

Archaeology Wales

Erwallo Uchaf, Pontfadog, Denbighshire

Level 3: Archaeological Building Recording



By
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Report No. 1672

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Archaeology Wales

Erwallo Uchaf, Pontfadog Denbyshire

Level 3: Archaeological Building Recording

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Non-Technical Summary

A Level 3 Building Recording has been undertaken by Archaeology Wales prior to the commencement of works associated with the proposed demolition of buildings and redevelopment at Erwallo Uchaf, Dolywern, Pontfadog, Llangollen, LL20 7AG.

The program of archaeological work has been recommended by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust - Development Control, who act as advisors to Powys County Council. The archaeological investigation has been commissioned by Mr Jim Ashworth.

The building has a number of characteristic elements of an early post-medieval barn and house, the most impressive including an inglenook fireplace in the house and a traditional mortice and tennon pegged Queen-post roof-truss passage partition in the barn (or byre). The original layout partially survives, with many original features and timber-frame surviving in the barn. The investigated buildings fit into the local rural economy of the region in the early post-medieval period, and are of local to regional architectural significance. Some original features, especially within the house, have been lost by renovation and replacement works during the 20th-21st centuries.

The building recording was conducted to a Level 3 standard as defined by Historic England (2016) and to the standards and guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

In April 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a Level 3 building recording (Historic England 2016), in association with the proposed demolition and redevelopment of Erwallo Uchaf, Dolywern, Pontfadog, Llangollen, LL20 7AG, centred on SJ 21847 37770 (Figures 1-3). This document will support a forthcoming Planning Application, at the request of Mr Jim Ashworth.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix IV) was prepared by Kate Pitt (AW) prior to the work taking place. This was subsequently approved by M J Walters, Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, (henceforth – CPAT) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. CPAT recommended that an Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 of the building is undertaken to assess and mitigate the impact of the proposed redevelopment on the archaeological resource.

The purpose of the Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the redevelopment, the requirements for which are set out in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the redevelopment.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIFA.

The AW project number for the work is 2609 and the site code is EUD/18/BR. The project details are summarized on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix V).

1.2 Site Description

The site lies on the north side of the Ceiriog Valley, to the north of Old Road, c.2km to the east of Glyn Ceiriog. The site is at c.250m AOD on land which slopes steeply downwards to the river to the south-west.

The solid geology is Elwy Formation: mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, with no drift geology being recorded (British Geological Survey, 2017).

2. Aims and Objectives of the Building Recording

The preceding WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (2014) and according to Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016). The primary objective of the Building Recording will be to describe and record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition or renovation. This will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 3 Building survey. Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

The building is not currently recorded within the Historic Environment Record, but is of architectural and archaeological interest as a substantially intact stone farmhouse with attached barn and later extensions at the rear. The barn has timber-framed elements.

Erwallo Uchaf is a historic name recorded by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898-1908. The site is marked with buildings labelled Erwallo on the Tithe Map of 1839.

3.1 Map Regression

The site is recorded by the 1839 Tithe Map of Crocen-Iddon, Crocen-Wladis, Cilcochwyn and Erwallo in four parts: Part IV Map of the Township of Erwallo in the Parish of Llangollen in the County of Denbigh (Figure 4). The farm buildings labelled 508, and fields 506, 507, 509, comprised the Erwallo farm and were owned and occupied by John Jones. John Jones also occupied 509a, which was owned by Charlotte Myddelton Biddulph. An L shape building was at the site, in the same location as the building of the present day, with a small adjoining building and yard to the rear (south). The farm complex 508 is made up of three further outbuildings located outside the site boundary, to the immediate south-east, on either side of the lane as well as a further L shape building to the south-east at the end of a track that spurs off from the lane.

Number	Use	Name
506	Arable	Cae tan y ty
507	Arable	Cae ty popty

508	House, buildings	Erwallo
509	Pasture	Y dryll
509a	Pasture	Darn y Dryll

Table showing records from the Tithe apportionment

The Enclosure Act drawing of 1849 (Figure 5) records the area of the site as being owned by Mr John Jones, although no building detail is included.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1875 (Figure 6) records buildings and boundaries mainly with the same layout as on the Tithe map. The L shaped building is seen at the site, with the same yard layout to the rear, with deciduous trees of a small orchard or garden. A small outbuilding is recorded on the southern corner of the building. Three outbuildings to the immediate east are recorded. The L shaped building remains at the end of the track to the south-east, with a small outbuilding being linked by a track to the eastern outbuildings adjacent to Erwallo Uchaf.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1899 (Figure 7) records buildings and boundaries mainly with the same layout as on the Tithe map. The L shaped building is seen at the site, with the same yard layout to the rear, with mixed trees of a small orchard or garden. A small porch-type extension is recorded on the south-eastern elevation of the building. The small adjoining building to the south of the L-shaped building at the site is still extant. Two of the three outbuilding to the immediate east remain, with one from the north of the track no longer extant. The L shaped building remains at the end of the track to the south-east, with the same field layout and an adjacent well marked by a W to the immediate north of the building.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1912 (Figure 8) shows buildings with the same layout as that of 1899, with just a small extension seen on the south-eastern elevation of the L-shaped building to the south-east at the end of the track.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) Plan of 1975 (Figure 9) shows the same main layout of the L shaped building and yard at the site. The adjacent outbuilding to the south-east, on the southern side of the lane, is no longer present. One outbuilding remains to the immediate south-east on the northern side of the lane. The L shaped building at the end of the track to the south-east has undergone significant demolition, with the north-west to south-eastern range no longer extant. A rectangular building remains fronting the track, with a small extension on the north-western elevation.

By the present day, the L shaped building is still extant at the study site, with the outbuilding to the immediate north of the lane also surviving outside the boundary of the study site. The rectangular building to the south-east, formerly located at the end of the track is also extant, but the track itself is no longer present.

4. Building Recording Methodology

The building recording was conducted to a Level 3 standard as set by the Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016). The work also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014).

The primary objective of the Building Recording was to describe and record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all the key internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition or renovation.

The following aspects of the building were considered during the investigation:

- Site layout and organization
- Function

- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

Project Officer Kate Pitt ACIfA undertook the building recording. All photographs were taken in high resolution (14MP) digital format. These were converted to TIFF format for storage.

5. The Building Recording Results (Figures 10-18; Plates 1-120)

5.1 General

The site visit was undertaken by Kate Pitt ACIfA on Tuesday 24th April 2018, under dry but overcast weather conditions.

Figures 10-15 show the elevations and phase plans of the buildings. Figures 16-18 show the location and direction from which the photographic plates were taken. The number after each arrow corresponds to the plate on which the photograph appears. Not all photographs taken on site are presented in this report, but will form part of the archive.

Plates 1-120 show views of the buildings, exterior and interior.

The replacement notable additions to the structure include:

- The front and rear porches
- The replaced PVC windows
- The corrugated metal roof of the barn
- The replaced slate roof
- The 19th century extension of the kitchen and bedroom 3

5.2 The Exterior

The building comprised three main parts, named for the purposes of this report, the house, the barn, and the 19th century extension (to the house). The house comprises two storeys, with the barn being of two storeys originally, and the 19th century extension also of two storeys. The house is constructed in roughly dressed and irregularly coursed shale, painted white, and with a slate roof. The barn is of the same shale construction, painted white, but with a replaced roof of corrugated metal sheeting.

South-east facing elevation. (Plates 1-15, 35)

The south-eastern elevation was comprised of the front of the house and adjoined barn, two distinct parts of the building, with the same roof line in height, but the roof was in two parts with differing pitches. The barn roof was steeper in pitch than the house roof. The house had a tall stone chimney on the south-western end. One large window was on the ground floor of the house, with a smaller window to the north-east. Two windows were on the first floor of the house. All the windows were modern replaced PVC windows. The barn had two replaced wooden doors with replaced wooden lintels in good condition; the door to the north-east was slightly taller in height and narrower in width. An open (non-glazed), square, window-hatch to the first floor loft of the barn had a rotten wooden frame of some age, obscured with black paint.

North-East facing elevation (Plates 16-20)

The north-east elevation was comprised of the gable-end of the house, built from roughly dressed and irregularly coursed shale of varying sizes. The stonework was thicker at the base of the wall, built onto the bedrock. Although obscured with white paint, a distinct change in the thickness of the fabric of the wall could be seen on a roughly diagonal line, increasing with height to the north-west, and could possibly be an earlier wall remnant incorporated into the present building. A wooden casement window of four lights with wooden lintel was in the first floor.

An extension was adjoining the gable end of the house to the north-west, built from shale with a pitched slate roof.

North-west facing elevation (Plates 21-27)

The north-west facing elevation of the house was comprised of the rendered gable end of the 19th century extension, with a replacement PVC window on each floor. This adjoined the larger gable end of the house, also rendered stone, with a shale internal chimney stack and slate roof.

The north-west elevation of the barn was built from roughly dressed, irregularly coursed shale, painted white, with a replaced metal sheeting roof. The height of the wall increased to the south-west as the hillside sloped steeply downwards. One doorway, opposite the north-eastern barn doorway on the south-eastern elevation, had been blocked, with a wide high wooden-framed double-lighted window with wooden lintel in good condition. This had been obscured by the later addition of the modern porch to the house.

South-west facing elevation (Plates 28-34)

The south-western elevation of the side of the house again showed it to be built from shale painted white, with two replaced PVC windows, one with a replaced timber lintel on the ground floor and one on the first floor. The porch to the house was a modern rendered construction, with plastic sheeting roof.

The south-western elevation of the barn was the gable end, constructed from shale painted white. A scar on the ground floor was that of a demolished toilet, with associated brick debris. On the first floor one wide window with an original wooden frame and lintel was seen to have the remains of six glazed lights, now only partially surviving.

5.3 The Interior

The House – Ground floor (Plates 45-68)

Dining room (Plates 45-55)

The dining room had a large shale ingle-nock fireplace 3.2m in overall width from the north-western wall of the dining room, 1.03m in depth and with a timber mantel 0.36m in diameter. A corridor survived to the south-eastern wall of the fireplace (the south-eastern wall being 0.45m thick), which led to the entrance porch. The entrance door was removed, leaving a void 1.05m in width and 1.8m in height, showing the south-eastern shale house wall to be 0.52m in thickness. The ceiling had a chamfered main beam running south-east to north-west that was 0.26m in diameter. The fireplace mantle and main beam had occasional peg holes, possible from cooking machinery. To the north-east, the bedrock was visible, with the wall being substantially thicker at the base. The stairs were a 20th century addition, with a steel beam supporting the floor above them testament to 20th century refurbishment. The south-east elevation had one large PVC window with a steel lintel supporting the

main beam, and a smaller replacement PVC window on the stairs using an original wooden lintel. The fireplace had the remains of a later brick structure inserted, possibly from a removed stove. On the north-western side of the room, two doorways led to the lounge and kitchen respectively, showing the stone wall 0.5m in thickness that had been punched through to reach the extensions.

Porch (Plates 56-59)

The porch was built from breeze-blocks, being a modern addition to the property.

Lounge (Plates 60-67)

The lounge was constructed from shale with a natural beamed ceiling running north-east to south-west. The beams were slightly chamfered in places but mainly un-worked. A stone fireplace 1.68m in width with parallel sides appeared as a later insertion on the north-western wall, with a charred wooden mantel and modern stove. The window on the south-western wall, which was 0.5m in thickness, had an original timber lintel and angled sides, appearing as an original opening with a modern PVC window inserted. The doorway to the exterior on the south-western wall led to a modern rendered porch.

Kitchen (Plates 68)

The kitchen room was in the 19th century extension, with machine-cut joists and a modern PVC window.

Stairs (Plates 69-73)

The staircase was of modern construction. The wooden casement window on the first floor was of traditional cottage style; four lights with wrought iron fittings of a spiral cockspur latch and spiral casement stay 18th century in character.

The House – First floor (Plates 69-98)

Bedroom 1 (Plates 74-77)

The bedroom was a stud wall insertion with a modern PVC window. The main purlins of the house, which were round and unworked, were visible on a north-east to south-west alignment, being 0.28m and 0.32m in diameter.

Bathroom (Plates 78-83)

The bathroom contained the chimney breast of the ingle-nook fireplace below. A timber lintel was evident within the stonework.

Bedroom 2 (Plates 84-91)

In Bedroom 2 was the chimney breast of the inserted chimney, slightly off-set to the north-east. The two main purlins were visible, as was the replaced machine-cut roof joists and felting, with previous joists left in-situ. One PVC window was on the south-western wall.

Bedroom 3 (Plates 92-98)

The bedroom in the 19th century extension had a pitched roof with machine-cut joists. A cast-iron 19th century fireplace had been removed from the northern corner of the room and left adjacent to the chimney. A modern PVC window was on the north-western wall.

The Barn

The barn interior had white painted stone walls with a traditional timber Queen-post passage partition roof truss of pegged and jointed construction, used to support chamfered purlins and rafters. A blocked doorway was in the north western wall, opposite the northern doorway in the south-eastern wall, which would have been the original entrances for access to the passage. One small blocked window was located on the south-eastern wall to the immediate south of the southern barn doorway, at 1.35m from the ground surface, measuring 0.47m in height by 0.4m in width. Two blocked windows were on the north-western wall, the northern at 1.55m from the ground surface, measuring 0.43m in height by 0.6m in width and the southern 1.2m from the ground surface, 0.22m in height by 0.4m in width. The first floor division of the loft had been removed, but the wooden steps survived, and sockets were evident in the south-eastern and north-western walls where the beams of the loft once were. The roof had been

replaced with metal corrugated sheeting in modern times. The lower sections of the stone walls were skimmed with concrete for modern use. There were two windows to the first floor of the loft, a square opening hatch with wooden frame and a wide rectangular window in the south-western wall, with the remains of a wooden paned window now falling into disrepair. Although the two entrance doors on the south-eastern elevation are replaced modern timber doors with modern lintels, the lintels on the interior are possibly original timbers. The relationship between the barn walls and the south-western wall of the house was obscured by white paint, although it did appear that the barn abutted the house, or vice versa; the stonework did not appear to be keyed in.

Phasing

The house and barn were constructed from shale walls and a traditional timber frame, with chamfered hand-cut beams, rafters and an inglenook fireplace characteristic of the early post-medieval periods. In the barn, a traditionally constructed roof truss with mortice and tennon pegged joints and a passage partition survived characteristic of the late medieval to early post-medieval periods. The barn is likely to have been a byre and from its layout and construction style may pre-date the house, which could have replaced a more simple building to the north-east of the central passage, although this theory is not conclusive. Remnants of post-medieval wooden-framed windows also remained in the barn, as well as a hatch to the hayloft on the first floor. The barn, present dining room and upstairs bedroom 1 and bathroom are within the footprint of the original build, with the major additions of the lounge and bedroom 2.

It is thought that during the early-mid post-medieval period the lounge and bedroom 2 extension was added to the original house. The thick shale walls with chamfered and unworked ceiling beams are similar in build style to the earlier house construction. The north-western side of the barn passage was blocked up at this time and wooden paned window inserted.

In the early 19th century an extension had been added in the northern corner, with a separate pitch, machine cut timbers and a wrought iron fireplace. Another fireplace was also added in the lounge.

During the late 20th century- to early 21st century a scheme of renovation has taken place, adding porches, an upstairs bathroom with stud walls, replacing the stairs and replacing and inserting windows with double glazed PVC windows. The house was re-roofed in slate and the barn roofed with corrugated sheeting during these works.

6. Conclusions

6.1 Reliability of the Field Investigation

The majority of the original structures of the buildings are still present and in good repair, although the house has been through a scheme of renovation during the 20th-21st century that has removed and replaced certain features, namely the stairs and windows. All of the buildings were accessible.

All photographs taken on site are included within the archive.

6.2 Discussion and Interpretation

The cartographic evidence of the enclosure and tithe maps show that the shape and position of the building is the same as in the series of Ordnance Survey maps. This confirms that the present buildings at Erwallo Uchaf are pre-1839 (early 19th century or before).

The building has a number of characteristic elements of an early post-medieval barn and house, with possible medieval origins, the most impressive including an inglenook fireplace and traditional mortice and tennon pegged Queen-post roof-truss passage partition. The original layout partially survives, with many original features and the timber-frame surviving in the barn. The house has been subjected to modern renovations, which have masked and replaced certain elements, including the stairs and windows, and has been re-roofed in modern times.

The investigated buildings fit into the local rural economy of the region in the early post-medieval period, and are of local to regional architectural significance.

6.3 Storage and Curation

The digital report will be submitted to the applicant, Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Mark Walters mark.walters@cpat.org.uk) On approval the final report will be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk), Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2006, the CIfA's Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA, 2014c) and The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 (NPAAW, 2017).

The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

7. Acknowledgements

Archaeology Wales would like to thank Mr Jim Ashworth, for his valued help and support throughout the project.

8. Bibliography and References

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Tithe Maps of Wales:

<https://places.library.wales/> (Accessed 20/4/2018)

Cartographic

Enclosure map 1816

Ordnance Survey Surveyors drawing 1817

Tithe Map

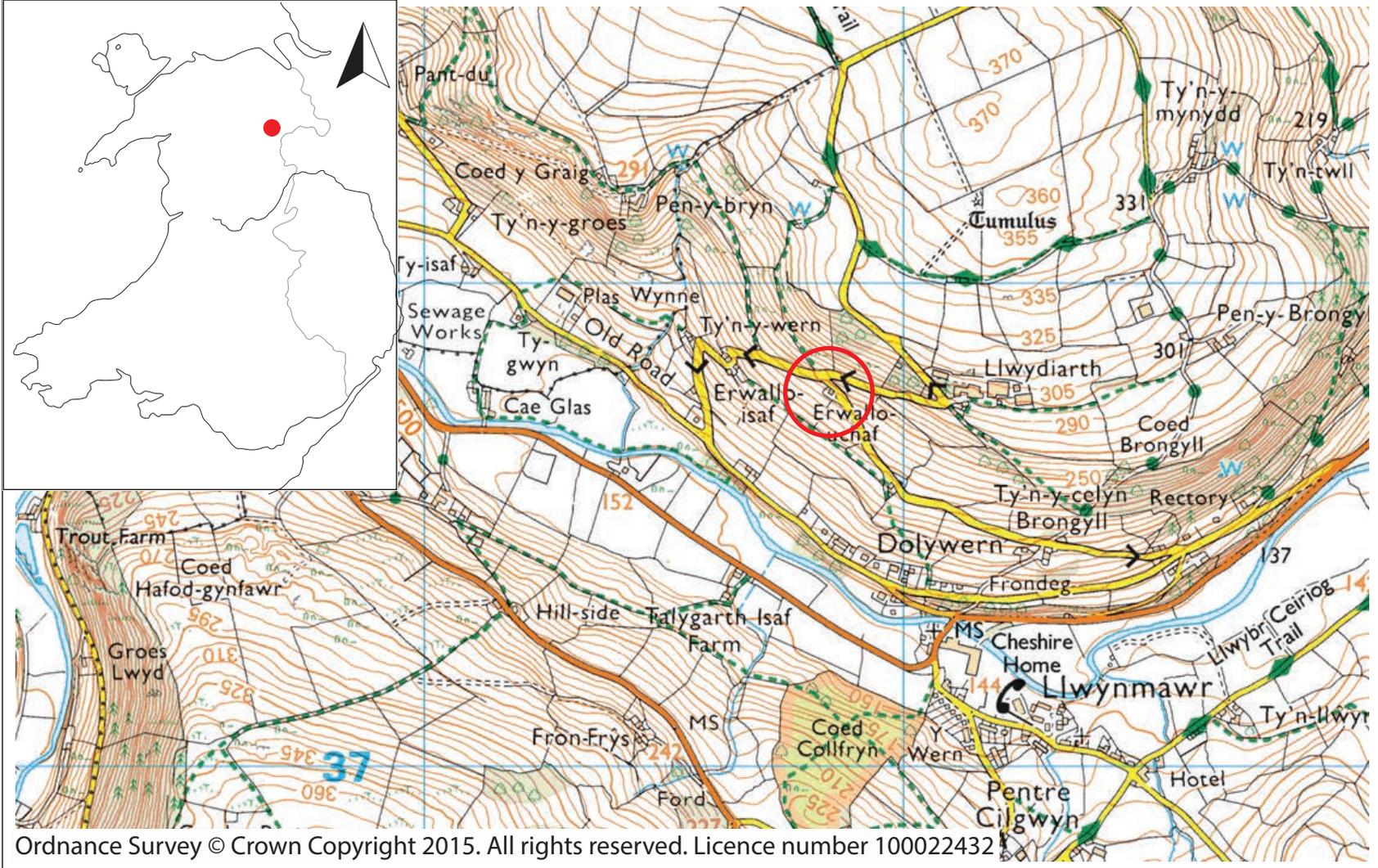
Ordnance Survey 1899 Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). *Promap*

Ordnance Survey 1912 Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). *Promap*

Ordnance Survey 1975 Scale: 1:2,500. *Promap*

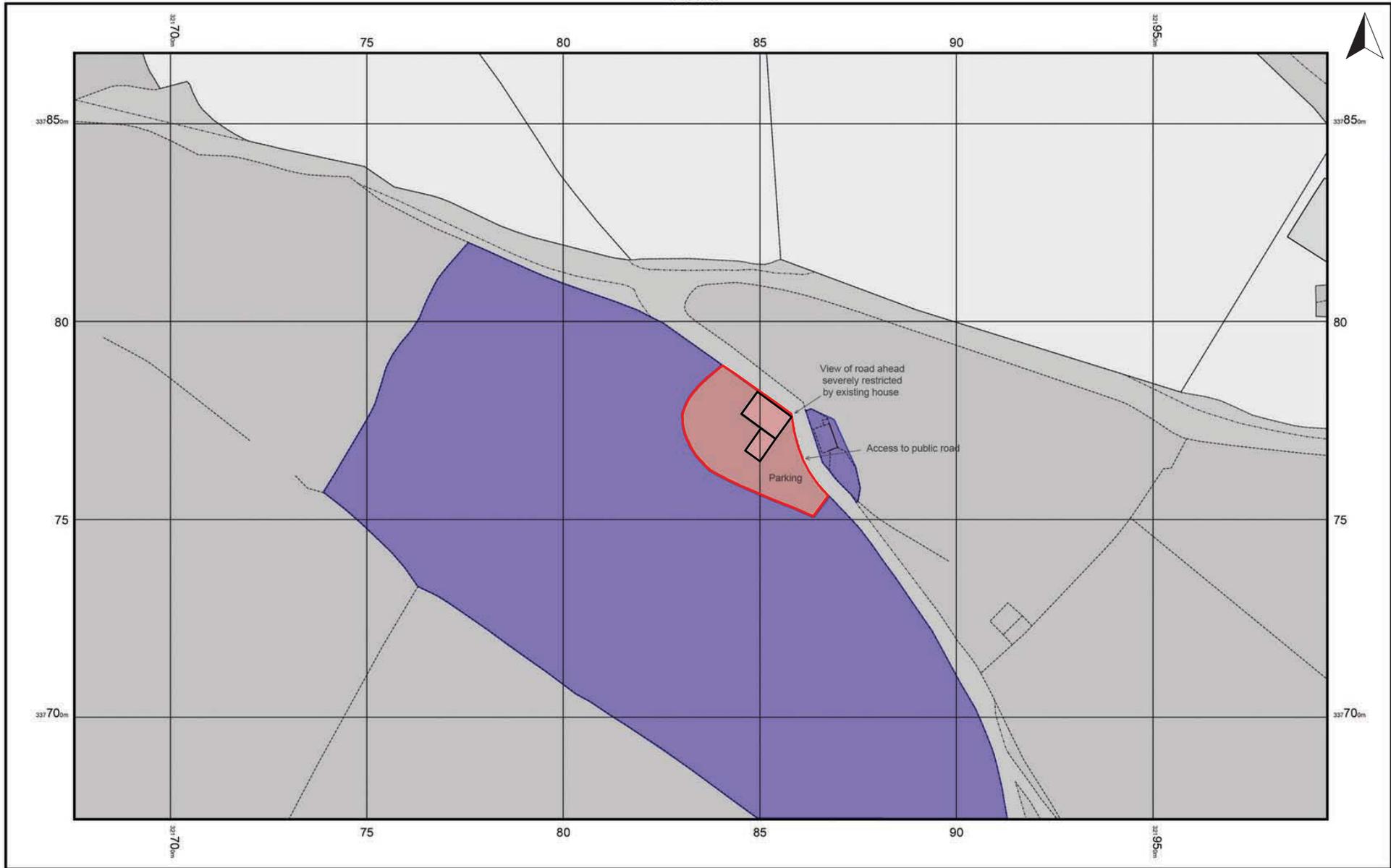
Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: Figures



— Location of site

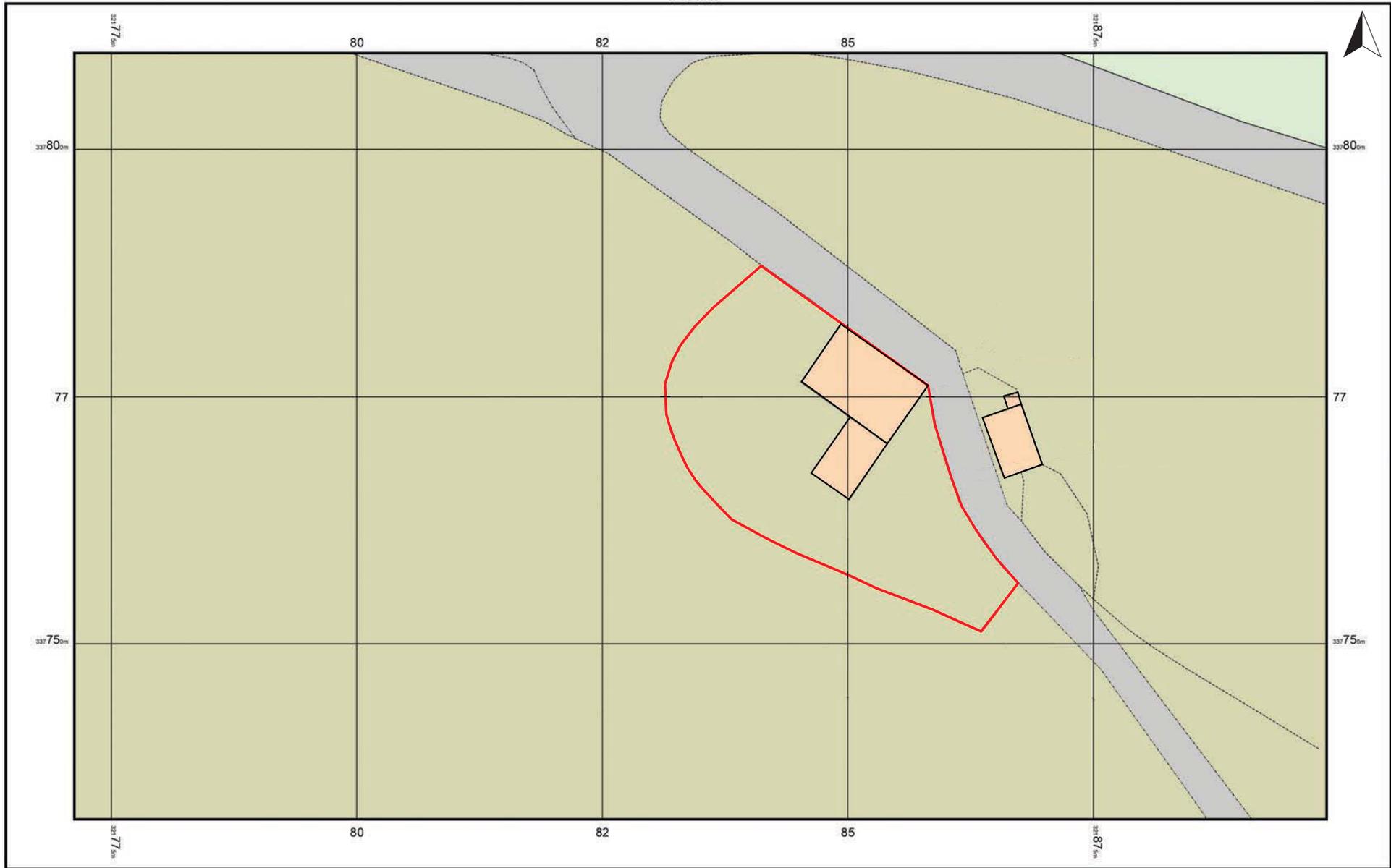
Figure 1
Site location map



© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100048957. The representation of road, track or path is no evidence of a boundary or right of way. The representation of features as lines is no evidence of a property boundary.

50m

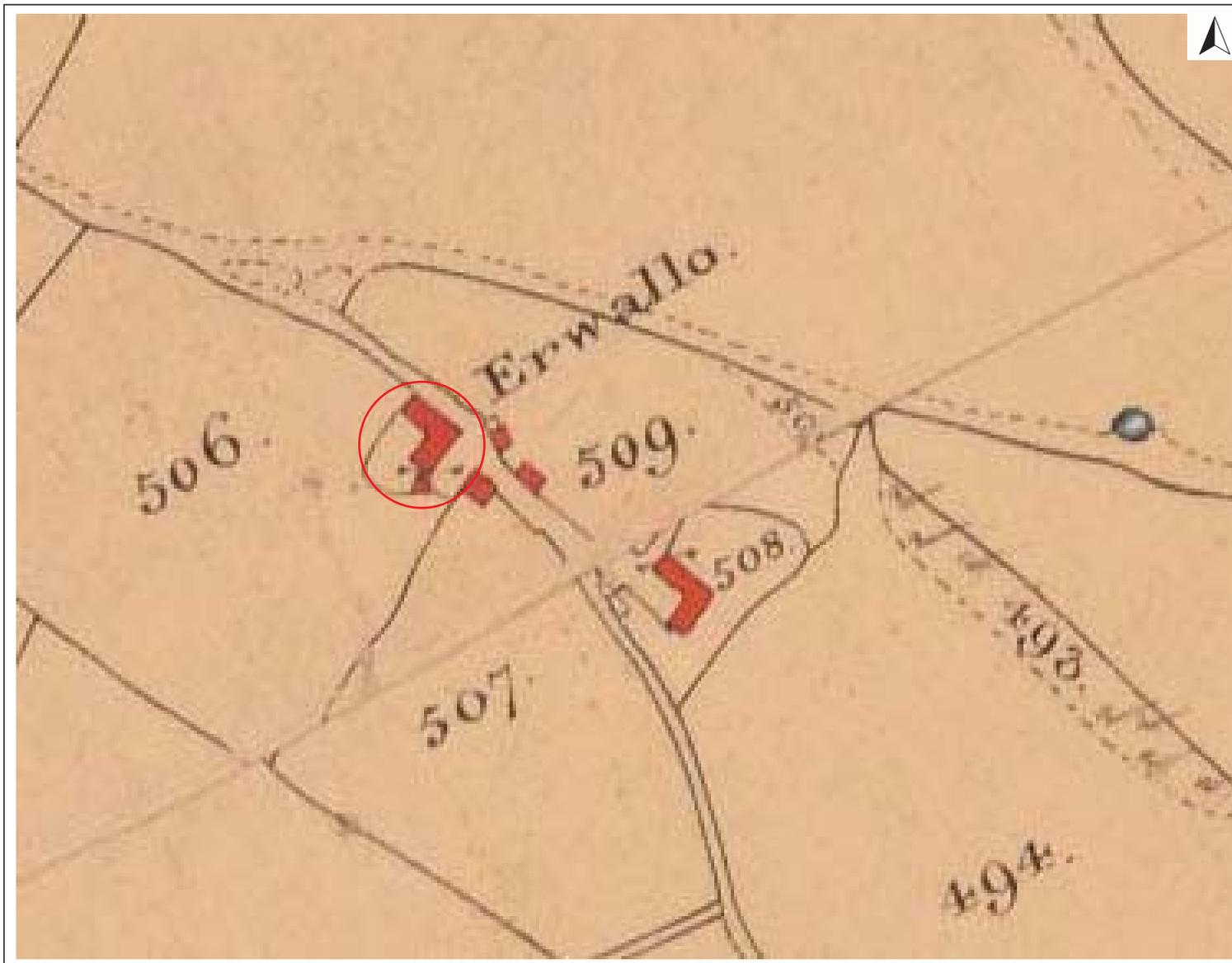
Figure 2
Site Plan



© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100048957. The representation of road, track or path is no evidence of a boundary or right of way. The representation of features as lines is no evidence of a property boundary.

25m

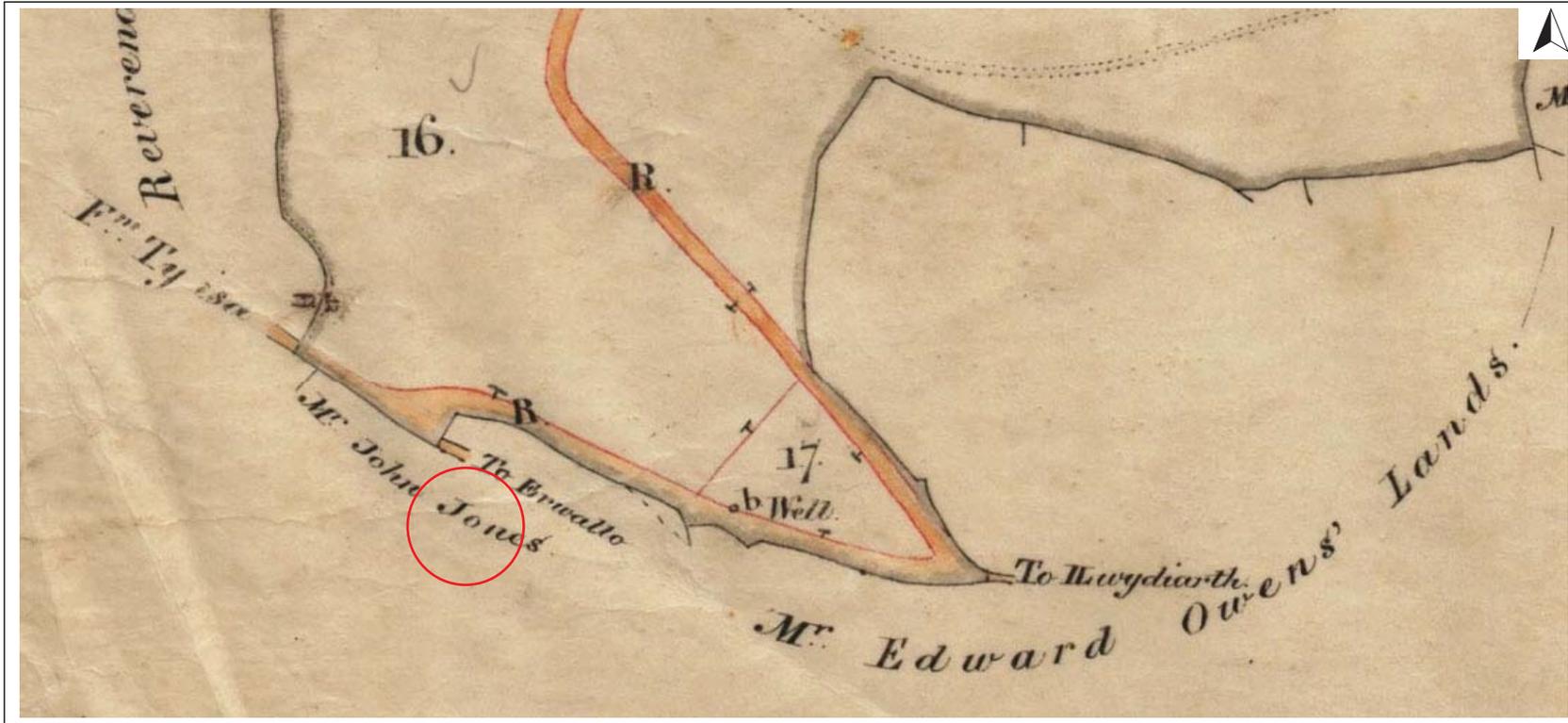
Figure 3
Detailed Site Plan



0 100m

— Location of site

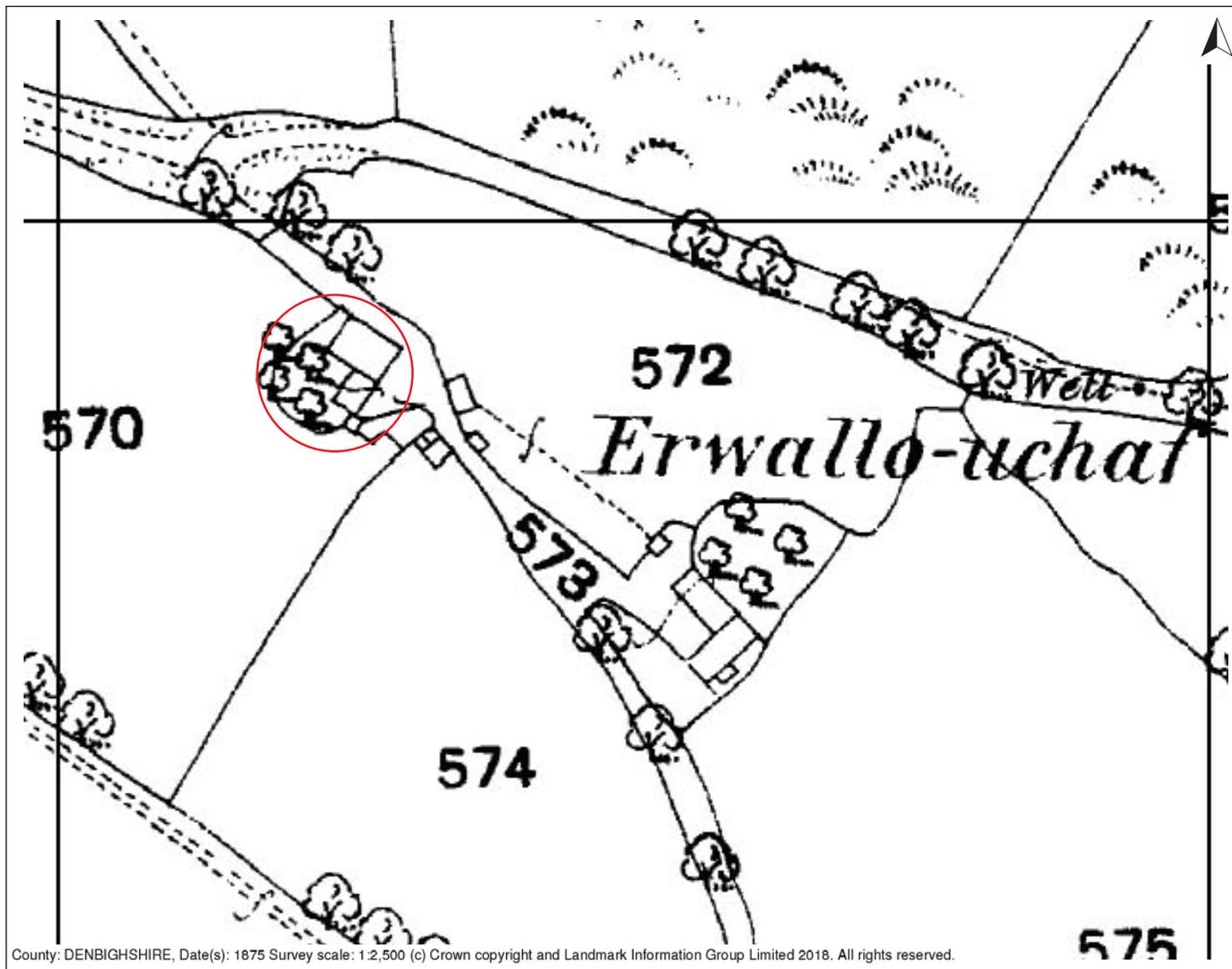
Figure 4
1839 Tithe Map of
Crocen-Iddon,
Crocen-Wladis,
Cilcochwyn and Erwallo
in four parts Part IV Map
of the Township of
Erwallo



— Approximate location of site



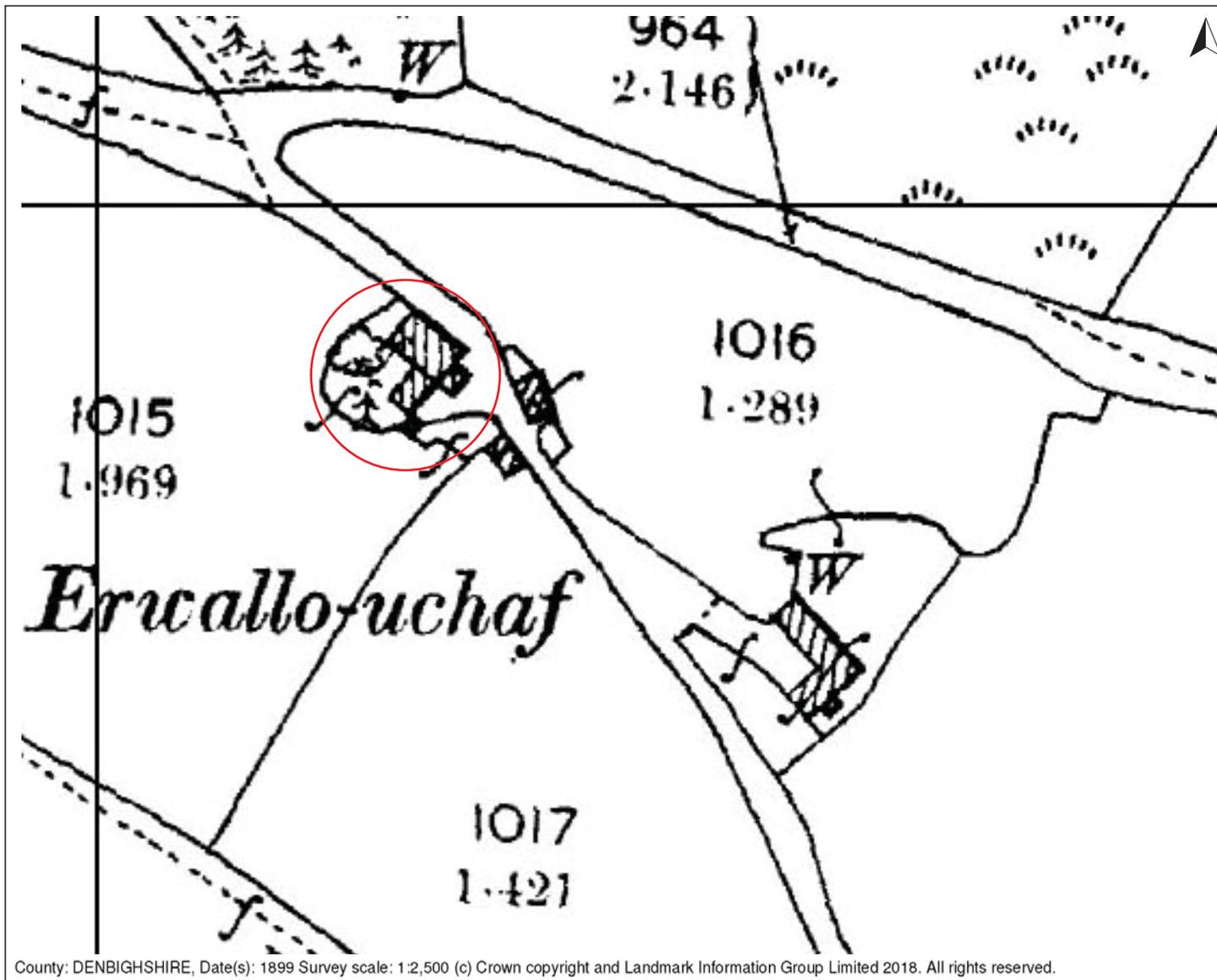
Figure 5
Enclosure Map of c.1849.
Chirk Inclosure. Map of
allotments in the
Townships of Erwallo,
Cilcochwyn and
Crogen Wladis



0 50m

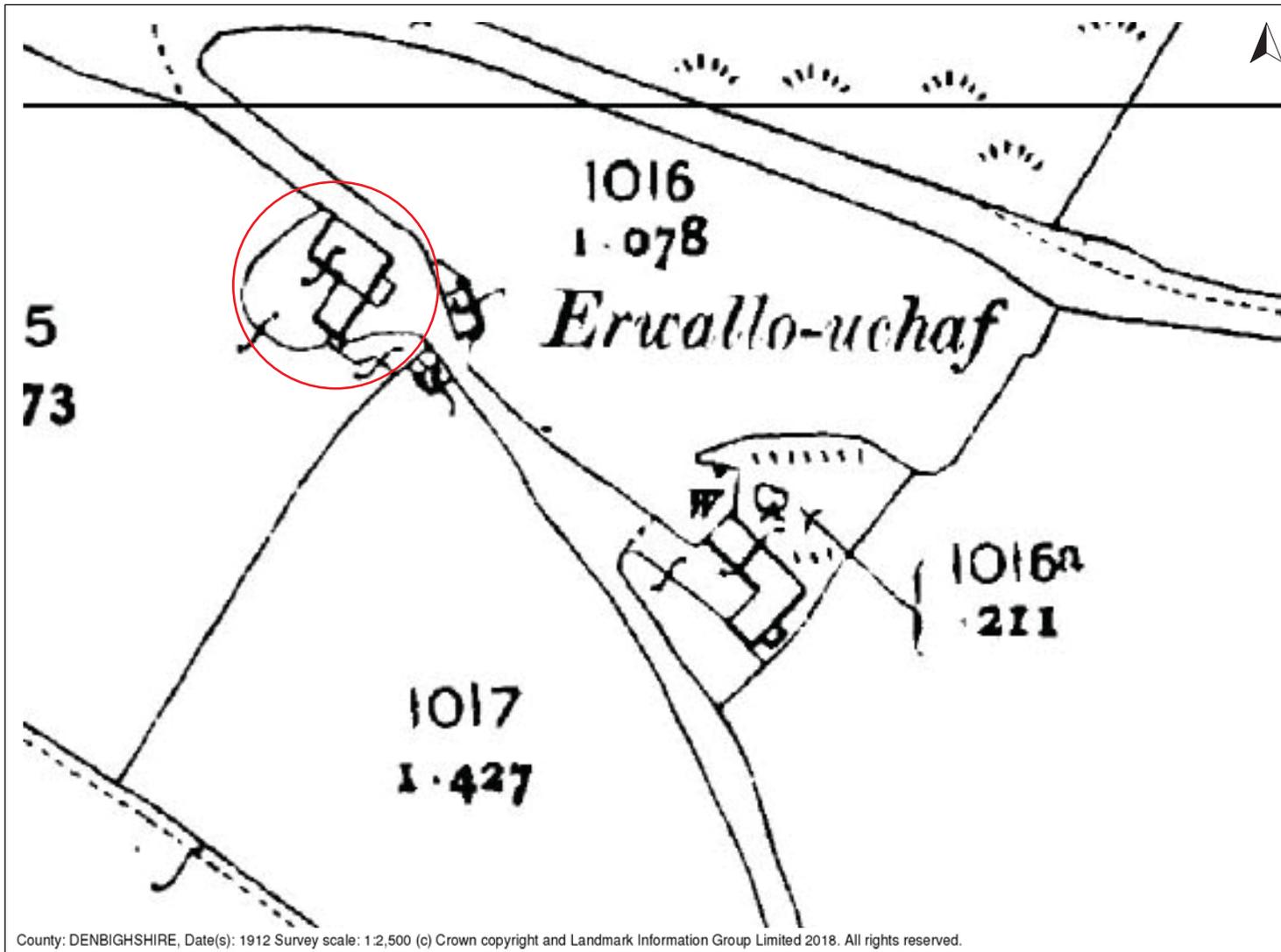
— Location of site

Figure 6
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of 1875



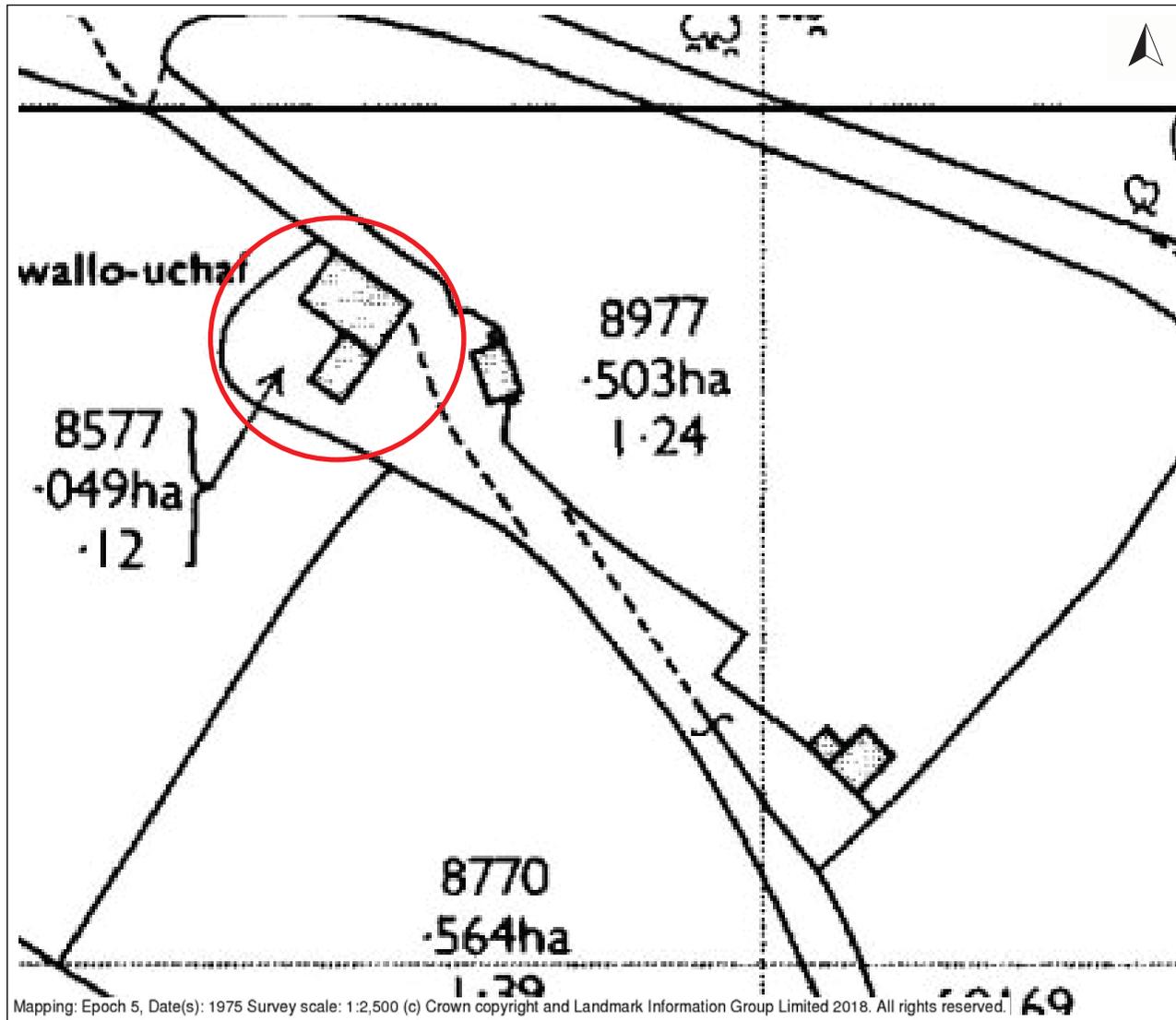
— Location of site

Figure 7
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of 1899



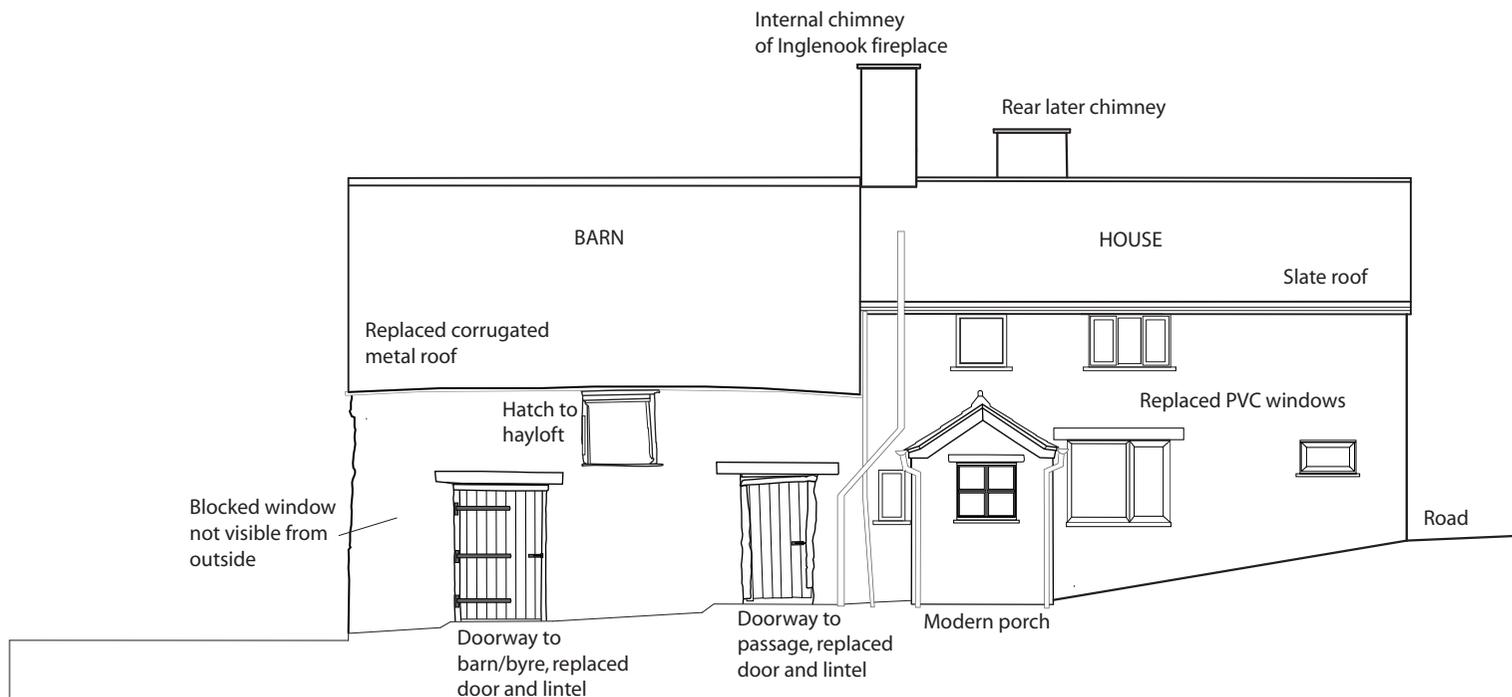
— Location of site

Figure 8
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of 1912



— Location of site

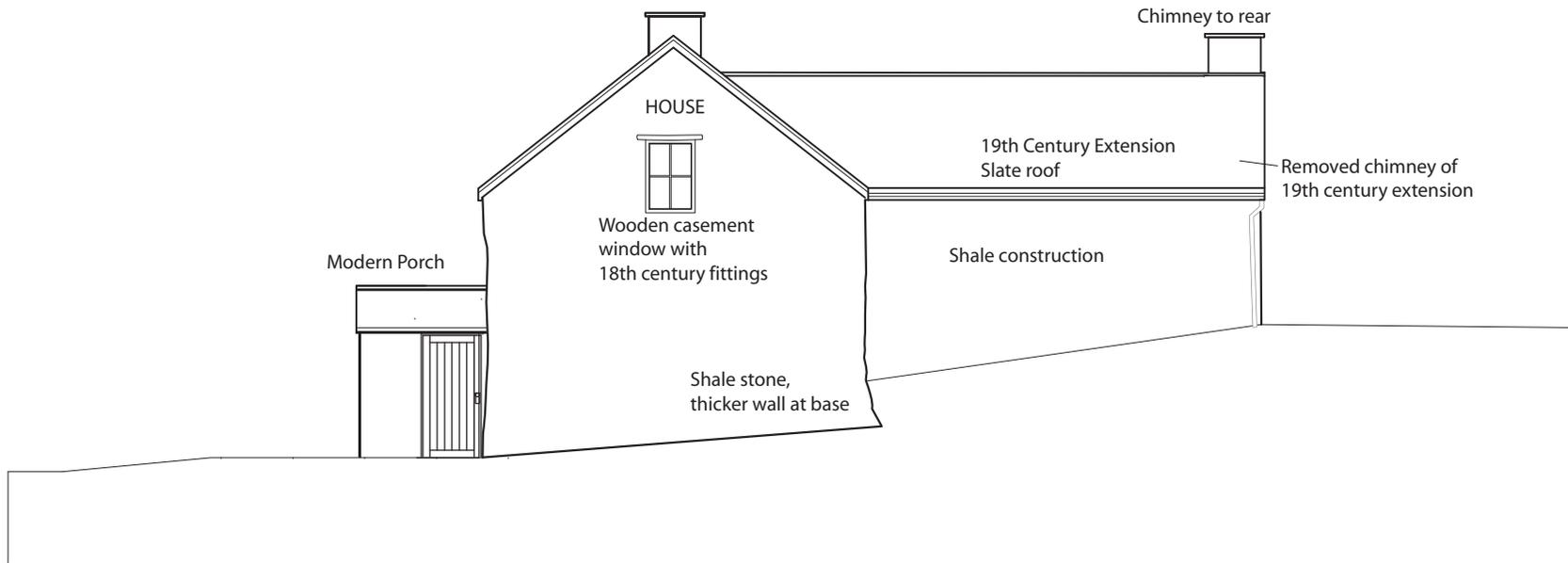
Figure 9
Extract of the Ordnance
Survey map of 1975



SOUTH-EAST (FRONT) ELEVATION



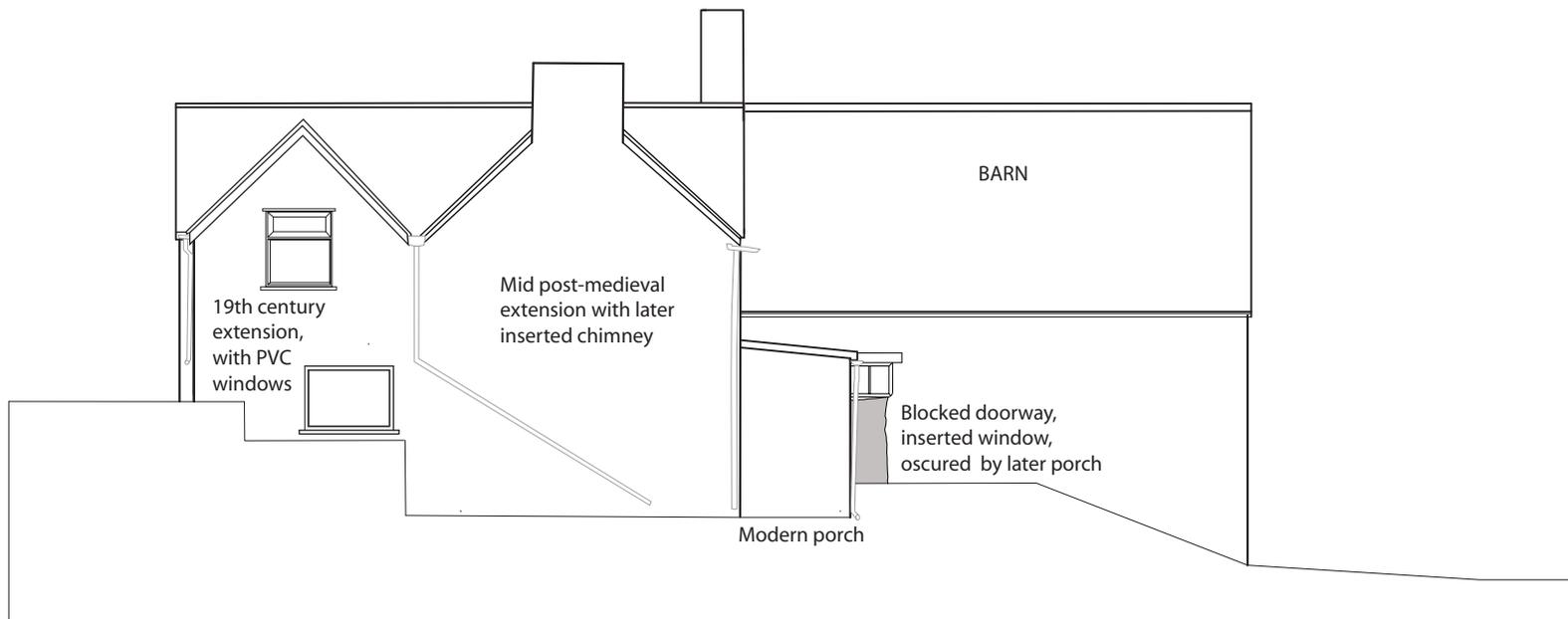
Figure 10
Existing Front Elevation.
Original drawings by
JPH Architects, adjusted
by Author



NORTH-EAST (SIDE) ELEVATION



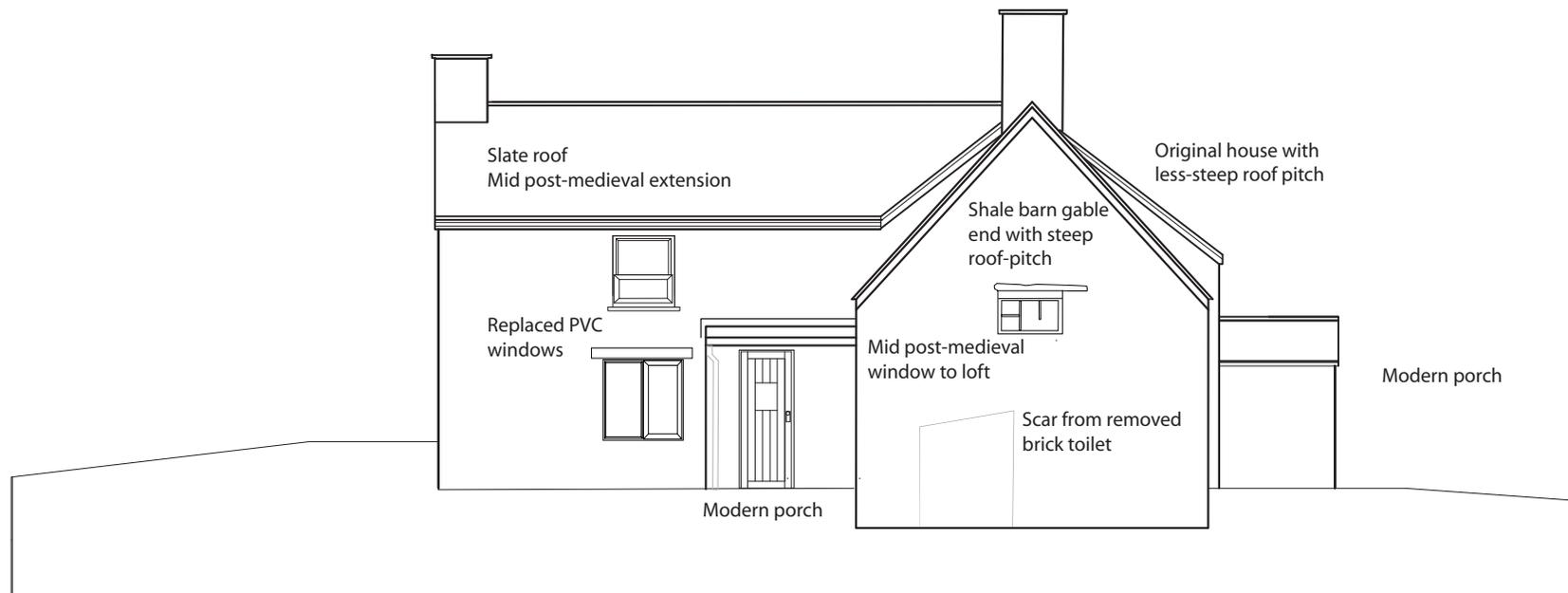
Figure 11
Side Elevation (road side)
Original drawings by
JPH Architects, adjusted
by Author



NORTH-WEST (REAR) ELEVATION



Figure 12
Rear Elevation.
Original drawings by
JPH Architects, adjusted
by Author

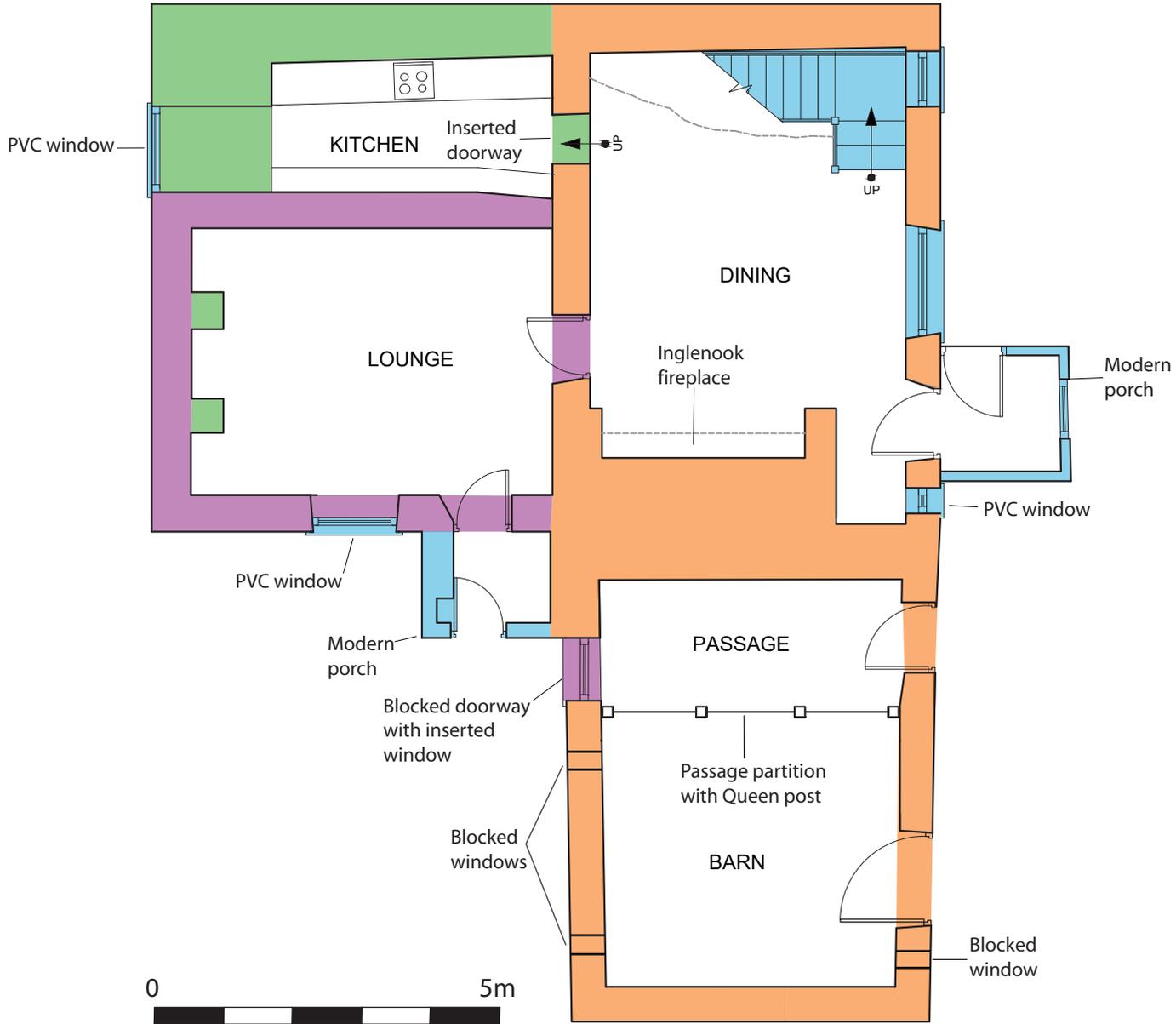


SOUTH-WEST (SIDE) ELEVATION



Figure 13
Side Elevation.
Original drawings by
JPH Architects, adjusted
by Author

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

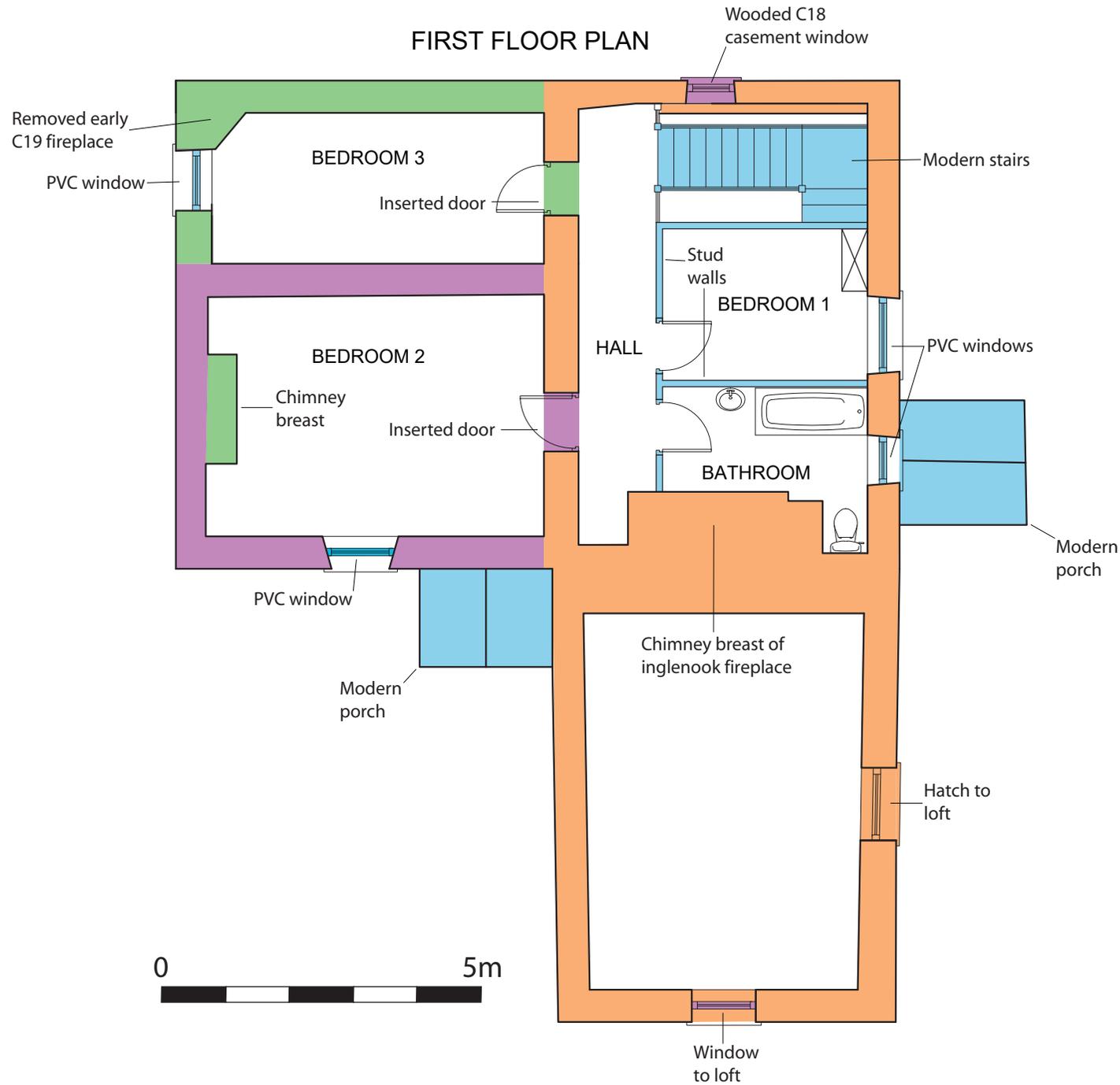


- Key**
- Medieval to early Post-medieval
 - Early to mid Post-medieval
 - Late Post-medieval to early C19 (pre 1839)
 - Post 1975

Figure 14
Phased plan - Ground Floor



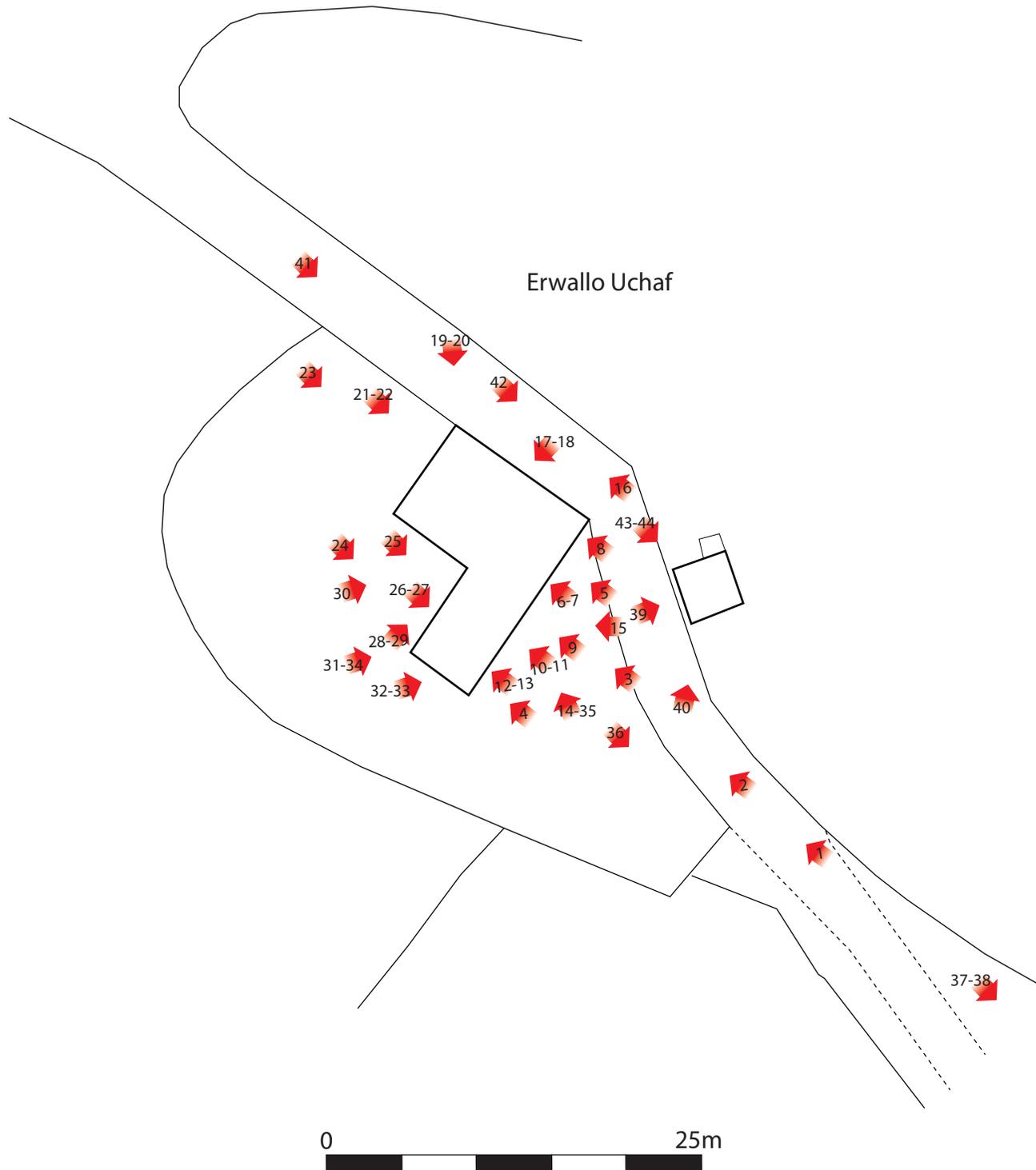
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Key

- Medieval to early Post-medieval
- Early to mid Post-medieval
- Late Post-medieval to early C19 (pre 1839)
- Post 1975 / modern

Figure 15
Phased plan - First Floor



➔ Direction of photograph

Figure 16
Plate layout - Exterior

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

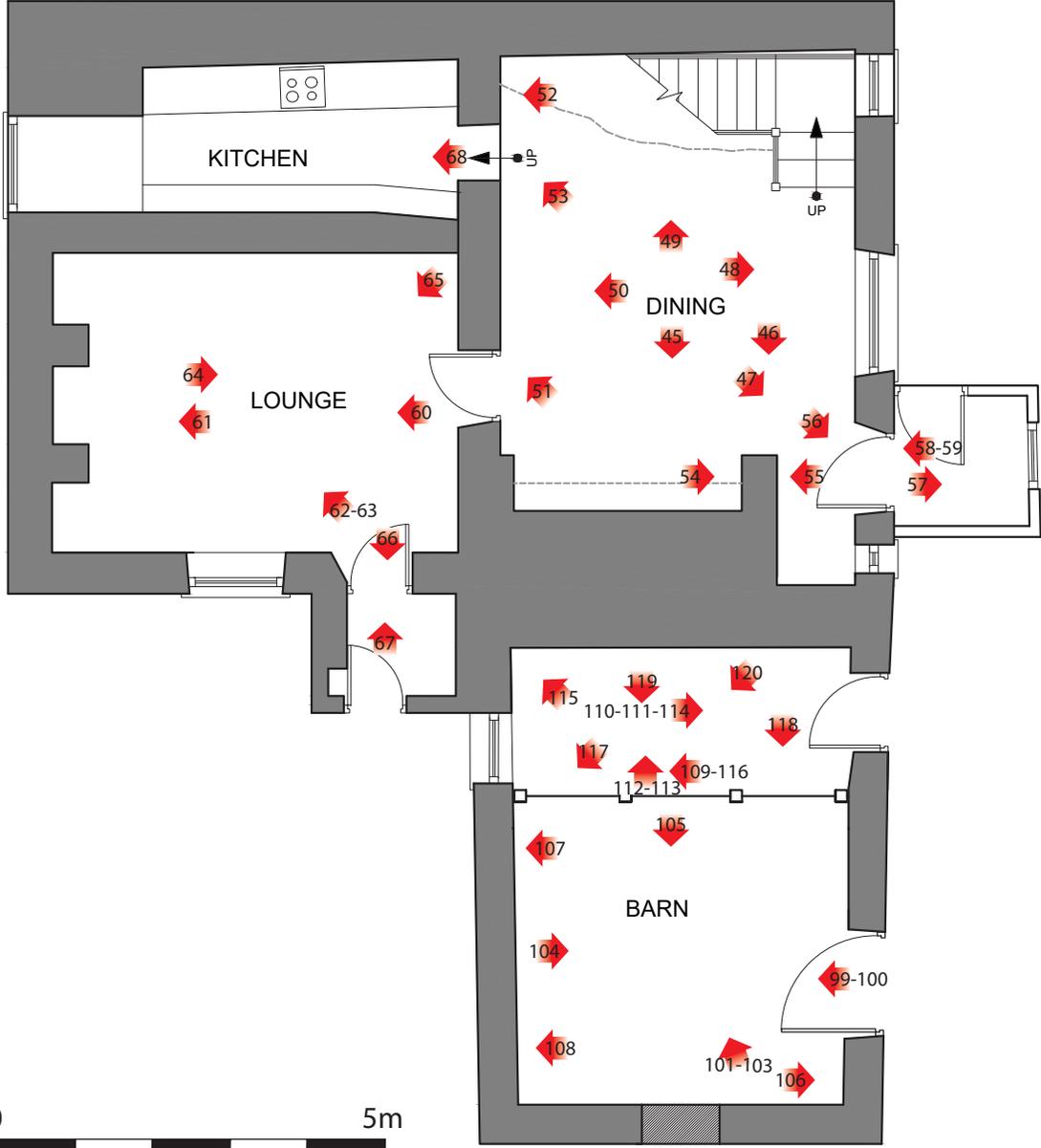


Figure 17
Plate Layout - Ground Floor



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

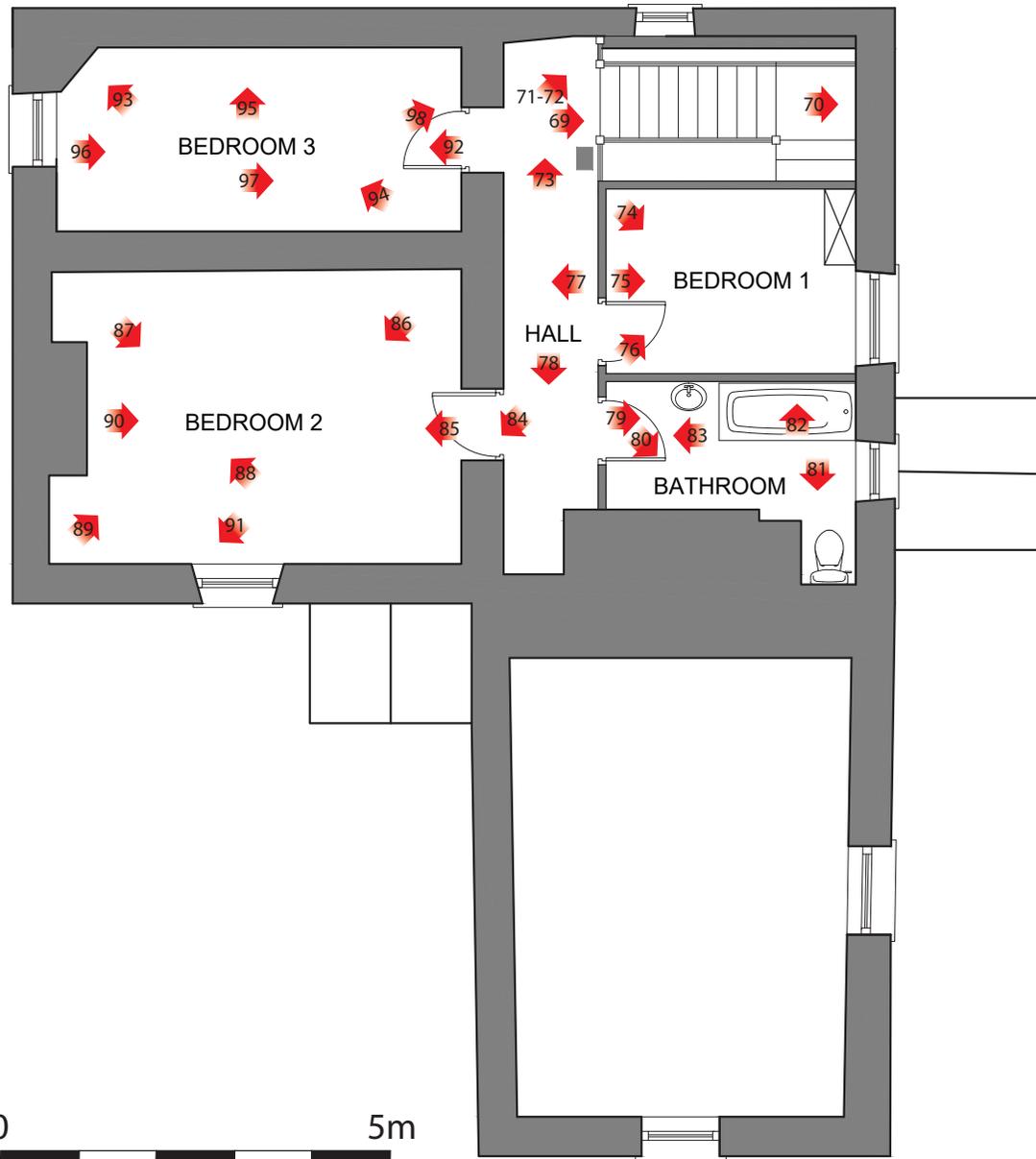


Figure 18
Plate layout - First Floor

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1. House and Barn south-east elevation. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 2. House and Barn south-east elevation. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 3. House and Barn south-east elevation. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 4. Barn south-east elevation. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 5. House south-east elevation. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 6. House south-east elevation with ground-floor PVC window. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 7. House south-east elevation with first floor PVC windows. View NW.



Plate 8. House south-east elevation with stairs PVC window. View NW.
2m scale



Plate 9. House south-east elevation with modern porch. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 10. Barn south-east elevation with door. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 11. Barn south-east elevation with door.
View NW. 2m scale



Plate 12. Barn south-east elevation with door. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 13. Barn south-east elevation window. View NW.



Plate 14. House and Barn south-east elevation. View N.



Plate 15. House south-east elevation porch. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 16. House north-east elevation. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 17. House north-east elevation. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 18. House north-east elevation first floor window. View SW.



Plate 19. House north-east elevation with later extension. View S. 2m scale



Plate 20. House north-east elevation with later extension. View S. 2m scale



Plate 21. House north-west elevation with later extension. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 22. House north-west elevation of later extension ground floor window. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 23. House north-west elevation. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 24. Barn north-west elevation. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 25. Barn north-west elevation with modern porch extension. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 26. Barn north-west elevation window, original doorway blocked to become window. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 27. Barn north-west elevation window blocked by porch. View SE.



Plate 28. House south-west elevation. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 29. House south-west elevation. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 30. House south-west elevation and join with barn. View E. 2m scale



Plate 31. Barn south-west elevation. View NE.
2m scale



Plate 32. Barn south-west elevation
toilet scar. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 33. Barn south-west elevation first floor window. View NE.



Plate 34. House and Barn south-west elevation. View NE.



Plate 35. House and Barn join, south-east elevation. View N. 2m scale



Plate 36. Building remains down the track to the SE, viewed from barn. View SE.



Plate 37. Building remains down the track to the SE. View SE.



Plate 38. Building remains down the track, detail. View SE.



Plate 39. Building remains opposite to the NE. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 40. Building remains opposite to the NE. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 41. Building remains opposite to the NE. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 42. Building remains opposite to the NE. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 43. Building remains opposite to the NE.
View SE. 2m scale



Plate 44. Building remains opposite to the NE, oven. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 45. Dining room fireplace. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 46. Dining room fireplace. View SW. 2m scale

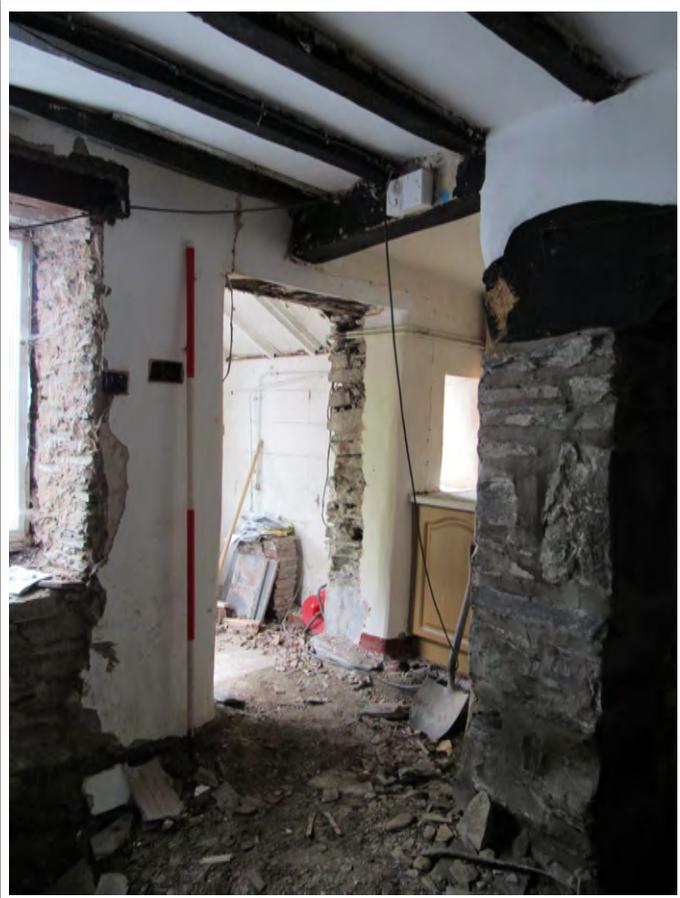


Plate 47. Dining room, original entrance.
View S. 2m scale



Plate 48. Dining room. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 49. Dining room. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 50. Dining room. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 51. Dining room NW wall, doorway to lounge. View N. 2m scale



Plate 52. Dining room NW wall, doorway to kitchen. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 53. Dining room NW wall, doorway to kitchen. View N. 2m scale



Plate 54. Dining room fireplace mantel. View SE.



Plate 55. Dining room fireplace mantel. View NW



Plate 56. Dining room entrance with modern porch attached. View SE. 2m scale

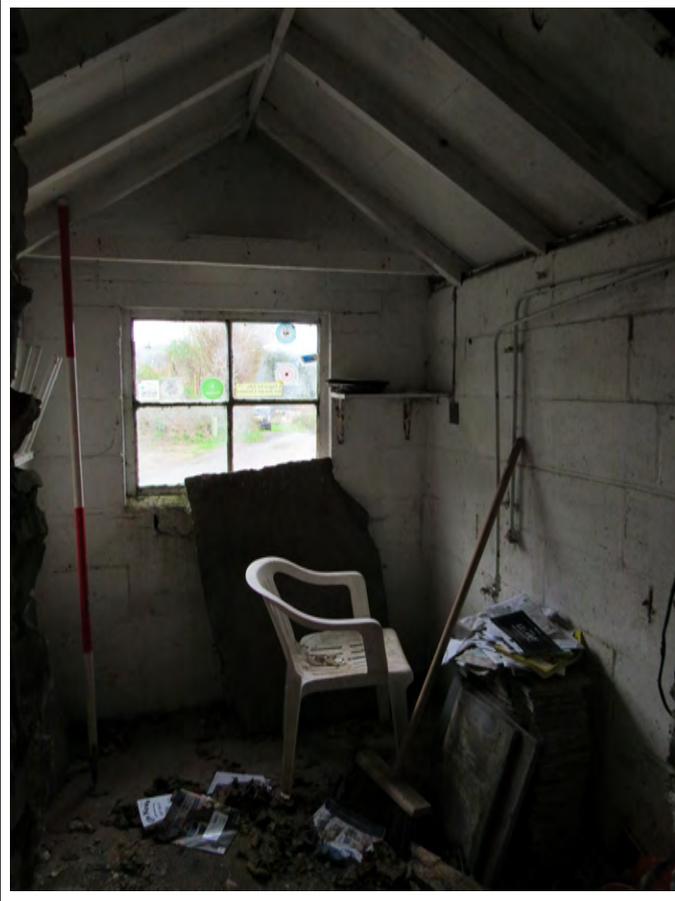


Plate 57. Porch on dining room. View SE.
2m scale

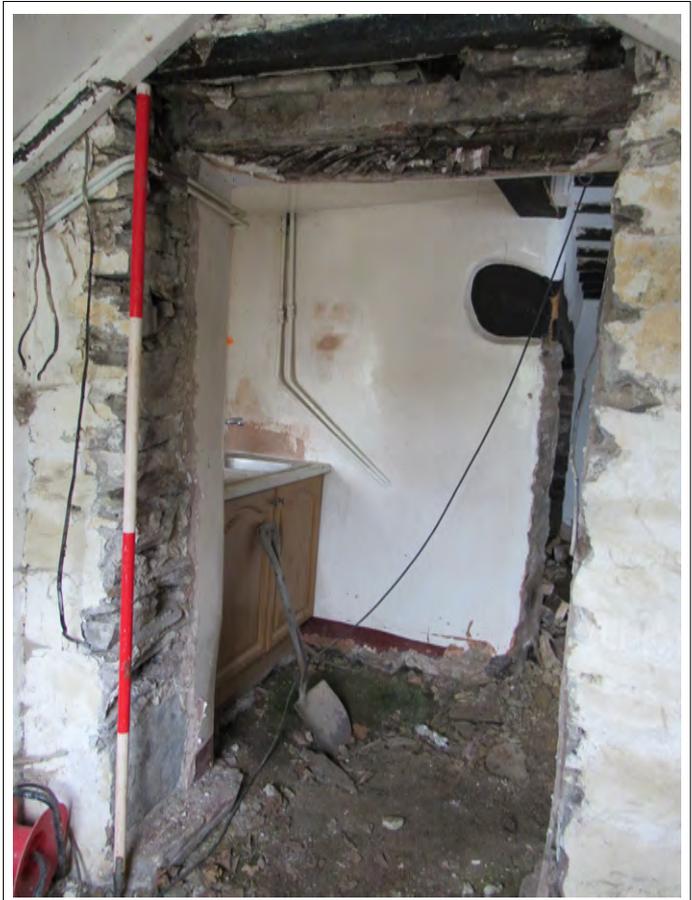


Plate 58. Entrance to dining room.
View NW. 2m scale



Plate 59. Dining room entrance from porch, door lintel. View NW.



Plate 60. Lounge. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 61. Lounge fireplace. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 62. Lounge. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 63. Lounge beams. View N. 2m scale



Plate 64. Lounge. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 65. Lounge. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 66. Lounge, modern porch. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 67. Lounge entrance from porch.
View NE. 2m scale



Plate 68. Kitchen extension. View NW. 2m scale

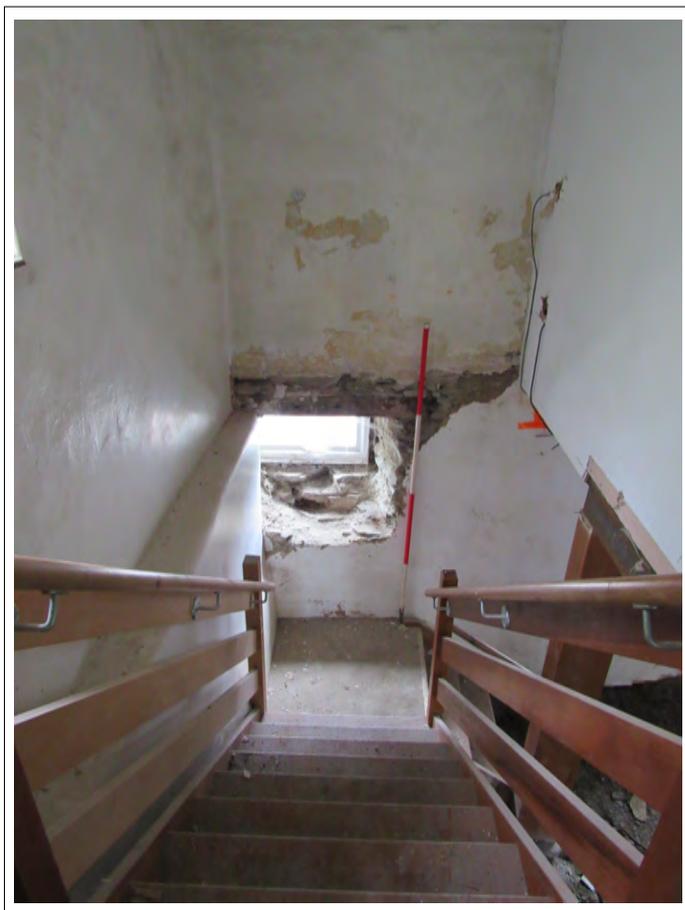


Plate 69. Stairs. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 70. Stairs PVC window. View SE.



Plate 71. Stairs wooden first floor window. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 72. Stairs wooden first floor window. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 73. Stairs first floor. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 74. Bedroom 1. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 75. Bedroom 1. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 76. Bedroom 1. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 77. Bedroom 1. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 78. Landing to bathroom with chimney breast. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 79. Bathroom. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 80. Bathroom with chimney breast.
View S. 2m scale



Plate 81. Bathroom. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 82. Bathroom with purlin visible. View NE.



Plate 83. Bathroom with view to Bedroom 2.
View NW. 2m scale



Plate 84. Bedroom 2 doorway from landing.
View SW. 2m scale



Plate 85. Bedroom 2. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 86. Bedroom 2. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 87. Bedroom 2. View S. 2m scale



Plate 88. Bedroom 2. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 89. Bedroom 2. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 90. Bedroom 2. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 91. Bedroom 2. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 92. Bedroom 3. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 93. Bedroom 3 fireplace location.
View N. 2m scale



Plate 94. Bedroom 3. View N. 2m scale



Plate 95. Bedroom 3 removed fireplace.
View NE. 2m scale



Plate 96. Bedroom 3. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 97. Bedroom 3. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 98. Bedroom 3 doorway. View E. 2m scale



Plate 99. Barn interior. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 100. Barn interior. View NW.



Plate 101. Barn interior with truss.
View NE. 2m scale



Plate 102. Barn interior with truss. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 103. Barn interior with truss. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 104. Barn interior. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 105. Barn interior. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 106. Barn interior blocked window on SE wall. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 107. Barn interior blocked window on NW wall. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 108. Barn interior blocked window on NW wall. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 109. Barn interior blocked doorway in passage on NW wall. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 110. Barn interior doorway of passage. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 111. Barn interior, barn passage. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 112. Barn interior, SW wall of house. View NE.



Plate 113. Barn interior, SW wall to house. View NE.

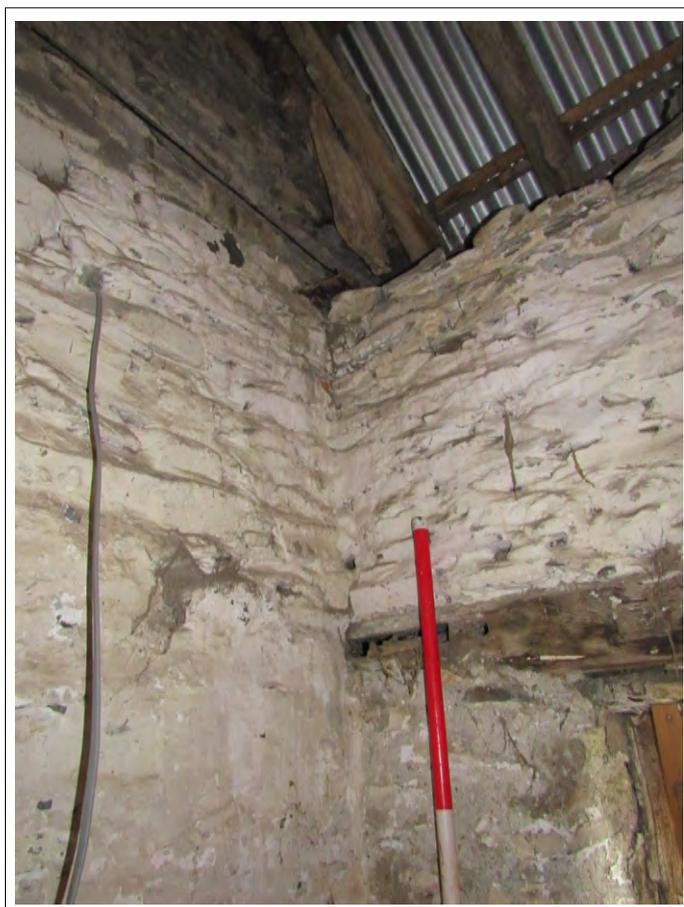


Plate 114. Barn interior, join of barn SE wall and SW wall of house. View E. 2m scale



Plate 115. Barn interior, join of barn NW wall with SW wall of house. View N.



Plate 116. Barn interior, roof above barn passage. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 117. Barn interior, truss frame detail from passage. View W.



Plate 118. Barn interior, truss frame detail from passage. View SW.



Plate 119. Barn interior, truss frame detail from passage. View SW



Plate 120. Barn interior, steps to loft.
View W. 2m scale

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APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

**BUILDING RECORDING LEVEL 3 AT ERWALLO UCHAF,
DOLYWERN, PONTFADOG, LLANGOLLEN, LL20 7AG**

Prepared for:

Mr Jim Ashworth

Project No: 2609

17/04/2018



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Figure 1. Map with location of site

Figure 2. Building Plans

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of Archaeological Building Recording to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Mr Jim Ashworth.

The Archaeological Building Recording will consist of a Level 3 standard according to Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings' guidelines. It will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works associated with the proposed redevelopment of Erwallo Uchaf, Dolywern, Pontfadog, Llangollen, LL20 7AG, centred on SJ21847 37770.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of Archaeological Building Recording, Level 3 to be undertaken in association with the proposed redevelopment of Erwallo Uchaf, Dolywern, Pontfadog, Llangollen, LL20 7AG, centred on SJ21847 37770. This document will support a forthcoming Planning Application.

This WSI has been prepared by Kate Pitt, Project Officer, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Jim Ashworth (henceforth – the client).

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with M J Walters, Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), in his capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. CPAT has recommended that an Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 of the building is undertaken to support a forthcoming planning application to assess and mitigate the impact of the proposed redevelopment on the archaeological resource.

The purpose of the archaeological Building Recording Level 3 is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

The site lies on the north side of the Ceiriog Valley, to the north of Old Road, c.2km to the east of Glyn Ceiriog. The site is at c.250m AOD on land which slopes steeply downwards to the river to the south-west.

The solid geology is Elwy Formation: mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, with no drift geology being recorded (British Geological Survey, 2017).

3. Archaeological background

The building is not currently recorded within the Historic Environment Record, but appears to be of possible architectural and archaeological interest as a substantially intact stone farmhouse with attached barn and later extensions at the rear. The barn has timber-framed elements. The buildings would appear to be 18th century, or possibly earlier, in date.

Erwallo Uchaf is a historic name recorded by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898-1908. The site is marked with buildings labelled Erwallo on the Tithe Map of 1839.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording* (2014) and according to Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

The primary objective of the Building Recording will be to describe and record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition or renovation. This will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 3 Building survey.

Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail.

It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

Other recent structures existing on the site will be recorded by means of digital photography.

The work will result in a report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken.

4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2014) and currently in the process of review. This Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 has the capacity to identify areas where subsequent mitigation may contribute to the following research aims regarding post-medieval and industrial archaeology in Wales: study of any aspects relating to agriculture and small-scale post-medieval industry, location of key industrial sites of all types, assessment of technological advances.

The task of examining the archaeological resource for agriculture is made more urgent by current uncertainty as to the future of the farming industry, and the likelihood that many more agricultural buildings will be adapted as part of agricultural diversification programmes.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works associated with the proposed development. Archaeology Wales will update CPAT with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to CPAT within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Details of work

6.1. Desktop research phase

In terms of search for a historic environment or archaeological appraisal only readily available material will be consulted. The search will consider the building to be investigated and its relationship to other archaeological and historical sites within its setting, by means of search of various readily available primary sources:

1. Designated areas (Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefields)
2. Non-designated sites and listed buildings.

3. Excavation reports and archives affecting the site and its setting.
4. Relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence.
5. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
6. Place name evidence
7. Internet sourced satellite imagery
8. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

6.2. Building Investigation

The Level 3 Archaeological Building Recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. The photographic and drawn record will be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally. The following will be considered:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

The building has been in active use until recently and it is understood that the interior of the structure is in relatively good condition and accessible. It is not anticipated that there will be any significant constraint to the ability to record the exterior or interior of the structure. Should this prove to be the case however further consultation with CPAT will be undertaken on the appropriate level of internal recording required.

The work will be completed in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 3 (Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* 2016).

All photographs will be taken in a high resolution digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

A site plan and measured plans of the buildings will be produced. Wherever possible, existing plans and elevations will be used to supplement the report and further measured plans and elevations may also be provided to illustrate features not more

readily obtained by photography. Plans will be used to highlight photographic locations within the final report.

6.3. Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

7. Monitoring

CPAT will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological survey works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to CPAT for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of CPAT will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording.

8. Archive and Reporting programme

8.1. Archive

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with CIfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the building/s assessed by the building recording, with all structures and features investigated
- Plan and elevation drawings with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all structural features identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features.
- Conclusion(s) as appropriate of all the structural remains investigated.
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the building by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- Appendices as appropriate including maps, drawings and photographs taken.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the building survey, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client, the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Mark Walters mark.walters@CPAT-DC.org.uk) On approval the final report should be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@CPAT-DC.org.uk), Clwyd- Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

Archaeology Wales will obtain copies of the HER Deposition Guidance and HER Depositor Licence from the HER Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@CPATDC.org.uk) before any reports or archives are submitted to the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to CPAT.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia-Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Kate Pitt from Archaeology Wales Ltd. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the survey work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media. This will be discussed with and in agreement with the client. The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological building investigation and recording* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

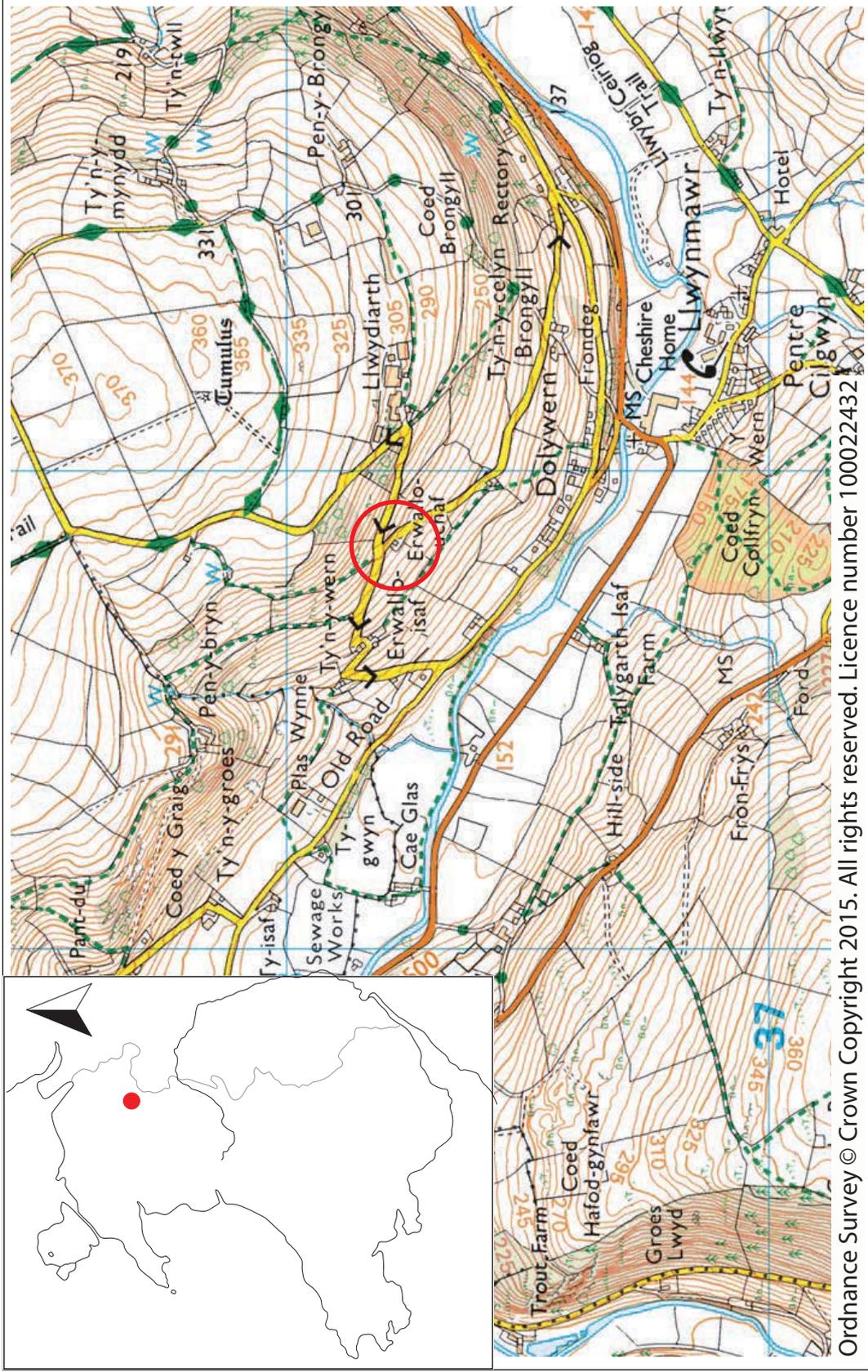
Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>,
retrieved 17.04.2018

Malaws, B. 2003. *Regional Seminar Paper, Northeast Wales. In A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales.*

<http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/postmed/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NE%20WALES%20POST%20MEDIEVAL%20AND%20MODERN.pdf>, retrieved 27.9.2017.



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— Location of site

Figure 1
Site location map

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APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Erwallo Uchaf, Pontfadog, Denbighshire

Site Name:	Erwallo Uchaf, Pontfadog
Site Code:	EUD/18/BS
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
LB:	-
NGR:	SJ 21847 37770
Site Type:	Historic Building
Project Type:	Building Recording
Project Manager:	Irene Garcia Rovira
Project Dates:	April 2018
Categories Present:	Post-Medieval House and Barn
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of Duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to Access:	None

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