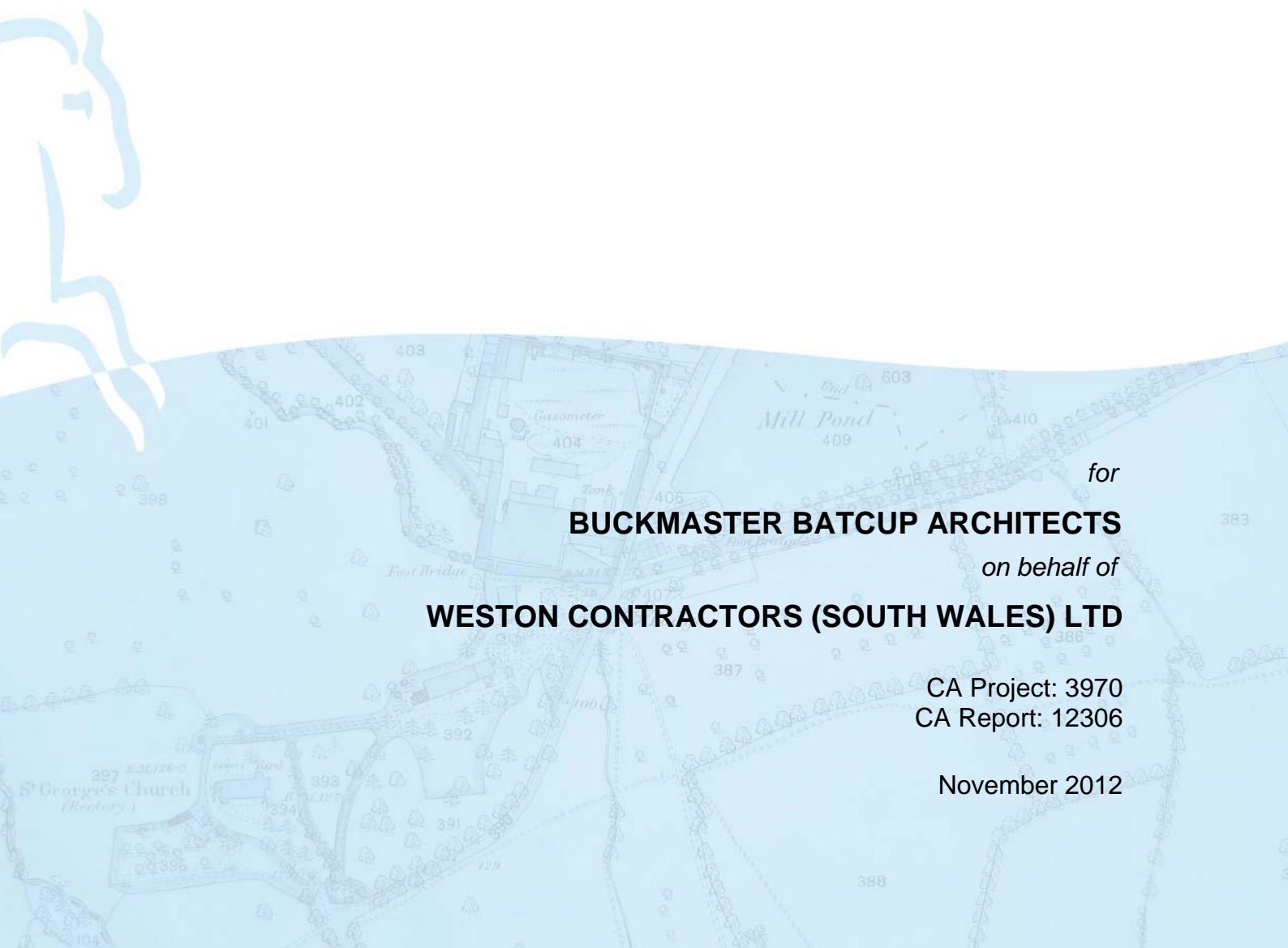


Bethel Chapel  
Park Road  
Cwmparc  
Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough  
Historic Building Recording



for  
**BUCKMASTER BATCUP ARCHITECTS**  
on behalf of  
**WESTON CONTRACTORS (SOUTH WALES) LTD**

CA Project: 3970  
CA Report: 12306

November 2012

Bethel Chapel  
Park Road  
Cwmparc  
Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough

Historic Building Recording

CA Project: 3970  
CA Report: 12306

prepared by	Peter Davenport, Senior Historic Buildings Officer
date	14 November 2012
checked by	Mark Collard, Head of Contracts
date	November 2012
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	November 2012
issue	01

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Bethel Chapel  
**Location:** Park Road, Cwmparc, Rhondda Cynon Taf  
**NGR:** ST 9485 9593  
**Type:** Historic building recording  
**Date:** October 2 2012  
**Planning Reference:** Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Pl.App.No.:  
11/1246/10  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with Glamorgan HER

A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 was undertaken at Bethel Chapel in Park Street, Cwmparc.

A ground floor and first floor plan was surveyed and a photographic record of the interior and exterior of the chapel carried out. Pre-existing external elevations were checked and modified and an internal cross-section prepared. Analysis of the fabric suggested that the building had undergone very little alteration since its completion in 1873. The most obvious change was the replacement of the original wooden sashes with the present uPVC double glazed units. The change from a Welsh-speaking to an English-speaking congregation in 1904 seems to have occasioned no change other than the cutting of the words "Formed 1904" in the first floor platband and "English Baptist" in the date stone.

Map analysis suggests, however, that the vestry was an addition between 1877 and 1898, along with the completion of the walled and railed yard around the chapel. This implies that the doors leading from the preaching platform and the aisles to the vestry are insertions, copying the existing fittings with absolute fidelity. The lean-to to the vestry appears on mapping by 1914.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of historic building recording for Buckmaster Batcup Architects on behalf of Weston Contractors (South Wales) Ltd on Bethel Chapel, Cwmparc, Rhondda Cynon Taf (centred on NGR: ST 9485 9593; Fig. 1).

1.2 The archaeological work was carried out to fulfil the requirements of a condition placed on a planning consent granted by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (RTCBC) for the demolition of the English Baptist Chapel at Park Road, Cwmparc and the erection of two dwellings (Pl. App.No.: 11/1246/10). placed on the consent on the advice of Judith Doyle, Archaeological Planning Officer, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (Curatorial), archaeological advisors to RCTBC. The wording of the condition was

- *No site works shall be undertaken until the implementation of an appropriate programme of building recording and analysis has been agreed with the local planning authority, to be carried out by a specialist acceptable to the local planning authority and in accordance with an agreed written specification.*

1.3 The work was guided by a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) (CA 2012), written to fulfil the requirements of the archaeological condition approved by Judith Doyle. It was informed by *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006) and *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

### ***The site and buildings***

1.4 The chapel is situated in a railed and walled yard on the north side of Park Road, aligned approximately north/south (Fig. 2). The ground slopes up from south to north and the property is terraced into the hillside. It now occupies a site in a series of terraced houses along Park Road, one of a series of parallel, east/west terraces that form the basic layout of Cwmparc (Fig. 1).

- 1.5 Cwmparc itself is laid out along the valley of the Nant Cwmparc, branching off the west side of the Rhondda Mawr and running between Mynydd Tyle-Coch on the north and Mynydd Maendy on the south. The chapel is at approximately 206m AOD on the northern, south-facing slopes of the valley.
- 1.6 The background to the history of the site, and the buildings within it, is contained in the *History Of Bethel Cwmparc, To The Glory Of God* compiled by Rhondda Churches (Rhondda Churches 2005). In summary:  
*The Church was founded in 1873. The vestry was built some years before (sic), and the rapid growth was largely attributed to the Rev. D. C. Jones. The Parc colliery was sunk in 1866 [corrected from 1886] and as it was necessary to attract workmen, houses were built to attract them to the new village. [It was] ultimately decide to build a vestry and among the pioneers was the Manager of the Parc Colliery, Mr. David Einon. The first minister was the Rev. J. Howells who left in 1874. The Rev. D. C. Jones was [the minister] for the next 25 years. The Chapel was opened in 1874. From the time that Bethel was built until 1904 there was no English place of worship, until the Church of England built a Mission Room in Parc Road. About 1902 - 03 Bethel [Welsh-speaking] members began discussing the desirability of an extension and eventually decided on building a new chapel (Salem) which they eventfully completed in 1904. The English Baptists in Cwmparc purchased the Welsh-speaking chapel in order to meet the need of the English-speaking population. Services commenced in October 1904 and the first minister was R. W. Jones.*

### **Background\History of Cwmparc**

- 1.7 An outline history of Cwmparc (CADW 2008) is given in appendix B, summarised here:  
*Cwmparc is associated with the development of the Parc & Dare and Park collieries, sunk in 1865 and 1870. The settlement was built on Cwmdare, Parc-isaf, and Parc-uchaf farms, and later extended to include the lower lying areas of Pencelli and Ystrad-fechan farms. The settlement growth starts with the establishment of the pithead settlement around the initial colliery and, then the planned settlement around the second one, and linking infrastructure. Non-conformist chapels were very soon built in the vacant area between the two pithead settlements (including Bethel). Further growth linked the two pithead areas into one linear settlement. While chapels were generally built by public subscription, the earliest housing stock was largely built by the local colliery company. The two storey, single-fronted terraced house was typical of these properties. Development between 1866 and 1875 was adjacent to the*

*colliery sites; the earlier core comprising the eastern end of what later became Baglan Street and Lower Terrace with a Hotel erected nearby, while a later group of terraces had been constructed to the north and east of Park Colliery, essentially Greenfield Row and Cwmparc Row (later renamed Railway Terrace) with its Independent Chapel and the Tremain Inn public house. A track, now Park Road, linked the two areas and along the north side of it had been constructed a school, Bethel Chapel (Baptist), Park Chapel (Calvinistic Methodist) and, opposite, a Reading Room; this area was not yet developed for housing. By the end of the 19th century the core of Cwmparc is in place and St George's C of E church by G. E. Halliday was built in 1895-6, in the Arts and Crafts Perpendicular style.. By 1914 the linear terraced form of Cwmparc is more or less complete. Some later houses were built for building-clubs of colliery workers, while allotment gardens near the two collieries and additional schools have also been constructed by this date.*

- 1.8 No archaeological remains or deposits are listed in the HER for the site or near vicinity.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the works were to:

- Investigate the chronology, construction and development of the building and make a drawn, photographic and written record to illustrate this.

### ***Methodology***

- 2.2 The building recording followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2012). The survey was undertaken to Level 3 (as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006)). A measured survey supplied by the client was supplemented by new survey by CA.
- 2.3 The archive from the recording is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix A, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



### 3. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

#### *Exterior*

- 3.1 The chapel is a rectangular building two storeys high, with a shallow-pitched roof. This is expressed in the gable on the main front as a pediment-like feature, although the building is essentially (as well as literally) astylar. The eaves are functionally barge-boarded all around (Figs 4 and 5). A stone inscription in the gable reads BETHEL A.D 1873 in raised lettering and an interlinear interpolation in incuse lettering reads ENGLISH BAPTIST in similar lettering to the “FORMED 1904” inscription below (Fig. 5).
- 3.2 The building is built of rendered stone rubble except for the main front which is faced in machine-cut, regularly-coursed (Pennant?) sandstone with a roughened face to give a rusticated effect (Fig. 5). The corners are emphasised with quoins finished in the same way but two courses tall. The window and door jambs are treated similarly. The ground floor windows are flat-headed with a flat arch and a taller keystone. The central door and the first floor windows are similar but with semi-circular arched heads.
- 3.3 String courses mark the notional storeys, but have only a tenuous relationship to internal levels. The lower is simply moulded and the upper is plain. The walls are set on a chamfered plinth, two deep courses high, c. 0.43m. This dies into the ground on the east and west elevations as the ground rises slightly to the north (Figs 4 and 6).
- 3.4 The rendered sides are plainly treated. The windows follow the size and proportions of the front but are without decorative features or mouldings (Fig. 6). All the windows are now uPVC fixed units, except for the fan-light over the door which remains as shown in a historic photograph. An historic photograph (<http://www.pillars-of-faith.com/chapels.php?Town=Cwmparc&Denomination=Baptist&RecNo=1>) shows wooden sash windows with what appear to be coloured panes (in a monochrome photograph) in the side lights of the narrow first-floor windows. This is probable as the internal window between the vestibule and the main chapel has coloured and etched panes (Fig. 7).
- 3.5 The wooden double doors are also original or early, at least. They are approached by a short flight of three steps in large slabs of the same stone as the rest of the front, with simply-moulded nosings (Fig. 8).

- 3.6 The chapel sits back from the street in a small chapel yard. This does not extend around the west side of the chapel whose western wall sits on the property boundary (Fig. 9). The low front wall and gate piers match the chapel and support and frame forged iron railings (Fig. 10). The gate piers are capped with large overhanging pyramidal capstones, and the low walls have shallow pitch stone copings. The railings are made of a series of spears framed by arched pairs, the base rail resting on hoops on the coping. The gates are similar and contemporary, but obviously extend to ground level. The two leaves meet at a central post, with a diamond shaped leaf motif as a finial, and otherwise plain. More recent patent screw-assembly pipe railings have been used to provide a handrail between the gate and the main doors.
- 3.7 The side walls of the yard are rendered brick and rubble, except for a short distance at the road end, where rough rubble stone is used on the east side and squared blocks on the west.
- 3.8 At the rear is the vestry. As it is all rendered, any evidence for it being added is obscured (Fig. 11). However, the 1877 OS first edition 6" map shows no vestry. The vestry appears on the 1900 map (surveyed 1898), so it is assumed it was added between 1877 and 1898.
- 3.9 It is a large but simple lean-to reached through two doors from the ground floor of the chapel and two from the preaching platform (Figs 3, 12 and 13). Clearly, if the vestry is an addition, these should be insertions, although the two lower doors might have been external to start with. The external entrance may be original to the vestry, but it is now enclosed with a relatively recent lobby and fitted with a more recent door.

#### ***Interior: the chapel***

- 3.10 The interior of the chapel is essentially one large room fitted out for preaching (Figs 3, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 29), but reached through a vestibule at the front, from which stairs rise to the galleries. It is not known how or where the important element of baptism took place (by immersion of adults, according to Baptist beliefs – it is known that a baptismal suit had to be purchased in 1905).
- 3.11 The pews are set out in a pattern that presumably reflects function, and perhaps status. They are placed on 3" (76.2mm) high wooden platforms with a concrete base. The central block on the ground floor consists of nine rows, of which the rear seven are divided into left and right sections by a central wooden screen or panel, of

the same height as the backs. The front two rows are not segregated. There is then a gap or aisle between the front of these and the front pew. This has return seats on the side (Figs 3, 14 and 16).

- 3.12 The pews are made of broad planks with simple scrolled and profiled ends. The backs and segregation panels are made of framed tongue-and-groove.
- 3.13 There are 11 rows of pews along the sides of the chapel, the front nine of which are progressively angled in towards the preaching platform (Figs 3 and 17).
- 3.14 The latter occupies the full width of the central section and is elevated 0.82m above the chapel floor (Figs 3 and 18). It is surrounded by a moulded handrail supported on moulded balusters, which are rather low, at 0.57m high. It is reached via a flight of steps on either side and doors at the rear into the vestry. A lectern placed centrally at the front is of similar design to the balustrade and has been raised in height, rather crudely, and the work hidden by a velvet cloth.
- 3.15 An arched recess at the rear is rather like a miniature sanctuary, but its function is unclear. Its decorative mouldings have been picked out in pale blue and gold paint and it now houses merely a simple cross (Figs 3 and 12). It may have been a window before the addition of the vestry, but it would have been potentially dazzling to the congregation unless it was fitted with dark coloured glass. Against this idea is the lack of any splay, present on all the other windows.
- 3.16 Either side of the preaching platform, two doors at ground level also lead into the vestry, at the north ends of the aisles (Figs 3 and 12).
- 3.17 In the north-east and north-west corners the floor has been raised by very low timber platforms (Fig. 3). The north-eastern has a small electric organ.
- 3.18 The entrance vestibule is entered via the double doors at the south and is a rectangle with a door set across the north-west and north-east corners leading into the aisles (Figs 3 and 19). At east and west doors open into the gallery stairs. It is relatively richly fitted-out with panelling to dado height, moulded architraves to the moulded, panelled doors and expensive door furniture (Fig. 20). There is a plaster ceiling cornice and a moulded wooden rail at head height linking the doors to the central window with its moulded architrave and coloured glass panes (Fig. 7).
- 3.19 The stairs up to the galleries are plain and the door furniture to the doors is simpler than that on the doors to the ground floor (Fig. 21). The pews in the gallery are the

same style as below (Fig. 22). Steps lead from front to back at two places along the sides and diagonally in the southern corners (Fig. 23). The front three rows in the central gallery are divided by a low screen as downstairs, as are the front two rows along the side (Fig. 24). The floors are plain wooden boards and all is simple. However the front of the gallery is treated with elaborate mouldings (Figs 25 and 26).

- 3.20 The flat ceiling is simply panelled in rectangular, plywood or hardboard, sheets framed by plain wooden strips with diamond shapes where the light fittings depend. These diamond panels have slightly more elaborate mouldings. The ceiling is framed with a wooden moulded cornice (Figs 14 and 27).
- 3.21 This woodwork is stained, varnished and polished to a chestnut or teak colour. This is seen throughout on doors, architraves, dados, the preaching platform, the gallery fronts and the window in the vestibule. The balusters on the latter, and other mouldings there, and the mouldings on the panels on the doors are stained a darker mahogany in a deliberate contrast.
- 3.22 The galleries are supported by cast-iron columns with Gothic Revival 13th-century style capitals. These are painted in shades of brown to match the woodwork (Figs 15 and 26)
- 3.23 The pews are not so highly finished but are stained in a dark brown. The walls of the chapel are painted white and probably always were.

### ***The Vestry***

- 3.24 The vestry is a plain rectangular room at the rear of the chapel. It is lit by two large windows at the west and one at the east, the western ones now glazed with uPVC, but presumably with wooden sashes originally (Fig. 28). The eastern one still has its wooden sash. There is a cupboard in the thickness of the wall on the north which was clearly a window before being converted. Its existence supports the mapping evidence that the rear lean-to was an addition to the vestry (Figs 3 and 28).
- 3.25 The only feature of note is a timber wall cupboard on the southern wall which has diagonal panelling in the doors, a moulded cornice at the top and a scalloped base board or apron. It is typical of later 19th to early 20th century design (Fig. 13).

### ***Rear lean-to***

- 3.26 This little addition is merely a shed for services and now contains the central heating boiler. It was never finished inside. A window on the north lit it at one time and

another blocked opening is evident on the west side near the north corner (Fig. 3). This is presumably a window judging by its width. Its base could not be seen.

- 3.27 Because of the rising hill here the additions to the north end of the chapel are cut into the slope. The rear wall of the chapel plot is at some distance above the roofs of the shed and the vestry and the rear of the shed is almost buried under rubbish that has accumulated. A modern concrete base for a vanished shed occupies the north-east corner of the plot (Fig 3) and concrete steps pass alongside it to a gate in the rear wall and two brick, outdoor WCs, clearly much later than the chapel or any of its additions.

## 5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The chapel, when visited, was in very good and almost original condition. Original, that is, to at least 1904, when it was taken over by the English Baptists, the Welsh Baptists having built themselves a new chapel. However, there is no evidence for alterations due to this change except for the inscription "Formed 1904" in the platband over the front door and the insertion of "English Baptist" in the original inscription in the gable. The addition of the vestry was, on map evidence, completed by 1898, so if the chapel had been given a refit at that time, then this would have had nothing to do with the changeover. On balance, it seems most likely that the chapel is as it was left in 1898. As this was only 24 years after its completion, it seems unlikely that it was refitted then either, so it is assumed that the interior is essentially as built in 1873 with the alterations necessary for the addition of the vestry. Minimally, this would entail the insertion of the doors from the preaching platform, but the two aisle doors could have been inserted at that time. Stylistically there is nothing about the interior design that is more probably 1870s or 1890s.
- 5.2 The rear lean-to was in place by 1914, but not in 1898, so may be something built by the English Baptists.
- 5.3 The main change has been the replacement of the original windows with uPVC, presumably in the last thirty years.

## 6 REFERENCES

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[http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic\\_landscape/Rhondda/English/Rhondda\\_012.htm](http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Rhondda/English/Rhondda_012.htm)  
m accessed 19th October 2012

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## APPENDIX A: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Bethel Chapel, Park Road, Cwmparc, Rhondda Cynon Taf	
Short description	A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 was undertaken at Bethel Chapel in Park Street, Cwmparc. A ground floor and first floor plan was surveyed and a photographic record of the interior and exterior of the chapel carried out. Pre-existing external elevations were checked and modified and an internal cross-section prepared. Analysis of the fabric suggested that the building had undergone very little alteration since its completion in 1873. The most obvious change was the replacement of the original wooden sashes with the present uPVC double glazed units. The change from a Welsh-speaking to an English-speaking congregation in 1904 seems to have occasioned no change other than the cutting of the words "Formed 1904" in the first floor platband and "English Baptist" in the date stone. Map analysis suggests, however, that the vestry was an addition between 1877 and 1898, along with the completion of the walled and railed yard around the chapel. This implies that the doors leading from the preaching platform and aisles to the vestry are insertions, copying the existing fittings with absolute fidelity. The lean-to to the vestry appears on mapping by 1914.	
Project dates	2 October, 2012	
Project type	Historic building recording	
Previous work	none	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Park Road, Cwmparc	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	468m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 9485 9593	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	none	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Collard	
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Chapel	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	none	n/a
Paper	Glamorgan HER	Site notes, BW photos
Digital	Glamorgan HER	Digital photos, pdf report
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) <i>Bethel Chapel, Park Road, Cwmparc, Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough: Historic Building Recording</i> . Typescript Report:12306		

**APPENDIX B: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION, THE RHONDDA: 012 CWMPARC. CADW 2008**

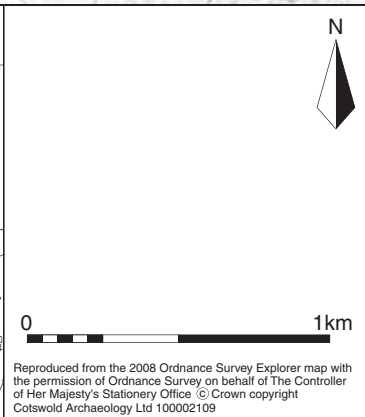
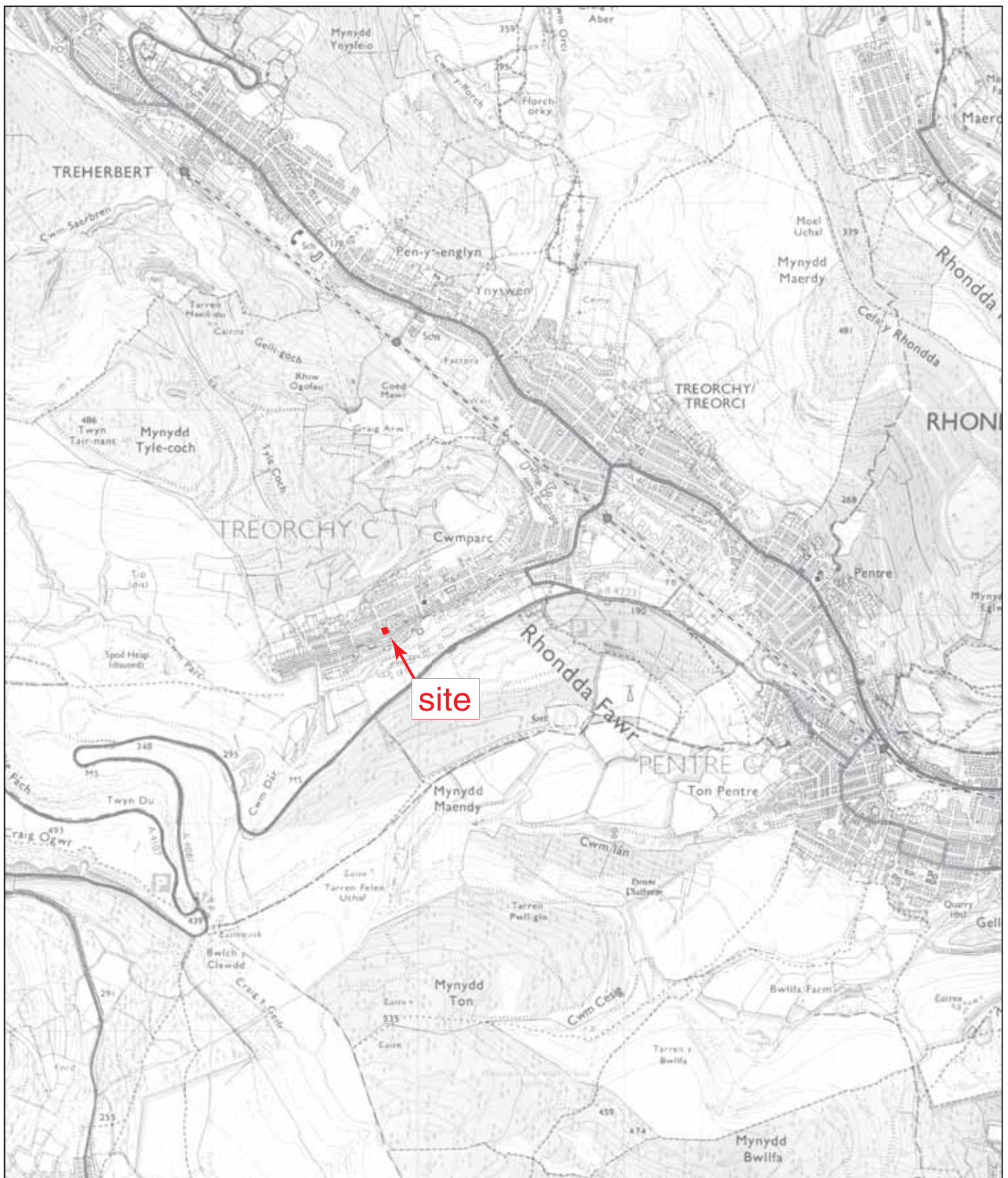
The historic landscape area of Cwmparc is associated with the development of the Parc & Dare collieries. Dare colliery sunk in 1865 and Park Colliery in 1870, were both established by David Davies and Company, and later purchased by the Ocean Coal Company Ltd. In 1929 the first pithead baths in the Rhondda were installed at Parc Colliery. In 1935 both became part of the large Powell Dyffryn Associated Collieries Ltd and following nationalization in 1947 were amalgamated and eventually closed in 1966 under the NCB. Both colliery sites were subsequently landscaped; a Community Hall and housing now stands on the Dare colliery site.


The settlement was erected on the property of Griffith Llewellyn and Leyshon Morgan at Cwmdare, Parc-isaf, and Parc-uchaf farms, and later extended to include the lower lying areas of Pencelli and Ystrad-fechan farms. The underlying way in which the settlement develops can be followed from the cartographic evidence. This starts with the sinking of the initial colliery and adjacent (slightly haphazard) colliery built pithead settlement, closely followed by further expansion in the form of secondary pit sinking with more regular planned colliery pithead settlement, and linking infrastructure. Soon after a spate of non-conformist chapel building in the vacant area between the two pithead settlements follows and only then further speculative housing, eventually linking the two pithead areas into one single large linear settlement. While chapels were generally built by public subscription, the earliest housing stock of the area appears to have been largely built by the local colliery company. David Davies's Ocean Coal Company continued to construct housing in the area until c. 1875; the two storey single-fronted terraced house was typical of these properties (Fisk 1995).

Initial development, between 1866 and 1875, was in the areas immediately adjacent to the colliery sites; the earlier core apparently northeast of the Dare Colliery comprising the eastern end of what later became Baglan Street and Lower Terrace with a Hotel erected nearby, while a more regularly laid out linear group of terraces had been constructed to the north and east of Park Colliery, essentially Greenfield Row and Cwmparc Row (later renamed Railway Terrace) with its Independent Chapel, and the Tremain Inn public house. Both Rows were at the time connected by tramway to the Park Colliery. Both collieries are served by the Cwmparc Railway, which links with the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway. The two pithead settlements of the time were linked by the forerunner to Parc Road, along the north side of which had been constructed a school, Bethel Chapel (Baptist), Park Chapel (Calvinistic Methodist) and opposite a Reading Room; this area is as yet undeveloped for housing (1st edition 6-inch OS map 1884, surveyed 1875).

By the end of the 19th century the core of the settlement of Cwmparc is in place, including Cwmparc Road, Baglan and Tallis streets. Houses and a Post Office have taken the formerly unoccupied plots along Cwmparc Road and a church a late addition to the religious landscape of the area, (St George's by GE Halliday 1895-6, the Arts and Crafts Perpendicular style) has been built on Tallis Street, upslope and behind the main Baglan Street. To the east away from the main settlement Pencae Terrace with the attached Pengelli Hotel have been built north of Ystrad-fechan farm (2nd edition 6-inch OS map 1900, revised 1897-98). During the post-1875 period housing in the area is almost exclusively built for property investors as speculative ventures. By 1914 the linear terraced form of Cwmparc is more or less complete; additions to the settlement include houses along the south side of Cwmparc Road (now known as Park Road), and terraces constructed parallel to this, Barrett, Castle and Treharne Streets and Vicarage Terrace. The area above Pencae Terrace at the northeast of the settlement has also been developed to include Conway Road, Chepstow and Clifton Streets, the latter two streets being exclusively houses built for building-clubs of colliery workers, while allotment gardens near the two collieries and additional schools have also been constructed by this date (1921 edition 6-inch OS map, revised 1914).






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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Bethel Chapel, Cwmparc, Rhondda Cynon Taf

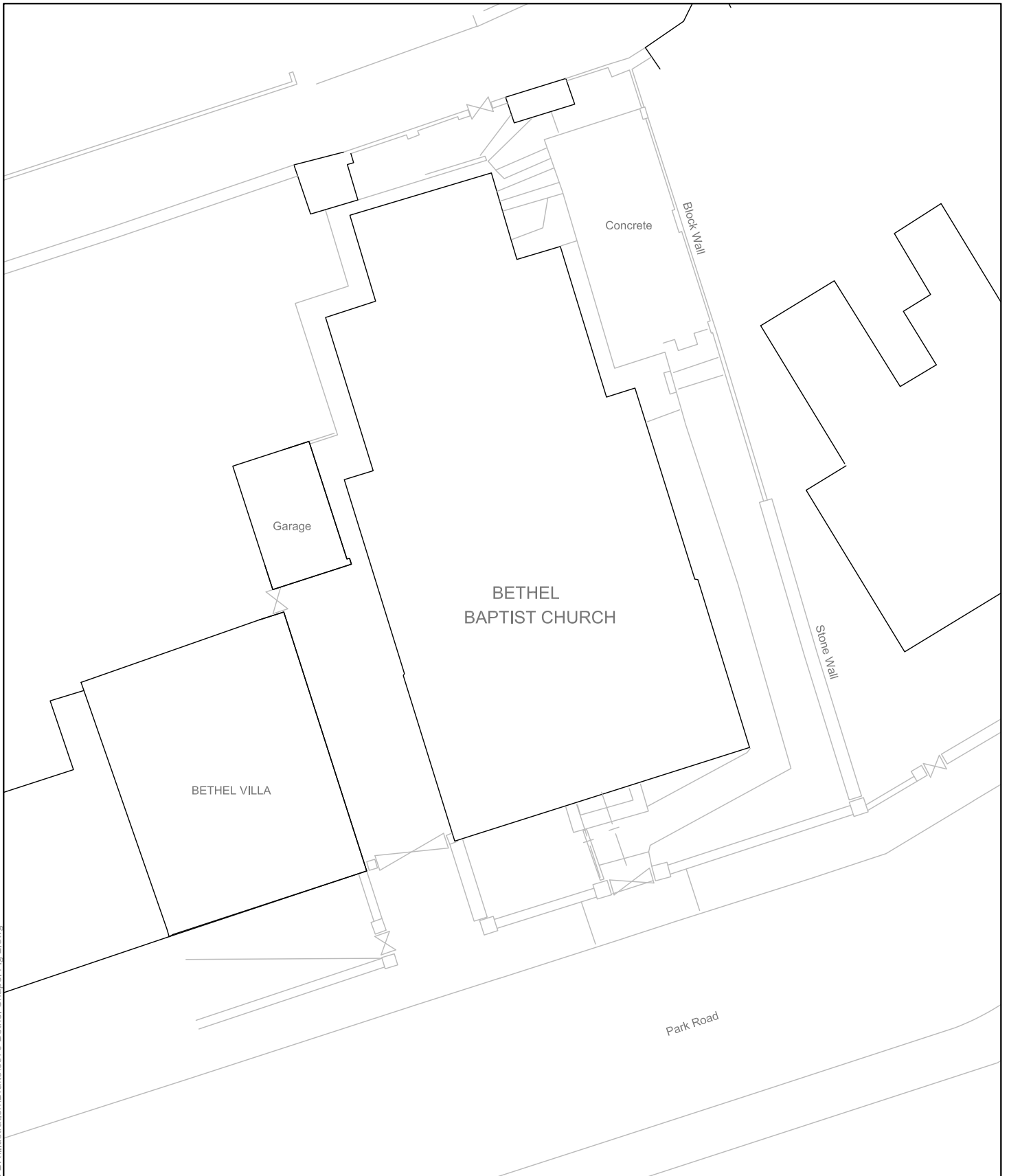
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

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<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 3970	<b>DATE</b> 09-11-2012	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>DRAWN BY</b> JB	<b>REVISION</b> 00	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> PJM	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:25,000	

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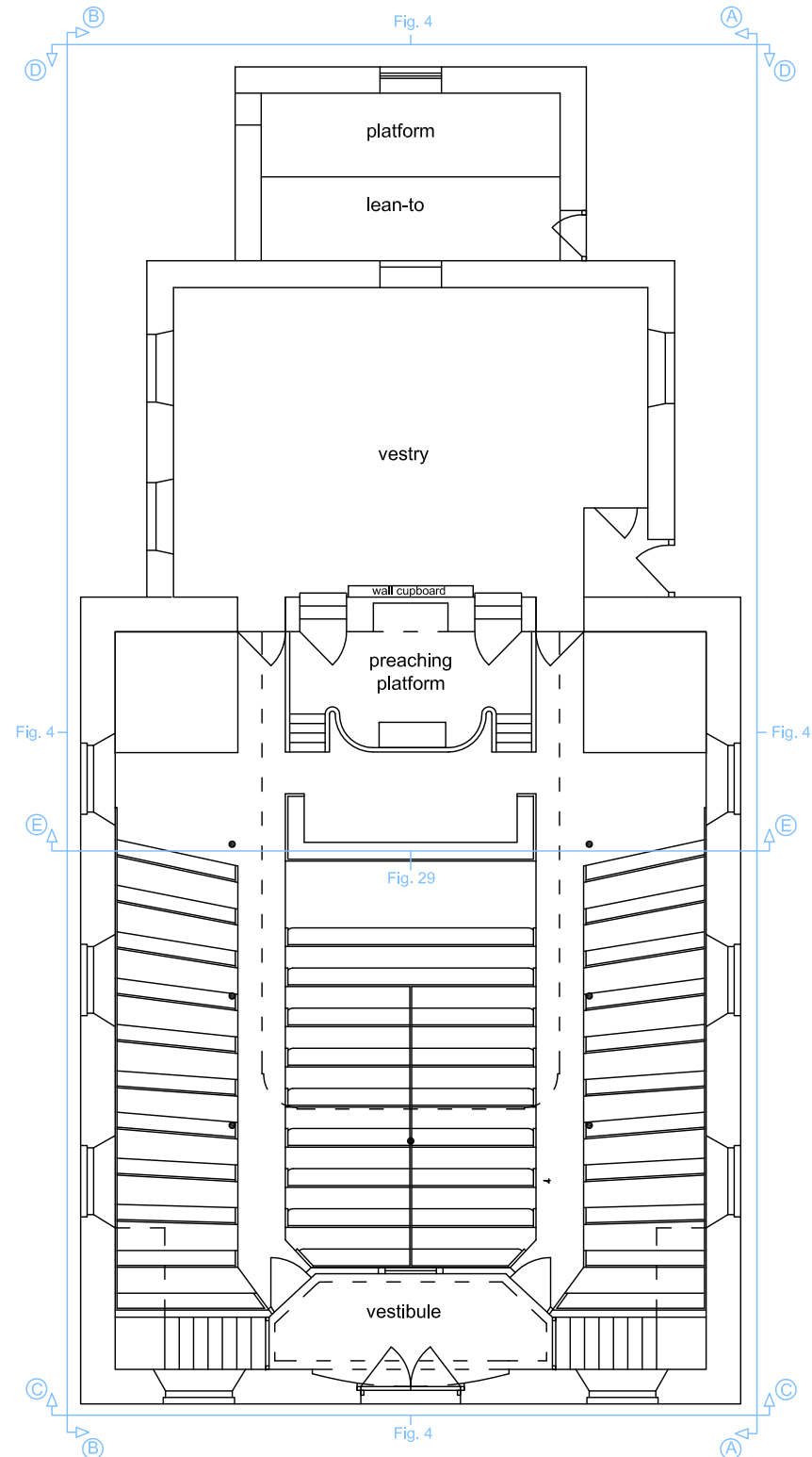
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Bethel Chapel, Cwmparc, Rhondda  
 Cynon Taf**

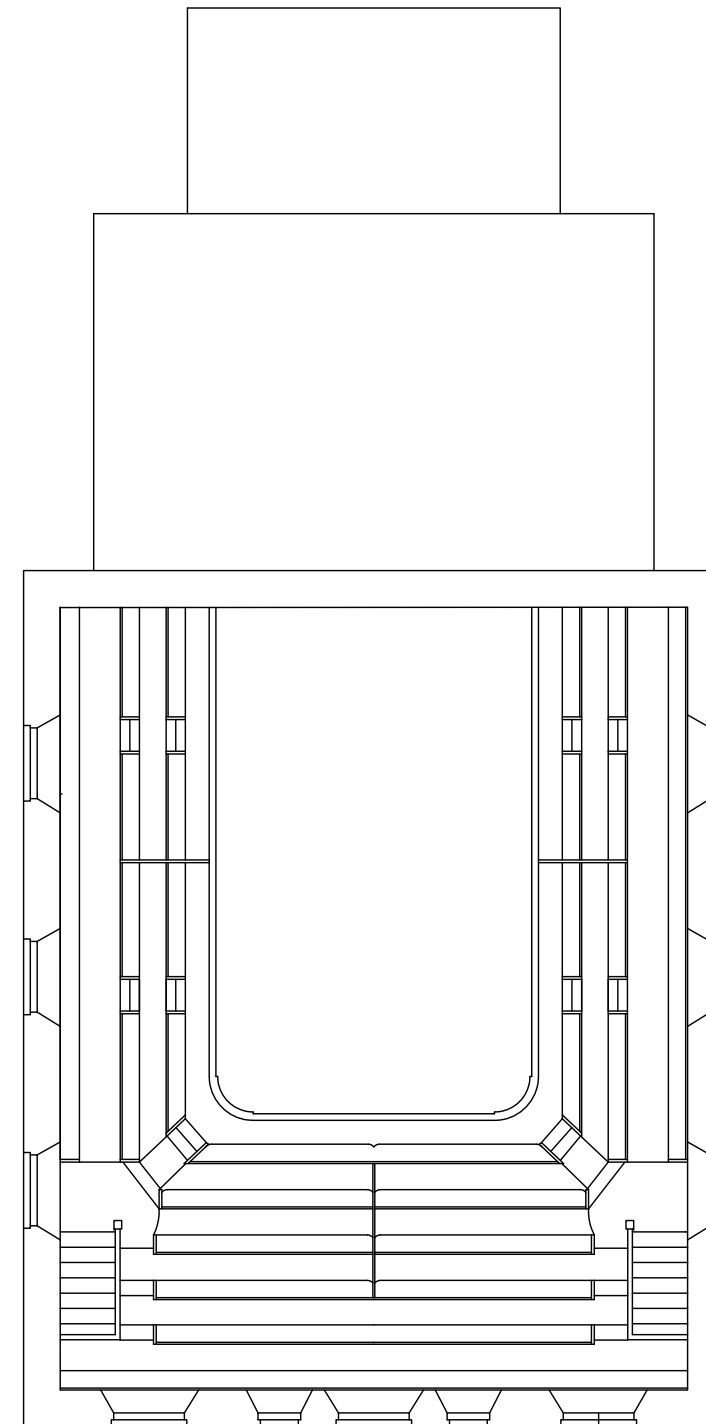
FIGURE TITLE  
**Site plan**

PROJECT NO.	3970	DATE	09-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:200	

GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Bethel Chapel, Cwmparc, Rhondda Cynon Taf

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 The ground and first floor plans, showing location of elevations

PROJECT NO.	3970	DATE	12-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB/PD	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:125	

P:\3970 Bethel Chapel Parc Road Cwmparc Rhondda Wales BR\Illustration\Drafts\3970 Bethel Chapel Fig 3\_4\_26 & 29.dwg

ELEVATION AA



SE

NW

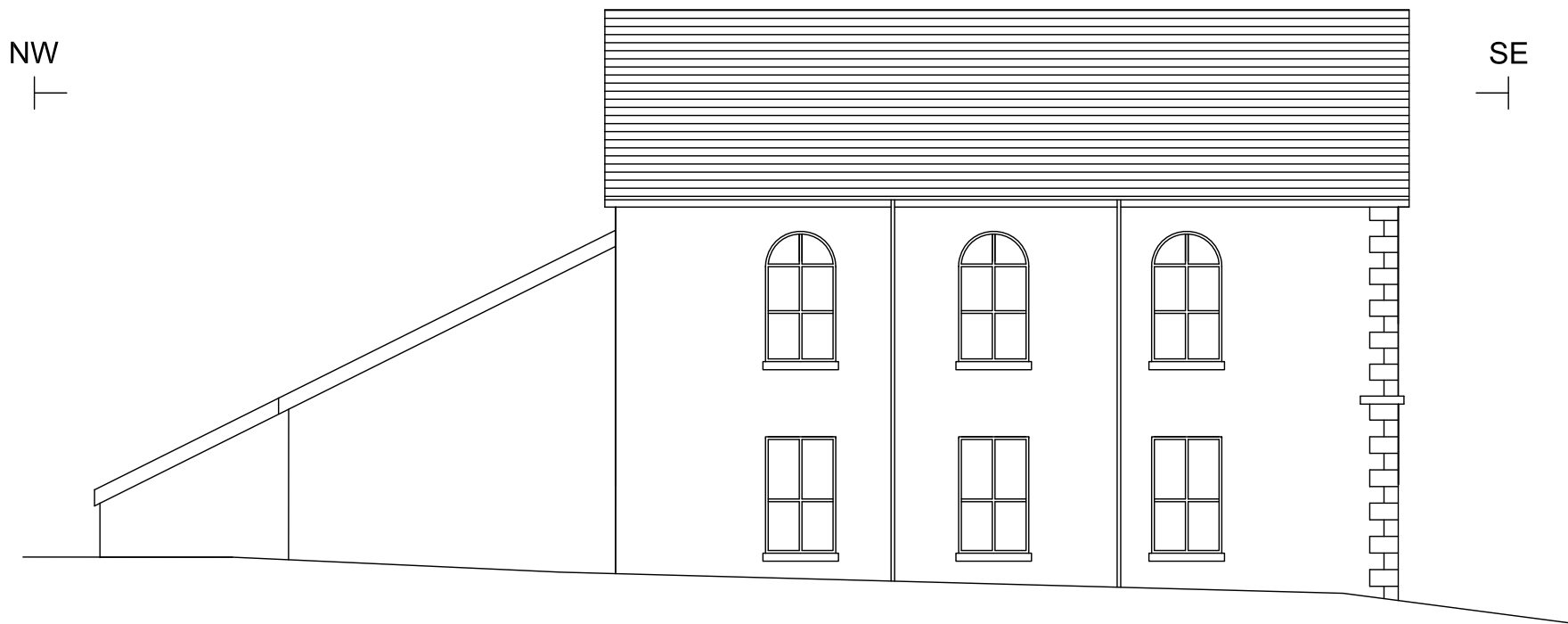
SW

ELEVATION CC



NE

ELEVATION BB

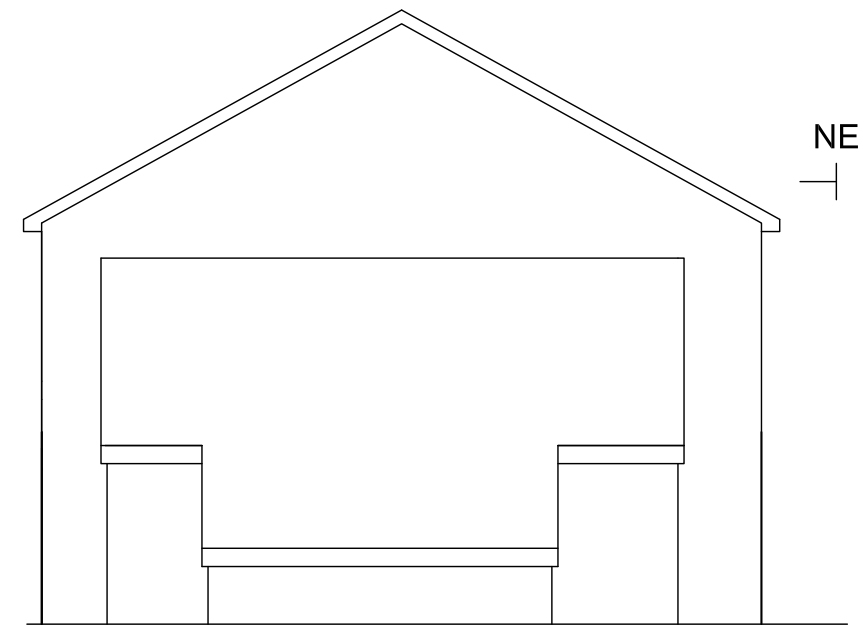


NW

SE

SW

ELEVATION DD



NE


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PROJECT TITLE  
**Bethel Chapel, Cwmparc, Rhondda Cynon Taf**

FIGURE TITLE  
**External elevations**



Based on an outline ground plan by BuckmasterBatcup Architects (BBA)

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APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:125		<b>4</b>

P:\3970 Bethel Chapel Parc Road Cwmparc Rhondda Wales BR\Illustration\Drafts\3970 Bethel Chapel Fig 3\_4\_26 & 29.dwg



5



6

5 The street frontage of the chapel (scale 2m)

6 The eastern elevation from the street (scale 0.5m divisions)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

5 & 6



7

**7 The window with coloured panes in the north wall of the vestibule, seen from the chapel (scale 0.5m divisions)**



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FIGURE TITLE

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8



9

8 The steps up to the front door (scale 2m)

9 The western elevation from the street



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

8 & 9



10



11

10 The railings and gate piers on the street front (scale 2m)

11 The vestry, looking south-west, and the lean-to against it (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.  
 10 & 11





12



13

12 The preaching platform and the doors from it and either side into the vestry, looking north-east (scale 2m)

13 The interior of the vestry looking south-west, showing the doors to the preaching platform and the chapel aisles and the wall cupboard (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

12 & 13



14

14 The interior of the chapel looking south-east (scale 2m)



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Bethel Chapel, Cwmparc, Rhondda Cynon Taf

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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15

15 Looking south along the west aisle (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

15



16

**16 Looking down on the preaching platform from the gallery, to the north (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

**16**



17

17 The angled side pews (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

17



18



19

18 The preaching platform looking north-west

19 The vestibule looking west (scale 2m)



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FIGURE NO.

18 & 19



## 20 Door handles from the vestibule doors



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### FIGURE TITLE

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20



21

## 21 The eastern stairs to the galleries (scale 2m)



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### FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

21





22



23

22 The side galleries

23 The corner steps in the galleries (south-east corner)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.  
**22 & 23**



24 The central gallery with its central divide



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

24



**25 The moulded front board of the gallery, at the north end**



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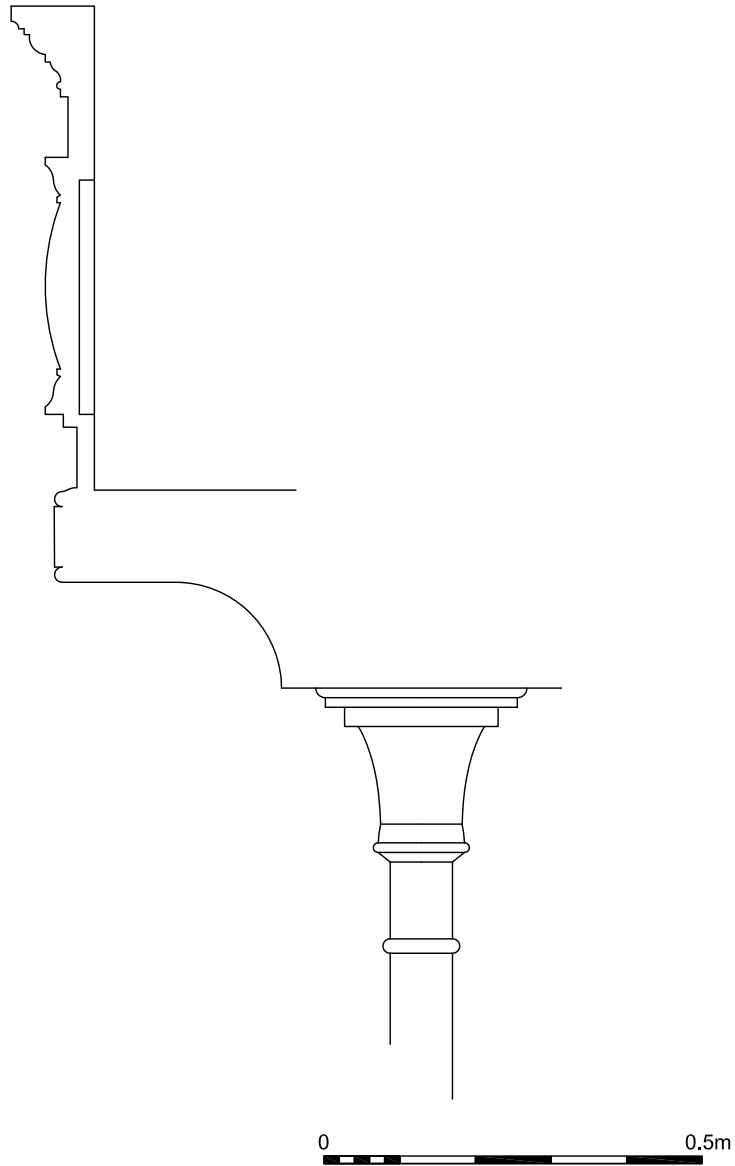
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**25**



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Cynon Taf

FIGURE TITLE

The profile of the moulded front board of the  
gallery and the column capital

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FIGURE NO.

26



27



28

27 The panelled ceiling

28 The interior of the vestry looking west (scale 2m)



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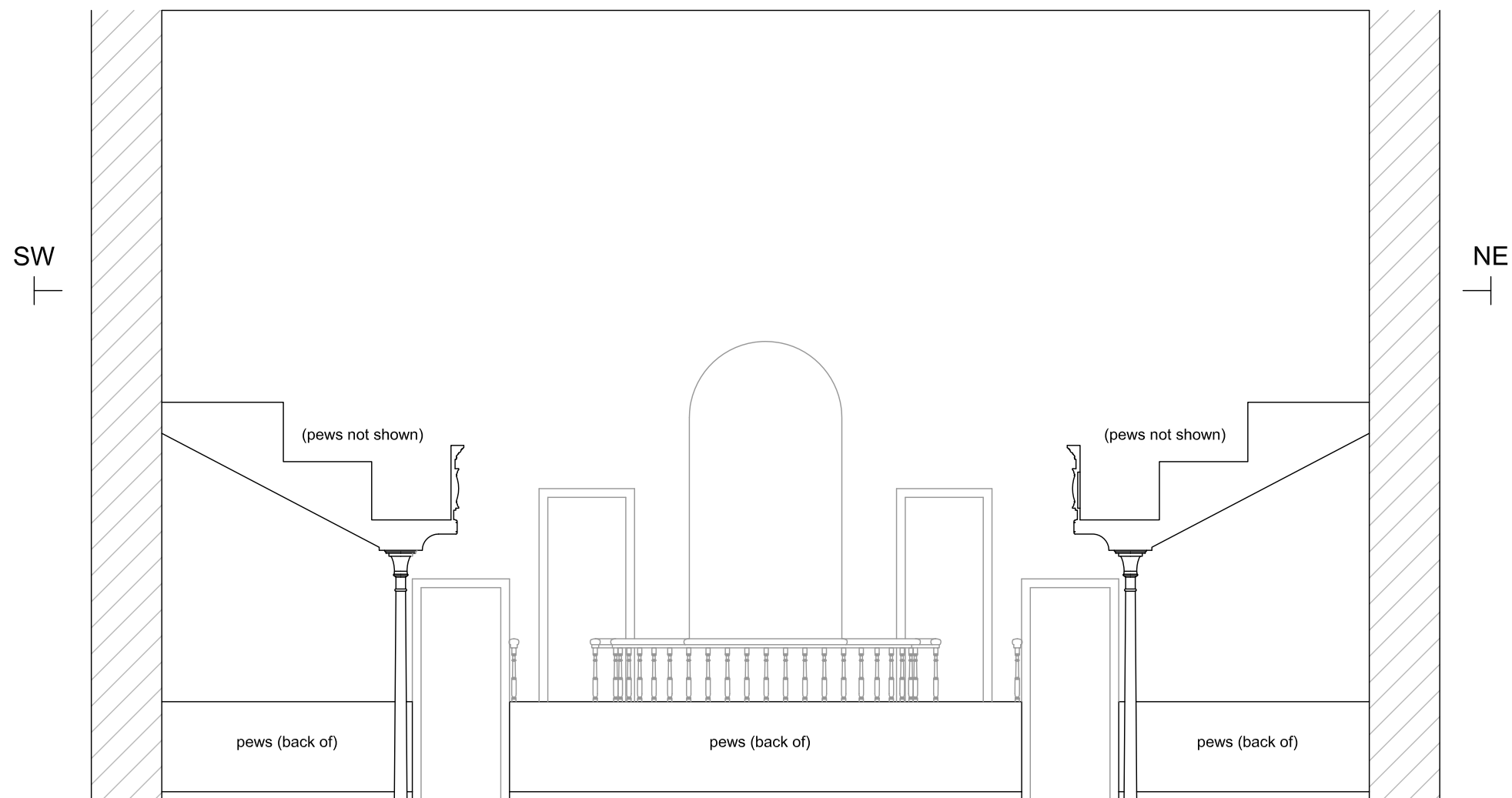
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FIGURE NO.  
**27 & 28**

ELEVATION EE



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Bethel Chapel, Cwmparc, Rhondda Cynon Taf**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Internal elevation/cross section**

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