

Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen, Caernarfon, Gwynedd

Briff Gwylio Archeolegol/
Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

YSGOL SYR HUGH OWEN, CAERNARFON

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol/ Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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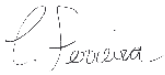
Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image: Topsoil strip for haul road; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2780_005).

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan McARDLE Sport Tec i ymgymryd â Briff Gwyllo Archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â chae glaswellt artiffisial newydd yn Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen, Caernarfon. Roedd y safle datblygu yn cwmpasu ardal 8200m² ac roedd yn cynnwys cae chwaraeon 3G newydd ynghyd â draenio, goleuadau, llochesi tîm a safle caled. Cynhaliwyd y briff gwyllo rhwng 4h a 26 Medi 2023. Cadarnhaodd y canlyniadau yn bennaf fod yr ardal darged wedi'i nodweddu gan weithgareddau sy'n gysylltiedig â defnydd tir ôl-ganoloesol a modern gan gynnwys draenio a llenwi ardal fawr o dir â dŵr.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by McARDLE Sport Tec to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with a new artificial grass pitch at Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen, Caernarfon. The development site encompassed an 8200m² area and included a new 3G sports pitch along with associated drainage, lighting, team shelters and hard standing. The watching brief was undertaken between the 4th and 26th of September 2023. The results largely confirmed the targeted area was characterised by post medieval and modern land use related activities including drainage and the infilling of a large area of waterlogged ground.

FIGURES

Figure 01: Location Map: Reproduction of client plan drawing McA003 detailing development area (in red). Scale: 1:250@A1.

Figure 02: Reproduction of client drawing: McARDLE Sport Tec drawing McA003 Scale: 1:200@A1.

Figure 03: Reproduction of the 3rd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series maps (Anglesey XXII.16, Revised: 1899), published in 1900, with the development area outline in red. Scale: 1:6000@A4.

Figure 04: Sections of [104] and [106], and section and plan of (108). Scale 1:10@A4 and 1:20@A4.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by McARDLE Sport Tec to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with a new artificial sports pitch at Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen (PRN 62353), Bethel Rd, Caernarfon, (SH4875163512; post code: LL55 1HW; [Figure 01](#)). The development site encompassed an 8200m² area with the construction of a new 3G sports pitch along with associated drainage, lighting, team shelters and hard standing ([Figure 02](#)).

The watching brief was undertaken between the 4th and 26th of September 2023 and was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)). In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession; the HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 46618. The watching brief monitored the foundation level for all intrusive groundworks in accordance with planning application C22/0744/14/LL, as well as the following guidance:

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

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

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

1.2 Acknowledgements

GAT would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:

GAT Project team: Anne Marie Oattes, Robert Evans and Carolina Guimarães Ferreira;

Client: McARDLE Sport Tec;

Contractor: Wynne Construction; and

Development Control Archaeologist Gwynedd Archaeological Trust: Tom Fildes

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the outskirts of the medieval town of Caernarfon on the B4366 with no known archaeological work carried out on the development plot. However, the school itself is listed in the Historic Environment Record under (PRN 62353) due to its history. The Caernarfon County School was established in 1820 and has been expanded on over the years. In 1916 it was utilised to billet soldiers being trained for the First World War and was renamed to Sir Hugh Owen in 1950 (Kenney 2017).

The known archaeological sites within the local range from Post Medieval to Prehistoric and are as follows:

- Prehistoric Defensive Enclosure, Twthill (PRN 3091) 620m southwest of the site.
- Penygelli Medieval Township, Caernarfon (PRN 6842) 537m east of the site
- Circular Feature, Cropmark (PRN 97064) 561m northeast of the site
- Tumulus and Urn Burial, Waterloo Port, Caernarfon (PRN 3116) 585m NNW of the site.

The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 25-mile County Series Map Anglesey XXII.16, (1889 [Figure 03](#)), shows the site within a sub-urbanised area of local roads with some terraced housing. Visible on both maps is a boundary wall running through the development area, which was once a smaller field, with the adjoining boundary wall present where the modern section of the school now stands ([Figure 03](#)).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020). The ground investigation works was undertaken by *Wynne Construction* on behalf of *McARDLE Sport Tec* between the 4th and 26th of September 2023.

The archaeological watching brief monitored the following groundworks:

- Turf removal and topsoil strip to an average depth of 300mm across site;
- Subsoil strip to formation level to an average depth of 400-550mm; and
- Excavation and removal of a concrete block

A tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used for all groundworks.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

The watching brief monitored the turf removal and topsoil/subsoil strip to as per *McARDLE Sport Tec*'s limit of excavation. Between the 4th and 25th of September 2023, a thin layer of turf was removed and placed to form a bund to the northwest side of the site. This was followed by topsoil strip on the west end of site and subsoil strip of the east end of site. All archaeological features identified during the topsoil/subsoil strip were then investigated on the 25th and 26th of September 2023.

All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas and included stratigraphic composition and depth. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 x 3,072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of 67 photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2780_01 to G2780_67; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).

All archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy was generally applied: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature. Features that comprised a spread of material rather than a cut feature, were 50% excavated. A total of three features were identified, excavated and recorded ([104], (105), [106], (107), and (108)) using GAT pro-formas.

Sections and plans were drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums have been recorded. A total of four drawings were undertaken, 3 sections (Drawings 01, 03 and 04) and 1 plan (Drawing 02) (cf. [Figure 04](#)).

3.3 Data Management Plan

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

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

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

3.4 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy has taken into account:

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

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

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The watching brief monitored the groundworks in the playing field next to Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen, Caernarfon.

All individual features, deposits and fills identified during the watching brief were given a unique identifying number. Context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (01)) represent layers, deposits, and fills. Significant identified features have been given PRN (Primary Reference Number) numbers for inclusion on the Gwynedd HER. In the text these numbers follow the letters PRN. The following PRNs have been assigned: PRN 102486, 102487 and 102488.

4.2 Summary

The watching brief monitored the turf removal and topsoil/subsoil strip of the development site that encompassed an 8200m² area (cf.[Figure 01](#)) as well as the excavation and removal of a concrete block for a spotlight (Plate 01). The site was divided into two areas where the proposed 3G pitch will be placed (cf.[Figure 02](#)). The west side of the site was excavated down to a depth of 300mm leaving a layer of subsoil (102) (Plates 02 and 03). On the east side of site, the ground was reduced down to a depth of 400-550mm reaching the natural glacial clay horizon (103) (Plates 04 and 05). All three archaeological features identified during the groundworks were located on the east end of the site where the ground had been reduced down to the glacial clay natural (103).

The topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) deposits remained consistently homogeneous throughout the site, although, their depths varied slightly due to the natural undulations in the ground. Modern 19th to 20th century pottery sherds, from Buckley ware, modern blue and white ceramic ware, as well as modern glass were noted throughout the topsoil (101). A total of three archaeological features were excavated and recorded ([104], [106] and (108)), although one has been interpreted as a deliberate filling of a natural hollow (108). A gravel deposit (109) was observed extending from the middle to the western end of site (Plate 06 and 07). All archaeological features encountered were below the topsoil and cut into the natural glacial clay horizon (103).

4.3 Archaeological Deposits and Features

The topsoil (101) was a medium reddish brown sandy silty with rare stone inclusions and measured a total depth of 0.25m (Plate 08). 19th to 20th century Buckley ware as well as white and blue ceramic sherds, pieces of green glass and clay pipe stems were noted throughout.

The subsoil (102) lay directly beneath the topsoil (101) and consisted of friable reddish orange brown sandy silty clay with frequent small to large rounded and subangular stones and occasional small boulders. The deposit measured a total depth of 0.46m below surface (Plate 08). The natural (103) was a firm light orange / yellowish brown silty clay with gravel, as well as subrounded and subangular stone inclusions varying in size. The natural was reached between 0.40m and 0.45m below surface (Plate 08). All archaeological features [104] and [106] were cut into this deposit.

Linear [104] (PRN 102486) and [106] (PRN 102487) were located on the eastern side of the site following an NNE – SSW direction and extended beyond the limit of excavation (Plate 09 and 10). Linear [104] measured more than 20m in length by 1.0m width, with a total depth of 0.21m. The linear had a sharp ESE side and gradual WNW side, with a rounded concave base that tapered up on the WNW side. There was a single fill (105) consisting of soft dark brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized subrounded stones and pebbles (cf. [Figure 4.1](#); Plates 11 and 12). Linear [104] cuts into the natural deposit (103). A sherd of brown post-medieval glass was noted in the fill as well as several fragments of slate.

Linear [106] (PRN 102487) measured more than 20m in length by 1.0m in width, and total depth of 0.10-0.21m. The linear had a gradual ESE side and sharp WNW side, with a rounded concave base that tapered up on the WNW side. There was a single fill (107) consisting of soft dark brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sized subrounded stones (cf. [Figure 4.2](#); Plates 13 and 14). Linear [106] cuts into the natural deposit (103). Total depth of linear [106] was up to 0.19m. No artefacts were recovered within the fill.

To the west side of linear [104] was a concentration of field stones (108) (PRN 102488) in a loose mid orange-brown silty sandy clay matrix with small to large rounded and subangular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. The concentration of field stones measured 1.2m in length by 1.0m width and a total depth of 0.16m. A similar patch of stones was noted within close proximity, directly next to linear [106] on the west side (cf. [Figure 4.3 and 4.4](#); Plate 15).

Deposit (109) was a loose gritty medium purple red sandy silty clay with high volume of stone inclusions (Plates 16, 17 and 18), with a depth ranging between 0.30m and 0.50m. Total depth of gravel deposit (109) could not be determined as required level was reached in some areas before the natural glacial clay horizon was reached.

4.4 Discussion

The topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) were homogeneous deposits that extended across the working site and were characterised by post medieval and modern refuse. A modern purple gravel deposit (109) was noted below the subsoil and is likely associated with previous efforts to even out a large area of depressed waterlogged ground prior to the field being used as a football and rugby pitch for Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen.

All three archaeological features identified during the groundworks were located on the east end of the site where the ground was reduced down to a depth of 400-550mm reaching the glacial clay natural.

The two linears [104] and [106] running parallel with each other and which extend beyond the limit of excavation do not appear on the 1st and 2nd editions of the Anglesey Series maps and 3rd edition of the Anglesey and Caernarvonshire Series maps, suggesting that they could be modern drainage ditches. Furthermore, during the groundworks it was unable to determine the presence of a boundary wall noted on the 1st to 3rd edition Series maps (cf. [Figure 03](#)) running WNW-ESE across the site.

Lastly, the two patches of stone of which one was investigated (108) are probable hollows in the natural filled with large to medium rounded and subangular stones in a silty sand matrix. There was no evidence of a cut, but the baulk with the higher ground to the west, overlies part of the feature so it was not possible to determine with certainty as to its complete character. The stones may have been deliberately collected and used to fill the hollow.

In conclusion, the results suggest evidence for previous land use in the form of drainage and activities relating to infilling, which appears to be consistent with the results from the GPR survey (Sroczyńska 2023).

5. CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *McARDLE Sport Tec* to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with a new artificial grass pitch at Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen (PRN 62353). The development site encompassed an 8200m² area and included a new 3G sports pitch along with associated drainage, lighting, team shelters and hard standing.

The groundworks involved turf removal and topsoil/subsoil strip as well as the removal of a concrete block where a spotlight once stood. Three potential archaeological features were identified on the east end of site where the ground was reduced to a depth of 0.4m reaching the glacial clay natural. These features were investigated and recorded and are likely associated with post medieval and modern activity.

The results largely confirmed the targeted area was characterised by post medieval and modern land use related activities including drainage and the infilling of a large area of waterlogged ground.

6. SOURCES CONSULTED

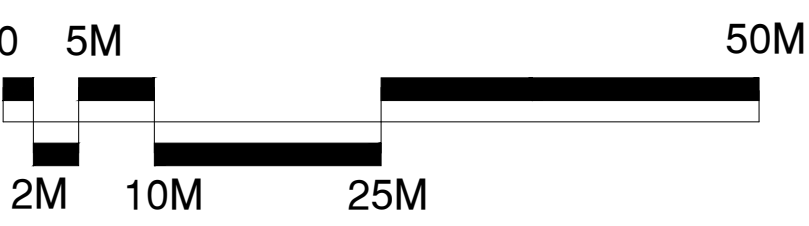
1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>).
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FIGURE 01

Location Map: Reproduction of client plan drawing McA003 detailing development area (in red). Scale: 1:250@A1.

Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen

Cae Cymunedol 3G Caernarfon /Caernarfon Community 3G Pitch



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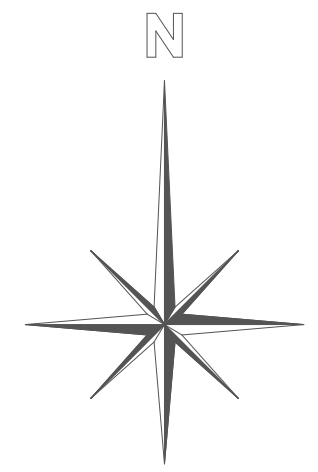
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 - Llwybrau ac ardaloedd llawr caled
 - Ymyl Torri Gwair
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 - Llinell Ffens 4.5m uchder
 - Llinell Ffens 2m uchder
 - Llinell Ffens 1.2m uchder
 - Llinell Ffens pren 1.2mo uchder
- English**
- Artificial Turf Playing Area
 - Footpaths & Hard Standing Areas
 - 300mm Mowing Margin
 - 4.5m High Fence Line with 4m High Acoustic Fence Line
 - 4.5m High Fence Line
 - 2m High Fence Line
 - 1.2m High Fence Line
 - 1.2m High Timber Fence Line

Llinell ffens 4.5m o uchder gyda ffens acwstig 4m o uchder
4.5m High Fence Line with 4m High Acoustic Fence Line

Bwnd uwchbridd
Topsoil bund

Llwybr mynediad o gwmpas y cae
Access footpath around the pitch



50.1m

48.1m

Sir Hugh Owen School /
Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen

01	PLANNING ISSUE	OP	ME	28/07/22
00	PLANNING ISSUE	OP	ME	21/07/22
REV	DESCRIPTION	REV	CK	DATE



AUTHOR		ME	
TITLE		Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen Cae Cymunedol 3G Caernarfon/Caernarfon Community 3G Pitch Proposed Site Plan	
PROJECT	McA003	SCALE	1:500
DRAWING No	03	SIZE	A1
		REVISION	01

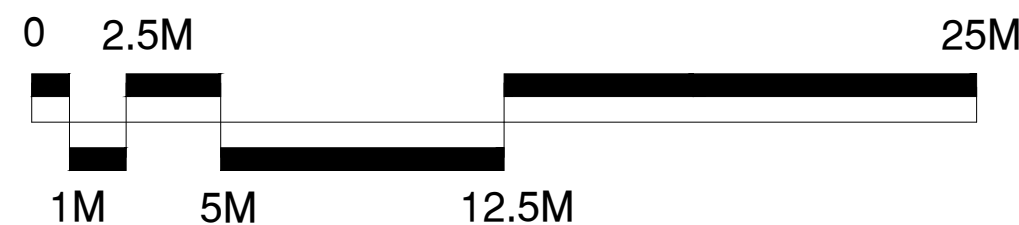
FIGURE 02

Reproduction of client drawing: *McARDLE Sport Tec* drawing McA003

Scale: 1:200@A1.

Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen

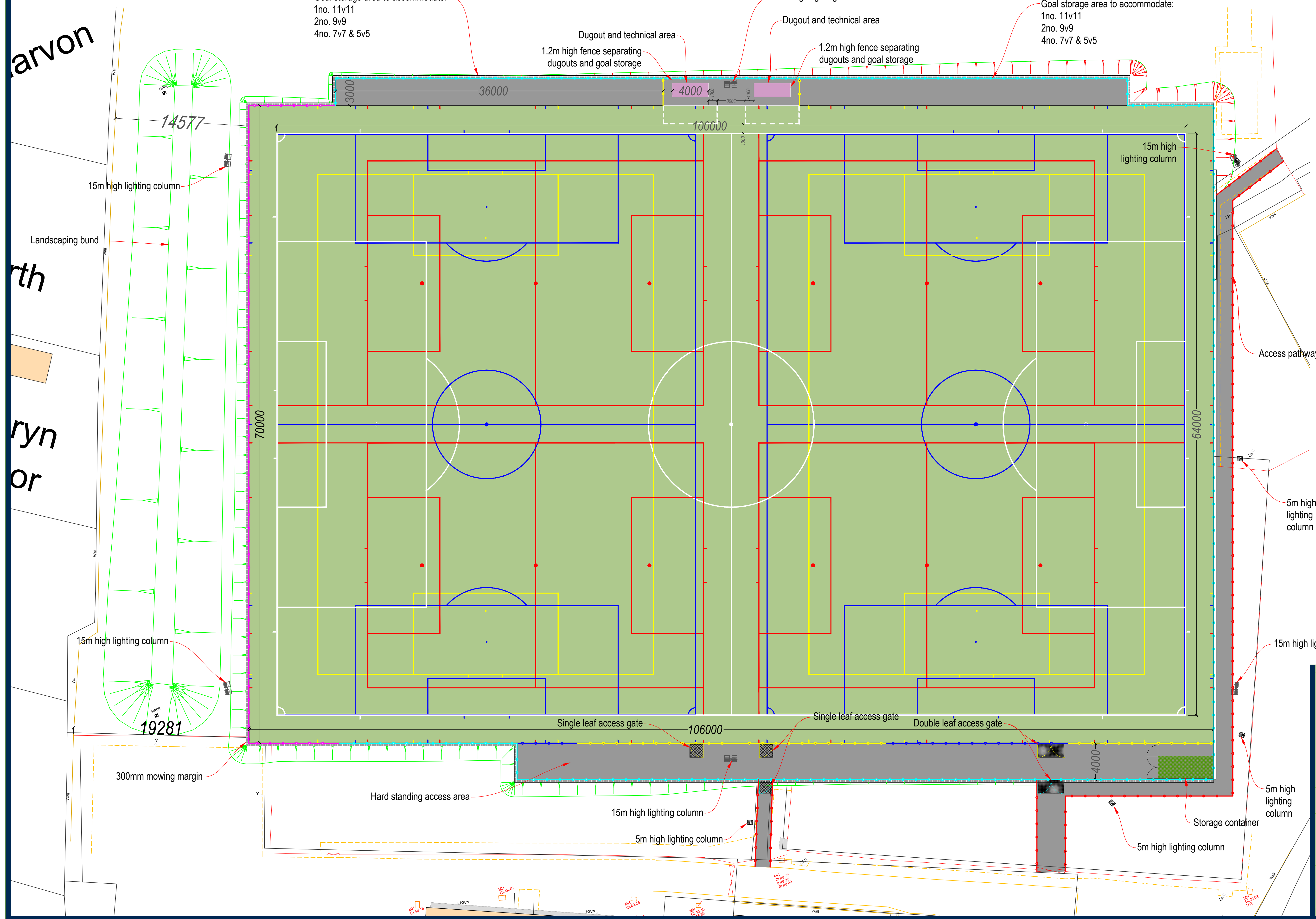
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Cymraeg

- Arwynebedd chwarae artiffisial
- Llwybrau ac ardaloedd llawr caled
- Ymyl Torri Gwair
- Llinell Ffens 4.5m uchder
- Llinell ffens 4.5m o uchder gyda ffens acwstig 4m o uchder
- Llinell Ffens 2m uchder
- Llinell Ffens 1.2m uchder
- Llinell Ffens pren 1.2m uchder

Nodiadau:
Marciau llinell i gynnwys:
1Nr. 11v11 100x64m (gwyn)
2Nr. 9v9 63.8x46m* (glas)
2Nr. 55x37m (melyn)
4 Nr. 37x27m (rhos)

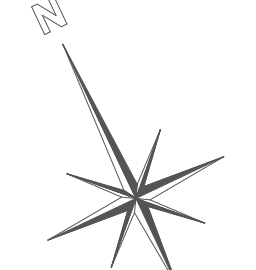
*Llai na'r maint a argymhellir ond yn dderbyniol ar gyfer gemau FA

English

- Artificial Turf Playing Area
- Footpaths & Hard Standing Areas
- 300mm Mowing Margin
- 4.5m High Fence Line
- 4.5m High Fence Line with 4m High Acoustic Fence Line
- 2m High Fence Line
- 1.2m High Fence Line
- 1.2m High Timber Fence Line

Notes:
Line markings to accommodate:
1Nr. 11v11 100x64m (white)
2Nr. 9v9 63.8x46m* (blue)
2Nr. 55x37m (yellow)
4Nr. 37x27m (red)

*Smaller than recommended size but acceptable for FA match play





McARDLE
SPORT TEC

01	PLANNING ISSUE	OP	ME	28/07/22
00	PLANNING ISSUE	OP	ME	21/07/22
REV	DESCRIPTION	REV	CK	DATE

Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen
Cae Cymunedol 3G Caernarfon/Caernarfon Community 3G Pitch
Proposed ATP Plan

PROJECT	SCALE	SIZE
McA003	1:200	A1
DRAWING No	REVISION	
04	01	

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of the 3rd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series maps (Anglesey XXII.16, Revised: 1899), published in 1900, with the development area outline in red. Scale: 1:6000@A4.

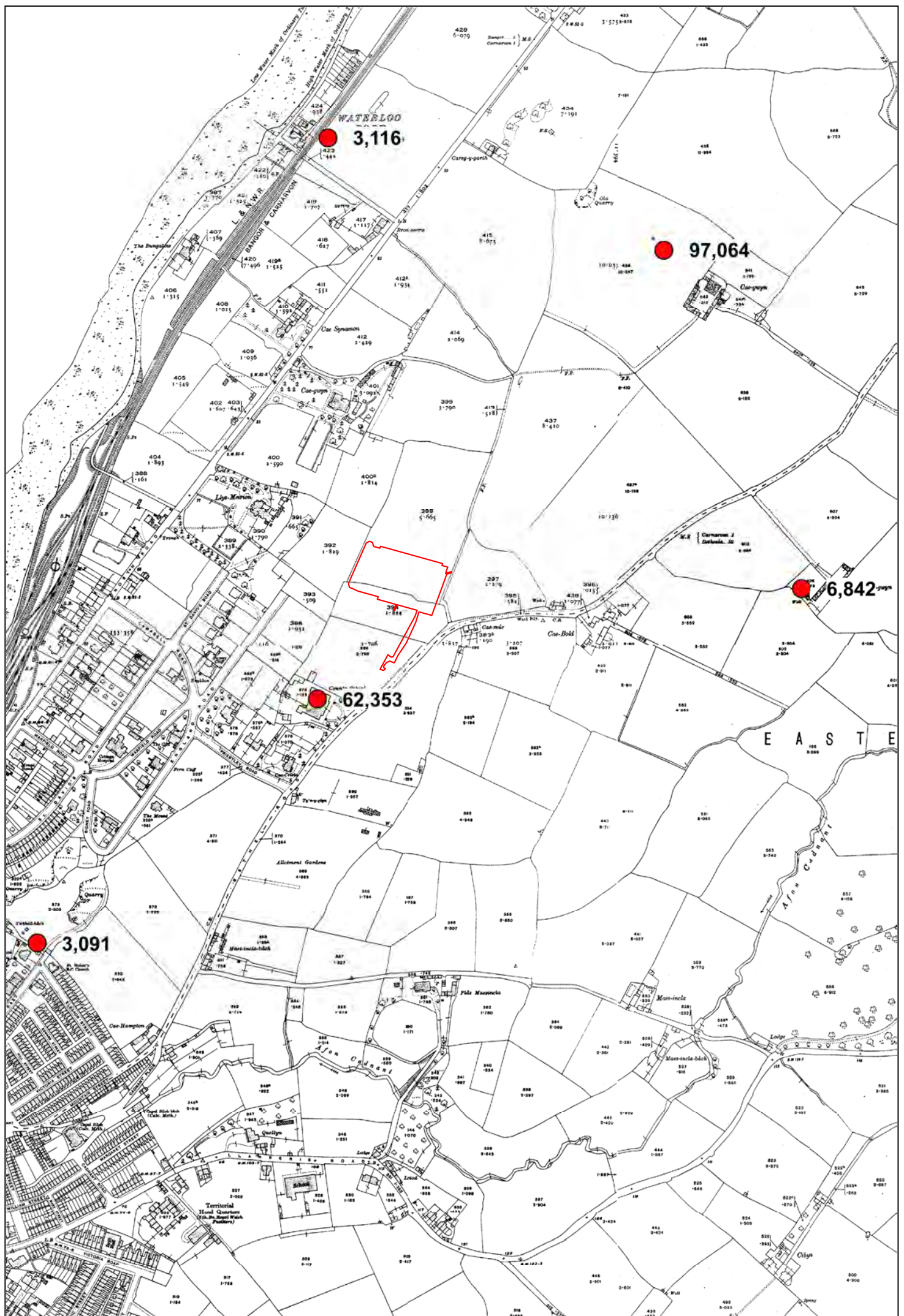


FIGURE 04

Figure 04: Sections of [104] and [106], and section and plan of (108). Scale 1:10@A4 and 1:20@A4.



Figure 4.1

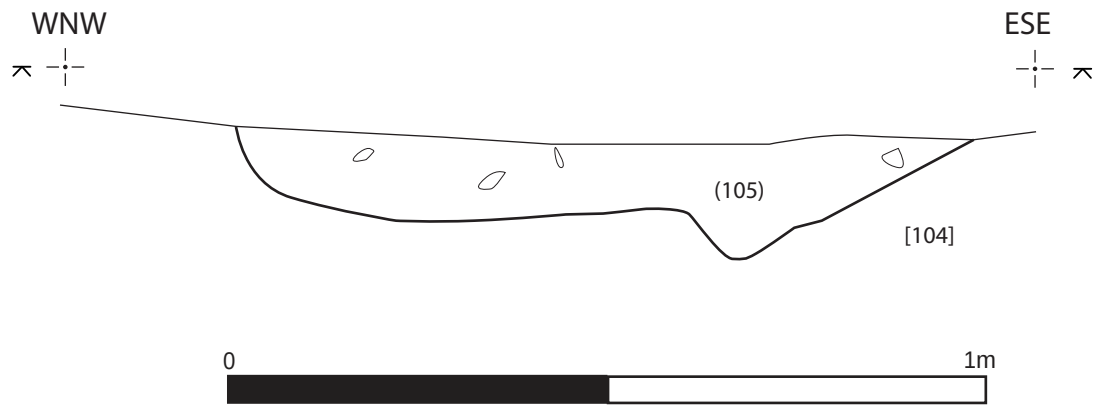


Figure 4.3

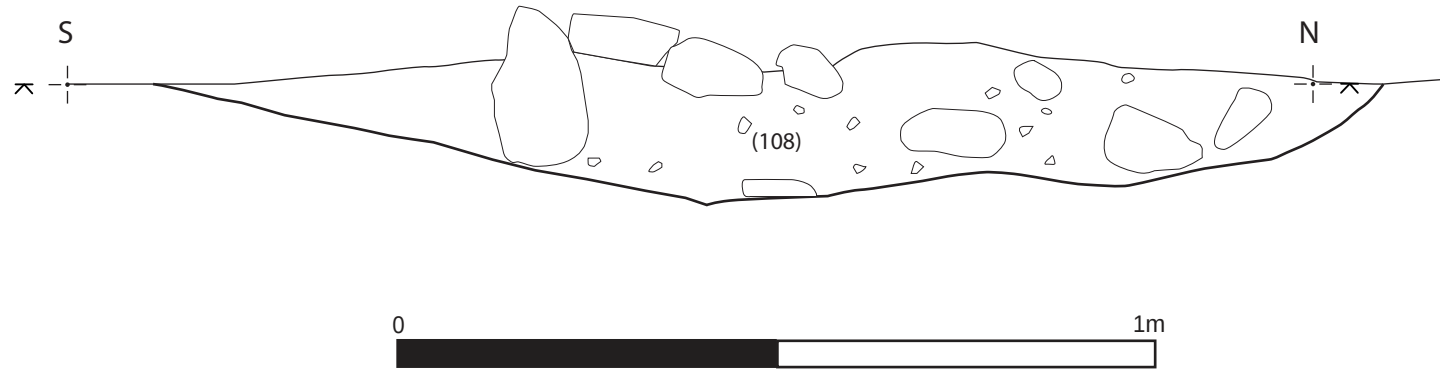


Figure 4.2

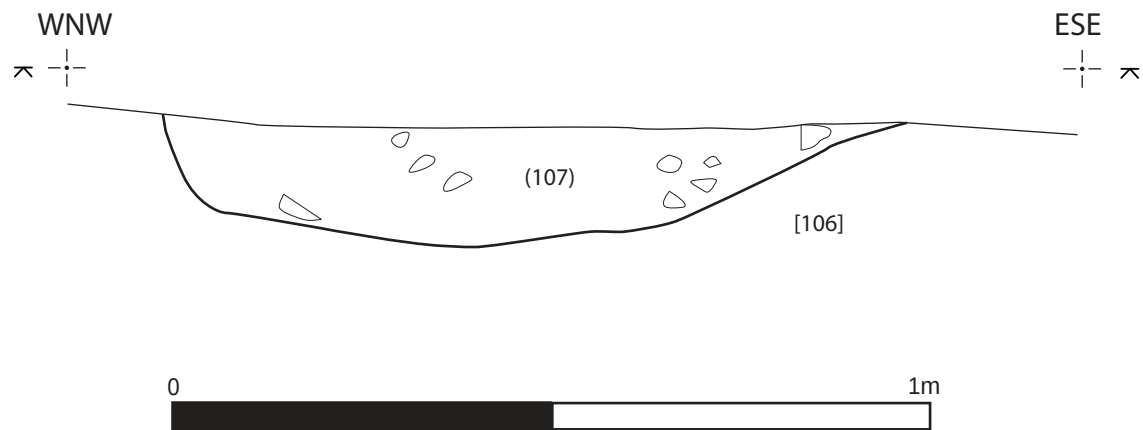


Figure 4.4

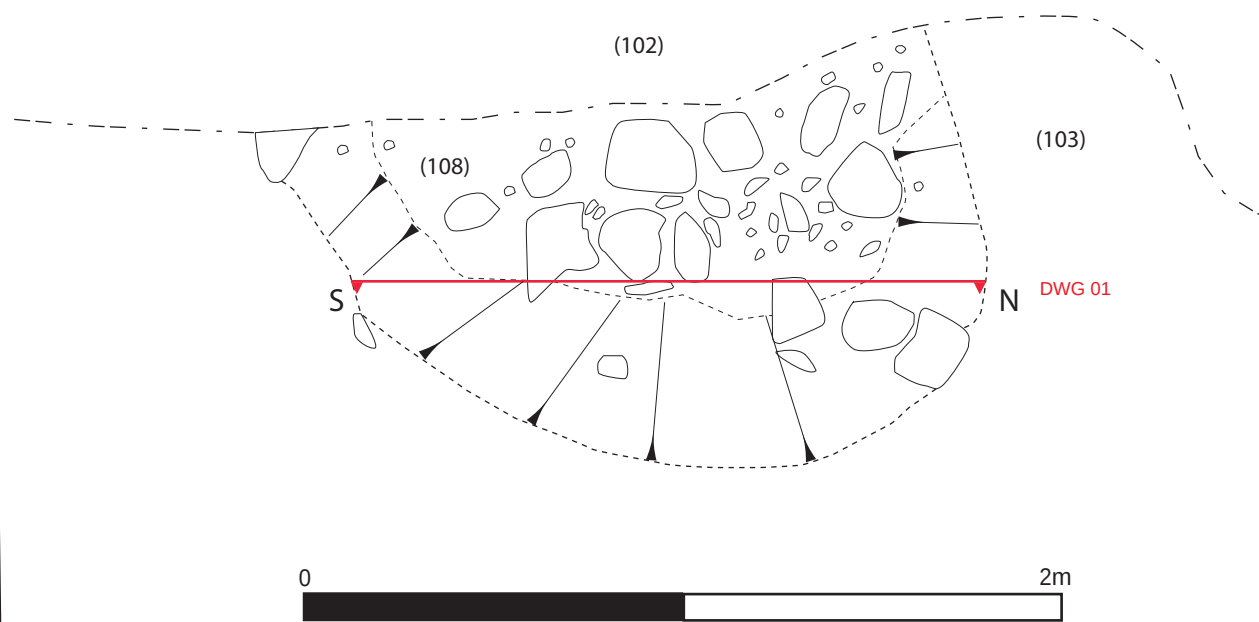


Figure 04:
Sections of [104] and [106],
and section and plan of (108).
Figure 4.1 SSW facing section
of Slot 2 through [104],
Scale 1:10@A4.
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Scale 1:10@A4.
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of (108) Scale 1:20@A4.

Key
Section Line



Plate 1: Spotlight area - one large concrete block removed; scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: G2780_030).



Plate 2: Depth of soil removed; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2780_027).



Plate 3: View of site at ESE end to required level; scale not used; view from ESE (archive reference: G2780_033).



Plate 4: General view of area after removal of haul road and subsoil (102), showing gravel deposit (109); scale not used; view from NNE (archive reference: G2780_45).



Plate 5: General view of topsoil and subsoil removal of strip of land next to playing field; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2780_59).



Plate 6: View of site at ESE end to required level; scale not used; view from ESE (archive reference: G2780_032).



Plate 7: General view of removal of topsoil and subsoil of strip of land next to playing field; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2780_65).



Plate 8: Shot of SW facing baulk showing depth of soil stripped; scale 1x1m; view from SW (archive reference: G2780_022).



Plate 9: Pre-excavation view of linears [104] and [106]; scale 1x1m; view from NNE (archive reference: G2780_47).



Plate 10: General view of continuation of linears [104] and [106] running under playing field; scale not used; view from SSW (archive reference: G2780_66).



Plate 11: SSW facing section of slot 2 through linear [104]; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2780_51).



Plate 12: Plan view of slot 2 through linear [104]; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2780_52).



Plate 13: SSW facing section of slot 3 through linear [106]; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2780_54).



Plate 14: Plan view of slot 3 through linear [106]; scale 1x1m; view from SSW (archive reference: G2780_53).



Plate 15: Post-excavation view of pit/hollow with stones (108).; scale 1x1 m; view from E (archive reference: G2780_55).



Plate 16: General view of de-turfing and removal of subsoil of strip of land next to playing field; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2780_63).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

YSGOL SYR HUW OWEN, CAERNARFON (G2780)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number
46618

Prepared for

McArdle Sport Tech

June 2023



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Michael S Lynes	Michael S Lynes	03/04/2023
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		03/04/2023
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		03/04/2023

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
1	Revised timetable which currently is too broad.	1	GAPS approval
1	Amendment to watching brief methodology stating that if archaeological activity is observed at the limit of excavation defined by the cut and fill, it may be necessary for the contractor to go deeper to optimise investigation and/or excavation of the archaeological activity.	3.1 and 3.2	GAPS approval
1	Inclusion of cut & fill gradient map.	Figure 03	GAPS approval

FOR PRINTING & COMPLETION BY FIELDWORK STAFF ONLY

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

Name

Signature

Date

YSGOL SYR HUW OWEN, CAERNARFON (G2780)

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *McArdle Sport Tech* June 2023

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by McArdle Sport Tech to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with a new artificial grass pitch at Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen (PRN 62353), Bethel Rd, Caernarfon, LL55 1HW (SH48756351; [Figure 01](#)). The development site encompasses an 8200m² area and will include a new 3G sports pitch along with associated drainage, lighting, team shelters and hard standing ([Figure 02](#)). The watching brief will monitor intrusive groundworks in accordance with planning application C22/0744/14/LL, as well as the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

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

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The watching brief will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and 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 further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. GAPS contact details are:

- Tom Fildes | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 07920264232.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The GAT HER enquiry number for this project is GATHER1832 and the Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46618.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying PRNs for any new identified and recorded assets.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on the outskirts of the medieval town of Caernarfon on the B4366 with no known archaeological work carried out on the development plot. However, the school itself is listed in the Historic Environment Record under (PRN 62353) due to its history. The Caernarfon County School was established in 1820 and has been expanded on over the years. In 1916 it was utilised to billet soldiers being trained for the First World War and was renamed to Sir Hugh Owen in 1950 (Kenney, J., 2017).

The known archaeological sites within the local range from Post Medieval to Prehistoric and are as follows:

- Prehistoric Defensive Enclosure, Twthill (PRN 3091) 620m southwest of the site.
- Penygelli Medieval Township, Caernarfon (PRN 6842) 537m east of the site
- Circular Feature, Cropmark (PRN 97064) 561m northeast of the site
- Tumulus and Urn Burial, Waterloo Port, Caernarfon (PRN 3116) 585m NNW of the site.

The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 25-mile County Series Map Anglesey XXII.16, (published 1889; cf. [Figure 04](#)), shows the site within a sub-urbanised area of local roads with some terraced housing. Visible on both maps is a boundary wall running through the development area, which was once a smaller field, with the adjoining boundary wall present where the modern section of the school now stands.

A GPR survey was conducted on the site by KB GPR SURVEYS on the 27th of March 2023 concluding with the following results:

The targets of regular and symmetrical shapes were predominantly linear features which most likely suggest utilities and drainage. There were no larger areas of such shape pattern that would suggest human involvement, however there are large areas- anomalies and features which could be of archaeological value (Jordan, P., 2023: 4).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

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

The groundworks are expected to be undertaken from August 2023, with a 17-week programme. The watching brief will monitor groundworks associated with the construction of a 3G sports pitch along with associated landscaping, parking and services, as detailed in *McArdle Sports Tech* drawing nos. MC003-02 ([Figure 01](#)) and MC003-03 ([Figure 02](#)). The groundworks will include a cut and fill methodology to accommodate the scheme design and local topography (cf. [Figure 03](#)). If archaeological activity is observed at the limit of excavation defined by the cut and fill, it may be necessary for the contractor to go deeper to optimise investigation and/or excavation of the archaeological activity.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor the construction groundworks as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or development limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first (note: if archaeological activity is observed at the development limit of excavation, it may be necessary for the contractor to go deeper to optimise investigation and/or excavation of the archaeological activity). *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used whenever possible during the groundworks;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2780_001**. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with

other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;

- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.

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

3.3 Human Remains

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

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

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

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2022).

3.4 Ecofacts

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

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

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

3.5 Artefacts

There are known findspots within the local and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT), 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. 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.

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

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

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

3.6 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

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

3.7 Data Management Plan

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

3.8 Reporting

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

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

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

3.9 Dissemination

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

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within one month of final report completion, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales within one month of final report completion; the dataset will be compiled in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1* and include:
 - o Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - o Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - o Project Information form (Excel);
 - o File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - o File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - o File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - o File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3.10 Selection Strategy

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

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

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

4 PERSONNEL

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

The Project Archaeologists will be responsible for following:

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

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Any hazards, risks and recommended risk mitigation will be identified prior to the start of work in a site specific risk assessment, copies of which will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the beginning of fieldwork. All GAT staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All GAT fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook (prepared by Ellis Whittam) and both the Welsh Government's and GAT's guidelines on Covid-19.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.2 Employers Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

7.3 Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER AXA Insurance UK Plc

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER TG0275

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2023

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

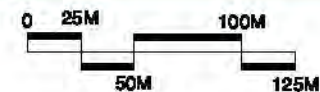
1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
10. Historic England, 2022, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
11. Jordan, P., 2023, KB GPR SURVEYS: Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen Ffordd, Bethel, Caernarfon, Gwynedd, LL55 1HW (Job No.10518).
12. Kenney, J., 2017, First World War Military Sites: Infrastructure and Support. Report and Gazetteer. GAT Report no.1370
13. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
14. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)

FIGURE 01

Location Map: Reproduction of client plan drawing McA003-02 detailing development area (in red). Scale: 1:250@A1.

Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen

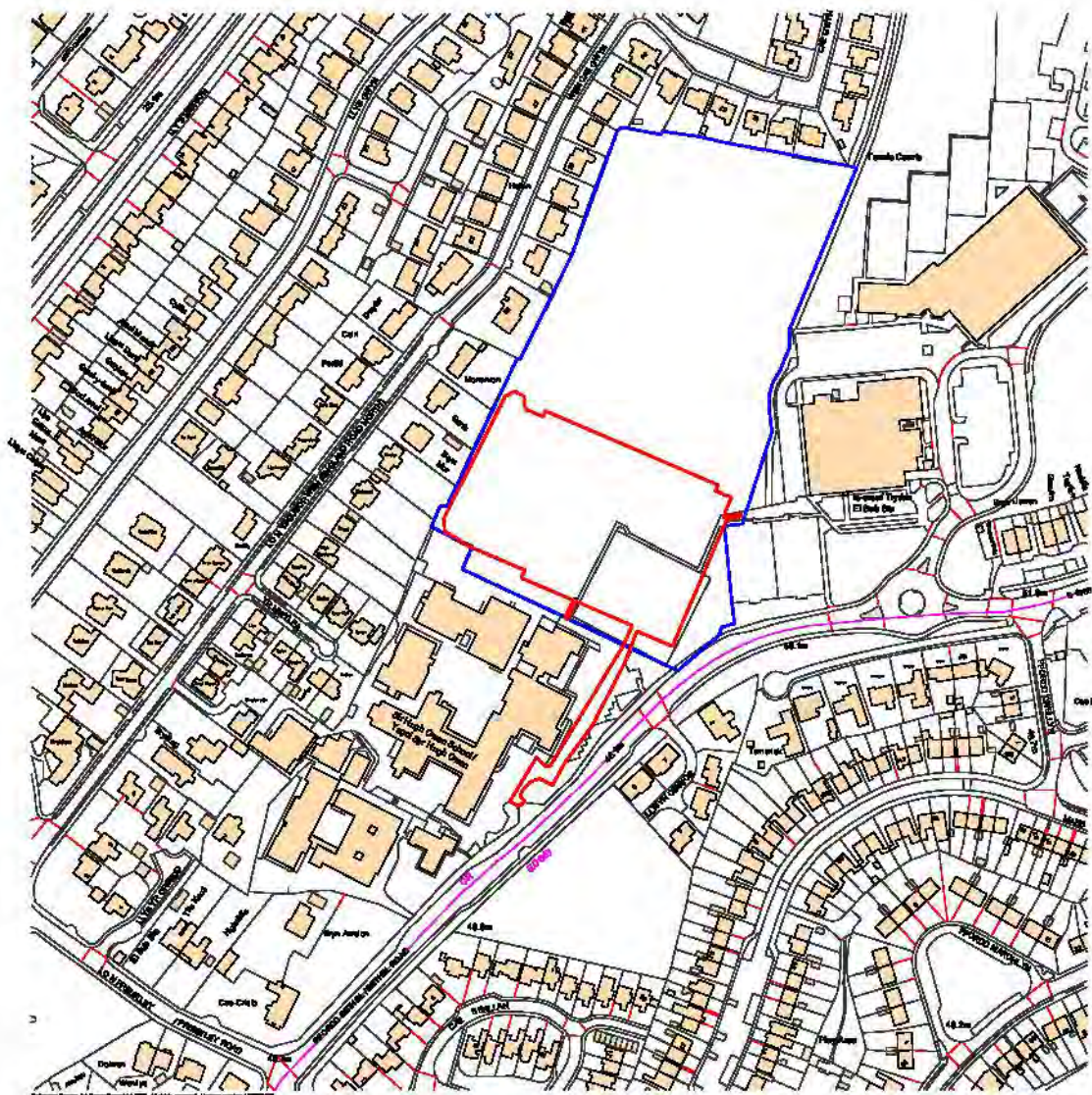
Cae Cymunedol 3G Caernarfon /Caernarfon Community 3G Pitch



SR
 1. TO BE USED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PROJECT ONLY
 2. NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE
 3. NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE
 4. NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE
 5. NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE

DERBYN

Adrian Cynddu 15/08/2022



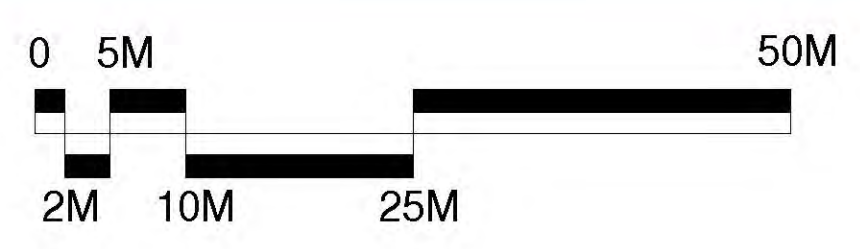
BY	PLANNING OFFICE	OF	AD	AD
REV	REVISION	REV	REV	REV
				
McARDLE SPORTS				
Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen Cae Cymunedol 3G Caernarfon /Caernarfon Community 3G Pitch Site Location Plan				
PROJECT	McA003	SCALE	1:1250	SHEET
DATE	02	REVISED		DATE
				00

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of *McArdle Sport Tech* drawing McA003-03 Scale:
1:200@A1.

Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen

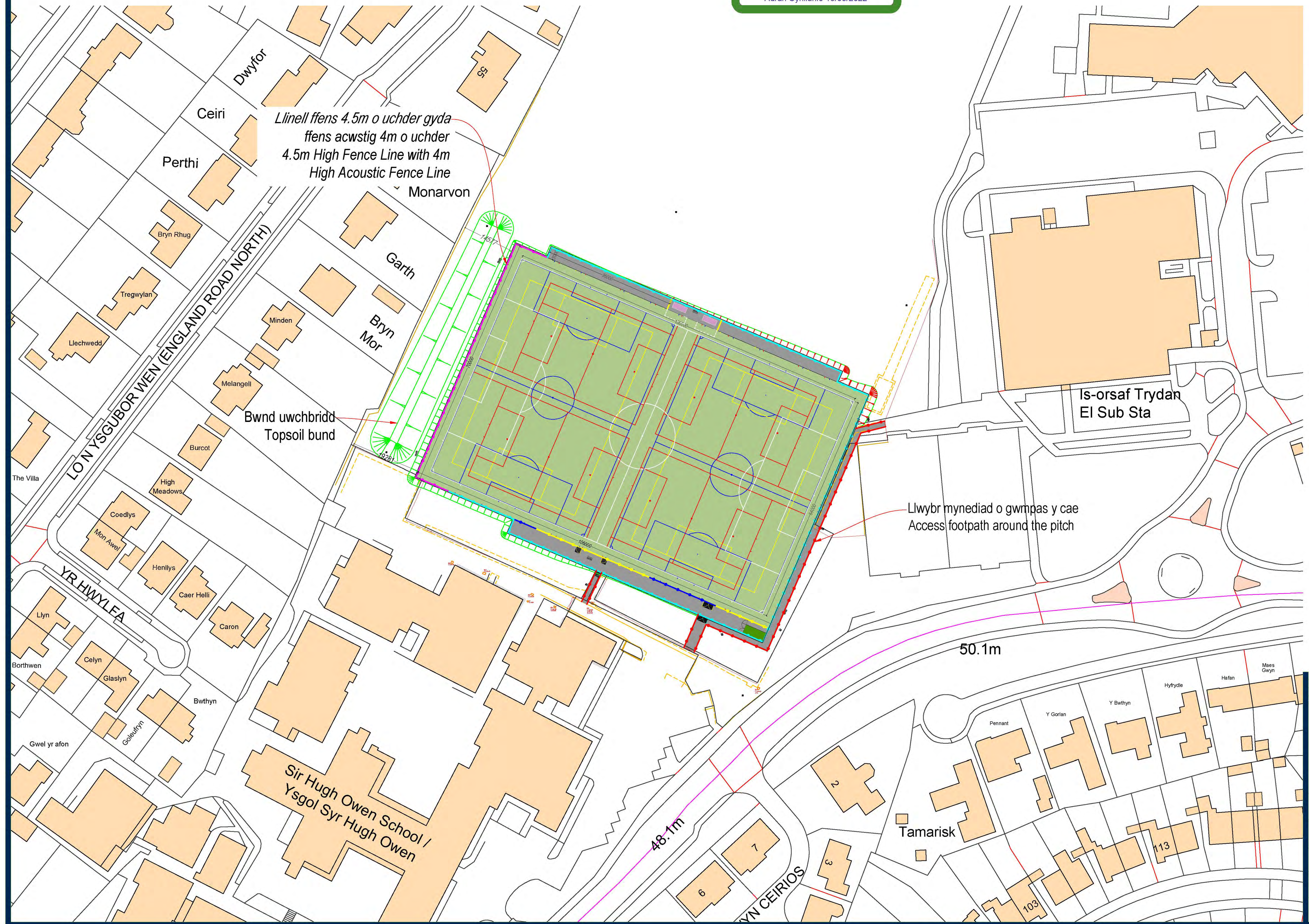
Cae Cymunedol 3G Caernarfon /Caernarfon Community 3G Pitch



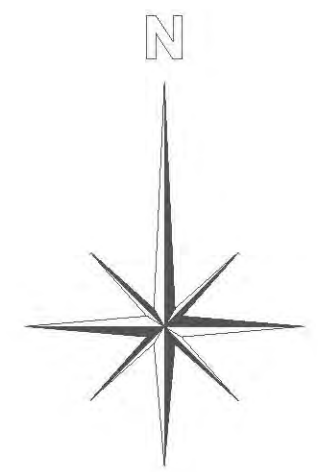
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2. THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT TO SURFACING STANDARDS LTD
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- Cymraeg**
- Anwynebedd chwarae artiffisial
 - Llwybrau ac ardaloedd llawr caled
 - Ymyl Torri Gwair
 - Llinell ffens 4.5m o uchder gyda ffens acwstig 4m o uchder
 - Llinell Ffens 4.5m uchder
 - Llinell Ffens 2m uchder
 - Llinell Ffens 1.2m uchder
 - Llinell Ffens pren 1.2m o uchder
- English**
- Artificial Turf Playing Area
 - Footpaths & Hard Standing Areas
 - 300mm Mowing Margin
 - 4.5m High Fence Line with 4m High Acoustic Fence Line
 - 4.5m High Fence Line
 - 2m High Fence Line
 - 1.2m High Fence Line
 - 1.2m High Timber Fence Line



01	PLANNING ISSUE	OP	ME	28/07/22
00	PLANNING ISSUE	OP	ME	21/07/22
REV	DESCRIPTION	REV	CK	DATE



AUTHOR		ME	
TITLE		Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen Cae Cymunedol 3G Caernarfon/Caernarfon Community 3G Pitch Proposed Site Plan	
PROJECT	McA003	SCALE	1:500
DRAWING No	03	SIZE	A1
		REVISION	01

FIGURE 03

Location Map: Reproduction of client plan drawing McA003-11 detailing cut and fill. Scale: n/a.

Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen

Cae Cymunedol 3G Caernarfon /Caernarfon Community 3G Pitch

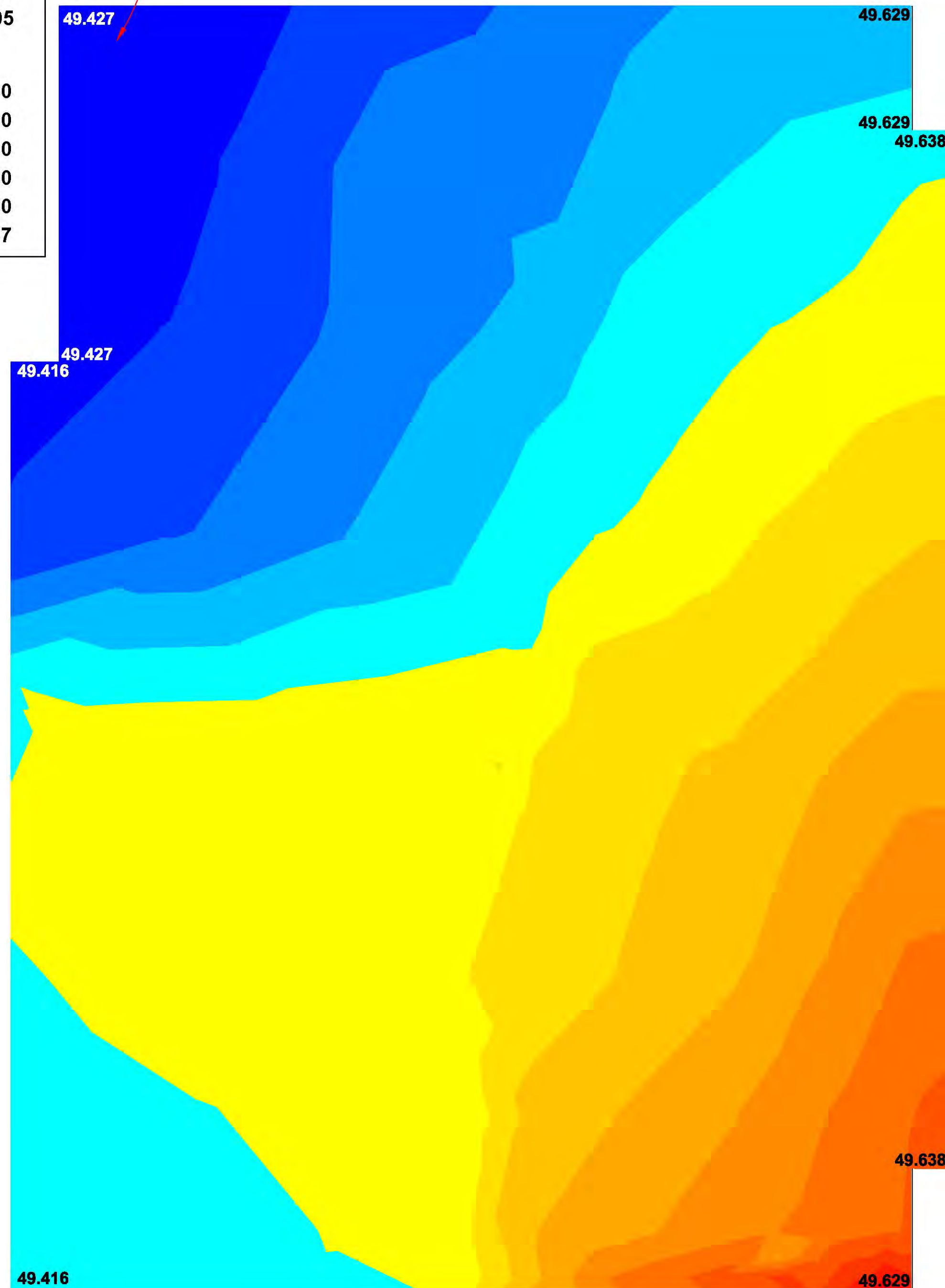
CUT Depth Bands

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| Band 1 | -0.00 | -0.10 |
| Band 2 | -0.10 | -0.20 |
| Band 3 | -0.20 | -0.30 |
| Band 4 | -0.30 | -0.40 |
| Band 5 | -0.40 | -0.50 |
| Band 6 | -0.50 | -0.60 |
| Band 7 | -0.60 | -0.70 |
| Band 8 | -0.70 | -0.80 |
| Band 9 | -0.80 | -0.90 |
| Band 10 | -0.90 | -0.95 |

FILL Depth Bands

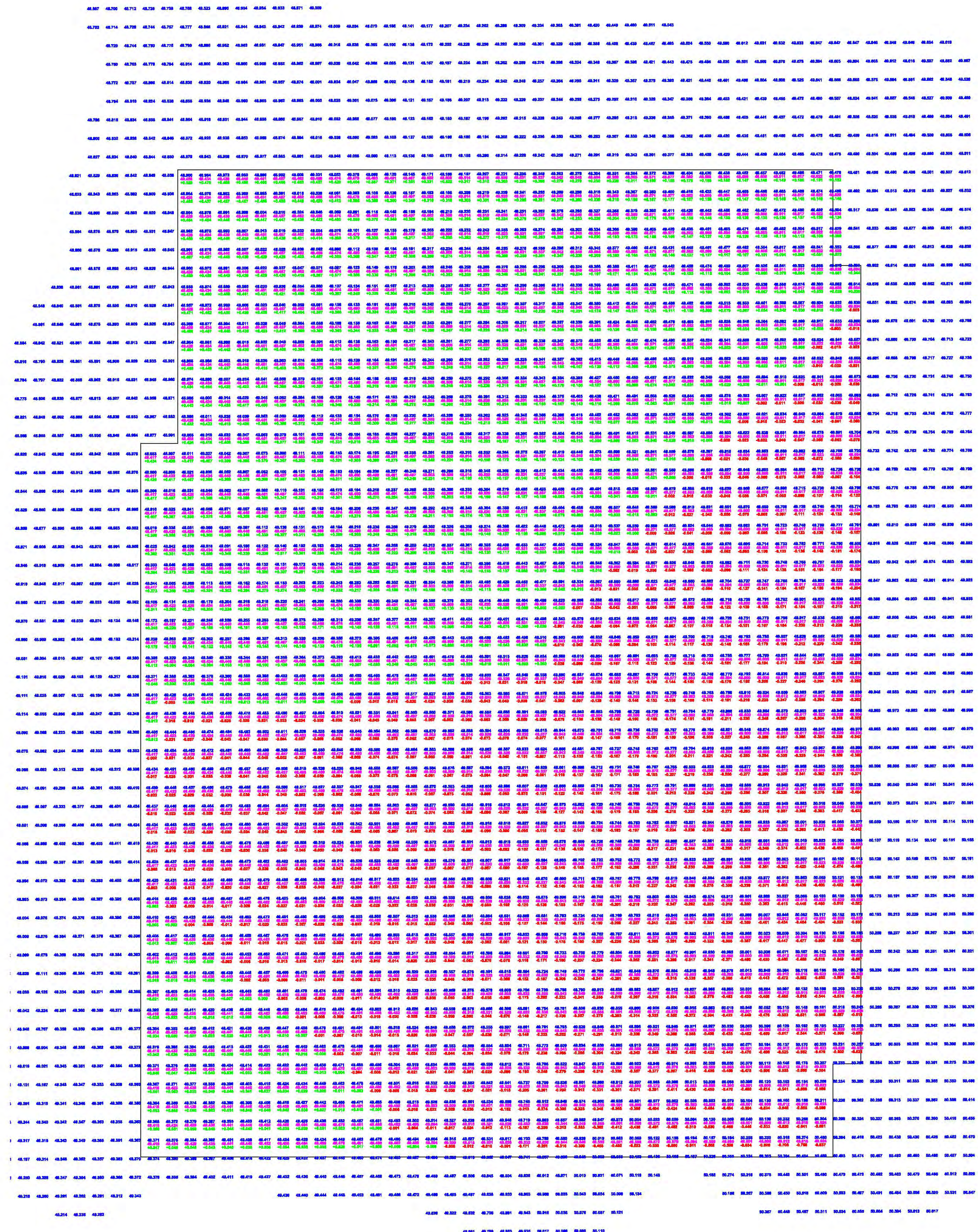
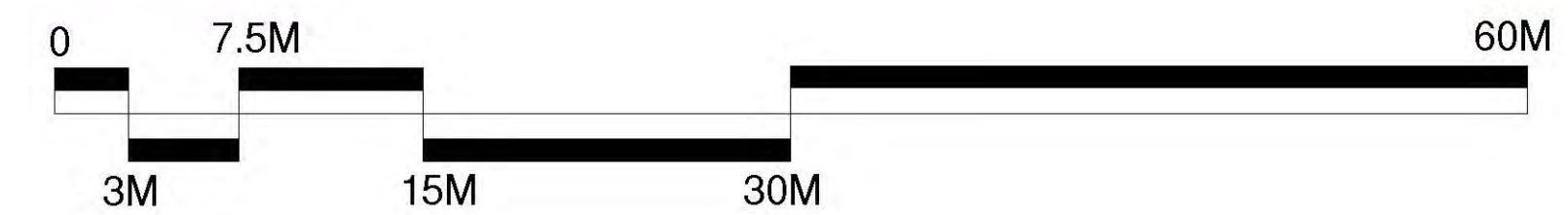
- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| Band 1 | 0.00 - 0.10 |
| Band 2 | 0.10 - 0.20 |
| Band 3 | 0.20 - 0.30 |
| Band 4 | 0.30 - 0.40 |
| Band 5 | 0.40 - 0.50 |
| Band 6 | 0.50 - 0.57 |

— Area of showing additional increase in levels after the 300mm topsoil strip.



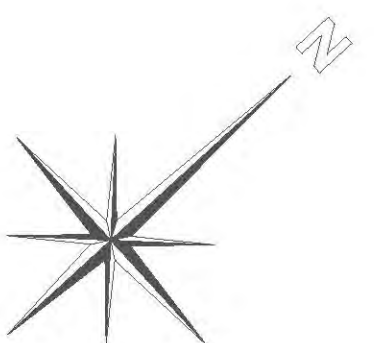
Area of showing additional reduction in levels below the 300mm topsoil strip with the most significant being 950mm proposing a total cut of 1.25m (1250mm)

0.00 - 300mm Topsoil Strip Level
 0.00 - Leveling Type 1 Stone Level
 -0.00 - More than 200mm Stripped Topsoil
 +0.00 - Levels Built Up From 300mm Stripped Topsoil



Balanced cut and fill with a max cut of 950mm below the 300mm stripped topsoil layer.

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00	PLANNING ISSUE	WB	ME	21/09/22
REV	DESCRIPTION	REV	CK	DATE



AUTHOR

TITLE

Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen

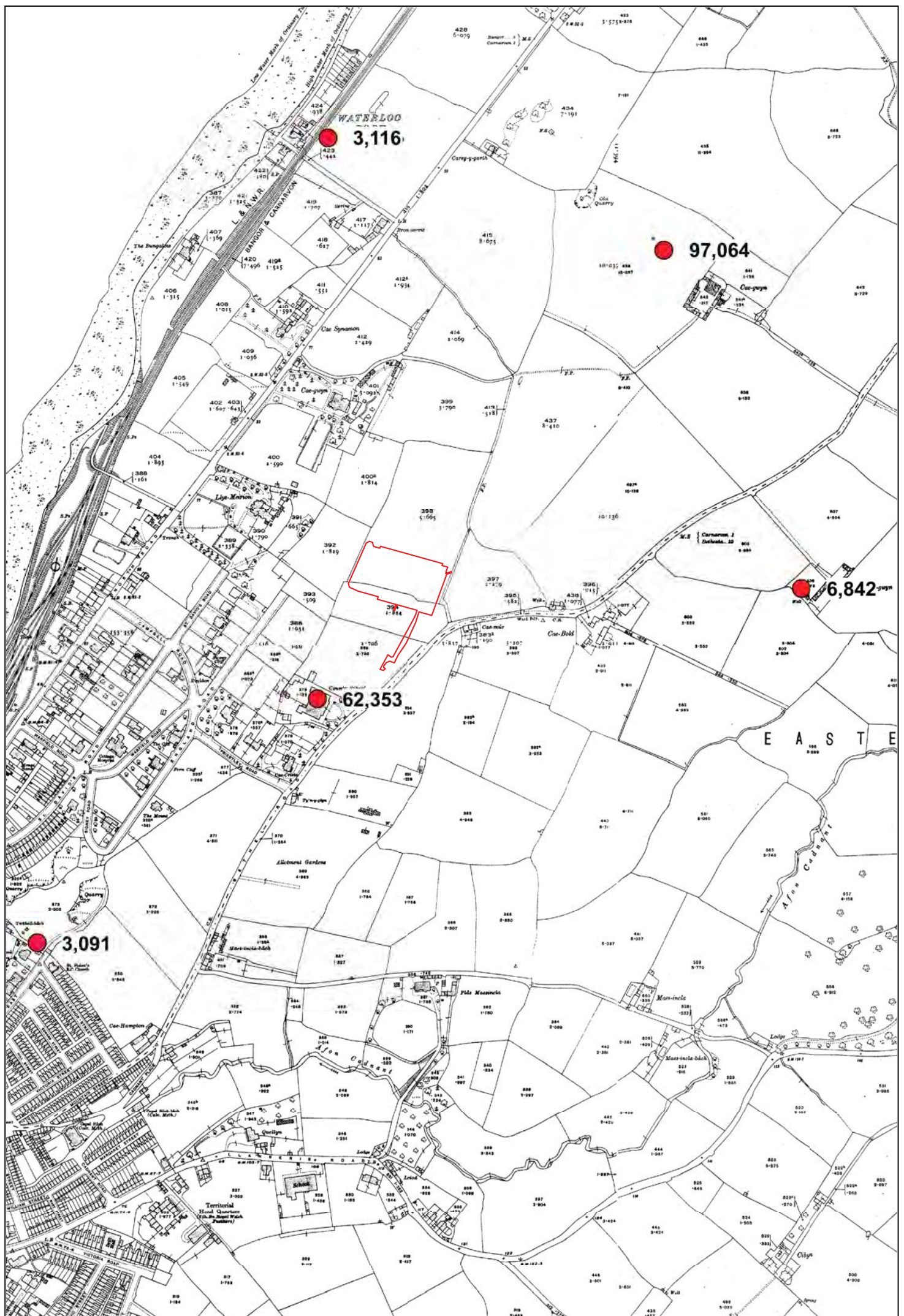
Cae Cymunedol 3G Caernarfon/Caernarfon Community 3G Pitch

Archeology Plan

PROJECT	SCALE	SIZE
McA003	<i>Varies</i>	<i>A1</i>
DRAWING No	REVISION	
<i>11</i>	<i>00</i>	

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of the 3rd edition 1-inch to 25-mile Ordnance Survey County Series maps (Anglesey XXII.16, Revised: 1899), published in 1900, with the development area outline in red. Scale: 1:6000@A4.



APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Watching Brief pro-forma

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

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.

Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera.

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2780_Ysgol_Syr_Hugh_Owen_Caernarfon

17/01/2023 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	31/03/2023
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tbc
Landowner / Developer	McArdle Sport Tech	n/a

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.
--	--

Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by McArdle Sport Tech to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with a new artificial grass pitch at Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen (PRN 62353), Bethel Rd, Caernarfon, LL55 1HW (SH 48751 63512) (Figure 01). The development site encompasses an 8200m² area and will include a new 3G sports pitch along with associated drainage, lighting, team shelters and hard standing (Figure 02). The watching brief will monitor the foundation level for all intrusive groundworks in accordance with planning application C22/0744/14/LL.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen, Caernarfon: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Prepared for McArdle Sport Tech. April 2023. Project G2780.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

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

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

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

All relevant site archive data has been added to a digital project register specific to this project, which has been prepared in *Microsoft Excel*. This data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these has been used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data has been confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

There is no de-selected data

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

Selection

- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this has been submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset has been submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset has been provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and included:
 - o Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - o Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - o Project Information form (Excel);
 - o File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - o File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - o File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - o File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

There is no de-selected data

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type

Bulk Finds

Section 3.

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Tom Fildes –Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
TBC, *Curatorial Officer at Storiel*

Any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on-site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation, in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT), 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. 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.

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

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1DT). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Storiel.

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 1.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The [Materials Selection Template](#) may be useful in structuring this section.

The full material archive returned to the GAT offices will be reviewed following analysis: Stakeholders (see above) will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and SDMS collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Any uncollected material will be left on-site to be incorporated into backfill.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

All bulk finds will be assessed and recorded to appropriate standards. De-selected material will be returned to the landowner as agreed by the landowner and curatorial archaeologist.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main [Selection Strategy Template](#) to help present differing

selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
G2780_001.NEF	Pre-excavation shot of playing field	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	04/09/2023	
G2780_002.NEF	Pre-excavation shot of playing field	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	04/09/2023	
G2780_003.NEF	Pre-excavation shot of playing field	S	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	04/09/2023	
G2780_004.NEF	Topsoil strip for haul road	S	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	04/09/2023	
G2780_005.NEF	Topsoil strip for haul road	S	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	04/09/2023	
G2780_006.NEF	Topsoil strip for haul road	S	2x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	04/09/2023	
G2780_007.NEF	Topsoil strip for haul road	S	2x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	04/09/2023	
G2780_008.NEF	Topsoil strip for haul road	S	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	04/09/2023	
G2780_009.NEF	View of depth of topsoil being removed. View after turf only was removed	E	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	04/09/2023	
G2780_010.NEF	Soil strip	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	11/09/2023	
G2780_011.NEF	Shot of stripped area	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	11/09/2023	
G2780_012.NEF	Shot of stripped area	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	11/09/2023	
G2780_013.NEF	Shot of stripped area	WNW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	11/09/2023	
G2780_014.NEF	Shot of stripped area	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	12/09/2023	
G2780_015.NEF	Shot of stripped area	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	12/09/2023	
G2780_016.NEF	Shot of stripped area	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	12/09/2023	
G2780_017.NEF	Shot of stripped area	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	12/09/2023	
G2780_018.NEF	Shot of stripped area	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	12/09/2023	
G2780_019.NEF	Shot of stripped area	SSW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	12/09/2023	
G2780_020.NEF	Shot of stripped area	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	12/09/2023	
G2780_021.NEF	Shot of stripped area	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	12/09/2023	
G2780_022.NEF	Shot of SW facing baulk showing depth of soil stripped	SW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	13/09/2023	8
G2780_023.NEF	View of stripped area with a thin layer of subsoil remaining	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	13/09/2023	
G2780_024.NEF	View of stripped area with a thin layer of subsoil remaining	WNW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	13/09/2023	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
G2780_025.NEF	View of stripped area with a thin layer of subsoil remaining	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	13/09/2023	
G2780_026.NEF	View of stripped area with a thin layer of subsoil remaining	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	13/09/2023	
G2780_027.NEF	Depth of soil removed	NW	1x1m	Anne Marie Oattes	13/09/2023	2
G2780_028.NEF	Stripped area	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	13/09/2023	
G2780_029.NEF	Spotlight area - one large concrete block removed	NE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	20/09/2023	
G2780_030.NEF	Spotlight area - one large concrete block removed	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	20/09/2023	1
G2780_031.NEF	Concrete block - base for spotlight removed	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	21/09/2023	
G2780_032.NEF	View of site at ESE end to required level	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	21/09/2023	6
G2780_033.NEF	View of site at ESE end to required level	ESE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	21/09/2023	
G2780_034.NEF	Subsoil removed from "cut" area	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	21/09/2023	
G2780_035.NEF	Subsoil removed from "cut" area	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	21/09/2023	
G2780_036.NEF	Subsoil removed from "cut" area	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	21/09/2023	
G2780_037.NEF	Subsoil removed from "cut" area	SW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	21/09/2023	
G2780_038.NEF	Subsoil removed from "cut" area	NW	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	21/09/2023	
G2780_039.NEF	Subsoil removed from "cut" area	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	22/09/2023	
G2780_040.NEF	Subsoil removed from "cut" area	SE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	22/09/2023	
G2780_041.NEF	Stripped area	NNE	not used	Anne Marie Oattes	22/09/2023	
G2780_42.NEF	General view of post strip of subsoil (102) between haul road and tennis court	NNE	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	25/09/2023	
G2780_43.NEF	General view of post strip of subsoil (102) between haul road and tennis court	WSW	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	25/09/2023	
G2780_44.NEF	General view of post strip of subsoil (102) between haul road and tennis court	SSW	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	25/09/2023	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
G2780_45.NEF	General view of post strip area after removal of haul road and subsoil (102), showing infill (109)	NNE	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	25/09/2023	4
G2780_46.NEF	Pre-excavation view of drainage ditches [104] and [106]	NNE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	25/09/2023	
G2780_47.NEF	Pre-excavation view of linears [104] and [106]	NNE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	25/09/2023	9
G2780_48.NEF	S facing section of slot 1 through drainage ditch [104]	S	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	25/09/2023	
G2780_49.NEF	S facing section of slot 1 through drainage ditch [104]	S	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	25/09/2023	
G2780_50.NEF	Post-excavation view of slot 2 through drainage ditch [104]	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	25/09/2023	
G2780_51.NEF	SSW facing section of slot 2 through ditch [104]	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	11
G2780_52.NEF	Plan view of slot 2 through linear [104]	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	12
G2780_53.NEF	Plan view of slot 3 through linear [106]	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	14
G2780_54.NEF	SSW facing section of slot 3 through linear [106];	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	13
G2780_55.NEF	Post-excavation view of pit/hollow with stones (108).	E	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	15
G2780_56.NEF	General view of de-turfing of strip of land next to playing field	SSW	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	
G2780_57.NEF	General view of strip of land next to playing field to be stripped	SSW	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	
G2780_58.NEF	General view of strip of land next to playing field to be stripped	E	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	
G2780_59.NEF	General view of topsoil and subsoil removal of strip of land next to playing field	W	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	5

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATES
G2780_60.NEF	General view of de-turfing and removal of subsoil of strip of land next to playing field	W	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	
G2780_61.NEF	General view of de-turfing and removal of subsoil of strip of land next to playing field	W	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	
G2780_62.NEF	General view of de-turfing and removal of subsoil of strip of land next to playing field	W	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	
G2780_63.NEF	General view of de-turfing and removal of subsoil of strip of land next to playing field	W	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	16
G2780_64.NEF	General view of de-turfing and removal of subsoil of strip of land next to playing field	W	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	
G2780_65.NEF	General view of removal of topsoil and subsoil of strip of land next to playing field	W	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	7
G2780_66.NEF	General view of continuation of linears [104] and [106] running under playing field	SSW	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	10
G2780_67.NEF	General view of continuation of drainage ditches [104] and [106] into playing field	W	n/a	Carolina Ferreira	26/09/2023	

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy Final

G2780_Ysgol_Syr_Hugh_Owen_Caernarfon

03/11/2023 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	31/03/2023
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	tbc
Landowner / Developer	McArdle Sport Tec	n/a

Resources

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

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI (reproduced in report GAT_1737; Appendix I).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by McARDLE Sport Tec to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with a new artificial grass pitch at Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen (PRN 62353), Bethel Rd, Caernarfon, LL55 1HW (SH 48751 63512) (Figure 01). The development site encompasses an 8200m² area and will include a new 3G sports pitch along with associated drainage, lighting, team shelters and hard standing (Figure 02). The watching brief will monitor the foundation level for all intrusive groundworks in accordance with planning application C22/0744/14/LL.

The watching brief was undertaken between the 4th and 26th of September 2023. The results largely confirmed the targeted area was characterised by post medieval and modern land use related activities including drainage and the infilling of a large area of waterlogged ground.

Guimaraes Ferreira, C., 2023, Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen, Caernarfon, Gwyned. Archaeological Watching Brief. GAT Report 1737.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen, Caernarfon: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Prepared for McARDLE Sport Tec. April 2023. Project G2780.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

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

Selection

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

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

- G2780_Ysgol_Syr_Hugh_Owen_Written Scheme of Investigation (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- G2780_Photographic_Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- GAT_1737 (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (67 images in TIFF format);
- Photographic archive (67 images in RAW format);
- Photographic archive (67 images in JPEG format);

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

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

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

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

- G2780 site location plan supplied by client
- G2780 proposed site plan supplied by client
- G2780 proposed ATP plan supplied by client
- G2780 proposed AGB drainage layout supplied by client
- G2780 proposed pitch cross sections supplied by client
- G2780 archaeology plan supplied by client
- G2780 fence post positions and section supplied by client
- G2780 GPR Survey results supplied by client

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

- G2780_combined_figures.pdf
- G2780_combined_plates.pdf
- G2780_Figures_and_Plates_List.docx
- G2780_Appendix_I.pdf
- G2780_Appendix_II.docx
- G2780_Appendix_II.pdf
- G2780_rear_cover.pdf
- G2780_front_cover.pdf
- G2780_inner_cover.pdf
- Plates01.pdf
- Plates03.pdf
- Plates05.pdf
- Plates07.pdf
- Plates09.pdf
- Plates11.pdf
- Plates13.pdf
- Plates15.pdf

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

Selection

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

- G2780 watching brief sheets x6
- G2780 context sheets x9
- G2780 drawing register sheets x 1
- G2780 context register sheets x 1
- G2780 photographic register sheets x 3
- G2780 permatrace A4 sheets x 2

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

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

There is no de-selected data



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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