

**Archaeological Monitoring and Recording:
Public Conveniences, Caernarfon**

July 2024



Report No. 2286

By

Daniel Morgan



Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Public Conveniences, Caernarfon

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Prepared for Wakemans
By
Daniel Morgan

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Version	Date	Sections Revised	Prepared/Revised by	Checked & Authorised by
1	18/07/2024	Original	Dan Morgan	Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA

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Summary

On the 6th of July 2024, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief at Llanbeblig cemetery public conveniences, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW, centred on NGR SH 48702 62238. The work was carried out to satisfy Condition 3 of Planning Application 23/0627/14/HD.

The watching brief monitored the demolition of the public conveniences, as well as the removal of the associated tarmac platform and access road. These groundworks exposed deposit (1001). Several surface finds were recovered during the process, including fragments of clay pipes, ceramic building material (CBM), post-medieval pottery.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed during the course of the watching brief.

All works were carried out in accordance with the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023) and the Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023).

Crynodeb

Ar y 6ed o Orffennaf 2024, cynhaliodd Archaeology Wales Cyf briff gwyllo archeolegol ar doiledau cyhoeddus mynwent Llanbeblig, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW, y mae eu canolbwynt wedi'i leoli yn NGR SH 48702 62238. Gwnaed y gwaith i fodloni Amod 3 Cais Cynllunio 23/0627/14/HD.

Gwnaeth y briff gwyllo fonitro'r gwaith o ddymchwel y toiledau cyhoeddus, yn ogystal â chael gwared ar y llwyfan tarmac cysylltiedig a'r ffordd fynediad. Gwnaeth y gwaith tir hwn ddatgelu gwaddod (1001). Datgelwyd nifer o ganfyddiadau ar yr wyneb yn ystod y broses, gan gynnwys darnau o bibellau clai, deunydd adeiladu seramig (CBM), crochenwaith ôl-ganoloesol.

Ni ddatgelwyd nodweddion na gwaddodion o arwyddocâd archeolegol yn ystod y briff gwyllo.

Cafodd y Gwaith I gyd ei ymgymryd gyda'r safonau gofynnol y Sefydliad Siartredig ar Gyfer Archeolegwyr ar gyfer monitor archeolegol a recordio (2023) ar arweiniad cyffredinol ar gyfer monitor a recordio archeolegol (2023).

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. On the 6th of July 2024, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief at Llanbeblig cemetery Public Conveniences, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW, at the request of Dylan Evans of Wakemans (henceforth – ‘the client’).
- 1.1.2. The proposed work consisted of the demolition of the public conveniences and the removal of debris from the site located at Llanbeblig Cemetery, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW, centred on NGR SH 48702 62238 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.3. The watching brief was carried out to fulfil Condition 3 of Planning Application 23/0627/14/HD.
- 1.1.4. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation was to ensure that any archaeological features revealed during the course of the works were fully investigated and recorded.
- 1.1.5. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA, Archaeology Wales Project Manager, prior to the commencement of works (Appendix II). The WSI was approved by Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Service (Heneb GAPS).
- 1.1.6. The work was managed by Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA (AW Project Manager), and it was completed by Lucy Morrison (AW Assistant Supervisor).
- 1.1.7. The Archaeology Wales Project number assigned to this project is 3141, and the site code is PCC/24/WB.
- 1.1.8. All works were carried out in accordance with the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording* (2023) and the *Universal guidance for archaeological*

monitoring and recording (2023).

2. Site Description and Archaeological Background

2.1. Site Description and historic background

- 2.1.1. The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the demolition of the public conveniences at Llanbeblig cemetery, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW - SH 48702 62238.
- 2.1.2. The public conveniences were a single-storey building located inside the main entrance of Llanbeblig cemetery, towards the southern edge of Caernarfon (Figure 1). The site was bounded to the north and west by the cemetery wall, with Constantine Road to the north and Ffordd Eryri to the west. The cemetery extends to the east and south of the former site.
- 2.1.3. The site is located southwest of the centre of Caernarfon, within a landscape of known high archaeological potential. Notably, the scheduled site of Segontium Roman Fort (CN006) lies less than 200 meters to the northwest, along with the associated settlement.
- 2.1.4. Multiple Roman burials have been discovered within Llanbeblig cemetery since its establishment in 1850. Ffordd Llanbeblig/Constantine Road follows the line of the Roman road leading east from Segontium to Tomen Y Mur, which itself was a Roman cemetery (PRN 3092). Excavations to the east of the site, prior to the construction of Ysgol yr Hendre, uncovered evidence of Roman military activity in the form of ovens (Kenney and Parry, 2013). Further ovens and a possible granary were found in excavations immediately to the east of this site. Additionally, a Roman-period enclosure and evidence of a higher-status structure were recorded during these works (Pitt, 2020). The excavations at Ysgol yr Hendre also found evidence of an early medieval cemetery, which included mortuary enclosures. The burials were thought to be

approximately 7th century in date (Kenney and Parry 2013).

- 2.1.5. During the medieval period, Caernarfon underwent expansion with the construction of the 13th-century castle, including the establishment of St. Peblig Church, located immediately to the north of the site, and its associated parish. Prior to the extension of St. Peblig Church cemetery, the site was part of an open meadow, as shown on the 1841 Tithe Map (NLW, 2024).
- 2.1.6. The underlying geology of the proposed development site is defined by Nant Ffrancon Subgroup, formed of siltstone. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 477.7 and 449 million years ago. The superficial deposits are defined by Till, Devensian – Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2024).

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1. Watching brief

3.1.1. The objectives of the watching brief was:

- to allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the 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 are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.
- to enhance and contribute to the understanding of the heritage of the local area. Ensuring any yet undiscovered archaeological material is not

unduly destroyed or lost.

- to contribute to the wider Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales – Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval. Sub-categories Roman military occupation, Roman communications and Roman burial practices. Medieval towns, ports and coastal archaeology, medieval church and monastic. Post medieval public buildings, towns and villages.

4. Methodology

- 4.1.1. The excavation was carried out using an 8-ton tracked excavator under archaeological supervision, reaching the necessary depths.
- 4.1.2. The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief was afforded the required access by the main contractor to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork was not undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist.
- 4.1.3. Recording was carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets, etc.) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 4.1.4. Photographs were taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera.
- 4.1.5. The watching brief took place on the 6th of July 2024.

5. The Results

5.1. Demolition of public conveniences

- 5.1.1. On the 6th of July 2024, the public conveniences were demolished. The work entailed some groundworks. Given the archaeological sensitivity of the area,

excavation works were monitored.

- 5.1.2. The area disturbed by the removal of the public conveniences measured 6m in length, 4m in width and 0.4m in depth. A single deposit (1000) was exposed during the work.
- 5.1.3. Deposit (1000) was composed of mid-grey brown silty clay with moderate pebble inclusions. The deposit was exposed to a depth of 0.4m below the ground level.
- 5.1.4. No archaeological features or deposits of archaeological significance were found during the watching brief.

5.2. Tarmac road removal

- 5.2.1. The access road linking the public conveniences to the primary roundabout at the cemetery entrance was also removed. The road measured 13m in length, and 3m in width, and was oriented east southeast to west northwest.
- 5.2.2. The removal of the tarmac exposed deposit (1000) which was composed of mid-grey brown silty clay with moderate pebble inclusions. The deposit was reduced by 0.08m.
- 5.2.3. No archaeological features or deposits of archaeological significance were found during the watching brief.

6. Finds

- 6.1.1. A small selection of surface finds was recovered from the topsoil (1000). This included two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, three very small undiagnostic fragments of brick or fired clay, a sherd of post medieval earthenware and a very abraded undiagnostic sherd of oxidised pottery.
- 6.1.2. The finds are of very limited archaeological value and were not found in relation to any identified archaeological features. They are likely to be residual

inclusions as a result of soil movement on the site prior to the building of the public conveniences.

7. Interpretation and conclusions

- 7.1.1. On the 6th of July 2024, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief at Llanbeblig cemetery public conveniences, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW, centred on NGR SH 48702 62238- The work was carried out to satisfy Condition 3 of Planning Application 23/0627/14/HD.
- 7.1.2. The watching brief monitored the demolition of the public conveniences, as well as the removal of the associated tarmac platform and access road. These groundworks exposed deposit (1000). A small number of surface finds were recovered during the process, but are of limited archaeological potential.
- 7.1.3. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed during the course of the watching brief.

8. Archiving

- 8.1.1. The report will be uploaded to Heneb – Gwynedd HER and with the RCAHMW alongside a full digital copy of the site archive and any digital borne data.
- 8.1.2. The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the CIfA Guidelines *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives'* (2020).
- 8.1.3. No archaeologically significant material archive was recovered during the watching brief.

9. Bibliography

Archaeology Wales, 2024. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Llanbeblig Cemetery*

British Geological Survey. 2024. *Geology of Britain viewer*.

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

[Accessed: January 2024]

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023. *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023. *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Compilation, Transfer, and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

Kenny, J. and Parry, L.W. 2013. *Ysgol yr Hendre, Llanbeblig, Caernarfon: Report on Archaeological Excavations*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust: Unpublished Fieldwork Report, No. 1103.

Pitt, K. 2020. *Land Adjacent to Tyddyn Pandy, Caernarfon, Gwynedd: Excavation Assessment Report*. Archaeology Wales: Unpublished Fieldwork Report, No. 1792.

Figures

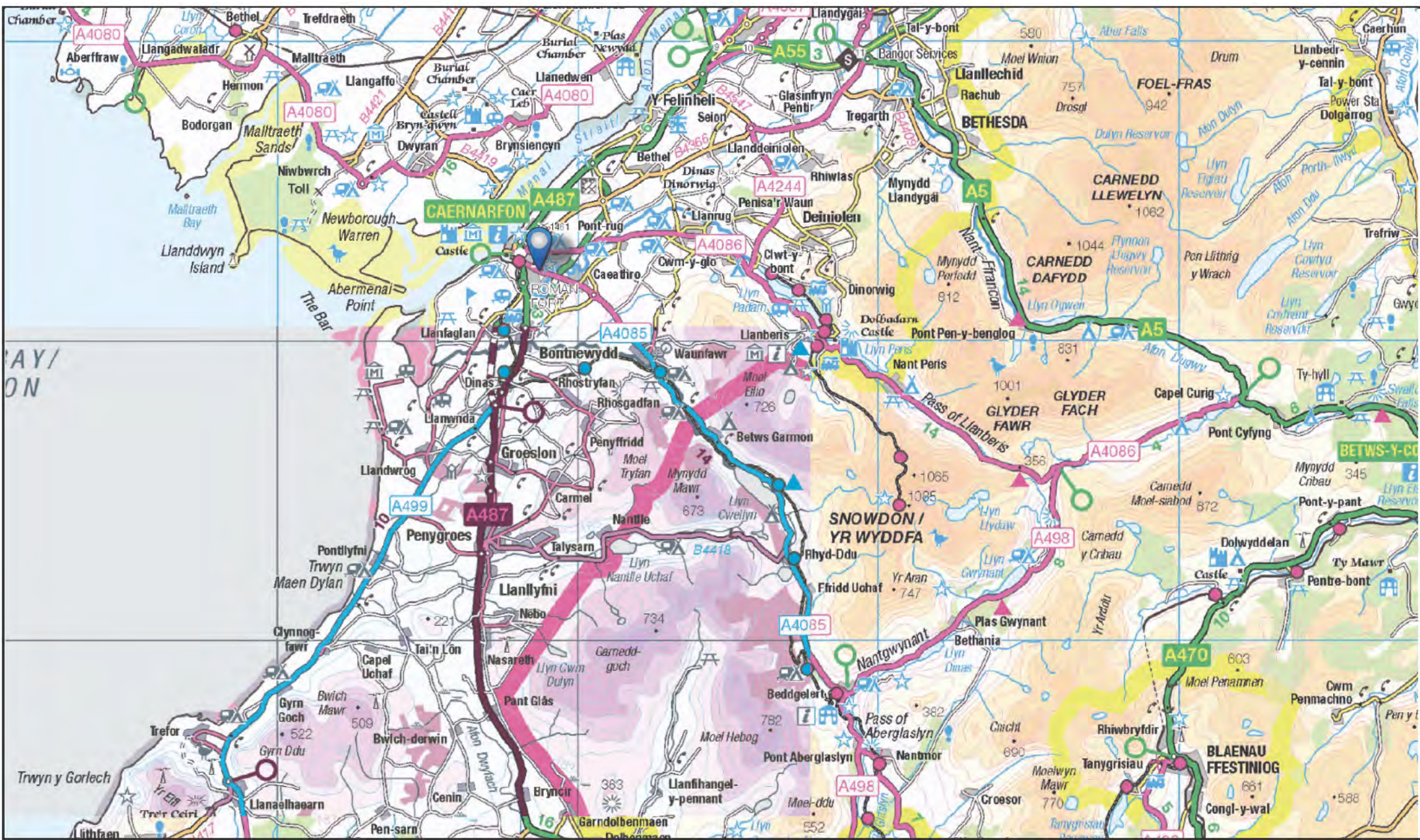


Figure 1. Site Location.



Site Location



0 2.5 5 km



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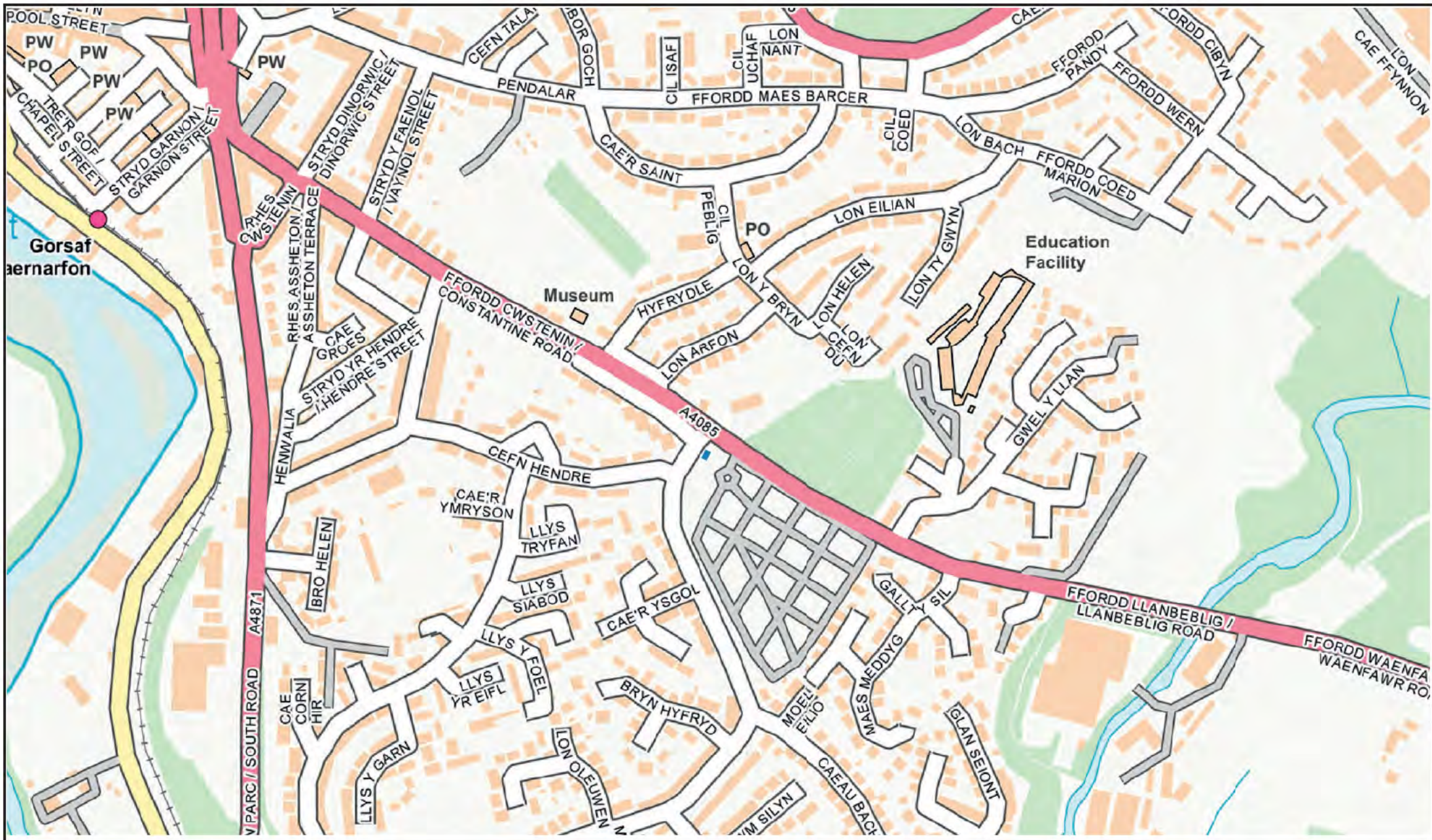



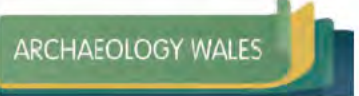


Figure 2. Location of Public Conveniences.

 Development Area			
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Plates



Plate 1: Working shot of public conveniences demolition. View west



Plate 2: Imprint of building after demolition, view southwest



Plate 3: Detail of building foundations. View north-northeast



Plate 4: Area monitored after groundworks. View north



Plate 5: Removal of tarmacked road. View east southeast



Plate 6: Tarmac Road fully removed. View east south-east

Appendix I: Context Inventory

Trench	Context no.	Group no.	Same as	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
x	1000	x	x	Layer	x	Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty clay with moderate pebble like inclusions	NA	NA	>0.4m	x

Selection Strategy

Project Information	
ID	3141
Name	Public Conveniences, Caernarfon
Project Management	
Project Manager	Irene Garcia Rovira
Post Excavation Manager	Rhiannon Philp
Organisation	Archaeology Wales
Stakeholders	
Collecting Institution(s)	Heneb – Gwynedd HER; RCAHMW
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Irene Garcia Rovira
Landowner / Developer	Wakemans
Other	
Resources	No unusual resources required outside of AW normal operating equipment and personnel to implement this Selection Strategy.

Context

On the 6th of July 2024, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief at Llanbeblig cemetery public conveniences, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW, centred on NGR SH 48702 62238. The work was carried out to satisfy Condition 3 of Planning Application 23/0627/14/HD.

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All works were carried out in accordance with the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023) and the Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023).

Digital Data

Stakeholders			
Rhiannon Philp (PX manager), Irene Garcia Rovira (Project Manager), RCAHMW, Heneb – Gwynedd HER			
Data Management Plan (DMP)			
Selection and De-selection			
DMP Attached as a separate document			
Amendments			
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Documents

Stakeholders			
Rhiannon Philp (PX manager), Irene Garcia Rovira (Project Manager),			
Selection and De-selection			
Selection			
2.1. All original documentary material created during data gathering will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Duplicates, photocopies of originals and research materials will be de-selected during archive completion			
2.2. Selection reviews will be undertaken after the following phases:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fieldwork• Reporting• Archive Completion			
2.3. Relevant Standards and Guidance:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CIfA. 2020. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.• CIfA. 2022 revision. Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology• Any information provided by Receiving Institutions			
2.4. It is not envisaged that the selection decisions will deviate from standard guidelines			
De-selection			
It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be			

duplicates, re-productions, miscellaneous material, correspondence and GDPR/confidentiality created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore be retained to supplement AW/AE's research files. A copy of the complete digital working archive incl. the preserved archive is stored on AW/AE's server.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
16/05/2025	Physical documentary archive deselected	Full digital copy uploaded to RCAHMMW	AW; RCAHMMW

Materials

Materials Selections Template

No	Find type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders
3.1	Pottery	Retain until at least after Assessment. Further selection decisions to follow results of assessment.	Specialist; PXM; Receiving Institution
3.2	CBM	Retain until at least after Assessment. Further selection decisions to follow results of assessment.	Specialist; PXM; Receiving Institution
3.3	Metals	Retain until at least after Assessment. Further selection decisions to follow results of assessment.	Specialist; PXM; Receiving Institution
3.4	Worked Stone	Retain until at least after Assessment. Further selection decisions to follow results of assessment.	Specialist; PXM; Receiving Institution
3.5	Animal Bone	Retain until at least after Assessment. Further selection	Specialist; PXM; Receiving Institution

		decisions to follow results of assessment.	
3.6	Lithics	Retain until at least after Assessment. Further selection decisions to follow results of assessment.	Specialist; PXM; Receiving Institution
3.7	Small Finds	Retain until at least after Assessment. Further selection decisions to follow results of assessment.	Specialist; PXM; Receiving Institution
3.8	Environmental Material	Retain until at least after Assessment. Further selection decisions to follow results of assessment.	Specialist; PXM; Receiving Institution
3.9	Modern (post 20 th C) Material	Note in paperwork and discard on site.	Site Staff; PXM

No	ALL	Material type	All categories
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Stakeholders

Rhiannon Philp (PX manager), Irene Garcia Rovira (Project Manager),

Selection

- a) All artefacts are returned to AW/AE Finds and Environmental processing facility and dealt with in accordance with the professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020). Selection may also be made prior to deposition based on Society of Museum Archaeologists' Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections guidelines (1993), National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales (2017) and consultation of the receiving institution's deposition guidelines
- b) Selection reviews will be undertaken after the following phases:
 - Fieldwork
 - Assessment
 - Analysis (if required)
 - Archive Completion
- c) Relevant Standards and Guidance:
 - CIfA. 2020. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials

- Historic England. 2011. Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)
- Society of Museum Archaeologists. 1993. Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales. 2017. The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales

d) It is not envisaged that the selection decisions will deviate from standard guidelines

Uncollected Material

All material will be collected in the first instance unless obviously modern (plastics/post 20th century artefacts).

De-Selected Material

After assessment stage material may be deselected based on the advice of the relevant material specialist and the requirements of the receiving institution. The selection strategy will be updated to reflect any decision made on de-selected material.

De-selected material will be assessed for educational value and retained/passed to an educational provider if deemed of use. If no further use is identified the de-selected material shall be discarded via Smiths Waste Management and deposited within their South Wales waste processing facility.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
14/05/2025	Finds deselected	All later post medieval or modern and within insecure contexts – discarded as per The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales	AW; Specialist

Data Management Plan

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID
3141
Project Name
Public Conveniences, Caernarfon
Project Description
<p>On the 6th of July 2024, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief at Llanbeblig cemetery public conveniences, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW, centred on NGR SH 48702 62238. The work was carried out to satisfy Condition 3 of Planning Application 23/0627/14/HD.</p> <p>The watching brief monitored the demolition of the public conveniences, as well as the removal of the associated tarmac platform and access road. These groundworks exposed deposit (1001). Several surface finds were recovered during the process, including fragments of clay pipes, ceramic building material (CBM), post-medieval pottery.</p> <p>No features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed during the course of the watching brief.</p> <p>All works were carried out in accordance with the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023) and the Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023).</p>
Project Funder / Grant reference
Wakemans
Project Manager
Irene Garcia Rovira
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Lucy Morrison
Data Contact Person
Rhiannon Philp (rhiannon.philp@arch-wales.co.uk)
Date DMP created
27.03.24
Date DMP last updated
16.05.25
Version
V2
Related data management policies
This DMP is guided by the Project Brief, ClfA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (RCAHMW) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details)

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected / created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.

Type	Format	Estimated volume (Data Archived)
Text/documents	PDF (.pdf)	3
Images	Photographs (.jpg)	34
GIS	Shapefiles (.shp plus associated files)	1 group

How will the data be collected or created?

Data Standards / Methods

- Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable / available. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against RCAHMW Guidelines. Specific or additional guidance relevant to this project are listed below, and will
- be updated as the project progresses.
- Methods of collection are specified within the Project Design and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief, the organisation recording manual and relevant CIfA Standards and guidance.
- Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.
- Specific guidance:
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.
 - Historic England, 2016. Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice

Data storage / file naming

- The data produced will be uploaded at regular intervals during the project as a way of backing up the information.
- The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal organisational server. The internal organisation server is backed up to a cloud-based storage system to maintain an up-to-date security copy of the organisation wide data.
- Project folders are named following established organisational procedures and the folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project.
- Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.
- File naming conventions following established organisational procedures, based on RCAHMW file naming guidance, and include version control management.
- The data stored will be checked by the project manager regularly as a means of quality assurance.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

- Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).

- A RCAHMW metadata document will be included with the digital archive and include all data types included within the archive. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. A copy of the form containing HER required data will also be created.
- Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology.
- An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

- The project archive will include the names and contact details of individuals who intend to volunteer or participate in the excavation and post excavation stages. We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is managed through a secure cloud-based database and not retained on the project specific folders.
- Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.
- Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.
- Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

- Organisational IT is managed by an external data management provider, who is also responsible for the management and verification of our daily back-ups and who supports access to security copies as needed
- Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server, which includes permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in
- Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive).
- Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors directly using the same system, with the wider project team gaining access to only the files needed using permissions-based access

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

- The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated as part of the Post Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design and following full analysis. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.

- Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, RCAHMW).
- Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.
- The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via RCAHMW and as part of this archive), with full access to research data.
- The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.
- Deselection will be undertaken automatically on any duplicate or unusable files, such as blurry or superfluous photographs.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

- The digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW, which is working towards becoming a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.
- The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.

Have you contacted the data repository?

- AW has an ongoing agreement with the RCAHMW who the intended repository for digital data are.

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

- A costing estimate has been produced to allow for the preparation of the archive and has been included in the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

- The museum and digital archive repository and will be updated as the project progresses.
- The investigations have resulted in the following documents: Project Design, Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report
- A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.
- The location (s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be included in the final report

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

- A temporary embargo may be required on the sharing of the project results. If this is the case, specific details once agreed will be included in the updated version of this DMP and will be documented in the overarching Project Collection Metadata.
- Data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargos which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

- The Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.
- Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager.
- Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.
- Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by an external company.
- Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post Excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.
- Details of the core project team can be found in the Project Design.

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for an Archaeological
Watching Brief at
Llanbeblig Cemetery Public Conveniences,
Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon LL55 2LW**

Project No: 3141

Planning Application No: C23/0627/14/HD

March 2024

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Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth AW) at the request of Dylan Evans of Wakemans (henceforth the Client).

The proposed work consists of the demolition of public conveniences located near Llanbeblig Cemetery, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW, centred on NGR SH 48702 62238 (henceforth the Site).

An archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during ground disturbance work associated with the proposed development was recommended by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (henceforth GAPS), to prevent loss to the archaeological resource.

1. Introduction

1.1.1. The proposed work consists of the demolition of the public conveniences located near Llanbeblig Cemetery, Ffordd Llanbeblig, Caernarfon, LL55 2LW, centred on NGR SH 48702 62238. Planning consent (Application No. C23/0627/14/HD) was granted with the following conditions;

1.1.2. Conditions 3 and 4 state:

3) No development (including trial pitting, site clearance, topsoil strip or other groundworks) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out and all archaeological work completed in strict accordance with the approved details.

4) A detailed report on the archaeological work, as required by condition 3, shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Reasons: 1) To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2021 and TAN24: The Historic Environment.

- 1.1.3. The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.
- 1.1.4. The mitigation comprises a programme of archaeological watching brief during the demolition of the public conveniences and the removal of debris from the site. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to ensure that any archaeological features revealed during the course of the works are fully investigated and recorded.
- 1.1.5. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA); Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2020) and Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023a).

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The public conveniences are a single storey building, located inside the main entrance to Llanbeblig Cemetery, which is located towards the southern edge of Caernarfon (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the north and west by the cemetery wall, with Constantine Road to the north and Ffordd Eryri to the west. The cemetery lies to the east and south of the site. The building is currently a disused public convenience and is in a state of disrepair.
- 2.1.2. The underlying geology of the proposed development site is defined by Nant Ffrancon Subgroup, formed of siltstone. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 477.7 and 449 million years ago. The superficial deposits are defined by Till, Devensian – Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2024).

3. Historical Background

- 3.1.1. The site is located to the south-west of the centre of Caernarfon, and is within a landscape of known, high archaeological potential. This relates particularly to the scheduled site of Segontium Roman Fort (CN006), which lies less than 200m to the north-west, and the forts associated settlement.
- 3.1.2. Multiple Roman burials have been found within Llanbeblig cemetery since it was established in 1850 with Ffordd Llanbeblig/Constantine Road being on the line of the Roman road leading east from Segontium to Tomen Y Mur, itself being a Roman cemetery (PRN 3092). Excavations to the east of the site, in advance of the construction of Ysgol yr Hendre, found evidence of Roman military activity in the form of ovens (Kenney and Parry 2013). Further ovens and a possible granary were found in excavations immediately to the east of this site. A Roman period enclosure along with evidence of a higher status structure were also recorded during these works (Pitt 2020).
- 3.1.3. The excavations at Ysgol yr Hendre also found evidence of an early medieval cemetery, which included mortuary enclosures. The burials were thought to be approximately 7th century in date (Kenney and Parry 2013).
- 3.1.4. During the medieval period Caernarfon underwent expansion during the construction of the 13th century castle, including establishing the church of St. Peblig, located immediately to the north of the site, and associated parish. Prior to the extension of St. Peblig Church cemetery, the site formed part of an open meadow as shown on the 1841 Tithe Map (NLW 2024).

4. Objectives

- 4.1.1. All work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording* (2023a), *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording*

(2023b) and the *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs (2020)*.

4.1.2. The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the 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 are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.
- To enhance and contribute to the understanding of the heritage of the local area. Ensuring any yet undiscovered archaeological material is not unduly destroyed or lost.
- To contribute to the wider Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales – Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval. Sub-categories Roman military occupation, Roman communications and Roman burial practices. Medieval towns, ports and coastal archaeology, medieval church and monastic. Post medieval public buildings, towns and villages.

4.1.3. A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted, and reported.

4.1.4. The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

5.1.1. The programme of mitigation, in the form of a watching brief, will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. AW will update GAPS with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

5.2.1. The report will be submitted to the Client and to GAPS within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

6.1. Detail

6.1.1. The site archaeologist undertaking the monitoring will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

6.1.2. Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the Client, GAPS and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

6.1.3. If significant archaeological features are encountered contingency

arrangements will be made. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the program commences and will follow a site meeting between AW, the Client (or their representatives) and GAPS.

6.2. Recording

- 6.2.1. Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets, etc.) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 6.2.2. Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.
- 6.2.3. All features identified will be tied into the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.
- 6.2.4. Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera.

6.3. Finds

- 6.3.1. The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological* (2020) will form the basis of finds collection, processing, and recording.
- 6.3.2. Finds will be carefully excavated by hand. The excavation of fragile or particularly significant finds will be undertaken in consultation with an appropriate archaeological conservator. Finds will be bagged by archaeological context, the location of special finds and flint working deposits will be recorded three dimensionally.
- 6.3.3. In most cases all finds will be recovered from site, quantified and assessed by specialist. Finds retention and discard policies will be drawn up in conjunction with specialist advice and the requirements of the receiving archive or regional/national guidelines (NPAAW 2019) in conjunction with the CIfA

Selection Strategy Tool Kit (CIfA 2019). If large quantities of material are identified, an onsite discard policy may be implemented under the guidance of relevant finds specialists and the local authority archaeologists.

- 6.3.4. Retained finds will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked. Following cataloguing and initial analysis finds of low archaeological significance may be discarded.
- 6.3.5. Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under The Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.
- 6.3.6. Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

6.4. Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 6.4.1. In areas that have previously been disturbed, environmental sampling is unlikely to be required, unless excavations go beyond the disturbed layers and archaeology is encountered below that level.
- 6.4.2. Features or archaeological deposits that are encountered will be sampled by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column, etc.) up to 40 litres in size.
- 6.4.3. Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2011).

6.5. Human Remains

- 6.5.1. In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established, and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left in situ and protected during backfilling. Where preservation in situ is not possible

the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Updated *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (2017).

- 6.5.2. A meeting with the Client, GAPS and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement would not be of sufficient scope.

6.6. Specialist Advisers

- 6.6.1. In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Lithics	Julie Birchenall (Freelance) Rebecca Devaney (Freelance)
Animal bone	Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) Dr Hannah Russ (archaeology.biz) Marina Chorro Giner (archaeology.biz) Jessica Waterworth (archaeology.biz)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) Dr Phil Mills (Freelance) Sandra Garside Neville (Freelance)
Clay pipe	Charley James Martin (Archaeology Wales)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Natasha Powers (Rocket Heritage) Malin Holst (University of York) Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales) Dr Kevin Leahy (PAS/University of Leicester) Quita Mould (Freelance)
Metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)

	Dr David Mullin (Freelance)
IA/Roman pottery	Dr Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) Dr Peter Webster (Freelance)
Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn (Freelance)
Charcoal (wood ID)	Dana Challinor (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Professor Nigel Nayling (University of Wales, Trinity St. David – Lampeter) Damian Goodburn (MOLA) Mike Bamforth (Freelance)
Marine Molluscs	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Pollen	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) Kath Hunter Dowse (Freelance) John Giorgi (Freelance)

6.7. Specialist Reports

- 6.7.1. Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

- 7.1.1. GAPS will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.
- 7.1.2. Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GAPS for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.
- 7.1.3. Representatives of GAPS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the AM&R. GAPS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. The Site Archive

- 8.1.1. An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.
- 8.1.2. The site archive – including all artefacts, soil samples and records – will be subjected to selection to establish those elements that will be retained for long term curation. The selection strategy will be agreed with all stakeholders and will be detailed in the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan. The Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan will be prepared in accordance with: Archaeological Archives: *Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines For Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019) and the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020). It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019). The legal landowner's consent will be gained for deposition of finds. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (2022).

8.2. Reporting

- 8.2.1. Following a review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of reporting will be undertaken. The report will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (2022).
- 8.2.2. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

- Non-technical summary, in English and Welsh
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the groundworks, all artefacts, structures, and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating, and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional, and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.3. Report to Client

- 8.3.1. Copies of all reports associated with the mitigation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the Client and GAPS upon completion.

8.4. Additional reports

- 8.4.1. After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National

Monuments Record and GAPS.

8.5. Summary reports for publication

8.5.1. Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.6. Notification of important remains

8.6.1. Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.7. Archive deposition

8.7.1. The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

8.7.2. Although there may be a period during which Client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

8.7.3. Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

8.7.4. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GAPS.

8.8. Finds deposition

8.8.1. The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal landowners.

8.9. Staff

- 8.9.1. The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by AW Staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GAPS and the Client.

9. Health and Safety

9.1. Risk Assessment

- 9.1.1. Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the Client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

9.2. Other Guidelines

- 9.2.1. AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002).

10. Community Engagement and Outreach

- 10.1.1. Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

10.1.2. The form of any outreach will respect Client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

10.1.3. Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

11. Insurance

11.1.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

12. Quality Control

12.1. Professional standards

12.1.1. AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the Standard and the Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023) currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

12.2. Project tracking

12.2.1. The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

13. Arbitration

- 13.1.1. Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

14. Sources

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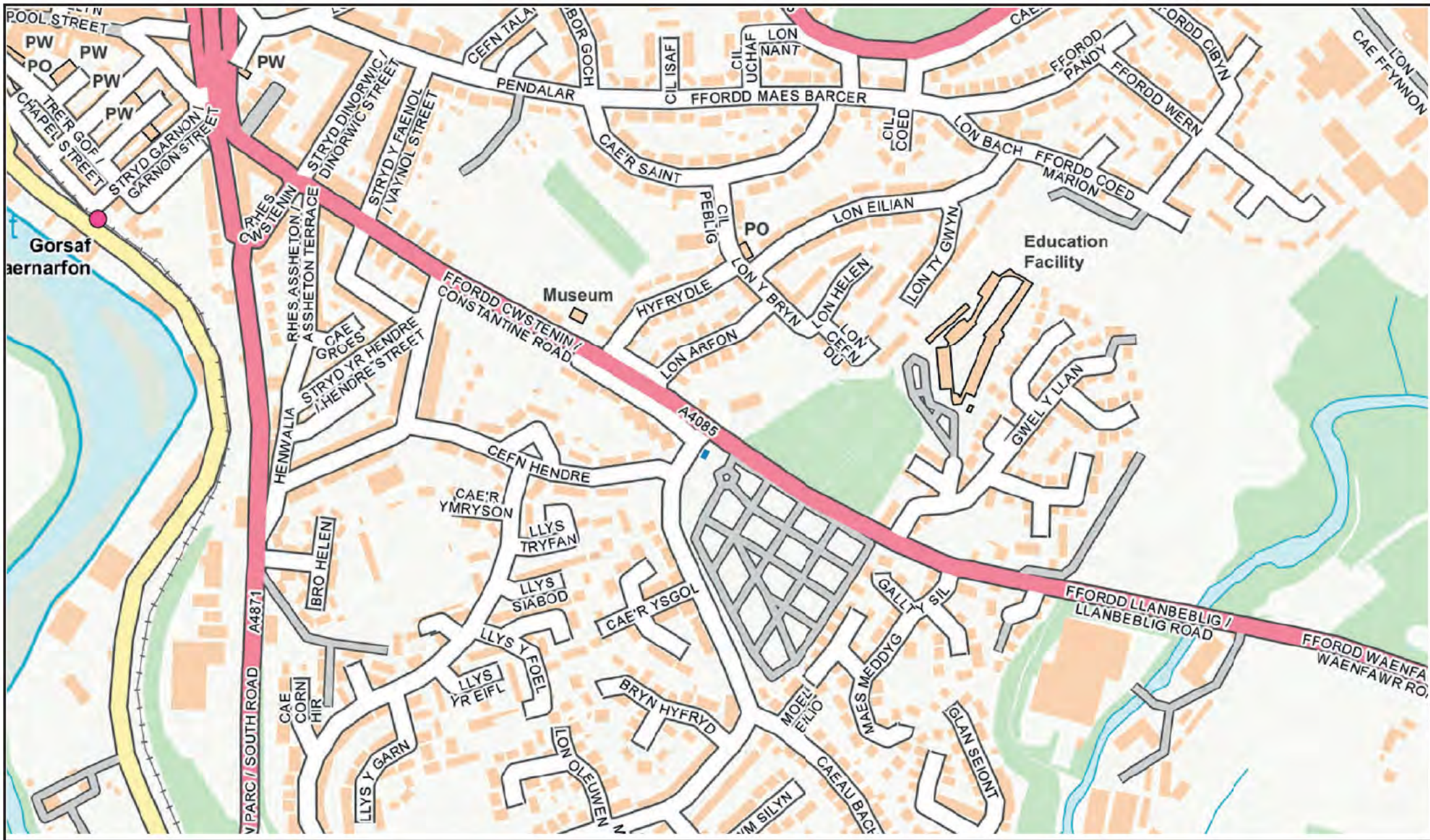



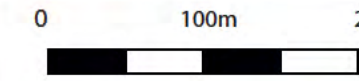



Figure 1. Site location.

 <p>Development Area</p>		 <p>N</p> 
		

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