

Archaeology Wales

Tonyrefail Comprehensive School, Tonyrefail, Rhondda Cynon Taff

Level 3 Historic Building Recording



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Report No. 1542

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from a Historic Building Recording survey by Archaeology Wales Ltd. (AW) of Tonyrefail Comprehensive School, formerly Tonyrefail Secondary School, at Tonyrefail, Rhondda Cynon Taff, for Opus International Consultants (UK) Ltd. The work was undertaken on the advice of the curatorial division of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on behalf of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council. The proposed development of the site includes the refurbishment and supplementation of the existing Grade II Listed Building (Cadw ref.: 24282). This work has a potentially significant impact on the historic fabric of the building.

This Historic Building Recording has been produced to meet a condition for discharge of Planning Application No. 16/0062/34. The Historic Building Recording assesses a full record of the elements of cultural, historic, architectural and artistic interest, by means of descriptive, drawn and photographic records, as required for a Level 3 survey.

The development site is located to the southwest of Tonyrefail, a settlement that is likely to date back to at least 11th century. Tonyrefail was originally a rural hamlet, but evolved into an industrial village during the 19th century. The Grade II Listed Building, Tonyrefail Secondary School, was built during 1931-1933 by the County Architect D Pugh Jones. It is currently located on the eastern side of the school complex and is referred to as the 'lower school'. The 'middle' and 'upper' schools are comprised of more recent buildings and are located elsewhere within the school complex.

The school has a rectangular plan that is divided into two reflected squared blocks, with the girls to the north and the boys to the south. These are arranged around two courtyards, which are divided by an assembly hall, a drama studio and a gymnasium, set along a central axis. The school was built with red bricks in a neo-Georgian style and comprises two storeys, with a portico in the east. It was constructed with a slate-tile roof. An additional modern building, not listed, was built close to the south side of the main building and was formerly linked to it by a corridor. However, this is no longer in use.

Tonyrefail Comprehensive School has undergone only minor alterations, with just a few features modernised and altered during its lifetime. The most structurally significant are the incorporation of fire exit metal staircases at the rear of the building, and new internal partitions in some of the larger rooms, both on ground floor and first floor levels.

The school has been listed as a particularly fine example of the work undertaken by County Architect D Pugh Jones during the interwar period, with the interior being noted as having particular merit because of its attention to detail.

This report summarises the architectural characteristics of the building and provides information on its archaeological and historical background. It includes an applied methodology, the results of the survey, interpretations and pertinent conclusions.

1 Introduction

This report has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) in response to a request by Opus International (UK) Ltd. (the ‘client’) to undertake a Level 3 Historic Building Recording survey of the Grade II Listed Building Tonyrefail Comprehensive School (Cadw Ref.: 24282), as a condition, prior to the planned redevelopment of the building and the site (Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council, planning application number 16/0062/34).

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (henceforth GGAT), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that Level 3 Historical Building Recording is undertaken prior to any alteration work being undertaken. The work was set as a condition of the planning application decision, which states:

‘No development including structural alterations shall be undertaken until an appropriate programme of building recording and analysis has been submitted to an agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme shall be carried out by a specialist acceptable to the Local Planning Authority and in accordance with the agreed written specification. The completed programme shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the commencement of development.

Reason: As the building is of architectural and cultural significance, the specified records are required to mitigate the impact of the development’.

A Written Scheme of Investigations (Appendix IV) was prepared by AW for the proposed Level 3 Historic Building Recording survey prior to the work taking place.

This was subsequently approved by GGAT.

The AW Project Number is 2457 and the Site Code is TCS/16/BR. The survey was carried out in November 2016. A copy of the final report will be lodged with the Historic Environment Record of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council. The archival report will be accompanied by a CD containing the photographic and drawn records in the form of high resolution digital images.

All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014); and the Historic England guidelines *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE 2016); and in accordance with current Health & Safety legislation.

2 Site Description (Figures 1 to 3)

The solid geological bedrock formations beneath the assessment area are mainly composed of Hughes Member Sandstone formed approximately 307 to 309 million years ago (Carboniferous Period), from rivers deposits, mainly sand and gravel detrital material, in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat (British Geological Survey, 2016).

The site of the proposed development is located at the south-western end of Tonyrefail, a village and community in Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough, with a population of approximately 11,000. Tonyrefail is situated approximately 6.4km northwest of Llantrisant at the head of the Ely Valley, 2.4km from Trebanog and 3.2km from Williamstown. The Tonyrefail Comprehensive School complex lies adjacent to the B4278 Gilfach Road and occupies an approximate area of 11.33ha (28 acres). Given the character of the complex, it is bounded on all sides by brick and stone walls and large mature trees to avoid visibility from the exterior. There is a gate on the northern side that gives access to the whole complex via a tarmac road aligned on a west-east axis. In the central area of site are modern buildings comprising the 'middle' and 'upper' schools. The Grade II Listed Building, formerly Tonyrefail Secondary School and nowadays the 'lower' school, is located on the eastern side of the complex (NGR ST 00478 88053). An additional modern building, not listed, was built very close to the south side of the main building and was formerly linked to it by a corridor that is no longer extant. The complex includes a rugby pitch, located between both groups of buildings, two tennis courts and a football pitch, located to the southwest, and an open field, located to the southeast.

The complex is surrounded by residential areas on its north, west and south sides, beyond which are agricultural plots of land. To the east is Tynybryn Road, which runs from north to south and connects to the centre of Tonyrefail. The site is located at approximately 132m AOD and appears to have been levelled during landscaping prior to the construction of the original school complex.

3 Archaeological and historical background (Figures 4-8 and 16)

Tonyrefail is an historic village and community located in the mid-southern region of Rhondda Cynon Taff. Early records show Tonyrefail to be a dairy farming and livestock raising area, and many early farmhouses still exist in some form within the village. By contrast, settlements in the nearby valleys were predominantly associated with arable and sheep farming due to their hilly geography (Lewis 1971). Early industrialisation began in the late 18th century around a corn mill and woollen factory, but it wasn't until deep coal mining began in the 19th century that employment grew on a large scale and the settlement expanded.

There is little archaeological evidence pre-dating the medieval period in the area around Tonyrefail. The small number of noteworthy examples include several cairns from the Bronze Age and Iron Age designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, such as: Twyn Caradog (NPRN: 307632) located approximately 2km to the southwest of site and Mynydd Maendy (GM294), a round cairn located approximately 2.3km to the southwest. Lle'r Gaer (GM219), an iron Age hillfort, is located approximately 3.5km to the east of the site.

In addition, a Neolithic Flint Scraper, now in the collection of the National Museum of Wales (Accession No. 89.79H/8), was found in the outskirts of Tonyrefail, approximately 500m to the northwest of the School.

One of the most significant medieval monuments within the area around Tonyrefail is that comprising the remains of St Peter's Church (GM338), a Scheduled Ancient Monument probably dating to the medieval period. The church is situated on the south-facing side of the ridge, slightly below the top, with approximate dimensions of 23.5m by 6.0m. It consists of a rectangular nave, a chancel and a later south porch, all constructed of stone pieces. The church is important in understanding of the wider medieval context of the village.

One of the earliest notable buildings in Tonyrefail is Collenna House (GGAT01521m), a three story mansion thought to be originally built at the end of 11th century. The house is believed to have been built by the Welsh noble, *Einion ap Collwyn* who after a dispute with *Iestyn ab Gwrgant*, married *Iestyn's* only daughter, *Nest*. It was around this time that the church of St. John was founded, a building that is still standing today. The old Parish church of St John's is on Llantrisant Road and is one of the oldest in the area. There are records of the church dating back to the 16th century, although the graveyard, almost lost nowadays, could have been used as far back as the 12th century (The Parish of Tonyrefail 2016).

Tonyrefail remained in use as a rural parish in the Dioceses of Llandaff for most of the medieval and post-medieval periods, at which time the village was relatively small. However, during the 19th century it experienced a drastic transformation into an industrial village, due mostly to the opening of Coedely Colliery. The colliery began producing coal at the turn of the century, and within ten years it employed almost 1,800 men, making it one of the largest mines in the area. The colliery, together with the coke ovens and brick works that shared the site, was an impressive sight and changed the face of Tonyrefail. The establishment of Coedely Colliery influenced the creation of the nearby colliery settlements of Thomastown and Bryngolau. Coedely Colliery closed in 1985 (Jones 1997).

During the 19th century Collenna House become home to the Prichard family, whose members were among the most notable in the area. These included the Reverend Richard Prichard, Vicar of Llandaff, and his son, John Prichard, a renowned Welsh architect who was responsible for restoration work at Llandaff Cathedral and many other local churches (Lewis 1971).

During the time the colliery was working, Tonyrefail was a busy settlement serving the communities of Coedely, Trebanog and Gilfach Goch. These days though it is a quiet residential town.

Apart of Tonyrefail Secondary School (Cadw ref.: 24282), there are another ten Grade II Listed Buildings located within the area of Tonyrefail Community, including the gate and pier of Tonyrefail Secondary School (Cadw ref.: 24283) and former Tyn-Y-Bryn farm (Cadw ref.: 24281) (Figure 16). Details of all the listed buildings are provided in Appendix III.

3.1 Tonyrefail Comprehensive School: map regression

The construction date of the building, 1931, is clearly specified in both historic documentation and an inscription on the front of the building. However, there is documentation that places the original contract agreement for the groundworks, signed by Glamorgan County Council and William Henry Hawkins ('Builder'), in 1925 (Figure 7).

The Llantrisant Tithe map from 1841 identifies the land plot in which the school complex was later built (number 2722); the information in the apportionment described the owner of this land as ‘Wood Wm. March’, the occupier as ‘David Thomas’, the use of the land as ‘Pasture’, and its dimensions as ‘3 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches’.

The *c.*1850s edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) shows the land in which the school complex was later constructed as an agricultural plot of land (with similar area but number 1084). It was limited by Gilfach Road and Tyn-Y-Bryn Road on the north and east sides respectively, and by field boundaries to the west and south. Also depicted is the Three Horse Shoes Public House, with an attached smithy, located to the northeast of site, adjacent to Gilfach Road, and Tyn-Y-Bryn farmstead to the southeast, which comprise five agricultural buildings and a farmhouse arranged around a courtyard that opened to the southwest.

No significant changes occur to the plot of land and surrounding areas on subsequent OS maps prior to *c.* 1930s, at which time the school is first shown (Figure 5). The original structure is shown, and labelled ‘Tonyrefail County Grammar School’. The building is depicted as rectangular in plan, composed of two mirrored sub-squared buildings, with external access to the boiler room on the north side and the two small attached sheds in the west. An auxiliary building to the south, linked to the main building by a corridor, is also depicted. This structure was later demolished and then rebuilt. There are two tennis courts to the east, and an open pitch and path to the west. At this time, the entrance to the school from the street was located in the northeast corner of site and comprised a gate topped with an ornamental cast iron design and separate girls’ and boys’ doors. The surrounding areas to the north and south of site had already been developed for residential dwellings, while to the east a recreation ground had been created. Only the parcel to the west of the school, and Tyn-Y-Bryn farm to the southeast, remained as agricultural land. The Public House to the northeast is still present; it’s now called the Three Horse Shoes Inn.

The *c.* 1950s edition 1:2500 OS map (Figure 6) shows notable changes, especially within the school complex. Many of the newer buildings had already been built by this time, being located within the adjacent agricultural plot to the west. The new school complex is called Tonyrefail Bilateral School, while the original building is labelled Grammar School. The auxiliary building to the south had been extended, and an additional rectangular building, located to the southeast, had also been constructed. The tennis courts to the east and the open pitch to the west of the main building are still shown on this map, while new sport courts are shown in the area to the southwest area of the complex. In the surrounding areas, the numbers of residential dwellings has notably increased in the areas located beyond the northern and southern boundaries, while Tyn-Y-Bryn farm has also been considerably transformed. The Three Horse Shoes Inn in the northwest and the recreation ground to the east are still present.

The *c.* 1970s edition OS map shows no significant changes, although the school complex is now referred to as Tonyrefail Comprehensive School (1973). The main elements of the original school have not been altered, neither the linked auxiliary building to the south nor the additional building to the southeast. There is another small shed built very close to the original building, to the west side, but it is not attached to it. There are no significant changes in the surrounding areas.

The modern 2010s edition OS Mastermap (Figure 3) shows the assessment area as it appears today. The complex is labelled Tonyrefail Comprehensive School, and a group of more recent buildings located at the western side of the plot are included. The tennis courts located on the eastern side have been already landscaped. The rest of the elements at the school complex, such as the modern buildings (including the auxiliary building south of the original school, now separated from it) and the sports fields, are still in use. The original northeast gate is closed and access to the site was probably from the north.

The earlier path that accessed the building complex has now been tarmacked. There are no noteworthy changes in the surrounding areas, but the expansion of the residential dwellings around site has continued. The Three Horse Shoes Inn is still standing.

Other 1:10560 OS historic edition maps were also consulted, but the resolution was too low to afford any detailed view of the school complex.

4 Building Recording Methodology

4.1 Aims and Objectives

According to the CIfA's Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings (2014), the aim of archaeological building investigation and recording (ABIR) is to examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform:

- A strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, structure or complex and its setting.
- A better understanding and dissemination of the results.

The objectives when undertaking building recording are:

- Compilation of a lasting photographic and paper record of the surveyed building, structure or complex and its setting.
- Assessment of evidences of construction, phases, techniques, original features and other developments, for further analysis.
- Description and analysis of the surveyed building, structure or complex and its setting, to a different depth according to different levels (1 to 4).

4.2 Scope of Fieldwork

This building recording survey has been carried out to the Level 3 standards described by Historic England in Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016), according to a specifications approved by GGAT on behalf of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council.

A Level 3 survey is an analytical record. Essential requirements for this level are an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. It also includes all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis, the description and photography of both interior and exterior elevations and features, presentation of conclusions regarding the building's phasing, drawn plan(s) and discussion on the evidence(s) upon which the conclusions are made, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail.

Site Assistant Supervisor Cassandra Davis and Site Supervisor Aurea Izquierdo Zamora undertook the building recording, under the overall management of Mark Houlston (Managing Director).

The building was generally in a good state of preservation and most areas were easy to access. Scaffolding equipped with an access ladder had been erected next to the southern wall of Courtyard 1 to aid access the tarmac roof. Some areas could not be accessed, namely the boiler room located at semi-basement level, and the two small modern sheds attached to the west side of the school, as they were locked and no key was available. The building also showed initial symptoms of abandonment, with some broken floor boards and tiles throughout.

All accessible areas within the building were visited and of these all were recorded. Measurements, notes and photographs were taken of all noteworthy elements of the buildings. All the photographs were taken in high resolution (16.1MP), and converted to JPEG format for storage. The setting was also photographed. In addition, contrasting measurements on existing plans were made of the ground and first floors. All works were undertaken in accordance with current Health and Safety legislation.

5 Tonyrefail Comprehensive School: Building Recording Results (Figures 9-15)

The earliest documents related to the construction of Tonyrefail Secondary School date from 1925 (Figure 7) and make reference to the groundworks that needed to be done at the site prior to construction. The first document is an 'Agreement' specifying that William Henry Hawking ('Builder') and the Glamorgan County Council agreed that the former would undertake the 'forming and laying out grounds and concrete walling at the Tonyrefail Secondary School', under the supervision of the County Architect, D Pugh Jones. The building was finished in 1931 and opened in 1933 (Jones 1997).

The school was planned and built in the neo-Georgian style. This normally refers to the revived Georgian style that emerged in Britain at the beginning of the 20th century, which was especially used for certain types of urban architecture, including private residences, until the late 1950s. This revival is usually attributed to a growing nostalgia for the sense of order characteristic of neo-Classical styles, following many decades of neo-Gothic architecture that dominated most of the Victorian period (Newman 1995). It is in this sense that Tonyrefail Secondary School has been listed as an especially fine example of neo-Georgian building within the County at the time.

The building lies on the eastern side of the land occupied by Tonyrefail Comprehensive School and it has a rectangular shape with approximate dimensions of 60.00m by 40.50m, orientated north to south (slightly north-northwest south-southeast inclination of axis). The building is symmetrically proportioned and red-brick built, with two stories. It has prominent stone dressing and a slate cross-hipped roof. The frontal façade, with its central portico door, is orientated towards the east. The plan of the building is composed of two mirrored sub-squared buildings that give separate access for girls (to the north) and boys (to the south), and are arranged around a common spinal area in which are located the main hall, the drama stage and the gymnasium.

5.1 Description of external elements (Plates 1-41)

To facilitate the understanding of the exterior elevations of each façade, and because the different types of windows used are a central element of the visible external structure, the existing windows have been classified as follows (Figure 14):

Window Type 1: 8-over-8-panel sash window with an 8-panel fixed sash above

Window Type 2: 8-panel sash window with an 8-panel fixed sash above

Window Type 3: 8-over-12-panel sash window with an 8-panel fixed sash above

Window Type 4: double 4-over-4-panel sash window with double 4-panel fixed sash above

Window Type 5: 4-over-4-panel sash window with 4-panel fixed sash above

Window Type 6: tripartite combination of Type 5/Type 1/Type 5

Window Type 7a: single panel casement window

Window Type 7b: single panel crossed casement window

Window Type 8: 12-over-16-panel sash window with an 8-panel fixed sash above

Window Type 9: a Type 1 window transformed into a fire exit door.

Frontal (East) façade (Plates 1-6 and 30-37)

This forms a symmetrical façade with prominent, advanced bays at the central area and at each end (north and south). Each of these **advanced bays** is characterized by shallow buttresses flanking a recessed central section, with a squat ‘gabled’ section above. These ‘gables’ have chamfered stone copings and grey stone bands marking the top and bottom level of the eaves.

The arrangement of the **central bay**, flanking the main door, is four Type 4 windows, two at each side. The lower storey windows have gauged brick heads, and the upper storey windows rise to the eaves. There are two groups of ridge stacks symmetrically placed to either side of the central bay (Plates 1-2).

The main **central entrance** is enhanced by a portico composed of two Tuscan style columns, with ringed capitals and bases supporting an entablature. At the entablature is the inscription 'Tonyrefail / Secondary School' in over-relief. The main door is inscribed in a recessed moulded stone door-surround, with a cornice supported on scrolled brackets with foliate bosses at both sides, and an egg and dart moulding underneath the cornice. Below the moulding there is an inscription in Welsh '*Nid Dysc Heb Foes*' (No Learning Without Morality). On each side of the door-surround there is an inscription: '*Davies & Lloyd Ltd. / BUILDERS / SENCHENYDD*' to the left; and '*D. Pugh Jones / F.R.I.B.A. F.S.I / COUNTY ARCHITECT*' to the right. The main entrance door comprises double panelled half-glazed doors, which is repeated in each of the other four entrances, where they are located on the north and south sides (Plates 4, 30-34).

Above the central entrance there is a **tripartite window (Type 6)**: which consists of two 4-over-4-pane sash windows, each with a 4-panel ventilating fixed sash above (Type 5), flanking an 8-over-8-panel sash window with an 8-pane ventilation fixed sash above (Type 1) (Plate 4). There is a stone ribbon above bearing the Glamorgan shield and the acronym ‘*G·C·C*’ (Glamorgan County Council) inscribed to the left, and ‘*1931*’ inscribed to the right. Above, there is a gable with top stone dressing at the end (Plate 37).

There are two stone tablets, each one fixed to the buttresses flanking the portico and bearing the Glamorgan shield, with inscriptions that read the same in English (left side) and in Welsh (right side). The inscriptions record the opening of the school on 18th September 1933 and the authorities that took part (Plates 35-36).

On **each side**, beyond the central bay are sixteen Type 1 windows, eight at each storey, making a total of 32 windows, with details including a dentilled eaves cornice, a sill band at ground floor level and a plinth with chamfered stone coping. The lower storey windows have gauged brick heads, and the upper storey windows rise to the eaves (Plates 1-2, 5-6). The end bays also have a Type 1 window on each storey, mirroring those seen elsewhere (Plate 3).

The Girls’ (North) and Boys (South) façades (Plates 7-12, 21-29 and 38-41)

The north façade was designed as a separate girls’ entry and comprises 2 advanced entrance bays instead of a single central entrance as it is in the frontal façade (Plates 22, 25). Both **advanced bays** are very similar and symmetrical. Each has a plain stone door-surround with a cut-away effect at the top side-angles, and the word ‘*MERCHED*’ (girls) inscribed on the top. The doors are double panelled and partly (upper 1/3) glazed. Above each doorway there is a stairlight window with a corbelled stone sill. These are both Type 8 windows. Above each window there is a squat ‘gable’, with chamfered stone copings and grey stone bands marking the top and bottom level of the eaves, a scheme repeated from the frontal façade. The elevation of this façade comprises: eight Type 1 windows between the bays (four at each storey), four Type 1 windows beyond left bay to the end, and three Type 1 windows plus one Type 2 window beyond the right bay to the end. The Type 2 window is a Type 1 partly infilled with brick and replaced by an 8-pane sash, with a 4-pane fixed sash above. The lower storey windows have gauged brick heads, and the upper storey windows rise to the eaves (Plates 21-29).

At this façade of the building, towards the left end and beyond the left bay, is the access to the semi-basement **boiler room**. It comprises a cast-iron fence set on a red brick low wall. A number of concrete steps lead down to the lower level giving access to a doorway. The current steel door is clearly a modern replacement. There is also one small Type 7 window (single panel) blocked with a wooden blind. Both door and window have gauged brick heads (Plates 27-28).

The **south façade** was designed as a separate boys’ entry and comprises the same elements as the girls’ north façade, distributed in the same way but mirrored. The main difference is that ‘*BECHGYN*’ (boys) is inscribed on the upper side of each entrance. The left entrance inscription, however, is almost fully covered by a modern electrical appliances, while the right doorway has been fully covered with concrete due to a previous refurbishment. Both façades also maintain the regular decorative scheme from the frontal façade, including: the dentilled eaves cornice, the sill band at ground floor level and the plinth with chamfered stone coping.

On the right-hand side entrance of the north façade, and on the left side entrance of the south façade (also mirrored) an accessibility ramp has been constructed that covers the stone plinths and their associated steps.

Rear (west) side (Plates 13-20)

The rear side of the building, located to the west, consists of three well differentiated blocks, the one in the middle being 18m in length, slightly smaller than the sides sections, which were 21m each in length. The middle section, with swept eaves, is located to the rear of the gymnasium and is, in effect, 1.5 stories high. This section protrudes beyond the side sections at ground floor level. It contains six Type 3 windows.

The flanking blocks are two storeys high and almost entirely symmetrical. Attached to these blocks, on each side are two mirrored lean-to buildings. The buildings leaning against the middle section are one storey high and have seven windows (one Type 1, two Type 2 and four Type 1, from middle section to sides). These elevations maintain the regular decorative scheme, with a sill band at ground floor level and a plinth with chamfered stone coping, and two stone bands at the top.

The buildings leaning against the ends of the façade are both small, half storey high, sheds, which have been recently refurbished. They both have one steel door and two consecutive Type 7 windows. On top of these, but belonging to the main building, there are three Type 2 windows, with gauged brick heads and stone sills.

The **first floor elevations** on the side sections are composed of seven Type 1 windows and one Type 9 (a Type 1 window transformed into a fire exit door). They all rise to the eaves. There are two observable differences in the symmetry of the two, as the sequence visible in the elevation of the girls' block, running from middle to left, comprises a first group of five windows (Type 1, Type 9 and three Type 1) and then a second group of three windows (Type 1). However, the boys' block, running from middle to right, comprises one group of four windows (three Type 1 and one Type 9) and then a second group of four Type 1 windows. This is the reflection of a differentiated layout of teaching rooms in the interior, and is the most notable example of where the symmetry of the building has been distorted. The open metal fire-escape staircases are original features, but the steel doors, the flattened tarmac roofs and the incorporation of Type 9 windows are features from the late 20th century. All the sections in this façade have dentilled eaves cornices.

The courtyards (Figure 10) (Plates 147-150)

Both the girls' and boys' blocks are sub-square in plan and both are arranged around identical courtyards. Both courtyards have access to the interior, but they are not directly linked. They are divided by the external walls of the drama stage, a single storey building with a range of five Type 4 windows (double window of 4-over-4 pane with a 4-pane fixed sash window above each) at each side (facing north at Courtyard 1 and south at Courtyard 2). It is built of yellow bricks under a slate roof, with a red brick wall beneath a flat stone sill band. Other detail includes a flat stone impost band on top of the windows and wide boarded eaves.

The courtyard elevations are two stories high and consist of low red brick walls with chamfered stone copings, on which are set the cast iron columns that support the gallery. However, these are only visible on the upper storey, as the columns located on the lower storey have been encased in uPVC, with uPVC glazed windows infilling the space between them. Three double doors are located on the lower level, so that each courtyard is accessed from the interior corridors. These double doors have been refurbished in recent time, but preserve their original positions. The rest of the lower level sections contain 2 x 5, Type 7a windows.

In the upper storey, the iron columns have ringed capital decorations, and are completely exposed. There is an open metal balustrading consisting of plain uprights with a central panel of diagonal members corresponding to each section of windows. Behind the balustrade are sections of 2 x 5, Type 7 windows, with opaque lower 1 x 5 groups. The glazing above the balustrading was refurbished and now comprised of uPVC.

Within each courtyard, there are remains of earlier formal gardens landscaping. These areas will have to be newly landscaped during the development of site.

The Roof (Figure 10) (Plates 143-156)

The roof was accessed from the exterior thanks to a scaffolding erected in Courtyard 1.

From the flat roof at the western end of the drama studio (Plates 143-146), which is built of yellow brick, most of the slate tiled roofs were visible, along with a small vent (Plate 145) connecting to the interior. The interior, while not accessed due to Health & Safety concerns, was described to the AW team. Apparently, it still preserves much of the original timber frame, although this is now covered with glass fibre.

5.2 Description of internal elements (Plates 42-142)

To facilitate an understanding of the original fittings of the interior, the different types of doors, a characteristic element of the functionality of the interior spaces, are classified as follows (Figure 15):

Door Type 1: single panel upper half glazed and fixed panel above

Door Type 2: single panel and fixed panel above, not glazed

Door Type 3: single panel, not glazed

Door Type 4: single panel, upper half glazed

Door Type 5: double panel, not glazed, with fixed panel above

Door Type 6: double panel, upper half glazed

Door Type 7: double panel, upper half glazed and fixed panel above

Door Type 8: double panel, upper half glazed, no fixed panel above but stone lintel

Door Type 9: double panel, upper half glazed, arched (semi-circular) fixed panel above

Door Type 10: wider single panel with side reinforcement, upper half glazed and fixed panel above

Door Type 11: single panel, not glazed, interior locking (bathroom)

Door Type 12: single panel, not glazed, single locking (office)

Door Type 13: double swinging panel, not glazed

Also, to facilitate interpretation and description of the existing rooms at both ground and first floor level, the nomenclature assigned by the planning architects (Boyes Rees Architects Ltd.) has been maintained. This consists of a room number and a brief description indicating functionality for the rooms on the ground floor (i.e. '30: *Community Office*'), and a brief description followed a corresponding number, where the rooms are on the first floor (i.e. '*Seminar 4*').

The interior of the building, as the exterior, has an almost symmetrical distribution, although this was probably more evident in the past, due to inclusion of new partitions in some areas. All the rooms are accessible from corridors that are arranged around both courtyards, forming to sub-squared blocks that are divided by the main entrance and hall, the drama studio with stage, and the gymnasium.

Ground floor (Figure 11) (Plates 42-103)

The frontal entry of the building, located adjacent to the portico, **29: Entrance hall (Plates 42-46)** is accessed by two **Type 6 doors** (double panel with upper half glazing, with stained glass and the Glamorgan shield decoration) from room **28: Lobby**. The ceiling is divided into three-bays, with panels separated by moulded cross beams. Those located between the 2nd and 3rd bays are supported by two Tuscan-style columns. These form a screen, beyond which a corridor that runs from N to S is located. In front of this are two identical **Type 9 doors** (round headed, also with stained glass and the Glamorgan shield) which lead into the assembly hall/drama studio. From the entrance hall (29) there is access to several rooms: **30: Community Office** and **73: Office** to the south, and **56: Store** and **26: Community Office** to the north. These are all accessed via **Type 4 doors**, with stained glass and the Glamorgan shield on it. The room **26: Community Office**, formerly the Senior Mistress' Office (Plate 47) preserves original fittings such as wooden casement fireplace and floors. A **Type 3** door gives access to **68: Lobby**. The room **73: Office**, formerly the Head Master's Office (Plate 96), also preserves original fittings such as the wooden encasement fireplace, and has a **Type 3** door to **69: Lobby**. Also from the main entrance (29) there is access to small rooms, **27: Store** and **28: Store** to the east, with **Type 3 doors** (single panel). There is a coloured mosaic floor including a circular motif in the centre bearing the Glamorgan shield, and deep ceiling cornices.

Beyond the columns of the assembly hall (29) there are two **Type 6 doors**, one at each side to the north and south, that lead to the corridors around which are arranged the rest of the rooms.

To the west, after both **Type 9** (rounded fixed panel above) doors, is the assembly hall - **33: Drama Studio**. It is located in the 'spinal' area of the building, around which are both sub-squared blocks; it divides both courtyards. The ceiling of the hall has a five-bay segmental-vaulted ceiling with recessed panelling. The theatre lighting underneath has been added during late 20th century. At the west end is a stage with a proscenium, and pilasters supporting a dentilled entablature and a triangular pediment. The stage front is panelled, and to the sides are two **Type 3 doors** (single panelled) that give access to two lobbies to access the stage, one from the girls' block (north, **64: Lobby**) and one from the boys' block (south, **65: Lobby**). There are wide pilasters between windows and the dentilled ceiling cornice, which is a continuation of the entablature. It also has a panelled dado and what appear to be the original iron radiators and wooden floor (**Plates 97-103**).

The corridors that lead off the entrance hall surround the courtyards and were originally left open. The side walls are of yellow brick above a stone sill band, with red brick below. The following description will follow the rooms in an anticlockwise sequence from 29: entrance hall, towards 63: corridor northeast, 63: corridor north and 63: corridor northwest; gymnasium, 35: corridor southwest, 35: corridor south and 35: corridor southeast.

Corridor 63: northeast (Plate 48) gives access to **68: Lobby**, which at the same time gives access to staff WCs (**79: WCs lobby** of **80: WC**; and **78: WC**), to **82: Store room**; and to **25: Community Office** (formerly Staff Room, Plate 49), that preserves the original wooden casement fireplace and a cupboard, and one **Type 3** door that gives access **24: Community Room**, also accessed from the corridor by a **Type 6** door. This room (Plate 50) was previously divided by a wall into two rooms, the Mistress' Bedroom to the west, accessed from the corridor, and the Sitting Room to the east, from which there was access to **57: Lobby**. From this lobby there is also access to three different small WCs **58, 59** and store room **72** (formerly a larder), and to the last room in this corridor, **21: General Teaching**, which was formerly the cookery room (Plate 51). This room still retain the original fittings (tiles, oven), and has an auxiliary open room, **71: Art Studio** (Plate 52) to the southeast corner, which was formerly the kitchenette.

Corridor 63: north section (Plate 53) gives access to **20: Small Interview Room** (Plate 55), formerly the kitchen that regardless of some modernizing features still preserves original kitchen fittings such as the sink. From this room there is access to **100: Girls' entry hall** (Plate 54) that has a **Type 6** door, and gives access to a locker with a **Type 8** door (locked), also to **98: Store Room** (formerly a larder) and to **18: Small room**, a new partition. Also from this corridor are accessible the staff rooms **16** (Plate 57), **17** (current canteen, Plate 57) and **19**. Rooms 16-20 were all formed in late 20th century by new partitions, having previously formed the dining room.

Corridor 63: northwest (Plate 59) is accessed from the exterior by a **Type 6** door at **85: Girls' entry hall** (Plate 58), and gives access to:

- **34: Girls' WC lobby** by two **Type 4** doors (Plate 60), which retains many original fittings like the tiles and sinks, and gives access to **14: Girl's WC**, with nine latrines and also original fittings like tiles and doors Type 11 (Plate 61).
- **13: Store room**, formerly a games store and now used to keep cleaning products.
- **12: Girls' changing room**, formerly a cloakroom, which retains many original fittings like the glazed brown tiling and hangers and Type 1 door (Plates 62-63), but a small late 20th century room has been added to the north side (locked).
- **11: Girls' lockers room**, formerly girls' changing room with Type 5 door (double panel, not glazed, with fixed panel above). This room also retains original glazed blue and white tiling (Plates 64-65).
- The girls' access to the assembly hall/drama studio (33), **64: lobby**.

On the central west side, the **gymnasium (10: Activity Studio)** is at the centre and is accessible from four different rooms: the assembly hall/drama studio halls (**64: Lobby** and **65: Lobby**) via **Type 6** doors, from the **11: Girls' lockers** room and from the **9A: Boys' lockers room**, both via two **Type 8** doors (double panel, without glaze or fixed panel above). The gymnasium (Plates 67-71) has a panelled boarded ceiling and retains much of its original equipment including parallel bars. It also has access to the small room separated from 11: Girls' lockers (Plate 66), where the mixing valve used to be.

Corridor 35: southwest (Plate 72), accessible also from **65: Lobby** and from **95: Boys' entry** at the southwestern end (Plate 82: two Type 6 doors), appears to form a mirror image with Corridor 63: northwest, although there are some differences. It gives access to:

- **9A: Boys' lockers room** (Plates 73-75), formerly boys' changing room, with original fittings like the glazed tiling and a floor hatch to access the water pipe key.
- **9: Boys' changing room** (Plate 76), formerly boys' cloakroom, same as the girls' one but not mirrored, as the attached new shed is also at the northern side.
- **8: Store room** (Plate 77), formerly also a games store.
- **6: Boys' WC lobby** (Plates 78-79) original tiles and sinks, Type 4 doors.
- **7: Boys' WC** (Plates 80-81), Type 4 doors, 6 latrines and 9 urinals to the north.

Corridor 35: south gives access to **3, 4 and 5: Seminars** (Plates 83-84, 87), formerly classrooms, all with original fittings such as glazed brown tiling, wooden floors and radiators, and also gives access to the south-eastern end **101: Boys' entry hall**, with Type 6 door (Plate 85). From this access, as with 100: Girls' entry hall at the northern opposite side of the building, the **stairs to access the first floor** (Plates 86 and 104) are located.

Corridor 35: southeast (Plate 89) gives access to **2: Store room** (Plate 88), which maintained its functionality; to room **1: Seminar** (Plate 90), formerly also a classroom and similar to the other Seminars (3-5), and also to two different lobbies:

- **70: Lobby** (Plate 91), which gives access to **74: WC lobby** and **75: WC** (Plate 92), and access to **32: Community Room** (Plate 93), formerly the male staff room. This preserves the original wooden casement fireplace and wardrobe, and it gives access to current room 31: Store, although the opening is modern.
- **69: Lobby**, which gives access to **77: WC lobby** and **76: WC** (Plate 94), to **87: Store** and to **31: Store** (Plate 95), formerly the book store. From this lobby there is also access to 73: Office (Plate 96), formerly the Head Master's room, described above.

Each section of the corridors has one Type 6 doorway giving access to a courtyard.

First floor (Figure 12) (Plates 104-142)

The first floor is very similar in layout and appearance to the ground floor, with yellow brick side walls at the corridors arranged around the courtyards, with sections of 1x5 single panel windows (Type 7) and half-glazed panelled doors. The main difference is that the spinal and west central areas are blocked off, as these areas correspond with the top of the drama studio (33) and the gymnasium (10). Many of the rest of the rooms are larger in comparison to the ground floor.

Access to the first floor can be gained from any of the stairs on the boys' (south) or girls' sides (north) (Plates 86 and 104, respectively). At the first floor, both stairs are cased with Type 7b windows (single crossed panels) and accessed from a **Type 13 door** (swinging double panel).

To facilitate description, a scheme similar to that of the ground floor has been used, starting at the central front area (east) and following in an anticlockwise direction. Rooms on this level are not numbered on the architect's plan, so new numbers have been created. These are listed in the plan and photo appendices (Appendix I and Appendix II).

Staff work room (Plates 124-126): just above the main entrance hall, in the frontal central area (east), a room that was formerly the lecture hall is located. The most significant feature is a large stained glass ceiling that allows natural lighting of the room. The room also contains other original features like the radiators, green glazed tiling, blackboard and arched bookshelves. A Type 3 door gives access to a small **Store 3** room to the south (Plate 127), formerly a Prescription Room with original fittings such as blue glazed tiling and wooden floor.

Beyond of the Staff work room is a **middle section of a corridor**, which is different from other sections, as it has blue glazed tiling and one Type 6 door at each end (Plate 123).

Corridor northeast gives access to:

- **Seminar 4** (Plate 122), formerly the Advance Physics room, with original fittings such as timber boarded ceiling, blue glazed tiling and wooden top band and floor.
- **Business Studies 1** (Plate 120) preserves many original fittings such as the timber boarded ceiling and wooden top band. It used to be accessible from Seminar 4 via a **Type 4** door that is now blocked (Plate 121).
- **Small Interview room** (Plate 119), along with Business Studies 1, this room used to form the Physics Laboratory. Its division resulted from the insertion of a late 20th century partition, a feature that can be identified on the boarded ceilings of both rooms.
- **Seminar 3** (Plates 116-118) used to be the Library. From an architectural point of view, it is one of the most important rooms in the building, as it preserves all the wooden panelling skirting board and other original fittings like the radiators and timber boarded ceiling.

Corridor north (Plate 105) gives access to **Seminar 1 and Seminar 2** (Plates 107-110), which, along with **Store 6**, used to form the Art Room, These rooms contain characteristic fittings like a glass roof that allows natural lighting of the room, timber boarded ceilings and wooden middle bands and floors. The partition wall between Seminars 1 and 2 is of brick construction, with rendered surfaces painted white and pink and the access by a Type 4 door (Plate 107). **Store 1** (Plate 111) is located also in the north wing but is only accessed from Store 6. It used to be the Models Room and it has also been subdivided by a new partition.

Corridor northwest (Plate 106) gives access to:

- **General Teaching 1** (Plate 112), formerly a classroom, with original green glazed tiling, timber boarded ceiling, radiators, wooden top band and floors, used now as the 'on-site' office by the refurbishment contractors.
- **Store 2** (Plate 113), retains its former functionality, with original radiators, timber boarded ceiling and a blue glazed tile band.

- **Breakout Area 1** (Plate 115), formerly a Classroom, preserves green glazed tiling, timber boarded ceiling, radiators and wooden top band. One of the late 20th century fire exits is located in this room, along with a Type 9 after a Type 1 window. A new opening was also done from Store 2 and the access by a Type 3 door that has a wooden step (Plate 114). There is a modern graffiti at the northern side of this room, next to the door that communicates to Store 2.

Contrary to the ground floor, there is no link between the northwest and southwest corridor. **Corridor southwest** (Plate 135) gives access to:

- **Breakout Area 2** (Plate 141-142), formerly the Metal Workshop. This room used to have a small forge in the southwestern corner, although only the discolouration of the floor and walls in this area is now visible. The room retains its original timber boarded ceiling and wooden floor. A Type 9 window/fire exit is located in this room. In addition, a new opening has been created between this room and the adjacent one, the Sixth Form Study, by a Type 3 door with a shallow wooden ramp at the floor level (Plate 142).
- **Sixth Form Study** (Plates 139-140), formerly the Handicraft workshop, with original bricks fireplace located at the northwest corner (opposite to the former forge at Breakout Area 2). Also preserves timber boarded ceiling and wooden floor.
- **Store 5** (Plate 138), with direct access from the Sixth Form Stud and subdivided in three small sections by modern partitions.

Corridor south (Plate 134) gives access to **Business Studies 3, 4 and 5** (Plates 132, 136-137), all former Classrooms. They all preserve the original glazed tiling (green and brown), timber boarded ceiling and wooden floors. At the southeast end of this corridor is the **southern staircase** with **Type 13 swing door** (Plate 133). The stairs, which are stone-built, with a plain iron balustrading and moulded wooden handrails (Plate 86), link to the ground floor in two parallel flights, with a small landing between the two.

Corridor southeast (Plate 128) gives access to **Seminar 5** (Plate 131) and **Business Study 2** (Plate 130), which prior to being partitioned formed a single room, the Chemical Laboratory. They both preserve the original blue glazing tiling, timber boarded ceiling and wooden floor. The new partition wall has recently been painted blue. The door opening that has been created to link the 'new' rooms is a Type 3 door. From Business Study 2 (former north side of the Chemical Lab) there is access to **Store 4** (Plate 129), which also preserves its original blue glaze tiling, and **Store 3** (Plate 127), the former Prescription Room described above.

6 Discussion and interpretation

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

The original structure was visible in most areas despite the introduction of later partition walls and fixtures. The survey revealed sufficient information to form a good understanding of the original structure and its later alterations.

Most areas of the building could be accessed at the time of the survey and only a few minor factors restricted its thoroughness. These included the presence of school children, who were attending regular lessons in other buildings within the complex, but only in a relatively small number of external areas, where safety had a potential to be compromised.

While it was not possible to access the inside of the boiling room in the semi-basement on the north side, or the inside the sheds attached to the western side of the building, external observation determined that they have the same characteristics according to their type and period as other parts of the building.

6.2 Overall interpretation

Tonyrefail Secondary School, currently referred to as the ‘lower school’ building of Tonyrefail Comprehensive School, is listed because of its special historic and cultural interest. The Grade II Listed Building was built during 1931-1933 under the direction of the County Architect, D Pugh Jones, and is now located on the eastern side of the school complex. It represents a particularly fine example of a 20th century British neo-Georgian building,

The structure is located on the outskirts of Tonyrefail, a small rural village that saw rapid expansion during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, largely due to coal mining. The opening and expansion of Coedely Colliery, in particular, resulted in significant increases to the population of Tonyrefail and surrounding areas. The construction of the school building denotes a general effort by Glamorgan County Council at the time to improve the quality of living in the area, and specifically the quality of education. The design of the building by County Architect D Pugh Jones, with its close attention to design as well as functionality, shows that they wanted this quality to be embodied within the fabric of the building.

The most representative features of the building are its monumentality and its symmetrical arrangement, which emphasises a sense of order typical of neo-Georgian architecture in Britain. This is enhanced by the introduction of classical elements such as the Tuscan-style columns in the entrance hall portico, the dentilled decoration, the commemorative plaques and the design of the stage in the main hall.

The symmetrical arrangement of the building, which is divided according to the gender of the students, also reflects the habits and moral values of the time. The drama studio, the gymnasium and the large laboratories, art studio and workshops of the first floor all contain features that are indicative of a classic style of education typical of the early and middle decades of the 20th century. It was probably around the time when the school became comprehensive in 1973, that new partitions were introduced and changes were made to the functionality of some of the rooms. Fortunately, most of these changes were made by adding to the existing structure, so a large proportion of the original structure and many of the original fixtures and fittings were retained.

In addition to its clear need for renewal and refurbishment, particularly fixtures and fittings, the building now needs to be adapted to the educational needs of the early 21st century. Wherever possible, alterations should be in keeping with the architectural design of the original building, while at the same time improving the condition of the structure and increasing its efficiency as a modern school.

7 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Opus International (UK) Consultants Ltd. and Boyes Rees Architects for providing plans and other pertinent information about the building; also, to Rhondda Cynon Taff Archaeological Planning Department for ongoing archaeological advice; to Cassandra Davies (AW) for her assistance on site during the survey and to Mark Houlston (AW) for ongoing guidance and management.

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Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I:

Figures



Figure 1: Miniscale map with general location of site (red); scale 1:500,000 at A3

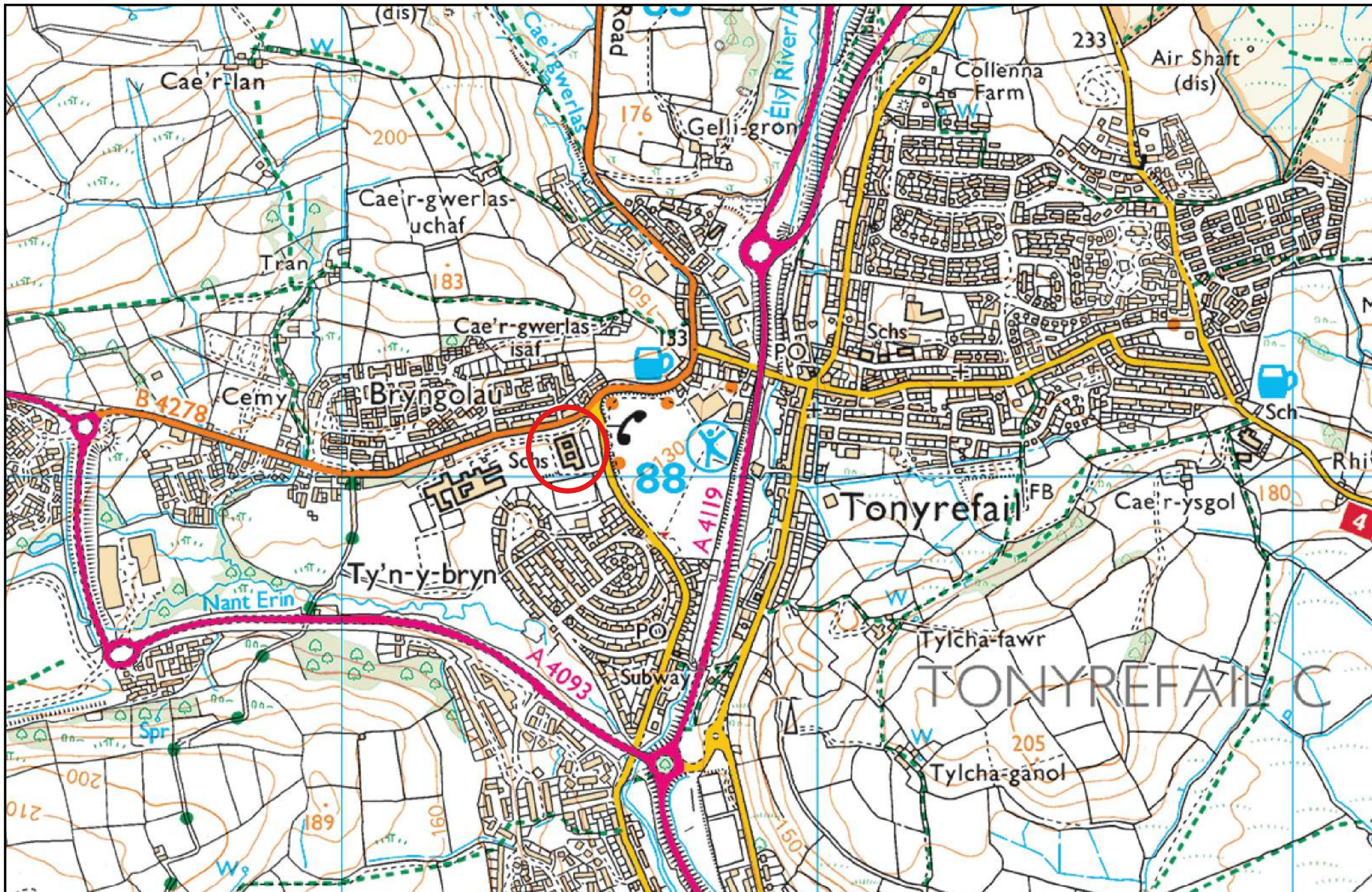


Figure 2: Location map of site (red) within Tonyrefail community, scale 1:10,000.

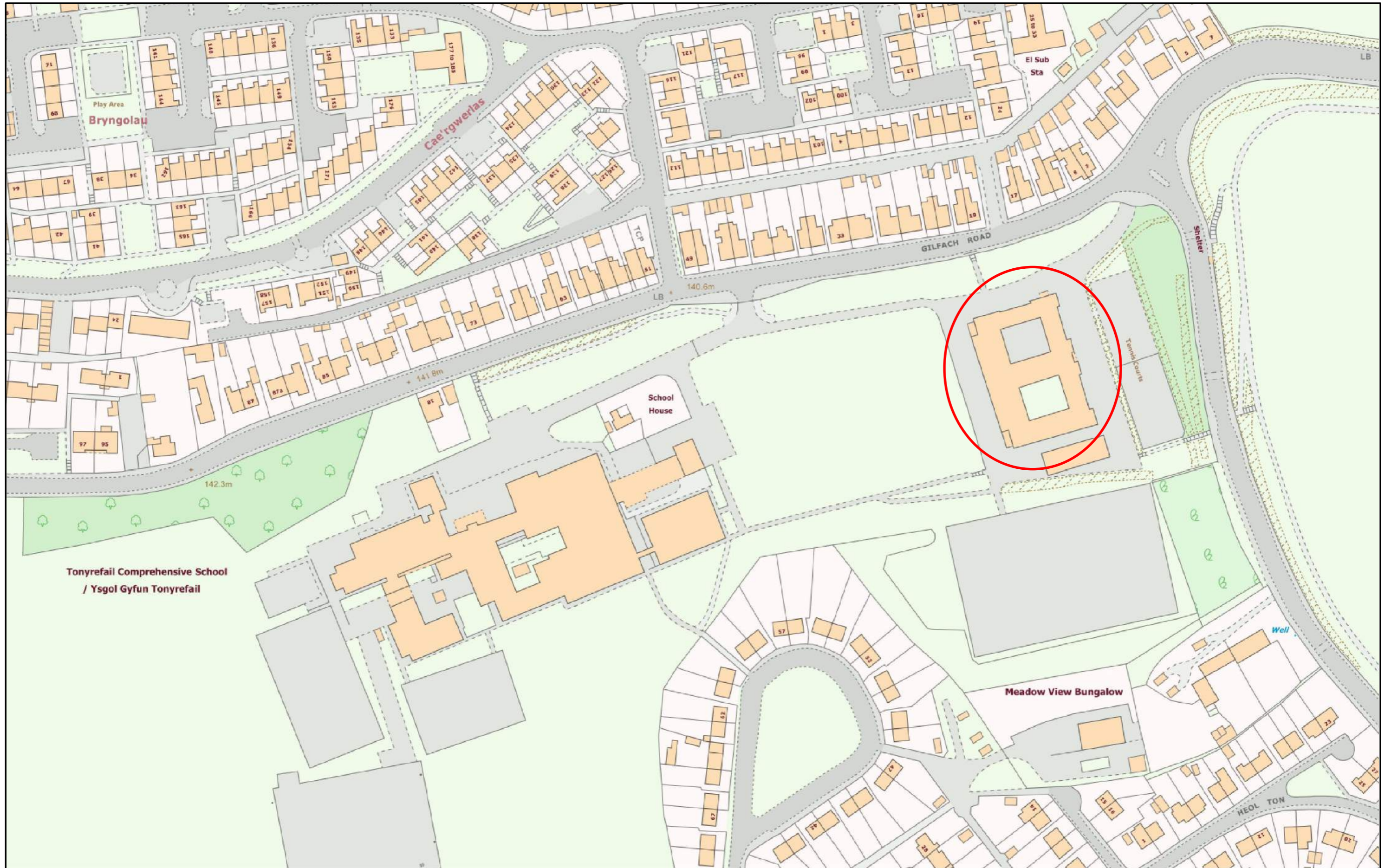


Figure 3: Map of site (red) located within the Tonyrefail Comprehensive School complex; scale 1:2,000 at A3

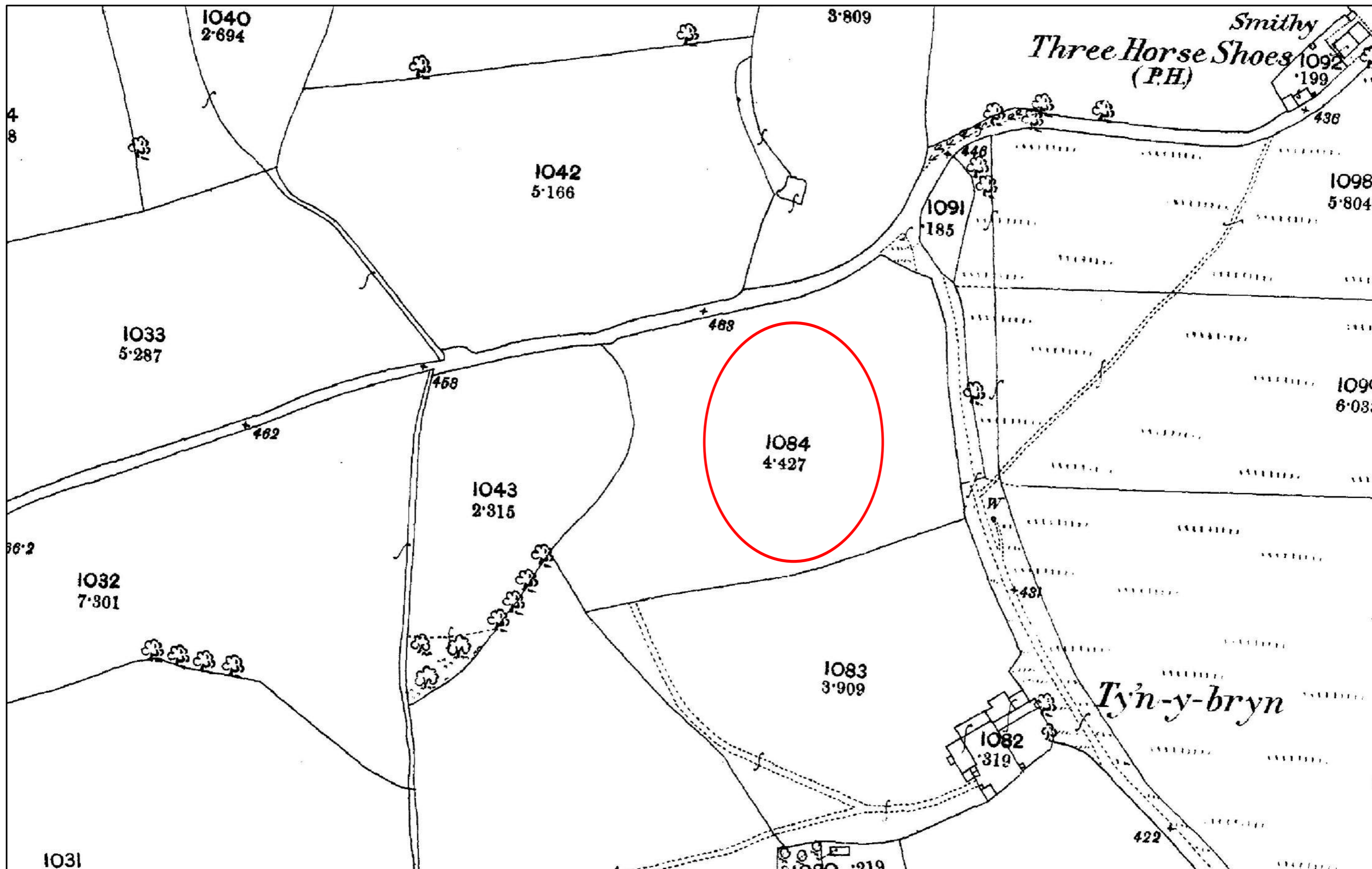


Figure 4: Historic map of site (red) from c. 1850s showing parcel where Tonyrefail Grammar School will stand; scale 1:2,000 at A3

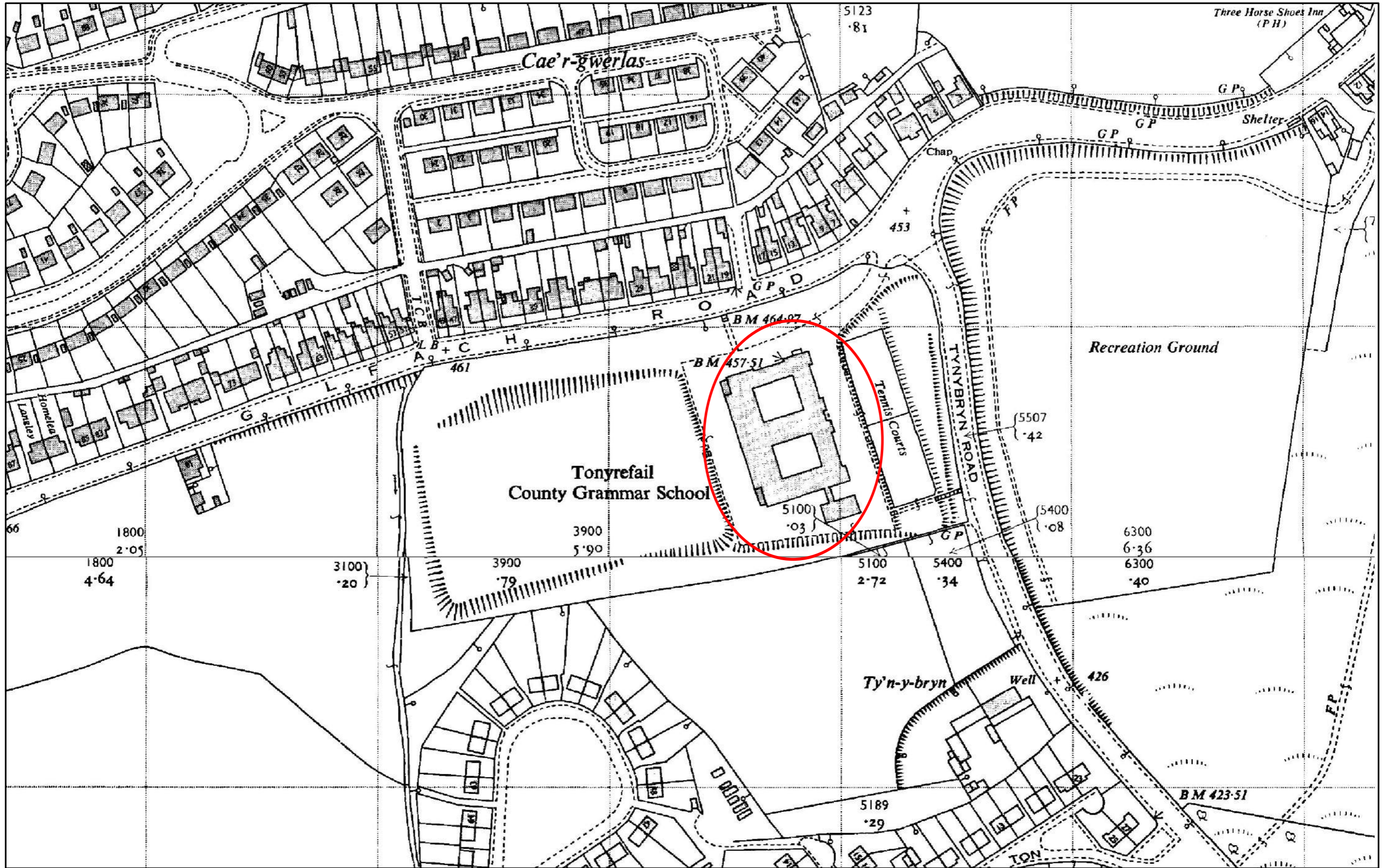


Figure 5: Historic map of site (red) with first appearance of Tonyrefail County Grammar School; scale 1:2,000 at A3

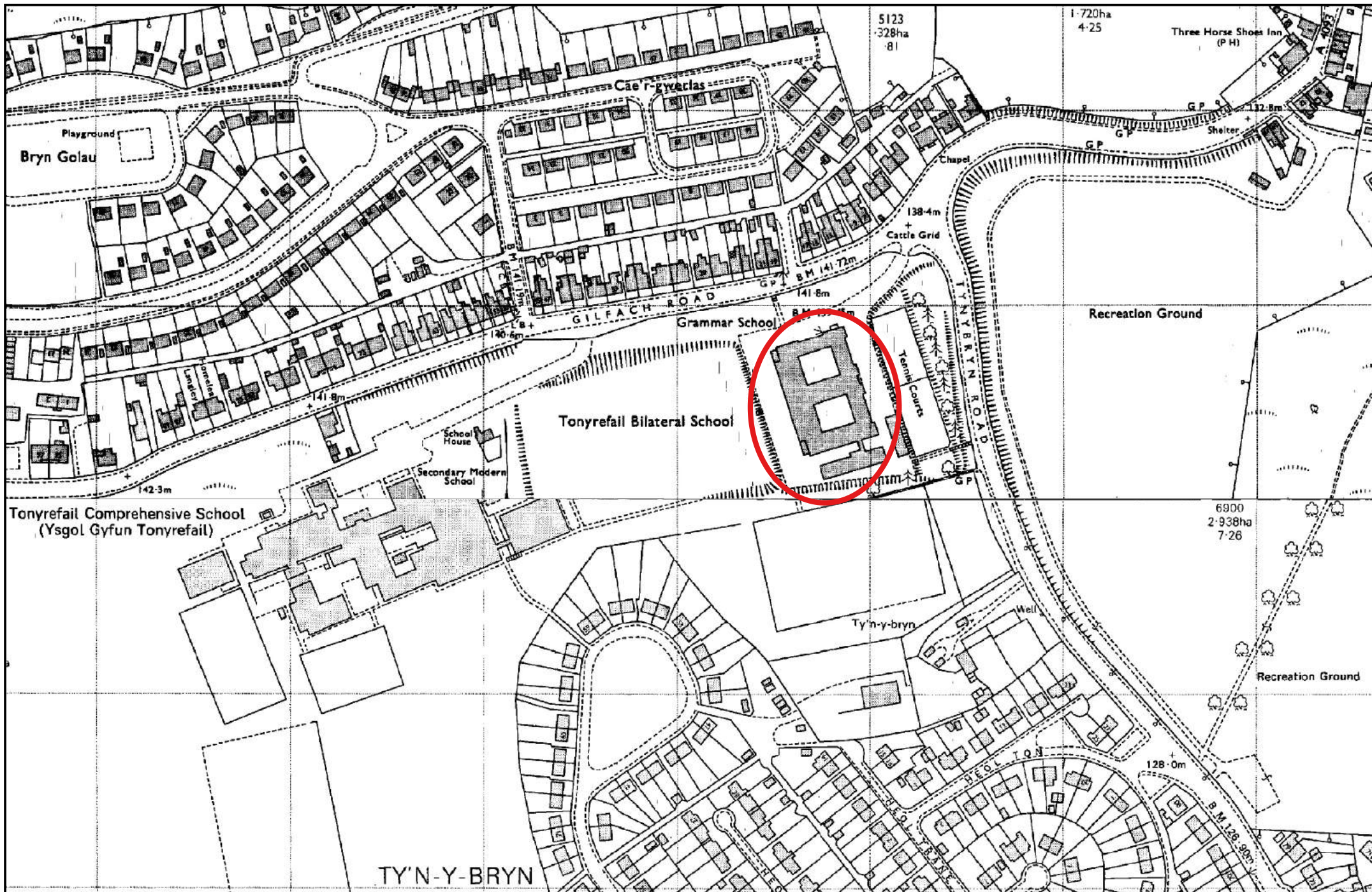


Figure 6: Historic map of site (red) with Tonyrefai Bilateral School developed, scale 1:2,500.

An Agreement made the 25th day of Feb: one thousand nine hundred and twenty five between William Henry Hawkins of 37 Avenue Tonyrefail in the County of Glamorgan, Builder, hereinafter called the Contractor, of the one part and the **Glamorgan County Council** hereinafter called the County Council, of the other part **witneseth** that the Contractor hereby undertakes with the County Council that the Contractor, his executors, or administrators in consideration of the sum of Amount of Contract £3107:6:9 Three thousand one hundred and seven pounds six shillings and nine pence to be paid as hereinafter mentioned, will execute and completely finish in a good workmanlike and substantial manner in accordance with the specifications and directions of the Architect for the time being employed by the County Council (hereinafter referred to as the Architect) within twenty weeks from the date of the authority given him by the Architect to commence the same, the several works required for the purpose of forming and laying out grounds, reinforced concrete walling etc at the Tonyrefail Secondary School site in the said County which said works are more particularly described and drawn in the several specifications, plans, elevations and working drawings herein and hereby referred to, and also severally agreed to and signed by or on behalf of the parties hereto including all things which in the opinion of the Architect may fairly be inferred from such plans and specifications to be intended without being actually specified, and also such additions and alterations as shall be ordered as hereinafter mentioned, and further undertakes as follows, that is to say:—

Advances	£	s.	d.
1925	3107	6	9

GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Tonyrefail Secondary School Site (Tonyrefail Station.G.W.R)

SPECIFICATION of works to be done, materials to be used and conditions to be observed in forming and laying out grounds, ~~reinforced~~ concrete walling, etc., at the Tonyrefail Secondary School Site, Tonyrefail, for the Glamorgan County Council, Education Committee, in accordance with the plans and this specification under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of,

D.Pugh Jones, F.S.A., F.S.I.,
 County Architect.

County Hall, Cardiff
 February 1925.

- The contractor is requested to visit the site and ascertain the amount of work to be done and make every allowance therefor. He will be held responsible for the setting out. No claim for an extra will be considered in respect of any errors or omissions in the specification or in the accompanying plans.
- The contractor must satisfy the Council that he is insured against liability for accidents to his workmen and occupants of adjoining premises and indemnify the Committee against any claims arising out of the contract.
- The work to be actively commenced before the 2nd March, 1925, and to be completed within 20 weeks of the date of the order to commence.
- The whole of the materials to be new, of best quality, and of British manufacture. Either best Staffordshire iron or approved mild steel to be used for fencing. All labour to be British.
- The contractor shall maintain all new work for a period of six calendar months from the date of certification of completion, but the Council shall be at liberty to use the premises during that period.
- (i) All labour must (subject to (iii) below) be selected from men submitted by the Employment Exchange: provided that, in cases where the Employment Exchange is unable to supply suitable men in sufficient numbers, the Local Authority, or where the work is done by contract, the contractor with the consent of the Local Authority, may engage the additional men required otherwise than through the Employment Exchange provided also that a contractor is at liberty to employ for controlling and supervising purposes such number of his own men as are essential for those purposes not exceeding 10% of the total number of men engaged on the work.
 (ii) Not less than 75% of the unemployed men taken on for the work must be ex-service men.

W. H. Hawkins
A. J. Williams, B.A.

Figure 7: Archive documents from 1925 detailing monetary agreement and work specifications for Tonyrefail Grammar School.

GLAMORGAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 PROPOSED SECONDARY SCHOOL TONYREFAIL

SCALE OF 1" = 20'

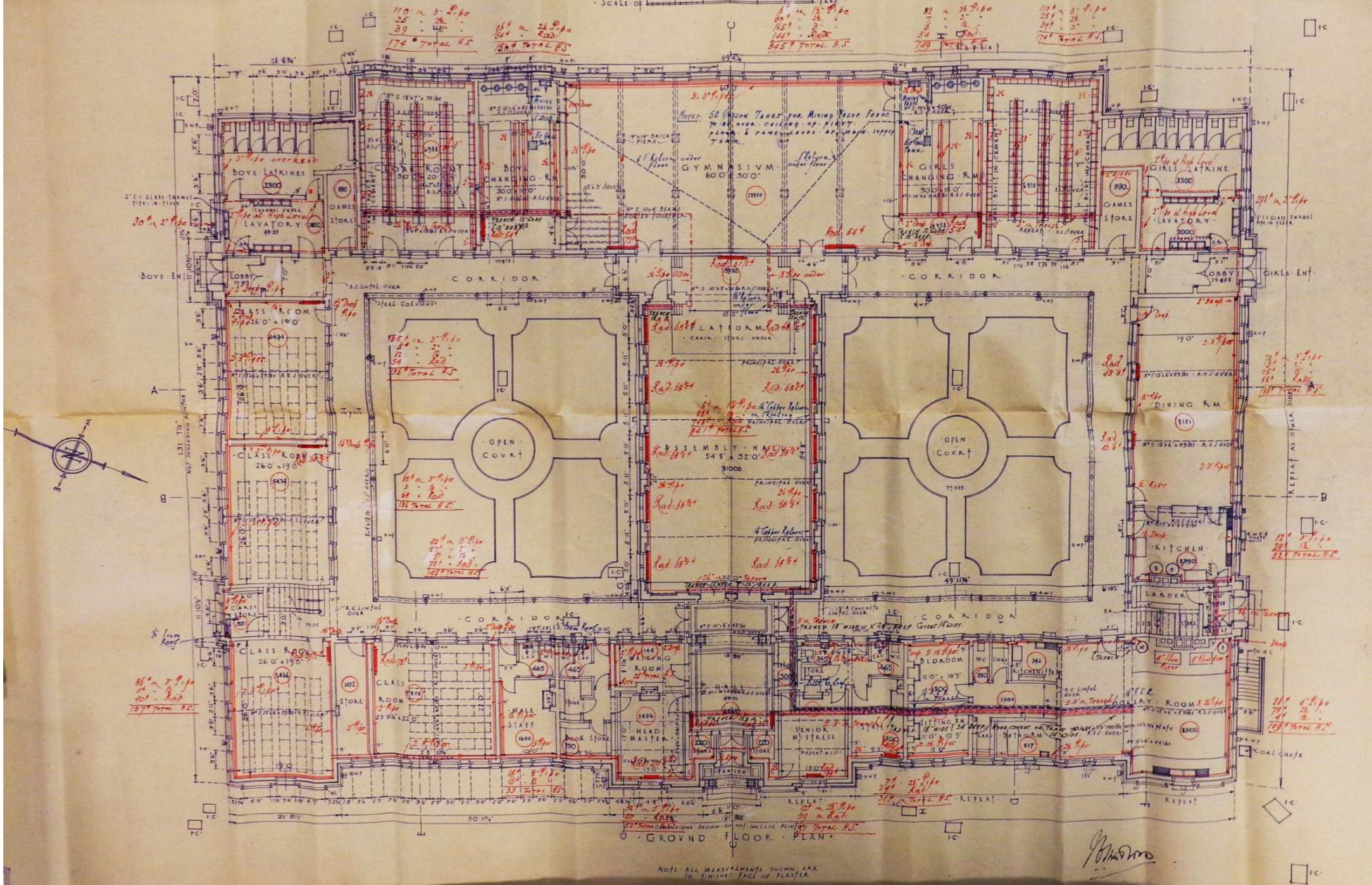


Figure 8: Original plan from 1932 of Tonyrefail Secondary School Ground Floor, for installation of hot water heating.

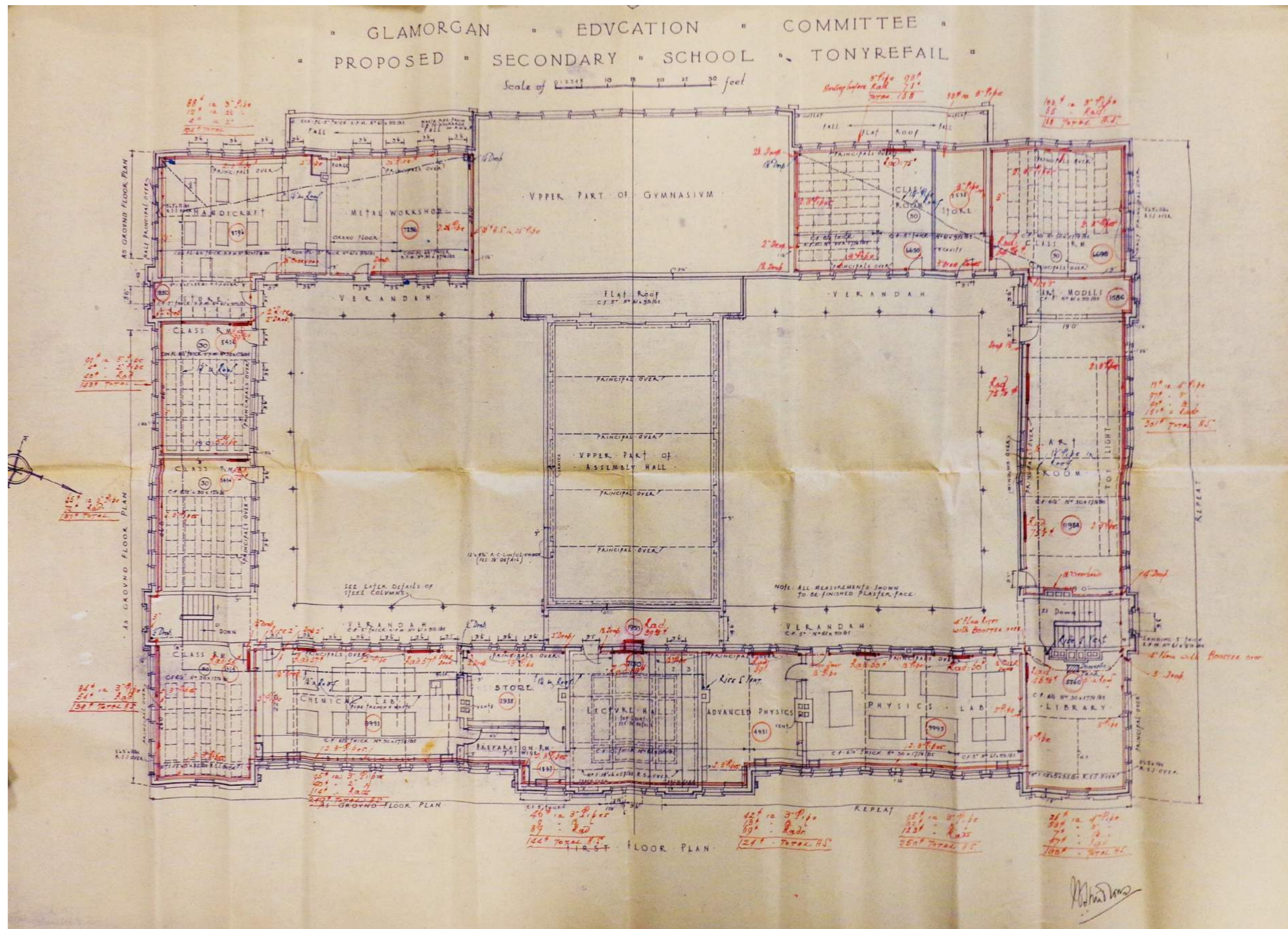


Figure 9: Original plan from 1932 of Tonyrefail Secondary School First Floor, for installation of hot water heating.

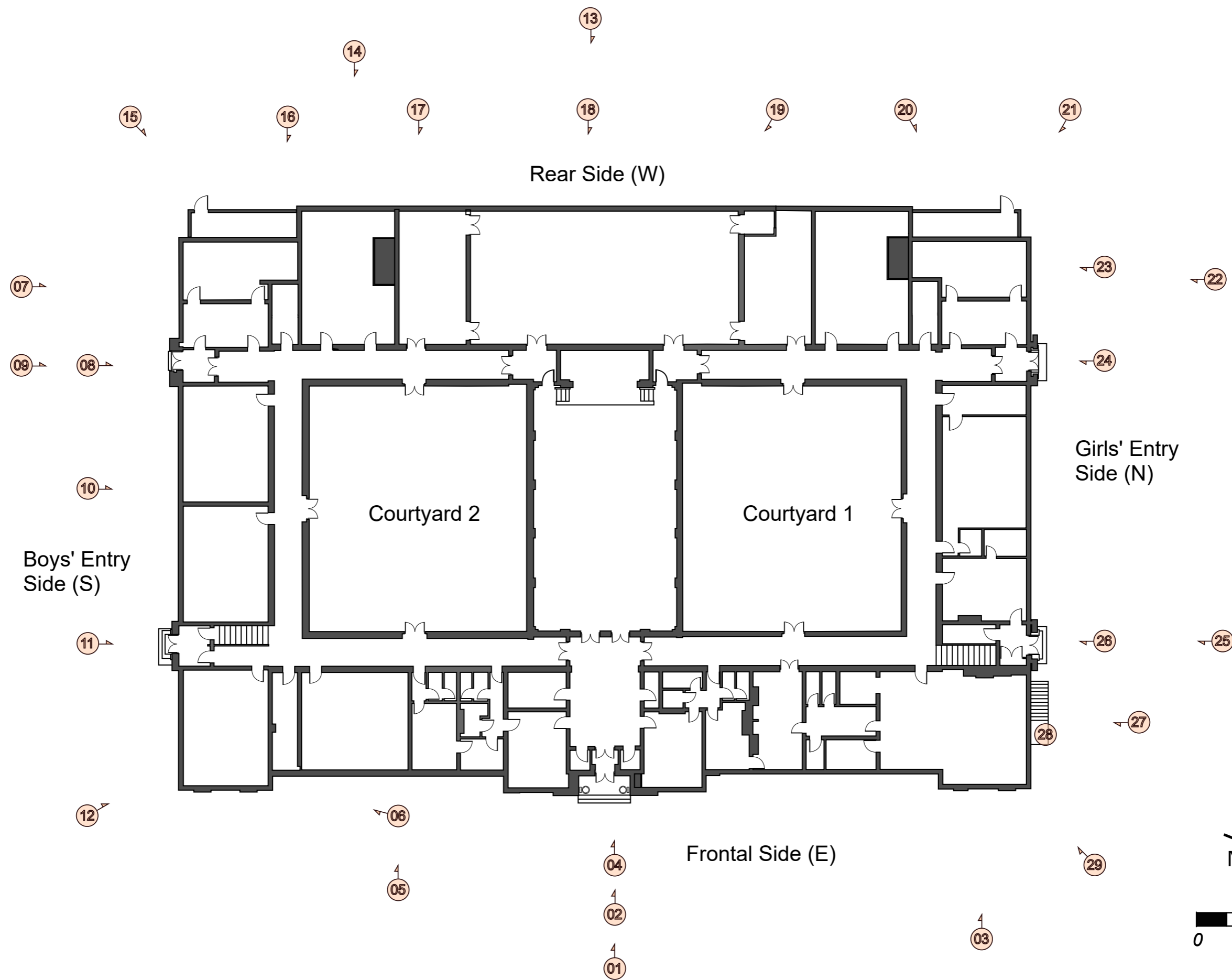


Figure 10: Plan of existing ground floor with number and direction of shots taken from the exterior.



Figure 11: Plan existing rooms within the ground floor and new partitions, with plate numbers and direction of shots.



Phase of new partitions, c. 1970s

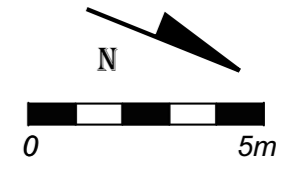


Figure 12: Plan existing rooms within the first floor and new partitions, with plate numbers and direction of shots.

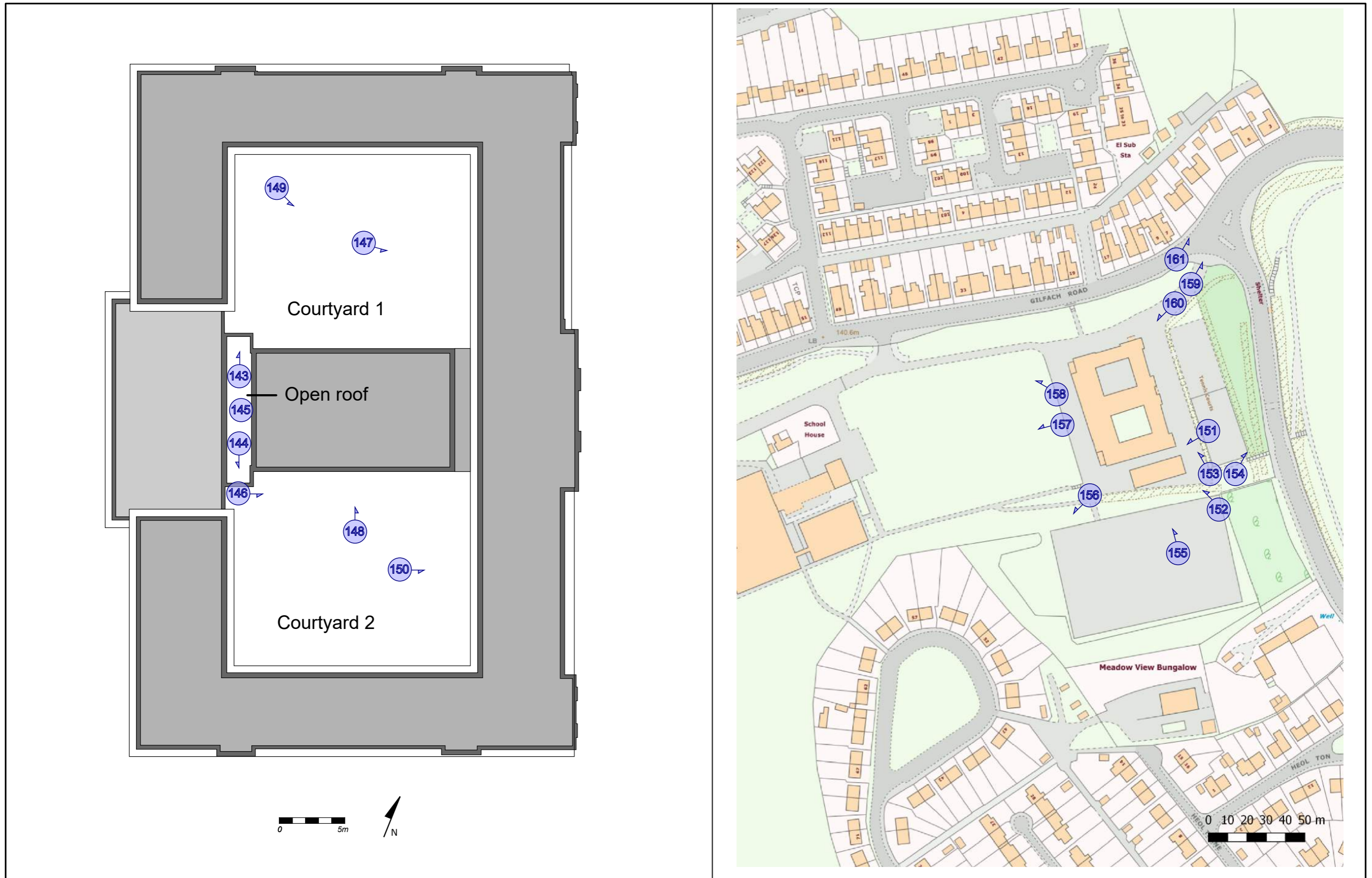


Figure 14: Plan of existing roof (left) and exterior views from school (right) with number and direction of taken shots.



Window Type 1:
8-over-8-panel +
8-panel overhead



Window Type 2:
8-panel sash +
8-panel overhead



Window Type 3:
8-over-12-panel +
8-panel overhead



Window Type 4:
double 4-over-4-panel +
double 4-panel overhead



Window Type 5: 4-over-4-panel +
4-panel overhead; and
Type 6: tripartite Type 5/1/5



Window Type 7:
single panel
casement window



Window Type 7b:
single panel crossed
casement window



Window Type 8:
12-over-16-panel +
8-panel overhead



Type 9: former Type 1
window turned into
a fire exit door



Figure 14: View of existing different types of windows at the interior of the building, for descriptive purposes.



Door Type 1:
single panel,
glazed, lightover



Door Type 2:
single panel,
lightover



Door Type 3:
single panel



Door Type 4:
single panel,
glazed simple



Door Type 4b:
single panel,
glazed stained



Door Type 5:
double panel,
glazed, lightover



Door Type 6:
double panel,
glazed



Door Type 7:
double panel,
glazed, lightover



Door Type 8:
double panel



Door Type 9:
double panel,
glazed, round lightover



Door Type 10:
wider single panel,
glazed, lightover



Door Type 11:
single panel with
extra interior locker
Type 12: similar,
one locker



Door Type 13:
double swinging
panel, glazed,
in stairs casement

Figure 15: View of existing different types of doors at the interior of the building, for descriptive purposes.

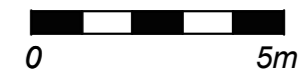
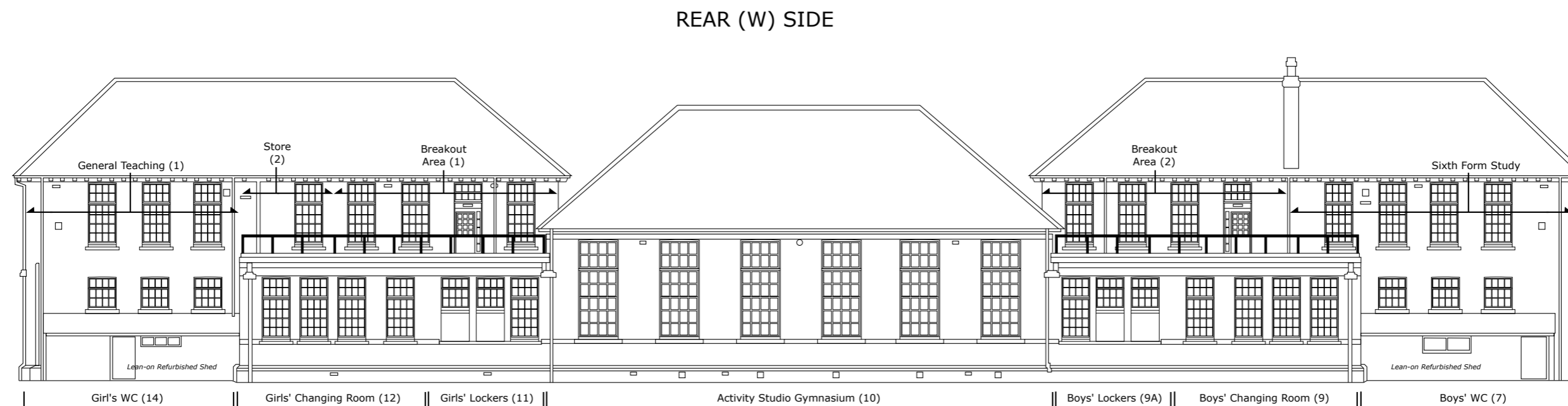
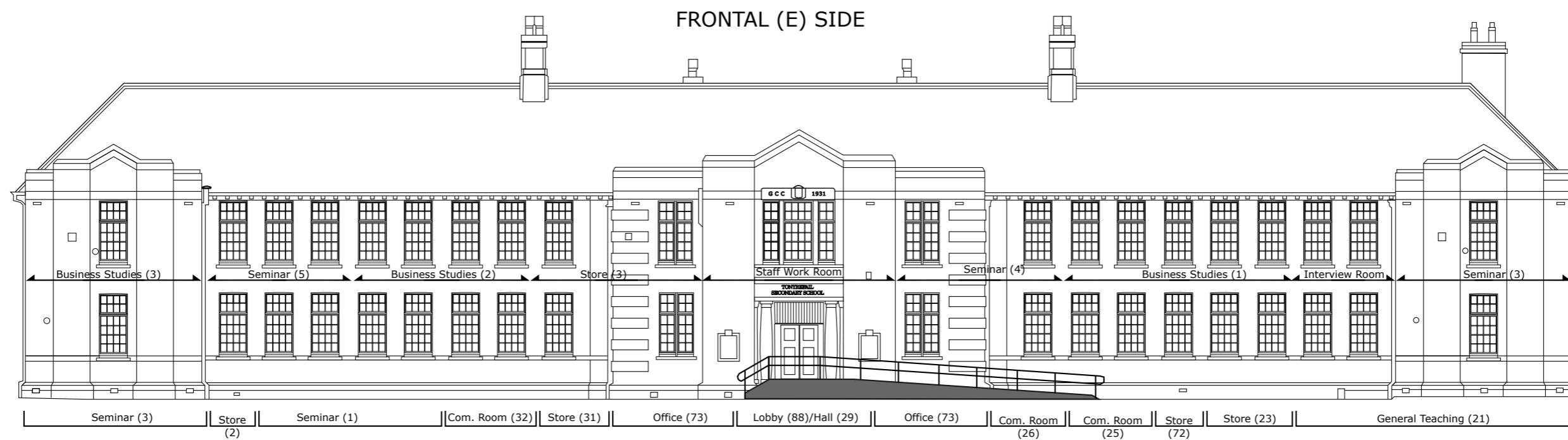


Figure 16: Elevations of Frontal (E) side and Rear (W) sides, with distribution of existing rooms as labelled in plans.

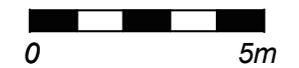
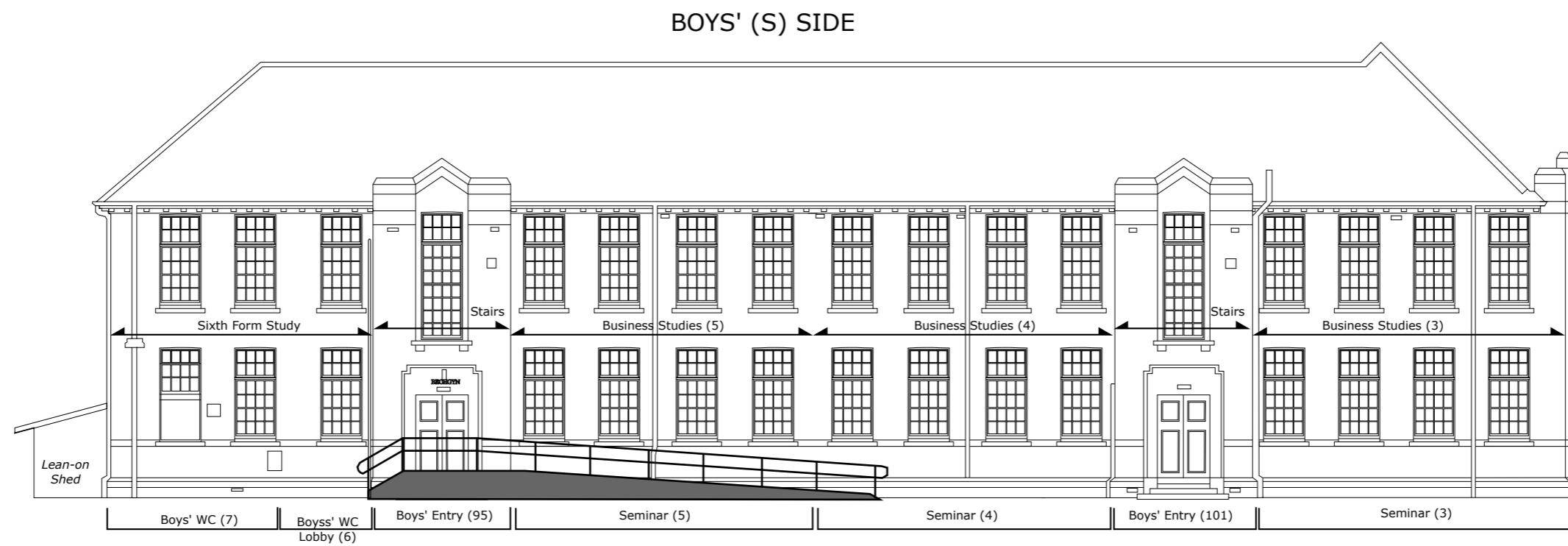
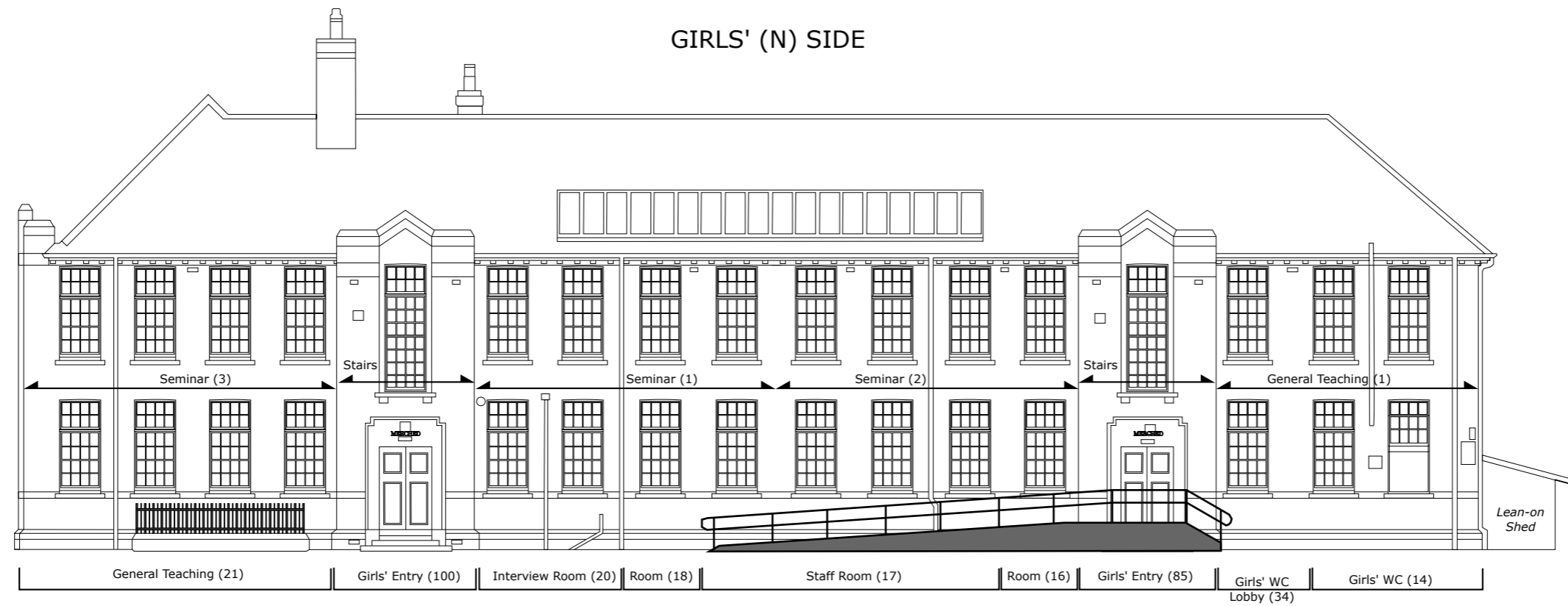


Figure 17: Elevations of Girls' (N) side and Boys (S) side, with distribution of existing rooms as labelled in plans.

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APPENDIX II:

Plates



Plate 1: Frontal E façade, shot facing west.



Plate 2: Frontal E façade, main door; shot facing west.



Plate 3: Frontal E façade, view of northern side; shot facing west.



Plate 4: Frontal E façade, central area; shot facing west.



Plate 5: Frontal E façade, view of southern side; shot facing west.



Plate 6: Frontal E façade, view of northern side and drainpipe; shot facing south.



Plate 7: Boys S façade, western area side; shot facing north.



Plate 8: Boys S façade, view of western entry; shot facing north.



Plate 9: Boys S façade, view of western side; shot facing north.

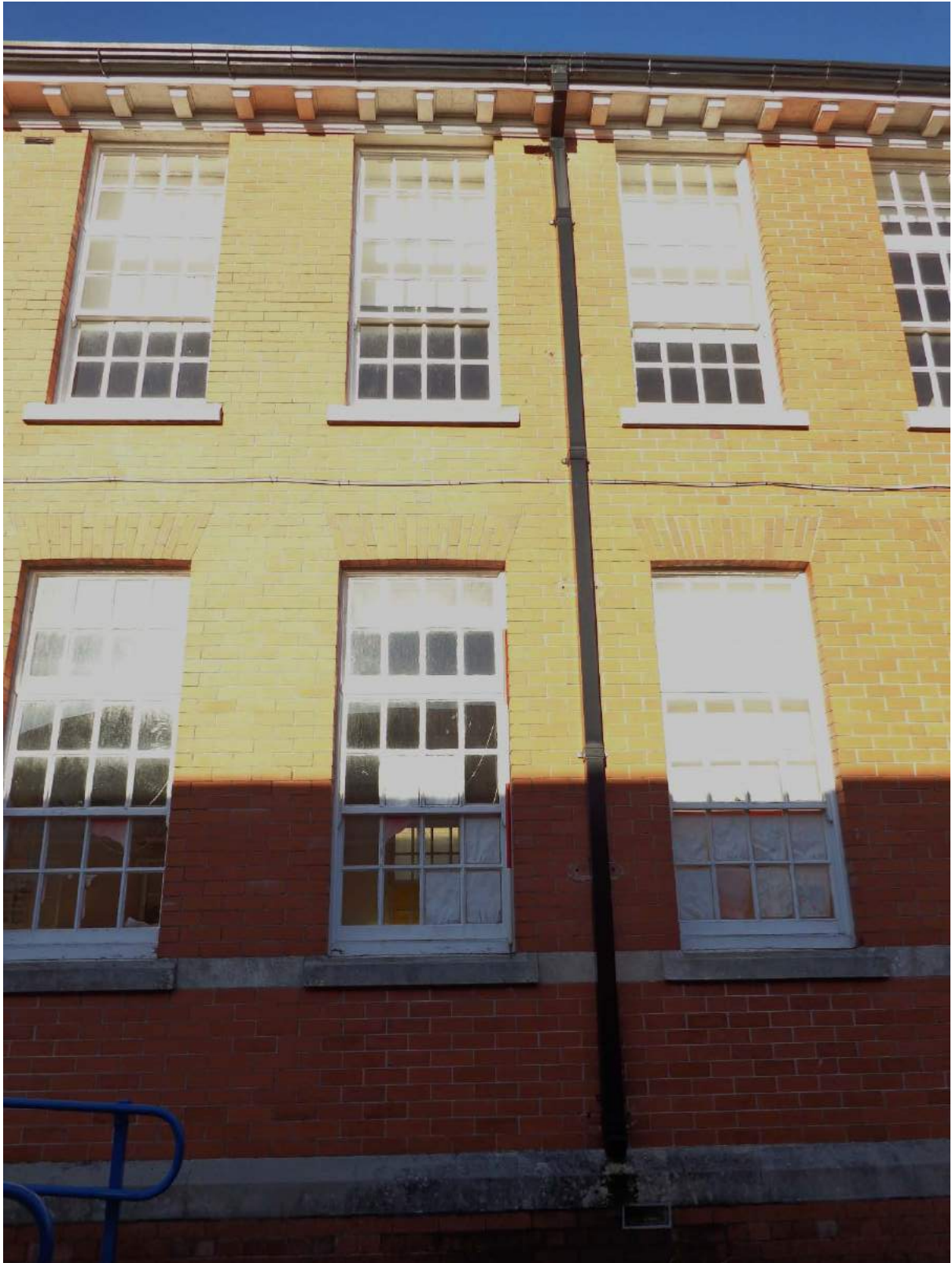


Plate 10: Boys S façade, view of eastern side; shot facing north.



Plate 11: Boys S façade, view of eastern entry; shot facing north.



Plate 12: Boys S façade, eastern side; shot facing north.



Plate 13: Back W façade, general view; shot facing east.



Plate 14: Back W façade, view of southern section; shot facing east.



Plate 15: Back W façade, view of southwest corner; shot facing northeast.



Plate 16: Back W façade, view of southern section; shot facing east.



Plate 17: Back W façade, southern section; shot facing east.



Plate 18: Back W façade, central section; shot facing east.



Plate 19: Back W façade, view of central section; shot facing east.



Plate 20: Back W façade, view of northern section; shot facing east.



Plate 21: Back W façade, view of north-western corner; shot facing southeast.



Plate 22: Girls N façade, view of western side and entry; shot facing south.



Plate 23: Girls N façade, view of western section; shot facing south.



Plate 24: Girls N façade, view of western entry; shot facing south.



Plate 25: Girls N façade, eastern section and entry; shot facing south.



Plate 26: Girls N façade, view of eastern entry; shot facing south.



Plate 27: Girls N façade, eastern section, entry and access to boiling room; shot facing south.



Plate 28: Girls N façade, eastern section, access to boiling room; shot facing south.



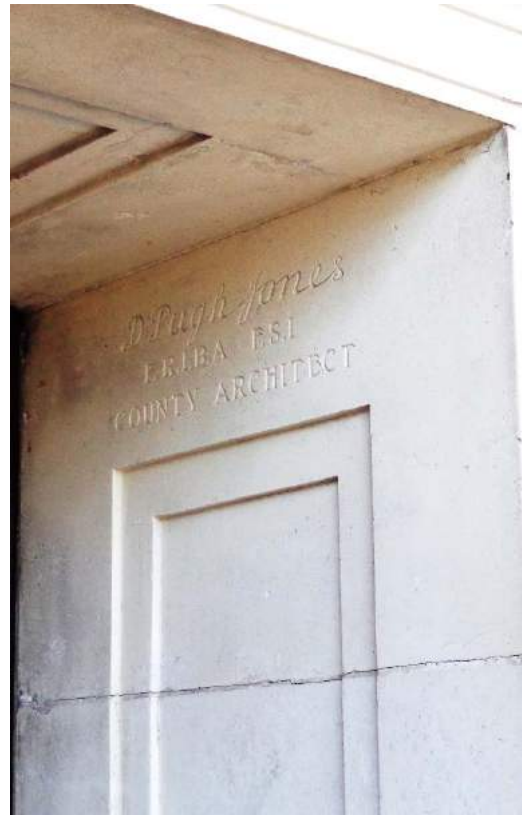
Plate 29: Girls N façade, view of eastern section; shot facing south.



Plate 30: Front E façade, detail of main entrance frame; shot facing west.



Plate 31: Front E façade, detail of main entrance door inscription; shot facing west.



Plates 32 and 33: Front E façade, main entrance door, left and right side inscriptions referring the name of builders firm and the name of the county architect, respectively.



Plate 34: Front E façade, main entrance door, detail of decorations; shot facing west.



Plate 35: Front E façade, commemorative plaque in Welsh, right side of main entrance door; shot facing west.



Plate 36: Front E façade, commemorative plaque in English, left side of main entrance door; shot facing west.



Plate 37: Front E façade, inscription commemorating construction date, top of main entrance; shot facing west.



Plate 38: Boys S façade, detail of name of boys entry in Welsh; shot facing north.



Plate 39: Girls N façade, detail of name of girls entry in Welsh; shot facing south.



Plate 40: Boys S façade, detail of cast iron vents, located in all sides; shot facing north.



Plate 41: Boys S façade, detail of dentil decoration at top cornice, same in all sides; shot facing north.



Plate 42: Main entrance hall (29), view of indoors; shot facing east.



Plate 43: Main entrance hall (29), view of store (56) and office (26); shot facing north.



Plate 44: Main entrance hall (29), view of doors to drama studio (33); shot facing west.



Plate 45: Main entrance hall (29), view of offices (30), (73) and corridor (35); shot facing south.



Plate 46: Main entrance hall (29), view of offices Glamorgan County Council blazon; shot facing west.



Plate 47: Community Office (26), next to main entrance hall; shot facing west.



Plate 48: View of corridor (63) east section, gives access to (25), (24), (21) and north stairs; shot facing north.



Plate 49: View of Community Office (25), with access to next Community Office (24); shot facing northwest.



Plate 50: View of Community Office (24), with access to lobby (57); shot facing west.



Plate 51: View of General Teaching Room (21), from lobby (57); shot facing north.



Plate 52: View of art studio (71) in General Teaching Room (21); shot facing southwest.



Plate 53: View of corridor (63) north section, which gives access to (20), (17) and (16) and girls' entries eastern and western; shot facing west.



Plate 54: View of girls' eastern entry lobby (100), indoors; shot facing northeast.



Plate 55: View of Interview Room (20) with access to lobby (100); shot facing north.



Plate 56: View of Staff Room (17), current canteen, with access to staff room (16); shot facing northwest.



Plate 57: View of Staff Room (16), current canteen, with access to staff room (17); shot facing north.



Plate 58: View of girls' western entry hall, lobby (85), and access to corridor (63) west; shot facing south.



Plate 59: View of corridor (63) west, which gives access to (34), (13), (12), (11) and (10); also access to lobby (64) at the end; shot facing south.



Plate 60: View of girl's toilet lobby (34), with access to girls' WC (14); shot facing northeast.



Plate 61: View of girl's WC (14), with access to girls' toilet lobby (34); shot facing north.



Plate 62: View of girls' changing room (12), with original tiling; shot facing west.



Plate 63: View of girls' changing room (12), with accesses from corridor (63); shot facing southeast.



Plate 64: View of girls' lockers room (11), with walled steam room; shot facing west.



Plate 65: View of girls' lockers room (11) with access to corridor (63) west; shot facing east.



Plate 66: View of walled steam room from girls' lockers room (11); shot facing northwest.



Plate 67: View of gymnasium (10) with original fittings and access to girls' lockers (11); shot facing north.



Plate 68: View of gymnasium (10) with original fittings; shot facing west.



Plate 69: View of gymnasium (10) with original fittings and accesses to corridor (63) west; shot facing east.



Plate 70: View of gymnasium (10) with original fittings and accesses to boys' lockers (9A); shot facing south.



Plate 71: Detail of original fittings at the gymnasium (10); shot facing southeast.



Plate 72: View of corridor (35) southwest, which gives access to (9A), (9), (8) and (6), and boys' western entry hall (95) at the end; shot facing south.



Plate 73: View of boys' lockers room (9A), with access from the gymnasium (10); shot facing west.



Plate 74: View of boys' lockers room (9A), with access from the gymnasium (10); shot facing east.



Plate 75: View of boys' lockers room (9A), with access from the gymnasium (10), original fittings and piping; shot facing north.



Plate 76: View of boys' changing room (9), with original fittings; shot facing west.



Plate 77: View of storing room (8), same than storing room (13); shot facing west.



Plate 78: View of boys' WC lobby (7), with original fittings; shot facing south.

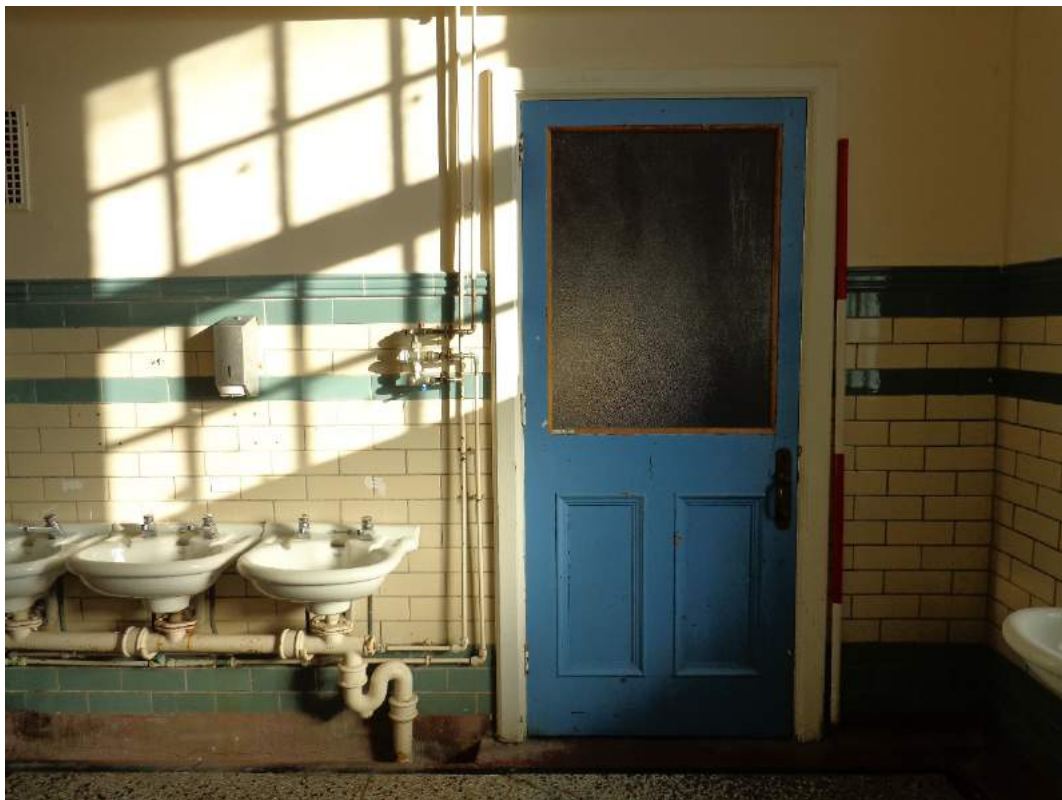


Plate 79: View of boys' WC lobby (6), with access to boys' western entry hall (95); shot facing east.



Plate 80: View of boys' WC (7), with access to boys' WC lobby (8); shot facing south.

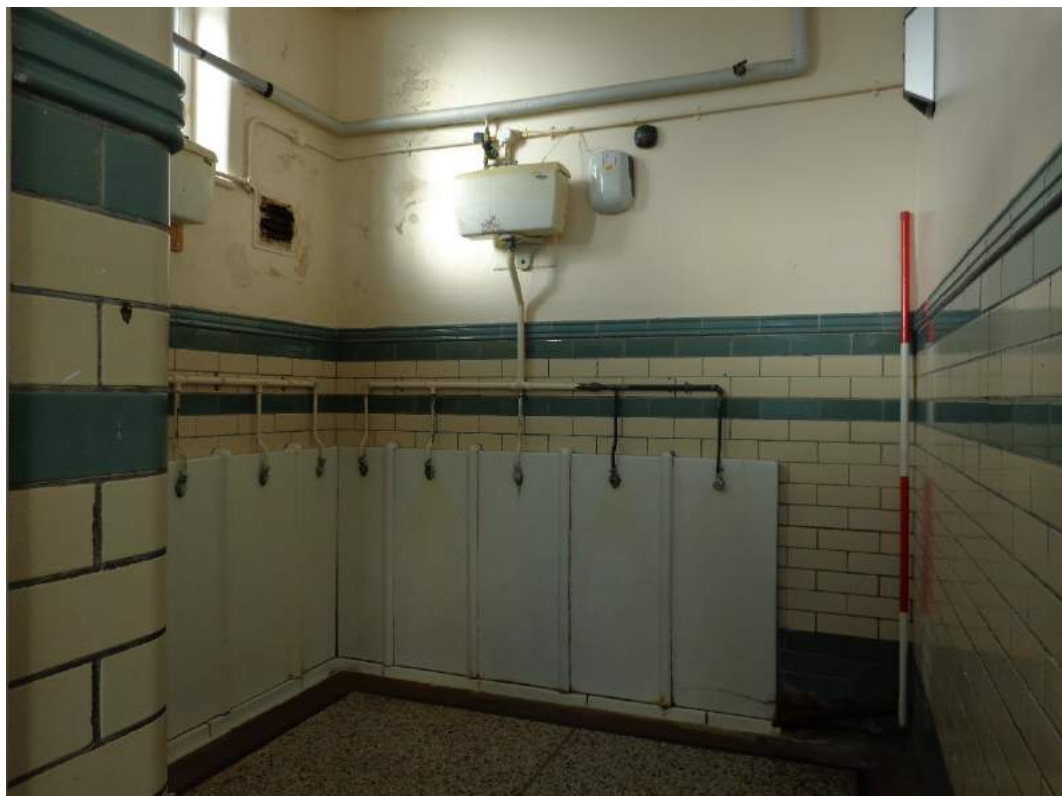


Plate 81: View of boys' WC (7) original urinary; shot facing northwest.



Plate 82: View of boys' western entry hall (95); shot facing south.



Plate 83: View of Seminar Room (5) with original fittings; shot facing southeast.



Plate 84: View of Seminar Room (4) with original fittings; shot facing southwest.



Plate 85: View of boys' eastern entry hall (101); shot facing southwest.



Plate 86: View of staircase to first floor, at south area; shot facing south.



Plate 87: View of Seminar Room (3), with original fittings; shot facing southeast.



Plate 88: view of storage room (2), same than (13) and (8), shot facing east; and **Plate 89:** view of corridor (35) east, which gives access to (1), (70) and (69); shot facing north.



Plate 90: View of Seminar Room (1) with original fittings; shot facing northeast.



Plates 91 and 92: Views of lobby (70) which gives access to Community room (32) and WC and lobby (74) and (75): shots facing east and northwest respectively.



Plate 93: View of tiled fire place at Community Room (32); shot facing northwest.



Plates 94 and 95: View of WC and lobby (76) and (77); and view of lobby (69), which gives access to (31) and (73); shots facing southwest and east, respectively.



Plate 96: View of Office (73) with tiled fire place and access to main entrance hall (29); shot facing west.



Plate 97: Drama Studio (33), view of stage and lateral accesses from lobbies (64) and (65); shot facing west.



Plate 98: Drama Studio (33), view of side to the northern courtyard; shot facing north.



Plate 99: Drama Studio (33), view of side to the southern courtyard; shot facing south.



Plate 100: Drama Studio (33), view of double gates entry from main entrance hall (29); shot facing east.



Plate 101: Drama Studio (33), detail of double gate entry from main entrance hall (29); shot facing east.



Plate 102: Drama Studio (33), detail of commemorative plaque on southern side; shot facing south.



Plate 103: Drama Studio (33), detail of dentil decoration of roof cornice, same in all sides.



Plate 104: View of northern staircase, access to first floor, door and window; shot facing north.



Plates 105 and 106: First Floor, views of corridor north and corridor northwest, which give access to Seminars 1 and 2, Storage rooms 1 and 2, General teaching 1 and Breakout area 1; shots facing west and south.



Plate 107: First Floor, view of Seminar 1 with original and new fittings; shot facing northwest.



Plate 108: First Floor, view of Seminar 1 with original fittings and roof-light; shot facing northeast.



Plate 109: First Floor, view of Seminar 2 with original and new fittings and roof-light; shot facing northeast.



Plate 110: First Floor, view of Seminar 2 with original fittings and small window; shot facing south.



Plate 111: First Floor, view of Storage room 1 with original and modern fittings; shot facing north.



Plate 112: First Floor, view of General Teaching 1, currently used as developers office; shot facing northwest.



Plate 113: First Floor, view of Storage room 2 with original and new fittings; shot facing west.



Plate 114: First Floor, view of Breakout area 1 and access from Storage room 2; shot facing north.



Plate 115: First Floor, view of Breakout area 1 with fitted door for fire exit; shot facing west.



Plate 116: First Floor, view of Seminar 3 with original skirting board and fittings; shot facing northeast.



Plate 117: First Floor, view of Seminar 3 with original skirting board and fittings; shot facing west.



Plate 118: First Floor, view of Seminar 3 with original skirting board and fittings; shot facing north.



Plate 119: First Floor, view of Small Interview room, with original fittings; shot facing east.



Plate 120: First Floor, view of Business Studies 1, with original fittings; shot facing east.



Plate 121: First Floor, view of Business Studies 1, with blocked off door and chimney fitting; shot facing south.



Plate 122: First Floor, view of Seminar 4, with original and modern fittings; shot facing east.



Plate 123: First Floor, view of mid-section of corridor east with access to Staff Work room; shot facing south.



Plate 124: First Floor, view of Staff Work room with original and new selves fittings; shot facing east.



Plate 125: First Floor, Staff Work room with original fittings and access to Storage room 3; shot facing south.



Plate 126: First Floor, view of glazed roof-light at central area of Staff Work room; shot facing to the roof.



Plates 127 and 128: First Floor, view of Storage room 3, and view corridor southeast, which gives access to Storage room 4, Business Studies 2, Seminar 5, Business Studies 3 and south staircase; shots facing south.



Plate 129: First Floor, view of Storage room 4 with original and new fittings; shot facing northwest.



Plate 130: First Floor, view of Business Studies 2 with original and new fittings; shot facing southeast.



Plate 131: First Floor, view of Seminar 5 with original and new fittings; shot facing southeast.



Plate 132: First Floor, view of Business Studies 3, now computers room; shot facing southeast.



Plate 133: First Floor, view of southern staircase with door and windows; shot facing south.



Plates 134 and 135: First Floor, view of corridor south and southwest, which give access to Business Studies 4 and 5, Storage room 5, Sixth form study and Breakout Area 2; shots facing west and north respectively.



Plate 136: First Floor, view of Business Studies 4 with original fittings; shot facing southeast.



Plate 137: First Floor, view of Business Studies 5 with original fittings; shot facing southwest.



Plate 138: First Floor, view of Storage room 5 with original fittings window; shot facing south.



Plate 139: First Floor, view of Sixth form study, with original and new fittings; shot facing southwest.



Plate 140: First Floor, view of Sixth form study, with original fireplace and chimney; shot facing north.



Plate 141: First Floor, view of Breakout Area 2, with fitted door to fire exit; shot facing west.



Plate 142: First Floor, view of Breakout Area 2, with fitted ramp door to Sixth form study; shot facing south.



Plate 143: Roof, view of flattened access, yellow brick gable and cross-hip, slate tiled roofs; shot facing south.



Plate 144: Roof, view of flattened access, yellow brick gable and cross-hip, slate tiled roofs; shot facing north.



Plate 145: Roof, view of small vent and wooden blind at yellow brick gable; shot facing west.



Plate 146: Roof, view of red brick built chimneys at eastern roof; shot facing east.



Plate 147: Courtyard 1, view of façade, built of brick, 10 panel windows and wooden columns; shot facing east.



Plate 148: Courtyard 2, mid-section built of red and yellow brick and 6x4 panel windows; shot facing north.



Plate 149: Courtyard 1, general view with scaffolding and overgrown shrubs; shot facing southeast.



Plate 150: Courtyard 2, detail view of access, windows and first floor; shot facing east.



Plate 151: View of auxiliary building to the south of school, refurbished and with no link; shot facing southeast.



Plate 152: View of auxiliary building to the south of school, fenced shot facing northwest.



Plate 153: View of Listed Building's frontal façade with spoil heaps; shot facing northwest.



Plate 154: View of frontal eastern area where former tennis courts; shot facing northeast.



Plate 155: View of southern area at the location of open running field; shot facing north.



Plate 156: Views from the southwest corner of the building; shot facing towards southwest.



Plate 157: Views from western area of the building towards modern buildings school; shot facing west.



Plate 158: Views from western area of the building towards access and residential area; shot facing northwest.



Plate 159: View of northeast original gate area (LB Cadw ref.: 24283) towards the street; shot facing northeast.



Plate 160: View of northeast gate area towards the street and wooden fencing; shot facing southwest.



Plate 161: View of northeast original gate area towards the street; shot facing northeast.

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APPENDIX III:

Cadw Listed Buildings at
Tonyrefail Community

Historic Wales Report

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Title War Memorial
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24278

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Title Llanilid
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24277

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Title Entrance Gates & Piers at Tonyrefail School
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24283

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Title Ty'n y Bryn
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24281

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Title Tylcha Wen including attached range of former outbuildings
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24273

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Title Bingo Hall
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24275

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Title Capel y Ton
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24274

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**

Title Pant y Ddraenan
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24280

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Treferig Isha
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24276

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Castellau Ganol
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24279

Dataset **Cadw Listed Buildings**
Title Tonyrefail School
Type Listed Building
Dataset UID 24282
Community Tonyrefail

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APPENDIX IV:

Archaeology Wales
Specification

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:

**Written Scheme of Investigation
For Archaeological Building Recording
Level 3**

Tonyrefail Comprehensive School

**Prepared for:
Opus International Consultants (UK) Ltd**

Project No: 2457

15 July 2016

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for archaeological building recording (Level 3) in advance of proposed structural alterations at Tonyrefail Comprehensive School, Porth, Rhondda Cynon Taf (Planning Application Number: 16/0062/34). It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Opus International Consultants (UK) Ltd.

1. Introduction

The planned development works encompass the site of Tonyrefail Comprehensive School, Gilfach Road, Tonyrefail, Porth, Rhondda Cynon Taf, CF39 8HG (NGR: ST 00242 87968).

The development proposal has been prepared by Opus International Consultants (UK) Ltd, Unit 2, Fountain Court, Fountain Lane, St Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0FB and Boyes Rees Architects, Greyfriars House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff, CF10 3AL. The local planning authority is Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council and the planning application number is 16/0062/34. The agent is Andrew Gunter, Education & Childrens Services, Premises & Facilities, Ty Trevithick, Abercynon, CF45 4UQ.

The easternmost of the school buildings (**see Figure 1**) is Grade II listed (Cadw ref. 24282) and will be subject to renovation and minor alterations.

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Mark Houliston, Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Opus International Consultants (UK) Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during Level 3 archaeological building recording at the site (Historic England, 2006, revised 2016).

Tonyrefail School, was built as a grammar school in 1931 by the County Architect, D Pugh Jones, and opened in 1933. It comprises two reflected blocks constructed in the neo-Georgian style, with two-storeys and a square plan with ranges around two courtyards divided by an assembly hall. The northern block was for girls and the southern block was for boys. The main, listed, element of the school was constructed of red brick with prominent stone dressings under hipped slate roofs, with brick stacks.

The school has been listed as an especially fine example of the work of the County Architect in the pre-war period, with the interior being of particular merit with good retention of detail.

Modernisation of the school complex is now required. The development proposal will replace the existing main school building (a non-Listed structure of limited archaeological importance) and supplement the existing space within the Listed Building, which will be refurbished as part of the development. Whilst elements of

the Listed Building will be retained, there will be a significant impact on its historic fabric.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (Henceforth – GGAT), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, have recommended that archaeological building recording be undertaken prior to any alteration work being undertaken. The work has been set as a condition of the planning application decision, which states:

No development including structural alterations shall be undertaken until an appropriate programme of building recording and analysis has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme shall be carried out by a specialist acceptable to the Local Planning Authority and in accordance with the agreed written specification. The completed programme shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the commencement of development.

Reason: As the buildings are of architectural and cultural significance the specified records are required to mitigate the impact of the development.

The details set out in this document outline procedures to be undertaken during the building recording work at Tonyrefail Comprehensive School, which will result in an archive standard drawn and photographic record and an illustrated report.

All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

2 Site specific objectives

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 Listed school buildings, so that a permanent record survives prior to renovation. This will be completed by means of a Historic England Level 3 Building survey.

The work will result in a report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken. It will include interpretive statements and provide an assessment of the regional context within which the site is located.

3 Building Survey

Recording will be undertaken in accordance with HE level 3 requirements (Historic England 2006, revised 2016). Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an

introductory description followed by a systematic account of the structure'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 structure's appearance and to support an historical analysis.

Recording

The 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 consulted:

- Cadw, RCAHMW and HER data relating to the listed structure
- Published sources including Jones (1997) and Newman (1995).
- Local archive centres, with a view to locating the original plans/drawings

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 is in active use and 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. However, a ladder will be necessary to get access to the high level gable ends of the assembly hall roof.

Should this prove to be the case, however, further consultation with GGAT will be undertaken on the appropriate level of internal recording required.

The recording 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' 2006, revised 2016).

All photographs will be taken in a high resolution (10+ Mega Pixel) 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.

Monitoring

GGAT will be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this Written Scheme of Information that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording. GGAT will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

5 Post Field-work programme

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 (formerly English Heritage) 2006 (revised 2016) upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the appropriate organisation.

The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMR) held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ, within three months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with GGATC.

A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGATC.

Final reporting

A draft report will be submitted to the client for comments within 4 weeks of the survey being complete.

A full client report of the results of the archaeological work will be prepared within 6 months of the end of the survey. Copies of the report will be sent to the client and for inclusion in the regional Historical Environment Record (held and maintained by GGAT). Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

Terminology will be consistent with the Historic England Thesaurus.

The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation with details of how all the buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded
- A brief history of the site

- A written record of the building(s)
- Location plans tied into the national grid showing the positions all drawn and photographic records relating to the survey
- Conclusions as appropriate
- A statement of the local and regional context of the remains
- Bibliography
- A copy of the AW Written Scheme of Investigations

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Philip Poucher.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

AW holds Public Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £5,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16), Employers Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £10,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16) and Professional Indemnity Insurance through Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd, with a £1,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16).

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the AW Health and Safety Policy.

Any persons undertaking the survey will have undertaken Asbestos awareness training within the last 12 months. Lone working at the building will not be permitted.

Before entering the building a detail plan and risk assessment will be produced.

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

7. Bibliography

Historic England 2006, revised 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

Jones, W. 1997, *Tonyrefail: The Story of a Community*, 167

Newman, J. 1995, *The Buildings of Wales: Glamorgan*, 633



Figure 1, site location

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APPENDIX V:

Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Tonyrefail Comprehensive School, Tonyrefail, Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Site Name:	Tonyrefail Comprehensive School
Site Code:	TCS/16/BR
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SS 300464 188053
Site Type:	Neo-Georgian Secondary School from 1931
Project Type:	Archaeological Building Recording Level 3
Project Manager:	Mark Houliston
Project Dates:	July-December 2016
Categories Present:	Report, photographs, maps, plans
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	GGAT
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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