Former Trearddur Bay cricket ground, Caergybi

Archaeological Watching Brief

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Former Trearddur Bay cricket ground, Caergybi

Archaeological Watching Brief

Project No. G1808

Report No. 1143

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

September 2013

Written by: Rob Evans

Illustration by: John Roberts

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Achaeolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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SUMMARY

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

The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the local services/drains. The local services utilised the footprint of an existing Dŵr Cymru main, albeit at a shallower depth, and it was observed that the local service was excavated through disturbed ground associated with the Dŵr Cymru main.

The development site will utilise existing made ground and the development will be set on piles rather than open excavation footings. Based on this approach, it is not expected that the suspected buried soils and/or peat levels will be exposed by this approach, and, whilst the development is still underway, GAT recommends that further attendance will not elucidate further any evidence for buried deposits.

However, as a caveat, it is recommended that should the current development plan be altered or deep excavation is required to assist the piling works that the watching brief is continued to observe this and an amended report submitted.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by *S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* to undertake an archaeological watching brief during enabling groundworks associated with a new housing development located on the site of the old cricket field, Trearddur Bay (PRN **1721**; NGR **SH25767898**; Figure 01; Plates 01 and 02).

The watching brief was commissioned further to an agreed project design submitted by GAT (February 2012; cf. Appendix I) to monitor all groundworks associated with the piling and services/drains.

Prior to undertaking the watching brief, the client has informed GAT that piling will be completed from "raised ground levels and that all services and drains will be in the raised ground…(and that) Welsh Water have laid deep foul sewer drains across the site in both directions" (*S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* correspondence received 19/01/12).

Further *S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* correspondence received 01/02/12 stated that:

a) The raising of the site levels will be achieved with imported materials. The whole of the existing site will be raised by a depth of 1200mm to the front of the site levelling off to a depth of 1800mm to the rear. These measurements have been calculated from the original site survey.

b) The maximum depth for main services i.e. electricity, gas, B.T. & Water is 1000mm. Foul drainage pipes and surface water pipes are to be a maximum depth of 1100mm.

1.1 Specifications

The watching brief was completed to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2008).

Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) must approve a copy of this report and any further iteration.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following information has been reproduced from Davidson, A. 2003 **GAT Report 502**. For the location of site listed below local to the scheme, cf. Figure 01.

2.1 Introduction

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

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

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

2.2 Archaeological Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Geological Background

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

2.5 The study area

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

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

The watching brief was completed on the 31st January 2013 when GAT was invited to site to inspect a *c.*65.0m long excavated service trench designed to facilitate a new residential development on the site of the former Trearddur Bay cricket ground (Figure 01). For a description of the observations made, q.v. para. 4.0.

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

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

4.0 RESULTS

The watching brief, carried out on 31st January 2013 examined the excavation of the *c.*65m long drainage and sewerage service trenches at the site of a housing development at the old cricket ground, Trearddur Bay (cf. Plates 05 to 08).

The watching brief recorded the extent and content of the trench, which was excavated through imported material. The trench measured between *c.*0.75m in width and 1.0m in depth and was excavated by a rubber tracked excavator. The imported material comprised a thick silt-rich deposit that included a light yellowish brown sand, silty soil and clusters of gravel. There was some modern rubbish, as inclusions within the soil matrix. The ground appeared to be entirely disturbed, with no archaeological or geological horizons observed. Based on received information (*S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors*), the alignment of the service trench followed the same alignment as a Dŵr Cymru main buried at a greater depth in 2008.

A 3.6m^2 excavated area around a Dŵr Cymru inspection chamber was also recorded (Plates 03 and 04). The excavation was completed through imported material and disturbance associated with Dŵr Cymru works and was completed to a depth of approximately 1.6 to 1.8 metres (made ground was extant to a depth of 2.1m), to expose the concrete side walls of the chamber (Plates 03 and 04).

No evidence for the suspected buried deposits was identified within the observed areas; this reflected the use of existing service routes and made ground for the excavation works.

5.0 CONCLUSION

No archaeological or geological horizons were identified during the archaeological watching brief carried out during the enabling works on the housing development site at the former cricket ground, Trearddur Bay. This was primarily due to the excavations utilising existing service routes, viz. those excavated by Dŵr Cymru in 2008 and made ground/imported material.

As no undisturbed soils were observed it was not possible to determine the presence of buried spoils deposits or peats on the site. It is possible that if deeper excavation were carried out, or in undisturbed areas, then deposits could be encountered. At present the ensuing building works will use piling rather than open excavation for footings. Based on the service trench observations it is not recommended that further watching brief monitoring is required for the piling stage. The only caveat to this is that if the design changes and open excavation is required, or the piling works necessitate deep excavation, then a watching brief is resumed to monitor this activity.

6.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

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

S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors correspondence received 19/01/12

S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors correspondence received 01/02/12

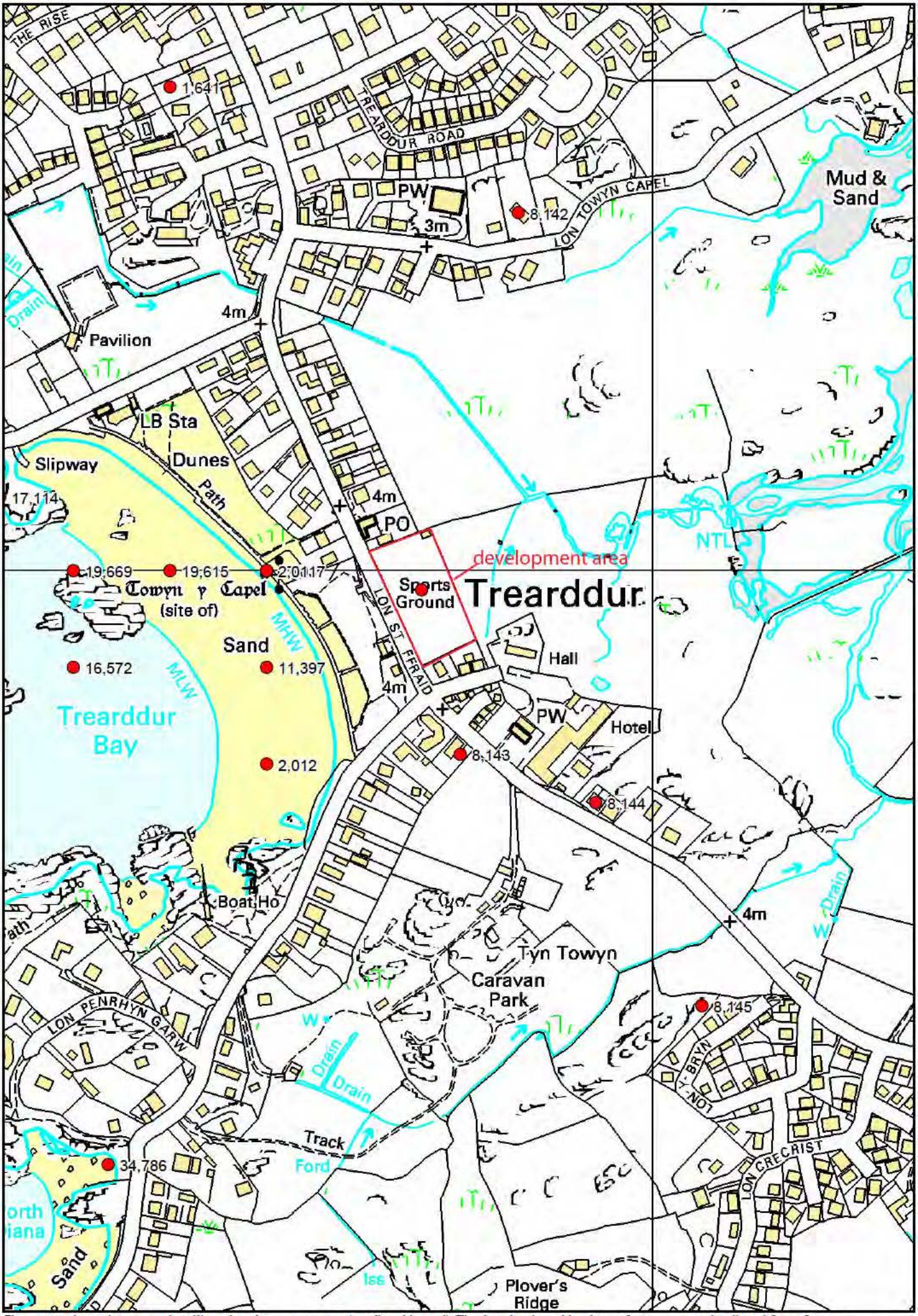

Figure 01: Location map detailing development zone (outlined in red). The local cultural heritage features are also listed for reference.
Map based on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey County Series Maps SH27NE; scale 1:5000@A4.

Plate 01 - View east of former Trearddur Bay cricket ground/proposed development site, locating site of service drainage work

Plate 02 - View north of former Trearddur Bay cricket ground/proposed development site, locating site of service drainage work

Plate 03- View southeast of exposed Dwr Cymru inspection chmaber (completed 2008) and associated disturbance. The excavation zone around the chamber was re-dug to accommodate the 2013 drainage works for housing development. Mean depth was 1600mm (Scale in backround is 1000mm).

Plate 04 - View south of exposed Dwr Cymru inspection chmaber (completed 2008) and associated disturbance. The excavation zone around the chamber was re-dug to accommodate the 2013 drainage works for housing development. Mean depth was 1600mm

Plate 05 - View northeast of serivce pipe trench (length: 35.0m; depth: 1000mm). Trench excavated into imported material and not local sand deposits

Plate 06 - View west of partly backfilled service drainage trench/new inspection chamber (length: 30.0m; depth: 1000mm). Trench excavated into imported material and not local sand deposits.

Plate 07 - northwest facing section of new service trench, detailing made ground deposit (imported material). Mean trench depth was 1000mm.

Plate 08 - View west of partly backfilled service drainage trench leading toward Lon St Ffraid (length: 30.0m; depth: 1000mm). Trench excavated into imported material and not local sand deposits.

APPENDIX I

Reproduction of project design submitted by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust February 2012

THE OLD CRICKET GROUND
TREARDDUR BAY

PROJECT DESIGN FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

Mr S V Owen

February 2012

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

THE OLD CRICKET GROUND, TREARDDUR BAY, YNYS MON

PROJECT DESIGN FOR WATCHING BRIEF (G1808)

Prepared for S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors, February 2012

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THE OLD CRICKET GROUND, TREARDDUR BAY, YNYS MON

PROJECT DESIGN FOR WATCHING BRIEF (G1808)

Prepared for S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors, February 2012

1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by *S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* to provide a cost and project design for completing an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new housing development located on the site of the old cricket field, Trearddur Bay (centred on NGR **SH25767898**).

The watching brief will monitor the proposed development foundation level groundworks; in particular all groundworks associated with the piling and services/drains.

The client has informed GAT that piling will be completed from "raised ground levels and that all services and drains will be in the raised ground…(and that) Welsh Water have laid deep foul sewer drains across the site in both directions" (*S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* correspondence received 19/01/12) (cf. para.3.1).

Further *S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* correspondence received 01/02/12 stated that:

a) The raising of the site levels will be achieved with imported materials. The whole of the existing site will be raised by a depth of 1200mm to the front of the site levelling off to a depth of 1800mm to the rear. These measurements have been calculated from the original site survey.

b) The maximum depth for main services i.e. electricity, gas, B.T. & Water is 1000mm. Foul drainage pipes and surface water pipes are to be a maximum depth of 1100mm.

Based on this information, the groundworks are not expected to exceed the imported material.

1.1 Specifications

This design will conform to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2008).

A mitigation brief has not been prepared for this scheme by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS) but it is recommended that the content of this design is approved by GAPS.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological assessment of the site has been completed (Davidson, A. 2003. GAT Report **502**), in which it was recommended that a watching brief be undertaken to record any archaeological deposits encountered during construction. In particular, it was anticipated that construction may have an impact upon buried soils and/or peat levels that are known from excavations undertaken on an adjoining medieval cemetery.

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

The **watching brief** will consist of the following:

- Supervision of non-archaeological excavation works; specifically the piling and services/drainage programme.

- A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological structures and deposits that may be revealed.

- Preparation of full archive report.

The watching brief will monitor:

- The development footprint during piling and services/drains works. Based on information received (cf. para. 1.0) that the piling and services will be completed through imported material; then the watching brief will be limited to a brief visit to inspect and record the works and the methodology used.

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

The subsequent report should include:

1. A copy of the agreed specification;

2. A location plan;

3. A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological structures and deposits that may be revealed, including full dimensional and descriptive detail;

4. Discussion of the archaeological significance and research potential of any findings;

5. A full bibliography of sources consulted.

3.2 Definition of an archaeological watching brief

(Reproduced from *Institute for Archaeologists 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief)*

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

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

An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according the IFA. 22008. *Institute for Archaeologists 2001& 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief:*

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

A **partial** watching brief has been recommended by GAT, to be completed during piling/service trench groundworks.

Based on the client correspondence (cf. para.1.0) that piling and services/drains will be completed from made ground and not from original surface level; it is anticipated that the potential for investigating below ground deposits is very limited. Therefore, the watching brief will be limited to briefly inspecting the works to confirm the methodology used vs. the below ground potential.

It is assumed at this stage that the imported material will be placed directly on the existing ground level and no preparation works involving landscaping et al will be undertaken on the existing ground surface prior to the import of material. If this is to change or the piling methodology is altered to require deeper excavation into the original ground surface the watching brief methodology will be revised.

3.3 Purpose of a watching brief

The purpose of a watching brief is:

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

The objective of a watching brief is:

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

3.4 Occurrence

A watching brief may arise:

- in response to a development which threatens the archaeological resource

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

3.5 Methodology

3.5.1. Archaeological Watching Brief

- **The watching brief is to be undertaken in a manner that allows for the immediate cessation of the groundworks for the recording of archaeological evidence. This will involve close liaison between the archaeologist and the site agent.**

- If significant archaeological deposits are identified they will be manually cleaned, excavated and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features.

- Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey. The photographic record will be maintained, using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution. Photographic identification boards should also be used.

- The archive will then be held by GAT under an appropriate project number (**G1808**).

4.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

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

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

If necessary, relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10.0 litres and maximum of 30.0 litres) for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts. If peat deposits are encountered then agreement will be reached between GAT, the Client and GAPS on an appropriate sampling/analysis strategy.

6.0 HUMAN REMAINS

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

7.0 SMALL FINDS

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

8.0 PROCESSING DATA, ILLUSTRATION, REPORT AND ARCHIVING

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

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Methods and techniques
- Archaeological Background
- Description of the results of the watching brief
- Summary and conclusions
- Bibliography of sources consulted.

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

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within six months of the completion of the project. All digital data will be written to CD-ROM and stored with the paper archive.

- one or more copies (as required) will be sent to the client

- one or more electronic copies (as required) will be sent to GAPS

- one copy sent to the Historic Environment Record Archaeologist for the area (HER, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT

- copies of all key digital files on optical media should be provided to GAPS and the Regional HER, including report, photographs, scans of maps etc.

- a copy of the report and/or digital files on optical media should be provided to the National Monument Record (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ) dependant upon their requirements.

9.0 STAFF

The project will be supervised by John Roberts, Acting Head of Contracts at the Trust, who has working in professional archaeology for over 12 years, including archaeological programmes for major road contracts, pipeline construction and new development sites. The work will be carried out by fully trained Project Archaeologists who are experienced in conducting watching briefs and working with contractors and earth moving machinery. (Full CV's are available upon request).

10.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

The Trust subscribes to the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Policy as defined in **Health and Safety in Field Archaeology** (1999).

11.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance - Aviva Policy 24765101CHC/00045

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £5m in any one occurrence
- Hire-in Plant Insurance: £50,000.00 any one item;
  £250,000.00 any one claim

The current period expires 21/06/12

Professional Indemnity Insurance – RSA Insurance Plc P8531NAECE/1028

- Limit of Indemnity £5,000,000 any one claim

The current period expires 22/07/12

12.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

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

S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors correspondence received 19/01/12

S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors correspondence received 01/02/12

THE OLD CRICKET GROUND, TREARDDUR BAY, YNYS MON

PROJECT DESIGN FOR WATCHING BRIEF (G1808)

Prepared for Selwyn Owen, February 2012

COST ESTIMATE

Based on current information received (*S. V. Owen Ltd. Building Contractors* correspondence dated 19/01/12 & 01/02/12), the piling and services/drains will be completed from imported made ground and not from original surface level. Therefore, the watching brief will be limited to briefly inspecting the works to confirm the methodology used vs. the below ground potential.

All costs are based on a £30/hour rate (within 7.5 hour working day)

1. Watching Brief (travel and direct costs included)

One member of staff for up to one day	£225.00
2. Report	
One member of staff for up to one day	£225.00
TOTAL	**£450.00**

VAT will be added at the appropriate rate

Please note the following:

- The Trust will not be held responsible for any delays to the work programme resulting from the discovery of archaeological sites or finds.
- The cost quoted does not include examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the watching brief, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. Contingency costs can be provided for these if required.
- The estimated time is for a watching brief only, and does not include time for detailed excavation of any complex archaeological remains which may be found during the watching brief. Examination of these would have to be the subject of a new project design.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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