

**LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING AT
YEWTREE BARN,
DEFYNNOG, POWYS
PLANNING APPLICATION
21/19619/FUL (BBNPA)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Claire Cawley

September 2022



LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING AT YEWTREE BARN, DEFYNNOG, POWYS PLANNING APPLICATION 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA)

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2022/841
CPAT HER EVENT PRN : 167122

For: Claire Cawley

September 2022

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Cover photograph: The front of the building, looking west

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2022/841

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DYDDIAD 6^{ed} Medi 2022 **DATE** 6th September 2022

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

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CPAT – Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
CIfA – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER – Historic Environment Record
NGR - National Grid Reference
PRN – Primary Reference Number
WSI – Written Scheme of Investigation

Event Record PRN – CPAT HER

PRN	167122
Name	YEW TREE BARN
Type	BUILDING RECORDING
NGR	SN9251828002
Easting	292518
Northing	228002
Summary (English)	In July to August 2022, Trysor undertook a Level 2 building recording of a barn to the rear of the former Yew Tree Inn, Defynnog. This survey was undertaken for the client in association with the proposed conversion of the barn into holiday accommodation (planning application, 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA)). © Trysor 2022
Summary (Cymraeg)	Rhwng Gorffennaf ac Awst 2022, ymgymrodd Trysor â recordiad adeilad Lefel 2 o ysgubor y tu ôl i'r Yew Tree Inn, Defynnog. Cynhaliwyd yr arolwg hwn ar gyfer y cleient mewn cysylltiad â'r bwriad i drosi'r ysgubor yn llety gwyliau (cais cynllunio, 21/19619/FUL (APCBB)). © Trysor 2022
Description	In July to August 2022, Trysor undertook a Level 2 building recording of a barn to the rear of the former Yew Tree Inn, Defynnog. This survey was undertaken for the client in association with the proposed conversion of the barn into holiday accommodation (planning application, 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA)). © Trysor 2022
Sources	Trysor, 2022 Level 2 Building Recording at Yew Tree Barn, Defynnog, Powys, Planning Application 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA).
Copyright	© Trysor 2022

PRN	167124
Name	YEW TREE BARN
Type	OUTBUILDING
NGR	SN9251828002
Easting	292518
Northing	228002
Summary (English)	In July to August 2022, Trysor undertook a Level 2 building recording of a barn to the rear of the former Yew Tree Inn, Defynnog. The survey found that many original features had been lost, including much of the floor inside the building, the loft and most of the original roof. It also showed that the barn included a large fireplace and chimney inside the southern gable wall as well as evidence of a second, earlier chimney against the western wall. The presence of the chimneys suggests the building was originally a workshop, rather than an agricultural barn. Historic map evidence indicates that the building is likely to date to the period between 1813 and 1832. © Trysor 2022
Summary (Cymraeg)	Rhwng Gorffennaf ac Awst 2022, ymgwymerodd Trysor â recordiad adeilad Lefel 2 o ysgubor y tu ôl i'r Yew Tree Inn, Defynnog. Canfu'r arolwg fod llawer o nodweddion gwreiddiol wedi'u colli, gan gynnwys llawer o'r llawr y tu mewn i'r adeilad, y llofft a'r rhan fwyaf o'r to gwreiddiol. Dangosodd hefyd fod yr ysgubor yn cynnwys lle tân mawr a simnai y tu mewn i'r wal dalcen deheuol yn ogystal â thystiolaeth o ail simnai gynharach yn erbyn y wal orllewinol. Mae presenoldeb y simneiau yn awgrymu mai gweithdy oedd yr adeilad yn wreiddiol, yn hytrach nag ysgubor amaethyddol. Mae tystiolaeth mapiau hanesyddol yn dangos bod yr adeilad yn debygol o ddyddio i'r cyfnod rhwng 1813 a 1832. © Trysor 2022
Description	In July to August 2022, Trysor undertook a Level 2 building recording of a barn to the rear of the former Yew Tree Inn, Defynnog. The survey found that many original features had been lost, including much of the floor inside the building, the loft and most of the original roof. It also showed that the barn included a large fireplace and chimney inside the southern gable wall as well as evidence of a second, earlier chimney against the western wall. The presence of the chimneys suggests the building was originally a workshop, rather than an agricultural barn. Historic map evidence indicates that the building is

	likely to date to the period between 1813 and 1832. © Trysor 2022
Sources	Trysor, 2022 Level 2 Building Recording at Yew Tree Barn, Defynnog, Powys, Planning Application 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA).
Copyright	© Trysor 2022

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1. Introduction

1.1 Claire Cawley commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a Level 2 Building Recording of a building to the rear of the former Lion Inn (latterly known as the Old Yew Tree), Defynnog, Powys, LD3 8SB. A proposed development will see the conversion of the building into holiday accommodation, planning application, 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA).

1.2 The building is at SN9251828002, and stands to the north of St Cynog's church in Defynnog, Powys and to the rear of the former Lion Inn.

1.3 The building is not currently recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (CPAT) but has been allocated HER PRN 167124 by this project. It is not listed or scheduled. It is not recorded in the National Monuments Record of Wales.

1.4 This Building Recording has been identified as 2022/841 in Trysor records and given a site code YTB2022. The CPAT HER Event Record is PRN 167122.

1.5 In June 2022, Trysor undertook a site visit to examine the building and make a record of the building. The findings of the site visit are included in this report.

1.6 Based on the evidence of historic mapping, mortar sampling and the examination of the building itself, it is concluded that;

1.6.1 Yew Tree Barn is likely to have been built sometime between 1813 and 1832, based on historic map evidence.

1.6.2 The presence of two fireplaces and chimneys within the southern section of the building indicates that it was not built as an agricultural barn, but rather as a workshop of some kind.

1.6.3 The presence of a chimney scar in the west wall is difficult to interpret due to the removal of the chimney breast, hearth and floor. It may suggest that Yew Tree Barn incorporated part of an earlier building, to which this chimney relates. Alternatively, the western chimney may have been an original feature but abandoned and replaced with the chimney in the southern gable.

2. Planning Application

2.1 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust planning archaeologist commented on the application on behalf of the BBNPA and suggested that the following condition be applied:

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 building survey, has been secured and implemented. The developer must ensure that a professionally qualified archaeological contractor is employed. To secure the programme of building recording and analysis the following must be undertaken:

- a) Prior to the commencement of development a written scheme of investigation (WSI) must be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their 'Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'.*
- b) The recording and analysis shall be carried out in accordance with the approved WSI. Following the building recording and analysis and in accordance with a time frame set out in the approved WSI, a copy of the building recording and analysis report which meets the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures, shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for written approval. Following approval, the report will be submitted by the applicant to the local Welsh Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).*

Reasons: To comply with Section 6 of Planning Policy Wales (2021), Technical Advice Note 24 and Policies 1 & SP3 of the adopted Local Development Plan for the BBNPA: To allow an adequate descriptive record of the building to be made, before it is altered, to ensure that the buildings origins, use and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.

CPAT, 2021

2.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the building record (Trysor, 2022) was submitted by the client to the heritage officer at BBNPA and it was approved (BBNPA, 2022).

2.3 Trysor has undertaken the Level 2 building recording according to the standards set out in the following guidance;

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Undated, *Brief for Photographic Survey*
- Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW), 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*
- Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT), 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*.
- BBNPA, Undated, *Building Analysis and Recording: Level 2*

3. Methodology

3.1 On June 17th, 2022 Trysor visited Yew Tree Barn and took a series of photographs of exterior views, interior views and distinctive features of the building. Written notes were made and measurements of the building taken.

3.2 A Level 2 record of the building was made to record the exterior features. Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016) was used for guidance. This defines a Level 2 record as;

".... a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project."

4. Copyright

4.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive and should be accordingly acknowledged. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce for non-commercial purposes, but it must be noted that Figures 2 and 13 includes other copyright material and should not be copied.



Figure 1: Location of Yew Tree Barn, SN9251828002.

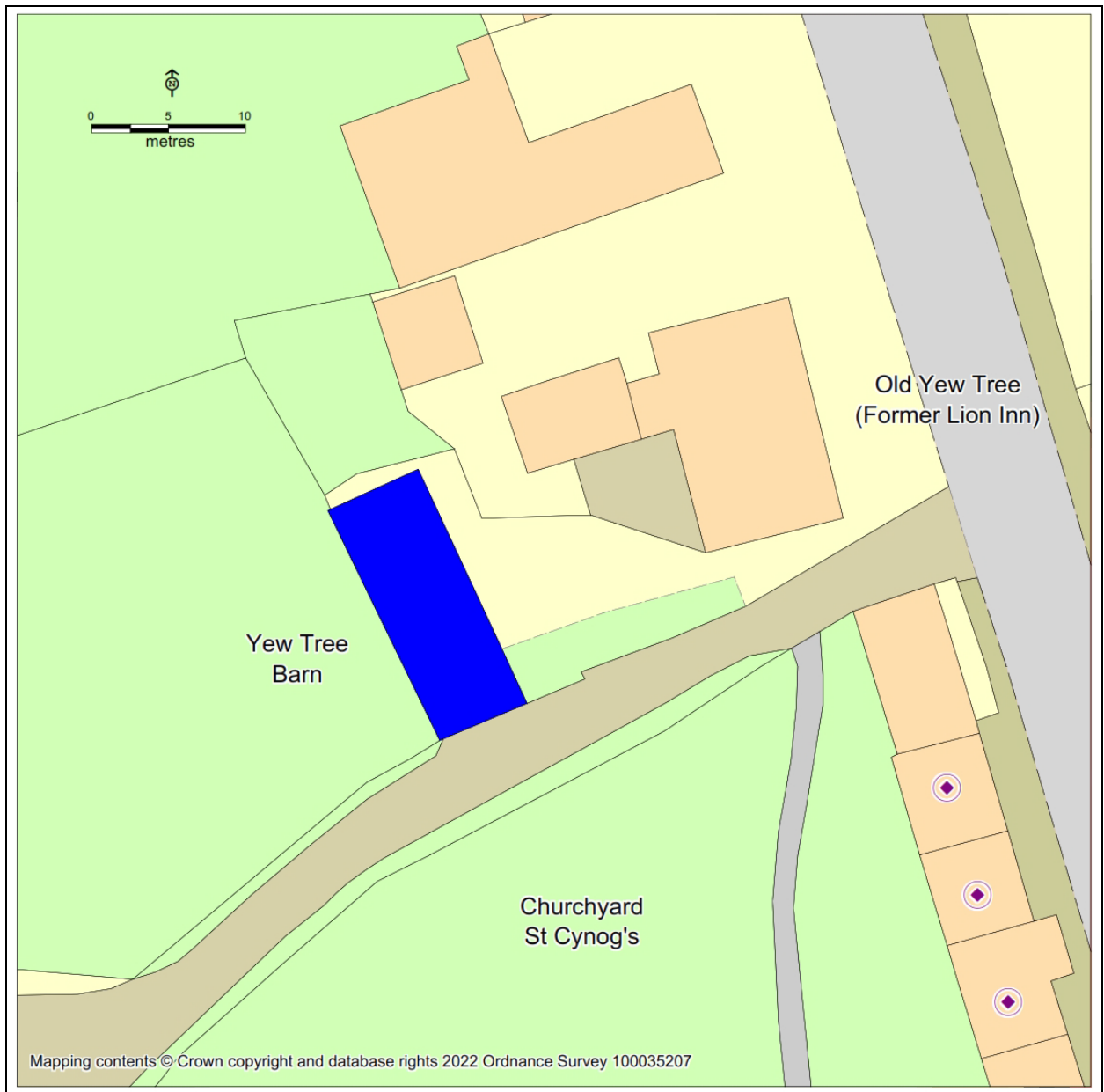


Figure 2: Detailed location map of Yew Tree Barn.

5. Historical overview

5.1 The Yew Tree Barn is a former outbuilding to the rear of the Yew Tree public house at the northern end of Defynnog village. The inn was originally known as the Red Lion Inn, and then as the Lion Inn for much of the 20th century. It was known as the Old Yew Tree by the early 21st century and had closed by 2022.

5.2 The origin of the building is not clear. The earliest available map is the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings, produced for this area in 1813. This map does not show a building corresponding to the form and location of the present building, though a rectangular building is shown at right angles to the present building, which may overlap with its southern end. This may have been a dwelling or possibly an outbuilding to another building which is shown just to the east on the site of the later Red Lion Inn (see Figure 3).



Figure 3: The 1813 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing shows a building at the site of the Red Lion (later the Yew Tree) and another at right angles to the southern end of Yew Tree Barn.

5.3 The 1832 Ordnance Survey First Series map is based on the Original Surveyors Drawings. This map shows a markedly different layout of buildings at the proposed development site. A building is still shown on the site of the inn, but to its western side is rectangular building aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, approximately matching the shape and size to the present Yew Tree Barn (see Figure 4). This may imply that between the time of the 1813 survey and the production of the 1832 map a significant change had occurred and a completely new building had appeared at the site.



Figure 4: The 1832 Ordnance Survey First Series map shows a different layout at the proposed development site. It is possible that the Yew Tree Barn is shown on this map.

5.4 The Defynnog parish tithe map of 1840 shows the layout of buildings around the present building more clearly. Within parcel 1128a an L-shaped building is shown on the site of the later Red Lion Inn, and a second L-shaped building occupies the site of the present building (see Figure 5).

5.4.1 The L-shaped plan of the building on the site of the Yew Tree Barn differs from that on the 1832 Ordnance Survey map. The extension eastwards from the southern end of the barn no longer survives so its character is not known. It had been removed during the 19th century and was therefore a short-lived addition, perhaps of flimsy construction.

5.4.2 The accompanying tithe apportionment, also of 1840, records that parcel 1128a included a "House, Garden, Yard etc" occupied by one John Meredith. This was presumably the building on the site of the later Red Lion Inn. The property was owned by one Reverend John Williams.

5.4.3 The 1841 parish census records a John Meredith, Publican in High Street, Defynnog. It is likely that this was the same John Meredith and that the house in parcel 1128a was in fact a public house by the 1840s. John Meredith was 50-years-old and lived with his wife Magdalene and their family Elizabeth (25), Margaret (20), Jane (18) and Benjamin (13). Also living with them was a William Morgan (14), a male servant, John Isaac (20) a wheelwright and a William Lewis (18) a labourer.



Figure 5: The 1840 parish tithe map shows that two L-shaped buildings occupied the site of the later Red Lion public house and the present building.

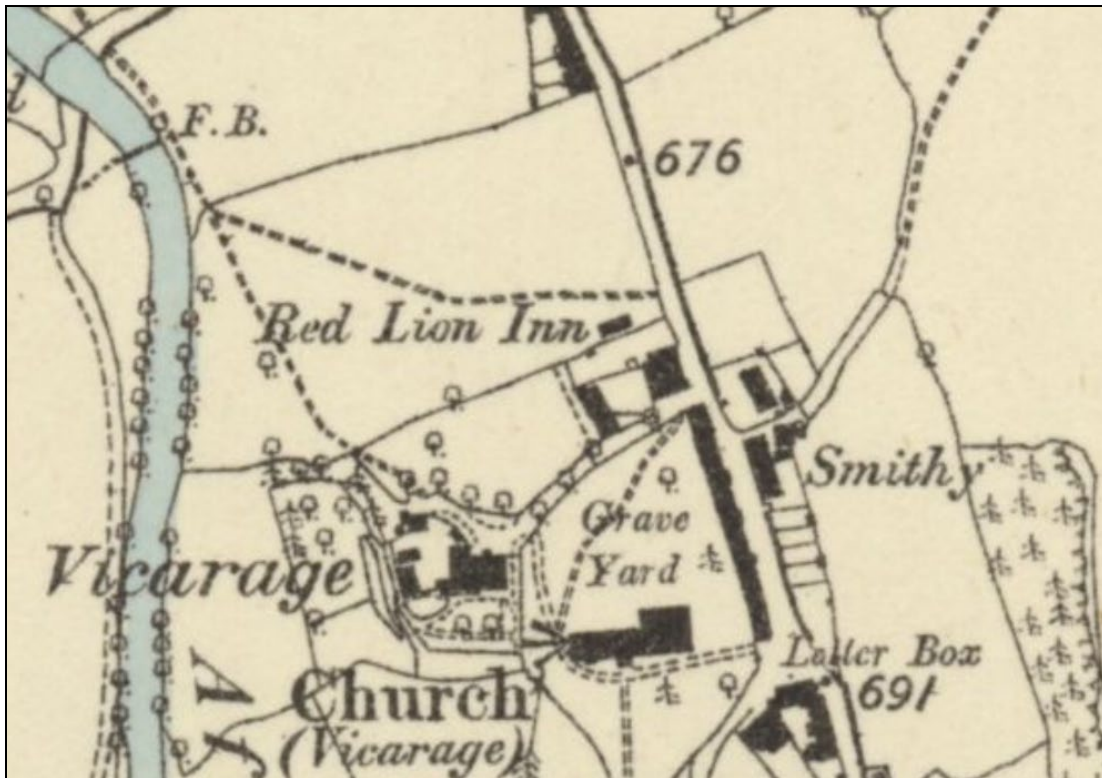


Figure 6: The 1886 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map shows the Red Lion Inn with the building to its west.

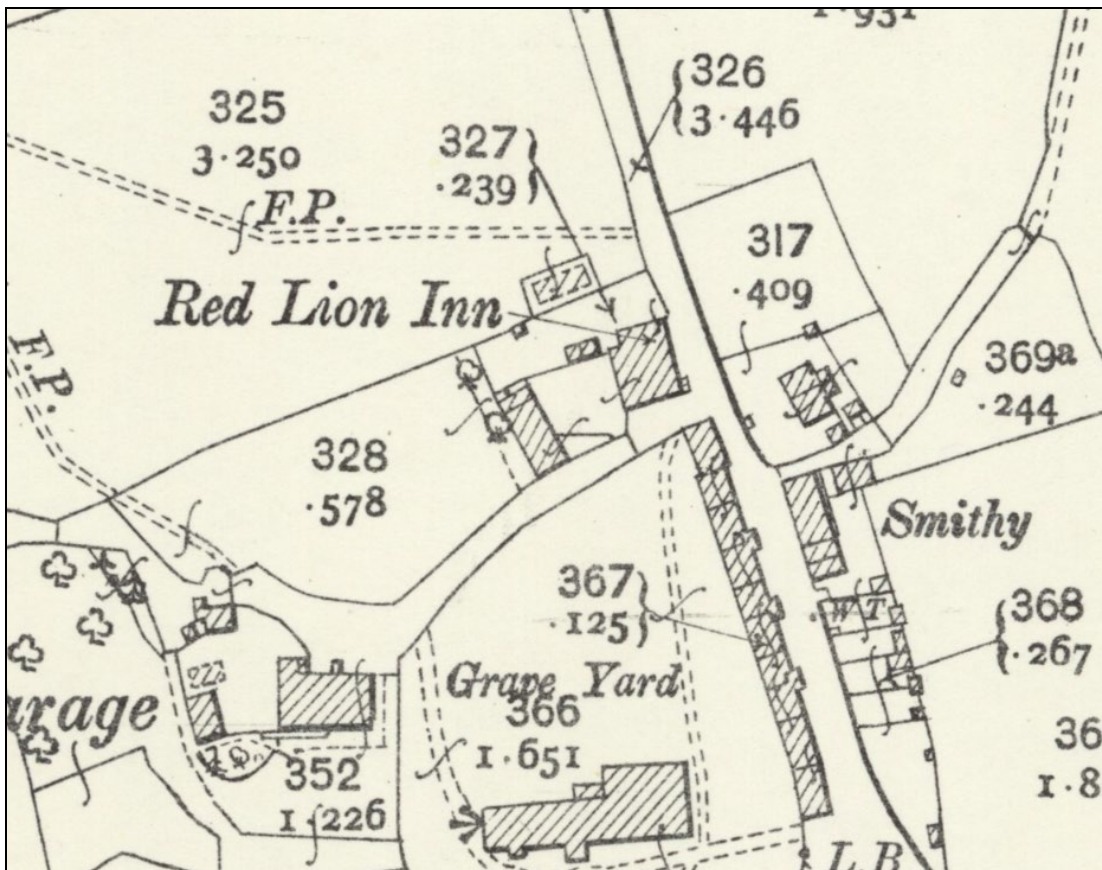


Figure 7: The 1904 version of the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows a similar arrangement of inn and outbuilding. The map shows that the lean-to extension at the northern end of the building was in place.

5.5 Later 19th century maps show that the layout of buildings at the Red Lion was more similar to the modern arrangement. The 1886 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map shows the Red Lion Inn had a rectangular outbuilding to the west of the rear yard. This latter building is clearly the present building, with no evidence of the extension to the east side of the southern end of the building as shown on the 1840 tithe map (see Figures 6 & 7).

5.6 The 1904 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map is more detailed but shows essentially the same layout of buildings as the 1886 map. The extra detail of this map also shows that the now roofless extension built onto the northern end of the building already existed by the early 20th century.

5.7 The building has survived the 20th century relatively intact, although it is no longer suited to modern agricultural requirements. The roof has been replaced with a largely modern timber roof frame, covered with corrugated steel. At some point in modern times the loft which once existed above the southern end of the building has been completely removed and floor of the southern end of the building has also been dug up. A large opening has also been created through the east-facing wall towards the southern end of the building, with modern concrete blocks used to rebuild much of the reveals either side of the opening. Presumably this work was undertaken to allow larger vehicles to enter the building.

6. Description of the Building

6.1 Yew Tree Barn is a former outbuilding to the rear or west of a former public house at the northern end of Defynnog village. The building is rectilinear in plan, aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. A lane passes its southern end, separating it from the parish churchyard to the south.

6.2 Overall, the building measures approximately 18 metres west-southwest to east-northeast, by 6.25 metres wide. The roughly-coursed walls are chiefly constructed of mortared, Devonian Old Red Sandstone of probable local origin.

6.2.1 Internally, the building is divided into two main sections, separated by a stone partition wall or crosswall which has no connecting doorway at ground level. The largest section is at its southern end and measures 8.8 metres by 4.9 metres internally. A smaller section to the north measures 5 metres by 4.9 metres internally. Only a small gap in the wall at loft level connected the two sections of the building internally. A single-storey, two-roomed lean-to was later added to the northern gable wall, adding another 2.4 metres to the overall length of the building.

6.2.2 It is likely that the building once had a slate roof, but during the 20th century the roof was extensively repaired with new timbers added to replace the original frame and the whole roof clad with corrugated steel sheeting. It was noted that a large quantity of thick, locally derived stone roofing slates is stored in the northern section of the building and may have come from the original roof (Plate 43).

6.3 There is a substantial fireplace and chimney built against the centre of the southern gable wall of the southern section (Plates 12-15 & 17-19). It measures 2.6 metres wide and 1.4 metres deep at ground level. The chimney remains open to ridge height but has been removed above the ridge. The solid chimney breast appears to have been built against the gable wall. Inside the chimney itself the gable wall is battered and therefore appears to have been constructed to accommodate the chimney breast.

6.3.1 There is a narrow alcove to either side of the chimney breast (Plates 16 & 20), with the remains of a wooden ladder to the now lost loft still in place in the alcove to the eastern side of the chimney breast (Plate 16). In the southern end of the eastern wall, behind the loft ladder, a rectilinear recess into the wall, beneath a timber linter, has the appearance of being a possible wide, blocked up doorway (seen in Plate 16).

6.3.2 The western lateral wall of the southern section of the building has two windows, one at either end. The cill of the southern window is about 1.3 metres above the present internal floor, whilst that of the northern window is circa 1.75 metres above the present floor. It is not clear why the windows are at different heights. At the centre of the wall, mid-way between the two windows, the stonework clearly bears the scar of a long-removed chimney (Plates 24, 26 & 27).

6.3.3 The presence of this second chimney is not easily explained. Mortar sample 301 was taken from the chimney scar and is of the same composition as mortar sample 302, which was taken from the chimney breast against the south gable wall. These mortars are also similar to those sampled from the crosswall which divides the southern and northern sections of the building and from the northern gable wall. Possibly explanations for the presence of the two fireplaces this are that either the building originally had two fireplaces or, perhaps more likely, that the chimney in the west wall is a surviving fragment of an earlier building which was incorporated into the present structure, which had a new fireplace and chimney built against the southern wall. Of the four mortar samples, sample 301 from the western chimney scar has the lowest lime content which may indicate that it is of an earlier date. Even so, the mortar types are all roughly similar and likely to be of 19th century date. Regardless of the reasons as to why there is evidence of two fireplaces within the southern part of the building, the presence of both, or either, indicates that the building was not built as an agricultural barn. It is possible that the association with an inn is significant and that some form of kitchen or bakehouse existed in the outbuilding, or that it served as a workshop. The fact that a wheelwright resided at the property at the time of the 1841 census may have some significance, as the building would have been suitable for use as a wheelwright's workshop. Unfortunately, the loss of the floor and loft in this part of the building may have removed further evidence which could help explain the origins of the building.

6.3.4 The northern wall of the southern section of the building is the internal partition which divides it from the northern section. This stone wall rises to the roof and has few features. Two rectilinear niches or shelves are built into the western side of the wall at ground floor level, beneath a single wooded lintel (Plate 23). A single, narrow opening is also seen at loft level at the eastern side of the wall. Its purpose is unknown, but it appears to be too narrow and awkwardly positioned to be a pitching door.

6.3.5 The eastern lateral wall of the southern section of the building includes an original arched cart door towards its northern end, which is 2.4 metres wide (Plates 30 & 31). A second doorway has been created through the southern end of the wall in modern times, extending from

floor level to wallplate height (Plate 32) and measuring 2.5 metres in width. The reveals either side of this doorway are mostly finished with modern concrete blocks and the character of this section of the wall before the modern opening was created is not clear. A surviving portion of original stonework halfway up the reveal at the southern side of this opening suggests that a second doorway of some kind may have existed, which was widened in modern times. The reveal at the northern side of the door is entirely composed of concrete blockwork and evidence of the widening at this side is provided by the absence of the eastern end of the beam which supported the loft floor. The western end of the beam is still seen protruding from the western lateral wall.

6.3.6 Joist holes in the northern wall of the southern section indicate that there was a loft across the northern end of the section when it was constructed. Sawn off beams protruding from both lateral walls (Plates 21, 24 & 26), show that this loft must have extended the full length of the section. There are rough joist holes still visible in the southern chimney breast and the access ladder to the loft still survives in the southeast corner of the building.

6.4 The northern section of the building is smaller. It still retains part of its loft, which extended across the southern half of the section and was supported on a heavy oak beam. Some machine sawn joists remain in place, with some chipboard flooring also surviving, indicating that modern repairs had been made to the loft (Plates 34 to 38 & 41).

6.4.1 The southern wall of the northern section is the stone partition wall which separates it from the southern section (Plates 34 & 35). It includes the joist holes for the loft and the narrow opening at loft level which gave access to the now lost loft in the southern section but has no other features.

6.4.2 The western wall of the northern section has a single, square window at ground floor level positioned just south of centre. This window has a timber lintel, above which is a wooden pad, on which rests the western end of the heavy oak beam supporting the loft (Plates 36- to 38).

6.4.3 The northern side of this section is the north gable wall of the building. It has a small window at the centre of the wall, which appears to have been reduced or repaired at some point. A modern concrete feeding trough runs along the base of this wall.

6.4.4 The eastern wall has a pitching door in its upper northern end, indicating that the loft must have originally extended across the whole area of the section (Plate 42). Some concrete blockwork around the reveals of this window suggest the building was repaired at some point.

This wall also has the doorway leading into the northern section (Plate 43).

6.4.5 Sawn-off wooden beam stumps are visible at the northern end of both lateral walls, above the feeding trough, indicating that a now lost beam must have supported the loft floor right across to the northern wall.

6.5 A small, single storey lean-to was added to the northern gable wall of the building by the early 20th century. The lean-to had two rooms, both measuring 2 metres north-northwest to south-southeast. The eastern room is 3.2 metres wide, whilst the smaller, western room is 1.67 metres wide. The former is entered via a door through its eastern wall and the latter via a door in its northern side (Plates 7 to 9). The pitched roof of this side of the lean-to rose above the central window in the northern gable wall of the main building, indicating that the lean-to was added later.

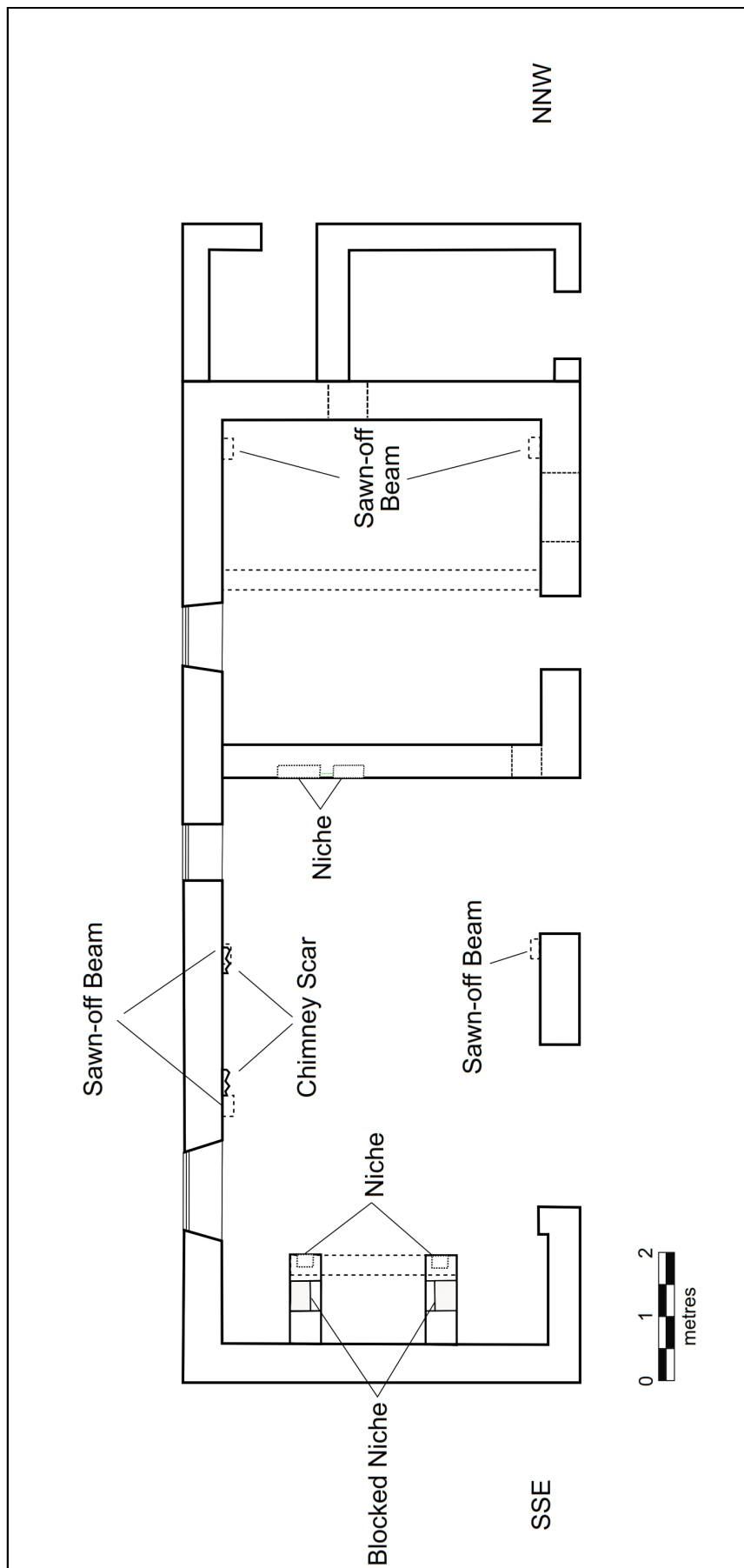


Figure 7: Ground Plan of Yew Tree Barn, Defynnog.

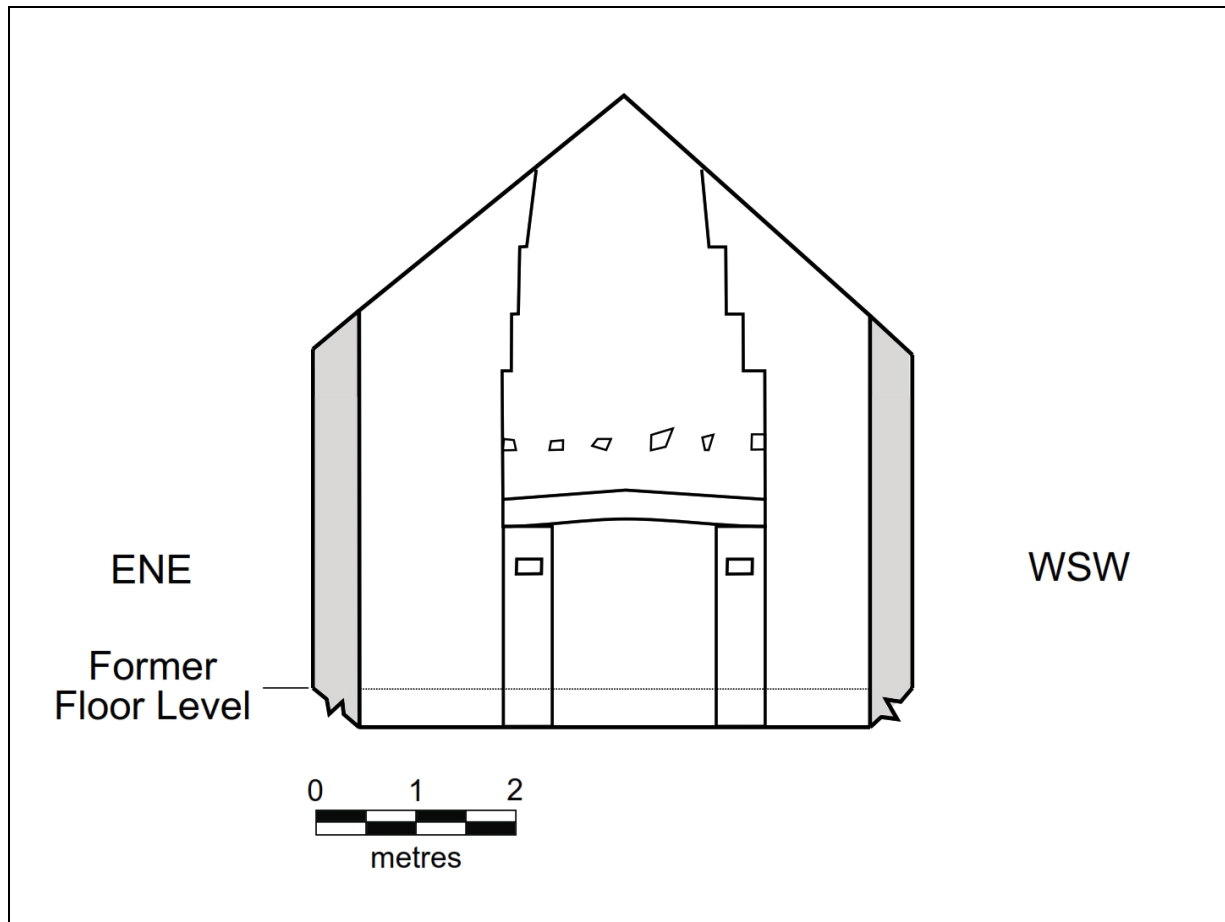


Figure 8: Elevation of inside of south gable wall, Yew Tree Barn, showing the chimney and fireplace.

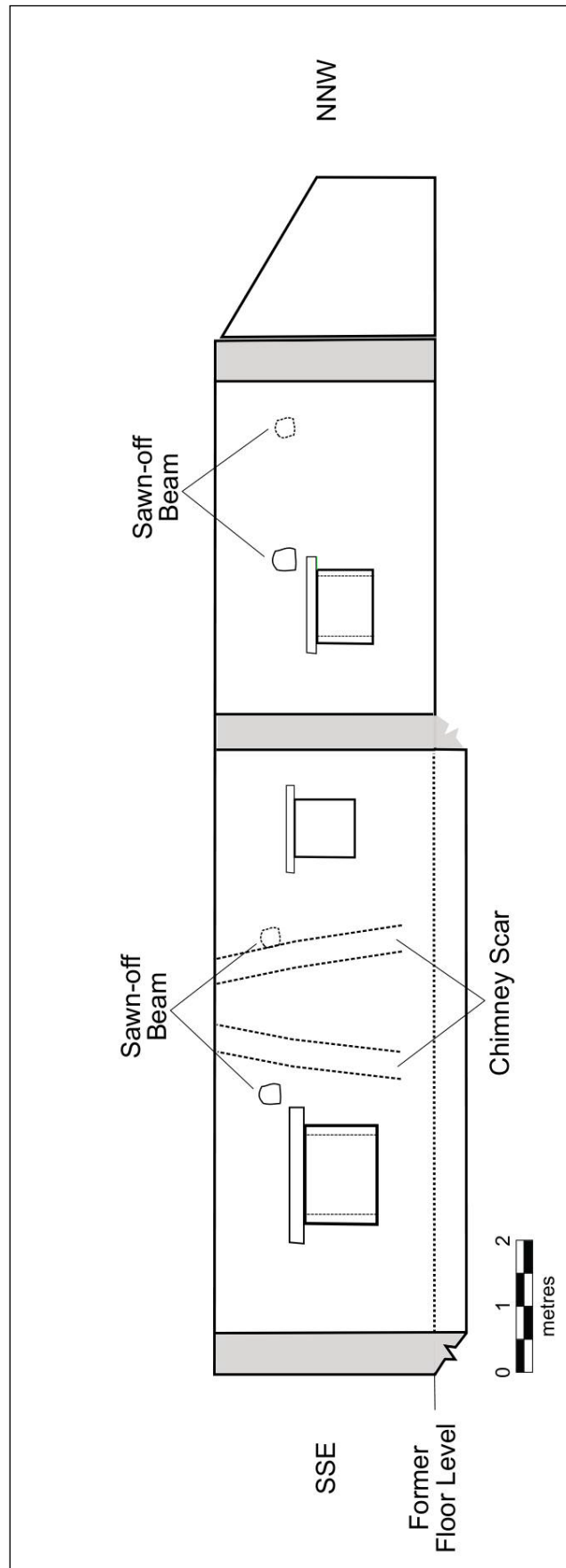


Figure 9: Elevation of inside of west lateral wall of
Yew Tree Barn, Defynnog.

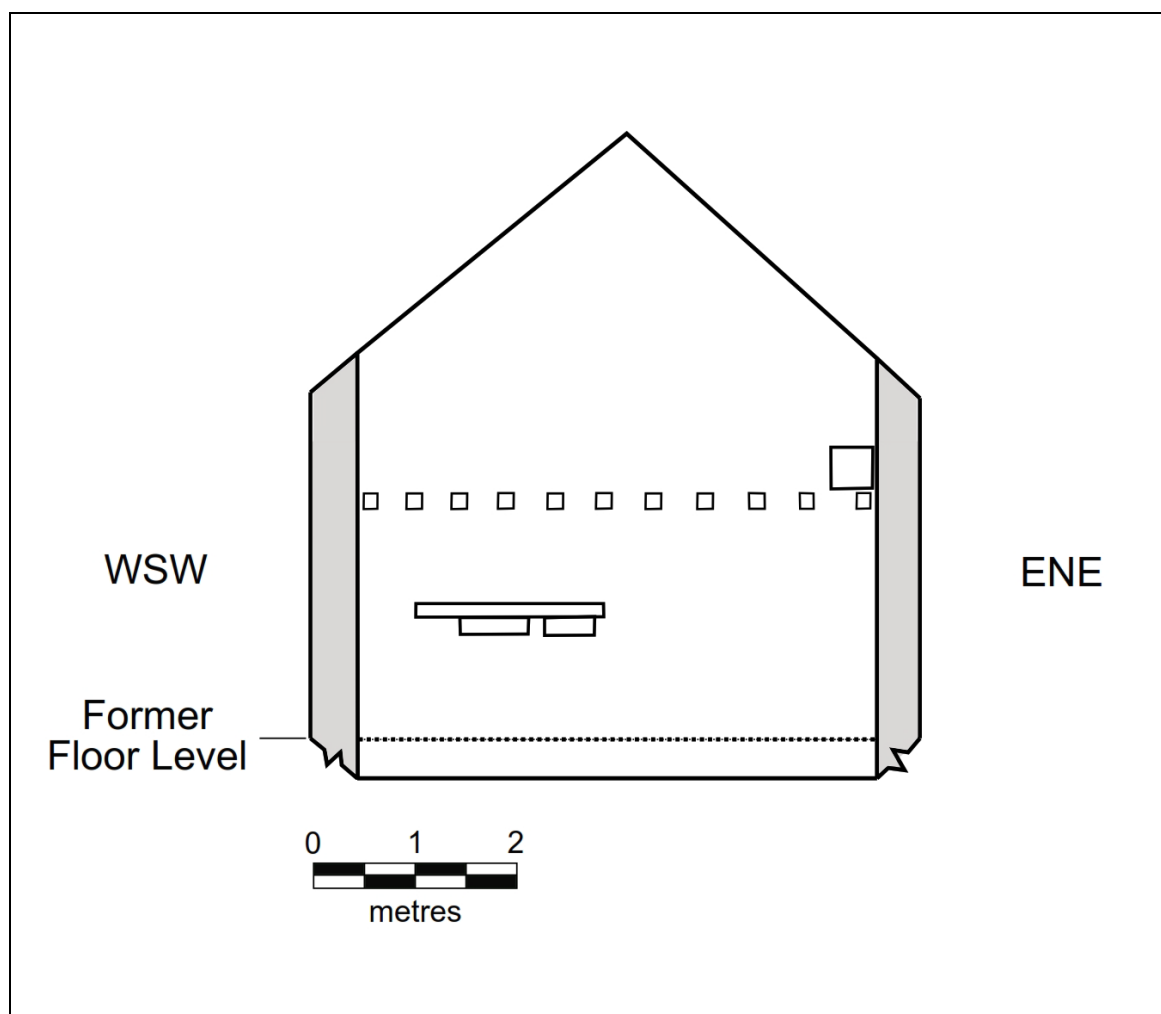


Figure 10: Elevation of inside of north wall inside the southern section of Yew Tree Barn, Defynnog.

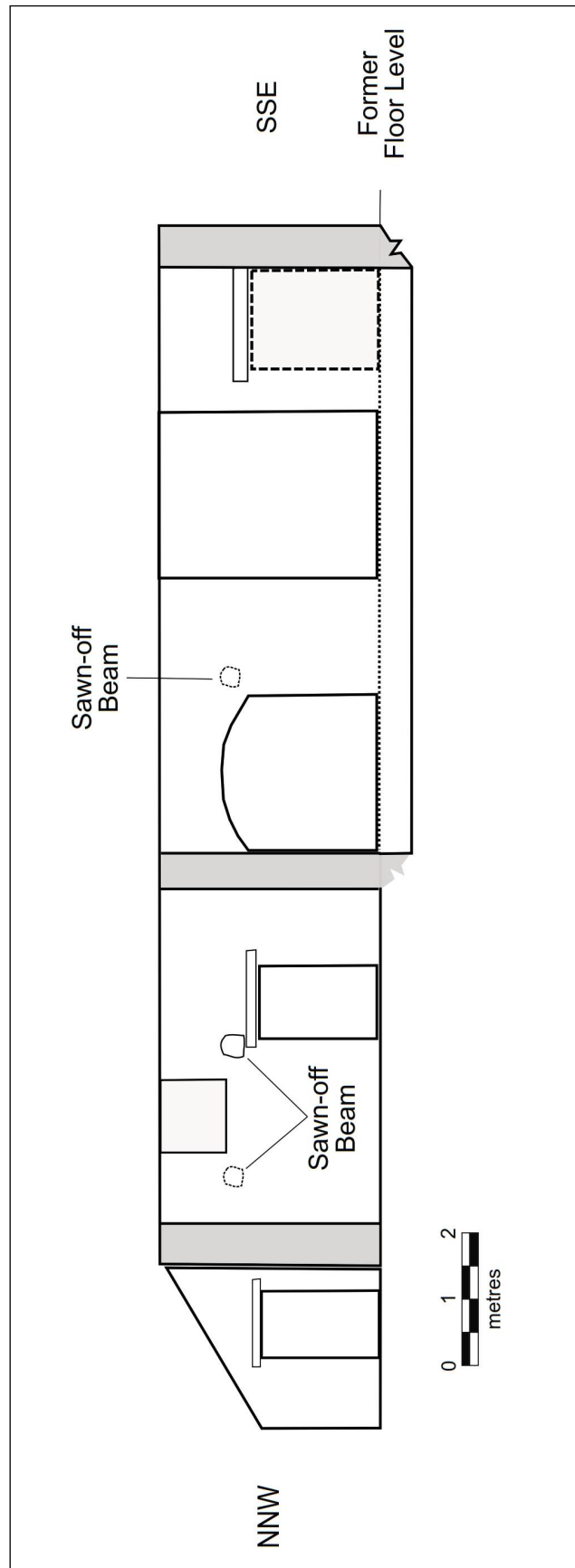


Figure 11: Elevation of inside of east lateral wall of Yew Tree Barn, Defynnog.

7. Photographs

7.1 Colour digital photographs were taken inside and outside the house using a 16M pixel camera. The photographs, location plans and descriptive table are included in Appendix A. The report contains reduced versions of the photographs to make the report pdf manageable but the full-size versions will be deposited with the archive.

8. Archive

8.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs will be in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

8.2 A further pdf copy of the report and photographic archive will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool.

9. Sources

9.1 Non-published

BBNPA, Undated, *Building Analysis and Recording: Level 2*

CPAT, 2021, Email dated 10 March 2021, *21_19619_FUL CPAT consultation response revised.pdf, General Requirements for L2 Historic Building Analysis and Recording in the Brecon Beacons National Park.pdf*

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

Trysor, 2022, *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Level 2 Building Recording of a Barn to the Rear of the Former Lion Inn, Defynnog, Powys, LD3 8SB, Planning Application 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA)*

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

9.2 Published

CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

CIfA, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

9.3 Web based materials

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 25/06/2022

Côf Cymru, <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records> , accessed 25/07/2022

9.4 Maps

Defynnog Parish Tithe Map, 1840

Defynnog Parish Tithe Apportionment, 1840

Ordnance Survey, 1813, Original Surveyors Drawings, Llandovery sheet 191(2)

Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1:10560 scale Denbighshire XXVI.SE sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1904, 1:2500 scale Brecknockshire XXVI.16 sheet

APPENDIX A:

PHOTOGRAPHS

Site Code: YTB2022	Site Name: Yew Tree Barn to the Rear of the former Lion Inn		NGR: SJ1194230165
Photo Number	Description	Direction Looking	Date
YTB2022_001	A view of Yew Tree Barn	West	17/06/2022
YTB2022_002	A view of the southern end of the eastern-facing façade of the building. The large opening seen left of centre shows evidence of having been enlarged in modern times as concrete blockwork is seen either side of the opening.	South	17/06/2022
YTB2022_003	A view of the southern end of the east-facing façade of the building showing the two entrances. The arch to the right is original the larger opening to the left appears to have been enlarged in modern times.	West-southwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_004	A view of the façade of Yew Tree Barn. The door to the right enters the northern room inside the building.	West	17/06/2022
YTB2022_005	A view of the northern end of the building, showing the eastern side of an lean-to built against the gable wall of the building at the northern end.	Northwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_006	A view of the central and northern part of the building, showing the arched entrance into the southern room of the building and the door into the northern room.	Northwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_007	A view of the north-facing gable wall of the building and the adjoining lean-to.		17/06/2022
YTB2022_008	A view of the western room within the now roofless lean-to against the north-facing gable wall of the building.	South-southwest.	17/06/2022
YTB2022_009	A view through the door into the eastern room inside the now roofless lean-to against the north-facing gable end of the building.	West-northwest.	17/06/2022
YTB2022_010	A view of the south-facing gable wall of the building.	Looking northeast.	17/06/2022

Site Code: YTB2022	Site Name: Yew Tree Barn to the Rear of the former Lion Inn		NGR: SJ1194230165
Photo Number	Description	Direction Looking	Date
YTB2022_011	A view of the building from the adjacent parish churchyard.	Looking north-northwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_012	A view of the southern fireplace against the southern gable wall of the building.	Looking south-southeast.	17/06/2022
YTB2022_013	A view inside the southern fireplace showing a now blocked-up niche inside the fireplace, left of centre.	East	17/06/2022
YTB2022_014	A view inside the southern fireplace showing a now blocked-up niche inside the fireplace, left of centre. Note the recycled beam used for the beam above the hearth. Looking southwest.	Southwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_015	A view up the chimney from within the southern fireplace.	South-southeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_016	A view of a simple ladder which formerly led to the now removed loft inside the southeastern corner of the building. Looking southeast.	Southeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_017	A view of the southern fireplace inside the building, showing an open niche, left of centre, on the outside of the chimney breast.	Southwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_018	A closer view of the southern fireplace	South-southeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_019	A view of the oak beam above the southern fireplace. The timber has clearly been reused from another building or an earlier iteration of the building	Southeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_020	A view into the alcove at the southwest corner of the building.	South-southeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_021	A view of the internal wall which divides the two parts of the inside the building. Note the line of joist holes across the wall which is evidence there was formerly a loft inside the building. Sawn off beams can be seen either side of the building.	North-northwest	17/06/2022

Site Code: YTB2022	Site Name: Yew Tree Barn to the Rear of the former Lion Inn		NGR: SJ1194230165
Photo Number	Description	Direction Looking	Date
YTB2022_022	A view of the internal wall which divides the parts of the inside the building, showing a simple A-frame oak roof truss which is wooden pegged and rests on wooden pads at wallplate level at either side.	North-northwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_023	A view of niches built into the internal wall inside the southern part of the building, beneath a wooden lintel.	North-northwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_024	A view of the western lateral wall inside the southern end of the building, showing two splayed windows. At the centre is the scar of a former chimney which originally located against this wall. Note the floor has been removed in the past.	Southwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_025	A view of the southern window through the western lateral wall. Note the wooden lintel and the sawn-off beam to the right.	West-southwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_026	A view of the chimney scar against the western lateral wall. Note that the scar starts c. 1.10 metre above the current surface	South	17/06/2022
YTB2022_027	A view of the northern part of the chimney scar against the western lateral wall. Note the supporting timber for the wall pad on which the truss rests	Northwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_028	A view of the northern window through the western lateral wall.	West	17/06/2022
YTB2022_029	A view of the northwestern corner inside the southern section of the building, showing that the internal wall has been built against and over the lateral wall to the left.	Northwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_030	A view looking outwards through the large entrance doorways in the east-facing façade at the southern end of the building. Note the modern blockwork along the edge of the opening to the right.	Northeast	17/06/2022

Site Code: YTB2022	Site Name: Yew Tree Barn to the Rear of the former Lion Inn		NGR: SJ1194230165
Photo Number	Description	Direction Looking	Date
YTB2022_031	A view looking outwards through the arched entrance doorway in the east-facing façade at the southern end of the building.	East-northeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_032	A view looking outwards through the large entrance doorway in the east-facing façade at the southern end of the building. Modern blockwork either side of the opening suggests there was an earlier entrance here, which has possibly been widened and heightened.	Southeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_033	A view of the roof inside the southern part of the building, showing a modern A-frame truss.	South-southeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_034	A view of the lower part of the internal wall dividing the two sections of the building, viewed from inside the northern section.	South-southeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_035	A view of the upper part of the internal wall dividing the two sections of the building, viewed from inside the northern section.	South-southeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_036	A view inside the northern section of the building, showing a heavy oak beam which supported a loft across the southern side of the room. The window through the western lateral wall of the building is also seen.	Southwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_037	A view inside the northern section of the building, showing the window through the western lateral wall. The beam and a joist of the loft can be seen at the top of the image. Note the 20th century concrete floor with a sunken walkway though its centre.	West-southwest	17/06/2022

Site Code: YTB2022	Site Name: Yew Tree Barn to the Rear of the former Lion Inn		NGR: SJ1194230165
Photo Number	Description	Direction Looking	Date
YTB2022_038	A view of the western lateral wall at the northern end of the building showing the heavy beam supporting the loft floor resting on the wooden lintel of the window. Note a sawn-off beam to the right, evidence of a beam which formerly supported the loft floor.	Southwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_039	A view inside the northern gable wall of the building. Note the concrete feeding trough at the base of the wall. The central window appears to have been repaired or modified, or may in fact be a more modern insert.	Northwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_040	A view of the inside of the northern gable wall.	North-northwest	17/06/2022
YTB2022_041	A view of the inside of the northern section of the building.	West	17/06/2022
YTB2022_042	A view of the timbers on which the wooden floorboards rest, revealed where the floor has been taken up.	East-northeast	17/06/2022
YTB2022_043	A view towards the eastern lateral wall at the northern end of the building, showing the doorway.	East	17/06/2022
YTB2022_044	A view towards the eastern lateral wall at the northern end of the building, showing the wall above the doorway.	East-northeast.	17/06/2022



Figure 13: Location of photographs around the exterior of the building

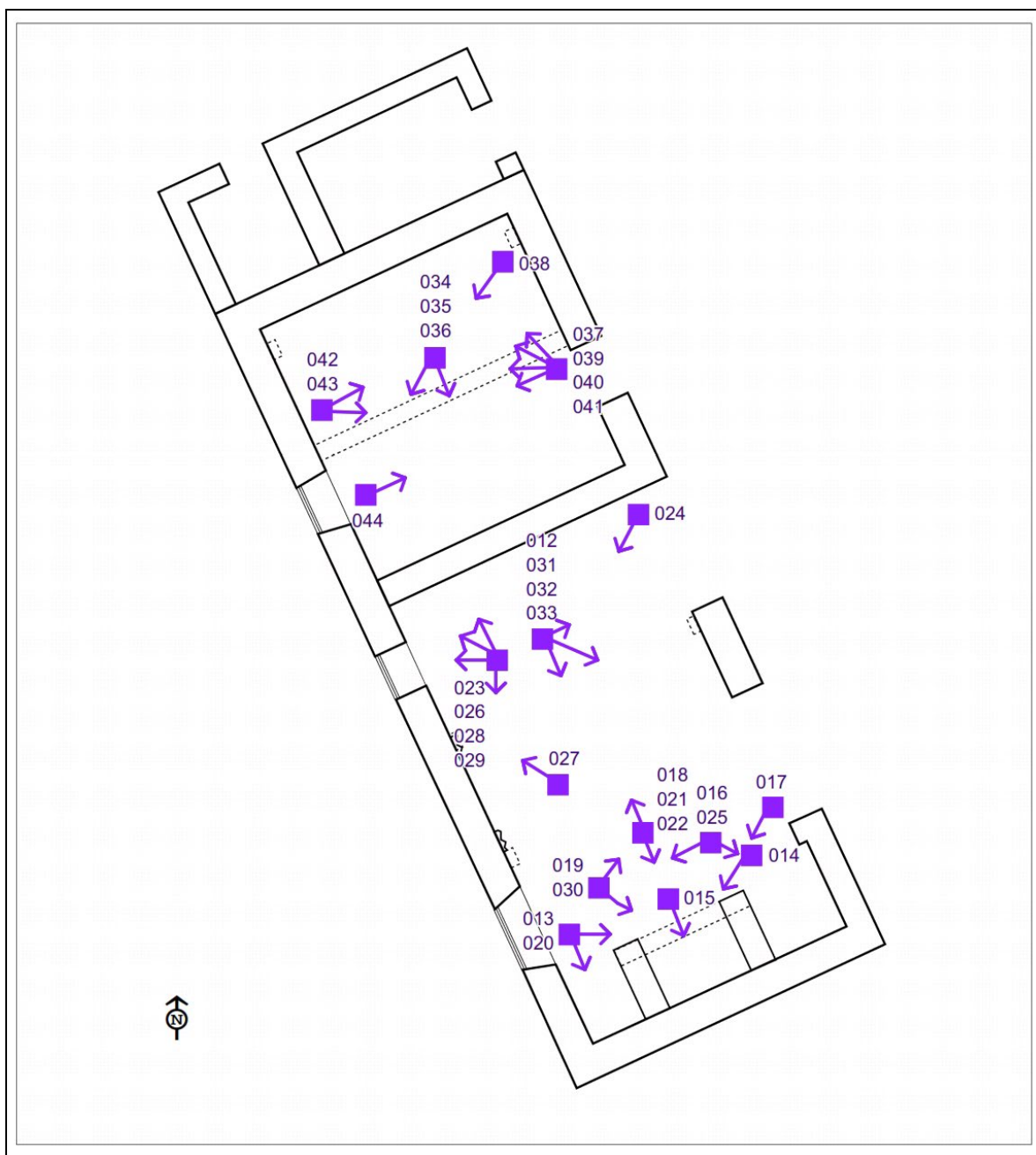


Figure 14: Location of photographs inside the building



Plate 1: YTB2022_001. A view of the Yew Tree Barn. Looking west.



Plate 2: YTB2022_002. A view of the southern end of the eastern-facing façade of the building. The large opening seen left of centre shows evidence of having been enlarged in modern times as concrete blockwork is seen either side of the opening. Looking south.



Plate 3: YTB2022_003. A view of the southern end of the east-facing façade of the building showing the two entrances. The arch to the right is original the larger opening to the left appears to have been enlarged in modern times. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 4: YTB2022_004. A view of the façade of Yew Tree Barn. The door to the right enters the northern room inside the building. Looking west.



Plate 5: YTB2022_005. A view of the northern end of the building, showing the eastern side of a lean-to built against the gable wall of the building at the northern end. Looking northwest.



Plate 6: YTB2022_006. A view of the central and northern part of the building, showing the arched entrance into the southern room of the building and the door into the northern room. Looking northwest.



Plate 7: YTB2022_007. A view of the north-facing gable wall of the building and the adjoining lean-to. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 8: YTB2022_008. A view of the western room within the now roofless lean-to against the north-facing gable wall of the building. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 9: YTB2022_009. A view through the door into the eastern room inside the now roofless lean-to against the north-facing gable end of the building. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 10: YTB2022_010. A view of the south-facing gable wall of the building. Looking northeast.



Plate 11: YTB2022_011. A view of the building from the adjacent parish churchyard. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 12: YTB2022_012. A view of the fireplace against the southern gable wall of the building. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 13: YTB2022_013. A view inside the southern fireplace showing a now blocked-up niche inside the fireplace, left of centre. Looking east.



Plate 14: YTB2022_014. A view inside the southern fireplace showing a now blocked-up niche inside the fireplace, left of centre. Note the recycled timber used for the beam above the hearth. Looking southwest.



Plate 15: YTB2022_015. A view up the chimney from within the southern fireplace. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 16: YTB2022_016. A view of a simple ladder which formerly led to the now removed loft inside the southeastern corner of the building. Looking southeast.



Plate 17: YTB2022_017. A view of the fireplace inside the building, showing an open niche, left of centre, on the outside of the chimney breast. Looking southwest.



Plate 18: YTB2022_0018. A closer view of the fireplace. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 19: YTB2022_019. A view of the oak beam above the fireplace. The timber has clearly been reused from another building or an earlier iteration of the building. Looking southeast.



Plate 20: YTB2022_020. A view into the alcove at the southwest corner of the barn. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 21: YTB2022_021. A view of the internal wall which divides the two parts of the building. Note the line of joist holes across the wall which is evidence there was formerly a loft inside the building. Sawn-off beams can be seen either side of the building. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 22: YTB2022_022. A view of the internal wall which divides the parts of the inside the building, showing a simple A-frame oak roof truss which is wooden pegged and rests on wooden pads at wallplate level at either side. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 23: YTB2022_023. A view of niches built into the internal wall inside the southern part of the building, beneath a wooden lintel. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 24: YTB2022_024. A view of the western lateral wall inside the southern end of the building, showing two splayed windows. At the centre is the scar of a former chimney which originally located against this wall. Note the floor has been removed in the past. Looking southwest.



Plate 25: YTB2022_025. A view of the southern window through the western lateral wall. Note the wooden lintel and the sawn-off beam to the right. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 26: YTB2022_026. A view of the chimney scar against the western lateral wall. Looking south. Note that the scar starts c. 1.10 metre above the current surface. Looking south.



Plate 27: YTB2022_027. A view of the northern part of the chimney scar against the western lateral wall. Looking northwest. Note the supporting timber for the wall pad on which the truss rests



Plate 28: YTB2022_028. A view of the northern window through the western lateral wall. Looking west.



Plate 29: YTB2022_029. A view of the northwestern corner inside the southern section of the building, showing that the internal wall has been built against and over the lateral wall to the left. Looking northwest.



Plate 30: YTB2022_030. A view looking outwards through the large entrance doorways in the east-facing façade at the southern end of the building. Note the modern blockwork along the edge of the opening to the right. Looking northeast.



Plate 31: YTB2022_031. A view looking outwards through the arched entrance doorway in the east-facing façade at the southern end of the building. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 32: YTB2022_032. A view looking outwards through the large entrance doorway in the east-facing façade at the southern end of the building. Modern blockwork either side of the opening suggests there was an earlier entrance here, which has possibly been widened and heightened. Looking east.



Plate 33: YTB2022_033. A view of the roof inside the southern part of the building, showing a modern A-frame truss. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 34: YTB2022_034. A view of the lower part of the internal wall dividing the two sections of the building, viewed from inside the northern section. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 35: YTB2022_035. A view of the upper part of the internal wall dividing the two sections of the building, viewed from inside the northern section. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 36: YTB2022_036. A view inside the northern section of the building, showing a heavy oak beam which supported a loft across the southern side of the room. The window through the western lateral wall is also seen. Looking southwest.



Plate 37: YTB2022_037. A view inside the northern section of the building, showing the window through the western lateral wall. The beam and a joist of the loft can be seen at the top of the image. Note the 20th century concrete floor with a sunken walkway through its centre. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 38: YTB2022_038. A view of the western lateral wall at the northern end of the building showing the heavy beam supporting the loft floor resting on the wooden lintel of the window. Note a sawn-off beam to the right, evidence of a beam which formerly supported the loft floor. Looking southwest.



Plate 39: YTB2022_039. A view inside the northern gable wall of the building. Note the concrete feeding trough at the base of the wall. The central window appears to have been repaired or modified, or may in fact be a more modern insert. Looking northwest.



Plate 40: YTB2022_040. A view of the inside of the northern gable wall. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 41: YTB2022_041. A view of the inside of the northern section of the building. Looking west.



Plate 42: YTB2022_042. A view of the timbers on which the wooden floorboards rest, revealed where the floor has been taken up. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 43: YTB2022_043. A view towards the eastern lateral wall at the northern end of the building, showing the doorway. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 44: YTB2022_044. A view towards the eastern lateral wall at the northern end of the building, showing the wall above the doorway. Looking east-northeast.

APPENDIX B:
MORTAR REPORT
By
Martin Locock

This document is intended to comply with CIfA Specialist Reporting Toolkit guidance 2022

For main report

Quantification of overall site assemblage by category	4 samples
Description of recovery strategy	Representative mortars from key parts of structure
Description of selection strategy	All recovered samples were analysed
Location of final archive (digital and physical) with repository accession number	
Interpretation of the overall material assemblage	A group of 18 th -19 th century lime mortars, probably of similar date.

Material type list

Mortar

Title of report (Material Type and project)	Site name- Mortar
Report type:	Description / Appraisal / Full analysis
Author	Martin Locock BA PCTHE MA MCIfA FHEA
Date of data collection	August 2022
Date of report completion	August 2022

Introduction

Summary of assemblage and significance

Four samples were recovered from the standing masonry of Yew Tree Barn, Defynnog, Powys, from the west, south and north walls and the crosswall. The samples were analysed and shown to be lime mortars with 40-68% lime, on 18th-19th century character. The mortars were similar in make-up and suggest that the structures were constructed in a single phase using local aggregate. There was no indication of the deliberate addition of pozzolanic material to improve workability and setting.

The mortars correspond to the expected character for this area and period and are of no broader significance.

Overall size of assemblage (weight/count)

Four samples were recovered.

Summary of dates

The samples were all lime mortars of post-1700 and pre-1918 character. Documentary evidence suggests that the building was constructed in the early or mid 19th century, and these mortars would fit that date. All four of the samples were similar and suggest that those parts of the structure were built as a single phase.

Aims of the report

The analysis of the mortar samples was intended to clarify the relative and absolute chronology of the structures, the type of mortar mixes used, evidence for the use of coal, charcoal, brick dust, soot and slag as pozzolanic inclusions, and sources of aggregate material.

Recovery strategy

The field team recovered samples from the interior core of the walls avoiding areas of weathering and possible contamination.

Sampling strategy

The sample locations were chosen to elucidate the chronology of construction of the main structure.

Context information

Samples were recovered from the south wall (302), west wall (chimney scar) (301), cross wall (304) and north wall of the main unit (304). The walls are stone built.

Range of dates

The mortar mixes are characteristic of lime mortars after 1750 and before the widespread use of cement mortars in the 20th century. They appear to be of similar date, probably 19th century.

Report preparation (paradata)

The report was prepared shortly after processing of the samples.

Methodology

Methods of identification and quantification

All recovered samples were examined visually and described by colour and presence of inclusions. Hardness was tested by resistance to manual pressure.

Hardness	Description
Very hard	Impossible to break with manual pressure
Hard	Breaks with manual pressure
Soft	Breaks under light manual pressure
Very soft	Crumbles without additional pressure

A single aliquot (subsample) from each sample was dried and crushed and analysed by the acid digestion method (dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid) as recommended by Cadw (2004, 2); the residue was filtered and dried by gentle heating, and weighed. Overall composition of the mortar was calculated from the aggregate and soluble (Calcium Chloride) components.



The aggregate residue was sieved into particle size groups in line with ISO14608-1:2002 (categories 8000 μ + (8mm+), 4000-8000 μ (4-8mm), 2000-4000 μ (2-4mm), 500-2000 μ (0.50-2mm), 250-500 μ (0.25-0.50mm), and <250 μ (less than 0.25mm).

Dates were assigned based on the established chronology (Locock 2010; Morton et al., n.d), summarised as:

Medieval	Earth mortars with clay or lime binders; lime-rich mortar used for pointing only
17 th century	Earth mortar stabilised with 10% hydrated lime
18 th century onwards	Lime mortars (60%+)
1750 onwards	Lime mortars with coal and charcoal aggregate; lumps of lime visible
1850	Lime mortars with use of soot and ash as aggregate/binder; cement mortars introduced
1920	Cement mortars used as standard

Reference data

The results were compared to a corpus of 100 mortar samples from England and Wales previously analysed.

Scientific analysis

No scientific analysis was undertaken.

Archive products of recording

Initial notes were discarded following transcription. The Excel spreadsheet with catalogue used to create the figures is retained. The residues from the aliquots are retained with the parent sample as part of the reference data.

Quantification

Quantification of material by count

Total samples: 4

Analysed aliquots: 4

Characterisation

Material classified: mortar

Basic classification: lime mortars

Detailed classification

Lime mortars with moderate to high lime content (40.2%-67.9%) and mixed aggregate (probably local subsoil), with no indication of pozzolanic material.

Results

Description of condition and completeness

The mortars appeared to be fairly well preserved.

Description of taphonomic evidence

None

Description of use

The mortars appear to have been used for the initial construction of the walls and have remained in place since.

Description of manufacture

The mortars appear to be have mixed with an approximate 1 : 1 ration of lime : aggregate, using aggregate from nearby. It is assumed that the lime was purchased, and the mortar mixed on site.

Results of scientific analysis

None.

Significance, potential and recommendations

Statement of significance and potential

The assemblage had the potential to clarify the phasing and dating of the surviving structure. The similarity of the samples suggests that they are of similar date. The conclusions do not have wider significance.

Contribution to project research aims

The assemblage has suggested that the main structure is likely to be of a single phase rather than reflecting partial rebuilding and alteration.

New material-led research aims

None.

Recommendations for further recording and analysis

None

Recommendations for illustration

None

Contextualisation

Assemblage in relation to context

The assemblage was retrieved from the standing building at Yew Tree Barn.

Assemblage in relation to sequence, character of site, function and site formation processes

The mortars were taken from the walls of the main building to determine if there was any indication of rebuilding or alteration.

Interpretation

Discussion of the assemblage

The mortars are similar in character, comprising lime mortars using mixed aggregate in an approximate 1 : 1 ratio. The absence of pozzolanic additives might suggest that the mortar was mixed by non-specialists, since the inclusion of coal, charcoal, or soot had become widespread by the late 18th century. The similarity of the aggregate used in 301 and 302 (west and south walls) suggest that these were built at the same time.

Discussion of excavated context

Cartographic evidence suggest that the building may have been extended and altered several times in the 1800s but the main walls appear to be of a single phase of construction.

Discussion in relation to phasing

The mortars are broadly similar in character and suggest that all the elements sampled were part of a single phase of construction.

Characterisation and phasing

The material corresponds to expectations of a standing structure of assumed 19th century date.

Standardised data tables

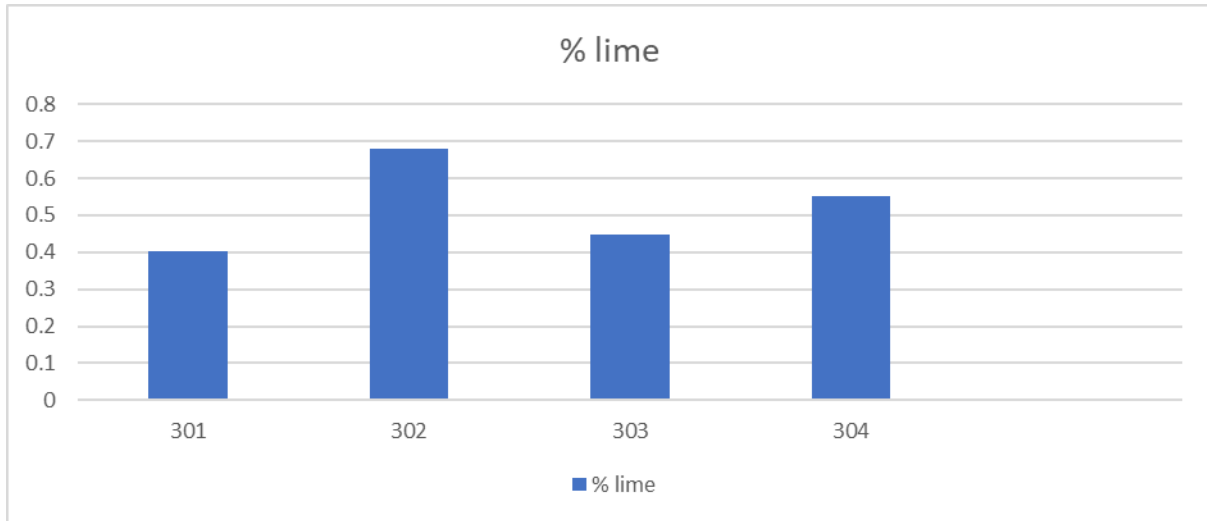
Table 1: character and lime content

Sample	Context	Description	Munsell colour	Aliquot Gross wt g	Residue wt g	Lime weight g	% lime	Residue notes
301	West wall, chimney scar	Hard pale red brown lime mortar with rare large rounded stones	2.5YR 6/2	6.89	4.12	2.77	40.2%	Red brown sandy silt
302	South Chimney Breast	Moderately hard very pale red lime mortar (very light)	2.5YR 6/2	13.68	4.39	9.29	67.9%	Red brown sandy silt
303	Crosswall	Hard pale red brown lime mortar with lime lumps	2.5YR 7/3	13.14	7.24	5.9	44.9%	Red brown sandy silt
304	North wall of main building	Hard red brown lime mortar	2.5YR 6/3	14.01	6.26	7.75	55.3%	Red brown sandy silt

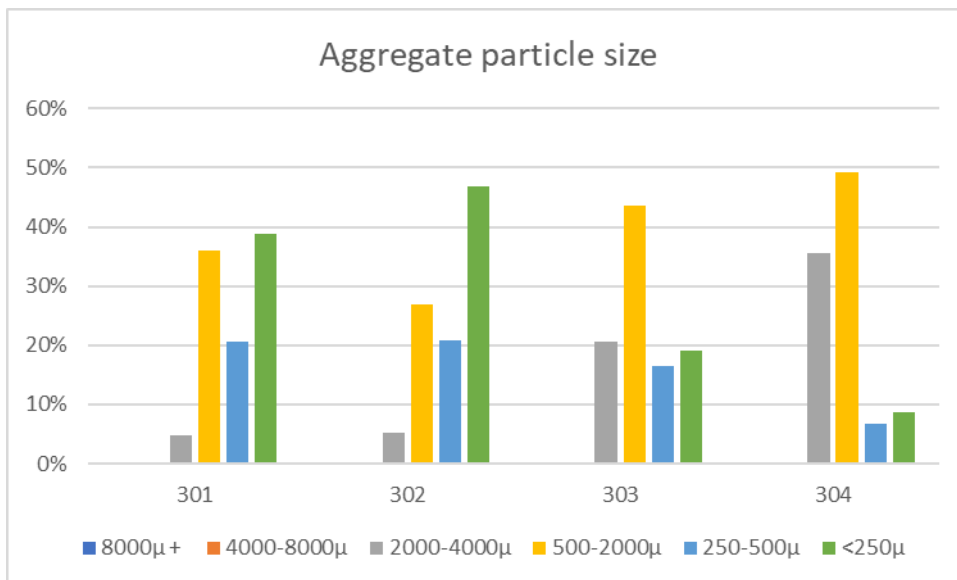
Table 2: aggregate particle size profile

Sample	8000 μ +	4000-8000 μ	2000-4000 μ	500-2000 μ	250-500 μ	<250 μ
301	0%	0%	5%	36%	21%	39%
302	0%	0%	5%	27%	21%	47%
303	0%	0%	21%	44%	17%	19%
304	0%	0%	35%	49%	7%	9%

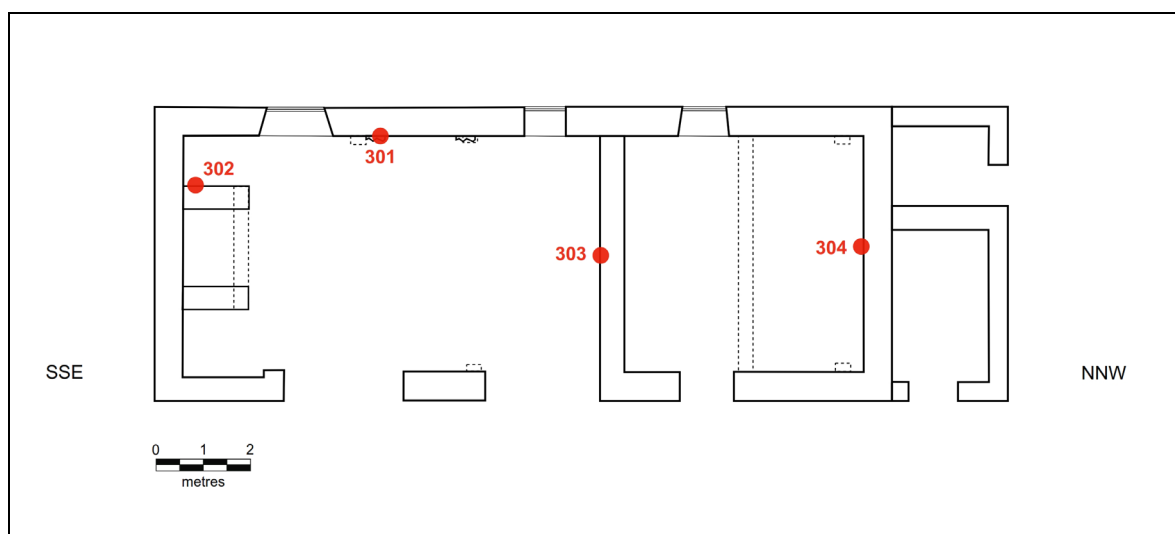
Illustrations



Percentage of lime



Aggregate particle size



Location of the mortar samples

References

Cadw	2004	<i>The use of lime mortar in historic structures</i> (Technical Conservation Note 2) (Cadw, Cardiff).
CIfA	2002	<i>Toolkit for Specialist Reporting.</i> https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit
Locock, M	2010	Bricks and mortar: post-medieval buildings archaeology in Wales. <i>The Archaeologist</i> 75 : 37.
Morton, T., Copsey, N. and Little, R.	n.d.	Earth Mortars https://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/earth-mortars/earth-mortars.htm

APPENDIX C:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING OF A BARN TO THE REAR OF THE
FORMER LION INN, DEFYNNOG, POWYS, LD3 8SB
Planning Application 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA)**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING OF A BARN TO THE REAR OF THE
FORMER LION INN, DEFYNNOG, POWYS, LD3 8SB
Planning Application 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA)**

1. Introduction

1.1 Claire Cawley has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a Level 2 Building Recording of a barn to the rear of the former Lion Inn (latterly known as the Old Yew Tree), Defynnog, Powys, LD3 8SB. A proposed development will see the conversion of the barn into holiday accommodation, planning application, 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA).

1.2 The former barn is at SN9251828002 and to the north of St Cynog's church in Defynnog, Powys and to the rear of the former Lion Inn.



Figure 1: Location of the barn at LD3 8SB at SN9251828002

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a programme of building recording.

3. The development

3.1 An approved development will include the conversion of the former barn into accommodation, planning application 21/19619/FUL (BBNPA).

4. Planning application

4.1 Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust planning archaeologist commented on the application on behalf of the BBNPA and suggested that the following condition:

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 building survey, has been secured and implemented. The developer must ensure that a professionally qualified archaeological contractor is employed. To secure the programme of building recording and analysis the following must be undertaken:

a) Prior to the commencement of development a written scheme of investigation (WSI) must be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their 'Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'.

b) The recording and analysis shall be carried out in accordance with the approved WSI. Following the building recording and analysis and in accordance with a time frame set out in the approved WSI, a copy of the building recording and analysis report which meets the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures, shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for written approval. Following approval, the report will be submitted by the applicant to the local Welsh Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).

Reasons: To comply with Section 6 of Planning Policy Wales (2021), Technical Advice Note 24 and Policies 1 & SP3 of the adopted Local Development Plan for the BBNPA: To allow an adequate descriptive record of the building to be made, before it is altered, to ensure that the buildings origins, use and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 The former barn to the rear of the former Lion Inn is not recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (CPAT). It is not listed or scheduled. It is not recorded in the National Monuments Record of Wales.

5.2 The Planning Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust stated that

.... The barn proposed for conversion is not currently recorded within the regional Historic Environment Record, but reference to historic mapping and photographs included with the application indicates that the building is potentially of at least local architectural and historical significance and contributes to the traditional stone vernacular in this area. The building appears on the 1840 tithe map, although it is likely to predate this. ...

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021

5.3 An L-shaped building is shown on the parish tithe map of 1840 in a similar location to the current rectangular structure. It was part of parcel 1128a, a house, garden and yard in the occupation of John Meredith. John Meredith on the 1841 census was a 50-year-old publican with his wife Magdalene, and their family Elizabeth (25), Margaret (20), Jane (18) and Benjamin (13). Also living with them was a William Morgan (14) male servant, John Isaac (20) a wheelwright and a William Lewis (18) a labourer.

5.4 The Red Lion Inn is shown on the 1886 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map with a rectangular structure in a similar location to the barn to its rear. It is also shown on the 1904 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England, 2016), Trysor's Building Recording Manual and *Building Analysis and Recording: Level 2* from Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, (BBNPA, Undated) were used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. Historic England defines a Level 2 survey as;

"....This is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.."

6.2 A written, and photographic survey of the house will be made to record the interior and exteriors of the building, and a visual assessment of the barn made to identify any key features.

7. Methodology

7.1 The building recording will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2020a) and according to the description of a Level 2 survey in Historic England's guidance (para 5.5, page 27), *Building Analysis and Recording: Level 2* from Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, (BBNPA, Undated) and Trysor's Building Recording Manual.

7.2 Colour digital photographs will be taken using a 16M or greater pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used. Plans and elevations from the client will be annotated, and a revised plan drawn.

8. Health & Safety

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account any current Covid 19 regulations and guidance.

9. Reporting

9.1 A report on the building recording will be prepared according to the requirements of Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2020, p.19-20) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record. The report will include a Statement of Significance for the property as far as can be ascertained from the level of work undertaken.

10. Public Benefit and Outreach

10.1 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible. This will be in line with recent guidance from The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT, 2018).

10.2 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

10.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment. This will only be undertaken if Covid19 regulations and guidance can be adhered to.

11. Archive

11.1 The archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020b) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). Selection strategy and data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

12. Resources to be used

12.1 Two members of staff will undertake the building recording. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

13. Qualification of personnel

13.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists,
www.archaeologists.net

13.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments, building recording and watching briefs.

13.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments building recording and watching briefs.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

14.1 Trysor has Public Liability, Employers Liability, and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

15.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2022/841. The site code will be YTB2022 and it will be recorded as an Event in the regional HER under PRN 167122.

16. Monitoring

16.1 Monitoring on site is not appropriate due to the type of project.

17. Sources

17.1 Non-published

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021, Email dated 10 March 2021, *Planning Application: 21/19619/FUL: Archaeological Level 2 Building Record*

BBNPA, Undated, *Building Analysis and Recording: Level 2*

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

17.2 Published

CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

CIfA, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

17.3 Web based materials

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 03/07/2022

Côf Cymru, <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records> , accessed 03/07/2022

17.4 Maps

Devynnog Parish Tithe Map, 1840

Ordnance Survey, 1886, 1:10560 scale Brecknockshire XXVI.SE

Ordnance Survey, 1904, 1:2500 scale Brecknockshire XXVI.16

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
July 2022

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Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. Amongst other things he was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTION STRATEGY

Barn, former Lion Inn (The Old Yew Tree)

Site Code YTB2022

04/07/2022 v.1

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Organisation	Trysor

Stakeholders

Collecting Institution(s)		Date Contacted
<i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a Building Recording	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	

Resources

Resources required

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

No unusual resources required.

Context

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

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

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

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment in order to inform decisions by the planning authority.
- The methodology to be used and its context are given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>

In the later post-medieval theme farm buildings are identified as something to be studied in respect of

.... The agricultural sector remained important in Wales in the period between 1750 and 1899 and saw many fundamental changes in this period, including enclosure, the development of courtyard farms and even of mechanised farming in some places. Improved transport links altered much of the character of Welsh agriculture in this period. Study of the many new farm-yards and agricultural buildings of this period should be a high priority....

<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/review2017/industrialreview2017.pdf>

Although called a barn this may be more of an ancillary structure for the Lion Inn than a barn for agricultural purposes.

Artefacts are not expected during a building recording. If necessary a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

As there are no other parameters for this project defining what artefacts are collected, retained and disposed of, artefact retention and disposal will be guided by the 2019 document from the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, *Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines for Wales*

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

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.

Appendix B of this WSI

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.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

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.

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

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).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

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) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Documents

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

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (e.g. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
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Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

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

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

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

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

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (e.g. ‘3.1’) for each.

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

Field notes– scanned and presented as a pdf

Uncollected Material

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

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

De-Selected Material			
Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.			
Kept within Trysor archive folders			
Amendments			
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

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APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Barn, former Lion Inn (The Old Yew Tree)

Site Code YTB2022

04/07/2022 v.1

Data Management Plan

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts See main part of WSI
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? See main part of WSI and Appendix 1 Digital data : Catalogues photographs, Report as pdf.
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? Report includes photo catalogue, photos will have appropriate metadata
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? Through Online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? Have you contacted the data repository? Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the HER in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

Through archiving – no restrictions other than acknowledgement
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for data management? Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – CPAT 167122
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
4th July 2022
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
<p>NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i></p> <p>RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i>, Version 1</p> <p>WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i></p>

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
<p>Site notes including context sheets on paper</p> <p>Photographs</p> <p>Report</p> <p>GIS data</p>
How will the data be collected or created?
<p>Site notes on paper on site</p> <p>Photographs on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files</p> <p>Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo, database elements in Microsoft Access</p>

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
The report will accompany any data. Relevant metadata will be created

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. Trysor will write a bilingual description for each historic asset from a project perspective.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
Report, catalogued photographs
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW, copy to HER
Have you contacted the data repository?
No – not necessary
Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
Deposit with RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
Trysor partners