

Read the Docs: Great House Farm Legal Wiki

Version 1.0.1 · 2026-10-18

Editors of the Great House Farm Legal Wiki

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Welcome to the Great House Farm Wiki documentation. Use this guide for explanations of the website, its page types and evidence method. Case and evidence pages should get to their substantive material quickly; they should not repeatedly explain the wiki’s general conventions.

The wiki pages this guide refers to are published at research.bucklerfamily.estate.

1 Release notes

1.1 This release (version 1.0.1)

- **2026-Oct-18** - Added the one-link page-purpose rule and installed the page’s local changelog. Editor: an AI agent (on the owner’s instruction). Source: owner, 19 Oct 2026; Read-the-Docs editorial standards; published page checked after edit.

This edition is the Legal Wiki’s “Read the Docs” page as published at version 1.0.1 (page revision of 2026-10-18 23:45 UTC), set in this library’s format on 2026-10-22. Its links point to research.bucklerfamily.estate, which succeeds the wiki.

1.2 Older versions

- **2026-Oct-18** - Version 1.0.0: footer standardised; earlier log rows carried into the version table; no content change.

2 Start here

2.1 What this wiki is for

The wiki organises historical records, correspondence, archival references, planning and heritage material, chronology, and analysis relating to Great House Farm. Its purpose is to make underlying evidence traceable and help readers distinguish what a source records from what someone infers from it.

2.2 How to read a case page

Look for the source or evidence item first, then its description, context and any interpretation. A family account, allegation, hypothesis, inference and formal finding are different kinds of statement and must not be treated as interchangeable.

2.3 How the website is organised

Individual records and artefacts support evidence pages; evidence pages support chronologies and topic groupings; higher-level analysis links back to underlying evidence. A claim should be traceable to its source wherever one exists.

This is the intended information architecture, not a claim that every existing page already follows it perfectly.

3 Page types and evidence hierarchy

3.1 Evidence and artefact pages

An evidence page records a particular document, image, map, register entry, correspondence item or other artefact. Identify the source and provenance, describe what is actually visible or recorded, transcribe accurately where appropriate, and link to the original or catalogue reference when available. Keep interpretation distinct from the source description. Do not fill gaps by inventing missing content.

3.2 Forensic assessment and institutional review pages

A forensic assessment examines a defined question against identified evidence. It should move directly into the assessment: scope and question, evidence reviewed, findings or observations, competing explanations, limitations, confidence and next evidential steps. It is not a declaration that wrongdoing occurred. Separate documented facts, family evidence, allegations, inference and unanswered questions; cite the supporting records at the point of use.

3.3 Evidence catalogues and registers

Catalogues and registers are finding aids: they organise records, identifiers, dates, custodians, status and links. They should make material easier to locate rather than repeat long explanations of the overall project. Preserve stable identifiers and distinguish confirmed entries from leads or placeholders.

3.4 Chronologies and timelines

Chronologies arrange events by date and link each material entry to its source. Record date precision and uncertainty honestly, distinguish contemporaneous records from later recollection, and flag conflicts rather than silently harmonising them.

3.5 Case analysis, issue registers and legal pages

Analysis pages connect evidence to a defined issue or argument. Show the reasoning chain and the evidence that supports or contradicts it. Distinguish court findings and documented procedural history from legal arguments, disputed allegations and hypotheses. Attribute contested assertions and do not present a theory as judicially established unless the judgment actually establishes it.

3.6 Evidence Register

Index of every evidence item: EV ID, date, title, type, status, repository/reference, old GHF-E ID. [Evidence Register](#).

3.7 EV-NNNN evidence pages

One page per evidence item, under the Evidence Register. Fixed table: EV ID, date, type, evidence label, repository/reference, status (HELD with scan link, or PENDING), provenance, proves, does not prove, propositions that rely on it.

3.8 Pending Evidence

Ranked list of records known to exist but not held: holder/reference, how to obtain, cost, who can obtain it. [Pending Evidence](#).

3.9 GHF-E catalogue entries

Older evidence-library entries (GHF-E####): one record or event per page with type, date, holder and evidence status. The Evidence Register gives each one's EV ID.

3.10 Claim and allegation pages

One proposition per page. Each statement cites its evidence (EV or GHF-E ID) or is marked PENDING or HYPOTHESIS. Family positions are attributed as such.

3.11 Hypothesis and theory pages

Working theories, not findings. State what would confirm or refute them, and the counter-evidence.

3.12 Correspondence catalogues

Emails and replies reproduced unaltered. Wording inside them is the correspondent's, not the wiki's. A correction sits in a short note beside the email, with its source.

3.13 Index pages

Navigation only (Start Here, Agent index, registers). Not evidence.

3.14 Protocol pages

Rules for editors and agents: [Editing Protocol](#), Site Agent Operating Rules, Brand & Developer Guidelines.

3.15 Master Change Log

Central record of material edits: date, page, before, after, reason/source. [Master Change Log](#).

3.16 Damages quantification

Each head of loss: legal basis, method, sourced inputs, low / central / high in today's £, dependencies. Labels: QUANTIFIED, ESTIMATE, CONDITIONAL, PENDING, TBC. [Damages page](#).

4 PRINCE2 page types

4.1 PRINCE2 index

Lists the project's management products and their state.

4.2 Project Mandate

The client's instruction that starts the project: the need and the outcome wanted. Not how or when.

4.3 Project Brief

Defines the project from the Mandate: objectives, scope, constraints, tolerances, users, outline business case, project product and approach.

4.4 Project Initiation Documentation (PID)

The baseline for running the project: links the definition, Business Case, roles, approaches (quality, risk, issue, communication), plan, controls and tailoring.

4.5 Business Case

Why the project is worth doing: reasons, options, benefits, dis-benefits, timescale, costs and major risks. Reviewed at each gate.

4.6 Organisation and roles

Who holds each PRINCE2 role and whether it is confirmed.

4.7 Communication Management Approach

Who receives what, through which channel and how often.

4.8 Project Plan

Stages, dated schedule with dependencies, critical path, assumptions and the cost table.

4.9 Stage Plan

The current stage in detail and the next stage in outline.

4.10 Product Breakdown Structure and Product Descriptions

The products the project must deliver, and for each: purpose, composition, derivation, format, quality criteria, quality method and responsibilities.

4.11 Work Packages

Agreed parcels of work: products, owner, dates, tolerances, dependencies and acceptance.

4.12 Registers

Risk, issue, quality, daily log, lessons and decisions, each with a unique ID and status. Records are closed, never deleted.

4.13 Change Control

Log of change requests with impact and decision, and the blank request form.

4.14 Configuration Item Records

The controlled items (management products and EV pages), their status, location and owner.

4.15 Highlight Report

Periodic report to the Executive: status, work done, work next, tolerances, changes, issues, risks, lessons.

4.16 Report templates

Blank Checkpoint, Exception and End Stage Reports in PRINCE2 7 composition.

5 Evidence method

5.1 Sources, provenance and transcription

Identify source creator, date, archive or catalogue reference and custody history where known. Describe what it contains before explaining significance. Preserve source links, exact quotations where needed, and material gaps or limitations. Never invent citations or provenance.

5.2 Description, interpretation and uncertainty

Keep what a source records separate from the author's interpretation of it. Label family accounts, allegations, inference and hypotheses accordingly. State uncertainty where it changes the conclusion and include credible counter-evidence or alternative explanations.

5.3 Identifiers and versioning

Use consistent names, dates, identifiers and terminology. Where evidence pages have versions, explain what changed and preserve traceability to the source material and prior versions.

5.4 Evidence labels

PRIMARY DOCUMENT HELD: copy or scan of the original held. PRESS REPORT: newspaper report, not the original. CATALOGUE ENTRY ONLY: archive catalogue entry; document not yet read. FAMILY ACCOUNT: family memory or assertion, not yet matched to a document. HYPOTHESIS: working theory, not a finding.

6 Site conventions and maintenance

6.1 Expandable content and mobile readability

The site uses explicitly authored native HTML disclosure elements, with a short summary label readers can open. Long text is not automatically converted into expandable sections site-wide. Use concise labels and collapse substantial secondary explanation where that improves scanning, but never hide essential findings or remove source material merely to shorten a page.

6.2 Editorial standards

Use clear, restrained third-person writing for public-facing case material. Do not explain a page's purpose or repeat what it is about in the page body. Use one link sentence only: **What this page is about → Read the Docs**, linked to the closest matching anchor in this guide (for example, [Section 3.1](#), [Section 3.3](#), [Section 3.2](#), [Section 3.4](#), or [Section 3.5](#)). Do not add a "Purpose" paragraph, generic introduction, or AI-written overview. Keep the body for substantive records, provenance, necessary caveats, scope tests, source descriptions and analysis; when removing redundant page-description text, preserve all evidence, links, quoted material and case-specific caveats.

6.3 Page header and footer

Header: Page ID · Title · Evidence status · Version. Footer, where present: "Page version & change log" table — version (MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH), date (UTC), editor, change, source; newest first.

6.4 Developer and AI-agent instructions

Before changing the site, read the [Brand & Developer Guidelines](#). Inspect the actual page before editing; preserve evidence, links, media and hierarchy; test representative changes; and report exactly what changed and what was verified. Never claim a site-wide implementation from a single-page test.

7 Implementation status

This guide defines the intended shared explanation and editorial standard. It does not mean every existing page has already been audited or stripped of duplicate explanatory material. Site-wide footer links should direct readers here; page-by-page cleanup must preserve substantive case content and is only complete when verified.

[Return to the Great House Farm Wiki homepage.](#)

High-level theory cross-reference: Editorial rule for this Wiki: link materially relevant pages to the [Cedwyn Estate](#)

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[Working Theory](#); state which proposition a source supports; distinguish direct evidence from inference and speculation; record counterevidence; and do not claim that the family currently owns all Llandough/Leckwith or that a Wales-wide strategy is proved without original parcel-specific title and independent corroboration.

Change history is maintained on the [Master Change Log](#); no separate page-local version footer is maintained.

Agents and editors: follow the [Editing Protocol](#) and the [Section 6.2](#).