

Cellsite, Nant Gwynant

Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol / Archaeological Watching Brief



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Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
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Delwedd clawr blaen / Front Cover image: General view of the cable trench route from the mast and shed area(HD24-054_022)

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Registered address: Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE

Cadeirydd / Chair: Dr Carol Bell PSG / CEO: Richard Nicholls

Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
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Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Authors	Robert Evans Stuart Murphy		26/11/2024
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	Robert Evans		26/11/2024
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		26/11/2024

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Heneb: Archeoleg Gwynedd (Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol) gan Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) i gynnal briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod cloddio ffos ar gyfer cebl foltedd uchel 11kV ar safle Gwersylla Llyn Gwynant, Nant Gwynant, Beddgelert. Cynhaliwyd y briff gwyllo rhwng 12 a 22 Tachwedd 2024.

Roedd ffos y cebl newydd yn croesi dau brif gae a thair ierdydd neu ardal gaerog. Er bod cryn dipyn o archaeoleg wedi'i nodi yn y dirwedd ehangach, ni nodwyd archeoleg o fewn y ffos cebl newydd, gyda mawn modern a phridd dwfn wedi'i nodi. Roedd yr holl ddyddodion a nodwyd o ddyddiad modern, ac ni nodwyd unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol claddedig.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) was commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) to carry out an archaeological watching brief to monitor ground disturbance work in the form of cable trenches to lay a new 11kV high voltage cable at Llyn Gwynant Campsite, Nant Gwynant, Beddgelert. The watching brief was carried out between the 12th and 22nd November 2024.

The cable duct trench crossed two main fields and three yard or enclosure areas. Although a considerable amount of archaeology has been noted in the wider landscape, no archaeology was noted within the cable trench crossing open ground, with modern peat and deep topsoil noted. All deposits noted were of a modern date, and no buried archaeological features were noted.

1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) were commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) to carry out an archaeological watching brief to monitor ground disturbance work in the form of cable trenches to lay a new 11kV high voltage cable at Llyn Gwynant Campsite, Nant Gwynant, Beddgelert, LL55 4NW (centred on NGR SH65165244; cf. Figure 01). The cable trenches had a maximum depth of 1.0m, with a width of approximately 0.6m.

The watching brief includes the following actions:

- All cable trenches highlighted along the route shown in (cf. Figure 01).
- The mast site (This area is due to be carried out in February 2025 and has been removed from the watching brief).

The works were undertaken under planning reference code DESNZ Ref: 12.04.09.05-1825U, section S37 issued by Energy Infrastructure Planning which states:

5. No development (including site clearance or groundworks) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The Development shall be carried out, and all archaeological work completed, in strict accordance with the approved details. A detailed report on the archaeological work shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Reason: To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2021 and TAN24: The Historic Environment; and to ensure the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

The watching brief was monitored by Heneb Planning Service and 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 HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is E46838.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during November 2024 when the Llyn Gwynant Campsite is closed and 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);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).
- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology is part of Heneb: Trust for Welsh Archaeology, which is a Registered Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives were to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications 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.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

A brief examination of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) identified that there is no known archaeology within the route of the cable trench. However, there are a number of recorded features in the close immediate vicinity of the *SPEN* works.

2.2 Historic Background

Little is known about the area in early prehistoric times, but within the wider area of the proposed cable route there are a number of possible late prehistoric and medieval sites. These include an *Unknown Enclosure Complex* (PRN 98850) positioned 275m to the northeast and Hafod Lwyfrog Hut Circles (PRN 4524) located 260m to the east south-east. The Unknown Enclosure Complex (PRN 98850) is described as a circular enclosure, with various additional earthworks both within and in the vicinity and identified via LiDAR (NRW, 1998-2015). The Hafod Lwyfrog Hut Circles (PRN 4524) are described by the RCAHMW as follows: Four circular platforms, measuring c.6m in diameter and terraced into the slope. No stones remain except for two on the northwest edge of hut (i). Hut (ii) lies 20m northwest by north from (i), hut (iii) is 23m northeast from (ii) and hut (iv) is 31m southeast from (iii). The RCAHMW survey at the time record the condition as 'poor' (RCAHMW, 1960). Although the age of these is not known, they are likely to be of late prehistoric date.

There is considerable evidence of late medieval and post-medieval activity in the cable route area. To the north of the scheme is an additional post medieval enclosure platform (PRN 56707) and the post medieval house of Hafod y Rhisg (PRN 1944). At the southwestern end of the cable route, there is the Post Medieval Nant Gwynant Farm Building (NPRN 31408, PRN 6393) 30m from the connection to the electrical pole. It is classified by the RCAHMW and the Gwynedd HER as an *unknown agricultural building*. This building is likely to be the one shown on the tithe map (Figure 02). In addition, located 14m to the southeast is a World War I to World War II road block (PRN 93631) which used to consist of a three Hairpin rails in a single barrier, five small bent steel joists, four large, nine anti-tank mines, six medium anti-tank cylinders, one mine and one trip wire. A report published in 2021 states that, remains of the roadblock can be seen in the form of stone clad anti-tank blocks being present on the eastern side of the road (Thompson, S., 2021). Further to the east (200m) is the post medieval house of Hafod Lwyfrog (PRN 1942) which is the birthplace of Sir John Williams, Goldsmith (1603-

27), and was also the home of Evan Lloyd (1600-78). The RCAHMW details that the house was rebuilt during c.1638 with re-used stone from the earlier structure (RCAHMW, 1960).

Capt. Robert Mostyn, the owner of the land where the cable duct passes, was that of the Mostyn family of Mostyn Hall, Flintshire. The Mostyn family was a powerful family with a long lineage spanning back to the latter Middle Ages in which through marriage the acquisition of a vast number of lands were acquired across north Wales. Bodysgallen Hall, in the county of Caernarvonshire (at the time), was also once a Mostyn house, a large Elizabethan manor house situated in the present Conwy borough (Mostyn, D.L., and Glenn, T.A, 1925).

2.3 Historic Mapping

The 1840 Beddgelert Parish Tithe Map (cf. Figure 02) was consulted and the field system at the time was recorded as a large open field and owned by Capt. Robert Mostyn. The land was rented to a John Rowlands of Hafod Lwyfog and measured, 528 acres, two rods and 14 perches and cost £2.16s a year. A building is recorded to the north of the area of works, but comparing it to modern day mapping, it is one of many derelict buildings within the vicinity.

An examination of the First to Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIX.5 (published 1889, 1900 and 1915 respectively; (cf. Figures 03, 04, 05 shows a slight variation from modern mapping. These are seen by the addition of infrastructure to Llyn Gwynant Campsite, the large agricultural field in which the cable trench will travel for much of its length, through being shared in two by a boundary running east-southeast by west north-west and the structure to the north.

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 (cf. Figures 01)

The archaeological watching brief was generally conducted on an **intensive** basis for the cable trenching, although a partial watching brief was conducted in areas of extremely low potential.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

The archaeological watching was undertaken between 12th and 19th November 2024.

- Heneb monitored all intrusive groundworks associated with the cable trench route. The cable trench was opened by a tracked excavator with a toothless bucket. Heneb monitored all significant intrusive groundworks associated with the mast site groundworks. All attendances and photographs were recorded using Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology pro-formas. The records included topsoil and subsoil depths;
- Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record was maintained on site using Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology pro-formas and digitised in *Microsoft Access* as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process. Photographic images have been archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; a total of twenty-three images were taken (refs. E46838_001 to E46838_23; cf. [Appendix II](#)).

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 2); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Microsoft Excel);
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Microsoft Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3.4 Selection Strategy

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

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology were commissioned by (SPEN) to conduct a watching brief during the excavation of a trench for the purpose of laying power cables. The trench runs along the ESE boundary of Field 1 then crosses the road and through an area of made-up ground before entering Field 2 and running along the ESE boundary. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1 metre and 0.6m wide, with a 10cm cable duct being installed as the trench progressed. The trench work is being carried out using the cut and fill method. The stratigraphy was very uniform along the length of the cable duct trench.

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.

4.2 Parc Hafod Lwfog

It was noted on the watching brief that a cable duct trench had been excavated some years previously between Parc Hafod Lwyfog and the recently built barn. The route of the cable trench runs from a pole near the farmhouse and along the edge of the road, across the field in the pre-existing trench and down the side of the track, then enters the area of a recent barn construction which lies on deep made ground.

No excavation of previously undisturbed ground was required along this stretch of trench, so no archaeological deposits were encountered.

4.3 Field 1

Trench excavation commenced on the 18th of November 2024 in an area east of the recently built barn and Fields 1 and 2 (cf. Plates 03,04).

The trench enters Field 1 and runs along the eastern boundary (cf. Plates 08,09,10,11,14). Within the cut of the trench two layers were found; Layer (101) was a topsoil consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay (cf. Plates 05,06, 07,12,13) which had few inclusions within it. Some patches of bluey grey clay were noted within the topsoil suggesting previous waterlogging of the field, and some disturbance of the peat layer.

The topsoil layer varies in depth across the length of the trench being 0.3 metres deep at the southern end of the trench and up to 0.8m deep at the northern end of the trench. The topsoil is very bioturbated with both clay and sand within the matrix and contains infrequent small rounded and subangular stones and roots this is indicative of archaeological improvement in the field, and it also contained the occasional modern pottery sherd.

Layer (102) was dark orangey brown silty peat (cf. Plates 05,06,07,12,13), which was overlain by topsoil (101). This peaty layer contained organic material, some natural wooden fragments. The peat does not appear to be ancient and is more likely post-medieval in date, and evidence of ceramic drainage pipes were also noted. The fact that the cut for these was hard to identify suggests that the peat is recent and dynamic, and frequently waterlogged.

Field 1 is a very wet field and shows signs of being very waterlogged at times, with reed growth in a recent peaty matrix (102). The landowner informed the archaeologist that previous ground testing had revealed that a bluish grey clay, which is probably indicative of water logging, was noted at a depth of about 2m, although this was not observed during the watching brief.

No natural soil horizon was found in the cut of the trench, and no significant archaeology was found during the excavation of the trench in Field 1.

4.4 Field 2

Field two lies to the Northeast of Field 1.

Excavation of the cable trench commenced in Field 2 on the 22nd of November 2024, the trench was excavated to a depth of 1 metre (cf. Plates 15-23). The topsoil was found to extend the full depth of the trench indicating that this field has undergone significant improvement, with the suggestion of topsoil laying or spreading having taken place. This also probably explains the presence of rising ground from west to east, and the fact that trench 2 was sufficiently dry to support sheep.

The morphology of the topsoil is the same as that seen in Field 1 and is a continuation of the additional topsoil seen in the east end of the trench (cf. Plates 17-18). The soil is very humic with evidence of much bioturbation.

There were no archaeological deposits found during the excavation of the trench in Field 2.

4.5 Communications Mast and Shed Enclosure

The communications Mast and Shed Enclosure is situated in the Northeast of Field 2.

The cable trench from Field 2 entered a modern enclosure from the northwest. This enclosure contained a shed and a mast to which the cable duct was to be linked. The cable trench excavation in that area was heavily disturbed with services and drainage present, including rubble, hessian and other sacking along with modern rubble deposits (cf. Plates 19-20).

5 CONCLUSION

Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology were commissioned by (SPEN) to conduct a watching brief during the excavation of a trench for the purpose of laying power cables at Cellsite, Nant Gwynant.

A Layer of peat (102) was found under the topsoil layer (101) in Field 1. The peat was encountered at a much shallower depth (0.2m) in Field 1, than the 0.8m depth in Field 2. No archaeological deposits were encountered in either field, or in the farm, barn or mast yards.

It was reported by the landowner that in Field 1 a bluish grey clay was encountered at a depth of 2m during borehole testing. This would suggest waterlogging to a significant depth. It was further suggested that the peaty nature of the field is a modern phenomenon, with the Field 1 being drier and suitable for grazing sheep until the mid-20th century and only gained its current characteristic after a failed drainage scheme of that time, which was designed to replace the Victorian successful one. Field 2 has been returned to being suitable for grazing through agricultural improvement from the 1970s onwards.

It would seem that the current morphology of the landscape of the low-lying fields in the project area is a fairly recent one resulting from drainage and field improvement. No archaeological features were noted at the maximum 1m depth excavated, although they cannot be discounted at a greater depth. The barn and mast yards were built up as platforms of modern rubble, so perhaps counter-intuitively, the landscape through which the cable duct passes is of a modern character, although this cannot be said of the higher ground that surrounds it, and the wider valley in which the cable duct and associated works sits.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

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13. Thompson, S., 2021, *Extended Defence of Britain Project Database*;
14. <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> (Accessed 03/07/2024);
15. <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (Accessed 03/07/2024).



Figure 02: Reproduction of the Beddgelert Parish Tithe Map of 1840. Route of the pipeline trench (approximate) shown in red. The proposed development area is within Tithe Plot 64. Scale: As shown@ A4. (Source: The National Library of Wales. Accessed: 03/07/2024).

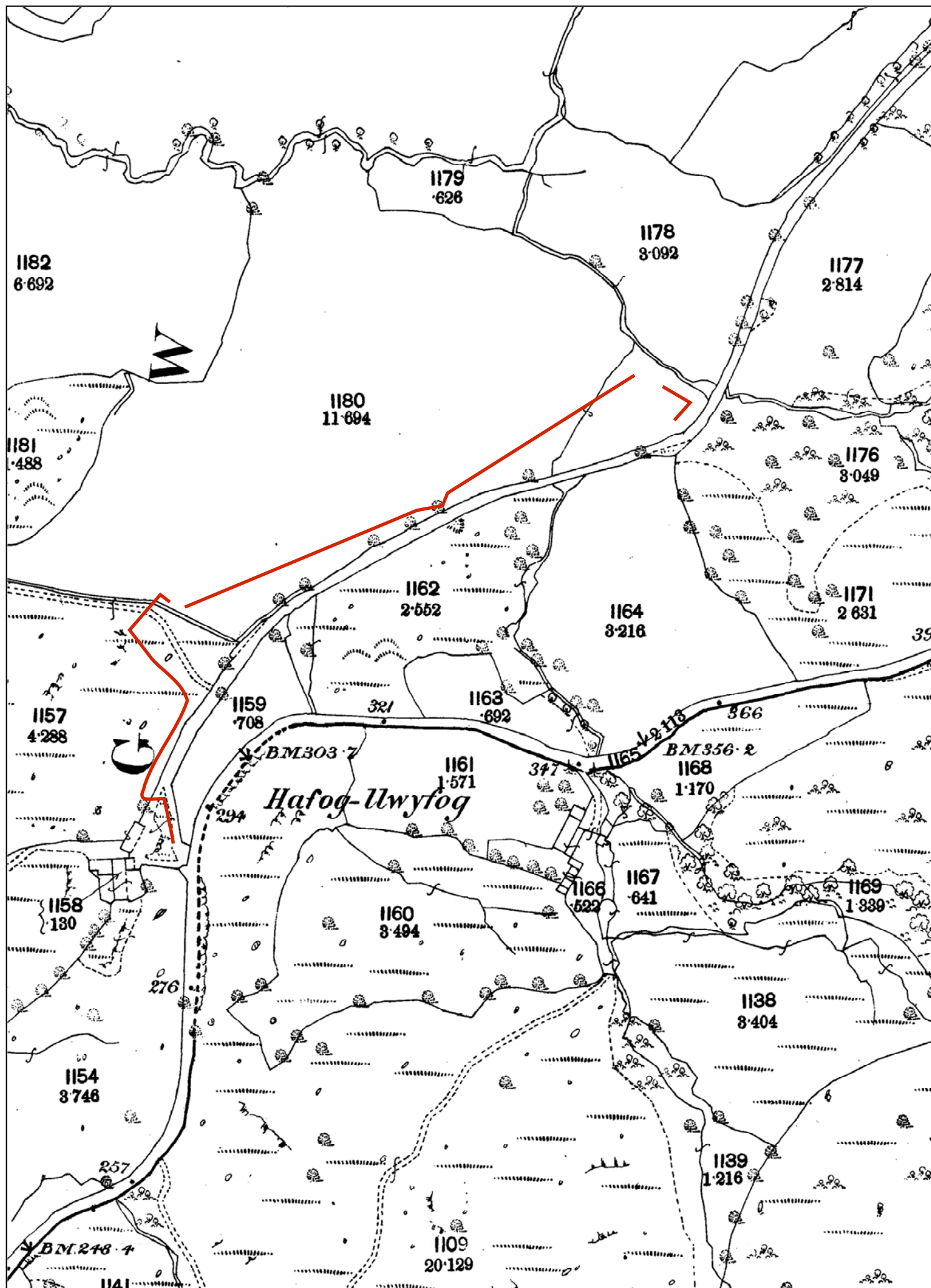


Figure 03: First Edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1887 (Published 1889), Sheets XXII.II, showing approximate location of cable route, highlighted in red. Scale 1:2,500@A4.

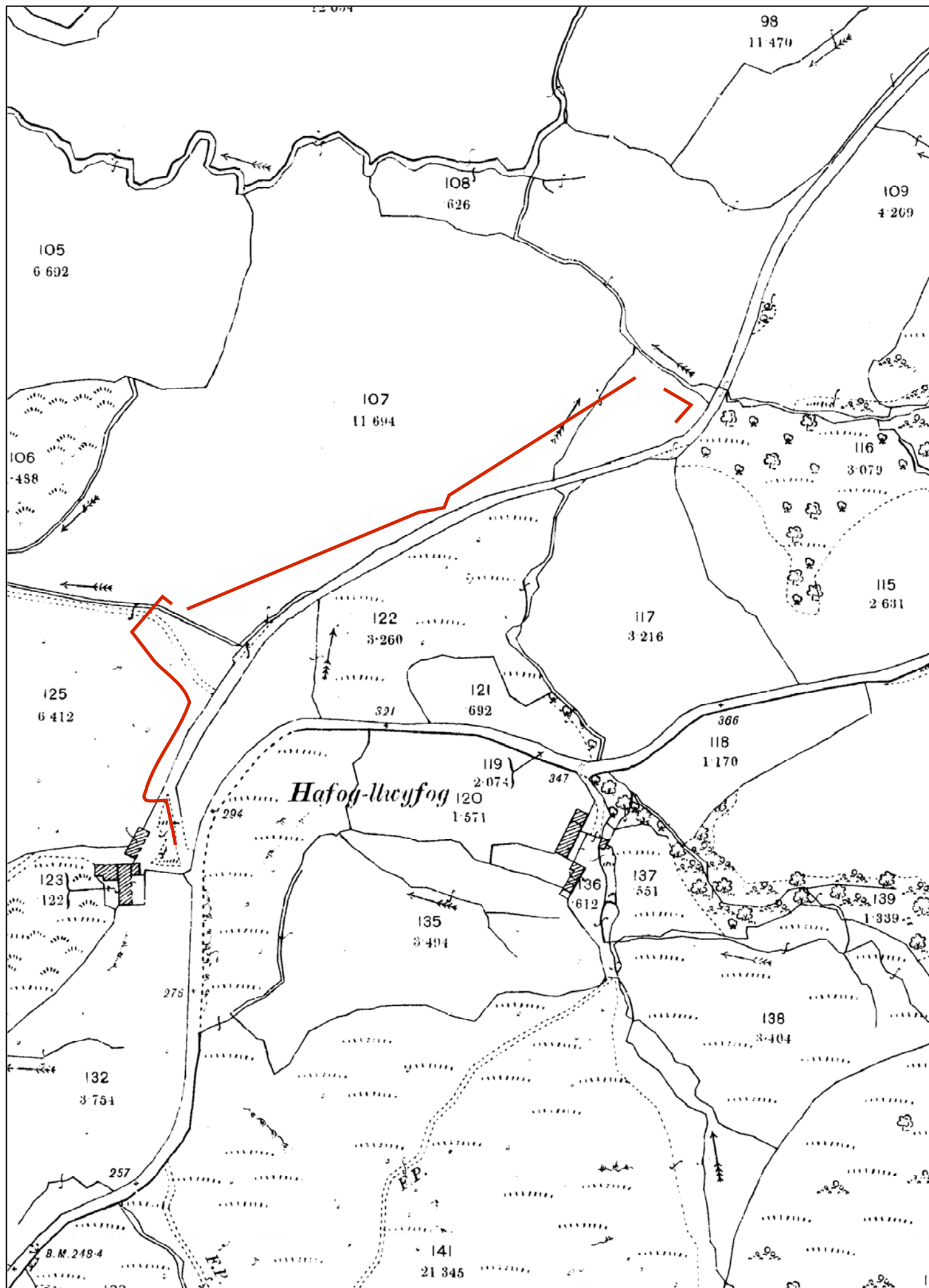


Figure 04: Second Edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 (Published 1900), Sheets XXII.II showing approximate location of cable route highlighted in red. Scale 1:2,500@A4.

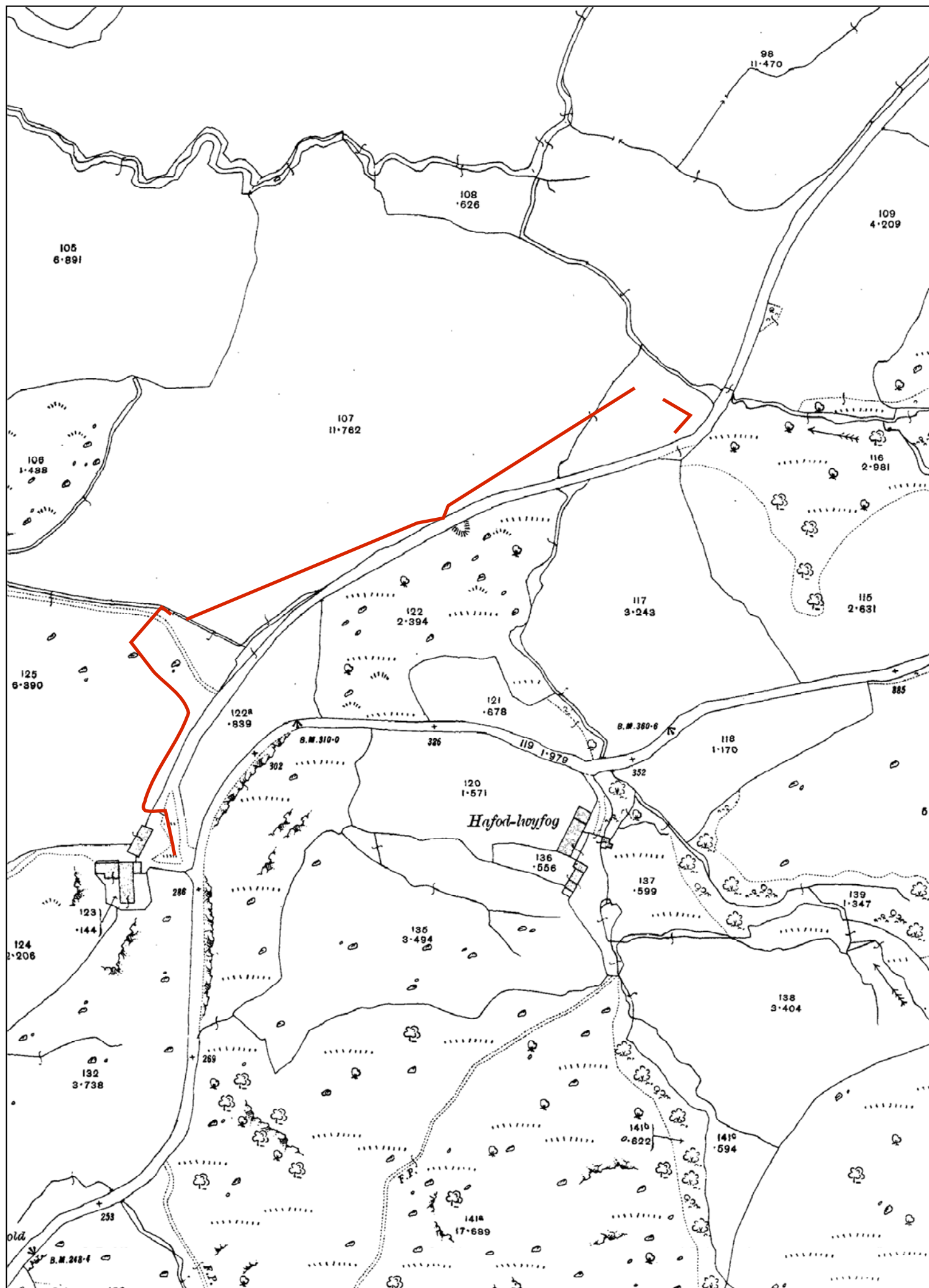


Figure 05: Third Edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1913 (Published 1915), Sheets XXII.II showing approximate location of cable route highlighted in red. Scale 1:2,500@A4.



Plate 1: Field 1 - Trench dug through made ground in front of barn; scale not used; view from SW (archive reference: HD24-054_001).



Plate 2: Field 1 - Mini digger working in front of barn; scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: HD24-054_002).



Plate 3: Field 1 - General view of the commencement of the excavation; scale not used; view from WSW (archive reference: HD24-054_003).



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APPENDIX I

Reproduction of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology approved Written Scheme of Investigation, July 2024.



HD24-054 CELLSITE, NANT GWYNANT,
BEDDGELERT

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for: Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN)

July 2024



Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	M.S.Lynes		03/07/2024
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	Stuart Reilly	Stuart Reilly	09/07/2023
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		09/07/2024

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

All Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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

HD24-054 CELLSITE, NANT GWYNANT, BEDDGELERT

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for *SPEN*, July 2024

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1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks (*SPEN*) to prepare a written scheme of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief to monitor ground disturbance work in the form of cable trenches to lay a new 11kV high voltage cable at Llyn Gwynant Campsite, Nant Gwynant, Beddgelert (centred on NGR SH 65166 52440, Post Code LL55 4NW; see [Figure 01](#)). The cable trenches will have a maximum depth of 1.0m, with a width of approximately 0.6m.

The watching brief will include the following actions:

- All cable trenches highlighted along the route shown in ([Figure 01](#)).
- The mast site ([Figure 02](#)).

The works are being undertaken under planning reference code DESNZ Ref: 12.04.09.05-1825U, section S37 issued by Energy Infrastructure Planning which states:

5. No development (including site clearance or groundworks) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The Development shall be carried out, and all archaeological work completed, in strict accordance with the approved details. A detailed report on the archaeological work shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Reason: To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2021 and TAN24: The Historic Environment; and to ensure the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

The archaeological watching brief is anticipated to be undertaken during October 2024 when the Llyn Gwynant Campsite is closed and 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);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).
- Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023);

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology is part of Heneb: Trust for Welsh Archaeology, which is a Registered Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to:

- establish the date and nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications 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 evaluation will be monitored by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning. The WSI and all subsequent reporting must be approved by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning before final issue. Contact details are:

- Jenny Emmett | jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk | 07824481052;
- Tom Fildes | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 07920264232

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 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 Gwynedd HER event primary reference number is **46838**.

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A brief examination of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) identified that there is no archaeology within the route of the cable trench, however, there are in the close immediate vicinity of the *SPEN* works.

At the beginning of the cable route, located at southwestern end, there is the Post Medieval Nant Gwynant Farm Building (NPRN 31408, PRN 6393) 30m from the connection to the electrical pole. It is classified by the RCAHMW and the Gwynedd HER as an 'unknown agricultural building'. In addition, located 14m to the southeast is a World War I to World War II road block (PRN 93631) which used to consist of a three Hairpin rails in a single barrier, five small bent steel joists, four large, nine anti-tank mines, six medium anti-tank cylinders, one mine and one trip wire. A report published in 2021 states that, remains of the road block can be seen in the form of stone clad anti-tank blocks being present on the eastern side of the road (Thompson, S., 2021). Further to the east (200m) is the post medieval house of Hafod Lwyfog (PRN 1942) which is the birthplace of Sir John Williams, Goldsmith (1603-27), and the home of Evan Lloyd (1600-78). The RCAHMW details that the house was rebuilt during c.1638 with re-used stone from the earlier structure (RCAHMW, 1960).

Within the wider area of the proposed cable route, two sites of note are those of an 'Unknown Enclosure Complex' (PRN 98850) positioned 275m to the northeast and Hafod Lwyfrog Hut Circles (PRN 4524) located 260m to the east south-east. The Unknown Enclosure Complex' (PRN 98850) is described as a circular enclosure, with various additional earthworks both within and in the vicinity and identified via LiDAR (NRW, 1998-2015). The Hafod Lwyfrog Hut Circles (PRN 4524) are described by the RCAHMW as follows: Four circular platforms, measuring c.6m in diameter and terraced into the slope. No stones remain except for two on the northwest edge of hut (i). Hut (ii) lies 20m northwest by north from (i), hut (iii) is 23m northeast from (ii) and hut (iv) is 31m southeast from (iii). The RCAHMW survey at the time record the condition as 'poor' (RCAHMW,1960). Further to the north is an additional post medieval enclosure platform (PRN 56707) and the post medieval house of Hafod y Rhisg (PRN 1944).

2.1 Cartographic Evidence and History of Land Ownership

The 1840 Beddgelert Parish Tithe Map was consulted and the field system at the time was recorded as a large open field and owned by a Capt. Robert Mostyn cf. [Figure 03](#). The land was rented to a John Rowlands of Hafod Lwyfog and measured, 528 acres, two rods and 14 perches and cost £2.16s a year. A building is recorded to the north of the area of works, but in comparison to modern day mapping, it is one of many derelict buildings within the vicinity.

An examination of the First to Third Edition 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey Caernarvonshire County Series Map Sheets XIX.5 (published 1889, 1900 and 1915 respectively; cf. [Figures 04](#), [05](#), [06](#) shows a slight variation from modern mapping. These are seen by the addition of infrastructure to Llyn Gwynant Campsite, the large agricultural field in which the cable trench will predominantly travel through being shared in two by a boundary running east-southeast by west north-west and the structure to the north.

Capt. Robert Mostyn, the owner of the land was that of the Mostyn family of Mostyn Hall, Flintshire. The Mostyn family was a powerful family with a long lineage spanning back to the latter Middle Ages in which through marriage the acquisition of a vast number of lands were acquired. Locally, Bodysgallen Hall, in the county of Caernarvonshire (at the time), was also once a Mostyn house, a large Elizabethan manor house situated in the present Conwy borough (Mostyn, D.L., and Glenn, T.A, 1925).

No archaeology was noted through map regression.

2.2 Topography, Geology and soils

The area of development is situated in an upland area within a field improved pasture. The soil is freely draining slightly acid, but base-rich and loamy (Soilscapes, 2024). The bedrock consists of bedded Pyroclastic Formation - Pyroclastic-rock. Igneous bedrock formed between 458.4 and 449 million years ago during the Ordovician period (BGS, 2024).

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 [Figures 01 & 02](#).

The archaeological watching brief will on the whole be conducted on an **intensive** basis for the cable trenching.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- The watching brief will monitor all intrusive groundworks associated with the cable trench route. The cable trench will be opened by a tracked excavator with a toothless bucket. The project archaeologist will be afforded sufficient time and opportunity to investigate any archaeological activity, or suspected archaeological activity, encountered;
- The watching brief will monitor all intrusive groundworks associated with the mast site groundworks. 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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 **E46838_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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning and the client.

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is GA's policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), where they can be securely stored for potential future study. Access to finds must be granted to Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology, 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.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology will contact the landowner (via client) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiol). A Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts will be transferred to the Storiol in accordance with their guidelines.

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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology server, with the location confirmed in the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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 – Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Archaeologist (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to Gwynedd 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, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology, 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning, 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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology report; the strategy will take into account:

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

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) with attendances on-site undertaken by a Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Project Archaeologist(s). The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological duties on site;
- Client/sub-contractor liaison;
- Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning 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 Gwynedd 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

A site specific risk assessment will be prepared and will be reviewed by the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeology Services) staff in advance of works, with any additional risks identified on site highlighted in the dynamic risks section and appropriate Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology undertaken. The Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeology Services) attendees will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and safety helmet. All site work will be managed and undertaken in accordance with the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Health & Safety Policy.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeology Services) 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, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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

Insurer - Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type - Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability

Policy Number - UN/001900

Expiry Date - 31/03/2025

7.2 Employers Liability

Insurer - Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

Policy Type - Employers Liability

Limit Of Indemnity - £10,000,000 Any One Occurrence.

Policy Number - UN/001900

Expiry Date - 31/03/2025

7.3 Professional Indemnity

Insurer - AXA Insurance UK Plc

Policy Type - Professional Indemnity

Limit Of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one claim.

Policy Number – TG0397

Expiry Date - 31/03/2025

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition);
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*;
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023a, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological monitoring and recording*;
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023b, *Standard for archaeological monitoring & recording*;
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring & recording*;
6. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*;
7. Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales , 1998-2015 , LiDAR.
8. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
9. Mostyn, D.L., and Glenn, T.A, 1925. *History of the Mostyn of Mostyn*. Harrison and Sons Limited;
10. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales , 1960 , *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire Volume II: Central*;
11. The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments , 1960 , *Caernarvonshire* 2;
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2);
13. Thompson, S. , 2021 , *Extended Defence of Britain Project Database*.

8.1 Websites

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> (Accessed 03/07/2024);

<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (Accessed 03/07/2024).

FIGURE 01

Reproduced client location map showing proposed cable route. *SPEN.*

Scale 1:1,250@ A4

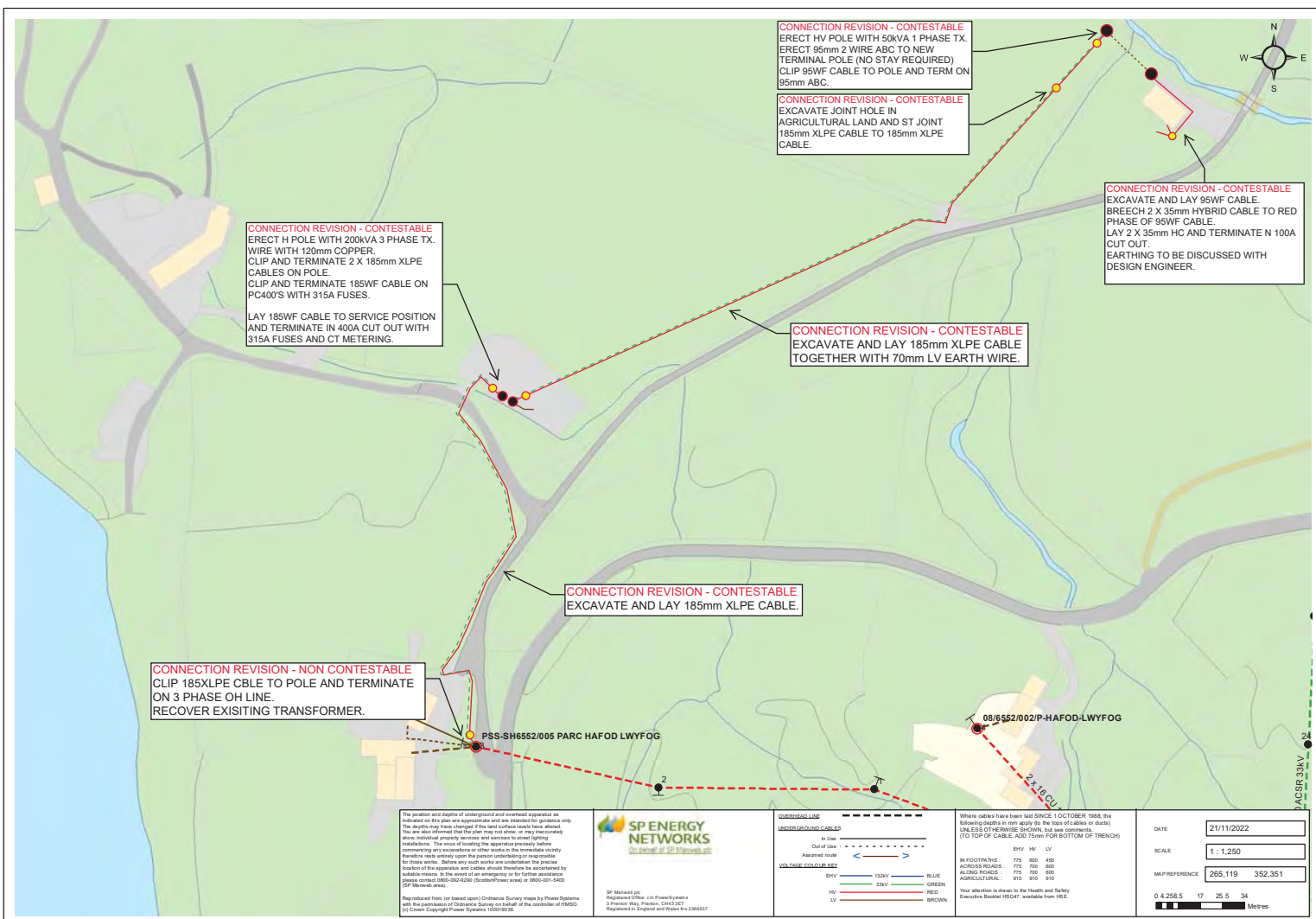


FIGURE 02

Reproduced client map showing location of the new mast site. *SPEN.*

Scale 1:1,250@ A4

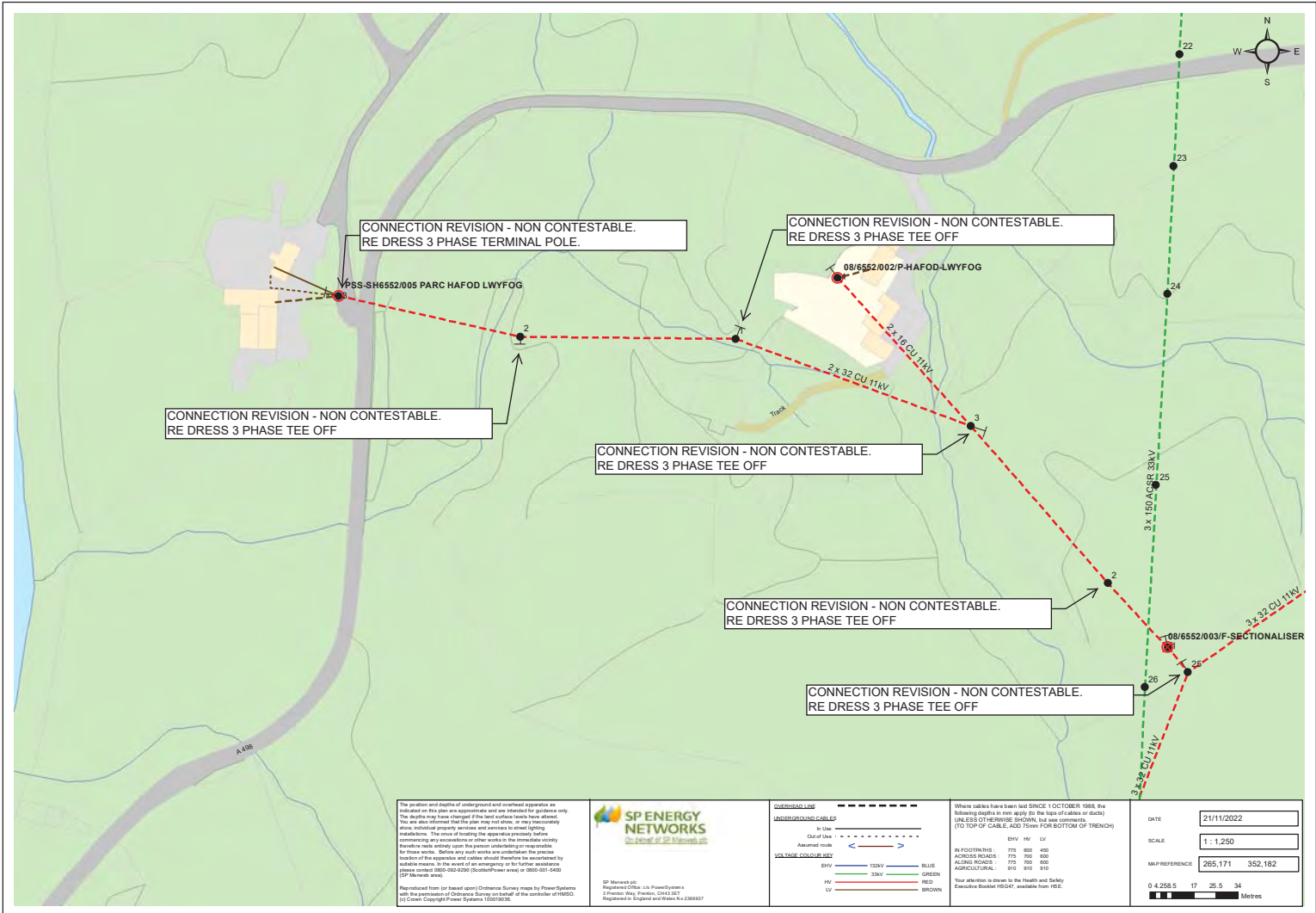


FIGURE 03

Reproduction of the Beddgelert Parish Tithe Map of 1840. Route of the pipeline trench (approximate) shown in red. The proposed development area is within Tithe Plot 64. Scale: As shown@ A4. (Source: *The National Library of Wales*. Accessed: 03/07/2024).



Figure 02: Reproduction of the Beddgelert Parish Tithe Map of 1840. Route of the pipeline trench (approximate) shown in red. The proposed development area is within Tithe Plot 64. Scale: As shown@ A4.
(Source: The National Library of Wales. Accessed: 03/07/2024).

FIGURE 04

First edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1887 (Published 1889), Sheets XXII.II, showing approximate location of cable route highlighted in red. Scale 1:2,500@A4.

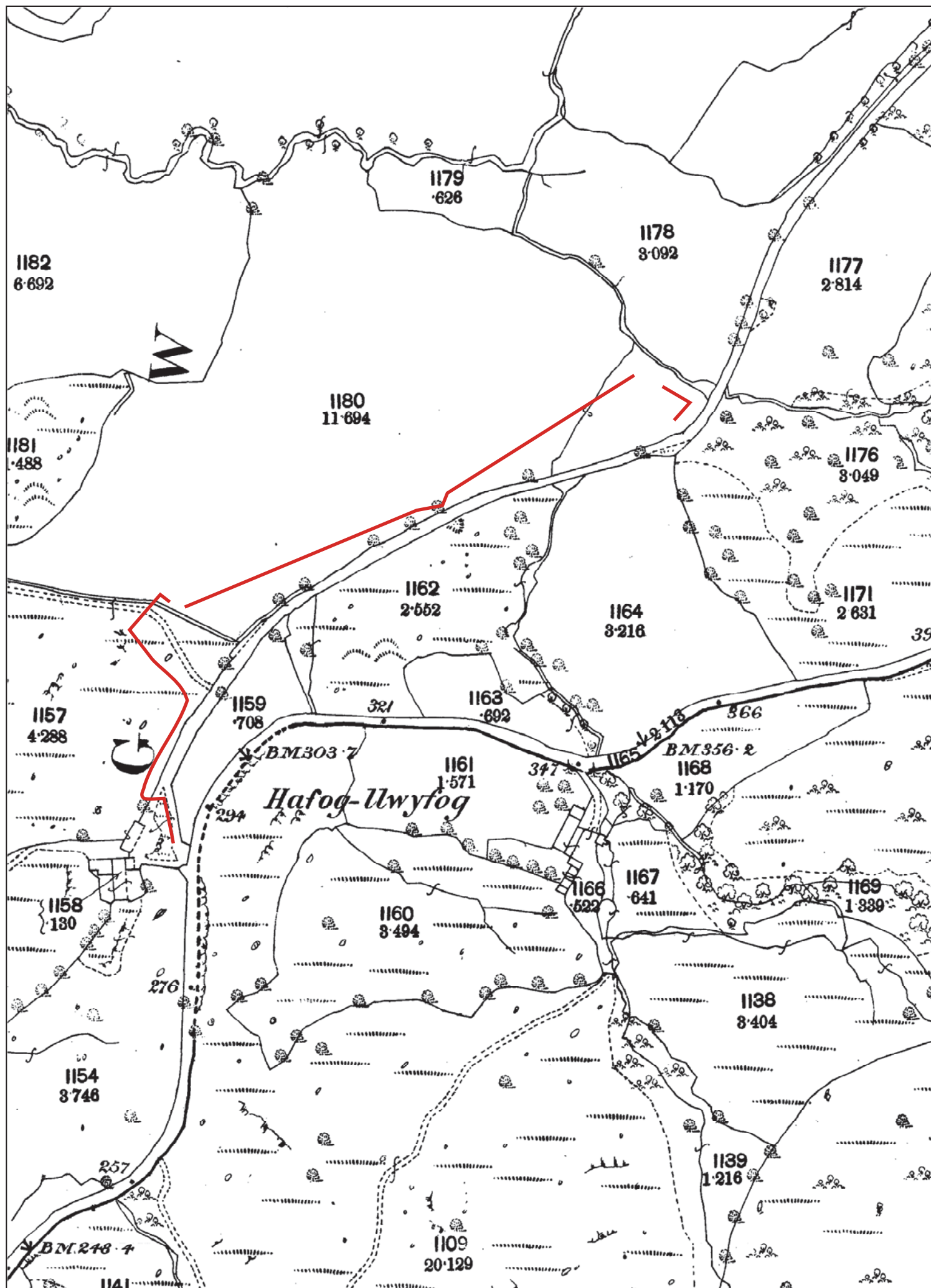


Figure 03: First Edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1887 (Published 1889), Sheets XXII.II, showing approximate location of cable route, highlighted in red. Scale 1:2,500@A4.

FIGURE 05

Second Edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 (Published 1900), Sheets XXII.II showing approximate location of cable route highlighted in red. Scale 1:2,500@A4.

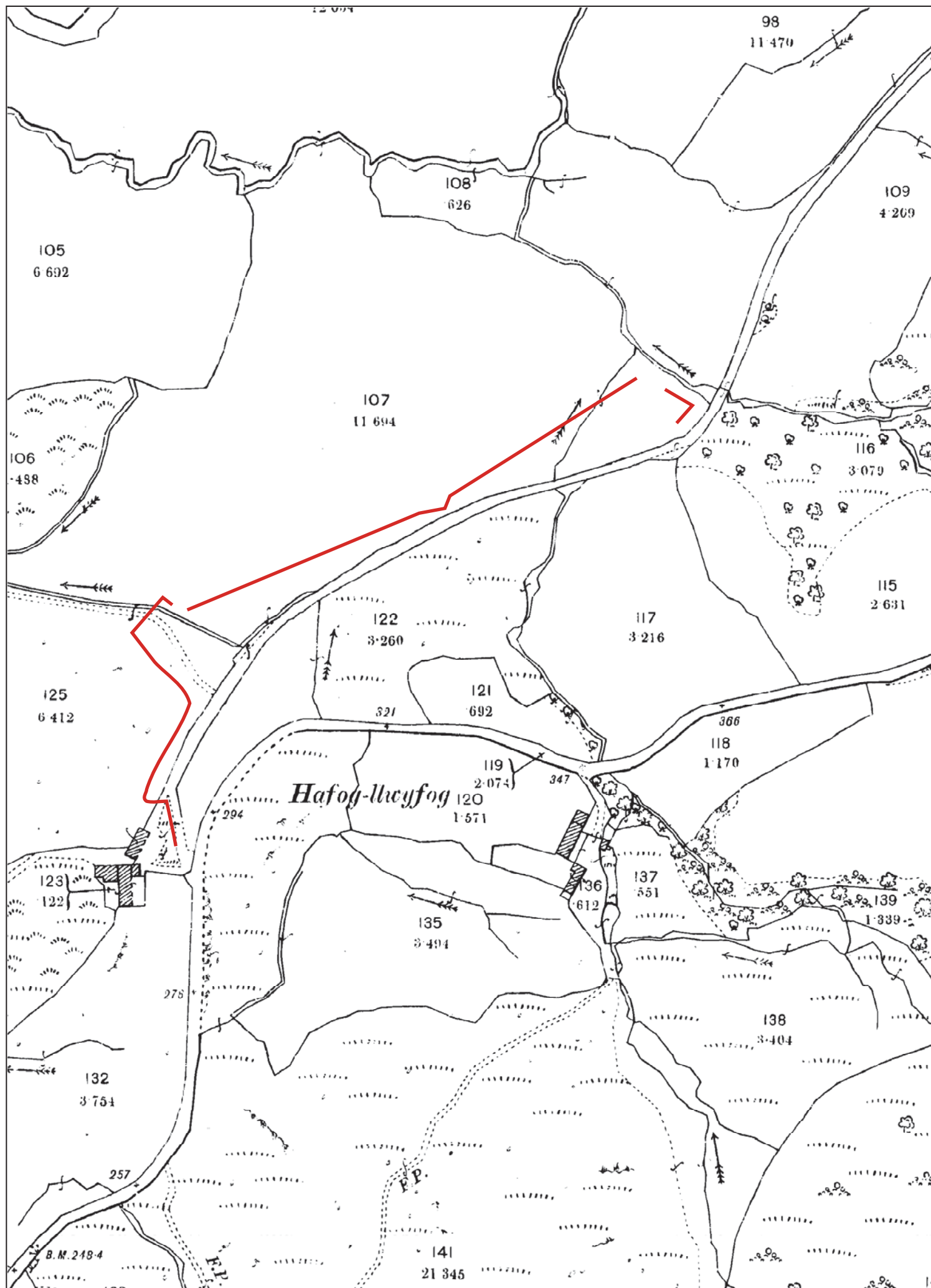


Figure 04: Second Edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1889 (Published 1900), Sheets XXII.II showing approximate location of cable route highlighted in red. Scale 1:2,500@A4.

FIGURE 06

Third Edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1913 (Published 1915), Sheets XXII.II showing approximate location of cable route highlighted in red. Scale 1:2,500@A4.

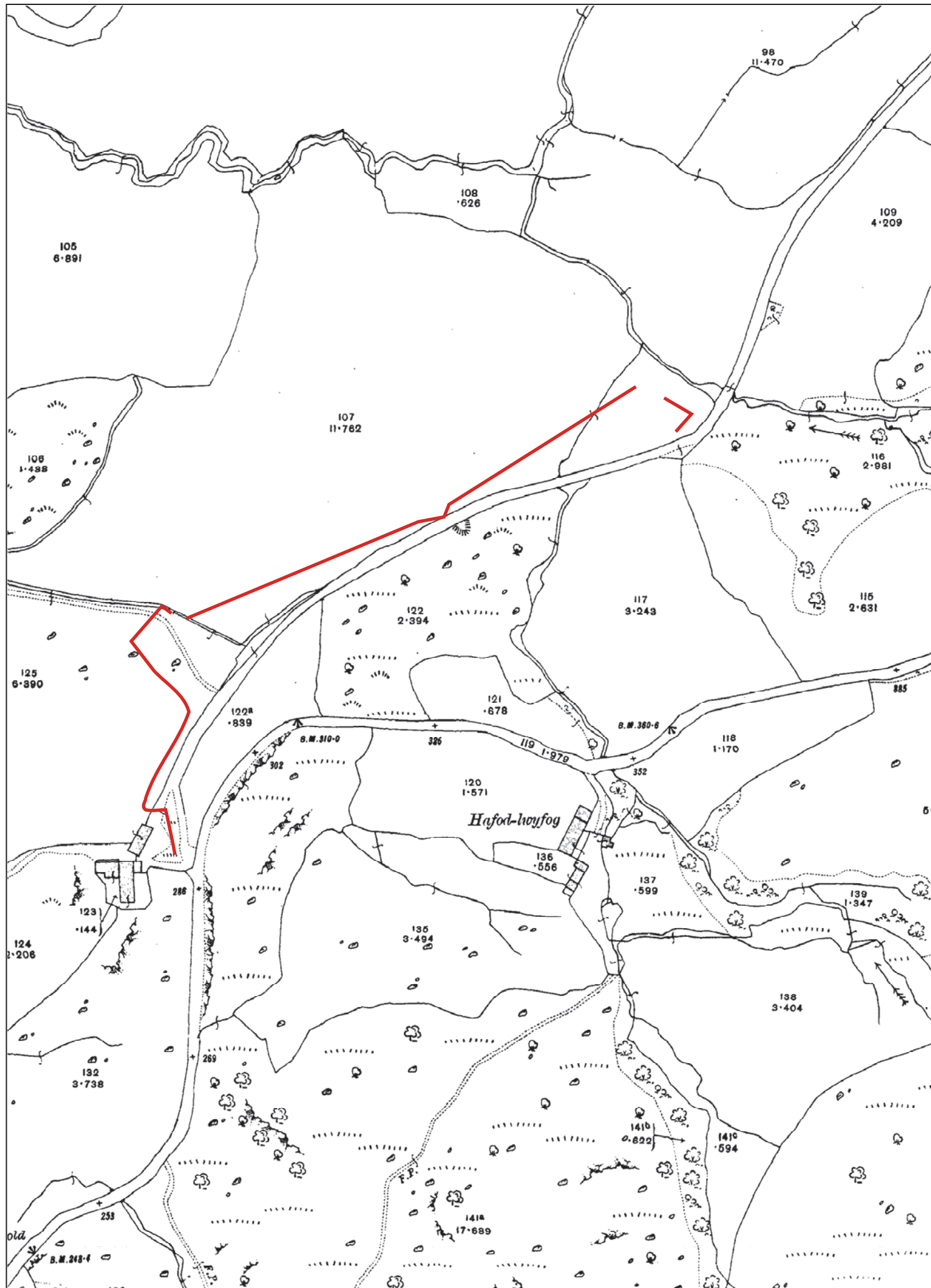


Figure 05: Third Edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1913 (Published 1915), Sheets XXII.II showing approximate location of cable route highlighted in red. Scale 1:2,500@A4.

APPENDIX I

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology 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

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Watching Brief pro-forma 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

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy V.1

HD24-054_Cellsite_Nant_Gwynant

03/07/2024 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk
Organisation	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)

Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Historic Environment Record	02/07/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT	On completion of Project (if relevant)
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Emmett Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning	n/a
Landowner / Developer	Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN)	n/a

Resources

No unusual resources required outside of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

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

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief to monitor ground disturbance work in the form of cable trenches to lay a new 11kV high voltage cable at Llyn Gwynant Campsite Cell site, Nant Gwynant, Beddgelert (centred on NGR SH 65166 52440, Post Code LL55 4NW; see Figure 01). The cable trenches will have a maximum depth of 1 metre with a width of approximately 0.6m.

The watching brief will focus on:

- All cable trenches highlighted along the route shown in (Figure 01).

The works are being undertaken under planning reference code DESNZ Ref: 12.04.09.05-1825U, section S37 issued by Energy Infrastructure Planning which states: 5. No development (including site clearance or groundworks) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The Development shall be carried out, and all archaeological work completed, in strict accordance with the approved details. A detailed report on the archaeological work shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork. Reason: To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2021 and TAN24: The Historic Environment; and to ensure the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

The archaeological watching brief is anticipated to be undertaken during October 2024 when the Llyn Gwynant Campsite is closed.

Source: Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services). 2024. Cellsite Nant Gwynant (HD24-054): Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Prepared for Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN). July 2024. Project HD24-054.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology

Selection

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

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 Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated GA server, with the location confirmed in the GA 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

There is no de-selected data

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

Selection

- A digital report will be provided to Gwynedd 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 where relevant, include:

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

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

3 – Materials

Material type

If applicable

Section 3.

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology;

Selection

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

- 1.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this was done, and why.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 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 practicing 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.

De-Selected Material

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date

Amendment

Rationale

Stakeholders

APPENDIX II

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
HD24-054_001	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	Trench dug through made- ground in front of barn	N/A	SW	not used	Jane Kenny	13/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	1
HD24-054_002	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	Mini digger working in front of barn	N/A	NW	not used	Jane Kenny	13/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	2
HD24-054_003	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	General view of the commencement of the excavation	N/A	WSW	not used	Robert Evans	18/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	3
HD24-054_004	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	View of excavation of the bank area between the yard and west open field	N/A	ENE	not used	Robert Evans	18/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	4
HD24-054_005	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	Angled view of section through the peat deposits in the cable trench	N/A	NE	not used	Robert Evans	18/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	5
HD24-054_006	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	General view along the narrow cable trench through the peat	N/A	WSW	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	6

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
HD24-054_007	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	View of section through the peat	N/A	SSE	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	7
HD24-054_008	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	General view of trench excavation	N/A	ENE	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	8
HD24-054_009	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	General view from the west of field 1 of trench excavation location	N/A	NE	not used	Robert Evans	18/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	9
HD24-054_010	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	General view of reeds/turf topsoil removal showing topsoil deposit	101	WSW	not used	Robert Evans	18/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	10
HD24-054_011	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	General view of cable duct trench	N/A	ENE	not used	Robert Evans	19/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	11
HD24-054_012	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	Downward looking view of deep topsoil at the eastern end of field 1 (no scale)	N/A	N	not used	Robert Evans	19/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	12
HD24-054_013	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	As above, but with 1m scale	N/A	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	19/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	13

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
HD24-054_014	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 1	General working shot of cable duct trench excavation	N/A	ENE	not used	Robert Evans	19/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	14
HD24-054_015	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 2	General view of field 2 pre cable duct excavation	N/A	NE	not used	Robert Evans	19/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	15
HD24-054_016	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 2	General view of pipe trench excavation in field 2	N/A	SW	not used	Robert Evans	22/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	16
HD24-054_017	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 2	View of NW facing section in cable duct trench in field 2	101	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	17
HD24-054_018	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Field 2	View of NW facing section in cable duct trench in field 2	101	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	18
HD24-054_019	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Mast/Shed Area	General view of trench excavation in mast and shed area	N/A	SE	not used	Robert Evans	22/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	19
HD24-054_020	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Mast/Shed Area	View of section through modern detritus in mast area	N/A	S	not used	Robert Evans	22/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	20

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER*	PROJECT NAME	SITE SUB- DIVISION	DESCRIPTION*	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR	DATE	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
HD24- 054_021	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Mast/Shed Area	General view of the cable trench route from the yard	N/A	SW	not used	Robert Evans	22/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	21
HD24- 054_022	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Mast/Shed Area	General view of the cable trench route from the mast and shed area	N/A	NE	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	22
HD24- 054_023	Cellsite, Nant Gwynant	Mast/Shed Area	View showing part backfilled area in trench 2 with the cable duct in-situ	N/A	ENE	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/11/2024	Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology	23

APPENDIX III

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy Final

HD24-054_Cellsite_Nant_Gwynant

26/11/2024 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services)	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Historic Environment Record	02/07/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
	Storiell, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT	On completion of Project (if relevant)
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Emmett Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Services	n/a
Landowner / Developer	Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN)	n/a

Resources

No unusual resources required outside of Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

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

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services) has been commissioned by Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief to monitor ground disturbance work in the form of cable trenches to lay a new 11kV high voltage cable at Llyn Gwynant Campsite Cell site, Nant Gwynant, Beddgelert

(centred on NGR SH 65166 52440, Post Code LL55 4NW; see Figure 01). The cable trenches will have a maximum depth of 1 metre with a width of approximately 0.6m.

The watching brief will focus on:

- All cable trenches highlighted along the route shown in (Figure 01).

The works are being undertaken under planning reference code DESNZ Ref: 12.04.09.05-1825U, section S37 issued by Energy Infrastructure Planning which states: 5. No development (including site clearance or groundworks) shall take place until a specification for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The Development shall be carried out, and all archaeological work completed, in strict accordance with the approved details. A detailed report on the archaeological work shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority within six months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork. Reason: To ensure the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Wales 2021 and TAN24: The Historic Environment; and to ensure the work will comply with Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

The archaeological watching brief is anticipated to be undertaken during October 2024 when the Llyn Gwynant Campsite is closed.

Source: Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Services). 2024. Cellsite Nant Gwynant (HD24-054): Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Prepared for Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN). July 2024. Project HD24-054.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology

Selection

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

The final version of all born digital documents have been selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive; these comprise:

- HD24-054_Castle_Square_Caernarfon_Written Scheme of Investigation (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- HD24-054_Photographic_Metadata (Microsoft Access);
- GAT_1747 (Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF);
- Photographic archive (17 images in TIFF format);
- Photographic archive (17 images in RAW format);
- Photographic archive (17 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 following client data will not form part of the preserved archive and have been deselected:

- HD24-054 site location plan supplied by client

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

- HD24-054_combined_figures.pdf
- HD24-054_combined_plates.pdf
- HD24-054_Figures_and_Plates_List.docx
- HD24-054_Appendix_I.pdf
- HD24-054_Appendix_II.docx
- HD24-054_Appendix_II.pdf
- HD24-054_rear_cover.pdf
- HD24-054_front_cover.pdf
- HD24-054_inner_cover.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_01_and_02.pdf

- HD24-054_Plates_03_and_04.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_05_and_06.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_07_and_08.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_09_and_10.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_11_and_12.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_13_and_14.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_15_and_16.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_17_and_18.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_19_and_20.pdf
- HD24-054_Plates_21_and_22.pdf
- HD24-054_Plate_23.pdf

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology;
Sean Derby – Gwynedd Historic Environment Record;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMMW*

Selection

- HD24-054 watching brief sheets x5
- HD24-054 photographic register sheets x 3

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

De-Selected Documents

There is no de-selected data



Archaeoleg Gwynedd
Heneb
Gwynedd Archaeology

