

Bangor Cricket Club LLandygai

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

BANGOR CRICKET CLUB, LLANDYGAI

Archaeological Archaeological Watching Brief

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 45424

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Prepared for: Bangor Cricket Club

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Written by: Anne Marie Oattes

Front cover image: Trial pit 2 excavated to natural (G2614_011)

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Dirprwyodd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Glwb Criced Bangor, Llandygai i ymgymryd briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod ymholiad ymlaen i'r dymchweliad o'r clwb presennol ac yr adeiladwaith o'r ailosod yr adeilad. Fydd yr adeilad newydd yn rhannol ti fewn i'r maes parcio presennol a rhannol ar draws olion traed yr adeilad presennol. Mae'r clwb ar faes parcio tu fewn ardal hysbys o archaeoleg gweithgareddau cynhanesyddol a dilynol ac roedd y briff gwylio i arolygu unrhyw weithgareddau cysylltiedig tu fewn i'r terfynau o'r ymholiadau prawf pydew ddaear. Ni ddarganfod unrhyw weithgareddau archeolegol tu fewn terfynau'r prawf pydewau, ac roedd yn gymeradwy gan ddyddodion yn gysylltiedig gyda'r maes parcio sef is-pridd selio a'r yr gorwel rhewlifol.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bangor Cricket Club, Llandygai to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigations in advance of the demolition of the existing clubhouse and the construction of a replacement building. The new building will be partly within the current car park and partly across the footprint of the existing building. The clubhouse and car park are within an area of known prehistoric and later archaeological activity and the watching brief was to monitor for any associated activity within the confines of the ground investigation trial pits.

No archaeological activity was found within the confines of the trial pits, which were characterised by deposits associated with the car park that sealed subsoil and the glacial horizon.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Bangor Cricket Club to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works at the Bangor Cricket Club, Llandygai (NGR SH59557109; postcode: LL57 4SS; Figure 01). The ground investigation works were undertaken in advance of proposals to demolish the existing clubroom and changing facilities and the erection of a new clubhouse, as indicated on Drawing SK05A (Figure 02). The proposed clubhouse will be partly located in the current car park and partly across the current clubhouse; the ground investigation comprised 2No trial pits located within the car park portion, as indicated on Drawing SK04A (Figure 03). The work was undertaken on the 30th April 2019.

The current report is for the watching brief during the ground investigation works only; a separate report will be prepared for any archaeological works associated with the construction of the new clubhouse.

The watching brief was completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
2. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
3. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
4. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
5. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015); and
6. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015).

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

1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site. The ground investigation area was within close proximity of a prehistoric scheduled monument (Cn153 Henge Monument and Cursus) that formed part of a larger multi-period ritual and settlement landscape and the objective was to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The watching brief was monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation (cf. [Appendix I](#)).

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and followed the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER was informed of the project start date, location including grid reference and estimated timescale for the work.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1097 and the Event PRN is 45424.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The current clubhouse and car park are located to the immediate north of scheduled monument Cn153 (NGR SH59557100; Figure 01). The scheduled monument was originally identified by aerial photography in the early 1960's and then by subsequent excavation by C.Houlder in 1966-7, which revealed a complex multi-period site comprising elements from the early Neolithic to the Medieval period, incorporating the scheduled area and what is now an industrial estate to the west. The complex included two large henge monuments (Henge A and Henge B), from the late Neolithic, located within the industrial estate, with the western end of the cursus located between the two henges and continuing east into the area of the cricket pitch, c.40m south of the current clubhouse. In addition, within the industrial estate area, a timber post-built house dated to the Early Neolithic was identified, along with a small barrow of Early Bronze Age date, Iron Age settlement activity, limited Roman activity and an Early Medieval inhumation cemetery that included a small rectangular mortuary enclosure with a central grave. The cemetery was located over the cursus and the limits of the cemetery were not defined, suggesting it was larger (GAT Report 816: 6).

In 2005, to the south of the industrial estate and cricket club, GAT completed an archaeological excavation in advance of a business park development (GAT Report 764). The excavation identified multiple features dating from the Early Neolithic onwards. The most significant discovery was the remains of an Early Neolithic rectangular timber building, followed by several clusters of Mid to Late Neolithic pits, sixteen burnt mounds, the remains of a Mid Iron Age ring-groove roundhouse, overlaid by early medieval smithing activity, a Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and a medieval corn drier.

In 2009, GAT completed an evaluation 75m to the southwest of the clubhouse, in advance of a new access road for Unit 01 in the industrial estate (GAT Report 816). The evaluation area was located across the location of the cursus and medieval cemetery and a 3m wide x 15m long trench was excavated. Part of the cursus and nine graves were identified with the tip of a tenth grave seen in the north-east facing section.

In 2011, at the request of the Bangor Cricket Club, GAT completed a fluxgate gradiometer geophysical survey of the northern end of the cricket field (GAT, unpublished). The survey interpretation plan (Figure 05) identified the end of the cursus and it appeared to be further east than previously thought. The other identifiable features appeared to be land drains.

A brief examination of the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9 (1889) and VII.13 (1890), shows the current car park and clubhouse as part of a large trapezoidal shaped improved field, the majority of which is still extant, bar the location of the car park, clubhouse and cricket pitch. No distinctive features are visible in what is now the car park.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2014). The ground investigation work was undertaken on 30th April 2019 and comprised 2No pits, excavated by machine, within the confines of the clubhouse car park (cf. Figure 03). The watching brief monitored the ground investigation work to the limit of excavation. The trial pits were excavated as far as the glacial horizon and were excavated by machinery supplied by client to an average depth of 0.75m.

During the watching brief, attendance was recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system was G2615_001 to G2615_016 (cf. [Appendix II](#)).

- A full archive was prepared and the following dissemination applied:
- A digital report has been provided to the client and GAPS;
- A paper report plus a digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, along with an event summary, in accordance with *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and archive data has been prepared for submission to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

As part of the ground investigations undertaken in advance of the construction of a new clubhouse, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of two small trial pits which were located in the car park of the Bangor Cricket Club on the 30th April 2019. The trial pits were excavated to the glacial horizon under the supervision of an archaeologist; once it was established that there were no archaeological features the pits were excavated to a depth which was determined by the engineer in charge of the ground investigations.

4.2 Trial Pit 1

Trial pit 1 was located at the southern end of the car park, approximately 5m from the south east corner of the existing clubhouse, at the southern edge of the car park (Figure 03).

The trial pit was aligned NE/SW and was 3m long x 1.6m wide and 1.1m deep. Beneath a 0.1m layer of tarmac there was 0.7m of backfill material which comprised slate waste, broken bricks and breezeblocks, pieces of pipe and demolition material. Below this was subsoil comprising an orange brown densely compacted sand with a depth of 0.3m. The glacial horizon beneath this was a yellowy orange slightly silty sand. No archaeological features were identified within the confines of the trial pit.

4.3 Trial Pit 2

The second trial pit was excavated towards the middle of the eastern side of the car park, approximately 3m from the existing clubhouse wall (Figure 03).

The trial pit was aligned NW/SE and was 2.8m long x 1.8m wide and was 0.75m deep. Beneath 0.1m deep layer of tarmac there was a 0.3m deep layer of backfill material which comprised thin layers of slate waste and small stones. Beneath this was subsoil comprising 0.4m of medium orange brown slightly clayey silty sand with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles, followed by a yellow brown gravelly sand glacial horizon. No archaeological features were identified within the confines of the trial pit.

5 CONCLUSION

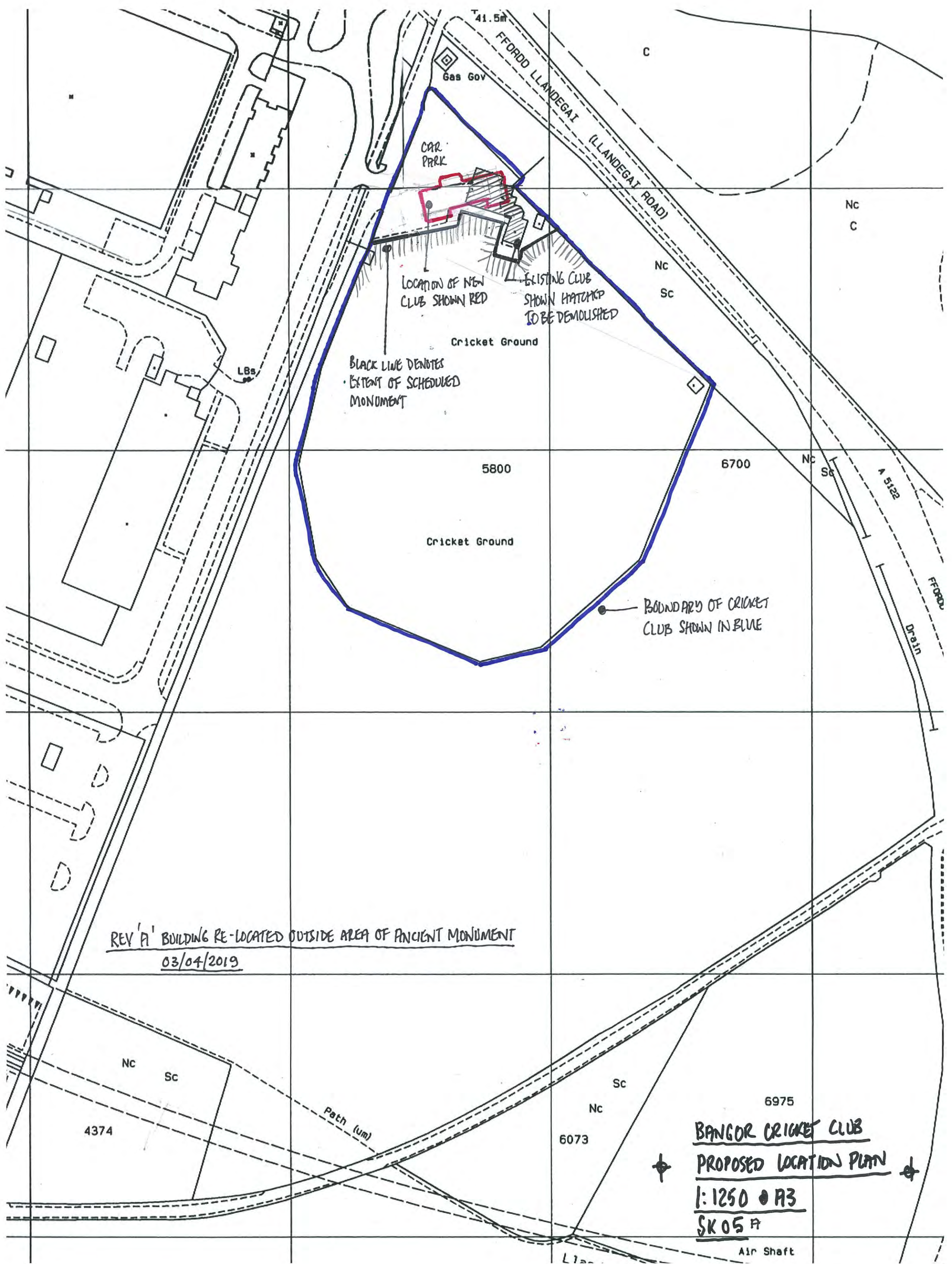
A watching brief was conducted during the ground investigations carried out in advance of the construction of a new clubhouse at Bangor Cricket Club. Two small trial pits were excavated in the car park of the existing clubhouse; the trial pits were relatively small, and were located in areas where there were no known services. The car park area had been levelled with redeposited material, possibly associated with the construction of the present building; however, these deposits sealed a former topsoil or subsoil that did not appear to have been disturbed.

Although the car park is in close proximity to a prehistoric ancient monument (CN 153 Henge Monument and Cursus) which is part of a larger multi-period settlement and ritual landscape, no archaeological features were identified within the trial pits.

These results do not preclude the possibility of archaeological features being present within the area of the proposed new building. The trial pits did not encounter the grey silty clay relic soil horizon encountered by GAT during the an evaluation 75m to the southwest of the clubhouse, in 2009, which sealed the medieval and prehistoric activity encountered there (GAT Report 816: 7), but the subsoil in the trial pits may be similar to the pockets of orange brown soil encountered in the 1966-67 excavations (*ibid.*). Both the 1966-67 excavation and the 2009 evaluation highlighted that features were not initially seen during initial machining and most were identified following the differential drying between the features and the surrounding glacial horizon. Such considerations will need to be applied to any future archaeological mitigation associated with the clubhouse groundworks.

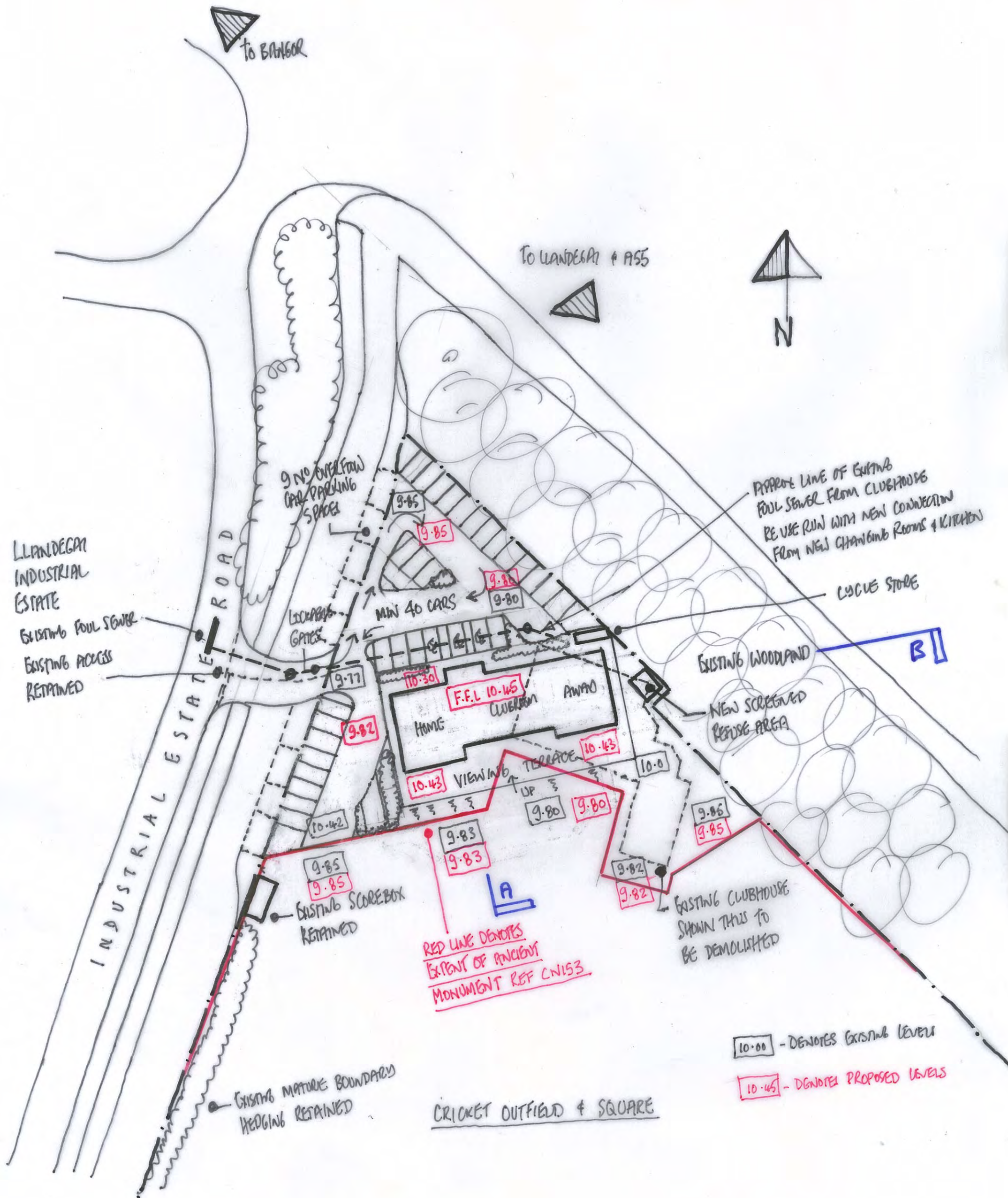
6 SOURCES CONSULTED

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2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
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5. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
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13. Rees, C. 2009. Archaeological Evaluation: Llandygai Industrial Estate. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 816.
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15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).



REV 'A' BUILDING RE-LOCATED OUTSIDE AREA OF ANCIENT MONUMENT
03/04/2019

BANGOR CRICKET CLUB
PROPOSED LOCATION PLAN
1:1250 A3
SK 05 ft



REV 'A' - CLUBHOUSE RELOCATED OUTSIDE AREA OF ANCIENT MONUMENT & CAR PARK RE-ARRANGED 03/04/19
LEVELS ADDED

PROPOSED NEW
CLUBHOUSE
SITE PLAN • LEVELS
1:500 SKO 4^A

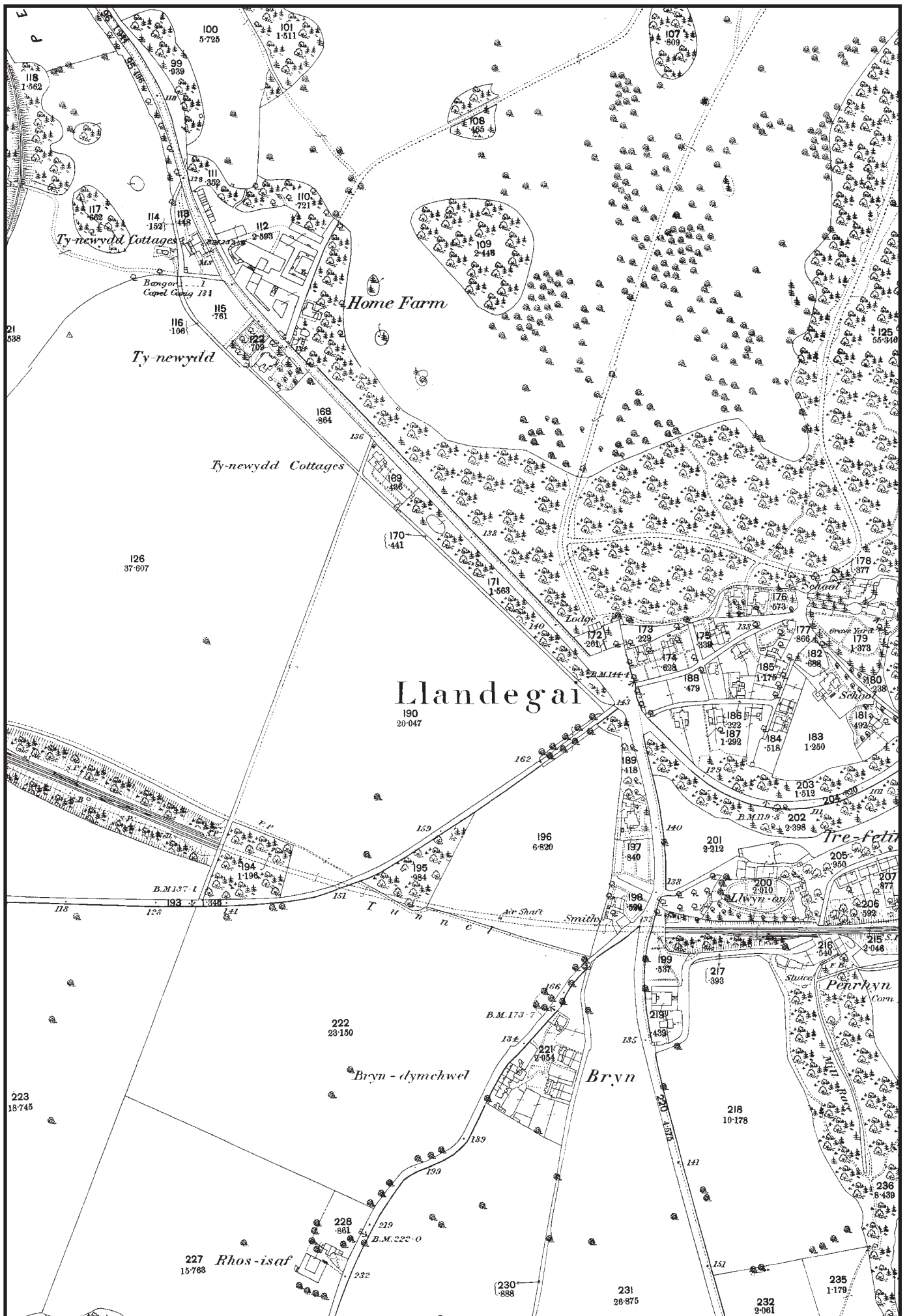
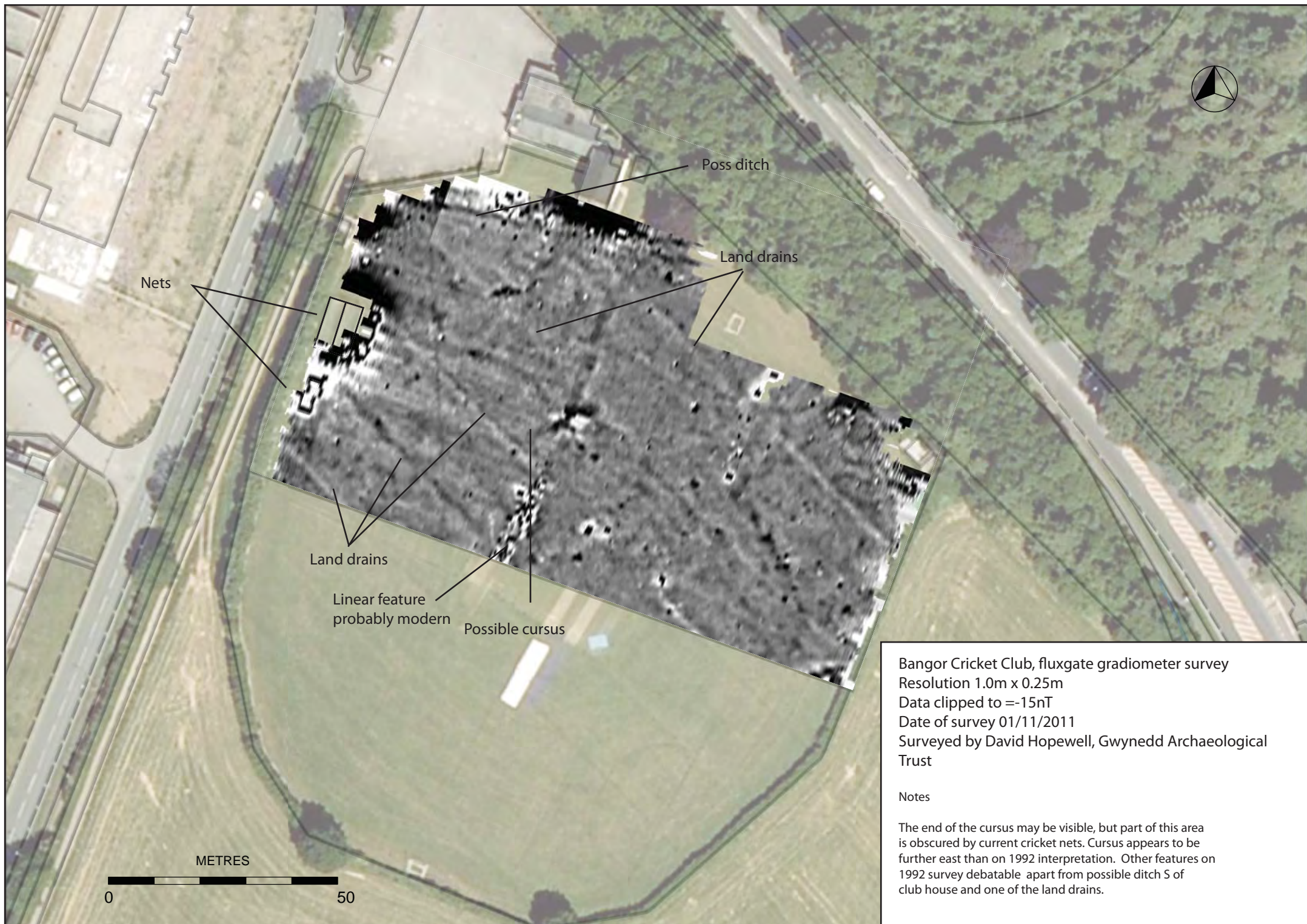


FIGURE 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9 (1889) and VII.13 (1890). Scale 1:5000@ A4.



Bangor Cricket Club, fluxgate gradiometer survey
Resolution 1.0m x 0.25m
Data clipped to $\pm 15\text{nT}$
Date of survey 01/11/2011
Surveyed by David Hopewell, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Notes

The end of the cursus may be visible, but part of this area is obscured by current cricket nets. Cursus appears to be further east than on 1992 interpretation. Other features on 1992 survey debatable apart from possible ditch S of club house and one of the land drains.



Plate 1: Trial pit 1; NE facing section - scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2614_005).



Plate 2: Trial pit 2; SW facing section - scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2614_010).

APPENDIX I

**Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation, April
2019**

**BANGOR CRICKET CLUB,
LLANDYGAI**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**




Prepared for

Bangor Cricket Club

April 2019



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

| | Role | Printed Name | Signature | Date |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|------------|
| Originated by | Document Author | JOHN ROBERTS |  | 11/04/2019 |
| Reviewed by | Document Reviewer | Stuart Reilly |  | 11/04/2019 |
| Approved by | Principal Archaeologist | JOHN ROBERTS |  | 11/04/2019 |

| Revision History | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Rev No. | Summary of Changes | Ref Section | Purpose of Issue |
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BANGOR CRICKET CLUB, LLANDYGAI (G2615)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Bangor Cricket Club*, April 2019

Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. GATHER1097 Event Primary Reference Number 45424

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Bangor Cricket Club to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works at the Bangor Cricket Club, Llandygai (NGR SH59557109; postcode: LL57 4SS; Figure 01). The ground investigation works are being undertaken in advance of proposals to demolish the existing clubroom and changing facilities and the erection of a new clubhouse, as indicated on Drawing SK05A (Figure 02). The proposed clubhouse will be partly located in the current car park and partly across the current clubhouse; the ground investigation will involve 2No trial pits located within the car park portion, as indicated on Drawing SK04A (Figure 03). The work is scheduled for 23rd April 2019.

The current written scheme of investigation (WSI) is for the watching brief during the ground investigation works only; a separate WSI will be prepared for any archaeological works associated with the construction of the new clubhouse.

The watching brief will be completed in accordance with the following guidance:

1. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
2. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
3. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
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1.1 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological mitigation are to:

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site. The ground investigation area is within close proximity to a prehistoric scheduled monument (Cn153 Henge Monument and Cursus) that forms part of a larger multi-period ritual and settlement landscape and the objective would be to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record; and
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The watching brief will be monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue.

The GAPS Archaeologist will need to be informed of the project timetable and of the subsequent progress and findings. This will allow the GAPS Archaeologist time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further archaeological works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered.

The curator contact details are: **01248 370926**.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1097 and the Event PRN is 45424. The GAT HER will also be responsible for sourcing the Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new identified and recorded assets.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The current clubhouse and car park are located to the immediate north of scheduled monument Cn153 (NGR SH59557100; Figure 01). The scheduled monument was originally identified by aerial photography in the early 1960's and then by subsequent excavation by C.Houlder in 1966-7, which revealed a complex multi-period site comprising elements from the early Neolithic to the Medieval period, incorporating the scheduled area and what is now an industrial estate to the west. The complex included two large henge monuments (Henge A and Henge B), from the late Neolithic, located within the industrial estate, with the western end of the cursus located between the two henges and continuing east into the area of the cricket pitch, c.40m south of the current clubhouse. In addition, within the industrial estate area, a timber post-built house dated to the Early Neolithic was identified, along with a small barrow of Early Bronze Age date, Iron Age settlement activity, limited Roman activity and an Early Medieval inhumation cemetery that included a small rectangular mortuary enclosure with a central grave. The cemetery was located over the cursus and the limits of the cemetery were not defined, suggesting it was larger (GAT Report 816: 6).

In 2005, to the south of the industrial estate and cricket club, GAT completed an archaeological excavation in advance of a business park development (GAT Report 764). The excavation identified multiple features dating from the Early Neolithic onwards. The most significant discovery was the remains of an Early Neolithic rectangular timber building, followed by several clusters of Mid to Late Neolithic pits, sixteen burnt mounds, the remains of a Mid Iron Age ring-groove roundhouse, overlaid by early medieval smithing activity, a Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and a medieval corn drier.

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3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2014). The ground investigation work is scheduled for 23rd April 2019 and will comprise 2No pits, excavated by machine, within the confines of the clubhouse car park (cf. Figure 03). The watching brief will monitor the ground investigation work to the limit of excavation, defined as either an archaeological horizon, the investigation limit or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used, where practical, and that the archaeologist must be allowed to halt investigation works to investigate any archaeological deposits or features exposed.

- During the watching brief all attendances and any identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix II](#));
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D40) camera set to maximum resolution (3008 × 2000 6.1 effective megapixels) in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix I](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from G2615_001. When practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief inspection to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey (completed using a *Trimble R8* GPS unit);
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified these will be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features. Features such as burnt mounds, which comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant within the ground investigation area) or 100%

excavated if present as a discrete spread. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works;*

- Any required plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4 or A2 pro-forma permatrace;
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the watching brief, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.2 Human Remains

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

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

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

3.3 Ecofacts

Should any deposits deemed suitable for dating be identified, they will be taken from sealed contexts, with not less than 40 litres for bulk samples. The sampling strategy will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). Recourse will be made to relevant specialists for palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating. Any required specialists will be consulted during the watching brief to advise GAT on a sampling strategy. For any ecofact samples taken from human burials, this will be completed in accordance with an appointed osteologist's guidance.

3.4 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained. The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum, in this case Gwynedd Museum and Archives Service, where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff. GAT will contact the landowner for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Gwynedd Museum and Archives Service, STORIEL, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT). A GAT produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. If artefacts are transferred to Gwynedd Museum and Archives Service, this must be in accordance with their *Guidelines for the Preparation and deposition of Archaeological Archives: An agreement between and Gwynedd Museums Service, Gwynedd Council* (2009).

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.

3.5 Fieldwork Archiving

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a programme of field work archiving will be completed based on following task list;

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

All data will be processed, final illustrations will be compiled and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

4 REPORTING

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

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Aims and objectives
4. Background
5. Methodology
6. Results
7. Conclusions and further recommendations
8. List of sources consulted.
9. Appendix I – approved GAT project design
10. Appendix II – photographic metadata

Should dateable artefacts and ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results, along with an assessment of potential for analysis written scheme of investigation (in line with the MAP2 process).

Illustrations will include plans of the location, site plans and sections. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. A draft copy of the report will be sent to GAPS and to the client prior to production of the final report.

Dependant on the outcome of the archaeological watching brief the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* will be consulted to help to provide context and to help inform the archaeology identified within the site boundary.

5 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. The archaeological watching brief outlined in this written scheme of investigation is expected to commence in April 2019. A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion; a final report will be submitted to the Historic Environment within six months of submitting the draft report.

On completion, the following dissemination will apply:

- A digital report will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A paper report plus a digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust within six months of project completion (final report only). If appropriate, digital information such as the project database, GIS table(s) and photographs, will also be submitted to the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and archive (including photographic and drawn) data will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. Digital information will include the photographic archive and associated metadata.

6 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologist(s). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for the archaeological watching brief on site, including all field management duties, e.g., GAPS/client/consultant liaison, osteologist or palaeo-environmentalist liaison (if relevant). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 3.2](#). The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [para. 5](#).

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

8 SOCIAL MEDIA

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

9 INSURANCE

Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

Employers Liability

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

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2019

Professional Indemnity

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER 9446015

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2019

10 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
4. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
5. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
6. English Heritage, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts, Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
7. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 2014, Historic Environment Record (HER) Guidelines for Archaeological Contractors (Version 1.3; draft)
8. *Gwynedd Council (2009). Guidelines for the Preparation and deposition of Archaeological Archives: An agreement between and Gwynedd Museums Service.*
9. Historic England, 2004, Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports
10. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
11. Kenney, J. 2008. Recent Excavations at Llandygai, near Bangor, North Wales. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 764.
12. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XV.13 (1889) and VII.1 (1889)
13. Rees, C. 2009. Archaeological Evaluation: Llandygai Industrial Estate. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 816.
14. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition).

FIGURE 01

**Location Map and proximity archaeological assets (highlighted red).
Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH57SE.
Scale 1:5000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Right Reserved; licence
number AI100020895.**

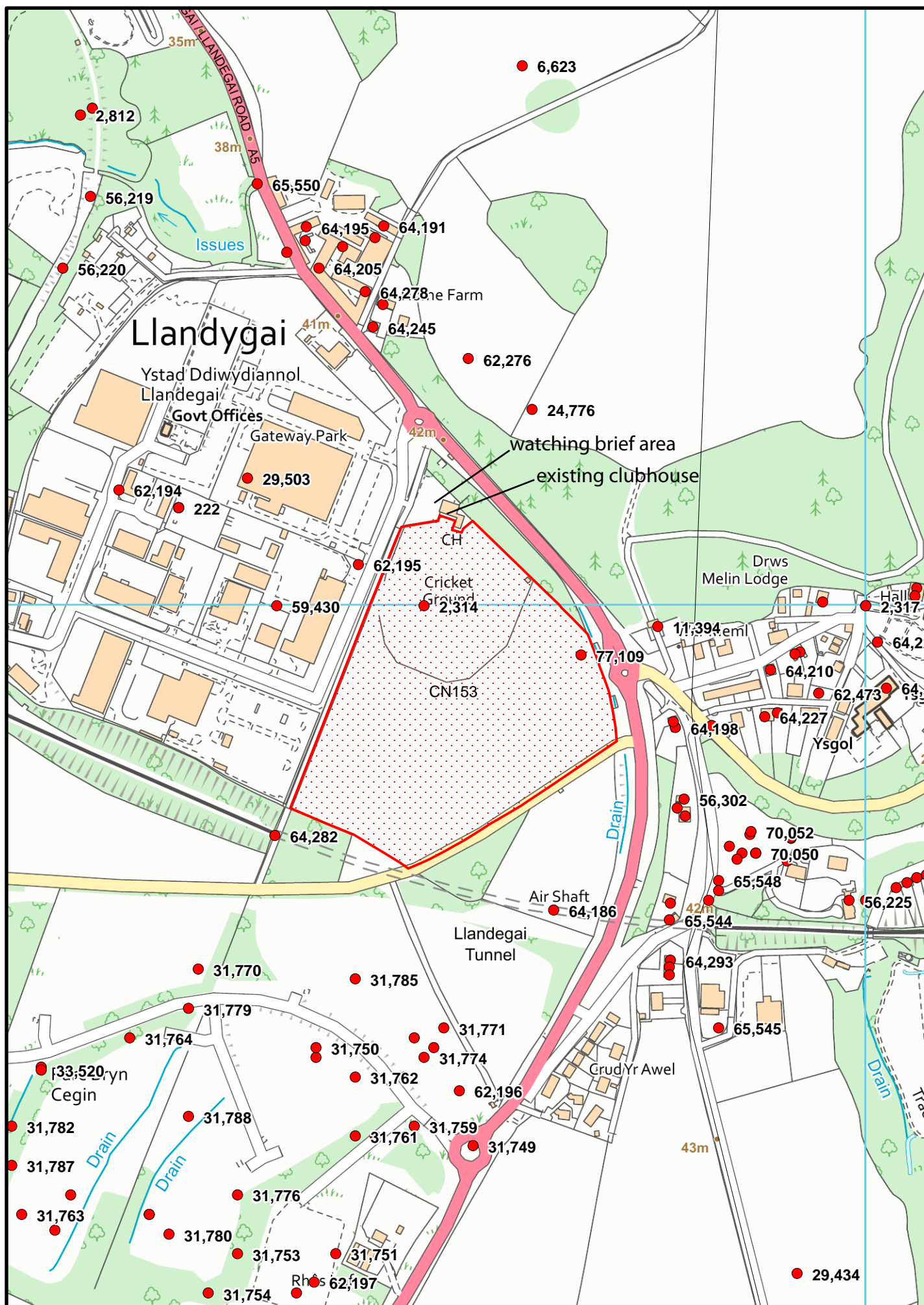
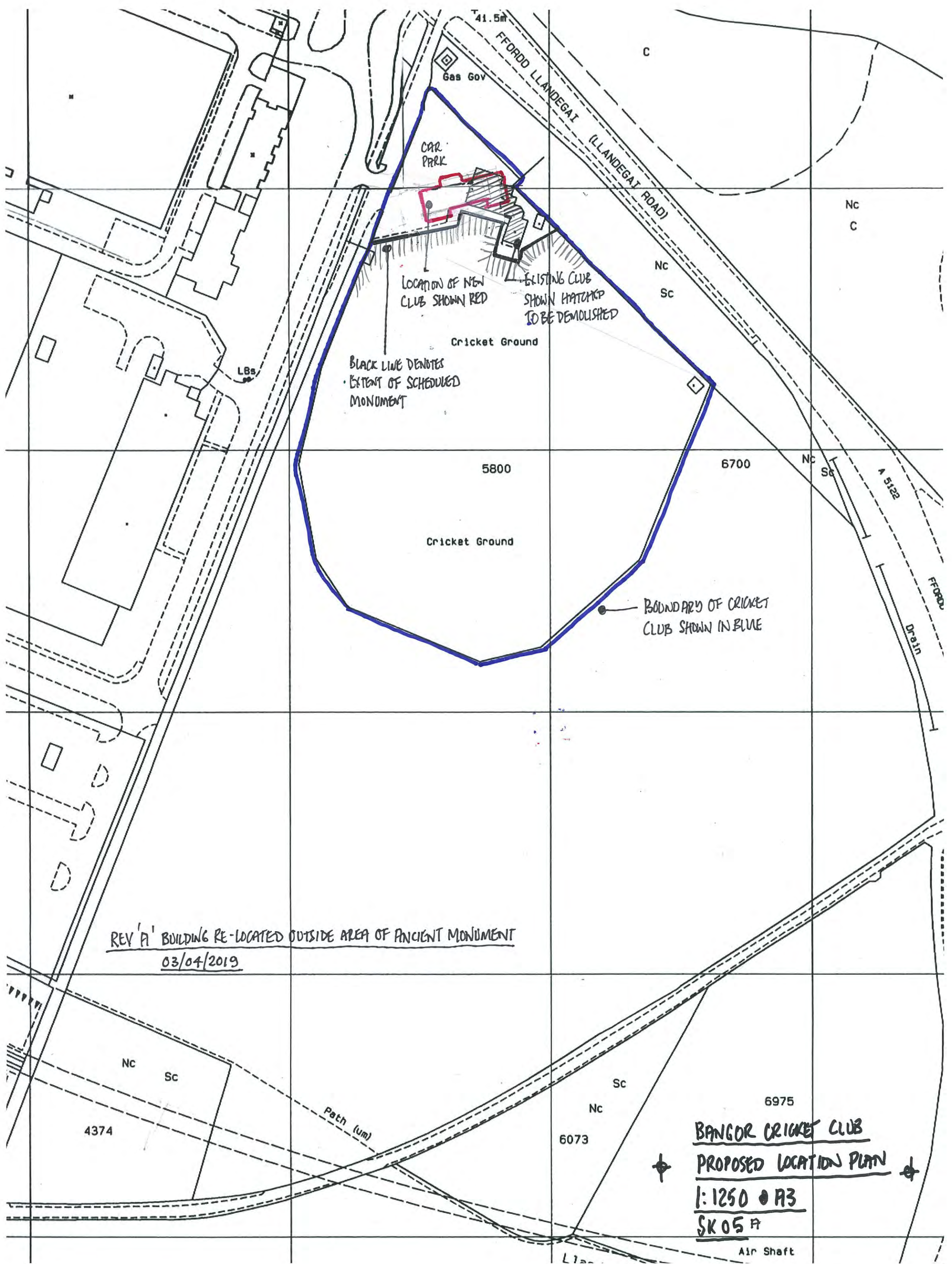


FIGURE 01: Location Map and proximity archaeological assets (highlighted red). Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH57SE. Scale 1:5000 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Right Reserved; licence number AI100020895.

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Drawing No. SK05A: Bangor Cricket Club Proposed Location Plan. Scale: 1:1250@A3.



REV 'A' BUILDING RE-LOCATED OUTSIDE AREA OF ANCIENT MONUMENT
03/04/2019

BANGOR CRICKET CLUB
PROPOSED LOCATION PLAN
1:1250 A3
SK 05 ft

Air Shaft

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of Drawing No. SK04A: Proposed New Clubhouse. Scale: 1:500@A3.

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9 (1889) and VII.13 (1890). Scale 1:5000@ A4.

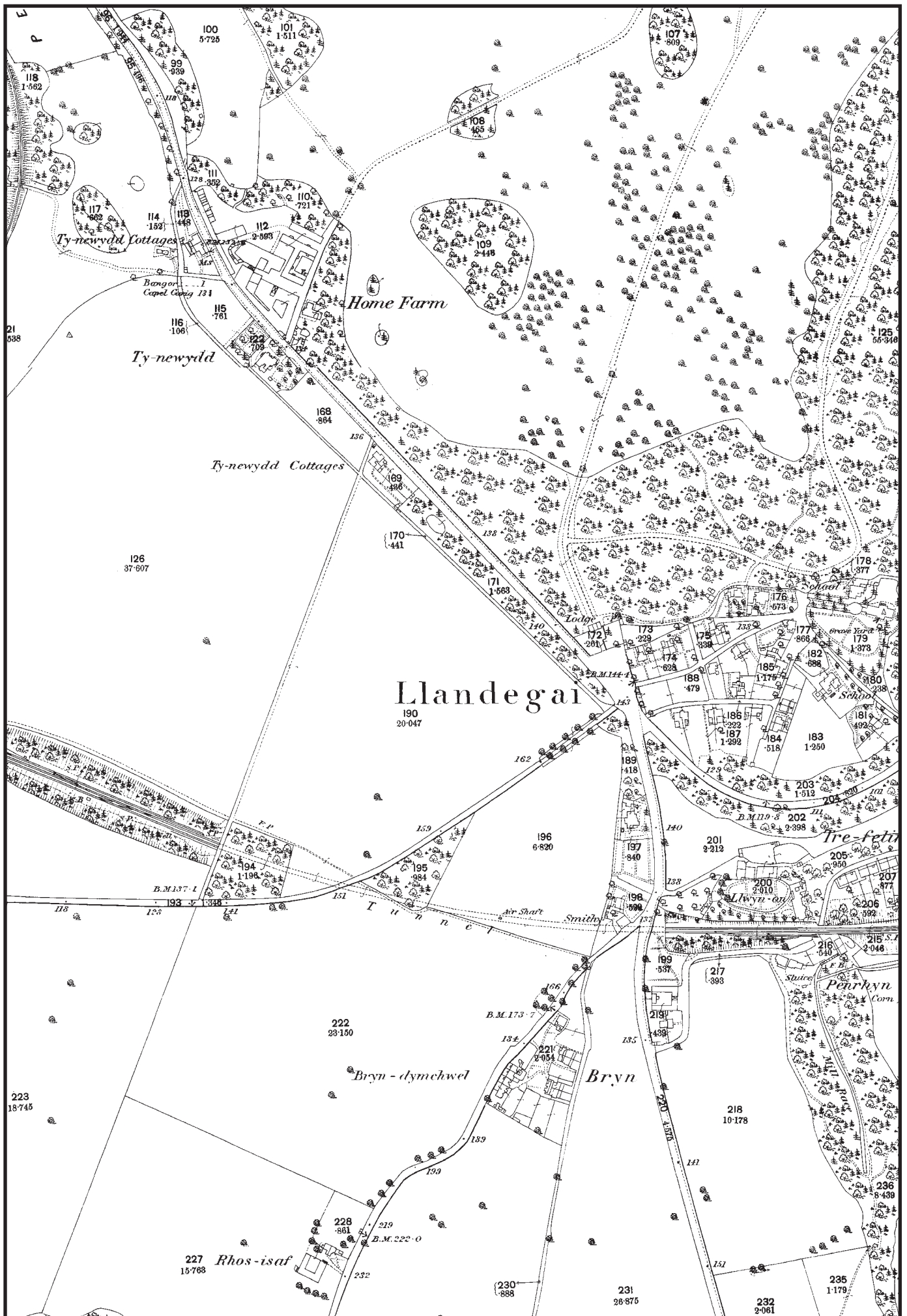
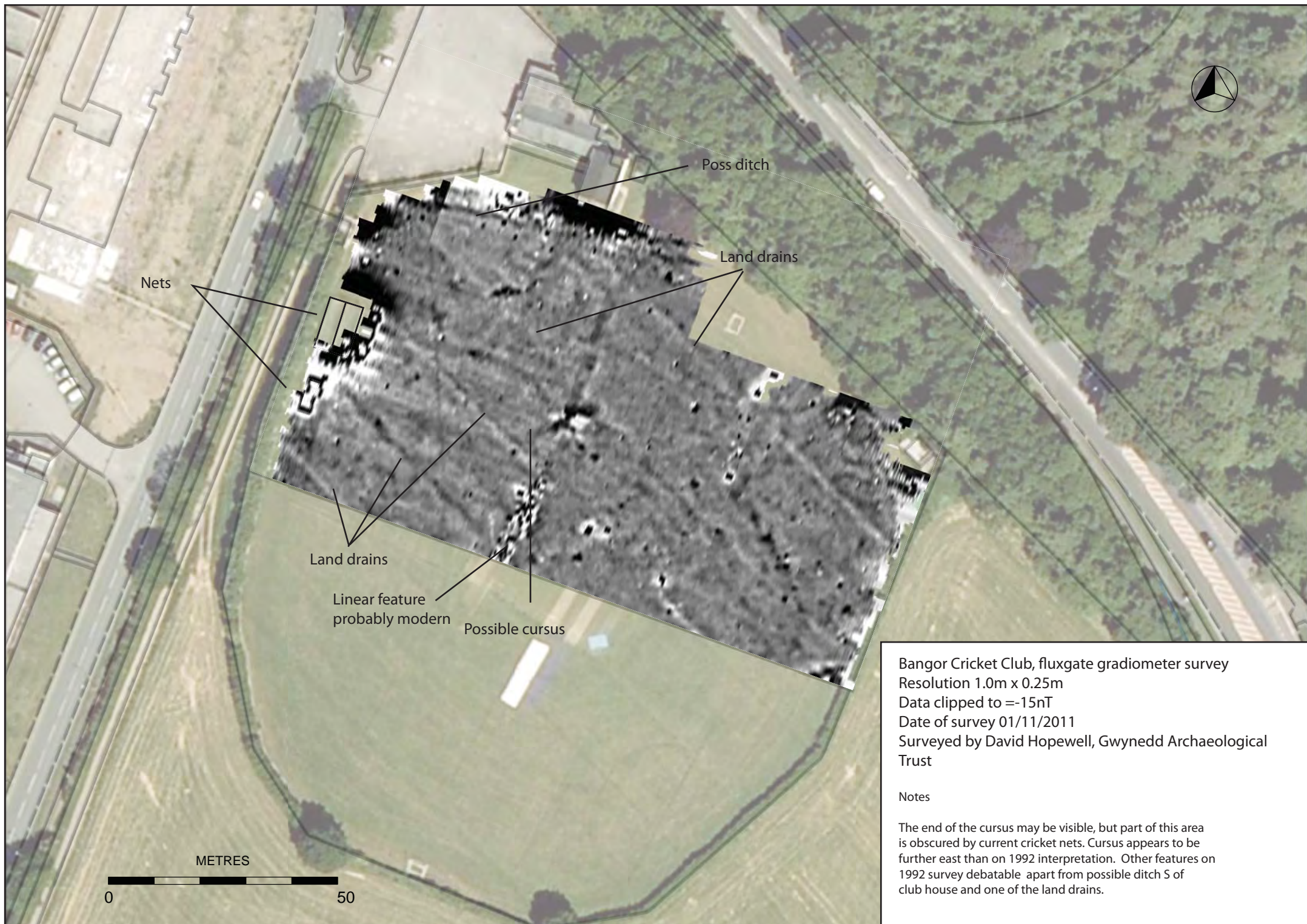


FIGURE 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile County Series Map Sheets VII.9 (1889) and VII.13 (1890). Scale 1:5000@ A4.

FIGURE 05

Reproduction of Bangor Cricket Club, fluxgate gradiometer survey (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, 01/11/2011) interpretation plan (GAT unpublished)



Bangor Cricket Club, fluxgate gradiometer survey
Resolution 1.0m x 0.25m
Data clipped to $\pm 15\text{nT}$
Date of survey 01/11/2011
Surveyed by David Hopewell, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Notes

The end of the cursus may be visible, but part of this area is obscured by current cricket nets. Cursus appears to be further east than on 1992 interpretation. Other features on 1992 survey debatable apart from possible ditch S of club house and one of the land drains.

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

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

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Brief pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

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

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

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER* | PROJECT NAME | SITE SUB- DIVISION | DESCRIPTION* | VIEW FROM | SCALE(S) | CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION | PLATE |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|----------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------|
| G2614_001 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 1 | Pre-ex shot of car park | SW | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_002 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 1 | Pre-ex shot of car park | NW | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_003 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 1 | Mid-ex shot of trial pit 1 | NW | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_004 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 1 | Mid-ex shot of trial pit 1 | SW | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_005 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 1 | Trial pit 1 excavated to natural NW facing section | NW | 1X1m | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 01 |
| G2614_006 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 1 | Trial pit 1 excavated to natural SE facing section | SE | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_007 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 1 | Trial pit 1 excavated to natural | NE | 1X1m | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_008 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 1 | Trial pit 1 fully excavated | SW | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_009 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 2 | Trial pit 2 excavated to natural | SW | 1X1m | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |

| PHOTO RECORD NUMBER* | PROJECT NAME | SITE SUB- DIVISION | DESCRIPTION* | VIEW FROM | SCALE(S) | CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO* | ORIGINATING ORGANISATION | PLATE |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| G2614_010 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 2 | Trial pit 2 excavated to natural | SW | 1X1m | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | 02 |
| G2614_011 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 2 | Trial pit 2 excavated to natural | SE | 1X1m | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_012 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 2 | Trial pit 2 fully excavated | SE | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_013 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 2 | Trial pit 2 fully excavated | SW | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_014 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 2 | Trial pit 2 fully excavated | SE | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_015 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 2 | Trial pit 2 fully excavated | SW | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |
| G2614_016 | G2614_Bangor_Cricket_Club | Trial pit 2 | Trial pit 2 fully excavated | SW | not used | Anne Marie Oattes | 30/04/2019 | Gwynedd Archaeological Trust | |



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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