

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Carey Baptist Chapel, Bridgend Road, Aberkenfig**

Standing Building Recording



By  
Louis Stafford BA (Hons)

Report No: 1343

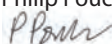
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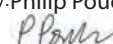
# Archaeology Wales

## Carey Baptist Chapel, Bridgend Road, Aberkenfig

Standing Building Recording

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Report No: **1343**

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## Non Technical Summary

*This report results from a Level 2 Building Survey by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) of the former Carey Baptist Chapel, Bridgend Road, Aberkenfig, for Holbrook Homes Ltd. The work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent (Bridgend County Borough Council: P/13/861/FUL) prior to the demolition of the building and wider redevelopment of the area.*

*The survey noted that the Chapel, built in 1906, comprised of a stone built structure, with brick and carved stone details, and was in a relatively good state of preservation. The Chapel has seen very few alterations since its initial construction both internally and externally, the most notable being an organ and commemorative RAF stained glass window internally, and the addition of cement rendering to the Vestry externally. The Chapel ceased to be a place of worship in 1998, and closed in 2003.*

## 1 Introduction

In May 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a building recording survey to level 2 Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2006) of the former Carey Baptist Chapel, Bridgend Street, Aberkenfig, Bridgend located at NGR SS 89290 83931 (Fig 1). The work was carried out as a condition of planning approval prior to the planned demolition of the buildings and redevelopment of the site (Bridgend County Borough Council, planning application number P/13/861/FUL).

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (Henceforth – GGATC), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, laid out the requirements for an archaeological building recording be undertaken prior to demolition, which was included as Condition 22 in planning application decision, which states:

*No development shall commence on site until a programme of building recording and analysis of the church has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme shall be carried out by specialist to be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved programme shall be completed prior to any demolition of the church.*

*Reason: As the building is of significance the specified records are necessary to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.*

A Written Scheme of Investigations (Appendix I) was prepared by Philip Poucher (AW) for a building recording survey to level 2 English Heritage guidelines prior to the work taking place. This was subsequently approved by the GGAT-C.

All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014).

The AW Project Number is 2328 and the Site Code is CBCA/15/BR. The survey was carried out in May 2015.

## 2 Site Description

The site lies at approximately 50m above sea level situated to the northwest at the confluence of the River Llynfi and Ogmore River. The land is relatively flat, gently sloping away to the south of the site and east, rising more steeply toward the west onto Tycribwr Hill. The area is surrounded by housing developments and some industrial areas to the west which appear to have been previously associated with a colliery.

The solid geological formations beneath the assessment area are mainly composed of South Wales Middle and Lower Coal Measures Formation (British Geological Survey 2001).

Plans have been submitted to demolish the current structure and construct a two-storey building comprising 14 apartments along with associated parking, highway improvements, landscaping and associated works.

## 3 Archaeological and historical background

Until the 1870s the Baptist community in Tondu and Aberkenfig met in the homes of local Baptists. According to the newspaper article from The Glamorgan Gazette, dated 25 May 1906 the Carey Baptist Chapel was first built in February 1876 (although the RCAHMW state 1879). This was initially a small 'Iron' chapel, opened by the Reverend E Schaffer, which gradually proved inadequate for the expanding congregation and a fund was raised to build a new, larger, Chapel adjacent to the previous site. A fund was opened in 1889, the RCAHMW suggest a date of 1895 for an initial rebuilding of the chapel, this is not however recorded in the archives (Glamorgan Archive - D998), although a change of pastor is noted in that year. A Building Committee was established comprising the new pastor, Reverend G.R.Cole, Mr J Hurley, Mr W Irving, Mr E Whittingham, Mr J Richards, Mr D Charles and Mr G Jeanes. They apparently undertook a great deal of the site work themselves, removing the previous chapel and designing the new chapel in a Gothic style, with the main architect being J Hurley. By 1905 the sum of £660 had been acquired for the building of the new Carey Baptist Chapel. Foundation stones for the present building were laid in May 1906 on behalf of the Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire English Baptist Association, as well as representatives from the Bethel Maesteg church. The building work itself was undertaken by William Spratt of Trealaw and it opened as a place of worship in 1907 under the direction of Rev G. R. Cole.

Shortly after its construction the local council purchased some of the church land to widen the road in front of the church. In 1925 additional land was once again purchased to enable the widening of Oak Road immediately to the north. The church became an important feature of the local historic and cultural landscape until a decline in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Chapel ceased to be a place of worship in 1998 and closed around 2003 and has since been in a derelict condition.

### *Map Regression*

The 1897 Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map 1:2500 (Figure 2) shows the absence of the present Carey Baptist Chapel structure, however adjacent and east of the current site is Carey Chapel. A rectangular structure orientated north to south located on Oak Street. This would appear to be the Iron Chapel cited in the Glamorgan Gazette.

The 1914 Edition OS map 1:2500 (Figure 3) shows the Carey Baptist Chapel now present. The Chapel is orientated east to west with the north and south transepts protruding out at the far eastern end and the vestibule at the far western end also protrudes out either side to a similar size as the transepts.

The 1942 Edition OS map 1:2500 (Figure 4) shows no changes to the building, however the 1964 Edition OS map 1:2500 appears to show the Chapel in more detail than previously

recorded, with the eastern end, past the transepts now showing as slightly indented, forming a typical cruciform shape in plan with extended vestibule at western end.

The 1972, 1977 and 1989 1:10,000 OS Edition maps were also examined, but the scale of the maps was too large to determine any changes, although it would appear that none had occurred during this period.

## **4 Building Recording Methodology**

### **Aims and Objectives**

The aims of the building recording were:

- . To provide a permanent paper and digital record of the structure prior to demolition.
- . To assess evidence of phasing within the structure.
- . To assess evidence of key internal and external construction techniques and original features within the structure.

### **Scope of Fieldwork**

The recording was carried out to level 2 standards according to Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2006).

The following were considered:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

Project Officer Louis Stafford BA (Hons) undertook the building recording. All photographs were taken in high resolution (18MP) \*Raw digital format. These were converted to TIFF format for storage.

All works were undertaken in accordance with both the CIFA's *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

## 5 The Building Recording

### *Carey Baptist Chapel*

Figure 6 shows the existing ground and first floor plan of Carey Baptist Chapel. Figures 7 and 8 show the existing elevations of the building. Figure 9 shows the location and direction from which the photographic plates were taken. The number after each red arrow corresponds to the plate on which the photograph appears.

Plates 1-9 show views externally of the building. Plates 10-44 show views internally of the Chapel. The survey found the building to have had minor alterations, with dilapidation and vandalism being the only notable changes, with the majority of the original features still present.

Noted additions to the structure include:

- . The addition of rough concrete render to the Vestry external walls. Plate 9.
- . The addition of a modern PA system. Plate 10.
- . The addition of a RAF commemorative stain glass window. Plate 27.
- . The addition of an Organ in circa 1932. Plate 28.

### *External*

The building is cruciform in shape with extended wings on the vestibule, approximately 20m long by 16m wide. The building is orientated typically east to west and consists of ground and first floor. The walls are constructed of rough faced stone and lime mortar bonding brought to course with brick details on the corners (Plate 6). The fenestrations are formed from carved sandstone. The western frontage is constructed of red brick and lime mortar in a Flemish bond with carved stone forming the fenestrations (Plate 1). The Vestry has been rough cement rendered (Plate 9).

The building is cross gabled (Plate 1 and 9), formed by the transepts and the southern wing of the vestibule, the north wing of the vestibule has a hipped construction (Plate 5 and 6). The vestry is a pent roofed construction (Plate 9). The eastern gable end has overhanging wooden eaves painted brown, the rest are flush with the buildings' stone work. Purple slate tiles cover the roof with orangey brown angled ceramic ridge plates alternating with angled crested ridge plates covering the main building and cross gables (Plate 4, 6 and 9).

The western elevation is mostly symmetrical in design (Plate 1). The main central bay holds the doorway which is constructed of a carved stone two-centred arch with double wooden doors, flanked by windows featuring two-centred stone arches with stain glass. Framing the central bay are square brick towers/buttresses, which extend half way up the building to a chamfered horizontal decorative stone band. The upper section of the towers are octagonal extending up to the bottom of the gable. A large two centred arched stain glass window is located in the first floor, constructed with carved stone and decorated with tracery panels (Plate 2). The lower panels feature trefoil cusped lancets with flowing ogee arched centres which lead onto the smaller upper panels featuring further plain trefoil cusped lancets and blind panel work on the cusps and spandrels. Above the window is a plain stone band and a rectangular blind window. A top of the apex of the roof sits a stone carved cross of cercelée or anchored design.

The southern flanking bay has a two-centred stone arched doorway, with wooden doors on the ground floor and a small stone depressed arched window with stained glass adjacent to the door. The stone band in the central bay extends through the flanking bays separating the ground and upper floors. The upper floor has two depressed stone arched windows with stained glass located centrally in the southern bay. These features were examined internally, externally they had been boarded over due to vandalism. A stone carved corbel with ovolo

design supports a protruding parapet adorned with blind lancets which extends towards the centre and increases in height where the line of the central gable roof would extend through (Plate 1 and 4). The parapet is topped with a saddleback coping with cyma reversa moulding. The same design is featured in the northern bay but less width (Plate 3). Two separated depressed stone arches with stained glass are located in the ground floor.

The northern elevation holds the north gabled transept at its eastern end, with stone carved corbels featuring ovolo decoration supporting protruding stone eaves with cyma reversa mouldings (Plate 8). Located centrally within the transept is a moderately sized two-centre arched stain glass window constructed with carved stone and decorated with tracery panels (Plate 6). The window features four rectangular larger panels along the bottom with a flat transom separating four equal sized lancet windows above. The upper section of the window is formed by the spandrels, which extend straight up forming the curve of the window (Plate 22).

The central section of the northern elevation has three sets of double mullioned windows in the upper and lower floors, these are evenly spaced and separated by two square brick and stone buttresses (Plate 6). The upper floor windows are of plain lancet type and the lower are depressed arched with keystone removed, all with stained glass (Plate 7, 23-25). The western vestibule wing is rectangular with hipped roof topped with a decorative ridge plate. A single depressed arch window with stained glass features in its northern elevation. The Vestry is located at the eastern end of the chapel and is a pent roofed construction with rough concrete render (Plate 9). The Vestry was boarded and not accessible around the eastern or southern side, however the archive plans (of which there were several variations) suggests the doorways and windows were of brick surrounds. The main vestry doorway had a flanking window to its west and a second doorway which entered the boiler room to its east.

The southern elevation was inaccessible, however the central and southern transept mirror that of the northern elevation apart from the western end, which has a smaller gabled two-storey western wing with a double depressed stone arched window containing stained glass in the upper floor (Plate 5). Archival plans indicate the Vestry had an outhouse located to the east of the doorway, which is visible internally. The outhouse and vestibule leading south from the Vestry have a pent roofed construction. A single horned sash window is located in the eastern half of the elevation of a six-over-six type.

The eastern elevation is mostly taken up by the Vestry, which has two large horned sash windows of a six-over-six type located evenly spaced along the elevation. The gable of the chapel is visible above the pent roof and shows a four course stacked header bond, two centred orange brick arch, in filled with orange brick in a running bond (Plate 9).

### ***Internal***

The main access to the building would have been gained through the double doors in the western elevation (Plate 39). The vestibule has a rectangular stained glass window directly opposite the doorway. Two double doors are located at either end of the vestibule entering small hallways which lead into the chapel (Plate 36). Each hallway has a two-centred arched window with stained glass, however the northern one had been removed and the southern window vandalised (Plate 37 and 38). The hallway to the north has a second doorway which leads into a timber clad room with two windows in the south wall and one in the west, these are rectangular stained glass windows fitted into a depressed arch opening (Plate 40 and 41). The southern hallway has a flight of stairs leading to the upper balcony (Plate 42). The room leading off the northern hallway and the stairs were both inaccessible due to safety constraints.



The balcony, which was inaccessible, was supported by iron columns, with capitols featuring foliate and rose decorations (Plate 18 and 19). The balcony itself was constructed of timber with the sides partially timber clad and the pews laid out straight on a tiered platform with the main stained glass window visible to the rear (Plate 14 and 15).

The roof supports were visible and were a hammer beam roof truss construction sat on lofted stone corbels carved with an ovolo design (Plate 16 and 17). The trusses featured open lancets with the main beam and brace having a carved torus design at the ends. The purlins between the arched ribs were left open.

The chapel is laid out in a symmetrical fashion. The pulpit is located centrally at the far eastern end on top of a rectangular chancel/stage with rounded corners (Plate 29 and 30). The southern transept houses the organ which appears to be a later addition of circa 1935 (Plate 28), with the northern transept containing further pews with the first three rows laid out octagonally so as to face the stage. The rest of the pews extend back through the nave and aisles either side in straight lines (Plate 14). The three upper and lower stained glass windows are visible either side of the northern transept window, with the southern transept window partially obscured by the organ (Plate 21-26). The windows all appear to be the same design with the only difference being a later (presumably Second World War) addition of a RAF commemorative stained glass motif, inserted in the central lower window on the south side (Plate 27).

The stage has a wooden banister around the edge held by a twisted wrought iron baluster with flower details. Set into the stage is the baptismal pool which has stairs set at an angle to the main pool, leading in and out at either end (Plate 34 and 35). The pool had a tap fitted in its eastern wall and iron pipes in the western wall which heated the pool. The octagonal shape of the pool is mirrored in the timber pulpit which is accessed by steps at either end (Plate 30). The pulpit is decorated with blind panel work of trefoil cusped lancets with ogee curves (Plate 32 and 33). The back of the pulpit has a large wooden bench and timber frame seated in the alcove formed by the blind two-centred arch, with an inscription painted above it in a gothic font; 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men' (Plate 29). An assortment of chairs were present on and around the stage, but there did appear to be a ceremonial set of table and two chairs, one bigger than the other (Plate 31). Either side of the stage were two doorways which led into the Vestry.

The Vestry was fairly plain with two horned sash windows in the eastern wall and a single in the southern wall (Plate 11 and 13), the room had small corridors which led onto doorways at the southern and northern ends. These corridors also had doorways in the western walls which led into the chapel (Plate 10). Built in cupboards were located along the western wall with a single adjacent to the window in the east (Plate 11 and 12).

## **6 Discussion and Interpretation**

### **Reliability of field investigation**

The majority of the original structure was visible from the outside, although elements including lower windows and doors had been securely boarded up to prevent further damage and close access to the southern elevation was not possible due to vegetation. The original structure of the Vestry had also been rendered over. Internally the balcony was inaccessible due to safety concerns, although it was open to view from the main nave. However the evidence from the site visit and those found within the archives allowed a complete and reliable picture to be presented.

### **Overall interpretation**

The structure is typical of a Christian building of the Late Victorian period using a composite build of stone ashlar masonry and brick. The Gothic style is carried throughout the building from the tracery panels to the two-centred arches, hammer beam truss roof and blind lancet parapets. The building is a very good example for its type and still holds its original form although slightly dilapidated and starting to show signs of water damage to the roof and some loss of stone work.

The building overall appears to be largely original with very few features notable that could be deemed later. The structure appears to have had no additions or blockings of note and no major repairs. The only large and definitively later fixture is that of the organ which had a date stamp of 1932 for its construction, and that of the RAF stained glass commemorative window in the northern elevation. These small changes at least show the chapel evolving a little over time, but generally staying in its true and original form.

## 7 Bibliography and references

British Geological Survey, 2001, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings*, English Heritage

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

Ordnance Survey        1897    Glamorganshire 1;2500 map

Ordnance Survey        1914    Glamorganshire 1;2500 map

Ordnance Survey        1942    Glamorganshire 1;2500 map

Ordnance Survey        1964    Glamorganshire 1;2500 map

<http://welshnewspapers.llgc.org.uk> - Glamorgan Gazette, 25 May 1906, Page 8. (accessed 14/05/15)

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk> (accessed 14/05/15)

<http://www.cofiadurcaheymru.org.uk> (accessed 14/05/15)

<http://map.coflein.gov.uk/> (accessed 14/05/15)

<http://data.gov.uk/data/> (accessed 14/05/15)

Glamorgan Archives Cardiff.: D998 Carey Baptist Chapel, Tondu

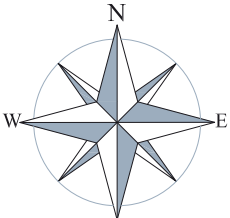
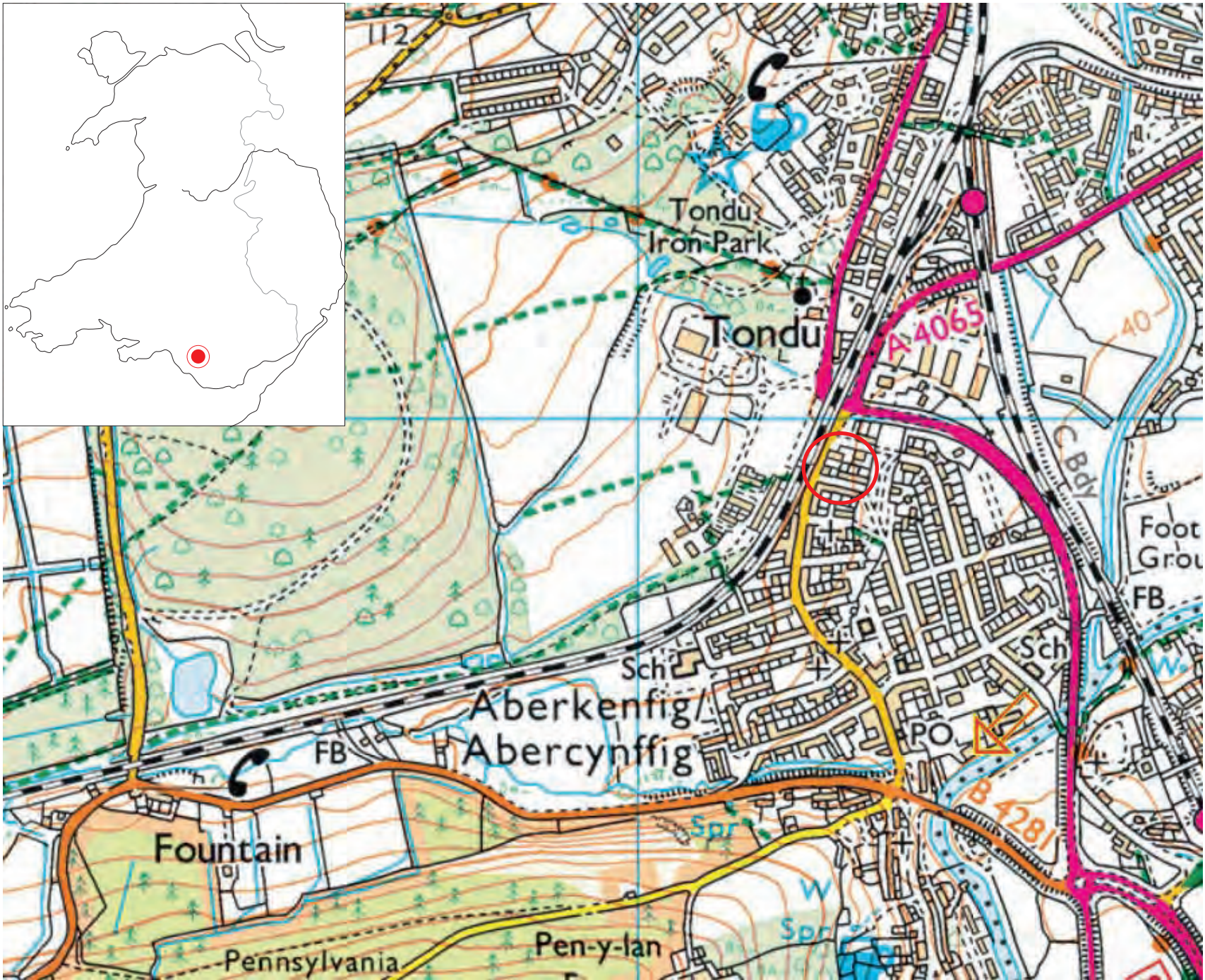


Fig 1: Site Location

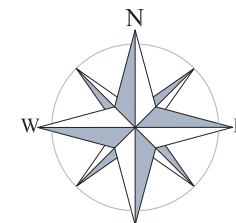
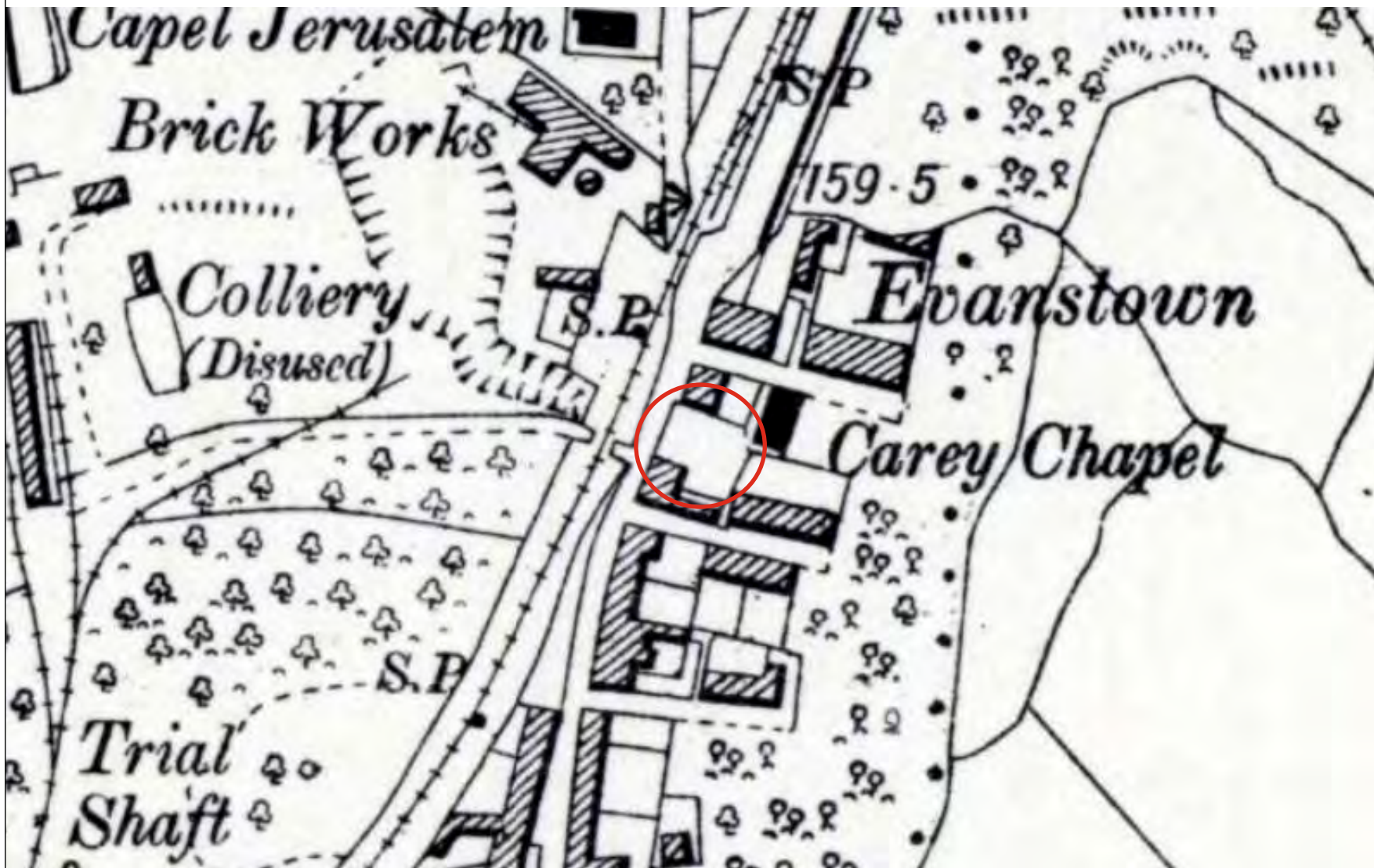


Fig 2: 1897 OS Edition  
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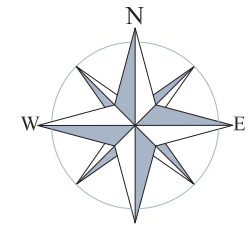
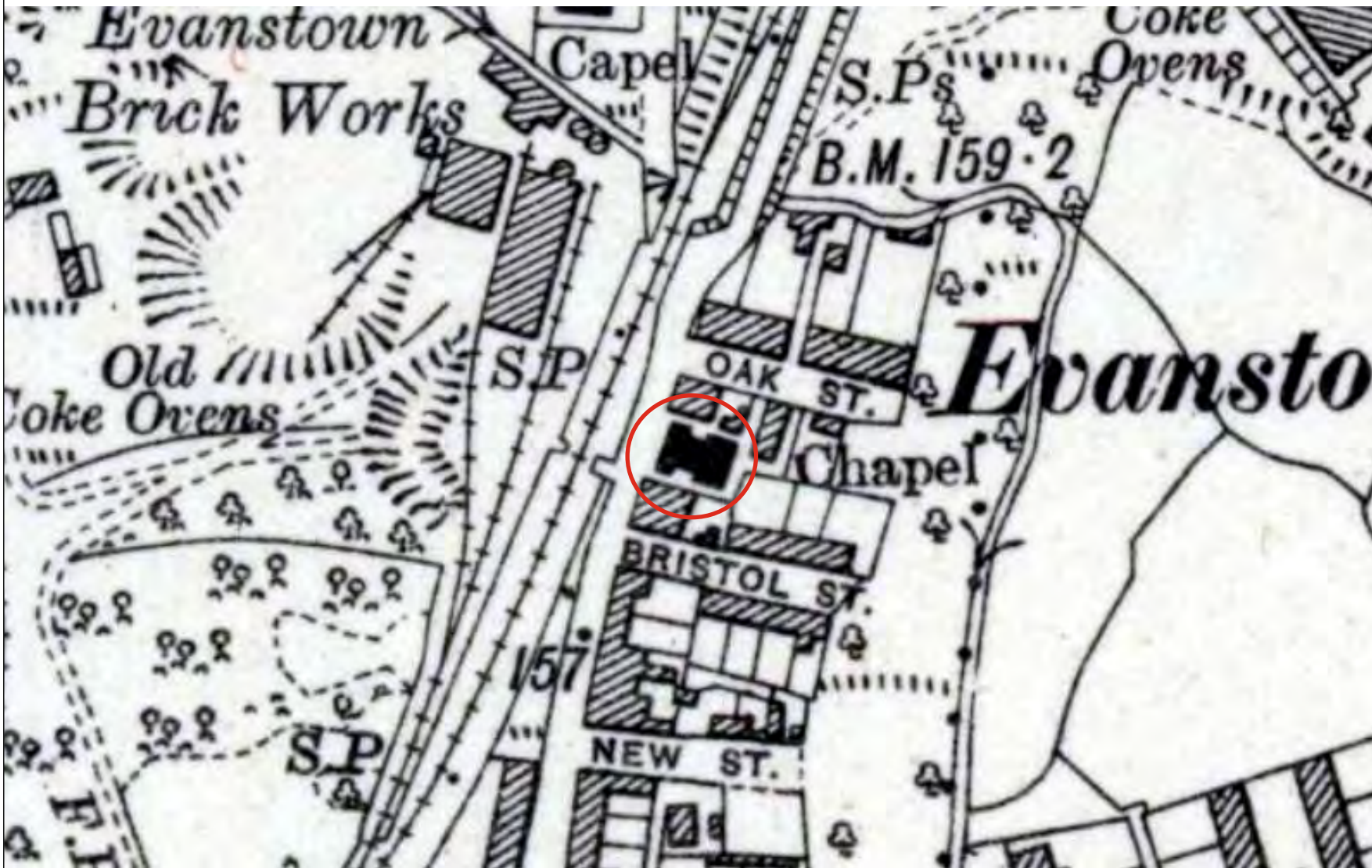


Fig 3: 1914 OS Edition  
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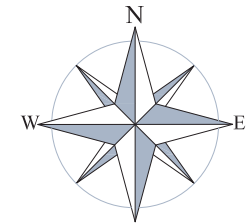
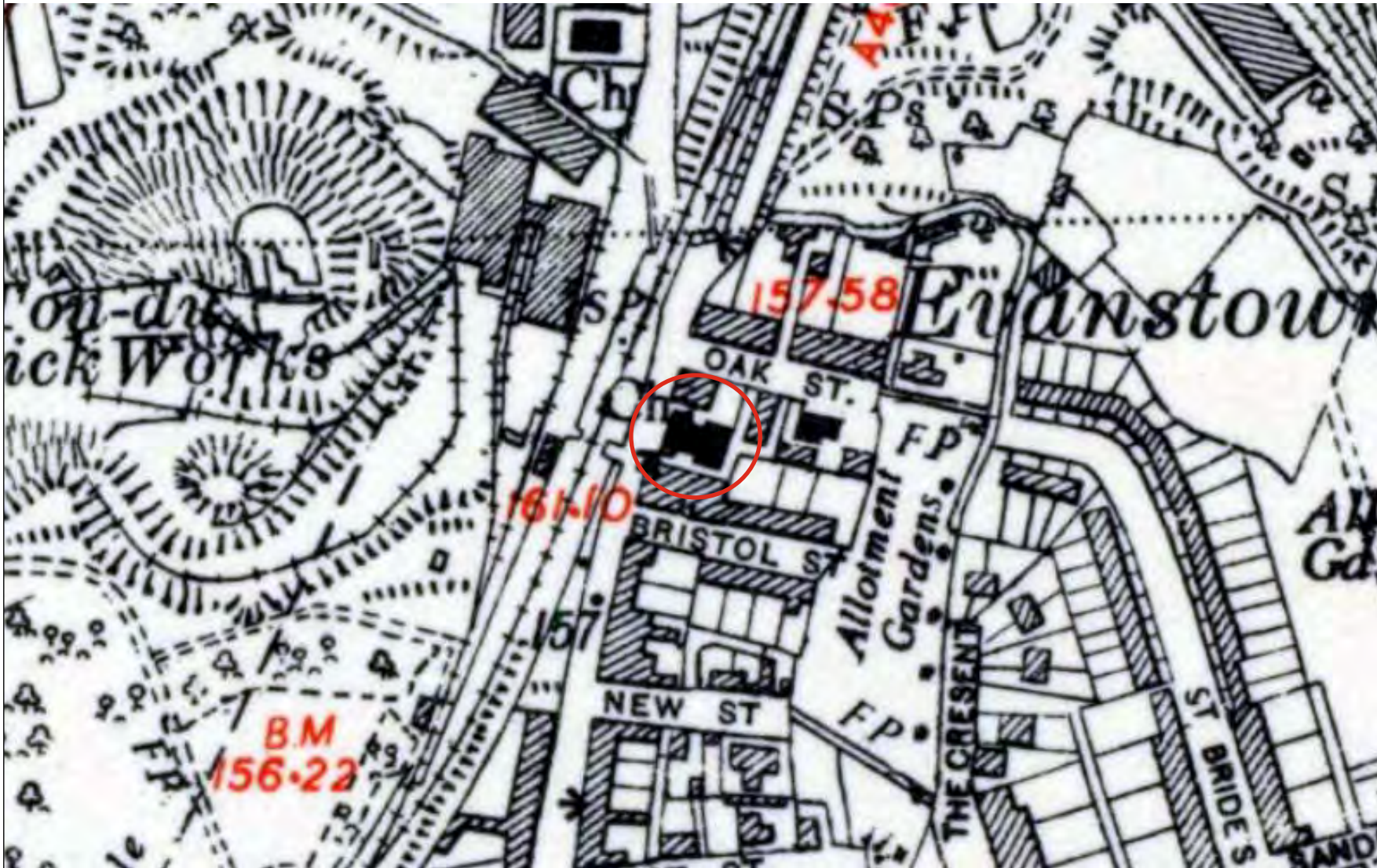


Fig 4: 1942 OS Edition  
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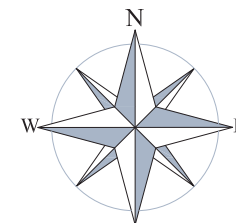
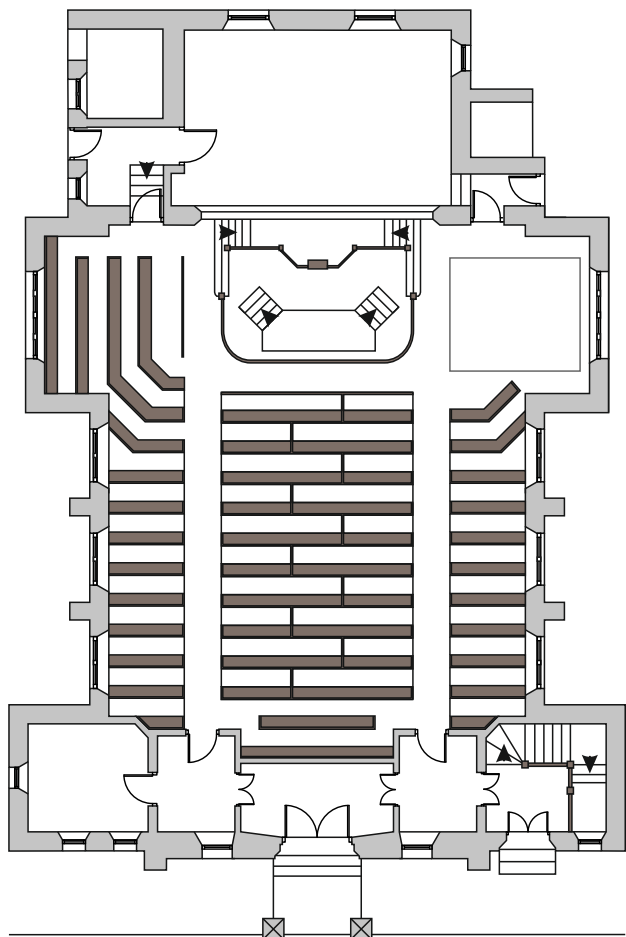
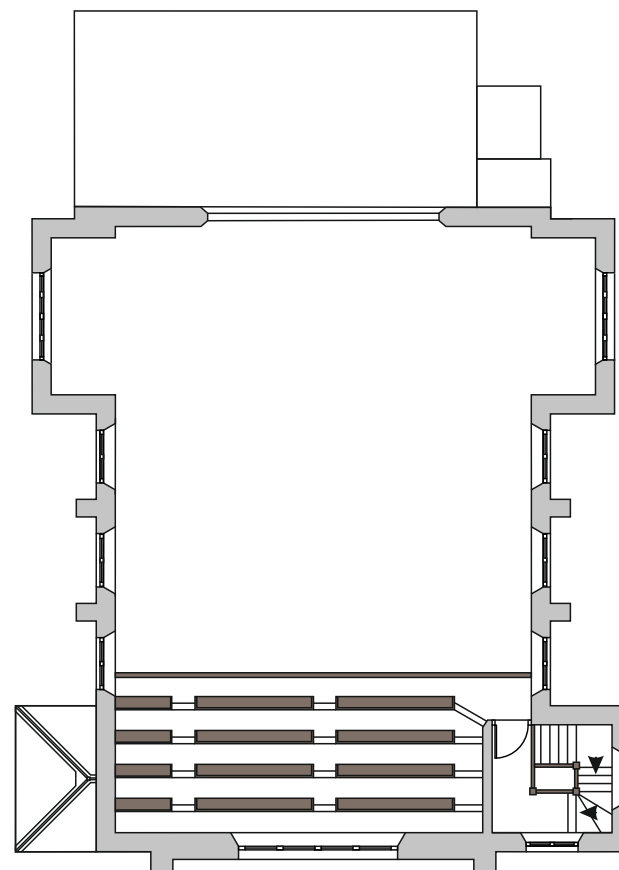


Fig 5: 1964 OS Edition  
1:2500





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Scale 1:200



0 10m  
Scale 1:200

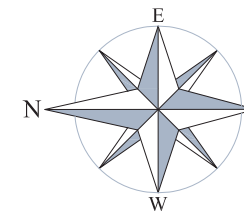


Fig 6: Plan of First and Second Floors



Fig 7: North and South Elevations

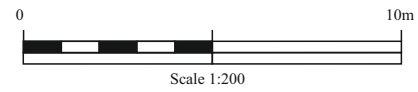
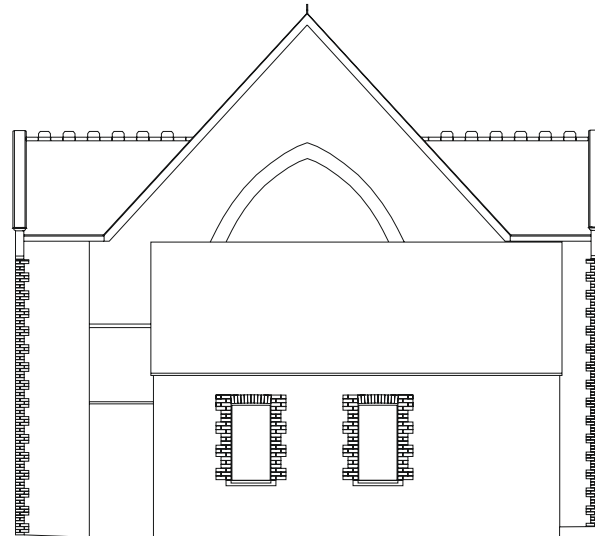
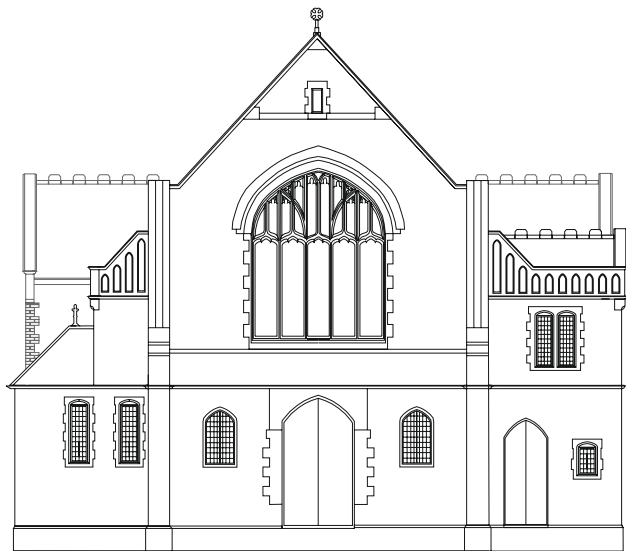


Fig 8: East and West Elevations

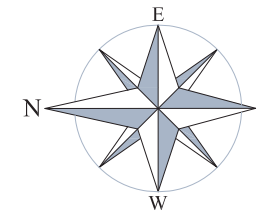
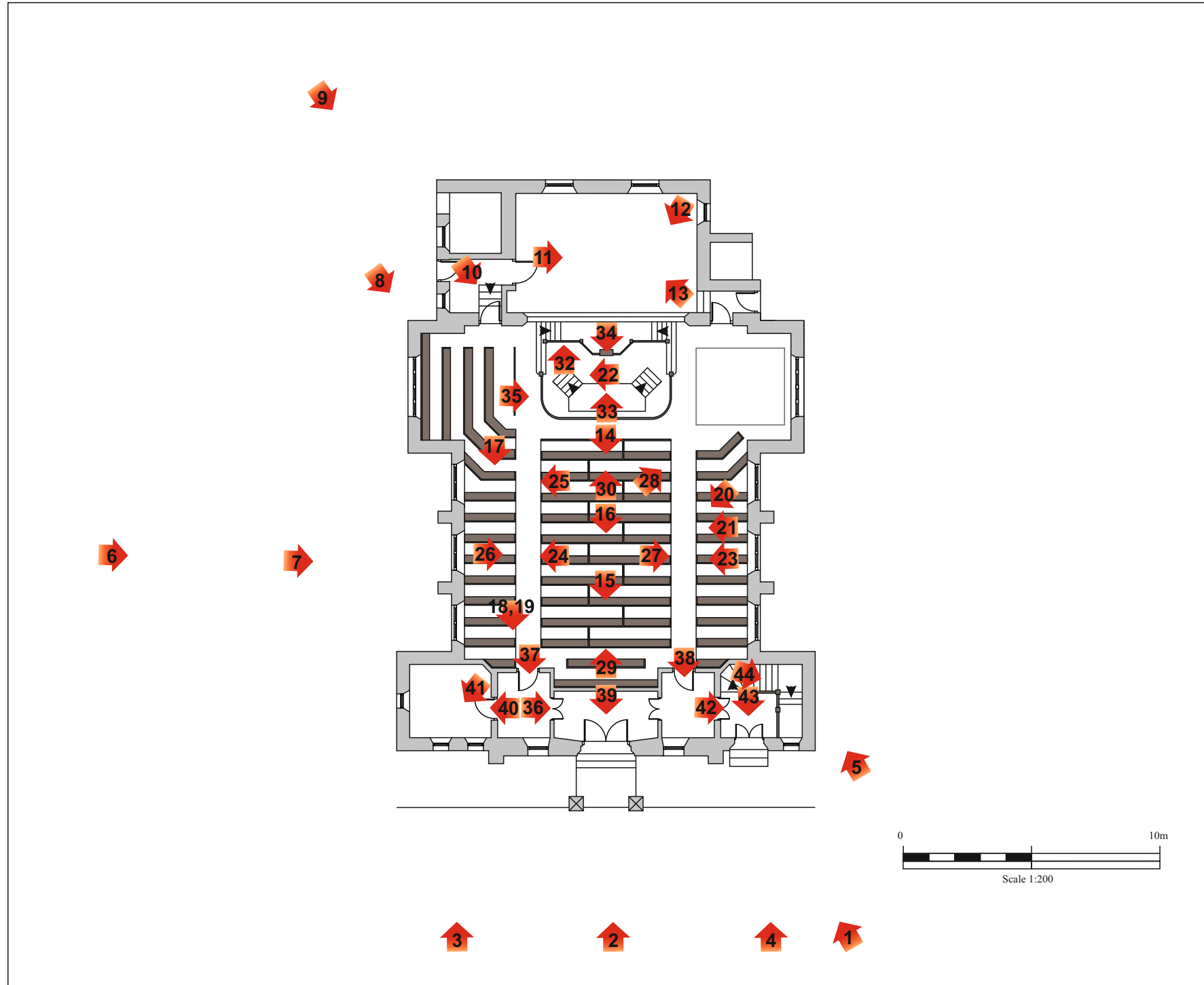


Fig 9: Photographic Plan, Arrows Correspond to Number and Direction



Plate 1: Western elevation



Plate 2: Western elevation tracery



Plate 3: Western elevation parapet with blind lancets



Plate 4: Western elevation parapet with blind lancets



Plate 5: Southern elevation



Plate 6: Northern elevation



Plate 7: Northern elevation upper windows

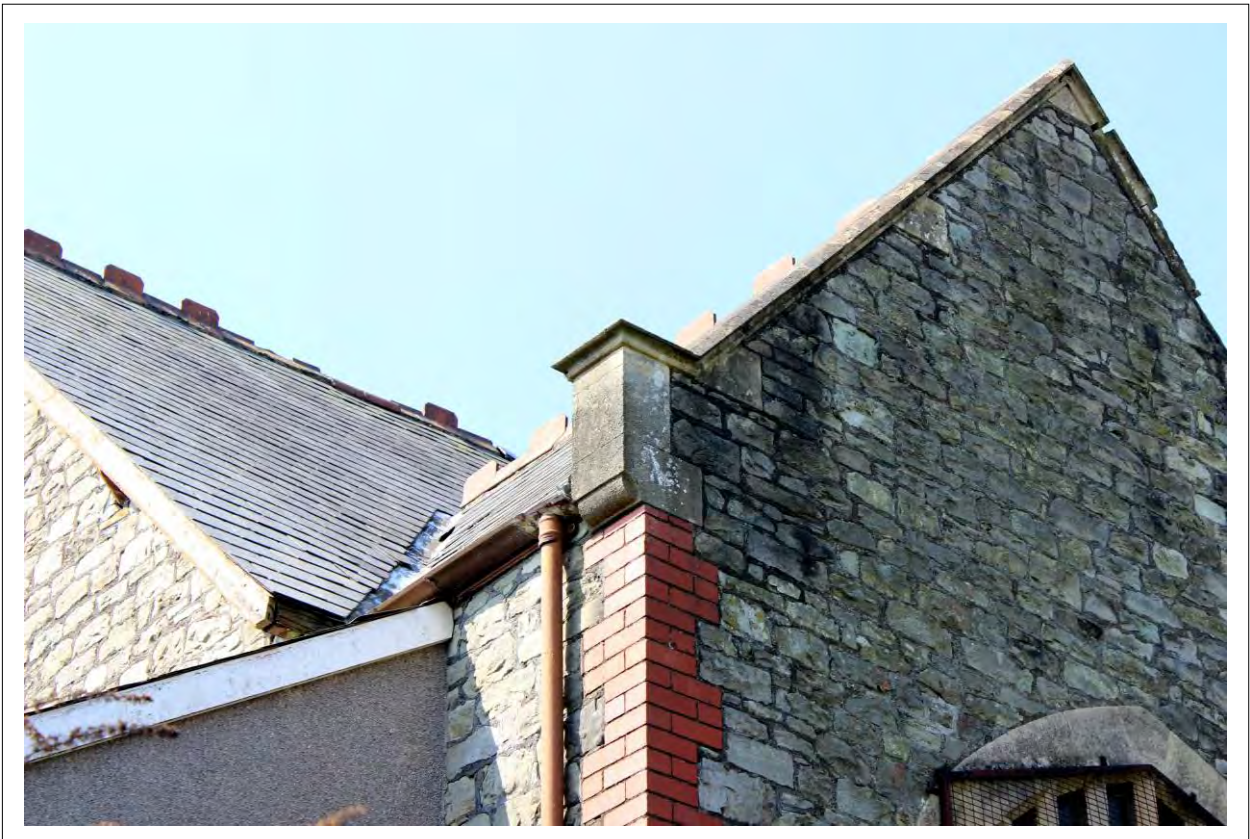


Plate 8: Northern elevation closeup of ovolo corbel and mouldings





Plate 9: Eastern elevation pent roofed vestry



Plate 10: View from vestry doorway, south toward stairs leading into chapel

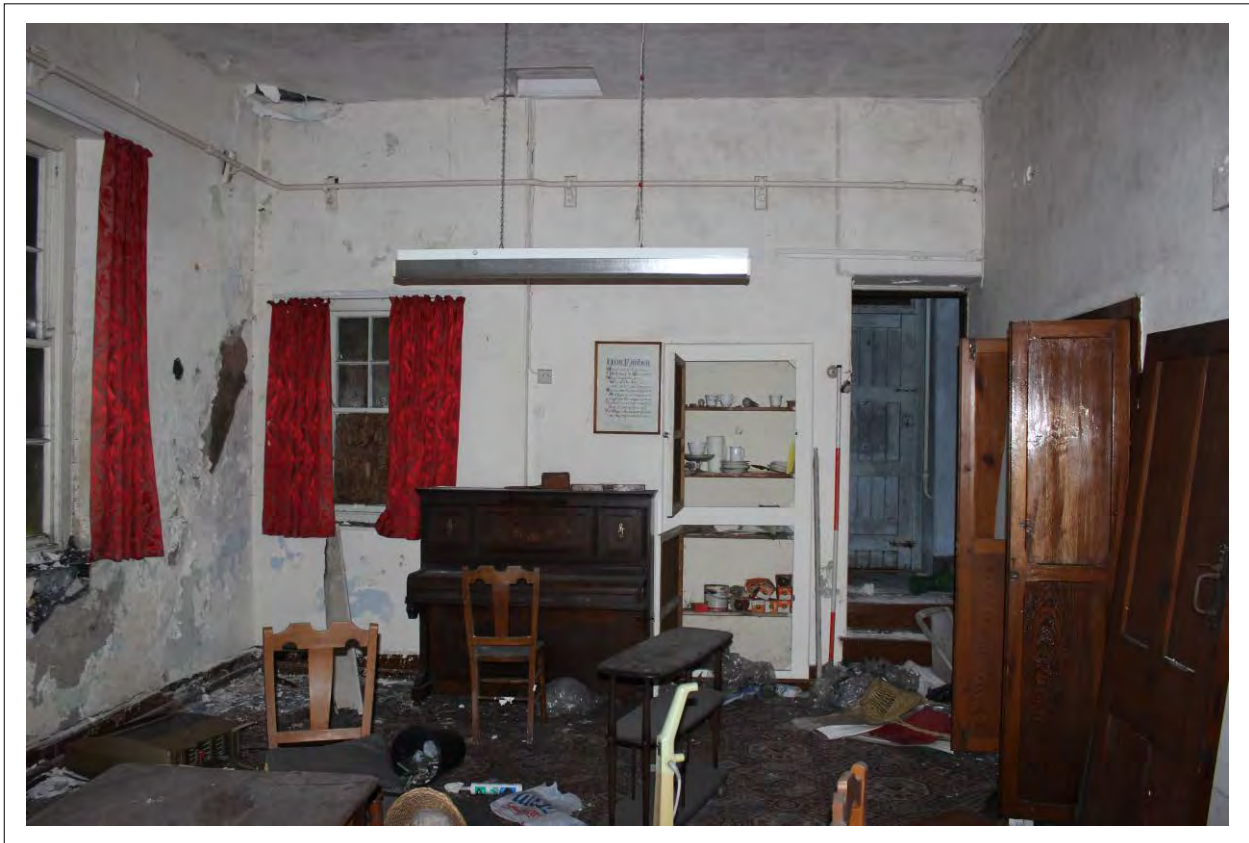


Plate 11: View south showing vestry



Plate 12: View west showing vestry



Plate 13: View east showing vestry sash horned windows



Plate 14: View west showing church from pulpit

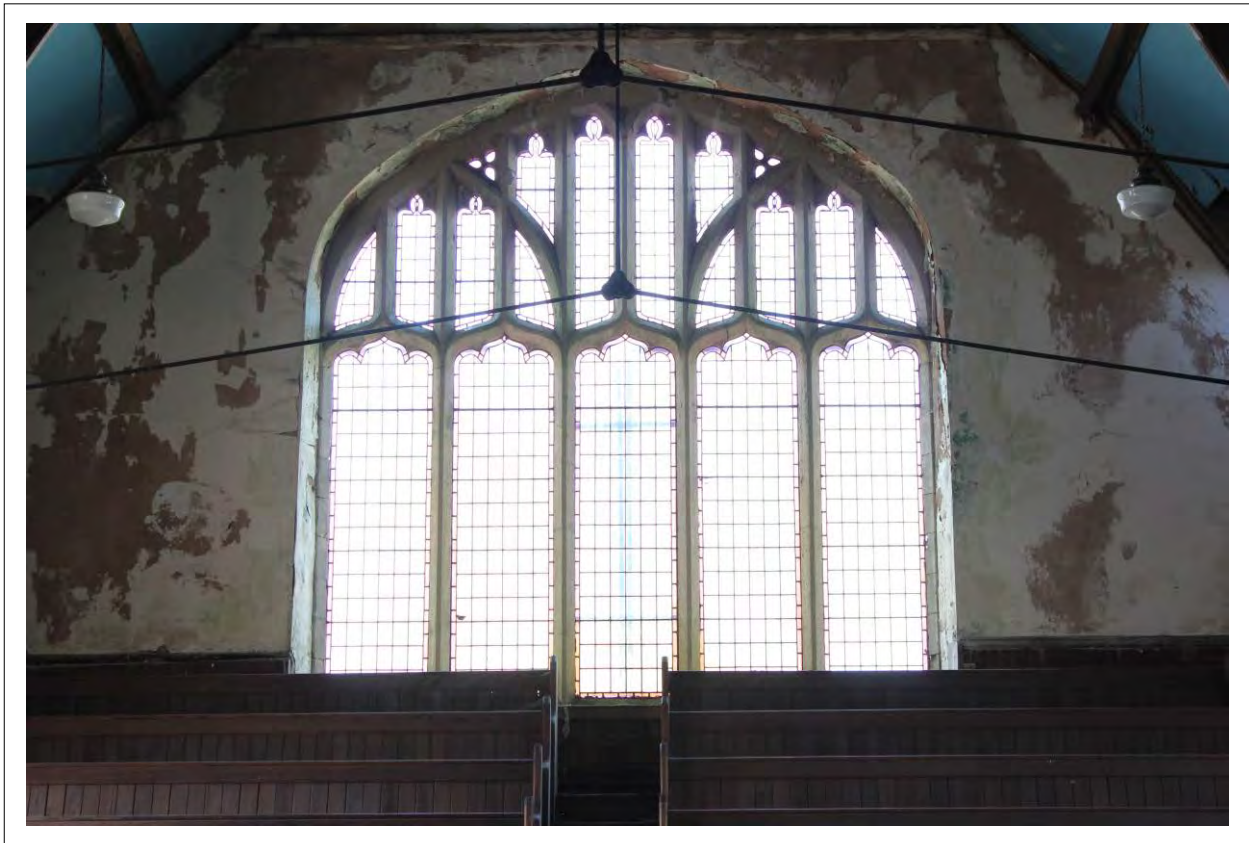


Plate 15: View west showing main stained glass windows

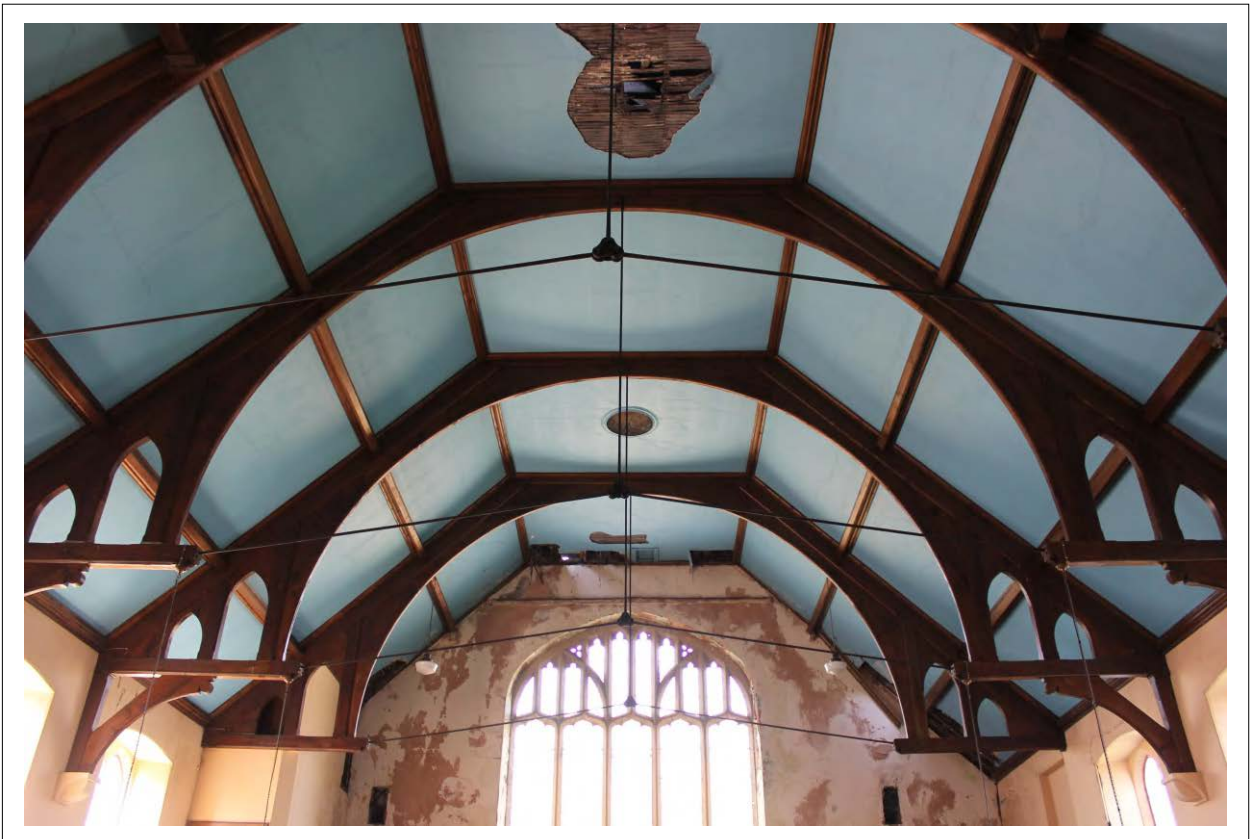


Plate 16: View west showing hammer beam roof truss

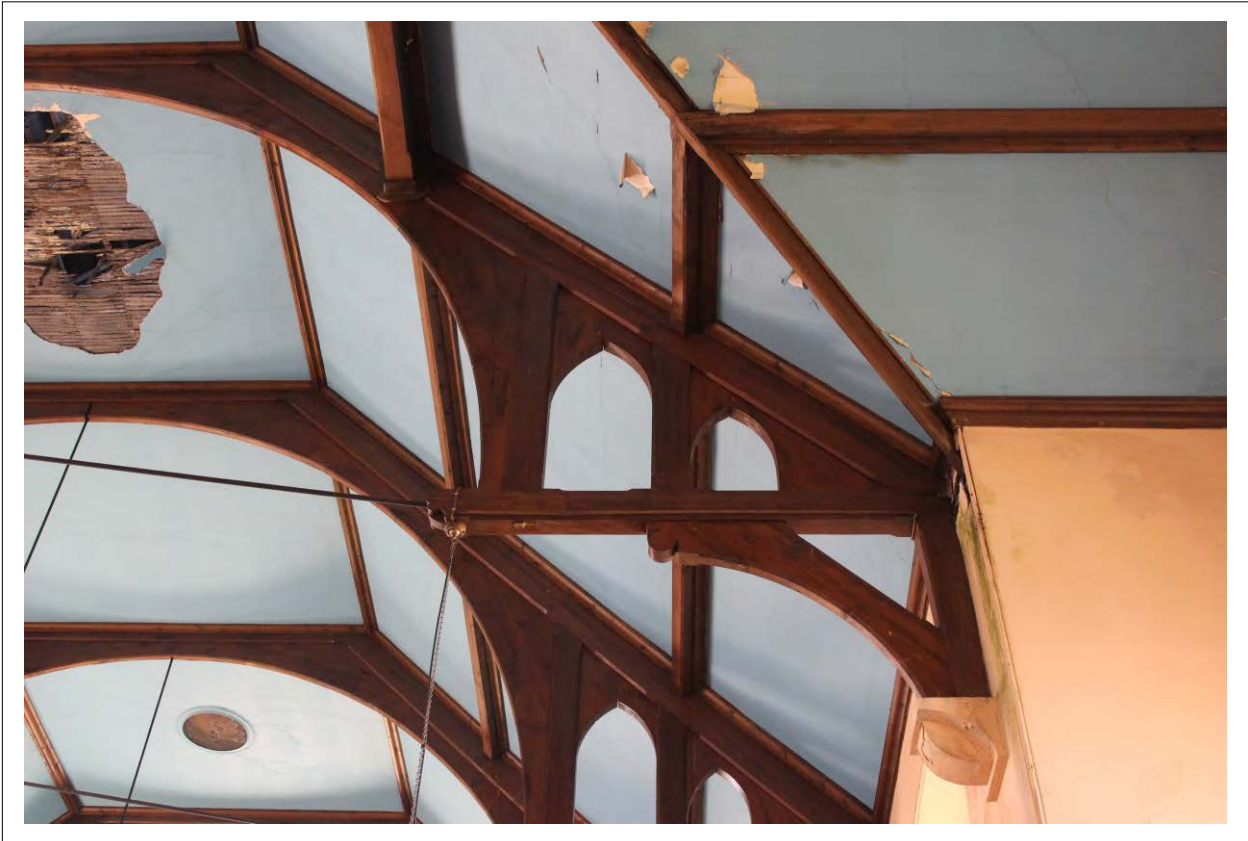


Plate 17: View west showing closeup of hammer beam roof truss and corbel



Plate 18: View west showing detail of columns

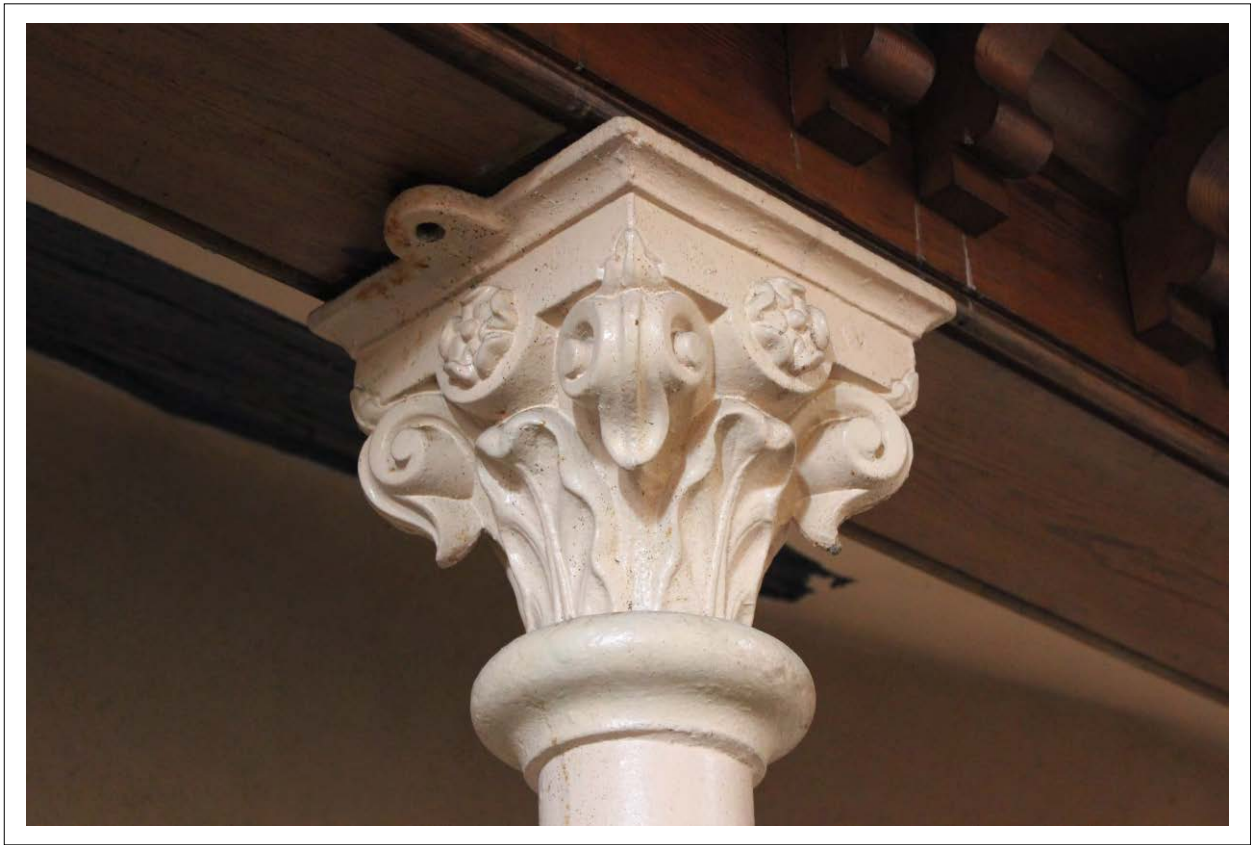


Plate 19: Column capital detail



Plate 20: View west showing rear of chapel



Plate 21: View north showing stained glass windows

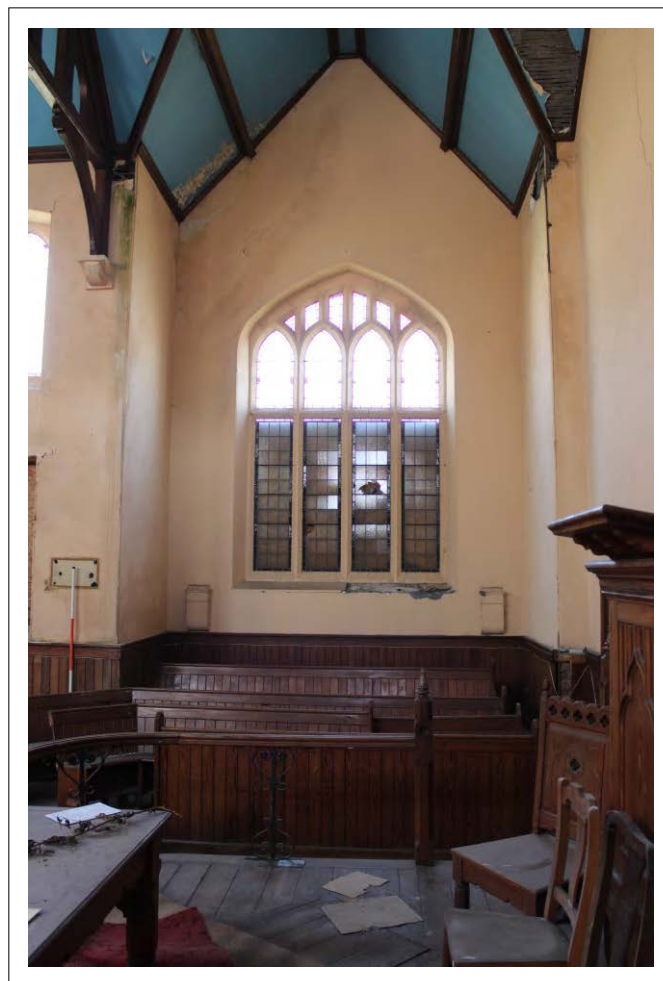


Plate 22: View north showing stain glass window



Plate 23: View north showing stained glass windows

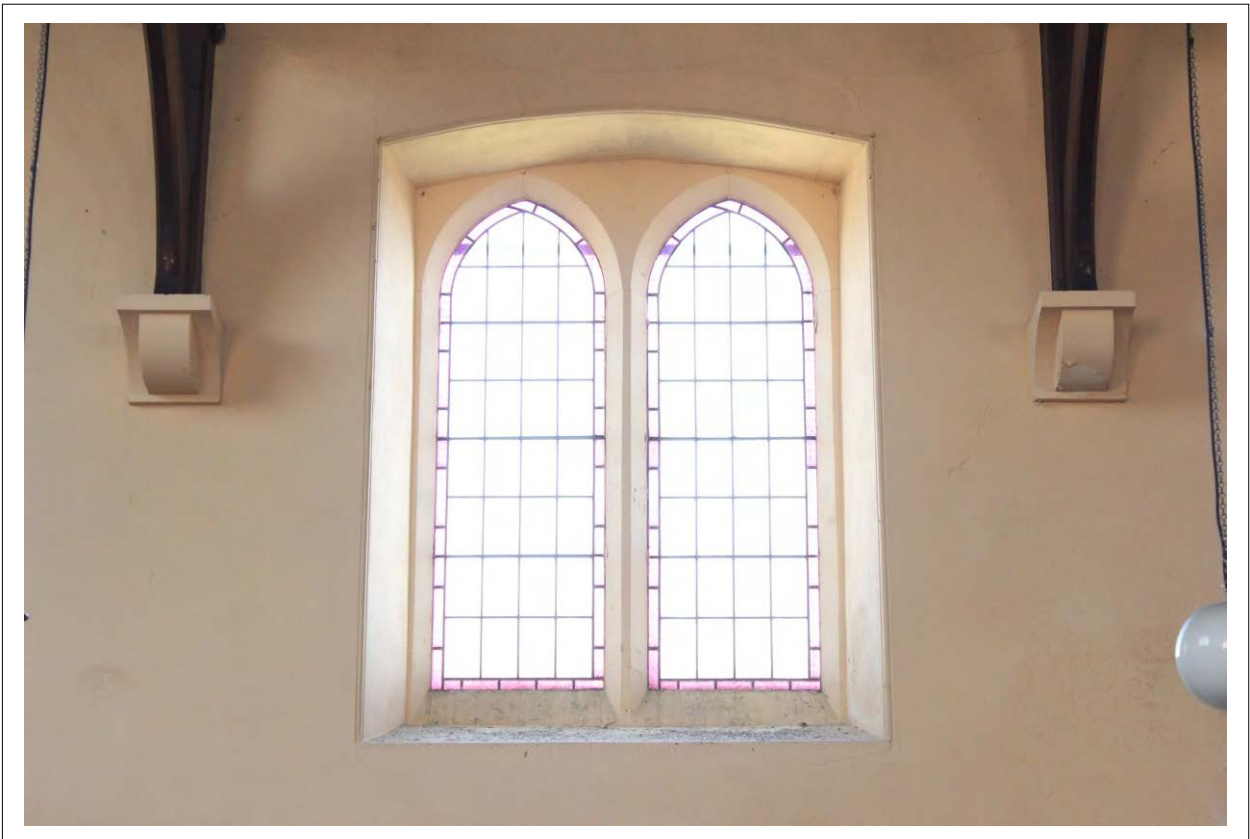


Plate 24: Close up of upper stain glass window





Plate 25: Closeup of lower stained glass window



Plate 26: View south

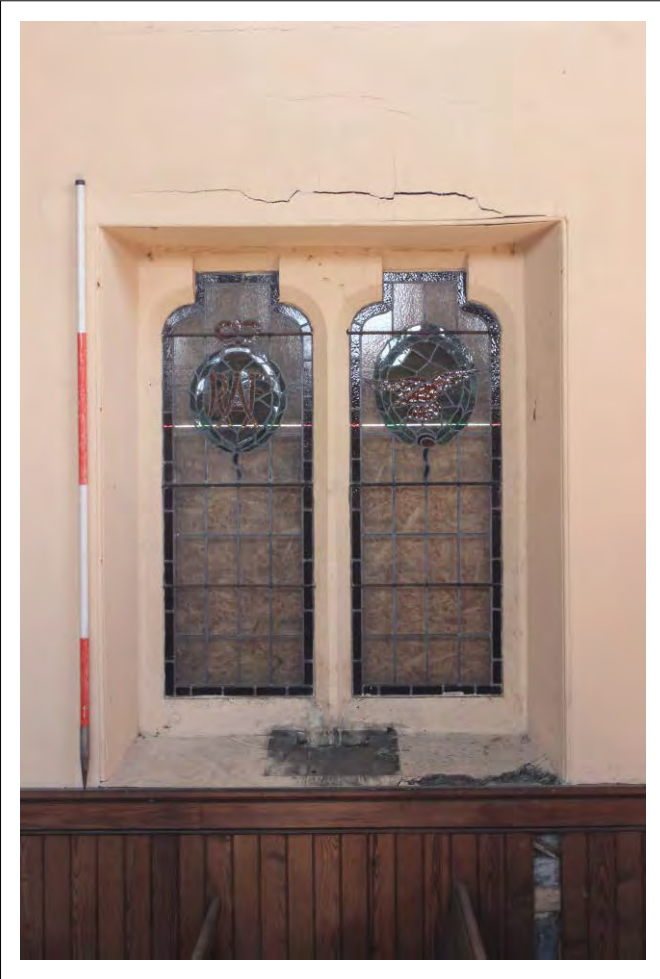


Plate 27: View of RAF commemorative stained glass window



Plate 28: View south east showing organ



Plate 29: View east showing pulpit



Plate 30: View east showing pulpit



Plate 31: View of matching furniture

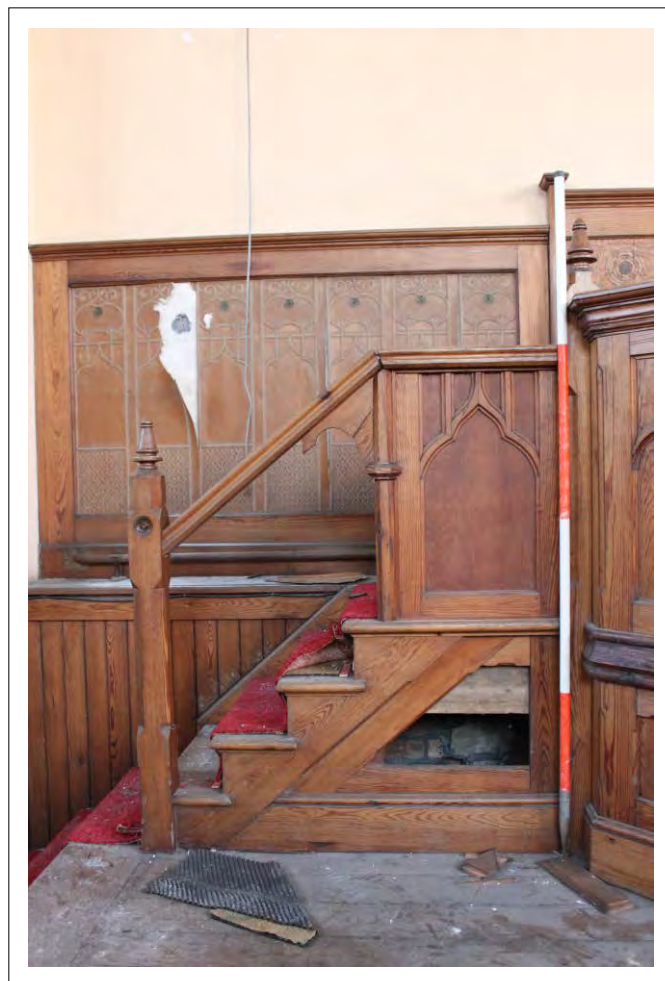


Plate 32: View east of pulpit detail



Plate 33: View east of pulpit detail



Plate 34: View west showing baptismal covers

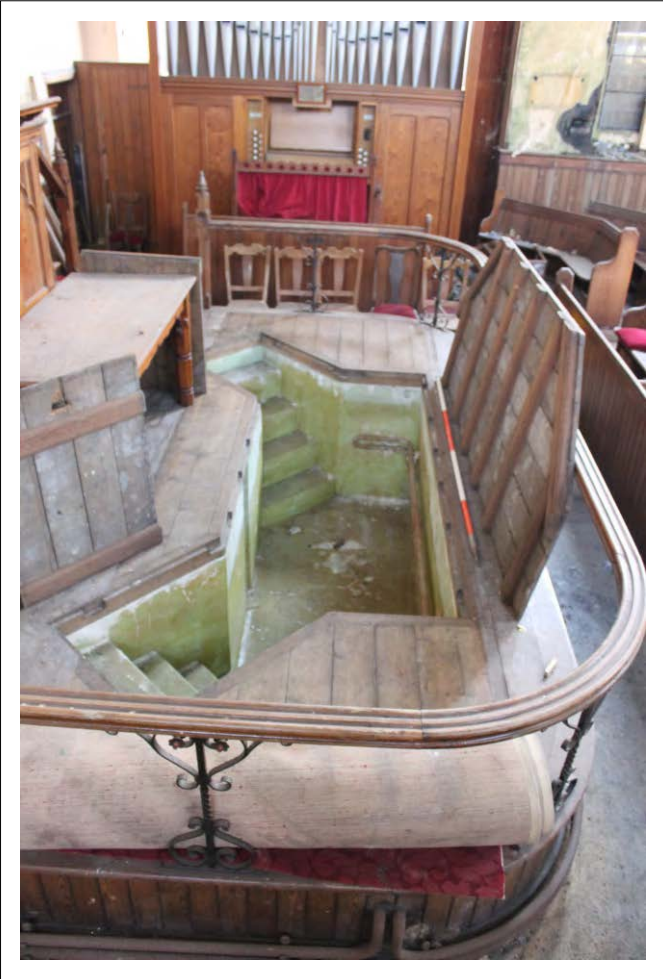


Plate 35: View north showing baptismal font

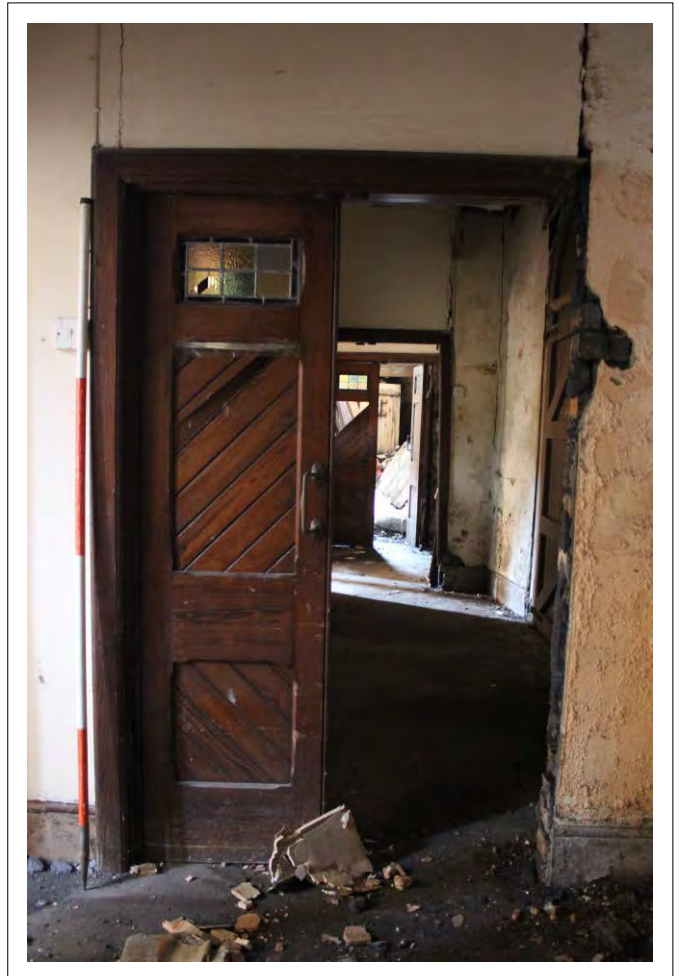


Plate 36: View north south showing vestibule doorway



Plate 37: View west showing window adjacent to vestibule



Plate 38: View west showing window adjacent to vestibule

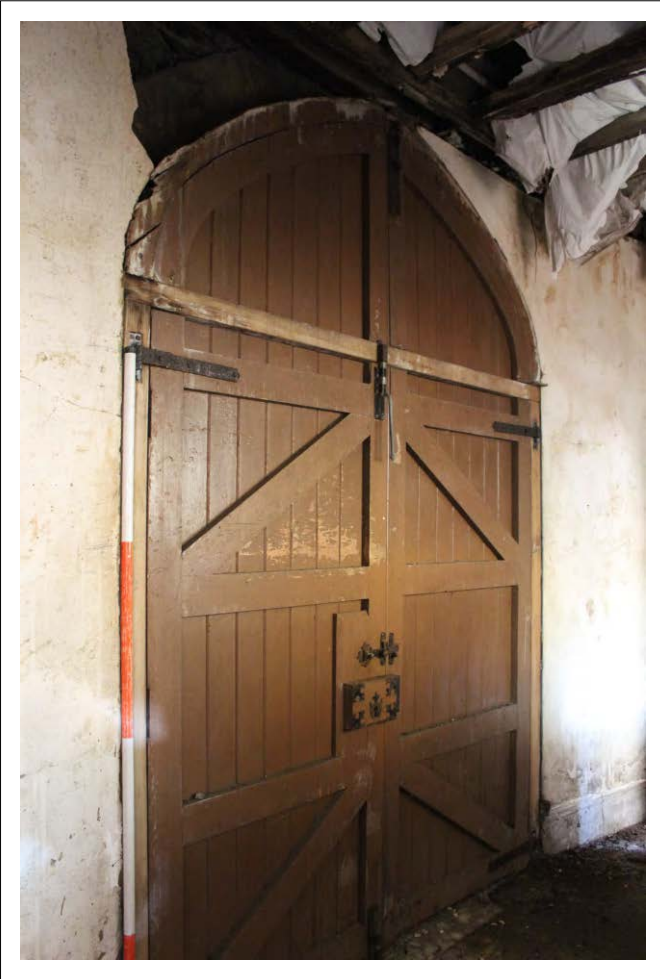


Plate 39: View west showing rear of main doorway



Plate 40: View north showing side room





Plate 41: View north west showing windows in side room



Plate 42: View south showing stairs leading to upper balcony



Plate 43: View west showing side doorway



Plate 44: View south showing upper window above stairs

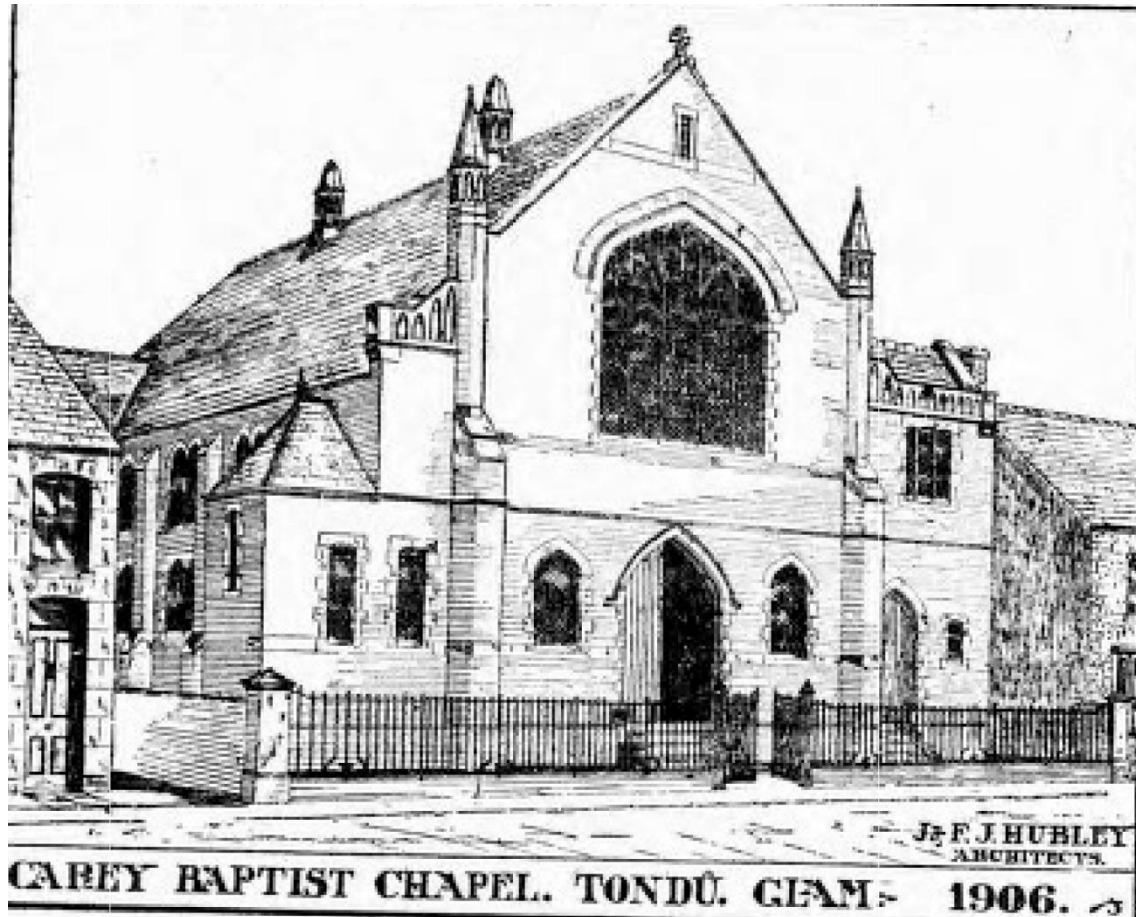


Plate 45: Illustration of Carey Baptist Chapel taken from an article in the Glamorgan Gazette dated 25-05-1906, celebrating the construction of the Chapel.

# *Archaeology*

## *Wales*

### **APPENDIX I:**

### **Written Scheme of Investigation**

**ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:**

**Written Scheme of Investigation  
For Archaeological Building Recording  
Level 2**

**Former Carey Baptist Chapel, Bridgend Road, Aberkenfig**

**Prepared for:  
Holbrook Homes Ltd**

**Project No: 2328**

**25<sup>th</sup> March 2015**

Archaeology Wales Limited  
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Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for archaeological building recording in advance of the demolition of the former Carey Baptist Chapel, Bridgend Road, Aberkenfig as part of planned redevelopment works. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Holbrook Homes Ltd.*

### **1. Introduction**

The planned development works encompass the site of the former Carey Baptist Chapel and adjacent ground on Bridgend Street, Aberkenfig, Bridgend (Henceforth – the site), NGR: SS 89290 83931. The development proposal has been submitted by Hafod Housing Association. The local planning authority is Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC), the planning application number is P/13/861/FUL.

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Holbrook Homes Ltd. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during Level 2 archaeological building recording at the site.

Until the 1870s the Baptist community in Tondu/Aberkenfig met in the homes of local Baptists. In 1876 a small chapel was constructed for English Baptists but gradually proved inadequate for an expanding congregation and a fund was raised to build a new larger Chapel adjacent to the previous site. Foundation stones for the present building were laid in 1906 and it opened as a place of worship in 1907. The church became an important feature of the local historic and cultural landscape until a decline in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Chapel ceased to be a place of worship in 1998 and closed around 2003 and is currently in a derelict condition.

Plans have been submitted to demolish the current structure and construct a two-storey building comprising 14 apartments along with associated parking, highway improvements, landscaping and associated works.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (Henceforth – GGATC), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, have recommended that archaeological building recording be undertaken prior to demolition. The work has been set as a condition of the planning application decision (Condition 22), which states:

*No development shall commence on site until a programme of building recording and analysis of the church has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme shall be carried out by specialist to be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved programme shall be completed prior to any demolition of the church.*

*Reason: As the building is of significance the specified records are necessary to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.*

The details set out in this document outline procedures to be undertaken during the building recording work at Carey Baptist Chapel, Bridgend Road, Aberkenfig, which will result in an archive standard photographic record and an illustrated report.

AW is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

## **2 Site specific objectives**

The primary objective of the Building Recording will be to describe and record all of the key internal and external components of the Chapel building so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition. This will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 2 Building survey.

The work will result in a report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken. It will include interpretive statements and provide an assessment of the regional context within which the site is located.

## **3 Building Survey**

### ***Recording***

The recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. The photographic record will be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally.

The following will be considered:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

The building has stood unused for several years and there is some roof damage to the structure which may result in some internal areas being deemed unsafe for inspection, it is not anticipated that this will cause any significant constraint to the ability to record the interior of the structure. Should this prove to be the case however further consultation with GGATC will be undertaken on the appropriate level of internal recording required. Similarly permanent shuttering has been attached to some of the lower windows on the exterior of the structure for safety reasons, however many of the upper windows remain uncovered and the interior of the windows are also visible, therefore the shuttering should not significantly constrain to the ability to record fenestration details.

The recording will be completed in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014) and to a standard equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 (English Heritage 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' 2006).

All photographs will be taken in a high resolution (8+ Mega Pixel) digital format. For

both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

### ***Monitoring***

GGATC will be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this Written Scheme of Information that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGATC for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

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

## **5 Post Field-work programme**

### ***Site archive***

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the appropriate organisation.

The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMR) held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ, within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with GGATC.

A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGATC.

### ***Final reporting***

A draft report will be submitted to Holbrook Homes Ltd for comments within 4 weeks of the survey being complete.

A full client report of the results of the archaeological work will be prepared within 6 months of the end of the survey. Copies of the report will be sent to Holbrook Homes Ltd and for inclusion in the regional Historical Environment Record (held and maintained by GGAT). Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation with details of how all the buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded
- A brief history of the site
- A written record of the building(s)
- Location plans tied into the national grid showing the positions all drawn and



- photographic records relating to the survey
- Conclusions as appropriate
- A statement of the local and regional context of the remains
- Bibliography
- A copy of the AW Written Scheme of Investigations

## **6 Resources and timetable**

### Standards

The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

### Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Philip Poucher.

### Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

### Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

### Insurance

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

### Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the AW Health and Safety Policy.

Any persons undertaking the survey will have undertaken Asbestos awareness training within the last 12 months. Lone working at the building will not be permitted.

Before entering the building a detail plan and risk assessment will be produced.

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

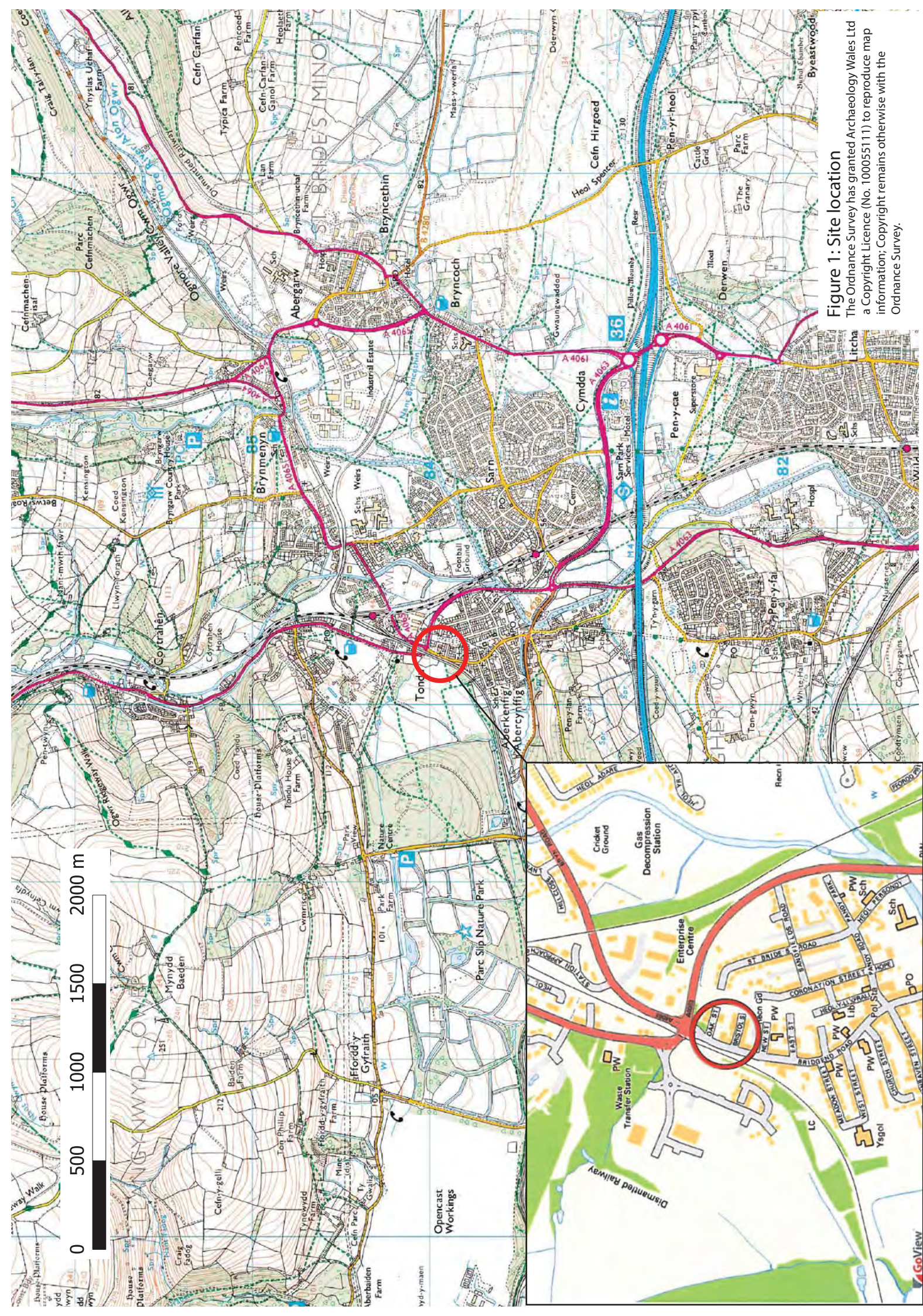


Figure 1: Site location

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Take only figured dimensions

Date Drawn Check Description

Rev.

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**Arden Kitt** associates ltd.

Proposed residential development  
Bridgend Road, Aberkenfig  
for Hafod Housing Association

Job No.  
1305

Dwg No. Rev.  
AL.00.001

Title  
Site Location Plan

Date	Drawn	Check	Status	Scale
Nov 13	***	***	Planning	1:1250 @ A4

Tel: 029 21 328 155

e-mail: ardenkitt@ardenkitt.co.uk

www.ardenkitt.co.uk

13 861

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX II:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Carey Baptist Church, Bridgend Road, Aberkenfig

Site Name:	Carey Baptist Chapel
Site Code:	CBCA/15/BR
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SS 89290 83931
Site Type:	Derelict Baptist Chapel
Project Type:	Building Recording Level 2
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	May 2015
Categories Present:	Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	N/A
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

# Archaeology Wales



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