

# Safle Bws Bangor, Gwynedd Bangor Bus Station, Gwynedd

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol /  
Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# Safle Bws Bangor, Gwynedd Bangor Bus Station, Gwynedd

## Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol/ Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /  
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 46298

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2741

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1651

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: Cybi Cyf

Awst 2022 / August 2022

Ysgrifenyddwyd gan / Written by: Jane Kenney and John Roberts

Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image:  
Lleoliad y ffos cebl ar hyd ochr ogleddol gerddi Tan y Fynwent (G2741\_006) /  
Location of cable trench along northwest side of Tan y Fynwent gardens (G2741\_006)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
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Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)  
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## **CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL**

*Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd yn 2022 gan Cybi Cyf i wneud Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol yn ystod gwaith mynediad a thirlunio yn ardal parc cyhoeddus yn Nhân y Fynwent, Bangor, Gwynedd. Sefydlwyd y parc tua chanol yr ugeinfed ganrif, ar ôl cael ei ddefnyddio cyn hynny fel mynwent yn ystod ganol y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg; wedi hynny, cafodd y parc ei ailgynllunio a'i ail-lunio yn 2012. Roedd y briff gwyllo'n monitro cloddio ffos cebl goleuo ym mhen gogledd-orllewin y safle. Ni nodwyd unrhyw dystiolaeth am unrhyw flaendaliadau eraill nac unrhyw weithgaredd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r hen fynwent o fewn cyfyngder y ffos, a gloddiwyd yn bennaf drwy'r haen sylfaen ar gyfer llwybr a osodwyd yn 2012.*

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned in 2022 by Cybi Cyf to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during access and landscaping groundworks within a public park area at Tan y Fynwent, Bangor, Gwynedd. The park was established in the mid-twentieth century, having been used previously as a cemetery during the mid-nineteenth century; the park was subsequently redesigned and relandscaped in 2012. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a lighting cable trench at the northwestern end of the site. No evidence for any other deposits or any activity associated with the former cemetery were identified within the confines of the trench, which was excavated primarily through the foundation layer for a path installed in 2012.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *Cybi Cyf* to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during access and landscaping groundworks within a public park area at Tan y Fynwent, Bangor, Gwynedd (NGR SH58147216; postcode: LL57 1DT; Figure 01). The existing public park area comprised a 0.37ha trapezoidal plot of land, bounded on the north by Garth Road, to the east by Tan y Fynwent Road, to the south by Bangor Independent School and to the west by a telephone exchange building, a public car park and the Public Library. The area was laid out as a garden since 1951 and encroached upon in 1956 by road widening along Ffordd Gwynedd and Tan y Fynwent, the construction of a bus shelter and office along Garth Road in 1957, and public conveniences in 1959; the bus waiting area was extended in 1983 and the park area at Tan y Fynwent was further landscaped in 2012. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a c.25m long cable duct trench for 5No recessed ground lights, as detailed on YGC drawing number 8249/GA/100 (cf. Figure 02); the lighting was undertaken as part of larger improvement works to the park. The watching brief was completed on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August 2022.

The watching brief was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)). In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession 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 Event Primary Reference Number for this project was 46298. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

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



## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

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

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

GAT completed an archaeological assessment of the public park area at Tan y Fynwent in 2008 (GAT Report 750). The report summarised that the area had been the property of the Dean of Bangor until 1840 when a cemetery was opened on the site as an extension to the main Bangor Cathedral cemetery that was becoming overcrowded. Over the next twenty-two years the burial ground was heavily used, with over 300 burials recorded. It was closed in 1862, when the municipal cemetery was opened at Glanadda, c.1.2km to the southwest. In 1938 the graveyard was handed over to the civic authorities and in 1951 a “Garden of Rest” was laid out. Road widening schemes and the construction of the bus shelter, Crosville Enquiry Office, and public conveniences on the Garth Road side of the graveyard between 1956 and 1959, resulted in encroachment upon the boundaries of the old burial ground, and the exhumation of 57 burials. This also involved the rebuilding of the boundary walls. The waiting shelter was extended in 1983. The report concluded that at least 240 burials remain undisturbed. GAT subsequently undertook a watching brief within the park area in 2012, during access and landscaping groundworks (GAT Report 1057). The groundworks included the creation of two new access points: a 5.0m wide access/egress located at the northwestern end of the park and a 12.0m wide access/egress at the southwestern end of the park, linking the park to the bus station area. In both cases the existing park wall was removed, and the exposed ends of demolished wall rebuilt with pillars constructed using stone taken up from demolition. Existing steel fencing along the top of the wall was built into the pillars. A paved surface partially replaced the existing pathway along the northwestern portion of the park; for this, the existing surface was removed and the existing bedding replaced (excavation depth for existing bedding was not exceeded); another new pathway was built connecting the centre of the park to the new entrance point linked to the public car park. The southeastern quadrant of the park (formally a grassed area) was replaced by a paved surface connected to the new bus station entrance point); for this, the existing grassed area was excavated to a mean depth of 100mm; where the existing path was replaced along the northwestern end. Existing paving was re-laid along the southwestern and northeastern ends of the park onto new bedding material, although the existing bedding depth was not exceeded. Five illuminated bollards were installed along the proposed direction of travel through the park garden; as well as the installation of five planting areas of varying size within the paved southeastern quadrant that did not exceed the existing paved surface excavation depth. The existing garden located at the northeastern portion of the site was re-designed with a new planter and reused stone from demolished walling, with the excavation limited to 100mm. No evidence of any burials or gravestones were identified within the limit of excavation and no information was gained as to what depth the

burials/gravestones might exist. This was due to the shallow excavation used, which did not exceed the existing topsoil horizon and the deliberate application of shallow dig engineering techniques to avoid exposing the burials and/or gravestones. The tactile garden replacement also avoided exceeding the ground surface and the foundations for the existing garden wall were set into the topsoil horizon. The existing pathways were partly retained for reuse or were replaced by the paved surface: to accommodate the latter, the paving slabs and sub-base were removed, but the groundworks did not exceed the topsoil horizon; in the centre of the park the existing path was retained but perforated by a machine pecker prior to sealing with the new surface, to allow for drainage. No evidence for burials or gravestones were identified within the limit of excavation for the paved surfaces or garden replacement and no information was gained as to what depth the burials/gravestones might exist. This was due to the shallow excavation used, which did not exceed the existing topsoil horizon and the deliberate application of shallow dig engineering techniques to avoid exposing the burials and/or gravestones. The tactile garden replacement also avoided exceeding the ground surface and the foundations for the existing garden wall were set into the topsoil horizon. The existing pathways were partly retained for reuse or were replaced by the paved surface: to accommodate the latter, the paving slabs and sub-base were removed, but the groundworks did not exceed the topsoil horizon; in the centre of the park the existing path was retained but perforated by a machine pecker prior to sealing with the new surface, to allow for drainage.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020). The watching brief monitored the excavation of a c.25m long cable duct trench as detailed on YGC drawing number 8249/GA/100 (cf. Figure 02). The trench measured c.300mm in width and c.450mm to 500mm in depth and ran alongside and partly across an existing pathway. The trench was excavated by a 2-tonne tracked excavator and the watching brief completed on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August 2022. The watching brief was completed by Jane Kenney, Senior Archaeologist at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

## **3.2 Fieldwork Methodology**

All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas and included stratigraphic composition and depth. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 x 3,072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of six photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2741\_01 to G2741\_06; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).

### 3.3 Data Management Plan

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

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

- HER: digital report (PDF format) and Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel format); the report and dataset have been prepared in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*.

The dataset includes:

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

### 3.4 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy takes into account:

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

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

## 4 RESULTS

The cable duct trench measured c.25m in length and was located alongside and across an existing concrete path located at the northwestern end of the park that connected a local car park to the bus station (cf. Figure 02; Plates 01 to 03). The concrete path was installed in 2012 (GAT Report 1057) and was built onto a foundation layer of imported material that elevated the path above the original ground surface, levelling the existing topography which originally sloped from the southeast to the northwest and thereby reducing the risk of waterlogging. The trench measured 300mm wide and 400mm deep and was excavated by a 2-tonne tracked excavator fitted with a 300mm toothless bucket (Plate 02). The trench confirmed that the concrete path was built from 100mm thick slabs and that the foundation layer comprised a deposit of slate waste. At the northeast end of the trench, the slate waste measured 230mm thick and sealed a 70mm thick deposit of dark grey-brown slightly clayey silt that continued beyond the limit of excavation (Plate 04). This deposit was separated from the slate waste by a geotextile membrane and was identified as the former ground surface for the park in this area, before it was sealed by the path. This deposit was visible along the first 1.8m of the trench, after which the slate waste continued to the limit of excavation, suggesting the original ground level sloped downwards (Plate 05).

No archaeological deposits or activity were identified within the confines of the trench.

The archaeological watching brief monitored the cable trench alongside the path but did not monitor the continuation of the trench across the path a manhole where the existing cable could be accessed, as this was to be dug by hand entirely through slate waste. It was agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services that this section of the trench did not require monitoring as part of the watching brief, due to observations made.



## 5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by *Cybi Cyf* to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during access and landscaping groundworks within a public park area at Tan y Fynwent, Bangor, Gwynedd. The watching brief was completed on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August 2022 and monitored the excavation of a c.25m long cable duct trench for recessed ground lights at the northwestern end of the site. The park was established as a public garden of rest in 1951, having been acquired by the civic authorities in 1938 from Bangor Cathedral, who had used it as a cemetery between 1840 and 1862. The park was subsequently redesigned and relandscaped in 2012, with new pathways, planting areas and entrances.

The aim of the watching brief was to monitor for any activity associated with the former cemetery within the trench. The watching brief confirmed that the cable duct trench was excavated primarily through the foundation layer for a path installed in 2012, which comprised a thick deposit of imported slate waste that sealed the previous ground surface established in 1951. The ground surface was identified at one end of the trench but continued beyond the limit of excavation. No evidence for any other deposits or any activity associated with the former cemetery were identified within the confines of the trench.

## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Evans, R. 2008. *The Garden of Rest, Bangor, Gwynedd: Archaeological Assessment*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 750
10. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
11. Historic England, 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
12. Roberts, J. 2008. *Tan y Fynwent Public Park Area, Bangor: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1057
13. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
14. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)





**Plate 1: Location of cable trench along NW side of Tan y Fynwent gardens; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2741\_06).**



**Plate 2: Completed cable trench from NE; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2741\_01).**





**Plate 3: Completed cable trench from SW;  
scale not used; view from SW  
(archive reference: G2741\_05).**



**Plate 4: Section of NE end of cable trench; scale 1m; view from SE  
(archive reference: G2741\_03).**





Plate 5: Section of cable trench where it is entirely within the made ground; scale 1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2741\_04).

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Watching Brief pro-forma**

BANGOR BUS STATION, BANGOR, GWYNEDD  
(G2741)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

*Prepared for*

*Cybi Cyf*

*August 2022*



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust



## **FOR COMPLETION BY FIELDWORK STAFF ONLY**

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

Name

Signature

Date

# **BANGOR BUS STATION, BANGOR, GWYNEDD (G2741)**

## **PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Prepared for *Cybi Cyf* August 2022

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Cybi Cyf to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during access and landscaping groundworks within a public park area at Tan y Fynwent, Bangor, Gwynedd (NGR SH58147216; postcode: LL57 1DT; [Figure 01](#)). The existing public park area comprises a 0.37ha trapezoidal plot of land, bounded on the north by Garth Road, to the east by Tan y Fynwent Road, to the south by Bangor Independent School and to the west by a telephone exchange building, a public car park and the Public Library. The area has been laid out as a garden since 1951 and was encroached upon in 1956 by road widening along Ffordd Gwynedd and Tan y Fynwent, the construction of a bus shelter and office along Garth Road in 1957, and public conveniences in 1959; the bus waiting area was extended in 1983 and the park area at Tan y Fynwent was further landscaped in 2012. The watching brief will monitor the excavation of a c.25m long cable duct trench for 5No recessed ground lights, as detailed on YGC drawing number 8249/GA/100 (cf. [Figure 02](#)); the lighting is being undertaken as part of larger improvement works to the park.

The watching brief is scheduled from the 18<sup>th</sup> of August 2022 and will be undertaken in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for The Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015); and
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015).

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## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

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

## 1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The watching brief will be monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). The content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. The GAPS Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of the project timetable and subsequent progress and findings. This will allow time to arrange monitoring visits and attend site meetings (if required) and enable discussion about the need or otherwise for further works (if required) as features of potential archaeological significance are encountered. GAPS contact details are:

- Tom Fildes | [tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk](mailto:tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk) | 07920264232.

### **1.3 Historic Environment Record**

In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory.

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

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

GAT completed an archaeological assessment of the public park area at Tan y Fynwent in 2008 (GAT Report 750). The report summarised that the area had been the property of the Dean of Bangor until 1840 when a cemetery was opened on the site as an extension to the main Bangor Cathedral cemetery that was becoming overcrowded. Over the next twenty-two years the burial ground was heavily used, with over 300 burials recorded. It was closed in 1862, when the municipal cemetery was opened at Glanadda, c.1.2km to the southwest. In 1938 the graveyard was handed over to the civic authorities and in 1951 a “Garden of Rest” was laid out. Road widening schemes and the construction of the bus shelter, Crosville Enquiry Office, and public conveniences on the Garth Road side of the graveyard between 1956 and 1959, resulted in encroachment upon the boundaries of the old burial ground, and the exhumation of 57 burials. This also involved the rebuilding of the boundary walls. The waiting shelter was extended in 1983. The report concluded that at least 240 burials remain undisturbed. GAT subsequently undertook a watching brief within the park area in 2012, during access and landscaping groundworks (GAT Report 1057). The groundworks included the creation of two new access points: a 5.0m wide access/egress located at the northwestern end of the park and a 12.0m wide access/egress at the southwestern end of the park, linking the park to the bus station area. In both cases the existing park wall was removed, and the exposed ends of demolished wall rebuilt with pillars constructed using stone taken up from demolition. Existing steel fencing along the top of the wall was built into the pillars. A paved surface partially replaced the existing pathway along the northwestern portion of the park; for this, the existing surface was removed and the existing bedding replaced (excavation depth for existing bedding was not exceeded); another new pathway was built connecting the centre of the park to the new entrance point linked to the public car park. The southeastern quadrant of the park (formally a grassed area) was replaced by a paved surface connected to the new bus station entrance point; for this, the existing grassed area was excavated to a mean depth of 100mm; where the existing path was replaced along the northwestern end. Existing paving was re-laid along the southwestern and northeastern ends of the park onto new bedding material, although the existing bedding depth was not exceeded. Five illuminated bollards were installed along the proposed direction of travel through the park garden; as well as the installation of five planting areas of varying size within the paved southeastern quadrant that did not exceed the existing paved surface excavation depth. The existing garden located at the northeastern portion of the site was re-designed with a new planter and reused stone from demolished walling, with the excavation limited to 100mm. No evidence of any burials or gravestones were identified within the limit of excavation and no information was gained as to what depth the



burials/gravestones might exist. This was due to the shallow excavation used, which did not exceed the existing topsoil horizon and the deliberate application of shallow dig engineering techniques to avoid exposing the burials and/or gravestones. The tactile garden replacement also avoided exceeding the ground surface and the foundations for the existing garden wall were set into the topsoil horizon. The existing pathways were partly retained for reuse or were replaced by the paved surface: to accommodate the latter, the paving slabs and sub-base were removed, but the groundworks did not exceed the topsoil horizon; in the centre of the park the existing path was retained but perforated by a machine pecker prior to sealing with the new surface, to allow for drainage. No evidence for burials or gravestones were identified within the limit of excavation for the paved surfaces or garden replacement and no information was gained as to what depth the burials/gravestones might exist. This was due to the shallow excavation used, which did not exceed the existing topsoil horizon and the deliberate application of shallow dig engineering techniques to avoid exposing the burials and/or gravestones. The tactile garden replacement also avoided exceeding the ground surface and the foundations for the existing garden wall were set into the topsoil horizon. The existing pathways were partly retained for reuse or were replaced by the paved surface: to accommodate the latter, the paving slabs and sub-base were removed, but the groundworks did not exceed the topsoil horizon; in the centre of the park the existing path was retained but perforated by a machine pecker prior to sealing with the new surface, to allow for drainage.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

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

The watching brief will monitor the excavation of a c.25m long cable duct trench as detailed on YGC drawing number 8249/GA/100 (cf. [Figure 02](#)). The trench will measure c.300mm in width and c.450mm to 500mm in depth and will run alongside and partly across an existing pathway. The trench will be excavated by a 2-tonne tracked excavator, with works scheduled from the 18<sup>th</sup> of August 2022. The excavation of the trench will include made ground deposited to accommodate the pathway installed in 2012.

## Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor the construction groundworks as far as the glacial horizon, archaeological horizon or limit of excavation, whichever is encountered first. *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used whenever possible during the excavation of the cable duct trench;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2741\_001**. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified with the confines of the duct trench, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise

a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;

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

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

## 3.2 Human Remains

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

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

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

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).

### **3.3 Ecofacts**

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

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

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

### 3.4 Artefacts

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

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



### 3.5 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

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

### **3.6 Data Management Plan**

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

### 3.7 Reporting

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

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

The schedule for reporting will be determined by the scale and complexity of any archaeology encountered (or lack thereof), but a fieldwork or interim report will provisionally be submitted

within one month of fieldwork completion. All parties will subsequently be informed in of the expected submission date for the final report and archive.

### 3.8 Dissemination

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

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within one month of final report completion, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales within one month of final report completion; the dataset will be compiled in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1* and include:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### 3.9 Selection Strategy

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

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

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

## 4 PERSONNEL

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

The Project Archaeologists will be responsible for following:

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

## **5 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

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



## **6 SOCIAL MEDIA**

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

## **7 INSURANCE**

### **7.1 Public/Products Liability**

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

### **7.2 Employers Liability**

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21st June 2023

### **7.3 Professional Indemnity**

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

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/01

EXPIRY DATE 22nd July 2023

## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Evans, R. 2008. *THE GARDEN OF REST, BANGOR, GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report **750**
10. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
11. Historic England, 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
12. Roberts, J. 2008. *TAN Y FYNWENT PUBLIC PARK AREA Bangor Archaeological Watching Brief*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report **1057**
13. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
14. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1
15. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)

## **FIGURE 01**

**Site location plan (NGR SH58147216) detailing Tan y Fynwent public park area (outlined in red). See Figure 02 for a detailed map of the alteration work. Scale: 1 to 1500@A4.**

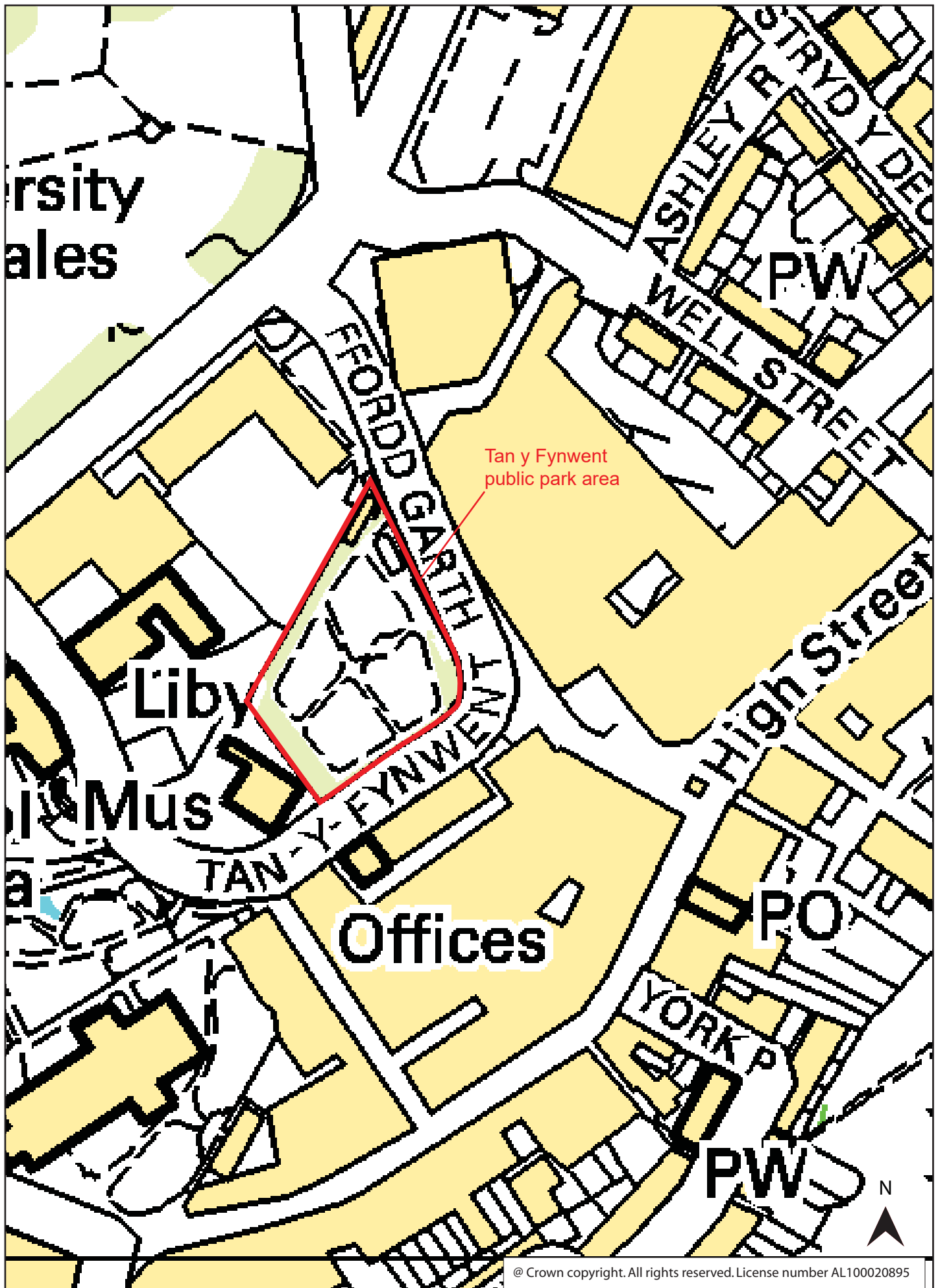


Figure 01: Site location plan (NGR SH58147216) detailing Tan y Fynwent public park area (outlined in red). W See Figure 02 for a detailed map of the alteration work. Scale: 1 to 1500@A4.

## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of YGC drawing number 8249/GA/100**



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Watching Brief pro-forma**



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

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma**

# Digital Photographic Record

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing. Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera. Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy**

# G2741\_Bangor\_Bus\_Station

## 15/08/2022 v1.0

### Selection Strategy

#### Project Information

##### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Organisation</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	GAT Historic Environment Record	tbc
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	16/08/2022
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	Cyngor Gwynedd/Cybi Cyf	12/08/2022

##### Resources

###### Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

##### Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Cybi Cyf to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during access and landscaping groundworks within a public park area at Tan y Fynwent, Bangor (NGR SH58147216; postcode: LL57 1DT; Figure 01). The existing public park area comprises a 0.37ha trapezoidal plot of land, bounded on the north by Garth Road, to the east by Tan y Fynwent Road, to the south by Bangor Independent School and to the west by a telephone exchange building, a public car park and the Public Library. The area has been laid out as a garden since 1951 and was encroached upon in 1956 by road widening along Ffordd Gwynedd and Tan y Fynwent, the construction of a bus shelter and office along Garth Road in 1957, and public conveniences in 1959; the bus waiting area was extended in 1983 and the park area at Tan y Fynwent was further landscaped in 2012. The watching brief will monitor the excavation of a c.25m long cable duct trench for 5No recessed ground lights, as detailed on YGC drawing number 8249/GA/100 (cf. Figure 02); the lighting is being undertaken as part of larger improvement works to the park.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Bangor Bus Station Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Project (G2741).

# 1 – Digital Data

## Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

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

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

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

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

## De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

## Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

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

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

### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset 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*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### De-Selected Documents

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

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or reproductions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

### Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

### 3 – Materials

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

#### Material type

Bulk Finds

#### Section 3.

#### Stakeholders

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

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

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff. All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters, and may be the recipient body for the objects.

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

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

## Selection

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

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

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

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

## Uncollected Material

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

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

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

## De-Selected Material

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

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

## Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

### Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main [Selection Strategy Template](#) to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma**

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2741_01	G2741_Bangor_Bus_Station	Completed cable trench from NE	NE		Jane Kenney	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2741_02	G2741_Bangor_Bus_Station	Completed cable trench from NE	NE		Jane Kenney	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2741_03	G2741_Bangor_Bus_Station	Section of NE end of cable trench	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2741_04	G2741_Bangor_Bus_Station	Section of cable trench where it is entirely within the made-ground	SE	1m	Jane Kenney	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2741_05	G2741_Bangor_Bus_Station	Completed cable trench from SW	SW		Jane Kenney	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2741_06	G2741_Bangor_Bus_Station	Location of cable trench along NW side of Tan y Fynwent gardens	E		Jane Kenney	18/08/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy**



# G2741\_Bangor\_Bus\_Station

## 18/08/2022 v2.0

### Selection Strategy

#### Project Information

##### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>
<b>Organisation</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	GAT Historic Environment Record	16/08/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Oriel Ynys Môn, Rhosmeirch Llangefni LL77 7TQ	not applicable
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	16/08/2022
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	Cyngor Gwynedd/Cybi Cyf	12/08/2022

##### Resources

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

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

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;

- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was asked by Cybi Cyf to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during access and landscaping groundworks within a public park area at Tan y Fynwent, Bangor (NGR SH58147216; postcode: LL57 1DT; Figure 01). The existing public park area comprises a 0.37ha trapezoidal plot of land, bounded on the north by Garth Road, to the east by Tan y Fynwent Road, to the south by Bangor Independent School and to the west by a telephone exchange building, a public car park and the Public Library. The area was laid out as a garden since 1951 and was encroached upon in 1956 by road widening along Ffordd Gwynedd and Tan y Fynwent, the construction of a bus shelter and office along Garth Road in 1957, and public conveniences in 1959; the bus waiting area was extended in 1983 and the park area at Tan y Fynwent was further landscaped in 2012. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a c.25m long cable duct trench for 5No recessed ground lights, as detailed on YGC drawing number 8249/GA/100 (cf. Figure 02); the lighting has been undertaken as part of larger improvement works to the park.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. Bangor Bus Station Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Project (G2741).

# 1 – Digital Data

## Stakeholders

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

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data has been selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this has been done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

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

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and completed;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

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

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

## De-Selected Digital Data

No de-selected data

## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

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

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

### Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents has been selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this has been done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this has been submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset has been submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
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  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
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  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### De-Selected Documents

No de-selected data



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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

