

**LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING AT
TABOR INDEPENDENT CHAPEL,
MAENGWYNEDD
PLANNING APPLICATION
22/0050/FUL (POWYS)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry & Partners

July 2022



**LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING AT
TABOR INDEPENDENT CHAPEL,
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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2022/846
CPAT HER EVENT PRN : 167121

For: Roger Parry & Partners

July 2022

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Cover photograph: The front of Tabor Chapel, Maengwynedd, looking south

**Level 2 Building Recording at
Tabor Independent Chapel, Maengwynedd
Planning Application 22/0050/FUL (Powys)**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2022/846

EVENT RECORD HER PRN – CPAT 167121

DYDDIAD 25^{ain} Gorffennaf 2022 **DATE** 25th July 2022

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

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

JENNY HALL MCIfA *Jenny Hall*

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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

Event Record PRN – CPAT HER

PRN	167121
Name	TABOR CHAPEL, MAENGWYNEDD
Type	BUILDING RECORDING
NGR	SJ1194230165
Easting	311942
Northing	330165
Summary (English)	In June 2022, Trysor undertook a Level 2 building recording of the former Tabor chapel, Maengwynedd at SJ1194230165. This survey was undertaken for the client as part of a condition on planning application 22/0050/FUL (Powys) to convert to holiday accommodation. © Trysor 2022
Summary (Cymraeg)	Ym mis Mehefin 2022, ymgymherodd Trysor â recordiad adeilad Lefel 2 o hen gapel Tabor, Maengwynedd yn SJ1194230165. Cynhaliwyd yr arolwg hwn ar gyfer y cleient fel rhan o amod ar gais cynllunio 22/0050/FUL (Powys) i drawsnewid yn llety gwyliau. © Trysor 2022
Description	In June 2022, Trysor undertook a Level 2 building recording of the former Tabor chapel, Maengwynedd at SJ1194230165. This survey was undertaken for the client as part of a condition on planning application 22/0050/FUL (Powys) to convert to holiday accommodation. © Trysor 2022
Sources	Trysor, 2022 Level 2 Building Recording at Tabor Independent Chapel, Maengwynedd, Planning Application 22/0050/FUL (Powys)
Copyright	© Trysor 2022

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1. Introduction

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners of The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry SY11 2NU, on behalf of their client, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a Level 2 Building Recording of the redundant Tabor Welsh Independent Chapel at Ty Isa Farm, Maengwynedd, Llanrhaedr ym Mochnant, 10SY 0DE.

1.2 Planning permission had previously been granted to convert the chapel into a holiday accommodation under planning application 22/0050/FUL (Powys).

1.3 The former chapel stands at SJ1194230165 and 4 kilometres to the north of Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant, Powys. The building stands within a small plot of land at the farm entrance, adjacent to a minor public road.

1.4 Tabor Chapel is recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record under PRN 86367 (CPAT). It is recorded in the National Monuments Record of Wales under NPRN 7776 as Tabor Welsh Independent chapel, which was built around 1875 in sub-classical style with a gable entry.

1.5 The former chapel is not a listed building and there are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings in close proximity.

1.6 This Building Recording has been identified as 2022/846 in Trysor records and given a site code TIC2022. The CPAT HER Event Record is PRN 167121.

1.7 In June 2022, Trysor undertook a site visit to examine the former chapel and make a photographic record of the building.

2. Planning Application

2.1 Planning permission has been granted for the conversion of the former chapel into holiday accommodation, planning application 22/0050/FUL (Powys).

2.2 Condition 16 on the approved planning application stated:

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 building survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a brief issued by the local planning authority and a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The survey will be completed by a professional archaeological contractor. The programme of building analysis and recording must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (The Offices, Coed-y-Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP Email: neil.bayliss@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the resulting report and digital archive should be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record and a copy of the report and whole project archive should also be sent to the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Reasons: To allow an adequate analytical record of the building to be made, before it is converted, to ensure that the buildings origins, use, and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.

2.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the building record was submitted by the client to the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust who advises the LPA on archaeological matters and it was approved (Trysor, 2022).

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

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

- Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Undated, *Brief for Photographic Survey*
- Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW), 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*
- Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT), 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*.

3. Methodology

3.1 On June 24th, 2022 Trysor visited Tabor chapel and took a series of photographs of exterior views, interior views and distinctive features of the building. Written notes were made, including information supplied by the owner who resides at Ty Isa Farm.

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

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

4. Copyright

4.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce for non-commercial purposes so long as Trysor are credited.



Figure 1: Location of Tabor Chapel, Maengwynedd, SJ1194230165.

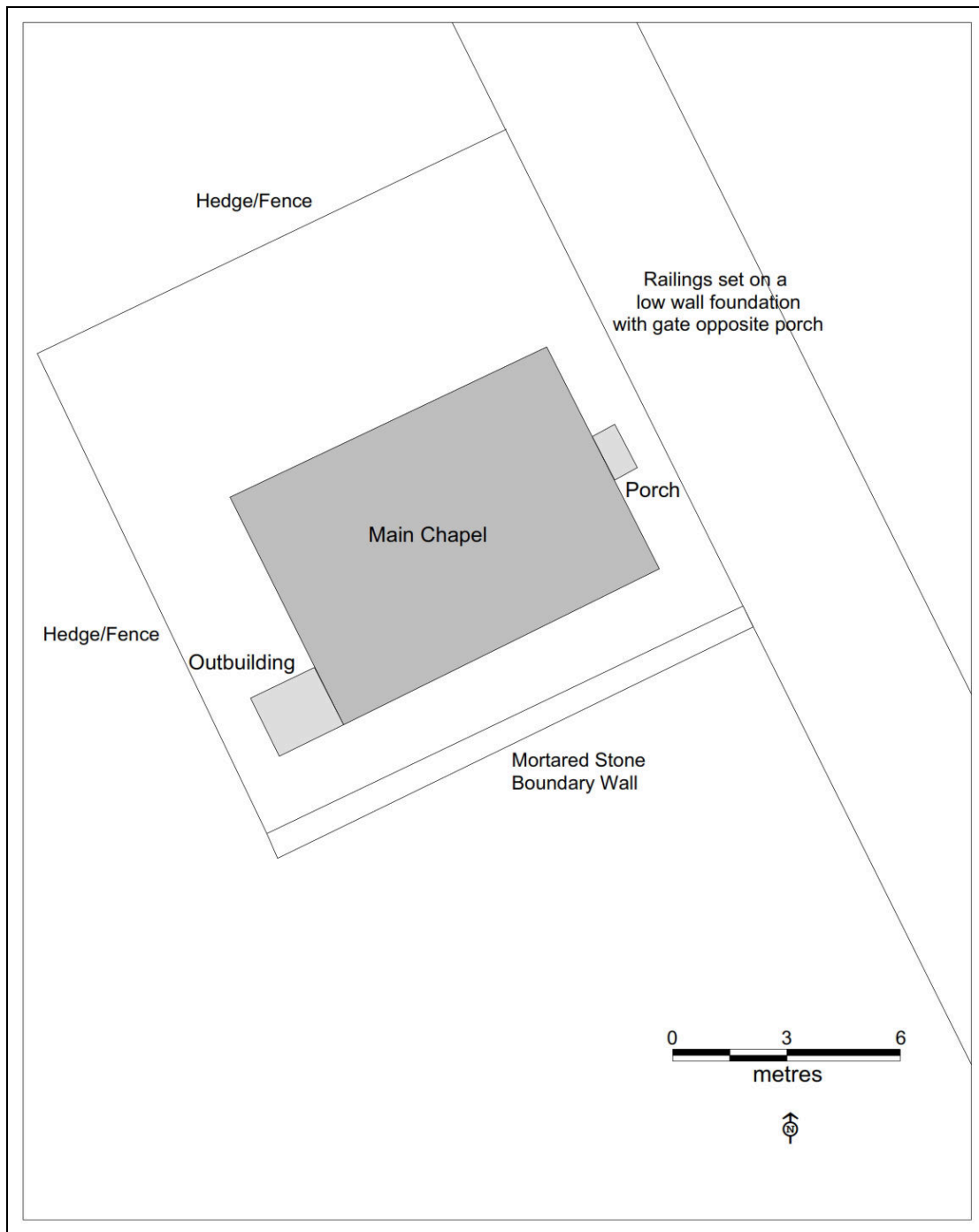


Figure 2 : Layout of features at Tabor Chapel

5.4 The Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant parish tithe map of 1841 also shows that the site of the present chapel was merely a small pasture field, see Figure 4. The accompanying tithe apportionment records that the field was known as Clwt and part of the 97 acre holding of Ty Isa. The farm was owned by Charlotte Myddleton Biddulph of the Chirk Castle estate and occupied at that time by a tenant known as Eleanor Morris.

5.4.1 Charlotte Myddleton Biddulph (1770-1843) was the daughter of Richard Myddleton of Chirk Castle and wife of Robert Biddulph (1761-1814) of Ledbury, Herefordshire. Charlotte had inherited the wealthy Chirk Castle estate after her brother Richard died childless in 1796. Robert Biddulph had made a considerable fortune in Bengal before their marriage in 1801. He served as a recorder of the County of Denbigh as well as a Member of Parliament for Hereford from (1796-1802) and Denbigh (1806-1812).

5.4.2 Eleanor Morris, the tenant at Ty Isa in 1841, is also recorded on the parish census of that year. She appears to have been a widow (55) and farmed Ty Isa and lived with three sons and two daughters; Richard (35) Elizabeth (25), David (25), Anne (15) and Thomas (15) (the ages quoted on the census returns are probably approximate and do not necessarily mean there were two sets of twins in the family).



Figure 4: The 1841 parish tithe map shows the site of the later chapel as a small field known as Clwt, part of Ty Isa farm.

5.4.3 The parish tithe map also gives an important clue to the origins of the chapel. The map shows a "Dissenting Chapel" approximately 1km to the south of the present chapel at SJ1203329175, see Figure 5. This was the location of the original Tabor chapel, the foundation of which is outlined in the history of the Welsh Independent denomination, "*Hanes Eglwysi Annibynnol Cymru*" (Rees & Thomas, 1871, Volume 1, p.357-358). This source records that Tabor was originally founded by a local man named Robert Thomas, whose wife was known as Beti.

5.5 The 1841 census shows that one Robert Thomas and his wife Elizabeth lived in a cottage known as *Yrhwngycreigiau*, the ruins of which can still be seen at the roadside at SJ1211728564, a short distance further south of the first Tabor chapel. Thomas was an agricultural labourer and tenant of Thomas William, who farmed the holding shown as Ty'n y Pridd on the tithe map (the holding is listed as Ty'n y Ffridd on the census returns and is now known as Tan y Ffridd).

5.6 "*Hanes Eglwysi Annibynnol Cymru*" records that Robert Thomas persuaded a local landowner to give land for the site of a chapel. Thomas saw the need for a chapel in the area as for many years he, with his wife, had walked to Penybontfawr chapel every Sunday and for midweek meetings, a round trip of some 10 miles. The evidence of the tithe and census records suggests that the first Tabor was therefore built on land given by Thomas William.

5.7 Map evidence suggests that it is likely that the original Tabor chapel was built between the survey of the 1830 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and the tithe survey of 1841.

5.8 "*Hanes Eglwysi Annibynnol Cymru*" (p.358) includes the important detail that by 1871, the first Tabor chapel was no longer able to serve the needs of the congregation and a new, larger chapel was being planned for construction in the summer of 1872. This is a clear reference to the present Tabor chapel, which seems likely to have been under construction during 1872, built on land leased from Ty Isa farm.

5.9 The new chapel appears to have been opened in 1874. A report in the denominational magazine *Y Tyst a'r Dydd* dating to 25th June, 1875 mentions that a service associated with the Gymanfa Maldwyn was held at Maengwynedd chapel. Another reference in *Y Tyst a'r Dydd* dating to 14th July, 1876 specifically mentions the chapel at Maengwynedd;

"... one of the branches of Llanrhaeadr, where the attractive new chapel was built two years ago and for the construction of which a small debt remains to be paid."

5.9.1 The article records that the Rev. R. Thomas of Bala gave a talk on "The Last Hundred Years (*Can Mlynedd Diweddaf*) to raise funds for Tabor. The following day, an outdoor service was held at Tabor. A stage was erected in an adjacent field and seating and food provided for several hundred attendees. The Revs. R. Thomas of Bala, J. Morris of Llangollen and C.R. Jones of Llanfyllin preached, with the large congregation enjoying fine summer weather.



Figure 5: The 1841 parish tithe map shows the site of the original Tabor chapel (ringed black) circa 1km south of the present chapel (ringed red). The first chapel stood on the land of Ty'n y Pridd farm (now known as Tan y Ffridd).

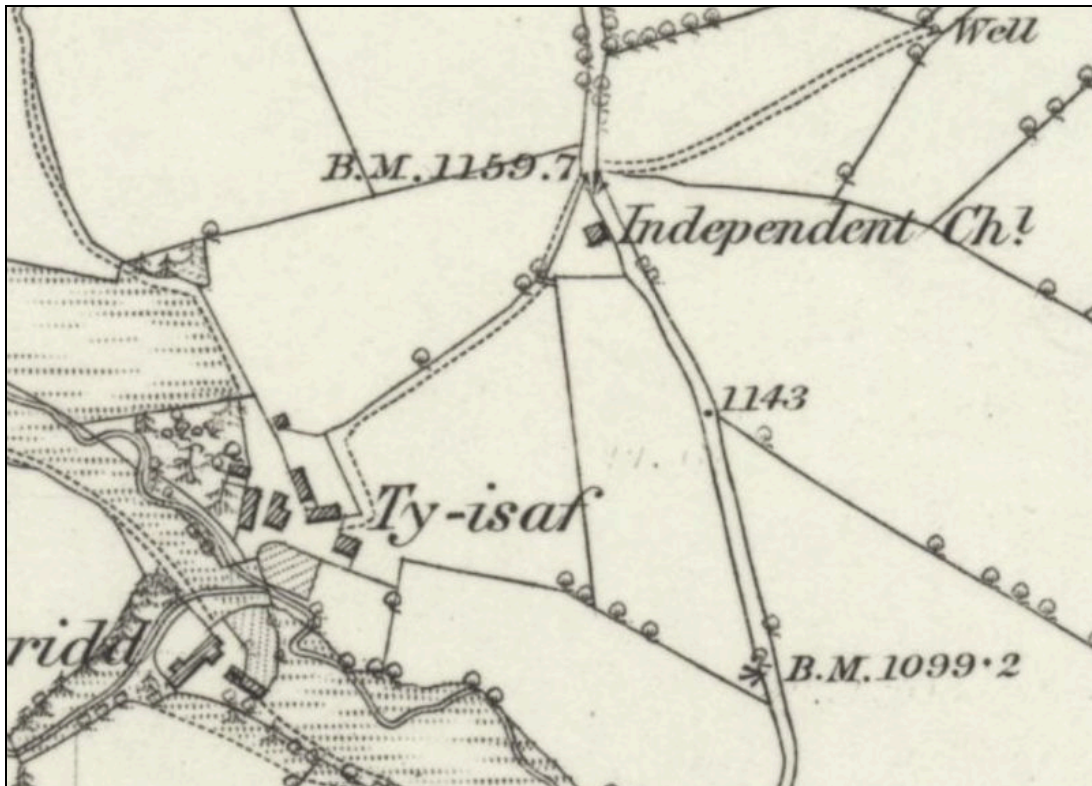


Figure 6: The 1880 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1875) shows Tabor chapel.

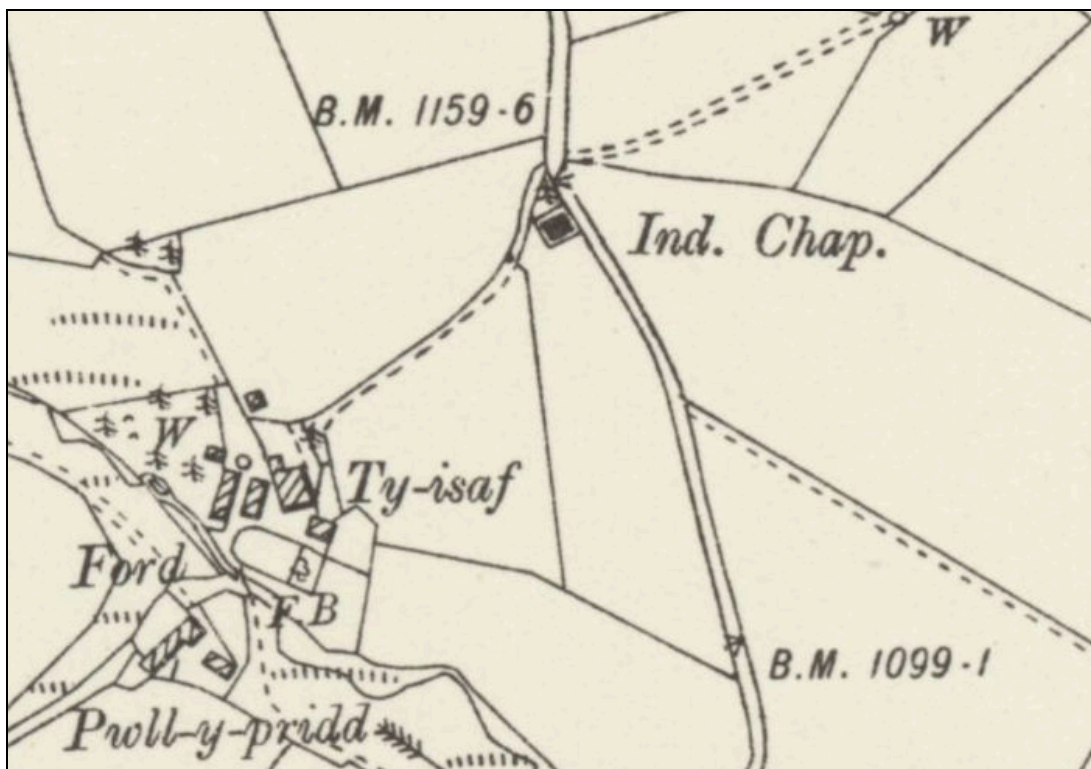


Figure 7: The 1900 version of the 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey map show that the enclosure surrounding the chapel had been added by this time.

5.10 Tabor chapel remained in use, relatively unchanged, until 2019, when the cause came to an end. The building was sold and purchased by neighbouring Ty Isa farm, returning ownership of the land to the family which had originally leased it for the purpose of building the chapel.

5.11 As a branch of Tabernacl, Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant, the history of the ministers who served at Maengwynedd is shared with the mother chapel. One figure of particular interest to Maengwynedd, however, is the Reverend William Henry Cassam (1879-1961). Cassam was originally from Treherbert in the Rhondda. He was a collier as a young man and became an official at Tydraw Colliery, Treherbert. He left the mines to train for the ministry at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen and was ordained at Newborough, Ynys Môn in 1918. He spent 7 years as minister at Llandybie, Carmarthenshire before becoming the minister of Tabernacl, Llanrhaeadr and her branches from 1927 until 1932, when he left for Rehoboth Congregational Church, Connah's Quay, Flintshire. In 1947 he returned to Llanrhaeadr where he appears to have remained as minister until his retirement. When he passed away in 1969, his ashes were interred to the northern side of Tabor chapel, indicating a particular attachment to Tabor and the Maengwynedd area. His was the only recorded interment at Tabor, which has no burial ground.

6. Description of the Building

6.1 Tabor Chapel is recorded in the National Monuments Record for Wales under NPRN 7776, as a gable entry chapel, built in the sub-classical style. It is an example of a small and simple rural chapel, with few architectural details of note, but well-built and attractive in appearance.

6.2 The chapel itself measures approximately 9.5 metres west-southwest to east-northeast, by 7 metres wide, see figures 2 & 8.

6.2.1 The rubble-built walls are constructed of mortared, local, grey mudstone, with buff bricks used around the door and windows. The windows are all 12-paned, wooden-framed, sash windows. There is no stained glass in any of the windows.

6.2.2 The west-southwest gable wall is protected by a covering of slates affixed to wooden battens, and the south-southeast facing lateral wall is cement rendered. Presumably these two sides are most exposed to the weather. A single course of bricks placed diagonally and adds a decorative feature at wallplate level above the cement render of the latter wall.

6.2.3 The pitched roof is of slate, with wooden eaves and barge boards on all sides.

6.2.4 A small, yellow brick porch stands at the gable entrance of the chapel, built of buff-brick under a pitched slate roof. This porch obscures part of the window surrounds to either side in the main chapel building and so is a later addition. There is a wooden outer door which opens into the small lobby inside, with a narrow window above the doorway to allow light into the lobby.

6.2.5 To the rear of the chapel is a small outbuilding, of probable early 20th century date, built of stone and red-brick. A small fireplace is still visible in this outbuilding, which suggests it may have acted as a small vestry.

6.3 Internally, there is a small lobby inside the entrance door, formed by wooden partition walls. From this lobby doors lead to the north-northwest and south-southeast into the main body of the chapel.

6.3.1 The pulpit is located at the west-southwest end of the room, facing the entrance. In front of the pulpit is a small area defined by a short bench and wooden rail which may have originally served as a seating area for deacons, facing the pulpit. This bench and the wooden rail may have been used as the base for a small communion table which

sits across the rail and has two short legs resting on the bench and two longer legs extending to the floor on the other side of the wooden rail.

6.3.2 There are five sets of pews within the chapel. There is one central row of 7 long pews facing the pulpit, with a row of 7 shorter pews along each side of the building. There are two further sets of 3 pews each to either side of, and facing, the pulpit and so at right angles to the other pews.

6.3.3 The interior of the chapel is plain and relatively unadorned. A single memorial plaque to the Reverend William Henry Cassam is fixed to the wall behind and to the right of the pulpit. On the wall behind and to either side of the pulpit there is also a wall mounted brass bracket which formerly held an oil lamp. There is a wall cupboard recessed into the east-southeast lateral wall, just above the pews at the centre of the wall. This small cupboard has a wooden door and several narrow shelves inside the recess, presumably once used for storage, possibly for hymn books.

6.3.4 The wooden partition which defines the entrance lobby appears as a large box to the east-northeast end of the chapel when viewed from inside. The woodwork and doors of the lobby are plain and unadorned, apart from the presence of two more former oil-lamp holders affixed to the partition above either end of the rear pew.

6.3.5 The interior walls are plastered and painted and in good condition. The plastered ceiling is also plain and unadorned, though now displaying some damp patches indicating that the roof is leaking. A single roof truss is exposed across the centre of the ceiling, with steel tie rods extending from a bracket fixed to the centre of this beam to each of the lateral walls. This tie rod may have been built into the chapel when it was constructed to strengthen the structure.

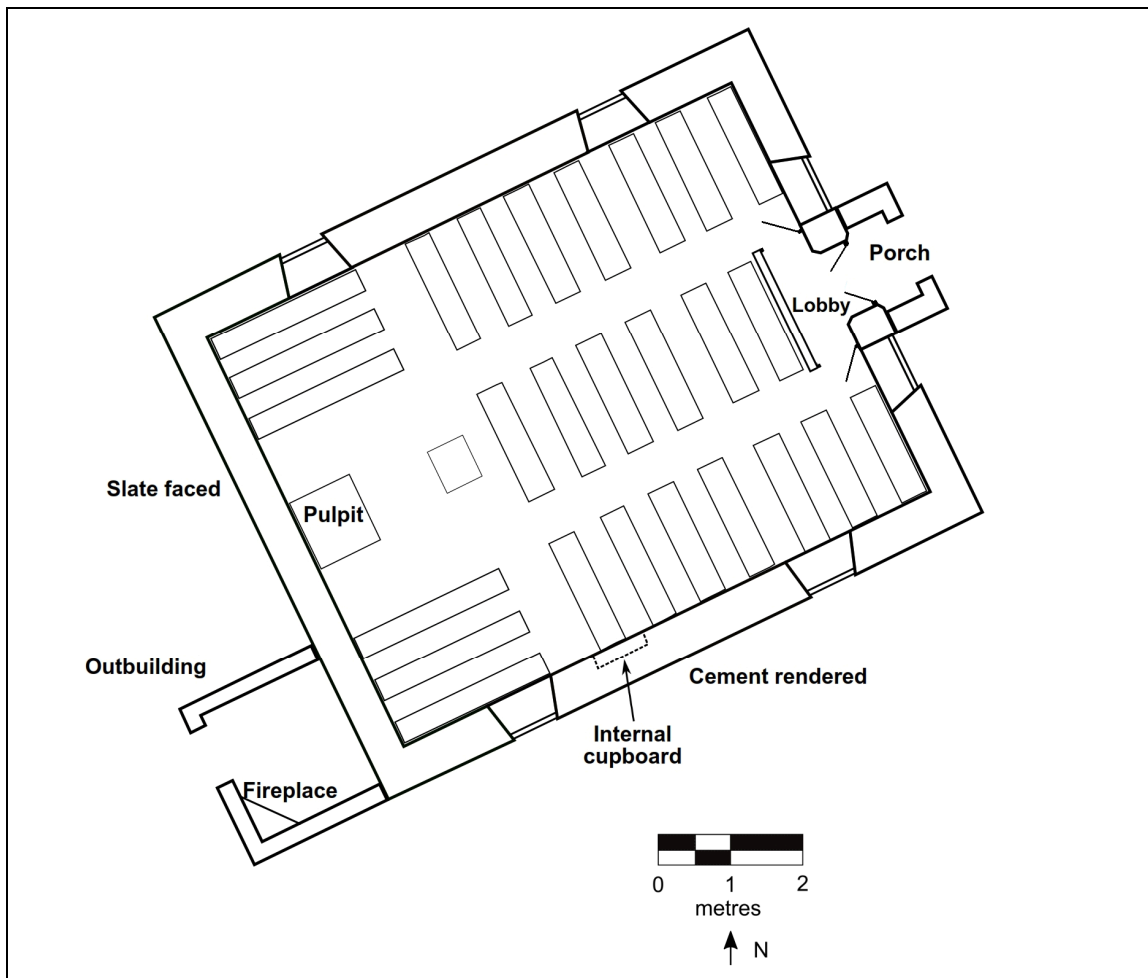


Figure 8: Plan of Tabor Chapel, Maengwynedd.

7. Photographs

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

8. Archive

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

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

9. Sources

9.1 Non-published

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021, Email dated 21 February 2022, *FAO: Charis Denham. RE: 22/0050/FUL at Ty Isa Maengwynedd Llanrhaeadr-Ym-Mochnant*

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Undated, *Brief for Photographic Survey*

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

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

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

9.2 Published

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

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

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

Rees, T & Thomas, J, 1871, *The history of the Welsh Independents - Hanes Annibynwyr Cymru* Volume 1 (p.357-8)

9.3 Web based materials

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 25/06/2022
Cof Cymru, <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records> , accessed 25/06/2022

9.4 Maps

Llamrhaiadr ym Mochnant Parish Tithe Map, 1841
Ordnance Survey, 1830, Original Surveyors Drawings, sheet Oswestry 330
Ordnance Survey, 1875, 1:10560 scale Denbighshire XLI.SE sheet,
Ordnance Survey, 1900, 1:10560 scale Denbighshire XLI.SE sheet

APPENDIX A:

PHOTOGRAPHS

Site Code: TIC2022	Site Name: Tabor Independent Chapel, Maengwynedd, Powys		NGR: SJ1194230165
Photo Number	Description	Direction Looking	Date
TIC2022_001	A view of the east-northeast facing façade of Tabor Independent Chapel.	West-southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_002	A view of the east-northeast facing façade of Tabor chapel.	West-northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_003	A view of the east-northeast facing façade of Tabor chapel.	South	24/06/2022
TIC2022_004	A view of Tabor chapel.	South	24/06/2022
TIC2022_005	A long-range view of Tabor chapel.	North	24/06/2022
TIC2022_006	A view Tabor chapel.	North-northeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_007	A view of Tabor chapel.	North-northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_008	A view of a window in the east-southeast facing wall of the chapel, showing decorative brickwork detail beneath the eaves.	West	24/06/2022
TIC2022_009	A closer view of the decorative detail beneath the eaves in the east-southeast facing wall of the chapel.	North-northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_010	A view of the rear or west-southwest facing gable wall of the chapel, showing the slates affixed to the wall.	Southeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_011	A view of the slates affixed to the rear or west-southwest facing gable wall of the chapel, showing the underlying wooden frame to which they are affixed.	East-northeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_012	A view of the small outbuilding at the rear of the chapel.	North	24/06/2022
TIC2022_013	A view inside the small outbuilding at the rear of the chapel.	East	24/06/2022
TIC2022_014	A view of the north-northwest lateral wall of the chapel.	South-southeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_015	A detailed view of a window in the north-northwest lateral wall of the chapel.	South-southeast	24/06/2022

Site Code: TIC2022	Site Name: Tabor Independent Chapel, Maengwynedd, Powys		NGR: SJ1194230165
Photo Number	Description	Direction Looking	Date
TIC2022_016	A view of the railings to the front of the chapel.	Northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_017	A view of the railings to the front of the chapel.	West-southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_018	A view of the entrance in the east-northeast gable, with the gate and door closed.	East-northeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_019	A view of the gate to the front of the chapel.	West-southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_020	A view of the entrance in the east-northeast gable, with the door open.	West-southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_021	A view of the doorway in the east-northeast gable, with the door open.	West-southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_022	A view inside the entrance lobby in the east-northeast gable, with the door closed.	North-northeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_023	A view inside the entrance lobby in the east-northeast gable, with the door open.	North-northeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_024	A view inside the entrance lobby in the east-northeast gable.	North-northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_025	A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit.	West-southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_026	A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit.	Southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_027	A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit.	West	24/06/2022
TIC2022_028	A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit.	Northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_029	A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit.	South-southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_030	A view of the pulpit.	West-southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_031	A view across the pulpit.	East-southeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_032	A view across the pulpit.	West-northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_033	A view of the pulpit looking from the deacon's seats.	Southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_034	A view inside the pulpit.	Northeast	24/06/2022

Site Code: TIC2022	Site Name: Tabor Independent Chapel, Maengwynedd, Powys		NGR: SJ1194230165
Photo Number	Description	Direction Looking	Date
TIC2022_035	A view from the pulpit.	East-northeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_036	A view inside the chapel towards the entrance porch.	Northeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_037	A view inside the chapel towards the entrance porch.	East	24/06/2022
TIC2022_038	A view inside the chapel.	North-northeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_039	A view inside the chapel.	Northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_040	A view of the entrance lobby partition from inside the chapel.	East	24/06/2022
TIC2022_041	A view of the entrance lobby partition from inside the chapel.	North	24/06/2022
TIC2022_042	A view of pews at the south-southeast side of the chapel.	South-southeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_043	A view of a central pew.	North	24/06/2022
TIC2022_044	A view of a pew at the north-northwest side of the chapel.	North	24/06/2022
TIC2022_045	A view of the timbers on which the wooden floorboards rest, revealed where the floor has been taken up.	North-northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_046	A view of a window in the north-northwest lateral wall, viewed from inside the chapel.	North-northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_047	A view of window furniture on the frame of a window in the south-southeast lateral wall.	South-southeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_048	A view of the cupboard built into the south-southeast lateral wall, with the door closed.	South-southeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_049	A view of the cupboard built into the south-southeast lateral wall, with the door open.	South-southeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_050	A view of the chapel ceiling.	West	24/06/2022
TIC2022_051	A view of a decorative wooden ventilation cover in the ceiling.	North-northwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_052	A view of the memorial plaque to the Reverend W.H. Gassam, whose ashes were interred	Southwest	24/06/2022

Site Code: TIC2022	Site Name: Tabor Independent Chapel, Maengwynedd, Powys		NGR: SJ1194230165
Photo Number	Description	Direction Looking	Date
	near the chapel in 1961.		
TIC2022_053	A view of an oil lamp holder fixed to the wall above the Gassam plaque.	Southwest	24/06/2022
TIC2022_054	A view of the light switches and wall brackets for now removed oil lamp holders fixed to the back of the entrance lobby wall.	North	24/06/2022
TIC2022_055	A closer view of the light switches and wall brackets for now removed oil lamp holders fixed to the back of the entrance lobby wall.	North	24/06/2022
TIC2022_056	A close view of one of the brackets for now removed oil lamp holders fixed to the back of the entrance lobby wall.	East-northeast	24/06/2022
TIC2022_057	A view inside the small outbuilding to the rear of the chapel showing the fireplace across the southwest corner. Looking east-northeast.	East-northeast	24/06/2022

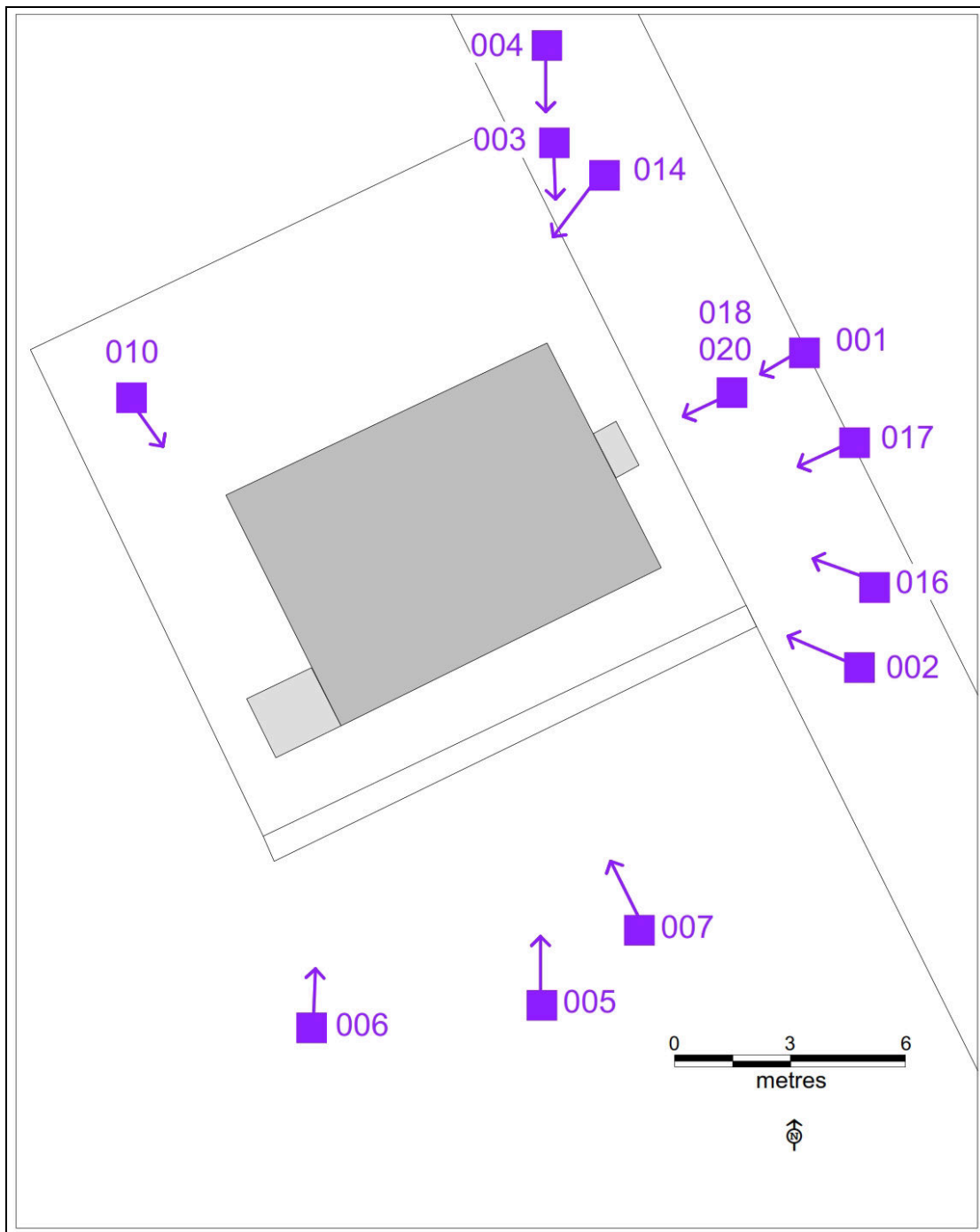


Figure 9: Location of photographs around the wider exterior of the chapel

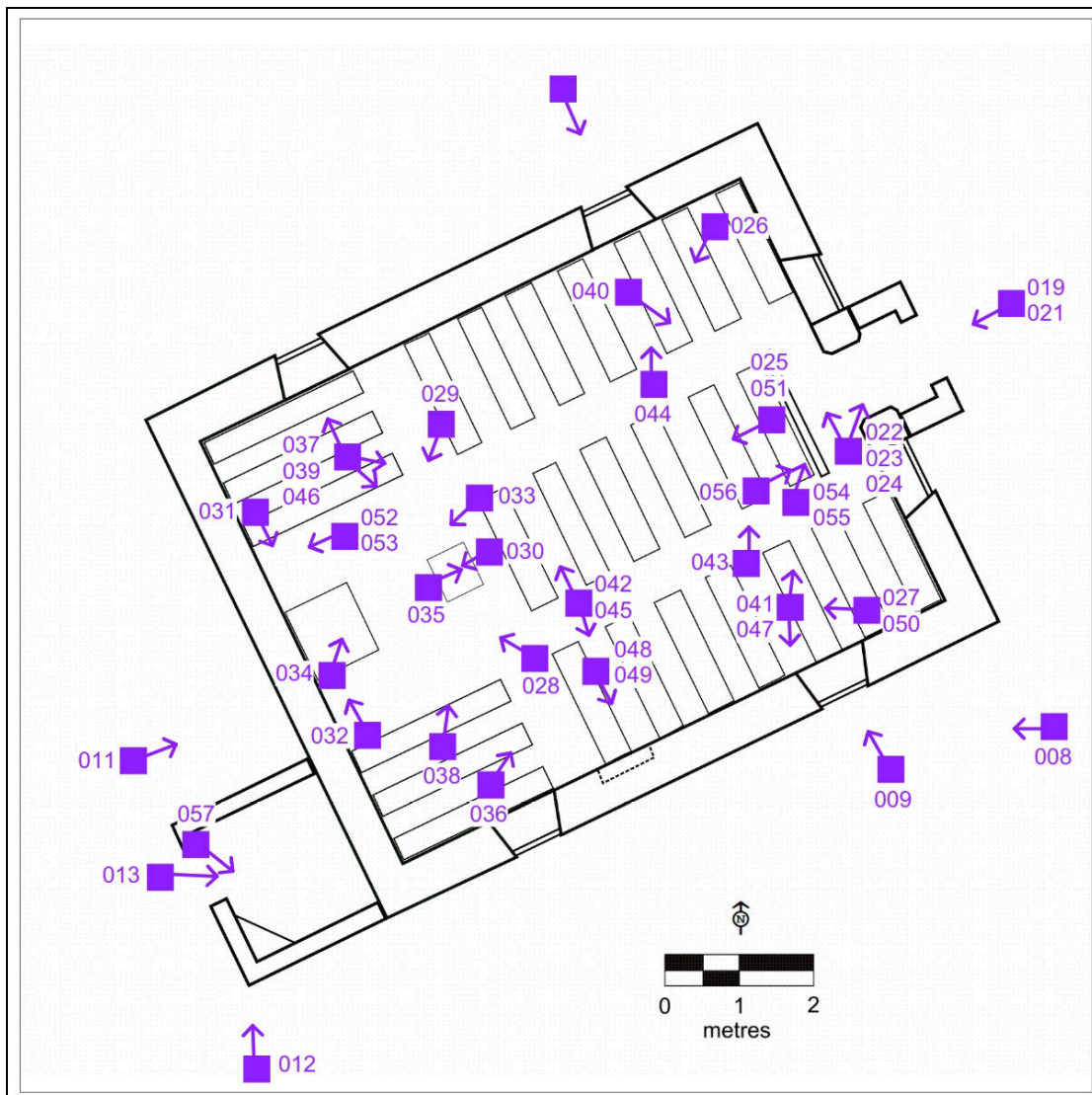


Figure 10: Location of photographs internal to the chapel and detailed photographs of the exterior



Plate 1: TIC2022_001. A view of the east-northeast facing façade of Tabor Independent Chapel. Looking west-southwest.



*Plate 2: TIC2022_002. A view of the east-northeast facing façade of
Tabor chapel. Looking west-northwest.*



*Plate 3: TIC2022_003. A view of the east-northeast facing façade of
Tabor chapel. Looking south.*



Plate 4: TIC2022_004. A view of Tabor chapel. Looking south.



Plate 5: TIC2022_005. A long-range view of Tabor chapel. Looking north.



Plate 6: TIC2022_006. A view Tabor chapel. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 7: TIC2022_007. A view Tabor chapel. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 8: TIC2022_008. A view of a window in the east-southeast facing wall of the chapel, showing decorative brickwork detail beneath the eaves. Looking west.



Plate 9: TIC2022_009. A closer view of the decorative detail beneath the eaves in the east-southeast facing wall of the chapel. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 10: BEC2021_010. A view of the rear or west-southwest facing gable wall of the chapel, showing the slates affixed to the wall. Looking southeast.



Plate 11: TIC2022_011. A view of the slates affixed to the rear or west-southwest facing gable wall of the chapel, showing the underlying wooden frame to which they are affixed. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 12: TIC2022_012. A view of the small outbuilding at the rear of the chapel.
Looking north.



*Plate 13: TIC2022_013. A view inside the small outbuilding at the rear of the chapel.
Looking east.*



*Plate 14: TIC2022_014. A view of the north-northwest lateral wall of the chapel.
Looking southwest.*



Plate 15: TIC2022_015. A detailed view of a window in the north-northwest lateral wall of the chapel. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 16: BEC2021_016. A view of the railings to the front of the chapel. Looking northwest.



Plate 17: TIC2022_017. A view of the railings to the front of the chapel. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 18: TIC2022_0018. A view of the entrance in the east-northeast gable, with the gate and door closed. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 19: TIC2022_019. A view of the gate to the front of the chapel. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 20: TIC2022_020. A view of the entrance in the east-northeast gable, with the door open. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 21: TIC2022_021. A view of the doorway in the east-northeast gable, with the door open. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 22: TIC2022_022. A view inside the entrance lobby in the east-northeast gable, with the door closed. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 23: TIC2022_023. A view inside the entrance lobby in the east-northeast gable, with the door open. Looking north-northeast.



*Plate 24: TIC2022_024. A view inside the entrance lobby in the east-northeast gable.
Looking north-northwest.*



Plate 25: BEC2021_025. A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 26: BEC2021_026. A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit. Looking southwest.



Plate 27: TIC2022_027. A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit. Looking west.



Plate 28: TIC2022_028. A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit. Looking northwest.



Plate 29: TIC2022_029. A view inside the chapel, looking towards the pulpit. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 30: TIC2022_030. A view of the pulpit. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 31: BEC2021_031. A view across the pulpit. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 32: TIC2022_032. A view across the pulpit. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 33: TIC2022_033. A view of the pulpit looking from the deacon's seats. Looking southwest.



Plate 34: TIC2022_034. A view inside the pulpit. Looking northeast.



Plate 35: TIC2022_035. A view from the pulpit. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 36: TIC2022_036. A view inside the chapel towards the entrance porch. Looking northeast.



Plate 37: TIC2022_037. A view inside the chapel towards the entrance porch. Looking east.



Plate 38: TIC2022_038. A view inside the chapel. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 39: TIC2022_039. A view inside the chapel. Looking southeast.



Plate 40: TIC2022_040. A view of the entrance lobby partition from inside the chapel. Looking east.



Plate 41: TIC2022_41. A view of the entrance lobby partition from inside the chapel. Looking north-northeast.



*Plate 42: TIC2022_042. A view of pews at the south-southeast side of the chapel.
Looking south-southeast.*



Plate 43: TIC2022_043. A view of a central pew. Looking north.



*Plate 44: TIC2022_044. A view of a pew at the north-northwest side of the chapel.
Looking north.*



Plate 45: TIC2022_045. A view of the timbers on which the wooden floorboards rest, revealed where the floor has been taken up. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 46: TIC2022_046. A view of a window in the north-northwest lateral wall, viewed from inside the chapel. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 47: TIC2022_047. A view of window furniture on the frame of a window in the south-southeast lateral wall. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 48: TIC2022_048. A view of the cupboard built into the south-southeast later wall, with the door closed. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 49: TIC2022_49. A view of the cupboard built into the south-southeast later wall, with the door open. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 50: TIC2022_050. A view of the chapel ceiling. Looking west.



Plate 51: TIC2022_051. A view of a decorative wooden ventilation cover in the ceiling. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 52: TIC2022_052. A view of the memorial plaque to the Reverend W.H. Gassam, whose ashes were interred near the chapel in 1961. Looking southwest.



Plate 53: TIC2022_053. A view of an oil lamp holder fixed to the wall above the Gassam plaque. Looking southwest.



Plate 54: TIC2022_054. A view of the light switches and wall brackets for now removed oil lamp holders fixed to the back of the entrance lobby wall. Looking north.

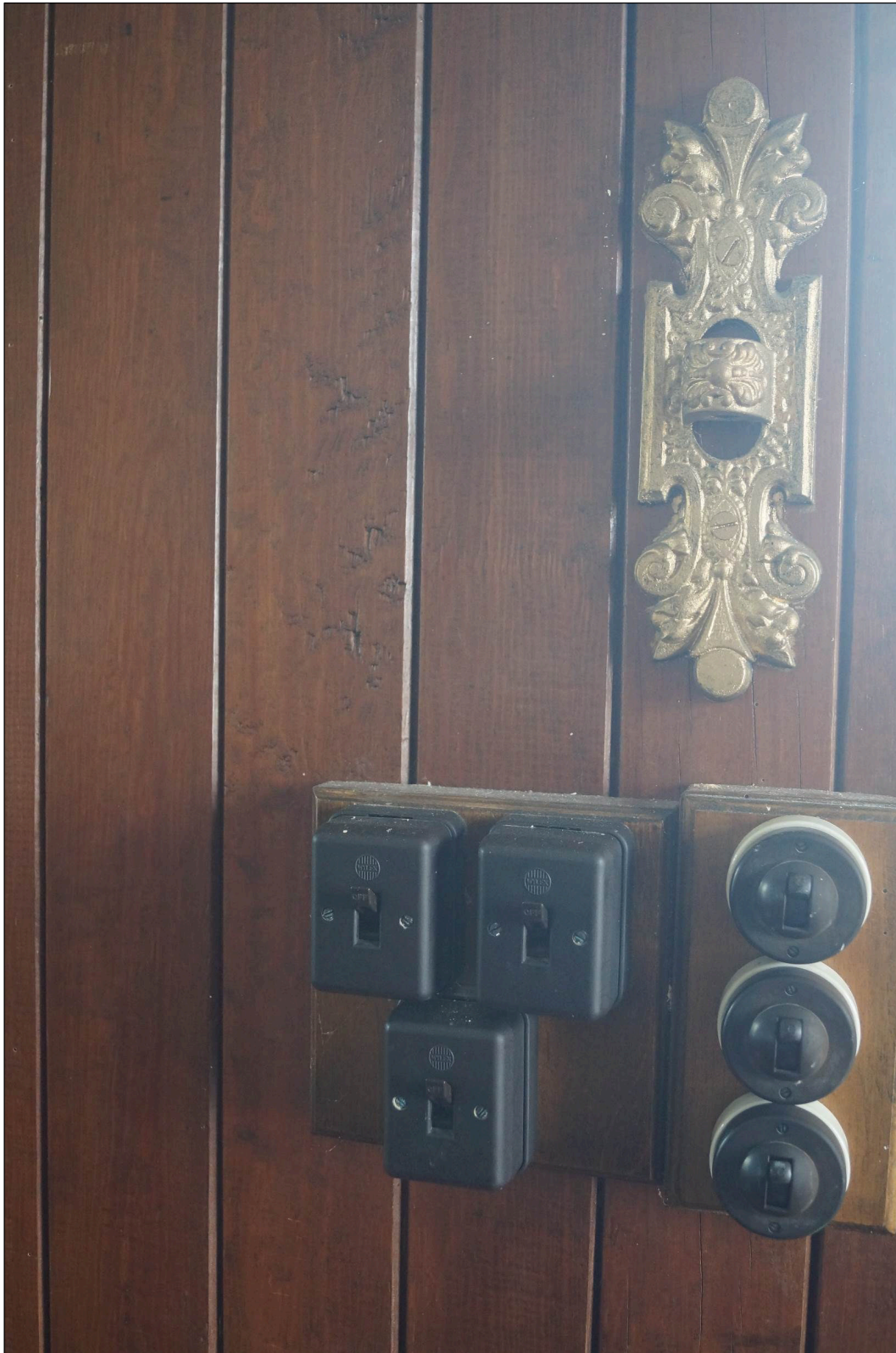


Plate 55: TIC2022_055. A closer view of the light switches and wall brackets for now removed oil lamp holders fixed to the back of the entrance lobby wall. Looking north.

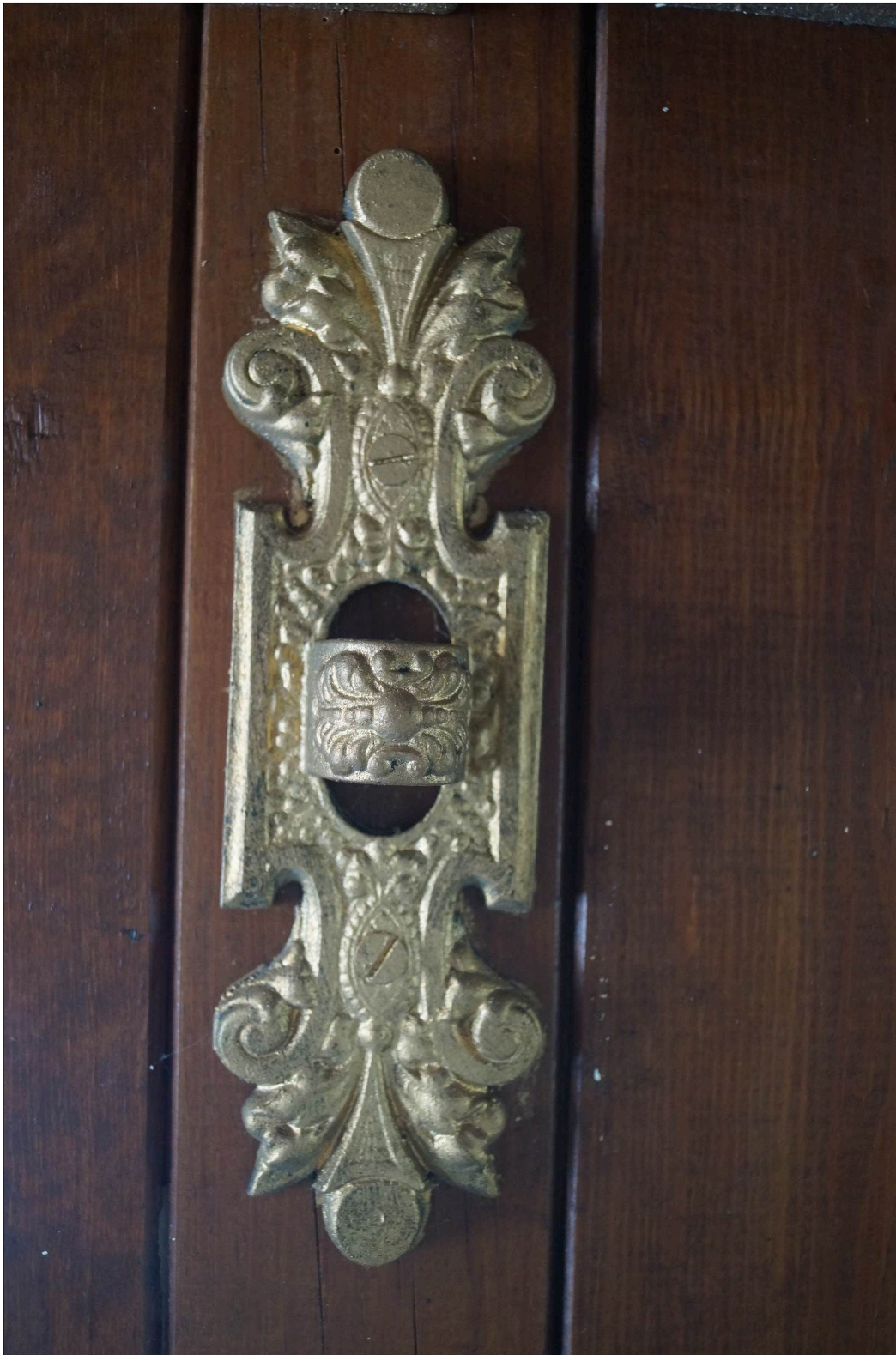


Plate 56: TIC2022_056. A close view of one of the brackets for now removed oil lamp holders fixed to the back of the entrance lobby wall. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 57: TIC2022_057. A view inside the small outbuilding to the rear of the chapel showing the fireplace across the southwest corner. Looking east-northeast.

APPENDIX B:

**WRITTEN SCHEME
OF INVESTIGATION**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING OF FORMER CHAPEL AT TY ISA
FARM, MAENGWYNEDD, LLANRHAEADR YM MOCHNANT, SY10 0DE
Planning Application 22/0050/FUL (Powys)**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
LEVEL 2 BUILDING RECORDING OF FORMER CHAPEL AT TY ISA
FARM, MAENGWYNEDD, LLANRHAEDR YM MOCHNANT, SY10 0DE
Planning Application 22/0050/FUL (Powys)**

1. Introduction

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners of The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry SY11 2NU, on behalf of their client, have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a Level 2 Building Recording of a former chapel at Ty Isa Farm, Maengwynedd, Llanrhaedr ym Mochnant 10SY 0DE. An approved development will see the conversion of the chapel into a holiday accommodation, planning application 21/0050/FUL (Powys).

1.2 The former chapel at Ty Isa is at SJ1194230165 and 4 kilometres to the north of Llanrhaeadr ym Mochant, Powys. It was in use until 2019 but is now disused.



Figure 1: Location of the chapel at Ty Isa, SY10 0DE at SJ1194230165

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

3. The development

3.1 An approved development will include the conversion of the former chapel into holiday accommodation, planning application 22/0050/FUL (Powys).

4. Planning application

4.1 Condition 16 on the approved planning application stated:

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 building survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a brief issued by the local planning authority and a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The survey will be completed by a professional archaeological contractor. The programme of building analysis and recording must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (The Offices, Coed-y-Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP Email: neil.bayliss@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the resulting report and digital archive should be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record and a copy of the report and whole project archive should also be sent to the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Reasons: To allow an adequate analytical record of the building to be made, before it is converted, to ensure that the buildings origins, use, and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 The former chapel at Ty Isa is recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record under PRN 86367 (CPAT). No information is given other than it is shown on the 1963 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. It is not listed and there are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings in close proximity. It is recorded in the National Monuments Record of Wales under NPRN 7776.

5.2 The Planning Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust stated that

.... The proposals impact a 19th century chapel and interior fixtures and fittings that will be lost with the proposed conversion. We currently have very poor information relating to these buildings and a survey of its present form, layout and condition needs to be preserved prior to alterations taking place...

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2022

5.3 The National Monuments Record records the chapel as Tabor, a Welsh Independent chapel, which was built around 1875 in sub-classical style with a gable entry. They suggested that it was not in use in 2000, but this was not the case.

5.4 Tabor Welsh Independent Chapel was built circa 1872 to replace a smaller chapel which stood almost 1 kilometre to the south at SJ1203329178. The first chapel had probably been founded in the 1830s and was refurbished in 1862, but the denominational history records that it was left for the present site on the land of Ty Isaf Farm as a larger building was required for the congregation (Rees, T & Thomas, J, 1871). The second chapel was built as a simple gable entry chapel within a small enclosure in a field called Clwt on the 1841 parish tithe map, the land having been provided for the purpose by the owners of Ty Isaf farm. The chapel was a daughter chapel to Tabernacl, Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant. The cause at Tabor came to an end in 2019, when it closed its doors.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England, 2016), Trysor's Building Recording Manual and A brief for photographic surveys from Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021) were used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. Historic England defines a Level 2 survey as;

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

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

7. Methodology

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

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

8. Health & Safety

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

9. Reporting

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

10. Public Benefit and Outreach

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

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

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

11. Archive

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

12. Resources to be used

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

13. Qualification of personnel

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

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

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

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

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

15. Project identification

15.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2022/846. The site code will be TIC2022 and it will be recorded as an Event in the regional HER under PRN 167121.

16. Monitoring

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

17. Sources

17.1 Non-published

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2021, Email dated 21 February 2022, *FAO: Charis Denham. RE: 22/0050/FUL at Ty Isa Maengwynedd Llanrhaeadr-YmMochnant*

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Undated, *Brief for Photographic Survey*

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

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

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

17.2 Published

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

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

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

Rees, T & Thomas, J, 1871, *The history of the Welsh Independents - Hanes Annibynwyr Cymru* Volume 1 (p.357-8)

17.3 Web based materials

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

Côf Cymru, <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records> , accessed 25/06/2022

17.4 Maps

Llammrhaidr ym Mochnant Parish Tithe Map, 1841

Ordnance Survey, 1830, Original Surveyors Drawings, sheet Oswestry 330

Ordnance Survey, 1880, 1:2500 scale Denbighshire XI.1

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

June 2022

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1: SELECTION STRATEGY

<p align="center">Former Chapel, Ty Isa Farm</p> <p align="center">Site Code TIC2022</p> <p align="center">25/06/2022 v.1</p> <p align="center">Selection Strategy</p>
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Project Information

Project Management

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

Stakeholders	Date Contacted
--------------	----------------

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

Resources

Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required.
--	--------------------------------

Context

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

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

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

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

In the later post-medieval theme chapels are identified as something to be studied in respect ofThe extent to which the proliferation of social infrastructure and communal institutions such as chapels, churches, institutes is a distinctive feature of the period and in what ways these structures might be distinctive to Wales...

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

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

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

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix B of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include

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

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

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

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

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

Amendments

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

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

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

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

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

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

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

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

De-Selected Documents

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

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

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

Stakeholders

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

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

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

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

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

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments			
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

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

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders
Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

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

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

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

Field notes– scanned and presented as a pdf

Uncollected Material

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

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

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

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APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Former Chapel, Ty Isa Farm

Site Code TIC2022

25/06/2022 v.1

Data Management Plan

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

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

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

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

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – CPAT 167121
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
25th June 2022
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
<p>NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i></p> <p>RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i>, Version 1</p> <p>WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i></p>

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
<p>Site notes including context sheets on paper</p> <p>Photographs</p> <p>Report</p> <p>GIS data</p>

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

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

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

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

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

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

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

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

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

Section 7: Data Sharing

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

Section 8: Responsibilities

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