

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Ty'r Person Farm, Upper Church Village, Pontypridd**

Archaeological Level 2 Building  
Recording



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# Archaeology Wales

## Ty'r Person Farm, Upper Church Village, Pontypridd

Archaeological Level 2 Building Recording

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## Non-technical summary

*This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) on behalf of Elisabeth Satchell at Ty'r Person Farm, Black Road, Upper Church Village, Pontypridd, CF38 1EF at the request of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council (RCTCBC). The site is centred on grid reference NGR ST 07651 86775. The report details the results of a Level 2 Building Survey that took place to adequately record any features of historical or architectural interest prior to the demolition and replacement of the current farmhouse structure and adjoining barn. The relevant planning application number is 20/0334/10.*

*The building survey identified four distinct phases of construction of the Ty'r Person farmhouse and barn. The two (northernmost) cells of the house were the earliest part of the structure, but it is not clear whether they were contemporary. At some point before the Tithe map of 1844 the third cell, the barn, was added to the south. A small bakery building was added to the north-east between 1844 and 1875. A single storey cat-slide roof extension to the west of the two house cells was added by 1900.*

*The historic structure of the building survives well, with the exception of the collapsed south wall of the barn. However, mid – late 20<sup>th</sup> internal renovation and complete concrete rendering of the exterior have removed or covered original elements such as the fireplace to the Lounge. There are almost no surviving original fixtures or fittings.*

*All work was undertaken to the Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2019) as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).*

## Crynodeb Annhechnegol

*Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn deillio o waith a wnaed gan Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) ar ran Elisabeth Bodchell yn Fferm Tŷ'r Person, Black Road, Pentref yr Eglwys Uchaf, Pontypridd, CF38 1EF ar gais Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf (RhCTCBC). Mae'r safle'n canolbwyntio ar y cyfeirnod grid NGR ST 07651 86775. Mae'r adroddiad yn manylu ar ganlyniadau Arolwg Adeiladu Lefel 2 a gynhaliwyd i gofnodi'n ddigonol unrhyw nodweddion o ddiddordeb hanesyddol neu bensaernïol cyn dymchwel a disodli strwythur presennol y ffermdy a'r ysgubor gyfagos. Rhif y cais cynllunio perthnasol yw 20/0334/10.*

*Nododd yr arolwg adeiladu bedwar cam penodol o adeiladu ffermdy ac ysgubor Tŷ'r Person. Dwy gell (tua'r gogledd) y tŷ oedd rhan gynharaf y strwythur, ond nid yw'n glir a oeddent yn gyfoes. Ar ryw adeg cyn map Tithe 1844 ychwanegwyd y drydedd gell, yr ysgubor, i'r de. Ychwanegwyd adeilad becws bach i'r gogledd-ddwyrain rhwng 1844 a 1875. Ychwanegwyd estyniad to un llawr i'r gorllewin o'r ddwy gell dŷ erbyn 1900.*

*Mae strwythur hanesyddol yr adeilad wedi goroesi'n dda, ac eithrio wal ddeheuol yr ysgubor sydd wedi dymchwel. Fodd bynnag, mae gwaith adnewyddu mewnol canol - diwedd yr 20fed a rendro concrid cyflawn o'r tu allan wedi tynnu neu orchuddio elfennau gwreiddiol fel y lle tân i'r Lolfa. Nid oes bron unrhyw osodiadau na ffitiadau gwreiddiol wedi goroesi.*

*Gwnaethwyd yr holl waith i Safon a Chanllawiau ar gyfer Ymchwilio Archeolegol a Chofnodi Adeiladau Sefydlog neu Strwythurau (2019) fel y'u plywyd gan y Sefydliad Siartredig ar gyfer Archaeolegwyr (CIfA).*



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In July 2020 AW was commissioned by Elisabeth Satchell to carry out a Level 2 Building Survey at Ty'r Person Farm, Black Road, Upper Church Village, Pontypridd, CF38 1EF. The site is centred on grid reference NGR ST 07651 86775 (Figure 1). This work was undertaken in association with the demolition of the existing farmhouse and the construction of a replacement dwelling. The relevant planning application number is 20/0334/10.

1.1.2 The requirements for the Level 2 Building Survey were set out by the Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council as the local planning authority. Their recommendations are laid out as conditions attached to a letter granting planning permission which states:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.*

*Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.*

1.1.3 As a consequence, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by James Evans (AW) prior to the work taking place (Appendix III). This was subsequently approved by GGAT-APM in their role as archaeological advisors to RCTCBC. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2019).

1.1.4 The building recording took place on 7th October 2020. The project was managed by John Davey MCIfA (AW).

## 1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located to the north of Upper Church Village, approximately 1.2km north-west of the centre of Church Village in the community of Llantwit Fadre, 3km south of Pontypridd, in the county borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf. Church Village lies in the Taff Valley at the confluence with Nant Dowlais. Ty'r Person Farm is situated in open fields to the north of Upper Church Village, on a south-facing slope of the Nant Dowlais valley at 180m OD.

1.2.2 The underlying geology consists of sandstone of the Hughes Member from the Carboniferous Period, approximately 308 to 310 million years old. The sandstone was laid down in a fluvial environment. No superficial deposits are recorded in the area (BGS 2019).

## 2 Methodology

- 2.1.1 An Historic England Level 2 Building Survey is a descriptive record. Its primary objective is to describe and record, by means of high-resolution digital photography, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building so that a permanent record survives prior to works. Plans and Elevations were provided by the Client (Figures 2 and 3).
- 2.1.2 The research and investigation into the building and its setting has included an examination of primary and secondary sources, including information provided by Cadw on designated historic and archaeological assets, all relevant archaeological reports on works undertaken on the site and in the area, aerial photographic evidence, historic mapping, place name evidence and all relevant sources held online in local, regional and national archives.
- 2.1.3 The Level 2 Building Survey was undertaken by Dr. Susan Stratton (AW) a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who can understand and interpret the structure and record the important details. The survey was undertaken prior to any development works on the structure. The building was complete, unoccupied and in reasonable condition.
- 2.1.4 Full access was possible to the building, both externally and internally. Descriptive records were made, and photographs taken, in high-resolution digital format, of the historic structure. Plans were provided by the client.
- 2.1.5 The work has been completed in accordance with the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2019) and to a standard equivalent to *Historic England Level 2 Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

## 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 The earliest available documentary reference to *Ty Person* occurs in the Tithe Apportionment which accompanies the tithe map of Llantwit Vardre dated 1844 (Figure 4). This records the landowner of the property as the *Dean and Chapter of Gloster (Glebe)*, and the occupier as Edwarad [sic] Morgan. The property had no titheable value as it was already part of the Glebe lands of the parish. Documents held in the Gloucester Archives - The Records of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester (Ref. D936) indicate that the Rectory and Vicarage of Llantwit passed to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester from Tewkesbury Abbey when the diocese of Gloucester was created by Henry VIII in 1541. These records also indicate that many of the landed holdings of the diocese were exchanged for annual

rent charges in 1894. The name of the property was changed from Ty Person to Ty'r Person by the time of the 1875 OS map.

## 3.2 Map Regression

- 3.2.1 A historic map regression of the building and its immediacies is included below to provide further information on the building and its surrounding's development over time.

### *Llantwit Vardre Tithe Map, 1844 (Figure 4)*

- 3.2.2 The 1844 Tithe map shows that Ty'r Person Farm was already in existence at that time. Although the survey of the building is not entirely accurate, it would appear that it consisted of four attached square or rectangular cells arranged north – south, each of varying size. These four cells have survived in the fabric of the building until today. It is the northernmost two cells that comprise the domestic quarters of the farm, with the southern two cells comprising barns.

### *OS County Series, Glamorganshire, First Edition, 1875, originally printed at 1:2500*

- 3.2.3 This detailed historic OS plan accurately depicts the layout of the building for the first time and clearly shows the cellular structure of the main range as being unaltered from 1844. However, the current woodshed is shown to have been constructed in the intervening period attached to the north-east corner of the northernmost cell. This essentially detached building may have been constructed as a bake house originally as it contains a built-in bread oven.

- 3.2.4 The associated detached outbuildings appear largely unaltered from 1844 to 1875. A well and a double-celled pool known as *Pwll-Hwyad* are depicted to the west and south-west of the farm.

### *OS County Series, Glamorganshire, Second Edition, 1900, originally printed at 1:2500*

- 3.2.5 This map shows that the southernmost barn of the main range had been extended between 1875 and 1900. Furthermore, the original north – south aligned detached barn to the north-east of the main range had been demolished to be replaced by a new east – west aligned detached barn on the south side of the approach drive. The domestic range remained unaltered at this time.

### *OS County Series, Glamorganshire, Third Edition, 1919-20, originally printed at 1:2500 (Figure 5)*

- 3.2.6 This map indicates that the north-west side of the domestic range, the northernmost two cells of the main building, was extended to the west at some time between 1900 and 1919. There have also been further minor alterations to the outbuildings.

*OS County Series, Glamorganshire, Fourth Edition, 1936-43, originally printed at 1:2500*

3.2.7 There is no discernible change visible on this map.

*OS Plan, 1961-2 1:2,500*

3.2.8 There is no discernible change visible on this map.

*OS Plan, 1970-90 1:2,500*

3.2.9 Whilst there are no further changes to the domestic range on this map, the detached agricultural buildings to the south and south-east of the main range have been extended considerably. A new section of Black Road has been built extending north from church village passing close to *Pwll-Hwyad* west of the farm.

## **4 Building Recording**

### **4.1 General**

4.1.1 Ty'r Person farmhouse and barn is a north – south orientated gable ended two-storey building (Plate 1). The northern section of the house is slightly narrower, stepping in of the eastern wall, with a catslide roof to the west. The building is cut into the hillside to the north and west, and the floor level drops down from the northern section of the house to the southern section and then again to the barn, following the hillslope. The building is constructed from rubble stone with lime mortar and has a slate roof. The whole building exterior has been concrete rendered. A small wood lean-to woodshed is located immediately to the north-east of the house, attached only by the south-west corner.

4.1.2 A detailed description of the building's exterior and interior rooms as observed during the site visit on the 7th October 2020 can be found below.

### **4.2 Building Exterior**

#### **Front (East-Facing) Elevation**

4.2.1 The east-facing elevation is a long two-storey façade with the southern element projecting slightly (Plate 1).

4.2.2 To the northern section of the house there are two windows to the ground floor, evenly spaced, and two to the first floor, both to the southern end immediately below the eaves (Plate 2). The windows are all slightly recessed modern single glazed wooden framed transom windows with concrete sills, except the first floor southern window which has a stone sill. There is a large square chimney stack to the northern end of the building, concrete rendered with a modern ceramic chimney.

- 4.2.3 The southern section of the house (Plate 3) has a door to the northern end of the ground floor and a window to the south. The modern wooden door is slightly recessed, with a slight curve to the top of the opening. The window is a modern single glazed wooden framed mullion and transom with a stone sill. The first floor has a single window to the southern end in the same style as those to the northern section. There is a large square chimney stack to the northern end of the southern section of the house, concrete rendered with a modern ceramic chimney
- 4.2.4 Adjoining the house to the south is the barn (Plates 4 and 5). It has a large coach doorway to the northern end which had a wooden frame with iron fittings but no doors. The frame is recessed into a segmented archway (Plate 6). There is an arrow-slit window to the south. A flight of stone steps leading to a doorway for an adjoining barn to the south (not part of the redevelopment) runs up the southern end of the façade (Plate 7).

### **South-Facing Elevation**

- 4.2.5 The original south-facing gable end of the barn has collapsed and has been partially filled by a modern breeze block wall (Plate 8). It is almost fully overlapped by the adjoining barn to the south (Plate 9).

### **Rear (West-Facing) Elevation**

- 4.2.6 There is a cat-slide roof to the house section (both northern and southern sections) and a gable roof to the barn (Plates 10 and 11).
- 4.2.7 To the house the west-facing wall is single storey and of white painted cement render (Plate 12). There is a modern single glazed wooden window to the south of centre immediately below the eaves. At the southern end of the house section is the Lean-to, which has a half-height wall topped by three light single glazed wooden framed windows. The roof of the Lean-to is corrugated Perspex sheet.
- 4.2.8 The west-facing façade of the barn is partially covered at the southern end by a lean-to coal shed and out-house (Plate 13). The barn wall is of uncoursed rubble stone with lime mortar cement. The coach doorway, at the north end, is opposite that on the east-facing façade. On this side of the building the doorway has been partially blocked with brick and a standard wooden door has been inserted (Plate 14). There is a shallow segmented arch of narrow stone above the original opening. A modern timber framed canopy with corrugated cement roofing sheets has been added over the doorway.

### **North-Facing Elevation**

- 4.2.9 The north-facing elevation is a gable end, cut into the hillside almost to the height of the first floor (Plate 15). There is only one window to the ground floor west side which is a recessed modern single glazed wooden framed mullion and transom window in a recessed segmented arch with a stone sill (Plate 16). The concrete render has fallen away on a western part of the façade.

## 4.3 Building Interior

### Ground Floor

#### *Entrance hall*

- 4.3.1 The entrance hall is a small space with the front door to the east, an internal doorway to the south through to the Dining Room and a short flight of three steps up to the doorway to the Lounge.
- 4.3.2 The floor is of modern ceramic floor tiles and the walls are painted plaster over stonework. The ceiling is exposed painted beams and boards. The front door is a modern wooden door with central light (Plate 17). Directly above is the fuse board. The doorway to the south has a plain timber frame and modern wooden panel door. The steps up to the Lounge are concrete rendered. The door has a plain timber frame and fibreboard modern door (Plate 18).

#### *Lounge*

- 4.3.3 The Lounge is to the north of the building. It has a flagstone floor, and the walls are painted plaster over stonework (Plate 19). There is the door to the hallway, already described, in the south-east corner (Plate 20), and an opening through to the stairwell to the south-west (Plate 21). There are two recessed windows to the east wall (Plate 22). Both are modern single glazed timber framed transom windows with a wooden sill.
- 4.3.4 There is a modern wood burner to the centre of the north wall (Plate 23). It is in a recess of exposed stone and concrete mortar, which is probably a modern infill of a larger earlier fireplace, with no surround and a cement hearth.
- 4.3.5 The ceiling is low and of exposed painted beams and boards, with the beams running north – south. There is a single support post to the centre south of the room where it appears a previous room division has been removed (Plate 21).

#### *Dining Room*

- 4.3.6 The Dining Room is to the south of the house and extends across the whole width of the gable end. There is a doorway to the Entrance Hall to the east of the north wall and another to the Kitchen to the north of the west wall.
- 4.3.7 The floor is of modern ceramic floor tiles. The walls are painted exposed stonework (Plate 24), except on the west wall and the north wall around the fireplace, which are painted plaster (Plates 25 and 26). Both the door to the Entrance Hall (Plate 27) and that to the Kitchen are plain timber frames with modern wood panel doors. There is a recessed three light mullion and transom window to the east wall (Plate 28). It is a modern single glazed wooden framed window with a plain plaster sill. On the west wall is a similar two light mullion window in a recess.
- 4.3.8 To the east of centre on the north wall is a fireplace with a modern wood burner (Plate 29). It is of painted stone and brickwork with a stone hearth and a wooden lintel flush to

the wall. To the west of the fireplace is a small cupboard recessed into the wall with a plain timber frame and wood panel door.

- 4.3.9 The ceiling is exposed painted beams and boards, with the beam running east – west.

### *Kitchen*

- 4.3.10 The Kitchen is a long room on the west side of the building, under the section of cat-slide roof, which is probably an addition to the original building.

- 4.3.11 It has ceramic floor tiles and painted plaster stonework walls. There are modern kitchen fittings and fixtures (Plate 30). Other than the door to the Dining Room, already described, there is an external door to the Lean-to on the south wall, which is a wooden panel door with central light in a plain timber frame (Plate 31), and a plain wooden panel door and frame to the north leading to the Utility Room (Plate 32). There is a modern singled glazed wooden framed window to the centre of the west wall.

- 4.3.12 The ceiling is painted plaster and slopes down to the west from the west of the centre of the room. There is one exposed painted rafter.

### *Utility Room*

- 4.3.13 The Utility Room is a small room to the north of the house under the cat-slide roof.

- 4.3.14 It has modern ceramic floor tiles and painted plaster walls (Plate 33). The west wall is a stud wall, subdividing what was originally a square room into two, with the Bathroom to the west (Figure 8). There is a low stone shelf to the east wall. A small recessed modern single glazed wooden framed transom window is at the west edge of the north wall.

- 4.3.15 The ceiling is painted plaster, and there is a small access hatch to the roof space.

### *Bathroom*

- 4.3.16 The Bathroom is in the north-west corner of the house. It is accessed from the Utility Room via a modern fibreboard door in a plain wooden frame.

- 4.3.17 The floor is of modern ceramic tiles. The walls are painted plaster to the south and southern half of the west wall, plastic panelling to the west and north walls around the bath (Plate 34), and tiles to the north and west walls (Plate 35). There are modern bathroom fixtures and fittings.

- 4.3.18 The window on the north wall is the same as that to the Utility Room. Externally they appear as one window, while internally the stud partition separates them into two halves.

- 4.3.19 The ceiling slopes to the west and is of painted plaster with an exposed rafter.

### *Lean-to*

- 4.3.20 To the south of the Kitchen a modern Lean-to structure has been added as a coat/boot room. It is accessed via the Kitchen.

- 4.3.21 The floor is rough concrete. The north and east walls are formed of the external walls of the house and are painted cement render. The south and west walls are half-height painted render with wooden framed single glazing above (Plate 36).
- 4.3.22 The door to the Kitchen (described above) has a plain timber frame recessed into a flat top doorway (Plate 37). The exterior door, to the south wall, is a modern wooden panel door within the wooden framework of the wall glazing. There is a window to the east wall ground floor which was formally an exterior window from the Dining Room (Plate 38). It is a modern wooden frames single glazed window in a segmented arch recess with a stone sill. There is also a window to the first floor, slightly recessed with a cement sill.
- 4.3.23 The roof slopes to the west and is of corrugated Perspex.

### *Barn*

- 4.3.24 The Barn is situated to the south of the house, extending for the entire width of the building.
- 4.3.25 The floor is of large flagstones (Plate 39), although these have been taken up to the south of the room. The north wall has painted plaster up to the height of the roof beams, and exposed stonework above (Plate 40). The east and west walls are of exposed rubble stone with lime mortar (Plates 41 and 42). These walls appear to abut the northern wall, indicating the barn was a later addition to the south of the house (Plate 43). The south wall is a recent breeze block replacement, currently unfinished (Plate 44).
- 4.3.26 There are large coach doorways to the north of both the east and west walls. The one in the east wall has a timber frame in poor condition and no doors. The one to the west wall has been partially bricked up with a timber door added to the north side (Plate 45). A timber lintel extends across the original opening. Both walls also have arrow-slit windows with timber lintels to the south (Plates 46 and 47). There is a brick repair patch under that to the west wall. The only fixture on the walls is a horseshoe mortared into the east wall to the south of the coach doorway with rope attached (Plate 48).
- 4.3.27 There are two tie beams running east – west at  $\frac{3}{4}$  wall height (Plate 42). The roof is a timber A-frame with slates (Plate 49).

## **First Floor**

### *Stairwell and landing*

- 4.3.28 A flight of carpeted stairs runs up to the first floor from the south-west corner of the Lounge (Plate 50). To the west of the stairs is a low shelf with a blocked window recess above (Plate 51). A small single light window has been inserted to the sloping ceiling (Plate 52). Eight steps lead up to a half landing, from which Bedrooms 3 and 4 are accessed (Plate 53) and four steps lead to the upper landing from which Bedrooms 1 and 2 are accessed (Plate 54). There are white painted wooden bannisters to the half landing, stairs, and main landing. A modern wooden boiler cupboard is located to the west of the half landing.



- 4.3.29 The west wall of the stairwell is painted plaster over stonework, as is a protruding part of the east wall of the landing, which is a chimney breast. The remaining walls of the landing and stairwell are modern, probably 1970s, wooden panel walls painted white. The ceiling slopes to the west and is white painted plaster with exposed beams. A small section of plaster near the chimney has come away, revealing the lathe construction underneath (Plate 55).

### *Bedroom 1*

- 4.3.30 Bedroom 1 is at the north of the house and takes up the full width of the first floor.
- 4.3.31 It has modern carpet and wooden skirting boards. The east, north and west (exterior) walls are all painted plaster over stonework (Plate 56), while the south wall is a more recent stud wall. The door, to the south-west, has a plain timber frame and is of painted timber panels (Plate 57), probably dating to the mid-20th century. There is a window to the southern end of the east wall which has a deep recess and wooden window seat (Plate 58). The window is a modern single glazed wooden frame.
- 4.3.32 The ceiling slopes down to both east and west from a flat central section (Plate 56 and 59). It is of painted plaster with painted exposed beams (Plate 60).

### *Bedroom 2*

- 4.3.33 Bedroom 2 is a smaller room immediately south of Bedroom 2 and east of the Landing.
- 4.3.34 It has modern carpet and wooden skirting boards (Plate 61). The east (exterior) and south (chimney breast) walls are both painted plaster over stonework. The north wall is a stud wall while the west is wooden panelling (Plate 62). The door is on the west wall and is a low wooden panel door in a plain timber frame. There is a window to the centre of the east wall which has a deep recess and wooden window seat (Plate 63). The window is a modern single glazed wooden frame.
- 4.3.35 The ceiling slopes down to the east from a flat central section. It is of painted plaster with exposed painted purlins and rafters.

### *Bedroom 3*

- 4.3.36 Bedroom 3 is located in the south-east corner of the house.
- 4.3.37 It has modern carpet and painted wooden skirting boards. The walls have been papered in textured wallpaper (Plate 64). The north (chimney breast), east and south (exterior) walls are all stonework while the west is a stud wall. The door is located at the north of the west wall and is of painted wood in a plain painted timber frame (Plate 65). There is a window to the south of the east wall. It is recessed, with a modern wooden frame and sill (Plate 66).
- 4.3.38 The ceiling slopes down to the east from a flat central section. It is of painted plaster with painted exposed purlins and rafters (Plate 67).
- 4.3.39 To the north wall is a small cupboard, east of the chimney breast (Plate 68). The door is a modern fibreboard with a plain timber frame. The cupboard interior is carpeted with

painted plaster walls and a sloped painted plaster ceiling. There is an access hatch to the roof space, which was filled with fiberglass insulation material.

### ***Bedroom 4***

- 4.3.40 Bedroom 4 is a small room to the south-west of the house.
- 4.3.41 The floor is exposed timber boards. The walls have a painted wooden skirting with painted plaster over stonework to the south and west (exterior) walls (Plate 69) and wooden panelling to the north (Plate 70) and west (Plate 71). The door, to the east of the north wall, is a timber panel door with plain timber frame. There is a small single glazed wooden frame transom window recessed into the west wall (Plate 72).
- 4.3.42 The ceiling slopes down to the east from a flat section to the west and is of painted plaster. There are exposed painted roof purlins (Plate 69).

### **The Woodshed**

- 4.3.43 The Woodshed is a small lean-to structure located to the north-east of the house, attached to the main building only at its south-east corner (Figure 3; Plate 73).
- 4.3.44 The south- and east-facing façades are cement rendered (Plate 74), while the west- and north-facing are exposed rubble stone with lime mortar. The north-facing elevation has a stone-built chimney to the centre (Plate 75). The doorway is to the east elevation and is a timber framed wood panel door. There is a recessed single light window to the south-facing elevation. The roof is of corrugated iron.
- 4.3.45 The interior has a flagstone floor and rubble stone walls with lime mortar (Plate 76). The north and south walls appear to abut the west wall, indicating that this wall (on the same line as the house east wall) was earlier and the shed structure was added later. To the centre of the north wall is a stone fireplace with a stone lintel (Plate 77).
- 4.3.46 In the north-east corner of the room is a stone and brick-built bread oven (Plate 78). The lower part of the structure is of rubble stone with lime mortar while the upper is a mix of stone and brick with lime mortar mixed with coal dust, indicating a later addition or re-build.

## **5 Discussion and Interpretation**

- 5.1.1 Ty'r Person farmhouse and barn is a rectangular north – south orientated stone built vernacular gable ended building with a cat-slide roof to the west of the two house cells.
- 5.1.2 Map regression has demonstrated that three central cells of the building, comprising the main part of the house and barn, already existed at the time of the first available map of the site in 1844 (Figure 8). The woodshed to the north-east, which contains a stone-built oven and was probably built as a bakery, was constructed between 1844 and 1875. A single storey extension to the west of the house cells with a cat-slide roof was added between 1900 and 1919. Interior changes, including sub-division of rooms on the first

floor and the utility/bathroom on the ground floor with stud walls and the blocking of a coach door to in the barn, occurred in the mid – late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.1.3 The site visit verified the building development phases observed in the map regression. However, mid – late 20<sup>th</sup> century renovation meant that very little of the building's original interior fixtures and fittings survive, particularly in the house. A notable exception is the bread oven located in the woodshed.
- 5.1.4 Modern plaster and renovation of the three original building made it difficult to identify phases of construction between the earliest cells of the building observed on the 1844 Tithe Map. It seems unlikely that the three cells are contemporary due to the variation in width. It was possible to observe that the barn, to which modern changes have been minimal, abutted the southern wall of the house, demonstrating that the barn was built after the central house cell.

### **Reliability of field investigation**

- 5.1.5 The building is generally in a good state of repair and access was possible to all of the interior and exterior of the building.
- 5.1.6 All photographs taken on site are included within the archive.

## 6 Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2019. *Standard and Guidance for The Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

Evans, J. 2020. *Written Scheme of Investigation Level 2 Building Recording At Ty'r Person Farm, Black Road, Upper Church Village, Pontypridd*.

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

### Websites Consulted:

British Geological Survey accessed October 2020

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

The National Archives accessed October 2020

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

### Historic Maps

David, E. & Williams, J.T., 1844. Parish of Llantwit Vardre, County of Glamorgan

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1885. Glamorgan XXXVI (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pen Tyrch)

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1900. Glamorgan XXXVI.NW (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pont y Pridd)

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1921. Glamorgan XXXVI (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pen Tyrch)

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1950. Glamorgan XXXVI.NW (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pont y Pridd)

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1953. Glamorgan XXXVI.NW (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pont y Pridd)

## Appendix 1    Figures



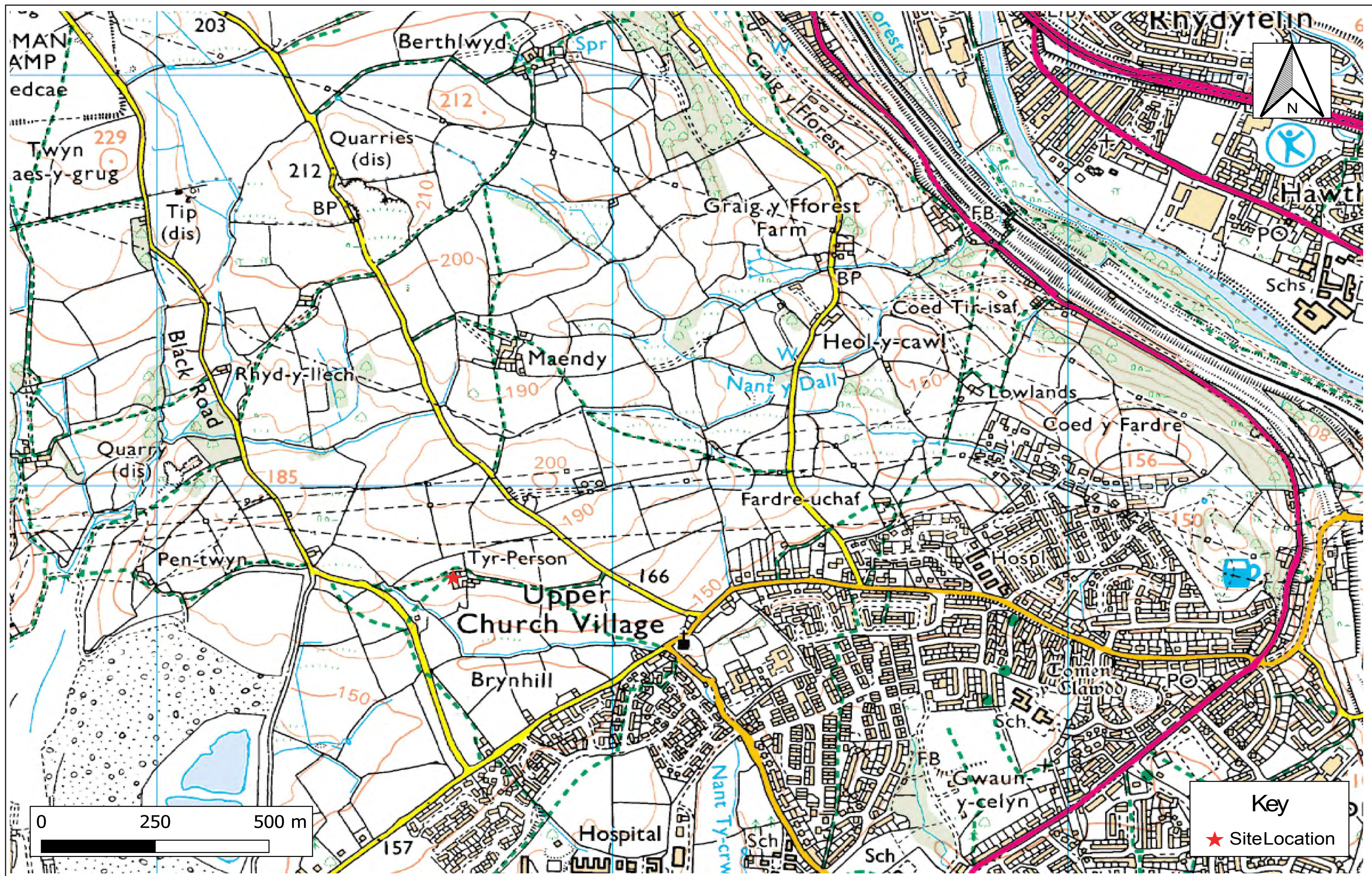
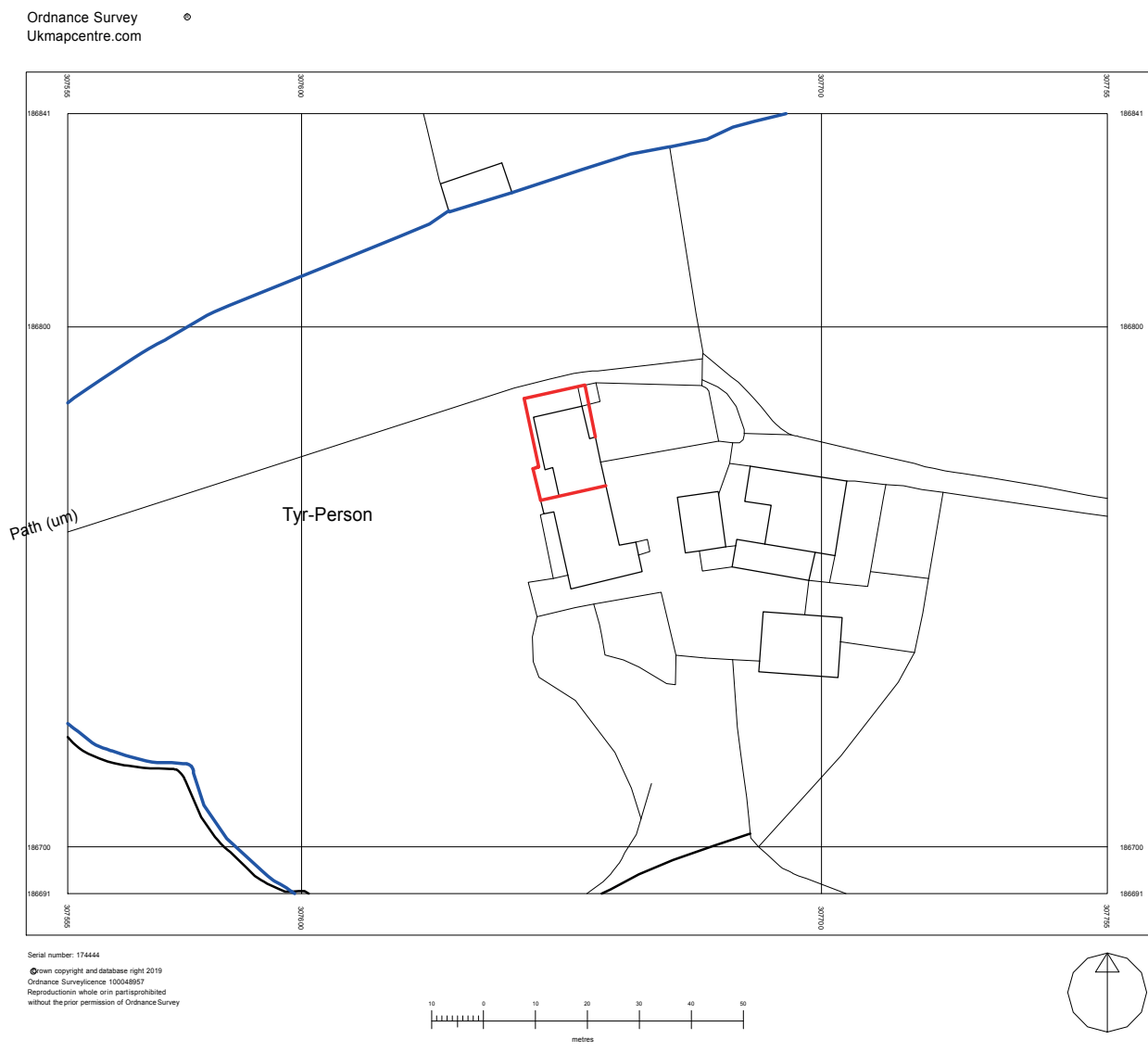


Figure 1. Site Location






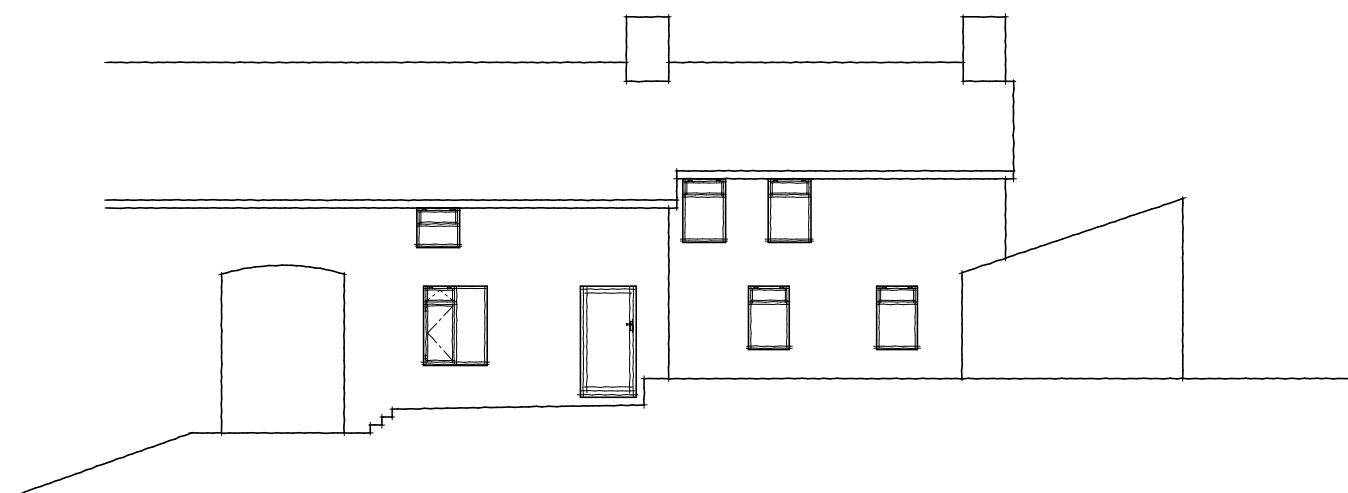
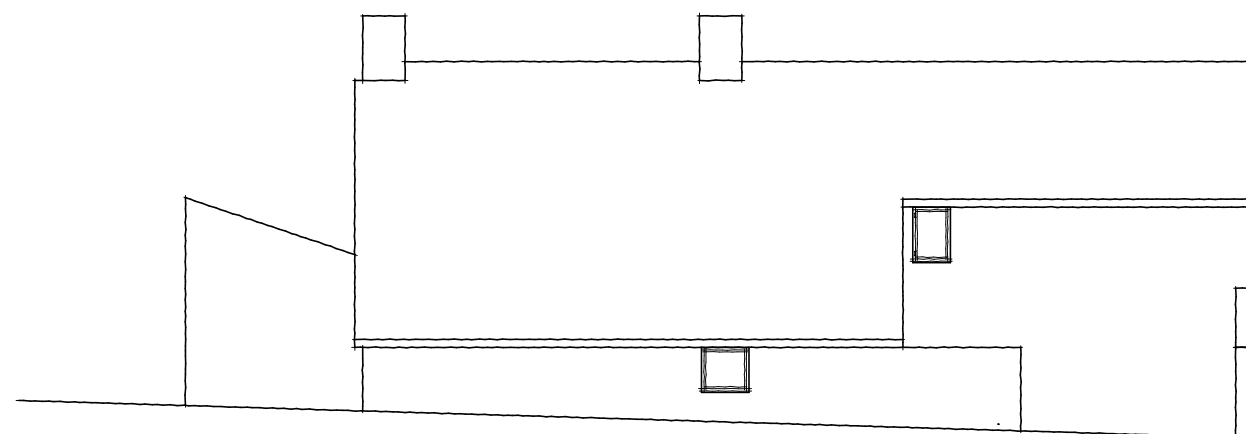
Revisions:	
Client: <b>Mr &amp; Mrs P Stachel</b>	
Site Address: <b>Tyr Person Farm Upper Church Village Pontypridd Rhonda, Cynon, Taff CF38 1EF</b>	
Drawing No.:	<b>19-125/LP1</b>
Scale:	<b>1:1250 @A3</b>
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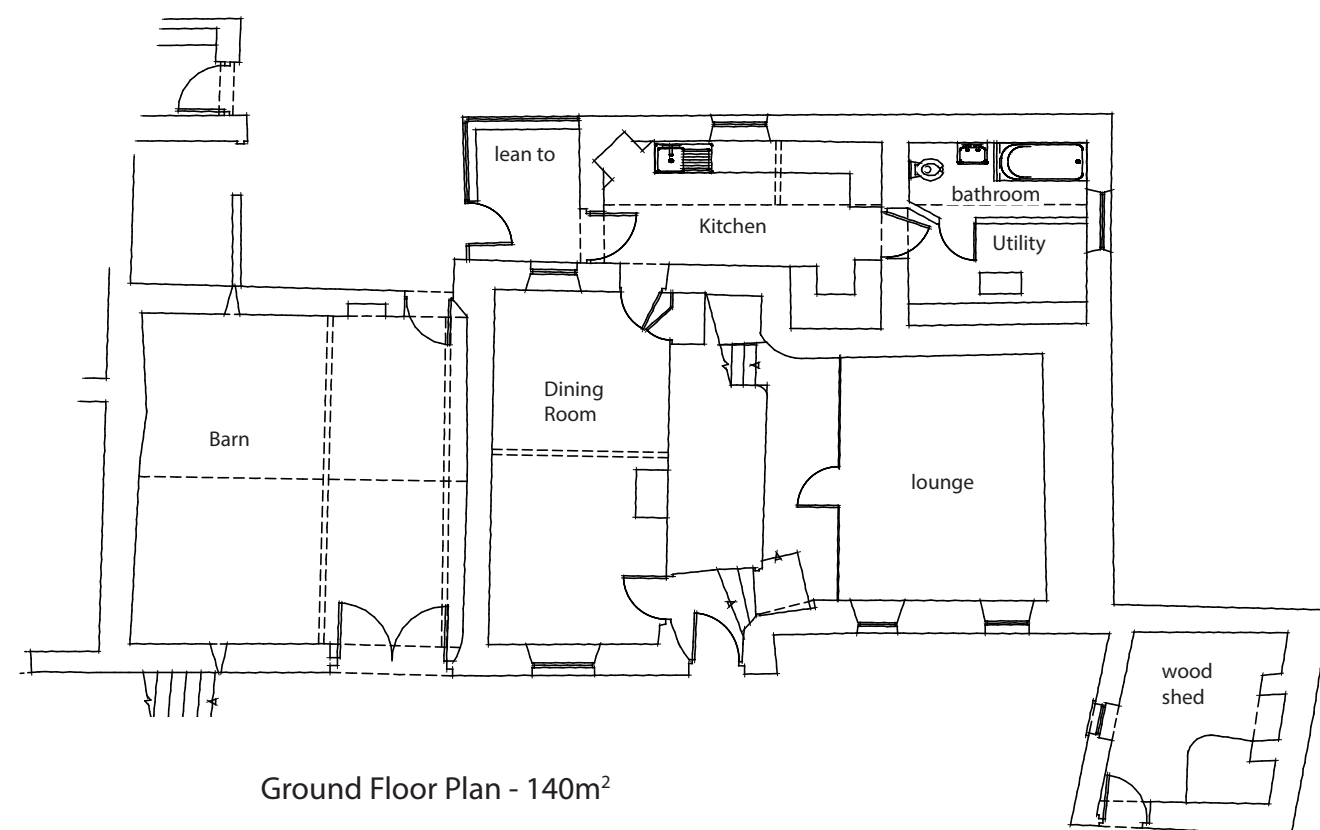
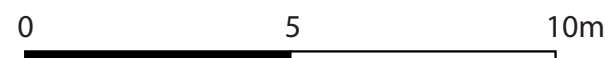
Figure 2. Development area (red outline), provided by the client.



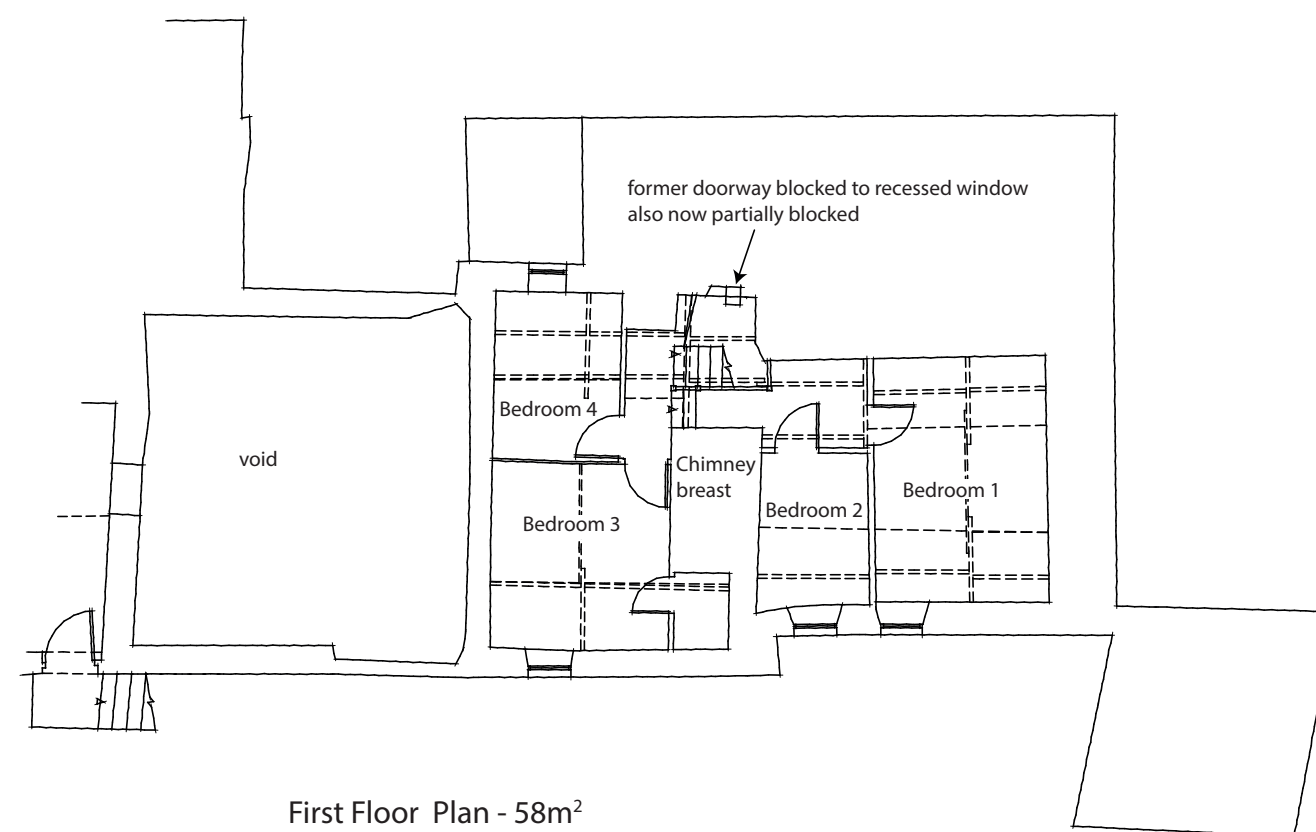
Front (East Facing) Elevation



Rear (West Facing) Elevation



Ground Floor Plan - 140m<sup>2</sup>



First Floor Plan - 58m<sup>2</sup>

Figure 3: Ty'r Person Farm, plans and elevations.





Figure 4. Extract from the Tithe Map of Llantwit Vardre, Glamorgan, 1844.

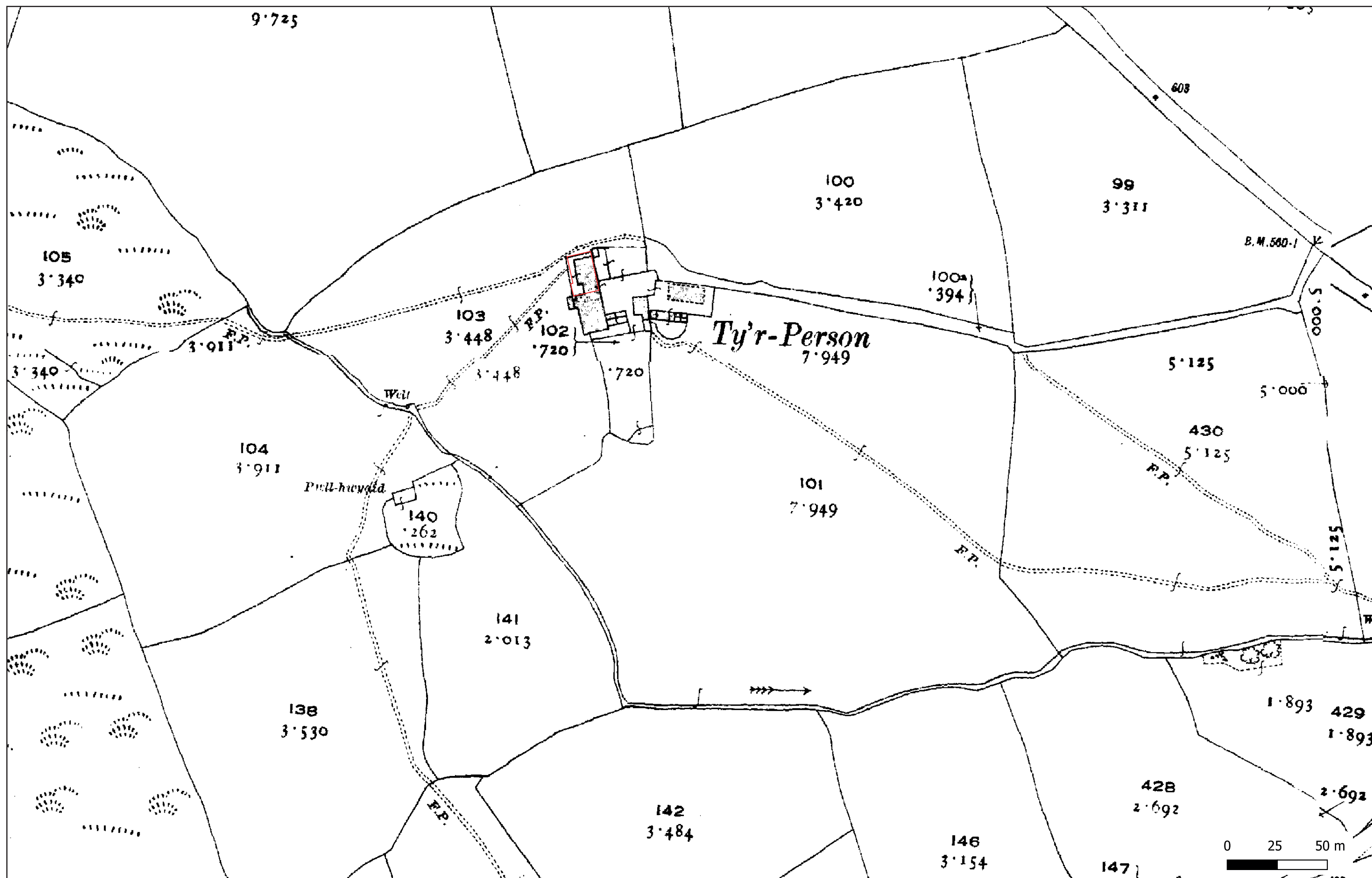


Figure 5. Ordnance Survey, County Series, Glamorgan, Third Edition, 1919-20. Originally printed at 1:2500

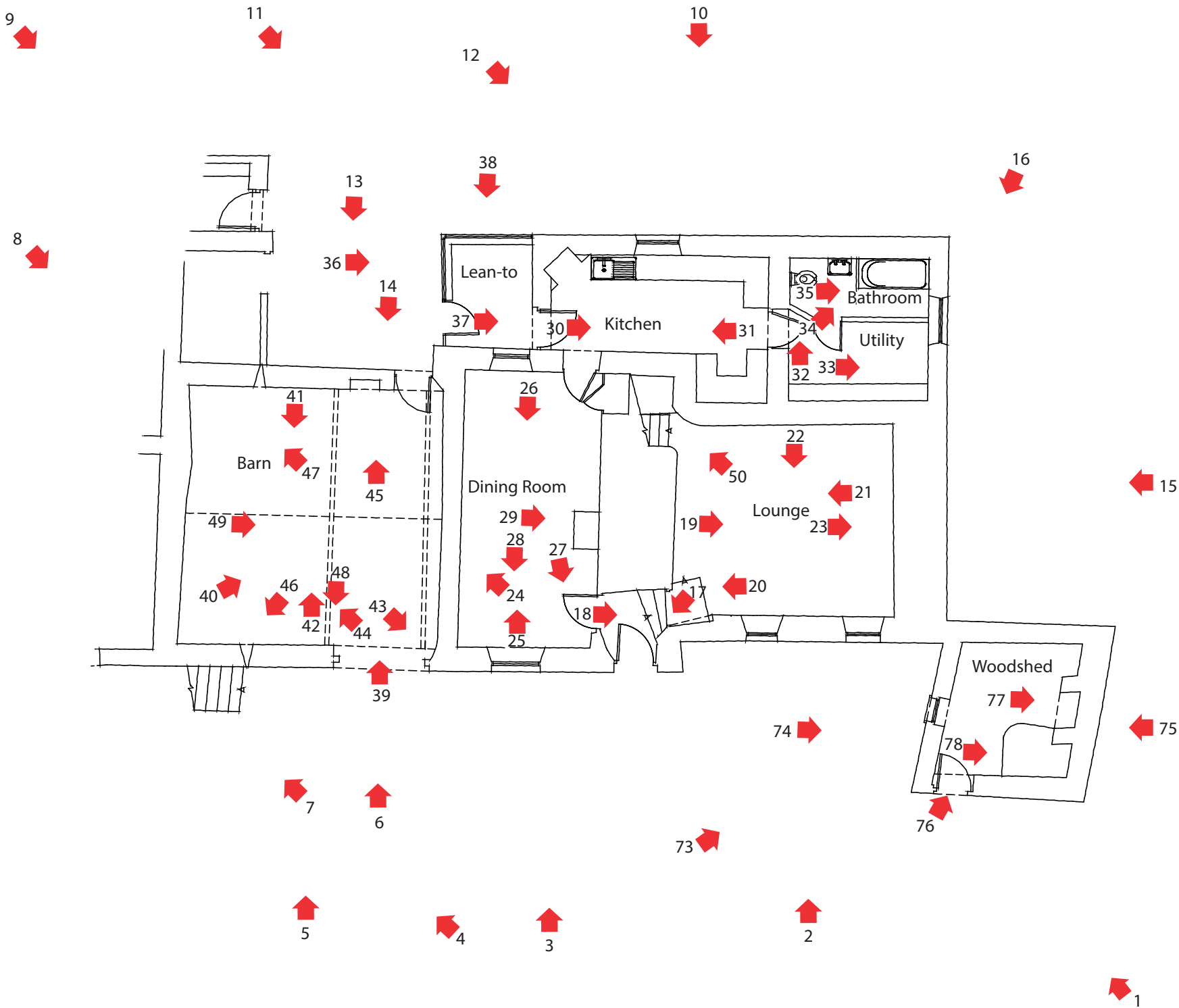


Figure 6: Photo location plan, ground floor and exterior

Figure 7: Photo location plan, first floor



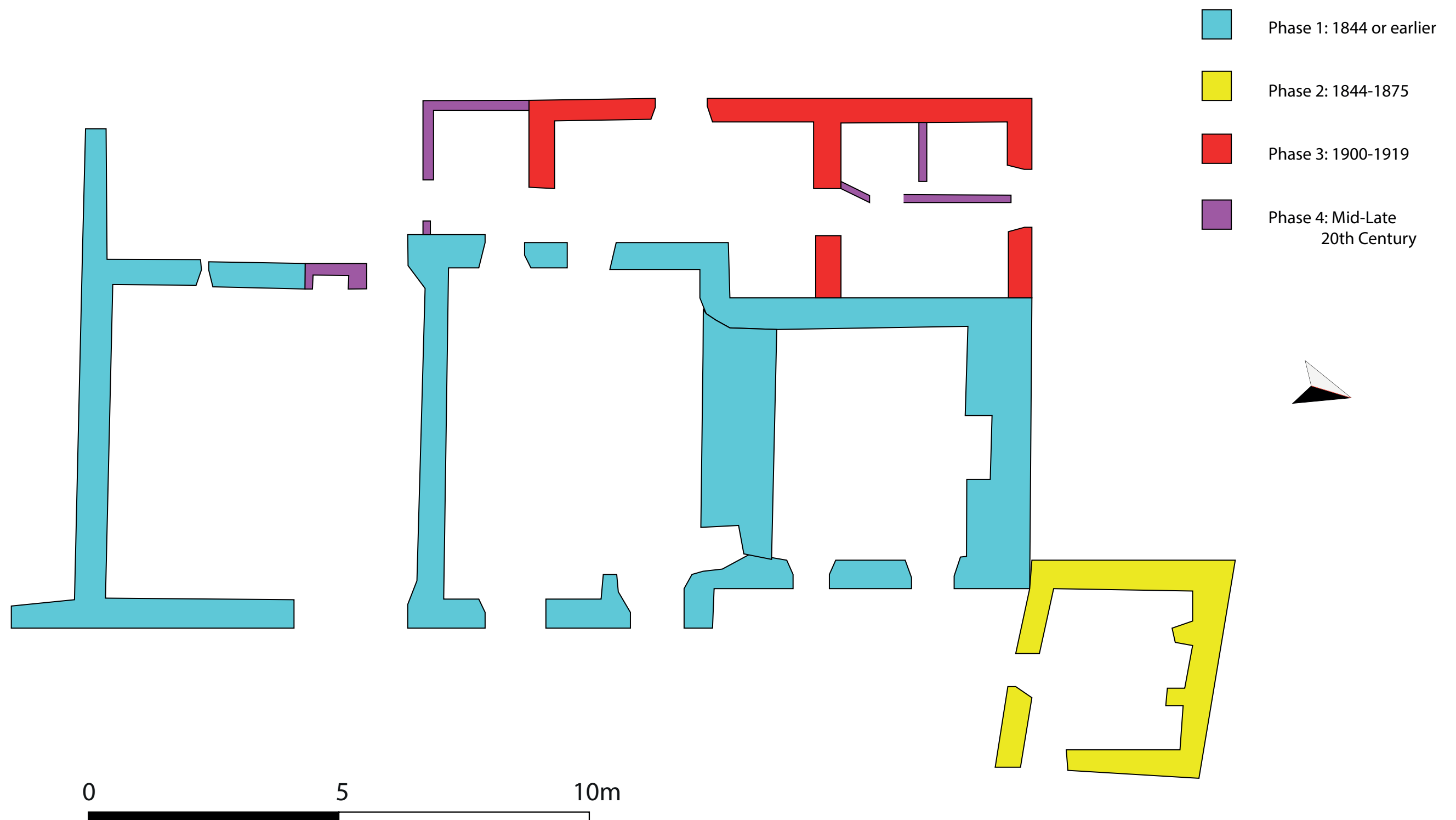


Figure 8. Phased Plan, Ground Floor Only.

## Appendix 2    Plates



Plate 1. Ty'r Person Farm, looking west.



Plate 2. East-facing elevation of the northern end of the house, looking west. 2m scale.





Plate 3. East-facing elevation of the southern end of the house, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 4. East-facing elevation of the barn, looking south-west. 2m scale.





Plate 5. East-facing elevation of the barn, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 6. Coach door to east-facing elevation of the barn, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 7. Steps at southern end of barn east-facing elevation, looking south-west. 2m scale.



Plate 8. South-facing elevation of the barn, looking north-east.





Plate 9. House and barn with adjoining barn to the south, looking north-east.



Plate 10. West-facing elevation of Ty'r Person house and barn, looking east.



Plate 11. West-facing elevation of Ty'r Person house and barn, looking north-east.



Plate 12. West-facing elevation of house, looking north-east.





Plate 13. West-facing elevation of barn, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 14. Partially bricked up coach doorway to west-facing elevation of barn, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 15. North-facing elevation of Ty'r Person farmhouse, looking south.



Plate 16. North-facing elevation of Ty'r Person farmhouse, looking south-east.



Plate 17. Entrance Hall of Ty'r Person farmhouse, looking south-east.  
1m scale.





Plate 18. Steps in Entrance Hall through to Lounge, looking north.



Plate 19. North wall of Lounge, looking north. 1m scale.





Plate 20. Doorway in south-east of Lounge through to Entrance Hall, looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 21. South wall of Lounge showing stairs to first floor to righthand side, looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 22. East wall of Lounge, looking east. 1m scale.



Plate 23. Wood burner in fireplace to north wall of Lounge, looking north.



Plate 24. South wall of Dining Room, showing rubble stone construction, looking south-west.



Plate 25. Dining Room, looking west. 2m scale.





Plate 26. Dining Room, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 27. Dining Room door, looking east.



Plate 28. Window to the east wall of Dining Room, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 29. Fireplace with burner to the north wall of the Dining Room. 1m scale.

Plate 30. Kitchen, looking north.



Plate 31. Kitchen, looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 32. Kitchen door through to Utility Room, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 33. Utility Room, looking north.

Plate 34. Bathroom, looking north-west

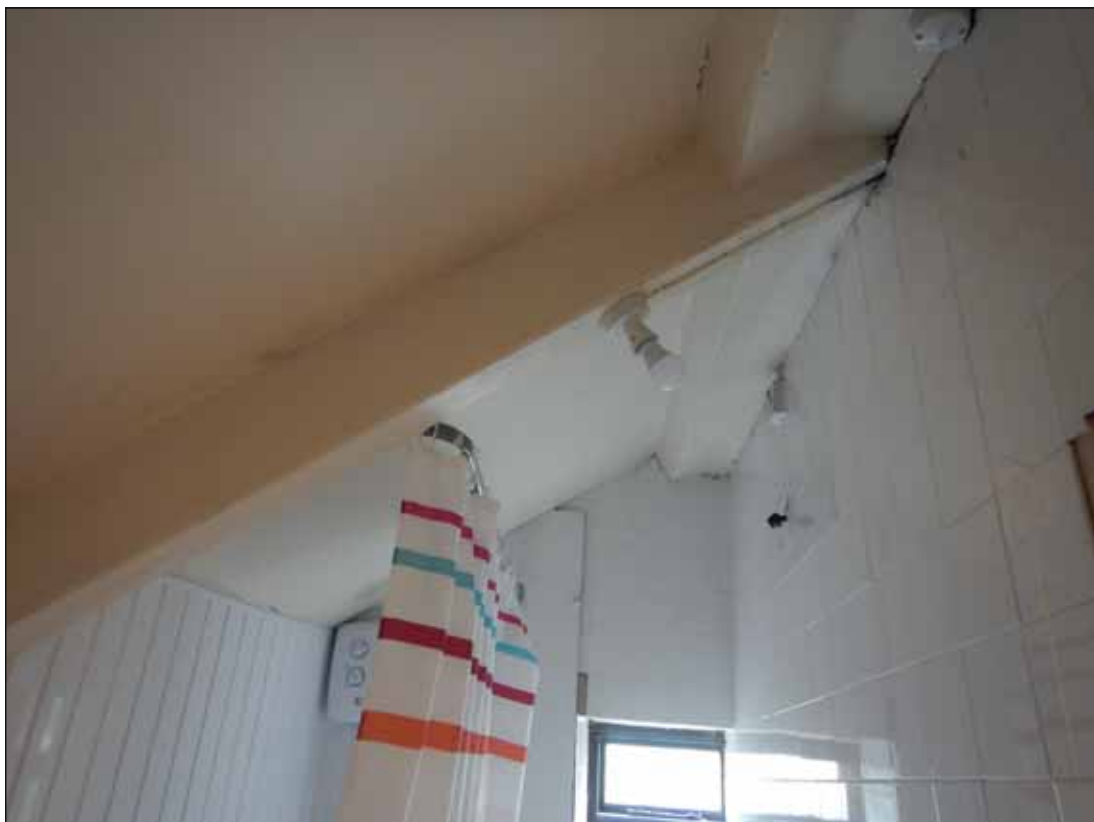


Plate 35. Bathroom, looking north.



Plate 36. Lean-to walls, exterior view, looking north. 2m scale.



Plate 37. Former exterior door through from Lean-to to Kitchen, looking north. 2m scale.

Plate 38. Lean-to, viewed through exterior window, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 39. Flagstone floor of barn, looking west. 2m scale.





Plate 40. North wall of barn, looking north-west.



Plate 41. East wall of barn, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 42. West wall of barn, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 43. East wall of barn abutting north wall, looking north-east.





Plate 44. South wall of barn, looking south-west.



Plate 45. Former coach doorway to west wall of barn, looking west. 2m scale.

Plate 46. Arrow-slit window to east wall of barn, looking south-east.



Plate 47. Arrow-slit window to west wall of barn, looking south-west.





Plate 48. Horseshoe mortared into east wall as tie ring, looking south-east.



Plate 49. Barn roof structure, looking north.

Plate 50. Stairwell to first floor from Lounge, looking south-west. 2m scale.



Plate 51. Stairwell from half landing, looking north-west. 2m scale.



Plate 52. Window to stairwell, looking north-west.



Plate 53. Half landing and doors to Bedrooms 3 and 4, looking east. 2m scale.

Plate 54. Landing, looking south. 2m scale.



Plate 55. Exposed lathes in Landing ceiling.



Plate 56. Bedroom 1, looking north-east. 2m scale.



Plate 57. Door to Bedroom 1, looking south-west. 2m scale.



Plate 58. Window in east wall of Bedroom 1, looking south-east.



Plate 59. Exposed roof timbers in Bedroom 1, looking west.



Plate 60. Detail of exposed roof timbers in Bedroom 1, looking north.



Plate 61. Bedroom 2, looking north-east.





Plate 62. Bedroom 2, looking west. 2m scale.

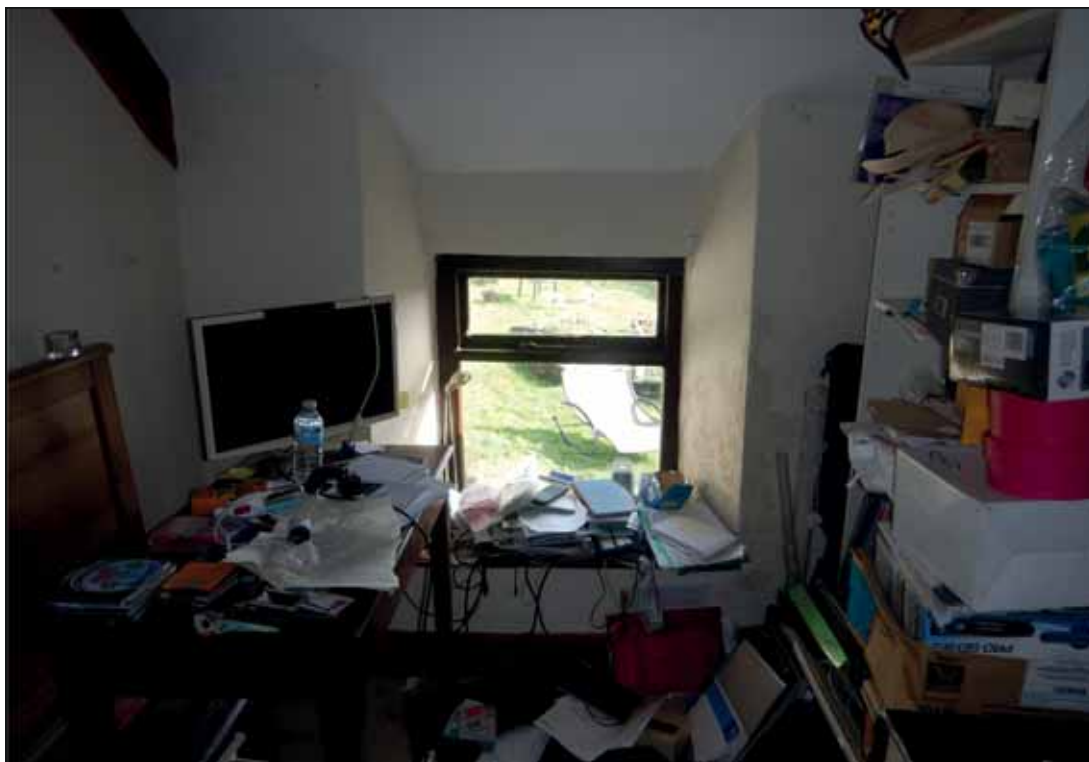


Plate 63. Window to east wall of Bedroom 2, looking east.



Plate 64. Bedroom 3, looking south. 2m scale.



Plate 65. Bedroom 3, looking north-west. 2m scale.



Plate 66. Window to east wall of Bedroom 3, looking east.



Plate 67. Ceiling with exposed timbers in Bedroom 3, looking south-east.



Plate 68. Bedroom 3 with cupboard door to right, looking north. 2m scale.



Plate 69. Bedroom 4, looking south-west. 2m scale.

Plate 70. Bedroom 4, looking north. 2m scale.



Plate 71. Bedroom 4, wooden panel east wall, looking south. 2m scale.



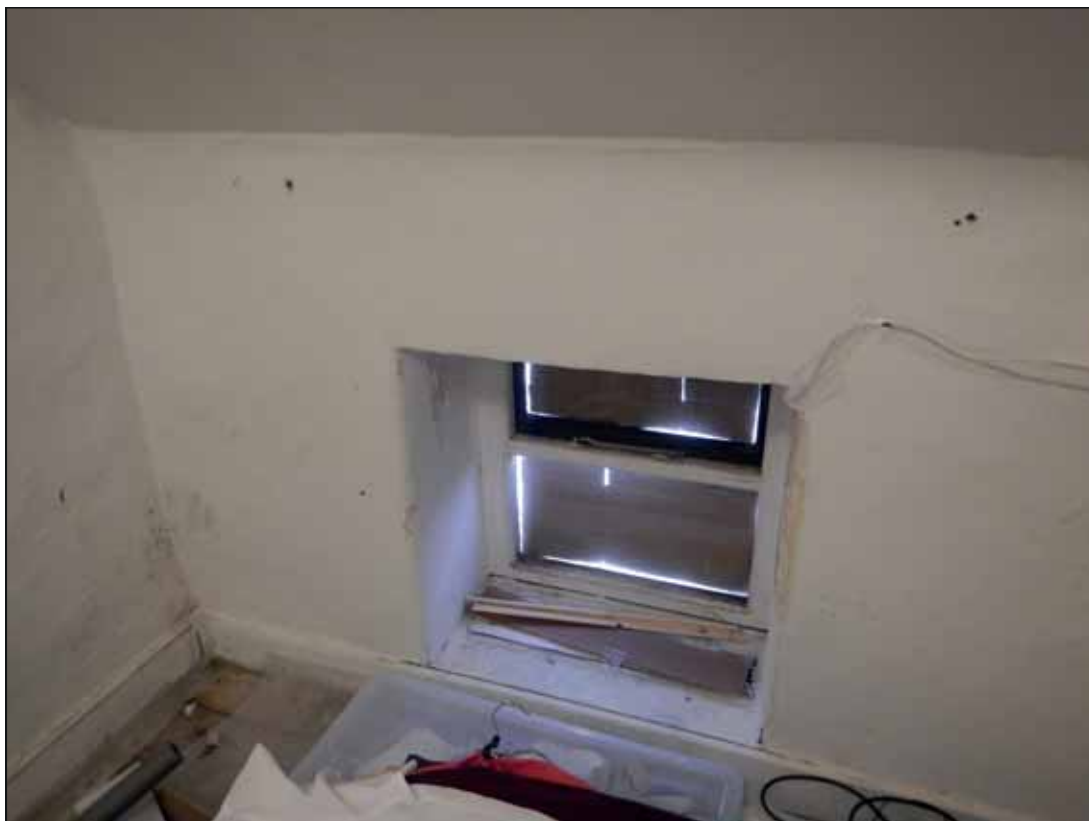


Plate 72. Window to west wall of Bedroom 4, looking west.



Plate 73. Woodshed to right of Ty'r Person farmhouse, looking north-west.



Plate 74. South-facing elevation of Woodshed, looking north. 2m scale.



Plate 75. North-facing elevation of Woodshed, looking south.





Plate 76. Interior of Woodshed, looking north-west.



Plate 77. Fireplace in north wall of Woodshed, looking north.



Plate 78. Bread oven in north-east corner of Woodshed, looking north.

## **Appendix 3**    **Written Scheme of Investigation**



## **Written Scheme of Investigation**

### **Level 2 Building Recording**

at

**Ty'r Person Farm,  
Black Road,  
Upper Church Village,  
Pontypridd**

**Project No: 2816**

**July 2020**



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Figure 1. Location of site

Figure 2. Location of site, provided by client

## 1. Introduction and Planning Background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of building recording (Level 2) to be undertaken in association with the demolition of the existing farmhouse and the construction of a replacement dwelling at Ty'r Person Farm, Black Road, Upper Church Village, Pontypridd, CF38 1EF (Figure 1). The associated planning application number is 20/0334/10.

The recommendation to Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (henceforth – RCTCBC) by their archaeological advisors, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning Management (henceforth – GGAT-APM) states;

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.*

*Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.*

Furthermore, in an advisory letter to RCTCBC dated 18/6/2020, GGAT-APM stated:

*The above application is for the demolition of the farmhouse and the construction of a replacement dwelling. We note from the application's Design and Access Statement that the building was modernised during the 1970s, which may have resulted in the loss of any remaining period features within the building. However, there are no submitted documents or photographs detailing the interior of the farmhouse. We also note that the farmhouse adjoins the barn (which is to be retained) and that the proposed demolition will result in the exposure of the adjoining elevation and may also potentially reveal earlier features and/or foundations associated with the barn and farmhouse.*

*Therefore, in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource we recommend that a condition requiring the applicant to submit a detailed written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological works should be attached to any consent granted by your Members.*

*We envisage that this programme of work would include, prior to works commencing, a Level 2 Building Record as set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice", Historic England, 2016. The Building Record should include; a photographic survey with measured scales and a directional plan, and a supportive written description of the building.*

The purpose of the Level 2 Archaeological Building Recording is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed as a result of activities associated with the development.

This WSI has been prepared by James Evans (PCIfA) of Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW). The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with GGAT – APM, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (RCTCBC).

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2019/20). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## **2. Site Description**

The site is located approximately 1.2km north-west of the centre of Church Village. The farmhouse itself is located within a farmyard that is accessed via an unnamed road off Church Road. The site is surrounded on all sides by agricultural fields. The site is centred on NGR ST 07651 86775 (Figure 1). There also appear to be a number of agricultural buildings and barns located to the south and south-east of the farmhouse.

## **3. Historical Background**

A letter from GGAT-APM, dated 18th June 2020, states that:

*“Information in the regional Historic Environment Record, curated by this Trust, shows that there are no recorded archaeological sites within the proposed application area. However, the footprint of the Farmhouse and adjoining barn is shown on the 1844 Tithe Map of the Parish of Lantwit Vardre. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, dated 1900, depicts the expansion of the farm, with the construction of outbuildings to the east of the farmhouse.”*

The apportionment of the 1844 Tithe Map shows that the farmhouse was occupied by Morgan Edward, and the land was owned by Dean & Chapter of Gloster (Glebe). Subsequent Ordnance Survey Maps, from the late 19th century to the modern period, appear to show the farm with the farmhouse and outbuildings as they appear presently. The letter from GGAT-APM also states that the farmhouse underwent renovations in the 1970s and suggests that this may have led to a loss of any remaining period features within the farmhouse.

## **4. Objectives**

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Building Recording Level 2 will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist’s Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (2019) and according to Historic England’s Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016).

The objective of the building recording will be to describe and record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings where required, 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 Historic England’s Level 2 building survey.

Level 2 is a descriptive 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.

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 Level 2 Archaeological Building Recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works associated with the proposed development.

### **5.2. Report Delivery**

The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT-APM 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**

The archaeological works will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2019).

### **6.1. Building Survey**

The survey will take the form of a Level 2 building survey as defined by English Heritage (May 2016) Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice. This level of survey is intended to create a descriptive record of the building, and will include:

#### **Drawings**

- 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.

#### **Photographs**

- General view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape
- The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas with a similar approach as the external photographs.

#### **Written record**

- The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference,
- A note of any statutory designation and possibly non-statutory designations,
- The date when the record was made, the name of the recorder and the location of any archive material and
- A statement summarising the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary.



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.

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.

## **7. Monitoring**

GGAT-APM will be contacted prior to the commencement of archaeological 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-APM for approval on behalf of planning authority.

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

## **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', 2020).

#### **8.1.2. Analysis**

Following a 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 in English and Welsh
- 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-APM. 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. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018).

### **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.

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

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. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018).

## **9. Staff**

The project will be managed by John Davey MCIfA (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Archaeology Wales staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-APM and the client.

## **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).

### **10.3. Covid-19 specific Health and Safety Considerations**

- If an AW Staff member believes they are at an increased risk from the virus they are to contact management.
- If anyone is showing symptoms of Covid-19 they are to go home immediately and notify the appropriate people.
- Staff will drive to site in a private vehicle alone or with someone from their household only. If sites require multiple staff members to attend, they will travel separately and will try to avoid the use of public transport (walking, cycling etc)
- Staff will stay at least 2m away from any person, who does not live within their own household, AT ALL TIMES. This includes on site, within office space, in the canteen and all other parts of the compound.
- Staff will wash hands regularly and thoroughly, especially on arriving to site, leaving site and before eating.
- The staff members should take their own food and drink to site.
- Once returning home, appropriate care should be taken to ensure that contamination does not spread (change clothes, shower etc)
- Staff will avoid touching surfaces if possible. If they have to touch a surface, such as a door handle or toilet seat, staff must either wear gloves or wash their hands/ relevant body part with sterilising hand wash immediately afterwards. DO NOT touch your face after

touching any surface. Staff should also disinfect surfaces before and after touching. Staff must bring their own sterilising handwash, wipes and gloves and dispose of them safely after use.

- All staff will read, sign and adhere to the separate AW Covid – 19 risk assessment AND Site Operating Procedures for full details and work in accordance with them.
- If any AW staff, contractor or any other persons on site are not abiding by these rules, the staff member will remove themselves from the risk and contact the Project Manager immediately.

## **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 Townergate 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**

### **15.1. Guidance**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2019. *Standard and Guidance for The Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.*

English Heritage, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).*

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

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

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

### **15.2. Maps**

David, E. & Williams, J.T., 1844. *Parish of Llantwit Vardre, County of Glamorgan*

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1885. *Glamorgan XXXVI (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pen Tyrch)*

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1900. *Glamorgan XXXVI.NW (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pont y Pridd)*

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1921. *Glamorgan XXXVI (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pen Tyrch)*

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1950. *Glamorgan XXXVI.NW (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pont y Pridd)*

Ordnance Survey Map, County Series, 6-inch map, 1953. *Glamorgan XXXVI.NW (includes: Llantrisant; Llantwit Fadre; Pont y Pridd)*

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