

Archaeology Wales

HOREB WELSH BAPTIST CHAPEL, CASTLE HILL, GELLIGAER, CAERPHILLY

Archaeological Building Recording



By
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Report No. 2040

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from a Building Recording undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) at the Grade II listed Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel (LB 21429), Castle Hill, Gelligaer, Caerphilly. The work was undertaken as mitigation prior to the conversion of the Chapel to a private dwelling, including the demolition of part of the late 20th century rear extension. The associated planning application number is 18/0194/COU and the Listed Building Consent number is 18/0198/LBC.

Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel was built in 1848 by John Jenkins as a sister chapel to his ministry in Hengoed. The original building is a square plan gable-ended building with the entrance on the long wall as opposed to the more usual gable end. It is a simple design, with two tall, round-arched small-pane windows to the front. The Chapel interior has a three-sided gallery supported by iron posts, with the original panelled box pews facing the pulpit on the rear wall. In the early 1960s, a large Community Hall extension was added to the rear of the Chapel. It is a single storey cross-gabled structure that widens at the north end, forming an uneven T-shape, built in red brick in stretcher bond with a corrugated asbestos roof.

All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2019).

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ganlyniad i Gofnod Adeiladau a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Cymru Cyf yn yr adeilad rhestredig Gradd II, Capel Bedyddwyr Cymreig Horeb (LB 21429), Castle Hill, Gelligaer, Caerffili. Gwnaed y gwaith fel gwaith lliniaru cyn trosi'r Capel yn breswylfa breifat, sy'n cynnwys dymchwel rhan o'r estyniad yn y cefn o ddiwedd yr 20^{fed} ganrif. Y rhif cais cynllunio cysylltiedig yw 18/0194/COU a'r rhif Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig yw 18/0198/LBC.

Adeiladwyd Capel Bedyddwyr Cymreig Horeb ym 1848 gan John Jenkins fel chwaer gapel i'w weinidogaeth yn Hengoed. Mae'r adeilad gwreiddiol yn adeilad â chynllun sgwâr a thalcenni gyda'r fynedfa ar y wal hir (yn hytrach nag ar y pen talcen arferol). Mae'r dyluniad yn syml, gyda dwy ffenestr dal, fwaog gyda phaneli bychan yn y tu blaen. Y tu mewn i'r Capel, mae galeri â thair ochr iddi wedi'i chefnogi gan bolion haearn, gyda'r seddi blwch gwreiddiol panelog yn wynebu'r pulpud ar y wal gefn. Ar ddechrau'r 1960au, ychwanegwyd estyniad mawr ar ffurf Neuadd Gymunedol i gefn y capel. Mae'n strwythur un llawr talcen croes sy'n mynd yn lletach at ben y gogledd, gan ffurfio siâp T anwastad, wedi'i adeiladu o frics coch wedi'u huno ar eu hyd gyda tho rhychog o asbestos.

Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â Safonau a Chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr ar gyfer Ymchwiliadau a Chofnodion Archeolegol ar gyfer Adeiladau neu Strwythurau sy'n Sefyll (2019).

1 Introduction

1.1 LOCATION AND SCOPE OF WORK

- 1.1.1 In November 2021 Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW) was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording at the Grade II listed Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel (LB 21429), Castle Hill, Gelligaer, CF82 8EB. The site is centred on OS grid reference NGR ST 13641 96977 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This work relates to the proposed conversion of the Chapel to a private dwelling, including the demolition of part of the late 20th century rear extension. The associated planning application number is 18/0194/COU and the Listed Building Consent number is 18/0198/LBC. The local planning authority is Caerphilly County Borough Council (henceforth - CCBC). The work was carried out as mitigation prior to the commencement of any development works.
- 1.1.3 The requirements for the survey were set out by the Conservation Officer at CCBC.
- 1.1.4 As a consequence, a Written Scheme of investigation was prepared by Rhiannon Philp (AW) prior to the work taking place (Appendix III).
- 1.1.5 The purpose of the archaeological building recording is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.
- 1.1.6 The building recording was completed in December 2021 by a suitably experienced building recording archaeologist. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2019). AW is a Registered Organisation with ClfA.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1 Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel is located on Castle Hill, Gelligaer, within the County Borough of Caerphilly, south Wales (Figure 1). It is 10km north of Caerphilly in the Rhymney Valley. It is a Grade II listed building (LB 21429) and sits within the Gelligaer Conservation Area.
- 1.2.2 The building sits within a row of 18th or early 19th century cottages on Castle Hill (Plate 1), on the north-western edge of Gelligaer. To the north and west is Gelligaer Cemetery, which is associated with the Church of St. Catwgs (LB 25526), a church with medieval origins located 100m to the south-west. The Chapel lies at 210m OD and the ground slopes away to the east towards the Nant Cylla valley.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

- 1.3.1 The primary objective of a building recording is to describe and record, by means of high-resolution digital photography, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building so that a permanent record survives prior to its demolition. This has been completed by means of an Historic England Level 2 building survey.
- 1.3.2 The research and investigation into the building and its setting has included an examination of a number of primary and secondary sources, including information provided by Cadw on designated historic and archaeological assets, all relevant archaeological reports on works undertaken on the site and in the area, aerial photographic evidence, historic mapping, place name evidence and all relevant sources held in local, regional and national archives.
- 1.3.3 The Level 2 Archaeological Building Survey was undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who could understand and interpret the structure and record the important details. The photographic and drawn record represent a comprehensive record, to archive standard, of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally.
- 1.3.4 The work was undertaken prior to the commencement of any development works. Good access was possible to the building. Descriptive records were made, and photographs taken, in high-resolution digital format, of the historic structure. Elevations and plans of the building have been provided by the client.
- 1.3.5 The building recording was undertaken by Susan Stratton, PhD. The project was managed by Charley James-Martin, MCIfA.
- 1.3.6 The work has been completed in accordance with ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2019) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 2 (Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

Ordnance Survey Drawings: Bedwas. Charles Budgens, 1813

- 2.1.1 The earliest map of the area, from 1813, depicts Gelligaer as a small settlement along a winding, east – west running road at a junction with a road running south. These correspond with Church Road/Castle Hill and Penallta Road respectively. Unfortunately, the level of accuracy of the map does not allow the identification of specific buildings, but it appears there were buildings all along the north side of Castle Hill.

Tithe Map: Plan of the Parish of Gellygaer in the County of Glamorgan, William Jones and Evan David, 1842, 1:6,336

- 2.1.2 The Tithe map (Figure 2) provides greater detail than the previous map. Gelligaer remains a small village in a largely agricultural landscape. St Cattwgs Church sits on a bend in the main road, which equates to the modern junction between Church Road and Castle Hill. Several buildings are shown to the north of Castle Hill, with a long rectangular building that steps out to the north shown in the rough location of Horeb Chapel and its surrounding cottages. The Chapel was not constructed until 1848 but this building could relate to the surrounding cottages or the earlier smithy. The building is part of a small triangular shaped piece of land, Apportionment 2101, which is listed as “Cottages etc,” owned by William Henry Williams and occupied by Thomas Jones.

Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire Sheet XXII, 1886, 1:2,500

- 2.1.3 Horeb Chapel is marked on the First Edition OS map (Figure 3) as “Baptist Chapel” on a block of buildings that represent the Chapel and neighbouring cottages. It is part of the core of Gelligaer village, with a Post Office shown to the south and Harp Inn to the south-west of the cross-roads as well as several cottages with gardens. A school is shown to the west along the main road, opposite Gaer Fawr Roman Camp.
- 2.1.4 The surrounding landscape remains agricultural in nature. However, in the wider landscape there is evidence of the industrialisation which was occurring throughout south Wales. Two railways, the Rhymney Railway and the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, are shown running up the Rhymney Valley. Rhôs and Pwll yr allt Collieries were located 1.5km to the north-east of Gelligaer, and numerous associated air shafts are marked in the surrounding fields.

Ordnance Survey County Series, Glamorgan Sheet XX.SW, 1901, 1:2,500

- 2.1.5 Little change can be seen in Gelligaer from the publication of the First Edition OS map. Horeb Chapel (Capel Horeb) is marked as a public building (black) between two residential buildings in the block depicted on the preceding map. A school has been established to the south of the cross-roads.
- 2.1.6 In the wider landscape the Rhôs and Pwll yr allt Collieries have gone out of use, and several old quarries, tramways and air shafts are also shown.

Ordnance Survey County Series, Glamorgan Sheet XX, 1922, 1:2,500

- 2.1.7 No change is depicted at Horeb Chapel or its immediate surroundings. There has been some residential expansion in Gelligaer, with the construction of Harp Terrace to the south-west and Commercial Street, Oxford Street and Glyn-Gaer Road to the east along Castle Hill. A second school has also been built.

- 2.1.8 A large new colliery, Penallta Colliery, has been established 1.5km to the south of Gelligaer, and it is served by a new branch of the Rhymney Railway. Terraced housing has been constructed in villages and along railways throughout the surrounding area to accommodate expanding workforces.

Ordnance Survey County Series, Glamorgan Sheet XX.SW, 1949, 1:2,500

- 2.1.9 The only change shown to the development area is that there appears to be a garden or rear yard behind Horeb Chapel. Gelligaer village remains unchanged, although there has been some urban expansion in neighbouring settlements, such as Pen-y-bryn to the south.

Ordnance Survey County Series, Glamorgan Sheet XX.SW, 1953, 1:2,500

- 2.1.10 The road to the west of the Chapel, which now leads to the cemetery, is shown for the first time on this map as a track. There are no other changes to the development area or its vicinity.

- 2.1.11 A large residential development is being constructed to the south of St. Cattwgs.

Ordnance Survey Plan, ST19NW, 1965, 1:10,560

- 2.1.12 The most recent available historic mapping shows the extension to the north of Horeb Chapel has been built by this time (Figure 4). The cemetery to the north is also marked for the first time.

2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.2.1 Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel was built in 1848 on the site of a former blacksmith's workshop (Cadw Listed Building Full Report). The Chapel was founded by John Jenkins, the Minister of Hengoed and a Welsh theological writer (<https://biography.wales/>). It sits within a row of 18th/early 19th century cottages (Newman 1995). The square plan of the Chapel is typical of Welsh Chapel building from the 1840s onwards. Prior to this long-walled buildings were dominant (www.welshchapels.wales/). The long wall entry is unusual, as the front of the building was more commonly the gable end.
- 2.2.2 As early as 1851 a religious census found that the chapel was too small for its congregation of 270 (Cadw – Listed Buildings Report). The Cadw Listed Building report states that the Vestry was added in the late 19th century. In the 1960s the large Community Hall extension was added.

3 The Building Recording Results

3.1 GENERAL

- 3.1.1 Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel consists of two main elements. The original Chapel building is a small, east – west orientated, gable ended, two storey building with long wall

entrance. It is built of thin, coursed local squared rubble stone and has ceramic Rosemary roof tiles. The mid 20th century rear extension is a north-south orientated, single storey cross-gable that has wider sections at the northern end, forming an uneven T-shape. It is red brick in stretcher bond with corrugated asbestos roof.

3.1.2 A detailed description of the building can be found below:

3.2 EXTERIOR (FIGURES 5 – 7; PLATES 2 – 20)

Front (south-facing) elevation

- 3.2.1 The front elevation of the Chapel is the long wall of the building with a central single storey gabled entrance porch (Figure 5; Plate 2). The main building wall is of thin, coursed local squared rubble stone with larger quoins, while the porch is rendered with spar dash (Plate 3).
- 3.2.2 Two round arch windows extend to the roof eaves (Plate 4). They have tooled stone sills and the smooth finished voussoir arches with projecting keystones sit on tooled stone stops. The windows have been almost completely boarded up, but their white-painted wooden frames are visible to the top.
- 3.2.3 To the eastern side of the elevation there is a small doorway to access a basement room (Plate 5). The doorway has a stone threshold and squared rubble stone voussoirs. The door and frame are metal.
- 3.2.4 The entrance is on the west-facing side of the porch. There is a small front courtyard area enclosed by wrought iron railing and a gate (Plate 6). The doorway has been boarded up. On the wall of the main building is a wooden sign (Plate 7).

East-facing elevation

- 3.2.5 The east-facing elevation consists of the gable end of the original building, the side of the porch, and the side of the rear extension (Figure 5).
- 3.2.6 The projecting porch is spar dashed, with smooth render to the lower part where the ground level drops (Plate 8).
- 3.2.7 The gable end of the original building is adjoined by the neighbouring cottage (Plate 9). The wall is of thin coursed local squared rubble stone with larger quoins to the corners. There is a small window to the second storey. It has a stone sill and voussoirs and the window is a wooden framed, four-light casement window (Plate 10).
- 3.2.8 The rear extension is of red brick in a stretcher bond (Plate 11). It is single storey with five bays. The northern two bays are projecting. The southern three bays are divided by narrow brick pilasters (Plate 12). The windows all have smooth finished cement sills and lintels and are wooden framed. The southern three windows are two-light mullion

casement windows with four-light transom above. The northern two windows are eight-light mullion and transom casement windows.

North-facing elevation

- 3.2.9 The north-facing elevation consists of the long wall of the original building and the gable end of the rear extension (Figure 6).
- 3.2.10 The original building has cement render to the rear elevation (Plate 13). There is a skylight to the centre of the top of the roof.
- 3.2.11 The rear extension is of red brick in a stretcher bond (Plate 14). It has black-painted wooden fascias to the roof.

West-facing elevation

- 3.2.12 The west-facing elevation consists of the long wall of the rear extension, the gable end of the original building and the side of the gabled front porch (Figure 6).
- 3.2.13 The rear extension is a single storey with five bays (Plate 15). The northern two bays are projecting. It is of red brick in a stretcher bond. The southern three bays are divided by narrow brick pilasters. The five windows have all been boarded up. They have smooth finished cement sills and lintels (Plate 16). There is a door to the northernmost bay which has also been boarded up. The building is currently accessed by a door to the second bay from the south (Plate 17). There are two foundation stones to the pilasters to the right-hand side of the doorway. The first is inscribed:

“Gosbodwyd Gan William Griffiths, Ysw, Dinas Cross”

[Set by William Griffiths, Esq., Dinas Cross]

- 3.2.14 The second is inscribed:

“Gosbodwyd Gan Morgan Jones, Ysw, A.S. Llundain”

[Set by Morgan Jones, Esq., M.P. London]

- 3.2.15 The gable end of the original building is adjoined by the neighbouring cottage (Plate 20). The section of the building that remains exposed has cement render. There is a rubble stone chimney stack to the roof apex with a ceramic chimney pot.

3.3 INTERIOR

The Chapel (Figures 7 and 8; Plates 21 – 51)

- 3.3.1 The chapel is a square shaped room, two storeys high, with a three-sided gallery around the east, south and west walls (Plate 21).

- 3.3.2 The ground floor has blue carpet over a wooden floor (Plate 22). The pews and pulpit have been removed following several arson attempts (Figure 8).
- 3.3.3 The walls are painted plaster, in poor condition (Plate 23). The paint is peeling in many places, revealing an earlier bluish-green paint below. In the north-east corner the wall steps in slightly and it has a rounded corner (Plate 24). A war memorial plaque (recently removed and taken to a local school) had been attached to the west wall. Where this has been removed it is possible to see earlier red painted stencilled foliage decoration (Plate 25). Stencilled decoration is also visible on the gallery east wall under peeling paint (Plate 26).
- 3.3.4 The door to the porch is to the centre of the south wall (Plate 27). The doorway is a deeply recessed flat arch with painted plaster to the reveals and a wooden panel lintel. The door is covered by blue velour material and has a brass handle. The door frame is moulded wood. It does not properly fit in the doorway to the interior.
- 3.3.5 The porch has a concrete floor, painted plaster walls and a wooden panel ceiling (Plate 28). The exterior door, on the west wall, is a six fielded panel brown painted wooden door in a plain white painted wooden frame (Plate 29). On the south wall of the porch is a small, two-light, white-painted, wooden framed transom window (Plate 30). It is slightly recessed with painted wooden panels to the reveals and a painted wooden sill. The door frame of the door into the chapel is moulded wood (Plate 31).
- 3.3.6 Either side of the entrance on the south wall are tall, round arched windows that extend above the gallery (Plate 32). The windows have canted, painted plaster recesses and wooden sills (Plate 33). They are 12-light, wooden framed mullion and transoms. Roller blinds have been fitted at the base of the arch (Plate 34).
- 3.3.7 The stairs to the gallery are located in the south-east corner (Plate 35). The stairs are a quarter turn with landing. They are wooden with blue carpet. The lower flight has a wooden banister, with square sectioned balustrades and newel and a plain handrail. At the top of the half-flight is a plain wooden door to the half-landing (Plate 36). The upper half-flight is boxed in, with a banister in the same style to the side opening to the gallery (Plate 37).
- 3.3.8 On the east wall of the ground floor there is a slightly projecting central section. It has a column radiator and above this a recessed cupboard with wooden frame and two doors with brass handles, all painted cream (Plate 38). There is a small, recessed window on the east wall of the first floor/gallery (Plate 39). It has painted plaster to the reveals and a wooden sill. The window is a wooden-framed four-light casement window.
- 3.3.9 The north wall was the location of the pulpit. Between the gallery sides the centre of the wall has a large wooden screen to the vestry in a flat arch recess but through the original Chapel wall (Plate 40). The lower half has two rows of fielded panels, with

mullion and transom lights above (Plate 41). At the eastern end is a full height door with a smaller door fitted within (Plate 42). Above the recess is painted the phrase, “MOLWCH YR ARGLWYDD CANYS DA YW” [Praise the Lord, for he is good], in blue lettering with a gold border.

- 3.3.10 The gallery is supported by four cast iron posts, painted cream (Plates 21 – 23 and 43). The underside is painted plaster over wooden planks, with electric strip lights fitted (Plate 44). The front is grained wood. It has a fielded panel cornice with curved corners, topped by a plain, low balustrade (Plates 32 and 45). The gallery has two ranks of pews to the sides and four to the south, steeply raked (Plates 46 – 48). The pews have panelled backs and rounded ends.
- 3.3.11 The ceiling is sloped to north and south sides. It is modern painted plasterboard with wooden frames (Plates 49 and 50). To the centre is a square, four-light textured glass skylight with wooden frame which has been painted over (Plate 51). It also has two modern electric light fittings.

Vestry (Figure 8; Plates 52 – 57)

- 3.3.12 The Vestry is a small, rectangular room to the north of the Chapel. It is within the 20th century extension. It has a blue carpeted floor, painted plaster walls with skirting boards, and a painted plasterboard ceiling that slopes from the centre (Plates 52 and 53). In places the plasterboard has collapsed, revealing the roof purlins and corrugated panels (Plate 54).
- 3.3.13 The screen through to the Chapel takes up most of the south wall (Plate 55).
- 3.3.14 The north wall, which is a stud partition with painted plasterboard, has a door to the Hall to east of centre (Plate 56). The door is yellow painted solid wood, with two fielded panels below and two-over two- textured glass lights above. It has a plain, white painted wooden frame.
- 3.3.15 There is a window to both the east and west walls. They are both slightly recessed, with white painted moulded wood surrounds and plain sills. The windows are two-light, wooden framed mullion casement windows with a brass handle, with a four-light transom above (Plate 57). Both have column radiators below.

Community Hall (Figure 8; Plates 58 – 77)

- 3.3.16 The Community Hall is a large rectangular room to the north of the Vestry, orientated north – south. At its northern end is a stage, with stage access to the east and toilets and a kitchen to the west.

- 3.3.17 The main hall room has wooden floorboards, some of which have been taken up and some have rotten (Plate 59). The walls are light blue painted plaster, except the south wall which is painted plasterboard (Plate 60). The ceiling has painted plasterboard with wooden frames and exposed iron rafters. It is in poor condition, with a hole in the ceiling to the west side and numerous collapsed boards.
- 3.3.18 The east wall has two windows to the south and a door through to the stage access area at the north (Plate 61). There is a modern panel radiator at the south end of the wall and a column radiator at the north. The windows are both two-light, wooden framed mullion casement windows with a brass handle, with a four-light transom above (Plate 62). They are slightly recessed with wooden surround and sill. The door is a solid wood, four fielded panel, painted blue, in a white painted wooden frame (Plate 63).
- 3.3.19 The west wall has an exterior door at its southern end, a window to the centre, and a door to the toilets and kitchen at the northern end (Plate 64). There is a column radiator to the north end. The exterior door is broken, but it was a wooden batten, ledged and braced door painted blue in a white painted frame (Plate 65). It has a four-light transom window above. The window is the same as those on the east wall (Plate 66) and the door to the kitchen is the same as to the stage access (Plate 67).
- 3.3.20 The stage area at the north end of the Hall has largely had the stage floorboards removed, revealing a brick-built under-stage area (Plates 68 and 69). The low front wall is also brick built and the screen over the stage to the ceiling is wood panelled. The east and west walls are also wood panelling.
- 3.3.21 The stage access area to the east is a small, rectangular room (Plate 70). It has wooden floorboards, painted plaster walls except the west, and a sloping plasterboard ceiling. The west wall, to the stage, is a wooden batten and braced panel (Plate 71). There are two doors on the west wall, one through to the main Hall (Plate 63) and the other to the stage. This is accessed by a flight of four wooden steps (Plate 70). It is a narrow, batten and plank wooden door, painted blue, in a plain white painted wooden frame (Plate 72). There are two windows on the east wall (Plate 73). They are eight-light mullion and transom casement windows with brass handles and a wooden surround, painted white (Plate 74).
- 3.3.22 Access to the kitchen and toilet area was not possible due to rotting floorboards and a collapsed roof, but photos were taken from the Hall door. The kitchen has wooden floorboards, painted plaster walls and plasterboards roof (Plate 75). The east wall, to the stage, wooden batten and braced panel (Plate 76). The wash area has a small, four-light mullion and transom window with moulded wooden surround, painted white (Plate 77). The door to the toilet is solid wood, four fielded panel, painted blue, in a moulded, white painted, wooden frame.

4 Discussion and Interpretation

- 4.1.1 Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel was built in 1848 by John Jenkins as a sister chapel to his ministry in Hengoed. The Grade II Listed Building, which sits within a row of cottages on Castle Hill, has an unusual long wall entrance.
- 4.1.2 During the site visit two clear phases of the building were observed:
- 4.1.3 Phase 1 – The original building is a square plan gable-ended building with the entrance on the long wall (as opposed to the more usual gable end). It is a simple design, with two tall, round-arched small-pane windows to the front. The construction is of thin, coursed local squared rubble stone and the gabled roof has ceramic Rosemary roof tiles. The Chapel interior has a three-sided gallery supported by iron posts. The original panelled box pews faced the pulpit on the rear wall. The walls have been repainted on several occasions, but in places the later paint is peeling away, revealing a blueish-green paint with red stencilled decoration that is probably original.
- 4.1.4 Phase 2 – The Community Hall extension was built in the early 1960s to the rear of the Chapel. It is a single storey cross-gabled structure that widens at the north end, forming an uneven T-shape, built in red brick in stretcher bond with a corrugated asbestos roof. Access from the Chapel is via a large, flat archway through the original rear wall of the Chapel, which has a wooden glass screen and doorway. The extension included a large hall with stage to the rear, a small dressing room to the east of the stage and a toilet and kitchen to the west. The wooden framed windows are original.
- 4.1.5 Other aspects of the Chapel's phasing are less clear. The Cadw listing document states that the Vestry was added in the late 19th century. However, the Vestry is currently within the Phase 2 structure, with the same red bricks exterior, window style, and asbestos roof panels, and there is no physical evidence for any earlier structure.
- 4.1.6 The entrance porch is also not original, as can be seen from the way it cramps the two windows on the front façade and partially covers the door frame to the Chapel on the interior. There is no clear dating evidence for the construction of the porch.

Reliability of the building survey results

- 4.1.7 The original chapel building is in good condition and fully accessible, although recent vandalism has caused the windows to be broken and they and the front entrance are now boarded over. The Community Hall is in reasonable condition, although several large holes in the roof have allowed water ingress which has damaged floorboards. It was not possible to fully access the kitchen and toilet area to the west of the building due to rotten floorboards, although it was possible to take limited photographs from the doorway. Access to the exterior of the building was generally good, although the building's location within a row of private dwellings did limit visibility. It was not possible to access a small section of the west wall of the extension as it was within a

private garden. These limitations are considered to have a negligible impact on the reliability of the building recording and are limited to the 20th century structure rather than the original Chapel.

5 References

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Historic Maps

Tithe Map: Plan of the Parish of Gellygaer in the County of Glamorgan, William Jones and Evan David, 1842, 1:6,336

Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire Sheet XXII, 1886, 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey County Series, Glamorgan Sheet XX.SW, 1901, 1:2,500

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Ordnance Survey County Series, Glamorgan Sheet XX.SW, 1949, 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey County Series, Glamorgan Sheet XX.SW, 1953, 1:2,500

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APPENDIX I: Figures

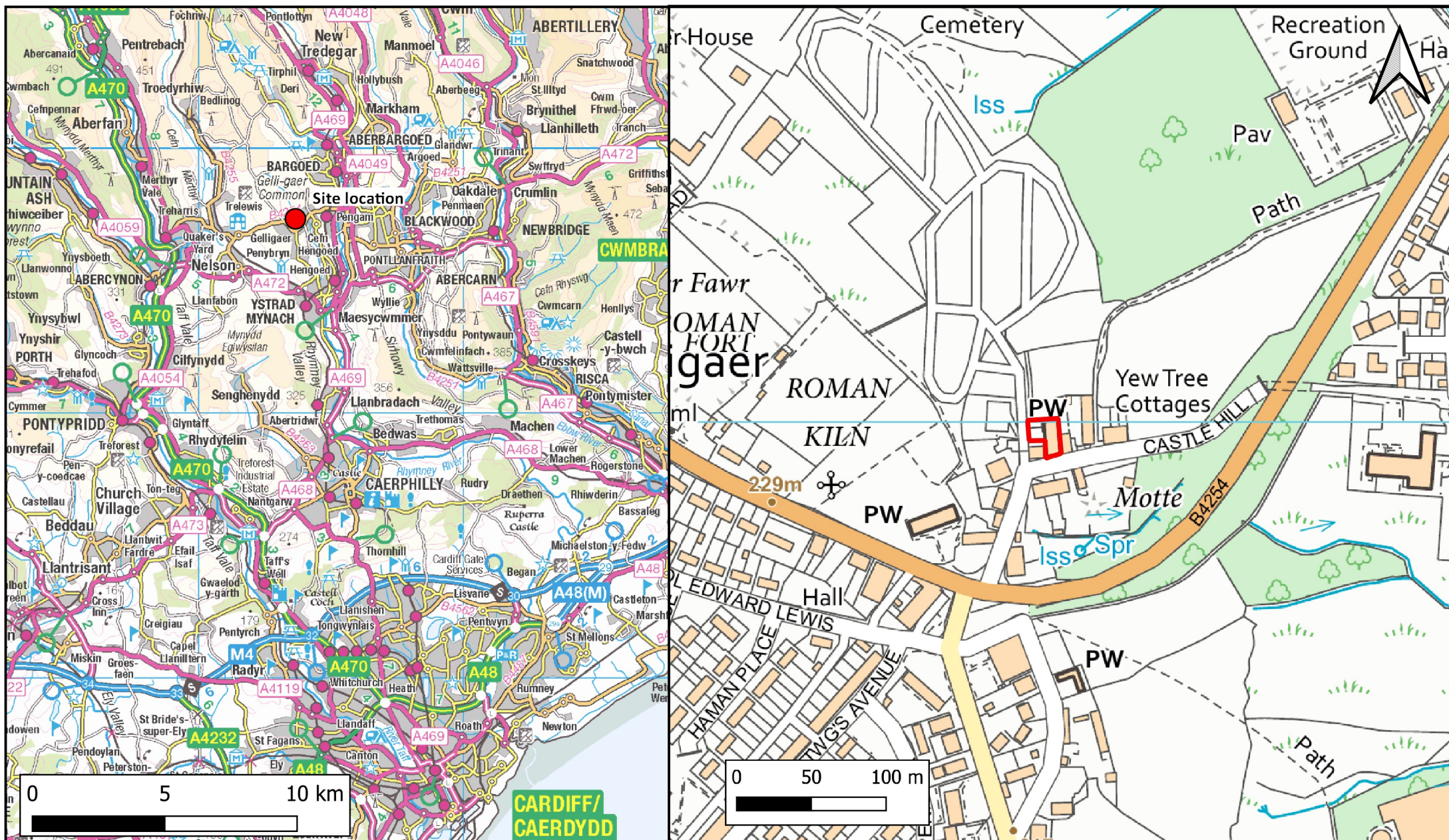


Figure 1. Site location plan



Figure 2. Gelligaer as depicted on the Tithe map of 1842, the approximate location of the development area outlined in red.

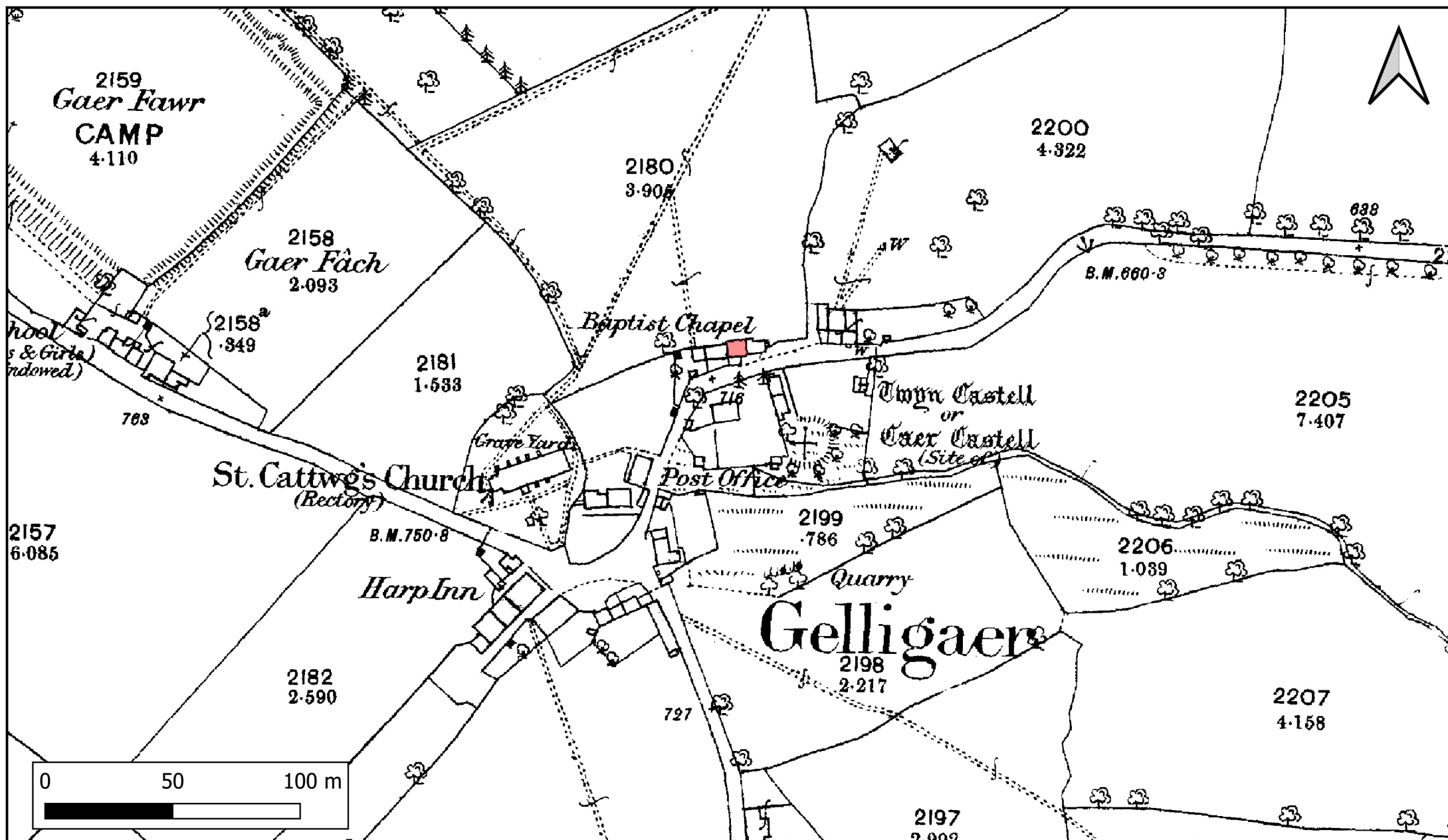


Figure 3. First Edition OS map, 1886, with the Chapel marked (highlighted in red)

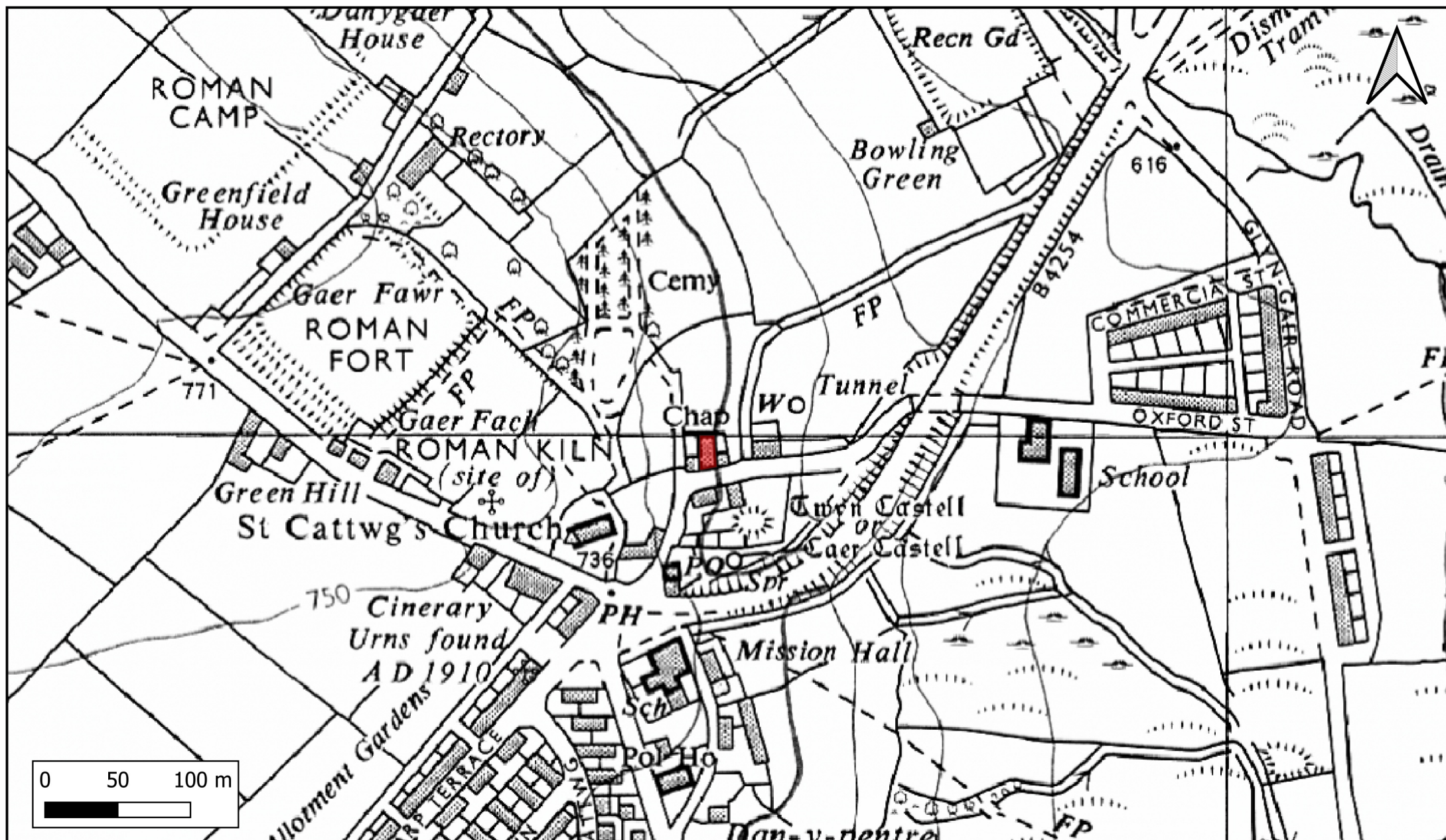
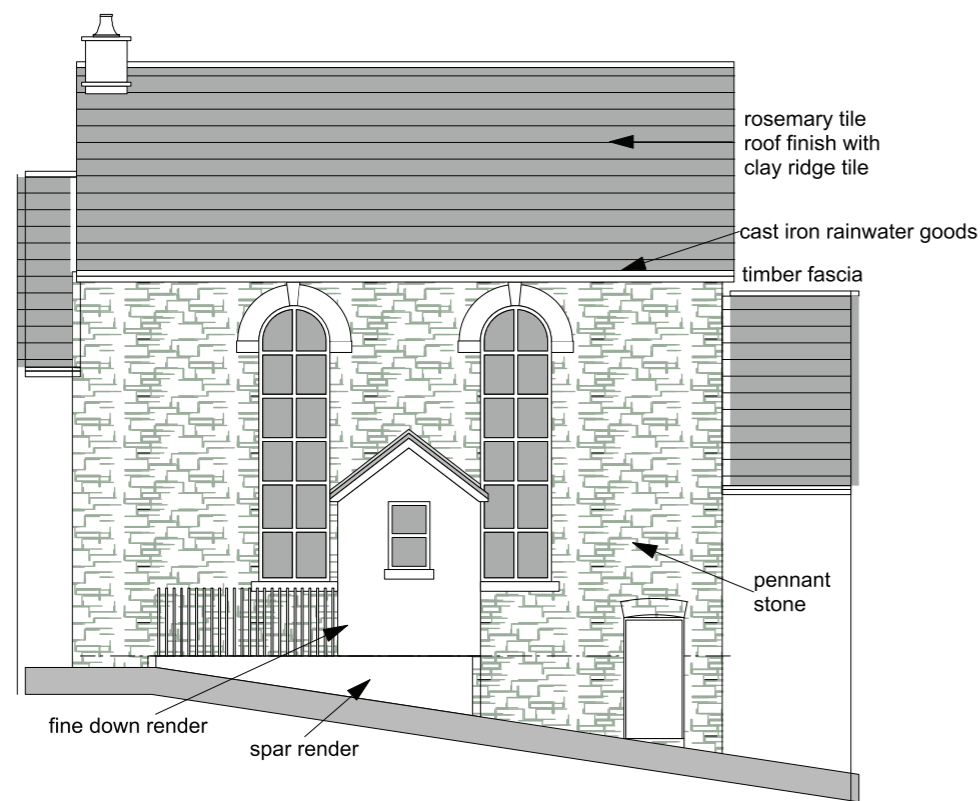
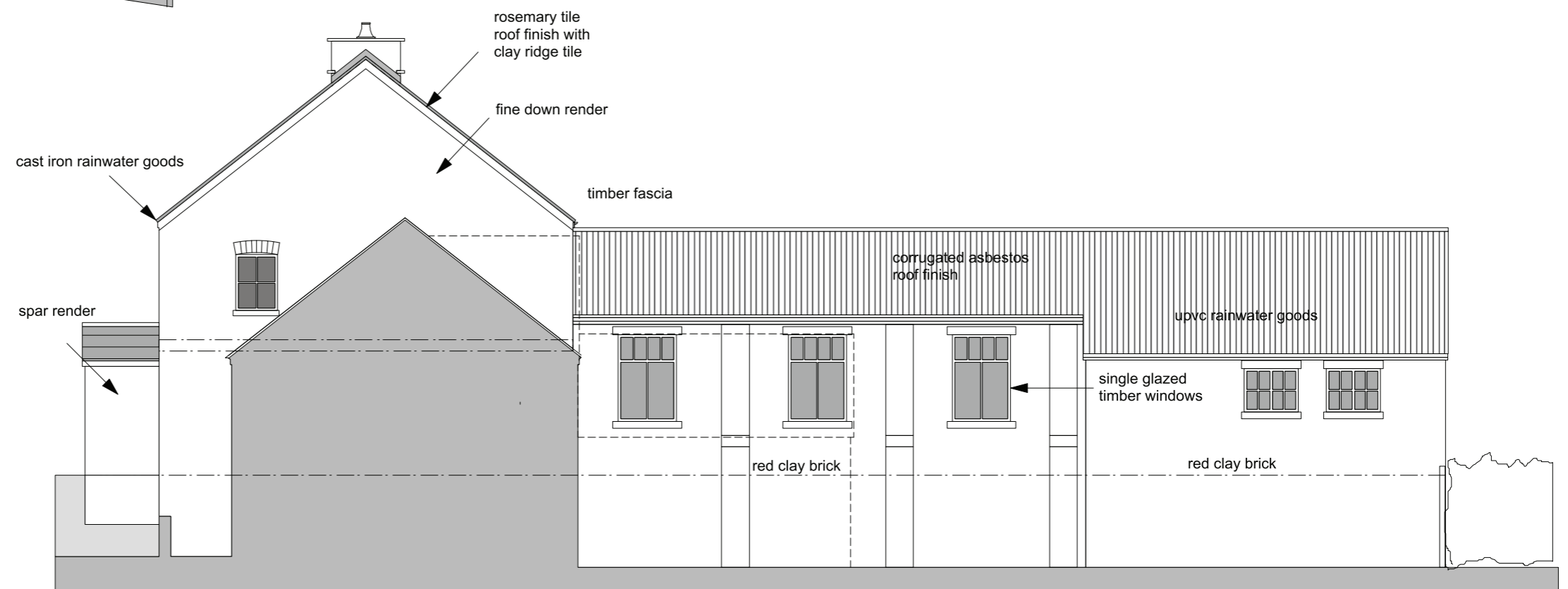


Figure 4. OS plan ST19NW, 1965, showing the Chapel extension (Chapel building highlighted in red)



Front (south-facing) elevation



East-facing elevation

Figure 5. Front and east-facing elevations of Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel

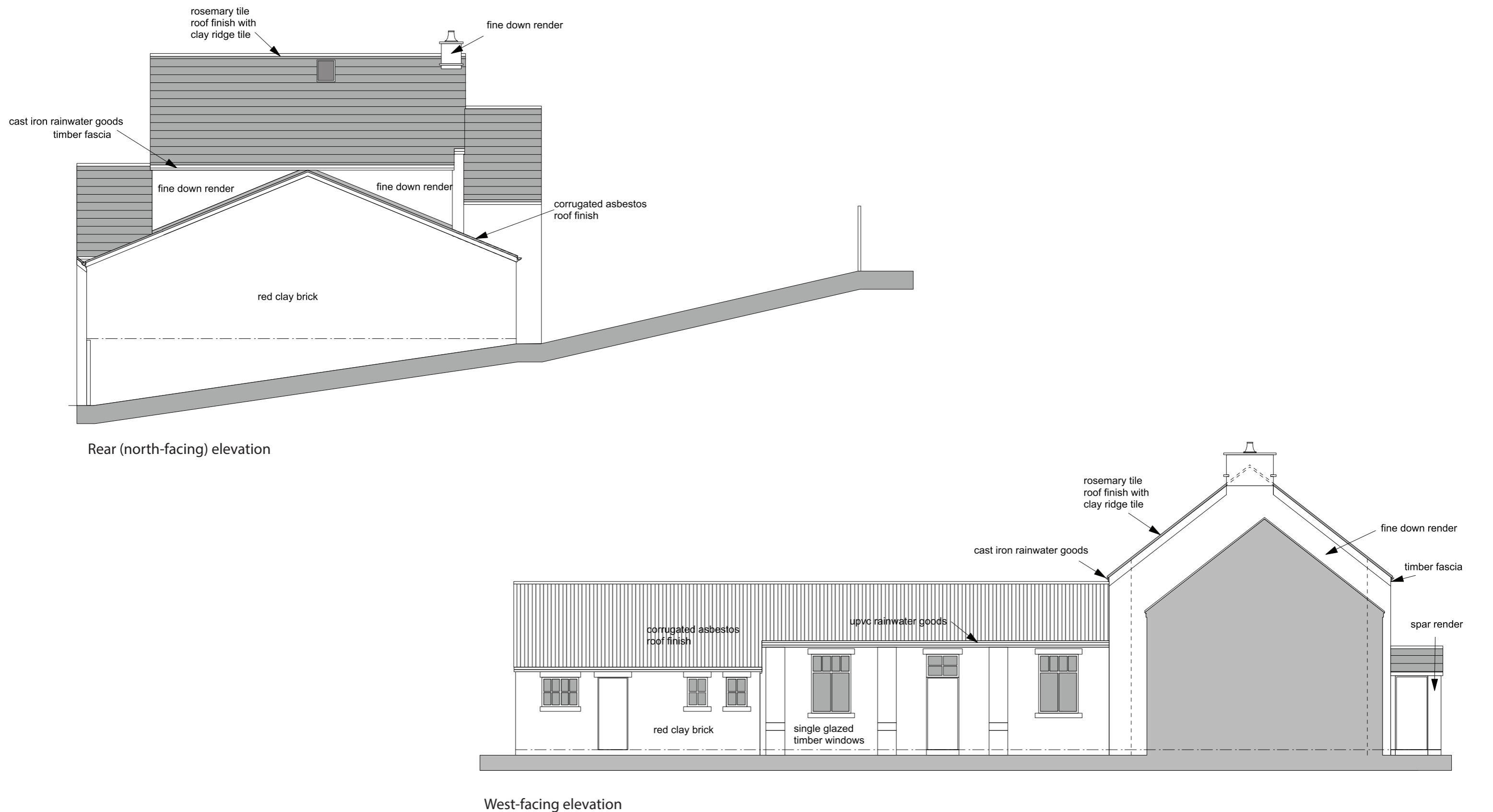


Figure 6. North-facing and west-facing elevations of Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel



Figure 7. Exterior photo location plan.

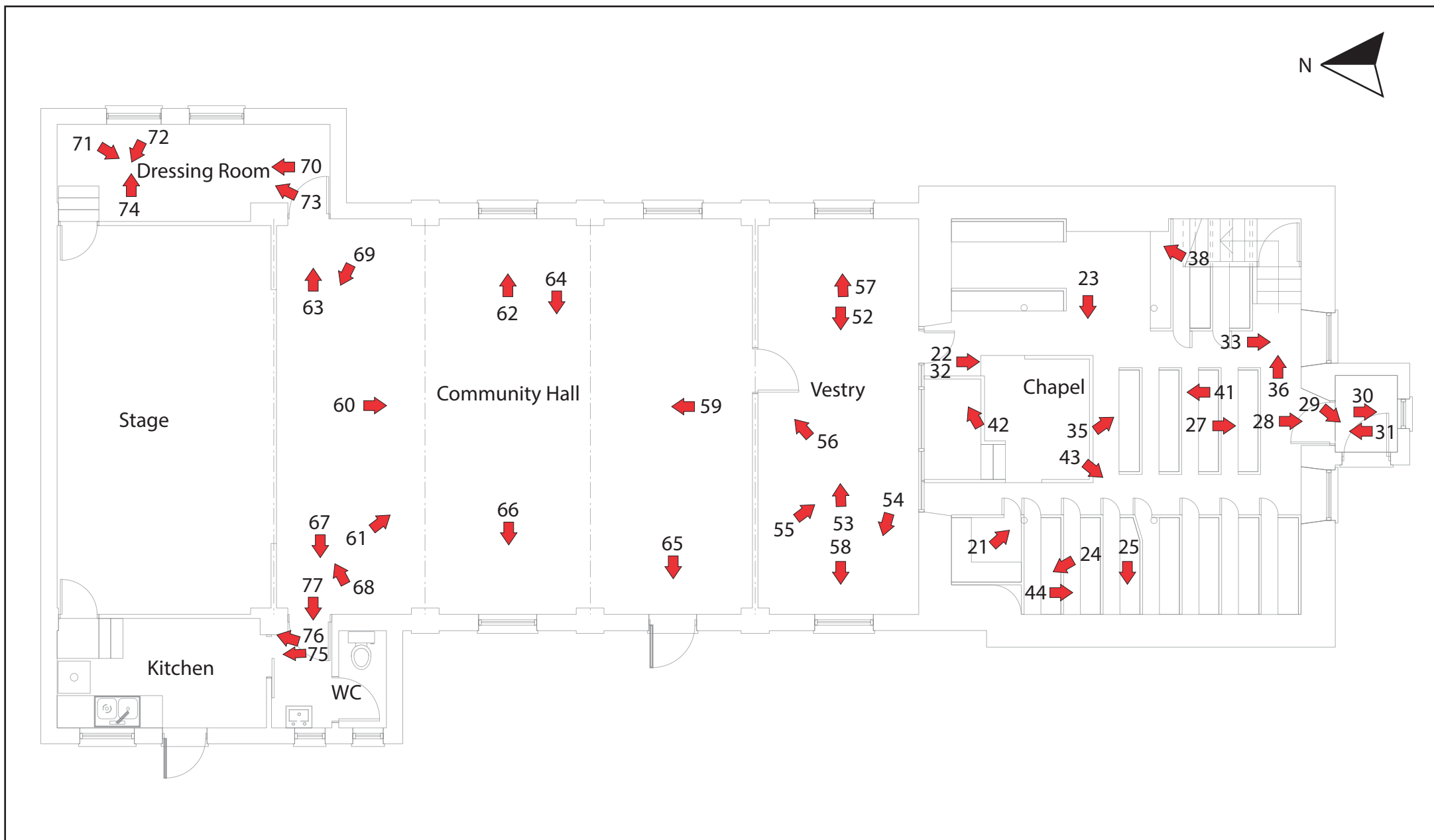


Figure 8. Ground Floor photo location plan.

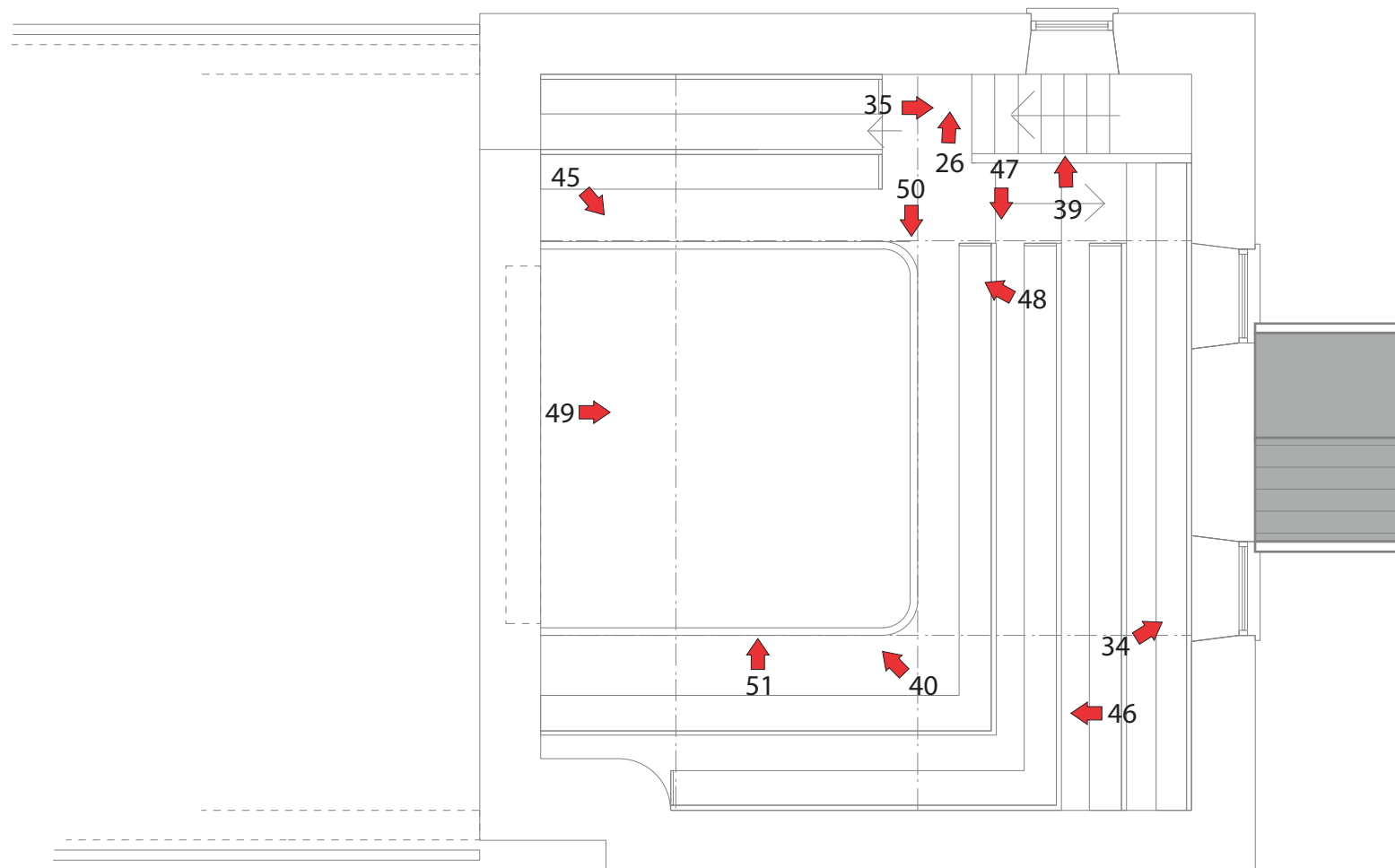


Figure 9. Gallery photo location plan.

APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1: Castle Hill with Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel to the centre, looking east.



Plate 2: South-facing elevation of Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel, looking north-east. 2m scale.



Plate 3: Front elevation of Horeb Welsh Baptist Chapel, looking north. 2m scale.



Plate 4: Right-hand window to front elevation of Horeb Chapel, looking north-west.

Plate 5: Basement door to eastern side of front elevation, looking north-west.



Plate 6: Small entrance courtyard area enclosed by railings to the west of the porch, looking north. 2m scale.



Plate 7: Sign to west of entrance porch, looking north.



Plate 8: East-facing elevation of entrance porch, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 9: East-facing elevation of main building, looking north-west. 2m scale.



Plate 10: Window to second storey of east-facing elevation, looking north-west.



Plate 11: East-facing elevation of rear extension, looking south-west.



Plate 12: Third bay from the south on the east-facing elevation of the rear extension, showing narrow brick pilasters dividing bays. Looking west.



Plate 13: North-facing elevation of original building with rear elevation in foreground, looking south-west.



Plate 14: North-facing elevation of rear extension, looking south-east.



Plate 15: West-facing elevation of rear extension, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 16: Example of a window on the west-facing elevation of the rear extension, looking east.



Plate 17: Door to west-facing elevation of rear extension, looking south-east. 2m scale.



Plate 18: Foundation stone to brick pilaster to right of doorway, looking east.



Plate 19: Foundation stone to brick pilaster to right of doorway, looking south-east.



Plate 20: West-facing elevation of original building, looking east.



Plate 21: Chapel interior, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 22: Chapel interior, looking south. 2m scale.



Plate 23: Chapel interior, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 24: Stepped in section of wall in the north-west corner of the Chapel, looking north-west. 2m scale.



Plate 25: Former location of a war memorial plaque on west wall, with earlier red painted stencilled decoration visible, looking west.



Plate 26: Red stencilled foliage decoration visible under peeling paint on east gallery wall, looking east.



Plate 27: Door to porch on south wall, looking south. 2m scale.



Plate 28: Entrance porch, looking south. 2m scale.

Plate 29: Exterior door to chapel porch, looking south-west. 2m scale.



Plate 30: Window on south wall of entrance porch, looking south.



Plate 31: Door frame of door from porch into chapel, looking north.



Plate 32: South wall of Chapel, showing windows extending from the ground floor to above the gallery, looking south. 2m scale.



Plate 33: Left-hand window on south wall, looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 34: Top of right-hand window on south wall, looking south.



Plate 35: Stairs to gallery in south-east corner of Chapel.

Plate 36: Staircase to gallery, looking east. 2m scale.

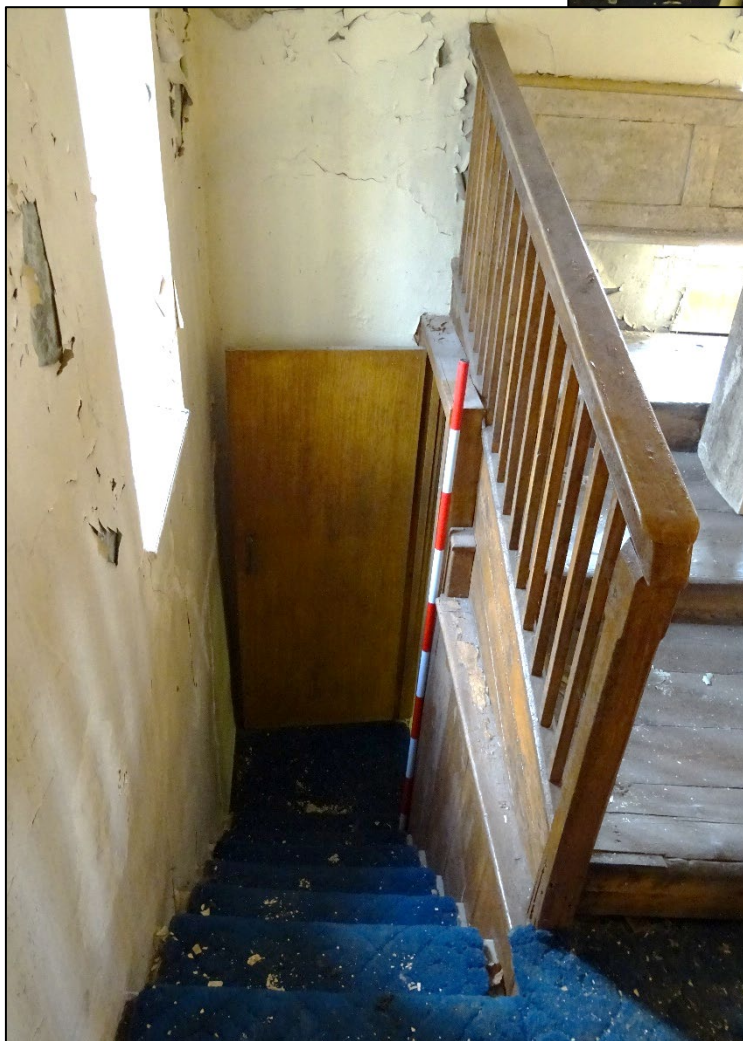


Plate 37: Staircase down from gallery, looking south. 2m scale.



Plate 38: Recessed cupboard on east wall of Chapel ground floor, looking north-east.



Plate 39: Window on east wall of first floor/gallery, looking east.



Plate 40: The north wall of the Chapel, looking north-east.



Plate 41: Vestry screen to north wall of Chapel, looking north. 2m scale.

Plate 42: Door to vestry on north wall, looking north-east. 2m scale.



Plate 43: Cast iron post supporting gallery, looking south-west.



Plate 44: Underside of gallery, looking south.



Plate 45: Gallery, looking south-west. 2m scale.



Plate 46: Pews along west wall of gallery, looking north. 2m scale.



Plate 47: Pews to rear (south) of the gallery, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 48: Pews to east wall of the gallery, looking north-east. 2m scale.



Plate 49: Chapel gallery and ceiling, looking south-east.



Plate 50: Chapel gallery and ceiling, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 51: Skylight to centre of ceiling in Chapel, looking east.



Plate 52: Vestry, looking west.



Plate 53: Vestry, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 54: Ceiling of Vestry with missing plasterboard panels, looking west.



Plate 55: South wall of Vestry with screen through to Chapel, looking south-east. 2m scale.

Plate 56: Door on north wall of Vestry to Hall, looking north-east. 2m scale.



Plate 57: Window on east wall of Vestry, looking east.



Plate 58: Window on west wall of Vestry, looking west.



Plate 59: Community Hall, looking north. 2m scale.



Plate 60: Community Hall, looking south. 2m scale.



Plate 61: East wall of Community Hall, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 62: Window on east wall of Community Hall, looking east.



Plate 63: Door on east wall of Community Hall through to stage access area, looking east. 2m scale.



Plate 64: West wall of Community Hall, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 65: Exterior door on west wall of Community Hall, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 66: Window on west wall of Community Hall, looking west.



Plate 67: Door to Kitchen at north end of west wall, looking west. 2m scale.



Plate 68: Stage at north end of Community Hall, looking north-east.



Plate 69: Stage at north of Community Hall, looking north-west.



Plate 70: Dressing Room, looking north. 2m scale.



Plate 71: West wall of Dressing Room, looking south-west. 2m scale.



Plate 72: Door to stage from Dressing Room, looking north-west.



Plate 73: East wall of Dressing Room, looking north-east. 2m scale.



Plate 74: Window on east wall of Dressing Room, looking east.



Plate 75: Kitchen, looking north.

Plate 76: East wall of Kitchen, looking north.



Plate 77: West wall of wash area outside toilet, looking west.

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