

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ORCHARD CROFT, LLANDRINIO, POWYS 21/1536/FUL (POWYS)



Report by: Trysor

For: Housing Solutions, Powys County Council

February 2022



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ORCHARD CROFT, LLANDRINIO, POWYS 21/1536/FUL (POWYS)

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2022/819

For: Housing Solutions, Powys County Council

February 2022

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Cover photograph: The open trench before cleaning, looking southwest

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2022/819

DYDDIAD 28^{ain} Chwefror 2022

DATE 28th February 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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Event Record PRN – CPAT HER

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| PRN | 167107 |
| Name | Archaeological Evaluation Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, 21/1536/FUL (POWYS) |
| Type | EVALUATION |
| NGR | SJ2821417676 |
| Easting | 328214 |
| Northing | 317676 |
| Summary (English) | In January 2022, Trysor undertook an evaluation on land to the north of Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys). A single trench across a geophysical anomaly produced no significant archaeological features or artefacts. The anomaly was found to be caused by geological features. © Trysor 2022 |
| Crynodeb (Cymraeg) | Yn Ionawr 2022, carwyd allan gwerthusiad gan Trysor ar dir i'r gogledd i Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys (cais cynllunio 21/1536/FUL (Powys). Agorwyd yn ffos ar draws nodwedd a ddarganfuwyd gan arolwg geoffisegol. Profwyd fod y nodwedd yn adlewyrchu newidiadau yn naeareg drifft y safle. © Trysor 2022 |
| Description | In January 2022, Trysor undertook an evaluation on land to the north of Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys). A single trench across a geophysical anomaly produced no significant archaeological features or artefacts. The anomaly was found to be caused by geological features. © Trysor 2022 |
| Sources | Trysor, 2022, Archaeological Evaluation Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, 21/1536/FUL (POWYS) |
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1. Summary

1.1 In January 2020, Trysor undertook an evaluation in advance of determination of an planning application for a residential development on land to the north of Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys. planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys).

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts were recorded.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 1, 2 and 4 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Housing Solutions, part of Powys County Council, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake further archaeological evaluation after a geophysical survey by I Brooks of Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd identified a possible archaeological anomaly (Brooks, I, 2021). Full planning permission for a proposed development on land at Trawscoed and Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys) is being sought.

3.2 Trysor produced a written scheme of investigation, see Appendix B, following CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA, 2020a, b & c) as well as guidance provided by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT, undated). It was approved by the planning archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust who advise the local planning authority on archaeological matters.

4. The proposed development

4.1 The development site is found within two fields in the village of Llandrinio, Powys, one, Orchard Croft, centred on SJ2821717663, to the north of the B4393 road and the other, Trawscoed, centred on SJ2809217473 to the south of the road. Both fields are of post-medieval date and appear to have been ploughed in the past but have been used as pastureland in modern times. This report relates to Orchard Croft only, the northern part of the development.

4.2 The relevant land parcels are situated on level, well-drained ground at approximately 65 metres above sea level. Both fields have been modified in modern times to accommodate residential housing developments on adjacent land and therefore have lost a considerable proportion of their original extent. The southeast corner of the Orchard Croft site includes soakaways from an earlier, adjacent development.

4.3 The proposed development site at Orchard Croft is underlain by sedimentary rocks of Triassic age. These include sandstones which were

laid down approximately 247 to 252 million years ago in a hot desert environment. The proposed development site overlies glaciofluvial sheet deposits, which include sands and gravels of Quaternary age. These would have been laid down by meltwater as the last Ice Age gave way to a warmer climate almost 12,000 years ago.



Figure 1: Location of the proposed development.

5. Methodology

5.1 On 25 January 2022, a single trench was excavated across an anomaly identified during geophysical by Ian Brooks in October 2021. This was carried out as agreed in the WSI without the need for alteration, see Figure 2.

5.2 The site code used was LLO2022. The following number sequences were used to record individual contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

| Number Sequence | Used For | Numbers Used |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 001 to 099 | Context numbers | 001 to 003 |
| 100 to 199 | Photograph numbers | 101 to 111 |

Table 1: Number sequences used

5.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b).

5.4 The trench was excavated by machine using a 1.8 metre wide flat grading bucket. The turf was removed and then the trench excavated down in 0.10 metre spits.

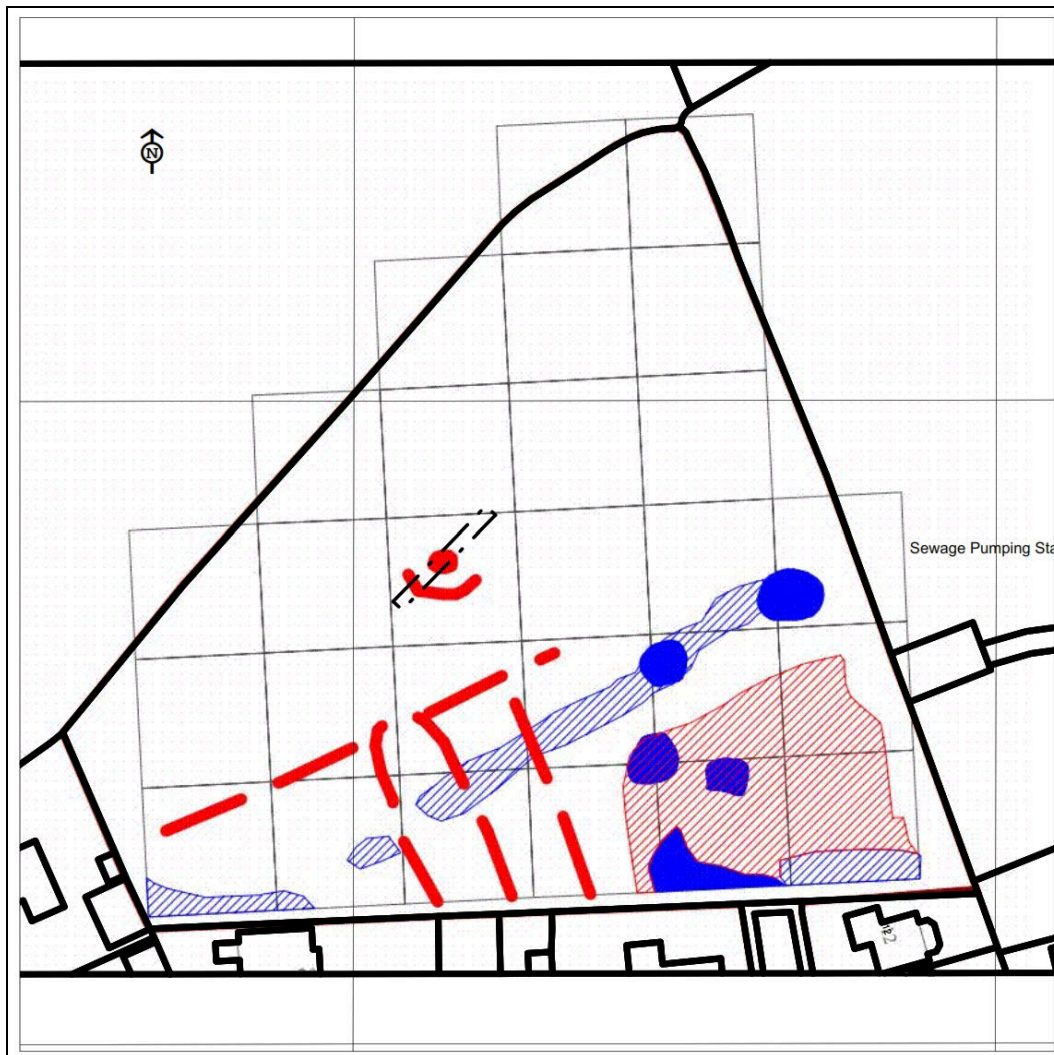


Figure 2: Location of the single trench across the circular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Grid squares as the 20 metre grid used for the geophysical survey.
Mapping contents © Crown copyright and database rights 2022
Ordnance Survey 100035207

6. Stratigraphy

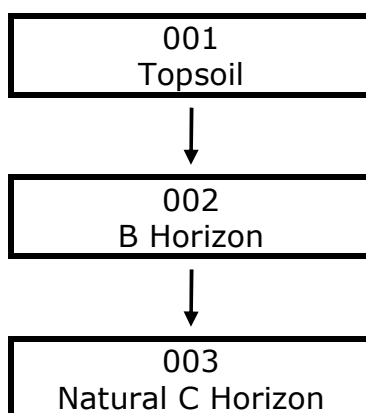
6.1 The stratigraphy in the trench was recorded.

6.2 Context Catalogue

| Context Number | Depth | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 001 | C 0.10 metres | 2.5YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clay loam with a very low gravel content and few stones | Topsoil |
| 002 | | 2.5YR4/3 olive brown clay loam with a very low gravel content and few stones | B Horizon |
| 003 | | Sandy subsoil and pea gravel at the southwest end, and clay sand at the northeast end | Natural C Horizon |

6.3 No significant archaeological features were noted. The average depth of the topsoil, (001), was 0.10 metres, and it lay directly over a B horizon, (002) of up to 0.50 metres. Below (002) was the C Horizon, (003) a hard sand with pea gravel at the southwest end of the trench and a clay to the northwest. No artefacts were recovered that dated to before the 20th century.

6.4 Parallel deep ploughlines, approx 0.75 metres apart, were noted in the northeastern part of the trench, see Figure 3 and Plates 4 & 5. A natural feature with iron panning at the junction of two underling geologies appears to be the explanation for the geophysical anomaly, see Figure 3 and Plates 6 & 11.



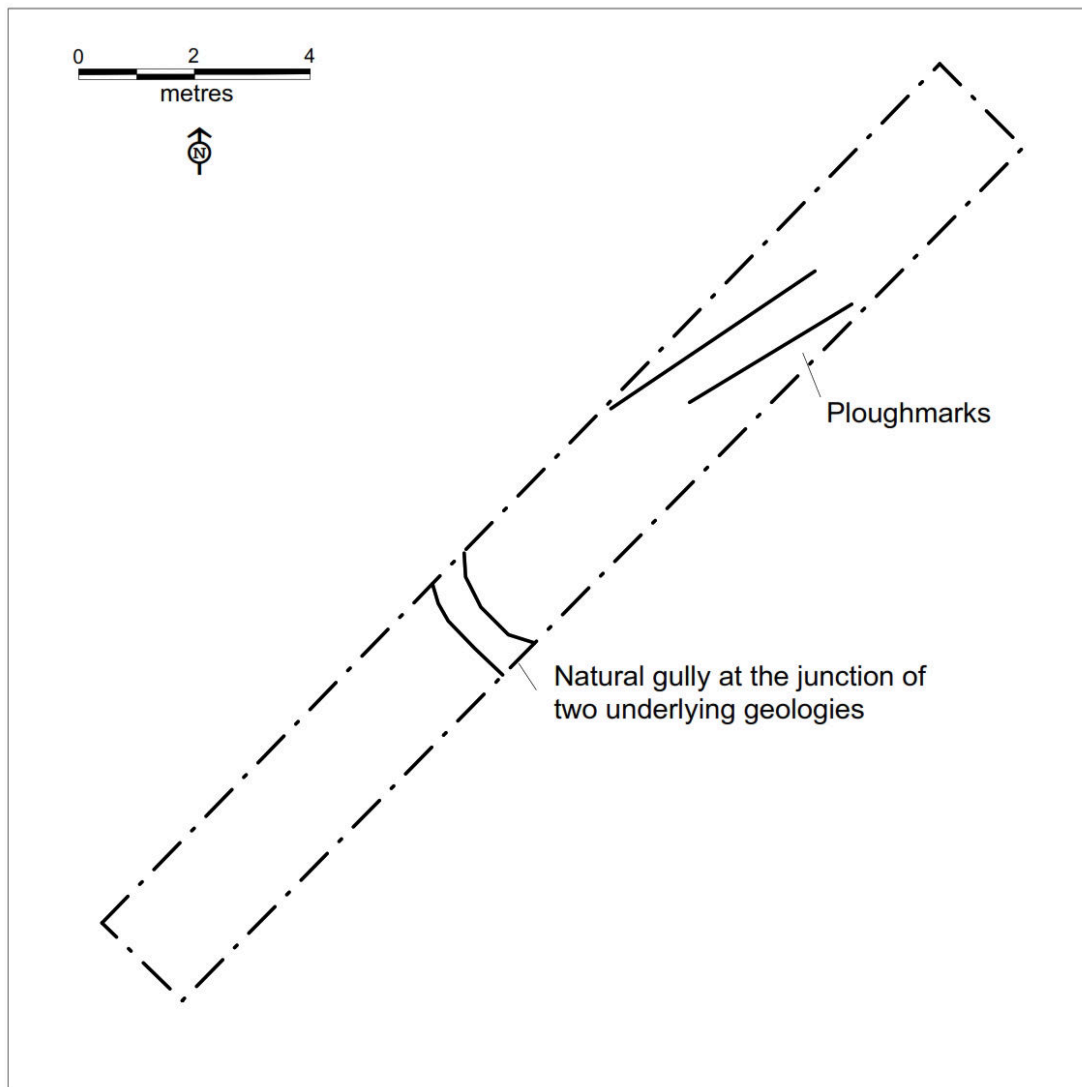


Figure 3: The ploughlines in the northeast of the trench and the natural gully/iron panning at the junction of underlying strata, thought to be responsible for the geophysical anomaly.

7. Photographs

7.1 Colour digital photographs were taken using a 16M pixel camera. Details and copies of the photographs are included in Appendix A.

8. Conclusion

8.1 No archaeological contexts or significant artefacts were observed during removal of the ploughsoil down to subsoil.

9. Archive

9.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record in Aberystwyth. The photographs are in TIFF format.

9.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

10. Sources

Brooks, I, 2021, Llandrinio, Powys: Geophysical Survey, EAS Client Report 2021/10

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation*, available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

CPAT, Undated, *General Requirements for Archaeological Field Evaluations in the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Area*

Trysor, 2021, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation for Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys 21/1536/FUL (Powys)*

APPENDIX A: PHOTOGRAPHS

| Photo Number | Description | Date Taken | Direction |
|---------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|
| LL02022_101 | A general view across the proposed development site towards the evaluation trench. | 25/01/2022 | North-northwest |
| LL02022_102 | A general view across the proposed development site towards the evaluation trench. | 25/01/2022 | South |
| LL02022_103 | A view of the evaluation trench as it is opened. | 25/01/2022 | Southwest |
| LL02022_104 | A view into the evaluation trench, showing evidence of modern ploughmarks in the exposed surface of the subsoil. | 25/01/2022 | South |
| LL02022_105 | A view into the evaluation trench, showing evidence of modern ploughmarks in the exposed surface of the subsoil. | 25/01/2022 | Southwest |
| LL02022_106 | A view into the evaluation trench, showing a natural feature caused by a change in the underlying geology. This feature is likely to be the anomaly picked up by the geophysical survey. | 25/01/2022 | Southwest |
| LL02022_107 | A view of the section at the northeastern end of the evaluation trench. | 25/01/2022 | Southeast |
| LL02022_108 | A view of the section to the northeast of centre in the evaluation trench. | 25/01/2022 | Southeast |
| LL02022_109 | A view of the section to the southwest of centre in the evaluation trench. | 25/01/2022 | Southeast |
| LL02022_110 | A view of the section at the southwestern end of the evaluation trench. | 25/01/2022 | Southeast |
| LL02022_111 | A view of the "gully" within the evaluation trench which was explored and found to be a natural feature. | 25/01/2022 | Southwest |

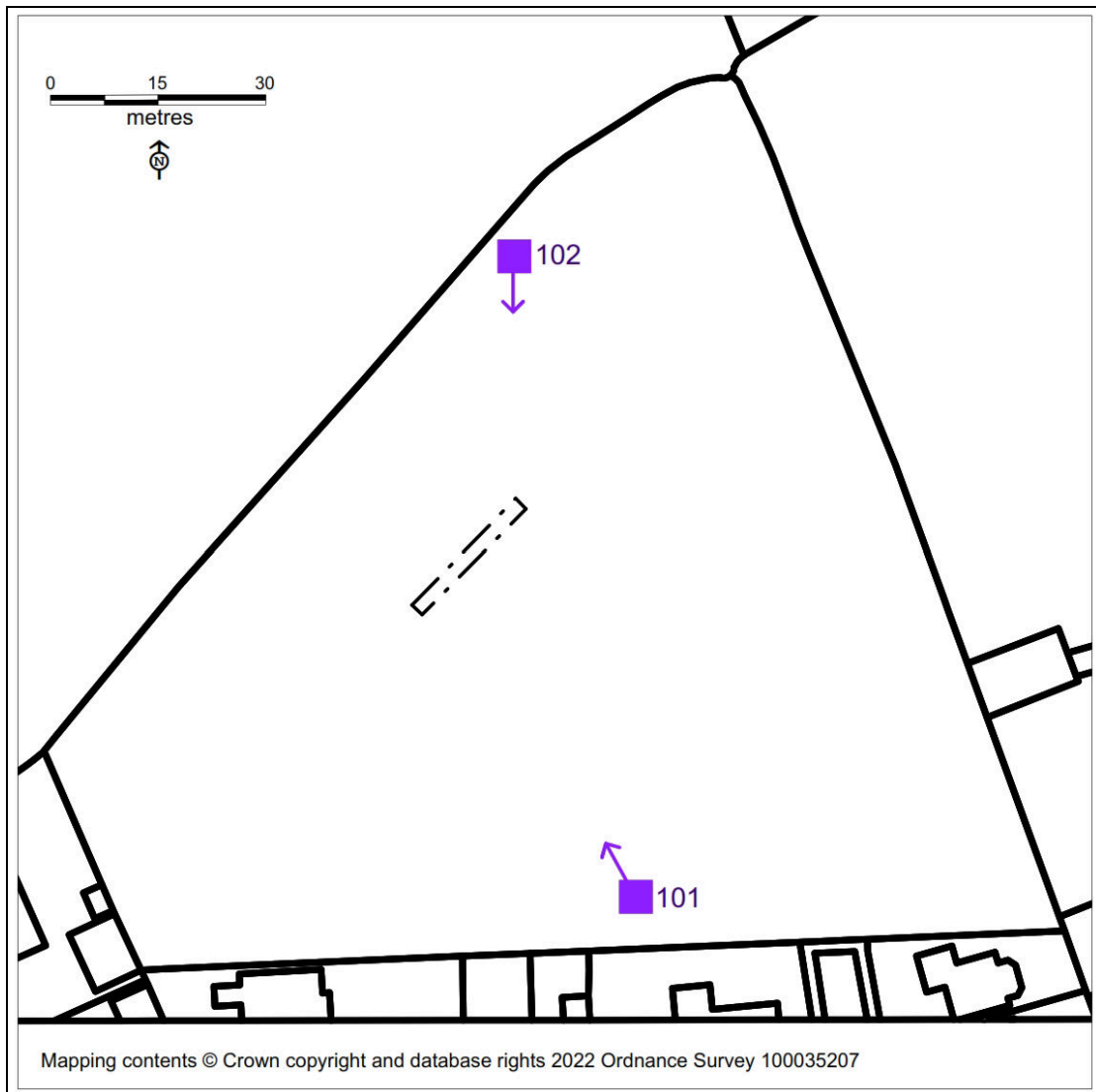


Figure 4: Location of photographs LLO2022_101 & LLO2022_102

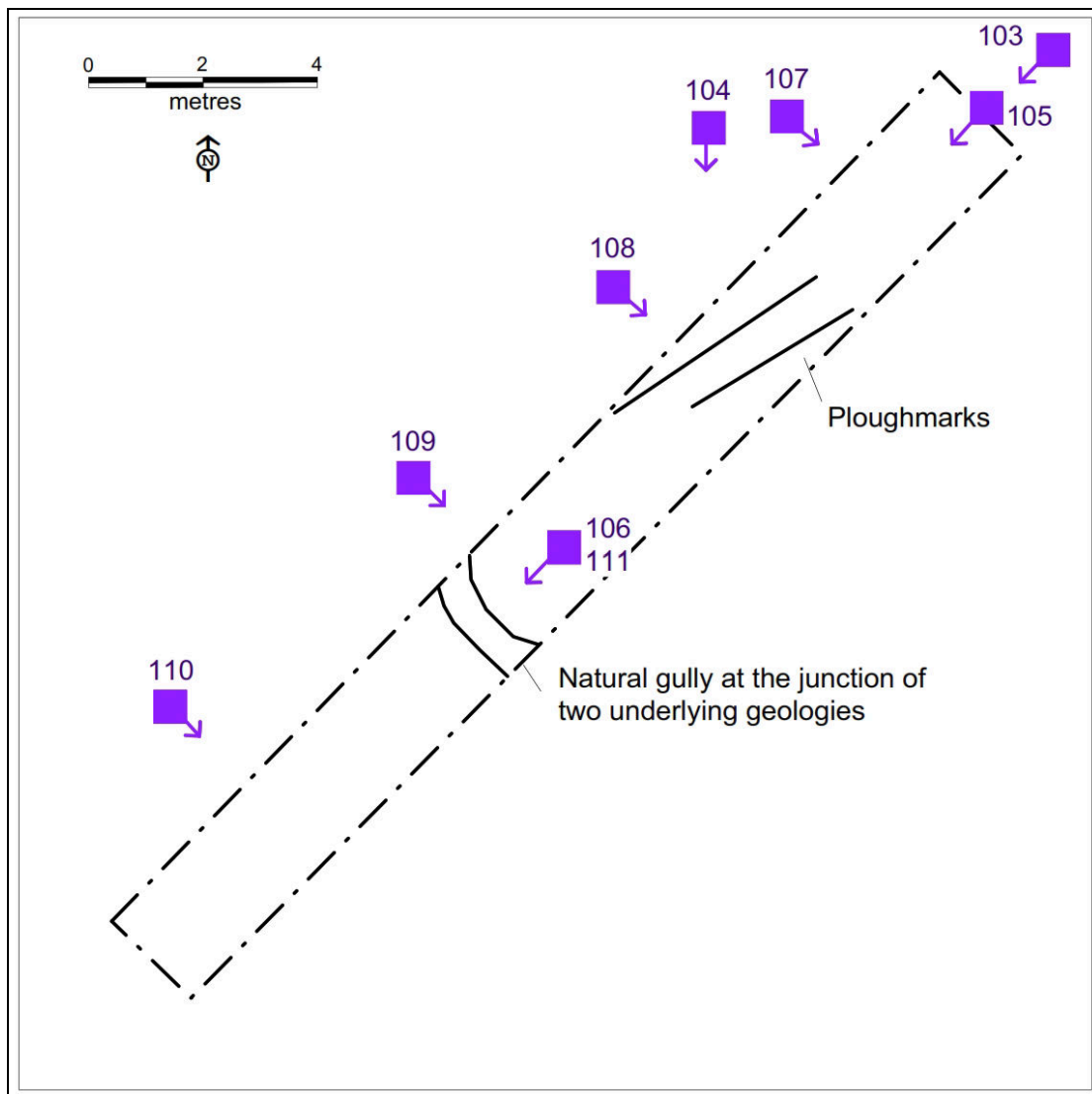


Figure 5: Location of photographs LLO2022_103 to LLO2022_111



Plate 1: LLO2022_101. A general view across the proposed development site towards the evaluation trench. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 2: LLO2022_102. A general view across the proposed development site towards the evaluation trench. Looking south.



Plate 3: LLO2022_104. A view of the evaluation trench as it is opened. Looking southwest.



Plate 4: LLO2022_104. A view into the evaluation trench, showing evidence of modern ploughmarks in the exposed surface of the subsoil. Looking south.



Plate 5: LLO2022_105. A view into the evaluation trench after cleaning, showing evidence of modern ploughmarks in the exposed surface of the subsoil. Looking southwest.



Plate 6: LLO2022_106. A view into the evaluation trench after cleaning, showing a natural feature caused by a change in the underlying drift geology. The clay subsoil in the foreground gives way to a band of iron panning within a natural gully, which divides the clay from a different underlying geology, with pea-gravel over a degraded sandstone which has produced a sandy subsoil beyond the infilled gully. This feature is likely to be the anomaly picked up by the geophysical survey. Looking southwest.



Plate 7: LLO2022_107. A view of the section at the northeastern end of the evaluation trench. Looking southeast.



Plate 8: LLO2022_108. A view of the section to the northeast of centre in the evaluation trench. Looking southeast



Plate 9: LLO2022_109. A view of the section to the southwest of centre in the evaluation trench. Looking southeast.



Plate 10: LLO2022_110. A view of the section at the southwestern end of the evaluation trench. Looking southeast.



Plate 11: LLO2022_111. A view of the "gully" within the evaluation trench was which was explored and found to be a natural feature. Looking southwest.

APPENDIX B:

**WRITTEN SCHEME
OF INVESTIGATION**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR ORCHARD CROFT, LLANDRIO,
POWYS 21/1536/FUL (POWYS)**

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Housing Solutions, part of Powys County Council, have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake further archaeological evaluation, for full planning permission for a proposed development on land at Trawscoed and Orchard Croft, Llandrinio, Powys, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys).
- 1.2 Geophysical survey undertaken in 2021 by Ian Brooks of Engineering Archaeological Services returned little potential archaeological activity. However, in the Orchard Croft plot there was a circular anomaly, M, which may be of archaeological interest. The Development Control Archaeologist at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has requested that further evaluation is undertaken of this feature before determination.

2. The proposed development

- 2.1 The overall proposal is for 48 dwellings including landscaping, sustainable drainage, car parking and all associated works on two parcels of land. Both parcels of land lie within Llandrinio and are connected via the adopted highway of Orchard Croft and the B4393.
- 24 affordable dwellings at land adjacent to Trawscoed to the south of the B4393 centred on SJ2809217473
 - 24 open-market dwellings on land to the north of Orchard Croft to the north of B4393 centred on SJ2821717663.

3. Location of Development

- 3.1 The development site is found within two fields in the village of Llandrinio, Powys, one, Orchard Croft, centred on SJ2821717663, to the north of the B4393 road and the other, Trawscoed, centred on SJ2809217473 to the south of the road. Both fields are of post-medieval date and appear to have been ploughed in the past but have been used as pastureland in modern times. This WSI relates to Orchard Croft only, the northern part of the development.
- 3.2 The relevant land parcels are situated on level, well-drained ground at approximately 65 metres above sea level. Both fields have been modified in modern times to accommodate residential housing developments on adjacent land and therefore have lost a considerable proportion of their original extent. The southeast corner of the Orchard Croft site includes soakaways from an earlier, adjacent development.
- 3.3 The proposed development site at Orchard Croft is underlain by sedimentary rocks of Triassic age. These include sandstones which were laid down approximately 247 to 252 million years ago in a hot desert environment.
- 3.4 The proposed development site overlies glaciofluvial sheet deposits, which include sands and gravels of Quaternary age. These would have been laid down by meltwater as the last Ice Age gave way to a warmer climate almost 12,000 years ago.

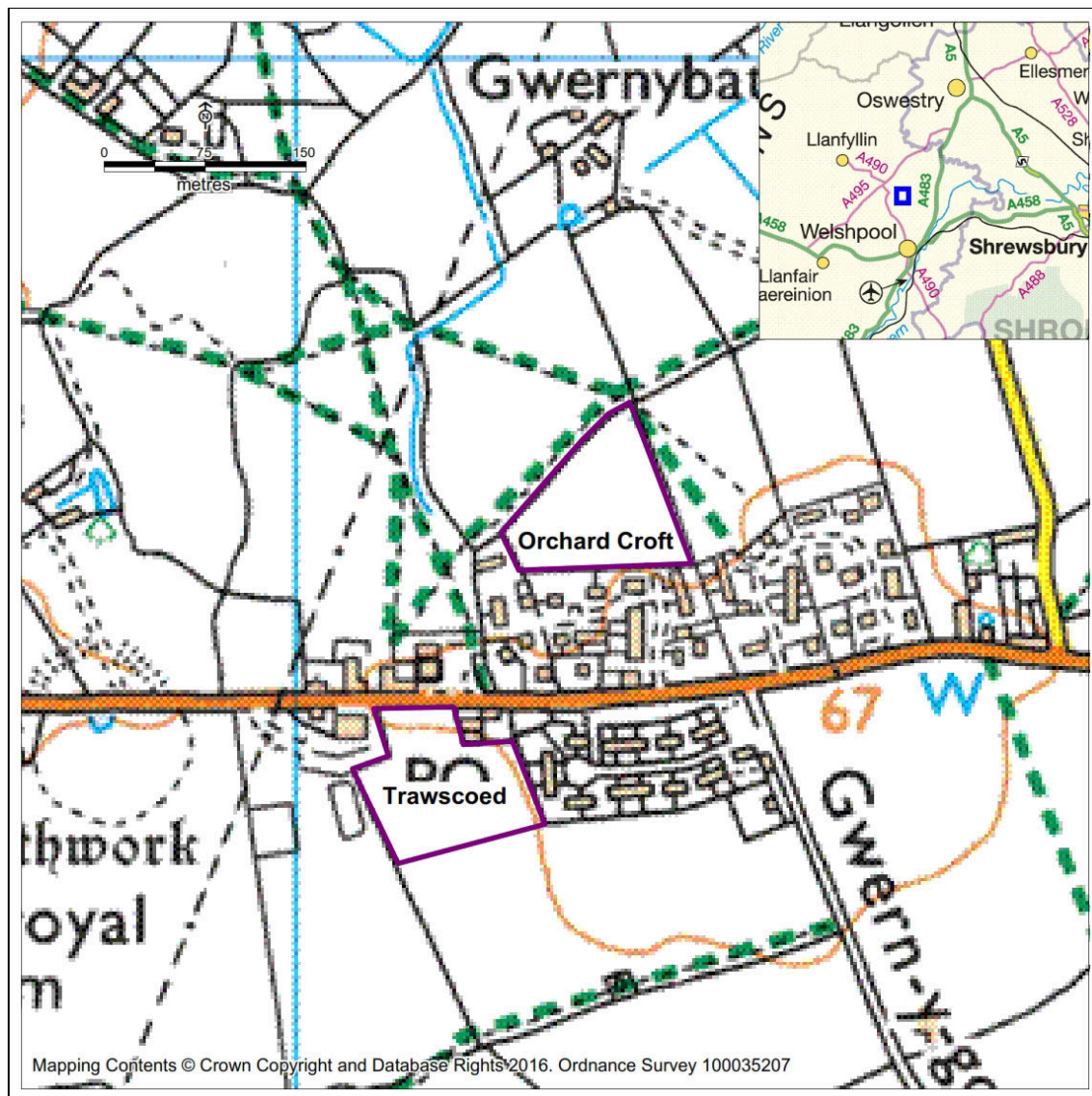


Figure 1: The location of the proposed development site

4. Planning context of the proposed development

4.1 A planning application was submitted to Powys County Council in August 2021, planning application 21/1536/FUL (Powys).

4.2 On 6th September 2021, the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust advised that a Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey be undertaken in advance of determination of the planning application. If the geophysical survey indicated archaeological activity within any part of the development area further evaluation through trenching may be required before determination (Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021).

4.3 The geophysical survey returned relatively few possible archaeological anomalies, but one, Anomaly M suggested that there may be a buried circular archaeological feature. The Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust advised that further evaluation of this feature should be undertaken pre-determination.

5. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

5.1 The objective of this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for the investigative trenching (evaluation).

5.2 The standard guidelines for archaeological evaluation supplied by Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, CPAT were used to guide this WSI (CPAT Undated) as well the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA, 2020b).

CIfA define field evaluation as:

"..... a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate."

5.3 The purpose of field evaluation is described as gaining:

"..... information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following.

a. The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource

b. The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource

c. The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research"

5.4 The investigative trenching will be sufficient to establish the presence of archaeological features, or not, at the location of anomaly M, and their date and function. If there is a Bronze Age burial mound present there may be smaller cremations/features around it so the trenching will be sufficient to assess this as well.

5.5 Once the presence (or not) and nature of any archaeological features has been established further mitigation may be required.

6. Nature of the Archaeological Resource

6.1 The Orchard Croft development site is centred on SJ2821717663 within a single field in the village of Llandrinio, Powys, to the north of the B4393. The field is of post-medieval date and appear to have been ploughed in the past but have been used as pastureland in modern times.

6.2 It is situated on level, well-drained ground at approximately 65 metres above sea level. It has been modified in modern times to accommodate residential housing developments and therefore has lost the southern part of its original extent. The southeast corner of the Orchard Croft site includes soakaways from the former development.

6.3 The proposed development site at Orchard Croft is underlain by sedimentary rocks of Triassic age. These include sandstones which were laid down approximately 247 to 252 million years ago in a hot desert environment. These are overlain by glaciofluvial sheet deposits, which include sands and gravels of Quaternary age. These would have been laid down by meltwater as the last Ice Age gave way to a warmer climate almost 12,000 years ago.

6.4 In the wider area around Orchard Croft cropmarks show that below the modern fieldscape are earlier landscapes probably dating to the later prehistoric period including defended enclosures and fields. Further north, around Four Crosses, the prehistoric landscape is reflects earlier prehistoric features, including Neolithic and Bronze Age burials.

7. Scope of Work

7.1 A single evaluation trench will be excavated across Anomaly M, see Figure 2. The trench will be 20 metres long by 1.8 metres wide. This will be capture the anomaly itself and 5 metres either side to assess if there are any smaller associated features.

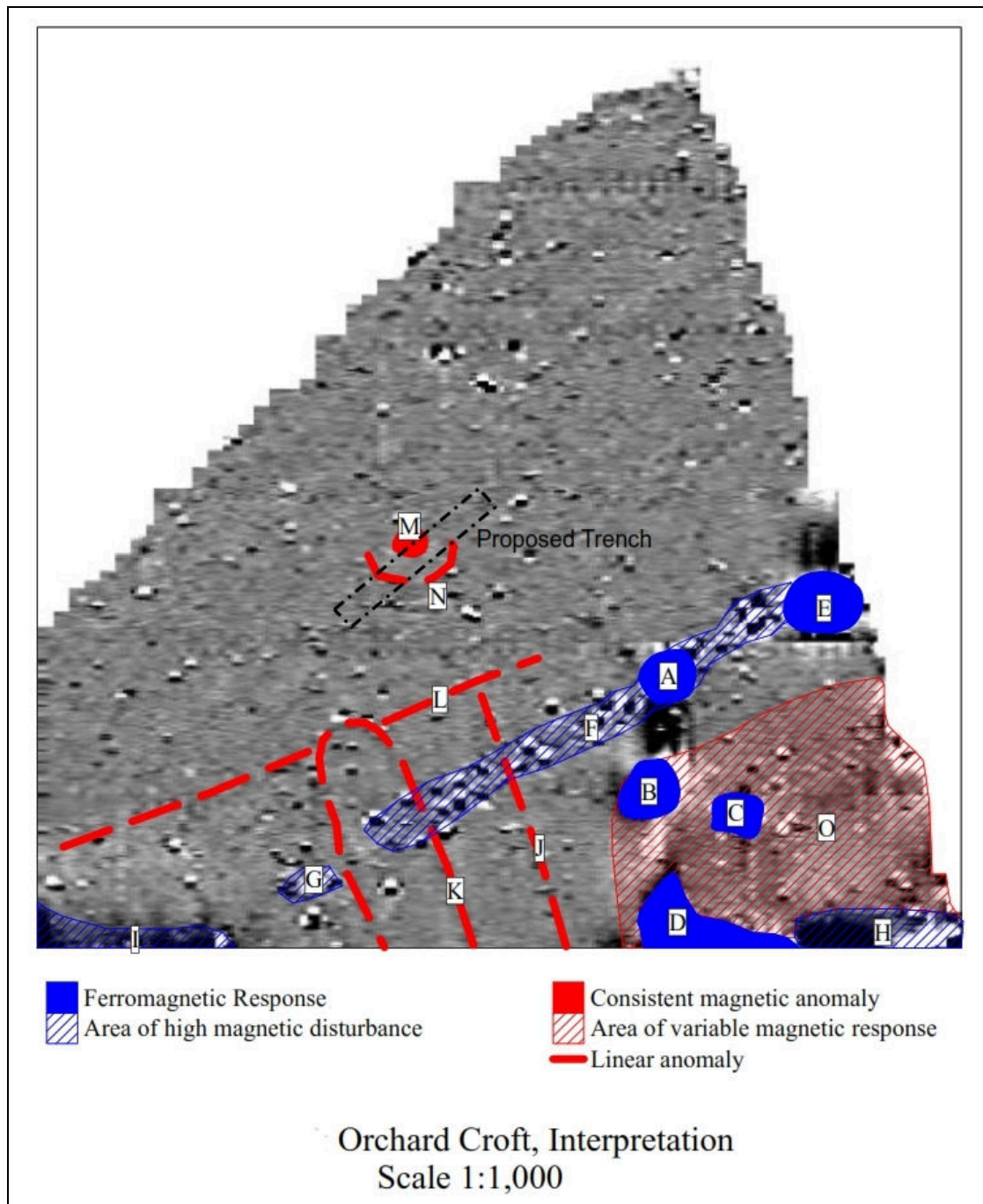


Figure 2; Proposed location of trench

8. Methodology

8.1 Evaluation

8.1.1 The evaluation will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA, 2014b)*.

8.1.2 A two-person team will oversee the mechanical removal of the ploughsoil from the trenches in 0.1 metre spits. The trenches will be excavated with a toothless bucket and the ploughsoil/topsoil will be discarded but will be scanned for artefacts.

8.1.3 The turf layer will be removed from the trenches by machine using a flat (toothless) grading bucket. The exposed surface will be examined for artefacts, in particular flints and the position of any artefacts found will be recorded.

8.1.4 Excavation by machine will continue until the first recognisable archaeological layer or natural subsoil is reached.

8.1.5 If a recognisable archaeological horizon is encountered whilst excavating the trenches, mechanical machining will cease. Excavation by hand will proceed sufficient to establish function and date of layers and features, and their relationship to other layers or adjacent features. The level of natural subsoil will be established in the trench.

8.1.6 Trench bases and sections will be cleaned by hand prior to recording.

9. Recording – Excavation and Post Excavation

9.1 A written record of all activity will be kept as well as context records on pro-forma sheets for all archaeological contexts, based on the CEU recording manual. The notes and context sheets will form part of the project archive.

9.2 A plan of the location of the trenches and representative sections of the trenches will be drawn, at an appropriate scale. If any archaeological features are observed, they will be excavated and recorded, photographed, and planned at an appropriate scale. Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. All plans will be related to boundaries shown on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey mapping. Levels will be taken from a site datum which will be cross referenced to an Ordnance Survey datum.

9.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA, 2020a)*. . All artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. They will be catalogued by context, including dimensions, weight, number, and description as relevant. Significant artefacts will be drawn at an appropriate scale.

9.4 Deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled according to *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage.

9.5 In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice license will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

9.6 Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 18M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used. The photographs will be archived with a full catalogue showing location of photographs and direction taken. Photographs will be archived in TIF format.

10. Reporting

10.1 Following the completion of the on-site work, a report on the evaluation will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.4 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA, 2020b)*

10.2 The report will address the aims and purposes of the evaluation and be fully representative of the information gained including negative evidence. It will contain at a minimum:

- A non-technical summary of the evaluation
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purposes of the evaluation
- Methodology
- Results including structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered, details will be included in appendices as appropriate
- Interpretation
- Discussion/Conclusion including significance of result in a local, regional and context.
- Index to Archive and location of archive
- Illustrations, including a location plan
- Bibliography

10.3 Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Powys Historic Environment Record.

11. Health & Safety

11.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of the fieldwork in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account current Covid 19 regulations and guidance. In particular the following will be adhered to:

- Checking those undertaking the field visits have no symptoms that day, or in the previous 7 days
- Twice weekly lateral flow tests and/or evening before the fieldwork
- Regular handwashing/Use of hand sanitiser meeting EN14476, in particular when
- arriving at site and leaving but at other intervals as well

- Control respiratory responses – e.g. coughing/sneezing. Turn away from others, use
- and tissue and discard safely, wash hands afterwards
- Avoid touching face whilst on site and before hands washed on leaving
- Social distancing of 2 metres or more when outside. When inside masks to be worn to mitigate increased risk if 3rd parties are required to be present.

12. Public Benefit and Outreach

12.1 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.

12.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all.

12.3 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.

13. Archive

13.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA, 2020c) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

13.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the client.

14. Resources to be used

14.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the fieldwork outlined and reporting and archiving. During the fieldwork they will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

15. Qualification of personnel

15.1 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

15.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking area and trench excavation, watching briefs and post excavation work. She worked on the extensive Stanwick Roman villa project in Northamptonshire for several seasons and undertook a year of post excavation work with the project. In 1993 she became the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a

Dyfed Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

15.3 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. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

15.4 Dee Williams (BA Archaeology and Classical Studies) graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter. After University she pursued a career in field archaeology. Her first supervisory post was with Wessex Archaeology (Manpower Service Commission 1984-5) as the Finds Officer on a large multi-period urban excavation in Dorchester. From 1986 to 1994 she was employed as the Finds Officer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. From 1994 to the present she has worked as an administrator in the Department of Archaeology at Lampeter but continues her research interests in finds with specialisms in ceramics and glass.

15.5 Martin Locock (BA, MCIfA) – Martin has undertaken many bone reports for Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and others. He has also undertaken studies of bricks and mortar.

15.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysed. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

15.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc, MCIfA) has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for over 30 years, mainly analysing plant macrofossils from sites in southern and central England and Wales. After graduating in Manchester she worked as a field botanist for a year, followed by a couple of years on archaeological excavations as a digger and planner. I then took the Masters course in Plant Taxonomy at Reading, and started working as a freelance archaeobotanist after I graduated. In the early 1990s she was the English Heritage Archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for four years. Over the years she has analysed charred, waterlogged, mineralised, silicified and desiccated plant remains. She is particularly interested in preservation by mineralisation.

16. Insurance & Professional indemnity

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

17. Project identification

17.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2022/819. The identifying site code will be LLO2022. The evaluation will be recorded under Event PRN 167107 in the regional Historic Environment Record maintained by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

18. Monitoring

18.1 The evaluation works will be monitored by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust at an agreed date and time. There will be a £150 charge by CPAT per monitoring visit.

For

small evaluations only one visit is normally made when all trenches area open and cleaned to reveal any potential archaeological features (CPAT, Undated).

19. Sources

BGS, 2022, British Geological Survey online mapping accessed January 7th 2022,
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection*,

Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

CPAT, Undated, *General Requirements for Archaeological Field Evaluations in the Clwyd- Powys Archaeological Trust Area*

English Heritage, 2011 revised, *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage

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*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor

www.trysor.net

January 2022

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Gwaun Cae Gurwen
Ammanford
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SA18 1UN

APPENDIX 1: SELECTION STRATEGY

| Orchard Croft, Llandrinio 12/01/2022 v.1 Selection Strategy | | |
|--|---|----------------|
| Project Information | | |
| Project Management | | |
| Project Manager | Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook | |
| Archaeological Archive Manager | Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook | |
| Organisation | Trysor | |
| Stakeholders | | Date Contacted |
| Collecting Institution(s) <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> | Artefact archive not contacted yet. Potential for artefacts that require archiving considered Very Low to Moderate. There may be modern artefacts within topsoil due to its proximity to the housing to the south. This is an evaluation not full excavation so retrieval of artefacts from sealed contexts will be limited. Artefacts from non-sealed contexts will be noted and returned to landowner unless they are assessed as of regional or national importance. Artefacts from sealed contexts will be retained and recorded. A decision will be made at that point if any need to be deposited in an archive, when their significance has been assessed. Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMS, with copies to HER if they wish. | 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 to date, beyond trays, bags, markers record sheets, The potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Very Low to Moderate. Artefacts from the topsoil will be recorded and returned to the landowner, unless they are assessed as being of regional or national importance.

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 whilst enabling development
- The methodology to be used and its context is 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>
- Questions to be answered for the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age include
Can we move beyond form and landscape setting of funerary monuments to consider the nature of the burial rites involved? Is it possible to gain greater chronological resolution in relation to• changes in burial practice across key periods (eg. Early/middle Neolithic transition, emergence of late Neolithic/EBA single grave traditions)? What forms do monuments in the middle and later Neolithic take?• What do changes in burial practice reveal about belief systems?• Why are there so few late Neolithic monuments recorded in south•
<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/review2017/neolithicreview2017.pdf>
- 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

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 2 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 and any specialist reports if needed

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 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 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 B 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 (eg. ‘3.1’) for each.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------------------|--|
| Material type | Digital | Section 3.1 | |
|----------------------|---------|--------------------|--|

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 (eg. ‘3.1’) for each.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|--|
| Material type | Paper | Section 3.2 | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|--|

| |
|---|
| 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 and context sheets – bound and presented as paper archive

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 |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

3 – Materials

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

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|--|
| Material type | Artefacts | Section 3.3 | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|--|

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:

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

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

As stated 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.

As stated above

De-Selected Material

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

Returned to landowner

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

| Date | Amendment | Rationale | Stakeholders |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main Selection Strategy Template to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

| Find Type | Selection Strategy | Stakeholders | Review Points |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

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Work Digital / Think Archive - Data Management Plan Overview

**Orchard Croft
12/01/2022 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.

The sections below are the basic components of the Data Management Plan. Each section comprises a series of sections which need to be completed.

The Work Digital / Think Archive guidance provides a full version of this document which includes Questions to Consider, Guidance and Examples where appropriate.

| |
|---|
| 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 A for artefacts. 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? |
| 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? <p>Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs Costs of archiving have been considered</p> |
| 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? <p>Through archiving – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p> |
| Section 8: Responsibilities |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for data management? <p>Jenny Hall & Paul Sambook</p> |

Section 1: Project Administration

| |
|--|
| Project ID / OASIS ID |
| Not Applicable. The Event record will be recorded under PRN 167107 in the regional Historic Environment Record |
| 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 |
| 12th January 2022 |
| Version |
| 1 |
| Related data management policies |
| NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i> |
| RCAHMLW, 2015, <i>RCAHMLW guidelines for Digital Archives</i> , Version 1 |
| WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i> |

Section 2: Data Collection

| |
|---|
| What data will you collect or create? |
| Site notes including context sheets on paper Plans and sections Photographs Report GIS data |

| |
|--|
| How will the data be collected or created? |
| Site notes on paper on site Plans and sections on permatrace Photographs on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo |

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

| |
|---|
| What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? |
| The report will accompany any date. 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. All agreements with others will be adhered to. |

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

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 in 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