

# Cynllun Terfynu Cronfa Ddŵr Llyn Bran, Sir Ddinbych.

LLINIARU ARCHAEOLEGOL:  
Briff Gwyllo

# Llyn Bran Reservoir Discontinuance Scheme, Denbighshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:  
Watching Brief



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Sir Ddinbych  
LLINIARU ARCHAEOLEGOL:  
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Llyn Bran Reservoir Discontinuance Scheme,  
Denbighshire  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:  
Watching Brief

Prif gyfeirnod Cofnod yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol 213751 /  
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number 213751

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2580

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No. 1653

Paratowyd ar gyfer: Dwr Cymru / Prepared for: Welsh Water

August 2022 / Awst 2022

Ysgrifennwyd gan / Written by: Robert Evans & John Roberts




Delwedd Clawr Blaen: Golwg gyffredinol ar yr ardal gyfansoddyn (cyfeirnod archif: G2580\_066) /  
Front Cover image: General view of the compound area (archive reference: G2580\_066)

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Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,  
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is both a Limited Company (Reg No. 1180515) and a Charity (reg No. 508849)

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author	Robert Evans		23/08/22
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer	John Roberts		23/08/22
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist	John Roberts		23/08/22

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

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## **CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL**

*Comisynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Dŵr Cymru i wneud briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod cynllun terfyniad cronfa ddŵr yn Llyn Brân, Bylchau, Sir Ddinbych. Roedd y gwaith tir monitro byr gwyllo yn ystod sefydlu trac mynediad a chyfansoddyn i'r gorllewin o'r gronfa ddŵr, yn ogystal â thraciau pellach i'r de o argae'r gronfa ddŵr ac ar hyd ymyl y gronfa ddŵr. Oherwydd effaith gyfyngedig y gwaith monitro, ni ddaethpwyd ar draws unrhyw weithgaredd archeolegol penodol, er bod rhywfaint o dystiolaeth gyfyngedig o adeiladu neu gynnal a chadw cronfeydd dŵr. Dehonglwyd mawn a nodwyd ar hyd glan gorllewinol y gronfa ddŵr fel dyddodion diweddar.*

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during a reservoir discontinuance scheme at Llyn Brân, Bylchau, Denbighshire. The watching brief monitored groundworks during the establishment of an access track and compound west of the reservoir, as well as further trackways to the south of the reservoir dam and along the reservoir edge. Due to the limited impact of the monitored works, no specific archaeological activity was encountered, although there was some limited evidence of reservoir construction or maintenance. Peat identified along the western bank of the reservoir were interpreted as recent deposits.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by DCWW to undertake archaeological mitigation during a reservoir discontinuance scheme at Llyn Brân, Bylchau, Denbighshire (NGR SH96205930; Figure 01). The reservoir measured c.630m long north–south by up to 330m wide east–west and comprised a raised natural lake impounded by a small gravity dam at the southern end of the reservoir; the dam incorporated an overflow weir, from which water passed along the original watercourse downstream of the lake. The reservoir was built c.1896-7 and taken out of service in 1994 and the aim of the discontinuance scheme was to return the water body to a natural lake. The scheme included a reservoir draw down (water removal), reservoir basin work, dam and former boathouse demolition. The archaeological mitigation comprised:

- An archaeological watching brief during the installation of the access track/compound set-up; and
- A Level 3 Building Record of the boathouse and the dam.

The current report is for the archaeological watching brief only; a separate report has been prepared for the Level 3 Building Record (GAT Report 1634).

The archaeological mitigation has been monitored by the Development Control Archaeologist Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation ([Appendix I](#)). In line with the CPAT 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 to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). The CPAT HER Event Primary Reference Number for this project is 213751.

All work was planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *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 Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En), a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Llyn Brân is listed in the regional Historic Environment Record (Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Coed y Dinas, Y Trallwng, SY21 8RP) as being within the Mynydd Hiraethog Landscape Characterisation area, specifically, the Bryn-y-gors-goch character area (HLCA 1110). The Mynydd Hiraethog Landscape Characterisation area includes uninterrupted areas of heather moorland that were deliberately managed and maintained as a grouse moor and a shooting estate in the early part of the 20th century. Llyn Brân is located at the northern end of the Bryn-y-gors-goch character area, which is characterised by modern coniferous forest plantation overlying relict medieval and later enclosed landscape of scattered farmsteads with associated field systems and stone quarrying (source:

<http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/hiraeth/1110.htm>).

There are no known archaeological assets or Listed Buildings within the reservoir or the immediate environs. The closest Scheduled Monument is a prehistoric cairn (De168; PRN 100618), located 660m to the northeast at NGR SH97386025, with two additional cairns (De168; PRN 100618), located 1.4km to the northeast at NGR SH97386025 (cf. Figure 01). Former roadside quarries are located in the vicinity of the reservoir along the former turnpike road, now the A543, whilst a former hunting lodge, Gwylfa Hiraethog, is located 1.34km to the west at NGR SH94725906.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust completed a desk-based assessment for the discontinuance scheme in 2018 (GAT Report 1446). The report concluded that there was evidence for prehistoric activity within the local area, particularly the Bronze Age, in the form of burial barrows and cairns, whilst there was little evidence of the use of the area in Roman and medieval times. During the post-medieval period, the area was common land, as shown on the Nantglyn tithe map of 1841, and sat within a landscape of upland heath. In the latter years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the local area was secured by Lord Davenport as a shooting estate, which was developed during the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, becoming afforested in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century after the shooting estate was sold.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust completed a Level 3 Building Record of the reservoir dam and boathouse as part of the current archaeological mitigation phase (GAT Report 1634). The report summarised that Llyn Brân reservoir was constructed c.1896-7 following an Act of Parliament to supply water to the North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum in Denbigh and involved the damming of the natural lake. A technical drawing providing the plan and longitudinal and cross-sectional details was produced by the architect *J.T. Wood* of Liverpool in 1899 and the report stated that this appeared to be the specification that was followed, with

a central sluice/outfall and a walkway across the dam parapet; the core of the dam was concrete and rubble. During the inter-war years in the twentieth century, the area became significantly afforested, obscuring much of the earlier landscape elements. The boathouse was a brick walled and corrugated tin roofed structure; it is not shown on the 1913 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile map of the area but it is visible on a 1946 RAF aerial photograph, suggesting it was built in the inter-war years for leisure purposes. The dam was taken out of service in 1994, whilst the boathouse is currently in a dilapidated state.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020).

The watching brief was undertaken between 18<sup>th</sup> May and the 28<sup>th</sup> of June 2022 by Robert Evans, Senior Archaeologist at the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. All attendances and photographs were recorded using GAT pro-formas. Photographic images were taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 x 3,072) in RAW format and archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop. A total of fifty-two photographic images were taken (archive reference numbers G2580\_061 to G2580\_113; cf. [Appendix II](#) for the photographic metadata).



## 3.2 Data Management Plan

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

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

- HER: digital report (PDF format) and Event PRN summary (Microsoft Excel format); the report and dataset have been prepared in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- RCAHMW: a digital report (PDF format) and digital archive dataset have been prepared in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*.

The dataset includes:

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

### 3.3 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 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 takes 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.

The project specific selection strategy is reproduced as [Appendix III](#).

## 4 RESULTS

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the installation of an access track and compound at the southwestern end of the site, as detailed on Stillwater Associates Drawing No. 1845-001 Rev C (Figure 02). The access track incorporated part of an existing track that led from the B4501 road; the temporary track was constructed from location NGR SH95955887, running due east from the existing track to the southern end of the reservoir. The temporary track measured 4m in width and was constructed from bog matting, for which ground preparation and some shallow excavation was required. The compound was located where the temporary track separated from the existing track and was established on geotextile membrane and hardstanding. Trackways were also established to the south of the dam and on the western and eastern banks of the reservoir to accommodate pumping equipment and piping that were used to reduce the reservoir water level. The subsequent reservoir basin works, including silt management and habitat restoration, as well as the dam removal, were not monitored as part of the watching brief.

The temporary access track and compound were located across open heathland, which was characterised by soft and uneven ground, with mounds of protruding tussock and tree stumps from previous felling and clearance (Plates 1 to 4). To connect the temporary track to the existing forest track, a small area was excavated to a mean depth of 200mm (Plate 5), exposing a mixed bioturbated mid-grey/brown loam/silt, with root matter from the conifer woodland; tree stumps were also extracted and removed (Plate 6). The majority of the access track, as well as the location of the compound, were prepared by traversing a tracked dumper across the uneven ground to flatten the flora (Plates 7 and 8). The route of the trackway was demarcated by wooden posts set 4m apart, with bog mats and then geotextile membrane/plastic mesh laid along the route, followed by a hardstanding of imported shale (Plate 9 to 15).

A 5m<sup>2</sup> area located c.7m south of the dam wall and c.5m west of the west bank of the water channel was machine excavated to allow the establishment of pump machinery to drain water from the dam (Plates 17 and 18). The reduced area contained topsoil and fractured stone that may have been deposited from the water channel when it was excavated for the reservoir construction or subsequently dredged. The targeted area also included a grass covered lump that contained slate waste and silt/clay-rich soil that was also interpreted as material associated with reservoir construction or maintenance (Plates 19 and 20).

The watching brief also monitored groundworks along the reservoir edge after the water levels had been partly reduced (Plates 21 to 24). The banks of the reservoir were exposed, with the

west bank characterised by peat-rich deposits and the east bank by extensive stone spreads. Bog mats were deposited alongside the reservoir banks to accommodate the discontinuance works, with some ground excavation also undertaken (Plates 25 to 29). This confirmed the peat deposit measured up to 700mm in depth, but due to the presence of modern rubbish, it appeared recent; observations also suggested it sealed a silt-clay deposit that may have been the glacial horizon.

Bog matting was also established around the southern tip of the reservoir over the stream. As part of this, small area of heath and modern peat was excavated at the east end of the dam; the excavated material included modern rubbish, suggesting more recent activity. Bog matting was then laid to complete access to eastern end of the reservoir (Plates 31 to 34).

## 5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by DCWW to undertake an archaeological watching brief during a reservoir discontinuance scheme at Llyn Brân, Bylchau, Denbighshire. The reservoir comprised a raised natural lake with a small gravity dam at the southern end and was built c.1896-7 and taken out of service in 1994. The aim of the scheme was to return the water body to a natural lake and works included a reservoir draw down (water removal), reservoir basin work and dam demolition. The watching brief monitored the establishment of a groundworks access track and site compound to the west of the reservoir, along with further access tracks along the reservoir edge and south of the gravity dam. The access track leading to the reservoir and the site compound were located across a heathland, with excavation limited to a small area at the start of the route that did not exceed the topsoil horizon. Further excavation was completed to the south of the dam during initial works, with a small area of topsoil and fractured stone exposed, the latter possibly associated with construction or maintenance works for the dam and associated drainage channel. The access track works along the reservoir edge were completed after the water level had been reduced; the western bank was characterised by recent deposits of peat, whilst the eastern bank was rich with fractured stone.

Due to the limited impact of the groundworks, indirect observations could be made as to the character of the local area and the reservoir basin. No specific archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the monitored areas.

## 6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
3. Dŵr Cymru/Welsh Water Plan of *North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum Water Supply: Dam at Llyn Bran*, by J.T. Wood, 1899
4. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
5. Evans, R. and Roberts, J. 2018 *Llyn Brân. Archaeological Assessment* GAT unpublished Report No. 1446
6. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
7. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Good to Good Recording Practice*
8. National Archives BD 18/997 *Report of Inspection of Llyn Brân Reservoir 1950-1972*
9. RAF aerial photograph 3G/TUD/UK/35 frame 5211 taken January 1946.
10. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
11. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1.*

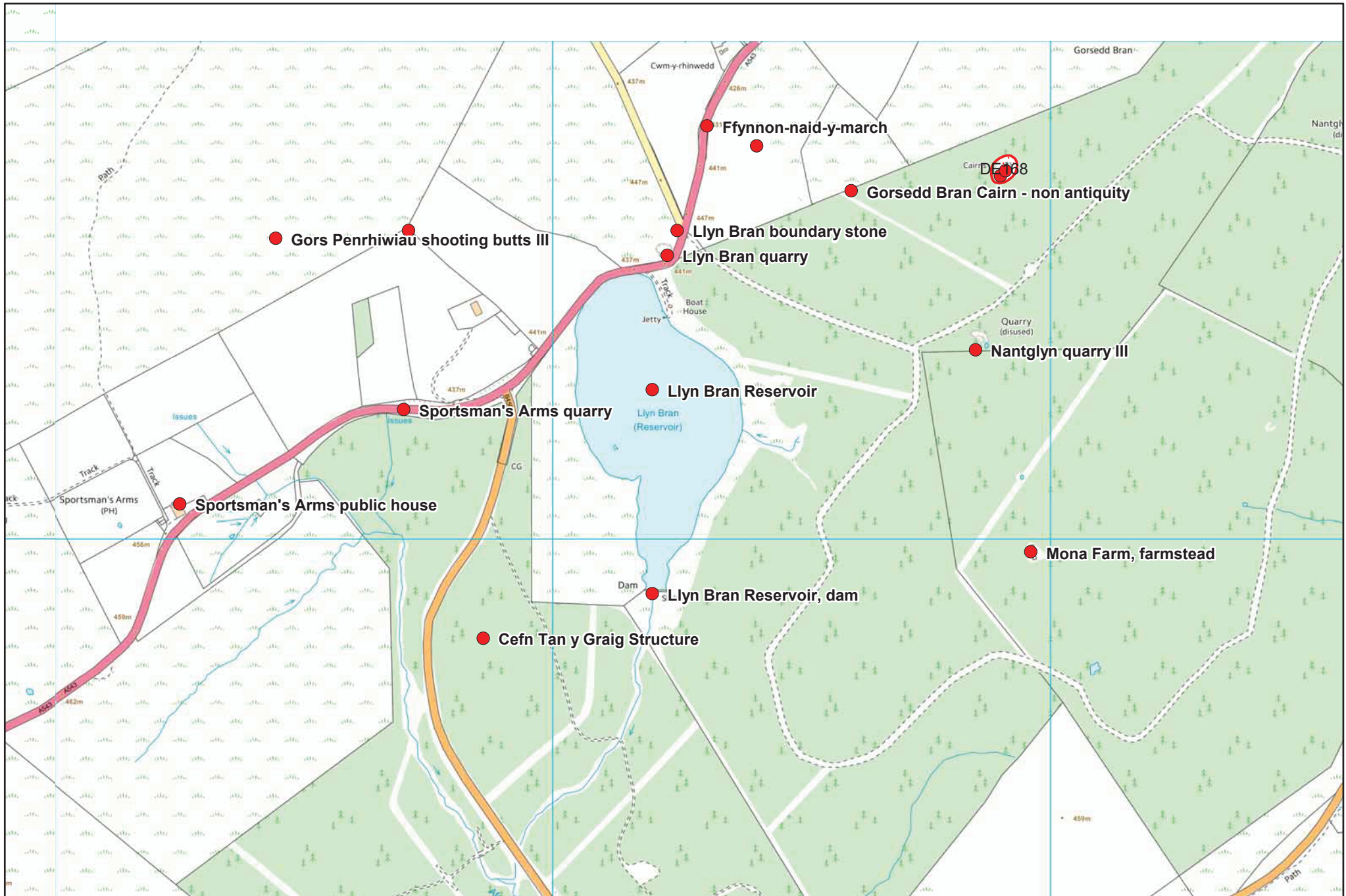
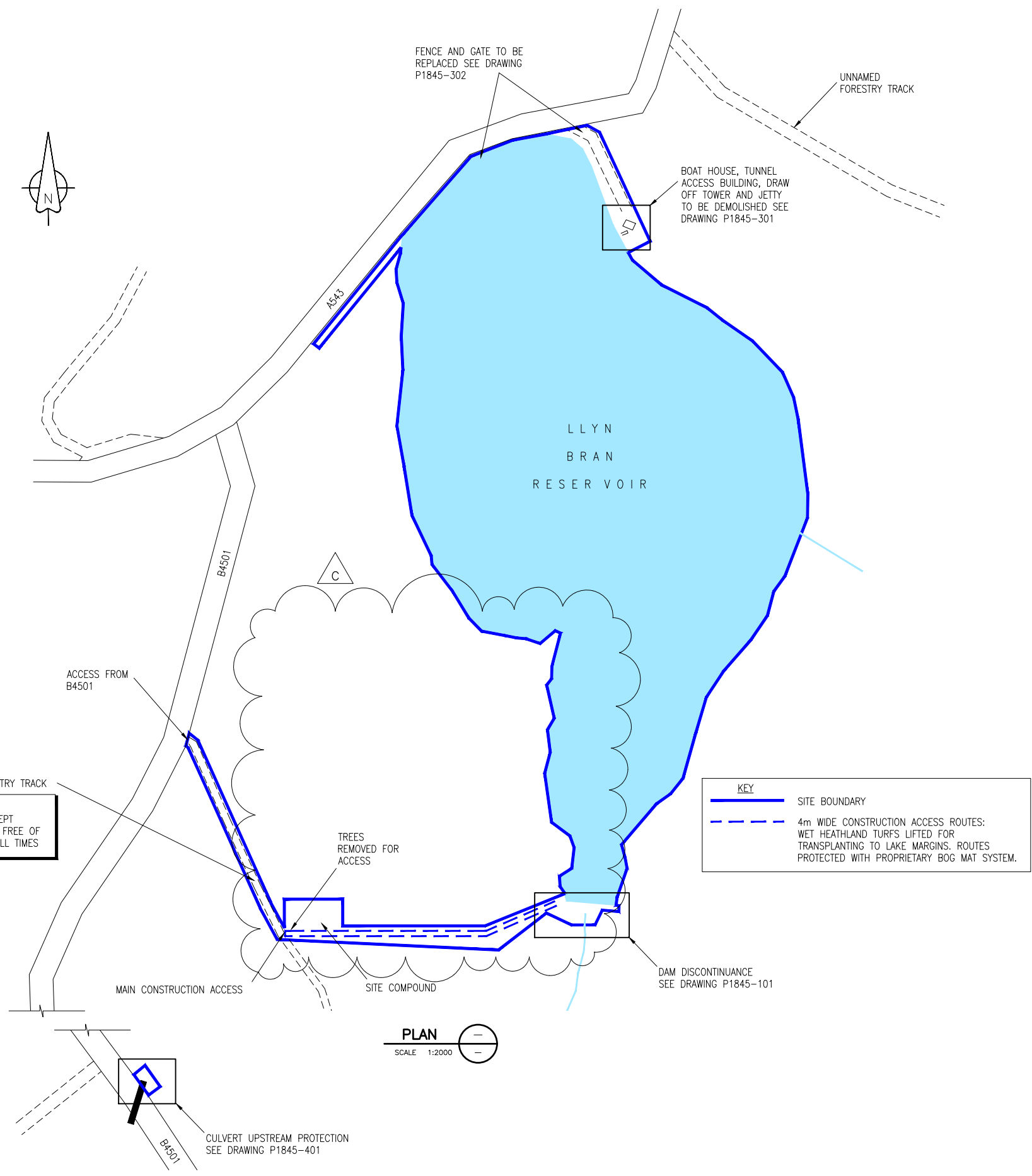


FIGURE 01: Location Map. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH95. Scale 1:7500 @ A4.

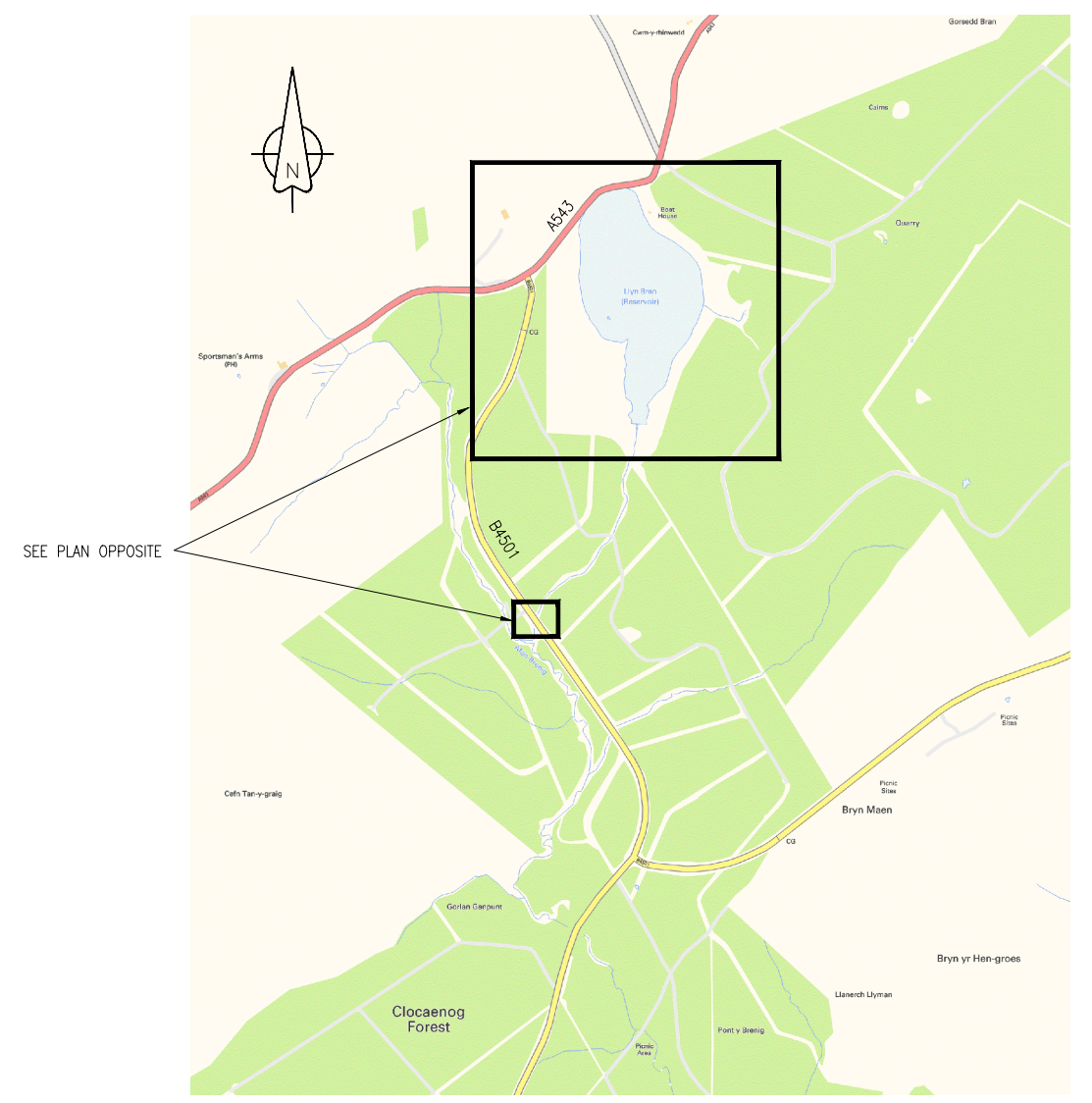
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KEY	
	SITE BOUNDARY
	4m WIDE CONSTRUCTION ACCESS ROUTES: WET HEATHLAND TURFS LIFTED FOR TRANSPLANTING TO LAKE MARGINS. ROUTES PROTECTED WITH PROPRIETARY BOG MAT SYSTEM.

PLAN  
SCALE 1:2000



LOCATION PLAN  
SCALE NTS

TENDER ISSUE

**IMPORTANT**  
HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

THE DESIGN PRESENTED ON THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTRUCTION (DESIGN & MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 2015. ANY CONSTRUCTION LIMITATIONS ARISING FROM THE DESIGN AND SIGNIFICANT RESIDUAL RISKS NOT USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED TYPE OF WORK ARE IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING OR WITHIN THE NOTES.

IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL WORKS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY A COMPETENT CONTRACTOR WORKING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, TO AN APPROVED METHOD STATEMENT.

NOTES

- ALL LEVELS IN METRES AT ORDNANCE DATUM UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE OBTAINED BY SCALING DRAWINGS.
- REFER TO DRAWING P1845-002 FOR NOTES RELATING TO THE DRAWINGS
- CONTRACTOR TO CARRY OUT THEIR OWN ON SITE ASSESSMENT OF DIMENSIONS WHERE POSSIBLE

rev	description	by	date	chk'd	auth
C	FOR TENDER - SETTLING PONDS REMOVED	MT	18/10/21	JH	DSL
B	FOR TENDER	MT	18/10/21	JH	DSL
A	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW	MT	29/09/21	JH	DSL

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client

project **Llyn Bran Reservoir Discontinuance**

size	original scale	designed/drawn JH/MT	checked JH	authorised DSL
A1	1:2000	date 29/09/21	date 29/09/21	date 29/09/21
status	drawing number	rev		
T	P1845-001	C		





Plate 1: General view of the compound/access track area from the forest before excavation; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2580\_062).



Plate 2: General view looking towards the dam along the access track; scale 1x1m; view from W (archive reference: G2580\_063).





**Plate 3: View of the access trackway from the dam wall; scale 1x1m; view from ENE (archive reference: G2580\_064).**



**Plate 4: General view of the compound area; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2580\_065).**





Plate 5: View of the entrance area of the track showing excavation (working shot); scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2580\_067).



Plate 6: Tree stump removal; scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2580\_069).





**Plate 7: View of compound area, showing levelling with a tracked dumper; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2580\_070).**



**Plate 8: General view of compound area levelling with a tracked dumper; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2580\_071).**





Plate 9: General view of trackway stoning up over log mats; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2580\_072).



Plate 10: General view of the compound area. Showing terrain, matting down and stoning taking place; scale not used; view from NE (archive reference: G2580\_073).





Plate 11: View of shale rubble laying from the west end of the track down to the dam; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2580\_074).



Plate 12: General view of strimming of the pathway from the dam; scale not used; view from ENE (archive reference: G2580\_075).





Plate 13: View of bog matting in place at west end of the track; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2580\_079).



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## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation**

**LLYN BRAN RESERVOIR DISCONTINUANCE  
SCHEME  
(G2580)**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:  
Watching Brief and Level 3 Building Record

**Prepared for**

*DCWW*

**April 2022**



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Approvals Table				
	Role	Printed Name	Signature	Date
Originated by	Document Author			
Reviewed by	Document Reviewer			
Approved by	Principal Archaeologist			

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

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

Name

Signature

Date

# LLYN BRAN RESERVOIR DISCONTINUANCE SCHEME (G2580)

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:

Watching Brief & Level 3 Building Record Prepared for DCWW, April 2022

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by DCWW to prepare a written scheme of investigation for archaeological mitigation during a reservoir discontinuance scheme at Llyn Bran, Bylchau, Denbighshire (NGR SH96205930; postcode: LL16 5SW; [Figure 01](#)). The reservoir measures c.630m long north–south by up to 330m wide east–west and comprises a raised natural lake impounded by a small gravity dam at the southern end of the reservoir; the dam incorporates an overflow weir, from which water passes along the original watercourse downstream of the lake. The reservoir was built c.1896-7 and taken out of service in 1994 and the aim of the discontinuance scheme will be to return the water body to a natural lake. The scheme will include a reservoir draw down (water removal), reservoir basin work and dam demolition; in addition, an existing boathouse will be demolished. To accommodate the scheme works, a temporary access track and site compound will be built, as detailed in *Stillwater Associates* Drawing No. 1845-001 Rev C (cf. [Figure 02](#)). The works are scheduled between May and November 2022.

The archaeological mitigation will comprise:

- An archaeological watching brief during the installation of the access track/compound set-up; and
- A Level 3 Building Record of an existing boathouse and the dam structure.

The mitigation will be planned, managed and undertaken by GAT in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- 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 an archaeological watching brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);

- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016).
- 

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 (Cert. No. 74180/A/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).



## 1.1 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by the Development Control Archaeologist Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT). Both the written scheme of investigation and all subsequent reporting must be approved by CPAT before final issue. CPAT must also be kept informed of the project timetable. The CPAT contact details are:

- Mark Walters, Development Control Archaeologist | tel: 01938553670 | email: [mark.walters@cpat.org.uk](mailto:mark.walters@cpat.org.uk)

## **1.2 Historic Environment Record**

In line with the CPAT Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018). 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.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Llyn Bran is listed in the regional Historic Environment Record (Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Coed y Dinas, Y Trallwng, SY21 8RP) as being within the Mynydd Hiraethog Landscape Characterisation area, specifically, the Bryn-y-gors-goch character area (HLCA 1110). The Mynydd Hiraethog Landscape Characterisation area includes uninterrupted areas of heather moorland that were deliberately managed and maintained as a grouse moor and a shooting estate in the early part of the 20th century. Llyn Bran is located at the northern end of the Bryn-y-gors-goch character area, which is characterised by modern coniferous forest plantation overlying relict medieval and later enclosed landscape of scattered farmsteads with associated field systems and stone quarrying (source: <http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/hiraeth/1110.htm>).

There are no known archaeological assets or Listed Buildings within the reservoir or the immediate environs. The closest Scheduled Monument is a prehistoric cairn (De168; PRN 100618), located 660m to the northeast at NGR SH97386025, with two additional cairns (De168; PRN 100618), located 1.4km to the northeast at NGR SH97386025 ([Figure 01](#)). Former roadside quarries are located in the vicinity of the reservoir along the former turnpike road, now the A543, whilst a former hunting lodge, Gwylfa Hiraethog, is located 1.34km to the west at NGR SH94725906.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust completed a desk-based assessment for the discontinuance scheme in 2018 (GAT Report 1446). The report concluded that there was evidence for prehistoric activity within the local area, particularly the Bronze Age, in the form of burial barrows and cairns, whilst there was little evidence of the use of the area in Roman and medieval times,. During the post-medieval period, the area was common land, as shown on the Nantglyn tithe map of 1841, and sat within a landscape of upland heath. In the latter years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the local area was secured by Lord Davenport as a shooting estate, which was developed during the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, becoming afforested in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century after the shooting estate was sold. The Llyn Bran reservoir was constructed c.1896-7 following an Act of Parliament to supply water to the North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum in Denbigh, and involved the damming of the natural lake. Much of the reservoir infrastructure dated to this time, although there is evidence of some mid-20<sup>th</sup> century activity, in the form of a boathouse on the lake and also reservoir related infrastructure. The local area is now largely covered by the modern coniferous forestry, dating mainly from the 1930s, subdivided into different parcels by roads and rides, obscuring much of the earlier landscape elements.

The assessment report identified three assets within the assessment area and the following descriptions (amended) are from the report:

<b>Feature Number</b>	01
<b>Site name</b>	Llyn Bran Reservoir Dam/Reservoir
<b>PRN number</b>	36831 & 81837
<b>Grid reference</b>	NGR SH96205889
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval (late nineteenth century)
<b>Description</b>	<p>The reservoir is located south of the A543 road within an area of moorland that was surrounded by early twentieth century forestry plantations. The reservoir was originally a lake on a smaller footprint within open moorland, as visible on the Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition 25-inch to 1 mile Map Sheets XVII.4, XVII. 8, XVIII.3 and XVIII.5; cf. <a href="#">Figure 03</a>). The construction of the dam in 1897 increased the surface area of the lake (cf. <a href="#">Figure 04</a>). The dam is located at the southern end of the reservoir and comprised a gravity dam wall and central weir (GAT Report 1446 Plate 1). The dam wall was visible to a height of 1.8m and was constructed from rendered concrete (GAT Report 1446 Plate 2), with a central weir over which the water debouched into a stream (GAT Report 1446 Plates 3 and 4), which was channelled and continued southwards through a forested area to join Afon Brenig. The weir had two stub walls either side, extending 1.2m in a curve from the top, which protruded 0.4m out from the return. The dam wall measured 1.3m wide and was surmounted by a metal gantry, with a tubular steel pipe safety barrier on the southern side (GAT Report 1446 Plate 5). Due to the render it was not possible to identify any structural phasing, alterations or modifications and it was assumed the main dam structure was original. The sides of the reservoir included shale slabs that measured up to 0.6m x 0.5m each in size (l x w) (GAT Report 1446 Plate 9). The slabs were not used continuously around the reservoir and appear to have been used where reinforcement was required. The drop from the reservoir edge to the water level was up to 1.5m (GAT Report 1446 Plate 8).</p>

<b>Feature Number</b>	02
<b>Site name</b>	Boathouse
<b>PRN number</b>	PRN 152059
<b>Grid reference</b>	NGR SH96235944
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval (twentieth century)
<b>Description</b>	<p>A dilapidated boathouse was located at the northeastern end of the reservoir (GAT Report 1446 Plate 15), connected to the reservoir via a jetty and accessed from the A543 via an 84m long track. The boathouse was set into the reservoir bank (GAT Report 1446 Plate 10) and measured 5m in length, 3m in width and 2m in height and was constructed from stretcher bond brick, painted white and partially rendered, surmounted by a double-pitched corrugated iron roof, gable end on to the water (GAT Report 1446 Plate 11). The boathouse was not present on the historic mapping and is a twentieth century construction, post 1913. The jetty (GAT Report 1446 Plate 12) was located 11m to the west and was positioned in the same general location as a sluice visible on the Third Edition 25-inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Sheets XVII.4, XVII. 8, XVIII.3 and XVIII.5; cf. <a href="#">Figure 04</a>).</p>

<b>Feature Number</b>	03
<b>Site name</b>	Reinforced concrete and brick structure
<b>PRN number</b>	PRN 152060
<b>Grid reference</b>	NGR SH96235946
<b>Period</b>	Post-Medieval (twentieth century)
<b>Description</b>	A reinforced concrete and brick structure was located 11m north of the boathouse (GAT Report 1446 Plate 15). The structure was set further away from the reservoir bank and measured 8m in length, 5m in width and over 2m in height (GAT Report 1446 Plate 13). The exterior was roughcast rendered, with a rusted steel frame visible beneath a flat roof. Two single door openings were present on the rear, northeastern side, with a 1.5m high lean-to on the southeastern side and blocked windows with concrete sills on the southwestern and northwestern sides (GAT Report 1446 Plate 14). Patches of exposed brickwork were visible on the corners of structure where the render had failed; not enough was visible to confirm bonding style. The exact function of the building was unclear, but it was utilitarian in appearance suggesting it had a former function associated with the reservoir and was possibly mid-twentieth century in date based on general appearance and materials used. The use of steel reinforcements suggested it was designed to withstand more than just the elements and has the appearance of a blast proof structure.

The report subsequently made recommendations for a record of the boathouse and dam, as well as a watching brief during the discontinuance works.

## 3 METHOD STATEMENT

### 3.1 Watching Brief

#### 3.1.1 Introduction

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA, 2020).

The archaeological watching brief will include the following:

- Access Track & Site Compound: as detailed on *Stillwater Associates* Drawing No. 1845-001 Rev C, the access track and site compound are located at the southwestern end of the site. The access track will incorporate part of an existing track that leads from the B4501 road; a temporary track will then be constructed from SH95955887, running due east from this existing track to the southern end of the reservoir. The temporary track will measure 4m in width and will be constructed from bog matting, for which some shallow excavation is required. The compound will be located where the temporary track separates from the existing track (NGR SH95955887) and excavation will be required to accommodate geotextile membrane and hardstanding. The access track and compound set-up works are currently scheduled between 20/05/22 and 06/06/22.

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

### 3.1.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- During the watching brief all attendances and any identified features will be recorded using GAT watching brief pro-formas ([Appendix II](#));
- Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (camera set to maximum resolution in RAW format; a photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix III](#)) 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 will be prefixed with G2580\_. When practical, a photographic ID board will be used during the watching brief inspection to record site code, image orientation and any relevant context numbers.
- Any subsurface features will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey;
- Any archaeological features/deposits/structures encountered will be manually cleaned and examined to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent activity. *Additional time, resourcing, specialist input and costs may be required for GAT to complete an appropriate programme of works.*
- Any required plans or sections to be drawn at a minimum 1:10 scale using GAT A4, A3 or A2 pro-forma permatrace.



### 3.1.3 Artefacts

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy via Lucy Whittingham | Project Manager (post-excavation) | AOC Archaeology | telephone: 0208 843 7380 | email: [lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:lucy.whittingham@aocarchaeology.com)).

All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is Trust policy to recommend that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum (in this case North East Wales Archive service), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

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

#### 3.1.4 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 GAT Project Archaeologist team 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 GAT 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 GAPS and the client.*



### 3.2 Level 3 Record

A Level 3 Record, as defined by *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, is required for the twentieth century boathouse and the reservoir dam. A Level 3 record is characterised in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England, 2016) as an analytical record and comprises an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the designated structures' origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the structures' appearance and to support an historical analysis. (Historic England, 2016: 26).

The boathouse (Primary Reference Number 152059) is located at NGR SH96235944 is set into the northeastern bank of the reservoir (cf. [Figure 01](#)). The building measures 5m in length, 3m in width and 2m in height and is constructed from stretcher bond brick, painted white and partially rendered, surmounted by a double-pitched corrugated iron roof, gable end on to the water. The boathouse is not present on any pre-twentieth century historic mapping.

The reservoir dam (Primary Reference Number 36831 & 81837) is located at NGR SH96205889 (cf. [Figure 01](#)). The dam is located at the southern end of the reservoir and comprises a gravity dam wall and central weir. The dam wall is visible to a height of 1.8m and is constructed from rendered concrete, with a central weir over which the water debouches into a stream; the weir had two stub walls either side, extending 1.2m in a curve from the top, which protruded 0.4m out from the return. The dam wall measures 1.3m wide and is surmounted by a metal gantry, with a tubular steel pipe safety barrier on the southern side. The sides of the reservoir included shale slabs that measure up to 0.6m x 0.5m each in size; the slabs are not used continuously around the reservoir and appear to be where reinforcement has been required.

*NB. The Level 3 record for both structures will be limited to accessible areas and in accordance with a suitable risk assessment and health & safety parameters. The client will be responsible for access arrangements.*

### 3.2.1 *Photographic Record*

The photographic record will include *Understanding Historic Buildings* photographic elements 1 to 9 (Historic England, 2016: 26) and include:

- a general view or views of the recorded structures in their wider setting or landscape;
- their external appearance; typically a series of oblique views that show all external elevations, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. If relevant during recording, where individual elevations include complex historical information it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation;
- further views (if relevant during the recording visit) to reflect the original design intentions, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting;
- the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas (boathouse only);
- any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the structures' design, development and use, with scale where appropriate;
- any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence;
- any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the structures. A transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret; and
- any building contents which have a significant bearing on the structures' history.
- Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the building and illustrating development or that of its site. This will include the Ordnance Survey Denbighshire County Map series of the area and any other historic mapping/information deemed useful.
- Suitable scales will be used and artificial lighting where necessary.

### 3.2.2 *Written Record*

The written record will include *Understanding Historic Buildings* report elements 1-3, 6-9, 11-13, 23 (Historic England, 2016: 26). This will include:

- The precise location of the structures (NGR format) and an address;
- A note of any statutory or non-statutory designations (in this instance, Primary Reference Numbers);
- The date of when the record was made as well as the name of the recorder and location of the project archive;
- A description of the structures' form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builder, patrons and owners should be included if known;
- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints. Where appropriate the brief for the work or the project design should be stated or appended;
- Acknowledgements to all those who have made a significant contribution to the making of the record, or who have given permission for copyright items to be reproduced;
- A discussion of the published sources relating to the structures' location and setting, an account of their history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the structures. For this, GAT report 1446 (Evans and Roberts, 2018), will primarily be consulted;
- An account of the structures' overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis (if applicable);
- An account of the structures' past and present use. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery present, and their purpose; and
- Full bibliographic and other references, or a list of the sources consulted.



### 3.2.3 Drawn Record

Measured drawings will be prepared in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* drawing elements 2 and sometimes one or more of items 3 to 12 (Historic England, 2016: 26). This will include:

- Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing.
- Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail.
- Measured cross-sections or long-sections to illustrate the vertical relationships.
- Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (for example the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions and cornices) or small-scale functional detail not easily captured by photography. A measured detail drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is an aid to dating.
- Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the structures' design, development or function.
- A site plan relating the structures and to any related topographical and landscape features.
- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
- Copies of earlier drawings (if applicable) throwing light on the structures' history.

*In support of this, engineering drawings supplied by client will be used for reference and possible inclusion in the final report; this will include any drawings illustrating the appearance once the dam has been removed.*

### 3.2.4 *Fieldwork Methodology*

The Level 3 written record will be completed using a building record pro-forma ([Appendix II](#)), which will be used to record key structural details and phasing. Key dimensions and detailed measurements will be completed using hand tapes. Photographic images will be taken using a digital SLR (Nikon D3100) camera set to maximum resolution (4,608 × 3,072; 14.2 effective megapixels) in RAW format. Camera tripods and poles will be used for the elevations and where practical elsewhere. A photographic record will be maintained on site using GAT pro-formas ([Appendix III](#)) and digitised in Microsoft Excel and Access as part of the fieldwork archive and dissemination process; archive numbering will start from the next available photographic metadata number sequence and including the G2580\_ prefix. The location and orientation of photographs taken will be recorded on a scaled plan and digitised for final reporting. The photographic images will then be converted to TIFF for final archiving using Adobe Photoshop.

### 3.3 Working Project Archive & Data Management Plan

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

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

1. Non-technical summary (Welsh and English)
2. Introduction
3. Background
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
9. Appendix II – photographic metadata

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

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record using the Historic Environment Record Data Deposit Online System



<https://cpat.org.uk/heddos.html>); this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and

- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and will include:
  - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
  - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
  - Project Information form (Excel);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
  - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
  - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
  - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

### 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 CPAT, 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 IV](#) will be confirmed in the mitigation report and will take into account:

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

## **4 PERSONNEL**

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and undertaken by a Project Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for all field management duties, including CPAT liaison, client liaison, coordination and delegation of tasks. The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for the completion of all on site pro-formas and the fieldwork archive itemised in [para. 3.6](#), as well as for submitting a draft final report (or interim report) for project manager review and approval. The report will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in [para. 3.7](#).



## **5 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

A site specific risk assessment will be prepared by the GAT Project Archaeologist in advance of works, with any additional risks identified on site highlighted in the dynamic risks section and appropriate mitigation undertaken. The GAT Project Archaeologist 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 GAT Health & Safety Policy and Covid-19 guidelines.

## **6 SOCIAL MEDIA**

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

## **7 INSURANCE**

### **7.1 Public/Products Liability**

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2022

### **7.2 Employers Liability**

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

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Aviva Insurance Limited

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2022

### **7.3 Professional Indemnity**

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/00

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2022



## 8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief
5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
6. Evans R & Roberts J. 2018. Llyn Bran, Gwynedd Archaeological Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 1446.
7. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
8. Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*
9. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
10. *Stillwater Associates* Drawing No. 1845-001 Rev C
11. *Stillwater Associates* Drawing No. P1845-401 Rev B
12. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1.*

## **FIGURE 01**

**Location Map. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH95. Scale 1:7500 @ A4. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895.**

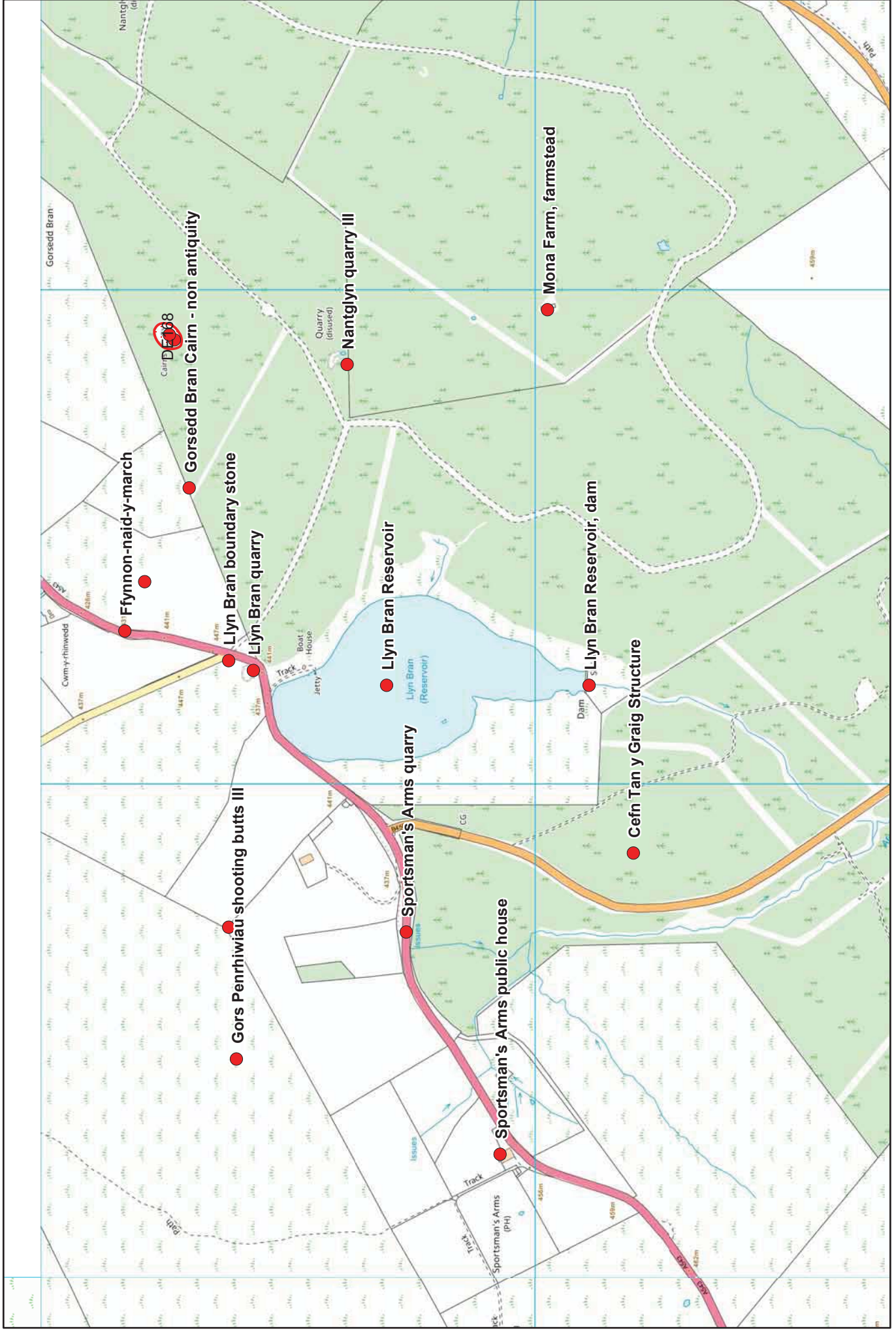
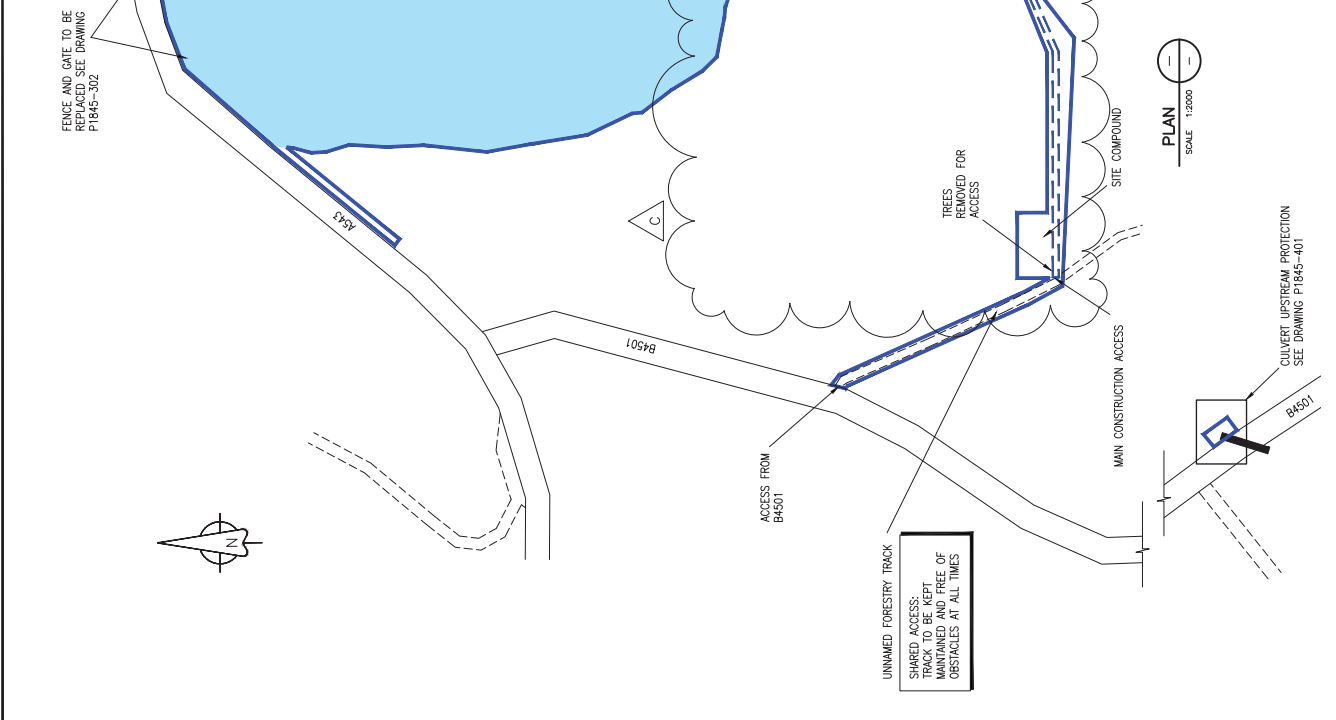


FIGURE 01: Location Map. Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10000 County Series Map Sheets SH95. Scale 1:7500 @ A4.  
 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. License Number AI100020895.

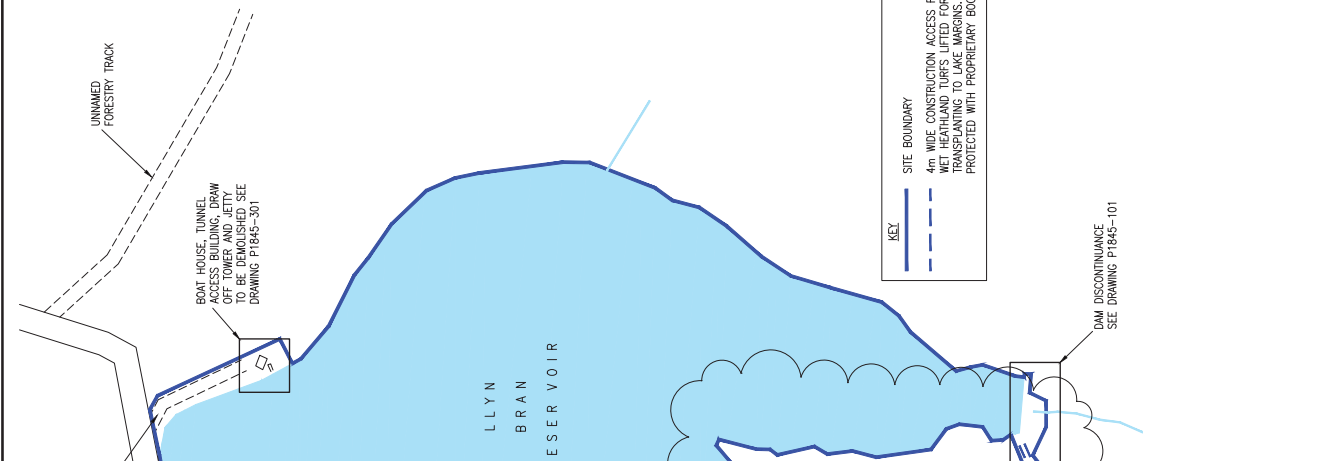
**FIGURE 02**

**Reproduction of *Stillwater Associates* Drawing No. 1845-001 Rev C**

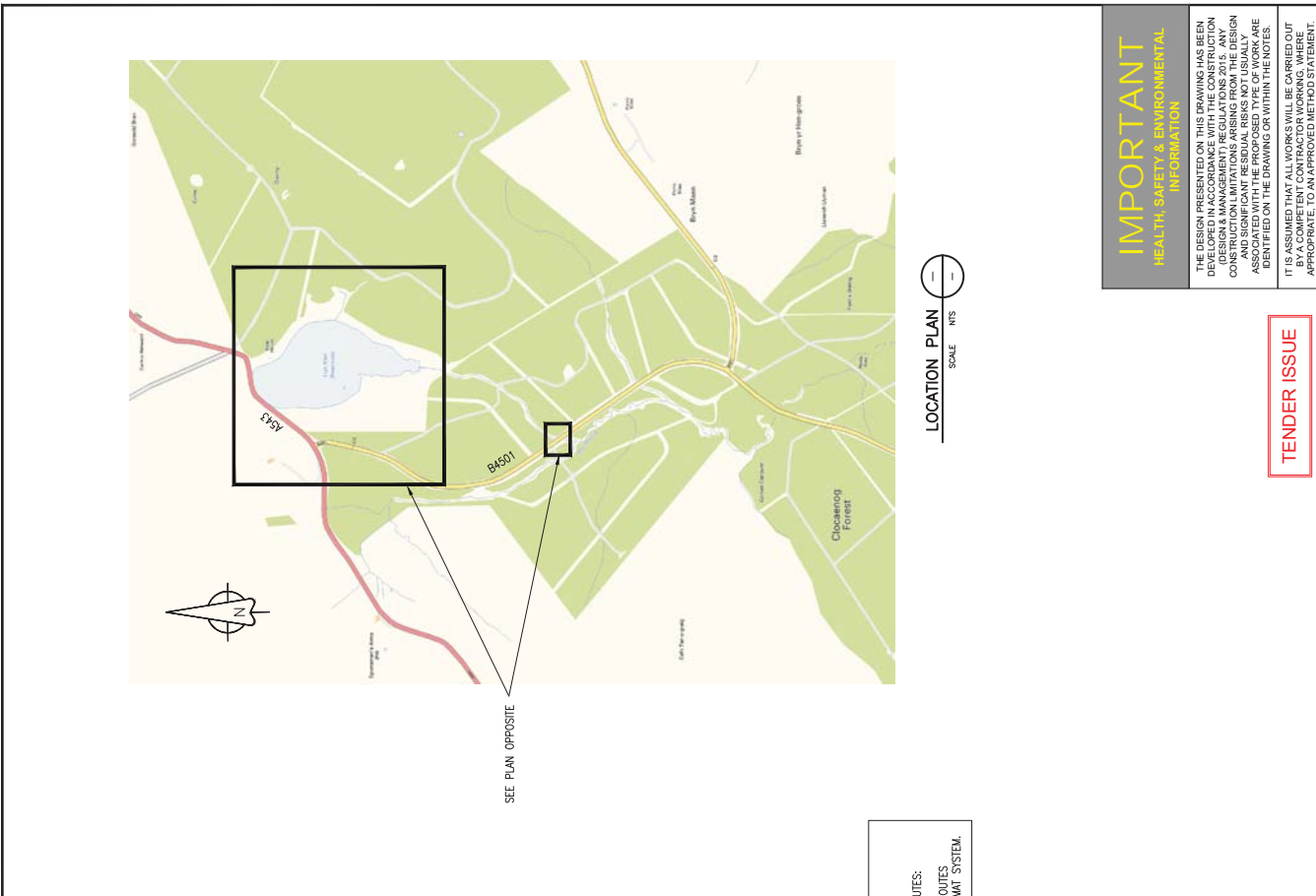




- NOTES:**
1. ALL LEVELS IN METRES AT ORDNANCE DATUM UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
  2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
  3. NO DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE OBTAINED BY SCALING DRAWINGS.
  4. REFER TO DRAWING P1845-002 FOR NOTES RELATING TO THE DRAWINGS
  5. CONTRACTOR TO CARRY OUT THEIR OWN ON SITE ASSESSMENT OF DIMENSIONS WHERE POSSIBLE



no.	description	by	date	check'd	auth
C	FOR TENDER - SETTLING PONDS REMOVED	MT	18/10/21	JH	DSL
B	FOR TENDER	MT	18/10/21	JH	DSL
A	DRAFT FOR CLIENT REVIEW	MT	20/02/21	JH	DSL



**IMPORTANT**  
 HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

THE DESIGN PRESENTED ON THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTRUCTION (DESIGN & MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 2015. ANY CONSTRUCTION LIMITATIONS ARISING FROM THE DESIGN ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED TYPE OF WORK ARE IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING OR WITHIN THE NOTES.

IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL WORKS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY A COMPETENT CONTRACTOR WORKING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, TO AN APPROVED METHOD STATEMENT.

**TENDER ISSUE**

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SEE PLAN OPPOSITE

LOCATION PLAN  
 SCALE 1:2000  
 NTS

## **FIGURE 03**

**Reproduction of Second Edition 25-inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey Sheets XVII.4, XVII. 8, XVIII.3 and XVIII.5, published 1889. Modern reservoir outlined in red. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4.**

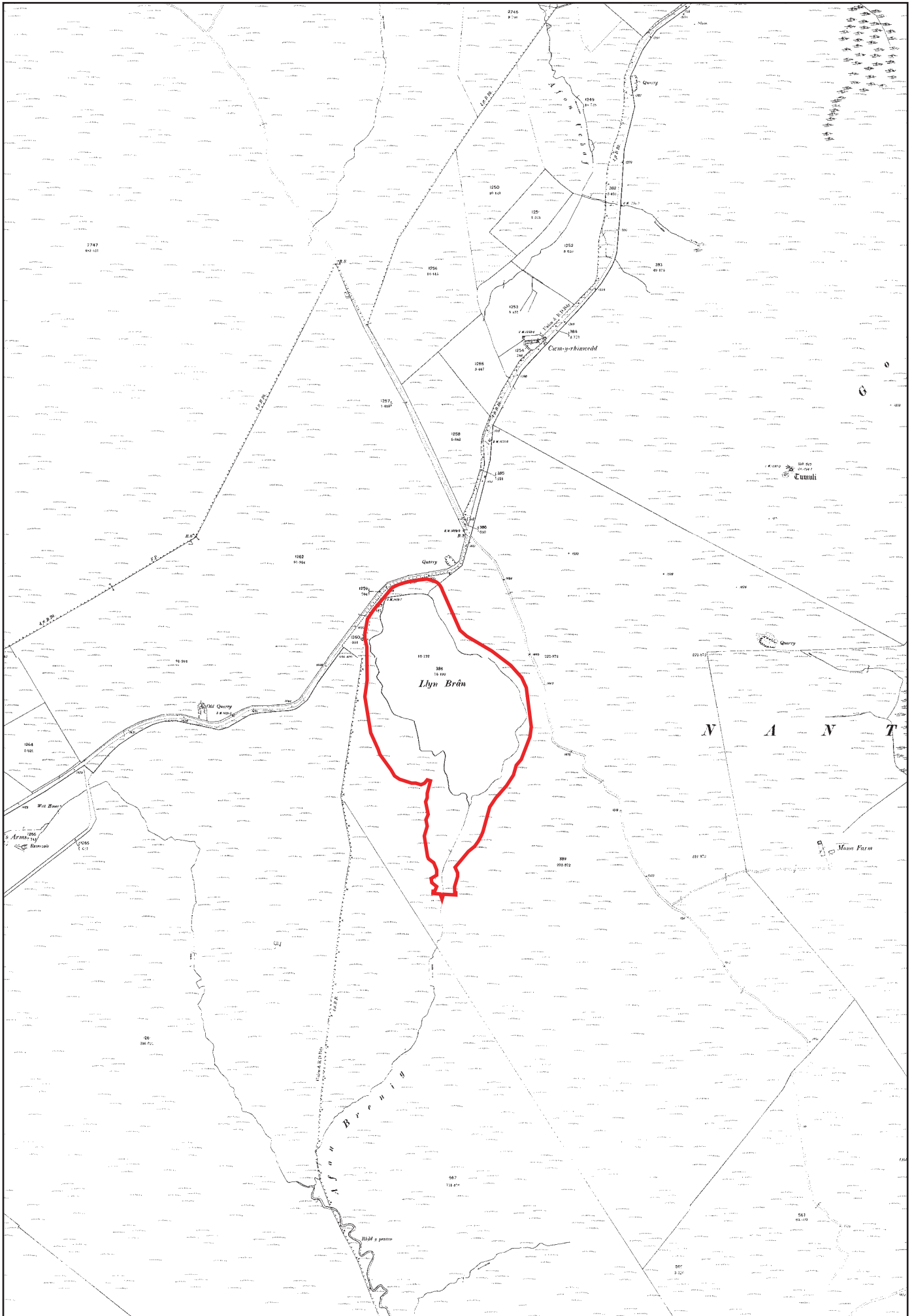


Figure 04: Reproduction of Second Edition 25-inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey Sheets XVII.4, XVII. 8, XVIII.3 and XVIII.5, published 1889. Modern reservoir outlined in red. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4.

## **FIGURE 04**

**Reproduction of Third Edition 25-inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey Sheets XVII.4, XVII. 8, XVIII.3 and XVIII.5, published 1913. Modern reservoir outlined in red. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4.**



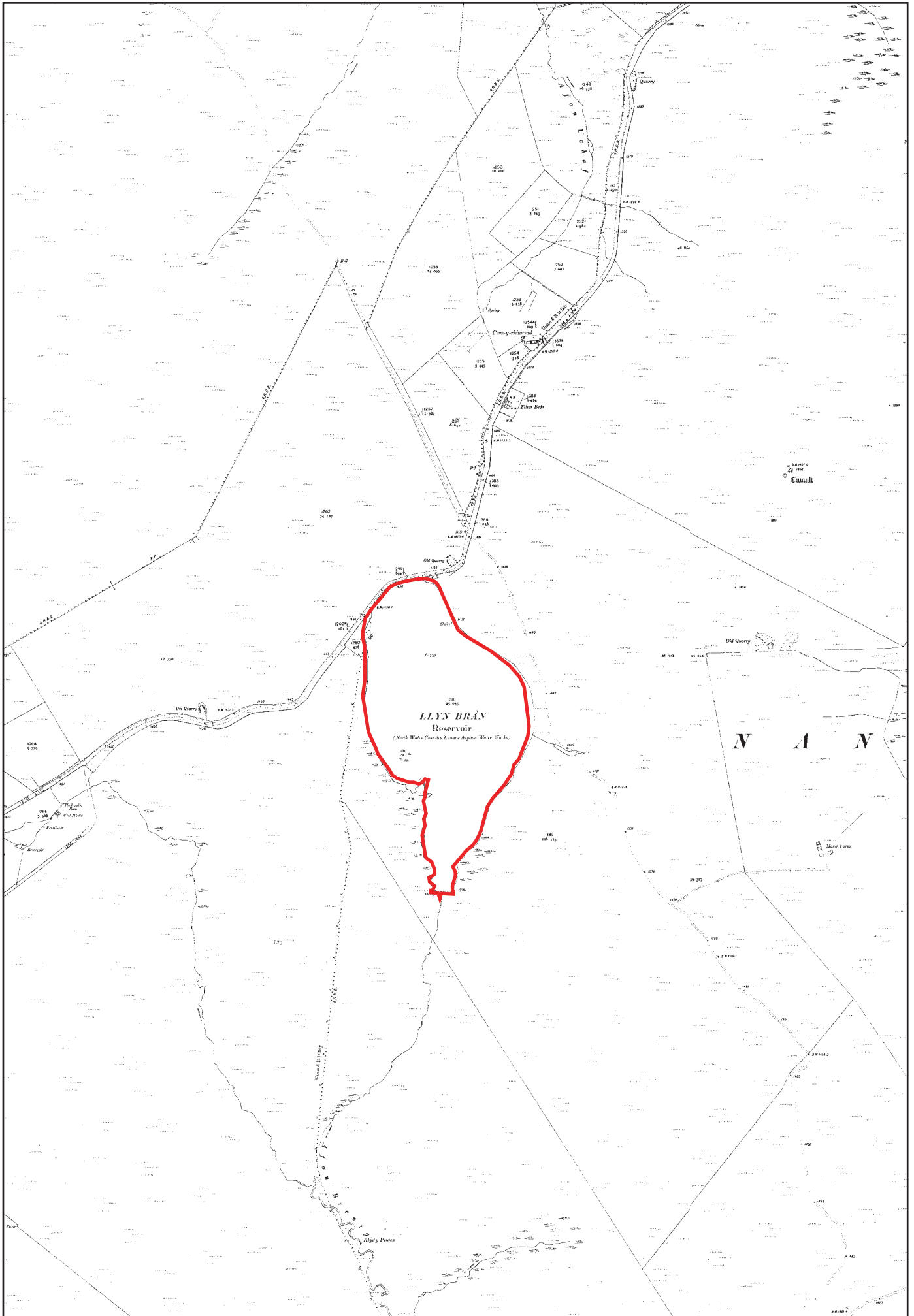


Figure 05: Reproduction of Third Edition 25-inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey Sheets XVII.4, XVII. 8, XVIII.3 and XVIII.5, published 1913. Modern reservoir outlined in red. Scale: 1 to 10000@A4.

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Watching Brief pro-forma**

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WATCHING BRIEF DAY RECORD

*Date*

*Project name*

*Project number*

*Compiler*

*Location*

*Description*

Times of travelling and on-site

Drawn record details

Photographic record details

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Building Record pro-forma**



YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

<b>BASIC RECORDING FORM</b>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Project number</i>
<i>Feature name</i>		<i>Feature Number</i>
<i>NGR</i>		
<i>Description</i>		
<i>Recommendations for further assessment</i>		
<i>Photographic record numbers</i>		
<i>Digital</i>		
		<i>Visit date</i>
		<i>Visit by</i>

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma**



## **APPENDIX IV**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy**



# G2580 LLYN BRAN RESERVOIR DISCONTINUANCE SCHEME

## 28/04/2022 v1.0

### Selection Strategy

## Project Information

### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts@heneb.co.uk</a>	
<b>Organisation</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>Date Contacted</b>
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	CPAT Historic Environment Record	28/04/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Mark Walters Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust	28/04/2022
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	DCWW	n/a
<b>Other</b>	n/a	n/a

### Resources

#### Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

### Context

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

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

- Material-specific guidance documents.

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by DCWW to undertake archaeological mitigation during a reservoir discontinuance scheme at Llyn Bran, Bylchau, Denbighshire (NGR SH96205930; postcode: LL16 5SW; WSI Figure 01). The reservoir measures c.630m long north–south by up to 330m wide east–west and comprises a raised natural lake impounded by a small gravity dam at the southern end of the reservoir; the dam incorporates an overflow weir, from which water passes along the original watercourse downstream of the lake. The reservoir was built c.1896-7 and taken out of service in 1994 and the aim of the discontinuance scheme will be to return the water body to a natural lake. The scheme will include a reservoir draw down (water removal), reservoir basin work and dam demolition; in addition, an existing boathouse will be demolished. To accommodate the scheme works, a temporary access track and site compound will be built, as detailed in *Stillwater Associates* Drawing No. 1845-001 Rev C (WSI Figure 02). The works are scheduled between May and November 2022.

The archaeological mitigation will comprise:

- An archaeological watching brief during the installation of the access track/compound set-up and the excavation of an embankment surrounding an existing culvert; and
- A Level 3 Building Record of an existing boathouse and the dam structure.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. *Llyn Bran Reservoir Discontinuance Scheme: Written Scheme of Investigation. Project G2580.*

# 1 – Digital Data

## Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

- Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
- Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data will be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives and to compile the project report.

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 for the regional HER and RCAHMW have been prepared and submitted.

Archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *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.

De-selected digital data to be confirmed on project completion.



## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;  
Dr Gary Duckers – Historic Environment Record, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust;  
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMMW*

### Selection

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

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

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record using the Historic Environment Record Data Deposit Online System (<https://cpat.org.uk/heddos.html>); this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary.. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset was prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and included:
  - 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).
  - 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 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 will be 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**

TBC

**Section 3.**

### Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;  
North East Wales Archive service.

### Selection

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

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

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

Any waterlogged artefacts (e.g. wood or leather) that are to be recovered for post-excavation assessment and analysis will be processed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011) and specifically in accordance with Brunning and Watson (2010) for waterlogged wood and Historic England (2012) for waterlogged leather. In such cases an external specialist will be contacted to agree an appropriate sampling and recovery strategy.

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 North East Wales Archive service), where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to the Trust for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. Trust staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants used by the Trust, including National Museums and Galleries of Wales at Cardiff.

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

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

settled.

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

The following selection review points during the project will be undertaken:

- Working project archive processing;
- Reporting; and
- archive compilation

### Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

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

### De-Selected Material

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

All processed material will be recorded before de-selection and identified in an amended Materials Selection table. Artefacts de-selected for museum accessioning will be retained at GAT as research and diagnostic tools..

### 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

<b>Find Type</b>	<b>Selection Strategy</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Review Points</b>



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata**

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2580_061	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the compound/access track area from the forest before excavation	n/a	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_062	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the compound/access track area from the forest before excavation	n/a	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	01
G2580_063	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view looking towards the dam along the access track	n/a	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	02
G2580_064	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of the access trackway from the dam wall	n/a	ENE	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	03
G2580_065	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the compound area	n/a	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	04
G2580_066	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the compound area	n/a	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_067	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of the entrance area of the track showing excavation (working shot)	n/a	SE	not used	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	05
G2580_068	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of the entrance area of the track showing excavation (working shot)	n/a	SE	not used	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_069	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	Tree stump removal	n/a	SE	not used	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	06

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2580_070	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of compound area, showing levelling with a tracked dumper	n/a	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	07
G2580_071	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of compound area levelling with a tracked dumper	n/a	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	08
G2580_072	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of trackway stoning up over log mats	n/a	E	1x1m	Robert Evans	18/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	09
G2580_073	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the compound area. Showing terrain, matting down and stoning taking place	n/a	NE	not used	Robert Evans	20/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2580_074	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of shale rubble laying from the west end of the track down to the dam	n/a	E	not used	Robert Evans	20/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2580_075	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of strimming of the pathway from the dam	n/a	ENE	not used	Robert Evans	20/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2580_076	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of the channelled watercourse from the dam sluice	n/a	N	not used	Robert Evans	20/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_077	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of dam from the channelled watercourse to the south	n/a	S	not used	Robert Evans	20/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_078	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	Detailed view of the channelled watercourse (0.35m deep)	n/a	E	not used	Robert Evans	20/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2580_079	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of bog matting in place at west end of the track	n/a	W	not used	Robert Evans	27/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2580_080	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view showing the laying of log matting	n/a	E	not used	Robert Evans	27/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2580_081	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view showing the laying of wooden matting	n/a	E	not used	Robert Evans	27/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_082	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	Close up view of bog mat laying	n/a	ENE	not used	Robert Evans	27/05/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15
G2580_083	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of ground area immediately south of the dam where a small patch is to be scraped	n/a	NW	not used	Robert Evans	10/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2580_084	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of the area to be stripped from the south, looking at the dam face, and showing the water level reduction works	n/a	SSW	1x1m	Robert Evans	10/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2580_085	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	Detail view showing the small area of ground on SW bank by stream channel near dam to be stripped	n/a	SSE	1x1m	Robert Evans	10/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2580_086	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	Action shot showing the removal of the grassy mound	n/a	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	10/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19



PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2580_087	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	Action shot showing the removal of the grassy mound	n/a	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	10/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2580_088	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of stripped area of grassy mound post-excavation	n/a	SE	1x1m	Robert Evans	10/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_089	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of stripped area of grassy mound post-excavation	n/a	NW	1x1m	Robert Evans	10/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_090	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of west bank of the stream south of the dam showing the stripped area	n/a	NW	not used	Robert Evans	10/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_091	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of reduction of water level on the east bank of Llyn Brân	n/a	S	not used	Robert Evans	17/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2580_092	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of Llyn Brân from the dam, showing the reduction in water level	n/a	SE	not used	Robert Evans	17/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_093	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of Llyn Brân showing the exposed western edge of the reservoir	n/a	SW	not used	Robert Evans	17/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2580_094	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the dam from the north showing the drop in water level	n/a	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	17/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2580_095	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of Llyn Brân showing the dropped water level	n/a	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	17/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2580_096	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view from the south showing the reduced level of the west bank of Llyn Brân with bog mats being laid	n/a	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	17/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2580_097	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view along the northern edge of Llyn Brân showing the log mat laying and the reduced water level in dam	n/a	N	not used	Robert Evans	17/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26
G2580_098	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view along the northern edge of Llyn Brân showing the log mat laying and the reduced water level in dam	n/a	N	not used	Robert Evans	17/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_099	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of 8 tonne machine stuck in peaty mud on the west bank of Llyn Brân	n/a	WNW	not used	Robert Evans	17/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_100	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view along the eastern bank of the reservoir showing reduced level from the dam	n/a	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_101	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the eastern bank of Llyn Brân towards the dam, showing the reduced water level	n/a	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2580_102	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	Rutted area on west bank of Llyn Brân showing unsuitability for machine approach	n/a	S	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT PHASE	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT NUMBER (S)	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2580_103	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the lake from the SW	n/a	SW	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_104	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View of rough section through peat (east facing), on the west side of Llyn Brân	n/a	ESE	1x1m	Robert Evans	22/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2580_105	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view along the west bank of Llyn Brân	n/a	N	not used	Robert Evans	22/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_106	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view along the west bank of Llyn Brân	n/a	S	not used	Robert Evans	22/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_107	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view showing the east bank of the reservoir	n/a	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2580_108	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of log matting on the east bank of Llyn Brân dam	n/a	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2580_109	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view along the east bank showing the retreating waterline and bank works during peat removal	n/a	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2580_110	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	View from the north showing machine working on the exposed east bank of the reservoir	n/a	N	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2580_111	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view showing the chipped east bank of the dam	n/a	E	not used	Robert Evans	28/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33

<b>PHOTO RECORD NUMBER</b>	<b>PROJECT PHASE</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CONTEXT NUMBER (S)</b>	<b>VIEW FROM</b>	<b>SCALE(S)</b>	<b>CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO</b>	<b>DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO</b>	<b>ORIGINATING ORGANISATION</b>	<b>PLATE</b>
G2580_112	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the lake showing both west and east banks increasingly exposed	n/a	S	not used	Robert Evans	28/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
G2580_113	Watching Brief	Llyn_Bran	General view of the dam showing areas of chippings and log mats	n/a	W	1x1m	Robert Evans	28/06/2022	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	34

## **APPENDIX III**

### **Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy**



# G2580 LLYN BRAN RESERVOIR DISCONTINUANCE SCHEME 07/07/2022 v2.0 Selection Strategy

## Project Information

### Project Management

<b>Project Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts @heneb.co.uk</a>
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	John Roberts <a href="mailto:john.roberts@heneb.co.uk">john.roberts @heneb.co.uk</a>
<b>Organisation</b>	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>Date Contacted</b>
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	CPAT Historic Environment Record	28/04/2022
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Mark Walters Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust	28/04/2022
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	DCWW	n/a
<b>Other</b>	n/a	n/a

### Resources

#### Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

### Context

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

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

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

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by DCWW to undertake archaeological mitigation during a reservoir discontinuance scheme at Llyn Bran, Bylchau, Denbighshire (NGR SH96205930; postcode: LL16 5SW; WSI Figure 01). The reservoir measures c.630m long north–south by up to 330m wide east–west and comprises a raised natural lake impounded by a small gravity dam at the southern end of the reservoir; the dam incorporates an overflow weir, from which water passes along the original watercourse downstream of the lake. The reservoir was built c.1896-7 and taken out of service in 1994 and the aim of the discontinuance scheme has been to return the water body to a natural lake. The scheme will include a reservoir draw down (water removal), reservoir basin work and dam demolition; in addition, an existing boathouse has been demolished. To accommodate the scheme works, a temporary access track and site compound has been built, as detailed in *Stillwater Associates* Drawing No. 1845-001 Rev C (WSI Figure 02). The works are scheduled between May and November 2022.

The archaeological mitigation will comprise:

- An archaeological watching brief during the installation of the access track/compound set-up and the excavation of an embankment surrounding an existing culvert; and
- A Level 3 Building Record of an existing boathouse and the dam structure.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2022. *Llyn Bran Reservoir Discontinuance Scheme: Written Scheme of Investigation. Project G2580.*

# 1 – Digital Data

## Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

## Selection

### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

Archiving has been completed based on following task list;

- Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
- Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives and to compile the project report.

The physical paper 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.

External datasets for the regional HER and RCAHMW have been prepared and submitted.

Archiving has been undertaken in accordance with the following standards and guidance:

- *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018);
- *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 has been completed during processing of the working project archive and again during final project archiving. There are no selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines.

## De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

There is no de-selected digital data

## 2 – Documents

### Stakeholders

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

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;  
Dr Gary Duckers – Historic Environment Record, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust;  
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMMW*

### Selection

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

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

- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record using the Historic Environment Record Data Deposit Online System (<https://cpat.org.uk/heddos.html>); this has been submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary.. The report and dataset has been submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 1.1); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset has been provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset was prepared in the format required by RCAHMMW and included:
  - 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).
  - A selection review point has been 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 Documents

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

There are no de-selected documents





Gwynedd Archaeological Trust  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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