

WYLFA MAGNOX, YNYS MON

Lliniaru Archeolegol/
Archaeological Mitigation



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

WYLFA MAGNOX, YNYS MON

Lliniaru Archeolegol/ Archaeological Mitigation

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Ysgrifennwyd gan / Written by: Carol Ryan Young, Stuart Reilly and John Roberts

Darlun gan / Illustration by: Carol Ryan Young and Neil McGuinness

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Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
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Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/Professor Nancy Edwards, B.A., PhD, F.S.A.
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., M.I.F.A.

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CRYNODEB ANNHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Magnox Limited i ymgymryd â gwaith lliniaru archeolegol cyn gwaith datgomisiynu yng Ngorsaf Bŵer Niwclear Wylfa, sy'n cynnwys arolwg dros dro o fewn yr orsaf bŵer sy'n targedu dwy ardal osod, yn ogystal ag asedau sy'n gysylltiedig â gosodiadau amddiffyn radar yr Ail Ryfel Byd. Nod yr arolwg oedd diweddarau'r cofnod ar gyfer y safleoedd hysbys ac ychwanegu unrhyw wybodaeth newydd na chofnodwyd yn flaenorol. Cadarnhaodd yr arolwg fod yr ardaloedd gosod wedi'u hadeiladu o dir wedi'i wneud heb unrhyw weithgarwch archeolegol gweladwy o fewn eu cyfyngiadau. Canfuwyd bod yr asedau a nodwyd yn flaenorol fel rhan o'r gosodiad amddiffyn radar wedi'u cyfyngu i un ar ddeg o safleoedd asedau, y canfuwyd bod chwech ohonynt wedi'u dileu fel rhan o'r gwaith adeiladu ar gyfer yr orsaf bŵer neu nad oeddent bellach yn weladwy. O'r pum ased arall, roedd yn ymddangos bod tri yn uniongyrchol gysylltiedig â'r gosodiadau amddiffyn, gyda'r ddau arall yn gysylltiedig ag adeiladau ôl-ganoloesol, heb unrhyw dystiolaeth uniongyrchol eu bod hefyd yn gweld defnydd milwrol. Yr ased mwyaf arwyddocaol oedd cyfres o bwyntiau angori ar gyfer trosglwyddo tyrau, a gynrychiolir gan ledaeniad helaeth o flocioiau concrid bach.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Magnox Limited to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of decommissioning works at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, comprising a walkover survey within the power station complex targeting two laydown areas, as well as assets associated with Second World War radar defence installations. The aim of the survey was to update the record for the known sites and add any new information not previously recorded. The survey confirmed that the laydown areas were built from made ground with no visible archaeological activity within their confines. The assets previously identified as part of the radar defence installation were found to be limited to eleven asset sites, of which six were found to have been removed as part of the construction for the power station or were no longer visible. Of the remaining five assets three appeared to be directly related to the defence installations, with the remaining two associated with post-medieval buildings, with no direct evidence of military use. The most significant asset was a series of anchor points for transmitting towers, represented by an extensive spread of small concrete blocks.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) was commissioned by Magnox Limited to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of decommissioning works at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Ynys Môn (NGR SH35119382; postcode: LL67 0DH; Figure 01). The archaeological mitigation comprised a walkover survey within the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex targeting the two laydown areas located on Figure 01 as well as known Second World War radar defence installations. The aim of the survey was to update the record for the known sites and add any new information not previously recorded. The mitigation was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); GAPS stated that a thorough walkover survey was required to identify and record, in a gazetteer style rather than full report, any military remains that were still present within the Wylfa Magnox site and environs. The mitigation was undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation (cf. [Appendix I](#)) and 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 Historical 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, 2020);
- *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).

In line with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project and Event Primary Reference Number 46138 was assigned.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

GAT completed an archaeological baseline assessment of land at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station in 2007 (Longley, D. GAT Report 670). The aim of the report was to provide a baseline assessment of the historic landscape of the Wylfa headland and its immediate environs in advance of the decommissioning of the power station. The boundary of the study area was defined in report as the Nuclear Development Authority (NDA) land holding. The assessment included a desktop study of information within the Historic Environment Record at GAT; records (including early Ordnance Survey maps, tithe maps and schedules, estate maps, aerial photographs, leases and rentals and reference works and secondary sources) were also consulted in the library and the archives of the Bangor University, the county archives Llangefni, the archive at BNG Wylfa, and the National Archives, Kew. A site visit was also completed, which included a review of the site archive.

The report included a discussion of the archaeological background of the assessment area, from prehistory to present. The current walkover survey will focus on the Second World War wartime installations and the power station itself; the discussion of these in the assessment report are reproduced below.

2.2 Second World War Radar Defence Installations

The assessment report states that during the Second World War, a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A 1948 vertical aerial photograph (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov. 20, 1948) reproduced in the report shows the installation (GAT Report 670, Figures 9 and 10; cf. Figures [02](#) and [03](#)), with two tall wireless masts stand close to the cliff edge near Porth y Gwartheg while a semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth y Pistyll. The report also states that the staff complement at these stations was large and several structures which appear to be agricultural buildings, additional to those mapped in the 1920s, may have been associated with the operation of the base. The purpose of a Chain Home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by 'floodlighting' the sky with pulsed radio waves. The 'echo' from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station (GAT Report 670: 15).

2.3 Wylfa Nuclear Power Station

The assessment report states that the then Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) applied for consent to build Wylfa power station in 1960 and a public inquiry commenced in 1961 to consider the application, with consent being given in late 1961. In 1963, following various technical reports and site investigations, work began on the construction of the site and its two Magnox reactors. The main construction phase lasted through the 1960s. Wylfa was the last and largest of this design of reactor. The power station was officially commissioned in 1972. In 1973, the CEGB received a Financial Times Industrial Architecture Commendation for Industrial Design. The footprint of the power station extends over 50 hectares, however the NDA owned land including the power station comprises approximately 115 hectares and includes areas of farmland to the south and east of the power station. This is land formerly held by the tenements of Wylfa, Simdda, Penygroes, Tai Hirion, Tyn y Maes, Cae Brenin, Galen-ddu, Pen y Pistyll and part of Cafnan (GAT Report 670: 16-17).

The report states that the reactor building dominates the Wylfa site and is a large concrete structure housing two Magnox type reactors between which is the active effluent treatment plant (AETP), the three primary dry store cells and solid waste voids. To the west of the Reactor building, are the Secondary Dry Store Cells. The Reactor building includes a large concrete basement some 10m below ground level (*ibid.*).

The report states that the Turbine Hall (including ancillary buildings) occupies the eastern side of the site, with the basement level of the building c.5m below ground level and the reinforced concrete extending to 3m above ground level. Located south of the Turbine Hall were the main administration buildings, the station canteen and workshops/stores; adjacent to the offices extensive parking is provided, with overspill at Porth y Gwartheg. A visitor centre was located alongside the approach road to the south-eastern side of the complex adjacent to Simdda Wen. The northern area of the site contained the water treatment plant and to the north of this building were two sets of tanks set within concrete bunds to supply acid and sodium hydroxide for use in the treatment process, two brine tanks and four water holding tanks located across the road to the north, which link to the building via a pipe bridge. The gas turbine plant with its four distinctive exhaust stacks was located adjacent to the water treatment plant. North of the fuel tanks was an open area leading to the main site cooling water (CW) outfall, this area was covered in made ground comprising primarily broken bedrock. Adjacent to the CW outfall were the backup sewage treatment works and holding tanks, where the site sewage was stored before being pumped to the main treatment works located outside of the site boundary to the north-east. The north-western area of the site was occupied by a number of laydown areas, and also contained the active incinerator

and the carbon dioxide tanks/plant. North of the carbon dioxide tanks set behind blast walls were two large fuel oil tanks. In the western area of the site was the Pumphouse and associated plant, which were set within a deep concrete basement excavated into the bedrock at the level of the CW intake tunnels. The Pumphouse drew water from the sea via the intake tunnels and it then filtered and treated this water before pumping it to the Reactor building. The southern area of the site was dominated by the contractor's compound, which comprised two storey, temporary, prefabricated cabins used as offices, rest rooms and change rooms. To the east of site (outside of the licensed boundary) were the 400kV Switch house supplying the national grid and the 132kV Switch house supplying the former Anglesey Aluminium (now Orthios) site. A municipal sewage works was located to the east of the CW outfall on Wylfa Head (*ibid.*).

The report states that construction of the site was a massive undertaking with deep excavations for the cooling water pump-house, reactor building, turbine hall and outflow. (cf. GAT Report 670 Photographs 1 and 2). During the early construction phase of the station the site was levelled into two platforms, which involved the removal of material (both drift and rock) from high areas (mainly to the east) and the deposition of material in low areas (mainly to the west and north). The first platform was constructed to the east for the Switch-houses at a level of approximately 18m AOD. The second platform was for the main site buildings (Reactor and Turbine Hall) at a level of 12m AOD. West of the Reactor building, sea walls were constructed and the area backfilled to form a gentle westward dipping slope down to approximately 6m AOD. Excavation for the reactor building would have reached 13m below the existing ground surface and 7m depth for the turbine hall. During the construction period work camps were established in the areas to the south and east of the current site boundary. Following construction, banks of earth were disposed in this area and planted with trees to create a degree of landscaping from the landward viewpoint (*ibid.*).

2.4 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 670 Summary & Recommendations

The assessment report summarised that the Wylfa headland and its hinterland form part of an important historic landscape (GAT Report 670: 17). At the time of the report, evidence for Prehistoric activity was lacking, but the hamlets of two Medieval townships, Tre'r Gof and Cafnan, had a tenurial interest in the headland. The ancient mill at Cafnan stood at the neck of the promontory, with the hamlet of Tre'r Gof encompassing the harbour of Porth y Wylfa. Further afield, within a radius of 2km, lay the royal administrative centre of the *commote* of Talybolion at Cemaes (modern Cemaes) and the quasi-monastic *clas* community at Llanfechell. The report states that access to the sea would have been an important resource and boats were built locally at Wylfa, whilst there was a fish trap on the northwestern side of the headland. The northern tip of Wylfa would likely have been used by local communities for pasturing animals. The Second World War found another use for the accessible but locally prominent coastal promontory when a Chain Home radar base was established there. Twenty years later the headland was transformed by the construction and operation of a nuclear power station, the largest of that particular Magnox design. The site of the power station was chosen with regard to topographic and ground conditions as well as its proximity to the coast with access to cooling water. The construction of the site, with its deep excavations is likely to have removed all traces of structural evidence for past use of the headland within the footprint of the power station. However, certain features of the historic landscape have the potential to have survived the disturbance of construction within the Immediate vicinity of the power station, in the area of car-parking and overflow car-parking between Porth y Pistyll and Porth y Gwartheg and in the vicinity of the outflow at Porth Wnal and within the wider curtilage of the of the NDA land holding (*ibid.*).

The following recommendations were made in the assessment report; to be undertaken before any decommissioning works (*ibid.*):

- 1 Walkover survey of the site to identify any surface evidence of previous occupation and land use, including agricultural, industrial, maritime and wartime operations.
- 2 Certain of the tenements on the headland have a long history. This is particularly the case at Wylfa House itself and in those areas where the boundaries of the Medieval hamlets of Tre'r Gof and Cafnan impinge upon the headland. Surface investigation should give particular consideration to any indication of early settlement features in these areas.

- 3 Particular consideration should be given to establishing whether certain landscape features identified during the desk-top study have survived and to a level of recording as appropriate. These might include the fish trap mapped at Port Wnal in the 1820s, the 'Old' lime kiln mapped at Porth y Pistyll in the 1880s and the sites of the military installations which have not certainly been destroyed during construction work.
- 4 In view of the industrial significance of the Power Station complex, consideration should be given to its recording at an appropriate level before dismantling works are undertaken and for records relating to its construction and use to be deposited in an appropriate archive.

The current report relates to Recommendation #1 and comprised a walkover survey of the known Second World War radar defence installation sites and any additional features not previously identified in the survey area. Recommendations #2 and #3 were superseded by work undertaken for the Wylfa Newydd scheme and/or fell outside the footprint of decommissioning activity. Recommendation #4 has been undertaken separately, in response to requirements established by (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The walkover survey was undertaken in November 2021 and located within the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex and environs. The survey targeted two laydown areas and the known Second World War radar defence installations (cf. Figure 01). The aim of the survey was to update the record for the known sites and add any new information not previously recorded. The survey was undertaken within the guidelines of *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) and included a desktop review to inform the scope of the walkover survey, primarily utilising the information within the regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT). Particular attention was paid to GAT Report 670 (Longley, D. 2007, *Archaeological Baseline Assessment of Land at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Anglesey*) and GAT Report 842 (Davidson, A. 2009, *Wylfa Anglesey Archaeological Assessment*), both of which identified and described the known archaeological activity within the power station complex and the local area and provided the baseline data for the walkover survey and mitigation report.

3.2 Walkover Survey

3.2.1 Laydown Area 1

Laydown Area 1 was located at the western end of the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex and comprises a c.1.8ha irregular shaped area centred on NGR SH34849379. The laydown area comprises semi-improved pastureland, with the coastline to the north and a large car park to the southeast (Figure 01).

3.2.2 Laydown Area 2

Laydown Area 2 was located at the eastern end of the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex and comprises a c.0.23ha irregular shaped area centred on NGR SH35309413. The laydown area comprises semi-improved pastureland and power station infrastructure, with the coastline to the north and the main power station complex to the west (Figure 01).

3.2.3 Second World War Radar Defence Installations

The walkover survey targeted the known assets as originally identified in GAT Report 670 and updated in GAT Report 842. The survey locations were based on the following baseline data:

Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number	GAT Report 670 Primary Reference Number	Site Name	NGR	Description (Source: GAT Report 842)
25029; 36597 & 36598	25029	Field Banks	SH35349427	One of four transmitting masts close to the coast edge. All lay outside the study area, two under Wylfa 'A' and two on Wylfa headland. Concrete anchor blocks are visible at the latter site.
25030	25030	Curvilinear Bank	SH34749380	Not described in GAT Report 842
25031	25031	Structure	SH34909378	Not described in GAT Report 842
25032	25032	Structure	SH35069421	Not described in GAT Report 842
25033	25033	Structure	SH35529415	Not described in GAT Report 842
36587	25025	Structures, Site of	SH35689386	A series of structures and earthworks are visible on aerial photographs south-west of the house of Wylfa. The extent to which these were part of the Chain Home Guard is not known, though it is probable some of the buildings there were requisitioned for use. A small circular feature is visible in the field to the south. No remains are visible on the site, apart from bricks of this period visible close to the location of the circular feature and within the former garden wall to the west.
36588	25026	Earthworks, Site of	SH35449384	Two earth-covered bunkers and other earthworks are visible south-west of Ty'n y Maes. This area is now covered with trees, and has been partly landscaped. No features are visible associated with the WWII installation, though a stone gatepost and remains of a stone wall from the earlier field system survive in the woodland.
36589	25024	Earthworks, Site of	SH35399365	A square mound with boundary around it is shown in the east corner of a field. The site lies within the woodland belt planted around Wylfa 'A'. Nothing is visible on the ground other than a round stone gatepost belonging to the former field system.
36590	25023	Earthworks, Site of	SH35329344	A circular mound with surrounding wall is shown in the east corner of a field. The site now lies under, or immediately alongside, the access road to Wylfa 'A'. No visible remains survive.

Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number	GAT Report 670 Primary Reference Number	Site Name	NGR	Description (Source: GAT Report 842)
36591	25028	Earthworks, Chain Home Guard	SH35099356	A mound is shown north of the house 'Skerries View'. These lie at the north-west end of the playing fields associated with the sports and social club. The area was landscaped during the construction of Wylfa 'A', and no visible remains survive.
36592	25022	Earthworks, Site of	SH34829364	An enclosure and mound are shown close to the coast in the west corner of a field. No structures survive here, but remains of concrete and brick can be seen both here and along the coastline to the north.
36593	25021	Receiving Tower, Site of	SH34839379	One of two receiving towers which formerly lay close to the coast edge. Concrete and brick visible in the grass may be former remains of anchor points, though these have been partly cleared during landscaping.
36594	25021	Receiving Tower, Site of	SH34909387	One of two receiving towers which formerly lay close to the coast edge. Concrete and brick visible in the grass may be former remains of anchor points, though these have been partly cleared during landscaping.
36595	25027	Transmitter Mast, Site of	SH35099408	One of four transmitting masts close to the coast edge. All lay outside the study area, two under Wylfa 'A' and two on Wylfa headland. Concrete anchor blocks are visible at the latter site.

Primary Reference Number (PRN) assets 36590, 36591, 36593, 36594 and 36595 were listed by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record as "Destroyed" and were not visited as part of the walkover survey, having likely been removed during construction of Wylfa Magnox (cf. Figure 01 – these assets are highlighted red). The remaining 11 No PRN assets (Figure 01 – highlighted purple) were visited during the walkover survey. They were mapped and located using a handheld GPS unit and their appearance and condition recorded to inform the gazetteer.

During the walkover survey, a photographic record was maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D5100; resolution: 4928 x 3264 [16 effective

megapixels]); a total of 30No images were taken (archive reference: G2698_001 to G2698_030; cf. [Appendix II](#); for the location and orientation of images taken cf. Figure 02).

3.3 Gazetteer

The gazetteer has been prepared in the following format and includes:

Primary Reference Number	
Site name	
National Grid Reference	
Period	
Site type	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	
Archive Image Reference	

The following categories have been used to define the assessment category of each archaeological asset:

- *Category A - Sites of National Importance:* Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.
- *Category B - Sites of regional or county importance:* Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.
- *Category C - Sites of district or local importance:* Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened. Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

- *Category D - Minor and damaged sites:* Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.
- *Category E - Sites needing further investigation:* Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

The impact of the proposed works on any asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

- *None:* There is no construction impact on this asset.
- *Slight:* This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the asset, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.
- *Unlikely:* This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.
- *Likely:* Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.
- *Significant:* The partial removal of an asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.
- *Considerable:*
 - The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.
- *Unknown:* This is used when the location of the asset is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

3.4 Dissemination and Archiving

Following the completion of the walkover survey, a programme of fieldwork archiving has been completed based on following task list:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic images: archived in TIFF format; and
3. Photographic metadata: completed in *Microsoft Excel* for internal archiving and *Microsoft Access* for external archiving.

This data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. 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. The following dissemination and archiving has been applied:

- A digital report has been provided to the client and GAPS;
- A digital report has been sent to the regional Historic Environment Record, along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset have 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 archive dataset has been provided to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments, Wales, in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and includes:
 - 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).

3.5 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix III](#) and takes into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 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 RESULTS

4.1.1 Laydown Area 1

Laydown Area 1 was located at the western end of the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex and comprised a c.1.8ha irregular shaped area centred on NGR SH34849379 (Figure 01). The laydown area enclosed the visitor and spill over carpark for Wylfa Magnox and was characterised by made ground covered with long grass, dense gorse and bramble bushes. An area of concrete debris visible through the grass suggested the made ground included demolition material. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the laydown area.



Plate 1: Laydown Area 1 - Dumped concrete; scale 1x1m; view from south
(archive reference: G2698_005).



Plate 2: Laydown Area 1 - Gorse in Laydown Area 1; scale n/a; view from north
(archive reference: G2698_007).

4.1.2 Laydown Area 2

Laydown Area 2 was located at the eastern end of the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex and comprised a c.0.23ha irregular shaped area centred on NGR SH35309413 (Figure 01). The laydown area included semi-improved pastureland and power station infrastructure, with the coastline to the north and the main power station complex to the west. The southern end of the laydown area was covered in dense bramble/gorse bushes and mature pine trees, while the rest was open rough grassland. The walkover survey suggested the area was built from made ground that would likely have been heavily disturbed during the construction of the plant. No archaeological activity was identified within the confines of the laydown area.



Plate 3: Laydown Area 2 - Gorse vegetation; scale n/a; view from north-northeast
(archive reference: G2698_011).



Plate 4: Laydown Area 2 - Made ground; scale n/a; view from south
(archive reference: G2698_012).

4.1.3 Second World War Radar Defence Installations

Primary Reference Number	25029
Site name	Field Banks
National Grid Reference	SH3534094270
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	B
Description	The asset is listed in the regional Historic Environment Record as “Field banks, possibly associated with the Second World War”, further to a listing in GAT Report 670, with the National Grid Reference provided as being north of Wylfa Magnox Laydown Area 2 on the coastal headland. No visible evidence of field banks was found during the walkover survey but activity associated with the transmitting tower, Primary Reference Number 36598, was visible (q.v.).
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_020 to G2698_030

Primary Reference Number	36597
Site name	Modern Transmitter Site
National Grid Reference	SH35459429
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	B
Description	The asset is listed in the regional Historic Environment Record as one of four modern transmitting site associated with the radar defence installation on Wylfa Head, further to information within GAT Report 842. Two of the four mast sites are listed in report 842 as beneath the Wylfa Magnox site, with the other two located 80m apart to the immediate northeast of Wylfa Magnox Laydown Area 2. As stated in report 842, there was no visible evidence of mast tower 36597, and this was confirmed during the walkover survey.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_020 to G2698_030

Primary Reference Number	36598
Site name	Modern Transmitter Site
National Grid Reference	SH35349426; SH35329426; SH35389426; SH35389429; SH35389431; SH35399432; SH35419432; SH35459435; SH35459431; SH35449432; SH35489431; and SH35509431
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	B
Description	<p>The asset is referenced in GAT Report 842 as one of four transmitting masts close to the coast edge and was the only example given with concrete anchor blocks visible. The 2021 field survey confirmed the GAT Report 842 description and identified multiple concrete built structures forming the base of the masts. A total of 10No anchor blocks were recorded, along with 2No square concrete platforms spread over 1.08ha area across Wylfa Head, to the northeast of Laydown Area 2. The anchor blocks were built from wedge shaped concrete poured in situ. The blocks measured up to 2m wide, 2.5m length and 0.5m high and appeared to be situated in pairs. Two square concrete structures of unknown function, c.1.3m x 1.3m x 0.3m in size surmounted with bolted metal plates were also present. The grid coordinates for anchor blocks and square concrete platforms were recorded during the field survey. The spread of these features was more extensive than previously recorded and they continued towards the location of Asset 25029, which had previously been identified as a "Field Bank".</p>
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_020 to G2698_030



Plate 5: PRN 36598 - Concrete foundations anchor blocks for transmitting masts; scale 1x1m; view from east (archive reference: G2698_020).



Plate 6: PRN 36598 - Concrete Anchor Block; scale 1x1m; view from northeast (archive reference: G2698_021).



Plate 7: PRN 36598 - Concrete Anchor Block; scale 1x1m; view from west-northwest
(archive reference: G2698_022).



Plate 8: PRN 36598 - Concrete Anchor Block; scale 1x1m; view from south
(archive reference: G2698_023).



Plate 9: PRN 36598 - Concrete Anchor Block; scale 1x1m; view from southwest (archive reference: G2698_024).



Plate 10: PRN 36598 - Metal anchor bolts and concrete block; scale 1x1m; view from southwest (archive reference: G2698_025).



Plate 11: PRN 36598 - Concrete Anchor Block; scale 1x1m; view from northeast
(archive reference: G2698_026).



Plate 12: PRN 36598 - Concrete Anchor Block - location shot; scale n/a; view from southwest
(archive reference: G2698_027).



Plate 13: PRN 36598 - Concrete Anchor Block; scale 1x1m; view from southeast
(archive reference: G2698_028).



Plate 14: PRN 36598 - Concrete Anchor Block; scale 1x1m; view from west-northwest
(archive reference: G2698_029).



Plate 15: PRN 36598 - Concrete Anchor Block; scale 1x1m; view from southwest (archive reference: G2698_030).

Primary Reference Number	25030
Site name	Curvilinear Bank
National Grid Reference	SH34749380
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	B
Description	Small patch of concrete can be seen at the National Grid Reference location underlying vegetation. Slight hollow and bank can be discerned adjacent to the concrete as though the area has been slightly terraced for a structure which no longer exists.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_009 to G2698_010



Plate 16: PRN 25030 - Curvilinear Bank - looks like hollow; scale n/a; view from south (archive reference: G2698_009).



Plate 17: PRN 25030 - Concrete near location of PRN 25030; scale 1x1m; view from south (archive reference: G2698_010).

Primary Reference Number	25031
Site name	Structure
National Grid Reference	SH34909378
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	D
Description	Part of car park landscaping area – no structure remains
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_001



Plate 18: PRN 25031 - location of asset (not visible); scale n/a; view from northwest (archive reference: G2698_001).

Primary Reference Number	25032
Site name	Structure
National Grid Reference	SH35069421
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	D
Description	The National Grid Reference location for this asset is within a designated 'sterile area' surrounding Wylfa A complex. The 'sterile area' was a gravel road surface approx. 5m wide and enclosed by chain link fencing. It appeared that the construction of this area has likely destroyed the asset and no structure remains.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_014



Plate 19: PRN 25032 – location of asset (not visible); scale n/a; view from southwest (archive reference: G2698_014).

Primary Reference Number	25033
Site name	Structure
National Grid Reference	SH35529415
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	D
Description	The National Grid Reference location for this asset is within a field on Wylfa Head. No evidence for the structure remains, suggesting it has either been removed or destroyed.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_019



Plate 20: PRN 25033 - location of asset (not visible); scale n/a; view from southeast (archive reference: G2698_019).

Primary Reference Number	36587 (formerly 25025)
Site name	Structures, Site of
National Grid Reference	SH35689386
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Modern Structure
Assessment category	C
Description	Described in GAT Report 842 as a series of structures and earthworks visible on aerial photographs southwest of the house of Wylfa. The report stated that the extent to which these were part of the military defence system is unknown, but it was thought that probably some of the buildings at this location were requisitioned for military use. The report also stated that remains of a brick-built former garden wall were visible along with a "small circular feature". The 2021 field survey identified a toppled over brick-built garden wall located in an area of small trees and gorse c.20m south of National Grid Reference location provided for the asset. The wall was built in a stretcher bond and measure 1.6m long on the east to west axis and 1.4m long on the north to south axis; average height was 0.6m. Building debris comprising concrete and bricks were immediately adjacent to the wall; this debris may have been the small circular feature previously described.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_017 to G2698_018



Plate 21: PRN 36587 - Remnants of brick structure; scale 1x1m; view from southwest
(archive reference: G2698_017).



Plate 22: PRN 36587 - Brick and concrete tumble; scale 1x1m; view from south
(archive reference: G2698_018).

Primary Reference Number	36588 (formerly 25026)
Site name	Earthworks, Site of
National Grid Reference	SH35429379
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Earthworks, Site of
Assessment category	C
Description	Described in GAT Report 842 as two earth-covered bunkers and other earthworks visible southwest of building Ty'n y Maes. The area was described in the report as now covered with trees and partly landscaped, with no visible features associated with the radar installation, although a stone gatepost and remains of a stone wall from an earlier field system survived in the woodland. The 2021 field survey identified the gatepost and confirmed that the National Grid Reference included report 842 was inaccurate. No other structures, including the stone wall, were visible; it is likely the stone wall is still present but obscured by vegetation.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_015



Plate 23: PRN 36588 - Gatepost - Not accurate NGR; scale 1x1m; view from west-northwest (archive reference: G2698_015).

Primary Reference Number	36589 (formerly 25024)
Site name	Earthworks, Site of
National Grid Reference	SH35399365
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Earthworks, Site of
Assessment category	C
Description	Described in GAT Report 842 as a former square mound with a boundary wall around it is shown in the east corner of a field located within a woodland belt planted around Wylfa Magnox. The report stated that nothing was visible on the ground other than a round stone gatepost belonging to the former field system. The 2021 field survey confirmed that the area was completely overgrown and that no structures, including the gatehouse, were visible.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_016



Plate 24: PRN 36589 - Location of gatepost - no sign; scale n/a; view from northeast (archive reference: G2698_016).

Primary Reference Number	36590 (formerly 25023)
Site name	Earthworks, Site of
National Grid Reference	SH35329344
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Earthworks, Site of
Assessment category	C
Description	Described in GAT Report 842 as a former circular mound with surrounding wall is shown in the east corner of a field. The report stated that the site now lies under, or immediately alongside, the access road to Wylfa Magnox and no visible remains survive. The asset is listed as “destroyed” in the regional Historic Environment Record and was not visited as part of the 2021 field survey for this reason.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	N/A

Primary Reference Number	36591 (formerly 25028)
Site name	Earthworks, Chain Home Guard
National Grid Reference	SH35099356
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	D
Description	Described in GAT Report 842 as a mound north of the house <i>Skerries View</i> , located at the northwest end of the playing fields associated with the Wylfa Magnox sports and social club. The report stated that the area was landscaped during the construction of Wylfa Magnox, and no visible remains survive. The asset is listed as “destroyed” in the regional Historic Environment Record and was not visited as part of the 2021 field survey for this reason.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	N/A

Primary Reference Number	36592 (formerly 25022)
Site name	Earthworks, Chain Home Guard
National Grid Reference	SH35099356
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	B
Description	Described in GAT Report 842 as an enclosure and mound are shown close to the coast in the west corner of a field. The report states that no structures survive at that this location but that concrete and brick remains can be seen both here and along the coastline to the north. The 2021 field survey did not identify any structures at the National Grid Reference for the asset nor along the coastline to the north; the area was recorded as completely overgrown and waterlogged.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	G2698_008



Plate 25: PRN 36592 - Location of PRN 36592; scale n/a; view from northeast (archive reference: G2698_008).

Primary Reference Number	36593 (formerly 25021)
Site name	Receiving Tower, Site of
National Grid Reference	SH34839379
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	D
Description	Described in GAT Report 842 as one of two receiving towers which formerly lay close to the coast edge. The report stated that concrete and brick visible in the grass may be former remains of anchor points, though these have been partly cleared during landscaping. The asset is listed as “destroyed” in the regional Historic Environment Record and was not visited as part of the 2021 field survey for this reason.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	N/A

Primary Reference Number	36594 (formerly 25021)
Site name	Receiving Tower, Site of
National Grid Reference	SH34909387
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	D
Description	Described in GAT Report 842 as one of two receiving towers which formerly lay close to the coast edge. The report stated that concrete and brick visible in the grass may be former remains of anchor points, though these have been partly cleared during landscaping. The asset is listed as “destroyed” in the regional Historic Environment Record and was not visited as part of the 2021 field survey for this reason.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	N/A

Primary Reference Number	36595 (25027)
Site name	Transmitter Mast, Site of
National Grid Reference	SH35099408
Period	Post-Medieval
Site type	Military Observation Site
Assessment category	D
Description	Described in GAT Report 842 as one of four transmitting masts close to the coast edge two under Wylfa Magnox and two on Wylfa headland. The report states that "(C)oncrete anchor blocks are visible at the latter site" (Primary Reference Number 25029 - q.v.). The asset is listed as "destroyed" in the regional Historic Environment Record and was not visited as part of the 2021 field survey for this reason.
Impact	None
Archive Image Reference	N/A

5 CONCLUSION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Magnox Limited to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of decommissioning works at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, comprising a walkover survey within the power station complex targeting two laydown areas, as well as assets associated with Second World War radar defence installations. The aim of the survey was to update the record for the known sites and add any new information not previously recorded.

The survey confirmed that both laydown areas comprised made ground likely formed from locally sourced demolition building material, with the areas now extant as mixed grassland; there was no evidence of any activity within the confines of either area.

The regional Historic Environment Record listed sixteen asset locations within the Wylfa Magnox power station complex and environs that were associated with a Second World War radar defence installation. These assets had previously been identified by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 2007 and 2009, via historic aerial photography and site visits. The aim of the current mitigation was to update the record for these sites and add any new information not previously recorded, including any additional features not previously identified in the targeted area. The survey was limited to eleven of the sixteen asset locations, with the remainder listed as “destroyed” in the regional Historic Environment Record. Of these assets, six were not visible or identifiable during the walkover survey (Assets 25031, 25032, 25033, 36589, 36592 and 36597); of the remainder, the descriptive records from previous reporting were updated and new grid reference co-ordinates applied. The most extensive asset was 36598, which had previously been identified in GAT Report 842 as one of four transmitting masts close to the coast edge and was the only example given with concrete anchor blocks visible. The 2021 field survey confirmed the GAT Report 842 description and identified multiple concrete built structures forming the base of the masts; the spread of these features was more extensive than previously recorded and they continued towards the location of Asset 25029, which had previously been identified as a “Field Bank” in GAT Report 670. Of the remaining assets, the walkover survey confirmed that Asset 36587 was still extant as a dilapidated structure and that the previously described “small circular feature” was likely building debris; the walkover survey could not verify further whether this asset was requisitioned for military use. Asset 36588, described in GAT Report 842 as two earth-covered bunkers, was found to have an inaccurate grid reference and the walkover survey corrected this and also confirmed that some elements previously visible were now obscured by vegetation, with a gatepost the only visible feature.

Asset 25030 had been recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record as a “curvilinear bank” that was found in the survey to be a slight hollow and bank as though the area had been slightly terraced for a structure which no longer exists.

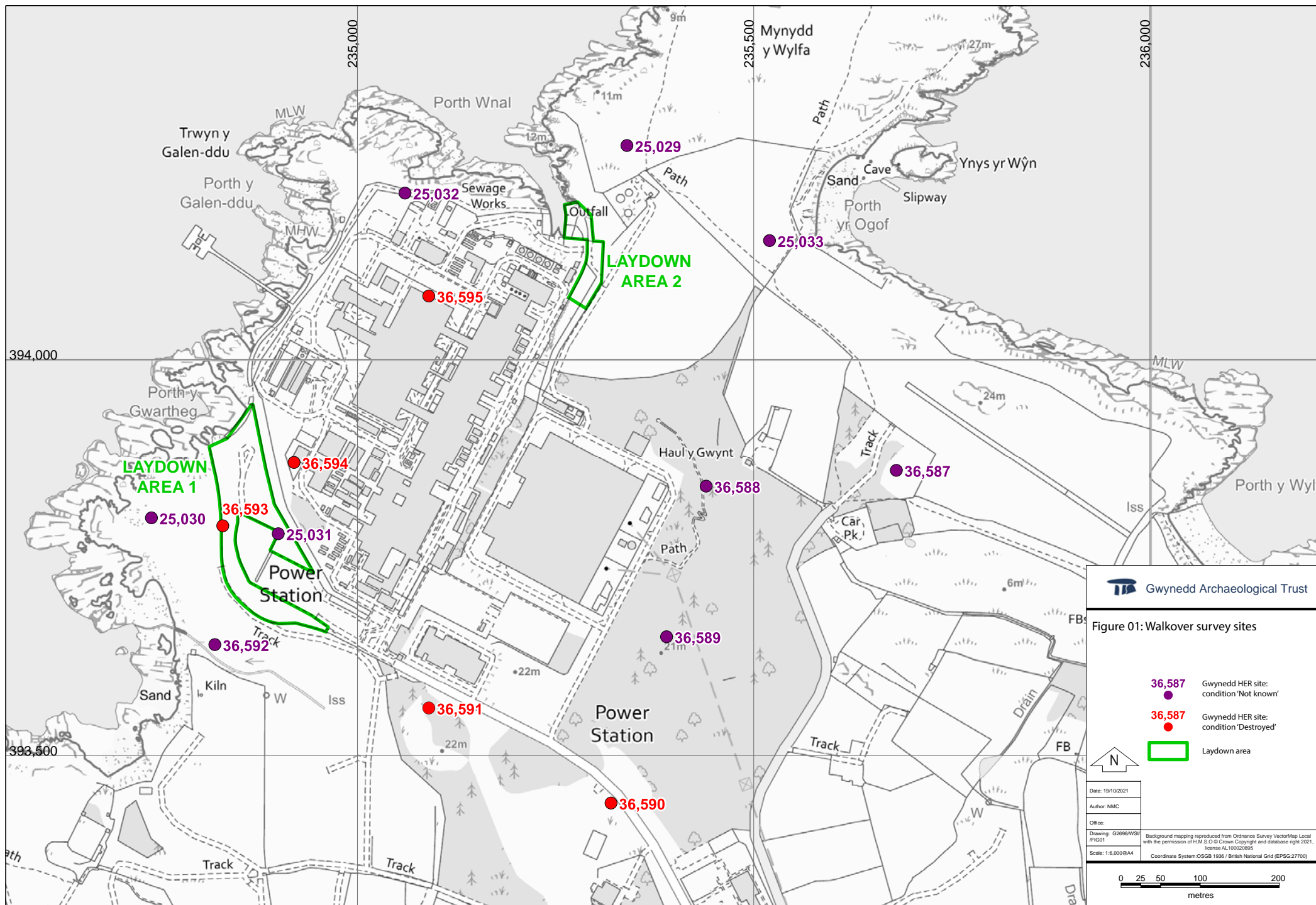
Asset 25031 was within a car park landscaping area with no structural remains visible; Asset 25032 also appeared to have been removed during work associated with Wylfa Magnox; Asset 25033, also appeared to have been removed or destroyed, possibly during works associate with Wylfa Magnox.

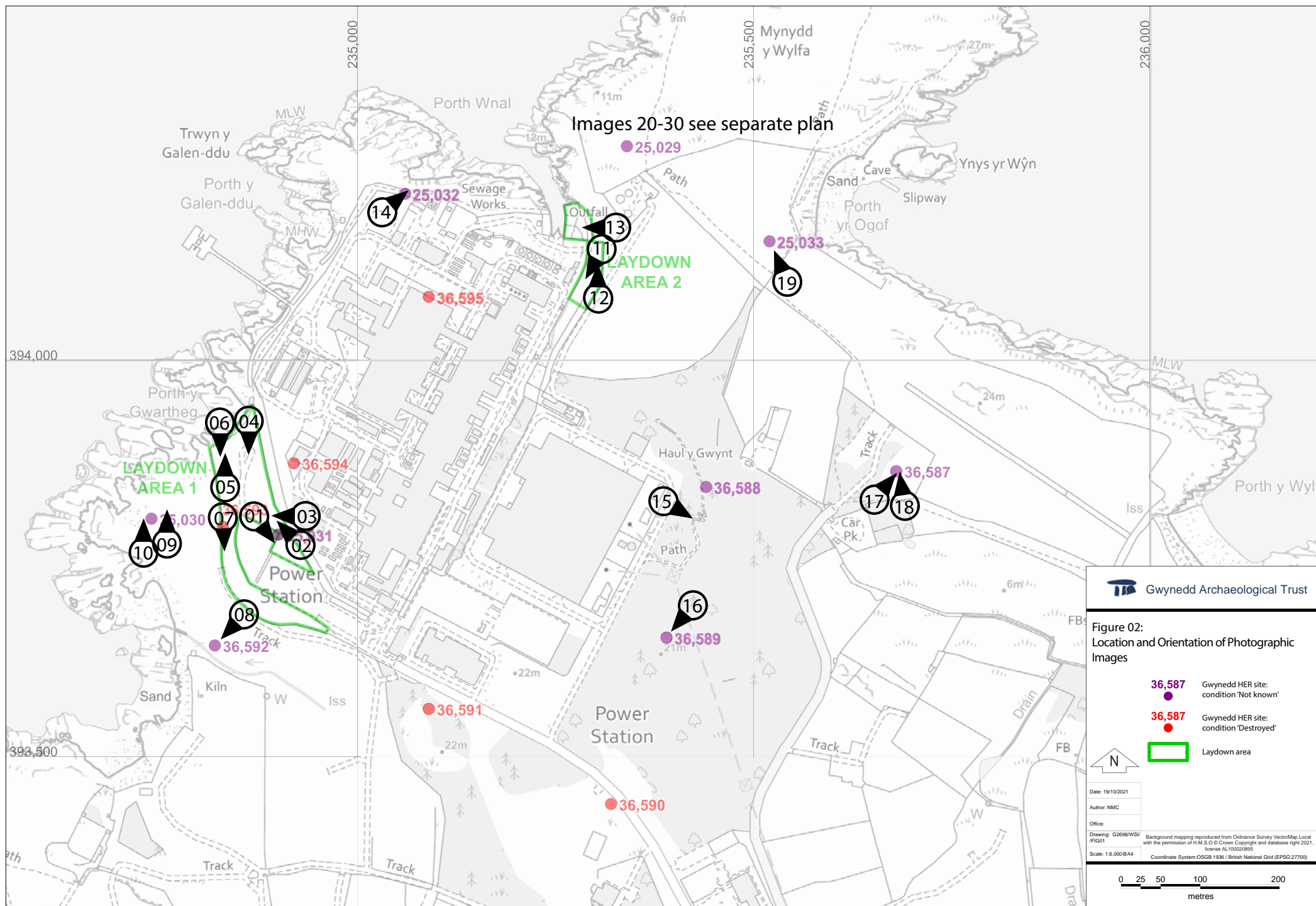
Asset 36589, described in GAT Report 842 as a former square mound with a boundary wall that on the ground was limited to a round stone gatepost, had, by 2021, become too overgrown for anything to be visible. A similar scenario was presented by Asset 36592, which was described as an “enclosure and mound” in report 842, but on the ground was within an overgrown and waterlogged location.

The information from the walkover survey will be used to update the current regional Historic Environment Record.

6 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
4. Davidson A. 2009, Wylfa Anglesey Archaeological Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 842.
5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
6. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
7. Longley D, 2007. Archaeological Baseline Assessment of Land at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 670.
8. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
9. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1.





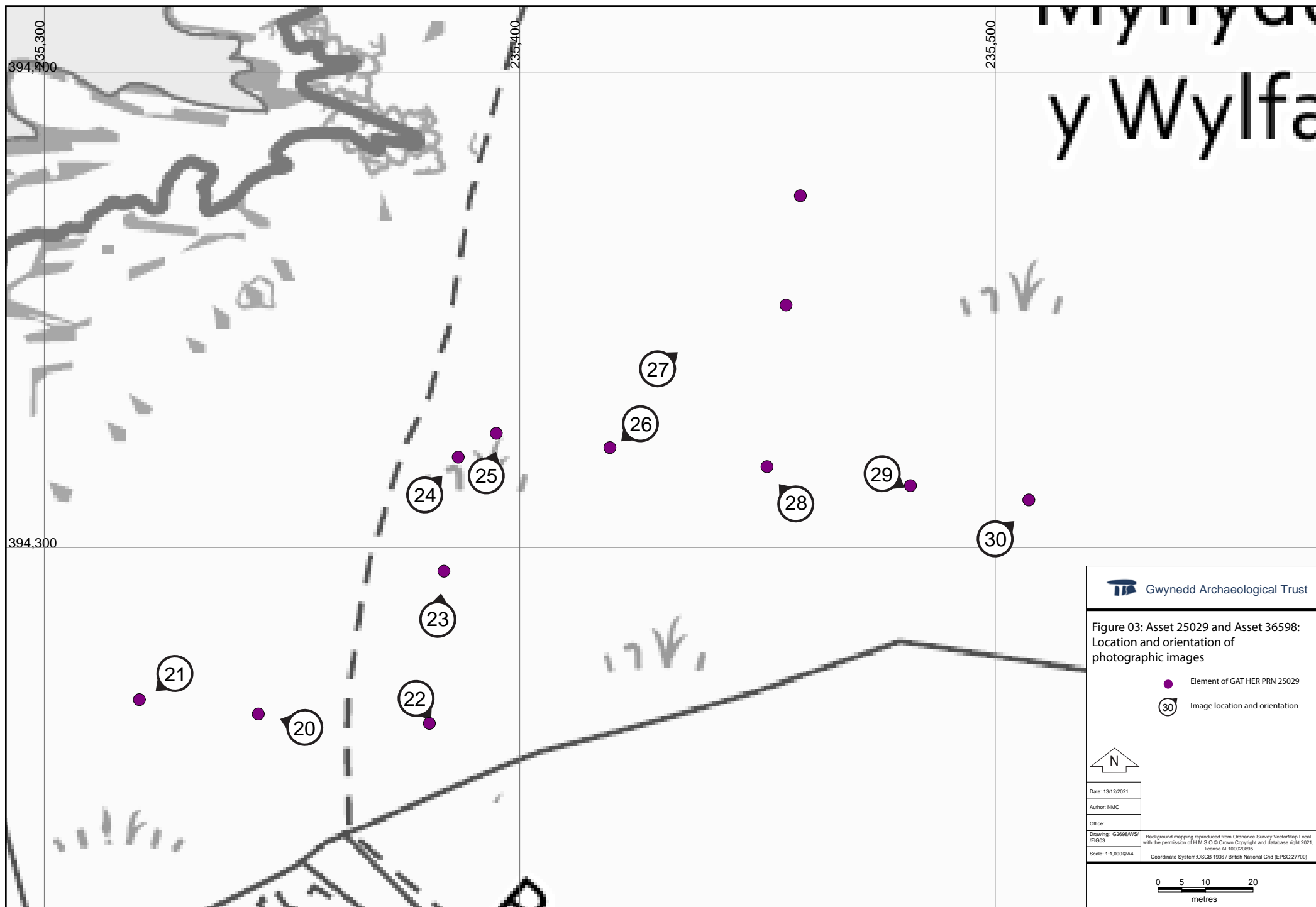


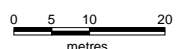


Figure 03: Asset 25029 and Asset 36598:
Location and orientation of
photographic images

-  Element of GAT HER PRN 25029
-  Image location and orientation



Date: 13/12/2021	
Author: NMC	
Office:	
Drawing: G2698/W3	Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O © Crown Copyright and database right 2021, license AL100020895
Scale: 1:1,000@A4	Coordinate System: OSG 1936 / British National Grid (EPSG:27700)



APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

WYLFA MAGNOX, YNYS MÔN (G2698)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION: Walkover Survey

Prepared for

Magnox Limited

October 2021



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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

WYLFA MAGNOX, YNYS MÔN (G2698)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION:

Walkover Survey

Prepared for *Magnox Limited*, October 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Magnox Limited to prepare a written scheme of investigation for archaeological mitigation in advance of decommissioning works at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Ynys Môn (NGR SH35119382; postcode: LL67 0DH; [Figure 01](#)). The works are outlined within the Magnox Limited Environmental Statement under The Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations (EIADR). The archaeological mitigation has been defined in consultation with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and will comprise:

- A walkover survey within the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex targeting the two laydown areas within [Figure 01](#) as well as known Second World War radar defence installations. The aim of the survey is to update the record for the known sites and add any new information not previously recorded. This may include any additional features not previously identified in the walkover area.

The walkover survey is currently scheduled for November/December 2021 and 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 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); and
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

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).

1.1 Monitoring Arrangements

The walkover survey will be monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS). GAPS have stated that a thorough walkover survey is required to identify and record, in a gazetteer style rather than full report, any military remains that are still present. Both the written scheme of investigation and all subsequent reporting must be approved by GAPS before final issue.

GAPS must also be kept informed of the project timetable; contact details are:

- Jenny Emmett, Senior Planning Archaeologist | tel: 07824 481052 | email: jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk

1.2 Historic Environment Record

In line with the GAPS 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. The GAT HER Enquiry Number is **GATHER1510** and the Event Primary Reference Number is **46138**.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) completed an archaeological baseline assessment of land at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station in 2007 (Longley, D. GAT Report 670). The aim of the report was to provide a baseline assessment of the historic landscape of the Wylfa headland and its immediate environs in advance of the decommissioning of the power station. The boundary of the study area was defined in report as the Nuclear Development Authority (NDA) land holding. The assessment included a desktop study of information within the Historic Environment Record at GAT; records (including early Ordnance Survey maps, tithe maps and schedules, estate maps, aerial photographs, leases and rentals and reference works and secondary sources) were also consulted in the library and the archives of the Bangor University, the county archives Llangefni, the archive at BNG Wylfa, and the National Archives, Kew. A site visit was also completed, which included a review of the site archive. The report included a discussion of the archaeological background of the assessment area, from prehistory to present. The current walkover survey will focus on the Second World War wartime installations and the power station itself; the discussion of these in the assessment report are reproduced below.

2.2 Second World War Radar Defence Installations

The assessment report states that during the Second World War, a Chain Home radar defence station was established at Wylfa. A 1948 vertical aerial photograph (WAG 541/RAF/206 Frame 4020, Nov. 20, 1948) reproduced in the report shows the installation (GAT Report 670, Figures 9 and 10; cf. Figures [02](#) and [03](#)), with two tall wireless masts stand close to the cliff edge near Porth y Gwartheg while a semi-circular ring of low, dome-shaped, bunker-like structures run from Wylfa House to Porth y Pistyll. The report also states that the staff complement at these stations was large and several structures which appear to be agricultural buildings, additional to those mapped in the 1920s, may have been associated with the operation of the base. The purpose of a Chain Home station was detection of enemy aircraft by radar or, in some instances, as along the north coast of Wales, the management of shipping in the Liverpool approaches. The radar worked by 'floodlighting' the sky with pulsed radio waves. The 'echo' from obstacles in the path would be received and displayed at the base station (GAT Report 670: 15).

2.3 Wylfa Nuclear Power Station

The assessment report states that the then Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) applied for consent to build Wylfa power station in 1960 and a public inquiry commenced in 1961 to consider the application, with consent being given in late 1961. In 1963, following various technical reports and site investigations, work began on the construction of the site and its two Magnox reactors. The main construction phase lasted through the 1960s. Wylfa was the last and largest of this design of reactor. The power station was officially commissioned in 1972. In 1973, the CEGB received a Financial Times Industrial Architecture Commendation for Industrial Design. The footprint of the power station extends over 50 hectares, however the NDA owned land including the power station comprises approximately 115 hectares and includes areas of farmland to the south and east of the power station. This is land formerly held by the tenements of Wylfa, Simdda, Penygroes, Tai Hirion, Tyn y Maes, Cae Brenin, Galen-ddu, Pen y Pistyll and part of Cafnan (GAT Report 670: 16-17).

The report states that the reactor building dominates the Wylfa site and is a large concrete structure housing two Magnox type reactors between which is the active effluent treatment plant (AETP), the three primary dry store cells and solid waste voids. To the west of the Reactor building, are the Secondary Dry Store Cells. The Reactor building includes a large concrete basement some 10m below ground level (*ibid.*).

The report states that the Turbine Hall (including ancillary buildings) occupies the eastern side of the site, with the basement level of the building c.5m below ground level and the reinforced concrete extending to 3m above ground level. Located south of the Turbine Hall were the main administration buildings, the station canteen and workshops/stores; adjacent to the offices extensive parking is provided, with overspill at Porth y Gwartheg. A visitor centre was located alongside the approach road to the south-eastern side of the complex adjacent to Simdda Wen. The northern area of the site contained the water treatment plant and to the north of this building were two sets of tanks set within concrete bunds to supply acid and sodium hydroxide for use in the treatment process, two brine tanks and four water holding tanks located across the road to the north, which link to the building via a pipe bridge. The gas turbine plant with its four distinctive exhaust stacks was located adjacent to the water treatment plant. North of the fuel tanks was an open area leading to the main site cooling water (CW) outfall, this area was covered in made ground comprising primarily broken bedrock. Adjacent to the CW outfall were the backup sewage treatment works and holding tanks, where the site sewage was stored before being pumped to the main treatment works located outside of the site boundary to the north-east. The north-western area of the site was occupied by a number of laydown areas, and also contained the active incinerator

and the carbon dioxide tanks/plant. North of the carbon dioxide tanks set behind blast walls were two large fuel oil tanks. In the western area of the site was the Pumphouse and associated plant, which were set within a deep concrete basement excavated into the bedrock at the level of the CW intake tunnels. The Pumphouse drew water from the sea via the intake tunnels and it then filtered and treated this water before pumping it to the Reactor building. The southern area of the site was dominated by the contractor's compound, which comprised two storey, temporary, prefabricated cabins used as offices, rest rooms and change rooms. To the east of site (outside of the licensed boundary) were the 400kV Switch house supplying the national grid and the 132kV Switch house supplying the former Anglesey Aluminium (now Orthios) site. A municipal sewage works was located to the east of the CW outfall on Wylfa Head (*ibid.*).

The report states that construction of the site was a massive undertaking with deep excavations for the cooling water pump-house, reactor building, turbine hall and outflow. (cf. GAT Report 670 Photographs 1 and 2). During the early construction phase of the station the site was levelled into two platforms, which involved the removal of material (both drift and rock) from high areas (mainly to the east) and the deposition of material in low areas (mainly to the west and north). The first platform was constructed to the east for the Switch-houses at a level of approximately 18m AOD. The second platform was for the main site buildings (Reactor and Turbine Hall) at a level of 12m AOD. West of the Reactor building, sea walls were constructed and the area backfilled to form a gentle westward dipping slope down to approximately 6m AOD. Excavation for the reactor building would have reached 13m below the existing ground surface and 7m depth for the turbine hall. During the construction period work camps were established in the areas to the south and east of the current site boundary. Following construction, banks of earth were disposed in this area and planted with trees to create a degree of landscaping from the landward viewpoint (*ibid.*).

2.4 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 670 Summary and Recommendations

The assessment report summarised that the Wylfa headland and its hinterland form part of an important historic landscape (GAT Report 670: 17).. At the time of the report, evidence for Prehistoric activity was lacking, but the hamlets of two Medieval townships, Tre'r Gof and Cafnan, had a tenurial interest in the headland. The ancient mill at Cafnan stood at the neck of the promontory, with the hamlet of Tre'r Gof encompassing the harbour of Porth y Wylfa. Further afield, within a radius of 2km, lay the royal administrative centre of the *commote* of Talybolion at Cemaes (modern Cemaes) and the quasi-monastic *clas* community at Llanfechell. The report states that access to the sea would have been an important resource and boats were built locally at Wylfa, whilst there was a fish trap on the northwestern side of the headland. The northern tip of Wylfa would likely have been used by local communities for pasturing animals. The Second World War found another use for the accessible but locally prominent coastal promontory when a Chain Home radar base was established there. Twenty years later the headland was transformed by the construction and operation of a nuclear power station, the largest of that particular Magnox design. The site of the power station was chosen with regard to topographic and ground conditions as well as its proximity to the coast with access to cooling water. The construction of the site, with its deep excavations is likely to have removed all traces of structural evidence for past use of the headland within the footprint of the power station. However, certain features of the historic landscape have the potential to have survived the disturbance of construction within the Immediate vicinity of the power station, in the area of car-parking and overflow car-parking between Porth y Pistyll and Porth y Gwartheg and in the vicinity of the outflow at Porth Wnal and within the wider curtilage of the of the NDA land holding (*ibid.*).

The following recommendations were made in the assessment report; to be undertaken before any decommissioning works (*ibid.*):

- 1 Walkover survey of the site to identify any surface evidence of previous occupation and land use, including agricultural, industrial, maritime and wartime operations.
- 2 Certain of the tenements on the headland have a long history. This is particularly the case at Wylfa House itself and in those areas where the boundaries of the Medieval hamlets of Tre'r Gof and Cafnan impinge upon the headland. Surface investigation should give particular consideration to any indication of early settlement features in these areas.

- 3 Particular consideration should be given to establishing whether certain landscape features identified during the desk-top study have survived and to a level of recording as appropriate. These might include the fish trap mapped at Port Wnal in the 1820s, the 'Old' lime kiln mapped at Porth y Pistyll in the 1880s and the sites of the military installations which have not certainly been destroyed during construction work.
- 4 In view of the industrial significance of the Power Station complex, consideration should be given to its recording at an appropriate level before dismantling works are undertaken and for records relating to its construction and use to be deposited in an appropriate archive.

The current written scheme of investigation (WSI) relates to Recommendation #1 that will include a survey of the known Second World War radar defence installation sites and any additional features not previously identified in the survey area. Recommendations #2 and #3 have been superseded by work undertaken for the Wylfa Newydd scheme and/or fall outside the footprint of decommissioning activity. Recommendation #4, will be undertaken separately, in response to requirements established by RCAHMW and the NDA; recommendation #4 is discussed in a separate WSI prepared by GAT.

3 WALKOVER SURVEY

3.1 Introduction

The walkover survey will be located within the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex targeting the two laydown areas identified in [Figure 01](#) as well as known Second World War radar defence installations identified in Figures [02](#) and [03](#). The aim of the survey is to update the record for the known sites and add any new information not previously recorded. This may include any additional features not previously identified in the walkover area.

The walkover survey will be undertaken within the guidelines of *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020). For the purposes of this project, the survey will include a desktop review of primary and secondary sources (where available) to inform the scope of the walkover survey.

3.2 Desktop Review

This will include an examination of the regional Historic Environment Register ((HER) Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT). This will include an examination of the walkover survey area, defined as the Wylfa Magnox complex, with particular attention paid to the location of former military structures and the location of the laydown areas (as identified in [Figure 01](#)). Secondary information held within the HER will include GAT Report 670 (Longley, D. 2007, *Archaeological Baseline Assessment of Land at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Anglesey*) and GAT Report 842 (Davidson, A. 2009, *Wylfa Anglesey Archaeological Assessment*), which identified and described known archaeological activity within the power station complex and the local area.

GAPS have specified that the walkover survey will identify and record (gazetteer style rather than full report) any military remains that are present within the specified area, as originally identified in GAT Report 670 Figures 09 and 10 (cf. Figures [02](#) and [03](#)), as well as any additional activity. All identified features will be mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites and their relative importance defined.

3.3 Fieldwork

3.3.1 Laydown Area 1

Laydown Area 1 is located at the western end of the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex and comprises a c.1.8ha irregular shaped area centred on NGR SH34849379. The laydown area comprises semi-improved pastureland, with the coastline to the north and a large car park to the southeast ([Figure 01](#)).

3.3.2 Laydown Area 2

Laydown Area 2 is located at the eastern end of the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex and comprises a c.0.23ha irregular shaped area centred on NGR SH35309413. The laydown area comprises semi-improved pastureland and power station infrastructure, with the coastline to the north and the main power station complex to the west ([Figure 01](#)).

3.3.3 Second World War Radar Defence Installations

The walkover survey will visit and record the known assets as originally identified in GAT Report 670 (cf. Figures [02](#) and [03](#)). The Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Numbers assigned to these assets were subsequently assigned new Primary Reference Numbers at a later date; the below table lists the assets and includes the original and revised Primary Reference Numbers. GAT assessment report 842 (Davidson 2009), prepared for the Wylfa Newydd development, also referenced the Second World War Radar Defence Installations and provided further information on their appearance and condition. The current information in the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record is listed below:

Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number	GAT Report 670 Primary Reference Number	Site Name	NGR	Description (Source: GAT Report 842)
25029	25029	Field Banks	SH35349427	One of four transmitting masts close to the coast edge. All lay outside the study area, two under Wylfa 'A' and two on Wylfa headland. Concrete anchor blocks are visible at the latter site.
25030	25030	Curvilinear Bank	SH34749380	Not described in GAT Report 842
25031	25031	Structure	SH34909378	Not described in GAT Report 842
25032	25032	Structure	SH35069421	Not described in GAT Report 842
25033	25033	Structure	SH35529415	Not described in GAT Report 842

Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number	GAT Report 670 Primary Reference Number	Site Name	NGR	Description (Source: GAT Report 842)
36587	25025	Structures, Site of	SH35689386	A series of structures and earthworks are visible on aerial photographs south-west of the house of Wylfa. The extent to which these were part of the Chain Home Guard is not known, though it is probable some of the buildings there were requisitioned for use. A small circular feature is visible in the field to the south. No remains are visible on the site, apart from bricks of this period visible close to the location of the circular feature and within the former garden wall to the west.
36588	25026	Earthworks, Site of	SH35449384	Two earth-covered bunkers and other earthworks are visible south-west of Ty'n y Maes. This area is now covered with trees, and has been partly landscaped. No features are visible associated with the WWII installation, though a stone gatepost and remains of a stone wall from the earlier field system survive in the woodland.
36589	25024	Earthworks, Site of	SH35399365	A square mound with boundary around it is shown in the east corner of a field. The site lies within the woodland belt planted around Wylfa 'A'. Nothing is visible on the ground other than a round stone gatepost belonging to the former field system.
36590	25023	Earthworks, Site of	SH35329344	A circular mound with surrounding wall is shown in the east corner of a field. The site now lies under, or immediately alongside, the access road to Wylfa 'A'. No visible remains survive.
36591	25028	Earthworks, Chain Home Guard	SH35099356	A mound is shown north of the house 'Skerries View'. These lie at the north-west end of the playing fields associated with the sports and social club. The area was landscaped during the construction of Wylfa 'A', and no visible remains survive.
36592	25022	Earthworks, Site of	SH34829364	An enclosure and mound are shown close to the coast in the west corner of a field. No structures survive here, but remains of concrete and brick can be seen both here and along the coastline to the north.

Historic Environment Record Primary Reference Number	GAT Report 670 Primary Reference Number	Site Name	NGR	Description (Source: GAT Report 842)
36593	25021	Receiving Tower, Site of	SH34839379	One of two receiving towers which formerly lay close to the coast edge. Concrete and brick visible in the grass may be former remains of anchor points, though these have been partly cleared during landscaping.
36594	25021	Receiving Tower, Site of	SH34909387	One of two receiving towers which formerly lay close to the coast edge. Concrete and brick visible in the grass may be former remains of anchor points, though these have been partly cleared during landscaping.
36595	25027	Transmitter Mast, Site of	SH35099408	One of four transmitting masts close to the coast edge. All lay outside the study area, two under Wylfa 'A' and two on Wylfa headland. Concrete anchor blocks are visible at the latter site.

Primary Reference Number (PRN) assets 36590, 36591, 36593, 36594 and 36595 are listed by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record as “Destroyed” and were likely removed during construction of Wylfa Magnox (cf. [Figure 01](#) – these assets are highlighted red). The remaining 9No PRN assets ([Figure 01](#) – highlighted purple) will be visited as part of the walkover survey. They will be mapped and located using a handheld GPS unit during the walkover survey and their appearance and condition will be described on GAT pro-formas ([Appendix I](#)). The assets will then be added to a gazetteer.

During the walkover survey, a photographic record will be maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D3000; resolution: 3,872 × 2,592 [10.2 effective megapixels]) and photographic metadata table will be completed on GAT pro-formas (cf. [Appendix II](#)) and then digitised for the report. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from G2698_001. The report will include a figure denoting the location and orientation of images taken.

3.4 Gazetteer

The gazetteer will be prepared in the following format and will include:

Feature Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	

The following categories will be used to define the assessment category of the archaeological asset:

- *Category A - Sites of National Importance:* Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.
- *Category B - Sites of regional or county importance:* Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.
- *Category C - Sites of district or local importance:* Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened. Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.
- *Category D - Minor and damaged sites:* Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category.

For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

- *Category E - Sites needing further investigation:* Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

The impact of the proposed works on any asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

- *None:* There is no construction impact on this asset.
- *Slight:* This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the asset, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.
- *Unlikely:* This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.
- *Likely:* Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.
- *Significant:* The partial removal of an asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.
- *Considerable:*
 - The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.
- *Unknown:* This is used when the location of the asset is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

3.5 Working Project Archive & Reporting

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. The draft report walkover survey 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. Gazetteer
6. Conclusion
7. List of sources consulted.
8. Figure 01 – Location Plan/Location of identified features
9. Figure 02 – Location and Orientation of Photographic Images taken
10. Appendix I – approved GAT project specification
11. Appendix II – photographic metadata
12. Appendix III – GAT Selection Strategy

3.6 Dissemination

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving will apply:

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

3.7 Selection Strategy

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

The selection strategy is summarised in [Appendix III](#) will be confirmed in the 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 Archaeologists will be responsible for all field management duties, including GAPS 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](#). All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with Wylfa Magnox Health and Safety protocols and Welsh Government Covid-19 guidelines.

The walkover survey is scheduled for delivery during November/December 2021.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

A site specific risk assessment will be prepared and will be reviewed 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 attendee 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. Attendance will also be undertaken in accordance with all *Wylfa Magnox* protocols.

6 INSURANCE

6.1 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

6.2 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

6.3 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

7 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures
4. Davidson A. 2009, Wylfa Anglesey Archaeological Assessment. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 842.
5. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
6. Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
7. Longley D, 2007. Archaeological Baseline Assessment of Land at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 670.
8. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, Guidelines for digital archives
9. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 1.1.

FIGURE 01

Location Plan and walkover survey sites, based on Ordnance Survey Sheets SH39SE. Scale 1:7500@A4. The laydown areas are highlighted in red.

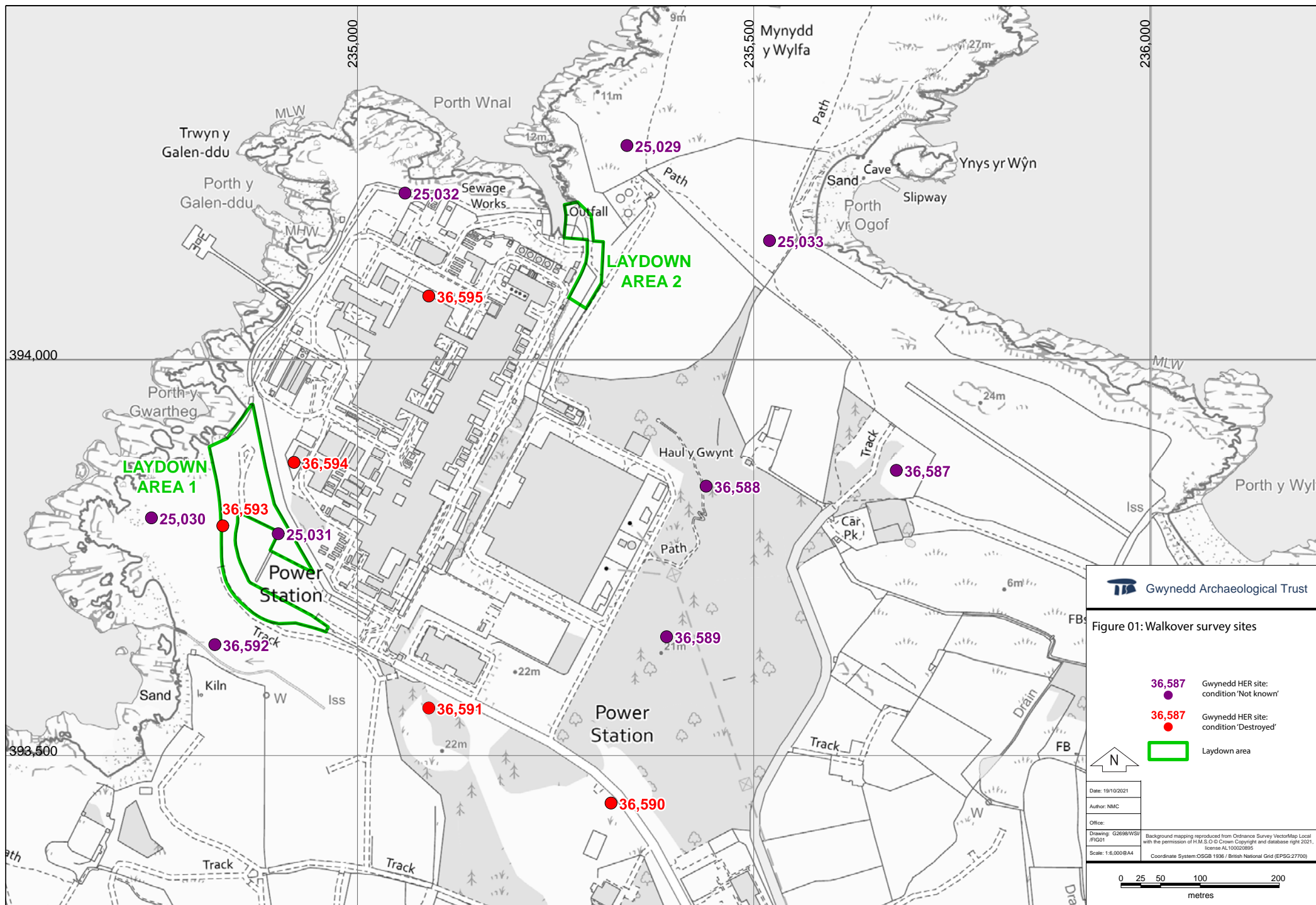


FIGURE 02

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 670 Figure 09



Fig. 9: Wylfa headland. Vertical aerial photograph with wartime features highlighted: 1948

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Report 670 Figure 10



Fig. 10: Wylfa headland. Vertical aerial photograph with location of wartime features highlighted: c.2000

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Basic Record pro-forma

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST		
BASIC RECORDING FORM	Project name	Project number
Feature name		Feature Number
NGR		
Description		
Recommendations for further assessment		
Photographic record numbers		
Digital		
	Visit date	Visit by

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record

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

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

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2698_Wylfa_Magnox

13/10/2021 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

General Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Project Manager / Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT)	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record	27/09/2021
	RCAHMW	03/08/2021
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Emmett, Senior Planning Archaeologist email: jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk	26/07/2021
Landowner / Developer	Wylfa Magnox	21/07/2021

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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Magnox Limited to prepare a written scheme of investigation for archaeological mitigation in advance of decommissioning works at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Ynys Môn (NGR SH35119382; postcode: LL67 0DH; WSI Figure 01). The works are outlined within the Magnox Limited Environmental Statement under The Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations (EIADR). The archaeological mitigation has been defined in consultation with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and will comprise:

- A walkover survey within the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex targeting the two laydown areas within WSI Figure 01 as well as known Second World War radar defence installations. The aim of the survey is to update the record for the known sites and add any new information not previously recorded. This may include any additional features not previously identified in the walkover area.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. Wylfa Magnox, Ynys Môn (G2698), Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation. Project G2698.

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)
Stuart Reilly (GAT Senior Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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

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

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

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

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

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

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

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

Selection

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

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

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

De-Selected Documents

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

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

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Metadata

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATE
G2698_001	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 25031	SH34909378	Car Park - Asset Destroyed	NW	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	18
G2698_002	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	Laydown Area 1	SH34909378	General view - Laydown area 1, SE side	SE	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	
G2698_003	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	Laydown Area 1	SH34909378	General view - Laydown area 1, SE side	E	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	
G2698_004	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	Laydown Area 1	SH34909378	General view - Laydown area 1, SE side	N	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	
G2698_005	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	Laydown Area 1	SH34909378	Dumped concrete - Laydown area 1	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	01
G2698_006	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	Laydown Area 1	SH34909378	Dumped concrete - Laydown area 1	N	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	
G2698_007	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	Laydown Area 1	SH34909378	Gorse in Laydown Area 1	N	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	02
G2698_008	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36592	SH34829364	Location of PRN 36592	NE	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	25
G2698_009	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 25030	SH34749380	Curvilinear Bank - looks like hollow	S	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	16
G2698_010	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 25030	SH34749380	Concrete near location of PRN 25030	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	17
G2698_011	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	Laydown Area 2	SH35309413	Laydown 2 - gorse	NNE	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	03
G2698_012	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	Laydown Area 2	SH35309413	Laydown 2 - made ground	S	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	04

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATE
G2698_013	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	Laydown Area 2	SH35309413	Laydown 2 - made ground to outfall	E	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	
G2698_014	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 25032	SH35069421	PRN 25032 - noted as structure - no sign	SW	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	19
G2698_015	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36588	SH35449384	Gatepost - Not accurate NGR	WNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	23
G2698_016	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36589	SH35399365	Location of gatepost - no sign	NE	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	24
G2698_017	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36587	SH35689386	Remnants of brick structure	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	21
G2698_018	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36587	SH35689386	Brick and concrete tumble by PRN 36587	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	22
G2698_019	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 25033	SH35529415	Structure location of		-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	20
G2698_020	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH353494265	Concrete foundations anchor blocks for transmitting masts	E	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	05
G2698_021	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH353294268	Concrete Anchor Block	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	06
G2698_022	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH353894263	Concrete Anchor Block	WNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	07
G2698_023	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH353894295	Concrete Anchor Block	S	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	08
G2698_024	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH353894319	Concrete Anchor Block	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	09
G2698_025	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH353994324	Metal anchor bolts and concrete block	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	10
G2698_026	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH354194321	Concrete Anchor Block	NE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	11

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	SITE SUB- DIVISION	NGR	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	PLATE
G2698_027	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH354594351	Concrete Anchor Block - location shot	SW	-	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	12
G2698_028	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH354594317	Concrete Anchor Block	SE	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	13
G2698_029	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH354894313	Concrete Anchor Block	WNW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	14
G2698_030	G2698_Wylfa_Magnox	Walkover Survey	PRN 36598	SH355094310	Concrete Anchor Block	SW	1x1m	Stuart Reilly	24/11/2021	15

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2698_Wylfa_Magnox

13/12/2021 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

General Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Project Manager / Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts@heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT)	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record	27/09/2021
	RCAHMW	03/08/2021
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Emmett, Senior Planning Archaeologist email: jenny.emmett@heneb.co.uk	26/07/2021
Landowner / Developer	Wylfa Magnox	21/07/2021

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.
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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

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

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been asked by Magnox Limited to prepare a written scheme of investigation for archaeological mitigation in advance of decommissioning works at Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Ynys Môn (NGR SH35119382; postcode: LL67 0DH; WSI Figure 01). The works are outlined within the Magnox Limited Environmental Statement under The Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations (EIADR). The archaeological mitigation has been defined in consultation with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service and will comprise:

- A walkover survey within the Wylfa Magnox Power Station complex targeting the two laydown areas within WSI Figure 01 as well as known Second World War radar defence installations. The aim of the survey is to update the record for the known sites and add any new information not previously recorded. This may include any additional features not previously identified in the walkover area.

Source: Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2021. Wylfa Magnox, Ynys Môn (G2698), Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation. Project G2698.

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)
Stuart Reilly (GAT Senior Archaeologist)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

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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;
Stuart Reilly – Senior Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
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 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
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 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

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

There is no de-selected data.



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk

