segontium or it is material which was deposited as part of the landscaping associated with the building of the housing estate which currently occupies the area.

Crynodeb

Dirprwyodd Archeoleg CR gan y perchennog i ymgymryd briff gnylio archeolegol yn 10 Cefn Hendre, Caernarfon cyn i'r codiad o estyniad i'r tŷ presennol. Roedd y gwaith ei ymgymryd yn Fawrth – Ebrill 2020.

Nid oedd yna dystiolaeth o adeiledd archeolegol neu nodweddion trychu, er bod yna casgliad helaeth o wrthbrychau a chrochenwaith Rhufeinig, Canoloesoedd a Ôl-Canoloesoedd ei ddarganfod. Cafodd y gwrthbrychau ei ddarganfod o domen cymysg neu haean sbwriel. Roedd y casgliad ei gorbwyso gan grochenwaith a defnydd adeilad ceramig Rhufeinig, gan gynnwys teils hypocaustiau. Un nodwedd benodol o'r gwrthbrychau a darganfyddwyd oedd ddau teilchion o fowlen Samian gyda stamp nod y crochenydd CINNAMI. Mae'n hollol debygol fod y defnydd yma yn unai rhan o'r rwybel yn ystod cloddia 1890au o'r baddondai yn Segontium, neu mae'n ddefnydd roedd ei dyddodi fel rhan o'r tirlunio cysylltiedig gyda'r adeilad o'r ystâd tai sydd yn preswyllo'r ardal.

Results of Archaeological Works at 10 Cefn Hendre, Caernarfon

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Planning Reference Number: | C18/1206/14/LL |
| National Grid Reference: | SH 48518 62230 |
| Client: | Ms Dawn Sinclair |
| Report Authors: | Catherine Rees & Matthew Jones |
| Report Number: | CR179-2020 |
| Date: | 09/10/2020 |

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Appendix A. Specification for Archaeological Works

1.0 Introduction

CR Archaeology were instructed by Ms Dawn Sinclair to conduct archaeological works at the above site in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (Planning Reference: C18/1206/14/LL).

A specification was written with reference to document 0125je03/D3333 prepared by Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning as a methodology for a programme of Archaeological Watching Brief of the development area. This document is included as Appendix A.

The development site is situated in an urban setting within the town of Caernarfon (Figure 1). Planning permission has been granted for a rear extension to the existing property (Appendix A).

The application property is immediately adjacent to Scheduled Ancient Monument CN006, Segontium Roman Fort. The southern corner of the fort is located approximately 30m to the north of the site. Previous archaeological excavations have uncovered significant evidence of extra-mural activity, resulting in a south-western extension of the scheduled area. The extra-mural remains comprise a wall extending from the southern corner of the fort and a probable bath-house, dated by coins and other artefacts to the early-mid 4th century AD. This may have been part of the mid-4th century rebuilding work associated with reoccupation of the fort at this time.

No insitu archaeological remains or structural remains were uncovered during the works. A midden or dump deposit was uncovered which was dominated by Roman pottery and ceramic building material including hypocaust tiles. This material was however clearly not insitu and Late Medieval and Post Medieval artefacts were found throughout the deposit. It is perfectly plausible that this material is either part of the spoil from the 1890's excavations of the Baths at Segontium or it is material which was deposited as part of the landscaping associated with the building of the housing estate which currently occupies the area.

Of particular note amongst the artefactual material recovered were two large sherds of a Samian bowl stamped with the CINNAMi potter's mark.

2.0 Project Aims

This scheme of works aimed to monitor groundworks at the site in order to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

It aimed to fulfil the mitigation criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Watching Brief as specified in the CIfA Standard and Guidance document (2014).

3.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

The methodologies employed conformed to The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).

3.1 Desk Based Research

A history of the site was compiled utilising information sourced from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record Office and a search radius of 500m examined. As no insitu/structural material was recovered further research was not conducted at local archives and a map progression was not undertaken. Examination was made of the results of previous excavations at the site, focusing particularly on the pottery assemblage and the Bath House excavation.

These works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014).

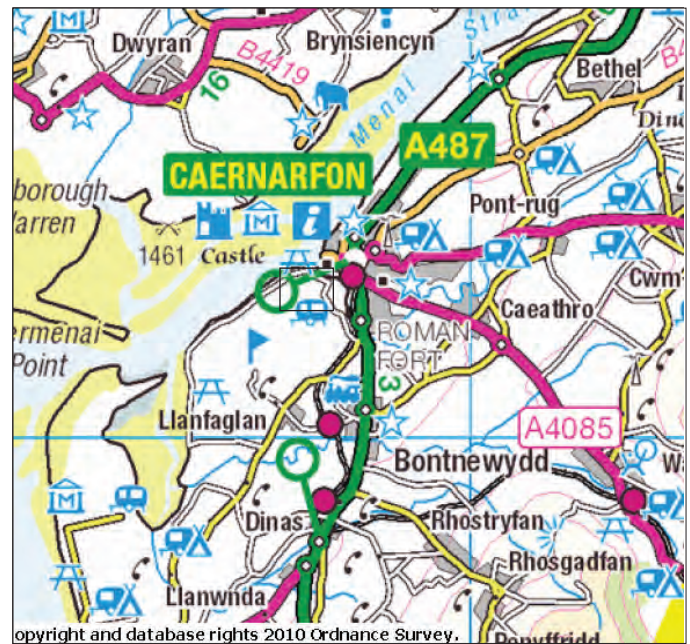
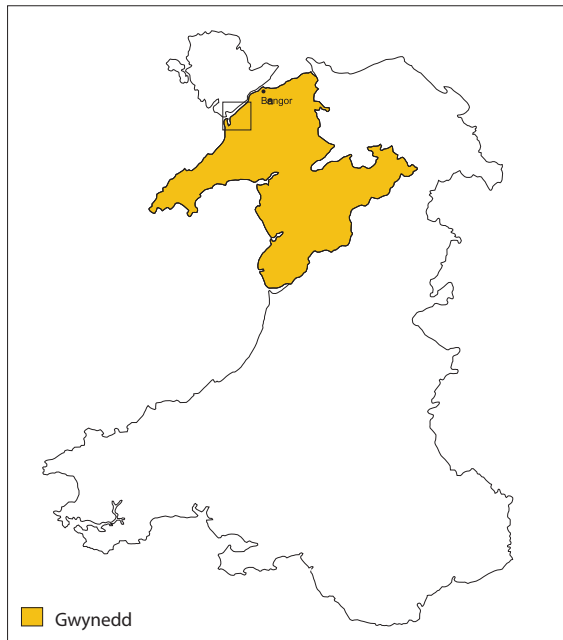


Figure 1. Site Location Map
 (Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data
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This material forms the historical background for a full archaeological report. This report includes the results of the Archaeological Watching Brief.

3.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

The watching brief monitored all groundworks undertaken on the site. This included all hard standing and subsoil/underlying deposits stripping and the excavation of foundations, hard standing and service trenches.

A CR Archaeology staff member was present during the machine excavation of all groundworks. This work was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. When archaeological material (Roman pottery) was encountered, machine excavation was ceased at this level and the required development depth reached by hand excavation.

CR Archaeology notified Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services as to the date of the commencement of works and when the Roman pottery was uncovered. A site visit was not deemed necessary.

No archaeological features, structures or remains were uncovered. An amorphous spread containing Roman, Late Medieval and Post Medieval material was uncovered during the works. It was hand excavated to the required development depth.

Fieldwork was conducted and managed by Matthew Jones (MA) of CR Archaeology.

3.2.1 Recording

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

Plans, sections and elevations were produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A high-resolution 14.2mp (minimum) Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site.

All photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

3.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

No additional mitigation/contingency measures were necessary at the site.

3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material was retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim was to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIfA 2014).

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

Each assemblage was examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. An assessment report of all Post Medieval and Medieval material was produced by Matthew

Jones, Roman material was assessed by Matthew Jones and Kayt Hawkins and the animal bone was assessed by Dr Hannah Russ.

Following analysis, all archaeological/archive material will be deposited in Bangor Museum/with Segontium Visitor Centre. Deposition has been agreed by the client but due to the current situation regarding Covid 19 it is not possible to discuss the details with the organisations to establish the most appropriate venue.

The works were carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2014).

3.2.4 Archive Compilation

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

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

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

All archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited in Bangor Museum/Segontium Visitor Centre. Should the artefacts be deposited with Segontium Visitor Centre then the paper/digital archive will be deposited at the RCAHMW. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the terms and conditions for archive deposition.

3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

Groundworks commenced on March 16th and were undertaken over a period of 5 days. Additional time was allotted as necessary for archive research, report compilation and site archiving. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services were informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

3.4 Staffing

The project was managed by Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). All projects are carried out in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.5 Monitoring

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

They were notified in writing (via email) of the commencement dates for archaeological site work and updated with the results of all works conducted as watching brief elements. This was initially as a telephone call & email with attached JPEG photographs.

3.6 Health and Safety

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

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

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

All staff hold a CSCS card.

CR Archaeology staff are not the principle contractor on site and complied with all Health and Safety Policy and specific on-site instructions provided by the client and their appointed Principal contractor.

3.7 The Report

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

The report includes:

- bilingual summary
- a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- a location plan
- all identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified finds and features
- a full bibliography of sources consulted
- a digital copy of the report and an archive compact disc/USB file

Copies of the reports in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork. The new (2018) Guidance for the Submission of the Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records document will be followed.

A brief article will be submitted to the Archaeology in Wales Journal.

3.7.1 Copyright

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

4.0 Topological and Geological Background

4.1 Topography

The development site is situated in an urban setting within the town of Caernarfon.

4.2 Geology

The bedrock is recorded as “*Nant Ffrancon Subgroup - Siltstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 449 to 478 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences*” (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The superficial geology is recorded as “*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (U). These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary*” (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

5.0 Historical Background

A 500m search radius of the development site was conducted of the Gwynedd Archaeological Historical Environment Record. Due to the urban location of the proposed development and the antiquity of the town of Caernarfon this search returned 158 entries – 7 of Prehistoric date, 41 of Roman/Romano-British date, 9 of Early Medieval date, 7 of Medieval date, 78 of Post Medieval date, 6 of Modern date and 9 of unknown date.

5.1 Prehistoric

Seven entries of Prehistoric date were recorded within 500m of the development site. One was specified to have been of Neolithic date, one of Bronze Age date and five were assigned a general Prehistoric date.

5.1.1 Neolithic

A single entry of Neolithic date (PRN 34067) was recorded from an excavation at a nearby site undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. It is recorded as “a rather irregular shallow pit measuring 1.1m by 0.9m and 0.16m deep. It had a layer of stones in the base, many of which were heat-cracked with a deposit of charcoal around them”. The pit contained a collection of flint debitage and a small fragment of pottery. Radiocarbon dates of 2560-2350 cal BC (SUERC-41947) and 2840-2495 cal BC (SUERC-41951) were returned for the feature.

5.1.2 Bronze Age

PRN 3117 records bronze implements were found at Segontium in 1845. Although grouped as a single entry, is it unclear as to whether they were found together. The items are listed as:

- 1) A flanged axe, with flanges and blade like a palstave but without a stop-ridge
- 2) Three looped palstaves
- 3) A looped and socketed axe
- 4) A spearhead with loops halfway up socket. Part of socket and one loop missing.

5.1.3 Prehistoric

The Prehistoric entries cover the period as a whole and returned five entries. Two of the entries recorded findspots and three recorded features found during excavations nearby.

PRN 3111 records the findspot of 3 stone axes at Segontium. The axes were detailed as:

- i) Axe of igneous rock 192mm long, 68mm wide, 34mm thick, with polished thin butt
- ii) Felsite axe, 192mm long, 81mm wide, 20mm thick, polished, pointed butt
- iii) greenstone axe, 153mm long, 45mm wide, 31mm thick ground with polished blade.

PRN 3114 records the findspot of a holed stone of uncertain date maximum length 126mm, 51mm thick, with hourglass perforation found at Segontium.

PRN 24739 records the site of a possible unaccompanied cremation burial of Roman or prehistoric date. It was described as a sub-circular pit 0.31m diameter and 0.14m deep containing a black fill suggesting that it contained charcoal. The feature had well defined edges which were indicative of a dug feature, but it was noted that there were no charcoal fragments seen in the fill, nor were there any bone or artefacts. Subsequent analysis of the fill did not support an archaeological interpretation and this feature is unlikely to be of archaeological origin.

PRN's 68745 and 68746 both refer to features uncovered during an excavation by EAS in 2015. The features were tentatively identified as the possible remains of a prehistoric round house and associated features.

5.2 Roman/Romano-British

The application property is immediately adjacent to Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) CN006, Segontium Roman Fort. The southern corner of the fort is located approximately 30m to the north of the site. Previous archaeological excavations have uncovered significant evidence of extra-mural activity, resulting in a south-western extension of the scheduled area. The extra-mural remains comprise a wall extending from the southern corner of the fort and a probable bath house, dated by coins and other artefacts to the early-mid 4th century AD. This may have been part of the mid-4th century rebuilding work associated with reoccupation of the fort at this time.

The Cadw entry for the SAM records “*This monument comprises the remains of a Roman auxiliary fort dating to AD 77. Overlooking the Menai Strait, the fort was named after the nearby river Seiont (Saint). Segontium was part of a network of other forts linked by a strategic road system and formed part of the Roman imperial arrangement for controlling the newly conquered Welsh tribes. Throughout the Roman period Segontium was the military and administrative centre of north-west Wales. Segontium was set out in a typical Roman fort layout. It is shaped like a playing card, with defences of earth and timber, symmetrically placed gates and streets, and a fairly standardised arrangement of timber-framed buildings. From AD 140 – though somewhat earlier in the case of several buildings – the fort was subject to prolonged piecemeal rebuilding of both its defences and internal buildings in stone. Visible remains include barracks, buildings with underfloor heating (hypocaust), storehouses, a bathhouse and the praetorium – the garrison commander’s house. The third- to fourth-century principia (headquarters building) is situated at the centre of the fort. Beyond this is a colonnaded court with a well and the basilica (cross hall) which comprised the ceremonial heart of the fort where the unit could assemble, and the commanding officer could issue orders and hold court martials. At the rear of this building is the shrine (aedes) where statues of the god Jupiter and the emperor were kept alongside the regimental standards. In the third century a vaulted strong room (sacellum) was built within the basilica to hold the garrison’s pay-chest and savings. The flanking rooms were offices. Archaeological excavations have shown that the fort was designed to accommodate a regiment of auxiliary infantry up to 1000 strong. The name of only one of the units that garrisoned the fort is known: the First Cohort of Sunici, a 500-strong infantry regiment originally recruited from Germany. Coins recovered from excavation show that Segontium was garrisoned until about AD 394. This extraordinarily long occupation, unique in Wales, is explicable by the fort’s strategic position controlling access to the fertile and mineral-rich lands of Anglesey. This monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of the Roman conquest of Wales*”.

Given the proximity of the development site to one of the most important Roman sites in North Wales it is unsurprising that there were a significant number of sites of this date within the 500m search area. Forty-one entries were returned, second only in number to the Post Medieval entries. The records predominantly relate to the results of excavations carried out in the nineteenth century, 1920's, 1970's and 2010's.

These entries have been subdivided into broad categories and can be summarised as follows: defence, domestic, industrial, object, religious, ritual and funerary, transport, water supply and drainage and unassigned. These are summarised below.

Defence (3 entries) – The three defence entries reference the southern area of Segontium Fort (PRN 5563), Hen Waliau (PRN 3090), and ditches identified during antiquarian excavation (PRN 5560).

Domestic (15 entries) – These records largely relate to the results of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust excavations at the nearby Ysgol yr Hendre site. Ten of the records relate to a complex of probable Roman military field ovens were identified (PRNs 34048, 34049, 34050, 34051, 34052, 34054, 34057, 34058, 34059, 34055).

The remaining five entries relate to two areas of the Vicus uncovered during a watching brief/excavation (PRNs 5555 & 5557), the possible site of a mansio (PRN 5559), a post and beam slot building uncovered during 1976/77 excavations (PRN 2942) and the site of a building with a hypocaust excavated in 1846 (PRN 3097).

Industrial (1 entry) – (PRN 2945) records the discovery of part of tile kiln during excavations undertaken 1976/77.

Object (9 entries) – Five of the records for the site broadly relate to stray finds discovered from the area during various construction works, during gardening or during watching briefs. This includes PRNs 7027, 24729, 5044, 3619 and 5048. The remaining four records appear to have been erroneously assigned to this category and relate to features (ditches and gullies) uncovered during the 1976/77 excavations. PRNs 2946, 3133, 2948, 2949.

Religious, Ritual and Funerary (3 entries) – The three records in this category relate to a burial findspot (PRN 5558), a Roman burial ground (PRN 3092) and a military Mithraeum (PRN 3098).

PRN 5558 is recorded as *“a rough-cast jar of white ware with a dark-green slip, containing calcined human bones; also part of a pot lid of pink ware and a fragment of decorated Samian pottery; the whole dated ca.100. Found to the N of the fort in digging foundations for houses at Ysgubor-goch in August 1936”*.

The burial ground (PRN 3092) is recorded as being a substantial Roman cemetery located lining the road leading out from the Porta Principalis Sinistra. Roman cremation burials were discovered while digging graves in the new Llanbeblig cemetery, approximately 600m south-west of the site, from about 1850 through to 1947.

The military Mithraeum is recorded as having measured 48ft by 21 1/2ft overall and as having been built about 200AD. It was located c. 150yds E of the E corner of the fort of Segontium and was excavated in 1959. *“It was aligned 30 degrees E of N, roughly parallel with the contours and partly set into the W slope of a small valley. It was very meanly built of rounded beach boulders, the roof consisting of heavy Cambrian slates. The temple was abandoned when the garrison was withdrawn and was burnt after a period of desertion in 350AD.*

A plaque on the side of the house No.14 Lon Arfon indicates that the Mithraeum stood in the vicinity. The site is now built over”.

Transport (1 entry) – The single entry for transport records the possible site of a Roman Bridge – Helen’s Causeway (PRN 5564). It is recorded as *“in 1817 the remains of an ‘immense wooden bridge, buried several feet in the sand, and extending over the River Seiont’ were discovered a short distance upstream of Hen Waliau. Wood showed the position of the bridge on his plan, naming it ‘Helen’s Causeway’”*.

Water Supply and Drainage (7 entries) – these entries can be divided into wells (5 entries) and drains (2 entries). One of these records (PRN 2943 – recorded as a well) records a series of interconnected gullies and is likely mislabelled.

PRN 2944 records a rock cut well or cistern uncovered during excavations undertaken 1976/77. PRN 62 records a second rock cut well which was discovered in 1975 in the garden of Bron y Gaer and PRN 5556 is a well described in 1893 as being full of water and possibly of Roman origin. The final well record within the 500m search area was PRN 5565. It is recorded as being discovered during a watching brief in 1963 on the building of the 'Texaco petrol station and was located just NW of Hen Waliau. It is described as being a 'square stone-built well of unknown date' but may be presumed to be Roman.

PRN 16066 records a Roman drain uncovered during construction works running diagonally across the site and running from a position somewhere from under the former site of Ysgol Pendalar on which it stands. PRN 31170 records probable Roman drains uncovered during excavations at Hendre Gaerog.

Unassigned (1 entry) – the single unassigned entry records the site of a ditch of unknown use recorded during the 1976/77 excavations.

Due to the lack of structural evidence these results will not be discussed in further detail within this section. Comparisons between the artefactual material recovered during this excavation will be made against the artefactual material recovered from previous excavations. The results of this work is detailed in section 6.

5.3 Early Medieval

There were nine records of Early Medieval date identified within a 500m search radius.

It is unclear as to why PRN 5562 has been assigned an Early Medieval date as the entry states – “Workmen are said to have found an oven and much Roman pottery”. It is presumed to be an error in the database.

PRN 3118 is the record for a horse's bronze cheek piece found at Segontium. This find has been assigned a possible Viking date.

The remaining records within the 500m search radius are related to an Early Medieval cemetery initially identified through aerial photography. This was followed by geophysical survey, evaluation trenching and finally open area excavation as the Ysgol yr Hendre site. It was excavated by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. PRN 29300 was an overall descriptive entry and records “various features identified from crop-marks and geophysical survey. Excavation demonstrated that some of these were graves, some ovens and some pits of different dates”.

PRN 34043 was the number for the cemetery complex (centred on SH 48965 62395) consisting of 3 mortuary enclosures and 46 graves with 4 other features that might possibly be graves. The mortuary enclosures were assigned the PRN's 34044, 34045 and 24774.

PRN 34044 was an enclosure in cemetery PRN 34043. It was orientated the same as the other enclosures, but its shape meant that the long axis was west-north-west and east-south-east. It also had a central entrance in the east-north-eastern side and was defined by a ditch with a maximum width of 0.40m and depth of 0.38m. This enclosure contained 3 graves, with the largest grave centrally located and smallest grave at the north of the enclosure. Only the central grave contained stones, but these did not seem to have formed a deliberate packing within the grave. The ditch contained a fairly fresh sherd of 2nd century black-burnished ware and some tiny fragments of burnt bone.

PRN 34045 was an enclosure in cemetery PRN 34043. This enclosure had been truncated, presumably by ploughing and its ditch only survived to a depth of 0.2m and an average width of 0.70m. It contained a single central grave which measured 2.10m long, 0.85m wide and 0.50m deep.

PRN 24774 was a square barrow, initially identified as a cropmark. The southern mortuary enclosure in cemetery PRN 34043. Measured 7.0m by 7.0m externally and defined by a ditch with a maximum width of 1.0m and depth of 0.4m. The enclosure was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and had an entrance in the east-north-eastern side. In its centre was a grave 2.1m in length, 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep. A sherd of early 2nd century Samian ware was found in the ditch, and another came from the fill of the grave. A single fragment of burnt bone was also recovered from the ditch. Charred barley grains were present in small numbers in the ditch fill.

PRN 29301 was a square-ditched feature of similar size and orientation to PRN 24774 shown on the geophysical survey. This can just be seen on the aerial photographs, although it is very faint. This area was investigated by evaluation trenching and area excavation and a post-medieval ditch was found along with some pits, but no trace of a mortuary enclosure or graves. It was thought that 2 large glacial erratics might have been responsible for the geophysical anomaly.

PRN 29302 recorded geophysical anomalies within the aforementioned excavation area. The excavation of this area showed that there were two pits, one of which was identified as of late nineteenth or early twentieth century date. The second pit feature was undated was believed to possibly be related to the Early Medieval Square Barrows in the area.

5.4 Medieval

There were seven records of Medieval date identified within a 500m search radius.

PRN 6846 notes the Llanbeblig Medieval Township.

PRN's 3119 and 3120 record the Ffynnon Helen Holy Well and remains of an associated small chapel – Capel Helen. The well was still in use in the 1920's when it is described as being approached by a flight of modern steps, and the water retained in a slate cistern. No old work remained, but the water was plentiful, and taken away in bottles for healing.

The well consists of a square tank filled with cut slates slabs and mortared sides. It is c.2m square internally with slab floor c. 2m below ground level. A narrow curving series of slate steps leads down from ground level. The well has been partially covered over by slabs and masonry supported on 2 steel posts. The whole well is set in a terraced hollow in the hillside.

The chapel (Capel Helen PRN 3120) is described as formerly being seen as the remains of a small chapel and was mentioned by John Ray in 1662. In 1889 no traces were visible of the chapel.

There are two records held within the HER for Llanbeblig Parish Church (PRN's 6942 & 3108). Although the church is first mentioned in the 13th century - and most of the present structure dates from the 14th century, it is suggested that this church has an early foundation. This claim rests largely on the dedication to Saint Peblig, traditionally thought to have lived in the late Roman period and its siting alongside the Roman road close to the earlier cemetery

The church is located in the diocese of Bangor and was donated to the Abbey of Aberconwy in the 13th Century. The church consists of a west tower, nave, north and south transepts, and chancel with north chapel and north vestry. The present churchyard is irregular in shape, bounded by a stone-wall. The earliest churchyard however was curvilinear in form and this boundary is still in use on the west and north-west sides. The churchyard was extended to the east, and also to the south in 1865. The main entrance is on the north-west with a further entrance on the north-east side.

In the late 16th Century the Vaynol Chapel was constructed on the north side of the chancel, and the second and third stages of the west tower were built. A turret was also added in the south-west corner of the tower. The north transept was extended northwards in 1775, and a coved ceiling was added to the

Vaynol Chapel around the same time. The church was restored twice in the 19th Century. In 1839 the south wall of the nave was re-faced internally, the north porch was rebuilt and the seating replaced. In 1893 the vestry was converted into an organ chamber, the seating, pulpit, altar rails, altar and choir stalls were replaced. A new chancel arch was also inserted and the 15th Century arch removed.

Sometime between 1894 and 1924 the north wall of the north transept was rebuilt. The roofs of the nave, chancel, and the south and north aisles were all replaced in the 19th Century.

The remaining records dating from the Medieval period related to archaeological discoveries made at the Ysgol yr Hendre site excavated by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. PRN 34071 records Feature [137] measured c.7m in length with a maximum width of 1.5m and maximum depth of 0.28m. It was interpreted as a rather damaged corn drier with a drying chamber and a long flue with some hints of a stone lining. It had been dug through an early medieval cemetery and was radiocarbon dated to 13th century AD.

A second feature, PRN 34068, was a pit measuring 1.6m by 1.0m and 0.25m deep. It was approximately sub-rectangular in plan with fairly steep sides and a flat base. Its long axis was aligned north-south, which along with its broad width in comparison to the length ruled it out from being a grave. Above a layer of primary silt with flecks of charcoal was a deposit of large stones up to 0.55m in length, which were not obviously heat-affected. This contained a sherd of Black Burnished ware that could date from any time from the late 1st to the 4th century, and a fragment of burnt bone. Radiocarbon dates on charred cereal grains from this feature demonstrated that despite the pottery it was medieval in date and a 12th – 13th century date was returned.

5.5 Post Medieval

There were seventy-eight records of Post Medieval date identified within a 500m search radius.

As is to be expected with a town such as Caernarfon, which was a flourishing port and county town during the Post Medieval period, the records from this period form the majority of the HER dataset for the 500m search radius. This reflects the importance of this period in the shaping of the locality, and these records will not be discussed in detail as it is not of direct relevance to the development site, other than to note a dramatic increase in housing and housing density in this area throughout the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

5.6 Modern

There were six records of Modern date identified within a 500m search radius.

Due to the current coronavirus outbreak it was not possible to access the county archives. Online resources have however been utilised and a basic map progression examining Tithe and Ordnance Survey records conducted. Due to copyright restrictions the images are described rather than included, and a link to the appropriate web address added.

On the 1841 Tithe Map the Cefn Hendre Estate area is shown as a large farmstead – Cefn Hendre, with associated field systems (https://places.library.wales/browse/53.136/4.265/17?page=1&alt=&alt=&leaflet-base-layers_66=on). This arrangement is also shown on the 1887 First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101604514>) and continues until the edition published in 1948 (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101604505>). The edition surveyed in 1949 (published 1953) showed that the farm had been demolished and the construction of the Cefn Hendre Estate had been commenced (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101604502>).

5.7 Unknown Date

There were nine records of unknown date identified within a 500m search radius.

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works (Figure 2, Plates 1 – 4)

The main excavation area measured approximately 7.50m x 5.30m and was located to the rear of the property immediately adjacent to property (figure 2). This area covered the extension footings. A service trench measuring c. 0.70m x 20m was excavated from the main excavation area along the side of the house and out to the front property boundary. Both trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m. No archaeological structural evidence or cut features were identified during the works, although an assemblage of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery and artefactual material was recovered. All artefactual material was recovered from a mixed midden or dump layer.

Seven contexts were identified during the Cefn Hendre works. Context (01) was the turf/garden lawn layer. It was 0.10m in depth and overlay context (02), a mid-brown clay silt topsoil layer with a maximum depth of 0.48m.

Context (03) underlay (02) and was a compact orange-pink clay layer with small gravel inclusions. It was approximately 1.6m in length and had a maximum depth of 0.07m. This context contained Roman tile and brick but was not an insitu Roman layer. It would seem likely that context (03) is a large dump of an identifiable clay material within (04) rather than a separate deposit.

Directly under (03) was context (04) – a midden or “dump” layer with a maximum depth of 0.26m which contained the vast majority of the artefactual material. The context was a dark brown-black silty clay layer and contained a large quantity of Roman artefactual material. This layer was however clearly not an insitu Roman deposit as throughout the deposit Medieval and Post Medieval artefactual artefacts were recovered. The artefactual material is detailed in Section 6.1. The deposit did not sit in a cut and extended beyond the trench limits.

Context (05) was a small deposit of compact yellow clay exposed to the north-eastern area of the trench. This deposit extended approximately 0.55m into the trench and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. As with (03) this deposit may have been a lens of dumped material within (04).

Contexts (06) and (07) were at the base of the trench and are believed to be variations in the natural with (06) being a grey-green clay with coarse gravel inclusions whilst (07) was a compact yellow clay. They natural were reached at a minimum depth of approximately 0.70m but were not uniform across the trench. Due to the required development depth having been reached these deposits were not investigated further and it is possible that they were redeposited.

6.1 Artefactual Material

All artefactual material was recovered from a single mixed midden or “dump” deposit – context (04).

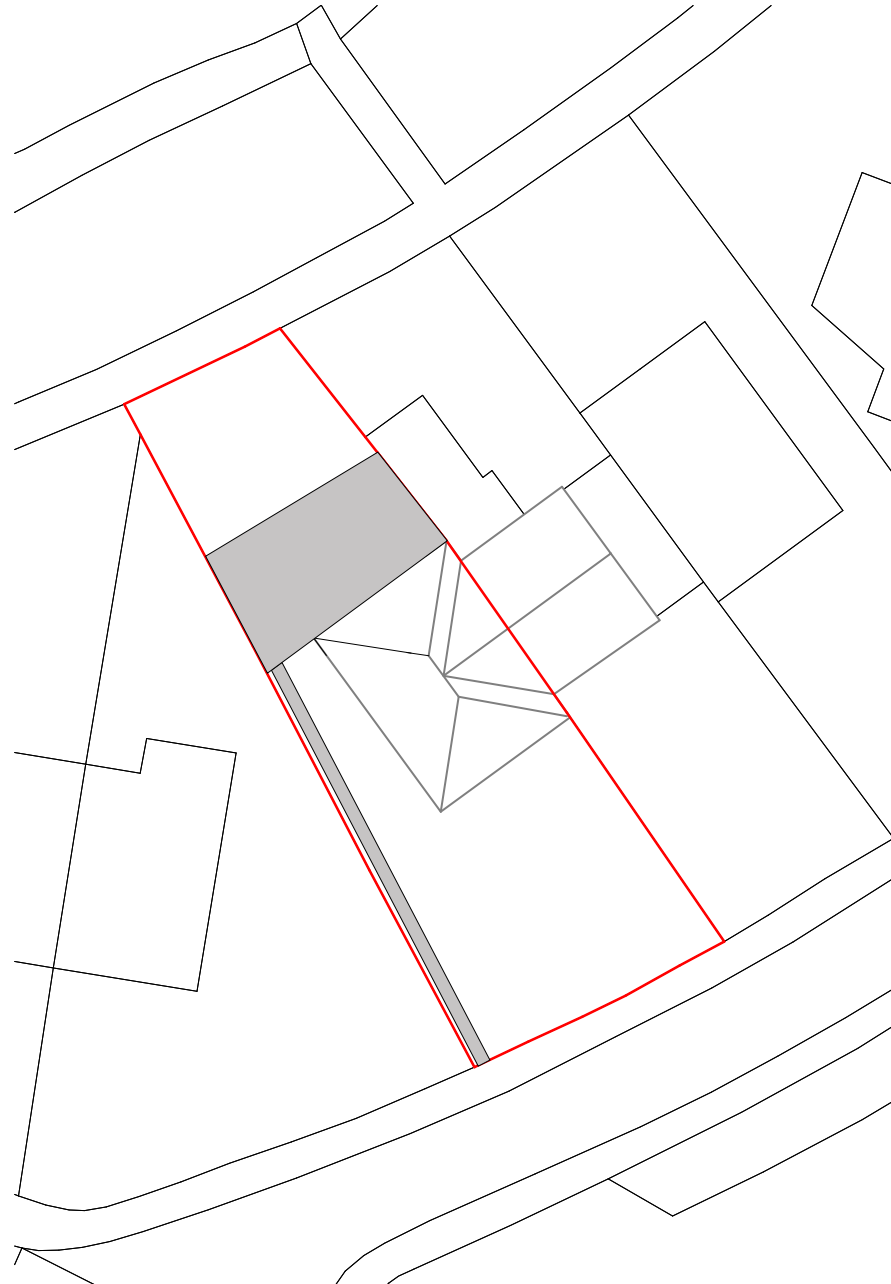
Although the assemblage was dominated by Roman ceramics and ceramic building material, it was clear that this was not an insitu Roman layer as Late Medieval and Post Medieval pottery was recovered within all levels of the deposit. It is perfectly plausible that this material was part of the spoil from the Bath House archaeological excavation undertaken nearby during the 1890's.

The following section has been divided by chronological period and subdivided by broad artefact type and then vessel type/form. Full details are compiled in tabular and written form below. There was a quantity of animal bone recovered from context (04), but it was not possible to attribute this material to a specific date/period and it is described separately.

6.1.1 Roman/Romano British Assemblage

Artefactual material of Roman/Romano British date dominated the assemblage and pottery, bone, glass and metal artefacts were recovered. Each is detailed separately below.

Figure 2. Trench Location Plan

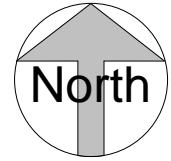


Scale @ A3
1 : 200

Watching Brief Area



Notes



| A | Amendments to proposed roof heights and squaring off of diagonal elevation | Jan '19 |
|-----|--|---------|
| No. | Description | Date |

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE

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Ms. D. Sinclair,
10 Cefn Hendre,
Caernarfon, Gwynedd,
LL55 2LP

Proposed Block Plan

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------|------|----------|
| Drawn by | GLJ | Date | Nov 2018 |
| Drawing No | OBS-2018-049 GA005 | | |
| Rev | A | | |



Plate 1. Excavation Area Prior to the Commencement of Works



Plate 2. Main Trench at Required Development Depth



Plate 3. Roman Pottery Shown In-situ



Plate 4. Sample Section of Main Trench

6.1.1.1 Romano British Pottery

The Roman/Romano British pottery was assessed and described by Matthew Jones and Kayt Hawkins. Material was assigned to a broad type based on material and characteristics. Where no date is given the pottery is not chronologically distinctive beyond the attribution of “Roman”.

Black Burnished Ware

Black Burnished Ware is a popular type of pottery evolving from a late Iron age British tradition. Vessels were used as cooking pots, dishes and bowls. Black Burnished Ware comes in two types - BB1 and BB2 and both were represented within the Cefn Hendre assemblage.

A total of 62 sherds of Black Burnished Ware were recovered during the excavation. This was comprised of 35 body sherds, 12 bases and 15 rims.

Black Burnished Ware 1 Table

| Fabric | Form | Decoration | Sherd Count | Weight | Date | Cross Links | Comparison early excavations |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------|---|---|--|
| BB1 | Dish, Dog Dish | Acute angled trellis | 3 | | 2 nd century | 3 sherds from same vessel found separately within mixed deposit | CBA Report Pot 674 late 3 rd - 4 th century Fort Period 10 |
| BB1 | Dish Base | Not clear | 1 | | 2 nd century | | |
| BB1 | Dish Base | Acute angled trellis on base | 1 | | 2 nd century | | |
| BB1 | Dish Base | Acute angled trellis on base | 1 | | | | |
| BB1 | Dish Base | none | 1 | | | | |
| BB1 | Dish Base | Acute angled trellis on body | 1 | | | | |
| | Dish Rim sherd rim with part body | Acute angled trellis on body | 1 | | 2 nd century | | |
| BB1 | Jar Base | none | 1 | | | | |
| BB1 | Jar Base | none | 1 | | | | |
| BB1 | Jar Base | none | 1 | | | | |
| BB1 | Jar Base | none | 1 | | | | |
| BB1 | Cooking Pot Flaring rim | None | 1 | | Late 3 rd to 4 th century | | CBA Report Pot 421 late 3 rd century Fort Period 7A |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| BB1 | Cooking Pot Flaring rim | Triangles under rim | 1 | | Late 3 rd to 4 th century | | CBA Report Pot 421 late 3rd century Fort Period 7A |
| BB1 | Cooking Pot Flaring rim | none | 2 | | Late 3 rd to 4 th century | | |
| BB1 | Cooking Pot Flaring rim | none | 1 | | n/a fragment | | |
| BB1 | Cooking Pot | Acute angled trellis | 1 | | 2 nd century | | |
| BB1 | Cooking Pot | | 1 | | 2 nd century | | |
| BB1 | Cooking Pot | | 1 | | 2 nd century | | |
| BB1 | Cooking Pot | | 1 | | 2 nd century | | |
| BB1 | Cooking Pot | | 1 | | 2 nd century | | |

Black Burnished Ware 2

| Fabric | Form | Decoratio n | Sherd Count | Weight | Date | Cross Links | Comparison early excavations |
|--------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------|---|----------------|--|
| BB2 | Cooking pot rim, flared rim | n/a | 1 | | Late 3 rd to 4 th century | | CBA report Pot 421 late 3 rd century Fort Period 7A |
| BB2 | Cooking pot rim, flared rim | | 1 | | Late 3 rd to 4 th century | | |
| BB2 | Cooking pot rim, flared rim | | 1 | | Late 3 rd to 4 th century | | |
| BB2 | Cooking Pot | | 1 | | 2 nd century | | |
| BB2 | Possible pot lid or pedestal foot | | 1 | | | | |
| BB2 | Unidentif iable Body sherds | Acute angled trellis | 1 | | | | |
| BB2 | Unidentif iable Body sherds | | 6 | | | | |

Mortaria

Four Mortaria sherds were recovered from context (04). Mortaria are a distinctive Roman period ceramic. The defining features are a spout a large rim and grit inclusions within the bowl used to help the grinding process.

| Fabric | Form | Decoration | Sherd Count | Weight | Date | Cross Links | Comparison early excavations |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Wroxeter WRX WH | Mortaria Rim | | 1 | | AD100-40 | | Fabric type 24 Segontium excavations |
| Wroxeter WRX OX | Mortaria Rim | | 1 | | AD140-70 AD 150-90 | | Fabric 5 or 6 Segontium excavations |
| Wroxeter WRX OX | Mortaria Body | | 1 | | | | |
| | Fragmentary rim | | 1 | | | | |

Samian Ware

Seventeen sherds of Samian Ware were recovered from context (04). Samian ware in this context refers to a red-slip table ware being produced in Gaul throughout the Roman period it is common around Romanised settlements such as town and forts but can be found in native settlements in small quantities (Bedoyere, 2000, 18).

Four of the sherds were decorated, and four further sherds exhibit evidence of graffito. One of the decorated sherds was marked with the producer's name embossed into the decorative design. There were three indistinct fragmentary sherds of Samian pottery within the assemblage which could not be identified beyond a general attribution of "Samian".

Decorated Samian Description

The following paragraphs detail the decoration on specific Samian sherds – the numbers correspond with numbers in the decoration column of the table below.

(1) Upper border with an ovole design and beaded border between the lower panels, separated by beading evidence of medallion decoration with a large jar or amphora and bulls eye motif in the opposite corners. The ovole had an embossed maker's mark of the potter CINNAMVS (in the CINNAMMI form). Pottery with this maker's mark was identified in earlier excavations at Segontium, and an excavation carried out in 1920 identified a large quantity of products originating from this factory (Mortimer 1923).

An example of this mark has been found on a Samian bowl in Glasgow and in her discussion Wild (1971) suggests that the pottery originated from the Lezoux region of Central Gaul and reached the height of production c. A.D 145-180. The use of the CINNAMMI stamp would date this particular vessel to the earlier part of the potters' independent work and was later replaced by the CINNAMVS moniker.

(2) Upper border with an ovole design and beaded border between the lower motif's panels. Where visible there hangs a festoon semi-circular hanging border with a bulls-eye motif in its centre and below this is an image of a hare/rabbit in a crouch. This panel is separated from the next by an image of a woman standing with her arms above her head. She is standing a plate (possibly holding food) which is balanced upon a human head.

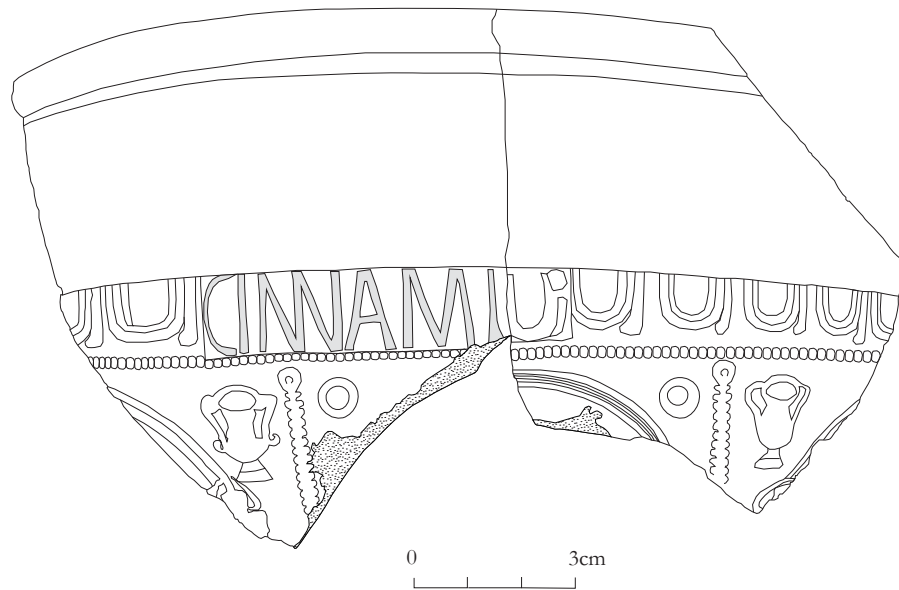


Figure 3



Figure 4

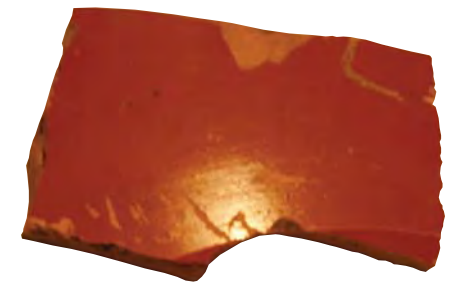


Figure 6

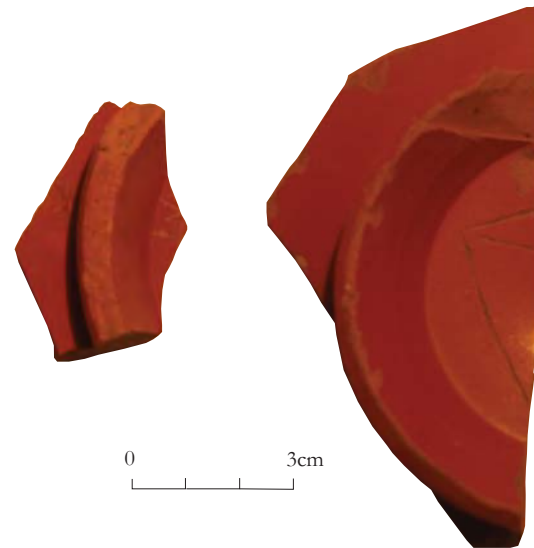


Figure 5

Figure 3. Decorated Samian Pottery (1)
with CINNAMIS Potter's Mark

Figure 4. Decorated Samian Pottery (2)

Figure 5. Samian Bases with Inscribed
Marks (3) & (4)

Figure 6. Samian Vessel with
Possible Inscribed Marks

| Fabric | Form | Decoration | Sherd Count | Weight | Date | Cross Links | Comparison early excavations |
|--|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|---|--|---|
| LMV SA Les Martres-de-Veyre Samian | Dr 37 Bowl rim and body | An Ovale with Makers name CINNAMVS Description above (1) See Fig 3 | 2 | | AD 145 - 160 | Two adjoining sherds found separated within the same context | Archaeology Cambrensis 1920 excavations |
| LMV SA Les Martres-de-Veyre Samian | Dr 37 Bowl rim and body | Description above (2) See fig 4 | 1 | | Mid-late 1 st -mid 2 nd century | | |
| East Gaulish ? | Frag | Large Medallions with a flower design inside with blank smaller medallion connecting them | 1 | | | | |
| LMV SA Les Martres-de-Veyre Samian | Form 18/31 Bowl, rim and body | | 2 | | Mid-2 nd to mid-3 rd century | | |
| PUL SA Pulborough Samian | Form 33a Conical Cup rim | Single Groove externally halfway down | 1 | | 2 nd Century | | |
| PUL SA Pulborough Samian | Form 33a Conical Cup rim | Double Groove externally halfway down | 1 | | 2 nd Century | | |
| RHZ SA Rheinzaubern Samian | Form 18/31 Bowl | | 1 | | Mid-2 nd to mid-3 rd Century | | |
| LMV SA Les Martres-de-Veyre Samian | Form 18/31 Bowl/plate | | 1 | | Mid-2 nd to mid-3 rd Century | | |
| RHZ SA Rheinzaubern Samian | Form 18/31 Bowl base | Treble Groove externally on the inside of the foot. Inscribed graffito pos | 1 | | Mid-2 nd to mid-3 rd Century | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | showing a V and I although due to the fragmentary nature it's unclear (3) See fig 5 | | | | | |
| LMV SA Les Martres-de-Veyre Samian | Form 18/31 Bowl/plate base | Inscribed graffito fragment showing a Two connecting lines forming a corner with a central line coming internally from this corner (4) See fig 5 | 1 | | Mid-2 nd to mid-3 rd Century | | |
| LMV SA Les Martres-de-Veyre Samian | Base Fragment | Fragment of a V shape | 1 | | | | |
| RHZ SA Rheinzabern Samian | Large body fragment. Possible Form 33 | Possible indistinct graffito (5) See fig 6 | 1 | | | | |

Rough Cast Ware

This was imported pottery from the Rhineland and copied from the mid-2nd century to early 3rd century A.D. at Colchester, Wilderspool (Cheshire) and Great Casterton (Leicestershire).

| Fabric | Form | Decoration | Sherd Count | Weight | Date | Cross Links | Comparison early excavations |
|------------|--------------|---|-------------|--------|--|-------------|------------------------------|
| Rough Cast | Globular Jar | Black colour coating with speckled clay | 1 | | Mid-2 nd to early 3 rd Century | | |

Orange Fabrics

Orange ware is one of the common colours associated with the Roman period the largest producer known of this period was the legionary pottery works at Holt where a large range of pottery types were produced in a distinctive orange red fabric (Greene, K, 1977).

| Fabric | Form | Decoration | Sherd Count | Weight | Date | Cross Links | Comparison early excavations |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Orange Fabric | Conical Cup | | 3 | | | | |
| Orange Fabric | Beaded rims | | 3 | | | | |
| Orange Fabric | Flagon rim and next with handle connection | | 1 | | | | |
| Orange Cream Fabric | Flanged rim | | 1 | | | | |
| Reddish Fabric | Straight neck with a square rim | | 1 | | | | |
| Orange Fabric | Flat with a circular straight edge foot ring | | 1 | | | | |
| Abraded and fragmentary medium to small fragments | | Different fabrics | 12 | | | | |

Undiagnostic

| Fabric | Form | Decoration | Sherd Count | Weight | Date | Cross Links | Comparison early excavations |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Thin Orange fabric with a white colour coating | Globular bowl? | | 2 | | | | |
| Thin Orange fabric with a cream exterior | Globular bowl? | | 2 | | | | |
| Orange cream fabric with a white colour coating | Flagon with a squared rim and partial neck | | 1 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Orange cream fabric | possible amphora | | 3 | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|

6.1.1.2 Roman CBM and Building Materials

Seventy-nine fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from context (04)

| Description | Type | Colour | Fragment Count |
|--|---|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Separate Fragments of imbrex roof tiles | Imbrex | Range of off orange pink | 9 |
| Possible pipe fragment slight fluting is seen on one end | Drainpipe | Creamy pink | 1 |
| Separate Fragments of Box tile | Incomplete box tiles | Range of off orange pink | 8 |
| Separate Fragments of Brick | Incomplete brick | Range of off orange pink | 4 |
| Separate Fragments of tiles - Unclear if roof or floor tiles | Incomplete tiles mixed thicknesses | Range of off orange pink some reds | 21 |
| Abraded and fragmentary medium to small fragments | N/A | Range of off orange pink some reds | 53 |
| Fragment of concrete or bath lining | A mix plaster and crushed CBM with some larger chunks | | 1 |

6.1.1.3 Roman Glass

Two Roman glass fragments and a possible Roman glass fragment were recovered from context (04).

The larger of the fragments was a blue-green rim and partial neck of a flask-like vessel. The form is comparable with the suggested design of Item 35 in 1970 excavation report. The second Roman glass fragment was a small sherd plain green blue glass with a rounded edge. Due to the size/shape of this fragment it is not possible to determine the form of the original artifact.

The third glass fragment was a jar rim in a bluey clear glass. It is possibly of Roman date.

6.1.1.4 Roman Bone Pin

A small roughly made bone pin measuring 36 mm in length. It has a diameter 1mm at the point and has an oval cross-section measuring 6mm by 4mm at the head. It is unclear as to the date of the artefact it is considered likely that it is of Roman date and similar artefacts have been recovered from sealed Roman contexts during previous excavations in the area (Casey and Davies,1993).

6.1.1.5 Possible Romano-British Stone Artifacts

Three stone artifacts have been retrieved from context (04). It is presumed that these artefacts are of Romano British date although this is by no means certain. The items are as follows:

1) A purple grey oval with flattened profile. The stone measured 11cm x 5cm x 1.5cm. One of the large faces appears to have been flattened through abrasion and shows some evidence of polish.

2) A greenish fine-grained granite. The stone measured 6cm by 7cm and 7cm by 3.5cm. There appears to be evidence of shaping into a roughly diamond shape. Both ends of the stone show evidence of pecking.

3) A fine-grained grey stone flecked with quartz inclusions. The stone was roughly rectangular in shape. Along the length of the stone there was a slight indentation indicative of use for sharpening. Believed to be a whet stone.

6.1.2 Medieval Assemblage

A single sherd of possible Medieval pottery was recovered from context (04).

6.1.2.1 Medieval Pottery

A single sherd of possible Medieval/Late Medieval pottery was recovered from context (04). It was an angled sherd with a pink-orange body fabric and a green-brown glaze. Possible a sherd of Cheshire Plains ware date roughly from the mid 1200's to the 1300's (Papazian, Campbell, 1992, 55).

6.1.3 Post Medieval/Modern Assemblage

Although not found in such large quantities as the Roman material, there was nonetheless enough Post Medieval and modern material within context (04) to clearly demonstrate that this is not a secure, insitu Roman deposit but rather a mixed later dump of material. The quantity of Post Medieval material demonstrates that this material could not have entered this deposit through plant or animal actions.

6.1.3.1 Post Medieval/Modern Pottery

The following pottery assemblage has been subdivided by fabric type.

White Glaze

Three sherds of white clear glaze china were recovered from context (04) - a single rim sherd from a dinner plate, a single rim sherd from a small bowl and the base of a small cup with a maker's stamp Myott. This company began producing pottery in Stoke on Trent in 1898, initially producing earthen ware. The company diversified in the 1920s and introduced art deco designs. The company changed hands several times following the second world war and the family name was dropped in 1976.

Blue and White Ware

Four sherds of Blue and White ware were recovered from context (04). All had printed decoration. Two of the sherds are fragmentary body sherds, and two rim sherds. The smaller rim has a scallop design but is too small to identify the vessel type. The larger rim has a geometric pattern and was part of large plate or serving dish.

Stone Ware

The rim of a stone ware jar with a stripe of light brown glaze was recovered from context (04). The decorative stripe was at the rim of the vessel and where surviving the body colour was cream.

Earthen Ware

A partial base sherd of brown glazed earthen ware was recovered from context (04). The fragment had a cream-pink fabric but the sherd was too small to determine the form. A single fragment of a beaded rim sherd was also recovered. This sherd had a splash brown glaze and a pink-orange fabric.

Plant Pots

Five sherds of orange slipped pottery with a light cream body were recovered. These were clearly fragments of terracotta plant pots.

6.1.3.2 Glass

A single sherd of clear modern glass was recovered. The shape and thickness of this fragment is diagnostic of a piece of green house window.

6.1.3.3 Metal Artifacts

A small number of metal artefacts were recovered from context (04). These were made from a number of different materials and have been subdivided as such.

Lead

A single lead item was recovered from the site, comprising of three arms formed by the cutting out of three circular holes, all the arms show signs of this item having been broken from a larger piece. The item is 0.5mm thick with the circular holes having a diameter of 1.5cm.

Copper Alloy

Four small copper artefacts were recovered from context (04) - a small damaged copper plate with heavy corrosion, a corroded circular stud or button and two small undiagnostic fragments of copper alloy. The artefacts are chronologically undiagnostic.

Iron

As with the copper artefacts, the iron artefacts are also largely undiagnostic beyond being handmade and could well be Roman in date, but it is not possible to rule out a Medieval or Post Medieval origin. The items are as follows: four large iron nails with a flat square head between 7cm to 3cm (broken) in length, eleven small iron nails with flat squarish heads between 7cm to 3cm in length, four corroded fragments of iron and a larger flatter iron fragment which could possibly be part of a plough blade.

6.1.3.3.4 Bone

Animal survival at the site was good and a large quantity of animal bone was recovered from context (04). This assemblage was analysed by Dr Hannah Russ and her report is included in full below. A single Post Medieval bone artefact was recovered, and this has been detailed separately.

Bone Artifact

A single bone artifact of Post medieval date was recovered during the excavation. It was a circular sew-through bone button with a 16mm in diameter. It was 2mm thick with a slightly concave back and four eyelets.

Animal Bone – Report by Dr Hannah Russ

Rapid assessment of animal bone from a mixed/disturbed deposit adjacent to Segontium Roman fort, Gwynedd, Wales by Dr Hannah Russ.

Introduction

Animal remains were recovered via hand collection during archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Segontium Roman fort, Gwynedd, Wales. The animal bone was recovered from a deposit (04) that contained Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, indicating that the context was mixed/disturbed, and therefore of low archaeological value/significance. This rapid assessment includes quantification of the assemblage, identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methods

The animal remains were identified to element and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the Author's reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003; 2005) from photographs of the material taken after they had been cleaned and dried. Any surface modifications that were observed were recorded. At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements. Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) and equid (*Equus* sp. horse/donkey/mule) distinctions were also not considered. Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size and class or order categories. Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.

This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; CIfA 2014) and with reference to the current archaeological research framework for the Roman period in Wales (Davis 2017).

Results

In total, 114 fragments of animal bones and teeth were recovered from context 04, a mixed deposit that contained pottery dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval period (Table 1). All of the remains were from mammals and included domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), domestic pig (*Sus domesticus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*). Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species represented large and small ungulate and large and medium mammal. No small mammal, bird or fish remains were recovered. The remains represented a minimum of three cattle, two sheep/goat and one pig, with cattle and large mammal remains dominating the animal bone assemblage by count (Table 1).

| Area | Element | <i>Bos</i> | <i>Sus</i> | <i>Ovis</i> / <i>Capra</i> | Large ungulate | Small ungulate | Large mammal | Medium mammal | Total |
|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| Forelimb | Scapula | 6 | | | | | | | 6 |
| | Humerus | 3 | | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| | Radius | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| | Metacarpal | 3 | | | | | | | 3 |
| Hindlimb | Femur | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| | Patella | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Tibia | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | | | 6 |
| | Astragalus | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| | Metatarsal | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Feet | Metapodial | 3 | | | | | | | 3 |
| | Phalanx 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| Axial | Skull | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| | Horncore | 3 | | | | | | | 3 |
| | Maxilla | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Mandible | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 3 |
| | Tooth | 7 | | 1 | | | | | 8 |
| | Vertebra | | | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| | Pelvis | | | | 6 | 2 | | | 8 |
| Other | Rib | | | | | | 14 | | 14 |
| | Longbone shaft | | | | | | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| | Unidentified | | | | | | 16 | | 16 |
| Total | | 38 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 54 | 1 | 114 |

Table 1: Summary of animal remains from context (04) count.

Taphonomic assessment

Bone surface preservation and fragmentation

Bone surface preservation varied throughout the assemblage from ‘good’ to ‘moderate’ (categories 2-3). Most of the specimens displayed ‘good’ surface preservation (76.3% by count, n=87). Fragmentation was moderate throughout the assemblage with some partial bones recovered.

Butchery, animal interactions, pathology and burning

No evidence for butchery, animal interaction (gnawing) or skeletal abnormalities possibly resulting from disease, injury or age were recorded. No burnt remains were recovered

Potential for measurements, aging and sexing

In total, 17 mammal bones were suitably complete to allow measurement for size estimation. Measurable elements included equid, cattle, pig and sheep/goat. Bone fusion data for estimation of age at death was recorded for one or both epiphyses of 25 specimens. No mandibles or loose teeth were suitable for providing age at death data. No animal remains were suitable for establishing sex.

Discussion

Cattle, pig and sheep/goat are all species typically recovered from archaeological sites in Wales dating between the Neolithic period and recent times, being three of the major domestic livestock animals contributing to the economy and diet. Cattle would have been kept for beef, milk, leather and/or traction, pigs for pork and sheep/goat for meat, wool and/or milk. It is not possible to comment further on the role of these animals at the site as the remains cannot be attributed to a specific cultural period.

Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination

As it is not possible to attribute the animal remains to any specific cultural period the significance and value of the assemblage is low.

This report and associated data should be integrated into any site-wide grey literature or publication reporting and retained within the site archive. No further work is required.

6.2 Discussion

The site is located approximately 30 meters from the southern corner of the large Roman fort of Segontium. It was founded AD77 - AD83 and remained active until the end of Roman occupation.

A large extramural building excavated in the early 19th Century was located approximately 16m to the north-east of the site. It was dated to 90 - 120 AD based upon comparisons with Wheelers 1926 excavations of the Praetorium. Both buildings yielded similar building material and Wheeler notes that this building contained hypocaust tiles.

The majority of the Roman assemblage appears to have come from this early period and are represented by black burnished ware (BB1), Samian, and a small amount of grey ware (BB2). The Orange ware was relative undiagnostic with some of the bases coming from the 1st to the 3rd century. There was a small amount of pottery attributed to the 3rd and perhaps 4th century. The Building material could have come from the building identified in the early 19th century or could represent a period of dumping from one of the many phases of the fort excavations.

The single sherd of late medieval pottery and the post medieval material are consistent with material found in many open field sites in North Wales, and the area was open fields as part of the Cefn Hendre Farm prior to the construction of the housing estate after the second world war.

The assemblage is very representative of the area's history as the site of the main roman fort in North Wales. The assemblage is very representative of the area's history as the site of the main roman fort in North Wales. After the Roman period the focus of occupation shifted to the current site of the main town of Caernarvon, particularly following the construction of the Edwardian Castle in the 1290's.

The soil matrix for context (04) was very mixed and it is suggested that the material is either a dump of material cleared during the construction of the housing estate in the mid twentieth century or possibly

have been part of the spoil from one of the pre-mid twentieth century excavations of the Roman remains in the immediate vicinity.

7.0 Conclusion

No archaeological structural evidence or cut features were identified during the works, although a considerable assemblage of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery and artefactual material was recovered. The artefacts were recovered from a single mixed midden or dump layer.

The assemblage is very representative of the area's history as the site of the main Roman fort in North Wales. After the Roman period the focus of occupation shifted to the current site of the main town of Caernarvon, particularly following the construction of the Edwardian Castle in the 1290's.

The soil matrix for context (04) was very mixed and it is suggested that the material is either a dump of material cleared during the construction of the housing estate in the mid twentieth century or possibly have been part of the spoil from one of the pre-mid twentieth century excavations of the Roman remains in the immediate vicinity.

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www.maps.nls.uk/view/101604505

www.maps.nls.uk/view/101604502

Appendix A.

Specification for Archaeological Works

**Specification for Archaeological Works at
10 Cefn Hendre, Caernarfon
(Watching Brief)**

NGR SH 48518 62230

Project Number CR179-2019



CR ARCHAEOLOGY

Compiled by C. Rees & Matthew Jones
On Behalf of Ms Dawn Sinclair

Specification for Archaeological Works at 10 Cefn Hendre, Caernarfon

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Planning Reference Number: | C18/1206/14/LL |
| National Grid Reference: | SH 48518 62230 |
| Client: | Ms Dawn Sinclair |
| Report Authors: | Catherine Rees & Matthew Jones |
| Report Number: | CR179-2019 |
| Date: | 16/04/2019 |

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Appendix A. Proposed Works

1.0 Introduction

CR Archaeology have been instructed by Ms Dawn Sinclair to conduct archaeological works at the above site in compliance with planning conditions placed on the development (Planning Reference: C18/1206/14/LL).

This specification has been written with reference to document 0125je03/D3333 prepared by Development Control Archaeologist Jenny Emmett of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning as a methodology for a programme of Archaeological Watching Brief of the development area.

The development site is situated in an urban setting within the town of Caernarfon (Figure 1). Planning permission has been granted for a rear extension to the existing property (Appendix A).

The application property is immediately adjacent to Scheduled Ancient Monument CN006, Segontium Roman Fort. The southern corner of the fort is located approximately 30m to the north of the site. Previous archaeological excavations have uncovered significant evidence of extra-mural activity, resulting in a south-western extension of the scheduled area. The extra-mural remains comprise a wall extending from the southern corner of the fort and a probable bath-house, dated by coins and other artefacts to the early-mid 4th century AD. This may have been part of the mid-4th century rebuilding work associated with reoccupation of the fort at this time.

This document details the methodology for an Archaeological Watching Brief to cover all groundworks at the site.

2.0 Project Aims

This scheme of works aims to monitor groundworks at the site in order to assess the survival, character and date of any archaeological remains and to excavate/record any archaeological remains uncovered.

It aims to fulfil the mitigation criteria for undertaking an Archaeological Watching Brief as specified in the CIFA Standard and Guidance document (2014).

3.0 Historical Background

The following section is, through necessity, brief and is intended to merely place the site in context. A more detailed history of the site will form an element in the proposed works and will concentrate more specifically on the site itself.

The application property is immediately adjacent to Scheduled Ancient Monument CN006, Segontium Roman Fort. The southern corner of the fort is located approximately 30m to the north of the site. Previous archaeological excavations have uncovered significant evidence of extra-mural activity, resulting in a south-western extension of the scheduled area. The extra-mural remains comprise a wall extending from the southern corner of the fort and a probable bath-house, dated by coins and other artefacts to the early-mid 4th century AD. This may have been part of the mid-4th century rebuilding work associated with reoccupation of the fort at this time.

3.1 Topography

The development site is situated in an urban setting within the town of Caernarfon.

3.2 Geology

The bedrock is recorded as “*Nant Ffrancon Subgroup - Siltstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 449 to 478 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences*” (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/ofbritain/home.html).

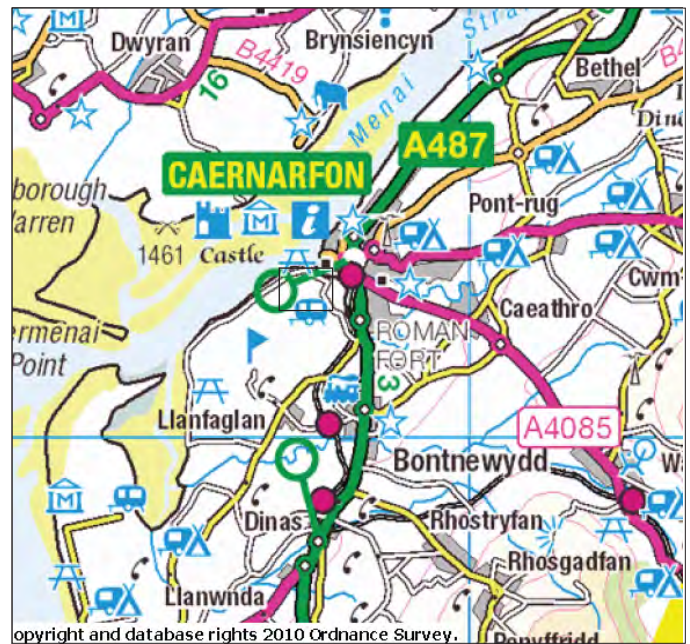
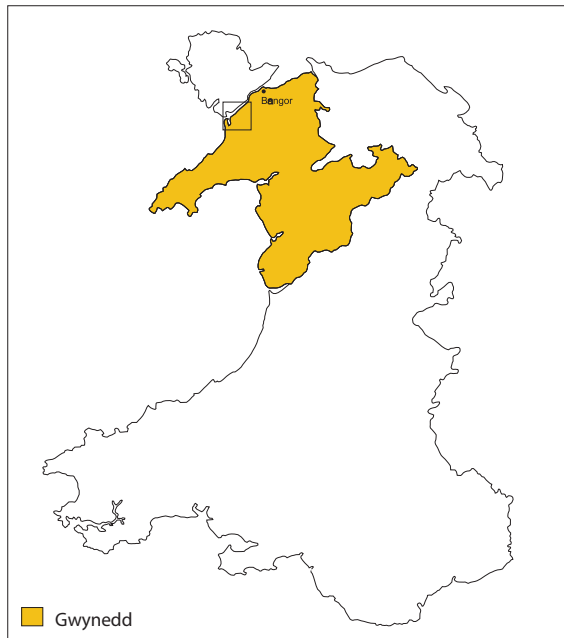


Figure 1. Site Location Map
 (Source: OS Open Data Mapping Contains Ordnance Survey data
 © Crown copyright and database right 2018)

The superficial geology is recorded as “*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (U). These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary*” (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

4.0 Scheme of Works – Methodology

The methodologies employed will conform to The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).

4.1 Desk Based Research

A history of the site will be compiled utilising information sourced from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record Office. Should the works yield a positive result research will be conducted at local archives and a map progression will be undertaken along with a search of tithe records.

The Gwynedd Historic Environment Record will be consulted and a search radius of 500m will be examined.

These works will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014).

This material will form the historical background for a full archaeological report. The report will include the results of the Archaeological Watching Brief.

4.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

This watching brief will monitor all groundworks undertaken on the site. This will include all hard standing and subsoil/underlying deposits stripping and the excavation of foundations, hard standing, soakaways and any service trenches.

A CR Archaeology staff member will be present during the machine excavation of all groundworks. This work will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If archaeological remains are encountered, then machine excavation will cease at this level until it is clear in plan that the full extent of any features have been uncovered within the development area.

CR Archaeology will notify Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services as to the date of the commencement of works and if any significant archaeological features are uncovered. A site visit will be arranged if necessary to allow for the inspection of works.

All archaeological remains/potential archaeological remains identified during the works will be marked using spray paint and cordoned off to allow excavation by CR Archaeology staff. Any archaeological features, structures or remains will be trowel cleaned by hand. Investigation of such features, structures or deposits will be sufficient to determine their character, date, significance and quality. If features yield suitable material for dating/environmental processing, then samples will be taken for processing off site. The size of these samples will depend on the size of the feature but for smaller features a sample of up to 95% will be taken. For larger features a sample of up to 40 litres will be taken. In the event of a significant discovery Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of the discovery and a mitigation strategy agreed before works will progress.

Fieldwork is to be conducted and managed by Matthew Jones (MA) of CR Archaeology. Additional staff can be brought in as required and all staff members will have experience equivalent to PCIfA level and cv's can be provided on request.

4.2.1 Recording

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

Plans, sections and elevations will be produced on gridded, archive standard stable polyester film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Representative measured sections will be prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits. All drawings will be numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records. A 'harris matrix' diagram will be created.

A high-resolution 14.2mp (minimum) Sony Alpha digital camera will be used to create a photographic record of the site. This will be comprised of photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph will be an appropriate scale and north arrow. General photographs will also be taken in the event of a negative result.

All photographic records will be indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. Images from photography will be stored in a loss-less digital format in this case '*.TIF'.

4.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

In the event of a significant archaeological discovery being made during the excavation, CR Archaeology will immediately inform both the client and the development control archaeologist. Consultation will take place between CR Archaeology, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services and the client with regards to the most suitable course of action.

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

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

Should substantial/significant remains be uncovered on the site, there will be the submission of an interim report followed by a Post Excavation Assessment before final reporting.

4.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

All recovered artefactual material will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIFA 2014) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001). The aim will be to create a stable, ordered, well-documented, accessible material archive forming a resource for current and future research (CIFA 2014).

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

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

and further specialists will be appointed as required. A list of specialists will be prepared prior to the post-excavation phase of works.

Should substantial/significant remains be uncovered on the site, there will be the submission of an interim report followed by a Post Excavation Assessment before final reporting.

Any specialist conservation necessary will be undertaken by Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff University. This will be conducted in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation.

Following analysis all archaeological material recovered it is hoped that the material will be deposited in Bangor Museum. However, the client reserves the right to retain ownership of said artefacts. Processed assemblages will be boxed according to issued guidelines and a register of contents compiled prior to deposition. In the event that no artefactual material is recovered/the artefactual material is not to be retained/is to be retained by the client then the paper and digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW.

The works will be carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2014).

4.2.4 Archive Compilation

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

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

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

Should archaeological material be recovered it is hoped any archive/artefactual material created/discovered during this archaeological project will be deposited in Bangor Museum. Should no artefacts be recovered then the paper/digital archive will be deposited at the RCAHMW. This will also be the case should the client retain the artefact assemblage from the site. Archive material will be deposited in accordance with the terms and conditions for archive deposition.

4.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

It is envisaged that groundworks will commence in late April or early May and will be carried out on a day rate basis and staff will attend site as necessary. Additional time will be allotted as necessary for archive research, report compilation and site archiving. Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services will be informed of the exact site days to allow monitoring of works.

4.4 Staffing

The project will be managed by Matthew Jones (BA (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology)). All staff will have a skill set equivalent to the CIFA PCIFA level. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request. All projects are carried out in accordance with CIFA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

4.5 Monitoring

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

They will be notified in writing (via email) of the commencement dates for archaeological site work and will be updated with the results of all works conducted as watching brief elements. This will be initially as a telephone call & email with attached JPEG photographs and if/when required further interim reports will be compiled.

4.6 Health and Safety

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

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

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

Any further PPE required will be provided by CR Archaeology

All staff will have passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and will carry a CSCS card.

CR Archaeology staff are not the principle contractor on site and will also comply with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

4.7 The Report

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

As a minimum the report will include:

- bilingual summary
- a copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- a location plan
- all identified features and significant finds plotted on an appropriately scaled site plan
- full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified finds and features
- a full bibliography of sources consulted
- a digital copy of the report and an archive compact disc/USB file

Copies of the reports in Adobe PDF format will be sent to the appropriate monitoring archaeologist for approval before formal submission. A bound paper copy and PDF digital copy of the report will be submitted as part of the formal submission. A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork. The new (2018) Guidance for the Submission of the Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records document will be followed.

In the event of a positive result of site works an article will be submitted to the Archaeology in Wales Journal and other publications as appropriate.

4.7.1 Copyright

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

5.0 Bibliography

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Websites (All websites were consulted on 16/04/2019)

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

Appendix A.

Proposed Development Plans

| A | Amendments to proposed roof heights and squaring off of diagonal elevation | Jan '19 |
|------------------------------|--|---------|
| No. | Description | Date |
| DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING | | |
| CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE | | |

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E-mail: info@outlinebuildingsolutions.co.uk



Ms. D. Sinclair,
10 Cefn Hendre,
Caernarfon, Gwynedd,
LL55 2LP

Proposed Block Plan

| Drawn by | GLJ | Date | Nov 2018 |
|--------------------|-----|------|----------|
| Drawing No | | Rev | |
| OBS-2018-049 GA005 | | A | |



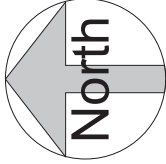
New downpipes to connect to new rainwater gullies which are to discharge into new soakaway designed and constructed to BRE Digest 365 and is to be located at least 5m from any part of the building.

New inspection chamber to be installed on far side of extension to allow rodding point should any blockages occur.

Existing foul drain to be built over with agreement from Dwr Cymru with existing manhole relocated so that it will be outside the new extension and the drain run up to EXMH02 to be replaced to suit new angle of drain.

EXMH02 to be retained along with drain downstream.

Notes



| No. | Description | Date |
|-----|------------------------------|------|
| | DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING | |
| | CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE | |

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Cyf

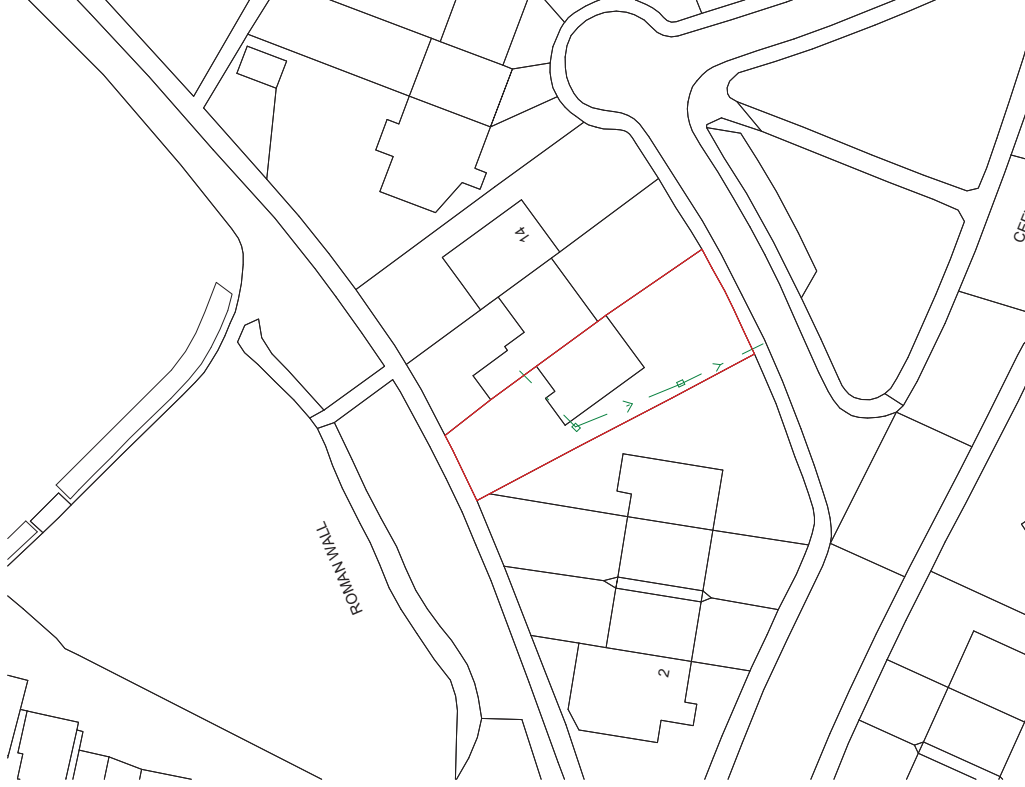
Tel: 07584 570479
E-mail: info@outlinebuildingsolutions.co.uk



Ms. D. Sinclair,
10 Cefn Hendre,
Caernarfon, Gwynedd,
LL55 2LP

Location & Existing Block Plans

| Drawn by | GU | Date | Nov 2018 |
|--------------------|----|------|----------|
| Drawing No | | Rev | |
| OBS-2018-049 GA001 | | | |

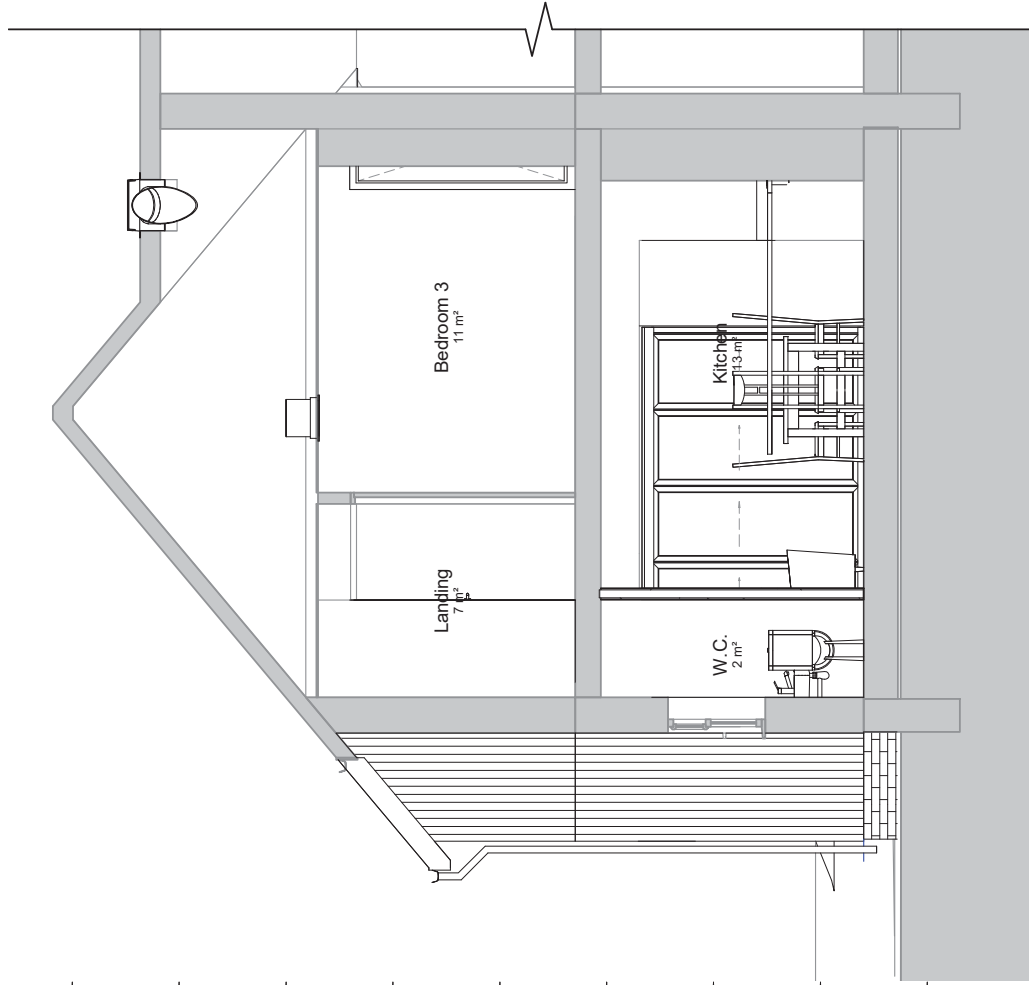


2 EXISTING BLOCK PLAN
1: 500

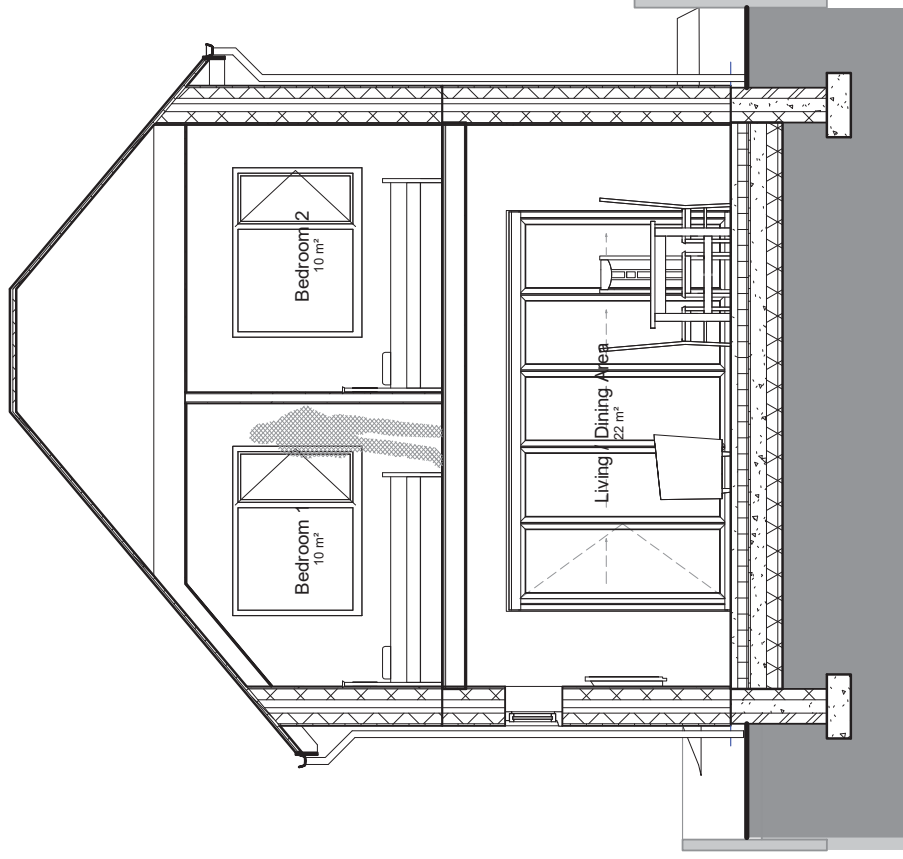


1 LOCATION PLAN
1: 5000

Scale @ A3
As indicated



1 PROPOSED SECTION A-A
1 : 50



2 PROPOSED SECTION B-B
1 : 50

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE

Scale @ A3 1 : 50

| No. | Description | Date |
|-----|--|---------|
| A | Amendments to proposed roof heights and squaring off of diagonal elevation | Jan '19 |

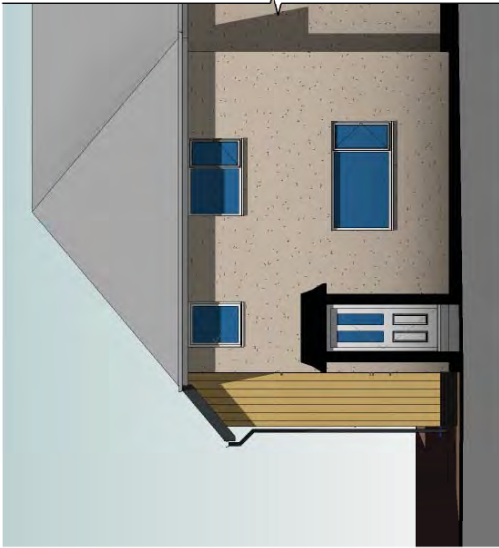
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LL55 2LP

Proposed Sections A-A & B-B

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|------|----------|
| Tel: 07584 570479 E-mail: info@outlinebuildingsolutions.co.uk | | | |
| Drawn by | GU | Date | Nov 2018 |
| Drawing No | OBS-2018-049 GA009 | Rev | A |



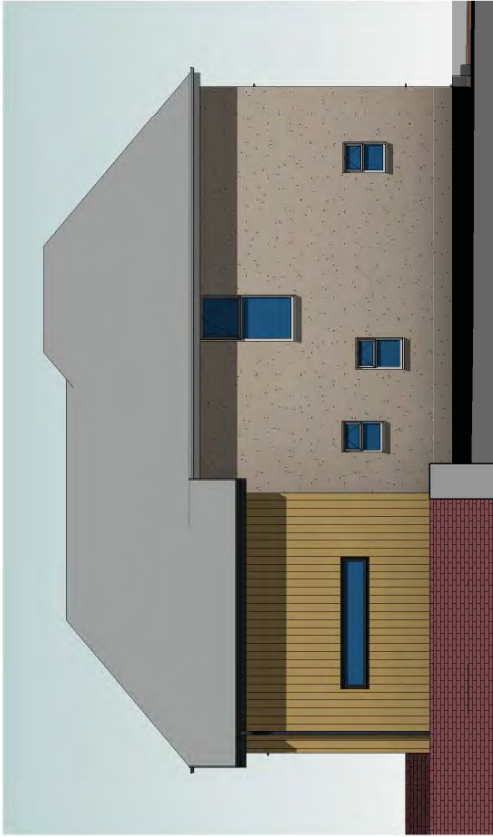
1 PROPOSED SOUTHEAST ELEVATION
1 : 100



2 PROPOSED NORTHWEST ELEVATION
1 : 100

Materials

New External Walls - Masonry cavity walls clad with natural and durable timber such as Cedar, Larch or Douglas Fir.
Plinth - Black facing bricks.
Roof - Natural slate to match existing as best as possible.
Roof Line - Anthracite Gray u-pvc.
Rainwater Goods - Anthracite Gray u-pvc square.
Windows & External Doors - Anthracite Gray u-pvc.



3 PROPOSED SOUTHWEST ELEVATION
1 : 100

DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

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Scale @ A3

1 : 100

Amendments to proposed roof heights and squaring off of diagonal elevation

No.

Description

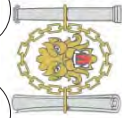
Date

A

Jan '19

Date

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Architectural Technologists
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Proposed Elevations

Drawn by

GU

Date

Nov 2018

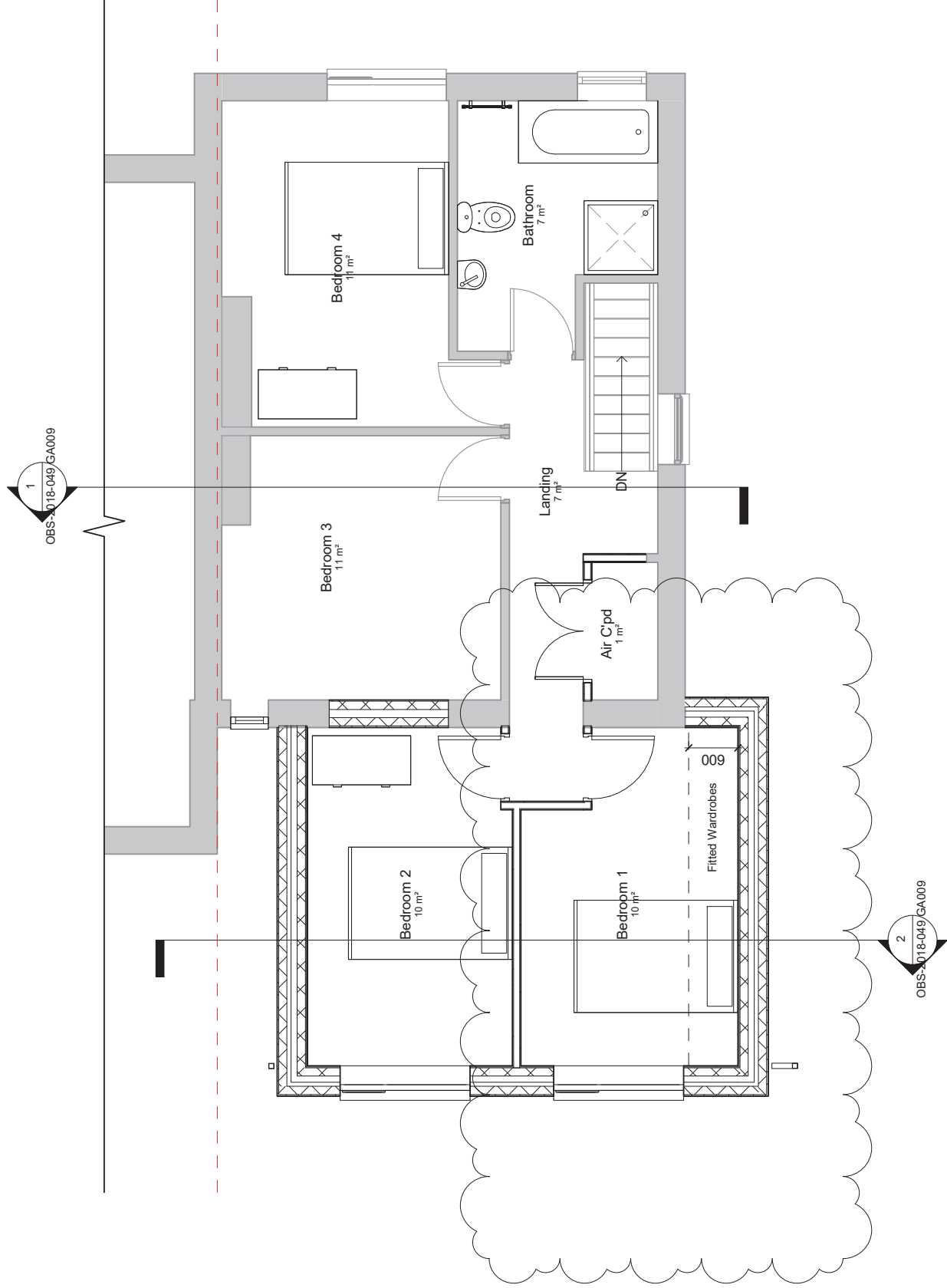
Rev

A

OBS-2018-049 GA008

E-mail: info@outlinebuildingsolutions.co.uk

Tel: 07584 570479



DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE

Scale @ A3 1 : 50

| No. | Description | Date |
|-----|--|---------|
| A | Amendments to proposed roof heights and squaring off of diagonal elevation | Jan '19 |

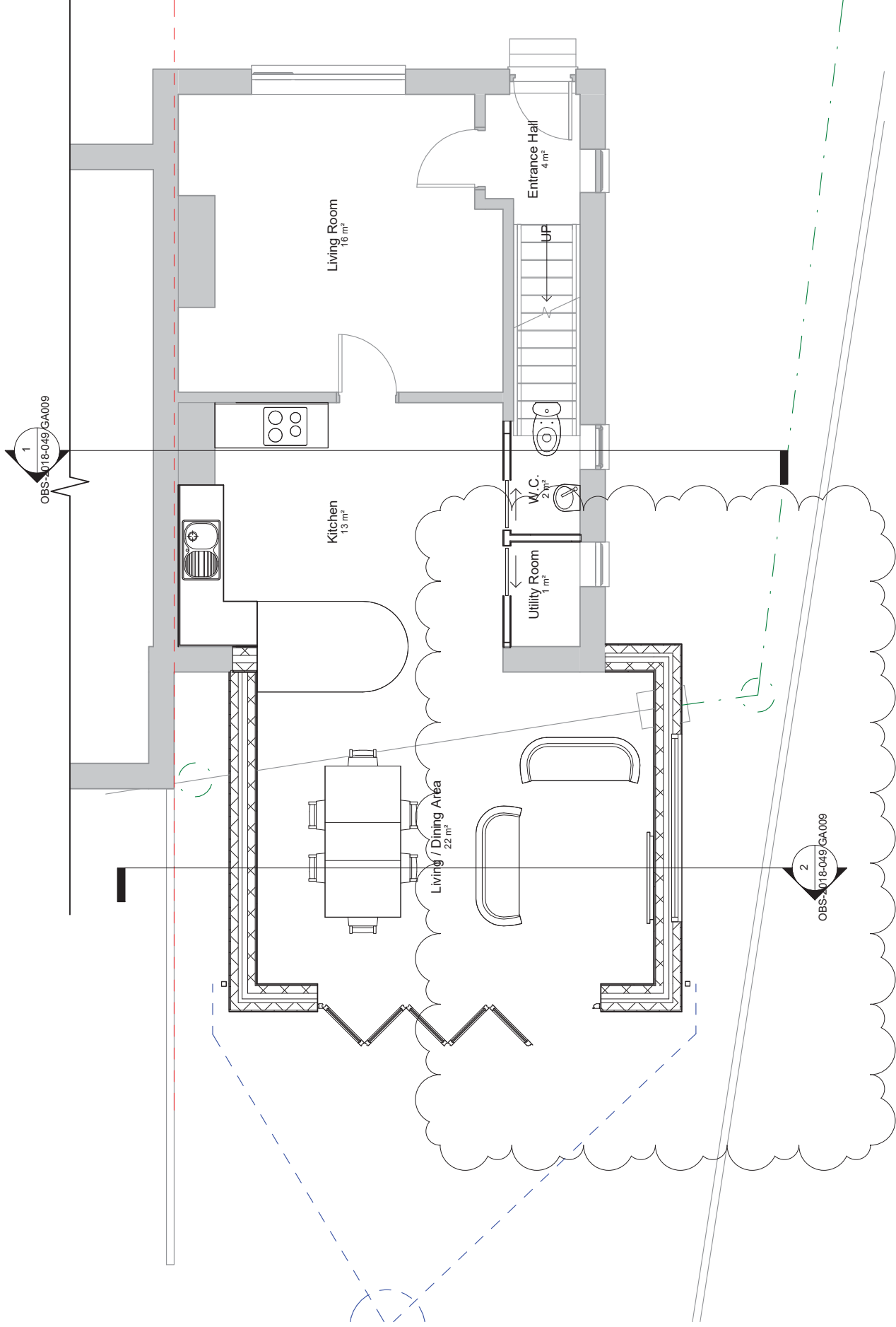
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Proposed First Floor Plan

| | | |
|--|--------------------|------|
| Tel: 07584 570479 E-mail: info@outlinebuildingsolutions.co.uk | | |
| Drawn by | GU | Date |
| Drawing No | OBS-2018-049 GA007 | Rev |
| | | A |



DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE

Scale @ A3

1 : 50

Amendments to proposed roof heights and squaring off of diagonal elevation

A

Jan '19

Date

Description

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Proposed Ground Floor Plan

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Drawn by

GU

Date

Nov 2018

Drawing No

OBS-2018-049 GA006

Rev

A