Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and Meeting Room, Brynawel, Crynant, Neath, Glamorgan.

Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording



By

Richard Scott Jones *(BA, MA, MCIfA)*

August 2026

HRS Wales
Report No: 327
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By

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Non-Technical Summary

This report details the results of a small programme of Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording (Historic England Level 3 equivalent) on the Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and Meeting Room, situated on Brynawel Road in the village of Crynant, near Neath in the county borough of Neath Port Talbot, South Wales (centered on OS grid reference SN 7956 0481).

This report has been prepared by Richard Scott Jones (BA, MA, MCIfA) of Heritage Recording Services Wales (henceforth HRS Wales) for Atrium Planning Consultants,on behalf of Luke Scully, the current owner of the chapel and meeting room.

The specific objectives of the work were to interpret and create a lasting record of the buildings prior to their conversion, and to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

The archaeological building investigation and recording of the Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and Meeting Room at Crynant has managed to create a lasting record of the buildings prior to the commencement of the proposed alterations.

Unfortunately nearly most of the interior of the chapel fixtures and fittings had already been removed from the Chapel prior to the survey, but there were still a few residual fixtures that managed to be investigated and recorded. Of particular interest were the large decorative ceiling boss and gallery supporting corbels and the rolled molding surrounding the round arched opening in the north wall that encloses the former organ alcove.

Although there is very little archive material relating to the chapel in the readily available sources, the assessment did manage to find a Newspaper article from the Neath Guardian dated September 1937 that describes the re-opening ceremony of the chapel following its 1937 refurbishments.

Crynoldeb Annhechnolegol

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn manylu ar ganlyniadau rhaglen fach o Ymchwil a Chofnodi Adeiladau Archeolegol (cyfwerth i Lefel 3 Cadwraeth Lloegr) ar Gapel a Ystafell Gyfarfod Calvinistaidd Salem, sydd wedi ei leoli ar Ffordd Brynawel yn nhre'r Crynant, ger Castell-nedd yng nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot, De Cymru (gan ganolbwyntio ar gyfeirnod grid OS SN 7956 0481).

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi'i baratoi gan Richard Scott Jones (BA, MA, MCIfA) o Heritage Recording Services Wales (HRS Cymru o hyn ymlaen) ar gyfer Atrium Planning Consultants, ar ran Luke Scully, perchnogwr presennol y capel a'r ystafell gyfarfod.

Yr oedd nodau penodol y gwaith yn cynnwys dehongli a chreu cofnod parhaol o'r adeiladau cyn eu trosi, ac i sefydlu ac rhoi gwybodaeth am y adnodd archeolegol sydd ar gael ar safle.

Mae ymchwiliad archaeolegol i'r adeilad a chofnodi Capel a Ystafell Cyfarfod Clynnog Calvinistaidd Salem yn Nyffryn Crynant wedi llwyddo i greu cofnod parhaol o'r adeiladau cyn dechrau'r newidiadau arfaethedig.

Yn anffodus roedd rhan fwyaf o offer a gosodiadau mewnol yr eglwys wedi cael eu tynnu eisoes o'r Eglwys cyn yr arolwg, ond roedd rhai offer sy'n weddilliol wedi llwyddo i gael eu hastudio a'u cofnodi. O ddiddordeb arbennig roedd y boss nenfwd addurnol mawr a'r corbuls sy'n cefnogi'r galerïau a'r rhwbio wedi'u plygu o amgylch y drws ciwbig troellog yng nghanol wal y gogledd sy'n cau'r alcôf organ blaenorol.

Er bod ychydig iawn o ddeunydd archifol sy'n ymwneud â'r capel yn y ffynonellau sydd ar gael yn hawdd, llwyddodd y gwerthusiad i ganfod erthygl bapur newydd o'r Neath Guardian ddyddiedig Medi 1937 sy'n disgrifio seremoni ail-agor y capel ar ôl ei adnewyddiadau yn 1937.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report details the results of a small programme of Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording (Historic England Level 3 equivalent) on the Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and Meeting Room, situated on Brynawel Road in the village of Crynant, near Neath in the county borough of Neath Port Talbot, South Wales (centered on OS grid reference SN 7956 0481).

1.2 This report has been prepared by Richard Scott Jones (*BA, MA, MCIfA)* of Heritage Recording Services Wales (henceforth HRS Wales) for Atrium Planning Consultants on behalf of Luke Scully, the current owner of the chapel and meeting room.

1.3 The specific objectives of the work were to:

Interpret and create a lasting record of the buildings prior to their conversion, and to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

1.4 The Technical Appendices for this report contains the following information:

- *Appendix I*: Figures;
- *Appendix II:* Photo plates (a selection from over 185 photos in total)
- *Appendix III:* Archive Cover Sheet

Site Location & Description *(Figures 1 - 5)*

1.5 Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel is situated on Brynawel Road in the village of Crynant, near Neath in the county borough of Neath Port Talbot, South Wales. The chapel stands on the hillside above the village centre, opposite the former local shop and café, making it a prominent landmark within the Dulais Valley. It has long been associated with the Welsh-speaking Calvinistic Methodist tradition, now known as the Presbyterian Church of Wales, and has played an important role in the religious and social life of the community.

1.6 The present chapel was constructed in 1867, replacing an earlier chapel that had been established at Pen-pentre between 1769 and 1773. The original building survives today as a private residence known as *Yr Hen Gapel* ("The Old Chapel"). Salem was enlarged and remodelled in 1937, giving the building much of its present appearance. Architecturally, it is a gable-entry chapel influenced by the Arts and Crafts style, featuring stone construction, leaded windows and distinctive stone dressings. The Welsh inscription above the entrance records that it was built as a place of worship for the Calvinistic Methodists in 1867.

1.7 Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Salem Chapel served as a centre for worship, preaching, Sunday school education and community activities. It was also involved in the Welsh Revival of 1904–05, when reports described overflowing prayer meetings and widespread religious enthusiasm among the congregation. Like many rural chapels in Wales, declining membership eventually led to its closure as a place of worship in 2017. A local organisation, the Friends of Salem, was subsequently

established to preserve the historic building and promote its use for community purposes, ensuring that this important element of Crynant's religious and cultural heritage continues to be valued.

1.8 Although Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel is an important historic building in Crynant, it is not a statutory listed building. It is, however, recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) as a heritage asset (NPRN 9494) because of its architectural character, its eighteenth-century origins, and its significance in the religious and cultural history of the Dulais Valley.

Proposed Scope of Works

1.9 It has been proposed to change the use of the chapel and Meeting Room into a residential care home.

1.10 This proposed change of use will entail

Ground Level

- a communal living room
- meeting room
- office
- staff bedroom
- utility room
- kitchen/dining room
- store room
- shower room/toilet
- cupboard
- Entrance hall

First Floor

- 6 x bedrooms (ensuite)
- cupboards
- Landing

Other

- Lowering of existing perimeter enclosure wall is 600mm above road level.
- Altering the rear elevation to accommodate two ensuite bathrooms/toilets at first floor level.

1.11 *Planning Background*

1.12 A planning application (Ref: P2026/0371) for the proposed development works was submitted to Neath Port Talbot County Council on the 2nd February 2026. As a condition for the proposed scheme, the conservation officer at NPTCC advised that an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis should be secured and implemented. This programme of work should entail a Level 3 Historic Building Survey. This level of work was requested as the building is considered to be of architectural and cultural significance, so much so that records need to be made of the building in order to mitigate the impact from the proposed works.

1.13 HRS Wales were commissioned by Luke Scully, the current owner of the Chapel and Meeting Room, to undertake the required archaeological building investigation and recording work.

2 Mitigation

Aims & Objectives

2.1 With regards to historic environment mitigation relative to the proposed works, it is proposed that the archaeological works will consist of only one element:

1) *Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording (ABIR) (in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)* - Prior to any development works commencing on site, the building affected by the proposals (The Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and Meeting Room) needs to undergo a program of building investigation and recording equivalent to an Historic England Level 3. This is an analytical record, which involves three parts:

Level 3 Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings

i) An introductory written account of the building/s, an analytical description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use. Use of readily available documentary sources, such early Ordnance Survey maps and published sources, to include any useful plans and drawings.

ii) A full high resolution photographic / photogrammetric survey record of the buildings, of all exterior and interior elevations, as well as detail photographs of any other significant features.

iii) A drawn measured record of all key external and internal elevations, ground plans and significant features associated with the building. This will include the annotation of baseline elevations with all architectural features. To also include interpretation of any phasing and repairs.

2.3 The reasons for the standing building investigation & recording are:

- To seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.

2.4 All work was carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CI*f*A) and will follow the CI*f*A Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (CIfA 2020).

2.5 The key reasons for the standing building recording was to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results.

2.6 The ABIR will also include high resolution photography of all external and internal elevations where readily accessible and any significant features within them.

3. Methodology

3.1 The archaeological building investigation & recording was undertaken by HRS Wales staff using current best practice on the 12th August 2026..

3.2 All work was undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CI*f*A) and followed the CI*f*A Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings (CI*f*A 2014). Richard Scott Jones (*BA, MA, MCIfA)* undertook and managed the project.

3.3 Recording was carried out using HRS Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

3.4 Any required plans and sections were either drawn to a scale of 1:100, 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

3.5 All features identified will be tied in to the both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.

3.6 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a 24 mega-pixel DSLR camera, with photographs stored in both RAW and high quality JPEG formats. All RAW formats were exported into TIFF files in preparation for archiving.

4. Historical & Archaeological Background

4.1 The Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel stands in Brynawel, Crynant, in the upper Dulais Valley, north of Neath. It is an important survivor of the religious and social landscape that accompanied the transformation of this formerly rural valley into a nineteenth- and twentieth-century industrial community. Although the present building belongs principally to the rebuilding of 1937, the history of the Salem congregation reaches back to the eighteenth century. The chapel therefore embodies several successive phases of Welsh religious and social history: the rise of Calvinistic Methodism, the growth of Nonconformity, the industrialisation of the Dulais Valley, the great religious revivals of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the subsequent decline of the chapel as a central institution in village life.

4.2 The history of the building is slightly more complicated than its present appearance might suggest. The local historical record identifies an original Salem chapel of 1769–73, situated at Pen-pentre, followed by the construction of the present-site chapel in 1867 as is noted in a foundation plaque in the front facade, and a further rebuilding or substantial re-modelling in 1937, as is to be noted from a plaque directly above the front entrance. The surviving name-stone records the 1867 date, while archaeological and architectural records describe the later building as an Arts and Crafts-style chapel with a mixture of round-headed and segmentally arched openings. The chapel thus represents not a single moment of construction but a succession of buildings and alterations reflecting the changing circumstances of its congregation.

4.3 *Origins: the eighteenth-century congregation*

4.4 The origins of Salem lie in the remarkable expansion of Welsh Nonconformity during the eighteenth century. Calvinistic Methodism developed in Wales as part of the evangelical revival associated with figures such as Howell Harris, Daniel Rowland and William Williams of Pantycelyn. Its importance was particularly great in rural Wales, where preaching meetings could take place in farms, houses, barns and open-air locations before permanent chapels were established.

4.5 Crynant was still essentially an agricultural settlement at this period. The valley contained scattered farms and small settlements rather than the dense terraces and industrial population that would appear during the nineteenth century. The existence of a Calvinistic Methodist congregation at Salem therefore predates the industrial transformation of the village by several generations.

4.6 Local historical sources place the first Salem chapel between 1769 and 1773. The original building stood at Pen-pentre, rather than on the present site. That former chapel survives in altered domestic use and is known locally as Yr Hen Gapel (“the Old Chapel”). The movement from this early building to a larger chapel on the present site is significant: it illustrates how a congregation which began in a rural and predominantly agricultural setting gradually became an established institution within the expanding village.

4.7 The choice of the name Salem is also characteristic of Welsh Nonconformist practice. Salem is a biblical place-name, associated with Jerusalem, and names of Old Testament origin became particularly common among Welsh chapels. Such names helped congregations express their religious identity while also distinguishing their institutions from the established Church of England. The chapel was therefore both a place of worship and a declaration of denominational independence.

4.8 *The nineteenth-century chapel*

4.9 By the middle of the nineteenth century the religious landscape of Crynant had become increasingly diverse. Salem was one of several Nonconformist chapels serving the district, alongside Godre'Rhos, Zion and later Baptist and Wesleyan congregations. The density of chapels was characteristic of industrialising South Wales. As populations increased, chapels became not merely places for Sunday worship but centres of education, music, social organisation and political discussion.

4.10 The present Salem site dates from 1867, when a new chapel was built for the congregation. The surviving name-stone at the upper gable front façade explicitly records the date and identifies the building as the chapel of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Local historical research states that the 1867 chapel was subsequently modified or rebuilt in 1937. The 1867 building should consequently be regarded as the principal predecessor of the present structure rather than simply as an unrelated earlier chapel.

4.11 The architectural character recorded for Salem is especially interesting. The 1937 building is described by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) as being in the Arts and Crafts style. Its design combines round-headed and segmentally arched windows and door

openings, leaded glazing, and pronounced stepped dressings executed in pecked stonework. It follows the traditional gable-entry chapel plan.

4.12 This is a relatively restrained architectural expression, but it is far from architecturally anonymous. Welsh chapel architecture had developed its own conventions during the nineteenth century. The principal concern was usually the relationship between congregation and pulpit: the interior needed to provide excellent sightlines, clear acoustics and a large uninterrupted space for preaching and congregational singing. Externally, the gable front provided a recognisable public face, while the use of local stone and slate connected the building to the surrounding landscape.

4.13 The Arts and Crafts character of the 1937 rebuilding is particularly revealing. By the inter-war period, some Welsh chapels were moving away from the elaborate Victorian Gothic and Classical styles of the later nineteenth century. A more restrained architectural vocabulary could combine traditional materials and craftsmanship with modern ideas about planning and appearance. At Salem this resulted in a building which retained the familiar gable-entry form while employing carefully articulated stonework, leaded glazing and varied arched openings. The architect who designed the Chapel is currently unknown.

4.14 *The chapel and meeting room as a social institution*

4.15 It is important to understand Salem not simply as a church building but as a complex of spaces associated with religious, educational and social activity. Welsh Nonconformist chapels traditionally provided facilities for Sunday schools, meetings, choirs, prayer meetings, charitable activities and community gatherings. In industrial villages, they could function as some of the most important voluntary institutions outside the workplace and the family.

4.16 The relationship between chapel and meeting or schoolroom was especially significant. Sunday schools provided children with religious instruction and basic education, while adults could use associated rooms for committee meetings, fundraising, social events and denominational activities. The distinction between “religious” and “community” space was therefore considerably less rigid than it might appear today.

4.17 The Meeting Room attached to the Chapel, forms an integral part of the chapel complex and reflects the wider social and educational role traditionally played by Welsh Nonconformist chapels. Although the main chapel provided the principal space for worship, preaching and congregational singing, the meeting room offered a more flexible setting for the everyday activities of the congregation.

4.18 The meeting-room accommodation is associated with a later development of the chapel complex and reflects the increasing importance of providing additional space for congregational activities. The Meeting Room first appears cartographically on the OS 2nd edition map of 1900, but is not present on the OS 1st edition map of 1884, suggesting that the Meeting Room was likely built in the 1890s. However, these two buildings were separate at this time and were not conjoined until much later.

4.19 Such rooms commonly accommodated Sunday-school classes, prayer meetings, committee meetings, Bible study, social gatherings and musical activities. They could also provide a venue for community events and informal meetings, making them an important part of village life. In Crynant, this role was particularly significant as the village expanded during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries alongside the development of the coal industry in the Dulais Valley.

4.20 The Meeting Room should therefore be regarded as more than an ancillary space. It represents the social infrastructure of Nonconformity: the place where members learned, met, organised, socialised and maintained community relationships. Together with the chapel itself, it illustrates the central role of Calvinistic Methodist institutions in the religious and social history of Crynant and the wider Dulais Valley.

4.21 Salem's history fits this wider pattern. Its congregation was part of a community in which religious life was closely intertwined with education, music and collective identity. Chapel singing and musical activities were particularly important in Welsh Nonconformity, and organ recitals and other musical events continued into the twentieth century. A contemporary report records an organ recital at Salem in December 1939, indicating that music remained a significant aspect of the chapel's public life after the 1937 rebuilding.

4.22 The chapel was also a venue for religious revival. A report published in Goleuad in December 1904 describes an unusually powerful revival at Salem, with special prayer meetings being held in preparation and unusually large attendances. This places the Crynant congregation directly within the context of the Welsh Revival of 1904–05, one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of Welsh Nonconformity.

4.23 The revival is important architecturally as well as historically. Chapel buildings were designed around collective participation: preaching, prayer and singing were communal activities requiring large, acoustically effective spaces. The architecture of Salem can therefore be understood as a physical expression of a particular form of religious life, one in which the congregation rather than the priestly altar was the principal focus.

4.24 *The 1937 rebuilding*

4.25 The rebuilding of 1937 marks another important stage in Salem's history. By this date Crynant was no longer the small agricultural settlement of the eighteenth century. It had become a coal-mining village with terraces of workers' housing, railway connections and a substantial population. The rebuilding of the chapel reflects the continuing strength of the congregation and its willingness to invest in its principal institution.

4.26 The RCAHMW description attributes the later building to the Arts and Crafts style and notes its mixture of round-headed and segmentally arched openings, leaded glazing and stepped stone dressings. The use of pecked stonework is especially characteristic, giving the exterior a tactile quality and allowing the

architectural detailing to stand out without relying upon excessive ornament. The gable-entry arrangement remained conventional, but the detailing was adapted to twentieth-century taste.

4.27 The survival of the 1867 date-stone alongside the 1937 building is particularly valuable. It makes the building's layered history visible. Rather than interpreting the chapel simply as a 1937 structure, it is better understood as the latest architectural manifestation of a congregation whose institutional history stretches back to the eighteenth century.

4.28 *Industrial history of Crynant and the Dulais Valley*

4.29 The history of Salem cannot be separated from the industrialisation of the Dulais Valley. Until the nineteenth century Crynant remained a predominantly rural community, but the discovery and exploitation of coal transformed both its population and its physical form.

4.30 Coal extraction was already present in the wider valley before the great expansion of the later nineteenth century. The landscape assessment for Neath Port Talbot records numerous coal levels, mines and collieries, including Tor-Cefn, which was operating by the early 1840s. The opening of the Neath and Brecon Railway was nevertheless a decisive event. The railway was constructed by the contractor John Dickson and opened from Neath to Onllwyn in 1864, providing an efficient means of transporting coal and other goods. The railway ran through Crynant and helped establish the conditions for rapid industrial and demographic growth.

4.31 Maes Mawr Colliery opened in 1874, and other mines followed. The Northern Mine Research Society records Crynant Colliery as an established concern by the 1870s; by 1885 it was being described as occupying approximately 400 acres, with numerous coal seams and the potential for substantial production. The descriptions of the time make clear the scale of the geological resources beneath the valley.

4.32 The new industrial economy produced new streets, terraces and community institutions. Crynant's Square, Pen-pentre and Station Road developed during the nineteenth century, while miners and their families arrived in the valley seeking employment. By 1884 the settlement was still comparatively small, but the trajectory towards an industrial village was firmly established.

4.33 Coal mining continued to shape Crynant through the twentieth century. Cefn Coed Colliery opened in the late 1920s and became one of the major anthracite mines of the district. Its surviving buildings and machinery are now preserved as the Cefn Coed Colliery Museum. Other local collieries included Treforgan, Blaenant and smaller workings scattered throughout the valley. The industrial landscape included not only shafts and winding gear but spoil heaps, railway infrastructure, workers' housing, shops, schools and chapels.

4.34 The relationship between coal and Nonconformity was particularly close. Chapels provided a framework of social organisation for mining communities. They supplied spaces for education, music, mutual support and public discussion, while their congregations often included miners and their families. The

concentration of chapels in the Dulais Valley is therefore a material expression of the growth of working-class communities as much as a record of religious belief.

4.35 The decline of coal mining after the Second World War eventually altered the social basis upon which these institutions had depended. Cefn Coed closed in 1968, while the last of Crynant's major collieries survived into the later twentieth century. The closure of the mines brought unemployment and population changes and weakened many of the organisations which had flourished during the industrial period. The landscape today retains extensive evidence of this history, although much of the former industrial infrastructure has been demolished, reclaimed or absorbed into woodland.

4.36 *Later history and significance*

4.37 Salem remained a working Calvinistic Methodist chapel until 2017, when regular worship ceased. Its closure reflects a much wider pattern across Wales, where declining chapel membership, demographic change, secularisation and the ageing of congregations have resulted in the closure or adaptation of many historic Nonconformist buildings.

4.38 The significance of Salem consequently extends beyond its religious function. The building records the development of a congregation from its eighteenth-century rural origins through the industrial expansion of Crynant and into the twentieth-century decline of the coalfield. Its architecture similarly records changing tastes: the early chapel tradition of the eighteenth century, the more substantial nineteenth-century rebuilding of 1867, and the Arts and Crafts remodelling of 1937.

4.39 The associated meeting-room and ancillary spaces are equally important to understanding the site. They represent the practical infrastructure that allowed the chapel to function as a community institution. Such rooms accommodated activities which might leave little physical trace in the building itself but which were fundamental to the lives of local people: Sunday schooling, meetings, music, social events and the organisation of communal life.

4.40 Salem should therefore be viewed as part of a wider cultural landscape rather than as an isolated building. Nearby chapels such as Godre'Rhos, Zion, Saron and Bethel form part of the same history of Welsh Nonconformity, while the railway, terraces, collieries and industrial remains provide the economic and social context in which the congregations grew.

4.41 Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel is a valuable surviving document of Crynant's transformation from rural settlement to industrial village and, subsequently, to a post-industrial community. Its history begins in the evangelical culture of eighteenth-century Welsh Calvinistic Methodism, when the first Salem congregation established itself at Pen-pentre. The move to the present site and construction of a chapel in 1867 coincided with the rapid development of the Dulais Valley's coal industry and railway network. The 1937 rebuilding then gave the congregation a modern building in the Arts and Crafts idiom, while retaining the traditional gable-entry form and the emphasis on preaching, congregational singing and communal worship.

4.42 The chapel's significance is therefore both architectural and social. Its stonework, windows and plan preserve the changing architectural language of Welsh Nonconformity, while the meeting and ancillary spaces evoke the broader functions of the chapel as school, social centre and community institution. Its history also mirrors the fortunes of the valley: expansion during the coal-mining era, continued vitality during the twentieth century, and eventual decline following industrial and demographic change.

4.43 Salem is consequently best understood as a palimpsest. Beneath the 1937 appearance lies the 1867 chapel; behind that lies the eighteenth-century congregation; and around the building lies the industrial landscape that transformed Crynant. Together these layers make Salem an unusually useful example of how religious architecture, community identity and industrial development became intertwined in the history of the South Wales valleys.

RCAHMW Coflein Entry

4.46 The National Monuments Record entry for Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant, held by the RCHAMW has only a short historical description The RCHAME Coflein entry is:

NPRN 9494
Map Reference SN70SE
Grid Reference SN7956004810
Unitary (Local) Authority Neath Port Talbot
Old County Glamorgan
Community Crynant
Type Of Site Chapel
Period Post Medieval
Description
Salem Methodist Chapel was built in 1773, rebuilt in 1867 and rebuilt again in 1937. The later chapel was built in the Arts and Crafts style with a mixture of round-headed and segmentally-arched windows and door openings, leaded glazing, pronounced stepped dressings in pecked stonework and a gable-entry plan.

4.47 *Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology) Historic Environment Record Entry*

4.48 Primary Reference Number (PRN) : 09119w
Trust : Glamorgan Gwent
Community : Crynant
Unitary authority : Neath Port Talbot
NGR : SN7954504807
Site Type (preferred type first) : POST MEDIEVAL - CHAPEL
Status : UA Local List (Adopted)

Summary :
Substantial and largely unaltered chapel building and associated structures including adjacent school

room/hall set within enclosed grounds.

Description :
Substantial and largely unaltered chapel building and associated structures including adjacent school room/hall set within enclosed grounds. Date on frontage 1937, but this is likely to refer to a rebuild, as the chapel is visible on OS mapping dating to 1878. According to RCAHMW, the chapel was originally constructed in 1773. Included in the Neath Port Talbot list of Buildings of Local Importance and Designated Canal Structures (Neath Port Talbot Council; OS map; Coflein).

4.49 *Glamorgan Gwent Archive*

4.50 Currently there are no records held in the Glamorgan Archive pertaining to the Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant. The only possible reference (MGCC/CS) is to a 1974 chapels survey undertaken of all chapels in the Mid Glamorgan region. However, this survey is very brief and doesn't not cover the origins or history of the chapel's foundation of 1867.

4.51 *Newspaper Articles*

4.52 Unfortunately no records could be found in any of the regional newspapers referring to the building of the Salem Chapel in 1867 and no mention of any opening ceremony. However there were a number of small articles found that do relate to the church and its rebuilding in 1937. These include:

1) *Western Mail (Tuesday 29th December 1936*) – An obituary to one Thomas Williams, a builder, who was engaged at the time of his death upon an extension to the Salem Chapel, Crynant, of which church he was a member.

2) *Neath Guardian (3rd September 1937)* –This fairly long article describes the re-opening of the Salem Chapel at Crynant following its refurbishment in 1936/37. The article head headlines 'Red Letter Day at Salem – Only Chapel in Dulais Valley with Pipe Organ'. According to the artcle the total cost of the renovation was about £3000 with the main feature of the renovations being the installation of an electrically driven pipe organ at a cost of £500, and '….Salem is now the only chapel in the Dowlais Valley to possess a pipe organ'. The organ was supplied by EH Salter and Sons Ltd of Neath. A copy of this article has been reproduced in Figure 16(i).

4.53 *Old Images and Other Representations (see Figures 16 – 19)*

4.54 Unfortunately very little imagery has been found of the chapel and meeting room other than images sourced from online of the 150th anniversary of the church in 2017. Images include a pencil sketch that bizarrely has the date 1967 written over the door on the name plaque of the chapel rather than 1937. Whether this was an accident or possibly a reference to the 1967 100th year anniversary in unknown. A

further photograph of school children and adults dressed up in costume is dated 1939. This photo shows the group directly outside the entrance to the chapel.

4.55 A further series of photos freely available online shows the interior of the chapel along with a good view of the pipe organ bought in 1937.

5. Cartographic Sources *(see Figures 10 - 15)*

5.1 *Tithe Map and apportionment of the parish of Cadoxton Juxta Neath (1841)*

5.2 The tithe map of 1841 clearly shows that the current chapel was positioned across the boundary of two fields (Apportionment No's. 3122 and 3123). According to apportionment details these two fields were owned at this time by one Dilwyn John Llewellin but were tenanted out to one John David. The upper field (3122) was laid out fir pasture and was called *Croft y Felin*, indicative of a small mill site. The lower field was a meadow and was formerly known as *Caer Capel*, which translates as Chapel Fort? However, it is more likely that it has been written wrong and should actually have been written as *Cae Capel,* which translates as Chapel Field and likely relates to the operating chapel just to the southeast.

.

5.3 *Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1884) (6 inch) (Figure 12)*

5.4 By the time of the OS First Edition map of 1884, the chapel had been operational for 17 years. The Meeting Room is not shown on this map edition.

5.5 *Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1900) (6 inch)(Figure 13)*

5.6 The Meeting Room is now shown on this later 1900 edition map suggesting that the Meeting Room was built post 1884 and likely in the 1890s.

5.7 *Ordnance Survey 1918 Provisional Edition Map (25 inch) (Figure 14)*

5.8 Both the chapel and meeting room are depicted on this edition map. However by this date neither of the buildings were conjoined, suggesting that the joining of the two buildings and the building of the kitchen and toilet block occurred later. However, it is noted that an extension has been added to the rear of the chapel to accommodate an organ

5.9 *Ordnance Survey 1948 - 53 Edition Map (6 inch) (Figure 15)*

5.10 This later post 1948 edition suggests that the building work for the kitchen, toilet extension had now been built and from newspaper articles, this suggests that this occurred in 1936/37 as part of the refurbishment programme and the inclusion of a larger pipe organ.

6 Results of Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording *(See Figures 20 - 26)*

6.1 The ABIR was undertaken at Level III

General Description

6.2 The Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and Meeting Room at Crynant occupy a small triangular piece of land enclosed on the southeast side by a rubble stone wall capped with a run of *cock and hen* stones along its length. The entrance to the chapel enclosure is via a small iron gate set between two large low stacked pyramidal capstones. A further wider vehicular entrance also exists further south. This wall is very likely the original enclosure wall of 1867.

6.3 The chapel itself and the meeting room both face south, with the meeting room set back some 7 meters further north from the chapel on its eastern side.

6.4 Attached to the rear north elevation of the chapel are a series of small cement rendered extensions, one being the tall extension that formerly enclosed the organ and the other smaller single storey extensions being the former kitchen, the toilet block, storage shed and general hallways that conjoin the chapel to the meeting room on its eastern side.

6.5 The grounds surrounding both buildings comprise of a concrete foreground with concrete ramps leading up to the front façade of each building, with grasses areas to the west and east. At the time of the site visit all of the surrounding grounds surrounding both buildings was covered in dense vegetation, particularly at the rear of the chapel and the eastern side of the meeting room where access was not possible for detailed recording. However, these areas were investigated and photographed where access made it possible.

The Chapel

6.6 *Exterior*

6.7 The chapel has been constructed entirely from rusticated sandstone blocks with pecked quoin stones. The front facade is built in an early Arts and Crafts style and is fairly simplistic in form, a notable movement away from earlier gothic forms. The front façade comprises of a central doorway with a double timber paneled door. Directly above this doorway is a memorial plaque with the words '*Helaethwyd 1937*', meaning 'Expanded 1937'. Flanking this central doorway are two segmental arches, one each side, with stained glass rectangular panes of yellow, purple and green. Each of these windows is bordered by pecked sandstone blocks sitting in a field of rusticated stone blocks. Directly above are four tall round arched windows, the central two being slightly narrower than the two flanking ones. Again, each of these windows has stained glass rectangular panes of yellow, purple and green. Each of these windows is bordered by pecked sandstone blocks sitting in a field of rusticated stone blocks. Directly above these windows is a projecting ledge of sandstone blocks and above this a name-stone with the words 'SALEM ADDOLDY Y TREFNYDDION CALFINAIDD ADEILADWYD 1867'. Directly below this is the English translation: The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel 1867. Although in generally good condition, a few of the pecked sandstone blocks bordering the windows are fairly weathered, particularly

those at the upper section of the tall round arched windows. At each corner of the front façade are pecked quoin stone blocks.

6.8 The west facing side elevation of the chapel is again constructed from rusticated sandstone blocks punctuated by eight tall windows equally spaced along the wall. The ground floor windows are rectangular in form with a segmental arch, each bordered by pecked sandstone blocks with its key stone projecting slightly from the other stones. Two of these ground floor windows have wrought iron decorative inserts below their cills,that appear to have been former air vents that have now been bricked up from the inside. This may have occurred as part of the 1937 refurbishments. Directly above each of the ground floor windows are four tall round arched windows, again, each window bordered with pecked sandstone blocks with a projecting key stone. All of these windows have clear glass with only the lower glass panes in the ground floor windows have a mottled opaque effect to the glass.

6.9 The east facing elevation would, when it was first built in 1867, have mirrored the west facing elevation, with eight windows set against a rusticated stone block background. However, the refurbishments of 1937 appear to have seen the conjoining of the chapel with the meeting house. This building work entailed the blocking in of the northernmost ground floor window and the insertion instead of a doorway and a new corridor that allowed access to the new kitchen and toilet range.

6.10 The rear of the Chapel comprises of a series of extensions that include the organ extension that is incorporated into the chapel, and three further extensions, the kitchen, toilet and storage rooms. All of the rear north facing elevation is cement rendered which presumably occurred as part of the 1937 refurbishment

6.11 The entire chapel is been reroofed in recent times with grey slate roof tiles with white painted fascia boards and modern UPVC drainage gutter and downpipes.

Interior

6.12 The interior of the chapel may be accessed from two locations, either the front entrance doorway or else from the meeting room via a hallway and the 1937 doorway insertion that conjoins the two buildings. Once inside the Chapel, unfortunately all of the upper gallery timberwork, column supports, staircases, hallway partitions, the organ, the timber pews and 98% of the timber wainscot paneling that formerly encircled the walls, has been completely removed, thus leaving an open empty space. The only remaining original features within the interior of the chapel include: a central decorative ceiling boss consisting of a large central Acanthus flower bordered by bunches of grapes and grape vine. This large central boss measures some 2m in diameter and is painted in light pink with darker pink and gold gilt highlights. Hung directly from this boss is a gold colored electrical light fitting able to hold 18 x bulbs; 2 x square decorative ceiling air vents with flower cut-out design approximately 0.50m square located either side of the central ceiling boss; a rolled molded arch against the northern wall bordering the organ alcove. This arch, painted light pink and white, is supported on two decorative fluted corbels; a series of former upper gallery beam supporting corbels against both the east and west side walls; a short section of timber wainscot paneling against the south wall alongside the former area of the eastern gallery

staircase.; the remains of a tiled floor in Arts and Crafts style in the former entrance foyer. These comprise of square cream and dark brown or black tiles arranged in a simple rectangular geometric pattern.

6.13 Other than the remains of these features, the only other features evident within the interior of the chapel are the residual lines of the position of the organ mounting points against the north wall, the residual lines marking the positions of the former upper galleries and the position of the former northernmost ground floor window in the east wall where a doorway was inserted in its place as part of the 1937 refurbishments.

6.14 All former memorial plaques have been removed from all of the walls with their residual outline only marking their former positions. The upper attic roof space was inaccessible at the time of the site visit.

6.15 One interesting feature noted from the removal of the upper floor galleries and the wainscot paneling, was the fact that the exposed stonework revealed that is was rubble stone with occasional repair work made using red brick. Red brick was also used in the supporting walls for the upper gallery staircases.

6.15 **The Meeting Room**

6.16 *Exterior*

6.17 The former Meeting Room was likely built in the 1890s, or at least post 1884 and before 1900 when it is first depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps. The building is positioned on the east side of the chapel and is set back from the chapel to the north by some 7 meters. The building measures approximately 14m x 7m and is single storey with a gabled roof. The front south facing façade of the Meeting Room appears to have been designed to try and emulate the stonework of the Chapel, using a similar rusticated stonework, but also with rusticated quoin tones instead of pecked quoins. The central doorway is a single doorway opening with a segmental arch bordered by a series of repeating large and small grey bricks with a keystone of white/grey stone. Flanking this central doorway are two segmental arch rectangular window openings with timber frame inserts. Directly above the doorway is a single small window again bordered by grey bricks.

6.18 The east facing side elevation is characterised by three rectangular tall windows much the same or identical to the two windows in the front façade. These three windows in this east facing elevation are set back away from the front façade and are hidden from easy viewing by the site's enclosure wall. Unfortunately, at the time of the site survey the area to the east and the rear of the Meeting Room was inaccessible for detailed inspection due to heavy and dense vegetation. However, what was observable did not reveal any significant features,

6.19 *Interior*

6.20 The interior of the Meeting Room is divided into one single large space, a small office room and a small attic or crog-loft storage space at roof level. The interior is very sparse with no significant features noted. All internals walls are plastered and painted in cream coloured emulsion. The only notable features at the time of the survey was the timber panelled ceiling and the door leading into the small

office room. This panelled door had decorative stained glass inserts of cobalt blue and red inserted into its upper panes. The upper crog-loft or attic storage space was inaccessible at the time of the survey.

6.21 The roof has been re-roofed in modern times with grey slate.

7 Conclusions

7.1 The archaeological building investigation and recording of the Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and Meeting Room at Crynant has managed to create a lasting record of the buildings prior to the commencement of the proposed alterations.

7.2 Unfortunately most of the interior of the chapel's fixtures and fittings had already been removed from the Chapel prior to the survey, but there were still a few residual fixtures that managed to be investigated and recorded. Of particular interest were the large decorative ceiling boss and gallery supporting corbels and the rolled molding surrounding the round arched opening in the north wall that encloses the former organ alcove.

7.3 Although there is very little archive material relating to the chapel in the readily available sources, the assessment did manage to find a Newspaper article from the Neath Guardian dated September 1937 that describes the re-opening ceremony of the chapel following its 1937 refurbishments.

8 Acknowledgements

Thanks to: Luke Scully for allowing access to the chapel and meeting room for investigation and recording and hence the compilation of a lasting record for historical archiving purposes.

9 Bibliography & References

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Neath Guardian (3rd September 1937)

Cartographic Sources

- *Tithe Map and Apportionment details for the parish of Cadoxton Juxta Neath (1841)*
- *Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1884) (1:10560)*
- *Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1900) (1:10560)*
- *Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition Map (1918) (1:2500)*
- *Ordnance Survey 1948-53 Edition Map (1:10560)*

- *OS Landranger (1:50,000)*
- *OS Explorer (1:25,000)*

Internet Sources

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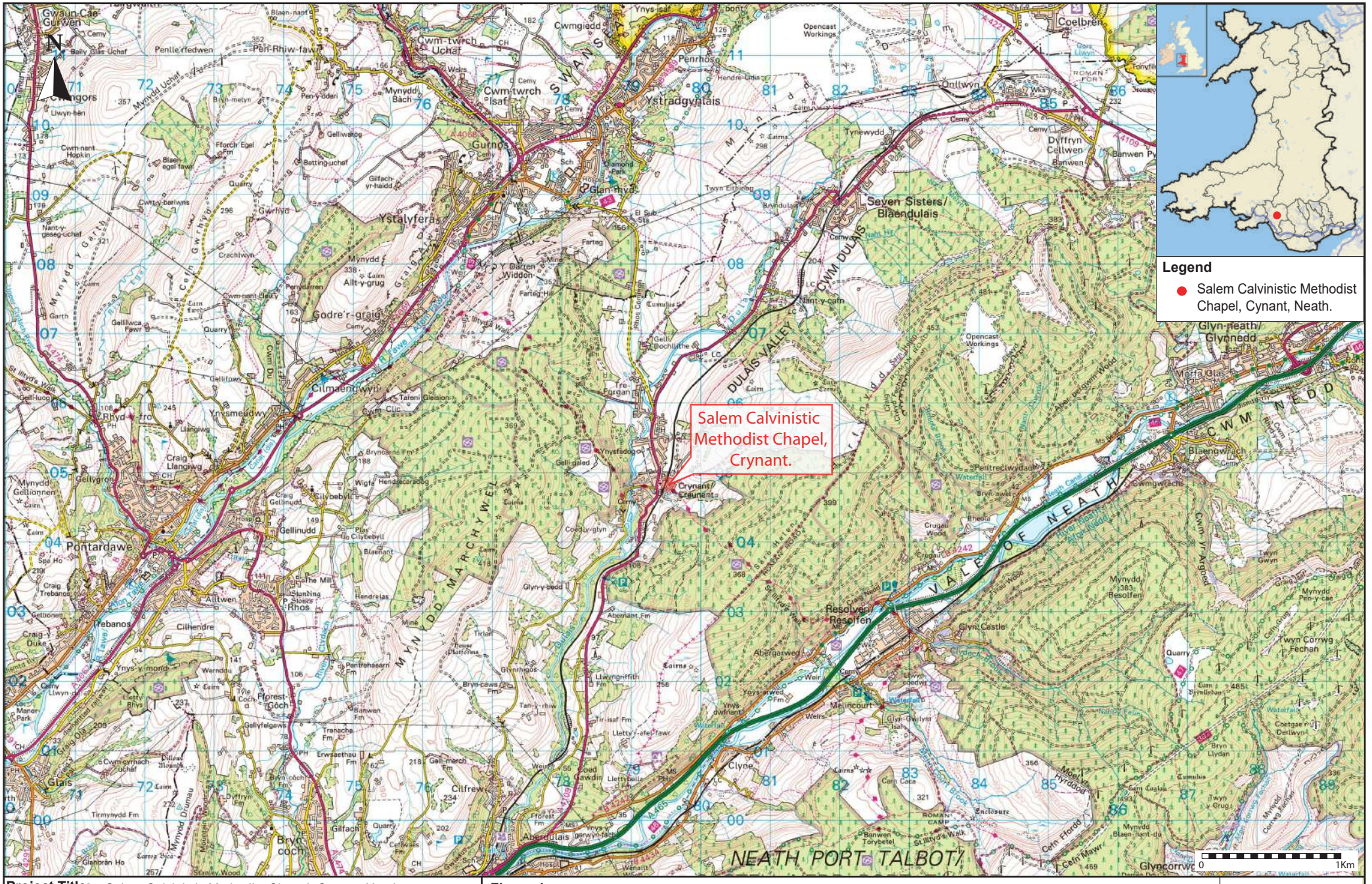
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www.gwentarchives.gov.uk

www.welshcoalmines.co.uk

www.welshchapels.org

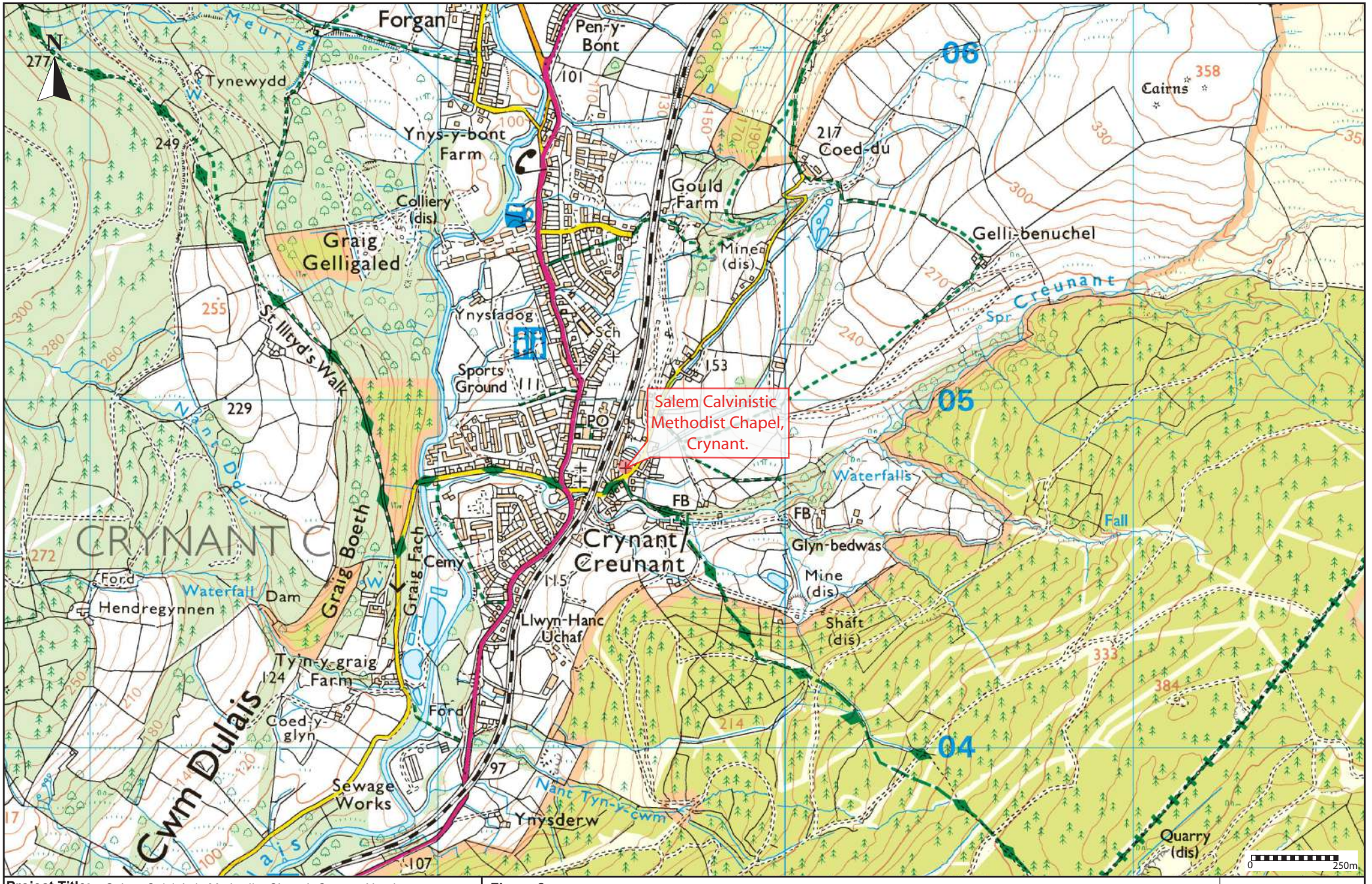
APPENDIX I:
Figures



Project Title:	Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.	
Date: August 2026		**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**
Drawn by:		**Drawing No.**

Figure 1.

Location Map (OS Landranger 1:50,000)



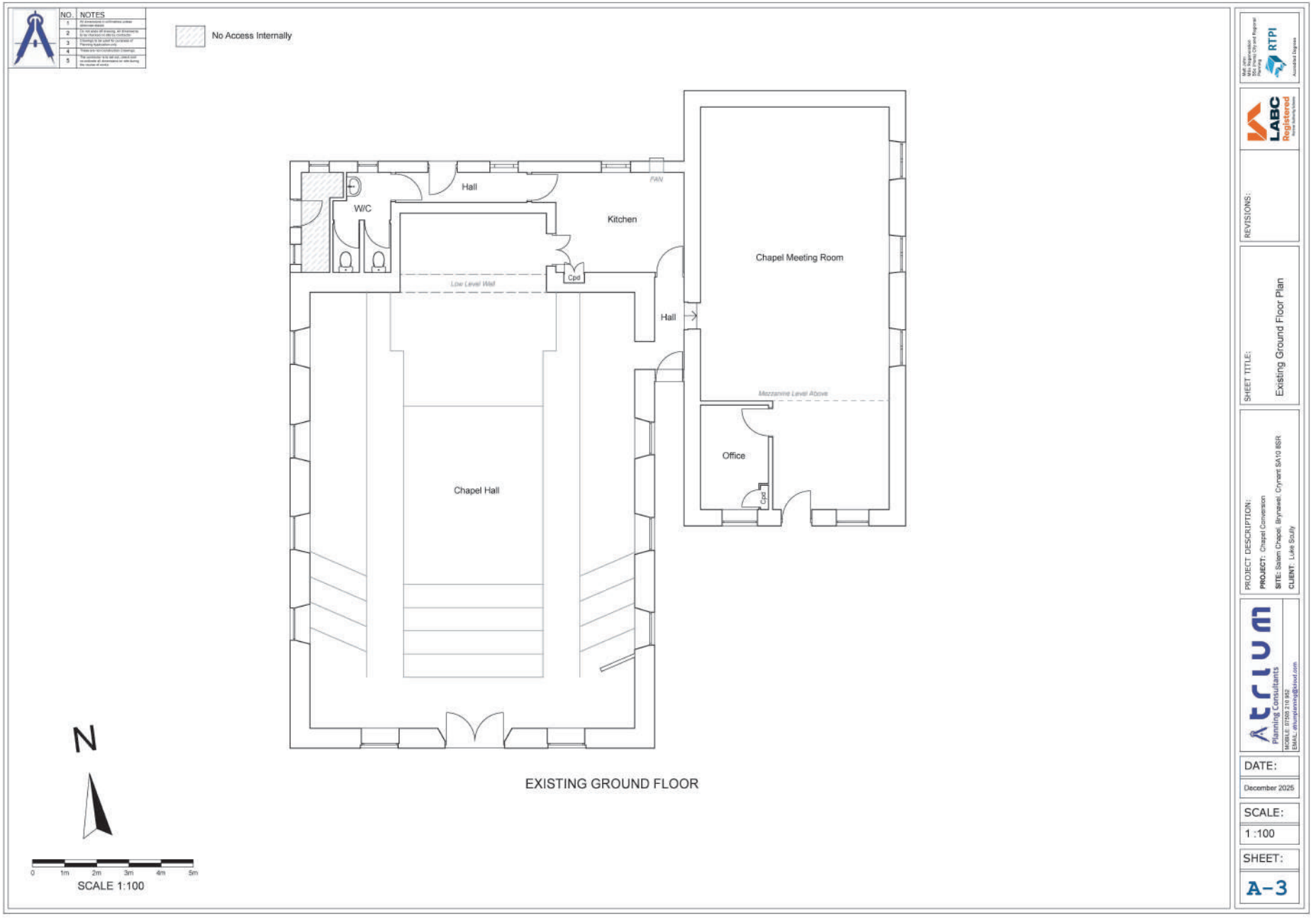
Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 2.** Location Map (OS Explorer 1:25,000)
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 3.** Aerial Photo (Google 2021)
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 4.** Site Location Plan *(Architects Plan)*
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 5.** Existing Ground Plan *(Architects Plan)*
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	





NO. NOTES

1 All dimensions in millimetres unless otherwise stated.

2 Do not scale off drawing. All dimensions to be checked on site by contractor.

3 Drawings to be used for purposes of Planning Application only.

4 These are not construction drawings.

5 The contractor is to set out, check and co-ordinate all dimensions on site during the course of work.

0 1m 2m 3m 4m 5m

SCALE 1:100

REVISIONS:

SHEET TITLE: Existing Front and Rear Elevations

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
PROJECT: Chapel Conversion
SITE: Salem Chapel, Brynawel, Cynant SA10 8SR
CLIENT: Luke Scully

Atrium Planning Consultants
MOBILE: 07508 210 952
EMAIL: atriumplanning@icloud.com

DATE: December 2025

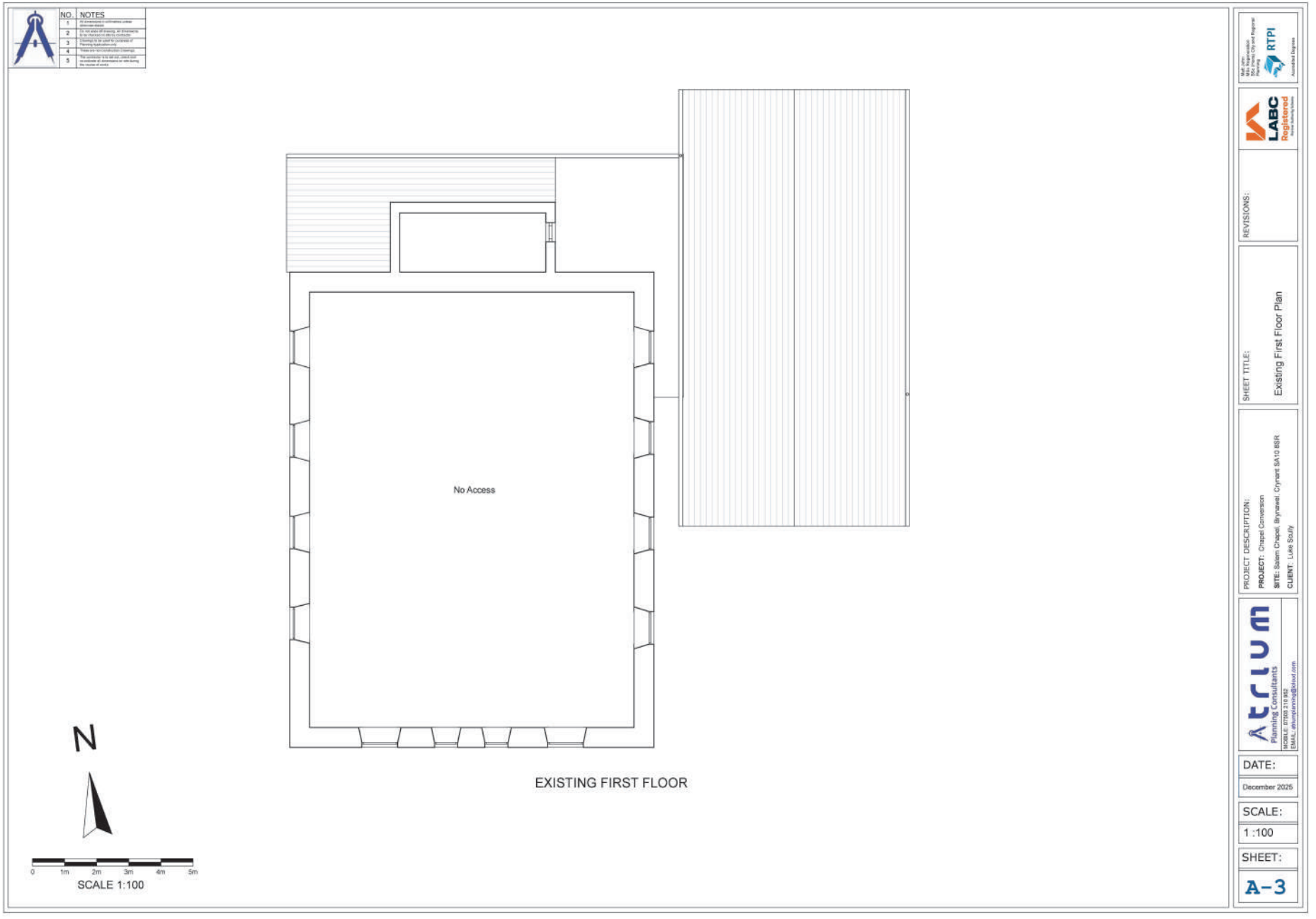
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SHEET: A-3

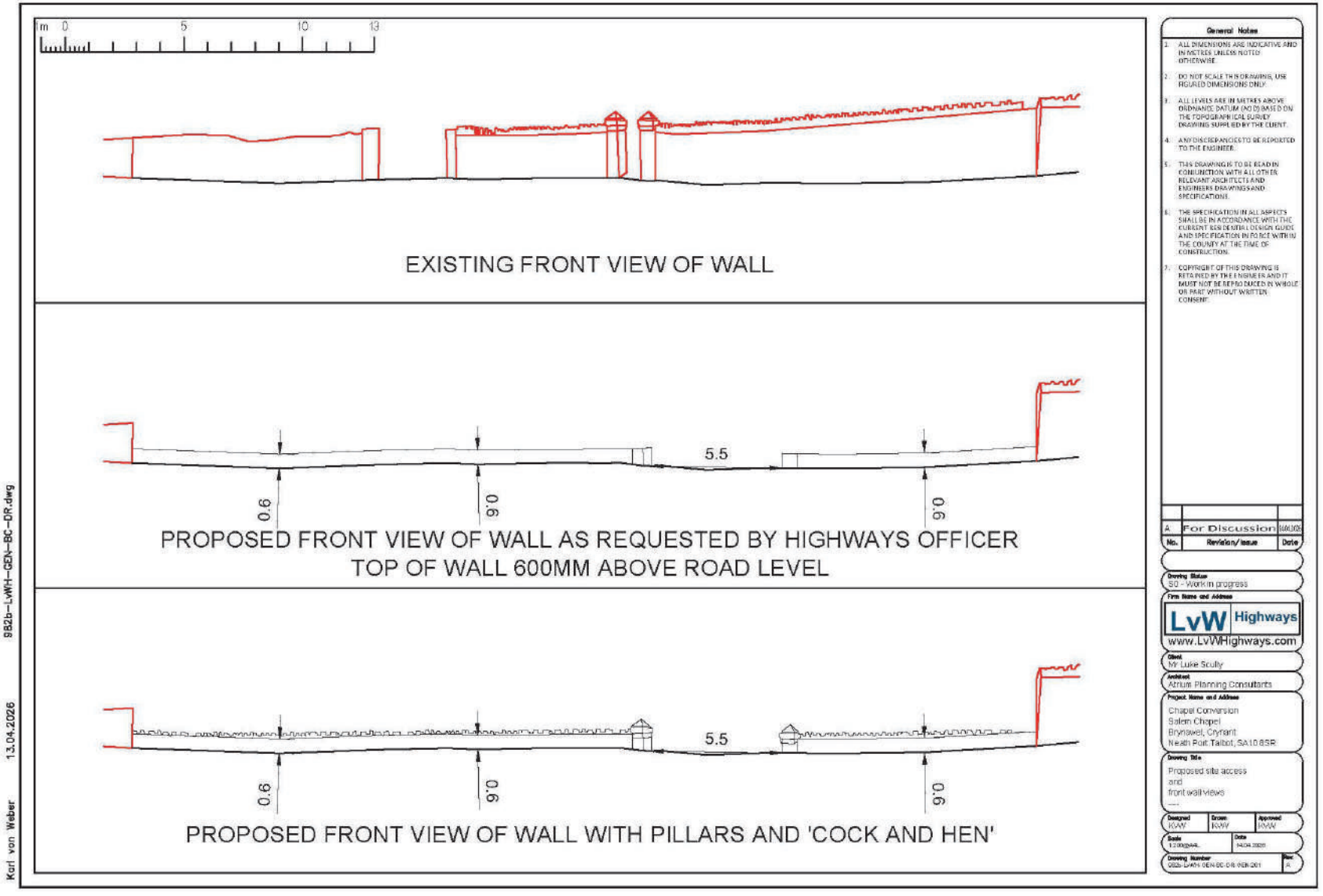
Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 6.** Existing Front and Rear Elevations *(Architects Plan)*
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



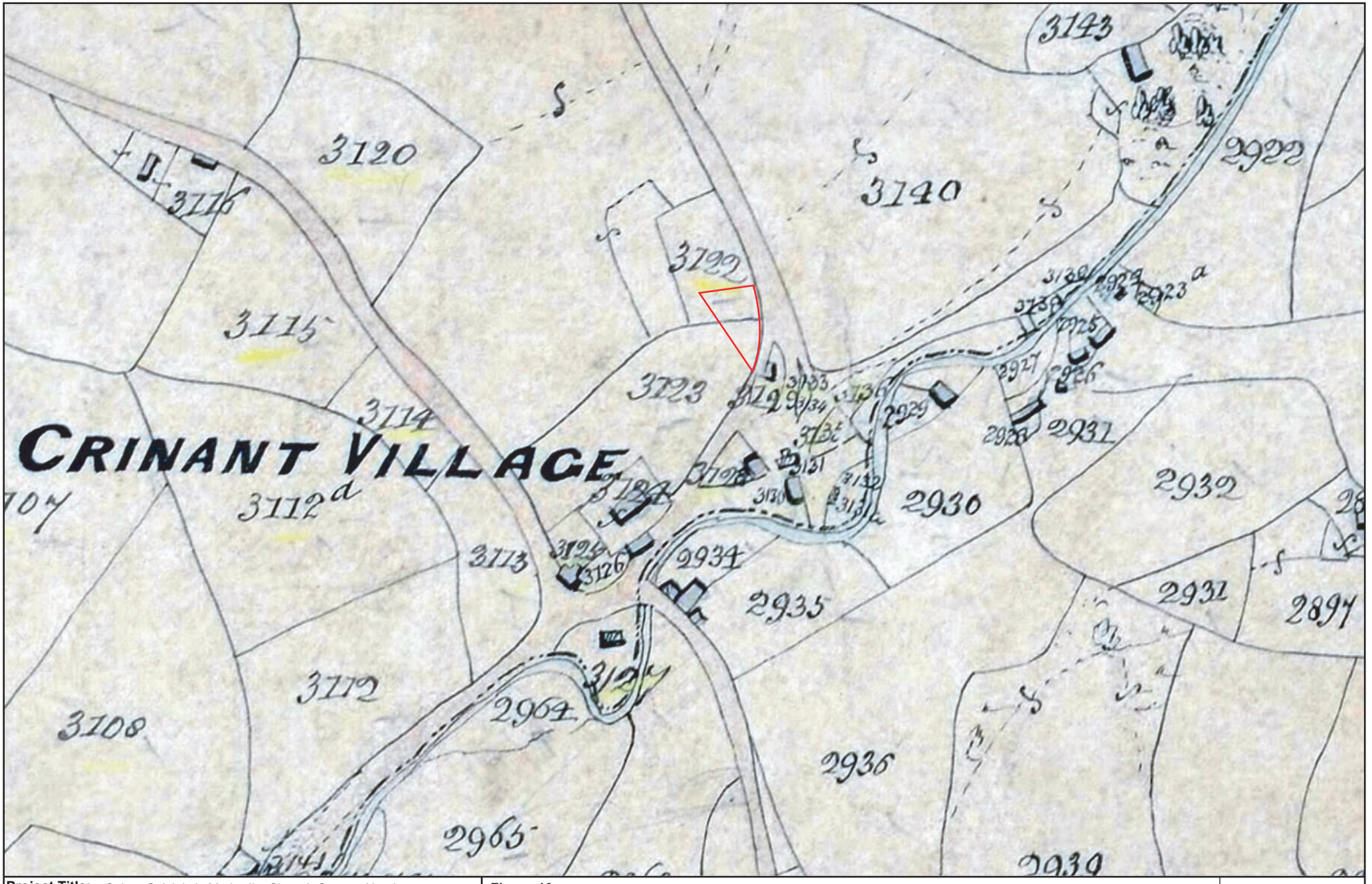
Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 7.** Existing Side Elevations *(Architects Plan)*
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 8.** Existing First Floor Plan *(Architects Plan)*
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



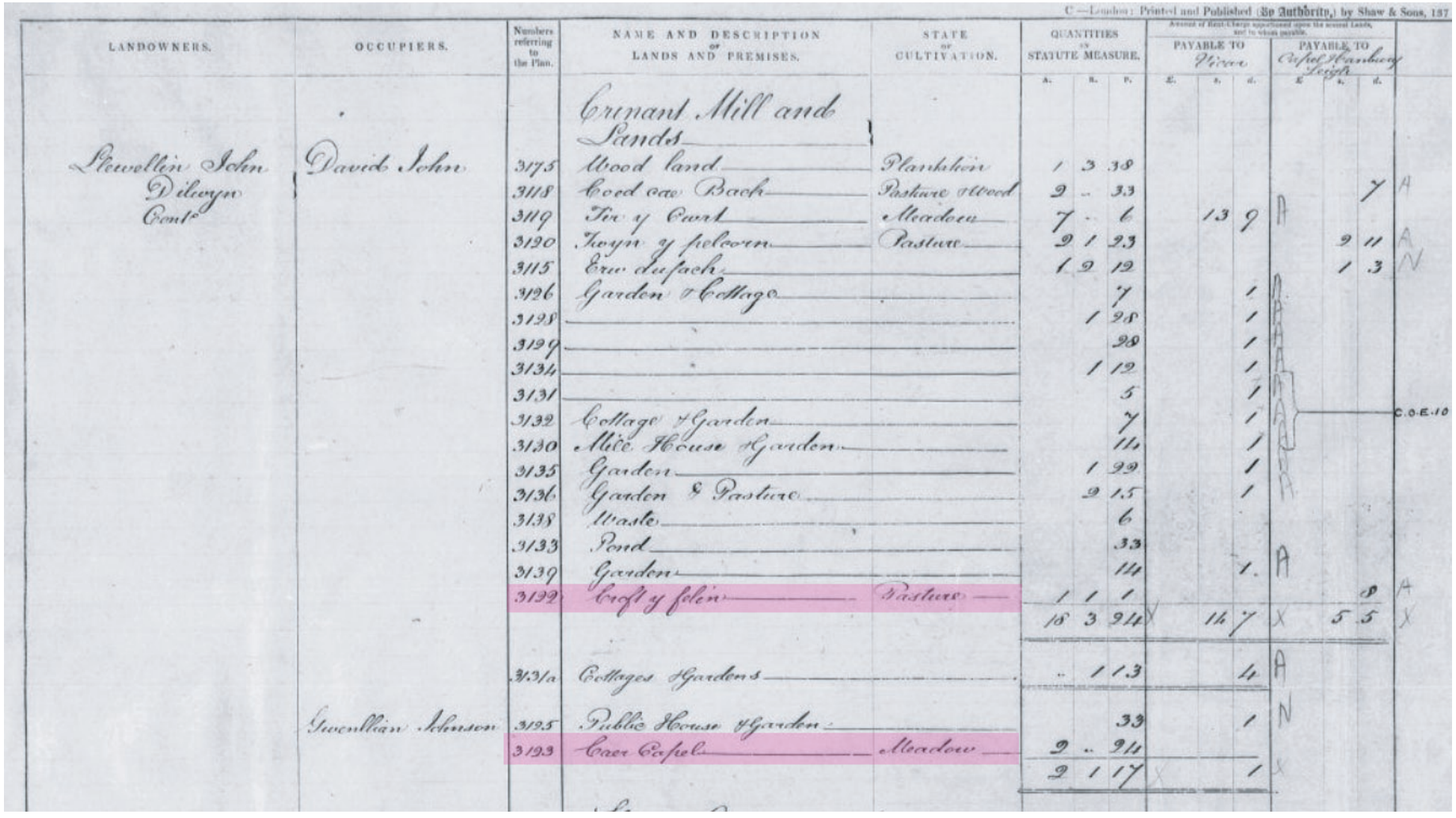
Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 9.** Existing and Proposed Front Walling *(Architects Plan)*
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Figure 10.

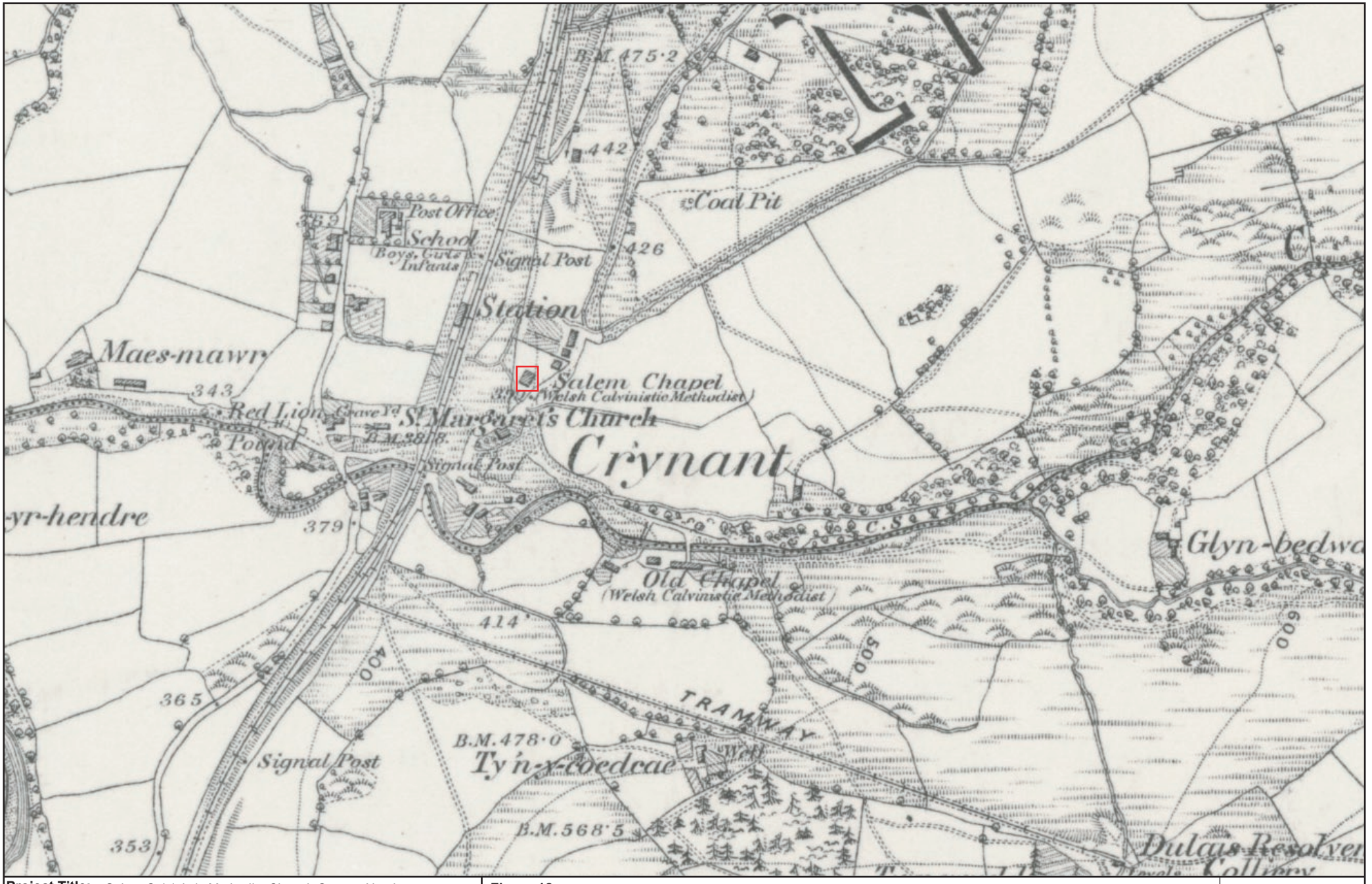
Tithe Map for Cadoxton Juxta Neath Parish (1841). Approximate position of chapel marked.



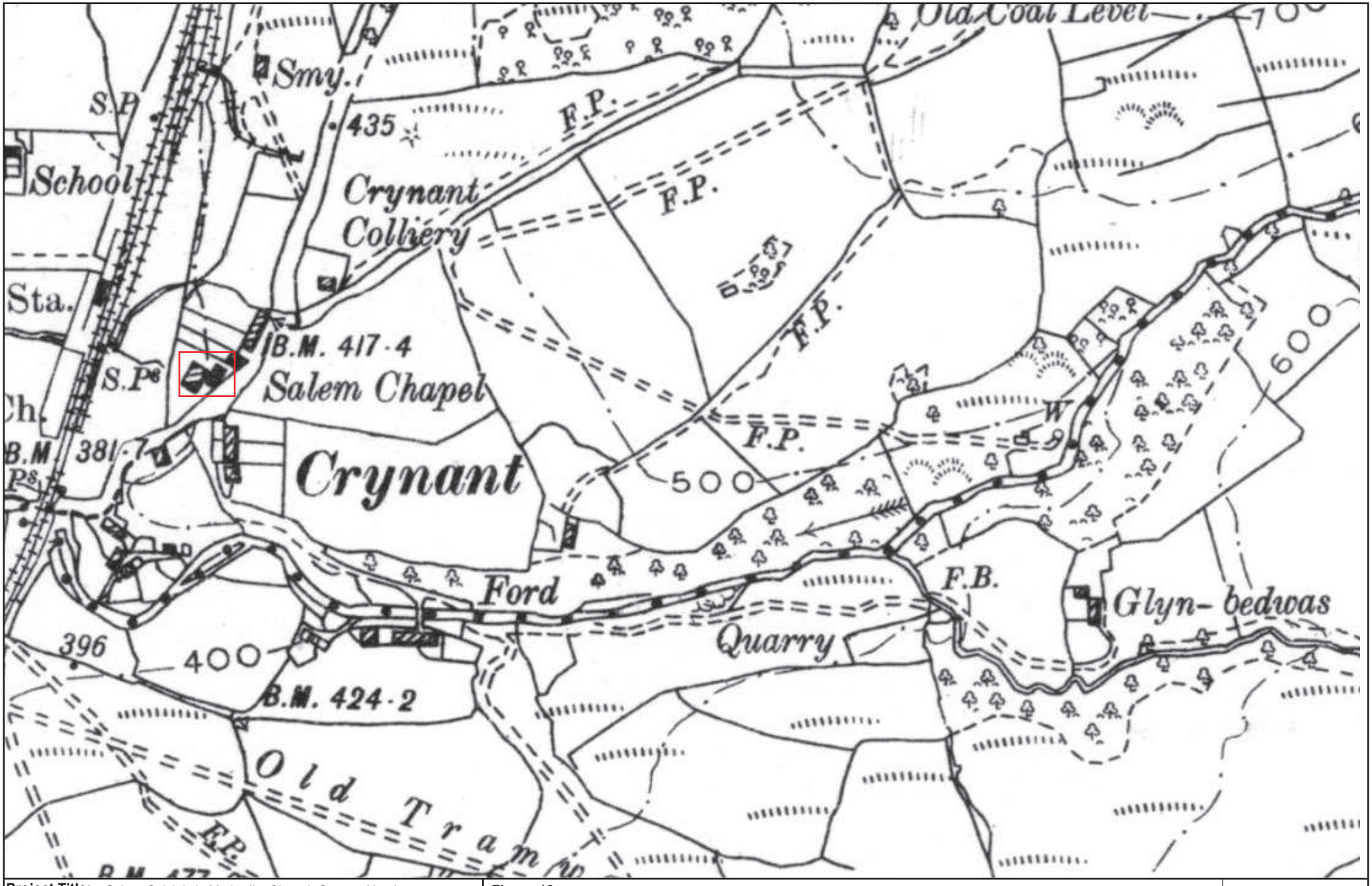
C.—London: Printed and Published (By Authority,) by Shaw & Sons, 137

LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES IN STATUTE MEASURE. A.	R.	P.	Amount of Rent-Charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and to whom payable. PAYABLE TO Vicar £	s.	d.	PAYABLE TO Capel Hanbury Leigh £	s.	d.	
			Cynant Mill and Lands											
Llewellin John Dilwyn Cent[e]	David John	3117	Wood land	Plantation	1	3	38							
		3118	Coed ca Back	Pasture & Wood	2	..	33						7	A
		3119	Tir y Court	Meadow	7	..	6		13	9	A			
		3120	Twyn y pelcorn	Pasture	2	1	23					2	11	A
		3115	Erw du fach		1	2	12					1	3	N
		3126	Garden & Cottage				7			1				
		3128				1	28			1				
		3129					28			1				
		3134				1	12			1				
		3131					5			1				
		3132	Cottage & Garden				7			1				C.O.E.10
		3130	Mill House & Garden				11			1				
		3135	Garden			1	29			1				
		3136	Garden & Pasture			2	15			1				
		3138	Waste				6							
		3133	Pond				33							
		3139	Garden				14			1.	A			
		3122	Croft y felin	Pasture	1	1	1						8	A
					18	3	214	X		14	7	X	5	5	X
		3131a	Cottages & Gardens		..	1	13			1	A			
	Gwenllian Johnson	3125	Public House & Garden				33			1	N			
		3123	Caer Capel	Meadow	2	..	24							
					2	1	17	X		1	X			

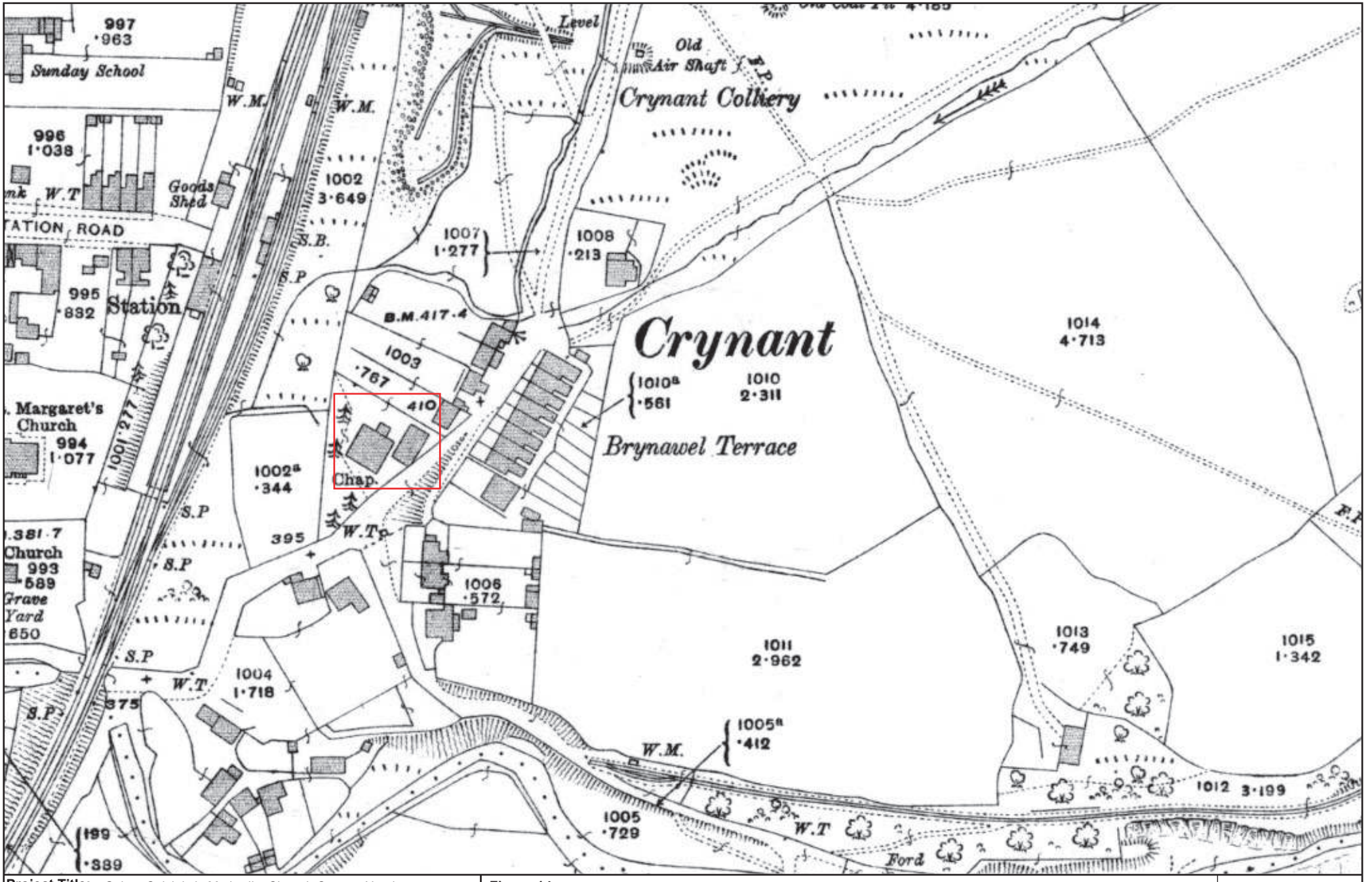
Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 11.** Tithe Apportionment Details (1841), for apportionment No's. 3122 and 3123.	
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**		
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**		



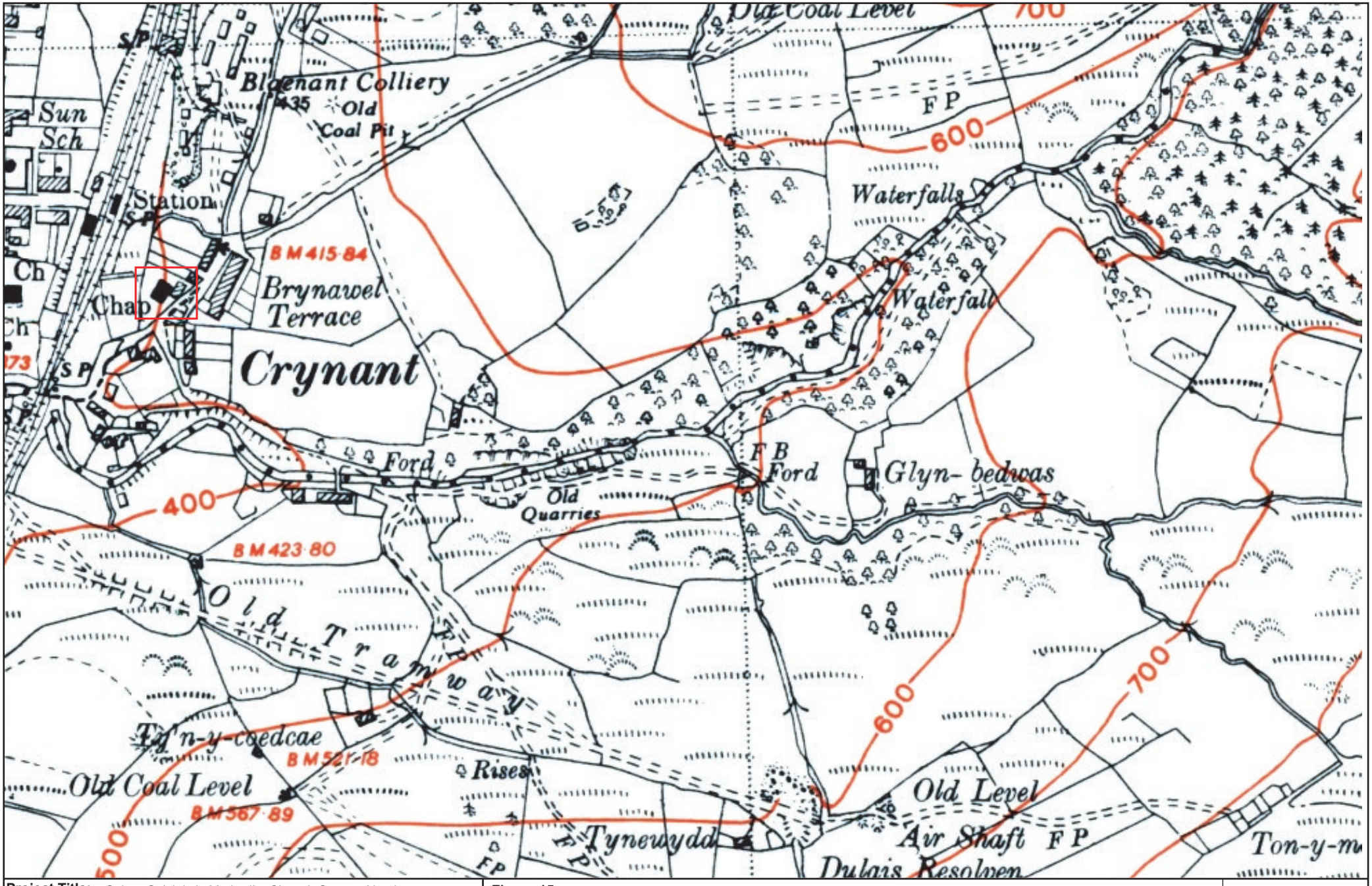
Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 12.** OS First Edition Map (1884).
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 13.** OS Second Edition Map (1900).
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 14.** OS 25 inch Provisional Edition Map (1918).
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Cynant, Neath.		**Figure 15.** OS 6 inch Provisional Edition Map (1948-53).
Date: August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4)**:**	
Drawn by:	**Drawing No.**	

Oldest Deacon Opens Renovated Crynant Church

Red Letter Day at Salem

Only Chapel in Dulais Valley with Pipe Organ

THURSDAY of last week was a red letter day in the history of the Methodist cause at Crynant, when Salem Church, which has been closed for the past few months for renovations at a total cost of about £3,000, was re-opened. The main feature of the renovations has been the installation of an electrically driven pipe organ at a cost of £500, and Salem is now the only chapel in the Dulais Valley to possess a pipe organ.

The interior has been totally transformed and is now a magnificent spectacle of colour and design.

There was a large gathering present at the opening, the chief guests being: The Revs. W. Lloyd Jones, B.A., B.D., Skewen; Phillip Evans, Port Talbot; J. H. Evans, Onllwyn; D. Morlais Morgan, Banwen; W. Morris, B.A., Colbren; H. Spencer Morgan, Gilfach Goch; T. H. Creunant Davies, Pumpsaint; James Evans, B.A., Godre Rhos, Crynant; W. P. Jones, Cwmtwrch; Mr. James Clement, Skewen; Mr. Tom Lewis, Glynneath; Mr. Llew. Jones, J.P., Cilfrew; Mr. Charles Edwards, Ystradgynlais; Mrs. Rhys Davies, Swansea; Mr. J. M. Williams, Pontardawe, secretary of the building committee of the West Glamorgan Methodists; and Miss J. Dunne, Neath.

Mr. T. J. Davies, J.P., Abercrave, presided, supported by the Rev. L. M. Lewis, minister of the church, and assisted by Mr. Oswald Jeffreys, a ministerial student at Trefecca College, Brecon.

The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Thomas Thomas, the oldest deacon of the church, and it was preceded by a brief service, during which prayer was offered by the Rev. L. M. Lewis. Mr. Thomas was presented with the key by Mr. W. D. Morgan, Pentre, the architect.

MOVEMENT'S PROGRESS

Unlocking the main door, Mr. Thomas said that he felt highly honoured in being asked to re-open the church. His connection with Salem was of long standing, and he had watched the church grow. The progressive strides which the Methodist movement was making in the village gave him great pleasure, and he hoped its success would continue.

The service in the church was opened by Mr. Oswald Jeffreys, who read a portion of Scripture, and the sixty-fifth Psalm was sung.

The new organ was officially opened by Mrs. Rhys Davies, Sketty, Swansea, who said that many pleasant memories of her childhood days spent at Crynant were foremost in her mind that afternoon. She had been closely associated with Salem in the past, and she was pleased to see that the church was making progress. That such a large sum was being speculated on improving the chapel was full proof that the good work of the church was going ahead. It was significant, she considered, that the same names were connected with the church to-day as in the past, which demonstrated the harmony existing among the members.

JOYOUS OCCASION

Mr. T. J. Davies said that the re-opening was a joyous occasion—a great day in the history of the church and of the Methodist circle. It was a definite sign of advancement, and testimony to the fact that the church was very much alive in the village. He hoped that the children would follow in the steps of the older section of the church and carry on the work in as capable a manner. He thought the building was really beautiful and a feature was its spaciousness, which would enable them to accommodate new members.

The Rev. L. M. Lewis said that there were members present who had been closely connected with Salem for a much longer period than himself, and had done more for the church. It would always be his purpose, however, to do all in his power to further the cause still more. The church was built originally in 1740, and the members would be celebrating the bi-centenary in 1940, when they would entertain the "Sassiwn."

TRIBUTE TO LATE CONTRACTOR

Mr. Lewis said that although it was a momentous and pleasant occasion, he felt very touched by the absence of Mr. Thomas Williams, the building contractor, who passed away just after the work began. His sons, however, had carried on, putting their heart and soul into their work and completing their task meritoriously. He congratulated Mr. D. C. Williams, his son, and Mr. W. D. Williams, his brother, most heartily upon their accomplishment, and thanked everyone who had contributed in any way.

MEMBERS' GIFTS

Mr. Lewis pointed out that certain gifts had been received from friends, and thanked the respective donors. A lovely chair, suitably inscribed, had been presented by the children of the late Mr. and Mrs. Griffith James, Hendre, Crynant, in memory of their parents; and a christening bowl, suitably inscribed, had been presented by Mrs. Richard B. Davies, in memory of her husband, the late Mr. Richard Bevan Davies, a deacon of the church. Miss Phœbe Jenkins, Abercrave, had signified her intention of presenting another chair, and Mr. D. C. Williams had promised to give a communion table in memory of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams, Bank House, Crynant.

The Rev. T. H. Creunant Davies, a product of the church, spoke of his associations with Salem since childhood; Rev. James Evans, Godre Rhos, referred to the enterprising efforts of the members of Salem, and Mr. J. M. Williams, the secretary of the building committee, of the West Glamorgan Methodists, spoke of the heavy responsibility they had undertaken, and appealed for co-operation to shoulder the burden.

Mr. W. D. Morgan, the architect; Miss J. Dunne, Neath; Mr. James Clement, Skewen, and the Rev. Phillip Evans, Port Talbot, also spoke.

The hymns, "Tr Argiwydd cenwch lafar glod" and "O! Argiwydd, dyro awel" were sung.

Mr. Arthur Salter, of the firm of Messrs. E. H. L. Salter and Sons Ltd., Neath, who installed the magnificent organ, presided at the organ, and Mr. David Jeffreys, J.P., was the precentor.

The following is the specification of the organ, which has pneumatic action and electric blowing:—

Great Organ.—Open diapason 8ft., Hohl flute 8ft., Dulciana 8ft., Harmonic flute 4ft., Principal 4ft.

Swell Organ.—Violin diapason 8ft., Rohr flute 8ft., Salicional 8ft., Voix celeste 8ft., Geneshorn 4ft., Oboe 8ft., Tremulant.

Pedal Organ.—Harmonic bass 32ft., Bourdon 16ft., Bass flute 8ft.

Couplers.—Swell octave, Swell sub-octave, Swell octave to Great, Swell sub-octave to Great, Great octave, Swell to Pedals, Great to Pedals, Swell to Great.

Two Pedal Pistons to Great, two Thumb Pistons Duplicating Same, two Pedal Pistons to Swell, two Thumb Pistons Duplicating Same.

Following tea, the special service in the evening was commenced by the Rev. J. Emlyn Lewis, curate-in-charge of St. Margaret's, Crynant, and the preachers were the Rev. T. H. Creunant Davies, Pumpsaint, and the Rev. Dr. R. R. Davies, Neath.

The secretary of the building fund is Mr. David Jeffreys, J.P., Crynant.

The cause was established in a house at Penpentre in 1740, following a visit by Howel Harris, and a few years later a chapel was built at Penpentre, and in 1867 a chapel was built on the present site.

LONDON ROAD CHURCH ... more effective than the more or less in-

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Creunant		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 22/08/2026	**Project Ref:**	16 (i)	Newspaper article from the Neath Guardian dated 3rd September 1937 detailing the re-opening of the Salem Chapel following the 1937 refurbishments.			HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*:	**Scale** (@A3)**:**					

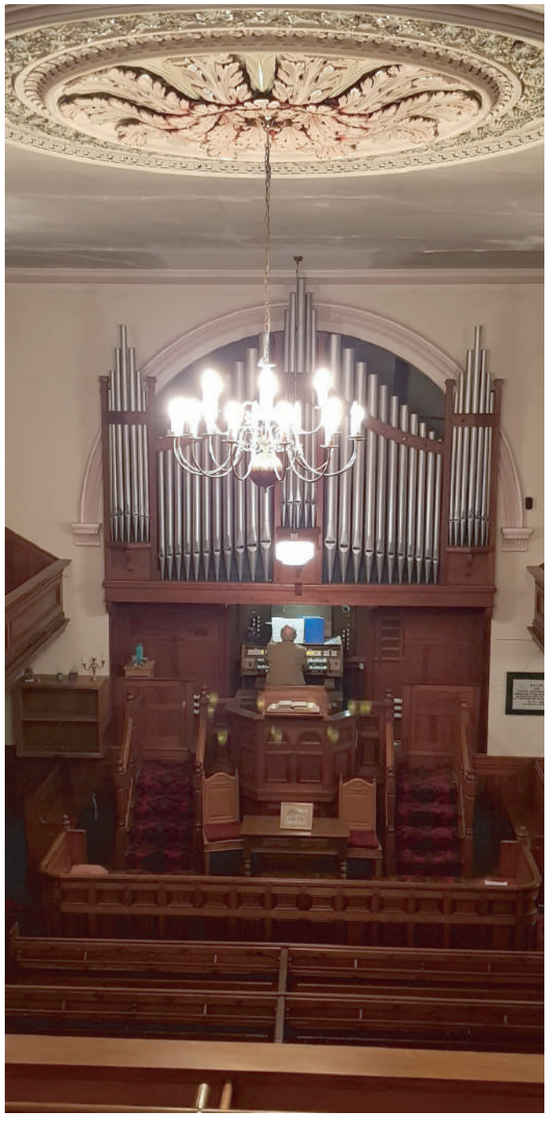


Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Creunant		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 22/08/2026	**Project Ref:**	16 (ii)	Group photo of play participants at Salem Chapel, Creunat, dated 1939.			HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*:	**Scale** (@A3)**:**					



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Creunant		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 22/08/2026	**Project Ref:**	17	Pencil sketch of chapel post 1967. Note chimney at rear, no longer present. Also, the date marked says 1967, when it should be 1937, unless this sketch was undertaken as part of the 100th year anniversary in 1967.			HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*:	**Scale** (@A3)**:**					







Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Creunant	**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 22/08/2026 **Project Ref:**	18	Old photos of interior of chapel from 2017 anniversary celebrations.			HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*: **Scale** (@A3)**:**					





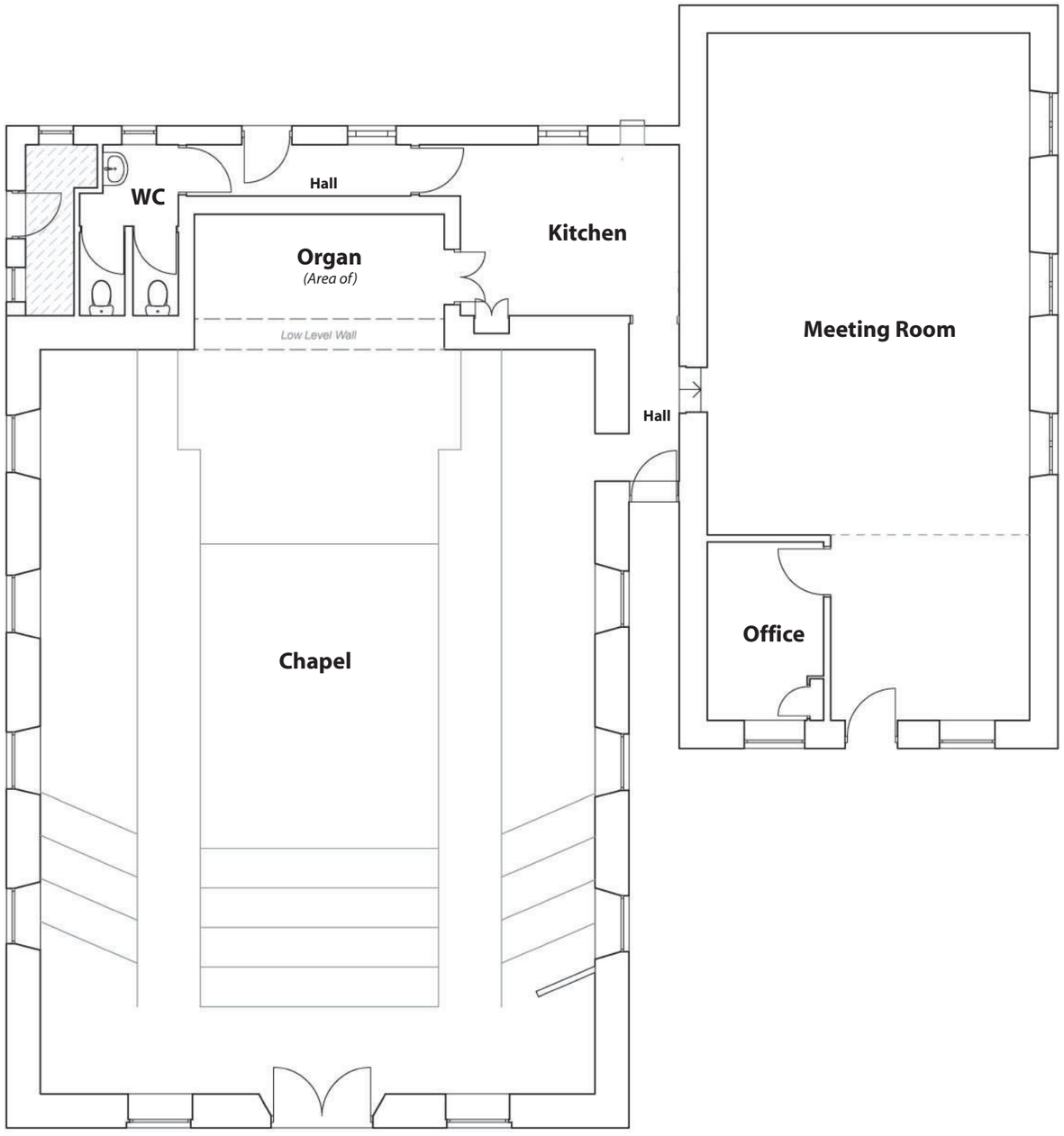


Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Creunant	**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 22/08/2026 **Project Ref:**	19	Old photos c. 2017 of rear of chapel and sid eof Meeting Room following clearancce work.			
Drawn By *(Initials)*: **Scale** (@A3)**:**					

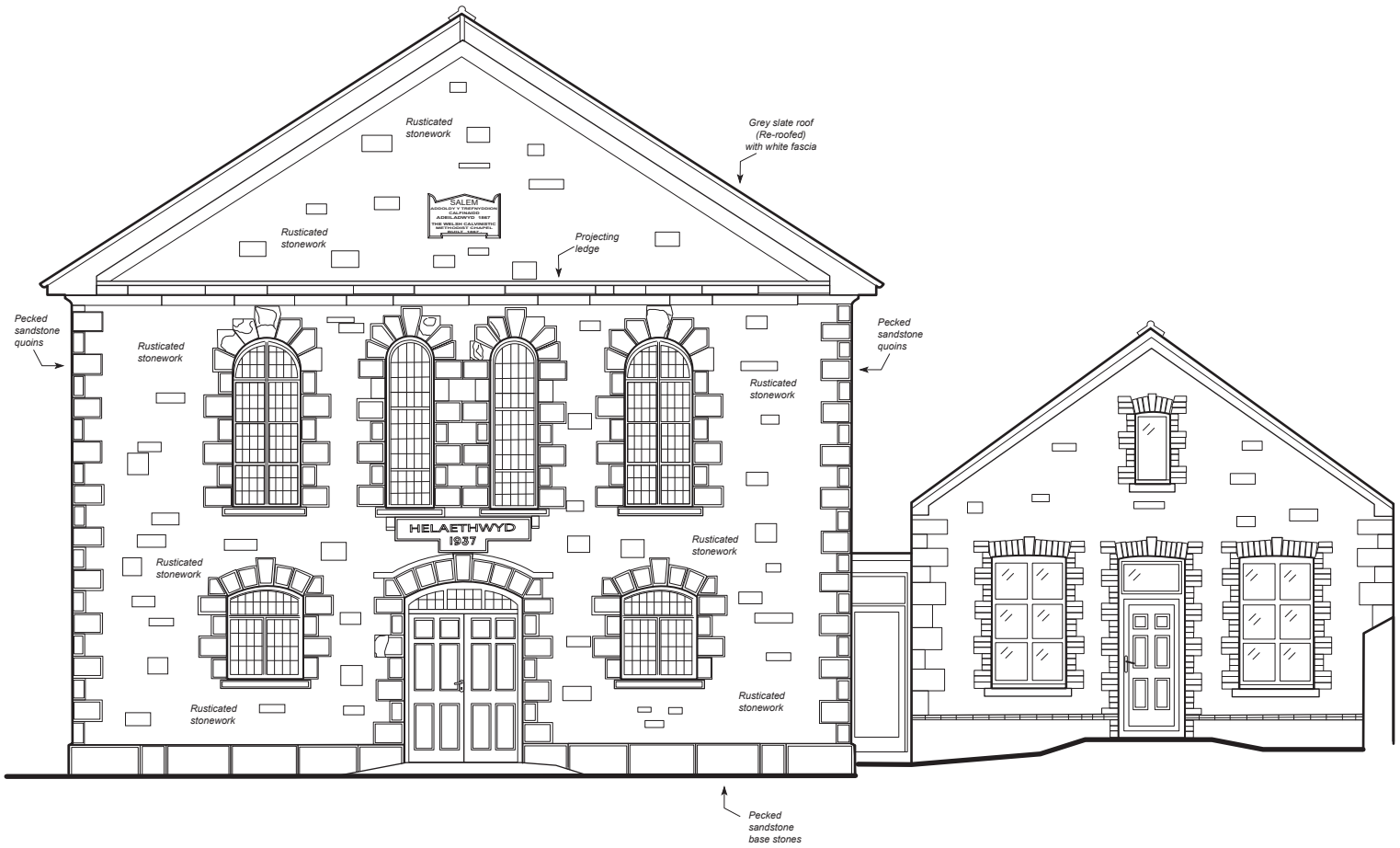
Meters

Meters

N



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Creunant		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 22/08/2026	**Project Ref:**	20	CHAPEL - Ground Plan	0 2 meters		HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*: RSJ	**Scale** (@A3)**:** 1:50					



South-west Facing External Elevation

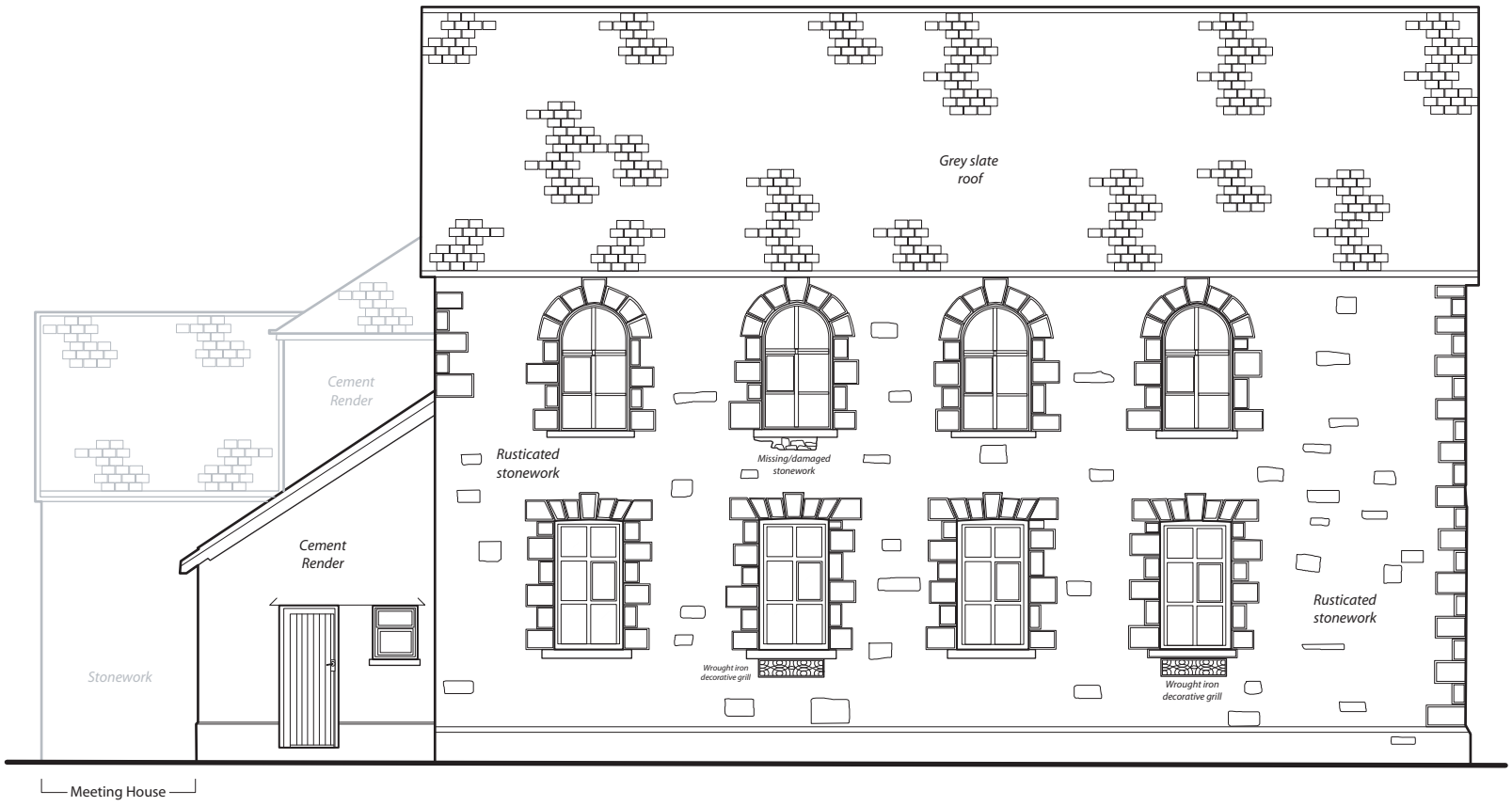


North-east Facing External Elevation

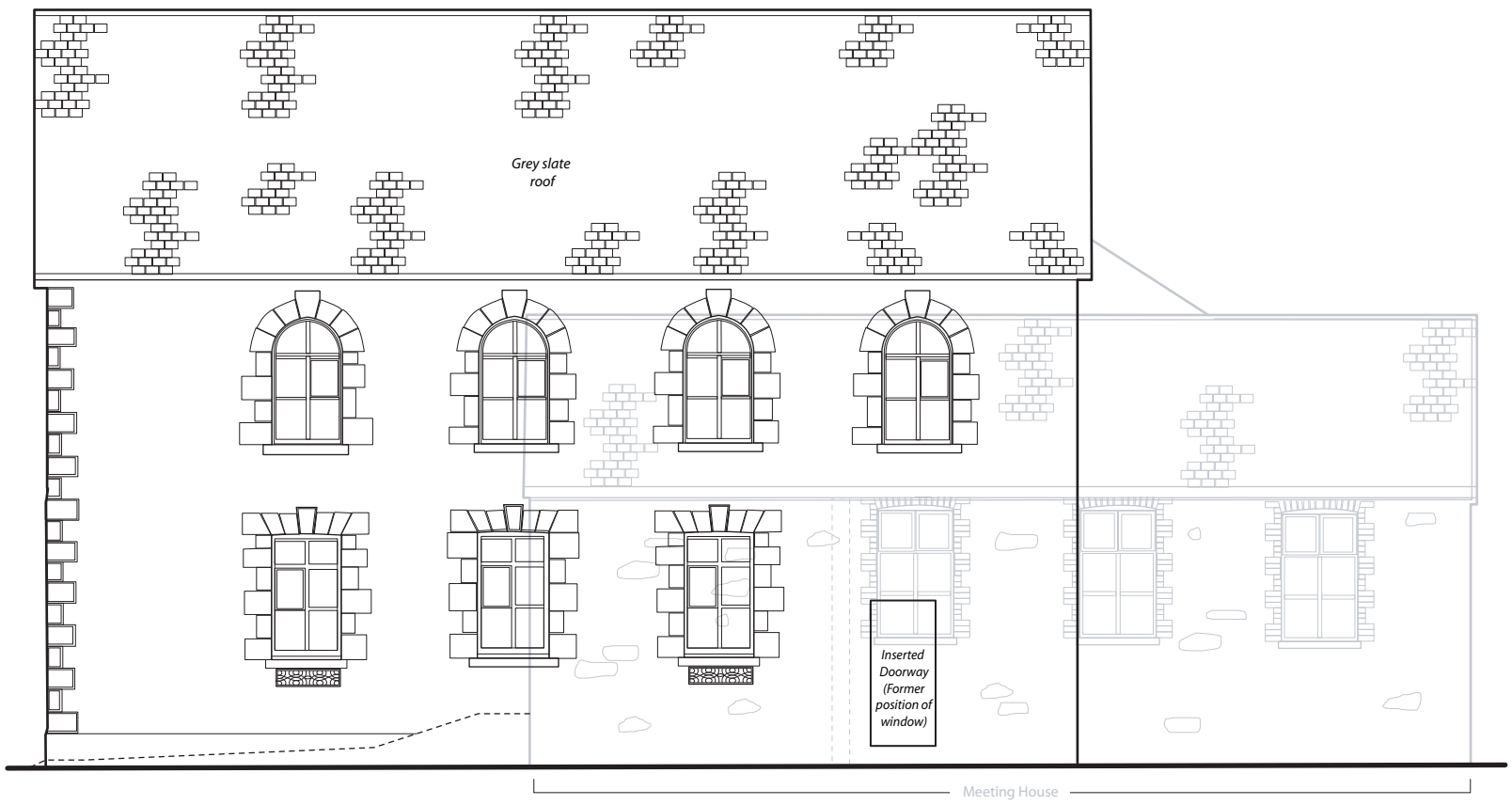
Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant, Neath		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 15/08/2026	**Project Ref:** SCMC/2026/ABIR	21	CHAPEL - North-west and South-east Facing External Elevations	0 2 meters		HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*: RSJ	**Scale** (@A1): 1:50					

Meters

Meters

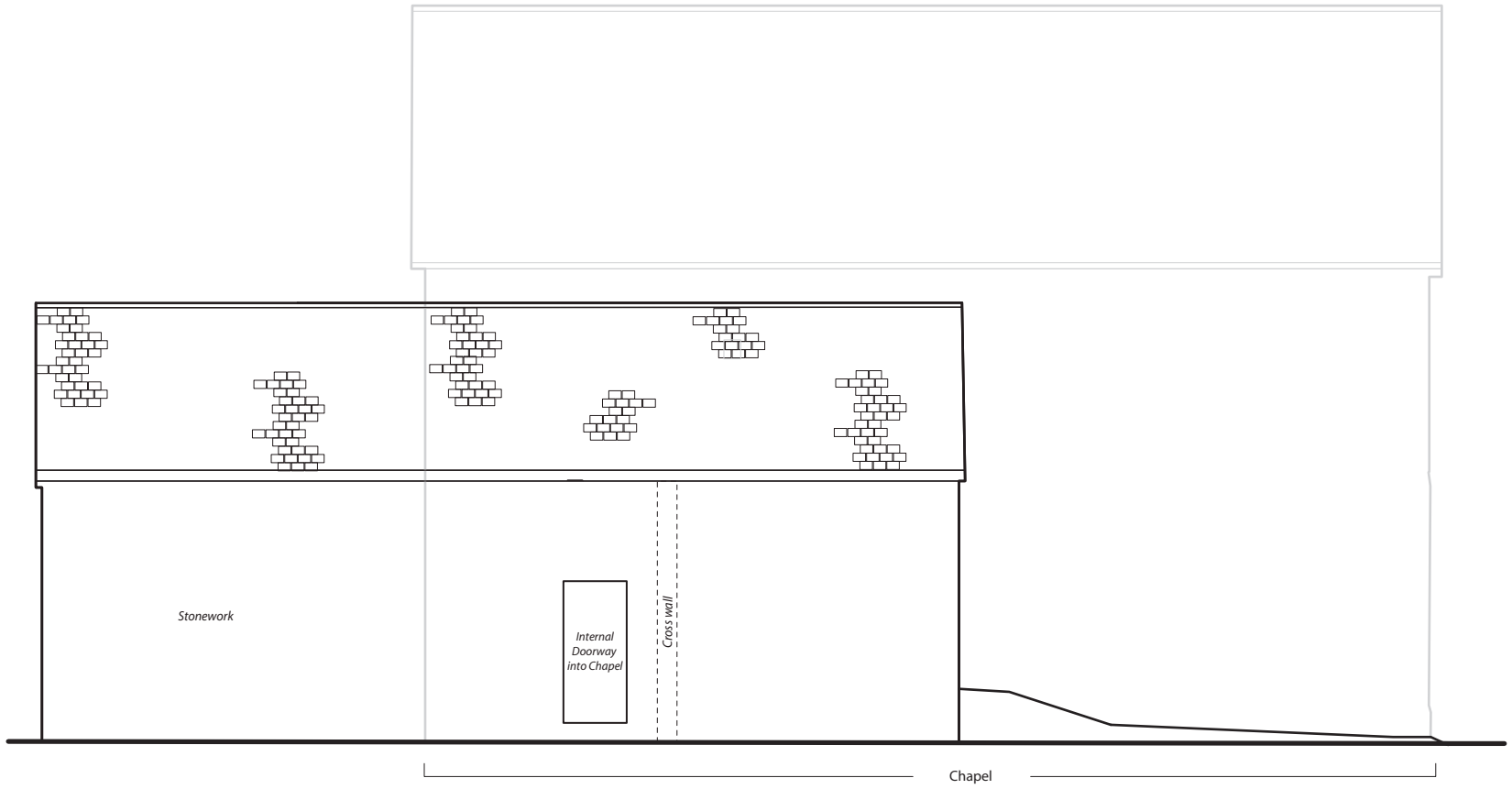


North-west Facing Side Elevation



South-east Facing Side Elevation

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant, Neath		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 15/08/2026	**Project Ref:** SCMC/2026/ABIR	22	CHAPEL - External - North-west and South-east Facing Side Elevations	0 2 meters		HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*: RSJ	**Scale** (@A1): 1:50					



North-west Facing Side Elevation

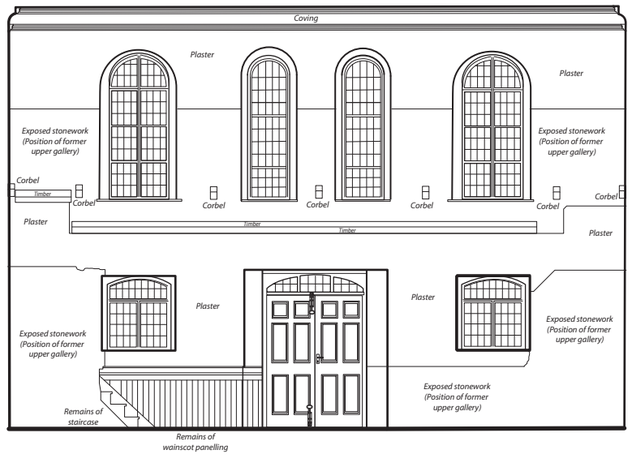


South-east Facing Side Elevation

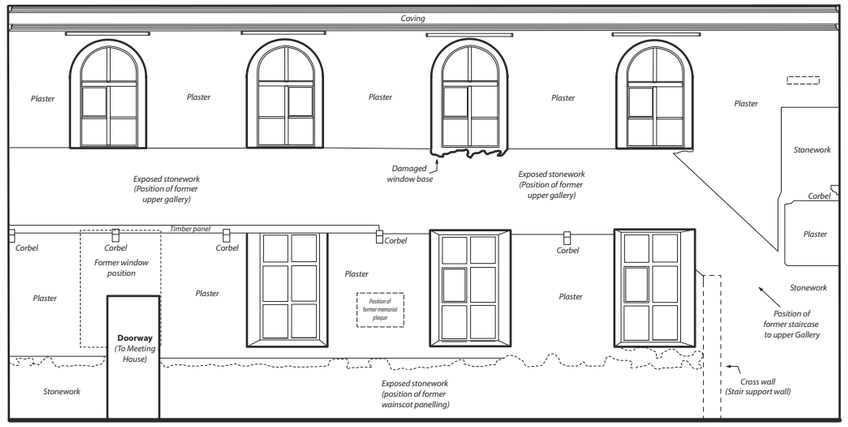
Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant, Neath		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 15/08/2026	**Project Ref:** SCMC/2026/ABIR	23	MEETING HOUSE - North-west and South-east Facing External Elevations	0 2 meters		HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*: RSJ	**Scale** (@A1): 1:50					

Meters

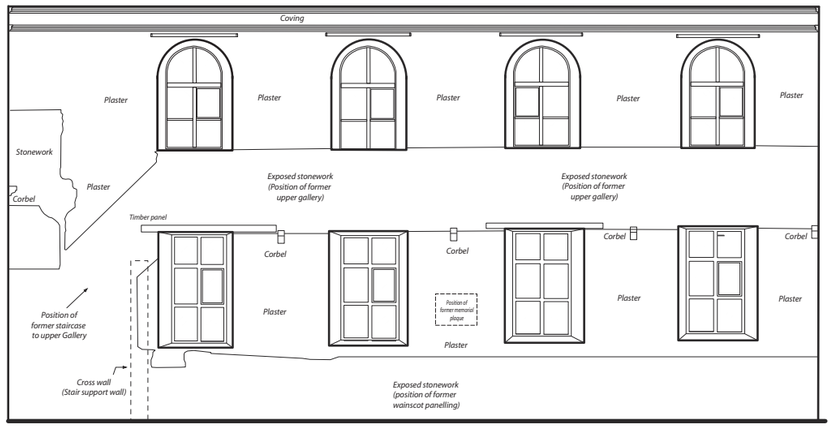
Meters



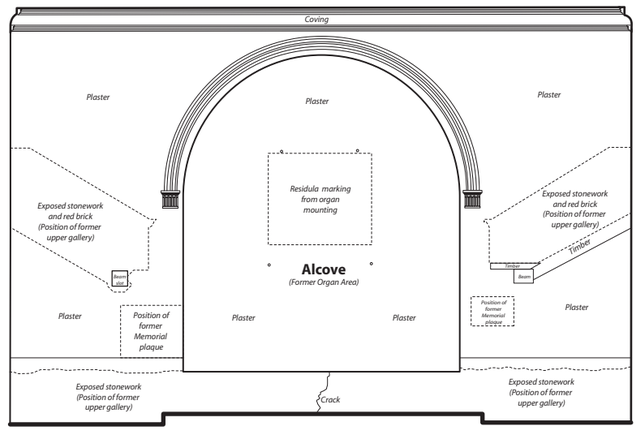
North-east Facing Internal Elevation



North-west Facing Internal Elevation



South-east Facing Internal Elevation



South-west Facing Internal Elevation

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Brynsawel		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 22/08/2026	**Project Ref:**	24	CHAPEL - Interior Elevations	0 2 meters		HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*: RSJ	**Scale** (@A3)**:** 1:50					



Legend

10 *Direction of photograph*

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Creunant		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**	**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 22/08/2026	**Project Ref:**	25	Photo Index Sheet - Exteror Views	0 2 meters		HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*: RSJ	**Scale** (@A3)**:** 1:50					

Meters

Meters

N

Legend

10 *Direction of photograph*



Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Creunant		**Figure No.**	**Figure Title:**		**Scale:**	**Client:**	**Prepared By:**
Date: 22/08/2026	**Project Ref:**	26	Photo Index Sheet - Interor Views		0 2 meters		HRS
Drawn By *(Initials)*: RSJ	**Scale** (@A3)**:** 1:50						

APPENDIX II:
Photo plates



Plate 01. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking N.



Plate 02. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking N.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	1 - 2	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 03. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking NW.



Plate 04. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking NW.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 3 - 4	HRS
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):		
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 05. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking SW.



Plate 06. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking W.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 5 - 6
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 07. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking W.



Plate 08. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking W.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 7 - 8	HRS
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):		
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 09. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking NW.



Plate 10. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of chapel and Meeting Room. Looking NW.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 9 - 10
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 11. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel enclosure wall. Looking NW.



Plate 12. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel enclosure wall. Looking SW.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	11 - 12	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 13. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel enclosure wall. Looking SW.



Plate 14. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel enclosure wall. Looking SW.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 13 - 14	HRS
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):		
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 15. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel enclosure wall. Looking W.



Plate 16. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel enclosure wall. Looking W.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	15 - 16	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 17. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel enclosure wall. Looking NE.



Plate 18. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of chapel enclosure wall. Looking NE.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 17 - 18	HRS
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):		
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 19. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of front facade of Chapel. Looking N.



Plate 20. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of front facade of Chapel. Looking N.



Plate 21. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of front facade of Chapel. Looking N.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 19 - 21
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 22. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of front facade of Chapel and Metting House. Looking N.



Plate 23. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of 1867 foundatrion plaque on front facade of Chapel.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 22 - 23
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 24. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of upper windows in front facade of Chapel and Metting House. Looking N.



Plate 25. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of front access door and ground floor windows in front facade of Chapel. Looking N.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 24 - 25
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 26. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of front facade of Chapel. Looking N.



Plate 27. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Detail view of one of a pair of ground floor windows in front facade. Looking N.



Plate 28. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of northwest facing side elevation of Chapel. Looking SE.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	26 - 28	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 29. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of southern end of northwest facing side elevation. Looking E.



Plate 30. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of southern end of northwest facing side elevation. Looking E.



Plate 31. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of central section of northwest facing side elevation. Looking E.



Plate 32. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View ofnorthern end of northwest facing side elevation. Looking E.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	29 - 32	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 33. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of northern end of northwest facing side elevation. Looking E.



Plate 34. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Detail view of decorative iron grill below one of two ground floor windows in northwest facing side elevation. Looking SE.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	33 - 34
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 35. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of rear elevation of Chapel. Looking SW.



Plate 36. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of rear elevation of Chapel. Looking SW.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	35 - 36	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 37. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Partial view of rear side elevation of Meeting House. Looking E.



Plate 38. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of northwest facing side elevation of Chapel. Looking NNE.



Plate 39. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of southeast facing side elevation of Chapel. Looking NW.



Plate 40. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of access door between Chapel and Meeting Hall. Looking N.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	37 - 40	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 41. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Front southwest facing elevation of Meeting Room/Hall. Looking N.



Plate 42. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Front southwest facing elevation of Meeting Room/Hall. Looking N.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	41 - 42	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 43. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of south facing internal elevation of Meeting Room. Looking N.



Plate 44. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of north facing internal elevation of Meeting Room. Looking S.



Plate 45. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of east facing internal elevation of Meeting Room. Looking SW.



Plate 46. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of west facing internal elevation of Meeting Room. Looking NE.



Plate 47. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of north facing internal elevation of Meeting Room. Looking S.



Plate 48. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of timber panelled ceiling in Meeting Room.



Plate 49. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of upper access room / crog loft in Meeting Room.



Plate 50. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of office room in Meeting Room. Looking SW.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 43 - 50
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 51. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of interior of Office Room in Meeting Room. Looking SE.





Plates 52 + 53. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of hallway between Meeting Room and Chapel. Looking north and south respectively.



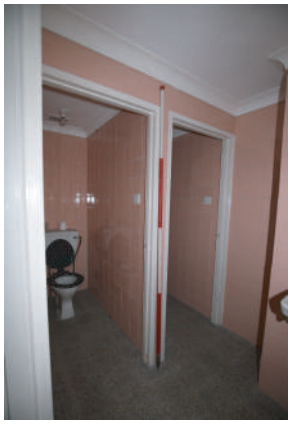
Plate 54. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of Kitchen at north end of Chapel. Looking NW.



Plate 55. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of Kitchen at north end of Chapel. Looking SE.



Plate 56. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of Kitchen at north end of Chapel. Looking W.



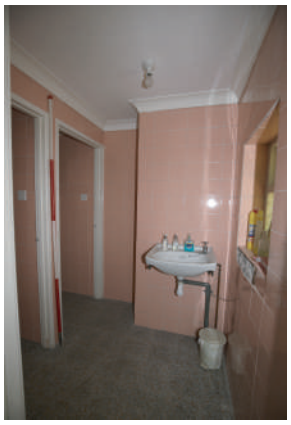


Plate 57 + 58. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of toilet block at rear of Chapel. Looking SW and W respectively.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 51 - 58
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 59. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of interior of Chapel. Looking SW..



Plate 60. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of interior of Chapel. Looking SE..

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	59 - 60	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 61. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of interior of Chapel. Looking NE.



Plate 62. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of interior of Chapel. Looking NW.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	61 - 62	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 63. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of internal south facing elevation. Area of former organ. Looking N.



Plate 64. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of internal south facing elevation. Area of former organ. Looking NW.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 63 - 64
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 65. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Oblique view of internal north facing elevation. Looking S.



Plate 66. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of internal north facing elevation. Looking S.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	65 - 66	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 67. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of west facing internal elevation of Chapel. Looking E.



Plate 68. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of east facing internal elevation of Chapel. Looking W.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	67 - 68	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 69. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of ceiling boss in Chapel.



Plate 70. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of ceiling boss in Chapel.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	69 - 70	HRS
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 71. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of rolled arch over former organ area. Looking NE.



Plate 72. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of former organ area. Looking NW.



Plate 73. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of decorative pedestal at base of rolled arch over area of former organ.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates** 71 - 73
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**	



Plate 74. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Area of former staircase that formerly led to the upper gallery on the east side. Looking SE.



Plate 75. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Area of former staircase that led to the upper gallery on the west side. Looking SW.



Plate 76. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Detail view of stained galss window in front elevation. Looking S.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	74 - 76	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		



Plate 77. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Detail of slide lock on front entrance timber door.



Plate 78. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Detail of slide lock on front entrance timber door.



Plate 79. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Detail of Arts & Crafts style tiled floor in former entrance foyer. Looking N.



Plate 80. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Remains of bookcase filled with books on Calvinistic and Methodist teachings.



Plate 81. Salem Chapel, Crynant - View of floor area. Looking SW.



Plate 82. Salem Chapel, Crynant - Detail of one of two decorative air vents in ceiling of Chapel. Approximately 0.50m square.

Project Title: Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Crynant		**Photo Plates**	
Date Taken: 12th August 2026	**Approx. Scale** (@ A4):	77 - 82	
Appropriated by: RSJ	**Drawing No.**		

APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Brynawel, Crynant, Neath, Port Talbot

ARCHIVE DESTINATION - RCAHMW

Site Name:	Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Brynawel, Crynant, Neath, Port Talbot.
Site Code:	SCMC/2026/ABIR
NPRN:	9494
PRN:	-
SAM No.	-
Listed Builing:	N/A
Other Ref No.	HRSW Rpt No. 327
NGR:	SN 7956 0481
Site Type:	Mid 19th Century Calvinistic Methodist Chapel
Project Type:	Archaeological Building Investigation & Recording
Project Manager:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Date(s):	August 2026
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	RCAHMW
Location of Duplicate Archive:	HER (GGA)
Number of Find Boxes:	N/A
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Ref:	N/A
Copyright:	HRS Wales
Restrictions to Access:	None



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