

Archaeology Wales

Black Lion, Aberdare Rhondda Cynon Taf

Building Recording Level 3



By
Susan Stratton BA, MA, PhD

Report No. 1691


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Prepared For: Jon Hurley


Edited by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 13.7.18

Authorised by: Rowena Hart

Signed: 

Position: Regional Director

Date: 13.7.18

By
Susan Stratton BA, MA, PhD

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from a Level 3 Building Survey carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) on the Grade II Black Lion Hotel in Aberdare (LB 10866) produced at the request of Jon Hurley. The work was undertaken as a condition of a planning consent prior to proposed refurbishment and conversion of the building (Planning application number 17/1376/10).

Desk-based research documents for the first time the structure as a coaching inn. However, by 1811, the Black Lion Hotel is referenced. A brewery located to the SW of the main hotel building is documented in historical maps dating to 1868. In 1911, written sources demonstrate that the brewery is no longer in use. The space used by the latter is absorbed by the hotel sometime between the 1920s and 1950s. This is documented in cartographic sources and was observed during the survey carried out in June 2018.

The centre of Aberdare is a Conservation Area that focusses primarily on the early agricultural and more significant industrial development of the town. The Black Lion and some other similar buildings (42/43 High Street) are contrary to the main focus of the Conservation Area. They provide an interesting addition of grand Georgian buildings to the centre of the town.

The building survey noted that while much of the external detail still corresponds to the original building design, the interior has been subjected to a high degree of alteration over time.

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

1. Introduction

Location and scope of work

In June 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a Level 3 building survey (English Heritage guidelines), in advance of the proposed demolition and clearance of Grade II listed former Black Lion Hotel, Wind Street, Aberdare, CF44 7LL (centred on NGR SO 00217 02517) (Figure 1). The planning application no. is 17/1376/10. The work was carried out as mitigation prior to the refurbishment of the building.

The requirements for the survey were set out by GGAT in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. As a consequence, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW) prior to the work taking place. This was subsequently approved by GGAT (Appendix 3).

This report has been produced to comply with the conditions set out by GGAT in relation to the planning application, which states that:

No works to which this consent relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority

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

This report has been produced at the request of Mr Jon Hurley.

2. Building Recording Methodology

The research and investigation has considered the building and its relationship to other archaeological and historical sites within its setting, by means of search of various available primary and secondary sources:

1. Designated areas (Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefields)
2. Non-designated sites and listed buildings.
3. Excavation reports and archives affecting the site and its setting.
4. Relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence.
5. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).

6. Place name evidence
7. Internet sourced satellite imagery
8. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

The Level 3 Archaeological Building Survey has been undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who can understand and interpret the structure and record the important details. The photographic and drawn record represent a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally. The following has been 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 work has been completed in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 3 (Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (2016).

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

A site plan and measured plans of the building was produced. Wherever possible, existing plans and elevations were 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 were used to highlight photographic locations within the final report.

3. Historical Background (Figures 2 – 6)

The Black Lion Hotel is situated within the Aberdare Conservation Area (CA502). This area covers Aberdare's Victorian town centre, centred around St. Elvan's Church. It is designated as "*an area of special architectural/historic interest, the Victorian character and appearance of which is desirable to preserve and enhance*".

Aberdare originated as an agricultural settlement. The St. John the Baptist Parish Church, located 250m to the north-west of the Black Lion Hotel, was founded in 1189, and is likely to have been the centre of the medieval village. The discovery of iron ore in the area in 1799 marked the beginning of industrialisation in the region. With the opening of the Glamorgan Canal and the establishment of the Gadlys Iron Works at the start of the 19th century Aberdare grew rapidly. This development seems to have obliterated any pre-industrial remains with the exception of St. John the Baptist Church (Roberts 1993).

The Black Lion Hotel appears to have existed from the beginning of the 19th century. Its structure functioned as the old coaching inn of the town dating to approximately 1800, being one of the oldest buildings of the town centre. Written sources note the presence of the hotel by 1811, as used as a place for reunion by the Union Friendly Society. It also housed the first post-office in Aberdare and comprised an associated brewery (see map regression) (Glover 1993).

A historic map regression of the building and its immediacies has aided the understanding of the building's development over time.

Aberdare, 1814, Thomas Budgen, 1: 31680

This is the earliest map to depict Aberdare in detail, and probably captures the town just before or at the very beginning of the industrial expansion. It shows that the majority of the settlement is still clustered around St. John the Baptist Parish Church, with the settlement nucleus to the north of where it is today. A single square building can be seen on the location of the Black Lion Hotel, at the junction of what is now Wind Street with Monk Street. The map scale and the lack of accuracy of the drawing has not permitted overlaying the building portrayed over a current OS map.

A Plan of the Parish of Aberdare in the County of Glamorgan, 1847

The Tithe Map of 1847 shows residential development of Aberdare to the south-east, in what is now the Conservation Area. An elongated rectangular building (inverted L) is depicted on the site of the Black Lion Hotel. While an overlay of the tithe map with a current map of the area denoted a degree of inaccuracy on the tithe map, it can be extrapolated that the elongated building may be located on the north-east facing façade of the hotel. A smaller building is also documented to the west on the site of the former brewery (see below). The Tithe Apportionment documents field 2031 as a field occupied by 'cottages and gardens' owned by David Davies and part of Ynys Lwyd. The hotel is no mentioned on this map.

OS County Series Glamorganshire 1868, 1.2500

By 1868, historic maps document the presence of a hotel at the site of the Black Lion Hotel. A brewery is located to the south-west of the main hotel structure. The brewery is defined by a rectangular structure attached to the

hotel, south of the main gates which may be understood as the remains of the coach inn.

OS County Series Glamorganshire 1900, 1.2500

By 1900, the brewery and the buildings to the north-west and west are adjoined. No major changes are observed with regards to the main area of the hotel. However, the link between the brewery and the hotel is documented in the Aberdare Leader of 1913 with a mention to Mr Pleace, managing director of the Black Lion Hotel and the brewery.

OS County Series Glamorganshire 1919-20, 1.2500

The layout of the hotel and associated structures is virtually identical to the 1900s OS County Series map. However, it is documented in written sources (ibid) that the Black Lion brewery had closed down in 1914. The space of the brewery was taken by the hotel prior mid-1950s.

OS plan 1956, 1.2500

Sometime between the 1920's and the 1950's the old site of the brewery became annexed to the hotel, forming one of the wings of the latter. This is documented for the first time on the OS map of 1956, with a layout that has remained intact to date.

Examination of Aerial Photographs did not produce relevant data that allowed enhancing our understanding of the building surveyed.

4. The Building Recording Results

GENERAL

The Black Lion Hotel (LB 10866) is a Georgian Grade II Listed Building dating to the late 18th / early 19th century. A detailed description of the building's exterior and interior can be found below:

BUILDING EXTERIOR (Plate 1 – 8; Figure 7)

FRONT ELEVATION: NORTH-EAST FACING

The front elevation is three-storey with a two and three window façade subdivided by a Doric-style pilaster. Pilasters also bookmark the façade at either end, although the capital of the north-eastern one has been obscured by modern coping. The building has a gabled slate roof with three chimneys, each with eight individual chimney pots.

The ground floor is rendered in a rusticated style with vermiculated quoins to the ends. The first and second floors are smooth rendered, with the pilasters rising from the first-floor sills.

The main entrance is in the centre of the three-window façade. It is not original and probably dates to the early 20th century. It consists of a modern wooden door with wooden panel surround. There are decorative Ionic wooden pilasters to either side of the door. Above the door is a rectangular stained-glass window with the word "Fagin's." The door is covered by a small porch supported by cast-iron pillars painted to have a grey marble appearance, resting on stone plinths. The porch roof is white painted wooden slats with modern boarding to front and sides. Decorative lead flashing along the top has three small lion motifs. The porch appears to be a later addition to the building, possibly early 20th century. The porch is paved with modern red tactile blistered paving slabs.

The ground floor has five windows, three bay windows, one to the north-east of the entrance and two to the south-west, and two smaller bar windows to the south-west. The bay windows are sash windows with 12 panes. They have lead flashing over the fascia boards, and below the fascia interlaced ogee pattern decoration. All windows to the ground floor are modern replacements. The first and second floors each have five 16-paned sash windows. The third floor has two dormer windows.

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

This elevation consists of two gabled ends with a flat edge of roof between them, with a single storey flat roofed section at the south-west end.

The north-eastern gabled end is three storeys high. The ground floor of this section, which is likely to have formed the original buildings, has two sash windows. The bottom panes are recently boarded, while the upper halves consist of six panes. The first floor has only one window, to the north-western end of the façade, and the second floor has two windows. These are all 12 pane sash windows. The third floor, which is the gable end of the roof, has no windows. The chimney is not flush with the wall but sits back slightly. It is partially rendered with three courses of brick to the top. The eight chimney pots are arranged in a single line.

The central section and the south-western gabled end are later additions to the building. The central section is two storeys high. Both storeys have two sash windows, those on the first floor have 12 panes, while the ground floor lower halves have been boarded up.

The south-western gabled end has two storeys. The ground floor has two windows, again sashed with six panes to the top and boarded up at the bottom. The north-westernmost of the two windows is set in a recess which reaches to the ground, indicating that this is a former doorway. The first floor of this section has only one window, a 12 pane sash window.

The single storey section to the south-west has a flat roof. It is smooth rendered and has no windows or features. It is a modern extension to the building that does not appear on the 1968–1972 OS Plan of Aberdare.

The entire north-west elevation has been recently re-rendered, and all the windows are modern replacements.

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

The south-east elevation is a single gabled end, three storeys high. It has no windows or any other features and is smooth rendered. The chimney is not flush with the wall and is partially rendered with three courses of brick to the top. It has eight ceramic chimney pots.

SOUTH-WESTERN ELEVATION

The south-western elevation is not observable due to the proximity of the building to the south-west.

BUILDING INTERIOR (Plate 9 -110; Figure 8)

GROUND FLOOR

The ground floor was in use as a public house until just over 10 years ago. Consequently, it has been extensively remodelled in recent times and very little of historic interest has been retained.

Hallway: The hallway is tiled with modern floor tiles. The walls have wood panelling to the lower half with painted plaster above. The front door is wooden with wooden panels to either side with two window panes above and a stained-glass window over the top. In places the plaster has been removed around the door frame, and it is apparent that this is a later addition.

Doors from the hallway lead to Room 17, Room 19, and Room 12. All of these doors and surrounds are modern.

The ceiling has been removed during recent works, but the frame of a modern suspended ceiling remains. Above this it is possible to see the remains of an earlier lathe ceiling.

Rooms 12 and 13: These rooms extend from the front of the building along the north-east side to the end of the main building as visible on the exterior (north-west elevation). They have both been subject to significant modern renovation. Room 12 itself is formed from two earlier rooms being knocked together, evidenced by the remaining stubs of walls and change in ceiling height. Room 13 is slightly higher than Room 12 and is accessed by two steps. A low partition separates the two.

The floors of both rooms are modern wooden flooring, although Room 13 is partially carpeted. The walls have wood panelling to the lower half with painted plaster above. Room 12 has a bay window to the front of the building and four sash windows along the north-west wall. Room 13 has two sash windows along the north-west wall.

Room 12 has a modern fireplace built into a modern brick chimney breast on the north-west wall. Room 13 also has a fireplace on the north-west wall. It is cast iron with decorative ceramic tiles and a wooden surround, and likely dates to the 1920s. There is a small modern bar along the south-east wall of Room 12 which opens onto the main bar (Room 19).

A door to the south-west corner of Room 12 leads to the toilet area, which is entirely modern. A door on the south-east wall of Room 13 leads to Room 16, while two doors to the rear (south-west) of Room 13 lead to the ladies' toilets (left-hand door) and Room 14 (right-hand door).

Room 16: Room 16 is a small interior room. It has a carpeted floor and wood panelled walls and ceiling.

Rooms 14 and 15: These two rooms, along with the ladies' toilet area, are late 20th century additions to the building. They are a kitchen (Room 14) and store room (Room 15).

Room 17: Room 17 is a large room which extends across the majority of the front of the building. The room has been subject to significant recent alterations.

The floor consists of wooden floorboards covered by laminate.

There are two bay windows to the front, both of which are very recent replacements. Along the front wall a brick interior wall has been constructed which appears quite recent, and the two sash windows visible on the front elevation have been blocked up with breeze blocks. Along the south-eastern wall the plaster board has been removed revealing stud walls with insulation.

Where it is extant the ceiling is a modern suspended ceiling. In places the plasterboard has been removed. An RSJ has been inserted across the centre of the room. The south-eastern part of the room has had the ceiling removed, creating a double height area.

Room 19: The bar area (Room 19) runs along the south-west of Room 17 and consists of entirely modern fixtures.

Rooms 18, 20 and 22: The dividing wall between Rooms 17 and 18, 20 and 22 have been removed to create a single open space. There is a single step up between Rooms 17 and 18, and between 18 and 20.

The rooms are all modern, with laminate covered floor, insulated stud walls and a raised ceiling.

Room 21: This room is situated at the very rear (south-west) of the building. It has recently been used as a store/beer cellar and as such has not been subject to the same degree of modern renovation that the rest of the ground floor of the building has.

The floor is of modern concrete. The walls are modern render and the ceiling is plaster.

FIRST FLOOR

Room 23

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The floor was only partially surviving and so access into the room was not possible. The room has one external wall on the north-west and three solid internal walls. The solid walls were all plastered and some places had traces of modern wall paper. A window was situated on the north-western wall. The window could not be approached to measure it due to the unsafe nature of the floor. The window had sixteen panes (four by four). The ceiling was painted lath and plaster in a reasonable state of repair with plaster coving moldings. The north-east wall comprised two cupboards in alcoves. There may be a blocked fireplace between them however this area has modern wallpaper covering it. The doorway comprised of a modern frame set inside the original door frame. The current doorway measured 0.78m in width and 2.00m in height.

Room 24

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has one external wall on the north-west and three solid internal walls. The solid walls were all plastered and some places had traces of modern wall paper. A sash window was situated on the north-western wall. The window measured 1.35m in width and 2.05m in height. The window had sixteen panes (four by four) each measuring 0.3m in width and 0.47m in height. The ceiling was painted lath and plaster in a reasonable state of repair with plaster coving moldings. The floor comprised floor boards and sheets of compressed board. The doorway comprised of a modern frame set inside the original door frame. The current doorway measured 0.77m in width and 2.00m in height.

Room 25

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has two external walls and two solid internal walls. The walls had picture rails surviving. Sash windows were situated on the south-western and north-western walls. The windows sat in a chamfered recess (c.0.3m depth) and measured 1.08m in width and 2.05m in height on the south-western wall and 1.36m in width and 2.05m in height on the north-eastern wall. The window comprised sixteen panes (four by four) each measuring 0.3m in width and

0.41m in height on the north-western wall and twelve panes (three wide by four high) each measuring 0.23m in width and 0.4m in height on the north-western wall. They were single glazed, sash windows likely to be original to the building and both had surviving cornice boxes. The south-western wall comprised a blocked fireplace and a cupboard built into an alcove. The ceiling was papered most likely over surviving lath and plaster and in a good state of repair with plaster coving moldings. The floor was carpeted. The doorway comprised of a modern frame set inside the original door frame. The current doorway measured 0.76m in width and 2.00m in height.

Room 26

This room is likely to have served as a kitchen in recent times. It had a single external wall on the south-west with the other walls being solid internal walls. A small walk in cupboard/pantry was situated in the western corner of the room. The floor was not in a good state of repair with some floor boards and some sheets of compressed board. Many modern electrical sockets and extractor type fans were present. The walls had some plaster board and modern plaster while the ceiling was lower than in other rooms with modern plaster board fitted below the lath and plaster ceiling visible through some gaps in the plaster board. Some modern wall tiles remained also. A modern sash window was fitted in the south-western wall with twelve panes.

Room 27

This room is likely to have been used as a toilet/bathroom in recent times. It was not possible to enter this room due to unknown stability of floor. This room had a window on the far wall and modern cement rendered walls and new ceiling timbers. A toilet was located on the far wall beneath the window.

Room 28

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room had one external wall on the south-west with a modern, twelve paned sash window with a concrete lintel and concrete blocks above. The walls were all plastered and some areas had modern wall paper surviving. The floor had both floor boards and sheets of compressed board. The floor was not safe enough to walk on so the room was recorded from the doorway. The original lath and plaster ceiling survived in most part with a section cut out near the window. The ceiling was mostly hidden from view by a modern dropped plasterboard ceiling. Some coving was also visible, being preserved above the dropped ceiling. The doorway comprised of a modern frame set inside the original door frame. The current doorway measured 0.70m in width and 2.00m in height.

Room 29

This room was the largest in the building and is likely to be part of the later extension. It is likely to have served as a dance hall in recent times. The room had two external walls on the south-east and the south-west. The former had two modern sixteen paned sash windows measuring 1.56m in width and 1.32m in height. The panes measured 0.4m in width and 0.37m in height.

The window on the other external wall were the regular twelve paned windows (three wide by four high) and measured 1.00m in width and 1.82m. The north-west, internal wall had three doorways, the south-western most would have provided access into Room 28, although the door was not visible in Room 28. The central door led into the corridor and the north-eastern most door led to the top of the staircase leading to the Ground Floor (staircase disused). The south-eastern wall had a fire escape door leading to an external flight of steps to the ground floor. A hatch was noted on both the north-west wall and also on the north-east wall.

The floor comprised very unstable floor boards and it was obscured by rubbish at the north-eastern end and along the north-west wall.

Roof rafters were visible across the length of the roof space with four common rafter trusses with collar ties. Some elements were original to the date of the extension however there was a considerable amount of recent repair work. Originally the roof space would have been hipped and evidence of lath and plaster providing an original ceiling can be noted on the original common rafter truss and collar ties as well as the purlins and common rafters. In more recent times decorative tie beams have been added in rusticated style.

Room 30

This was another large room at the rear of the building and likely to have been added as an extension to the main building. All walls with the exception of the north-west wall were external. This room was different to all the others as it had no windows and had a double height ceiling. It is thought locally to have been referred to as the Atrium and the venue of local society meetings. The lower 1.5m of the walls were built of brick on the north-western wall whilst built of stone on all other walls. Where it was brick built it corresponded to 16 courses of brickwork. Above this was a length of wood, set slightly into the wall that continued all around the room. The wood was not a decorated but rather a rectangular section plain piece. Above the wooden insert, the walls were plastered. At the same height as the wooden insert, in the southwest corner was the remains of a wooden and iron fixture that might have been a shelf. It was not possible to walk into the room to inspect the other corners due to the unsafe flooring, however there was no obvious evidence of this in the other corners.

Roof rafters were visible across the length of the roof space with common rafter trusses with collar ties. The roof and ceiling was hipped and had some surviving lath and plaster. There were two hemispherical light fittings designed into the lath and plaster. They were circular where they were flush with the ceiling and an estimate on the diameter was 1m.

There was a blocked doorway on the north-western wall which would have provided access from an adjacent room. This room no longer exists as the floor was removed to create a double height room in Rooms 20 and 22 on the

Ground Floor. A new doorway had been cut into the wall leading from the corridor approaching from the north-east. The remains of a decorative wooden door header survives above the blocked doorway.

Stairwell between First and Second Floors

The wall at the rear (south-east) of the frontmost stairwell leading between the First and Second Floors was built in stone and comprised three blocked windows. The blocking of the north-eastern most blocking was almost entirely visible as the staircase was low, however only a small portion of the south-west most blocking was visible as the staircase blocked it from view. The north-east blocking measured c. 1.24m in width and 2.00m in height, the middle blocked window measured c. 1.30m in width and visible to a maximum height of 1.39m whilst the south-western most blocking was visible for 0.42m in width (the rest hidden behind a cupboard room at the top of the stairs) and 0.54m in height with the rest hidden below the staircase.

SECOND FLOOR

The Second Floor consisted of nine rooms, Rooms 3 – 11.

Room 3:

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has two external walls, one solid internal wall and an internal stud partition wall with only the stud work remaining. The solid walls were all plastered with a window situated on the north-western wall. The window could not be approached to measure it due to the unsafe nature of the floor. The window had three panes, one large lower pane and two smaller upper panes and was not in keeping with the other windows in the building. The ceiling joists survive whilst the lath and plaster from of ceiling had been pulled down and left on the floor. Where the floor wasn't obscured the wooden floor boards could be seen. The south-west wall comprised a blocked fireplace. The doorway into the room measured 0.73m x 1.94m.

Room 4:

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has two external walls and two internal stud partition walls with only the stud work remaining. The solid walls were all plastered with a window situated on the south-eastern wall. The window sat in a chamfered recess (0.3m depth) and measured 1.36m in width and 2.04m in height. The window comprised sixteen panes (four by four) each measuring 0.3m in width and 0.45m in height. They were single glazed, sash windows likely to be original to the building. The ceiling joists survive whilst the lath and plaster from of ceiling had been removed. Where the floor wasn't obscured the wooden floor boards and compressed board could be seen. The south-western wall comprised a blocked fireplace. The doorway had been removed.

Room 5:

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has one external wall and three internal stud partition walls with only the stud

work remaining. The external wall was built in stone with a blocked-up window and a disused door, presumably leading to a fire escape. The ceiling joists survive whilst the lath and plaster from of ceiling had been removed. Where the floor wasn't obscured the wooden floor boards could be seen. The doorway had been removed. The north-eastern stud wall divided the room from the staircase leading to Room 2.

Room 6:

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has two external walls and two internal stud partition walls with only the stud work remaining. Towards the top of one of the stud partition walls remains of the lath and plaster could be seen. The solid walls were all plastered with a window situated on the south-eastern wall. The window measured 1.36m in width and 2.00m in height. The window comprised sixteen panes (four by four) each measuring 0.3m in width and 0.45m in height. They were single glazed, sash windows likely to be original to the building. The ceiling joists survive whilst the lath and plaster from of ceiling had been removed. Where the floor wasn't obscured compressed board could be seen. The doorway measured 0.8m in width and 1.91m in height.

Room 7:

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has one external wall on the north-east, one internal brick wall dividing the room from the staircase to Room 2 and one stud partition wall separating the room from the staircase to Room 1. The external wall was constructed in stone and contained a single, two pane sash window. This was not measured as the floor near to the window was not safe. The brick internal wall had patches of repair. The eastern internal stud wall had been removed and was evidenced by a scar in the ceiling plaster. A water pipe was attached to the brick internal wall. The ceiling joists survive whilst the lath and plaster from of ceiling had been removed. The floor comprised wooden floor boards.

Room 8:

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has one external wall and three internal walls in a good state of repair. It is presumed that they are brick built. The walls were all plastered with a window situated on the south-eastern wall. The window sat in a chamfered recess (0.3m depth) and measured 1.36m in width and 2.03m in height. The window comprised sixteen panes (four by four) each measuring 0.3m in width and 0.45m in height. They were single glazed, sash windows likely to be original to the building. The ceiling was painted lath and plaster in a reasonable state of repair. The floor was comprised of sheets of compressed board. The south-western wall comprised a brick-built fireplace with a decorative iron surround and a flagstone hearth. The opening measured 0.71m in height and 0.45m in width with a maximum height to the relieving arch of 0.92m. To the left of the fireplace was a cupboard built into the alcove. The doorway comprised of

a modern frame set inside the original door frame. The current doorway measured 0.76m in width and 2.03m in height.

Room 9:

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has one external wall and three internal walls in a good state of repair. It is presumed that they are brick built. The walls were all plastered with a window situated on the south-eastern wall. The window sat in a chamfered recess (0.3m depth) and measured 1.36m in width and 2.00m in height. The window comprised sixteen panes (four by four) each measuring 0.3m in width and 0.45m in height. They were single glazed, sash windows likely to be original to the building. The ceiling was painted lath and plaster in a reasonable state of repair. The floor was comprised of sheets of compressed board. The doorway comprised of a modern frame set inside the original door frame. The current doorway measured 0.77m in width and 2.03m in height.

Room 10:

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has two external walls (north-east and south-east), one brick internal wall and one stud partition wall with only the stud work remaining, dividing it from Room 11. The solid walls were all plastered with a window situated on both the south-eastern and north-eastern wall. The windows sat in a chamfered recess (0.3m depth) and measured 1.00m in width and 1.82m in height on the north-eastern wall and 1.36m in width and 2.02m in height on the south-eastern wall. The window comprised sixteen panes (four by four) each measuring 0.3m in width and 0.41m in height on the south-eastern wall and twelve panes (three wide by four high) each measuring 0.23m in width and 0.4m in height on the north-eastern wall. They were single glazed, sash windows likely to be original to the building. The north-eastern wall also comprised a blocked fire place with a stone hearth measuring 0.69m in width and 0.49m in depth. The ceiling was painted lath and plaster in a reasonable state of repair. The floor comprised wooden floor boards and compressed board. The south-eastern wall had been damaged slightly and the break into the plaster showed it to be ash rich and had in conduit electrical cables could be seen. The doorway comprised of a modern frame set inside the original door frame. The current doorway measured 0.78m in width and 2.00m in height.

Room 11:

This room had no obvious current use at the time of the survey. The room has two external walls (north-east and north-west), one brick internal wall and one stud partition wall with only the stud work remaining, dividing it from Room 10. The solid walls were all plastered with a window situated on the north-eastern wall. The window sat in a chamfered recess (0.3m depth) and measured 0.96m in width and 1.70m in height. The window comprised twelve panes (three wide by four high) each measuring 0.23m in width and 0.4m in

height. The window was a single glazed, sash window with the upper half seeming original whilst the bottom half was a modern replacement. A modern concrete lintel was noted above the window. The north-eastern wall also comprised a blocked fire place. The ceiling was painted lath and plaster in a reasonable state of repair. The floor comprised wooden floor boards and compressed board. The doorway comprised of a modern frame set inside the original door frame. The current doorway measured 0.78m in width and 2.00m in height.

THIRD FLOOR

The Third Floor consisted of two rooms, Room 1 and 2

Room 1: This room was in the attic space and accessed via a staircase from the second floor. The room is currently disused and unsafe so a limited recording was made. The floor in this room comprised floor boards with large sections missing and damaged. The missing sections allowed a view of the lath and plaster ceiling of the floor below. The walls were exposed brick with brick piers holding the three A frame trusses. The brickwork was repaired in places with modern brick that were not continuing the stretcher bond style of the original build. A hole c.1m in diameter was seen in the wall dividing Rooms 1 and 2. Due to the position of a wooden plate holding copper munsen rings in line with the hole in the wall it would be reasonable to assume that this hole was made to allow water pipes following a modernisation of the property.

A modern dormer window was placed into the roof or replaced an existing/original one. The timbers around this were recently replaced. The entire roof had new felt exposed pointing to a newly repaired/tiled roof. Wooden panelling around the door obscured the staircase from the room.

Room 2: Not accessed due to unsafe staircase. From the existing plan (Fig XC) it is likely to have been a similar space with similar characteristics to Room 1.

5. Discussion and Interpretation

The Black Lion is a late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century building that retains much of its late Georgian architectural detail although it is not in a good state of preservation. Some recent renovation/alteration has been undertaken, unconnected with the proposed work and this has not been sympathetic to the building and might have caused internal structural problems. The proposed development will rectify this.

The exact date of construction of the Black Lion is unknown. It first appears on the Thomas Budgen Map of Aberdare (1814) but due to the small scale of

this map there is no discernible detail visible. The next map is the Tithe map of 1847 where an additional wing is noted on the southern end of the original building. This is possibly the first phase of the Brewery that is certainly known on the site by 1868. The OS County Series of 1868 also shows the large gated entrance on the north-west side of the site. This is likely to have served for delivery to the brewery and the barrels from it but also access for the users of the coaching inn provided at the Black Lion. The main expansion of the town of Aberdare occurred in the 1840s and afterward and this is also seen in the development of the Black Lion being most marked around this time also.

Most of the architectural details inside the Black Lion seem to have been lost by many phases of redevelopment and alteration. The floors and staircases of the building were not safe making the access for survey limited. The ground floor has almost no original detail having been converted to a pub/bar in modern times.

The first floor comprised some original room layout and architectural details such as plaster coving and fireplaces although most were now blocked. The windows were all timber sash windows that are unlikely to be original to a late 18th century construction.

The second floor had almost all internal wall divisions taken down to the stud partition. The lath and plaster ceilings and internal walls had been dismantled and stored in piles on the wooden floors.

The third floor was almost entirely inaccessible and had been stripped of any detail.

It appeared that the higher up in the building the less impressive the decoration and detail. The first floor had the most impressive plaster mouldings whilst the second and third had none. It would be expected that the ground floor would have been impressive however no original features remain.

Perhaps the most interesting room in the building was Room 30, located on the first floor. This room is locally referred to as the atrium despite not having any real characteristics of an atrium. There were no windows for example. It is possible however, that it once included Rooms 21 and 22 below on the ground floor. These did not have windows either although a modern door was located in Room 21 to the courtyard. Room 22 had a blocked arched entrance, large enough for horse and cart to access. This might be left over from the coachin inn or possibly points to this being part of the old brewery. The only brewery that has been excavated in the area in recent times is Vulcan House in Merthyr Tydfil (GGAT). There are not many parallels to draw from the two sites although the Room 30/21/22 could have been the malting house although there are no features of this remaining.

All photographs taken on site are included within the archive.

6. Bibliography and references

Aberdare Conservation Area: Appraisal and Management Plan. Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. 2008.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.

Cynon Valley History Society. 1986. Aberdare. Pictures from the Past. CVHS.

Glover, B. 1993. The prince of ales: history of brewing in Wales. Sutton Publishing Ltd.

Historic England. 2016. Understanding Historic Buildings, English Heritage.

Roberts, B. 1993. 'Some Aberdare Place-Names'. In: Old Aberdare, Vol VII. CVHS.

Maps

- Tithe map, Parish of Aberdare in the County of Glamorgan, 1847
- OS County Series Glamorganshire 1868, 1.2500
- OS County Series Glamorganshire 1900, 1.2500
- OS County Series Glamorganshire 1919-20, 1.2500
- OS plan 1956, 1.2500

Websites

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk> (accessed 10/07/18)

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk> (accessed 10/07/18)

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk> (accessed 10/07/18)

<http://map.coflein.gov.uk/> (accessed 10/07/18)

<http://bag.org.uk> (accessed 10/07/18)

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APPENDIX I: **Figures**



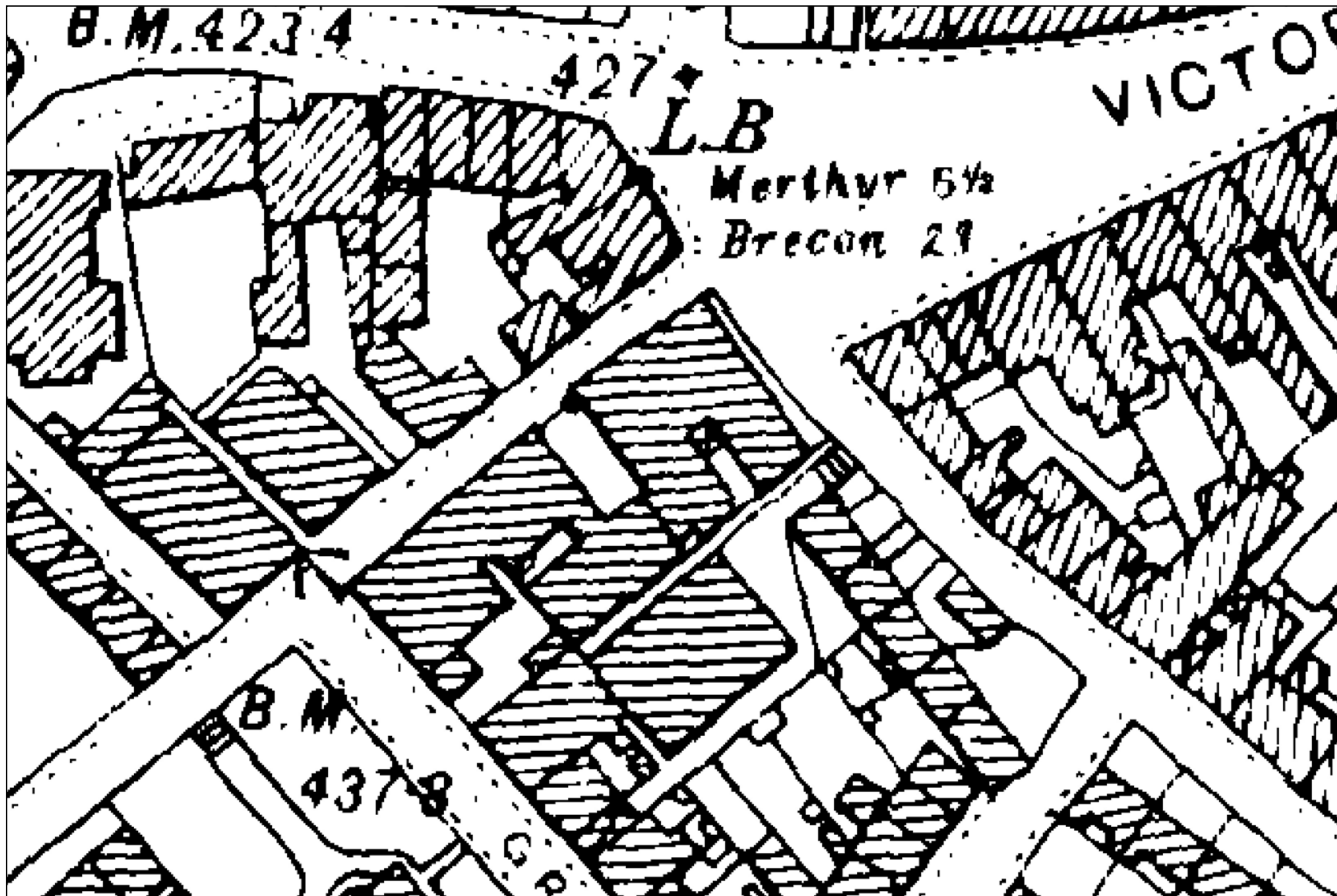
Figure 1. Location of Site (marked in red).



Figure 2. Fragment of Tithe map, 1847.

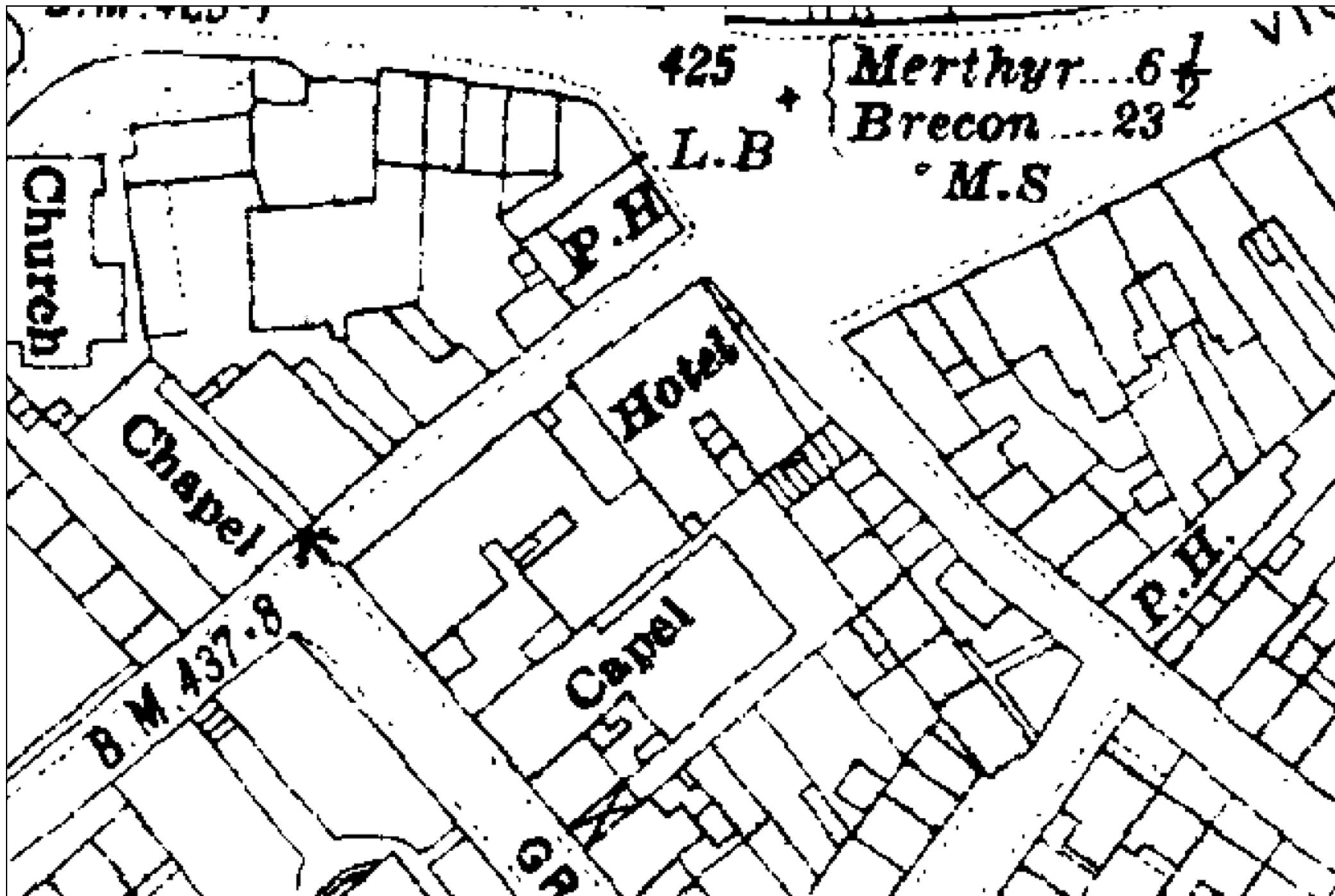


Figure 3. OS County Series Glamorganshire 1868, 1.25003.



10 0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Figure 4. OS County Series Glamorganshire 1900, 1:2500



10 0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Figure 5. OS County Series Glamorganshire 1919-20, 1.2500

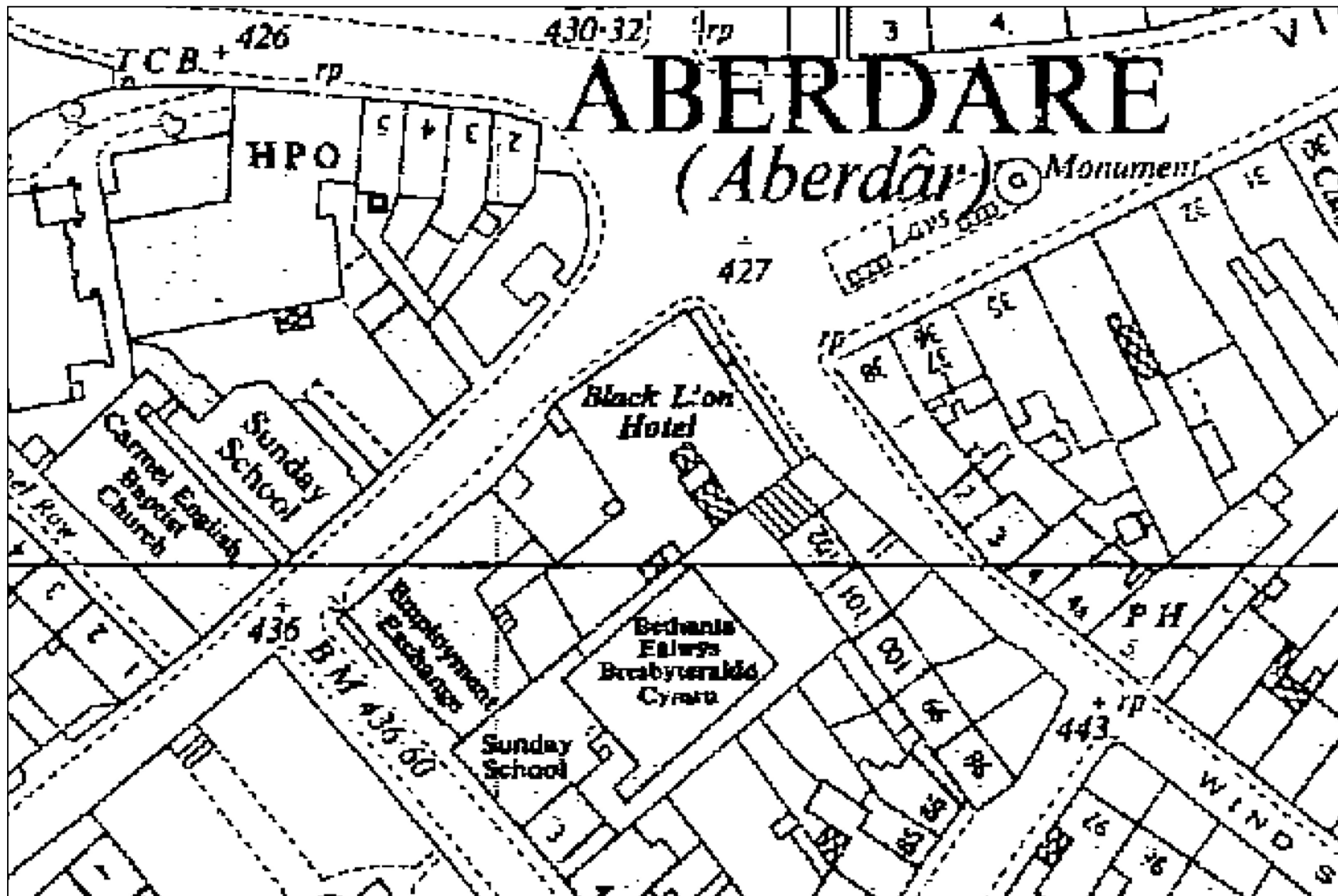


Figure 6. OS plan 1956.



Black Lion - existing front elevation



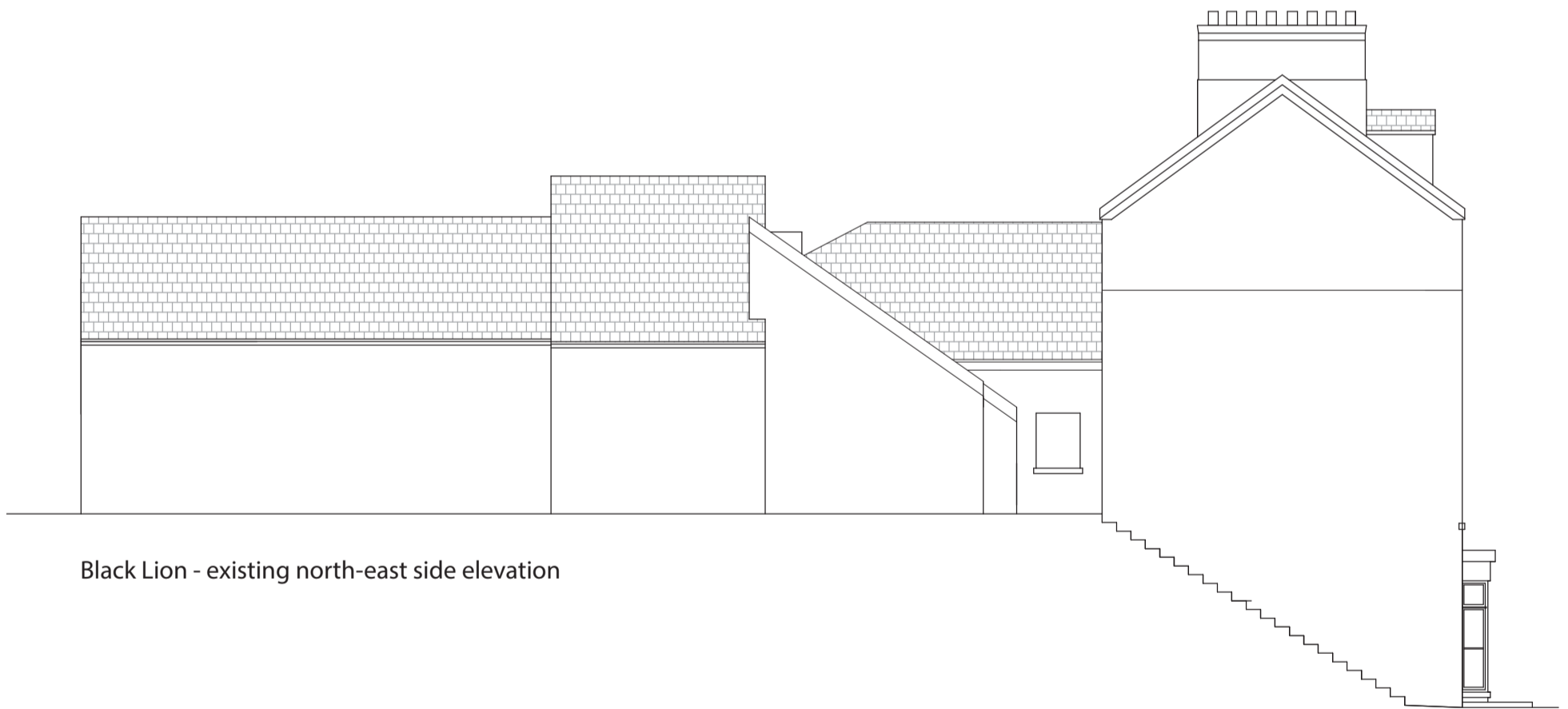
Black Lion - existing rear elevation

Figure 7a
Black Lion - existing front & rear
elevations.
Drawings by Tony King
Architects Ltd.





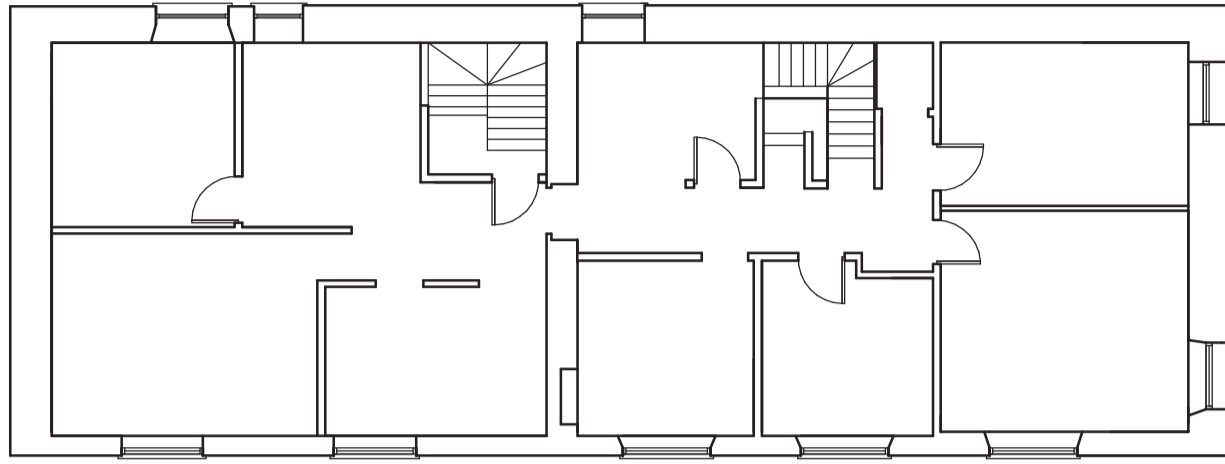
Black Lion - existing south-west side elevation



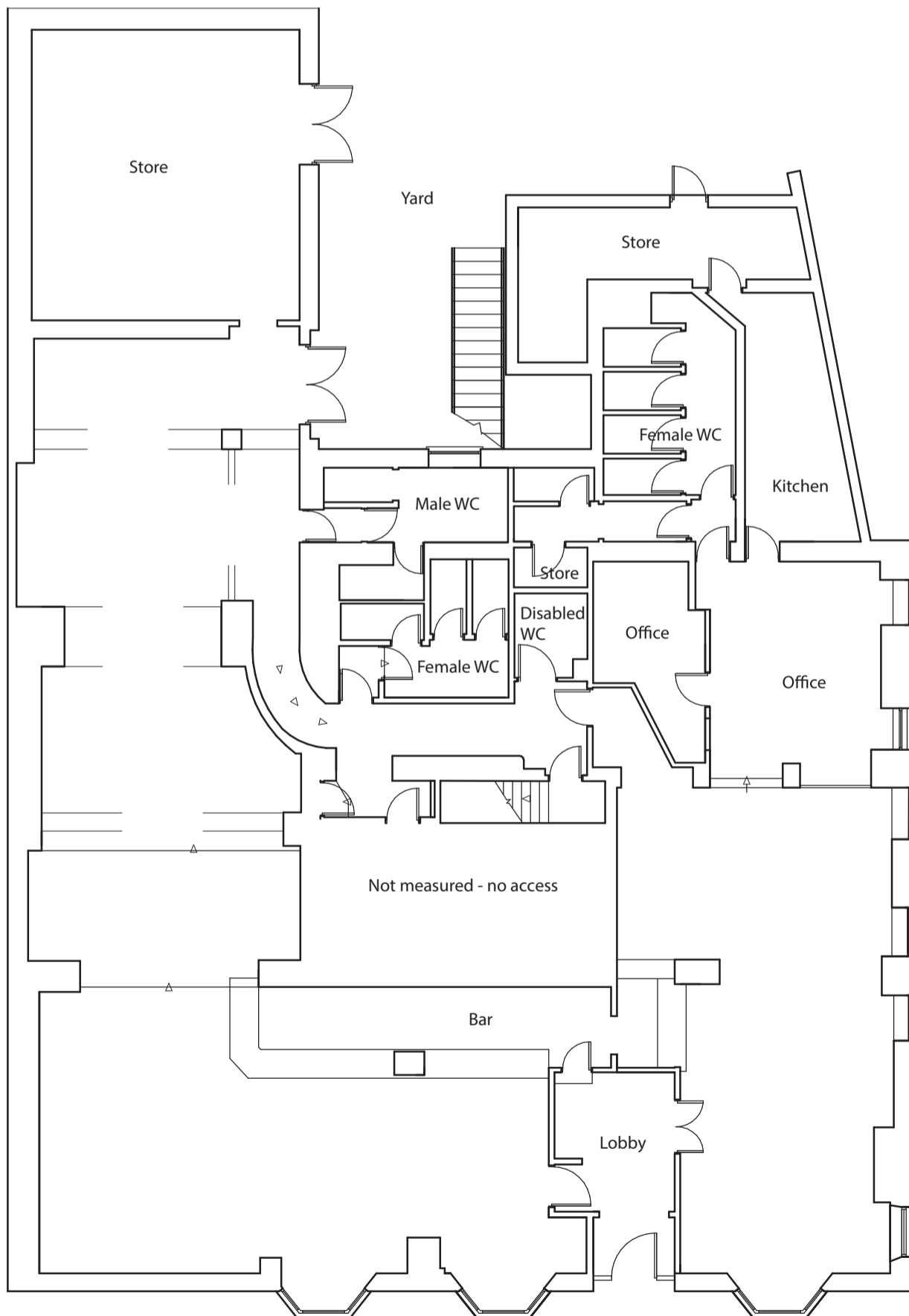
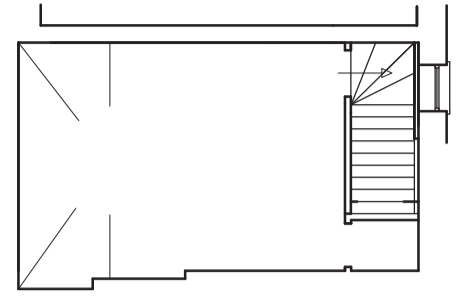
Black Lion - existing north-east side elevation

Figure 7b
Black Lion - existing side
elevations.
Drawings by Tony King
Architects Ltd.





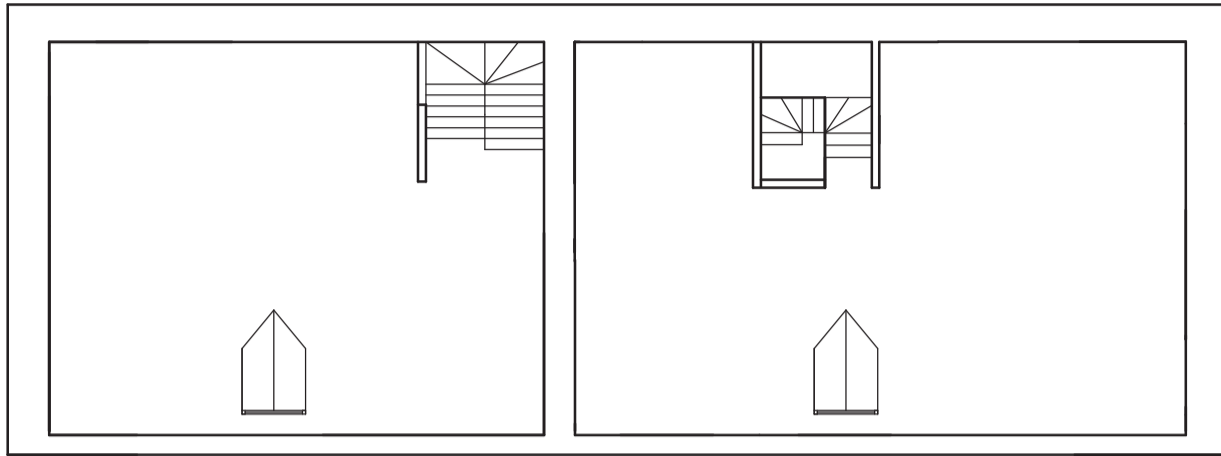
Black Lion - second floor plan



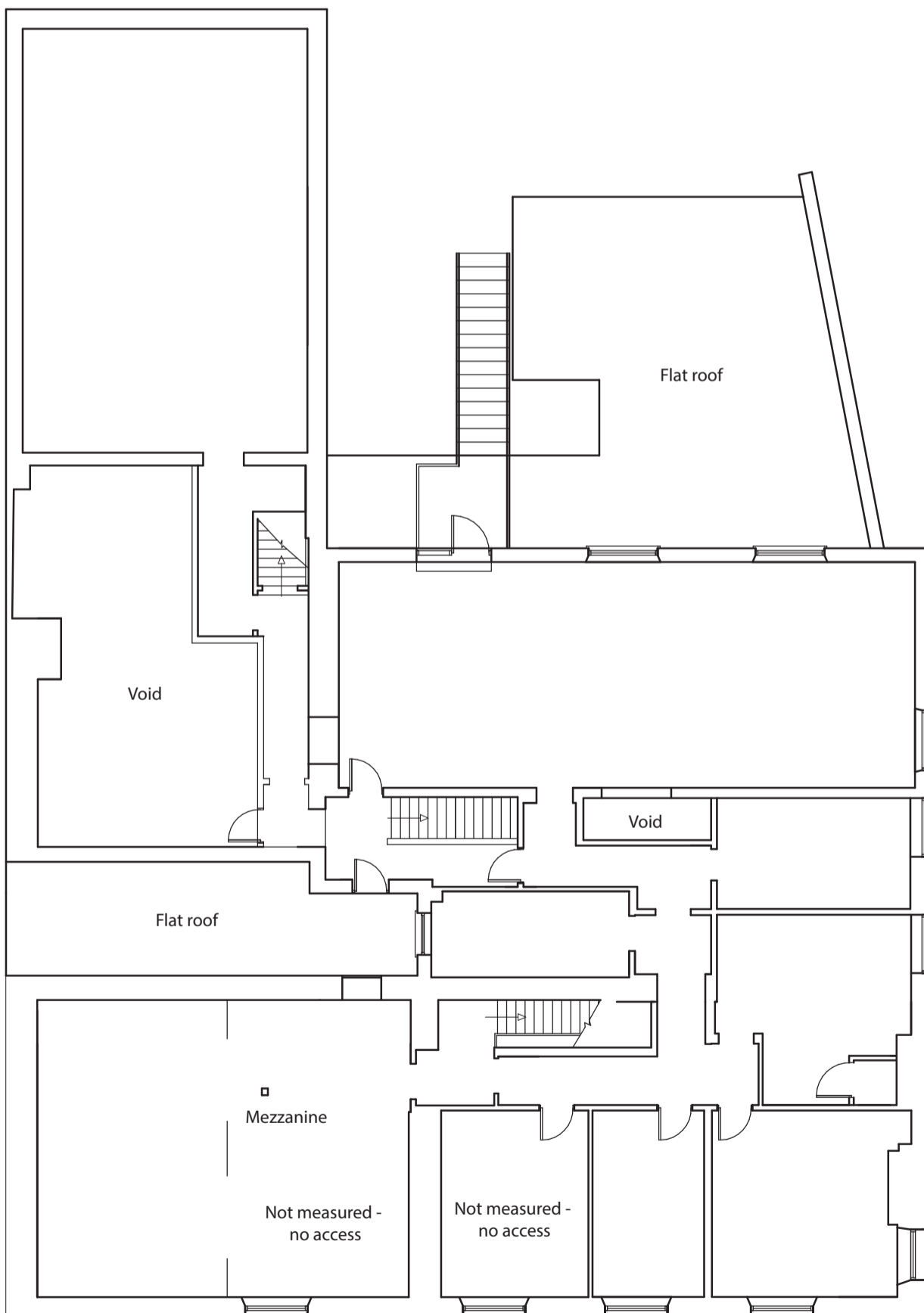
Black Lion - ground floor plan

Figure 8a
Black Lion - existing ground & second floor plans.
Drawings by Tony King Architects Ltd.





Black Lion - third floor plan



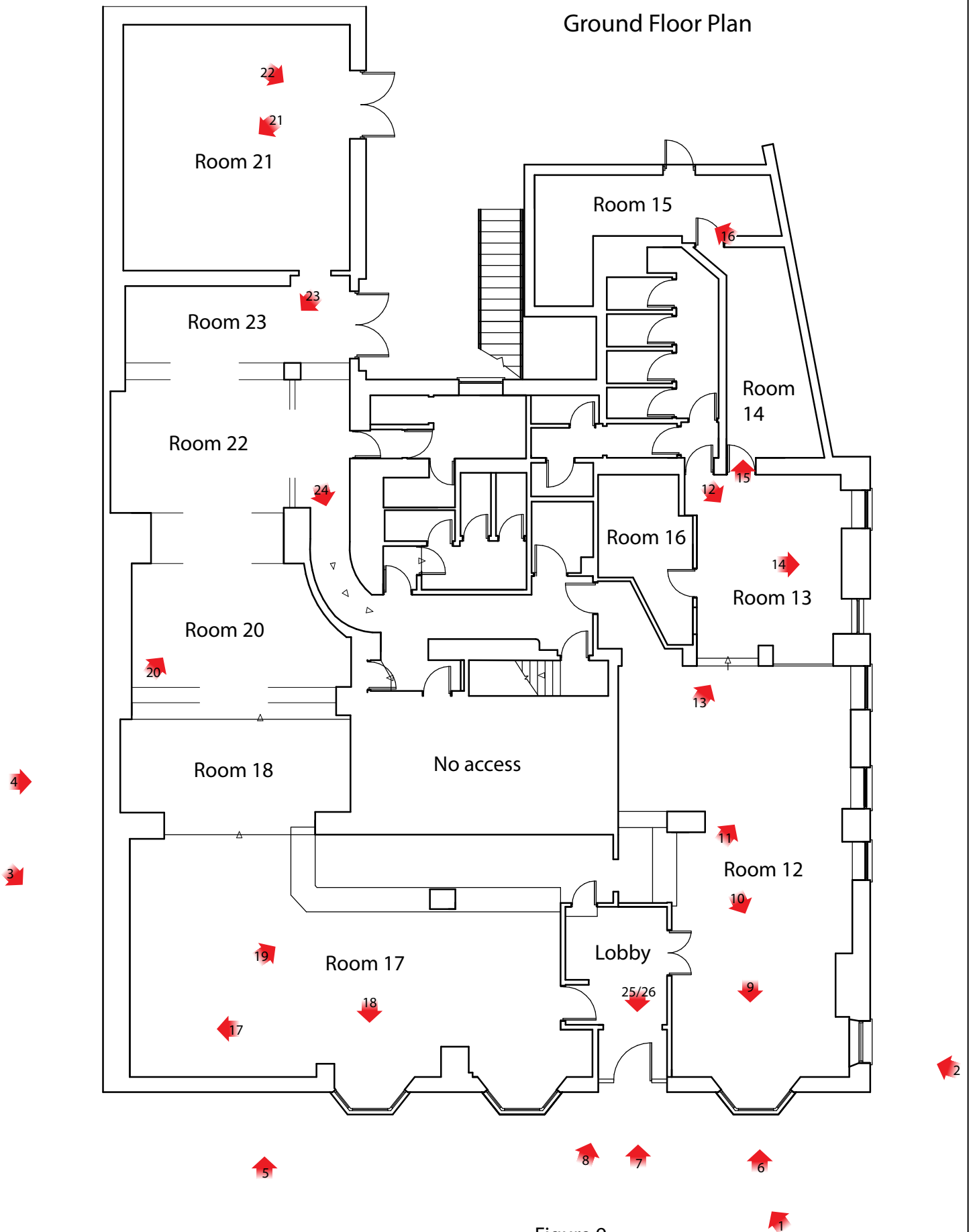
Black Lion - first floor plan


Figure 8b
 Black Lion - existing first &
 third floor plans.
 Drawings by Tony King
 Architects Ltd.





Ground Floor Plan



 Direction of photograph

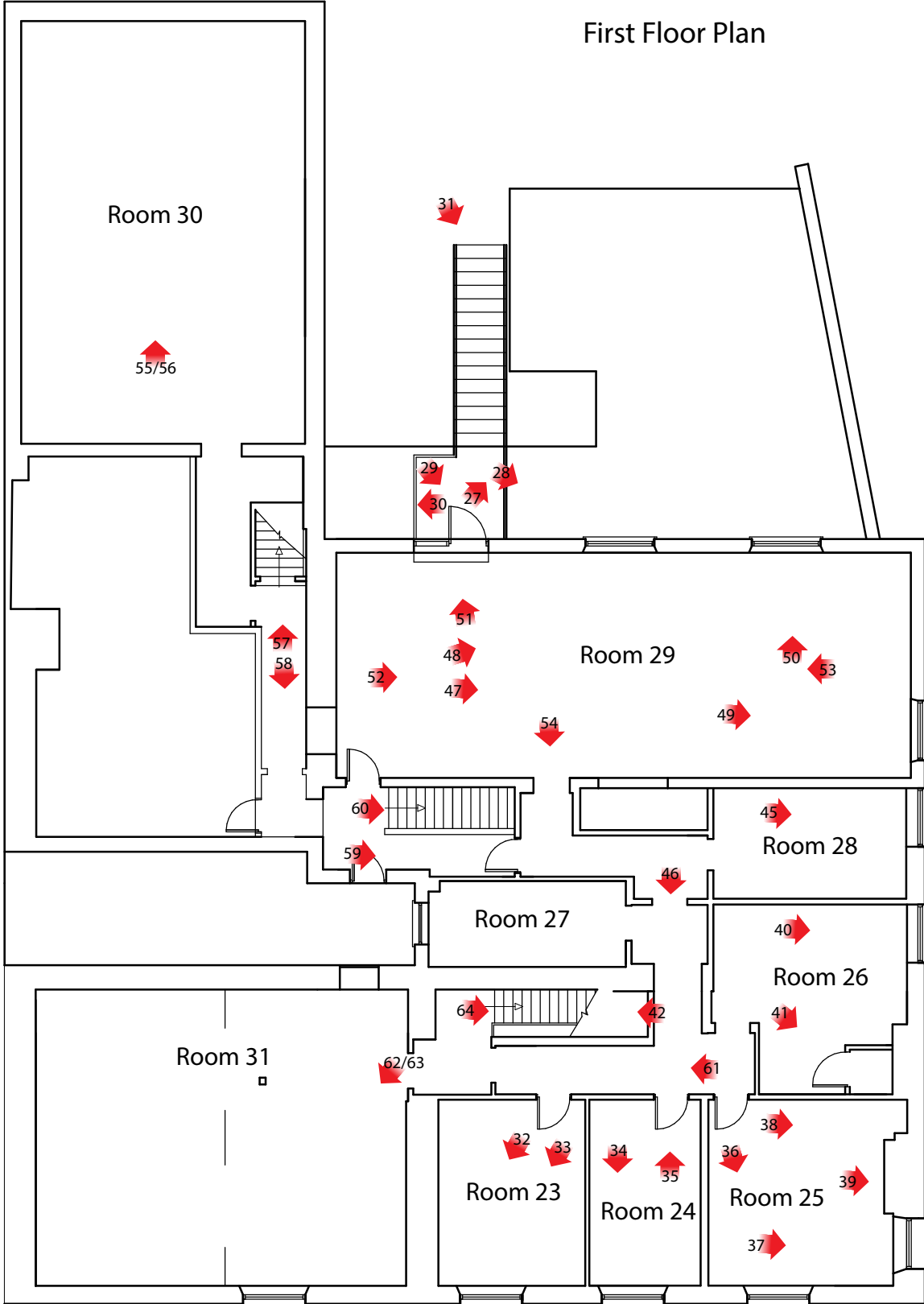
0 2 4 6 8 10m

Figure 9
Layout of photo plates -
Ground Floor





First Floor Plan




 Direction of photograph

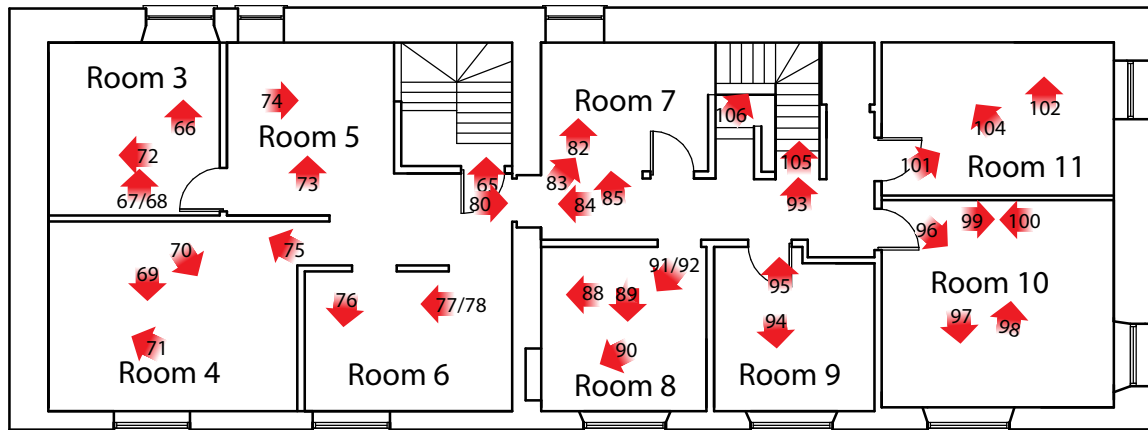


Figure 10
Layout of photo plates -
First Floor

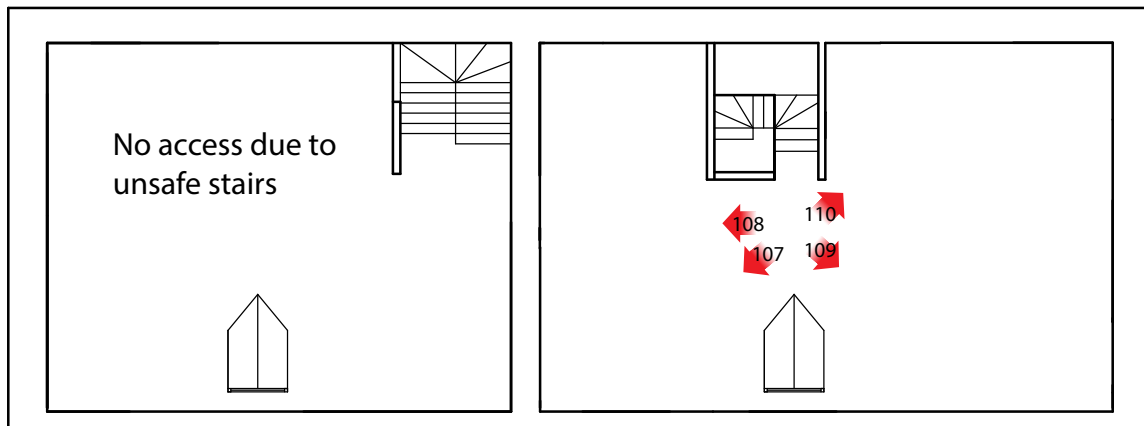





Second Floor



Third Floor



 Direction of photograph

0 2 4 6 8 10m



Figure 11
Layout of photo plates -
Second & Third Floor

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APPENDIX II:
Plates



Plate 1. The Black Lion front elevation. Looking SW.



Plate 2. Monk Street elevation. Looking S.



Plate 3. Side elevation. Looking N.



Plate 4. Looking NW.



Plate 5. Detail window, front elevation Looking SW.



Plate 6. Detail bay window front) elevation. Looking SW.



Plate 7. Hotel main entrance. Looking SW.



Plate 8. Detail above entrance. Looking SW.



Plate 9. Internal room 12. Looking NE



Plate 10. Internal room 12. Looking N.



Plate 11. Internal room 12. Looking W.



Plate 12. Internal room 12. Looking N.



Plate 13. Internal room 12 towards 13. Looking W.



Plate 14. Fire place room 13. Looking NW. Scale 1m



Plate 15. Kitchen room 14. Looking SW.



Plate 16. Store room 15. Looking S.



Plate 17. Room 17. Looking SE. Scale 2m



Plate 18. Bay window room 17. Looking N.
Scale 1m



Plate 19. Room 17. Looking W.



Plate 20. Room 20. Looking W. Scale 2m



Plate 21. Room 21. Looking E. Scale 2m



Plate 22. Room 21. Looking N. Scale 1m



Plate 23. Towards room 22. Looking E. Scale 2m



Plate 24. Corridor. Looking NE. Scale 1m



Plate 25. Lobby. Looking NE. Scale 2m



Plate 26. Lobby ceiling.



Plate 27. External back BL. Looking W.



Plate 28. External back BL



Plate 29. External back BL. Looking E.



Plate 30. External back BL. Looking SE.



Plate 31. External back BL. Looking N.



Plate 32. Room 23. Looking NE.



Plate 33. Floor room 23. Looking NE.



Plate 34. Window room 24. Looking NE.
Scale 2m



Plate 33. Floor room 23. Looking NE.



Plate 34. Window room 24. Looking NE.
Scale 2m



Plate 35. Room 24. Looking SW. Scale 2m



Plate 36. Room 25. Looking NE.
Scale 2m



Plate 37. Room 25. Looking NW. Scale 2m



Plate 38. Room 25. Looking W



Plate 39. Room 25. Looking NW.



Plate 40. Room 26. Looking NW. Scale 2m



Plate 41. Room 26. Looking N.



Plate 42. Landing. Looking SE.



Plate 43. Ceiling room 27.



Plate 44. Ceiling room 28.



Plate 45. Window room 28. Looking NW.
Scale 2m



Plate 46. Corridor. Looking NE



Plate 47. Ceiling room 29. Looking NW.



Plate 48. Ceiling room 29. Looking NW.



Plate 49. Room 29. Looking NW.



Plate 50. Room 29. Looking SW.



Plate 51. Door room 29. Looking SW.
Scale 2m

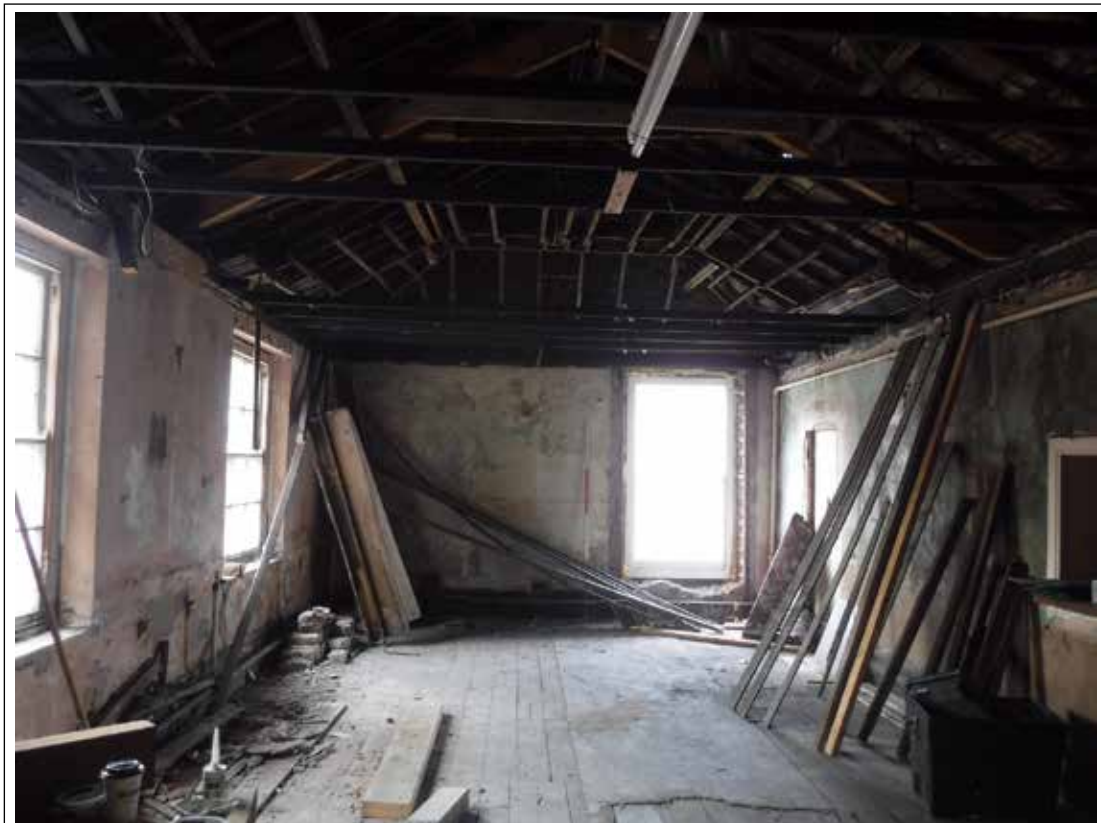


Plate 52. Room 29. Looking NW. Scale 2m



Plate 53. Room 29. Looking SE. Scale 2m



Plate 54. Corridor from room 29. Looking NE. Scale 2m



Plate 55. Room 30. Looking SW.



Plate 56. Ceiling room 30.



Plate 57. Corridor. Looking SW.



Plate 58. Corridor. Looking NE.
Scale 2m



Plate 59. Corridor. Looking NW. Scale 2m



Plate 60. Staircase. Looking NW.



Plate 61. Corridor. Looking SE. Scale 2m



Plate 62. Room 31. Looking E.



Plate 63. Ceiling room 31. Looking E.



Plate 64. Staircase 2nd floor. Looking NW.
Scale 1m



Plate 65. Staircase. Looking SW.



Plate 66. Room 3. Looking SW.



Plate 67. Ceiling room 3.



Plate 68. Floor room 3. Looking S.



Plate 69. Window room 4. Looking NE.
Scale 1m



Plate 70. Ceiling room 4.



Plate 71. Fire place room 4. Looking SE. Scale 1m



Plate 72. Room 3. Looking SE.



Plate 73. Room 5. Looking SW. Scale 1m



Plate 74. Room 5. Looking NW.



Plate 75. From room 4 into room 3. Looking SW.



Plate 76. Window room 6. Looking NE.
Scale 1m



Plate 77. Room 6 into room 4. Looking SE. Scale 1m



Plate 78. Ceiling room 6 into room 4 . Looking SE.



Plate 79. Room 6 into room 4. Looking SE. Scale 1m



Plate 80. Corridor 2nd floor. Looking NW.
Scale 1m



Plate 81. Near staircase room 5.

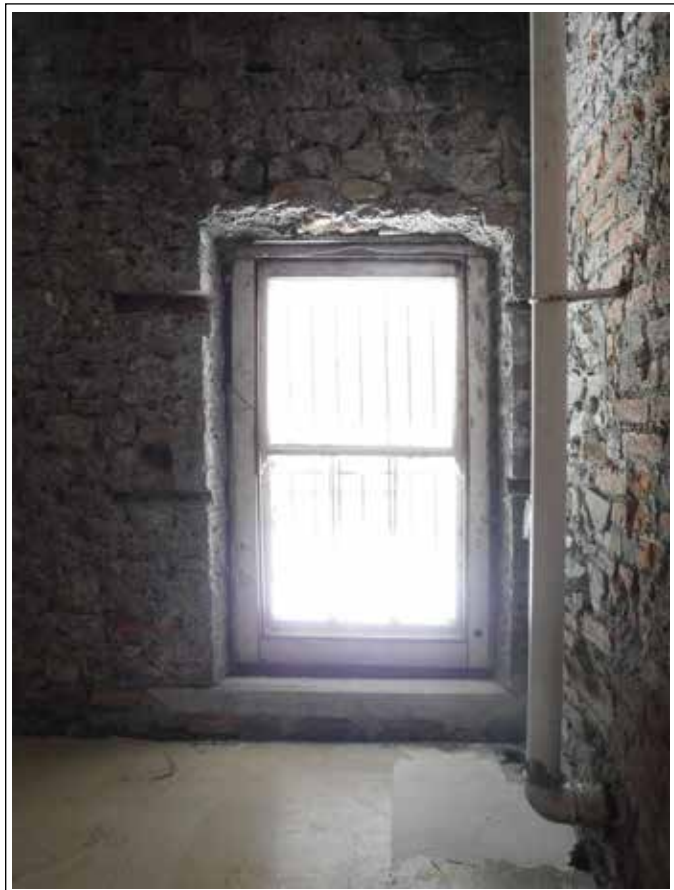


Plate 82. Window room 7. Looking SW.



Plate 83. Room 7. Looking W.



Plate 84. Above doorway room 7. Looking SE.



Plate 85. Floor room 7. Looking SW.



Plate 86. Ceiling room 7.



Plate 87. Window room 8. Looking NE.



Plate 88. Fireplace room 8. Looking SE.
Scale 1m



Plate 89. Window room 8. Looking NE.
Scale 1m



Plate 90. Cupboard room 8. Looking SE.
Scale 1m



Plate 91. Floor room 8, similar in room 9.



Plate 92. Ceiling room 8 similar in room 9.



Plate 93. Staircase west end.



Plate 94. Window room 9. Looking NE.
Scale 1m



Plate 95. Doorway room 9. Looking SW.
Scale 1m



Plate 96. Room 10. Looking N. Scale 1m



Plate 97. Window room 10. Looking NE.
Scale 1m



Plate 98. From room 10 into room 11. Looking SW. Scale 1m



Plate 99. Partition room 10. Looking NW.
Scale 2m



Plate 100. Doorway room 10.
Looking SE. Scale 2m



Plate 101. Room 11. Looking NW.
Scale 1m



Plate 102. Room 11. Looking SW.
Scale 2m



Plate 103. Ceiling room 10 into room 11. Looking NE.



Plate 104. Floor room 11. Looking S.



Plate 105. Staircase to first floor.
Looking SW. Scale 2m



Plate 106. Staircase to 2nd floor.
Looking W. Scale 2m



Plate 107. Room 1. Looking E.



Plate 108. Room 1. Looking SE.



Plate 109. Room 1 and 2. Looking N.



Plate 110. Room 1 and 2. Looking W.

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**APPENDIX III:
Written Scheme of Investigation**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

BUILDING RECORDING LEVEL 3 AT BLACK LION, ABERDARE,

RHONDDA CYNON TAF

Prepared for:
Jon Hurley

Project No: 2618

24.05.2018



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Figure 1. Map with location of site

Figure 2. Existing floor plans

Figure 3. Existing elevation plans

Figure 4. Proposed ground floor plans and first floor plans

Figure 5. Proposed elevations

Summary

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

The Archaeological Building Recording will consist of a Level 3 standard according to Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings' guidelines. It will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works associated with the proposed redevelopment at The Black Lion Hotel, 104 Wind Street, Aberdare, CF447LL (NGR SO002025). (Planning application number 17/1376/10).

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

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of Archaeological Building Recording, Level 3 to be undertaken in association with the proposed refurbishing and conversion of The Black Lion Hotel, 104 Wind Street, Aberdare, CF447LL (Planning application number 17/1376/10).

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Jon Hurley (henceforth – the client).

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with GGAT, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. In a letter dated to the 22nd of January 2018, GGAT stated that:

No works to which this consent relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority

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

GGAT has recommended that an Archaeological Building Recording Level 3 of the building is undertaken to support a forthcoming planning application to assess and mitigate the impact of the proposed redevelopment on the archaeological resource.

The purpose of the archaeological Building Recording Level 3 is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are

fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

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

2. Site Description

The Black Lion Hotel (LB 10866) is a Grade II Listed Building located in the corner between Monk Street and Wind Street, Aberdare. The building's entrance faces NE down to Victoria Square, and measures approximately 478 square meters. The building is, to the SW, adjacent to the council office, and to the SE to a residential area.

3. Historical background

The HER documents that the Black Lion Hotel (LB 10866) originally functioned as a coach house built in the late 18th early 19th century. The building is one of the oldest buildings in the town centre. It was later on turned into a public house and remained opened until 2008. The site has been disused to date.

The building is located in the town centre and shares space with an array of buildings of early to late Victorian times. A number of historical buildings appear adjacent to the Black Lion Hotel, including the Labour Exchange and the Bethania Chapel (LB 10869). Furthermore, the hotel is located within the Aberdare Conservation Area Appraisal as Character I area (see TCL HIA 2017).

4. Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

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

5.2. Report delivery

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

6. Details of work

6.1. Desktop research phase

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

1. Designated areas (Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefields)
2. Non-designated sites and listed buildings.
3. Excavation reports and archives affecting the site and its setting.
4. Relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence.
5. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
6. Place name evidence
7. Internet sourced satellite imagery
8. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

6.2. Building Investigation

The Level 3 Archaeological Building Recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. The photographic and drawn record will be a

comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally. The following will be considered:

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

The building has been in active use until 2008 and it is understood that the interior of the structure is in relatively good condition and accessible. It is not anticipated that there will be any significant constraint to the ability to record the exterior or interior of the structure. Should this prove to be the case however further consultation with GGAT will be undertaken on the appropriate level of internal recording required.

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

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

A site plan and measured plans of the buildings will be produced. Wherever possible, existing plans and elevations will be used to supplement the report and further measured plans and elevations may also be provided to illustrate features not more readily obtained by photography. Plans will be used to highlight photographic locations within the final report.

6.3. Recording

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

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

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

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

7. Monitoring

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

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

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

8. Archive and Reporting programme

8.1. Archive

8.1.1. Site archive

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

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

8.1.2. Analysis

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

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the building/s assessed by the building recording, with all structures and features investigated
- Plan and elevation drawings with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all structural features identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features.
- Conclusion(s) as appropriate of all the structural remains investigated.

- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the building by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- Appendices as appropriate including maps, drawings and photographs taken.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the building survey, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client, the Local Planning Authority and the GGAT. On approval the final report should be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

8.2.2. Additional reports

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

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

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

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

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

8.2.5. Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (AW Regional Director) and the fieldwork undertaken by Kate Pitt from Archaeology Wales Ltd. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

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

10.2. Other guidelines

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

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

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

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

12. Insurance

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

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

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

13.2. Project tracking

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

14. Arbitration

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

15. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014: Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.

Ted Construction Limited. 2017. Refurbishment and conversion of the Black Lion Hotel. Heritage Impact Assessment (unpublished report).

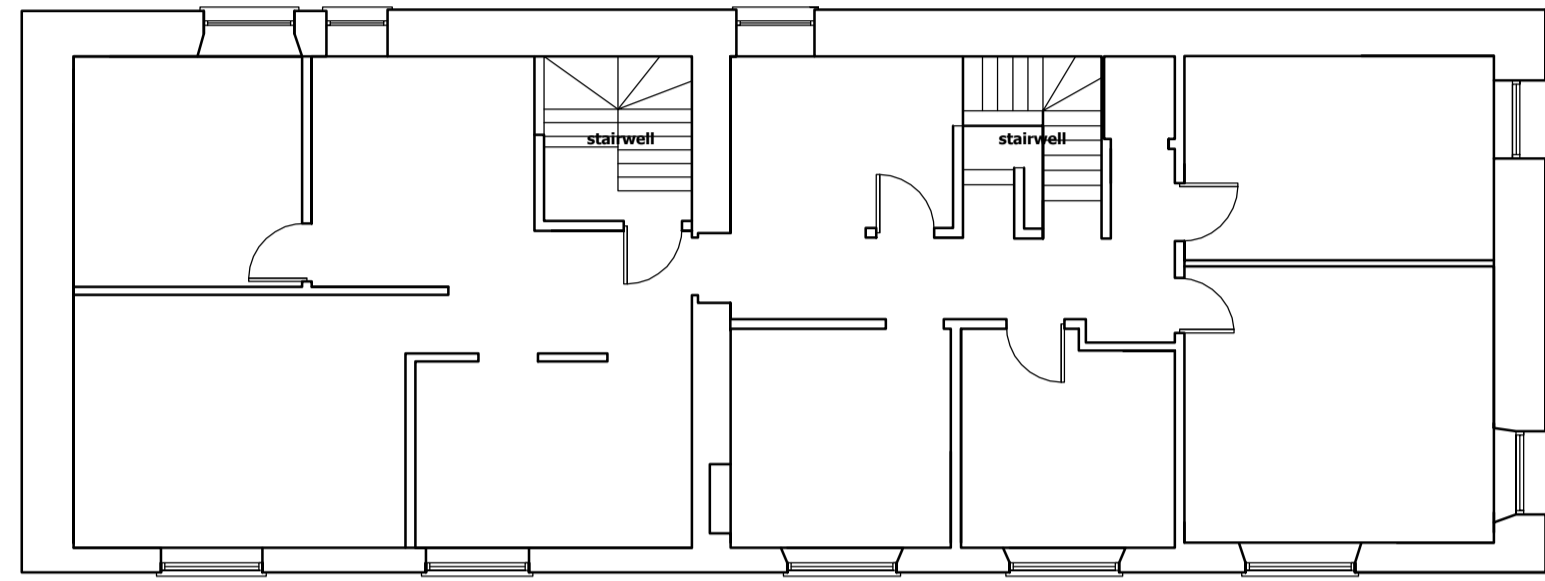
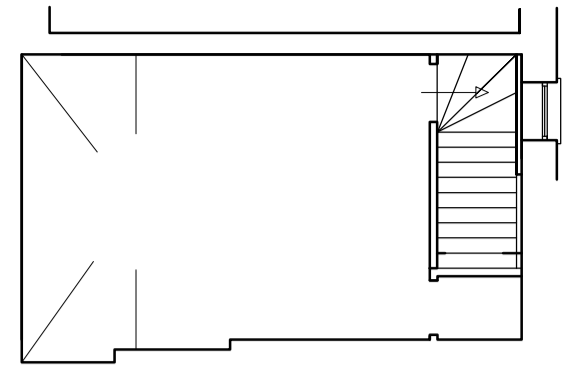
Websites consulted:

[Rhondda Cynon Taf Conservation Area Appraisals](#)

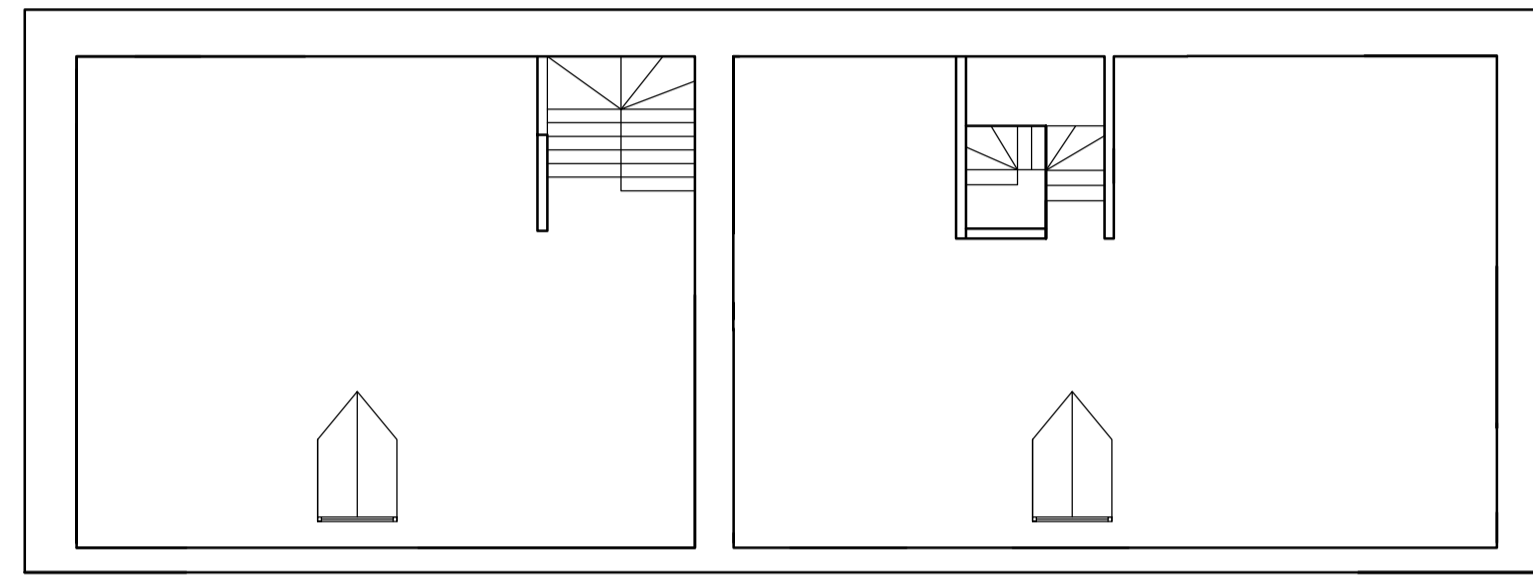
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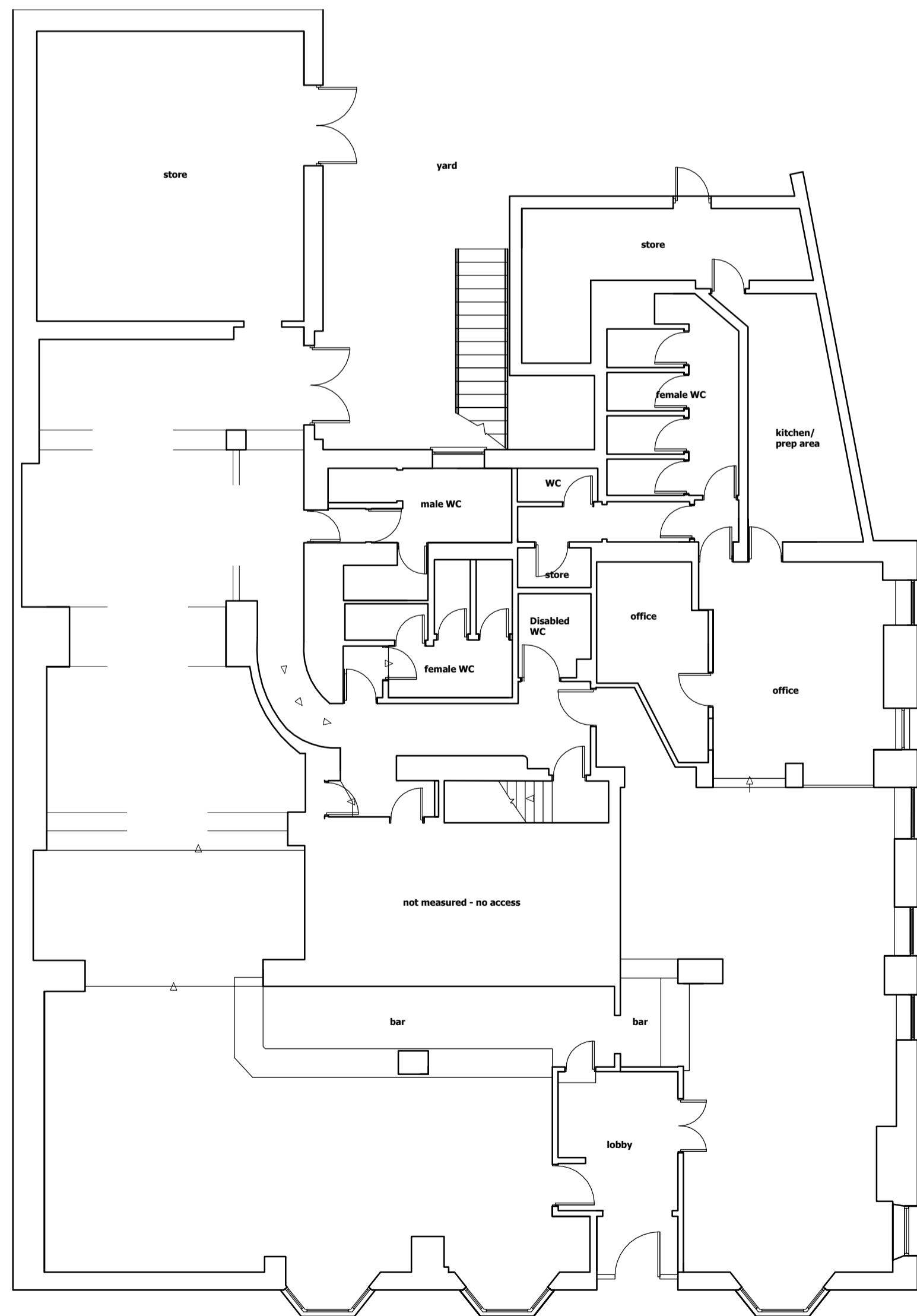
Figure 1. Location of Site (marked in red).



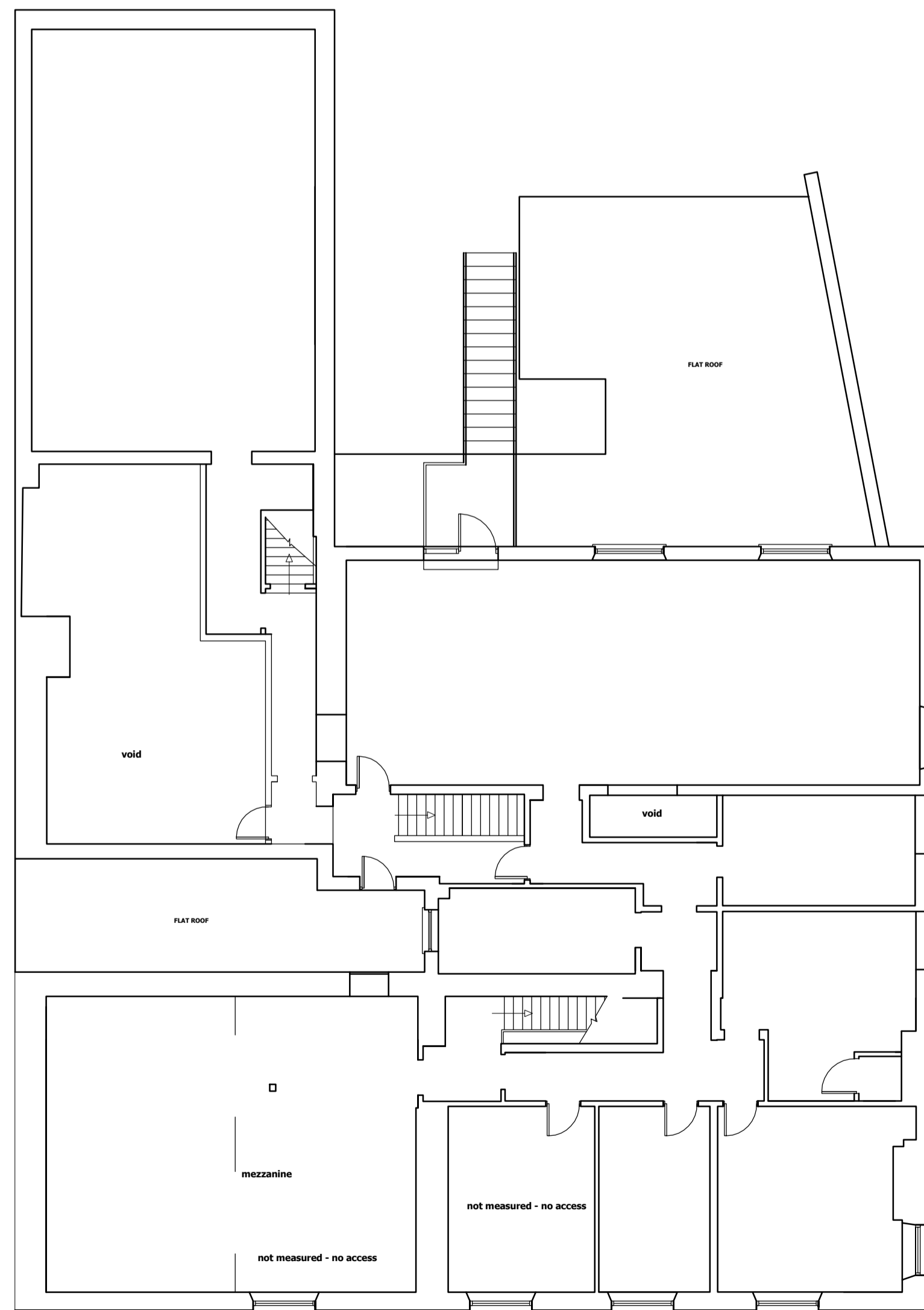
EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING THIRD FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Notes:
Do not scale this drawing. Check all dimensions on site. Any discrepancies to be reported back to the Architect for clarity.

Rev	Revision	By	Date
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Client:
Trivallis.

Project:
THE BLACK LION

Job Number: **L662**

Date: **06.12.17**

Drawn by: **PC**

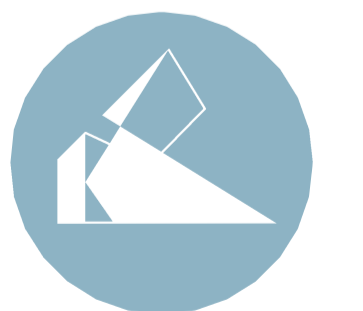
Dwg No: **A111**

EXISTING FLOOR PLANS - THE BLACK LION

Revision:

Scale: **1 : 100 @ A1**

Drawing Status:
PLANNING



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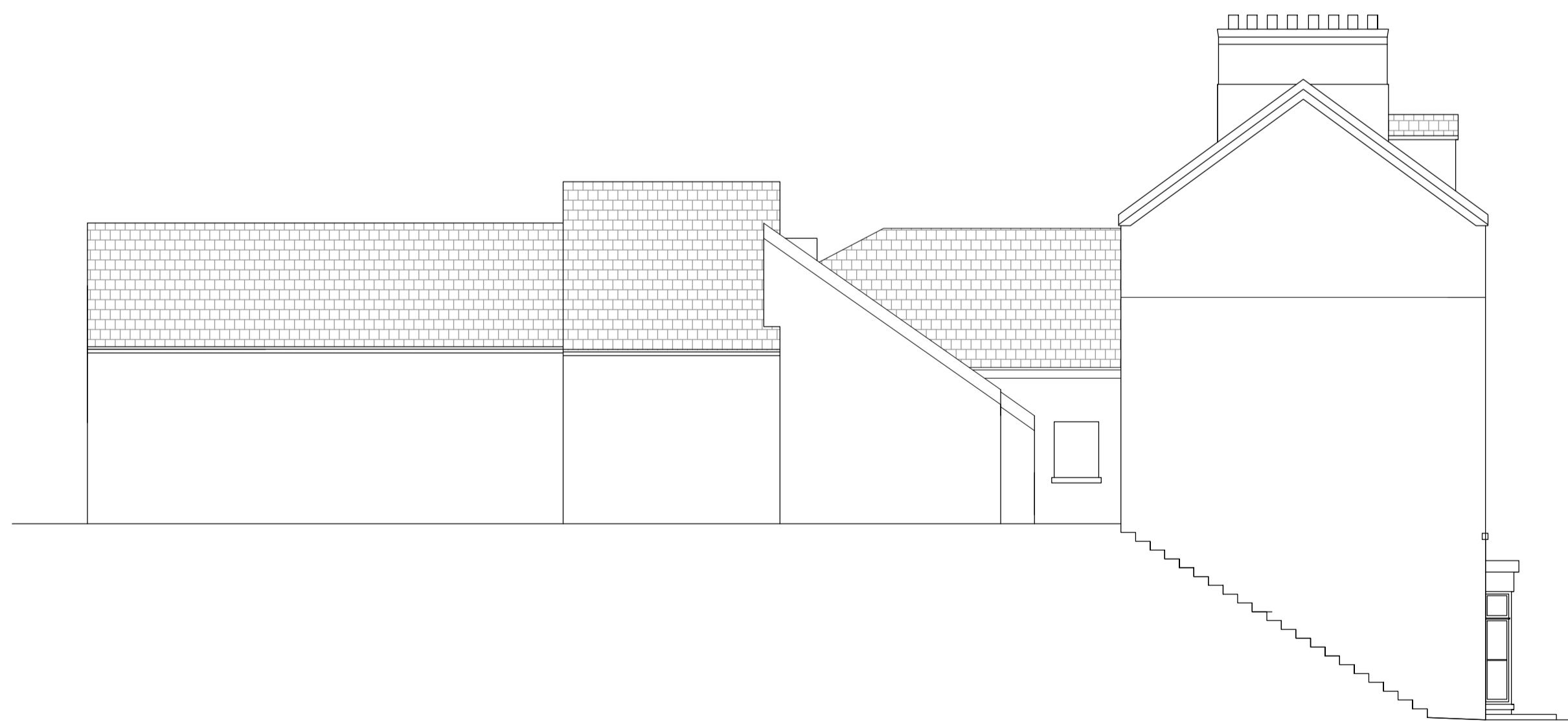
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EXISTING FRONT ELEVATIONS



EXISTING SIDE ELEVATION



EXISTING SIDE ELEVATION



EXISTING REAR ELEVATION

Rev | Revision | By | Date

Client:



Project:

THE BLACK LION

Job Number:

L662

Date:

06.12.17

Drawn by:

PC

Dwg No:

A112

EXISTING ELEVATIONS -
THE BLACK LION

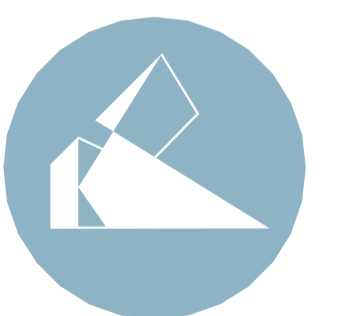
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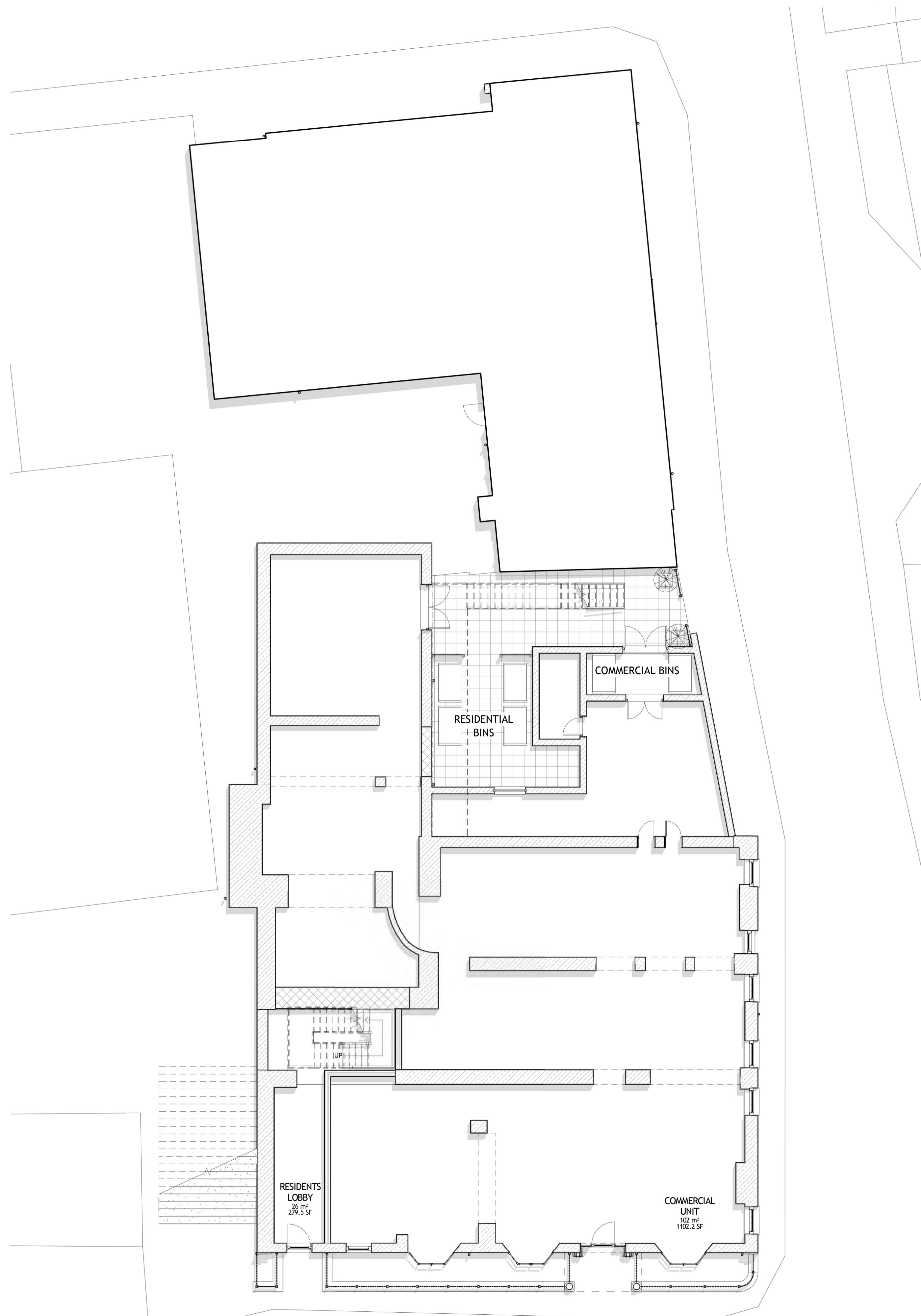
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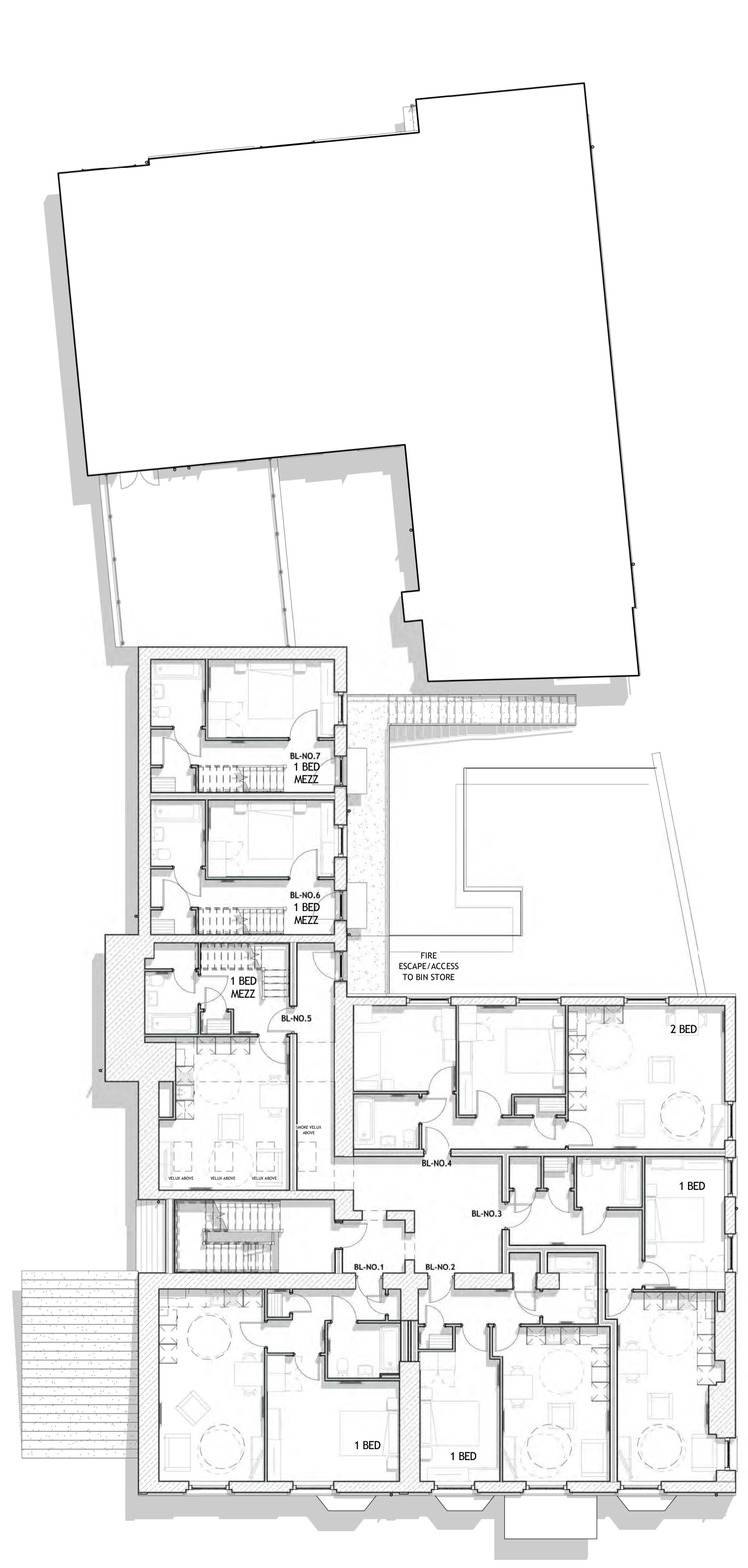
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01 PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1 : 100



02 PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1 : 100

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Rev	Revision	By	Date
A	Rear Single storey building retained	PC	09.02.18

Client:
Trivallis.

Project:
THE BLACK LION

Job Number: **L662**

Date: **01.02.18**

Drawn by: **PC**

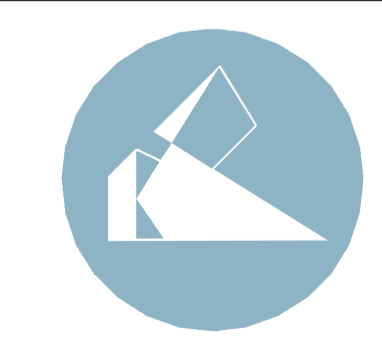
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PROPOSED GROUND & FIRST FLOOR - THE BLACK LION

Revision: **A**

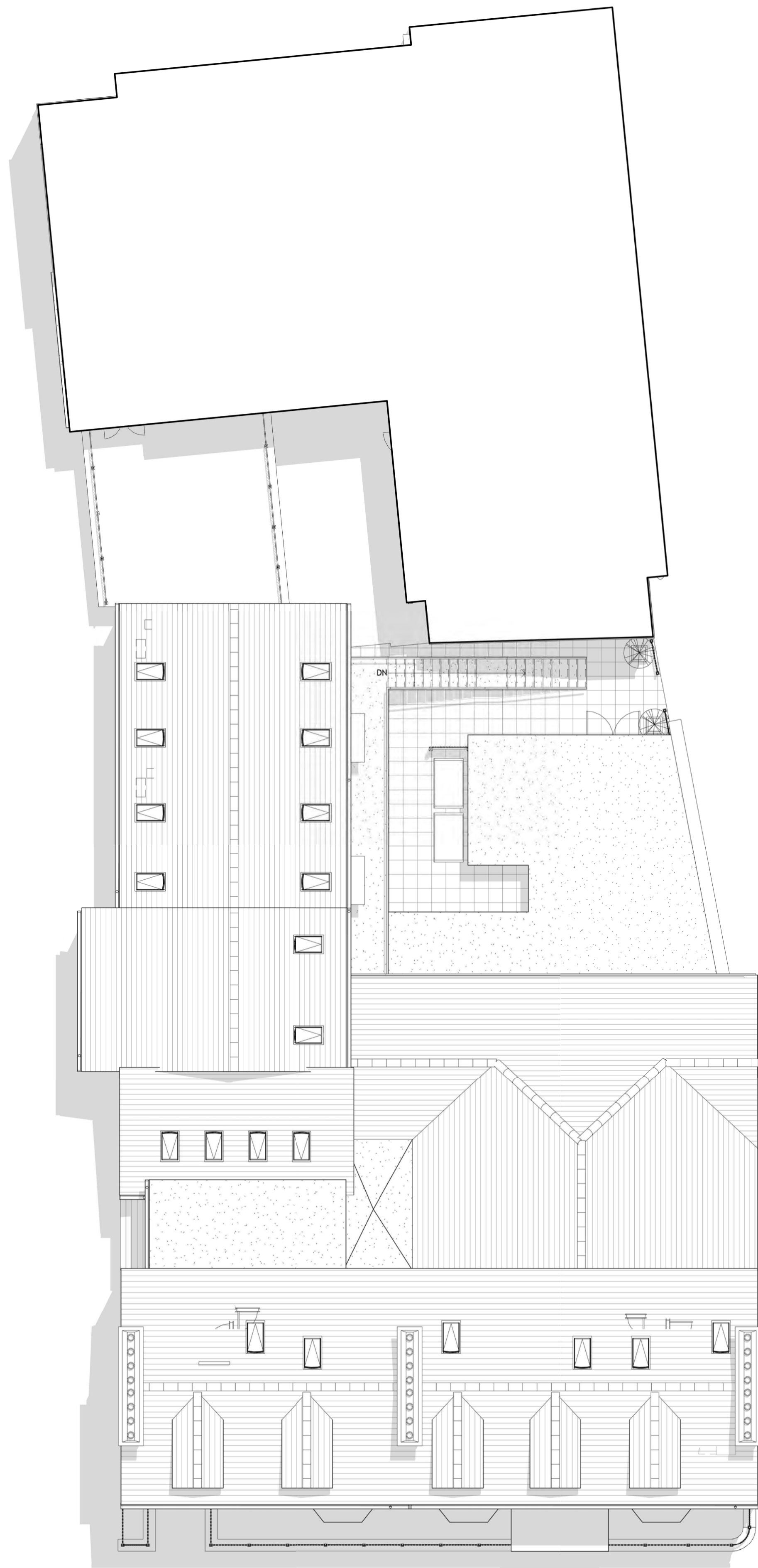
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Drawing Status:
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09/02/2018 13:52:21



01 PROPOSED ROOF PLAN - THE BLACK LION
1 : 100

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Rev	Revision	By	Date
A	Rear Single storey building retained	PC	09.02.18

Client:



Project:

THE BLACK LION

Job Number: **L662**

Date: **01.02.18**

Drawn by: **PC**

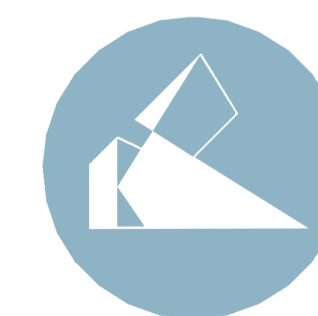
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PROPOSED ROOF PLAN - THE BLACK LION

Revision: **A**

Scale: **1 : 100 @ A1**

Drawing Status:
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Vale of Glamorgan CF64 1EE

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A	Rear Single storey building retained	PC	09.02.18
Rev	Revision	By	Date

Client:



Project:

THE BLACK LION

Job Number: L662

Date: 01.02.18

Drawn by: PC

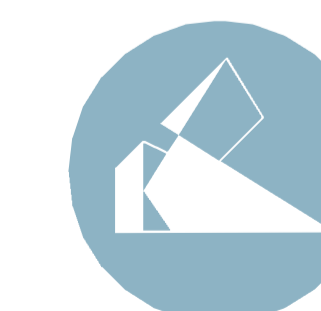
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PROPOSED ELEVATIONS - THE BLACK LION

Revision: A

Scale: 1 : 100 @ A1

Drawing Status: PLANNING



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01 FRONT ELEVATION - THE BLACK LION
1 : 100



02 SIDE ELEVATION - THE BLACK LION
1 : 100



03 REAR ELEVATION - THE BLACK LION
1 : 100



04 SIDE ELEVATION - THE BLACK LION
1 : 100

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MCifA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales)

Registered Office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers

9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY

