

LLANGATWG SCHOOL, CADOXTON, NEATH PORT TALBOT SA10 8DB HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



Prepared by: Dyfed Archaeological
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For: Morgan Sindall Construction



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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**LLANGATWG SCHOOL, CADOXTON, NEATH PORT
TALBOT, SA10 8DB:
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

by

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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING****CONTENTS**

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**LLANGATWG SCHOOL, CADOXTON, NEATH PORT TALBOT:
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING****SUMMARY**

Dyfed Archaeological Services, a contracting arm of Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology, were commissioned to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording at Llangatwg School, Cadoxton, Neath Port Talbot SA10 8DB (SS 76628 99243). The survey was carried out to Level 2 requirements.

The original main school building ('old block'), adjacent caretaker's house and later gymnasium survive. The old block is a brick built, one to two storey arrangement of classrooms and ancillary rooms laid out around a quadrangle. The caretaker's house is a modest detached two-storey brick-built dwelling. The gymnasium, added in 1938, is built in a complimentary style to the north. Further mid to late 20th century school buildings lie largely to the east. The site continues to operate as Llangatwg Community School.

CRYNODEB

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol Dyfed, un o ganghennau contractio Heneb – Ymddiriedolaeth Archeoleg Cymru, i ymgymryd â chynllun archeolegol o gofnodi adeiladau hanesyddol yn Ysgol Llangatwg, Cadoxton, Castell-nedd Port Talbot SA10 8DB (SS 76628 99243). Cynhaliwyd yr arolwg i ofynion Lefel 2.

Mae prif adeilad gwreiddiol yr ysgol ('hen bloc'), tŷ'r gofalwr cyfagos a champfa ddiweddarach wedi goroesi. Mae'r hen bloc wedi'i adeiladu o frics, trefniant un i ddeulawr o ystafelloedd dosbarth ac ystafelloedd ategol wedi'u gosod o amgylch cwadrangl. Mae tŷ'r gofalwr yn annedd sengl fach ddeulawr wedi'i hadeiladu o frics. Mae'r gampfa, a ychwanegwyd ym 1938, wedi'i hadeiladu mewn arddull ategol i'r gogledd. Ymhellach i'r dwyrain mae adeiladau ysgol o ganol i ddiwedd yr 20fed ganrif. Mae'r safle yn parhau i weithredu fel Ysgol Gymunedol Llangatwg..

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Services (a contracting arm of Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology) were commissioned by Morgan Sindall Construction to undertake a scheme of historic building recording works at Llangatwg School, Cadoxton, Neath Port Talbot SA10 8DB (centred on SS 76628 99243; Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The buildings are not listed or recorded in the Historic Environment Record, however the buildings are visible on the historic 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps and recorded on the National Monuments Record as NPRN 800803. The school was built in 1929 and was known as Cadoxton school. There were subsequent mergers with the secondary modern schools of Resolven and Glynneath to form Llangatwg Secondary School which continued to operate at the single Cadoxton site. Cwmdulais school was added in 1973 when it became Llangatwg Comprehensive School. Today the school is known as Llangatwg Community School.
- 1.1.3 Neath Port Talbot Council are exploring options to modernise the site, which may require the demolition of existing school buildings. Heneb - Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Neath Port Talbot Council), recommended in pre-planning advice that a scheme of historic building recording should be undertaken on the historic core of the school prior to any development works.
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the historic building recording was produced by Dyfed Archaeological Services and approved by the archaeological advisors to the local authority.
- 1.1.5 The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 2 standard as defined in the Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016), which is described thus:

Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 (basic photographic survey) but when more information is needed. ... The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made
- 1.1.6 A site visit was undertaken on the 06th January 2025. Access to the entire school grounds and the interior of all school buildings was possible. A small number of rooms were inaccessible on the day.
- 1.1.7 The historic building recording has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, updated 2019 and 2020).

1.2 Scope of the Project

The building recording was designed to record the existing fabric of the structures (at the time of the survey) through a combination of a photographic survey, site notes, drawings and some historical research.

1.3 Report Outline

This report describes the location of the site, its known archaeological and historical background and includes photographs of the site. A description of the structures is included, along with a brief discussion on their form, function and date. Sources are referenced within the text or as footnotes.

1.4 Abbreviations

- Regional Historic Environment Record – HER
- Primary Reference Number – PRN
- National Grid Reference – NGR
- Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales - RCAHMW

1.5 Illustrations

Record photographs are included throughout the text. Printed plan, elevation and map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only. Fully scaled plans and elevations are included within the site archive.

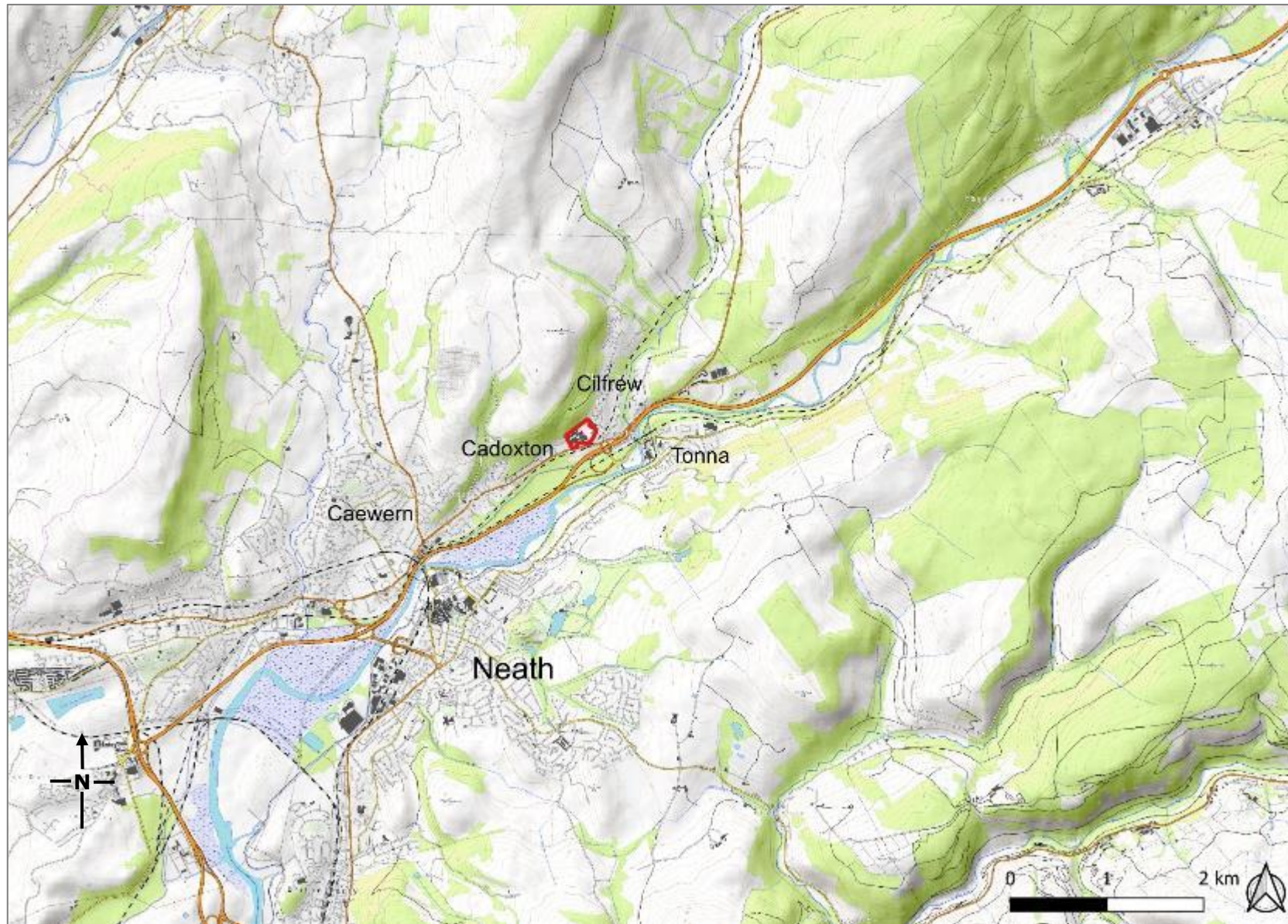


Figure 1: Site location of Llangatwg School, in red.

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 19/11/2024



Figure 2: Site location detail. The red shows the outline of the school grounds, the blue shows the historic old block and caretakers house buildings.

© Google Earth 2024.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 2 standard as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016). This level of recording is described thus:

Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 (basic photographic survey) but when more information is needed. ... The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made

- 2.2 Based on the Level 2 record as defined in the Historic England (2016) guidelines the following have been undertaken:

Written Record

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area) and non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc).
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- A summary of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s). The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners are given where known.
- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed features associated with the building.
- Copies of historic maps, illustrating the development of the building and its site.

Drawn Record

- Measured plans (to scale) as existing. Plans will be georeferenced to the OS national grid.
- A site plan at an appropriate scale relating the building to other structures and to related topographical feature and landscape features.

Photographic Record

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external appearance. Including oblique views to show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas of the building.
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage or graffiti.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history.

3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 Substantial education reforms were introduced in England and Wales in the early 20th century. The Education Act of 1902, although initially controversial, somewhat standardised the education system and grew the number of secondary schools in England and Wales. The later Education Act of 1918 increased the school leaving age from 12 to 14 and introduced the concept of central schools. These were selective secondary education schools with a focus on technical skills, positioned between the basic education of the elementary schools and the more academically rigorous selective grammar schools.
- 3.2 These legislative changes meant that existing school accommodation needed to be upgraded. A programme of building was required to support the move towards better provision for providing secondary education, and the Neath area was no exception. A new school was proposed at Cadoxton, one of several of both elementary and secondary schools earmarked for upgrade or construction in the Neath area during the 1920's. The first central school in Glamorgan, the school was officially opened on the 24th March 1930.
- 3.3 The new school buildings included a main quadrangle building of classrooms, a caretaker's house and small outbuildings (figure 3). A contemporary newspaper article covering the official opening day gives the following description of the new school:
- "The accommodation is for 608 scholars – 320 senior and 288 junior, in fourteen classrooms.*
- In addition, there are provided 2 assembly Halls, handicraft room, science room, with kitchenette; sitting room, bedroom, and bathroom; two dining rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls; rooms for the head teacher of each department; and one for the male and female assistant teachers; medical inspection room, cloak rooms and drying rooms.*
- The building itself is of rustic brickwork with Doultong stone dressings, and is roofed with Welsh slates."*¹
- 3.4 The school was designed by the Glamorgan County schools architect W. James Nash. Local contractors used in the construction of the school included building contractors Evan Thomas & Sons of Neath, lighting contractor Cyril Jones of Pontardawe, and heating engineers J.C. Hitt & Sons of Bridgend. The heating system installed was a Robin Hood boiler and radiator system, manufactured by the Beeston Boiler company of Nottinghamshire.
- 3.5 In 1938 a gymnasium was added to the north of the quadrangle, which is probably also when the adjacent canteen building was constructed, although it had certainly been built by 1951 (figures 4 and 5).
- 3.6 The 1944 Education Act recommended further school reforms, with most local authorities adopting models that aligned with the tripartite system of grammar, modern and technical schools. Cadoxton became a secondary modern school and by this time had adopted the Llangatwg name. In the late 1960's the school merged with the Resolven and Glynneath secondary modern schools, with pupils continuing to be based at the Cadoxton site.
- 3.7 During this period the school estate was extended at an estimated cost of £200,000, with the construction of new buildings including new teaching blocks, assembly hall and swimming pool which were sited to the east of the existing buildings (figure 6). This work was carried out by Staverton Contractors of Cardiff, to designs by W. Idwal Mort, the county architect. By 1970 a new youth wing was added to the west of the gymnasium building.

¹ 'New Central School at Cadoxton-Neath'. Western Mail, 25th March 1930. p.12

- 3.8 During the early 1970's the school leaving age was increased to 16 and the comprehensive school system was adopted by the local authority. As a result the school's catchment area increased, serving children from Cadoxton, Aberdulais, Cilfrew and the Neath and Dulais valleys. To accommodate the increase in pupils, the youngest age groups were taught at the former Cwmdulais school site at Seven Sisters, with the four remaining year groups continuing lessons at the Cadoxton site.
- 3.8 This dual site arrangement continued until the 1990's, when the old canteen block was demolished to make way for a new teaching block which was completed in 1993 (figure 7).

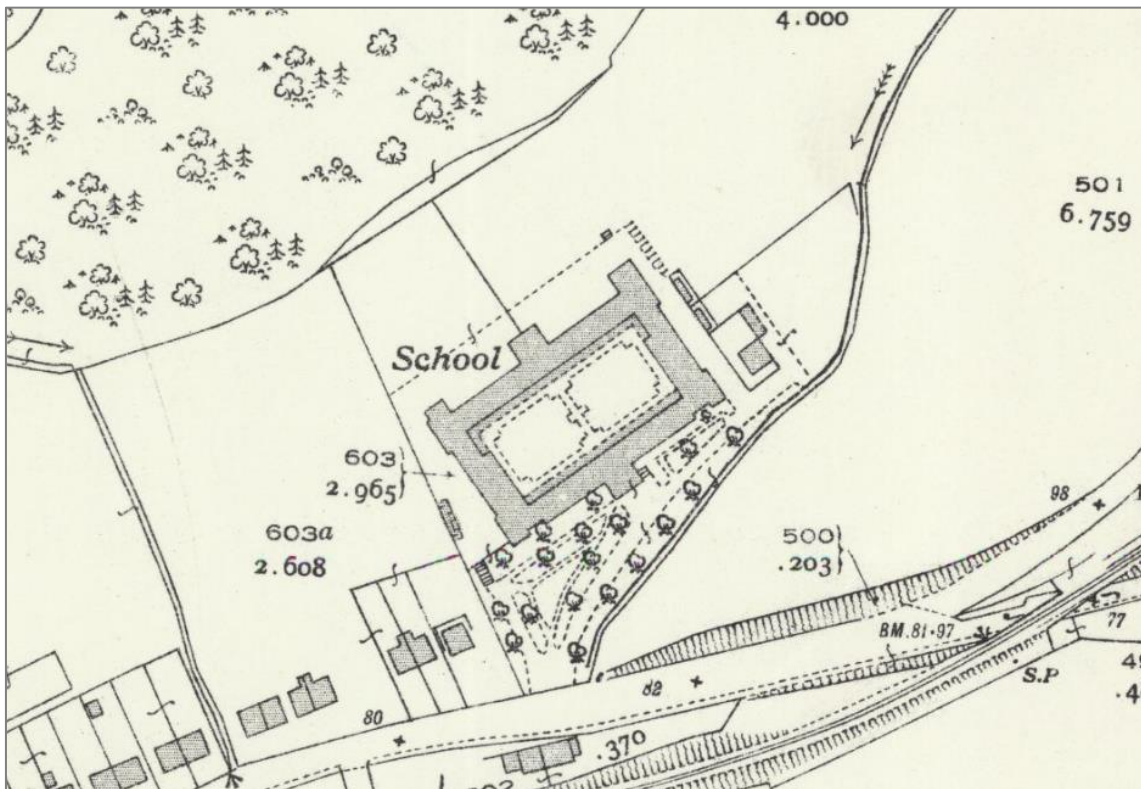


Figure 3: An extract from the 1937 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map showing Llangatwg School. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.



Figure 4: An extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1951 showing the school, with the gym and old canteen buildings now visible to the north of the quadrangle. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

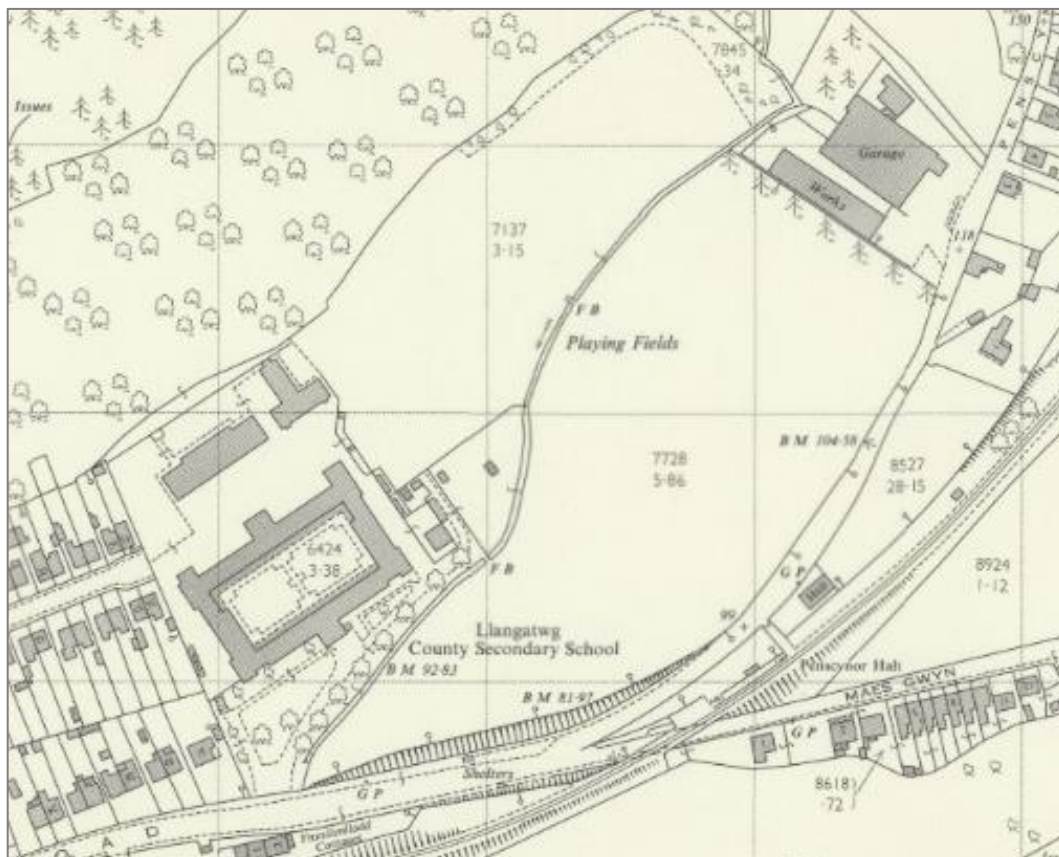


Figure 5: Extract of 1962 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map showing the school. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

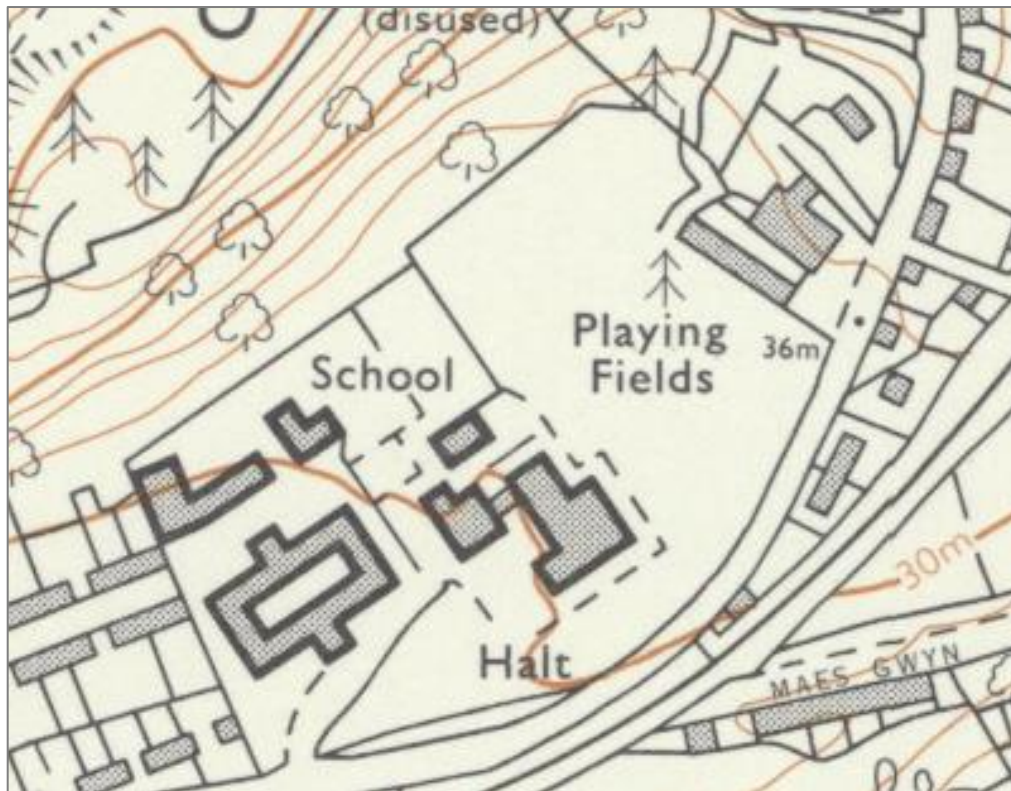


Figure 6: Extract of 1973 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map showing the school. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.



Figure 7: Topographical survey of the Llangatwg School site. Survey undertaken by Gwalia surveyors, provided by the client. Not reproduced to scale.



4 OLD BLOCK

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The old block is laid out in a quadrangle with an open central courtyard. Rows of classrooms line the single-storey northwest and southeast wings, with opposing elevated and protruding halls placed centrally. Further classrooms and offices are accommodated in the shorter two-storey northeast and southwest wings. The building is built of red brick with dressings in Doulton oolite, pitched slate roof, brick chimney stacks and uPVC windows.

4.2 External

4.2.1 South-east facing façade (photos 1-4)

The southeast facing façade is constructed predominantly of red and grey brick in stretcher bond, with a band of predominantly grey brick in stretcher bond along the lower courses, those visible varying in depth due to the ground levels around the building. A hall extends outwards from the centre of the building. The roof structures of the Old Block are hipped and slated, with two brick-built chimney stacks topped with ceramic pots on each side wing. A fifth chimney is found at on the northern side of the central hall.

Either side of the extended hall there are equally spaced windows with a narrow brick buttress between each of them. The window frames are all modern uPVC replacements. There are beige oolite sills below the windows.

The hall, which protrudes south-eastwards from the centre of the façade, has a gabled slate roof and is of slightly different construction having English brick bonding, however the brick colour is matched, and it also contains the band of darker brick on the lower courses. On the side walls the windows are the same as those of the main façade, with the addition of a flat arch of red brick above. The main southeast facing window is a large arched window, with a smaller rectangular window each side. A decorative oolite arch frames the central window, with a central keystone, all topped with oolite moulding. There is no sill, instead an oolite string course extends almost across the full width of the façade until it meets the buttress at each end. At the top of each buttress is further moulding. The gable wall is framed with two rows of brick laid on end. Above the window keystone, an oolite string course extends across the wall. Above this is a vent with decorative oolite in the reveal, and a small lintel above. Two smaller vents are present each side. At the base of the façade are three vented openings with sandstone sills and red brick arches above, which internally is at the upper level of the basement boiler room, the stairs and access to which are at the northeast facing wall of the gabled hall (photo 3).



Photo 1: Southeast facing façade. Facing north.



Photo 2: Southeast facing façade. Facing northwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 3: Southeast facing façade – extending hall. Facing northwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 4: Southeast facing façade. Facing west.

4.2.2 Northeast Facing Façade (photos 5-8)

The northeast facing façade is of a single story at each end, with a two-storey central section. At the southern end, there are three windows with a red brick arch above. The window frames are modern uPVC. Below is an oolite string course which spans the width of the wall between the end buttress and the doorway. The doorway is stepped outwards and is constructed of brick with a concrete doorstep (photo 7). Above the door is a decorative oolite flat arch and keystone. North of the doorway and at the top of the remaining short section of wall is oolite moulding.

The southernmost part of the two-storey central section contains four narrow windows, two at ground floor level and two at the first-floor level. The window frames are modern uPVC replacements. A single oolite sill spans both windows.

The remainder of the central section contains two rows of five windows at each floor level. A string course runs across the bottom of each row in the place of individual sills. The windows along the lower row contain red brick flat arches. An additional window with oolite sill is located on at the second storey level above the doorway at the northern end. The doorway is a squared double door with concrete step, surrounded by oolite blockwork which in turn is framed by a rusticated arched oolite surround (photo 8). There are two downpipes with decorative features which date to the original construction of the building.

The remainder of the façade reverts to single story, with eight regularly spaced windows, each with an oolite sill, the northernmost five also having an oolite lintel above. The window frames are modern uPVC replacements. A narrow brick buttress sits between each. At the northern end is a simple squared doorway with a concrete step and a brick arch above.



Photo 5: Northeast facing façade. Facing southeast. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 6: Northeast facing façade – north end. Facing northwest.



Photo 7: Doorway at southern end of northeast facing façade. Facing southwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 8: Doorway in northeast facing façade. Facing southwest. 1 x 1m scale.

4.2.3 Northwest Facing Façade (photos 9-12)

The northwest facing façade shares the same construction and architectural features as the southeast facing façade, save the dimensions of the protruding rooms at the northeast and the southwest corners. There are three windows on the northwest facing side with flat red brick arches above. In place of a sill a string course spans the width of the wall and terminates at the buttresses at each end.



Photo 9: Northwest facing façade. Facing east.



Photo 10: Northwest facing façade – northern end. Facing southeast. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo 11: Northwest facing façade – central hall. Facing southeast. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo 12: Northwest facing façade – western end. Facing southeast. 2 x 1m scale.

4.2.4 Southwest Facing Façade (photos 13-16)

The southwest facing façade shares the same construction and architectural features as that on the northeast save the western end. There are three windows on the northwest facing side with flat red brick arches above. In place of a sill a strong course spans the width of the wall and terminates at the buttresses at each end. As seen on the northeast, there is also a downpipe with decorative features on this façade which may be contemporary with the original construction of the building (photo 15).



Photo 13: Southwest facing façade. Facing north.



Photo 14: Doorway in southwest facing façade. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 15: Downpipe on southwest facing façade. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 16: Southwest facing façade – southern end. Facing northeast. 2 x 1m scale.

4.2.5 Interior of the Old Block Quadrangle (photos 17-24)

The northwest and southeast ranges of the quadrangle, and a small length of the remaining two sides on their northwest end, consist of covered walkways which provide access to the classrooms (photos 17 & 18). The walkways have concrete floors and ceilings. The external face of the classroom walls is constructed of yellow brick with a smooth finish laid in a stretcher bond. Each of the doorways has a concrete lintel/step, the doorways themselves comprising half-glazed timber panelled double doors. Along the outside of the walkways are a series of support pillars (36 in total) constructed of the same brick, but with rounded corners. The pillars have a simple decorative moulding at the top.

The ground floor of the two-storey northeast and southwest ranges are also constructed of the same yellow brick (photo 19). The windows here have oolite sills. The first floors above are constructed of red brick. The roofs are slate, with a brick chimney with three ceramic pots visible above the first-floor classrooms.

Two gable ends are visible above the central halls on the northwest and southeast ranges, also constructed of red brick. In the centre of each gable is a half round window opening with a 16 light wooden window. It is framed in a decorative oolite arch, with a central keystone and moulding above. Above the window is a vent with decorative oolite in the reveals and lintel above (photos 20 & 21). Decorative mosaics/panels have been added to the classroom wall and support pillars in front of the central hall on the northwest side (photo 21). The central halls have two sets of double doors, three sets of which have modern uPVC or aluminium replacements.

The centre of the quadrangle has paving stones, both rectangular and random in shape, along the edges, with three winding paths crossing the centre. The area in between the paving and paths is under grass with several mature trees and shrubs (photos 23 & 24).



Photo 17: Walkway along the northwest range of the quadrangle. Facing northeast. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo 18: Walkway along the southeast side of the quadrangle. Facing south.



Photo 19: The two storeys on the southwest range of the quadrangle. Facing southwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 20: The central classroom on the southeast range of the quadrangle. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 21: The central classroom on the northwest range of the quadrangle. 2 x 1m scale.



Photo 22: The two storeys on the northeast range of the quadrangle. Facing south. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 23: Interior of the quadrangle. Facing north.



Photo 24: Interior of the quadrangle. Facing north.

4.3 Internal

4.3.1 General

Most of the rooms are standardised throughout the old block, with the same layouts and features repeated in each room type, for example the ground floor classrooms on the southeast and northwest ranges all share the same layouts and features, as do the first-floor classrooms in the northeast and southwest ranges. For the purposes of this report the same room types have been grouped together and described. However, the photographs for all rooms will be available in the archive.

4.3.2 Standard classrooms - southeast and northwest ranges (photos 25–32)

The rooms measure approximately 7.25m by 6.10m, with walls in a painted finish (photos 25 & 26). The floors are parquet flooring in a herringbone pattern, with evidence of small repairs throughout. At the floor edges is a decorative pattern which finishes the floor, consisting of a band of single red tiles laid on end beyond which are three courses laid in a stretcher pattern (photo 27).

There are three large windows to the outside walls with modern uPVC frames (photo 28). Below the two end windows are cast iron radiators (photo 29). The cast iron heating pipework is exposed along the walls of each of the classrooms (photos 30 & 31).

The walls along the inside walkway contain three sets of double doors which open out. The doors are panelled wood below, with a four light window above (photos 30 & 31). One set of doors is used as the main entrance to the classrooms. Adjacent to the entrance on the internal wall is a built wooden cupboard with double doors (photo 32).

Above each set of doors, just below the ceiling are two sets of double light hopper windows framed in wood. The ceilings are painted and have wood battening laid out in a grid pattern.



Photo 25: southwest wall of standard classroom.



Photo 26: Northeast wall of a standard classroom.



Photo 27: Floor in standard classroom. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 28: External wall of a standard classroom. Facing northwest.



Photo 29: Example of a cast iron radiator in a standard classroom. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 30: Internal wall in a standard classroom adjacent to covered walkway.



Photo 31: Windows and exposed pipework above double doors in a standard classroom.



Photo 32: Example of the built-in cupboard in the standard classrooms.

4.3.3 First floor classrooms - southwest and northeast ranges (photos 33-35)

The rooms measure approximately 9m by 6m. The herringbone parquet flooring is continued through these rooms. The ceilings are painted with wood battening laid out in a grid pattern, between exposed painted steel supports. The entrance door is of panelled wood.

There are four windows on the outside wall and four windows overlooking the quadrangle, all with modern uPVC frames. There is a cast iron radiator on the northwest and northeast walls.



Photo 33: First floor classroom. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 34: Wall looking out over the quadrangle in first floor classroom. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 35: First floor classroom. 1 x 1m scale.

4.3.4 First floor classrooms – access stairways and corridors (photos 36-39)

The first-floor classrooms are accessed via a U-shaped stairway with a small interval landing. The steps are finished in polished concrete. The stairway lower walls are decorated in light crème-coloured ceramic tiles, with decorative bandings of dark green tiles laid on end at shoulder level and brown tiles laid in stretcher pattern along the base of the walls. The areas above the tiles are painted.

At the top of the stairs and into the upstairs corridor the floor transitions from concrete to the standard parquet flooring. Between the floor and wall edge is a scotia of ceramic brown tiles. The tiling pattern from the stairs is continued along the corridor. In the corridor on are three modern uPVC windows which overlook the quadrant below. There are two wood panelled doors, one which leads into a staff room, the other into the upstairs classroom.



Photo 36: Lower stairway leading to first floor classroom. 1 x 1m scale.

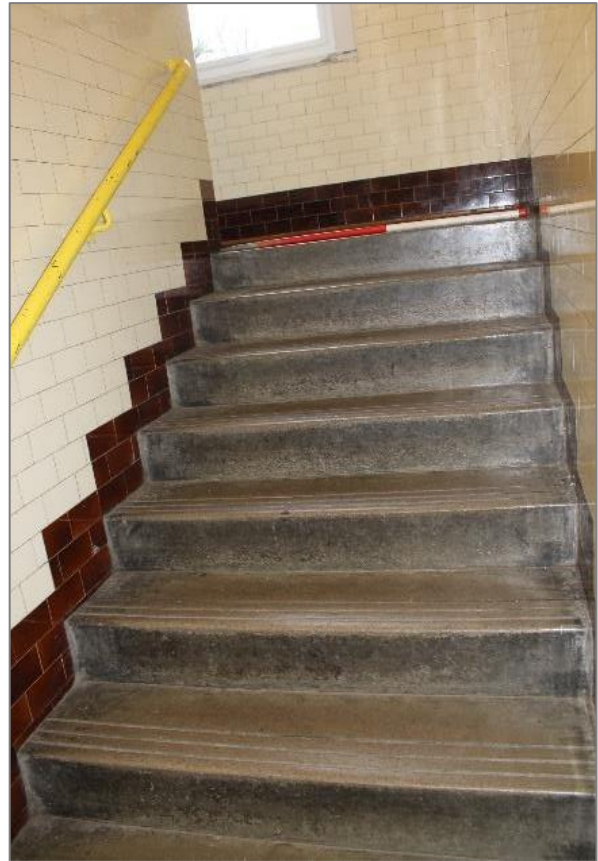


Photo 37: Lower stairway leading to first floor classroom. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 38: Floor detail of corridor leading to first floor classroom. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 39: Corridor leading to first floor classroom. 1 x 1m scale.

4.3.5 Corner classroom and offices/stores – northern corner (photos 40-45)

This classroom occupies the extended northern end of the northeast wing. The room is entered via a single timber panelled door in the southwest corner and is a larger room with vinyl flooring, walls of painted brick tile to midway, plain above and a modern suspended ceiling with tiles. Four modern uPVC windows lie on the northeast external wall. There are two wooden panelled doors on the northwest wall which lead to storerooms (photo 40). In one of the storerooms is a ceramic sink by J Duckett and Sons of Burnley which may be an original feature (photo 42) in a former W.C. On the southeast wall is a wooden door which leads to a small room holding IT equipment and a smaller storeroom (photos 41 and 43). On the west wall near the entrance is a doorway which leads to a small foyer with a staircase (photo 44).

The wooden staircase with wooden banister leads to a storeroom above. On the ground floor two wood panelled doors lead to a small storeroom and office (photo 44).

The office door is wood panelled with a four-light window. The walls are painted and have a wooden picture rail around the perimeter with parquet flooring throughout. Against the northeast wall is a rectangular panel of red ceramic quarry tile on the floor, marking the hearth of a blocked fireplace. There is a single window on the northwest wall framed in modern uPVC.



Photo 40: Corner classroom wall with entrance to storerooms.



Photo 41: Corner classroom wall with entrance to storerooms.



Photo 42: J Duckett & Sons ceramic sink in storeroom of corner classroom.



Photo 43: Storeroom located off corner classroom. 2 x 1m scales.

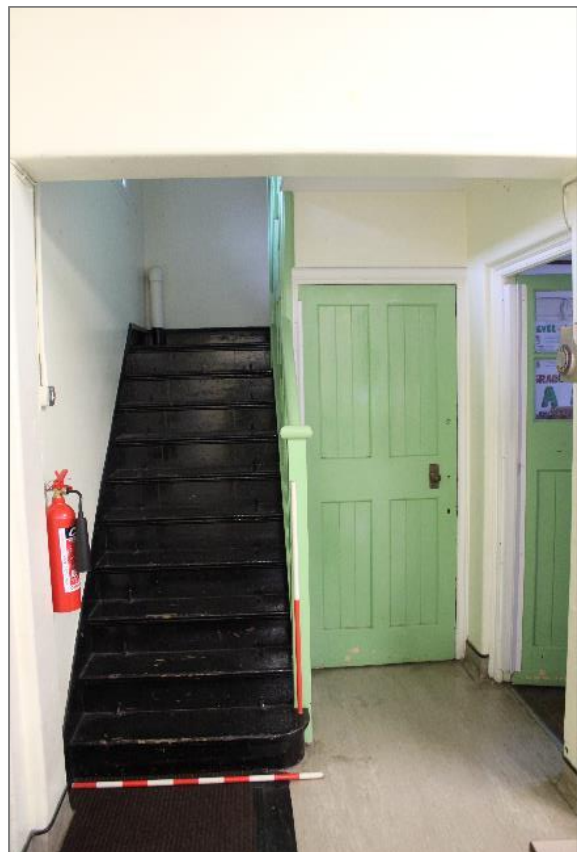


Photo 44: Foyer off corner classroom leading to stairs and storeroom/office. 2 x1m scales.



Photo 45: Office adjacent to corner classroom accessed via foyer.

4.3.6 Corner classroom – western corner (photos 46-50)

This classroom occupies the extended northern end of the southwest wing. The room is entered via a single door in the southeast corner. The standard parquet flooring is continued through the room, with a low raised platform and teachers' desk against the northwest wall. The walls are plain painted plaster, with a blocked fireplace and chimney column midway along the northeast wall. Wooden sink units are inserted along the southwest wall. This room has the original high panelled timber ceiling with part exposed roof joists supported by metal bracing.

On the outside wall are four windows of modern uPVC and a cast iron radiator. A second radiator is found on the southeast wall. There is a small single light window of uPVC on the northeast wall.. On either side of the platform in the northwest wall are doors which lead to an office in the rear of the classroom.



Photo 46: Corner classroom - doors to office visible in the northwest wall. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 47: Ceiling with visible joists and bracing in corner classroom.



Photo 48: External wall of corner classroom.



Photo 49: Corner classroom – entrance door visible in the left side corner. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo 50: Corner classroom –platform at front of classroom. 1 x 1m scale.

4.3.7 Central hall – northwest range (photos 51-52)

Larger hall rooms are located midway along the opposing northwest and southeast ranges. Both rooms were inaccessible at the time of the survey, although the northwest hall was partly recorded. This hall was accessed via aluminium double doors in the inner face. Vinyl sheeting covered the floor, the walls were plain painted plaster with protruding supports for the roof frames above. The room was open to the raised ceiling, with the lower section of a set of A-frame roof trusses exposed, the rest covered in panelling. A squared collar beam is attached to the principal rafter with a bolted iron panel, all further supported by an arched brace below. Opposing pairs of large windows in uPVC lie in the northeast and southwest walls, with a large central window in the northwest wall, with blocked rounded arch above.

A stud walled storeroom is inserted against the inner southeast wall, with an external metal staircase accessing a storage area above.

The southeast hall was not recorded but it mirrors the opposing in plan.



Photo 51: Northwest central hall, viewed from the northwest window.



Photo 52: Northwest central hall, viewed from the entrance to the southeast.

4.3.8 Entrance corridor - eastern corner (photos 53-54)

This corridor accesses the old block towards the southern end of the northeast range, via a pair of modern half-glazed doors. The corridor measures approximately 9.4m by 2.4m. On the southeast wall are three modern plain fire doors which lead to a W.C., storeroom, and reprographics room. On the opposing wall are the entrances to another storeroom and the corridor which leads along the northeast range. At the southeast end are double doors which lead out into the open walkway. There is a modern suspended ceiling and polished concrete floor. The walls are painted tile/brick. There is a cast iron radiator on the southeast wall.



Photo 53: Entrance corridor. Facing northeast. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 54: Entrance corridor. Facing southwest. 1 x 1m scale.

4.3.9 Storeroom off east entrance corridor (photo 55)

The room measured approximately 4.95m by 2.10m. The walls are painted tile/brick, the ceilings are painted white with a grid pattern of battened wood. There is a small window on the outside wall with a modern uPVC frame. The floor is polished concrete.

4.3.10 Reprographics room off entrance corridor (photos 56-57)

The room measured approximately 4.85m by 3.70m at its widest points. The southwest wall runs for 3.60m from the entrance wall before turning approximately 45 degrees and joining the outside wall. There are two windows on the outside wall with modern uPVC frames, with a cast iron radiator below. There is a wooden picture rail around the perimeter of the room approximately two thirds up from the base of the wall. All the walls appear to be painted plaster apart from the small offset section on the southeast wall which is painted tile/brick. the ceilings are painted white with a grid pattern of battened wood, the floor is polished concrete.



Photo 55: Storeroom off entrance corridor. Facing southeast.



Photo 56: Reprographics room off entrance corridor. Facing southeast. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 57: Reprographics room off entrance corridor. Facing northwest. 1 x 1m scale.

4.3.11 Entrance corridor – southern corner (photos 58-59)

This entrance corridor lies at the southern end of the southwest range. The corridor measures approximately 9.3m long by 2.4m wide and accessed internally via a set of wooden double doors from the covered walkway. The corridor is divided in the centre by wooden double doors offset to the northwest side, with a wooden panel with single light window to the side, and three single light windows above, all framed in wood. On the southeast wall are two wood panelled doors leading to an office a single W.C., and a modern fire door leading to a larger W.C., outside which is a cast iron radiator. On the opposing wall is a single door leading to the corridor running along the southwest range. The floor is polished concrete, the ceiling is painted plaster. The walls at the northeastern end are painted tile/brick. At the southwestern end the upper walls are painted tile/brick, the lower walls are covered in a modern plastic. There is a thick wooden rail dividing the two areas.



Photo 58: Entrance corridor in southern corner of the old block. Facing southwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 59: Entrance corridor in southern corner of old block. Facing northeast. 1 x 1m scale.

4.3.12 Central entrance and corridor – southwest range (photos 60-63)

The original main entrances lie midway along the southwest and northeast ranges. To the southwest a pair of double doors enters a short plain corridor 8.7m long, with polished concrete floor, painted tile/brick walls and plain plastered ceiling.

At the east end of this short entrance corridor a pair of aluminium door lead northwest to the covered internal walkway, with the enclosed corridor turning a right angle to run to the southeast. This corridor is approximately 18.6m long and 2.4m wide. On the northeast wall there are three eight-light wooden framed window which looks out onto the quadrangle. There are also two cast iron radiators. The southwest wall has three doorways to a classroom and storerooms.

At the southern end, where it meets to the entrance corridor in the southern corner, a foyer area leads to the stairway of the upstairs classroom and measures approximately 3.15m by 2.40m. This foyer is enclosed by a set of wooden double doors with a single glass panel in each. On the northeast wall is an eight-light wooden framed window which looks out onto the quadrangle with a cast iron radiator below.



Photo 60: Central entrance corridor in the southwest range. Facing southwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 61: Corridor in the southwest range. Facing northwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 62: Corridor in the southwest range. Facing northwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 63: Corridor in the southwest range. Facing northeast. 1 x 1m scale.

4.3.13 Central entrance and corridor – northeast range (photo 64)

The central entrance and corridor visible in the southwest range (4.3.12) is repeated in the northeast range. The inner corridor accesses an office, kitchen area and staff room/meeting room. These rooms are modernised throughout, with carpeted or vinyl tile flooring, plain walls and ceiling, modern radiators and uPVC windows (photo 64).



Photo 64: Staff room/meeting room in the northeast range. Facing northeast.

5. FORMER CARETAKERS' HOUSE

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The former caretakers house lies to the northeast of the old block and is contemporary to it. It is a two-storey dwelling, built of red brick with brick and tile finishes and a slate pyramid hipped roof with brick chimney stacks. A small hedge-bounded garden area lies to the front (southeast), with a small yard area of hardstanding to the rear.

5.2 External

5.2.1 Southeast facing façade (photos 65-68)

The southeast facing façade has a red brick finish laid in stretcher bond. On the slate hipped roof is a brick chimney stack located at the apex of the roof. There are eight wooden framed windows, four at ground floor and four at first floor level. The ground floor windows are twelve light sash windows with decorative red brick and tile sills with a red brick arch above. The first-floor windows are also twelve light sash windows with the same decorative sills, the top of the windows ending where it meets the overhanging eaves.



Photo 65: Southeast facing façade of former caretaker's house.



Photo 66: Southeast facing façade of former caretaker's house – ground floor. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 67: Southeast facing façade – first floor window.



Photo 68: Southeast facing façade – ground floor window.

5.2.2 Southwest Facing Façade (photos 69-70)

The brick and window detail is continued on the southwest façade. The main entrance lies centrally at ground floor level, comprising a half-glazed wood panel door in a plain surround under a decorative wooden canopy. There are no ground floor windows. At first floor level are two windows, one above the door, which is a wooden twelve light sash window, and one two-pane wooden sash window to the north. There is a cast iron drainpipe which may date to the construction of the house, and with similar seen on the external facades of the Old Block.



Photo 69: Southwest facing façade. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 70: Front door detail on the southwest facing façade. 1 x 1m scale.

5.2.3 Northwest Facing Façade (photos 71 – 72)

The rear northwest façade has a centrally placed doorway and four windows at ground floor level. The door is half glazed in a single pane of opaque glass, set in a wooden frame under a red brick archway. The window furthest northeast is a tall narrow single light fixed timber framed window. The adjacent window is a wooden sash window, with a single light at the top and an eight-light window below. To the southwest of the door are a pair of smaller windows, one a single pane light window, the other a four light window. All of the windows have red brick arches above and brick and tile sills. Below the single light window to the southwest of the door is small bricked up aperture with red brick arch.



Photo 71: Northwest facing façade.



Photo 72: Northwest facing façade – ground floor windows.

5.2.4 Northeast Facing Façade (photo 73)

This façade has a narrow timber-framed sash window in the centre at ground floor level with a brick and tile sill and brick arch above. A matching window lies above at first floor level, with a twelve light sash window to the north. Both also have brick and tile sills, and meet the eaves above. A brick chimney stack merges from the hipped roof above.



Photo 73: Northeast facing façade. 1 x 1m scale.

5.3 Internal

5.3.1 General

The former caretaker's house has not been occupied for some time and is currently used as a storage area, restricting access to some of the internal rooms.

The ground floor comprises a central entranceway with stairway on the northwest side, with two rooms to the front (southeast) of the house, a kitchen to the rear with small storeroom behind. The floor is concrete throughout, with some floor coverings remaining, and a plain simple skirting.

The first floor comprises a landing above the entrance corridor, with two rooms to the front and two further rooms to the rear with a boiler and water tank cupboard between. The rear rooms were inaccessible at the time of survey. The floors have stripped back to the floor boards. The internal doors are all wood panelled. The radiators all appeared to be of a recent age.

5.3.2 Entrance hall and stairs (photo 74)

The main door enters a short corridor to the centre of the house, with exposed concrete floor, papered walls and plain ceiling. The central point gives access to the two front rooms and the stairway.

The stairs lie adjacent to the entrance hall, with exposed timber steps, plain squared newel and balusters and simple handrail. Painted wood panelling encloses the understairs area, which is accessed via a doorway to the southwest.

Adjacent to the entrance is a narrow store cupboard lit by a single window.



Photo 74: Entrance hall and stairs, facing southwest. 1 x 1m scale.

5.3.3 Front Room 1 (photo 75)

The former living room, occupying the west corner of the house. Vinyl sheeting covers the floor, the walls covered in a floral wallpaper, with a plain ceiling with central light. The room is lit by a pair of windows in a painted timber surround.



Photo 75: Front room 1. Facing west.

5.3.4 Front Room 2 (photos 76 - 77)

The former dining room, occupying the south corner of the house and the larger of the two main rooms as it is not restricted by the entrance hall. The concrete floor is exposed, the walls covered in floral wallpaper with a plain ceiling and central strip light. A fireplace protrudes from the internal northwest wall, blocked but with an electric heater placed in front. The room is lit by a pair of windows in the front southwest wall, and a narrow window in the southeast wall. A doorway to the northeast gives access to the kitchen.



Photo 76: Front room 2. Facing southwest.



Photo 77: Front room 2. Facing southeast.

5.3.5 Kitchen (photos 78 – 79)

The kitchen occupies almost the full width of the rear of the house, and was probably formerly subdivided with a pantry to the north. Vinyl tiles cover the floor, remnants of wallpaper on the walls, with a panel of glazed tiling above a sink unit on the northeast wall. The ceiling is plain with strip lighting.

A half glazed rear door lies centrally with a small fixed window to the north, and two larger windows to the south, one sash window and one fixed. Kitchen cabinets have been inserted below these two larger windows. A former fireplace lies on the internal southwest wall opposite the larger windows, the fireplace itself having been stripped out and used as a cupboard storage area.



Photo 78: Kitchen. Facing northwest.



Photo 77: Kitchen, with former fireplace to the right. Facing southeast.

5.3.6 First floor landing (photos 78 – 81)

The L-shaped landing gives access to all first floor rooms. The walls are papered, with a plain ceiling, central light and open square loft hatch. The landing is lit by a single sash window at the head of the stairs in the northwest wall.

Against the northeast wall lies an airing cupboard containing a insulated water boiler with water tank above, enclosed by simple panelled wood cupboard doors.

The loft was inaccessible, but the roof structure was visible with slates lying directly on the rafters and purlins. The timbers appeared to be machine cut pine, joints were not clearly visible but are assumed to be largely nailed together.



Photo 78: First floor landing. Facing northwest. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 79: First floor landing. Facing southeast. 1 x 1m scale.



Photo 80: Airing cupboard on first floor landing. Facing northeast.



Photo 81: Internal roof structure, as viewed through the loft hatch.

5.3.7 Bedroom 1

This bedroom occupies the west corner of the house, directly above Front Room 1. The floor boards are exposed, plain papered walls, plain ceiling with central light. All lit by two sash windows in the southwest wall.

5.3.8 Bedroom 2 (photo 82 – 83)

This bedroom occupies the south corner, directly above Front Room 2. The floor boards are exposed, with plain papered walls and a plain ceiling with central light. A blocked fireplace extends into the room from the internal northwest wall, fronted by a modern radiator. The room is lit by a pair of sash windows in the southwest wall, and a smaller opaque-glass sash window in the southeast wall.

The two rear bedrooms were inaccessible.



Photo 82: Bedroom 2. Facing southwest.



Photo 83: Bedroom 2. Facing northeast.

6 GYMNASIUM

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The gymnasium building is not part of the original late 1920s school buildings but was added to the rear of the main school block in 1938, and has therefore been included in the historic building recording. It was built in a complimentary style, out of red brick with oolite/sandstone detailing and a hipped slate roof. It comprises a taller central gymnasium hall, with a shower block and changing rooms on each side in lower single-storey ranges.

6.2 External

6.2.1 Southeast facing façade (photos 84 – 87)

The façade is constructed in red brick in stretcher bond, with a decorative band of grey brick laid on end running along the base. Four tall windows are evenly spaced along the front of the hall, with narrow brick buttresses between. The window frames are modern uPVC replacements. Each of the four windows has an oolite/sandstone sill. Flanking the windows to either side is a double doorway with a oolite/sandstone arch with keystone above. Below the arch is a painted white wood panel. The doorways have a concrete step.

Each of the flanking changing rooms have modern half-glazed double doors with a single pane light above. Two small square windows are found each side of the double doors, with modern replacement windows. All four windows have oolite/sandstone sills.



Photo 84: Gymnasium, southeast façade. Facing north.



Photo 85: Gymnasium, southeast façade. Facing northwest.



Photo 86: Gymnasium, southeast façade. Facing west.



Photo 87: Gymnasium, door detail on the southeast façade.

6.2.2 Northwest facing façade (photo 88)

The rear façade mirrors the detail of the front, however in place of the doorways are two additional windows which match the remaining four. All the window frames are modern uPVC replacements.

There are two double light windows with oolite/sandstone sills on the changing room walls to the side, each with a modern uPVC frame.



Photo 88: Gymnasium, northwest façade.

6.3 Internal

6.3.1 Gymnasium (photo 89 – 93)

The main gymnasium space has a wooden block floor with adhesive strips marking out courts and plain painted plaster walls. The ceiling is clad in wood slats laid in a decorative diagonal pattern in a grided framework, painted white, with modern strip lighting. In the northeast wall was one double doorway and the southwest wall two double doorways which lead into the changing room areas. They also each hold a single cast iron radiator. Wooden climbing and gymnasium apparatus lined each wall with wooden benches arranged in front.



Photo 89: Interior of the gymnasium, facing southwest.



Photo 90: Interior of the gymnasium, facing northeast.



Photo 91: Interior of the gymnasium, facing west.



Photo 92: Interior of the gymnasium, facing south.



Photo 93: Interior of the gymnasium, ceiling detail.

6.3.2 Changing Room (Female) (photos 94 – 95)

The female changing room lie on the northeast side of the main gymnasium. The male changing rooms on the opposite side were not accessible. Woodblock parquet flooring in a herringbone pattern is laid through the main changing room. The walls are painted, and the wooden ceiling detail is carried through from the main gymnasium. There are two wood panelled doors on the southeast wall, which lead to the store and boiler room, along with a cast iron radiator. There is one wood panelled door in the northwest wall which leads into a small office. Next to this is the shower entrance. There are benches with metal clothes rails running down the centre of the changing room, and benches around the walls.



Photo 94: Interior of the gymnasium changing room, facing north.



Photo 94: Interior of the gymnasium changing room, facing east.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Dyfed Archaeological Services, a contracting arm of Heneb - The Trust for Welsh Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording works at Llangatwg School, Cadoxton, Neath Port Talbot SA10 8DB (SS 76628 99243), prior to a programme of re-development of the site.
- 7.2 Documentary research indicates the school was built in 1929, opening in 1930. It comprised a main quadrangle building of classrooms, a caretaker's house and small outbuildings, built to accommodate 608 students in both elementary and secondary education. The school was designed by the Glamorgan County architect W. John Nash, and built by local contractors. In 1938 a gymnasium was added, along with an external canteen building. By the mid-20th century the school had become a secondary modern and changed its name to Llangatwg School. In the late 1960s it merged with Resolven and Glynneath secondary modern schools and new teaching blocks, assembly hall and swimming pool which were built to the east of the existing buildings, and a new youth wing added to the west of the gymnasium. In the early 1970s it became a comprehensive school, with an increased catchment, focusing on secondary education. The old canteen block was demolished and a new teaching block added in the early 1990s. The site continues to operate as Llangatwg Community School.
- 7.3 The original school quadrangle, adjacent caretaker's house and later gymnasium survive. The quadrangle, referred to as the old block, is built of red brick with dressings in Doultong oolite and hipped slate roofs with brick chimney stacks. The windows have been replaced within uPVC windows in their original openings. The interior of the quadrangle is faced in yellow brick with covered, brick-pillared walkways around an open courtyard. Standard classrooms line opposing long single-storey ranges with heightened central halls, now used as classrooms, all accessed from the interior walkways. The two opposing shorter ranges are two-storey, containing offices, stores and W.C.'s at ground floor, with classrooms above.
- 7.4 The caretakers house is a modest two-storey dwelling lying adjacent to the old block, built in similar red brick, but with simple brick and tile dressings, timber-framed sash windows and a hipped slate roof. Internally there is little of architectural note. The ground floor includes two main rooms, a long rear kitchen, entrance hall, stairway and small store. The first floor comprises four bedrooms.
- 7.5 To the north of the old blocks lies the gymnasium. Built several years later but in a complimentary brick style with oolite/sandstone dressings and a hipped slate roof. The main gymnasium hall occupies the central area, retaining its original floor and ceiling detail, lined with climbing apparatus. The changing rooms are contained in lower flanking ranges.

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APPENDIX 1

LLANGATWGW COMMUNITY SCHOOL, NEATH PORT TALBOT, SA10 8DB

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING (LEVEL 2)

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Services, a contracting arm of Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology, following commission by Morgan Sindall Construction for archaeological mitigation prior to proposed works at Llangatwg Comprehensive School, Neath Port Talbot, SA10 8DB (centred on SS 76628 99243; Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.2 Neath Port Talbot Council are exploring options to modernise the site, which may require the demolition of existing school buildings. Initial pre-planning advice from Heneb - Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Neath Port Talbot Council), was that a scheme of historic building recording would be required on the historic core of the school prior to any development works.
- 1.3 The aim of this document is to outline a scheme of archaeological building recording to be undertaken prior to development work at the site in order that elements of historic interest within the site area can be appropriately recorded.
- 1.4 The buildings are not listed or recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (held and maintained by Heneb - Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology). However, the buildings of the historic core of the school are visible on the Ordnance Survey 4th edition historic maps.
- 1.5 Originally known as Cadoxton School, the school was built in 1929. The school merged with the Ynysfach and Cwmnedd secondary modern schools of Resolven and Glynneath to form Llangatwg Secondary School which continued to operate at the single Cadoxton site. Cwmdulais school was added in 1973 when the school became known as Llangatwg Comprehensive School.
- 1.5 This written scheme of investigation provides a method statement for a programme of historic building recording on the historic core of Llangatwg Community School, Neath Port Talbot, and appropriate reporting and archiving. The building recording will map the standing structure of the building(s) and create a photographic and written description of them prior to the planned works. It follows the Historic England guidance for Historic Building Recording at Level 2 and the relevant standard and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 1.6 Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology have their own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of can be made available on request. All staff are CSCS² certificated
- 1.7 Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology are a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

² Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

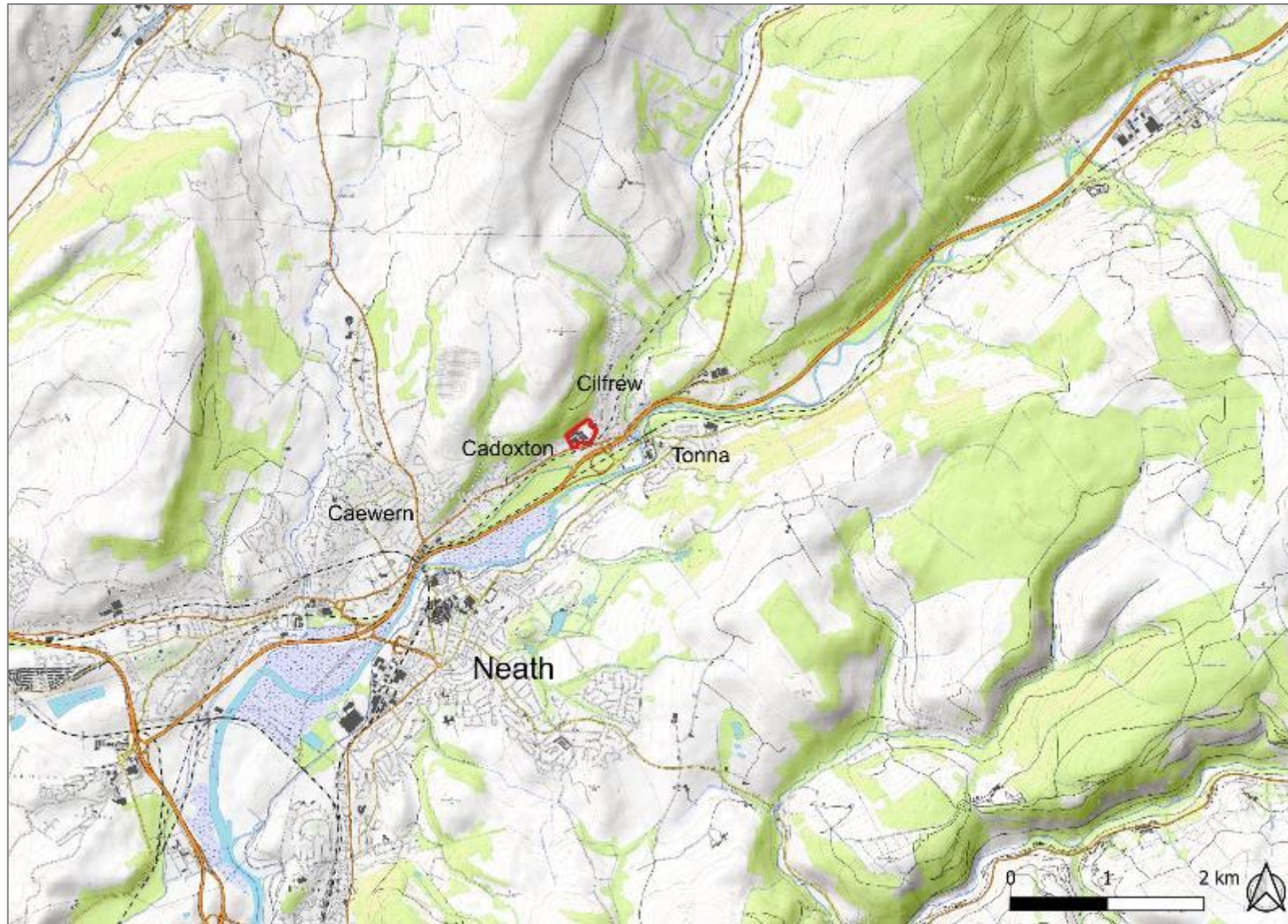


Figure 1: Site location of development area outlined in red.

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> 19/11/2024



Figure 2: Site location detail. The red shows the outline of the school grounds, the blue is the outline of the historic core. © Google Earth 2024.

2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The implementation of a scheme of historic building survey in association with development works at Llangatwg Community School, Neath Port Talbot, SA10 8DB. A report shall be prepared on the results of the historic buildings survey and an archive created.

2.2 The following tasks will be completed:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the historic buildings survey which the appointed archaeological contractor will undertake (this document);
- Historic buildings record of the historic core of Llangatwg Community School and ancillary buildings to Level 2 standard;
- Production of a report on and an archive of the results of the historic buildings survey.

3 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 The historic building recording scheme will be undertaken to a Level 2 standard as defined in the Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016). A Level 2 survey is described thus:

Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 (basic photographic survey) but when more information is needed. ... The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made

3.2 It is assumed all structures are largely in a safe and accessible condition, and full access to the site and the interior of the buildings will be possible. Any restrictions to access should be made known to Dyfed Archaeological Services prior to the survey commencing.

3.3 Based on the Level 2 record as defined in the Historic England (2016) the following will be undertaken (where safe to do so):

Drawn Record

- Measured plans (to scale) as existing.
- A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the building to other structures and related topographical and landscape features.
- A site plan relating the building to other related structures.
- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
- Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history.

Photographic Record

- A 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, but right-angled shots will be taken of elevations of architectural interest.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas of the building, where safe to do so.
- Metric scales will be used in photographs wherever possible.

Written Record

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area).
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- A summary of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s). The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known.
- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints. Where appropriate the brief for the work or the project design should be stated or appended.
- Any evidence for the former existence of removed structures or features associated with the building.
- Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (the permission of owners or copyright holders may be required).

4 POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 4.1 All data recovered during the building recording will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to.
- 4.2 Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2015) and deposited with the RCAHMW. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (2022) shall be followed to deposit the appropriate data with the HER, held and managed by Heneb – Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology.
- 4.3 A single report will be produced covering the results of the historic building survey. The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.

- 4.4 The report will include a brief research element to place the site into its wider context within the area.
- 4.5 Heneb - Dyfed Archaeological Services will arrange for the deposition of the project archive, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made (it is anticipated that the archive will be mostly in digital format and will be stored with RCAHMS).
- 4.6 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 4.7 A digital copy and two bound copies of the reports will be produced for the client if requested. Digital copies of the report will be supplied to Heneb - Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology - Development Management and the regional Historic Environment Record.

5 STAFF

- 5.1 The project will be managed by Philip Poucher, a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 5.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist from Heneb - Dyfed Archaeological Services, who have many years of experience in carrying out historic building surveys at this level.

6 MONITORING

- 6.1 The archaeological works may need to be monitored by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, and they should be given at least one week's notice prior to the start of the building survey.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 7.1 All staff will be CSCS³ registered.
- 7.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 7.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed, including compliance with any current Welsh Government guidelines on working practices and risks associated with Covid-19, and guidance issued by CIFA.
- 7.4 All site inductions, H&S procedures, H&S constraints and site rules of the client will be made known to the DAT Archaeological Services staff prior to them commencing work on-site.
- 7.5 The attending archaeologist will ensure that they are made aware of any unsafe areas within the structure, if present, and not access them.
- 7.6 Attending archaeological staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff and that any site rules, access restrictions etc are adhered to.

³ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

8. ARBITRATION

- 8.1 Any dispute or disagreement arising out of a contract in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologist's arbitration scheme.

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Data Management Plan (DMP) is produced in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, updated 2020)*. The table below is based on 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).

Section 1: Project Administration

Project Ref. No and name
FS24-050 – Llangatwg School
ERN (if known)
E008746
Project Type
Building Recording (Level 2)
Client
Morgan Sindall
Project Manager / Data Contact
Philip Poucher
Principal Archaeologist on site
Shelley Williams/Philip Poucher
Date DMP created
19/11/24
Date DMP last updated
04/02/25
Related data management policies
Written Scheme of Investigation Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) <i>Standards & Guidance</i> Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2018, archive retention policy Brown 2011, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation

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)

Section 2: Data Collection

Data Type (Delete as appropriate)
Documents Written Scheme of Investigation, Risk Assessment – Word doc & PDFs Site registers, site notes - paper copies, scanned and saved as PDFs. Final report – Word doc & PDF Illustrations –PDFs Images Site photographs – Jpeg & Tiff (for archive)

Data acquisition
All data will be collected as per the methodologies and guidance stated in the WSI (Fieldwork / Methodology).

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

Documentation and metadata accompanying the data
All data recovered will be archived in accordance with the guidance stated in the WSI (Post Fieldwork Reporting & Archiving)

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

Management of any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues
All personal data collected during the course of the project will be handled in accordance with Heneb – Dyfed Archaeology's <i>Personal Data Protection Policy</i> (2018, revised 2020) and current <i>Code of Practice</i>. Licence agreements will be established and Copyright permissions will be sought as appropriate (eg reproduced mapping extracts, archive material, specialist reports) prior to the submission of the data and/or inclusion in the publication of the project results.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

Data storage, accessibility, and safety during research
All site-produced data will be stored digitally at the first available opportunity. All digital information is stored on the Heneb – Dyfed Archaeology server, accessible by members of the staff. This will be checked regularly by the Project Manager. All digital data on the server is backed-up at regular intervals. The server contains ample capacity for all anticipated site data, and appropriate protocols are in place to manage any potential digital malfunction or cyber attack.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Data retention, sharing, and preservation
Data will be retained as per Heneb – Dyfed Archaeology's <i>Archive Retention Policy</i> (2018).
Long-term preservation plan for the dataset
The digital archive relating to the project will be deposited with the NMR, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth and will be created in accordance with their practices. The final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record in PDF format, along with any additional information they require. If a different digital repository to the NMR is used, their own procedures will be established at the outset of a project and followed. If a project includes artefacts to be deposited at a museum, arrangements will be made prior to the commencement of the project, and a copy of the digital archive will be sent with the artefacts. Archiving costs are included within the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

Sharing and accessibility
The dissemination of data is detailed in the WSI (Post-Fieldwork Report and Archiving).

Section 8: Responsibilities

Data collection, storage and manipulation will be carried out by the site team. The Project Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the data management plan.
