

CYNLLUN VIP ERYRI/ SNOWDONIA VIP SCHEME

BRIFF GWYLIO ARCHAEOLOEGOL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

CYNLLUN VIP ERYRI/ SNOWDONIA VIP SCHEME

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol / Archaeological Watching Brief

Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 46090

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Ym mis Mai 2021, comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Dŵr Cymru i gynnal briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod ymchwiliadau i dyllau prawf ar gyfer Cynllun Gwella Gweledol Cenedlaethol Grid Eryri. Cloddiwyd 4 pwll prawf, a chafodd 3 ohonynt eu monitro'n archeolegol. Roedd dau bwll wedi'u lleoli mewn cae llawn dwr ac wedi gorlifo ar unwaith wrth gloddio. Ni nodwyd unrhyw weddillion archeolegol yn ystod y briff gwylio.

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In May 2021, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Dŵr Cymru to undertake an archaeological watching brief during trial hole investigations for the National Grid Snowdonia Visual Improvement Scheme. Four trial pits were excavated, 3 of which were monitored archaeologically. Two pits were located in a waterlogged field and flooded immediately on excavation. No archaeological remains were noted during the watching brief.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Dŵr Cymru to undertake an archaeological watching brief during trial hole investigations for the National Grid Snowdonia Visual Improvement Scheme. The investigation is located north of Llandecwyn, Gwynedd, in a field to the east of the A496 road (NGR SH62273781; postcode LL47 6YL; [Figure 01](#)). As detailed in National Grid drawing no. *PDD-33494-TUN-023* ([Figure 02](#)), there were initially 8 trial holes planned though only 4 excavated with 3 monitored. The trial holes were excavated to the crown of the water mains that run across the field from west to east; the water mains are a 32mm distribution main and a 250mm raw water main. The investigation works were undertaken during May 2021.

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

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

The watching brief was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation prepared by GAT ([Appendix I](#)). The HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1431 and the Event Primary Reference Number is 46090

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 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

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

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site. The objective would be to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. Local archaeological activity includes prehistoric settlement and post-medieval transport, land management and agriculture;
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

2 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record confirmed that there are no known archaeological sites, features or findspots within the confines of investigation area. The local area is characterised by post-medieval agricultural activity, land improvement and transport, as well as prehistoric settlement. The following archaeological assets are known within the local, referenced via Primary Reference Number (PRN).

PRN	PERIOD	NAME	Type	NGR
33921	Post-Medieval	Channelled Stream, south of Bron y Garth	Water Channel	SH62233779
65391	Post-Medieval	Milepost to north of Llandecwyn	Milepost	SH62393792
33920	Post-Medieval	Embankment and Ditch, south of Bron y Garth	Embankment	SH62253780
6152	Prehistoric	Hut Circle and Walling, Y Garth	Hut Circle	SH62293803

- The channelled stream (PRN 33921) is located c.50m southwest of the investigation area and was part of land improvement, to improve the land from salt marsh to good quality pasture land and likely to have been carried out between 1770 and 1840. (Evans 2010).
- The milepost (PRN 65391) is located c.150m northeast of the investigation area, along the A496 road, and is likely to date from the 19th century.
- The embankment and ditch (PRN 33920) is located to the immediate west of the investigation area and comprises a ditched embankment, with drainage ditch parallel to a slate embankment, which formed the sub base for the 1833 Turnpike Road leading from Harlech to Maentwrog. It was created owing to the need to create a secure base as the road crossed the former salt marsh area on the edge of Traeth Bach. (Evans 2010).
- The prehistoric hut circle and walling (PRN 6152), is located c. 185m north of the investigation area.

A brief examination of the First and Third Edition Merionethshire County Series map sheet XL.14 (published 1889 and 1916 respectively), shows little variation between historic mapping and current mapping, with the A496 route unchanged and the area characterised by agricultural fields. The visible differences are limited mainly to the expansion of settlement around Llandecwyn and the establishment of the Cilfor water treatment works.

3 METHODOLOGY

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 results in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020). The ground investigation works were undertaken by a contractor on behalf of Dŵr Cymru during May 2021 and continued for 3 days. There were 4 trial hole locations, designed to target the route of a 32mm distribution water main and a 250mm raw water main. The trial holes were conducted to the crown of the water mains that runs across the field from west to east. All trial hole locations were accessed by a dedicated trackway which is to be laid for the duration of the investigation works.

The watching brief monitored the investigation works to the limit of excavation. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used, where practical, and that the archaeologist must be allowed to halt investigation works to investigate any archaeological deposits or features exposed.

- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record was maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix II](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system runs from G2661_001 to G2661_016.
- During the watching brief all attendances were recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas;.

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 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).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The excavations took place between the 11th and 13th of May 2021. The waterlogged nature of the field necessitated the use of bog matting in order to access the locations of trial pits 2-4. An 8 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used to excavate the test pits. Initially 8 test pits were planned grouped in pairs across the site (Figure 02). Trial pit 1 was located adjacent to tower 27 on the eastern side of the site. Trial Pit 2 was located over the most western test pit locations. Trial pits 3 & 4 were located in the centre of the scheme, over the proposed electric cable route.

4.2 Access Ramp

An access ramp was constructed through the rubble embankment in order to lay bog matting across the field to trial pits 2-4 (Plate 01). The vegetation and approximately 0.10m of topsoil was removed from the southern section of the access ramp adjacent to the track and hard standing, which was then placed at the northern end of the ramp (Plate 02). This area had obviously been used previously as an access point to the field and there was no archaeology noted in this area.

4.3 Trial Pit 1

Trial pit 1 was located in the trackway adjacent to tower 27 (Plate 03). The pit measured 4.5m in length, was 0.6m wide and 0.65m deep. There was limited topsoil in the area as the trackway is used to access the electricity pylons. 0.08m of mid-brown silt with frequent stone inclusions overlay an orange clayey sand with frequent shale inclusions. There had been obvious disturbance associated with the two water pipes and a patch of broken shale in a mid brown silty clay matrix located in between the pipes was probably more representative of the undisturbed ground in this area (Plate 04).

4.4 Trial Pit 2

Trial Pit 2 was located adjacent to the west boundary of the field and the A496 (Plate 05). This trial pit was excavated to prove that the water pipes were not in this location and measured 15m by 0.6m and was 1.2-1.5m in depth. Due to the waterlogged nature of the field, the trial pit flooded immediately on excavation. A vegetation layer of reeds and a silty clay peaty soil survives to a maximum depth of 0.4m where it gives way to a grey clay natural (Plate 06). There were very few stone inclusions in either layer. No archaeology was noted in the trial pit.

4.5 Trial Pit 3

Trial pit 3 was located in the central part of the field and measured approximately 2.5m by 1m and was a maximum of 0.3m deep. The pipe within the pit was only 0.1m below ground level (Plate 07). Like in trial pit 2, a vegetation layer of reeds and silty clay overlay a grey clay natural layer at a depth of approximately 0.3m. The pit flooded immediately upon excavation and no archaeology was noted.

4.6 Trial Pit 4

This pit was not monitored with agreement from GAPS due to the waterlogged conditions and depth of the pipe in trial pit 3.

5 CONCLUSION

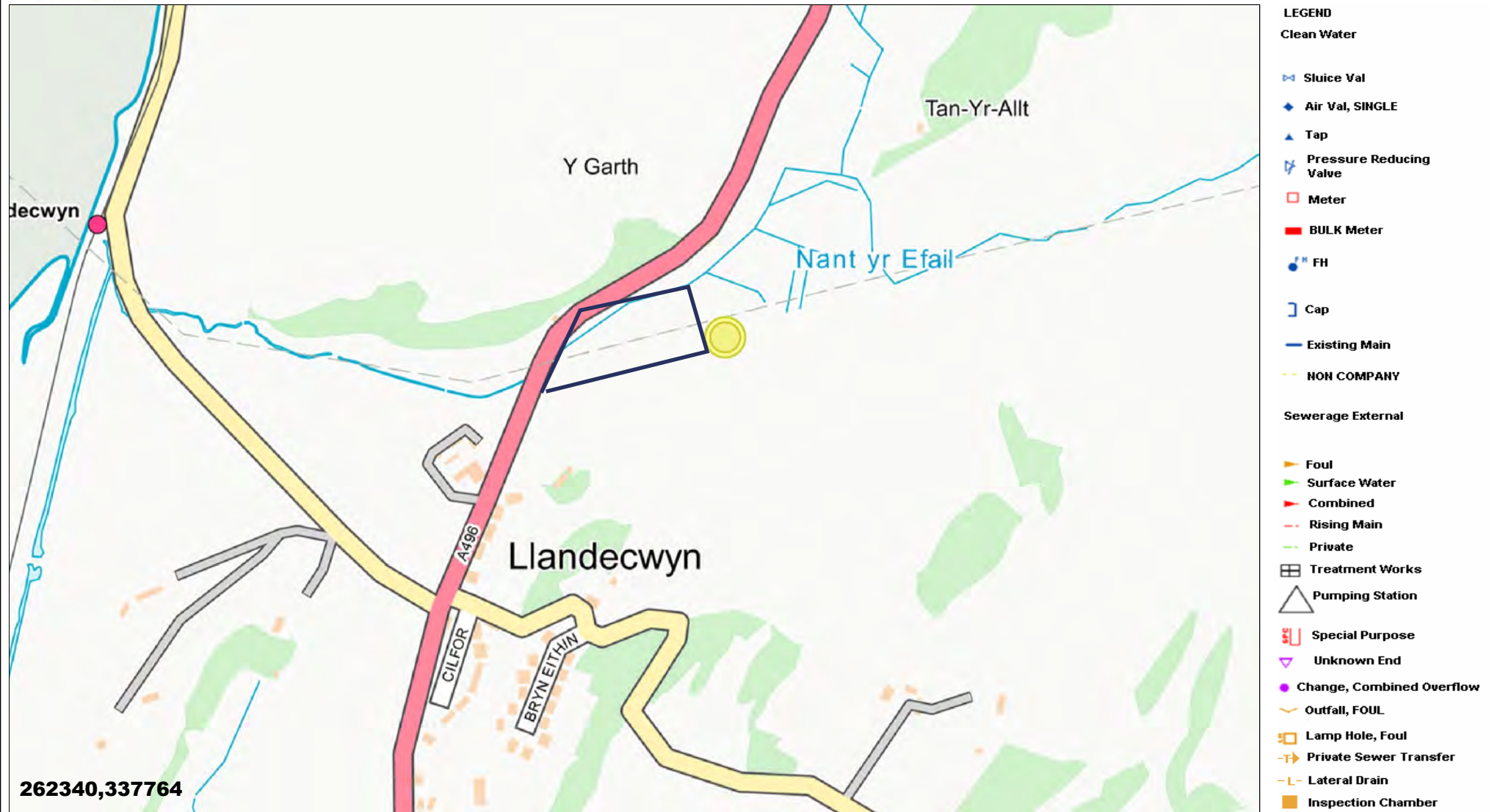
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Dŵr Cymru to undertake an archaeological watching brief during trial hole investigations for the National Grid Snowdonia Visual Improvement Scheme. Four trial pits were excavated, 3 of which were monitored archaeologically. The two pits located in the waterlogged field revealed a layer of silty clay peaty material overlying a grey clay natural. No archaeological remains were noted during the watching brief. The trial pit was located in the trackway also revealed no archaeological remains and the ground had been disturbed during the laying of the two water mains. The relatively small nature of the excavations combined with disturbance from the existing water pipes is likely the reason for no archaeology being found within the trial pits.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (3rd edition)
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
6. English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation
7. English Heritage, 2012, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts, Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation
8. Evans, R. , 2010 , Cilfor Water Treatment Works, Talsarnau, Gwynedd. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 886.
9. Historic England, 2004, Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports
10. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical 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).

FIGURE 01

Snowdonia VIP Scheme Location Plan



Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig ('the Company') gives this information as to the position of its underground apparatus by way of general guidance only and on the strict understanding that it is based on the best information available and no warranty as to its correctness is relied upon in the event of excavations or other works made in the vicinity of the company's apparatus. The onus of locating apparatus before carrying out any excavations rests entirely on you. The information which is supplied by the Company, is done so in accordance with statutory requirements of sections 198 and 199 of the Water Industry Act 1991 which is based upon the best information available and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, it should be noted that the records that are available to the Company may not disclose the existence of a water main, service pipe, sewer, lateral drain or disposal main and any associated apparatus laid before 1 September 1989, or, if they do, the particulars thereof including their position underground may not be accurate. It must be understood that the furnishing of this information is entirely without prejudice to the provision of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 and the Company's right to be compensated for any damage to its apparatus.

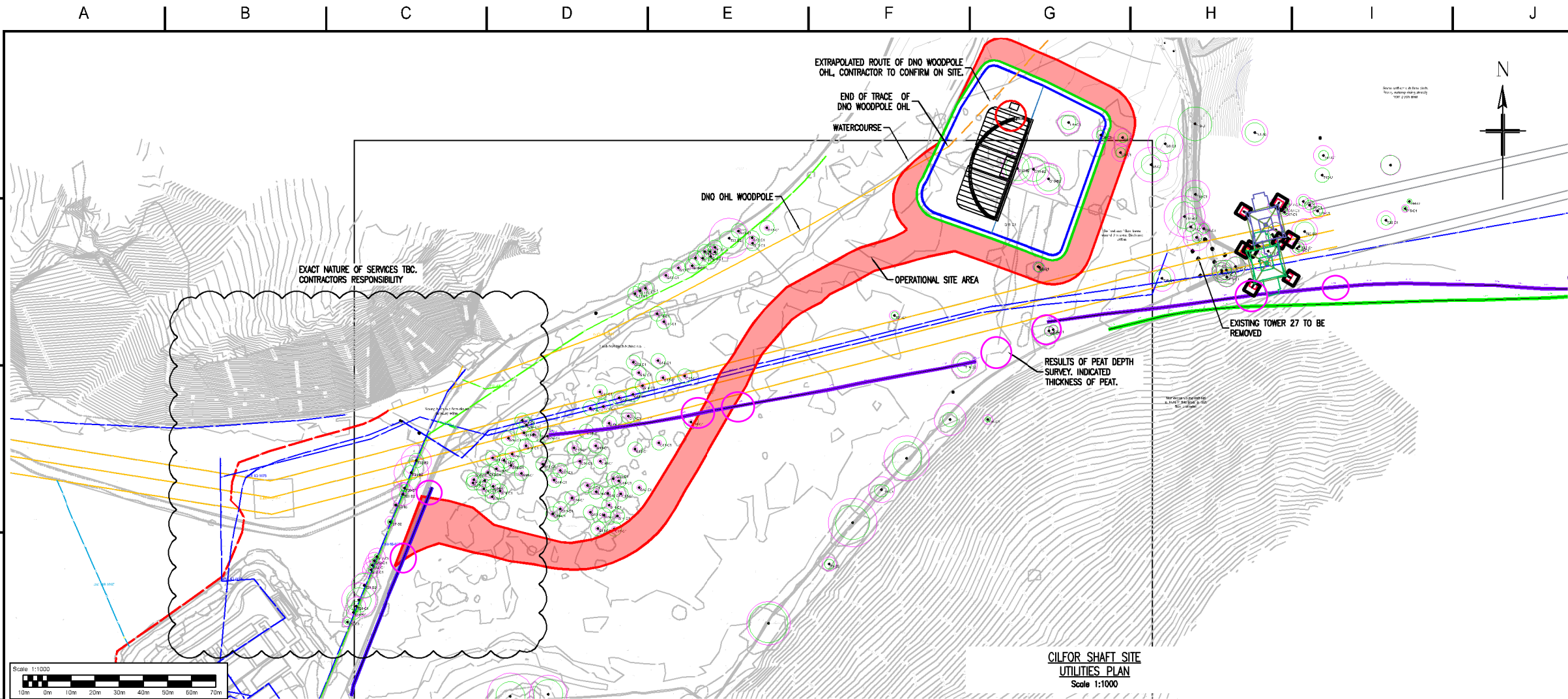
**EXACT LOCATION OF
ALL APPARATUS TO
BE DETERMINED ON
SITE**

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Whilst every reasonable effort has been taken to correctly record the pipe material of DCWW assets, there is a possibility that in some cases pipe material (other than Asbestos Cement or Pitch Fibre) may be found to be Asbestos Cement (AC) or Pitch Fibre (PF). It is therefore advisable that the possible presence of AC or PF pipes be anticipated and considered as part of any risk assessment prior to excavation

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of National Grid drawing no. *PDD-33494-TUN-023*. The trial hole locations are located as pink circles.



THIS MAP IS REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MATERIAL BY WSP Group ON BEHALF OF National Grid WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONARY OFFICE. ©CROWN COPYRIGHT. UNAUTHORISED REPRODUCTION INFRINGES CROWN COPYRIGHT AND MAY LEAD TO PROSECUTION OR CIVIL PROCEEDINGS. LICENCE NUMBER: 100024241

UTILITY LEGEND

- BRITISH TELECOM CABLE
- ELECTRICITY CABLE
- SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE
- WATER MAIN
- OVERHEAD LINE
- NEW WATER MAIN
- NEW ELECTRICITY CABLES
- NEW SEWER

BOUNDARY LEGEND

- NATIONAL GRID OWNED LAND
- 2m WALKWAY
- CAT 2 FENCELINE
- CAT 3 FENCELINE

TREE LEGEND

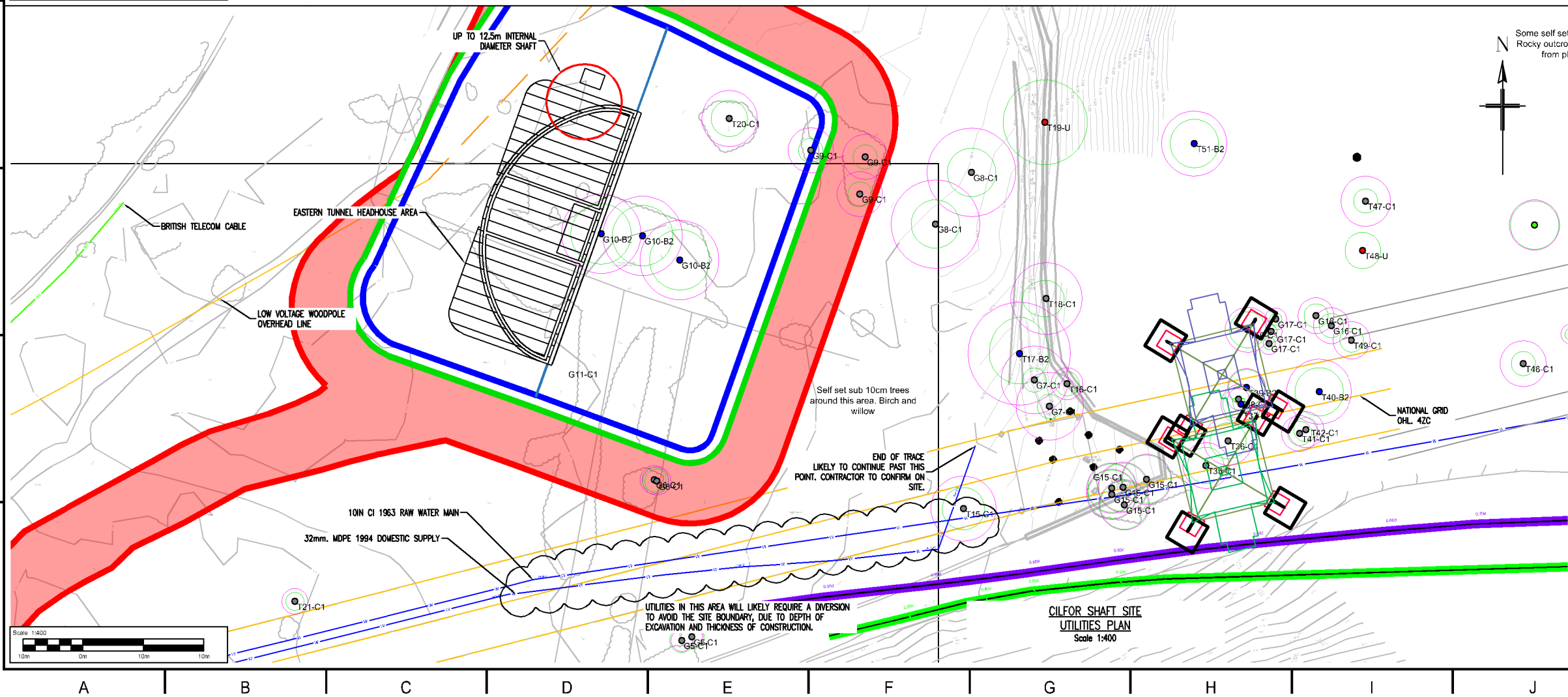
- TREE CATEGORY A
- TREE CATEGORY B
- TREE CATEGORY C
- TREE CATEGORY U
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA
- TREE NUMBER

PEAT DEPTH

- 0.00 TO 0.35m
- 0.36 TO 0.50m
- 0.51 TO 1.00m
- >1.00m

NOTES:

- THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT DRAWINGS.
- DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING.
- ALL LEVELS ARE IN m ABOVE OD.
- FOR THE CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND LAYOUT PLEASE SEE DRAWING: PDD-33494-TUN-004D. COMPOUND LAYOUT IS INDICATIVE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE ONCE THE CONTRACTOR IS APPOINTED.
- FOR THE OPERATION COMPOUND LAYOUT PLEASE SEE DRAWING: PDD-33494-TUN-004E. THE COMPOUND LAYOUT IS INDICATIVE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE ONCE THE CONTRACTOR IS APPOINTED.
- CLOUDED REGIONS UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE, INDICATE AREAS UNABLE TO BE SURVEYED DUE TO VEGETATION COVERAGE.
- ALL SERVICES SHOWN ARE LOCATED BY MEANS OF ONSITE SURVEY TECHNIQUES, GPR & CAT SCAN UNDERTAKEN BY 'CHALVA SURVEYORS' IN DEC 2017.
- SERVICES SHOWN INDICATIVELY. PRECISE LOCATIONS OF SERVICES WITHIN SITE AREA TO BE CONFIRMED BY CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF SITE WORKS.



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Plate 01: Pre-ex Access Ramp; no scale; view from E (archive reference: G2661_002).



Plate 02: Access ramp flattened; no scale; view from SW (archive reference: G2661_005).



Plate 03: Trackway - location of pit 1 - pre-ex; scale 1x1m; view from NE (archive reference: G2661_007).



Plate 04: Plan shot 2 pipes full trial pit; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2661_010).



Plate 05: Spoil - clay from trial pit 2; no scale; view from NE (archive reference: G2661_013).



Plate 06: SE facting section trial pit 2; no scale; view from SE (archive reference: G2661_014).



Plate 07: Pit 3 pipe and flooded; no scale; view from S (archive reference: G2661_016).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Approved Written Scheme of Investigation

SNOWDONIA VIP SCHEME

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for

Dŵr Cymru

May 2021



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

SNOWDONIA VIP SCHEME

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING

BRIEF (G2661) Prepared for *Dŵr Cymru*, May 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Dŵr Cymru to undertake an archaeological watching brief during trial hole investigations for the National Grid Snowdonia Visual Improvement Scheme. The investigation will be located north of Llandecwyn, Gwynedd, in a field to the east of the A496 road (NGR SH62273781; postcode LL47 6YL; [Figure 01](#)). As detailed in National Grid drawing no. *PDD-33494-TUN-023* ([Figure 02](#)), there are 8 trial hole locations; each trial hole is expected to be no more than 1.5m deep and have a foot print no larger than 1m². The trial holes will be excavated to the crown of the water mains that run across the field from west to east; the water mains are a 32mm distribution main and a 250mm raw water main. The investigation works are scheduled during May 2021.

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

1. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018)
2. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015).
3. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
4. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
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1.1 Monitoring Arrangements

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

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

GAPS' contact details are:

- Jenny Emmett 07824481052
- Tom Fildes 07920264232

1.2 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

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

- identify and record archaeological activity present on site. The objective would be to establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record. Local archaeological activity includes prehistoric settlement and post-medieval transport, land management and agriculture;
- if no archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case; and
- to place the results in context, reference shall be made if applicable to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

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

The HER Enquiry Number for this project is GATHER1431 and the Event Primary Reference Number is 46090

2 BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the regional Historic Environment Record confirms that there are no known archaeological sites, features or findspots within the confines of investigation area. The local area is characterised by post-medieval agricultural activity, land improvement and transport, as well as prehistoric settlement. The following archaeological assets are known within the local, referenced via Primary Reference Number (PRN).

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6152	Prehistoric	Hut Circle and Walling, Y Garth	Hut Circle	SH62293803

- The channelled stream (PRN 33921) is located c.50m southwest of the investigation area and was part of land improvement, to improve the land from salt marsh to good quality pasture land and likely to have been carried out between 1770 and 1840. (Evans 2010).
- The milepost (PRN 65391) is located c.150m northeast of the investigation area, along the A496 road, and is likely to date from the 19th century.
- The embankment and ditch (PRN 33920) is located to the immediate west of the investigation area and comprises a ditched embankment, with drainage ditch parallel to a slate embankment, which formed the sub base for the 1833 Turnpike Road leading from Harlech to Maentwrog. It was created owing to the need to create a secure base as the road crossed the former salt marsh area on the edge of Traeth Bach. (Evans 2010).
- The prehistoric hut circle and walling (PRN 6152), is located c. 185m north of the investigation area.

A brief examination of the First and Third Edition Merionethshire County Series map sheet XL.14 (published 1889 and 1916 respectively; Figures [03](#) and [04](#)), shows little variation between historic mapping and current mapping, with the A496 route unchanged and the area characterised by agricultural fields. The visible differences are limited mainly to the expansion of settlement around Llandecwyn and the establishment of the Cilfor water treatment works.

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 ground investigation works will be undertaken by a contractor on behalf of Dŵr Cymru during May 2021; duration of works is expected to be 2 to 3 days. There will be 8 trial hole locations, designed to target the route of a 32mm distribution water main and a 250mm raw water main; each trial hole is expected to be no more than 1.5m deep and have a foot print no larger than 1m². The trial holes are to be conducted to the crown of the water mains that run across the field from west to east. The standard depth of cover for a water main is 900mm although this can vary; topsoil will be removed with a 1.5 tonne mini digger and the last 500mm of excavation progressed by hand dig techniques. All trial hole locations will be accessed by a dedicated trackway which is to be laid for the duration of the investigation works.

The watching brief will monitor the investigation works to the limit of excavation, defined as either an archaeological horizon, the limit of excavation or the glacial horizon, whichever is encountered first. It is recommended that a toothless bucket is used, where practical, and that the archaeologist must be allowed to halt investigation works to investigate any archaeological deposits or features exposed.

- 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 ([Appendix I](#)) and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from G2661_001. When practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief inspection to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- During the watching brief all attendances and any identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix II](#));
- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey (completed using a *Trimble R8* GPS unit);

- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 10% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified these will be 100% excavated as will any exposed segments of linear features. *In the event of the identification of extensive/complex remains (for example peat deposits, burials, structures or preserved wooden or organic artefacts), additional time, resourcing, specialist input and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works.*
- Any required plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace. However, if there are time restraints for recording, 3D photogrammetry may be an option;
- Should dateable artefacts, human remains and/or ecofacts be recovered, an **interim report** will be submitted summarising the results of the watching brief, along with an assessment of potential for analysis post-excavation project design (in line with the MAP2 process). *Additional time, resourcing and costs will be required to undertake any post-excavation programme of works.*

3.2 Human Remains

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

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

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

3.3 Ecofacts

Should any archaeological features and/or sealed deposits be identified that are deemed suitable for dating, ecofact samples will be taken. The sampling procedure will be informed by specialist advice upon discovery, particularly for waterlogged/organic deposits. The specialist contact will be Jackeline Robertson (AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380). The sampling strategy will also be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Historic England, 2011).

3.4 Artefacts

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

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 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com).

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 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 client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiel). 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 will be transferred to the Storiel in accordance with their guidelines.

3.5 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

3.6 Data Management Plan

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;
3. Project register (*Microsoft Excel* format): cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*; and
4. Measured drawings (permatrace): all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving.

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.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report 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. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata
10. Appendix III – drawing register

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 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).

3.7 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 confirmed in the watching brief report and 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 Archaeologist(s). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- Client/contractor liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 2.5](#);
- 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 results; and
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [para. 4](#).

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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.

Any social media output will be further to the agreement of Dŵr Cymru.

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 21/06/2021

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 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2021

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

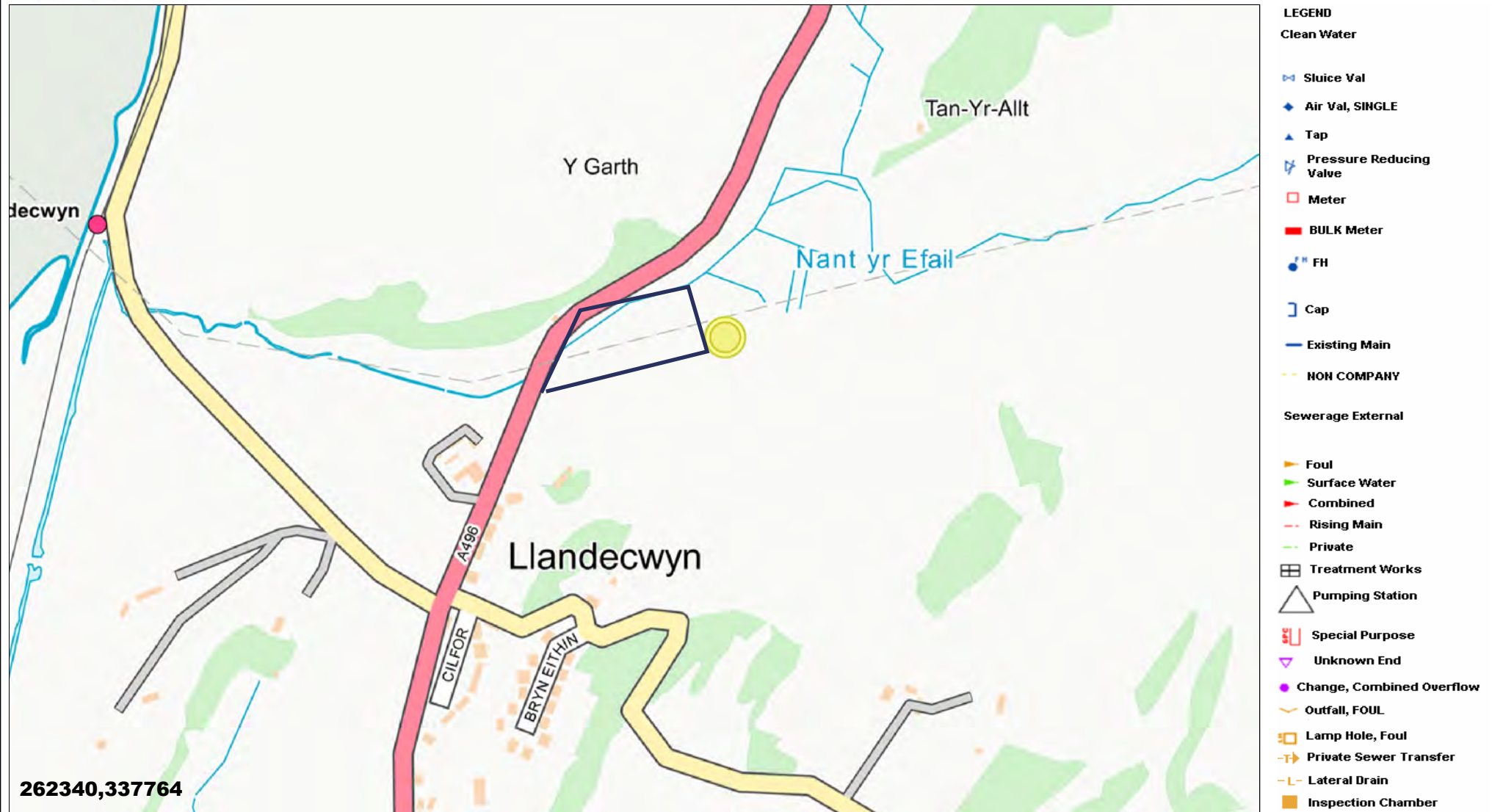
EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2021

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition)
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
5. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
6. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
7. English Heritage, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts, Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*
8. Evans, R. , 2010 , *Cilfor Water Treatment Works, Talsarnau, Gwynedd. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 886.*
9. Historic England, 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
10. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
11. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical 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).

FIGURE 01

Snowdonia VIP Scheme Location Plan



Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig ('the Company') gives this information as to the position of its underground apparatus by way of general guidance only and on the strict understanding that it is based on the best information available and no warranty as to its correctness is relied upon in the event of excavations or other works made in the vicinity of the company's apparatus. The onus of locating apparatus before carrying out any excavations rests entirely on you. The information which is supplied by the Company, is done so in accordance with statutory requirements of sections 198 and 199 of the Water Industry Act 1991 which is based upon the best information available and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, it should be noted that the records that are available to the Company may not disclose the existence of a water main, service pipe, sewer, lateral drain or disposal main and any associated apparatus laid before 1 September 1989, or, if they do, the particulars thereof including their position underground may not be accurate. It must be understood that the furnishing of this information is entirely without prejudice to the provision of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 and the Company's right to be compensated for any damage to its apparatus.

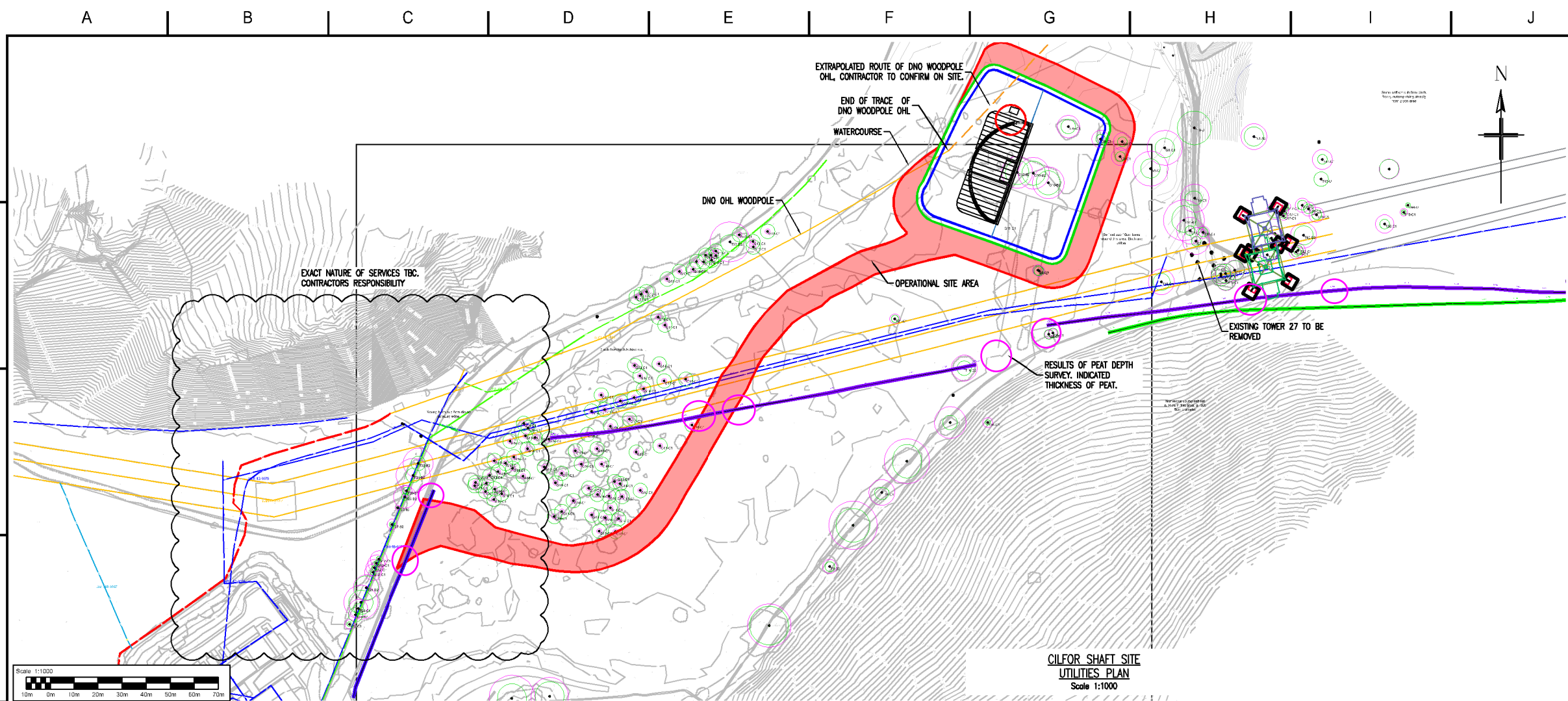
**EXACT LOCATION OF
ALL APPARATUS TO
BE DETERMINED ON
SITE**

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No: WU298565.

Whilst every reasonable effort has been taken to correctly record the pipe material of DCWW assets, there is a possibility that in some cases pipe material (other than Asbestos Cement or Pitch Fibre) may be found to be Asbestos Cement (AC) or Pitch Fibre (PF). It is therefore advisable that the possible presence of AC or PF pipes be anticipated and considered as part of any risk assessment prior to excavation

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of National Grid drawing no. *PDD-33494-TUN-023*. The trial hole locations are located as pink circles.



THIS MAP IS REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MATERIAL BY WSP Group ON BEHALF OF National Grid WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONARY OFFICE. ©CROWN COPYRIGHT. UNAUTHORISED REPRODUCTION INFRINGES CROWN COPYRIGHT AND MAY LEAD TO PROSECUTION OR CIVIL PROCEEDINGS. LICENCE NUMBER: 100024241

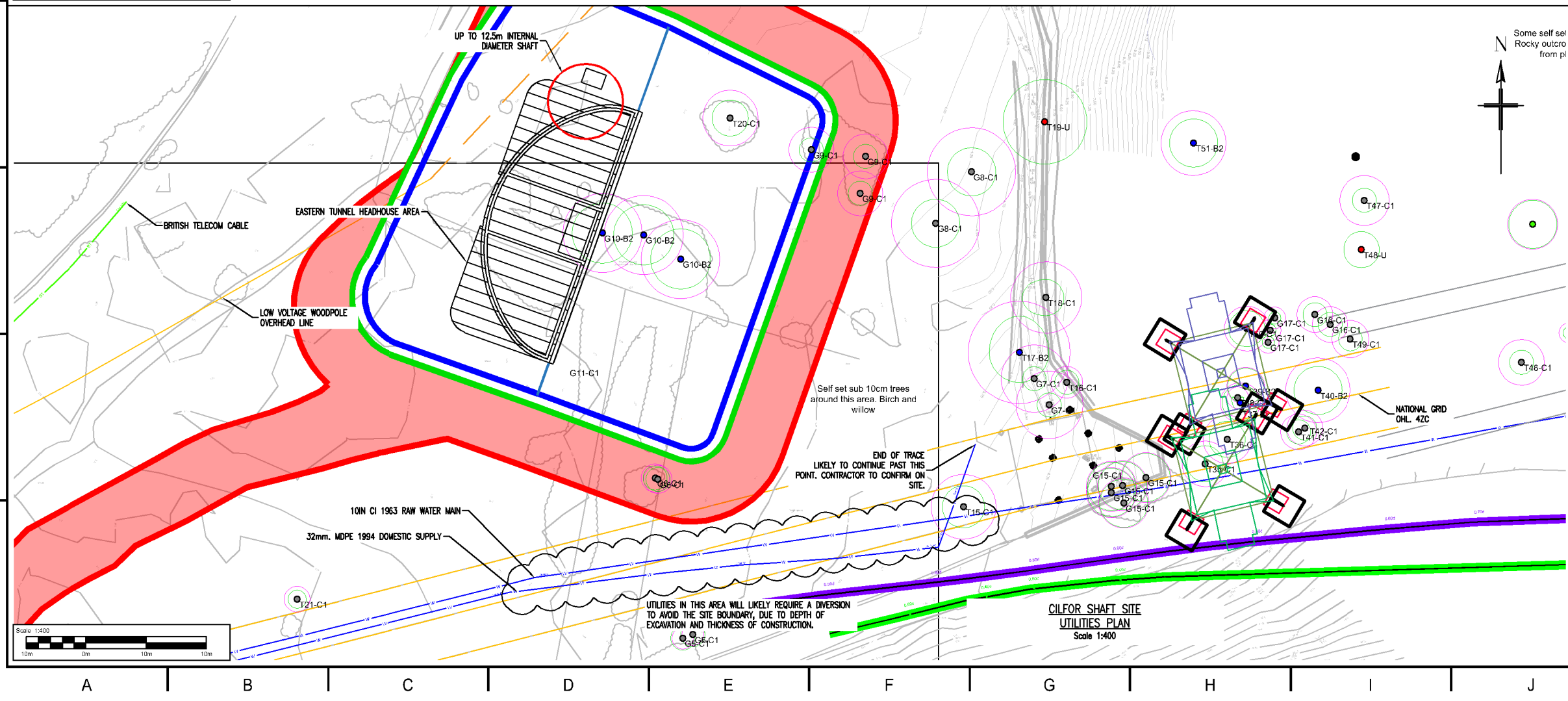
- UTILITY LEGEND**
- BRITISH TELECOM CABLE
 - ELECTRICITY CABLE
 - SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE
 - WATER MAIN
 - OVERHEAD LINE
 - NEW WATER MAIN
 - NEW ELECTRICITY CABLES
 - NEW SEWER

- BOUNDARY LEGEND**
- NATIONAL GRID OWNED LAND
 - 2m WALKWAY
 - CAT 2 FENCELINE
 - CAT 3 FENCELINE

- TREE LEGEND**
- TREE CATEGORY A
 - TREE CATEGORY B
 - TREE CATEGORY C
 - TREE CATEGORY U
 - ROOT PROTECTION AREA
 - TREE NUMBER

- PEAT DEPTH**
- 0.00 TO 0.35m
 - 0.36 TO 0.50m
 - 0.51 TO 1.00m
 - >1.00m

- NOTES:**
- THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT DRAWINGS.
 - DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING.
 - ALL LEVELS ARE IN m ABOVE OD.
 - FOR THE CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND LAYOUT PLEASE SEE DRAWING: PDD-33494-TUN-004D. COMPOUND LAYOUT IS INDICATIVE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE ONCE THE CONTRACTOR IS APPOINTED.
 - FOR THE OPERATION COMPOUND LAYOUT PLEASE SEE DRAWING: PDD-33494-TUN-004E. THE COMPOUND LAYOUT IS INDICATIVE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE ONCE THE CONTRACTOR IS APPOINTED.
 - CLOUDED REGIONS UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE, INDICATE AREAS UNABLE TO BE SURVEYED DUE TO VEGETATION COVERAGE.
 - ALL SERVICES SHOWN ARE LOCATED BY MEANS OF ONSITE SURVEY TECHNIQUES, GPR & CAT SCAN UNDERTAKEN BY 'CHALVA SURVEYORS' IN DEC 2017.
 - SERVICES SHOWN INDICATIVELY. PRECISE LOCATIONS OF SERVICES WITHIN SITE AREA TO BE CONFIRMED BY CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF SITE WORKS.



P01 ISSUED FOR TENDER		CM	AW	CM	08.07.19
Rev	Description	Cre'd	Chk'd	App'd	Date
nationalgrid National Grid plc, Warwick Technology Park, Galeway Hill, Warwick, CV34 6DA					
Master Scheme No: 33494	Sub-Scheme No:	Site: PROJECT WIDE			
Scheme Name: SNOWDONIA VIP					
Document Title: CILFOR SHAFT SITE -UTILITY PLAN					
Created by: CM	Date: 25/02/19	Checked by: AW	Date: 25/02/19	Approved by: RMK	Date: 25/02/19
Development Eng: JB	Document Type: TUN	Scale: As Shown	Format: A1	Sheet(s): 1 OF 1	Rev: P01
National Grid Document Number: PDD-33494-TUN-023					
FEED Document Number:					

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of the First Edition Merionethshire County Series map sheet XL.14 (published 1889).

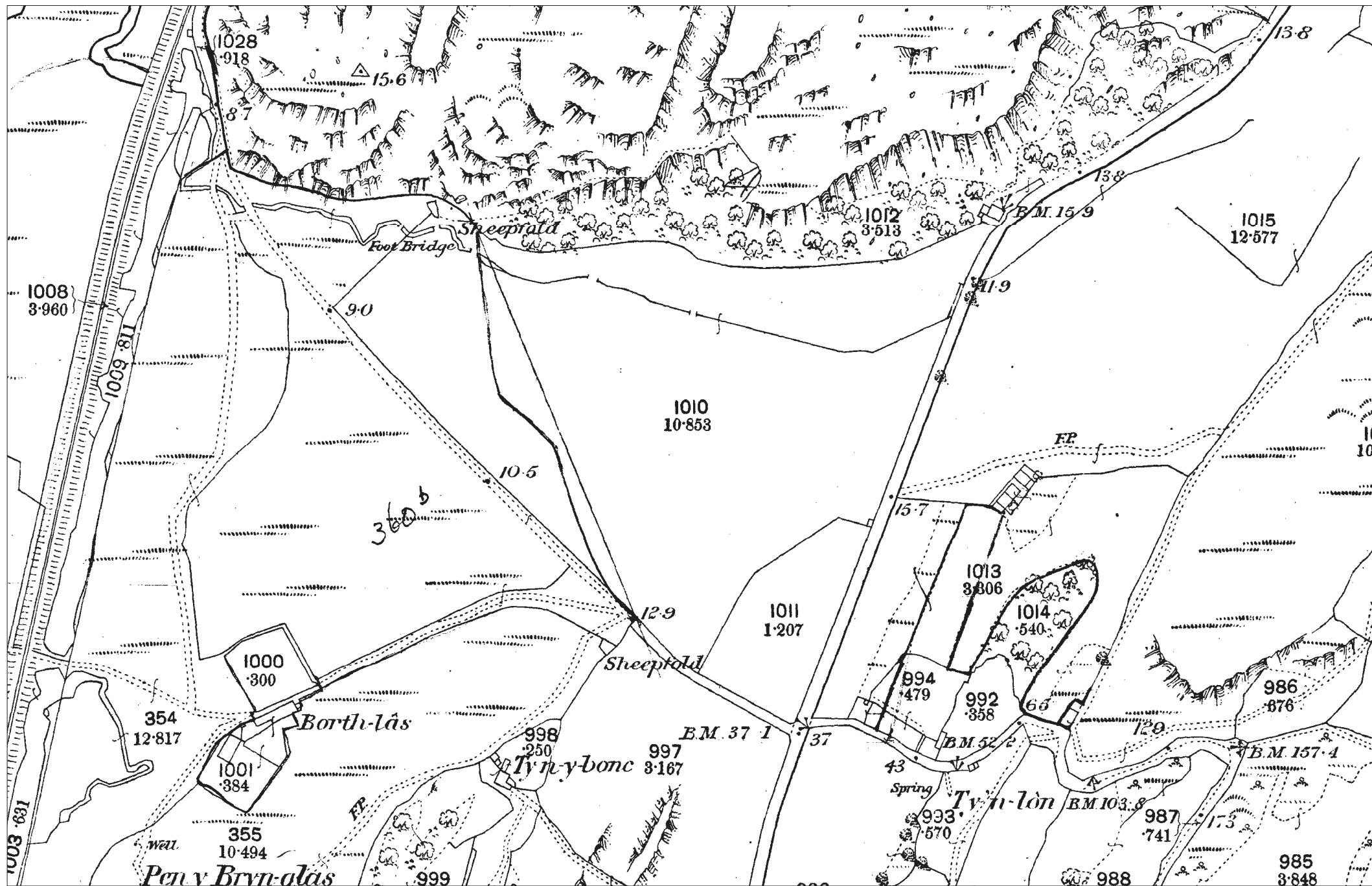


Figure 03: Ordnance Survey 25 inch 1st edition map of 1889 Merionethshire sheet XI.14

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of the Third Edition Merionethshire County Series map sheet XL.14 (published 1916).

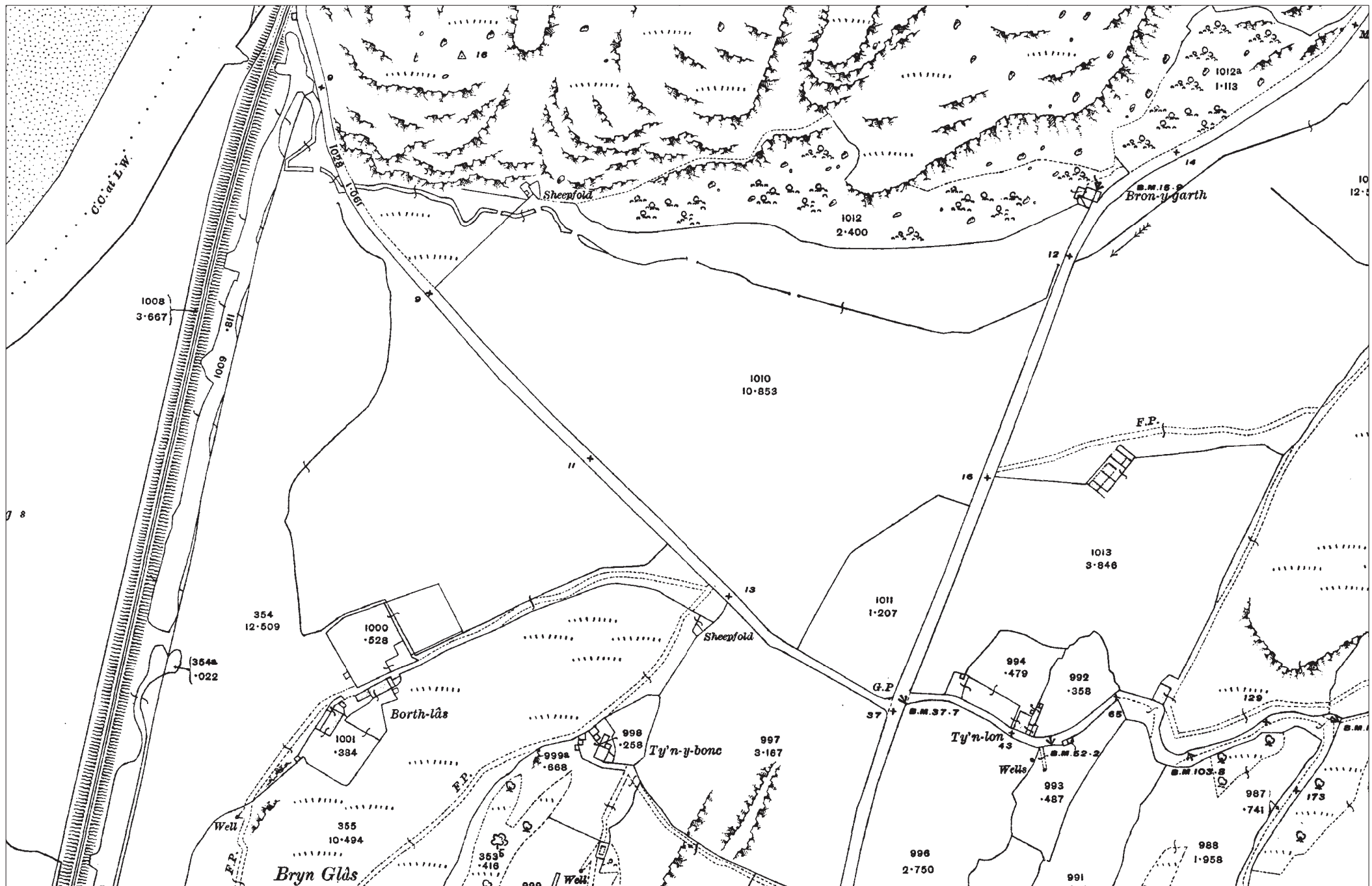


Figure 04: Ordnance Survey 25 inch 3rd edition map of 1916 Merionethshire sheet XI.14 .

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma

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

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Brief pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record Project code and name:

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 pro-forma

G2661_Dwr_Cymru

05/05/2021 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	04/05/2021
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DT	If applicable, post-fieldwork based on artefact recovery
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services	04/05/2021
Landowner / Developer	Dŵr Cymru	26/06/2020
Other	n/a	n/a

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required outside of SDA normal operating equipment and personnel.
--	--

Context

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Dŵr Cymru to undertake an archaeological watching brief during trial hole investigations for the National Grid Snowdonia Visual Improvement Scheme. The investigation will be located north of Llandecwyn, Gwynedd, in a field to the east of the A496 road (NGR SH62273781; postcode LL41 4HY). As detailed in National Grid drawing no. *PDD-33494-TUN-023* (WSI Figure 02), there are 8 trial hole locations; each trial hole is expected to be no more than 1.5m deep and have a foot print no larger than 1m². The trial holes will be excavated to the crown of the water mains that run across the field from west to east; the water mains are a 32mm distribution main and a 250mm raw water main. The investigation works are scheduled during May 2021.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. *Snowdonia VIP Scheme: Written Scheme of Investigation*. Project G2661.

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.

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;
3. Project register (*Microsoft Excel* format): cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*; and
4. Measured drawings (permatrace): all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving.

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 South Dreamshire servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

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

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

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

De-Selected Documents

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
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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.	
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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;
Jenny Emmett – Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service;
Helen Gwerfyl - *Bangor University and Storiol Museum Collections Officer*

Diagnostic artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but the sherds will not be retained.

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.

The artefacts will be treated according to guidelines issued by the UK Institute of Conservation (Watkinson and Neal 2001) in particular the advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999) and Historic England.

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 | email: lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com.

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 LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study.

GAT will contact the landowner (via Dŵr Cymru) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to GAT and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiol). 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 will be transferred to the Storiol in accordance with their guidelines.

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 SDA 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

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATE
G2661_001	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Pre-ex Access Ramp	E	-	Carol Ryan Young	11/05/2021	
G2661_002	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Pre-ex Access Ramp	E	-	Carol Ryan Young	11/05/2021	01
G2661_003	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Turf strip - rubble made ground	SE	-	Carol Ryan Young	11/05/2021	
G2661_004	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Access ramp flattened	S	-	Carol Ryan Young	11/05/2021	
G2661_005	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Access ramp flattened	SW	-	Carol Ryan Young	11/05/2021	02
G2661_006	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Section of shale and rubble rough embankment	W	-	Carol Ryan Young	11/05/2021	
G2661_007	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Trackway - location of pit 1 - pre-ex	NE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/05/2021	03
G2661_008	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	NE facing section through trackway over pipe 1	NE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/05/2021	Cover
G2661_009	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Plan shot trackway and pipe 1	SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/05/2021	
G2661_010	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Plan shot 2 pipes full trench	SE	1x1m	Carol Ryan Young	12/05/2021	04

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	PLATE
G2661_011	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	SE facing section showing reeds and peaty clay over grey clay	SE	-	Carol Ryan Young	12/05/2021	
G2661_012	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	View along trench 2	NE	-	Carol Ryan Young	12/05/2021	
G2661_013	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Spoil - clay from trench 2	NE	-	Carol Ryan Young	12/05/2021	05
G2661_014	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	SE facing section trench 2	SE	-	Carol Ryan Young	12/05/2021	06
G2661_015	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Location Pit 3	S	-	Carol Ryan Young	13/05/2021	
G2661_016	Snowdonia VIP Scheme	Pit 3 pipe and flooded	S	-	Carol Ryan Young	13/05/2021	07



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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