

Tyddyn y Berth, Bethel, Gwynedd

Brif Gwilio Archaeolegol/
Archaeological Watching Brief



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Tyddyn y Berth, Bethel, Gwynedd

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol / Archaeological Watching Brief

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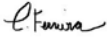



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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd (GAT) gan SP Energy Networks – Rhanbarth Gogledd Cymru (SPEN) i ymgymryd â briff gwyllo yn Tyddyn y Berth, Bethel. Mae'r gwaith ar gyfer uwchraddio 3 cham ar ran o'r rhwydwaith presennol i gefnogi galw cynyddol y cwsmer yn Nhyddyn y Berth. Roedd y briff gwyllo yn ymestyn ar draws dau gae (Maes 1 a Maes 2) ac yn cynnwys gwaith daear yn gysylltiedig â chodi polyn 'H' foltedd uchel newydd, un polyn HV ynghyd â phedwar polyn foltedd isel sengl a ffos ceblau cysylltiedig i'w bwydo. cebl tanddaearol i'r fferm. Mae'r canlyniadau'n cadarnhau bod yr ardaloedd targed wedi'u nodweddu gan weithgareddau amaethyddol a domisil ôl-ganoloesol a modern, gan daflu goleuni ar hanes a datblygiad mwy diweddar y ddwy fferm ôl-ganoloesol o fewn y dirwedd gyfagos.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by SP Energy Networks – North Wales District (SPEN) to undertake a watching brief at Tyddyn y Berth, Bethel. The works are for a 3-phase upgrade of a section of existing network to support the customer's increased demand at Tyddyn y Berth. The watching brief extended across two fields (Field 1 and Field 2) and entailed groundworks associated with the erection of a new high voltage 'H'-pole, a single HV pole along with four single low voltage poles and an associated cable trench to feed an underground cable to the farm. The results confirm the targeted areas were characterised by post medieval and modern agricultural and domicile related activities, shedding light on the more recent history and development of the two post medieval farmsteads within the surrounding landscape.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by SP Energy Networks – North Wales District (SPEN) to undertake a watching brief at Tyddyn y Berth, Bethel (centred on NGR SH 53288 65010, Post Code LL55 3PS; see [Figure 01](#)). The works are for a 3-phase upgrade of a section of existing network to support the customer's increased demand at Tyddyn y Berth. The watching brief extended across two fields (Field 1 and Field 2) and entailed groundworks associated with the erection of a new high voltage 'H'-pole, a single HV pole along with four single low voltage poles and an associated cable trench to feed an underground cable to the farm ([Figure 02](#)).

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between the 4th and 5th of March 2024 and was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)). In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising was formatted in a manner suitable for accession; The regional Historic Environment Record Enquiry No. for this project is **GATHER2022** and the event primary reference number is **46777**. The watching brief monitored the foundation level for all intrusive groundworks and was conducted in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b); and

- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications in conjunction with the known archaeological record for the immediate area. Known archaeology in the immediate vicinity include two possible prehistoric hut group sites along with post-medieval sites;
- to place the results in context (if applicable), with reference made to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document* (March 2017); and
- if no additional archaeological activity is identified, establish why this may be the case.

1.2 Acknowledgements

- GAT would like to thank the following for their contribution and support:
- GAT Project team: Carolina G. Ferreira, Michael Lynes and Stuart Reilly;
- Client: (SP Energy Networks – North Wales District (SPEN);
- Contractor: (A-COMM LTD) ; and
- Development Control Assistant Gwynedd Archaeological Trust: Tom Fildes.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Examination of the GAT Historic Environment Record (HER) identified that in the immediate vicinity of the SPEN works there is quite significant archaeological activity, primarily in the form of late prehistoric and Roman sites. To the immediate north of the groundworks is the scheduled monument Cefn Mawr Hut Group (CN 200/PRN 1584; cf. [Figures 03 - 05](#)). The site is comprised of four identifiable hut circles, the largest of which has a diameter of 10m. It is positioned in area of marginal, waterlogged ground, being overgrown with reed, bracken and gorse. One of the huts continues beyond the scheduled area and this may indicate further remains in the immediate area.

Further east are the remains of the Cae Metta Hut Group, which is also a scheduled monument (CN 168/PRN 628). This is an enclosed hut circle settlement that was partially excavated in the 1970s by R. Livens. The settlement comprises a polygonal enclosure within which are the remains of three circular huts and two rectangular structures. Artefacts recovered from the excavation indicates activity during the 2nd and 4th centuries AD during the Romano British period.

Further north but potentially crossing in close proximity to the area of groundworks, are the remains of a section of the Segontium – Canovium Roman road (PRN 17565).

In the vicinity of the SPEN works there is also post medieval archaeology in the form of smallholdings dated to the late nineteenth century. Immediately southeast of Field 1 is the location of a post medieval smallholding within a 9-acre parcel of land marked on the Caernarfon Tithe map dated to 1838 as 'Erw'r-odyn'. The smallholding was owned by landowner Smith Thomas Assheton Esquire (Field Number 68) and occupied by tenant Thomas Edward. By 1892 the land is divided into smaller fields separated by field boundaries and the smallholding grows in size to include a further two outbuildings. The smallholding remains in use and is noted on the 1st to 3rd edition OS Caernarvonshire maps respectively and falls into disuse at some point after 1914 ([Figures 03, 04 and 05](#)).

Situated southeast of Field 2 is the location of Tyddyn-y-Berth, a post medieval farmstead within a 59-acre parcel of land marked on the Caernarfon Tithe map dated to 1838 as 'Tyddyn-y-Berth'. The farmstead was owned by landowner Smith Thomas Assheton Esquire (Field Number 67) and occupied by tenant John Roberts. The tithe map shows the smallholding to consist of a single building with a trackway that expands in later years with additional

outbuildings as marked on the 1st to 3rd edition OS Caernarvonshire maps respectively ([Figures 03](#), [04](#) and [05](#)). The farmhouse is dated to late 18th century and is a Grade II listed building (Cadw Ref. 22641; GAT HER PRN 63978) located north of the farmyard.

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, 2023).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

The archaeological watching brief was conducted in the area of the SPEN groundworks as depicted on Figure 01.

The archaeological watching brief was conducted on an **intensive** basis but for specific actions, such as, the 'H'-pole, LV poles and associated cable trenching.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

The watching brief monitored the groundworks, including but not limited to, the 'H'- pole and associated cable trenching. A 2.5 tonne tracked mini excavator with a 0.5m wide toothless bucket was used to open the trenches with a larger 8 tonne tracked excavator used for backfilling and pole erection. All pole trenches were dug to the following specifications: 2.0 m length by 1.0m width and 2.0m depth.

- All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas (see [Appendix II](#) for photo register). The records include topsoil and subsoil depths as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered subsurface features was recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images 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 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 started from **G2830_01 to G2830_72**. A photographic ID board was used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity was used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups;
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered were manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity (see [Appendix III](#) for context register); and

3.3 Data Management Plan

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

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

- HER: digital report (PDF format) and Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel format); the report and dataset have been prepared in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Microsoft Excel);
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

The project specific data management plan is reproduced as [Appendix IV](#).

3.4 Selection Strategy

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

- The 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.
- Regional & relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

The project specific selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix V](#)

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The archaeological watching brief took place across two fields (Field 1 and Field 2) situated northwest of Tyddyn-y-Berth farm (cf. [Figure 02](#) for location plan). In Field 1, which was the furthest from the farm, a total of 8 trenches were excavated for the 'H'-Pole, HV Pole 1 and LV Pole 1. Two post medieval field boundaries were identified in the target area which are marked on the 1st to 3rd edition OS Caernarvonshire maps ([Figure 03](#), [04](#) and [05](#)). All trenches and archaeology identified is displayed on [Figure 01](#).

In Field 2, a total of 3 trenches for LV Poles 2 – 4 were excavated along with an associated cable trench to feed an underground cable to the farm. The cable trench extends from LV Pole 4 and terminates in the farmyard east of the northern outbuilding.

Each individual context was given a unique identifying number. Context numbers within square brackets (e.g. [05]) represent cut features, such as the pits and ditches; context numbers within round brackets (e.g. (08)) represent layers, deposits and fills. These are listed in full in [Appendix III](#).

4.2 'H'-Pole

The groundworks for the erection of the 'H' Pole consisted of two 2x1m trenches for the electric poles, a 2x1m earth trench and a stay trench (Trench 3) for anchorage.

4.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 to be excavated to hold pole for new 'H' pole as identified as No.2 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02; Plate 1). The works entail the removal of existing pole and upgrade from 2 tier to 3 tier. A 2x1 metre trench was dug to the required depth of 2 metres with no archaeology observed within. The topsoil had a depth of between 0.3 - 0.4 metre, straight down onto the natural horizon. The topsoil was mid-brown in colour, with a silty clay consistency and occasional subrounded small to mid sized stone inclusion. The natural horizon was mid orangey brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions (Plate 2).

4.2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 to be excavated to hold pole for new 'H' pole as identified as No.2 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02; Plate 1). The works entail the removal of existing pole and upgrade from

2 tier to 3 tier. A 2x1 metre trench was dug to the required depth of 2 metres with no archaeology observed within. The topsoil had a depth of between 0.3 - 0.4 metre, straight down onto the natural horizon. The topsoil was mid-brown in colour, with a silty clay consistency and occasional subrounded small to mid sized stone inclusion. The natural horizon was a mid orange brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions (Plate 3).

4.2.3 Trench 3: Stay 1

Trench 3 to be excavated as part of new 'H' pole as identified as No.2 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02; Plate 1). The works entail the installation of a stay to anchor the pole. Situated in close proximity to the old post and directly in front of a field boundary, a 2x1 metre trench orientated NE - SW was dug against the field boundary to the required depth of 2 metres. The field boundary is orientated SE – NW and was observed in section (Plate 4 and 5) consisting of two courses of field stones and measuring 0.6m in depth. Below the wall was a 0.25 metres thick layer of dark blackish brown silty clay fill with moderate small stone inclusions which overlaid the natural horizon. The boundary is related to the now ruined farmstead of 'Erw'r-odyn'. The natural horizon was a mid-orange brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions. It was interpreted that the wall is a post medieval field boundary (Plate 4).

4.2.4 Earth Trench

Earth Trench to be excavated as part of new 'H' pole as identified as No.2 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02; Plate 1). The works entail the installation of an earth cable. A 6x0.5m trench was dug directly against the electric pole erected in Trench 1. The trench is orientated E – W direction and was excavated to required depth of 0.6m with no archaeology observed within. The topsoil was mid-brown in colour, with a silty clay consistency and occasional subrounded small to mid-sized stone inclusion with depth ranging between 0.3 - 0.4 metres. Directly below the topsoil, the natural horizon was mid-orange brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions (Plate 25).

4.3 Trench 4: High Voltage Pole

A new high voltage pole was replaced and is identified as No.1 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02; Plate 6). Situated next to the old post a 2x1 metre trench was dug to the required depth of 2 metres. No archaeology was identified within the trench apart from a modern waterpipe situated on the southeast side of the trench and a large natural boulder. The topsoil

had a depth of 0.3 metres, mid greyish-brown with occasional small angular stones. No sub soil was observed with the topsoil capping a light to mid grey gritty waterlogged clay (Plate 7).

4.4 Trench 5: Low Voltage Pole 1

A new low voltage pole was replaced and is identified as No.1 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02; Plate 8). Situated next to the old post a 2x1 metre trench was dug to the required depth of 2 metres. Remnants of an old wall was observed in section measuring 0.6m in length x 0.5m in width and 0.53m in depth. The wall is related to the now ruined farmstead of 'Erw'r-odyn' and has a few protruding stones orientated in a line from the trench, 4.6 metre in length before angling off slightly for 1.5 metre (Plate 10). The fill (04) underneath the wall had a depth of between 0.3 - 0.4 metre, which overlaid the natural horizon. The fill consisted of dark blackish brown silty clay with moderate small subrounded and subangular stone inclusions. The topsoil was mid-brown in colour, with a silty clay consistency and occasional subrounded small to mid sized stone inclusion with rooting through out. The natural horizon varied between yellowish and light grey gritty clay with the occasional small angular stone inclusions (Plate 9).

4.4.1 Trench for Stay 2

Trench to be excavated as part of new LV pole as identified as No.1 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02). The works entail the installation of a stay to anchor the pole. A 2x1 metre trench was dug directly in line with the new pole to the required depth of 2 metres. The trench was dug through the field boundary. The fill (04) of the wall was observed in section and measured 0.55m in depth. The fill consisted of dark blackish brown silty clay with moderate small subrounded and subangular stone inclusions. No further archaeology was observed within. Directly beneath (04), the natural horizon was a mid-orange brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions (Plate 11).

4.4.2 Trench for Stay 3

Trench to be excavated as part of new LV pole as identified as No.1 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02). The works entail the installation of a stay to anchor the pole. A 2x1 metre trench was dug parallel to the new pole and to the required depth of 2 metres. The trench is orientated NE – SW direction and was excavated to required depth of 2m with no archaeology observed within. The topsoil was mid-brown in colour, with a silty clay consistency and occasional subrounded small to mid-sized stone inclusion with depth ranging between 0.3 - 0.4 metres. Directly below the topsoil, the natural horizon was mid-orange brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions (Plate 12).

4.5 Trench 6: Low voltage Pole 3

A new low voltage pole was replaced and is identified as No.7 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02; Plate 15). Situated next to the old post a 2x1 metre trench was dug to the required depth of 2 metres. No archaeology was identified within the trench. The topsoil had a depth of between 0.3 - 0.4 metre, straight down onto the natural horizon. The topsoil was mid-brown in colour, with a silty clay consistency and occasional subrounded small to mid sized stone inclusion. The natural horizon was mid orange brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions (Plate 16).

4.6 Trench 7: Low Voltage Pole 2

A new low voltage pole was replaced and is identified as No.6 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02; Plate 13). A 2x1 metre trench was dug to the required depth of 2 metres with no archaeology observed within. The topsoil had a depth of between 0.3 - 0.4 metre, straight down onto the natural horizon. The topsoil was mid-brown in colour, with a silty clay consistency and occasional subrounded small to mid sized stone inclusion. The natural horizon was mid orange brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions (Plate 14).

4.7 Trench 8: Low Voltage Pole 4

A new low voltage pole was replaced and is identified as No.8 on the SPEN works drawing (Figure 02; Plate 17). A 2x1 metre trench was dug to the required depth of 2 metres with no archaeology observed within. The topsoil had a depth of between 0.3 - 0.4 metre, straight down onto the natural horizon. The topsoil was mid-brown in colour, with a silty clay consistency and occasional subrounded small to mid sized stone inclusion. The natural horizon was mid orange brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions (Plate 18).

4.8 Cable Trench

A cable trench was excavated from LV Pole 4 (No.8 on the SPEN works drawing) to the southern end of the farm, along the length of the northern outbuilding and terminating in the yard (Figure 02; Plates 19 and 21). A +50 metre trench was dug to the required depth of 0.7 metres.

The topsoil had a depth of between 0.4 - 0.45 metres and was mid-brown in colour, with a silty clay consistency and occasional subrounded small to mid-sized stone inclusion. The natural horizon was mid orange brown in colour with a gritty silty clay consistency and with small angular stone inclusions (Plate 20)

By the outbuilding, archaeological deposits were observed in the cable trench section (Plates 22 - 24). A hard concrete mix surface (07) 0.07m in depth, consisted of light greyish in colour with moderate small subangular stone inclusions. The concrete surface directly overlaid a single course of field stones (05) that measure a depth of 0.38m. The size of the field stones varied between 0.2 – 0.4m in length and 0.15 – 0.2m in thickness and are placed directly on top of a dark brown silty clay layer (09) that is between 0.3 – 0.55m deep. Layer (09) was similar to the topsoil (01) but grittier and with a higher quantity of small stone inclusions. Directly beneath layer (09) was the natural horizon (02) (cf. Plate 22 for context numbers 05, 07 and 09). Further east south-east of these deposits, the terminus of the cable trench went through a thick layer of dump material (06) consisting of dark blackish brown gritty silty clay mixed with frequent small subrounded and subangular stone inclusions, rare whole red bricks and occasional field stones. The layer measures between 0.4 – 0.6m in depth and appears to start where the concrete surface (07) terminates, and slopes down into the yard where it ends (see Plates 23 and 24 for contexts 06, 07, 09).

5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by SP Energy Networks – North Wales District (SPEN) to undertake a watching brief at Tyddyn y Berth, Bethel. The works are for a 3-phase upgrade of a section of existing network to support the customer's increased demand at Tyddyn y Berth. The watching brief extended across two fields (Field 1 and Field 2) and entailed groundworks associated with the erection of a new high voltage 'H'-pole, a single HV pole along with four single low voltage poles and an associated cable trench to feed an underground cable to the farm.

The results from the watching brief revealed post medieval archaeology in the form of old field boundaries pertaining to the relict smallholding Erw'r-odyn during the trenching for high and low voltage electric poles in Field 1. Further post medieval archaeology was observed during the cable trenching south of the outbuilding at Tyddyn y Berth, which showed phasing in the form of old surface cobbling capped by a modern concrete surface.

The results confirm the targeted areas were characterised by post medieval and modern agricultural and domicile related activities, shedding light on the more recent history and development of the two post medieval farmsteads within the surrounding landscape.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

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Plate 1: Pre-commencement view of area to be excavated for H Pole; view from: WSW; scale: Not used (archive reference: G2830_02).



Plate 2: South facing section of Trench 1 for H Pole; view from SE; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_06).



Plate 3: North facing section of Trench 2 for H Pole; view from NNW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_09).



Plate 4: Post-excavation view of Trench 3/Stay 1 for H Pole; view from SW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_54).



Plate 5: Reinstatement view of Trench 3/Stay 1 for H Pole; view from W; scale: Not used (archive reference: G2830_55).



Plate 6: Pre-commencement view of area to be excavated for HV Pole 1; view from SE; scale: Not used (archive reference: G2830_01).



Plate 7: Southwest facing section of Trench 4 for HV Pole 1; view from SW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_12).



Plate 8: Pre-commencement view of area to be excavated for LV Pole 1; view from NNW; scale: Not used (archive reference: G2830_03).



Plate 9: West-northwest facing section of Trench 5 showing depth of possible stone foundation; view from WNW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_20).



Plate 10: View of field boundary [08]; view from SE; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_52).



Plate 11: Southwest facing section of trench for Stay 2 for LV Pole 1; view from SW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_57).



Plate 12: Northeast facing section of trench for Stay 3 for LV Pole 1; view from NE; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_59).



Plate 13: Post-excavation view of Trench 7 for LV Pole 2; view from SSE; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2830_28).



Plate 14: West-southwest facing section of Trench 7 for LV Pole 2; view from WSW; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2830_26).



Plate 14: West-southwest facing section of Trench 7 for LV Pole 2; view from WSW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_26).



Plate 16: North-northwest facing section of Trench 6 for LV Pole 3; view from NNW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_24).



Plate 17: Pre-commencement view of Trench 8 for LV Pole 4; view from NW; scale: Not used (archive reference: G2830_31).



Plate 18: Southeast facing section of Trench 8 for LV Pole 4; view from SE; scale: 1x1 m (archive reference: G2830_32).



Plate 19: Reinstatement view of Trench 8 for LV Pole 4; view from NNW; scale: Not used (archive reference: G2830_34).



Plate 20: West-southwest facing section of cable trench; view from WSW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_36).



Plate 21: Post-excavation view along cable trench running parallel to outbuilding terminating in the yard; view from ESE; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_43).



Plate 22: South-southwest facing section of cable trench showing cobbled surface (05); view from SSW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_45).



Plate 23: South-southwest facing section of cable trench showing dump material (06); view from SSW; scale: 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_47).



Plate 24: General view of cable trench along outbuilding from the yard; view from SE; scale: Not used (archive reference: G2830_72).



Plate 25: Post-excitation view of earth trench for 'H' pole; view from E; scale 1x1m (archive reference: G2830_51).

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey showing location of SPEN works and archaeology. Scale 1:2500@ A3.

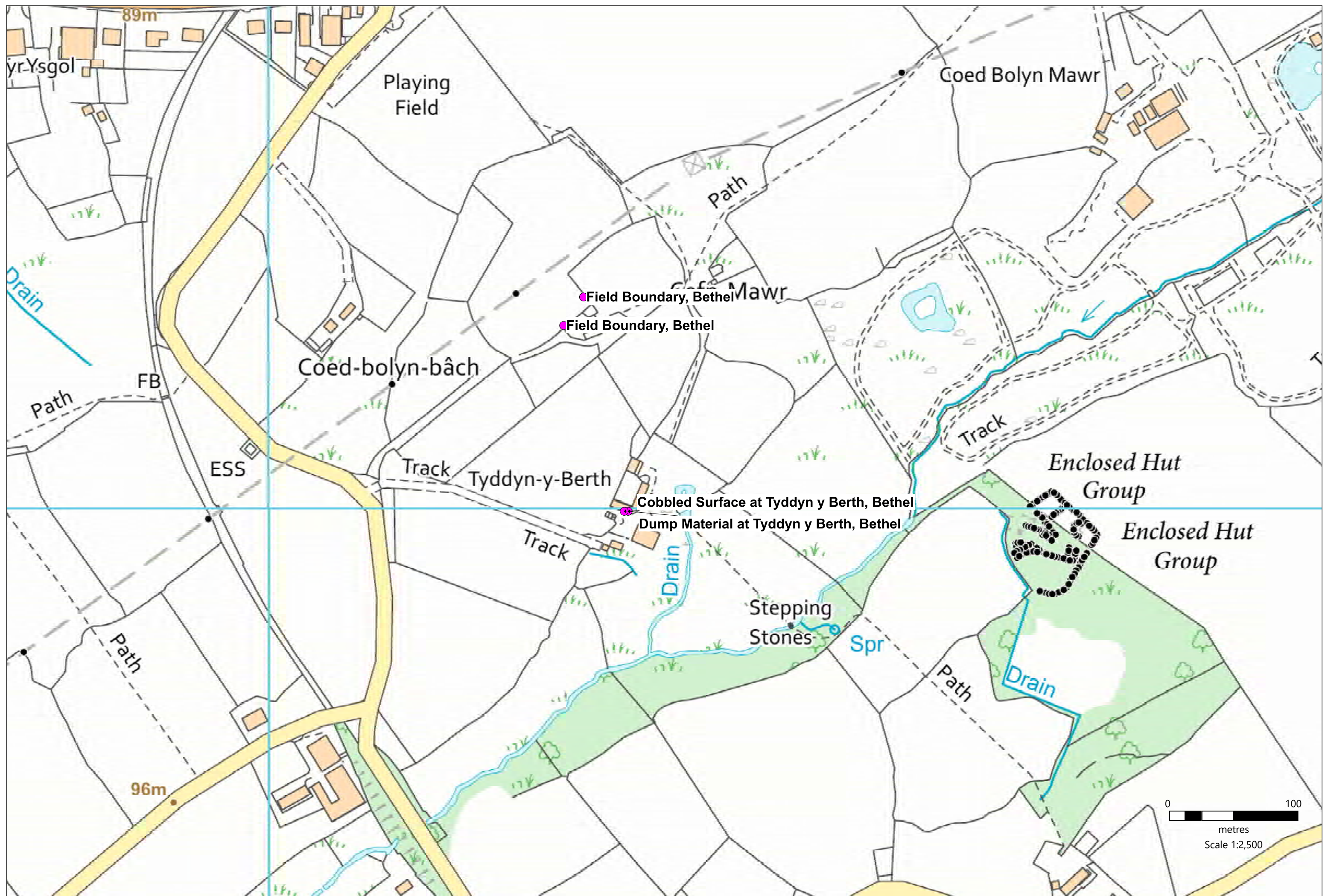


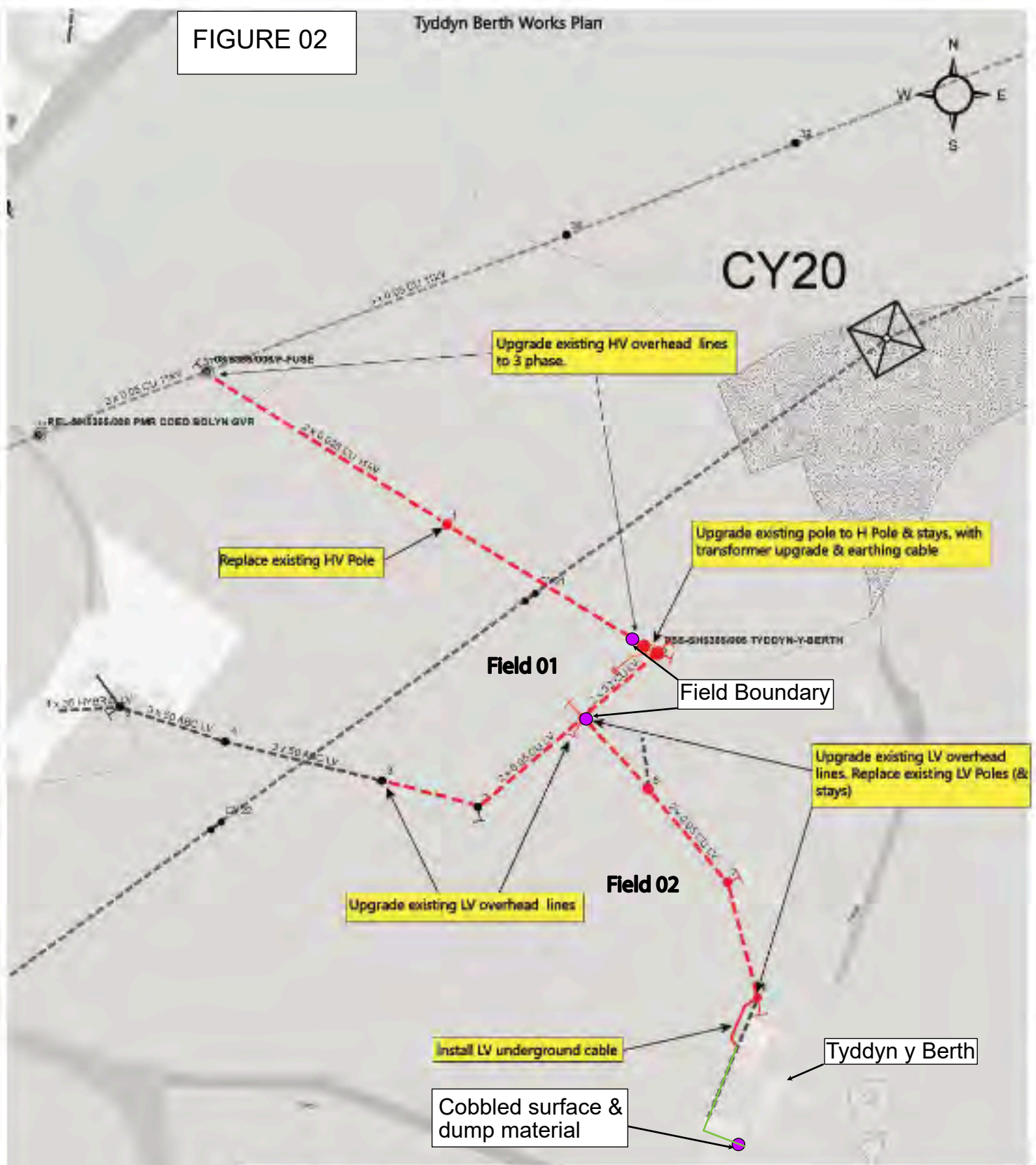
FIGURE 01: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey showing location of SPEN works and archaeology. Scale 1:2500@ A3. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100020577. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2023.

FIGURE 02

Annotated reproduction of SPEN Design Plan showing location of new pole and cable trench (Highlighted Green). Drawing No. E119340: Scale: 1:1,250@A4

FIGURE 02

Tyddyn Berth Works Plan



<p>SP ENERGY NETWORKS On behalf of SP Networks plc</p>		<p>DATE</p> <p>R118740 01/11/2023</p>	
<p>This is the plan referred to in the foregoing agreement</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Granboro Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>On Behalf of SP Networks plc</p>		<p>MAP REFERENCE</p> <p>253214.366150</p> <p>SCALE</p> <p>1:1,200</p>	
<p>Legend:</p> <p>Stay Wire — Setting cable — HV — LV</p> <p>OVERHEAD LINE — — — — —</p> <p>UNDERGROUND CABLE — — — — —</p> <p>POLE — — — — —</p>		<p>The position and depths of underground and overhead apparatus indicated on this plan are approximate and are intended for guidance only. The depths may have changed if the land surface levels have altered. You are also informed that this plan may not show, or may inaccurately show, individual property services and services to street lighting installations. The risk of locating the apparatus precisely before commencing any excavations or other works in the ground is hereby therefore made entirely upon the person undertaking or responsible for those works. Before any such works are undertaken the precise location of the apparatus and cables should therefore be ascertained by suitable means. In the event of an emergency or for further assistance please contact 0800 400 000 (ScottishPower) or 0800 400 000 (SP Networks).</p> <p>Reproduced from (or based upon) Ordnance Survey maps or Power Systems with the permission of Ordnance Survey, on behalf of the controller of HMSO.</p> <p>(c) Crown Copyright. Power Systems 100019030.</p>	

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet XI.10, published 1889. Scale 1:2500@ A3.

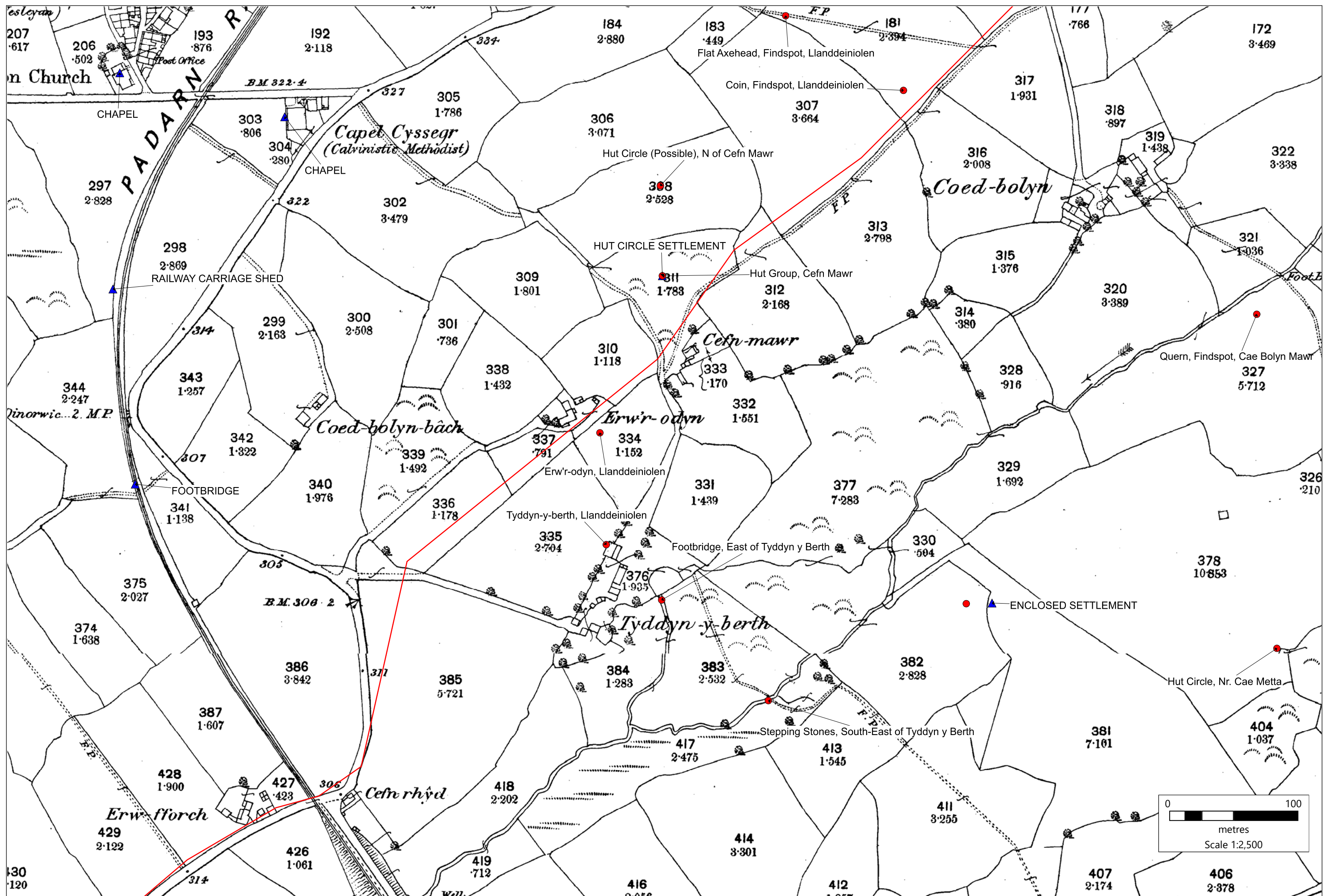


FIGURE 03: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet XI.10, published 1889. Scale 1:2500@A3.

FIGURE 04

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet XI.10, published 1900. Scale 1:2500@ A3.

FIGURE 05

Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet XI.10, published 1916. Scale 1:2500@ A3.

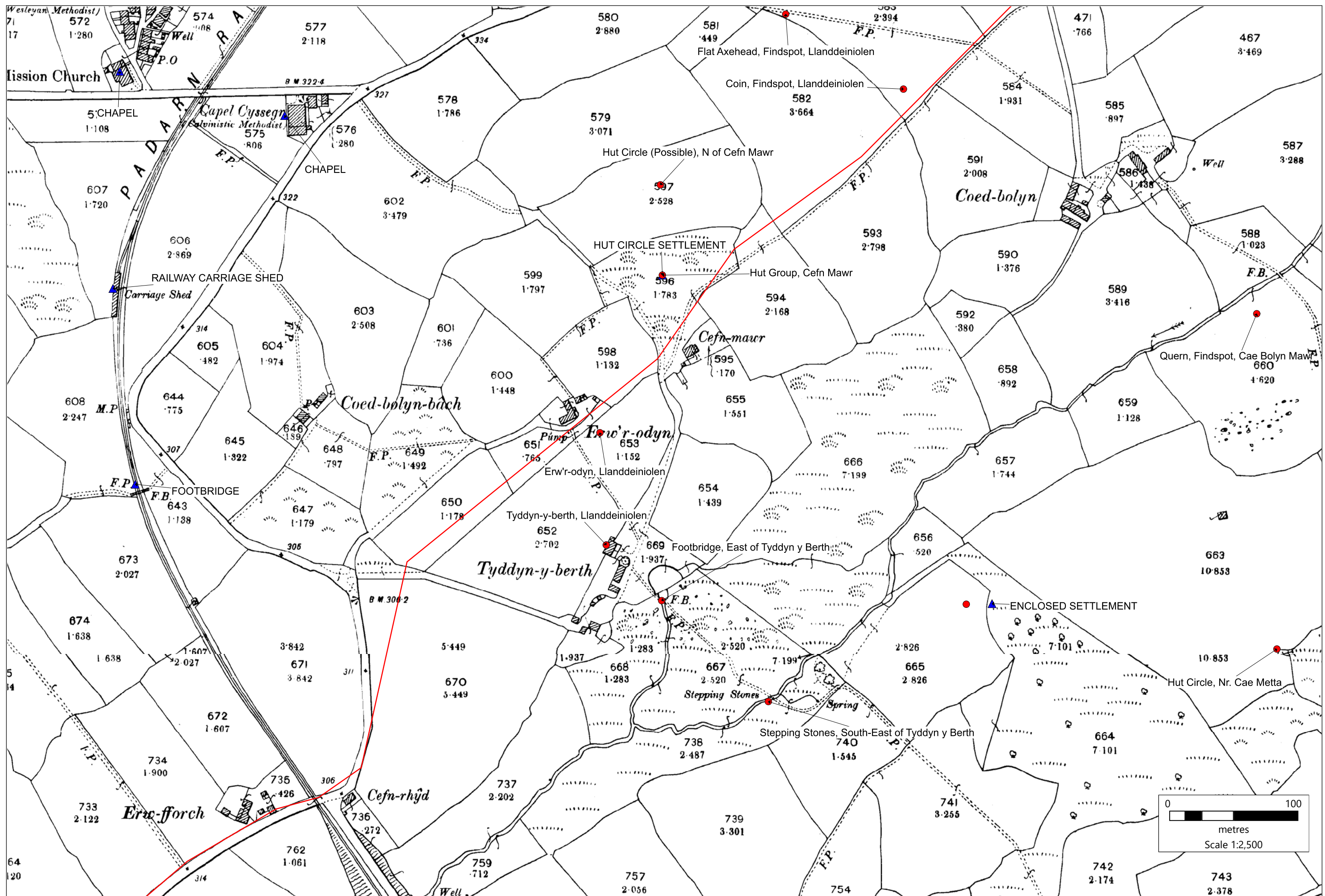


FIGURE 05: Reproduction of Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheet XI.10, published 1916. Scale 1:2500@ A3.

APPENDIX I

**Gwynedd Archaeological approved Written Scheme of Investigation,
February 2024.**

TYDDYN Y BERTH, BETHEL, GWYNEDD (G2830)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for SPEN

March 2024



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Stuart Reilly	Stuart Reilly	01/03/2024
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

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

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

Name

Signature

Date

TYDDYN Y BERTH, BETHEL, GWYNEDD (G2830)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *SPEN*, March 2024

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been contracted by *SPEN* to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief of alterations to an existing SPEN network on the eastern extent of Bethel, at Tyddyn y Berth (centred on NGR SH 53288 65010, Post Code LL55 3PS; see Figure 01).

The watching brief will focus on but will not be limited to:

- The erection of a new 'H'-pole; and
- An associated cable trench.

The archaeological watching brief is anticipated to be undertaken Monday 4th March 2024 in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).

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

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

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

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

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

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). In line with this guidance, all submitted reporting will need to include the equivalent of a non-technical summary in Welsh and English at the front of the report combined with short bilingual summaries of the principal Historic Assets recorded during the event. These requirements are mandatory. The GAT HER enquiry number is **GATHER2022**, and the event primary reference number is **46777**.

The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for new assets identified and recorded.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A quick examination of the GAT Historic Environment Record (HER) identified that in the immediate vicinity of the SPEN works there is quite significant archaeological activity, primarily in the form of late prehistoric and Roman sites. To the immediate north of the groundworks is scheduled monument the Cefn Mawr Hut Group (CN 200/PRN 1584). The site is comprised of four identifiable hut circles, the largest of which has a diameter of 10m. It is positioned in area of marginal, waterlogged ground, being overgrown with reed, bracken and gorse. One of the huts continues beyond the scheduled area and this may indicate further remains in the immediate area.

Further east are the remains of the Cae Metta Hut Group, which is also a scheduled monument (CN 168/PRN 628). This is an enclosed hut circle settlement that was partially excavated in the 1970s by R. Livens. The settlement comprises a polygonal enclosure within which are the remains of three circular huts and two rectangular structures. Artefacts recovered from the excavation indicates activity during the 2nd and 4th centuries AD during the Romano British period.

Further north but potentially crossing in close proximity to the area of groundworks, are the remains of a section of the Segontium – Canovium Roman road (PRN 17565).

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, 2023).

An archaeological watching brief can be divided into four categories:

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

The archaeological watching brief will be conducted in the area of the SPEN groundworks as depicted on Figure 01.

The archaeological watching brief will on the whole be conducted on an **intensive** basis but for specific actions, such as, the 'H'- pole and associated cable trenching.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor the groundworks, including but not limited to, the 'H'-pole and associated cable trenching. The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered;
- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using GAT pro-formas (cf. Appendices I and II). The records will include topsoil and subsoil depths, the presence of any building debris from the hospital, presence of any quarry works as well as the composition of the glacial horizon. All encountered masonry/building debris and subsurface features will be recorded on GAT pro-formas with detailed notations and will be recorded photographically with an appropriate scale, located via GPS and a measured survey completed, either hand drawn or using a Trimble R8 GPS unit;
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from **G2830_001**. A photographic ID board will be used to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers; scale bars of appropriate size and quantity will be used, both for general images and for individual features/feature groups;
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity; and
- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace (whichever is appropriate to the size/scale of the drawing); section datums will be recorded.

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

3.3 Artefacts

All archaeologically significant artefacts will be retained for further examination and identification. Pottery sherds and other objects of 19th and 20th century date will be examined on site and the context from which they were retrieved noted but where deposits are directly related to 19th century activity they will be retained for study. Any artefacts recovered 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).

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

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), where they can be securely stored for potential future 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 artefacts will be assessed and analysed by appropriate specialists in the post-excavation phase of the project, using 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.

3.4 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

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

3.5 Data Management Plan

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

The aim is for a draft report to be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion, though this may take longer if extensive and complex archaeology is discovered. 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 – context register
11. Appendix IV – drawing register (if relevant)
12. Appendix V – artefact register (if relevant)
13. Appendix VI – ecofact register (if relevant)
14. Appendix VII – GAT selection strategy

On final approval of the watching brief report, 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 2); 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 (Excel);
 - 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).

3.6 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 is summarised in [Appendix III](#) and will be finalised in the mitigation report; the strategy will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Regional & 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 mitigation duties on site;
- Client/sub-contractor liaison;
- GAPS liaison, with regular updates;
- specialist liaison (if relevant);
- completing all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised above, including the digital project register;
- 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 above.

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 WorkNest. 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.

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public/Products Liability

POLICY NUMBER UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 22nd August 2024

7.2 Employers Liability

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

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 22nd August 2024

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 22nd August 2024

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological monitoring and recording*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording*.

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*.

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

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

FIGURE 01

SPEN location map

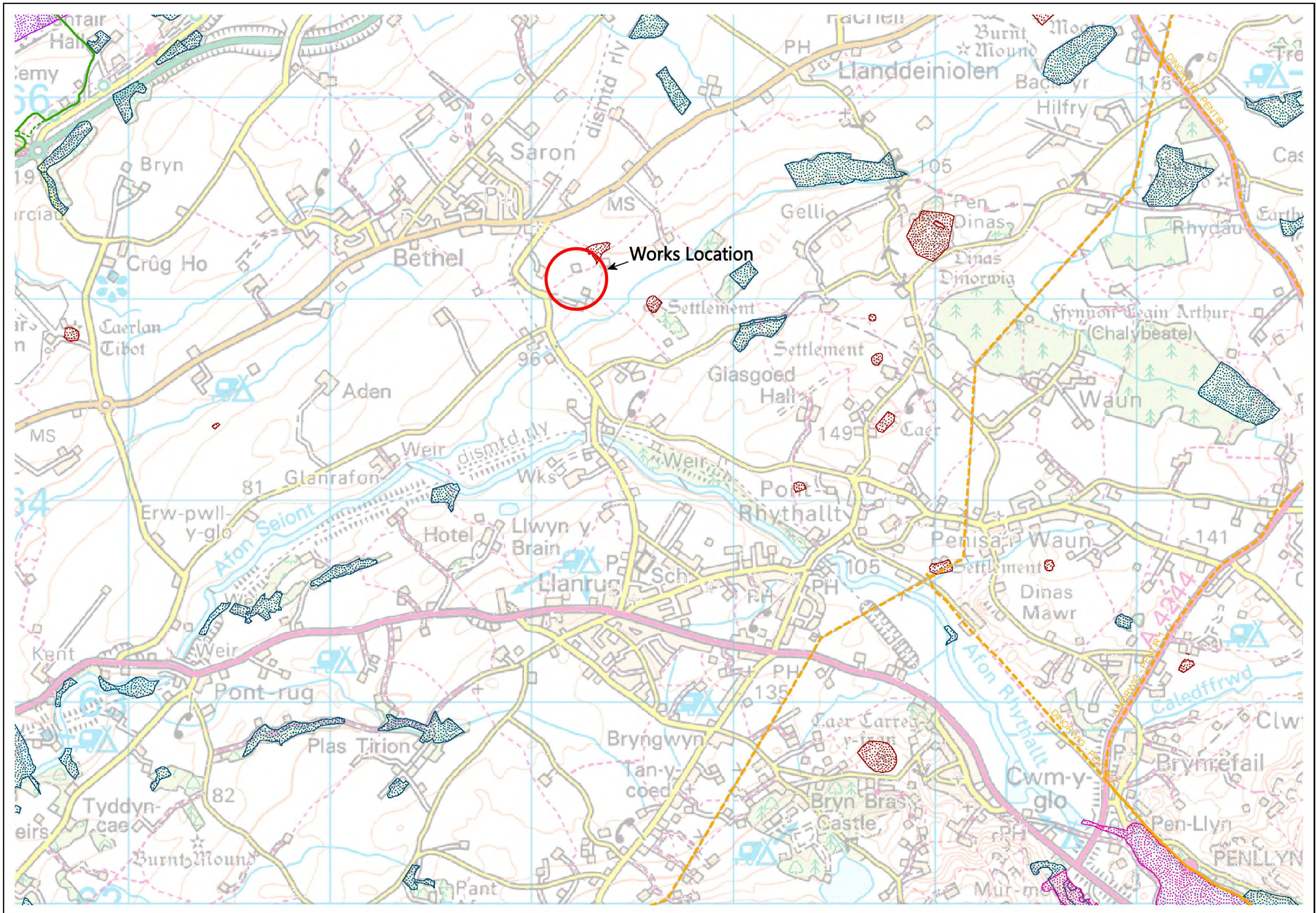
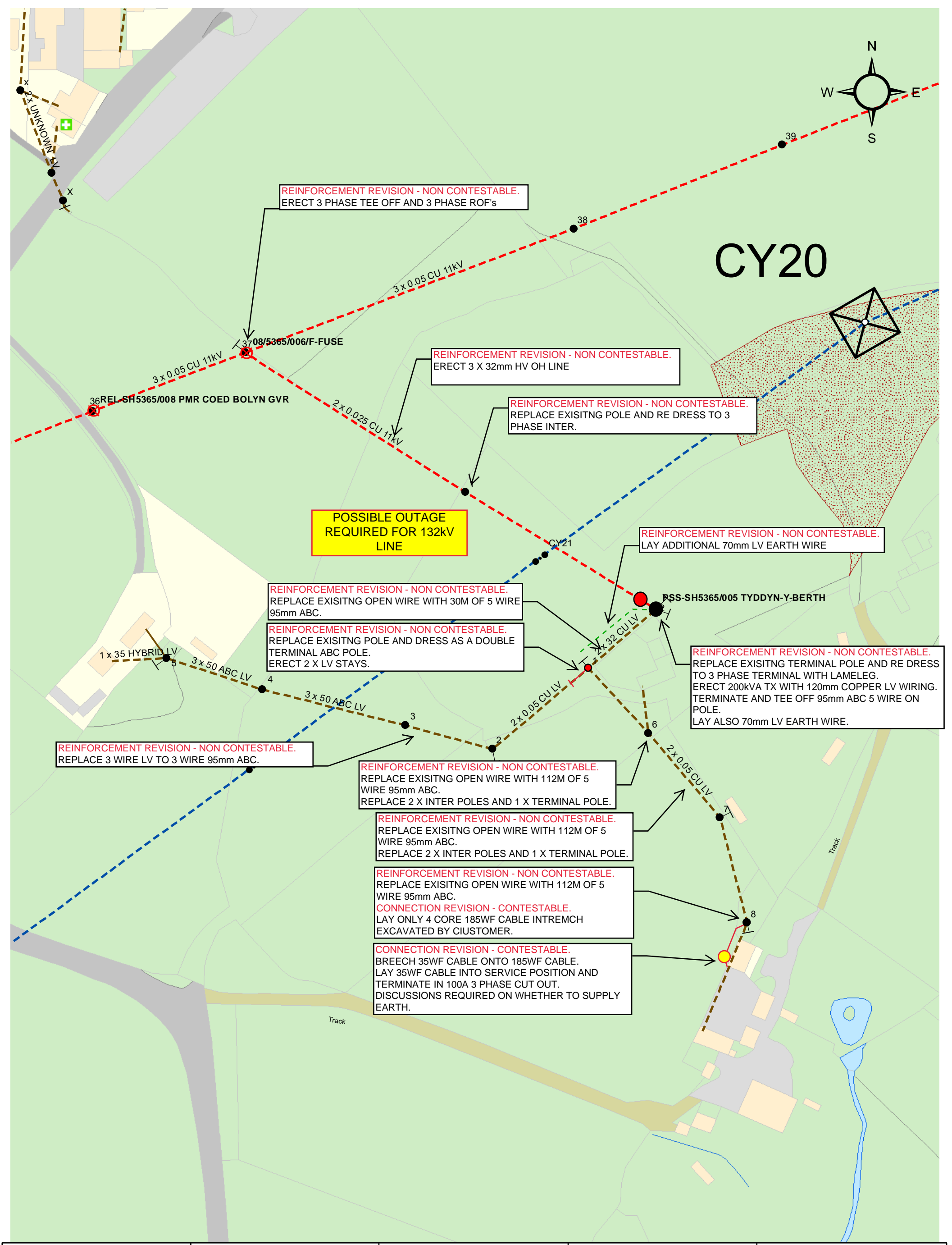


FIGURE 02

SPEN Design Plan



The position and depths of underground and overhead apparatus as indicated on this plan are approximate and are intended for guidance only. The depths may have changed if the land surface levels have altered. You are also informed that the plan may not show, or may inaccurately show, individual property services and services to street lighting installations. The onus of locating the apparatus precisely before commencing any excavations or other works in the immediate vicinity therefore rests entirely upon the person undertaking or responsible for those works. Before any such works are undertaken the precise location of the apparatus and cables should therefore be ascertained by suitable means. In the event of an emergency or for further assistance please contact 0800-092-9290 (ScottishPower area) or 0800-001-5400 (SP Manweb area).

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SP ENERGY NETWORKS
On behalf of SP Manweb plc

SP Manweb plc
Registered Office: c/o PowerSystems
3 Prenton Way, Prenton, CH43 3ET
Registered in England and Wales No 2366937

OVERHEAD LINE -----	
UNDERGROUND CABLES	
In Use	-----
Out of Use	- - - - -
Assumed route	<----->
VOLTAGE COLOUR KEY	
EHV	132kV BLUE
	33kV GREEN
HV	RED
LV	BROWN

Where cables have been laid SINCE 1 OCTOBER 1988, the following depths in mm apply (to the tops of cables or ducts) UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN, but see comments. (TO TOP OF CABLE, ADD 75mm FOR BOTTOM OF TRENCH)

	EHV	HV	LV
IN FOOTPATHS :	775	600	450
ACROSS ROADS :	775	700	600
ALONG ROADS :	775	700	600
AGRICULTURAL :	910	910	910

Your attention is drawn to the Health and Safety Executive Booklet HSG47, available from HSE.

DATE

28/07/2023

SCALE

1 : 1,250

MAP REFERENCE

253184,365135

0 4 8 16 24 32

Metres

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

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

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

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Sheet 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 III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2830_Bethel

01/03/2024 v1.1

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	04/03/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Tom Fildes Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service	01/03/2024
Landowner / Developer	SPEN	26/02/2024
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 GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

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

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been contracted by *SPEN* to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief of alterations to an existing SPEN network on the eastern extent of Bethel, at Tyddyn y Berth (centred on NGR SH 53288 65010, Post Code LL55 3PS; see Figure 01).

The watching brief will focus on but will not be limited to:

- The erection of a new 'H'-pole; and
- An associated cable trench.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2024. Bethel: *Written Scheme of Investigation*. Project G2830.

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

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

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

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

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

The physical paper 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 will be provided to the regional HER and RCAHMW within six months of project completion.

Archiving was undertaken in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);*
- *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);

- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

A selection review point will be completed during processing of the working project archive and again during final project archiving. There are no selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines.

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.

There is no de-selected digital data

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

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

- 2.1 Define which documents was selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this was 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 2); 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 (Excel);
 - 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.

Material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive are likely to be duplicates and reproductions created during the project. De-selected material was retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

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

None

Section 3.

Stakeholders

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

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 was 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.

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that was 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.

None

De-Selected Material

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

N/A

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	FIELD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	Plates
G2830_01	Bethel	Field 1	Pre-commencement view of area to be excavated for H Pole 1	SE	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	6
G2830_02	Bethel	Field 1	Pre-commencement view of area to be excavated for H Pole 2	WSW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	1
G2830_03	Bethel	Field 1	Pre-commencement view of area to be excavated for LV Pole 1	NNW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	8
G2830_04	Bethel	Field 1	Working shot of overgrowth around H Pole being cleared	WSW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_05	Bethel	Field 1	View of old farmstead and/or group of outbuildings south of H Pole	WNW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_06	Bethel	Field 1	S facing section of Trench 1 for H Pole 2	SE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	2
G2830_07	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of Trench 1 for H Pole	E	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_08	Bethel	Field 1	View of erection of Pole in Trench 1 for H Pole	SSW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_09	Bethel	Field 1	N facing section of Trench 2 for H Pole	NNW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	3
G2830_10	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 for H Pole	E	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	FIELD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	Plates
G2830_11	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of pole for H Pole	SW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_12	Bethel	Field 1	SW facing section of Trench 4 for HV Pole 1	SW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	7
G2830_13	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 for HV Pole 1	SE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_14	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 for HV Pole 1	SSW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_15	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 for HV Pole 1	SE	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_16	Bethel	Field 1	NNE facing section of trench 5 for LV Pole 1	NNE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_17	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of Trench 5 for LV Pole 1	ESE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_18	Bethel	Field 1	WNW facing section of Trench 5 showing possible stone foundation/phasing for building	WNW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_19	Bethel	Field 1	WNW facing section of Trench 5 showing possible stone foundation/phasing for building	WNW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	FIELD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	Plates
G2830_20	Bethel	Field 1	WNW facing section of Trench 5 showing depth of possible stone foundation	WNW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	9
G2830_21	Bethel	Field 1	View of drystone boundary wall [08]	N	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_22	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of LV Pole 1	N	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_23	Bethel	Field 2	Pre-commencement view of LV Pole 3	WNW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	15
G2830_24	Bethel	Field 2	NNW facing section of Trench 6 for LV Pole 3	NNW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	16
G2830_25	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 for LV Pole 3	WSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	04/03/2024	
G2830_26	Bethel	Field 2	WSW facing section of Trench 7 for LV Pole 2	WSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	14
G2830_27	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 7 for LV Pole 2	SSE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_28	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 7 for LV Pole 2	SSE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	13
G2830_29	Bethel	Field 2	Reinstatement view of Trench 7 for LV Pole 2	ESE	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	FIELD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	Plates
G2830_30	Bethel	Field 2	Pre-commencement view of Trench 8 for LV Pole 4	S	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_31	Bethel	Field 2	Pre-commencement view of Trench 8 for LV Pole 4	NW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	17
G2830_32	Bethel	Field 2	SE facing section of Trench 8 for LV Pole 4	SE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	18
G2830_33	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view of Trench 8 for LV Pole 4	SW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_34	Bethel	Field 2	Reinstatement view of Trench 8 for LV Pole 4	NNW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	19
G2830_35	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view along cable trench running from LV Pole 4 south towards farm buildings	NNE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_36	Bethel	Field 2	WSW facing section of cable trench	WSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	20
G2830_37	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view along cable trench running parallel to farm buildings	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_38	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view along cable trench running parallel to farm buildings	NNE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	FIELD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	Plates
G2830_39	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view along cable trench running parallel to farm buildings	WNW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_40	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view along cable trench running parallel to farm buildings	WNW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_41	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view along cable trench running parallel to farm buildings	NNE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_42	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view along cable trench at most southern end of route/ terminal point	NNE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_43	Bethel	Field 2	Post-excavation view along cable trench running parallel to outbuilding terminating in the yard	ESE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	21
G2830_44	Bethel	Field 2	SSW facing section of cable trench showing cobbled surface (05)	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_45	Bethel	Field 2	SSW facing section of cable trench showing cobbled surface (05)	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	22
G2830_46	Bethel	Field 2	SSW facing section of cable trench showing concrete surface (07) and dump material (06)	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_47	Bethel	Field 2	SSW facing section of cable trench showing dump material (06)	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	23

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	FIELD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	Plates
G2830_48	Bethel	Field 2	SSW facing section of cable trench showing concrete surface (07)	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_49	Bethel	Field 1	View of field boundary [08]	NW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_50	Bethel	Field 1	View of remenants of field boundary and redbrick foundations for a greenhouse	SE	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_51	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of earth trench for H Pole	E	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	25
G2830_52	Bethel	Field 1	View of field boundary [08]	SE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	10
G2830_53	Bethel	Field 1	SW facing section of Trench 3 for H Pole showing field boundary	SSW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_54	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of Trench 3/Stay 1 for H Pole	SW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	4
G2830_55	Bethel	Field 1	Reinstatement view of Trench 3/Stay 1 for H Pole	W	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	5
G2830_56	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of trench for Stay 2 for LV Pole 1	NW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_57	Bethel	Field 1	SW facing section of trench for Stay 2 for LV Pole 1	SW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	11

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	FIELD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	Plates
G2830_58	Bethel	Field 1	Post-excavation view of trench for Stay 3 for LV Pole 1	SE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_59	Bethel	Field 1	NE facing section of trench for Stay 3 for LV Pole 1	NE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	12
G2830_60	Bethel	Field 1	Reinstatement view of trenches for Stay 2 and 3 for LV Pole 1	N	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_61	Bethel	Field 1	View along line of dump material	W	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_62	Bethel	Field 1	General view of Field 1 post-reinstatement showing location of H pole and LV Pole 1	W	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_63	Bethel	Field 1	General view of Field 1 post-reinstatement showing location of HV Pole in background	E	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_64	Bethel		View of relict farmhouse and trackway	W	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_65	Bethel		View of trackway leading from relict farmhouse to south corner of Field 1	ESE	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_66	Bethel		View of eastern elevation of relict farmhouse	E	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_67	Bethel		View of outbuilding north of relict farmhouse	ESE	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	FIELD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION*	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO*	Plates
G2830_68	Bethel		View of original slate gate posts	NW	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_69	Bethel		View of southeastern elevation of relict farmhouse	SE	1x1m	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_70	Bethel		View of southwestern elevation of relict farmhouse	SW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_71	Bethel	Field 2	General view of Field 2 post-reinstatement showing location of LV Pole 3 (foreground) and 4 (background)	NW	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	
G2830_72	Bethel	Field 2	General view of cable trench along outbuilding from the yard	SE	Not used	Carolina Ferreira	05/03/2024	24

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description	Initials	Date
01	Layer	Topsoil/plough soil	CF	04/03/2024
02	Layer	Natural	CF	04/03/2024
03	Layer	Cut for wall	CF	04/03/2024
04	Structure	Stone for wall	CF	04/03/2024
05	Layer	Cobbled surface	CF	05/03/2024
06	Layer	Dump material	CF	05/03/2024
07	Layer	Concrete surface	CF	05/03/2024
08	Structure	Field boundary	CF	05/03/2024
09	Layer	Made ground beneath 05	CF	05/03/2024

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Data Management Plan

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Data Management Plan Overview

The sections below are the basic components of the Data Management Plan. Each section comprises a series of sections which need to be completed. The Work Digital / Think Archive guidance provides a full version of this document which includes Questions to Consider, Guidance and Examples where appropriate.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What data will you collect or create?• How will the data be collected or created?
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?• What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?• Have you contacted the data repository?• Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How will you share the data and make it accessible?• Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who will be responsible for data management?

SECTION 1: PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Project ID
G2830
Project Name
Bethel
Project Description
<p>Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by SP Energy Networks – North Wales District (SPEN) to undertake a watching brief at Tyddyn y Berth, Bethel (centred on NGR SH 53288 65010, Post Code LL55 3PS; see Figure 01). The works are for a 3-phase upgrade of a section of existing network to support the customer's increased demand at Tyddyn y Berth. The watching brief extended across two fields (Field 1 and Field 2) and entailed groundworks associated with the erection of a new high voltage 'H'-pole, a single HV pole along with four single low voltage poles and an associated cable trench to feed an underground cable to the farm.</p> <p>The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between the 4th and 5th of March 2024. The results confirm the targeted areas were characterised by post medieval and modern agricultural and domicile related activities, shedding light on the more recent history and development of the two post medieval farmsteads within the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Guimaraes Ferreira, C. and Lynes, M., 2024. <i>Bethel: Archaeological Watching Brief</i>. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. Report 1763</p> <p>Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2024. <i>Bethel: Written Scheme of Investigation</i>. Project G2830.</p>
Project Funder / Grant reference
SPEN
Project Manager
John Roberts
Project Archaeologist
Carolina G. Ferreira
Data Contact Person
John Roberts
Date DMP created
01/03/2024
Date DMP last updated
06/03/2024
Version
V2
Related data management policies
G2830 Bethel Selection Strategy v2

SECTION 2: DATA COLLECTION

What data will you collect or create?
<p>Following the completion of the fieldwork, all documentary material created, generated and/or annotated during data gathering and fieldwork has been selected for inclusion in the preserved archive, and comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• G2830 watching brief sheets x5• G2830 context sheets x9• G2830 drawing register sheets x 1• G2830 context register sheets x 1• G2830 photographic register sheets x 5• G2830 permatrace A4 sheets x 1

The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the GAT project database. The final version of all born digital documents have been selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive; these comprise:

- G2830_Bethel_Written Scheme of Investigation (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- G2830_Photographic_Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- GAT_1763 (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (72 images in TIFF format);
- Photographic archive (72 images in RAW format);
- Photographic archive (72 images in JPEG format);

A digital archive dataset has been created for the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and comprise:

- 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).

The digital archive has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the GAT project database via a specific hyperlink.

How will the data be collected or created?

- All site recording, including archaeological context descriptions and the photographic archive will be recorded using GAT pro-formas.
- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; the photographic record will be 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 ran from **G2830_01 to G2830_72**.

SECTION 3: DOCUMENTATION AND METADATA

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAT (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 2); 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 *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW 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)

SECTION 4: ETHICS AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

The project archive does not include data which requires formal consent to be used or included;
 Digital data archive will be compliant with GDPR 2018 legislation;
 Data be stored in secure servers with password access;
 Data will be transferred securely;

Data will be owned by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

SECTION 5: DATA SECURITY: STORAGE AND BACKUP

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
--

All data will be held on Gwynedd Archaeological Trust servers and backed up onto an external NAS Drive. Access will be restricted, and password limited.
--

SECTION 6: SELECTION AND PRESERVATION

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
--

The core project dataset will be retained, with content dictated by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust contract section project folder system and server. Any de-selected material will be retained on the server for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary. Any de-selected material will be confirmed in the project specific selection strategy (ref. G2830_Bethel_Selection_Strategy_v2 and includes supplementary data that is not required for the core project archive.
--

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
--

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Internally, the dataset will be retained in a project specific folder that will remain accessible to project personnel;Externally, the relevant datasets will be retained by the regional Historic Environment Record and RCAHMW; dataset content will be dictated by their respective requirements. |
|---|

Have you contacted the data repository?

The regional Historic Environment Record has been contacted and an event Primary Reference Number sourced ahead of data submission; on project completion, data will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i> (Version 2); RCAHMW will be contacted on project completion, with data then submitted in accordance with <i>RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1</i> .

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
--

Data archiving costs have been incorporated into the project budget.
--

SECTION 7: DATA SHARING

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Internally, a project specific folder will be used for data storage that will remain accessible to project personnel;Externally, data will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record and RCAHMW and they will be responsible for accessibility. |
|---|

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
--

No

SECTION 8: RESPONSIBILITIES

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
--

John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

APPENDIX V

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy Final

G2830_Bethel

06/03/2024 v2

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	04/03/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Tom Fildes Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	01/03/2024
Landowner / Developer	SPEN	26/02/2024
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 GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by SP Energy Networks – North Wales District (SPEN) to undertake a watching brief at Tyddyn y Berth, Bethel (centred on NGR SH 53288 65010, Post Code LL55 3PS; see Figure 01). The works are for a 3-phase upgrade of a section of existing network to

support the customer's increased demand at Tyddyn y Berth. The watching brief extended across two fields (Field 1 and Field 2) and entailed groundworks associated with the erection of a new high voltage 'H'-pole, a single HV pole along with four single low voltage poles and an associated cable trench to feed an underground cable to the farm.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between the 4th and 5th of March 2024. The results confirm the targeted areas were characterised by post medieval and modern agricultural and domicile related activities, shedding light on the more recent history and development of the two post medieval farmsteads within the surrounding landscape.

Guimaraes Ferreira, C. and Lynes, M., 2024. *Bethel: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. Report 1763

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2024. Bethel: *Written Scheme of Investigation*. Project G2830.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

All digital data was collected and stored in line with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the GAT project database. The final version of all born digital documents have been selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive; these comprise:

- G2830_Bethel_Written Scheme of Investigation (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- G2830_Photographic_Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- GAT_1763 (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (72 images in TIFF format);
- Photographic archive (72 images in RAW format);
- Photographic archive (72 images in JPEG format);

A digital archive dataset has been created for the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and comprise:

- 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).

The digital archive has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the GAT project database via a specific hyperlink.

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.

The following client data will not form part of the preserved archive and have been deselected:

- G2830 site location plan supplied by client
- G2830 project design supplied by client

The following GAT data generated for the report will not form part of the preserved archive and have been deselected:

- G2830_combined_figures.pdf
- G2830_combined_plates.pdf
- G2830_Figures_and_Plates_List.docx
- G2830_Appendix_I.pdf
- G2830_Appendix_II.docx
- G2830_Appendix_II.pdf
- G2830_rear_cover.pdf
- G2830_front_cover.pdf
- G2830_inner_cover.pdf
- Plates01.pdf
- Plates03.pdf
- Plates05.pdf
- Plates07.pdf
- Plates09.pdf
- Plates11.pdf
- Plates13.pdf
- Plates15.pdf
- Plates17.pdf
- Plates19.pdf
- Plates21.pdf
- Plates23.pdf
- Plates25.pdf

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

Selection

Following the completion of the fieldwork, all documentary material created, generated and/or annotated during data gathering and fieldwork has been selected for inclusion in the preserved archive, and comprises:

- G2830 watching brief sheets x5
- G2830 context sheets x9
- G2830 drawing register sheets x 1
- G2830 context register sheets x 1
- G2830 photographic register sheets x 5
- G2830 permatrace A4 sheets x 1

The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the GAT project database

- 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 2); 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 (Excel);
 - 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

There is no de-selected data



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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