

Conwy Town Wall, Castle Square, Conwy

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Conwy Town Wall, Castle Square, Conwy

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2409

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.1229

Prepared for: BT Openreach

February 2015

Written by: Spencer Gavin Smith

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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Plate 04: The stepping outwards of the Town Wall (CN004; GAT PRN 2842) visible, with the triangular stone bonded into the Town Wall visible in the north-eastern corner of the trench. Scale: 1x1m.

Plate 05: Ranging Pole inserted into the stone constructed drain with the concrete slab which had been placed over it visible in the background. Scale: 1x1m.

Plate 06: The hard mortar surface visible under the triangular stone, and also on top of the stone forming the north-eastern side of the stone constructed drain.

Plate 07: View along the length of the stone constructed drain showing subsequent reuse. A vitreous drain pipe encased with road mastic. The road mastic also appears to have partly sealed the drain as it passes under the A547 (Conway Road).

Plate 08: Photograph of the relationship of the location of the drain (which runs broadly parallel to the Town Wall) and the Thomas Telford tower and road gateway of 1826. The gateway was subsequently removed between 1954 and 1958. Scale: 1x1m.

SUMMARY

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) conducted a watching brief during the installation and renewal of two BT Openreach Cabinets and associated cabling within Castle Square, Conwy (centred on NGR **SH78357781**). Scheduled Monument Consent from CADW was required because of the proximity of the works to the medieval town wall (Cn004).*

The watching brief was conducted during two separate site visits and uncovered widening of the foundation of the wall by 50mm (2 inches). Related to this, and running broadly parallel to the town wall south-eastwards was a stone constructed drain, which had been reused with the insertion of a vitreous ceramic drain pipe. The drain was partially truncated by the construction of the A547 (Conway Road) 3.5m south-east.

Due to the discovery of the stone constructed drain, it was not possible for the installation and renewal of the BT Openreach Cabinets to be undertaken. A new location will be selected for the installation of the new Cabinet and the renewal of the original cabinet will be undertaken at the same time.

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) were asked by *BT Openreach* to undertake an archaeological watching brief to the south west of the Conwy Town Wall, Castle Square, Conwy (centred on NGR **SH78357751** Figure 01).

The groundworks were completed by *RPO Williams* on behalf of *BT Openreach* on 09.02.2015 with a visit by BT Openreach and Cadw on 10.02.2015. The scheme involved monitoring the installation and renewal of two BT Openreach Cabinets and associated cabling in close proximity to a section of the Conwy Town Wall (SAM Cn004; Plate 01) as defined on client drawing **A55** (Figure 02).

The scheme was monitored by a Cadw Archaeologist who requested a watching brief during groundworks (letter correspondence 12.09.2014 - see [Appendix I](#)). GAT produced a project design outlining the proposed scheme and archaeological mitigation methodology in January 2015 (see [Appendix II](#)). The project design was subsequently approved by the Cadw Archaeologist (e-mail correspondence 06.02.15 – see [Appendix III](#)).

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken with scheduled monument consent (see [Appendix IV](#)).

The assessment conformed to the guidelines specified in *Planning Policy Wales 2014*, *Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology)* and *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Castle Square, Conwy, centred on NGR **SH78327750** is now a road junction where the B5106 Llanrwst Road meets the A547 which divides into three separate roads – whilst retaining the same designation – at this point. The A547 (Rose Hill Street) to the west and A547 (Castle Street) to the north are within the circuit of the town walls and link up at the north west corner of the town to become the A547 (Bangor Road). The A547 (Conway Road) to the east crosses the river Conwy on a bridge (NMRW NPRN 85483; NGR **SH78487752**) constructed in 1958.

Castle Square is bounded to the south by the rock outcrop on which Conwy Castle (NMRW NPRN 121; GAT PRN 2851; SAM CN004; NGR **SH78387745**) was constructed from 1283 onwards. To the west are the Conwy Castle Visitor Centre, constructed in the late 1980s (NMRW NPRN 414801; GAT PRN 1531; NGR **SH78307746**) with the late 19th to early 20th century Guildhall (NMRW NPRN 23220; GAT PRN 11640; NGR SH78297749) to the north of it on the junction of Castle Square and A547 (Rose Hill Street). To the north east of Castle Square is the town wall (NMRW NPRN 95280; GAT PRN 2842; SAM CN004) which has been broken through in two separate places to create additional access points into the town. These now serve to carry the A547 (Conway Road) and a public footpath respectively. The northern end of Castle Square is filled by Plas Valdre (NMRW NPRN 301550; NGR **SH78317752**) and Castle Street itself.

Archaeological excavations have been undertaken within Castle Square itself on the southern side below the castle rock (Gruffydd with Riley 1992) and in the roadway opposite 23-25 Castle Street (GAT Report Forthcoming).

3. METHODOLOGY

A watching brief was carried out between the 09.02.2015 and 10.02.2015. A total of two visits were made to the works by GAT on and between these dates. During the visits the groundworks were monitored and recorded.

The groundworks required the excavation of foundations of 750-800mm in depth. The cable trench required to connect the new cabinet will measure c.7m in length and excavated to a depth of 450mm with 90mm ducting installed within.

The watching brief consisted of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological excavation works.
- All identified features were recorded using GAT pro-formas and photographed using a digital SLR camera set to RAW format. The location of the watching brief, the extent of any identified archaeological activity and any features therein will be located using survey grade (not handheld) GPS with <10cm accuracy (model: Trimble GNSS/R6/5800). Appropriate scales will be used where possible.
- A drawn record was completed for all relevant features. This included sections and plans where required at either 1:10 or 1:20 scale.
- Preparation of full archive report under project number **G2409**.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Watching Brief - 09.02.2015

Excavation for the location of the new BT PCP19 Cabinet began at 10:20am, using a pre-prepared template 1.50m by 0.80m to mark out the chosen position (Plate 02). The top 0.10m consisted of a heavy clay topsoil, very clean, with no inclusions. Below this, and extending down for 0.45m was a heavily disturbed layer of modern rubble, including a thin, low quality concrete slab. Mixed within this were two pieces of very badly damaged vitreous drain pipe collar and large pieces of stone, all of which were trimmed and shaped on at least three sides (Plate 03).

The Town Wall (CN004; GAT PRN 2842) formed the north-eastern side of the trench and at 0.30m below the ground surface the wall widened by means of a step outwards. The length of step observed was 1.004m with a width of 0.05m (2 inches). The observed depth of the step was 0.25m. Bonded into the step in the north-eastern corner of the trench was a triangular stone, which had a hard lime mortar spread on it. The stone was not fully excavated as it extended into the north-west trench wall (Plate 04).

In the north-west corner of the trench below the disturbed rubble layer a broken concrete slab was encountered. As this was lifted it revealed a stone the end of a stone constructed drain which ran broadly parallel to the Town Wall (Plate 05). All groundworks were immediately stopped and *BT Openreach* and *Cadw* informed of the discovery. Due to the discovery of the stone constructed drain, it was not possible for the installation and renewal of the *BT Openreach* Cabinets to be undertaken. A new location will be selected for the installation of the new Cabinet and the renewal of the original cabinet will be undertaken at the same time.

4.2 Watching Brief - 10.02.2015

An onsite meeting was held with representatives from *BT Openreach* and *Cadw* at 09:30am. In accordance with instructions from the *Cadw* archaeologist the area between the triangular stone and the stone drain was cleaned back, and this established that the hard mortar spread which in part bonded the triangular stone into the Town Wall was also spread across the upper face of a stone which formed part of the north eastern side of the stone constructed drain's side (Plate 06).

A camera was inserted into the drain and this revealed that the drain has been reused at some point by inserting a vitreous drain pipe within it, and that the lower levels of the drain may survive under the present road surface, although the viscous road mastic had seeped through (Plate 07). The vertical element of the drain itself was 0.25m (10 inches) square, 0.60m deep and was equipped with a silt trap 0.05m (2inches) deep at the bottom. The horizontal element of the drain was 0.25m (10 inches) square. There was no way of measuring the length of the drain underground, but it extends to at least the A547 (Conway Road), a distance of 3.5m.

5. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The discovery of a length of stone constructed drain parallel to, and having a clear relationship with, the Conwy Town Wall between Tower 1 and the Castle provides additional information into the use of Castle Square, particularly in the medieval period.

Following the foundation of the town of Conwy in 1283, a series of burgage plots were laid out along the newly created network of streets encompassing the former abbey of Aberconwy and themselves surrounded by the town wall with its three entrance gates to the north, west and east. The area to the south of Tower 1 – where the final burgage plots in Castle Street were located – did not contain any burgage plots. A similar situation can be seen in the area between the Mill Gate and Towers 19, 20 and 21, where the land to south of Rose Hill Street was also devoid of burgage plots (Lilley in Williams and Kenyon 2010: 102).

The area between the Castle and the Town was obviously kept as an open area and it is likely that it was used in part as a building materials storage area during the construction of the Castle. Documents of the period indicate that in June 1283 a site was cleared to accommodate the king's tents and pavilions near the old abbey (Lilley 2005: 42). One possible explanation for the drain at this point is that it served a building built nearby. Such a building would have been used by those tasked with organising and managing the construction project, but which occupied an area which was not earmarked for either the castle or the town.

On a map of 1810 (Bangor University Archives and Special Collections MSS 2203) the area where the stone drain was located is marked as 'Pasture adjoining the Wall', suggesting it had remained an open space in the intervening period. This area saw redevelopment on a superficial level during the 19th and 20th centuries, with a rearrangement and reorganisation of the open space with various planting and design schemes. The rubble encountered, and the concrete slab which had been placed over the drain, is likely to date from the 1954-1958 demolition of the Thomas Telford gateway.

6. SOURCES CONSULTED

Ashbee, J. A. 2007 *Conwy Castle*, Cadw, Cardiff.

BT Openreach 2014 Application for Scheduled Monument Consent from Colin Jones to Cadw dated 29.08.2014

BT Openreach A55 DSLAM Proposed dated 23.09.2014

BT Openreach drawing **A55**

Cadw 2014 Letter from Suzanne Whiting to Colin Jones dated 12.09.2014

Cadw 2015 E-mail from Dr Kate Roberts to Spencer Gavin Smith and Colin Jones dated 06.02.2015

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Welsh Office 1996 [Online] Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology. Available from: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/circulars/welshofficecirculars/circular6096/?lang=en>

Williams, D. M. and Kenyon, J. R. (Eds.) 2010 *The Impact of the Edwardian Castles in Wales*, Oxbow Books, Oxford

APPENDIX I

Reproduction Letter from Suzanne Whiting (Cadw) to Colin Jones (BT Openreach) dated 12.09.2014



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Your reference

Ein cyfeirnod
Our reference

Dyddiad
Date

Llinell uniongyrchol
Direct line

E-bost
Email:

KR

12 September 2014

01443 336007

Suzanne.whiting@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Dear Mr Jones,

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979
SECTION 2 AND SCHEDULE 1
APPLICATION FOR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT
PROPOSED WORKS AT: CONWY CASTLE (CN004)**

I refer to the application dated 28 August 20014 for scheduled monument consent to install a broadband unit at the above scheduled ancient monument.

As the site is in the care of the Welsh Government, its permission to undertake the works is also required under the provisions of Sections 13 and 15 of the 1979 Act. Your application has been construed as including a request for this permission.

This application has been considered in accordance with the Welsh Government's land use planning policies contained in Planning Policy Wales and for the protection of archaeological remains as set out in paragraph 11 of Annex 1 to Circular 60/96, "Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology" a copy of which is attached.

It is considered that the work will require excavation for the foundation and cable trench which has the potential to reveal archaeological deposits. The cabinet requires foundations 750mm in depth; the cabling will run at a depth of 450mm below present ground level. Due to the close proximity to the town wall there is a potential for archaeological deposits to be encountered at these depths, and therefore an archaeological watching brief will be required in order to identify and record any archaeological features or deposits. In the event that significant undisturbed deposits are discovered, the applicant should consider mitigation options such as reducing the depth of disturbance.

On the information available, therefore, the Welsh Government is minded to grant scheduled monument consent, with a watching brief, subject to the following conditions:

1. that Cadw shall be given at least two weeks notice, in writing, of the date of the commencement of the work or of any subsequent adjustment to this date, to allow Cadw's representatives to monitor on site activity;
2. that access to the site shall be afforded to representatives of Cadw;

Cadw yw gwasanaeth amgylchedd hanesyddol Llywodraeth Cymru. Ein nod yw hyrwyddo gwaith cadwraeth ar gyfer amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru a gwerthfawrogiad ohono.

Cadw is the Welsh Government's historic environment service. Our aim is to promote the conservation and appreciation of Wales's historic environment.



BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL
INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

3. that the excavation of foundation and cable trenches shall be limited to the areas and depths specified in the plans and drawings submitted to Cadw in support of this consent;
4. that prior to the works commencing Cadw shall approve in writing the appointment of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor who shall be a corporate member of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) to undertake an archaeological watching brief;
5. that prior to the works commencing Cadw shall approve a written project design from the approved archaeologist, which shall be presented in accordance with the IfA standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs;
6. that it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that relevant health and safety and risk assessments have been undertaken prior to works relating to this SMC being undertaken to ensure that work is conducted in a safe manner and are completed by competent persons;
7. that all personnel working on site shall be aware of the scheduled status of the site, the constraints that this imposes and the conditions of this consent;
8. that the excavation of cabinet foundation / cable trench shall only take place when the approved archaeologist is present;
9. that any mechanical excavation of the trenches shall be limited to the removal of turf, topsoil and modern deposits that overlie the uppermost archaeological levels. The use of a mechanical excavator shall be supervised by the approved archaeologist at all times. The archaeologist will indicate when the use of the mechanical excavator should cease;
10. that in the event that archaeological remains are encountered above the required levels, the applicant's archaeologist shall undertake the archaeological excavation, by hand, of the archaeological deposit or feature and produce a complete record in accordance with IfA Standards. Cadw shall be informed of the discovery at the earliest opportunity;
11. that the applicant shall make resource provision for the detailed recording, analysis, conservation, publication and archiving of any features of archaeological significance which are identified during the course of the work;
12. that the site shall be left in a stable and tidy condition on completion of the works;
13. that Cadw shall be informed in writing immediately upon the completion of the works;
14. that within one month of the completion of the work the applicant shall submit a draft copy (preferably in PDF format) of the watching brief report to Cadw for written comment and approval. The report must meet the relevant IfA standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs and include photographs (before, during and after), together with specialist and finds reports if appropriate. The report shall describe the findings from the archaeological work on site and relate them where possible to previous investigations of the scheduled monument. Following Cadw's approval of the draft report, the applicant shall submit a copy of the final report in PDF digital format and one paper copy to Cadw (email: nichola.davies@wales.gsi.gov.uk) the regional Historic Environment Record maintained by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT (gat@heneb.co.uk) and the National Monuments Record Wales held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ (email: Gareth.Edwards@rcahmw.co.uk).
15. that any modification to the proposed work shall require the written approval of Cadw, before it is undertaken; and
16. that Cadw shall be informed in writing immediately upon the completion of the works

Before determining an application for scheduled monument consent, the Welsh Government is required, under the provisions of the 1979 Act, to cause a public local inquiry to be held or afford to

the applicant, and to any other person to whom it appears appropriate to do so, the opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed for that purpose. I should be grateful if you would let me know, within 28 days, whether you wish to attend a hearing for these purposes or to submit further written representations.

However, if you would like to confirm that you do not require a hearing and do not want additional evidence to be taken into account, the Welsh Government will proceed to issue its formal decision. A form and pre-paid envelope are enclosed for your reply.

This letter indicates the proposed decision but it does NOT grant scheduled monument consent. Work must not start until such consent has been given, as it is an offence to carry out unauthorised works.

Please quote the above reference in any correspondence with Cadw. Should you have any queries, please contact Nichola Davies, the Case Officer dealing with this application, on 01443 336007.

Yours sincerely,



Suzanne Whiting
Diogelu a Pholisi/Protection and Policy

Enc. Acceptance of Conditions Form
Circular 60/96 Annex 1

APPENDIX II

**Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust project design
(January 2015)**

CONWY TOWN WALL,
CASTLE SQUARE,
CONWY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
(G2409)

Prepared for

BT Openreach

January 2015

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

CONWY TOWN WALL, CASTLE SQUARE, CONWY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (G2409)

Prepared for BT Openreach, January 2015

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CONWY TOWN WALL,
CASTLE SQUARE,
CONWY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN
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January 2015

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *BT Openreach* to provide a project design for undertaking an archaeological watching brief to the south west of the Conwy Town Wall, Castle Square, Conwy (centred on NGR **SH78357751**). The land to the south west of the town wall is an open grassed area bounded by a public footpath.

The proposal is for the installation of a new BT cabinet for the installation of fibre optic cabling and equipment. An existing BT cabinet approximately 1m to the north west of the planned installation will be upgraded to a new design cabinet at the same time. The new cabinet requires foundations of 750-800mm in depth. The cable trench required to connect the new cabinet will be measure c.7m in length and excavated to a depth of 450mm with 90mm ducting installed within. This information is provided in *A55 DSLAM Proposed* and on the Application for Scheduled Monument Consent letter issued by Cadw dated 12.09.2014. The drawings for the route of the cable trench and the location of the concrete pad are *A55 DSLAM Proposed A55* (reproduced as Figure 01).

The scheme will be monitored by the Cadw, who have requested a watching brief during groundworks (letter correspondence 12.09.2014).

Cadw have also requested that: During the removal of the old cabinet there will be an opportunity to make a photo / descriptive record of the small section of town wall currently hidden behind the existing BT cabinet (after the removal of some ivy). The section of wall to be hidden by the new cabinet should also be similarly recorded. This stretch of town wall has been subject to much modification and alteration and it would be interesting to see some discussion about this in the final report (especially if there are any buried remains associated with the wall or any changes to it). (E-mail from Ashley Batten – Cadw Archaeologist dated 05.02.2015).

The archaeological works will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Wales 2014* and *Welsh Office Circular 60/96 (Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology)*. The archaeological assessment will use existing information to establish the archaeological significance of the site; to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains; and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential evaluation and mitigation strategies. The assessment will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)

A copy of this design must be approved by the Cadw archaeologist prior to the start of the watching brief.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive”. (*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014: 4)

The purpose of the watching brief is:

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Castle Square, Conwy, centred on NGR **SH78327750** is now a road junction where the B5106 Llanrwst Road meets the A547 which divides into three separate roads – whilst retaining the same designation – at this point. The A547 (Rose Hill Street) to the west and A547 (Castle Street) to the north are within the circuit of the town walls and link up at the north west corner of the town to become the A547 (Bangor Road). The A547 (Conway Road) to the east crosses the river Conwy on a bridge (NMRW NPRN 85483; NGR **SH78487752**) constructed in 1958.

Castle Square is bounded to the south by the rock outcrop on which Conwy Castle (NMRW NPRN 121; GAT PRN 2851; SAM CN004; NGR **SH78387745**) was constructed from 1283 onwards. To the west are the Conwy Castle Visitor Centre, constructed in the late 1980s (NMRW NPRN 414801; GAT PRN 1531; NGR **SH78307746**) with the late 19th to early 20th century Guildhall (NMRW NPRN 23220; GAT PRN 11640; NGR **SH78297749**) to the north of it on the junction of Castle Square and A547 (Rose Hill Street). To the north east of Castle Square is the town wall (NMRW NPRN 95280; GAT PRN 2842; SAM CN004) which has been broken through in two separate places to create additional access points into the town. These now serve to carry the A547 (Conway Road) and a public footpath respectively. The northern end of Castle Square is filled by Plas Valdre (NMRW NPRN 301550; NGR **SH78317752**) and Castle Street itself.

Archaeological excavations have been undertaken within Castle Square itself on the southern side below the castle rock (Gruffydd with Riley 1992) and in the roadway opposite 23-25 Castle Street (GAT Report Forthcoming).

Works against the town wall may well encounter archaeological deposits associated with the construction of the Conwy Town wall in the late thirteenth century and in addition there may also be material associated with the medieval use of Castle Square, occupying as it did the area below the main entrance to the castle. The use of Castle Square was transformed with an opening through the town wall in the early nineteenth century which linked Telford's suspension bridge to the road network within the town. Plates 01 and 02 show the changes in Castle Square between 1923 and 1954.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Watching Brief

A continuous watching brief will be maintained during all ground disturbance works; the trenches required will be hand dug by the contractors with a tracked 360° excavator possibly being required for the works in the pavement. Based on the information provided, the watching brief is expected to last two days.

- All identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas and photographed using a digital SLR camera set to RAW format. The location of the watching brief, the extent of any identified archaeological activity and any features therein will be located using survey grade (not handheld) GPS with <10cm accuracy (model: *Trimble GNSS/R6/5800*). Appropriate scales will be used where possible.
- A drawn record will be completed for all relevant features. This will include sections and plans where required at either 1:10 or 1:20 scale.
- Adobe Photoshop CS5 will be used for any post processing work required.
- A complete table of metadata with details of each image, including descriptions and directions of shot will be produced using Microsoft Access.
- Images will be converted to TIFF and JPEG format for archiving.
- All field records will be completed using GAT pro-formas

All features/deposits encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Limited excavation will be undertaken to characterise the features/deposits: this strategy will be based on feature type and may include an initial 50% sample of sub-circular features and 10% sample of linear features. Any subsequent excavation required will be detailed in an appropriate **Further Archaeological Works Design**.

Where appropriate, samples for specialist analyses will be taken.

4.2 Environmental Samples

Relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

4.3 Human Remains

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the Cadw Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will

take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

4.4 Small Finds

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (i.e. they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff and ARCUS at Sheffield.

Unexpected Discoveries: Treasure Trove

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996. The following are Treasure under the Act:

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.
- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.
- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
- *Objects that would have been treasure trove* any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.
- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

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

The National Museums and Galleries of Wales will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

4.5 Further Archaeological Works

The identification of significant archaeological features during the archaeological excavation may necessitate the production of a new project design and the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor.

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) will be dependent on the initial identification, interpretation and examination of an archaeological feature and the establishment of a threshold of significance over which a FAWD might be triggered. The requirement for an FAWD will be determined in conjunction with Cadw through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

The FAWD will be instigated through a GAT produced document that will include:

- feature specific methodologies;
- artefact and ecofact specialist requirements, with detail of appropriate sampling strategies and specialist analysis
- timings, staffing and resourcing.
- Additional costs

The FAWD document will need to be approved as per the monitoring arrangements ([para. 4.6](#)).

This design does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the archaeological excavation, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new design will be issued for approval by the Cadw Archaeologist.

4.6 Monitoring Arrangements

The scheme will be monitored by Cadw, who will need to be informed of the project start date and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for FAWDs (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

4.7 Data processing and report compilation

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

1. Non-technical summary
2. Introduction
3. Aims and purpose
4. Specification
5. Methods and techniques, including details and location of project archive
6. Watching Brief Results
7. Summary and conclusions
8. List of sources consulted.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to Cadw and the regional curatorial archaeologist (GAPS) and to the client prior to production of the final report.

5. DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within an agreed submission period.

- A digital report will be provided to Cadw and GAPS;
- Two copies of the paper report plus a digital report and archive on optical disc will be provided to Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; this will be submitted within six months of report completion
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales.
- A paper report(s) plus digital report(s) will be provided to the client.

5.1 Historic Environment Record

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER must be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER. At the onset, the HER Enquiry Form provided by the HER, will be completed and submitted.

The watching brief is currently scheduled to commence once Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted in 2015.

6. PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section. The work will be undertaken by one of the Trust's Archaeologists experienced in the relevant skills/periods required.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (2006).

The GAT Project Archaeologist will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client and landowner prior to the start of fieldwork. Any risks and hazards will be indicated prior to the start of work via a submitted risk assessment. All staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

8. INSURANCE

Public Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER 24 7651 01 CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2015

Employers Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER 24 765101 CHC/000405
EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2015

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £2,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance PLC
POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER RKK865819/1208
EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2015

If the work is scheduled to commence after 21/06/2015 then a new Project Design will be issued with the relevant insurance information updated.

9. REFERENCES

BT Openreach A55 DSLAM Proposed dated 23.09.2014

BT Openreach drawing A55

Cadw 2014 Letter from Suzanne Whiting to Colin Jones dated 12.09.2014

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2008 [Online] *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading. Available from: <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/IfASG-Watching-Brief.pdf>

Gruffydd, A. with Riley, H. F. 1992 Conwy Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme: Investigations in Castle Square, GAT Report 40 [Gwynedd Archaeological Trust: Unpublished Report]

Excavations at 23-25 Castle Street Conwy [GAT Report Forthcoming]

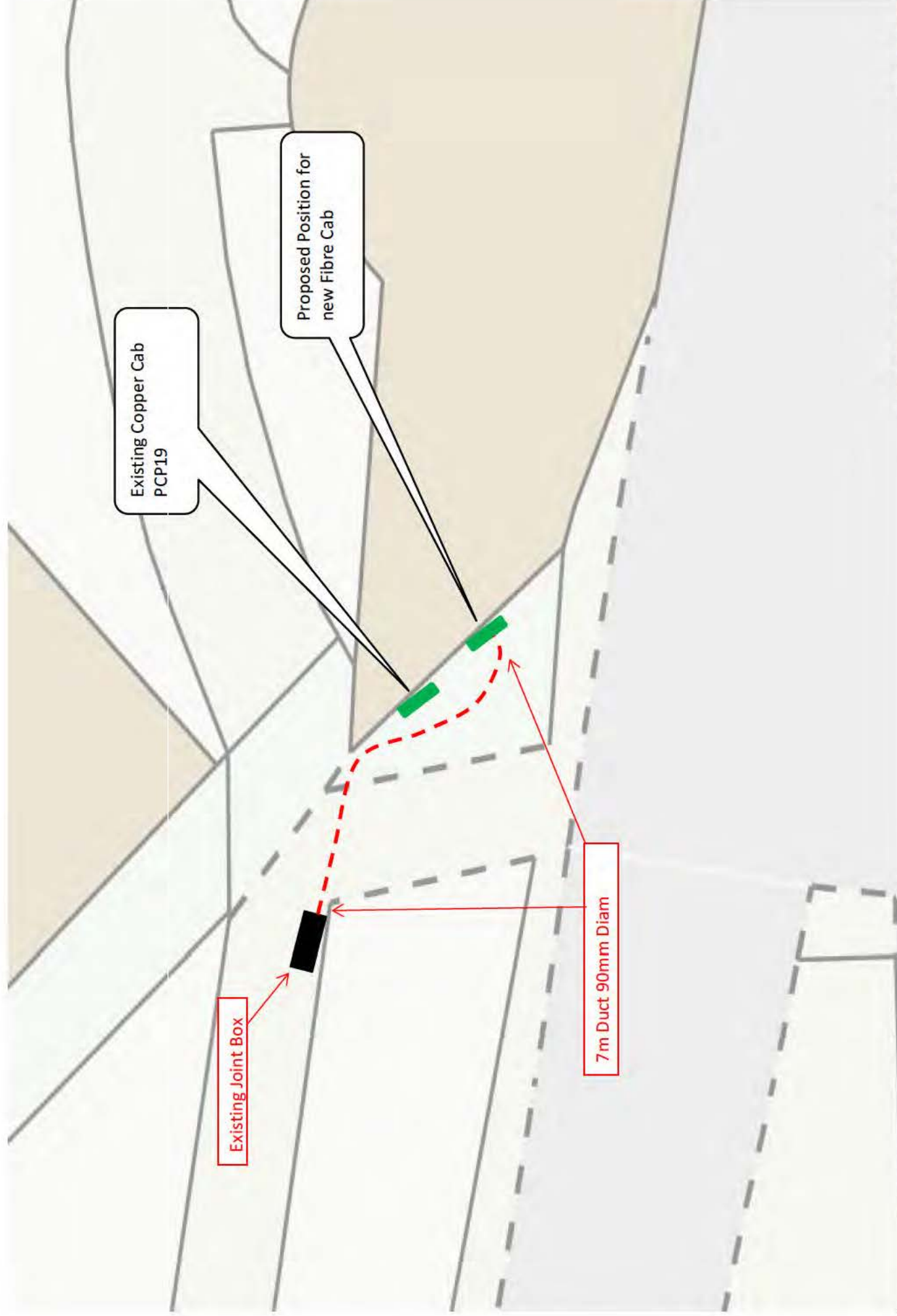
Historic Environment Record - Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

Welsh Government 2014 Planning Policy Wales 2014 [Online] Available from: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en>

Welsh Office 1996 [Online] *Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*. Available from: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/circulars/welshofficecirculars/circular6096/?lang=en>

Figure 01

Reproduction of BT Openreach Drawing **A55**



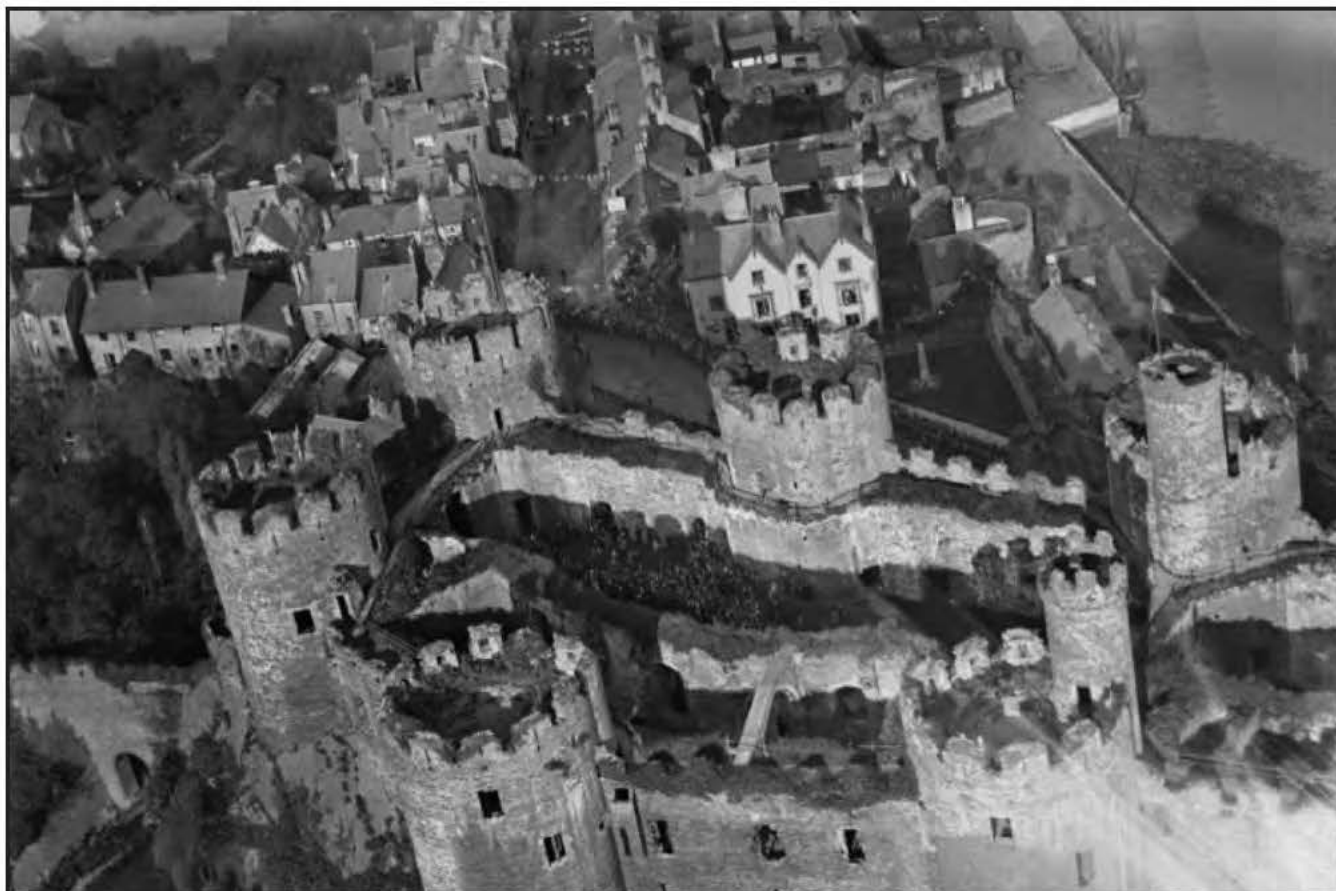


Plate 01: Castle Square, Conwy in 1923. Copyright RCAHMW. File Reference WPW009497. Catalogue Number C880556.



Plate 02: Castle Square, Conwy in 1954. Copyright RCAHMW. File Reference DI 2010_1909. Catalogue Number C536076.

APPENDIX III

Cadw approval of GAT Project Design

Spencer,

I confirm that we accept and approve your Revised Project Design and are content for you to undertake the watching brief required in discharge of Scheduled Monument Consent conditions for proposed works at Conwy Castle (CN004) Broadband Unit.

I am also sending this email to Mr Colin Jones, the named applicant for the consent. This email can be taken to confirm discharge of conditions (1), (4) and (5) of the Consent conditions.

For your information - I will be on leave for the next two weeks therefore please consider Ashley Batten to be the first point of contact within Cadw if circumstances require you to notify us as required under conditions (10) and (15). Please also can you copy all email communication with Nichola Davies in our AM Administration so that she is aware of what is happening.

I hope the work goes well.

Dr Kate Roberts

Uwch-arolygydd Henebion ac Archaeoleg

/ Senior Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Archaeology

Cadw

Llywodraeth Cymru / Welsh Government

Plas Carew, Uned/Unit 5-7 Cefn Coed, Parc Nantgarw,

Nantgarw, CF15 7QQ.

APPENDIX IV

Scheduled Monument Consent

APPLICATION for Scheduled Monument Consent

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

To be completed by or on behalf of the applicant in BLOCK CAPITALS or typescript

1. Applicant

Name SA JONES BKASI
Address ROOM 17, BT TEC, LLANDYGAU IND. ESTATE
BANGOR, GWYNEDD Postcode LL57 4SS
Telephone number 01248 364931

2. Occupier of monument (if not the applicant)

Name CADW
Address
Postcode
Telephone number

3. Monument to which application relates

Name (if any) of monument CONWY CASTLE
Address or location CONWY CASTLE
CONWY
County Monument Number
National Grid reference 278357, 377506

4. Description of proposed works

Installation of Superfast Broadband
Cabinet, adjacent to existing
Openreach 'Copper' Cabinet.

5. List of plans and drawings accompanying application

All plans and accompanying drawings with Dr. Kate Roberts.

6. Any other information relevant to application

Installation and method drawings with Dr. Kate Roberts.

I/We hereby apply for scheduled monument consent for the works described in this application and shown on the accompanying plans and drawings.

Name

Signature

Date

On behalf of

* Where the application is being dealt with by an agent to whom correspondence should be sent, state the:

Name of agent

Address of agent

Postcode

Telephone number

CERTIFICATE *of Ownership*

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

One of the following certificates must be completed by or on behalf of the applicant

A. Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(a) of Schedule 1 to the Act

It is hereby certified that no person other than the applicant was the owner (note x) of the monument to which the accompanying application relates at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the application.

Signature

Date

B. Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(b) of Schedule 1 to the Act

It is hereby certified that the applicant has given the requisite notice of the accompanying application to all the persons other than the applicant who, at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the application, were owners (note x) of the monument to which the application related, namely (note y)

Signature

Date

C. Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(c) of Schedule 1 to the Act

It is hereby certified:

(1) that the applicant is unable to issue a certificate in accordance with either paragraph 2(1)(a) or (b) of Schedule 1 to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;

(2) that the applicant has given the requisite notice of the accompanying application to the following persons who, at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the application, were owners (note x) of the monument to which the application relates, namely (note y)

; and

(3) that the applicant has taken such steps as are reasonably open to him to ascertain the names and addresses of the remainder of the persons who at the beginning of that period were owners (note x) of that monument and has been unable to do so.

Signature

Date

D. Certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(d) of Schedule 1 to the Act

It is hereby certified that the applicant is unable to issue a certificate in accordance with paragraph 2(1)(a) of Schedule 1 to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, but has taken such steps as are reasonably open to him to ascertain the names and addresses of the other persons who, at the beginning of the period of twenty-one days which ended on the date of the accompanying application, were owners (note x) of the monument to which the application relates and has been unable to do so.

Signature

Date

Footnotes

(note x) 'owner' means a person who is for the time being the estate owner in respect of the fee simple in the monument or is entitled to a tenancy of the monument granted or extended for a term of years certain of which not less than seven years remain unexpired.

(note y) Insert names and addresses.

N/A.

NOTICE of Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

If you are the owner of the monument you do not need to fill in this form.

If you are making an application but you are not the owner you should complete this form and send it to the owner.

This notice relates to the ancient monument at (note x)

Conwy Castle
Conwy
Grid Ref. 278357, 377506

An application is to be made by/on behalf of (note y)

Steve A. Jones (Senior Project Manager)
Room 17, BT TEC, LLANDYGAI IND ESTATE
BANGOR. LL57 4SS

to the Welsh Assembly Government for scheduled monument consent under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 to carry out the following work: (note z)

Installation of Superfast Broadband
Cabinet, adjacent to existing
Open reach 'Copper' Cabinet.

An opportunity to make representations with respect to the application will be afforded by the Welsh Assembly Government before the application is determined.

Signature



Date 29/08/2014

Footnotes

(note x) State the address or location of the monument, and the name (if any)

(note y) Insert name and address of applicant

(note z) Insert brief description of the proposed works



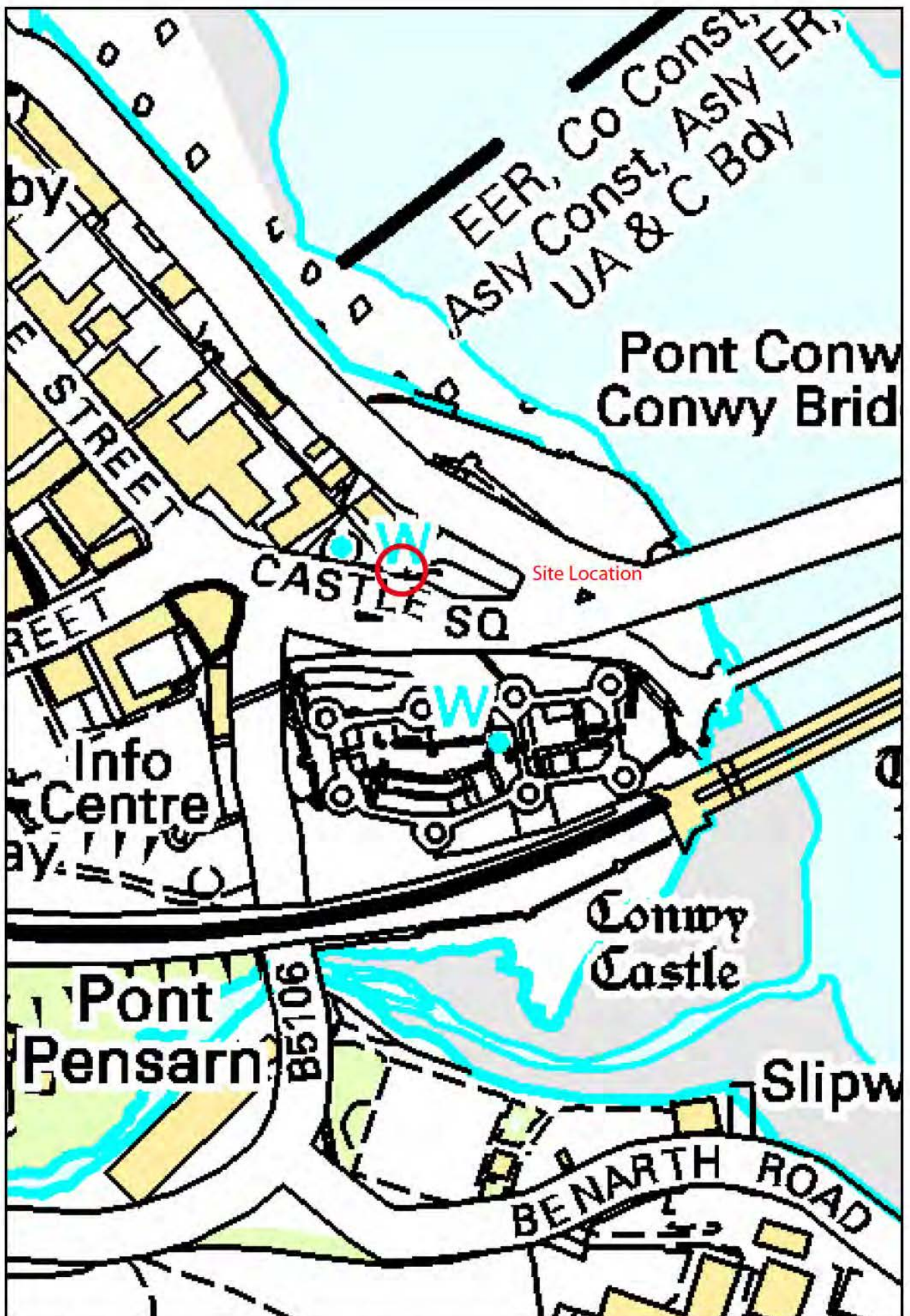


Figure 01: Site Location. Base Map taken from Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 series. Sheet SH77NE. Study Area highlighted. Scale 1:1500 @A4. Crown Copyright Licence No. AL100020895

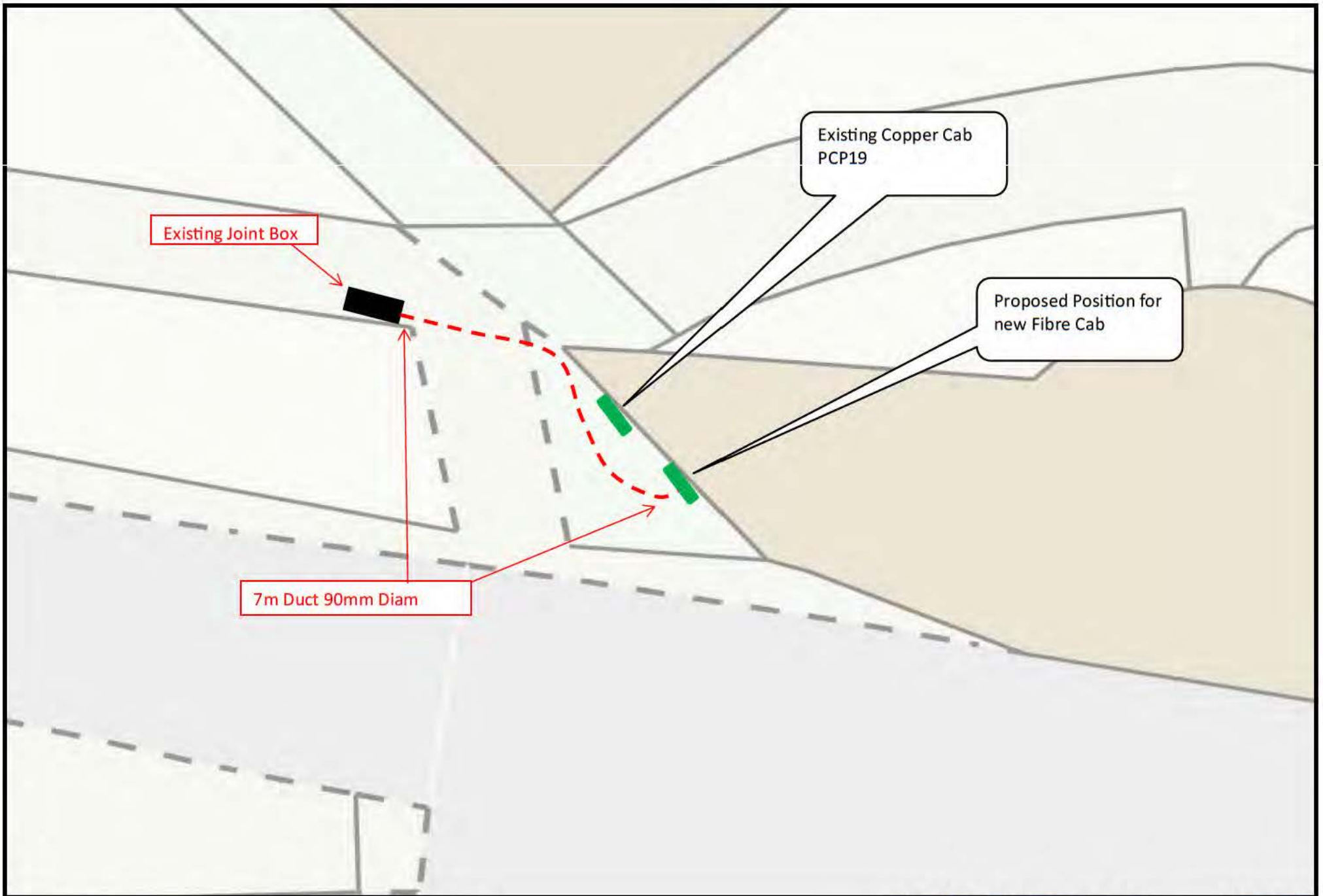


Figure 02: Reproduction of BT Openreach drawing A55.

PLEASE QUOTE THE NSI:

LL32 8BD



Plate 01: Location of the Proposed Installation of a BT Openreach Cabinet between the A547 (Conway Road) and a pedestrian access route through Conwy Town Wall. Scale: 1x1m.



Plate 02: Excavation by Groundworkers of the Proposed Installation location of the BT Openreach Cabinet using a pre-formed template (foreground).



Plate 03: Material excavated from the rubble layer, with a pile of the shaped and trimmed stones in the foreground. Scale: 1x1m.



Plate 04: The stepping outwards of the Town Wall (CN004; GAT PRN 2842) visible, with the triangular stone bonded into the Town Wall visible in the north-eastern corner of the trench. Scale: 1x1m.



Plate 05: Ranging Pole inserted into the stone constructed drain with the concrete slab which had been placed over it visible in the background. Scale: 1x1m.



Plate 06: The hard mortar surface visible under the triangular stone, and also on top of the stone forming the north-eastern side of the stone constructed drain.



Plate 07: View along the length of the stone constructed drain showing subsequent reuse. A vitreous drain pipe encased with road mastic. The road mastic also appears to have partly sealed the drain as it passes under the A547 (Conway Road).



Plate 08: Photograph of the relationship of the location of the drain (which runs broadly parallel to the Town Wall) and the Thomas Telford tower and road gateway of 1826. The gateway was removed between 1954 and 1958. Scale: 1x1m.

APPENDIX V

Photographic Archive Metadata

| File reference | Project name | Project phase | PRN | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation |
|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| G2409_001 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Location of current BT PCP19 Cabinet (Green) and Power Supply (Grey) against Conwy Town wall to the south of a modern opening in the wall | SW | 1x1m | 06.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_003 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Location of current BT PCP19 Cabinet (Green) and Power Supply (Grey) against Conwy Town wall to the south of a modern opening in the wall | SW | 1x1m | 06.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_004 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Location of current BT PCP19 Cabinet (Green) and Power Supply (Grey) against Conwy Town wall to the south of a modern opening in the wall | SW | 1x1m | 06.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_005 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Proposed location of BT Superfast Broadband Cabinet to south of current BT PCP19 Cabinet | SW | 1x1m | 06.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_006 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Location of current BT PCP19 Cabinet (Green) and Power Supply (Grey) against Conwy Town wall to the south of a modern opening in the wall | W | 1x1m | 06.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_007 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Location of current BT PCP19 Cabinet (Green) and Power Supply (Grey) against Conwy Town wall to the south of a modern opening in the wall | W | 1x1m | 06.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_008 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Proposed location of BT Superfast Broadband Cabinet to south of current BT PCP19 Cabinet | SW | 1x1m | 06.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_009 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Relationship of Town Wall to Thomas Telford tower and site of gateway of 1822-1826 | SW | 1x1m | 06.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_010 | Conwy Town Wall Castle | Watching Brief | 2842 | Relationship of Town Wall to Thomas Telford tower of 1822-1826 | NE | 1x1m | 09.02.15 | Spencer Gavin | Gwynedd Archaeological |

| File reference | Project name | Project phase | PRN | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation |
|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | Square | | | | | | | Smith | Trust |
| G2409_011 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Relationship of Town Wall to Thomas Telford tower of 1822-1826 | NE | 1x1m | 09.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_012 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Detail of wall above current BT PCP19 cabinet following removal of ivy | SW | 1x1m | 09.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_013 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Excavation by hand of proposed location of BT Superfast Broadband Cabinet using a preformed template (propped up in foreground) | NW | - | 09.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_014 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | | Spoilheap with large pieces of shaped and trimmed stone in foreground | NW | 1x1m | 09.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_015 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 /60126 | Excavated trench showing step out in Town Wall line, triangular stone bonded to wall and opening into stone constructed drain - concrete slab which covered drain visible in background | SE | 1x1m | 09.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_016 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 /60126 | Excavated trench showing step out in Town Wall line, triangular stone bonded to wall and opening into stone constructed drain | SE | 1x1m | 09.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_017 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 /60126 | Excavated trench showing depth of drain | SE | 1x1m | 09.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_018 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 /60126 | Excavated trench showing step out in Town Wall line and opening into stone constructed drain | NW | 1x1m | 09.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_019 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 60126 | Length of drain visible from end uncovered in excavation trench | NW | - | 10.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_020 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 60126 | Length of drain visible from end uncovered in excavation trench | NW | - | 10.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |

| File reference | Project name | Project phase | PRN | Description | View from | Scale (s) | Date | Originating person | Originating organisation |
|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| G2409_021 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 60126 | Length of drain visible from end uncovered in excavation trench | NW | - | 10.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_022 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 /60126 | Mortar spread cleaned to reveal bonding to triangular stone and top of drain | SE | - | 10.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_023 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 /60126 | Mortar spread cleaned to reveal bonding to triangular stone and top of drain | SW | - | 10.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |
| G2409_002 | Conwy Town Wall Castle Square | Watching Brief | 2842 | Location of current BT PCP19 Cabinet (Green) and Power Supply (Grey) against Conwy Town wall to the south of a modern opening in the wall | SW | 1x1m | 06.02.15 | Spencer Gavin Smith | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust |



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk

