

GI WORKS, NORTH PROMENADE, BARMOUTH
(HD24-033)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION WATCHING BRIEF

Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number
46807

Prepared for YGC

July 2025



Archaeoleg Gwynedd

Heneb

Gwynedd Archaeology

FOR INTERNAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Stuart Reilly	<i>Stuart Reilly</i>	30/07/2025
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			

Revision History			
Rev No.	Summary of Changes	Ref Section	Purpose of Issue
01	include protocol for observations where trial pit exceeds depth for safe access re-wording of post-excavation process and reporting thereof	3.2 3.8	Approval of Gwynedd Planning

FOR COMPLETION BY FIELDWORK STAFF ONLY

All Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Field Services) 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

GI WORKS, NORTH PROMNADE, BARMOUTH

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for YGC, July 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Field Services) has been asked by *Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy* (YGC) to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation (GI) Works along the North Promenade, Barmouth LL42 1HY (centred on NGR SH 60516 16620; cf. Figure 01). The GI works are part of the “*coastal flood and erosion risk management works on a 1.2km length of frontage at the North Promenade region in Barmouth, Gwynedd. The 1.2km scheme area compromises of a mix of hard coastal defences (sheet piled wall, concrete revetment, and wave recurve wall, with masonry setback walls). The defences run parallel with the promenade and adjacent to Marine Parade*” (ARUP, 2025, 1).

The GI works will comprise the following actions:

1. Four boreholes to a depth not exceeding 6m below ground level and not exceeding 300mm diameter;
2. Eight Cone penetration testing boreholes, to approximately 15m below ground level and not exceeding 50mm diameter; and
3. Eight trial pits to excavated to a depth of 4m below ground level.

The archaeological watching brief will monitor the trial pits and not the boreholes.

The GI works are scheduled for **September 2025**. The archaeological watching brief will be planned, managed and undertaken by Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Field Services) 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);
- 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 and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);

- Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023); and
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are to:

- establish and record the date and/or nature of any archaeological remains identified and assess their implications for understanding the historical development of the area, in conjunction with the known archaeological record;
- 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

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the 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 HER enquiry number for this project is **HENEBHER1930** and the event Primary Reference Number (PRN) is **46807**.

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

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

Barmouth (Abermaw) is located on the northern shore on the mouth of the Mawddach Estuary, in Gwynedd. The sea front at Barmouth suffers from flooding due to both overtopping of the sea wall and surface run-off from the bluff behind the town (Dinas Oleu).

There is no known prehistoric or Roman archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed GI works.

2.2 Medieval

Due to the extreme topography of the local area, Barmouth has been historically difficult to approach from land; however, it was mentioned by Gerald of Wales in the 12th century. There is no known evidence of activity in Barmouth harbour prior to the medieval period, but throughout the later medieval period and early post-medieval periods it was known as a small fishing port and ferry crossing.

2.3 Post-Medieval and Modern

Much of the background is taken from Arup report Barmouth Viaduct Gardens. Site History and Previous Development. Unpublished ARUP report 285699-ARP-GEO-XX-RP-001(Lynesmith 2022), with some additional information gathered subsequently.

Barmouth was a small and inaccessible fishing settlement until it started to develop in the 18th century. The sea was the basis of the town's economy and shipbuilding started in the 1750s. By 1770, the town was well-established as a small port in coastal trades, based largely on the Meirionnydd woollen industry. Barmouth Harbour was deepened and a new stone quay built in 1802, following an act of parliament that stated that the harbour entrance had to be secured.

The Cambrian Coast Railway at Barmouth was opened in 1867. The earliest 1:2 500 scale historic map is the Ordnance Survey 1st edition County Series map from 1889 (Figure 02). The shoreline along the viaduct section shown on the Ordnance Survey 1889 map follows the same alignment as the adjacent embankment; presumably this was MHWS at the time (Figure 02). By 1897 the western end of the viaduct over the road was replaced and supported on a new stone pier over the road, then on the seaward side of the existing sea wall. A slipway is also shown at the western end of Frontage 1, which is also shown on the 1901 Ordnance Survey (Figure 03). By 1901 there is also further development to the buildings in land surrounding the harbour.

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 watching brief will monitor the excavation of the **eight trial pits** as part of the GI works along the North Promenade, Barmouth (cf. Figure 01).

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

The following watching brief methodology will be applied across the scheme:

- All attendances and photographs will be recorded using Heneb Field Services pro-formas (cf. [Appendix I](#) and [II](#)). The records will include depositional depths and composition as far as the glacial horizon. Any subsurface features encountered will be recorded on Heneb 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 (Field Services) 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 **ERN46807_092**; where practical, 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;
- Heneb: Field Services have been informed by YGC that access to the trial pits will be limited and we would generally adhere to YGC's 100% no access to the trial pit, unless exceptional circumstances where access would be beneficial, in these circumstances access would only be allowed to a maximum depth of 400mm; if any archaeology is encountered below this depth excavation of the trial pit must stop due to the archaeologist having no access to examine and record the archaeology. Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date, and relationship to adjacent activity. The following excavation strategy will generally apply: 50% sample of each sub-circular feature, 25% sample of each linear feature (terminal ends and intersection points with other features will be prioritised). However, if discrete features are identified, these will be 100% excavated. Any features that comprise a spread of material rather than a cut feature, will be completed in quadrants (if fully extant) or 100% excavated if present as a discrete spread;
- Heneb: pro-forma sheets will be used for recording notes on the groundworks and any features discovered. These pro-formas might be watching brief day sheets, trench sheets and/or context sheets depending on the quantity and detail of the deposits and

features discovered. The level of recording will be appropriate to the significance of the discoveries;

- Any required sections and plans to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) 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 and/or ecofact samples taken from site, Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) will liaise with the client and Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Planning to outline the scope and cost of the post-excavation. The results of the watching brief fieldwork and post-excavation work will be combined into a single report.

3.3 Human Remains

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

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

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

If human remains are recovered that are deemed suitable for further assessment/analysis, this will be completed in accordance with the osteologist's requirements and with *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England, 2018).

3.4 Ecofacts

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

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

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

3.5 Artefacts

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham Project Manager (post-excavation), AOC Archaeology, telephone: 0208 843 7380. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 1DT), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown, on whose behalf the Portable Antiquities Scheme acts as advisor on technical matters and may be the recipient body for the objects.

The Treasure Valuation Committee, based at the British Museum, and informed by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) will contact the landowner (via *Griffiths*) for agreement regarding the transfer of artefacts, initially to Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) and subsequently to the relevant museum (Storiol, Ffordd Gwynedd, Bangor,

Gwynedd, LL57 1DT). A Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) produced pro-forma will be issued to the landowner where they are given the option to donate the finds or to record that they want them returning to them once analysis and assessment has been completed. Artefacts to be donated will then be transferred to Storiel.

3.6 Working Project Archive

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

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

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

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

3.7 Data Management Plan

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

3.8 Reporting

Should dateable artefacts be recovered and/or ecofact samples taken from site, Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) will liaise with the client and Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Planning to outline the scope and cost of the post-excavation. The results of the watching brief fieldwork and post-excavation work will be combined into a single report and will be prepared along the following basis:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English);
2. Introduction;
3. Background;
4. Methodology;
5. Results;
6. Conclusion;
7. List of sources consulted;
8. Figures; to include
 - a. General location plan;
 - b. Plan of the targeted watching brief area – to include location of archaeological features (if applicable);
 - c. Plans and sections of archaeological features (if applicable);
 - d. Artefacts (if applicable);
9. Plates;
10. Appendix I – photographic register;
11. Appendix II – Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) selection strategy;
12. Appendix IV - context register;
13. Appendix V – drawing register (if applicable);
14. Appendix VI - artefact register (if applicable);
15. Appendix VII – ecofact register (if applicable);
16. Appendix VIII – specialist reporting (as applicable dependent on results).

The schedule for reporting will be determined by the scale and complexity of any archaeology encountered (or lack thereof). All parties will be informed of the expected submission date for the watching brief reporting and archive.

3.9 Dissemination

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

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and Heneb: Gwynedd Planning (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within one month of final report completion, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales within one month of final report completion and will include the Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) archive data; the dataset will be compiled in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1* and include:
 - Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final (Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) watching brief report);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) Photographic metadata;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final (Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) watching brief report); and
 - File Information form (Excel) – Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) Photographic metadata (detail).

3.10 Selection Strategy

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

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

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Stuart Reilly, Senior Archaeologist Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) with attendances on-site undertaken by a Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) Project Archaeologist, although recourse to additional Project Archaeologist(s) will be sought if required.

The Project Archaeologist(s) will be responsible for following:

- All archaeological watching brief duties on site;
- On-site liaison with *GI works contractor*;
- 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;
- for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval, to then be submitted as per the arrangements defined above;
- sourcing Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) from the Heneb HER for any new features identified;
- completing an event summary and creating or updating PRN data, dependent on results;
- HER and RCAHMW archive submission.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Any hazards, risks and recommended risk mitigation will be identified prior to the start of work in a site-specific risk assessment, copies of which will be supplied to the client and sub-contractor prior to the beginning of fieldwork. All Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) staff will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat. All Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Field Services) fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with the Trust's Health and Safety Manual, Policy and Handbook.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the Heneb: Trust for Welsh Archaeology 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 maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, Heneb 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: £10,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate in respect of Product Liability
- Insurer: Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.
- Policy Number: UN/001900
- Expiry Date: 31/03/2026

7.2 Employers Liability

- Limit of Indemnity: £10,000,000 any one occurrence, costs inclusive
- Insurer: Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.
- Policy Number: UN/001900
- Expiry Date: 31/03/2026

7.3 Professional Indemnity

- Limit Of Indemnity: £5,000,000 any one claim
- Insurer: AXA Insurance UK Plc
- Professional Indemnity Policy Number TG0397
- Expiry Date: 31/03/2026

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Current Research Framework Documents 2017 (<https://archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html>).
2. Brunning, R and Watson, J 2010, *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition).
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*.
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.
5. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*.
6. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023. *Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*.
7. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023. *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*.
8. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*.
9. English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.
10. Historic England, 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*.
11. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
12. Historic England, 2018, *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*.
13. Lynesmith, D. 2022 *Barmouth Viaduct Gardens. Site History and Previous Development*. Unpublished ARUP report 285699-ARP-GEO-XX-RP-001.
14. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*.
15. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2*.
16. Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 2001, *First aid for finds* (3rd edition).

FIGURE 01

8.1 Proposed Phase 2 GI Locations Scale 1:5,000 at A3

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A horizontal scale bar labeled "Metres" at the top center. Below the label, the bar has four major tick marks labeled "0", "75", "150", and "300" from left to right. The bar is divided into three equal segments by these marks.

Project Name

Barmouth North Prom D&B

Drawing Title

Proposed Phase 2 GI Locations

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Role

Suitability

Project Number
304694

Drawing Name
XXX

Rev
01

FIGURE 02

8.2 Reproduction of the First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map of the area Meirioneth Sheet XXXVI.6, published 1889. Scale 1:5000@A4.



Figure 02: Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch Meirioneth County Series Map of 1889, sheet XXXVI.6, showing the study area. Scale 1:5000@A4

FIGURE 03

8.3 Reproduction of the Second Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map of the study area Meirioneth Sheet XXXVI.6, published 1901. Scale 1:5000@A4.



Scale 1:5000@A4

APPENDIX I

8.4 Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Watching Brief pro-forma



Archaeoleg Gwynedd

Heneb

Gwynedd Archaeology

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

8.6 Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV

8.7 Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology Selection Strategy

HD24- 033_North_Promenade_Barmouth_GI_works 30/07/2025 v1.1 Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Stuart Reilly stuart.reilly@heneb.org.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.org.uk	
Organisation	Heneb The Trust for Welsh Archaeology	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Historic Environment Record	23/04/2024
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Emmett Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service	16/04/2024
Landowner / Developer	YGC	22/07/2025
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 Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology 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.

Heneb: Gwynedd Archaeology (Archaeological Field Services) has been asked by *Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy* (YGC) to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation (GI) Works along the North Promenade, Barmouth LL42 1HY (centred on NGR SH 60516 16620; cf. Figure 01). The GI works are part of the “*coastal flood and erosion risk management works on a 1.2km length of frontage at the North Promenade region in Barmouth, Gwynedd. The 1.2km scheme area comprises of a mix of hard coastal defences (sheet piled wall, concrete revetment, and wave recurve wall, with masonry setback walls). The defences run parallel with the promenade and adjacent to Marine Parade*” (ARUP, 2025, 1).

The GI works will comprise the following actions:

1. Four boreholes to a depth not exceeding 6m below ground level and not exceeding 300mm diameter;
2. Eight Cone penetration testing boreholes, to approximately 15m below ground level and not exceeding 50mm diameter; and
3. Eight trial pits to excavated to a depth of 4m below ground level.

The archaeological watching brief will monitor the trial pits and not the boreholes.

The GI works are scheduled for **September 2025**.

Heneb The Trust for Welsh Archaeology. 2025. North Promenade GI Works: *Written Scheme of Investigation*. Project HD24-033.

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 (Head of Field Services – Heneb The Trust for Welsh Archaeology)

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 Heneb The Trust for Welsh Archaeology Data Management Plan located on the Trust'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 Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;
3. Survey data: downloaded using a Computer Aided Design package;
4. Sections (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
5. Plans (if relevant): all cross referenced and complete;
6. Artefacts (if relevant): quantified and identified; register completed;
7. Ecofacts (if relevant): quantified and register completed;
8. Context register (if relevant): quantified and register completed.

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

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

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 – Head of Field Services – Heneb The Trust for Welsh Archaeology;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Heneb Gwynedd Archaeology;
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:

- 1.1 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.
- 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. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 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:

- 2.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this was done, and why.
- 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. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 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