Former Treaddur Bay Cricket Field, Caergybi

Archaeological Watching Brief





Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Former Treaddur Bay Cricket Field, Caergybi

Archaeological Watching Brief

Project No. G1808

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Prepared for: S.V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors

September 2014

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SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors to complete an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new housing development located on the site of the former cricket field, Trearddur Bay (centred on NGR **SH25767898**). Based on an assessment completed by GAT in 2003 it was anticipated that construction may have an impact upon buried soils and/or peat levels known from excavations undertaken on an adjoining medieval cemetery. The excavations of the foundation trenches for one house plot and the topsoil stripping for the housing estate access road were monitored.

GAT completed a previous watching brief on the site in January 2013, which was located in disturbed ground in the centre of the development plot. The current watching brief was located in previously undisturbed areas. The watching brief did not identify any archaeological deposits or features but suggested that windblown sand survived at relatively shallow depth along the southern part of the site. The geological trial pits excavated on site in 1991 suggested the maximum depth of the windblown sand was 1800mm, with a peat deposit identified below. This suggests that it is unlikely that any groundwork excavations will encounter peat within the confines of the site. However, it should be noted that in terms of archaeological activity, a burial site was identified in windblown sand at Towyn y Capel, 130m to the west and it is recommended that a watching brief should be maintained during any future groundworks that involve bulk excavation on the areas of the site not disturbed by the service trenches.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during enabling groundworks associated with a new housing development located on the site of the former cricket field, Trearddur Bay (PRN **1721**; NGR **SH25767898**; Figure 01). The current enabling works are part of a long term programme of works proposed by *S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* for the development.

The groundworks for the house plot were carried out on the 17th and 18th of September 2014 and included:

- the excavation of a 12m long x 6m wide house plot at the northeastern corner of the site (NGR SH25717901C; Figure 01). The excavation depth was a maximum of 900mm.
- the excavation of an estate access road. The road measured approximately 130m in length and provided access from Lôn Sant Ffraid (NGR SH22727896; Figure 01). The road was excavated in a 'T' shaped formation, with a maximum depth 300mm.

NB. The scheme wide approach is still to use piling for the housing foundations. The excavation of the house footprint is currently restricted to the observed plot only.

GAT has previously completed an archaeological assessment of the development area (GAT Report 502), which concluded that construction may have an impact upon buried soils and/or peat levels known from excavations undertaken on a nearby medieval cemetery (PRN 2,001; NGR SH25607900). A previous watching brief was completed in the development plot on the 31st January 2013, which monitored a c.65.0m long service trench that was excavated across the site (GAT Report 1143). In that instance, the service trench utilised the footprint of an existing Dŵr Cymru main and it was observed that the local service was excavated through disturbed ground associated with the Dŵr Cymru main.

A project design was produced for this project by GAT and submitted to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) on 17th September 2014 (cf. Appendix 1). The watching brief was completed to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2008 and 2011).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following information has been reproduced from Davidson, A. 2003 **GAT Report 502**, and Evans 2013 **GAT Report 1143**:

2.1 Introduction

The study area (centred on SH 25767898) lies on Holy Island, a small island off the west coast of Anglesey, joined onto the larger by two bridges, Pont Rhyd y Bont and Stanley Embankment. The former is an early crossing point, and a bridge has existed there from at least the first half of the 16th century (it is mentioned by Leland in his Itinerary of c. 1530, and is clearly shown on Speed's map of 1610). The latter was built by Telford as a part of his new London to Holyhead road (completed 1822) though widened later in the century by the addition of the railway. The road that passes from Rhyd y Bont through Trearddur Bay (past the study area) and on to Holyhead is thus an early route for travellers to the port, which first became the official departure point for carrying the mails to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth I.

At Trearddur Bay Holy Island is nearly cut into two parts by a tidal inlet from the Inland Sea which stops some 480m east of the bay. The remaining land bridge is a low-lying (between 3m and 4m OD) sandy common, with rock outcrops north and south. It has been suggested that prior to the last glaciation this formed the river channel for the Afon Alaw, and that the bay at Trearddur is a relict river estuary. The creation of the strait between Holy Island and Anglesey, which would have been flooded by sea rise following the melting of the glaciers c. 8,000 BC, would have interrupted the course of the river, and created the present estuary on the west coast of Anglesey.

Sea level rise would have reached the levels of today by about 5000BC, though minor fluctuations would have occurred after that date, and particularly at Trearddur, where there has been significant erosion caused by rising sea levels. Within the intertidal zone in the bay is a peat layer with tree roots and trunks lying on the surface. Though not dated, a date of 5,500-6,000 has been obtained from similar deposits a short distance south at Llanddwyn (Williams 1996), implying inundation after that date. There is also evidence for local sea level rise during the second half of the nineteenth century, resulting in the erosion of a medieval cemetery (see below), though prior to then a green sward lay on the seaward side of the present promenade (Stanley 1846).

2.2 Archaeological Background

The study area is best understood when seen in relation to the port of Holyhead, and the rich archaeological heritage of Holy Island. The location of Holy Island within the busy western seaways linking Brittany, Cornwall, Ireland, Wales, Northern England, Scotland and the Viking countries to the east provides an international setting until post-medieval times, when its use as an official port for Ireland became of dominant importance. The port of Holyhead provided easy access in most weather, and recognition from sea was aided by the dominant mass of Mynydd y Twr, or Holyhead Mountain.

Evidence for activity from Neolithic times (*circa* 4000 BC to 2500 BC) to the present is abundant within the northern part of Holy Island. The two Neolithic tombs of Trefignath and Trearddur lie 1.5 Km to the north. Four Neolithic polished stone axes have been found in the northern part of Holy Island (Lynch 1991), including two Graiglwyd axes found when excavating a hole for a turntable railway near Kingsland in 1926 (PRN 2507, SH 2504 8165), and one axe of unspecified stone found at Penllech Nest (PRN 2506, SH 251 816).

Two Bronze Age barrows were prominently situated on top of Holyhead Mountain (SH 219 829), though little can be seen of them now, and three barrows lay close to the shore at Porth Dafarch (SH 234 801), whilst others were situated at Garn (SH 211 825) and Gorsedd Gwlwm (SH 227 816). A barrow was recently discovered under the early Christian cemetery at Ty Mawr (SH 2520 8135). The Ty Mawr standing stone is one of several such stones in this part of Holy Island. There is another to the south, next to Stanley Mill (SH 2664 7888), and a rare pairing of two stones just over 3m apart, to the west at Plas Meilw (SH 227 809) (Lynch 1991).

The island has several notable Iron Age and Roman period sites. Holyhead is dominated by its mountain, to the north-west of the town. The summit is enclosed by a stone rampart wall forming the hillfort of Caer y Twr (SH 219 829). A much smaller promontory fort, Dinas on the south coast of Holy Island (SH 223 794), is probably also Iron Age. This promontory is surrounded by high cliffs and a low bank runs along the edge of the chasm, which separates it from the mainland. These forts were probably defensive refuges, and the population lived in more hospitable areas. Towards the foot of the south-western slope of Holyhead Mountain are a group of huts near another Ty Mawr (SH 211 820) and a similar hut group overlie the Bronze Age barrows at Porth Dafarch (SH 234 801). Excavation at Ty Mawr demonstrated that the stone huts belonged to the 1st millennium bc, but with some activity in the 3rd century AD, as well as earlier prehistoric and post-Roman settlement evidence. The finds from Porth Dafarch dated the huts to the Roman period (Lynch 1991, RCAHMW 1937).

A Roman fort was constructed at Holyhead towards the end of the 3rd century or later, as a naval base against Irish raiders. Several Roman coin hoards have been found on Holy Island, one apparently at Trearddur Bay, though the exact location is not known. It consisted of 13 coins ranging in date from the mid-3rd century to the third quarter of the 4th century (PRN 2012).

Holy Island was of considerable importance in the early Christian period, with the *clas* site of Caer Gybi large enough to attract the attention of the Vikings in 961 (Edwards 1986,24). The foundation of this monastic community by St Cybi is traditionally dated to the mid 6th century AD. There is an unusual concentration of early Christian sites known, or suspected, on the island. These include a cemetery of long-cist graves, dating to approximately 6th to 8th century AD, discovered during the construction of the A55 dual carriageway, to the northwest of Ty Mawr Farm. At this site the graves were located around, and cut into, the remains of a Bronze Age barrow. Another cemetery, of similar date, lies close to the study area at Tywyn y Capel, the site of a medieval chapel (Capel St Ffraid) on the shore of Trearddur Bay (Edwards 1986, 31), with graves dating from the 6th century through to the medieval period. There were early Christian cist burials found at Porth Dafarch.

The development of the parochial system in the 12th century saw Holyhead church change from a *clas*, or 'mother' church to a collegiate one. Responsibility remained, however, for a number of small chapels in the area, usually with associated wells, including Capel Ulo, and Capel Gorlas. Capel St Ffraid went out of use in the 17th century, and was delelict by 1776 when it was engraved by Moses Griffith. It was washed into the sea during the latter part of the 19th century.

The official use of Holyhead as a port increased in the reign of Elizabeth I, when it became the departure point for the Royal Mail to Ireland. During Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth Holyhead was garrisoned, and regular packet boats sailed to Ireland (Hughes and Williams 1981). The port subsequently grew until, by the early 19th century, it was the principle port for Ireland.

During the 17th century the road across Anglesey to Holyhead was probably just a rough track, but the forerunner to the bridge at Four Mile Bridge already joined Holy Island to

Anglesey by 1578 (Hughes and Williams 1981). One of the earliest maps of Anglesey, published by Speed in 1630, marks Pont-Rhydbont (the bridge at Four Mile Bridge), and just to the west of it is Llansanfraid (St Bride's or Trearddur Bay), the only place marked on Holy Island, other than Holyhead itself (Evans 1972).

In 1765 the road from the Menai ferries to Holyhead was turnpiked, and much improved (Ramage 1987). However, transport was still difficult until Telford built his new London to Holyhead road (the A5), which arrived on Holy Island in 1823. The Stanley Embankment (grade II listed, 20074) carried the road over Afon Lasinwen, the tidal strait between Holy Island and Anglesey, replacing the ferries and fords. The embankment was designed by Thomas Telford, started in 1822 and opened in 1823; its construction created the body of water now referred to as the Inland Sea. In 1846-8 the railway line was constructed along the southern side of the embankment . The village of Valley dates largely from the time of its use as a construction village for the emabankment. Much of the present area occupied by the village would have been below high water until the construction of the Cruglas dam in the late 18th century.

The village of Trearddur Bay, named after the farm of Trearddur, is largely a creation of the 20th century. The 1840 tithe map shows no buildings around the bay, and the land partly in the ownership of Ty'n Towyn farm south of the bay. By 1890 there is one small cottage on the north side of the bay called Ty'n Towyn Bach, and the bay is called Tre Arthur Bay, though the coast edge is called Towyn Capel after the medieval chapel that once stood at the head of the bay. By 1900 the house of Glan Mor had been built close to the head of the bay, though little other development had taken place. However, by 1924 a significant number of additional houses had been built both around Glan Mor in the centre, and along Ravenspoint road to the south, whilst to the north the Trearddur Bay hotel had been built. The study area was never developed, though was used as a cricket ground in the post-war years, and a pavillion remains at the north end.

There are no sites of archaeological significance within the study area. The cemetery of Capel St Ffraid lies some 130m to the west, but there are no other sites immediately adjacent. The excavations undertaken at the cemetery of Capel St Ffraid revealed evidence for ploughing during Roman or immediate post-Roman times, and there is thus potential for the recovery of information from buried soils and peats (see Section 5 below).

A cricket ground was established on the site, possibly before the Second World War, and was in use at least until the 1960's. A small pavilion remains on the site.

2.4 Geological Background

In pre-glacial times Trearddur Bay was a river estuary for what is now the River Alaw. The deposition of boulder clay during glaciation, and the inundation of the strait between Holy Island and Anglesey following the post-glacial sea rise, turned the estuary into a bay, though the remnants of trees and peat within the inter-tidal area suggest inundation of the bay did not occur until c. 5,000 BC. Recent excavations at Capel St Ffraid in Trearddur Bay have shown that a stable land surface was present at the head of the bay during Roman and immediate post-Roman times, and that cultivation of this soil took place on several occasions. In the 6th century AD a cemetery was established in a low sand mound close to the shore in the centre of the bay. Sand incursions, dating mainly from the climatic deterioration of the 14th century, produced a sandy common (*towyn*), and gathered round the cemetery site, forming a high mound. This latter continued to be used as a cemetery, and a chapel was built on top that went out of use in the 16th century. In the 19th century a localised rise in sea level caused the chapel and much of the cemetery to be washed away.

2.5 The study area

Trial pits undertaken on site by Shepherd Gilmour (Report dated 16 April 1991) reveal yellow sand to a depth of approximately 1.8m, when traces of a grey/blue sand were encountered, which gave way to a grey clay at a depth of about 2m. Towards the east side of the site (Test pits 4 and 5) peat was encountered at about 1.8m, underlain by grey sandy clay. No dates are known from the peat layer, but the presence of fibrous material and grey clay may date it to the same period as the peat within the inter-tidal zone – approximately 5,000 BC. The lack of bedrock to a depth of 3m, and the broad band of alluvium across the site does help confirm the theory that this was once a river valley.

3.0 RESULTS

The watching brief site was located on the east side of Lôn Sant Ffraid road and south of the *Spar* convenience store (Plate 08). The house plot was located 29m from the northern plot boundary wall and 7m east of Lôn Sant Ffraid.

The watching brief was carried out on 18th September 2014 and examined the excavation works associated with the access road and the house plot foundation trench. The topsoil from the estate access road was removed to a maximum depth of 300mm and the foundation trenches for the house plot were excavated to a maximum depth of 900mm. Spoil tips and other material covered the site east of the access road.

A photographic record of the visit was completed in JPEG FINE format using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution. Written notations were completed on GAT pro-formas.

All archive data is currently held by GAT under project number G1808.

3.1 Access Road (Plates 02-04)

An access road, parallel to and with a short link off Lôn Sant Ffraid, was observed during construction. The road was centred on NGR **SH 22727896** and measured 130m in length (Figure 01); it was constructed in a 'T' shape, linking the future house plots.

The road had been excavated to a depth of between 200mm and 300mm across the site. This removed soil was generally within made ground, which comprised a light yellowish brown sand, silty soil and clusters of gravel, with some modern rubbish (context 101; Plate 04). A natural deposit, probably wind-blown sand, was observed in the southern part of the access road (context 102) and was encountered at a depth of *c*.280mm (Plate 03). In contrast, the made ground was much thicker at the northern end of the site and was observed in the house at a maximum depth of 550mm. This suggests that the original ground surface slopes moderately from south to north.

3.2 House Plot Foundation (Plates 01, 05-08)

The house plot foundation trenches consisted of a 12m long x 6m wide rectangle, with some additional excavation on the eastern short site (Plates 05, 08). It was orientated with the long sides to the north and south and the trenches measured c.1m wide, and dug to a maximum depth of 900mm.

The archaeological deposits consisted of two stratigraphic layers: a 550mm thick deposit of made ground (**context 101**) that sealed a sandy subsoil deposit (**context 102**), which was interpreted as a windblown sand and exceeded the depth of the excavation (Plates 06-07).

- **Context 101:** A mid orangey brown sandy silt with small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones, and a small amount of waste building material as inclusions. This was recorded to a depth of 550mm. This sealed **context 102**;
- **Context 102:** A soft light yellowish brown loose sand. This would appear to be a natural wind-blown deposit, and extended beyond the depth of the excavation.

4.0 CONCLUSION

No archaeological deposits or features were identified during the archaeological watching brief that was carried out during the enabling works on the housing development site at the former cricket field, Trearddur Bay. However, it is clear that natural sands are present at a depth of between 550mm and 280mm below ground level across the site, in a gentle slope from south to north.

A previous watching brief carried out in January 2013 (Evans 2013) failed to identify any archaeological or natural deposits as it was excavated through previously disturbed ground in the centre of the development plot. The current watching brief was located in previously undisturbed areas and suggested that windblown sand survives at relatively shallow depth along the southern part of the site. The geological trial pits previously excavated on site suggested the maximum depth of the windblown sand was 1800mm, with a peat deposit identified below. This suggests that any groundwork excavations are unlikely to encounter peat within the confines of the site. However, it should be noted that archaeological burial activity was identified in windblown sand at Towyn y Capel, located 130m to the west; therefore, it is felt the a watching brief should be maintained during any future groundworks that involve bulk excavation on the areas of the site not disturbed by the service trenches.

5.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Davidson, A. 2003 *Former Treaddur Bay Cricket Ground, Caergybi, Archaeological Assessment.* Unpublished GAT report No. **502**

Evans, R.T.J. 2013 Former Treaddur Bay Cricket Ground, Caergybi. Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished GAT report No. **1143**

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008)



Figure 01: Location map detailing development zone (outlined in red). The local cultural heritage features are also listed for reference. Map based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series Maps SH27NE; scale 1:5000@A4. Approximated area where sand seen at 0.28m shown in yellow.Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.



Plate 01: The house plot at the former cricket ground from the south-west



Plate 02: View of the topsoil stripped housing estate road. View from the south. Scale 1m



Plate 03: View of the topsoil stripped housing estate road. View from the north. Scale 1m



Plate 04: Section through the topsoil bounding the estate road. View from the west. Scale 1m



Plate 05: View of the house foundation trenches, viewed from the west south west. Scale 1m



Plate 06: Section through soils cut by the house foundations excavation. View from the north north west. Scale 1m



Plate 07: Angled view of the house foundation trenches, viewed from the west south east. Scale 1m



Plate 08: View from the south of the house foundation trenches with the site northern boundary and *Spar* Convenience Store in the background. Scale 1m

APPENDIX 1

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Project Design for an Archaeological Watching Brief (September 2014)

THE OLD CRICKET GROUND TREARDDUR BAY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

Mr S V Owen

September 2014

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

THE OLD CRICKET GROUND, TREARDDUR BAY, YNYS MON

PROJECT DESIGN FOR WATCHING BRIEF (G1808)

Prepared for S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors, September 2014

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by *S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during enabling groundworks associated with a new housing development located on the site of the old cricket field, Trearddur Bay (PRN **1721**; NGR **SH25767898**; Figure 01). The current enabling works are part of a long term programme of works associated with the development. The current enabling works involve the excavation of a 12m long x6m wide house plot at the northeastern corner of the site (NGR SH25717901C). The excavation depth will be up to 600mm. The scheme wide approach is still to use piling, and the excavation approach is currently proposed for this plot only.

GAT has previously completed an archaeological assessment of the development area (GAT Report 502), which concluded that construction may have an impact upon buried soils and/or peat levels known from excavations undertaken on a nearby medieval cemetery (PRN 2,001; NGR SH25607900). A previous watching brief was completed in the development plot on the 31st January 2013, which monitored a c.65.0m long service trench that was excavated across the site (GAT Report 1143). In that instance, the service trench utilised the footprint of an existing Dŵr Cymru main and it was observed that the local service was excavated through disturbed ground associated with the Dŵr Cymru main.

The groundworks for the house plot are proposed for the 17th and 18th of September 2014.

A copy of this design must be approved by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) prior to the start of the watching brief programme. GAPS must also be kept informed of all watching brief developments during the course of the works.

Reference will be made to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008).

2.0 BACKGROUND

The following information has been reproduced from Davidson, A. 2003 GAT Report 502.

2.1 Introduction

The study area (centred on SH 25767898) lies on Holy Island, a small island off the west coast of Anglesey, joined onto the larger by two bridges, Pont Rhyd y Bont and Stanley Embankment. The former is an early crossing point, and a bridge has existed there from at least the first half of the 16th century (it is mentioned by Leland in his Itinerary of c. 1530, and is clearly shown on Speed's map of 1610). The latter was built by Telford as a part of his new London to Holyhead road (completed 1822) though widened later in the century by the addition of the railway. The road that passes from Rhyd y Bont through Trearddur Bay (past the study area) and on to Holyhead is thus an early route for travellers to the port, which first became the official departure point for carrying the mails to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth I.

At Trearddur Bay Holy Island is nearly cut into two parts by a tidal inlet from the Inland Sea which stops some 480m east of the bay. The remaining land bridge is a low-lying (between 3m and 4m OD) sandy common, with rock outcrops north and south. It has been suggested that prior to the last glaciation this formed the river channel for the Afon Alaw, and that the bay at Trearddur is a relict river estuary. The creation of the strait between Holy Island and Anglesey, which would have been flooded by sea rise following the melting of the glaciers c. 8,000 BC, would have interrupted the course of the river, and created the present estuary on the west coast of Anglesey.

Sea level rise would have reached the levels of today by about 5000BC, though minor fluctuations would have occurred after that date, and particularly at Trearddur, where there has been significant erosion caused by rising sea levels. Within the intertidal zone in the bay is a peat layer with tree roots and trunks lying on the surface. Though not dated, a date of 5,500-6,000 has been obtained from similar deposits a short distance south at Llanddwyn (Williams 1996), implying inundation after that date. There is also evidence for local sea level rise during the second half of the nineteenth century, resulting in the erosion of a medieval cemetery (see below), though prior to then a green sward lay on the seaward side of the present promenade (Stanley 1846).

2.2 Archaeological Background

The study area is best understood when seen in relation to the port of Holyhead, and the rich archaeological heritage of Holy Island. The location of Holy Island within the busy western seaways linking Brittany, Cornwall, Ireland, Wales, Northern England, Scotland and the Viking countries to the east provides an international setting until post-medieval times, when its use as an official port for Ireland became of dominant importance. The port of Holyhead provided easy access in most weather, and recognition from sea was aided by the dominant mass of Mynydd y Twr, or Holyhead Mountain.

Evidence for activity from Neolithic times (*circa* 4000 BC to 2500 BC) to the present is abundant within the northern part of Holy Island. The two Neolithic tombs of Trefignath and Trearddur lie 1.5 Km to the north. Four Neolithic polished stone axes have been found in the northern part of Holy Island (Lynch 1991), including two Graiglwyd axes found when excavating a hole for a turntable railway near Kingsland in 1926 (PRN 2507, SH 2504 8165), and one axe of unspecified stone found at Penllech Nest (PRN 2506, SH 251 816).

Two Bronze Age barrows were prominently situated on top of Holyhead Mountain (SH 219 829), though little can be seen of them now, and three barrows lay close to the shore at Porth Dafarch (SH 234 801), whilst others were situated at Garn (SH 211 825) and Gorsedd

Gwlwm (SH 227 816). A barrow was recently discovered under the early Christian cemetery at Ty Mawr (SH 2520 8135). The Ty Mawr standing stone is one of several such stones in this part of Holy Island. There is another to the south, next to Stanley Mill (SH 2664 7888), and a rare pairing of two stones just over 3m apart, to the west at Plas Meilw (SH 227 809) (Lynch 1991).

The island has several notable Iron Age and Roman period sites. Holyhead is dominated by its mountain, to the north-west of the town. The summit is enclosed by a stone rampart wall forming the hillfort of Caer y Twr (SH 219 829). A much smaller promontory fort, Dinas on the south coast of Holy Island (SH 223 794), is probably also Iron Age. This promontory is surrounded by high cliffs and a low bank runs along the edge of the chasm, which separates it from the mainland. These forts were probably defensive refuges, and the population lived in more hospitable areas. Towards the foot of the south-western slope of Holyhead Mountain are a group of huts near another Ty Mawr (SH 211 820) and a similar hut group overlie the Bronze Age barrows at Porth Dafarch (SH 234 801). Excavation at Ty Mawr demonstrated that the stone huts belonged to the 1st millennium bc, but with some activity in the 3rd century AD, as well as earlier prehistoric and post-Roman settlement evidence. The finds from Porth Dafarch dated the huts to the Roman period (Lynch 1991, RCAHMW 1937).

A Roman fort was constructed at Holyhead towards the end of the 3rd century or later, as a naval base against Irish raiders. Several Roman coin hoards have been found on Holy Island, one apparently at Trearddur Bay, though the exact location is not known. It consisted of 13 coins ranging in date from the mid-3rd century to the third quarter of the 4th century (PRN 2012).

Holy Island was of considerable importance in the early Christian period, with the *clas* site of Caer Gybi large enough to attract the attention of the Vikings in 961 (Edwards 1986,24). The foundation of this monastic community by St Cybi is traditionally dated to the mid 6th century AD. There is an unusual concentration of early Christian sites known, or suspected, on the island. These include a cemetery of long-cist graves, dating to approximately 6th to 8th century AD, discovered during the construction of the A55 dual carriageway, to the northwest of Ty Mawr Farm. At this site the graves were located around, and cut into, the remains of a Bronze Age barrow. Another cemetery, of similar date, lies close to the study area at Tywyn y Capel, the site of a medieval chapel (Capel St Ffraid) on the shore of Trearddur Bay (Edwards 1986, 31), with graves dating from the 6th century through to the medieval period. There were early Christian cist burials found at Porth Dafarch.

The development of the parochial system in the 12th century saw Holyhead church change from a *clas*, or 'mother' church to a collegiate one. Responsibility remained, however, for a number of small chapels in the area, usually with associated wells, including Capel Ulo, and Capel Gorlas. Capel St Ffraid went out of use in the 17th century, and was delelict by 1776 when it was engraved by Moses Griffith. It was washed into the sea during the latter part of the 19th century.

The official use of Holyhead as a port increased in the reign of Elizabeth I, when it became the departure point for the Royal Mail to Ireland. During Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth Holyhead was garrisoned, and regular packet boats sailed to Ireland (Hughes and Williams 1981). The port subsequently grew until, by the early 19th century, it was the principle port for Ireland.

During the 17th century the road across Anglesey to Holyhead was probably just a rough track, but the forerunner to the bridge at Four Mile Bridge already joined Holy Island to Anglesey by 1578 (Hughes and Williams 1981). One of the earliest maps of Anglesey, published by Speed in 1630, marks Pont-Rhydbont (the bridge at Four Mile Bridge), and just

to the west of it is Llansanfraid (St Bride's or Trearddur Bay), the only place marked on Holy Island, other than Holyhead itself (Evans 1972).

In 1765 the road from the Menai ferries to Holyhead was turnpiked, and much improved (Ramage 1987). However, transport was still difficult until Telford built his new London to Holyhead road (the A5), which arrived on Holy Island in 1823. The Stanley Embankment (grade II listed, 20074) carried the road over Afon Lasinwen, the tidal strait between Holy Island and Anglesey, replacing the ferries and fords. The embankment was designed by Thomas Telford, started in 1822 and opened in 1823; its construction created the body of water now referred to as the Inland Sea. In 1846-8 the railway line was constructed along the southern side of the embankment . The village of Valley dates largely from the time of its use as a construction village for the emabankment. Much of the present area occupied by the village would have been below high water until the construction of the Cruglas dam in the late 18th century.

The village of Trearddur Bay, named after the farm of Trearddur, is largely a creation of the 20th century. The 1840 tithe map shows no buildings around the bay, and the land partly in the ownership of Ty'n Towyn farm south of the bay. By 1890 there is one small cottage on the north side of the bay called Ty'n Towyn Bach, and the bay is called Tre Arthur Bay, though the coast edge is called Towyn Capel after the medieval chapel that once stood at the head of the bay. By 1900 the house of Glan Mor had been built close to the head of the bay, though little other development had taken place. However, by 1924 a significant number of additional houses had been built both around Glan Mor in the centre, and along Ravenspoint road to the south, whilst to the north the Trearddur Bay hotel had been built. The study area was never developed, though was used as a cricket ground in the post-war years, and a pavillion remains at the north end.

There are no sites of archaeological significance within the study area. The cemetery of Capel St Ffraid lies some 130m to the west, but there are no other sites immediately adjacent. The excavations undertaken at the cemetery of Capel St Ffraid revealed evidence for ploughing during Roman or immediate post-Roman times, and there is thus potential for the recovery of information from buried soils and peats (see Section 5 below).

A cricket ground was established on the site, possibly before the Second World War, and was in use at least until the 1960's. A small pavilion remains on the site.

2.3 Geological Background

In pre-glacial times Trearddur Bay was a river estuary for what is now the River Alaw. The deposition of boulder clay during glaciation, and the inundation of the strait between Holy Island and Anglesey following the post-glacial sea rise, turned the estuary into a bay, though the remnants of trees and peat within the inter-tidal area suggest inundation of the bay did not occur until c. 5,000 BC. Recent excavations at Capel St Ffraid in Trearddur Bay have shown that a stable land surface was present at the head of the bay during Roman and immediate post-Roman times, and that cultivation of this soil took place on several occasions. In the 6th century AD a cemetery was established in a low sand mound close to the shore in the centre of the bay. Sand incursions, dating mainly from the climatic deterioration of the 14th century, produced a sandy common (*towyn*), and gathered round the cemetery site, forming a high mound. This latter continued to be used as a cemetery, and a chapel was built on top that went out of use in the 16th century. In the 19th century a localised rise in sea level caused the chapel and much of the cemetery to be washed away.

2.4 The study area

Trial pits undertaken on site by Shepherd Gilmour (Report dated 16 April 1991) reveal yellow sand to a depth of approximately 1.8m, when traces of a grey/blue sand were encountered, which gave way to a grey clay at a depth of about 2m. Towards the east side of the site (Test pits 4 and 5) peat was encountered at about 1.8m, underlain by grey sandy clay. No dates are known from the peat layer, but the presence of fibrous material and grey clay may date it to the same period as the peat within the inter-tidal zone – approximately 5,000 BC. The lack of bedrock to a depth of 3m, and the broad band of alluvium across the site does help confirm the theory that this was once a river valley.

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

The watching brief will consist of the following:

- Observation of non-archaeological excavation works.
- A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological structures and deposits that may be revealed.
- Preparation of full archive report.

The watching brief will monitor:

• Foundation level enabling works associated with a 12m long x 6m wide house plot; excavation depth will be 600mm.

The monitoring of works is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of groundworks for the recording of archaeological evidence, if identified.

The subsequent report should include:

- A copy of the agreed specification;
- A location plan;
- A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological structures and deposits that may be revealed, including full dimensional and descriptive detail;
- Discussion of the archaeological significance and research potential of any findings;
- A full bibliography of sources consulted.

4.0 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Definition of an archaeological watching brief

(Reproduced from Institute for Archaeologists 2008, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*)

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

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

A partial watching brief is recommended by GAT.

4.2 Purpose of a watching brief

The purpose of a watching brief is:

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

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is:

• to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

4.3 Occurrence

A watching brief may arise:

- in response to a development which threatens the archaeological resource
- as part of the planning process (within the framework of appropriate national planning policy guidance notes) and/or development plan policy
- as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- outside the planning process (e.g. ecclesiastical development, coastal erosion, agriculture, forestry and countryside management, works by public utilities and statutory undertakers) A watching brief may therefore be instigated or commissioned by a number of different individuals or organisations, including local planning authorities, national advisory bodies, government agencies, private landowners, developers or their agents.

4.4 Basic watching brief methodological procedures

4.4.1 Watching Brief

All attendances and identified features will be recorded using GAT pro-formas and photographed using a digital SLR camera set to JPEG FINE format. The extent of any identified archaeological activity including artefacts will be located using survey grade (not handheld) GPS with <10cm accuracy (model: *Trimble GNSS/R6/5800*).

All features encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features. Limited excavation will be undertaken to characterise the features; any subsequent excavation will be detailed in an appropriate Further Archaeological Works Design.

Where appropriate, samples for specialist analyses will be taken.

4.4.2 Environmental Samples

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

4.4.3 Human Remains

If encountered, human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the GAPS Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a licence is required under Section *25* of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

4.4.4 Small Finds

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

Unexpected Discoveries: Treasure Trove

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

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

The following types of finds are not treasure:

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

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

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

he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

4.5 Further Archaeological Works

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

The application of a further archaeological works design (FAWD) will be dependent on the initial identification, interpretation and examination of an archaeological feature and the establishment of a threshold of significance over which a FAWD might be triggered. This will include any features of demonstrable or likely prehistoric to medieval date and, for post-medieval features, any complex or unusual remains, including industrial activity. The requirement for an FAWD will be determined in conjunction with GAPS through established communication lines and the monitoring process.

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

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

The FAWD document will need to be approved by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

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

4.6 Monitoring Arrangements

The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will need to be informed of all start dates for the various elements of the scheme listed and of the subsequent progress and findings and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for FAWDs if features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

4.7 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving

Following completion of the watching brief as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- 1. Non-technical summary
- 2. Introduction
- 3. Project Design
- 4. Methods and techniques
- 5. Archaeological Background

- 6. Description of the results of the watching brief
- 7. Summary and conclusions
- 8. Bibliography of sources consulted.

Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared.

All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.

All digital data will be written to CD-ROM and stored with the paper archive.

- one or more copies (as required) will be sent to the client
- one or more copies (as required) will be sent to GAPS
- one or two copies (as required) sent to the Historic Environment Record Archaeologist for the area (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT);
- copies of all key digital files on optical media should be provided to GAPS and the Regional HER, including report, photographs, scans of maps etc.
- a copy of the report and/or digital files on optical media should be provided to the National Monument Record (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ) dependent upon their requirements.

5.0 STAFF & TIMETABLE

The project will be supervised by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist: Contracts Section.

The groundworks are scheduled between 17th and 18th September 2014.

On completion of the fieldwork, a draft report, will be produced and submitted within **one month** to the client and GAPS for review. The final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within **six months** of completion of the draft report.

6.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (2006). Risks will be assessed prior to and during the work.

7.0 INSURANCE

Public Liability

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

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

Employers Liability

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

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

Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER
POLICY TYPE
POLICY NUMBER
EXPIRY DATE

Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance PLC Professional Indemnity RKK865819/1208 22/07/2015

8.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Davidson, A. 2003. Old Cricket Ground Trearddur Bay Anglesey, Archaeological Assessment GAT Report 502

Evans, R. 2013. Old Cricket Ground Trearddur Bay Anglesey, Archaeological Assessment GAT Report 1134

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008)



Figure 01: Location map detailing development zone (outlined in red). The local cultural heritage features are also listed for reference. Map based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series Maps SH27NE; scale 1:5000@A4. Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License number AL100020895.

APPENDIX 2

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata for G1808 Watching Brief 2014

		Project						Originating
File reference	Project name	phase	Description	Scale (s)	View from	Date	Originating organisation	person
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay		General shot from					
	Former Cricket	Watching	Lon Sant ffraid			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 001.jpg	Ground	Brief	beyond Heras fencing	1m	SW	09:35:21	Trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay		General shot from					
	Former Cricket	Watching	Lon Sant ffraid			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 002.jpg	Ground	Brief	beyond Heras fencing	1m	SW	09:35:26	Trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay							
	Former Cricket	Watching	View of topsoil			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 003.jpg	Ground	Brief	stripped estate road	1m	S	09:58:26	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay							
	Former Cricket	Watching	View of topsoil		-	18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 004.jpg	Ground	Brief	stripped estate road	1m	S	09:58:27	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay							
	Former Cricket	Watching	View of topsoil			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 005.jpg	Ground	Brief	stripped estate road	1m	N	10:00:31	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay					10.00.0011		
	Former Cricket	Watching	View of topsoil			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 006.jpg	Ground	Brief	stripped estate road	1m	N	10:00:32	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay					40.00.0044		D
0.4000.14/5.007.1	Former Cricket	Watching	View of topsoil			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 007.jpg	Ground	Brief	stripped estate road	1m	WSW	10:02:24	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay					40.00.0044		D. L. J
04000 10/0 000 1	Former Cricket	vvatching	View of topsoil		14/014/	18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 008.jpg	Ground	Briet	stripped estate road	1m	WSW	10:02:25	trust	Evans
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	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay		View of exposed sand					
	Former Cricket	Watching	on topsoil stripped			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 011.jpg	Ground	Brief	spur road	1m	E	10:08:52	trust	Evans
	G1808		•					
	Treaddur Bay		View of exposed sand					
	Former Cricket	Watching	on topsoil stripped			18 09 2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 012 ipg	Ground	Brief	spur road	1m	F	10:08:52	trust	Evans
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	Treaddur Bay		Section through					
	Former Cricket	Watching	topsoil onto the estate			18 00 2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Pohert
G1808 W/B 013 ing	Ground	Brief	road	1m	W/	10:18:15	truet	Evans
G1000 WD 013.jpg	G10010	Dilei	Toad	1111	VV	10.10.13	tiust	
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C1909 WD 014 ing		Priof	topsoil onto the estate	1 m	14/	10.09.2014		Rubert
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G1808 WB 015.jpg	Ground	Brief	stripped estate road	1m	NW	10:22:59	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay							
	Former Cricket	Watching	View of topsoil			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 016.jpg	Ground	Brief	stripped estate road	1m	NW	10:22:59	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay							
	Former Cricket	Watching	View looking SE			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 017.jpg	Ground	Brief	showing spoil area	1m	Ν	10:23:32	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay							
	Former Cricket	Watching	View looking SE			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 018.jpg	Ground	Brief	showing spoil area	1m	Ν	10:23:33	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay		Section in house					
	Former Cricket	Watching	foundation excavation			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 019.jpg	Ground	Brief	plot	1m	NNW	10:27:59	trust	Evans
	G1808		•					
	Treaddur Bav		Section in house					
	Former Cricket	Watching	foundation excavation			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 020.ing	Ground	Brief	plot	1m	NNW	10:28:00	trust	Evans
	G1808		<u> </u>					
	Treaddur Bay	Watching	View of house			18 09 2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 W/B 021 ing	Former Cricket	Brief	foundation trenches	1m	WSW	10.40.49	trust	Evans
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G1808 WB 022 ing	G1808 Treaddur Bay Former Cricket	Watching	View of house	1m	W/SW/	18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
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G1808 WB 023.jpg	Treaddur Bay Former Cricket Ground	Watching Brief	View of house foundation trenches	1m	ENE	18.09.2014 10:43:58	Gwynedd Archaeological trust	Robert Evans
G1808 WB 024.jpg	G1808 Treaddur Bay Former Cricket Ground	Watching Brief	View of house foundation trenches	1m	ENE	18.09.2014 10:43:59	Gwynedd Archaeological trust	Robert Evans
G1808 WB 025.jpg	G1808 Treaddur Bay Former Cricket Ground	Watching Brief	View of house foundation trenches	1m	s	18.09.2014 10:45:32	Gwynedd Archaeological trust	Robert Evans
G1808 WB 026.jpg	G1808 Treaddur Bay Former Cricket Ground	Watching Brief	View of house foundation trenches	1m	s	18.09.2014 10:45:32	Gwynedd Archaeological trust	Robert Evans
G1808 WB 027.jpg	G1808 Treaddur Bay Former Cricket Ground	Watching Brief	View of house foundation trenches, from spoil heap	1m	N	18.09.2014 10:47:56	Gwynedd Archaeological trust	Robert Evans
G1808 WB 028.jpg	G1808 Treaddur Bay Former Cricket Ground	Watching Brief	View of house foundation trenches, from a spoil heap	1m	N	18.09.2014 10:47:57	Gwynedd Archaeological trust	Robert Evans
G1808 WB 029.jpg	G1808 Treaddur Bay Former Cricket Ground	Watching Brief	Angled shot showing section of made ground/sand in house plot	1m	SE	18.09.2014 10:54:13	Gwynedd Archaeological trust	Robert Evans
G1808 WB 030.jpg	G1808 Treaddur Bay Former Cricket Ground	Watching Brief	Angled shot showing section of made ground/sand in house plot	1m	SE	18.09.2014 10:54:15	Gwynedd Archaeological trust	Robert Evans
G1808 WB 031.jpg	G1808 Treaddur Bay Former Cricket Ground	Watching Brief	View of house foundation trrench excavations		SE	18.09.2014 10:59:08	Gwynedd Archaeological trust	Robert Evans
G1808 WB 032.jpg	G1808	Watching	View of house		SE	18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert

	Treaddur Bay	Brief	foundation trrench			10:59:08	trust	Evans
	Ground		excavations					
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay		General view of site					
	Former Cricket	Watching	from bus stop on west			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 033.jpg	Ground	Brief	side of Lon Sant ffraid		SW	11:03:53	trust	Evans
	G1808							
	Treaddur Bay		General view of site					
	Former Cricket	Watching	from bus stop on west			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 034.jpg	Ground	Brief	side of Lon Sant ffraid		SW	11:03:53	trust	Evans
	G1808		General view of site					
	Treaddur Bay		from house opposite					
	Former Cricket	Watching	spur on west side of			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 035.jpg	Ground	Brief	Ion Sant ffraid	1m	NNW	11:07:15	trust	Evans
	G1808		General view of site					
	Treaddur Bay		from house opposite					
	Former Cricket	Watching	spur on west side of			18.09.2014	Gwynedd Archaeological	Robert
G1808 WB 036.jpg	Ground	Brief	lon Sant ffraid	1m	NNW	11:07:19	trust	Evans





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