

# 137 High Street Bangor

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol /  
Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

# 137 High Street, Bangor

## Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol/ Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /  
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 46230

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2719

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1714

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig

Date: 18/05/2023

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Michael Sion Lynes

Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image: Walls and machined slate flooring at SW end of building - ; scale: 1x1m;  
View from N (archive reference: G2719\_25).

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,  
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is both a Limited Company (Reg No. 1180515) and a Charity (reg No. 508849)

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Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue

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## CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

*Yn 2022, comisiynwyd adran contractau Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd gan Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig i gynnal Briff Gwyllo Archaeolegol yn ystod datblygiad preswyl yn 137 Stryd Fawr, Bangor, Gwynedd. Roedd y briff gwyllo yn monitro gostyngiad yr ardal ddatblygu 560m<sup>2</sup> i lawr i'r lefel ffurfio ofynnol. Darganfu'r briff gwyllo weddillion Tafarn y Vaynol Arms o'r 19eg ganrif a oedd yn cynnwys cadw sylfeini walïau, darnau walïau mewnol a llorïau llechi gwaith cyflawn a oedd i gyd yn gysylltiedig â seler yr hen dafarn. Ni nodwyd unrhyw weithgarwch archaeolegol arall.*

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*In 2022, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust contracts section was commissioned by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to conduct an Archaeological Watching Brief during a residential development at 137 High Street, Bangor, Gwynedd. The watching brief monitored the reduction of the 560m<sup>2</sup> development area down to the required formation level. The watching brief discovered remnants of the former 19<sup>th</sup> century Vaynol Arms Inn that included retaining wall foundations, internal wall fragments and intact work slate flooring that were all associated with the former inn's cellar. No other archaeological activity was identified.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust contracts section was commissioned by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to conduct an Archaeological Watching Brief during a residential development at 137 High Street, Bangor, Gwynedd (NGR SH58017187; postcode: LL57 1NT; [Figure 01](#)). The development site encompasses a 560m<sup>2</sup> area and is bounded to the south-west by the High Street, and to the northeast and southwest by residential buildings; the existing property has been demolished ahead of construction ([Figure 02](#)). The development will include the erection of a building to provide 12No. supported living residential flats, ground floor office space and associated development including car park to the rear ([Figure 03](#)). The watching brief took place between the 14<sup>th</sup> of June and 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 in stages. The watching brief monitored the intrusive groundworks and was undertaken in accordance with planning application C20/0848/11/LL Conditions 11 and 12, as well as the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological 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).

The GAT HER enquiry number for this project is GATHER1610 and the Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46230.

The archaeological assessment was monitored by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation ([Appendix I](#)). 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 under the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). The HER was informed of the project start date, location, grid reference and estimated timescale; the project was assigned HER Enquiry Number **GATHER1610** and Event Primary

Reference Number **46230**. A bilingual event summary has been prepared for submission to the HER in accordance with their guidance.

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



## 1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

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

## 1.2 Acknowledgements

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

- *GAT Project team:* John Roberts, Neil McGuinness, Bethan Jones, Robert Evans and Michael Lynes
- *Plant Machinery:* Gareth Morris Construction Ltd
- *Client:* Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig
- *Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services:* Tom Fildes

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Information within the regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT), states that the site was formerly the location of an early 19th century town house (Primary Reference Number 67335) and had previously been identified as the former Vaynol Arms. Prior to demolition, 137 High Street in its most recent form, was a three-storey property of double pile form, with modifications undertaken over its lifetime removing the majority of any original or subsequent historic fixtures and fittings.

The site is marked on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> edition OS 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series maps and depicts alterations to the building over the span of twenty-five years ([04](#), [05](#) and [06](#)).

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Watkin Jones to undertake an Historic Building Survey of 137 High Street in 2015 (Event Primary Reference Number 44960; Report CS00002). The recording work established that there were few surviving original features, and much of the building's historic character had been removed. While it is likely that the house plot may have been in existence by at least the early 17th century, there was no evidence for pre-19th century fabric within the existing structure.

## **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).

## 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

The following fieldwork methodology was applied:

- The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the new foundation's footprint of the proposed new residential building using an 11-tonne wheeled excavator fitted with a toothed bucket and accompanied by a 3-tonne dumper.
- During the watching brief all attendances and any identified features were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas;
- 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 fifty-nine photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers **G2719\_01 to G2719\_59**; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata). Any subsurface features were recorded photographically.
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity (cf. [Appendix III](#)).
- All new features were assigned a Primary Reference Number (PRN) by the regional HER.

### 3.3 Data Management Plan

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 will be confirmed in an updated Selection Strategy document appended to the final report.

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

- A digital report has been provided to the client and GAPS;
- A digital report (PDF format) has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel). The report and dataset were submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset was provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales 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 (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).



### 3.4 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 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 ([Appendix IV](#)) 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.

## 4 RESULTS

The ground reduction took place in a mixture of dry and wet conditions between the 14th of June and 15th of November 2022 in various stages. The excavations process mostly consisted of digging out ground that had previously been disturbed by the building which once stood in the footprint of the development area.

A Primary Reference Number (PRN) was assigned to the following features: retaining wall ((104); PRN: 103744), internal wall ((105); PRN: 103745) and work slate flooring ((106); PRN : 103746).

The remains of the former retaining wall of the former 19<sup>th</sup> century Vaynol Arms Inn was still visible against the gable end of the to the northeast (Plates 01 and 02). The first phase of the ground reduction concentrated on the area between the High Street and the retaining wall, with a width of 5.2 meters and a dig depth of 0.5m. The material was noted to be a mid to dark orangey brown silty clay, with some bioturbation and rubble within the matrix (101). This area did not appear to be built through, although the front wall of the property was immediately adjacent to it on the street frontage. It may therefore be a make-up layer, or a patch of former garden. At the southwest end of the raised area rubble and other material such as metal pipework suggests that the southern gable end of the former building had been encountered, however, this was in such a disturbed rubble state that it was difficult to be certain about this (Plate 03 and 04).

At a depth of circa 0.3m, and below, layer (101) was shown to overlie a clean mid-yellowish brown clay, with small stone and gravel inclusions (102). This appeared to be a natural deposit, or a large make-up deposit with the ground cut away to the west and supported by the retaining wall (Plates 05 and 06). In addition, the foundations of the modern street fronted building are also cut into this deposit and therefore it is difficult to tell whether it is a natural or a made-up deposit. Once the area had been excavated to the formation depth a concrete foundation plinth was added.

On the north-western side of the works area and against the new concrete plinth, the ground reduction revealed the remnants of the former 19<sup>th</sup> century building in the form of large, mortared block external stone wall (104) associated with machined slate flooring (106) (Plates 07 and 08). This appears to be the remnants of the former Inn's cellar of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Inn which once stood in the location. After removal of (104) and (106) the remains of a rendered brick and stone wall was observed in section (105) which was observed as an internal wall (Plates 09 and 10). In the northeast corner against the plinth, the ground reduction revealed the foundation face of the 19<sup>th</sup> century retaining wall reaching a depth of 0.68m through the

natural ground make-up (Plates 11 and 12). The remaining area, working towards the northwest, the area was stripped down to natural (103) removing made ground and former demolition deposits with no further archaeology encountered (Plates 13 and 14).

## 5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust contracts section was commissioned by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to conduct an Archaeological Watching Brief during ground reduction work as part of a residential development at 137 High Street, Bangor, Gwynedd. The watching brief monitored excavation work down to the required client's formation level.

The watching brief discovered evidence of the former 19<sup>th</sup> century Inn in the form of the structural remains of the retaining wall (107) along with associated worked slate cellar floor (106) a brick and stone built internal wall (105) and mortared stone wall (104). The cellar floor was only partly identified with the remaining area observed as being disturbed and filled by modern made ground rubble. The retaining wall was made up of rough unworked stones mortared together and ranging in size from small to large blocks. In addition to this, the scar of the former retaining wall was present against the present building on the north-eastern side and complimented the discovery of the foundations discovered during the excavations. The discovery of an internal wall was also discovered made up of a rendered red brick (105) and stones positioned directly behind (104). The combination of the worked slate floor and the internal floor corresponds with Wardell Armstrong's Level 3 building survey identifying the cellars as a split type with stone walls and brick walled staircase and slate floor (Wardell Armstrong, 2015: 51). No other archaeological activity was identified within the works area.

## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
4. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
5. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
6. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
7. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2
8. Wardell Armstrong, 2015. 137 HIGH STREET, BANGOR, GWYNEDD. HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY PROJECT CODE: CS00002

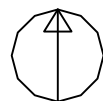
## **FIGURE 01**

**Reproduction Of BYA Architects Drawing No. 1914/Lp01: Site Location Plan.**



The map displays a residential area with a grid of streets. A specific plot is highlighted in red. The map includes numerous house numbers, street names, and geographical features like a car park and a hill terrace. The map is oriented with North at the top.

Streets shown include TREFLAN, NEWADA Y CASTELL, and STRYD FAWR / HIGH STREET. A red-outlined plot is located between TREFLAN and NEWADA Y CASTELL. The map also shows a car park and a hill terrace. The map is oriented with North at the top.



REVISIONS		DATE
DWG TITLE Site Location Plan		
JOB 137 High Street, BANGOR		
CLIENT ADRA		
SCALE 1/1250		DWG No 1914/LP01
DRAWN KB	DATE 01.09.2020	

B      Y      A

ARCHITECTS, PROJECT MANAGERS, PROPERTY CONSULTANTS, CDM PLANNING CONSULTANTS

**BYA Limited**  
Allna House, 10 St Vincent Street, Liverpool, L3 5XW  
Tel: 0151 708 6121 Fax: 0151 708 9141

## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of BYA Architects Drawing No. 1914/10: Site Plan.**

NOTES

ARCHITECTS: PROJECT MANAGERS: PROPERTY CONSULTANTS: CIVIL PLANNING CONSULTANTS:  
**B Y A Limited**  
Alma House, 10 St Vincent Street, Liverpool, L3 5XV  
Tel: 0151 708 6121 Fax: 0151 708 9141

B

Y

A

SCALE  
1:100@A1  
1:200@A3

DATE  
04.09.2020

1914/10

JOB  
137 High Street,  
BANGOR

CLIENT  
ADRA

DATE TITLE  
Site Plan

REVISIONS

DATE

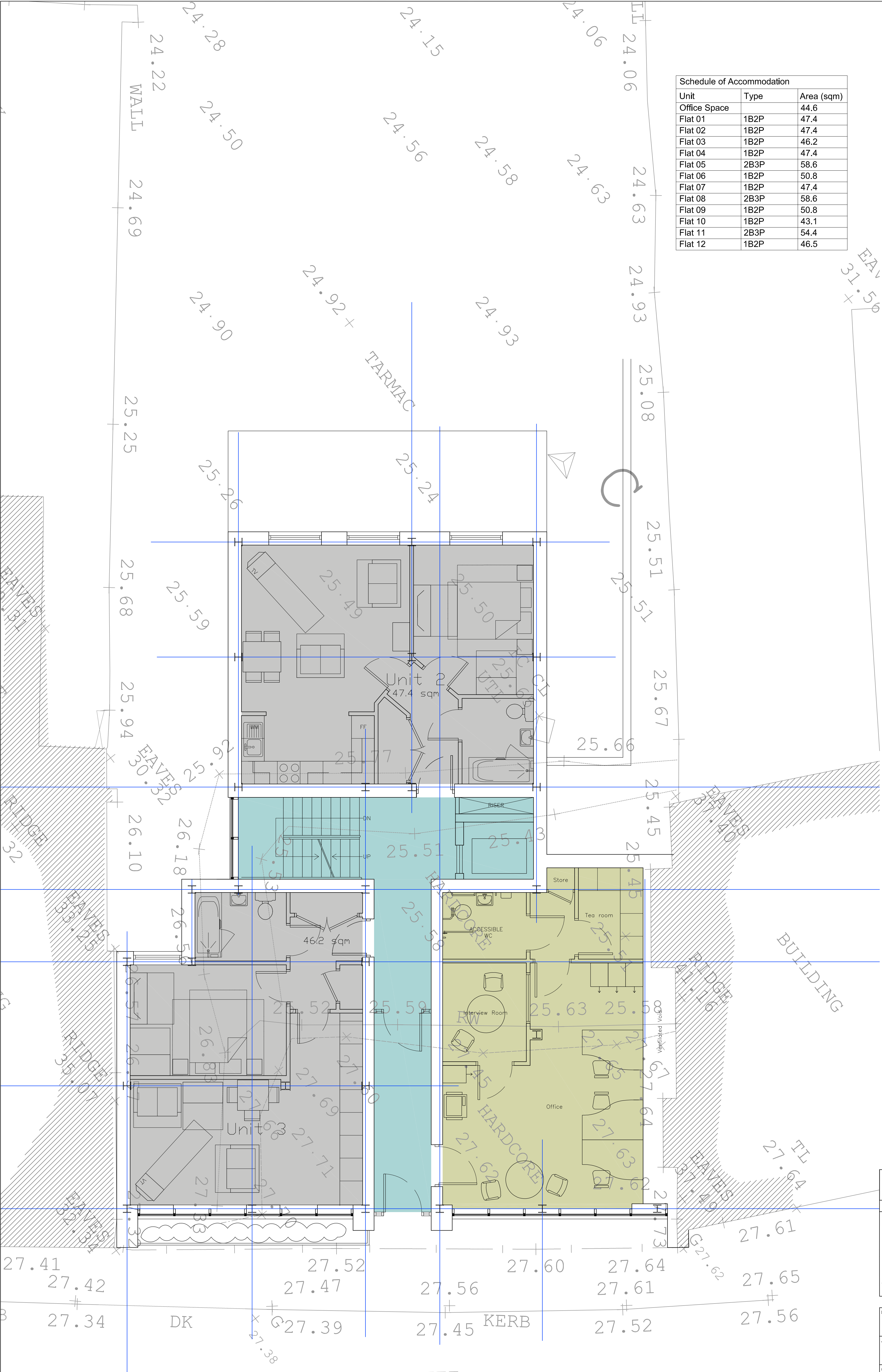


## **FIGURE 03**

**Reproduction of BYA Architects Drawing No. 1914/03B: Ground Floor Plan.**



Schedule of Accommodation		
Unit	Type	Area (sqm)
Office Space		44.6
Flat 01	1B2P	47.4
Flat 02	1B2P	47.4
Flat 03	1B2P	46.2
Flat 04	1B2P	47.4
Flat 05	2B3P	58.6
Flat 06	1B2P	50.8
Flat 07	1B2P	47.4
Flat 08	2B3P	58.6
Flat 09	1B2P	50.8
Flat 10	1B2P	43.1
Flat 11	2B3P	54.4
Flat 12	1B2P	46.5



This Drawing is Copyright  
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

NOTES

B Windows added to match elevations 27/08/20  
A Office accommodation updated, chimney breasts squared off 06/08/20

DWG TITLE  
Ground Floor

JOB  
137 High Street,  
BANGOR

CLIENT  
ADRA

SCALE  
1:50@A1  
1:100@A3

DWG No  
1914/02B

DRAWN  
KB

DATE  
27.07.2020

B Y A

ARCHITECTS . PROJECT MANAGERS . PROPERTY CONSULTANTS . CDM PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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Tel: 0151 708 6121 Fax: 0151 708 9141

## **FIGURE 04**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile  
Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet VI.12, published 1889. Scale  
1:2500@A4**



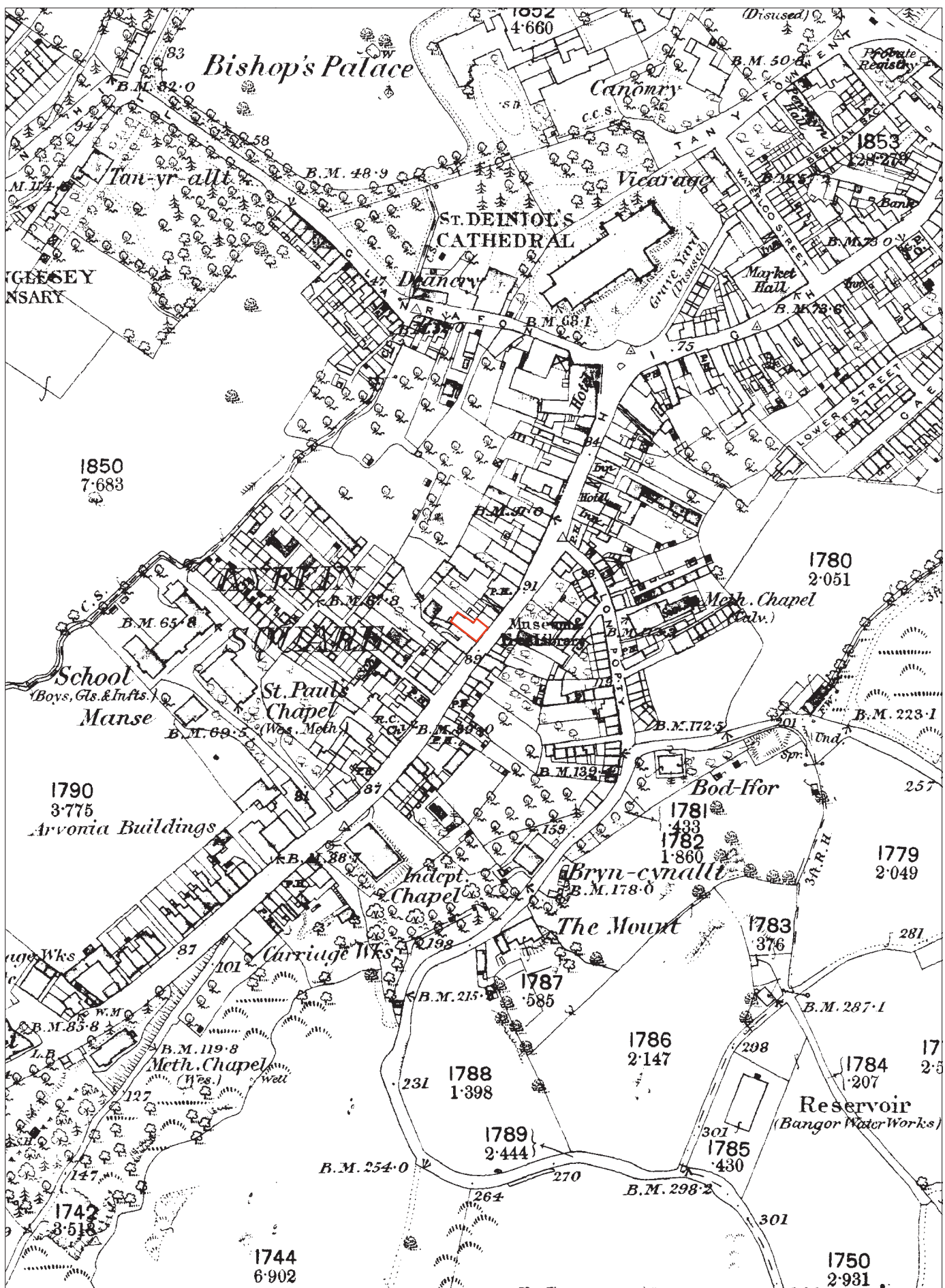


Figure 04: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet VI.12, published 1889. Scale 1:2500@A4

## **FIGURE 05**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch to 1-mile  
Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet VI.12, published 1911. Scale  
1:2500@A4**

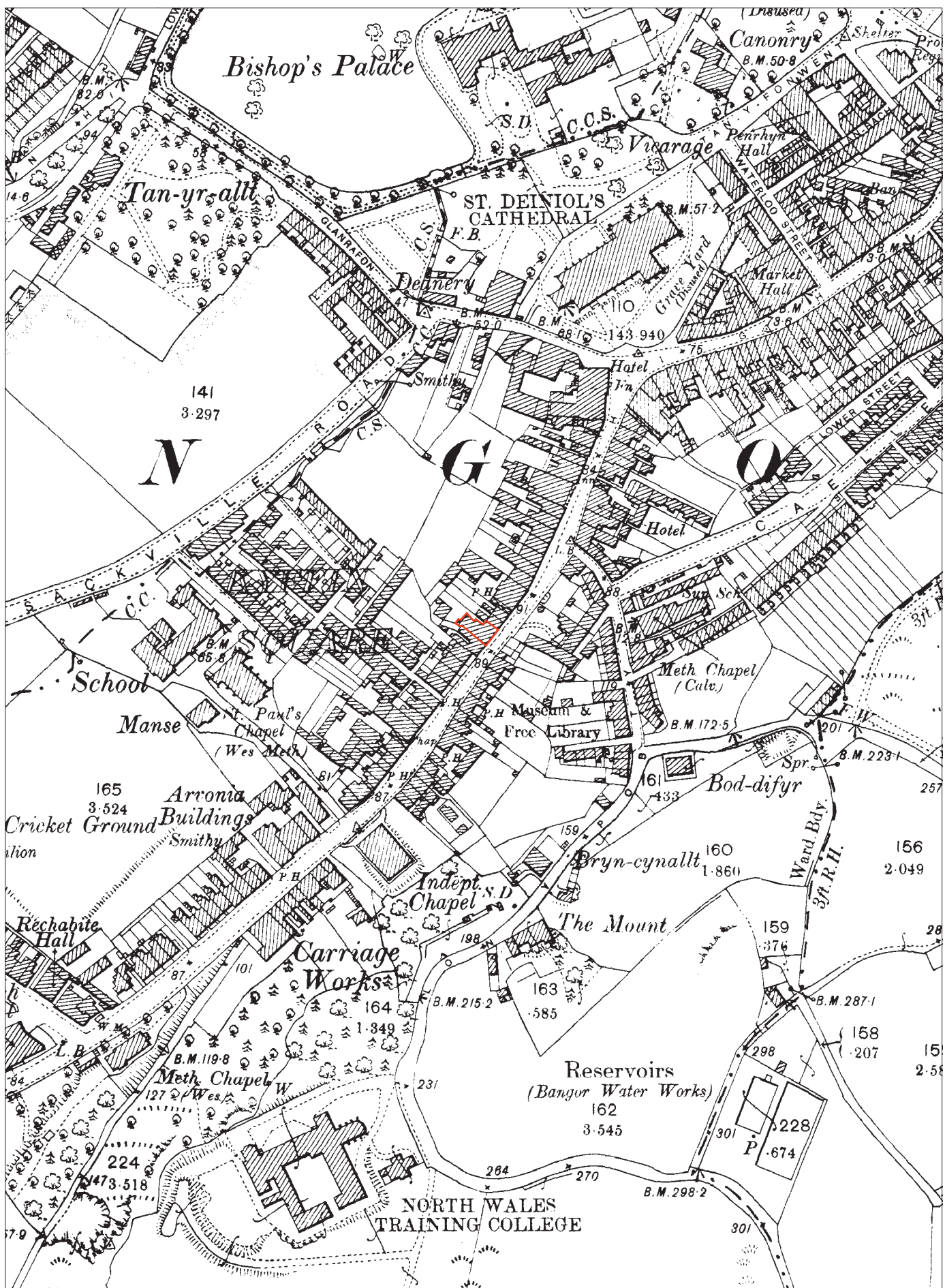


Figure 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet VI.12, published 1911. Scale 1:2500@A4

## **FIGURE 06**

**Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile  
Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet VI.12, published 1914. Scale  
1:2500@A4**





Figure 06: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet VI.12, published 1914. Scale 1:2500@A4





Plate 01: Remains of retaining 19th century wall - following removal by client - ; scale: 1x1m; View from NW (archive reference: G2719\_01).



Plate 02: Close-up view showing building materials - ; scale: 1x1m; View from NW (archive reference: G2719\_03).





Plate 3: View of area on street frontage behind the revetment wall, stripped onto (102); Scale: 1x1m; View from NE (archive reference: G2719\_12).



Plate 4: View of SW end of the raised area behind the revetment wall showing probable passageway beside former building; Scale: 1x1m; View from NW (archive reference: G2719\_13).





Plate 05: View of area on street frontage behind the revetment wall, stripped onto (102) - ; scale: 1x1m; View from SW (archive reference: G2719\_11).



Plate 06: Northern rendered portion of wall [107] revealed after removal of ramp - ; scale: 1x1m; View from SW (archive reference: G2719\_44).





Plate 07: Walls and machined slate flooring at SW end of building - ; scale: 1x1m; View from WNW (archive reference: G2719\_24).



Plate 08: Walls and machined slate flooring at SW end of building - ; scale: 1x1m; View from N (archive reference: G2719\_25).





Plate 09: Bricks and stone from wall 105 as viewed in E limit of excavation  
- ; scale: Not used; View from WNW (archive reference: G2719\_26).



Plate 10: Bricks and stone from wall 105 as viewed in E limit of excavation  
- ; scale: Not used; View from W (archive reference: G2719\_27).





Plate 11: Northern rendered portion of wall [107] revealed after removal of ramp - ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2719\_42).



Plate 12: Northern rendered portion of wall [107] revealed after removal of ramp - ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2719\_43).





Plate 13: Completion of 2nd spit, end of work on Wednesday 9th November - ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2719\_46).



Plate 14: Working shot of excavation of demolition deposits / made ground in NW corner of site - ; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2719\_55).

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation**



137 HIGH STREET, BANGOR, GWYNEDD (G2719)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number  
46230

*Prepared for*

*Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig*

*March 2022*



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

## 137 HIGH STREET, BANGOR, GWYNEDD (G2719)

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig* February 2022

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Watching Brief during a residential development at 137 High Street, Bangor, Gwynedd (NGR SH58017187; postcode: LL57 1NT; [Figure 01](#)). The development site encompasses a 560m<sup>2</sup> area and is bounded to the south-west by High Street, and to the northeast and southwest by residential buildings; the existing property has been demolished ahead of construction ([Figure 02](#)). The development will include the erection of a building to provide 12No. supported living residential flats, ground floor office space and associated development including car park to the rear ([Figure 03](#)), with construction scheduled from April 2022. The watching brief will monitor the intrusive groundworks and will be undertaken in accordance with planning application C20/0848/11/LL Conditions 11 and 12, as well as 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 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 medieval and post-medieval activity;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017);
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

## 1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

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

- Tom Fildes | [tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk](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 enquiry number for this project is GATHER1610 and the Event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is 46230.

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

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Information within the regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT), states that the site was formerly the location of an early 19th century town house (Primary Reference Number 67335), and had previously been identified as the former Vaynol Arms. Prior to demolition, 137 High Street in its most recent form, was a three-storey property of double pile form, with modifications undertaken over its lifetime removing the majority of any original or subsequent historic fixtures and fittings.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Watkin Jones to undertake an Historic Building Survey of 137 High Street in 2015 (Event Primary Reference Number 44960; Report CS00002). The recording work established that there were few surviving original features, and much of the building's historic character had been removed. While it is likely that the house plot may have been in existence by at least the early 17th century, there was no evidence for pre-19th century fabric within the existing structure.

### **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 groundworks during the construction of a building to provide 12No. supported living residential flats, ground floor office space and associated development including car park to the rear (Figure 02); the development site encompasses a 560m<sup>2</sup> area and is bounded to the south-west by High Street, and to the northeast and southwest by residential buildings; the existing property has been demolished.

The watching brief is currently scheduled from April 2022 and will be supported with sufficient desk-based research to aim interpretation of the results.

## 3.2 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. Structural evidence associated with the former building is expected to be identified at foundation level during the watching brief and will be an integral part of the archaeological investigation and recording. *The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used whenever possible during the groundworks;*
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices [I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- 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 **G2719\_001**. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups.
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;
- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.

Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim fieldwork report** will be submitted summarising the results of the mitigation, along with recommendations

for a post-excavation assessment and analysis (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

### 3.3 Human Remains

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

Non-fragmented skeletal remains will be excavated using wooden tools and collected and stored in polyethylene bags (with appropriate references for context, grave number, et al) and placed in a lidded cardboard archive box (note: separate boxes for each grave) and stored in a suitable manner within GAT premises. If significant quantities of human remains are encountered, a human osteologist should be contacted and appointed to advise the team during the fieldwork. The osteologist will be an external appointment: Dr. Genevieve Tellier | Tel: 01286 238827 | email: [northwalesosteology@outlook.com](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).



### **3.4 Ecofacts**

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

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

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

### 3.5 Artefacts

There are known findspots within the local and any diagnostic artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 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 (via *Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig* ) 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 Storiel.

### 3.6 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

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

### **3.7 Data Management Plan**

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

### 3.8 Reporting

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

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

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

### 3.9 Dissemination

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

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within one month of final report completion, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 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).

### 3.10 Selection Strategy

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

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

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



## 4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section with attendances on-site undertaken by a GAT Project Archaeologists. For the watching brief, a minimum of 2No Project Archaeologists 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 (*Cadnant Planning/T & J Jones*)
- 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 event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2022

### **7.2 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 21/06/2022

### **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-PSC10002389775/00

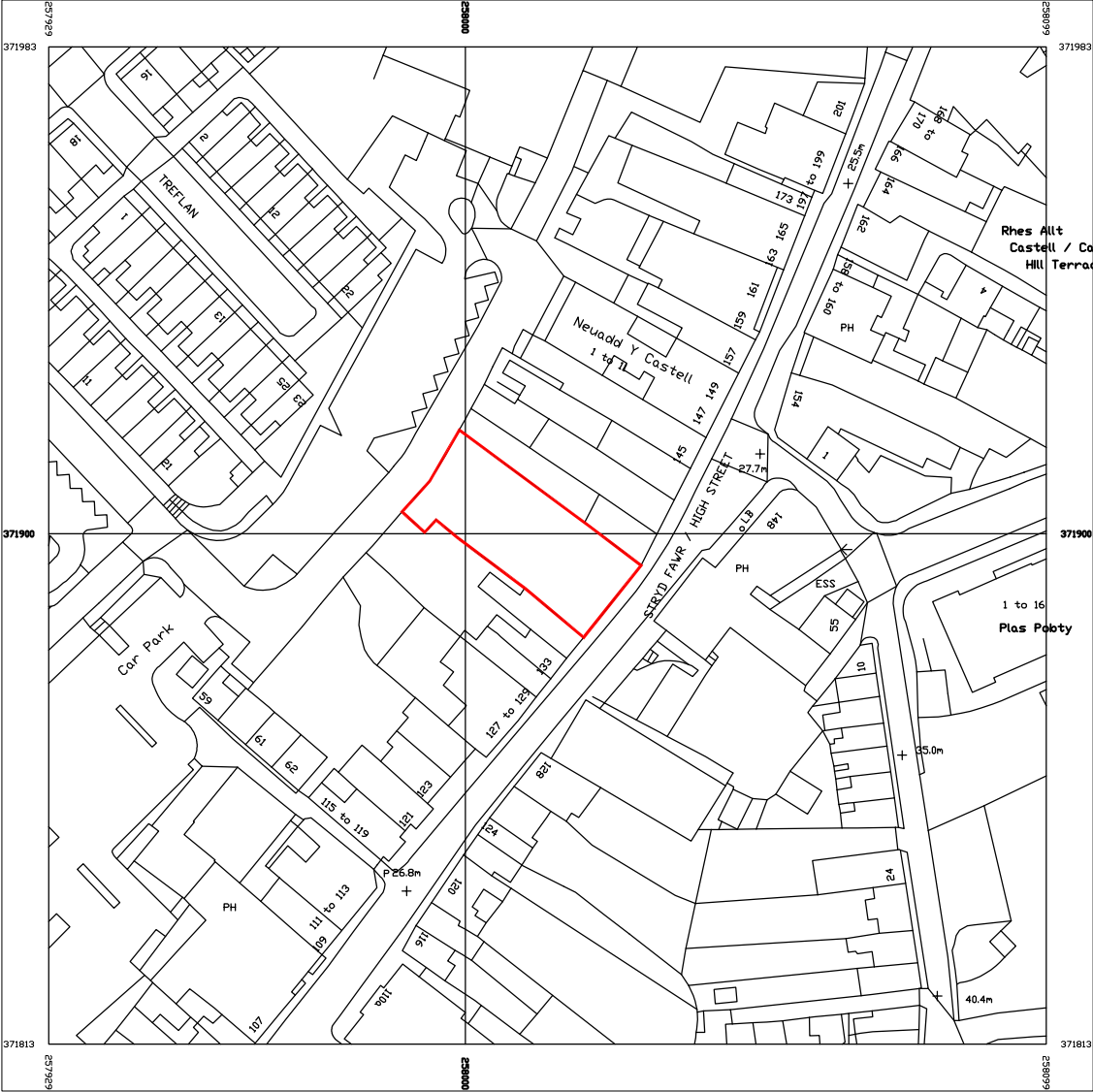
EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2022

## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

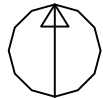
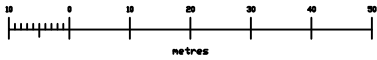
1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>)
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains
6. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects
7. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
8. English Heritage, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
9. Historic England, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
10. Historic England, 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1
13. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, First aid for finds (3rd edition)
14. Wardell Armstrong, 2015. 137 HIGH STREET, BANGOR, GWYNEDD. HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY PROJECT CODE: CS00002

## **FIGURE 01**

**Reproduction of BYA Architects Drawing No. 1914/LP01: Site Location Plan.**



Serial number 192303  
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without the prior permission of Ordnance Survey



REVISIONS DATE

DWG TITLE Site Location Plan

JOB 137 High Street,  
BANGOR

CLIENT ADRA

SCALE 1/1250 DWG No

DRAWN KB DATE 01.09.2020 1914/LP01

B Y A

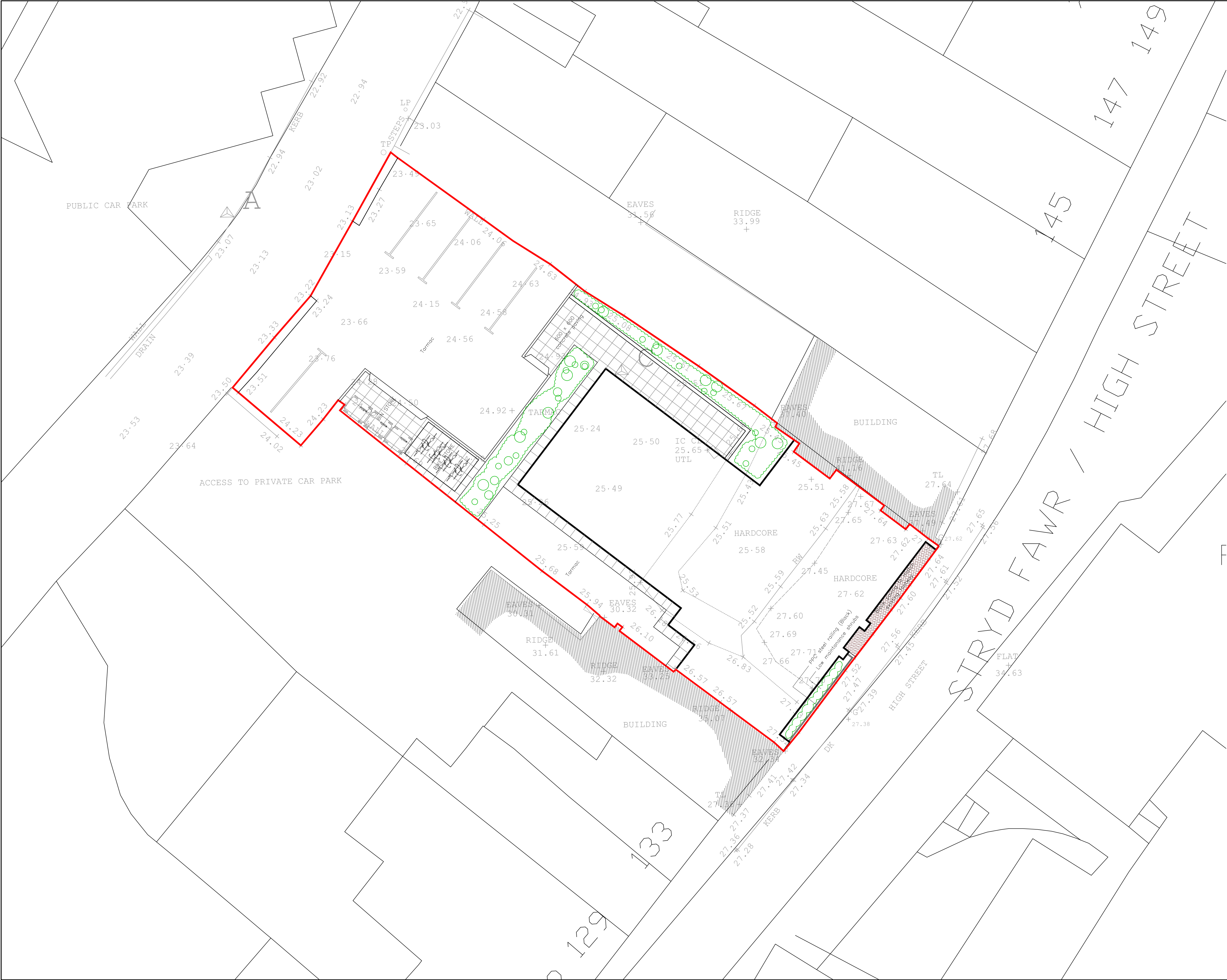
ARCHITECTS, PROJECT MANAGERS, PROPERTY CONSULTANTS, CDM PLANNING CONSULTANTS

B Y A Limited  
Allna House, 10 St Vincent Street, Liverpool, L3 5XW  
Tel: 0151 708 6121 Fax: 0151 708 9141



## **FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of BYA Architects Drawing No. 1914/10: Site Plan.**



This Drawing is Copyright  
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

NOTES

REVISIONS

DATE

DWG TITLE			Site Plan		
JOB			137 High Street, BANGOR		
CLIENT			ADRA		
SCALE		1:100@A1 1:200@A3		DWG No 1914/10	
DRAWN	KB	DATE	04.09.2020		

B

Y

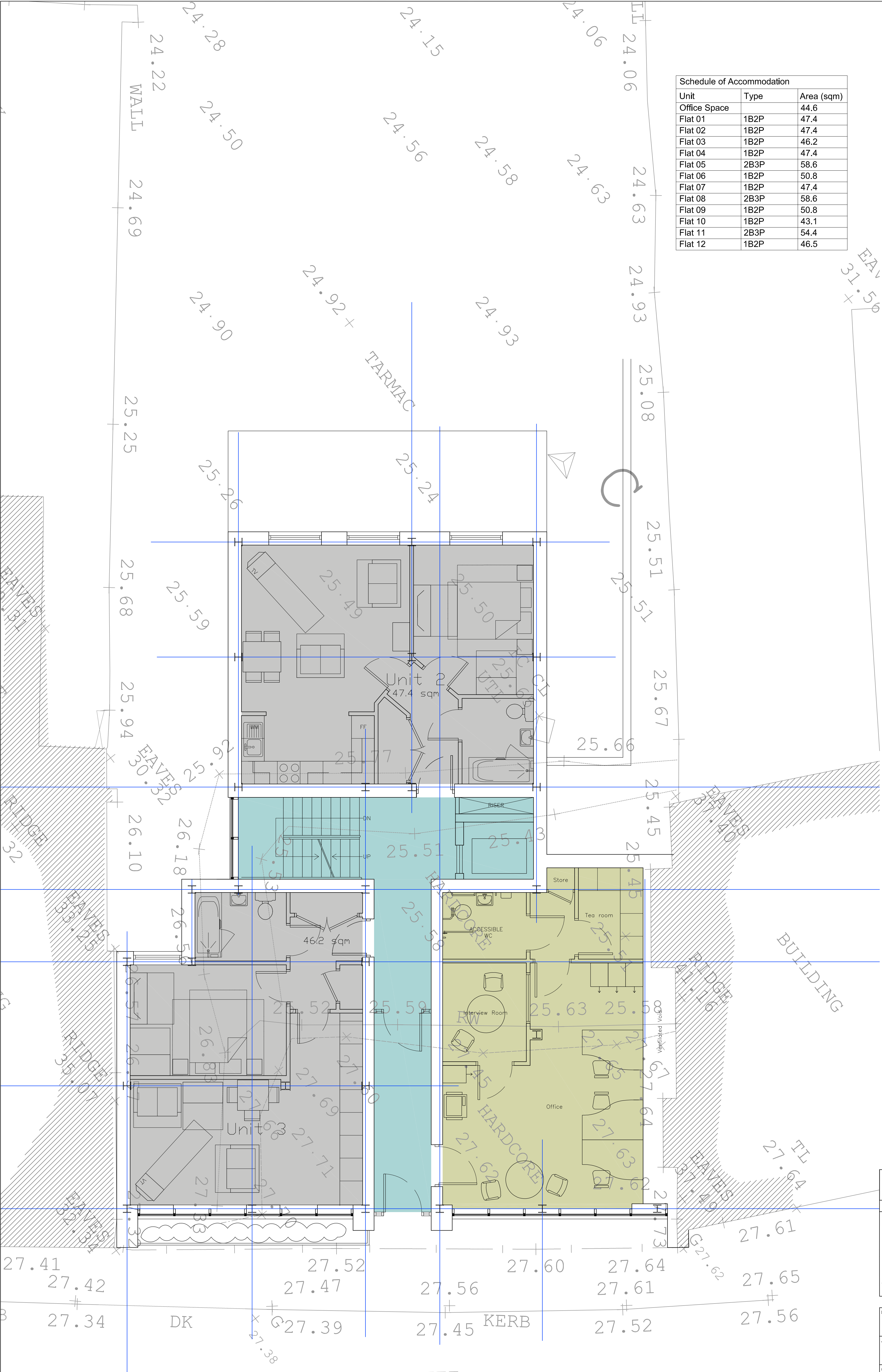
A

### **FIGURE 03**

**Reproduction of BYA Architects Drawing No. 1914/03B: Ground Floor Plan.**



Schedule of Accommodation		
Unit	Type	Area (sqm)
Office Space		44.6
Flat 01	1B2P	47.4
Flat 02	1B2P	47.4
Flat 03	1B2P	46.2
Flat 04	1B2P	47.4
Flat 05	2B3P	58.6
Flat 06	1B2P	50.8
Flat 07	1B2P	47.4
Flat 08	2B3P	58.6
Flat 09	1B2P	50.8
Flat 10	1B2P	43.1
Flat 11	2B3P	54.4
Flat 12	1B2P	46.5



This Drawing is Copyright  
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

NOTES

B Windows added to match elevations 27/08/20  
A Office accommodation updated, chimney breasts squared off 06/08/20

DWG TITLE  
Ground Floor

JOB  
137 High Street,  
BANGOR

CLIENT  
ADRA

SCALE  
1:50@A1  
1:100@A3

DWG No  
1914/02B

DRAWN  
KB

DATE  
27.07.2020

B Y A

ARCHITECTS . PROJECT MANAGERS . PROPERTY CONSULTANTS . CDM PLANNING CONSULTANTS

B Y A Limited  
Alina House, 10 St Vincent Street, Liverpool, L3 5XW  
Tel: 0151 708 6121 Fax: 0151 708 9141

## **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**

# G2719\_137\_High\_Street\_Bangor

## 23/03/2022 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	22/03/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	22/03/2022
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig	n/a

##### 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) has been asked by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to prepare a written scheme of investigation ( ) for an Archaeological Watching Brief during a residential development at 137 High Street, Bangor, Gwynedd (NGR SH58017187; postcode: LL57 1NT; WSI Figure 01). The development site encompasses a 560m<sup>2</sup> area and is bounded to the south-west by High Street, and to the northeast and southwest by residential buildings; the existing property has been demolished ahead of construction (WSI Figure 02). The development will include the erection of a building to provide 12No. supported living residential flats, ground floor office space and associated development including car park to the rear (WSI Figure 03), with construction scheduled from April 2022. The watching brief will monitor the intrusive groundworks and will be undertaken in accordance with planning application C20/0848/11/LL Conditions 11 and 12.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. 137 High Street, Bangor Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief (G2719).

# 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 re-productions 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 for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiell, 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 Storiell.

### 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	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2719_01	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Remains of retaining 19th cen. wall - following removal by client	NW	1x1m	Bethan Jones	14/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2719_02	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Close-up view showing fabrication	NW	1x1m	Bethan Jones	14/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_03	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Close-up view showing building materials	NW	1x1m	Bethan Jones	14/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2719_04	137_High_ Street_Bangor	View of foundation of 19th cen. building.	S	1x1m	Bethan Jones	14/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_05	137_High_ Street_Bangor	General view of the ground reduction of the ground between retaining wall and the rear of the plot	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_06	137_High_ Street_Bangor	General shot showing the ground reduction	SW	Not used	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_07	137_High_ Street_Bangor	General view of ground reduction in SW corner of plot	NE	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_08	137_High_ Street_Bangor	View of rubble stone in the SW corner of the paved area, behind the revetment wall, possible building rubble of southern gable	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_09	137_High_ Street_Bangor	General shots showing soil (101) being stripped onto clay (102)	SW	Not used	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_10	137_High_ Street_Bangor	General view from the NW showing the ground reduction of on site at the rear of the plot	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	



PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2719_11	137_High_Street_Bangor	View of area on street frontage behind the revetment wall, stripped onto (102)	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2719_12	137_High_Street_Bangor	View of area on street frontage behind the revetment wall, stripped onto (102)	NE	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2719_13	137_High_Street_Bangor	View of SW end of the raised area behind the revetment wall showing probable passageway beside former building	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2719_14	137_High_Street_Bangor	Detail view showing the probable location of the former SW gable end to the former street frontage building	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_15	137_High_Street_Bangor	View of the retaining wall showing how it is keyed into the adjacent building to a considerable height	S	Not used	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_16	137_High_Street_Bangor	General view of the development plot at 137 High Street from rear	NW	Not used	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_17	137_High_Street_Bangor	General view of 137 High street - angled view showing the adjacent elevation to the north	S	Not used	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_18	137_High_Street_Bangor	General view of 137 High street - angled view showing the adjacent elevation to the south	NE	Not used	Robert Evans	15/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_19	137_High_Street_Bangor	Site prior to start of works	NE	Not used	Neil McGuinness	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_20	137_High_Street_Bangor	Site prior to start of works	S	Not used	Neil McGuinness	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2719_21	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Site prior to start of works	NW	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_22	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Works underway, possible wall foundations identified	SW	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_23	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Walls and machined slate flooring at SW end of building	WNW	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_24	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Walls and machined slate flooring at SW end of building	WNW	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2719_25	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Walls and machined slate flooring at SW end of building	N	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2719_26	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Bricks and stone from wall 105 as viewed in E limit of excavation	WNW	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2719_27	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Bricks and stone from wall 105 as viewed in E limit of excavation	W	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2719_28	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Working shot of ground being reduced on SW side of excavation area	NE	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_29	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Working shot of ground being reduced on SW side of excavation area	S	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_30	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Working shot of ground being reduced on NE side of excavation area	S	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2719_31	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Surviving length of original back wall [107] of early phase building	WNW	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_32	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Surviving length of original back wall [107] of early phase building	W	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_33	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Surviving length of original back wall [107] of early phase building	SW	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_34	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Record of progress, end of day 2	SW	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	04/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_35	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Site clearance progress, Monday 7th November	E	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	07/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_36	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Excavation of 2nd spit through deposits to the rear of the former building	NE	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	07/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_37	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Wall [105] following cutting back of baulk during removal of second spit	WNW	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	07/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_38	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Wall [105] following cutting back of baulk during removal of second spit	NW	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	07/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_39	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Record of excavation progress at end of work on Monday 7th November	NW	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	07/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_40	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Record of excavation progress at end of work on Monday 7th November	WNW	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	07/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2719_41	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Commencement of excavation of 2nd spit through made ground/demolition rubble/natural on NE side of area	NE	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	09/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_42	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Northern rendered portion of wall [107] revealed after removal of ramp	WNW	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	09/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2719_43	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Northern rendered portion of wall [107] revealed after removal of ramp	W	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	09/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2719_44	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Northern rendered portion of wall [107] revealed after removal of ramp	SW	1x1m	Neil McGuinnes	09/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06
G2719_45	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Completion of 2nd spit, end of work on Wednesday 9th November	N	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	09/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_46	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Completion of 2nd spit, end of work on Wednesday 9th November	E	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	09/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2719_47	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Thirid spit through natural deposits begun, not archaeologically monitored	NE	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	10/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_48	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Site at culmination of this part of watching brief	NW	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	10/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_49	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Site at culmination of this part of watching brief	NW	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	10/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_50	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Site at culmination of this part of watching brief	NE	Not used	Neil McGuinnes	10/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2719_51	137_High_ Street_Bangor	View of site showing progress of works on return visit on 15/11/22	SE	Not used	Neil McGuinness	15/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_52	137_High_ Street_Bangor	View of site showing progress of works on return visit on 15/11/22	NW	Not used	Neil McGuinness	15/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_53	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Demolition deposits / made ground in NW corner of site prior to ground reduction	SE	1x1m	Neil McGuinness	15/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_54	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Demolition deposits / made ground in NW corner of site during ground reduction	E	Not used	Neil McGuinness	15/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_55	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Working shot of excavation of demolition deposits / made ground in NW corner of site	SE	Not used	Neil McGuinness	15/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2719_56	137_High_ Street_Bangor	Working shot of excavation of demolition deposits / made ground in NW corner of site	W	Not used	Neil McGuinness	15/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_57	137_High_ Street_Bangor	NW corner of site following removal of demolition deposits	SE	1x1m	Neil McGuinness	15/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_58	137_High_ Street_Bangor	NW corner of site following removal of demolition deposits	S	1x1m	Neil McGuinness	15/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2719_59	137_High_ Street_Bangor	NW corner of site following removal of demolition deposits	W	1x1m	Neil McGuinness	15/11/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Register**



Context Number	Description	Initials	Date
101	Mid-dark orangey brown silt clay mixed with bioturbation and building rubble	RE	15/6/2022
102	Mid-yellowish brown with small to medium sized (angular) stones. May be natural or made-up ground	RE	15/6/2022
103	Natural yellow/orange sandy clay	NMc	04/11/2022
104	Mortared stone wall	NMc	04/11/2022
105	Rendered brick and stone wall	NMc	04/11/2022
106	Slate slab flooring	NMc	04/11/2022
107	Surviving former back wall of building	NMc	04/11/2022

## **APPENDIX IV**

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

# G2719\_137\_High\_Street\_Bangor

## 23/03/2022 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

<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>Date Contacted</b>
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	GAT Historic Environment Record	22/03/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	22/03/2022
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig	n/a

##### 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) has been asked by Adra (Tai) Cyfyngedig to prepare a written scheme of investigation () for an Archaeological Watching Brief during a residential development at 137 High Street, Bangor, Gwynedd (NGR SH58017187; postcode: LL57 1NT; WSI Figure 01). The development site encompasses a 560m<sup>2</sup> area and is bounded to the south-west by High Street, and to the northeast and southwest by residential buildings; the existing property has been demolished ahead of construction (WSI Figure 02). The development will include the erection of a building to provide 12No. supported living residential flats, ground floor office space and associated development including car park to the rear (WSI Figure 03), with construction scheduled from April 2022. The watching brief will monitor the intrusive groundworks and will be undertaken in accordance with planning application C20/0848/11/LL Conditions 11 and 12.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. 137 High Street, Bangor Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief (G2719).

# 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 re-productions 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		Section 3.	
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Bulk Finds

### 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 for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiell, 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 Storiell.

### 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



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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