

**Heritage Impact Assessment:**  
**No.4 Chapel Row, Merthyr Tydfil**

November 2025



Report No. 2433



## Heritage Impact Assessment:

### No.4 Chapel Row, Merthyr Tydfil

November 2025

Prepared for Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council

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## **Summary**

*Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment on proposed works at No. 4 Chapel Row, a Grade II Listed Building (LB11412). The cottage is located in the west of Merthyr Tydfil and was built in the 1820s and is the birthplace of the composer Dr Joseph Parry. It is currently a museum to both Parry and Merthyr Tydfil's industrial past.*

*The report has assessed the heritage value of No. 4 Chapel Row following the methodology outlined in the Cadw guidance document Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017). No. 4 Chapel Row has a High heritage value, which is largely derived from its evidential, historic, communal and aesthetic values. These are based on the physical fabric of the cottage, as well as its visual character and associated surroundings. Historic value is drawn from its existence as one of the last domestic buildings relating to the Cyfarthfa Ironworks, and its links with the composer Joseph Parry.*

*Proposed works involve the installation of a heating and ventilation system. The preferred option is to go ahead with both installation of the ventilation system and the refurbishments, to provide a comfortable working environment for both museum staff and visitors and improve the aesthetic quality of the cottage. Overall, the proposals are considered to have both positive and negative outcomes but ultimately resulting in a Low to moderate beneficial impact on the heritage value of No.4 Chapel Row.*

### ***Crynodeb Annechnegol***

*Comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Cymru gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Merthyr Tudful i gynnal Asesiad Effaith ar Dreftadaeth ar waith arfaethedig yn Rhif 4 Rhes Capel, Adeilad Rhestredig Gradd II (LB11412). Mae'r bwthyn wedi'i leoli yng ngorllewin Merthyr Tudful ac fe'i hadeiladwyd yn y 1820au; dyma fan geni'r cyfansoddwr Dr Joseph Parry. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n amgueddfa i Parry a gorffennol diwydiannol Merthyr Tudful.*

*Mae'r adroddiad wedi asesu gwerth treftadaeth Rhif 4 Rhes Capel yn unol â'r fethodoleg a nodir yn nogfen ganllaw Cadw Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017). Mae gan Rhif 4 Rhes Capel werth treftadaeth Uchel, sy'n deillio'n bennaf o'i werthoedd tystiolaethol, hanesyddol, cymunedol ac esthetig. Mae'r rhain yn seiliedig ar ffabrig corfforol y bwthyn, yn ogystal â'i gymeriad gweledol a'r amgylchoedd cysylltiedig. Mae'r gwerth hanesyddol yn deillio o'i fodolaeth fel un o'r adeiladau domestig olaf sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Gwaith Haearn Cyfarthfa, a'i gysylltiadau â'r cyfansoddwr Joseph Parry.*

*Mae'r gwaith arfaethedig yn cynnwys gosod system wresogi ac awyru. Yr opsiwn a ffefrir yw bwrw ymlaen â gosod y system awyru a'r gwaith adnewyddu, er mwyn darparu amgylchedd gwaith cyfforddus i staff yr amgueddfa ac ymwelwyr, a gwella ansawdd esthetig y bwthyn. Yn gyffredinol, ystyrir bod y cynigion yn cael canlyniadau cadarnhaol a negyddol ond yn y pen draw yn arwain at effaith fuddiol Isel i gymedrol ar werth treftadaeth Rhif 4 Rhes Capel.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. In February 2025, Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW) was commissioned by Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC) to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on proposed works at No. 4 Chapel Row, a Grade II Listed Building (LB11412)(Plate 1). Constructed in the 1825, the building forms part of a row of five cottages and is the birthplace of composer Dr Joseph Parry. It is currently a museum to Parry and Merthyr Tydfil's industrial past. The site is centred on NGR SO 04455 06654 (Figure 1).



*Plate 1. Front facade of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking east-northeast.*

## 1.2. Objectives

- 1.2.1. The aim of the HIA is to assess the impact of the proposed development on the Listed Building and to provide the local planning authority (in this case Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council) with the information needed to make a decision on providing consent. It has been undertaken in line with relative

legislation and in accordance with *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Cadw 2017a), which sets out clear guidance for HIAs. The production of a HIA is intended to be an iterative process to produce the best design solution, which minimises impacts on the Listed Building while achieving the design objectives.

### **1.3. Site Description**

- 1.3.1. Merthyr Tydfil lies at the northern end of the River Taff, approximately 35km north-northwest of Cardiff in South Wales. It sits at the southern edge of Bannau Brycheiniog National Park. The community of Park is located northwest of the town centre.
- 1.3.2. No. 4 Chapel Row is situated on the southeast end of a small row of cottages, at the centre of Park. It lies in an open ground to the north of Bethesda Street, backing onto the River Taff. The street was part of the original layout of the historic area of Georgetown and is located roughly 176m aOD.
- 1.3.3. The five houses of Chapel Row, as well as the remains of the Cyfarthfa Chapel, are all listed buildings (LB11414, LB11409, LB11410, LB11411, LB11412, LB11413) and share the same exterior description:

*"2-storey terraced row with taller remains of polygonal structure at N end. Uniform rubble frontage with some rough dressings; continuous slate roof, hipped to S end, brick stacks. 2-window fronts (wider at S end), cemented reveals under voussoir lintels (painted to No 1), modern small-pane sash windows. Central 6-panel doors (offset to No 5). Low walled forecourts with plain cappings link to splayed outer wall of former chapel/warehouse forward on left; pale quoins and round-arched window openings. To W of Chapel Row is a reconstructed section of canal with ironwork frame of the (relocated) Rhydyar Iron Bridge."*

- 1.3.4. The Cadw listing also notes that the Cyfarthfa Chapel was originally

constructed in 1805, with the row of houses being a later addition in *circa* 1825; the chapel was converted to a storehouse in 1836. No details are provided about the interior of cottages (Cadw).

- 1.3.5. A site visit was conducted in October 2025 to assess the current character and condition of No. 4 Chapel Row. The visit was conducted on an overcast, rainy day, but with generally good all-round visibility. The cottage was made fully accessible, as was the surrounding public areas.

## 2. Legislation and Guidance

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- 2.1.1. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 (November 2024) provides consolidated legislation for the effective protection and management of Wales' historic environment.

- 2.1.2. National planning policy concerning the treatment of archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and the wider historic built environment in Wales, is detailed in Chapter 6 of *Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12* (Welsh Government 2024). Chapter 6 of the Planning Policy outlines the policy relating to Distinctive and Natural Places which includes the Historic Environment. Paragraph 6.1.7 states that:

*"It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way."*

- 2.1.3. The policy regarding Listed Buildings is detailed in Chapters 6.1.10 to 6.1.13 and states that there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of the designated building. It goes on to state that:

*'the aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance their special qualities, retaining them in sustainable use.'*

2.1.4. *Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24* states that planning proposals should fully consider the impact of the development on the historic environment (Welsh Government 2017).

2.1.5. At a local level, the Adopted Merthyr Tydfil Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) recognises that the area has valuable heritage assets relating to area's industrial past that forms an important part of the Borough's character and community. Policy CW1: The Historic Environment states that:

*"Development proposals will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated they would preserve or enhance the architectural quality, character or the historic or cultural importance of our designated historic environment assets"* (Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council 2020).

2.1.6. Furthermore, it specifies that any Listed Building consent requires a heritage impact statement that explains the reasons for the work and examines how the development would impact the significance of the building.

2.1.7. The following guidance documents were consulted in the production of this report:

- *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Cadw 2017a)
- *Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Conservation Principles)* (Cadw, 2011)
- *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK* (IEMA, IHBC and CIfA 2021)
- *Managing Changes to Listed Buildings in Wales* (Cadw 2017b)

### 3. Methodology

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- 3.1.1. The production of a HIA is intended to be an iterative process to understand and minimise the impact of development proposals on the significance of historic assets within the design process. This assessment has followed the methodology outlined in Cadw's *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*. The guidance states that the assessment '*should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed*' (Cadw 2017a).
- 3.1.2. The identification and assessment of significance for the various historic assets draws on the four heritage values defined by Cadw in *Conservation Principles* (Cadw 2011). These values consist of the asset's:
- Evidential value: the extent to which the physical fabric tells how and when the historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. There may be buried, or obscured elements associated with the historic asset which may also be an important potential source of evidence.
  - Historical value: the historic asset may illustrate a particular past way of life or be associated with a specific person or event; there may be physical evidence for these connections which it could be important to retain.
  - Aesthetic value: the design, construction and craftsmanship of the historic asset. This can also include setting and views to and from the historic asset, which may have changed through time.
  - Communal value: the historic asset may have particular significance to people for its commemorative, symbolic or spiritual value, or for the part it has played in local cultural or public life. This will be particularly important in the case of buildings in public use or sites where public

access must be maintained or improved.

3.1.3. Assessing the significance of the asset in this way will allow any potential impacts of the proposed development, both beneficial and harmful, on the asset and its setting to be identified. In order to identify and assess the significance of the asset, the assessment draws on the following sources:

- Cof Cymru – National Historic Assets of Wales, Cadw data on designated heritage assets;
- Historic mapping, including historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps;
- Aerial photography from the Central Registers of Aerial Photography Wales (CRAPW), Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW); and satellite imagery via Google Earth; and,
- Site walkover.

3.1.4. The heritage value of the assets has been assessed using the assessment criteria based on those provided in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA104* (Highways England *et al.*, 2020). The values are defined as:

*Table 1. Asset value criteria*

| Value     | Description                                                                                                                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Very High | Assets of international importance                                                                                              |
| High      | Assets of national importance. Assets that contribute to regional research objectives.                                          |
| Medium    | Assets of regional importance. Assets that contribute to regional research objectives. Assets with lower levels of preservation |
| Low       | Assets of local importance. Includes locally Listed Buildings and assets of limited value or poor preservation                  |

|            |                                                                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Negligible | Assets with little surviving archaeological, architectural, or historic interest. |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

3.1.5. The magnitude of the potential impact of the development proposals on assets is also assessed using criteria based on the same documents. Impacts can be adverse or beneficial. The criteria are defined in the table below:

*Table 2. Magnitude of impact criteria*

| <b>Magnitude</b> | <b>Description</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Major            | Adverse: Total loss or substantial harm to key elements of the heritage interest of the asset or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special interest of the asset.<br>Beneficial: Significant removal of detracting elements or restoration of key elements of special interest strongly contributing to the asset's heritage value |
| Moderate         | Adverse: Partial loss or harm to one or more important elements or features or characteristics of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that post development character or composition, or attributes of baseline will be significantly changed.<br>Beneficial: Partial removal of detracting elements or restoration of key elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value                                 |
| Low              | Adverse: Minor loss. Change arising from the loss or alteration will be discernible but underlying character or composition or attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to pre-development circumstances or patterns.<br>Beneficial: Minor removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value                                                               |
| Negligible       | Adverse: A slight loss of heritage interest through limited physical impact on the asset's value or a change within its setting that would be barely perceptible and the appreciation and understanding of the historic asset would be largely unchanged<br>Beneficial: Slight removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest contributing to the asset's heritage value                                       |

| Magnitude | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| None      | No loss or alteration.<br>Change not distinguishable or does not result in loss of heritage significance. Change does not result in any removal of detracting elements or restoration of elements of special interest. |

## 4. Understanding the Significance of the Asset

### 4.1. Historic Background

- 4.1.1. As with many towns in the South Wales valleys, Merthyr Tydfil developed as result of the mineral exploitation. Until the mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century Merthyr Tydfil was a small farming settlement, but with the establishment of the Cyfarthfa and Dowlais Ironworks the town expanded. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, it had become the largest town in Wales. The area that Chapel Row is situated, Georgetown, represents an early example of planned development, having been designed and built by William Crawshay. Georgetown had strong links with the Cyfarthfa Ironworks, which by the 1820s was the largest ironworks in Britain (Cadw 2015).
- 4.1.2. The earliest available mapping of the area, the Yates Survey map of Glamorgan from 1799, depicts the developing town of Merthyr Tydfil and its industrial landscape. The Cyfarthfa and Penydarren (labelled 'Penydarran') Ironworks along with the furnaces at Dowlais and Plymouth are depicted along with numerous coal pits and iron mines. The emerging transport network is present in the form of road systems and Glamorganshire Canal, creating links with the port in Cardiff.
- 4.1.3. The Ordnance Survey drawing of Merthyr published in 1833 but surveyed between 1811 and 1814 provides a more detailed depiction of the town. There is no noticeable change in the size of the town, however Cyfarthfa Castle and

its surrounding grounds are present adjacent to Cyfarthfa Ironworks. The recently constructed Neath Vale and Taff Valley Railways are also here. The Glamorganshire Canal is visible, but nothing is mapped in the area of the Chapel Row – which has yet to be built. The octagonal Cyfarthfa chapel, at the northern end of the row, was constructed seven years prior to the survey, but the lack of detail means it has not been included in the map.

- 4.1.4. Constructed in 1825, the five cottages forming Chapel Row were originally built to provide housing for skilled workers of the nearby Cyfarthfa Ironworks. It was presumably named after the Cyfarthfa Chapel at the north of the street, that was built 20 years before the cottages. Originally, this was the private chapel of Richard Crawshay, the owner of the Ironworks (Old Merthyr Tydfil).
- 4.1.5. The situation was largely the same by the time of the production of the Tithe map in 1850 (Figure 2). The core of Merthyr Tydfil remains largely the same, however this map adds details by showing the surrounding area as enclosed pastoral fields with occasional farmsteads. The area is beginning to transition from an agricultural landscape to an industrial one, with waste and rubbish tips labelled within the vicinity of the town. Most of the land nearby is owned by the various Ironworks. The buildings that make up the Plymouth, Dowlais, Penydarren and Cyfarthfa Ironworks are shown in greater detail, as is Cyfarthfa Castle and its surrounding grounds. Chapel Row is first seen here, situated within field number 1599 belonging to William Crawshey. It is depicted as a key shape, with the circular Cyfarthfa Chapel to the north and the row of cottages extending to the south. At this point, according to the Cadw listing, the chapel had already been converted into a storehouse. The presence of gardens to the rear of the properties is indicated by a wall running behind the cottages.
- 4.1.6. The first edition Ordnance Survey town plan published in 1876 but surveyed between 1873-1875, shows a significant change in land use, with enclosed

pastoral fields giving way to large areas of industry dominated by spoil heaps, iron and coal pits. The map depicts in greater detail the buildings of the Ironworks, demonstrating their continued expansion. The only significant settlement growth in the area in comparison to the Tithe map is to the north of the town in the new residential areas of Morgan Town, Bryant's Field and Cae-Pant-Tywyll. The Chapel Row cottages can be seen in slightly greater detail (Figure 3). The chapel to the north can now be seen more clearly as octagonal in shape. A small outhouse has appeared at the rear of the gardens between No. 4 and No. 5.

- 4.1.7. There is not a great deal of change in the overall layout of the town in the second edition Ordnance Survey map from 1901. There is some expansion of residential areas, for example, in the area of Tydfil's Well to the northwest of Chapel Row. Expansion of railway tracks and further building is noted at the Cyfarthfa and Dowlais Ironworks. The outbuilding seen at the rear of No. 4 and No.5 Chapel Row has been extended to run along the entire length of the cottages.
- 4.1.8. The next three available maps, the third and fourth editions of the Ordnance Survey, published in 1909 and 1911 and the Bartholomew map published in 1921, show the addition of a few residential streets added to the fringes of the town, but little overall change to its size and structure. These surveys continue to lack detail of Chapel Row.
- 4.1.9. An aerial photography from the 1920s, shows the extent of the Cyfarthfa Ironworks, following its closure in 1919. In the foreground, the cottages and octagonal building of Chapel Row can be seen. The outbuilding behind No.4 and No.5 is clearly visible, and it appears to show further buildings at the rear of the other cottages (Plate 2). Another aerial photograph, from 1945, shows the roof on the chapel to be missing, indicating its transition to a ruin. It is not clear from the photograph whether any outbuildings exist to the rear of the

properties (DataMapWales).

- 4.1.10. The next edition of the Ordnance Survey, published in 1954, shows greater development of residential areas on the edges of the town, most notably to the south at Ynys-fach and Ysgubor-newydd, and to the northeast at Pen-Yard and Tydfil's Well. Despite being dismantled in 1928, most of the buildings of the Cyfarthfa Ironworks are still present this survey. The cutting of the Dowlais Railway line can be seen running northeast-southwest to the southeast of the town centre, despite the line being closed in 1930 (Merthyr History). Although considerably more detailed than previous maps, it is not completely accurate, showing the octagonal chapel on Chapel Row as square in shape. It is therefore not clear whether the linear outbuilding at the rear of the gardens has been removed or was simply not included in the map.
- 4.1.11. The two next maps, both from National Grid surveys, published in 1958 and 1965, shows new residential area development in Merthyr Tydfil. Large estates, such as Galon Uchaf to the north, have been constructed. By now, the increasing size of Merthyr Tydfil and Dowlais has led to a merging of the two towns. The site of the old Cyfarthfa Ironworks is labelled as a factory. On Chapel Row, the octagonal storehouse, is now described as a ruin. There is no long outbuilding at the rear of the cottage gardens. Instead, an outbuilding once again sits behind the gardens of No. 4 and No.5. The detail of the cottages shows each one to have a different shape in plan, likely indicating extensions added during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.1.12. During the 1960s, almost all the densely developed houses of Georgetown were demolished following slum clearance programmes. The cottages of the Chapel Row represent the only original buildings that remain to this day (Cadw 2015).
- 4.1.13. Modern day Merthyr Tydfil follows the same layout and with a similar shape

to that documented in the last two centuries of surveys. Further development has led to town filling out into the limits of valley. Almost the entire town sits within the triangle formed by three major roads – the A465, A470 and the A4060. On the site of the Cyfarthfa Ironworks now sits Cyfarthfa Industrial Estate. Almost all the railway lines that ran in and around the town have been dismantled and built upon, although remnants of the cutting for the Dowlais line remains as a green space and footpath.

- 4.1.14. No. 4 Chapel Row is currently open to the public as a museum, since the late 1970s. The ground floor is arranged to show the living conditions of an ironworker's cottage in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, while the upstairs rooms contain exhibitions concerning both Joseph Parry's life and Merthyr Tydfil's industrial past (Sadie and Sadie 2005). The other four cottages contain private residences.
- 4.1.15. No. 4 Chapel Row appears to be largely unchanged since its construction. A small single-story extension was added during the 1980s, and includes a small office, kitchen and bathroom, as well as providing a new staircase to the first floor. In 2001, planning permission (P/01/0388) was sought for the addition of an outside toilet to enhance the visitor's experience to the cottage. A suitable toilet was offered by a resident in River Row, Abercanaid. However, no evidence was found that to demonstrate the location of the cottage's outbuilding. This, combined with reservations from Cadw regarding moving the Abercanaid toilet from its original setting, led to the application being refused (The Melting Pot).

## **4.2. Dr Joseph Parry**

- 4.2.1. Dr Joseph Parry was born in the cottage in 1841 and was the seventh of eight children. His father was one of the skilled workers afforded the opportunity to live on Chapel Row, away from the more crowded streets of Georgetown. Parry

began working at the Cyfarthfa Ironworks at the age of nine and lived in Chapel Row until 1854 when the family emigrated to Pennsylvania, USA. Whilst in the USA, he began formal music lessons and won first prize at the 1861 New York Eisteddfod, going on to study at the Royal Academy of Music in London in 1864.

- 4.2.2. In 1874, Parry returned to Wales, becoming the first professor of music at Aberystwyth. Noted for several operas, his most famous *Blodwen* (1878) – the first Welsh opera – had been performed around 500 times by 1896. He is perhaps best known for writing the hymn-tune *Aberystwyth*, and the music for the famous *Myfanwy* (Discover Welsh Music). He later worked as an organist in Swansea and then as a lecturer in music at University College, Cardiff. He died in Penarth in 1903 (Dictionary of Welsh Biography).

#### **4.3. Significance of the asset**

##### ***Evidential value***

- 4.3.1. The evidential value of No. 4 Chapel Row is derived from its largely untouched physical fabric, especially to the along the front façade of the property. No.4 Chapel Row is part of a two-storey terrace row, one of five properties, each with a small, grassed forecourt (Plate 3). The cottages are orientated northwest-southeast and is set in open green space, away from other residential streets (Plate 4).
- 4.3.2. The cottage has a uniform rubble frontage, with four wooden sash windows and a wooden front door in the centre (Plate 1). Each window contains six small panes and is covered by a voussoir lintel; all windows and the front door are painted green (Plate 5). To the right of the front door, an engraved slate plaque commemorating Joseph Parry is affixed to the wall. Above the front door, there is a metal plaque indicating the museum's Princes Trust award from 1977 (Plate 6). Plastic drainage pipes run down from the gutters on either side of

the cottage, as does some modern wiring (Plate 7). The roof is made of slate, with a brick chimney stack on the either side (Plate 8). A small ramp, made of flagstones and bordered with a metal railing, leads up to the front door (Plate 9). The forecourt is bordered by a white painted wall with a plain slate capping that runs along the entire length of the Row (Plate 10).

- 4.3.3. The exteriors of the other four cottages are in a very similar condition to No. 4. Minor alterations have been made, such as new doors and hanging baskets, but overall, the Chapel Row cottages appear to be largely unchanged from their original form. The largest alteration to the street since its construction has been the slow ruin of the octagonal chapel; only the western half which abuts No. 1 Chapel Row remains intact. Where the eastern wall of the chapel would have been is now marked by large pieces of white stone, so that the size of the original building can be appreciated (Plate 11).
- 4.3.4. To the rear of the cottage, a modern extension – supposedly dated to the 1980s – has been added (Plate 12). This consists of a single storey, with a pitched roof that continues at the same angle as the original. It matches similar extensions at the rear of the other cottages in the row; all likely built at the same time (Plate 13). The rear of the cottage – both the original and extension – are painted white, with matching windows of white frames and red tiled sills. All windows have a flared raised hood located above them (Plate 14). The outside space, accessible through the hallway in the modern extension is made up of a modern paving slab patio with a small garden to the rear (Plate 15). It is bordered by a low brick wall on the northern edge nearest to the cottage, and a taller stone wall for the remainder of the perimeter (Plate 16).
- 4.3.5. Internally, the cottage is divided into two parts – the original building and the modern extension. On the ground floor, two rooms contain original artefacts from the 19<sup>th</sup> century – including historic furniture (Plate 17, Plate 18). The floors here appear to be the original flagstones (Plate 19), with the walls and

ceilings painted white (Plate 20). Modern fixtures have been added throughout the rooms, including electric lighting, wiring and firefighting equipment (Plate 21, Plate 22, Plate 23). There is evidence of previously existing sockets, which have now been filled in (Plate 24). The original staircase, currently gated off to the public, is located on the northern side of the cottage (Plate 25). A small hallway, possibly the original pantry, is located through a doorway in the southeastern corner and contained shelving containing kitchenware (Plate 26). This leads to the single storey modern extension, which contains four small rooms – an office space, hallway, kitchen, and bathroom (Plate 27, Plate 28, Plate 29). The office is carpeted and contains the staircase leading to the first floor (Plate 30). The three other rooms have vinyl asbestos tiling and contain modern features including a toilet, sinks, and kitchen appliances. The first floor is comprised of two rooms and acts as a museum for Merthyr Tydfil's industrial history (Plate 31, Plate 32). The floor is made up of wooden floorboards, while the walls and ceiling have a woodchip finish painted white (Plate 33). Stud walls have been placed in various parts of the rooms to house museum displays (Plate 34). A single flagstone along the southern wall indicates the location of a fireplace, behind the stud wall (Plate 35). Two hatches in a suspended ceiling provide access to loft space (Plate 36). The loft was not accessible during the visit but was during a previous bat survey – photos from the survey show timber rafters and a brick wall in the middle of the cottage (Plate 37). Modern additions include lighting, a fire extinguisher, a speaker, and a window in the roof (Plate 38).

- 4.3.6. The physical fabric of the cottage's overall structure has remained largely intact, principally on the front façade. The addition of the extension in the 1980s will have had the greatest impact– with its attachment involving removal of large parts of the physical fabric of the rear wall. Internally, the ground floor appears to have seen few, if any, changes to its layout. The walls and ceiling of

the ground floor have seen impacts with the affixing of modern lighting, alarms, and running of electrics through the walls. The upstairs has seen greater change. Although the layout appears to have been unchanged, the construction of the new staircase (via the modern extension), a lower ceiling, and stud walls will all have affected the physical fabric of the cottage. The greatest effect would have come from the staircase; part of the rear wall must have been removed in order to accommodate its construction. There is potential that the stud walls and suspended ceiling could be covering historic features. No. 4 Chapel Row therefore has medium evidential value, due in large part from the untouched nature of its front façade, with the modern extension having negatively affected this value. The changes internally are largely superficial, with historic elements possibly being hidden by modern renovations.

### ***Historical value***

- 4.3.7. No. 4 Chapel Row is a representative example of an ironworker's cottage from the 1820s and, along with the rest of Chapel Row, remains as one of the few examples of a 19<sup>th</sup> century building in the Georgetown area and benefits from a group value with the remainder of Chapel Row. Built for workers at the Cyfarthfa Ironworks, it is intrinsically tied to the industrial history of Merthyr Tydfil. At the time of the cottage's construction, the town was the largest town in Wales, a result of the employment provided by Cyfarthfa and Dowlais Ironworks. The Cyfarthfa Ironworks were demolished in 1928, and most of residential areas in Georgetown cleared and rebuilt in the 1960s. Therefore, Chapel Row is now one of the few unchanged buildings in Merthyr Tydfil remaining from this period in history. The cottage also has high historical significance due to its associations with Joseph Parry. Not only was the composer born in No. 4 Chapel Row, but the building now serves as a museum about his life and work.

- 4.3.8. Overall, No. 4 Chapel Row has high historical value, as it remains one of the few building remaining from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century related to the Cyfarthfa Ironworks. The cottage's links with Joseph Parry, also increases this historical value.

***Aesthetic value***

- 4.3.9. The cottage has retained its original façade, complete with its rubble frontage. At the rear, the white paint finish detracts from this aesthetic, as does the presence of the modern extension. The continuity of roof angle between the historic portion of the building and the modern extension, as well as the same white paint finish on both, helps meld the two parts together. No distinction is drawn externally between the two portions, creating the illusion they are contemporary.
- 4.3.10. The presence of original flooring and ceilings in the ground floor rooms, as well as historical fixtures such as the fireplaces and the original staircase, increase the aesthetic value of the interior of the cottage. The retention of the original wooden floorboards on the first floor also elevates the aesthetic value. However, the use of woodchip on the walls and ceilings, the creation of irregularly shaped rooms via the construction of stud walls, and the installation of modern fittings detracts from this. Parts of the walls, especially near the windows, show evidence of wear and tear (Plate 39).
- 4.3.11. Aesthetic value is also drawn from the cottage's surroundings. The fronts of the other cottages within the Row – all Listed Buildings in their own right – have also retained their rubble frontages, with individual changes to door and window finishes (Plate 3). This helps to enhance the character of the entire row of cottages. The Row is set apart from nearby residential areas and is surrounded by trees on all sides – housing estates are visible to the south and west of the Row (Plate 40, Plate 41). Part of the Glamorganshire Canal has been

reconstructed to the west of Chapel Row, with an ironwork frame bridge (GM486) located here (Plate 42). The next closest heritage asset – the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Jackson’s Bridge (LB11388) – is located approximately 175m to the southwest, has no line of sight to Chapel Row (Plate 43). Other heritage assets further afield have no views of the Row, owing to topography, buildings, and vegetation.

- 4.3.12. Overall, No. 4 Chapel Row has medium aesthetic value derived from its largely untouched façade and, internally, its ground floor rooms. The external elements are largely unchanged, with the only changes coming from barely perceptible modern fixings. Its location, in an open green space, largely separated from modern Merthyr Tydfil, enhanced its character.

#### ***Communal value***

- 4.3.13. Since the 1970s the cottage has been a museum of the life and work of Joseph Parry, with events often held on his birthday – 21<sup>st</sup> May – to help celebrate the life of the composer (Visit Southern Wales). The first floor also contains exhibits relating to Merthyr Tydfil’s industrial past. In 2024, 507 people visited the cottage – mostly in planned groups (Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council 2024). As it stands, the cottage is open, but by appointment only.
- 4.3.14. Overall, No. 4 Chapel Row has medium communal value, obtained from its role in honouring Joseph Parry’s life, as well as Merthyr Tydfil’s past industry. Its accessibility to the public as a museum enhances this value but is somewhat diminished by its appointment only nature.

#### **4.4. Overall heritage value**

- 4.4.1. No. 4 Chapel Row had a **High** heritage value, which is derived from its evidential, aesthetic values, communal value and historic value, including its group value with the remainder of Chapel Row. These are based on the visual character and physical fabric of the cottage and associated surroundings. Its

historic value is enhanced as one of the last domestic buildings relating to the Cyfarthfa Ironworks, and its links with the composer Joseph Parry.

## 5. The Development Proposals and their Impacts

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### 5.1. Development Plans

5.1.1. The historic portion of No. 4 Chapel Row has not seen much in the way of alterations or additions since its construction 200 years ago. This means the building gets very cold, especially during winter months, making it a difficult working environment for museum staff. Therefore, works have been proposed to install heating and ventilation, as well as add a secondary glaze to all but one of the windows (Figure 4). The ventilation system includes:

- A Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) Unit located in a new cupboard on the first floor
- Three electrical panel heaters, two on the first floor, one in the modern extension
- An electric duct heater located in the modern extension
- Three extract grills and three supply diffusers, four located on the first floor, one in the modern extension, and one in the historic stairwell
- Four slate ventilators located on the first floor, at the rear of the building
- Ductwork and condensate piping linking all the above systems

5.1.2. As well as the installation of this system, both the historic cottage and the modern extension are being refurbished (Figure 5). The refurbishments include:

- Sandblasting of the floor and ceiling of all rooms in the historic building
- Decorating of all walls in the historic building

- Replacing the gates on the stairs
- New vinyl flooring and a rear door in modern extension
- New toilet and kitchen in modern extension
- Painting over asbestos in modern extension
- Fixing any roof leaks
- Refurbishing and double glaze windows
- Repointing rear walls
- Cleaning headstones and flagstones at rear of property
- Reveal historic walls behind stud walls in first floor hallway

5.1.3. The design options in the proposal are limited. The ventilation design has little room for variation, owing to the constraints of the system relating to performance and safety. The options are therefore reduced to whether to complete the works or not. It is the preferred option to go ahead with the works, in order to provide a comfortable working environment for both museum staff and visitors.

5.1.4. As with the installation of the ventilation system, it is the preferred option that the refurbishment works proceed. The installation of the ventilation system will already cause disruption to the running of the museum, so to carry out refurbishments at the same time is a sensible idea. Elements of the refurbishment, such as fixing potential roof leaks, painting over asbestos in the modern extension, and replacing the gates on the stairwell are important parts of preserving the structural integrity of the cottage and safety of visitors. The refurbishment of the windows (including double glazing) will help restore historic elements and reduce heat loss from the new ventilation system. The rest of the proposed works involve visual improvements to the cottage, both externally and internally. These elements provide some opportunities for

design options. The paint finish applied to the internal walls should be a white or off-white colour, so as not to detract from the historic objects being displayed, and to help illuminate the rooms. Removal of the woodchip effect seen on the first-floor walls and ceiling would be preferable. New vinyl floors and a new rear door are planned for the modern extension, with designs labelled as “in keeping with the period”. As this is part of a 1980s extension, a distinction must be made between the finish here and the flagstones of the historic building, so as not to create the illusion that this extension was originally part of the building. Similarly, the rear door should also reflect the date of the modern extension. Proposed plans include the repointing of the rear of the property, including the extension, will result in the removal of the current white painted render. Again, care should be taken to ensure the extension appears distinct from the historic part of the cottage.

## **5.2. Heritage Impacts**

- 5.2.1. The above section has documented the design process, and the reasons for selecting the preferred option to proceed with the proposed works. Based on the information provided, the next section will assess the impacts of the proposed works on the heritage values of the cottage.
- 5.2.2. The installation of the ventilation systems and refurbishment of the building will have a direct impact upon the physical fabric of the No. 4 Chapel Row. For the ventilation system, the MVHR and two panel heaters need to be affixed to the walls of the historic building, causing minor loss of its physical fabric – on a par with previous modern additions such as fire alarms and lighting. Three pipes need to be routed through the brick wall in the loft space. This will have a slightly more substantial effect on the brickwork here, although still minor. A small part of the rear wall would need to be removed in order to connect the pumper condensate pipework to the existing drainpipe. The installation of the four slate ventilators will result in the loss of four roof tiles and minor

damage to the surrounding area. All other elements of the ventilation system – including another panel heater, extract grills and diffusers, and the rest of the ductwork – will only affect the modern fabric of the building. The refurbishment works will also have minor effects on the physical fabric of the cottage. The refurbishment of the windows will result in loss of some material, with new timber being added in place of existing damaged timbers. The sandblasting, cleaning of headstones and flagstones, and repointing will result in very minor damage to these parts of the building. Internal redecoration and replacement of the stairwell gates will have no effect on the historic fabric of the cottage, which has already been affected by current paintwork and the existing gates. Work in the modern extension, such as the new vinyl flooring, kitchen, and rear door will have no effect on historic elements of the cottage. The removal of the flagstones to the rear has the potential to have a minor impact on any potential buried archaeology within this area. The fixing of any roof leaks will have a positive effect on the fabric of the historic building, helping to prevent future damage from water ingress. The removal of part of the modern boarding in the first-floor hallway has the potential to expose hidden historic elements and thus increase the evidential value of the cottage.

- 5.2.3. The proposed developments will have a no effect on the historical value of No. 4 Chapel Row as the works will not change the cottage's historical associations with Cyfarthfa Ironworks or with Joseph Parry. The proposed works will have both positive and negative effects on the aesthetic quality of No. 4 Chapel Row. In terms of the ventilation system, the MVHR and ductwork will be hidden from view in the loft space and within a new cupboard. The extract grills and diffusers measure 150x150mm each and will have limited aesthetic impact. Similarly, the three panel heaters will be present, but will have a minor effect compared to current modern additions. The slate ventilators will blend into the current roofing tiles, and only having a prominence of 85mm, similar to

current vents and windows nearby (Plate 12). The proposed refurbishments will have a positive effect on the aesthetic value of the cottage. The works aim to repair damaged elements, such as window frames and damp-affected walls. Improving the facilities in the modern extension will also help to elevate the character of this space. The proposed works will have no effect on nearby heritage assets. The effect of the external works will not influence the setting of Iron Canal Bridge from Rhydycar (GM486). The only visible change from the bridge will be the refurbishment of the front windows, which will be near imperceptible from the Monument. The other cottages in the row – all Listed Buildings – will see no aesthetic change from their perspectives.

- 5.2.4. Changes to the communal value of No. 4 Chapel Row arising from the proposed works will be positive in nature. The installation of the ventilation system will increase the functionality of the museum, improving the comfort of both staff and visitors. This could increase the number of visitors to the museum by extending the opening hours, especially through the winter months.
- 5.2.5. The proposals are considered to have **Negligible Adverse** impact on elements of the evidential and aesthetic values of No. 4 Chapel Row. This is a result in loss of some physical fabric during the installation of the ventilation systems and refurbishments of the windows. The presence of small elements of the ventilation system also affects the aesthetic value. The proposals are considered to also have a **Moderate Beneficial** impact on the evidential, aesthetic, and communal values of the cottage. This comes from the repairing of any roof leaks preventing further degradation of the physical fabric, improvement in the aesthetic character of the building following from refurbishments, and the increased accessibility due to installation of the ventilation system. The historical value is not considered to be affected by the proposed works.

## 6. Conclusions

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- 6.1.1. No. 4 Chapel Row (LB11412) is a Grade II Listed Building located in the west of Merthyr Tydfil. It was built in the 1820s and is the birthplace of the composer Dr Joseph Parry. It is currently a museum to both Parry and Merthyr Tydfil's industrial past.
- 6.1.2. Merthyr Tydfil developed as result of mineral exploitation. Until the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Merthyr Tydfil was a small farming settlement, but with the establishment of the Cyfarthfa and Dowlais Ironworks the town expanded. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, it had become the largest town in Wales. The area that Chapel Row is situated, Georgetown, represents an early example of planned development. Constructed in 1825, Chapel Row was originally built to provide housing for the skilled workers of the nearby Cyfarthfa Ironworks. Joseph Parry was born in the cottage in 1841 – his father was a skilled ironworker. Parry grew up to become a talented musician and composer, writing the music for the famous *Myfanwy*, as well as the first Welsh opera – *Blodwen*. The cottage has remained largely untouched for 200 years, aside from a modern extension built in the 1980s.
- 6.1.3. The report has assessed the heritage value of No. 4 Chapel Row following the methodology outlined in the Cadw guidance document *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (2017). No. 4 Chapel Row has a **High** heritage value, which is derived from its evidential, historic, communal and aesthetic values. These are based on the physical fabric of the cottage, as well as its visual character and associated surroundings. Historic value is drawn from its existence as one of the last domestic buildings relating to the Cyfarthfa Ironworks, and its links with the composer Joseph Parry.
- 6.1.4. The historic portion of No. 4 Chapel Row has not seen much in the way of alterations or additions since its construction 200 years ago. This means the

building gets very cold, especially during winter months, making it a difficult working environment for museum staff. Therefore, works have been proposed to install a heating and ventilation system. As well as the installation of this system, both the historic cottage and the modern extension are being refurbished. This will involve sandblasting, redecoration, and repointing of the historic part of the cottage, as well as renovation of the modern extension. Any potential leaks in the roof will also be fixed.

6.1.5. The proposed design option was outlined in Section 5. The ventilation design has little room for variation, owing to the constraints of the system. The preferred option to go ahead with both installation of the ventilation system and the refurbishments, to provide a comfortable working environment for both museum staff and visitors and improve the aesthetic quality of the cottage. Elements of the refurbishment, such as fixing potential roof leaks, painting over asbestos in the modern extension, and replacing the gates on the stairwell are important parts of preserving the integrity and safety of the cottage as a museum. Some of the proposed plans would involve visual improvements to the cottage, both externally and internally. These elements provide some opportunities for design options. The finish applied to the internal walls should be a white or off-white colour, so as not to detract from the historic objects on show, and to help illuminate the rooms. Removal of the woodchip effect seen on the first-floor walls and ceiling would be preferable. A distinction should be made between the finishes in the modern extension compared to the historic cottage, so as not to create the illusion that the extension was originally part of the building.

6.1.6. The proposed development will have a negligible negative effect on the physical fabric of the building, resulting from minor damage from the installation of the ventilation system and removal of parts of the historic window frames. It will also have a positive outcome – the fixing of any potential

roof leaks. This will help stop the future degradation of elements of the cottage.

- 6.1.7. The proposed works will have a negligible adverse effect on the aesthetic character of the cottage, due to the visibility of small sections of the ventilation system. There will also be positive outcomes, with the repairing of damaged elements, such as window frames and damp-affected walls. Works to improve the facilities in the modern extension will also help improve the character of this space.
- 6.1.8. The proposed works will have a moderate positive impact on the communal aspects of the cottage. The installation of the ventilation system will increase the functionality of the museum, improving the comfort of both staff and visitors.
- 6.1.9. Overall, the proposals are considered to have both positive and negative outcomes but ultimately resulting in a **Low to Moderate beneficial** impact on the heritage value of No.4 Chapel Row.

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## Figures

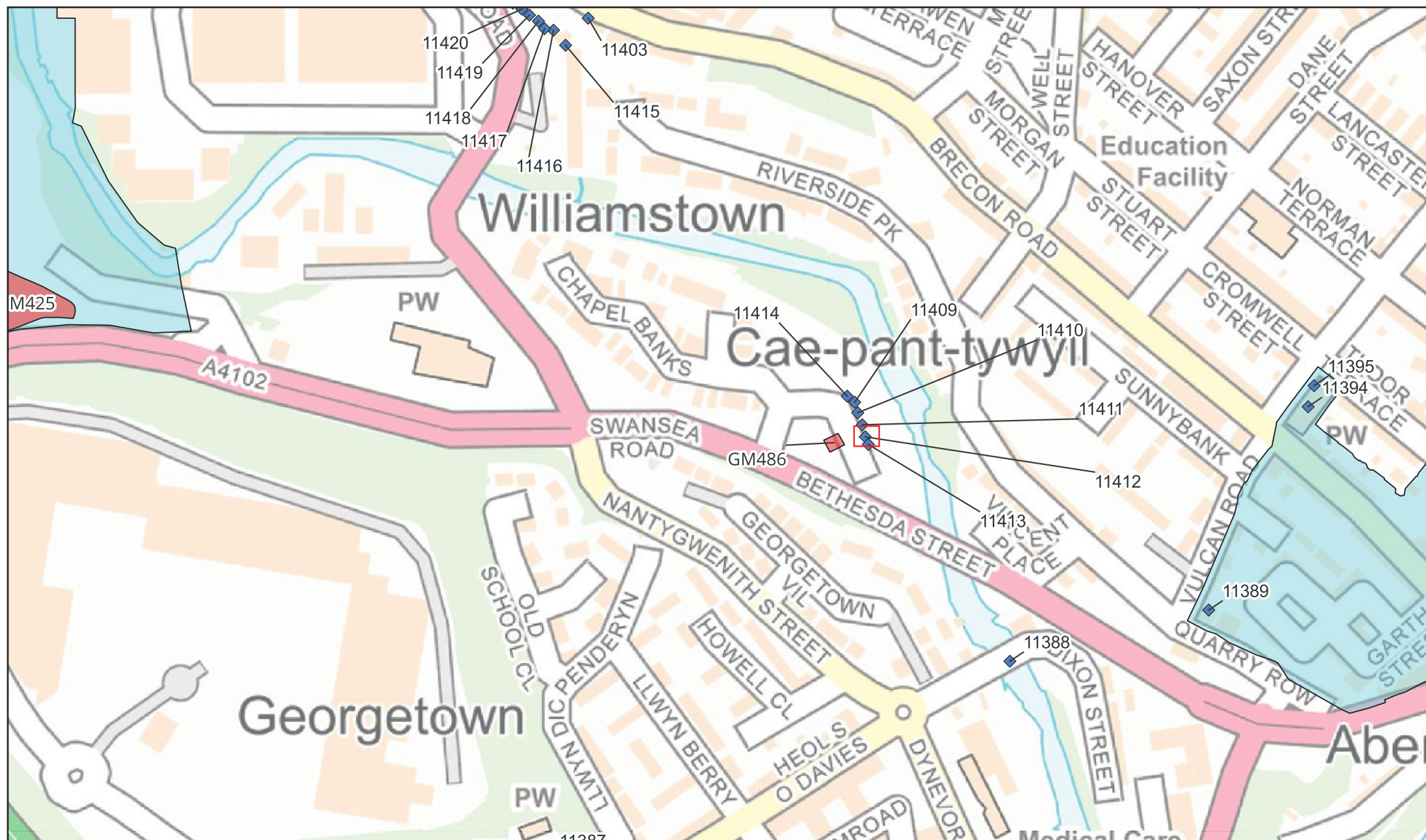


Figure 1. Plan showing the location of No. 4 Chapel Row, and nearby Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings

- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Development Area



0 75m 150m





Figure 2. Plan of the parish of Merthyr Tydfil in the County of Glamorgan, published 1850

 Development Area



0 50m 100m





Figure 3. Ordnance Survey OS town plan - Merthyr Tydfil - sheet XII.17 (1876)

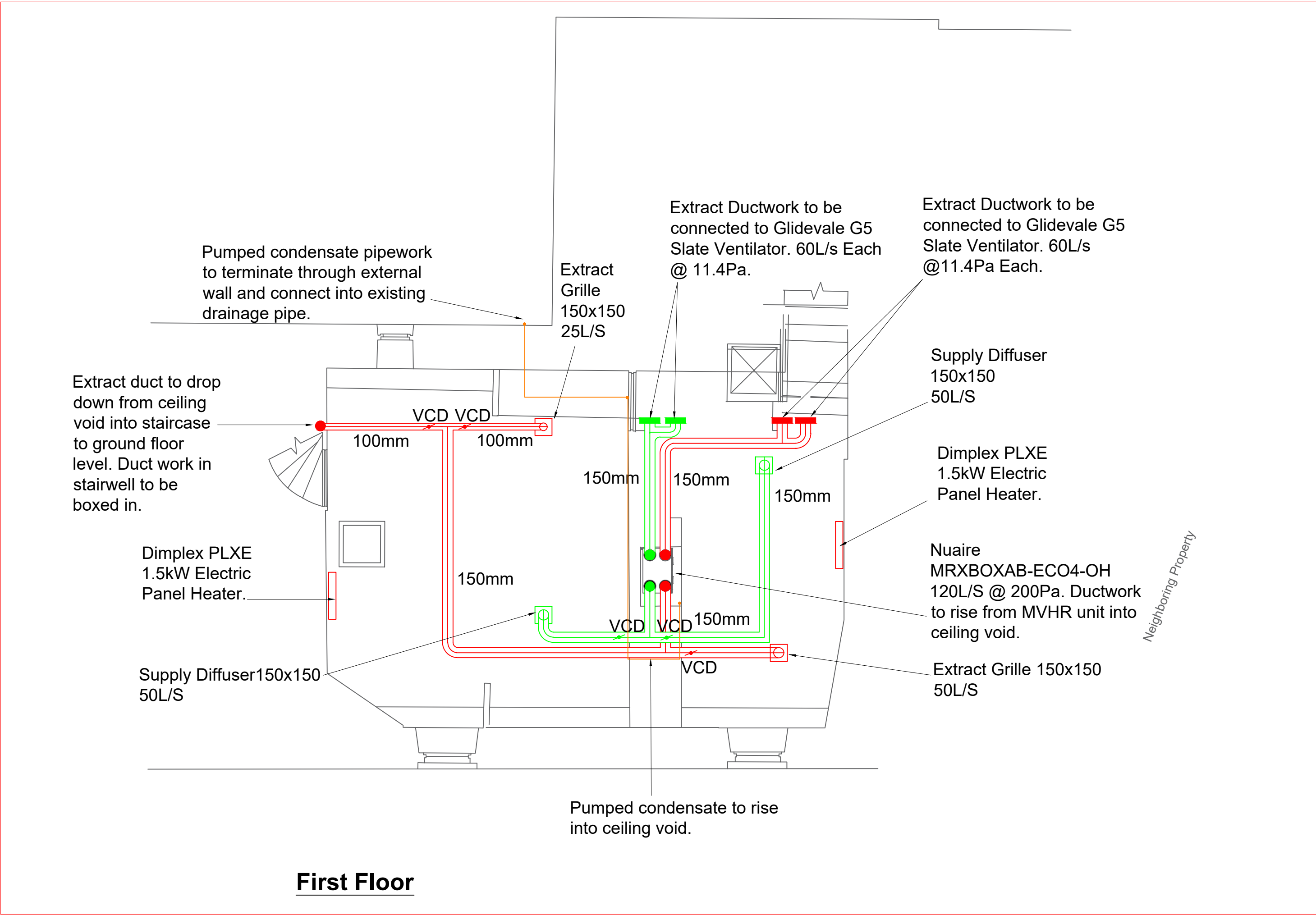
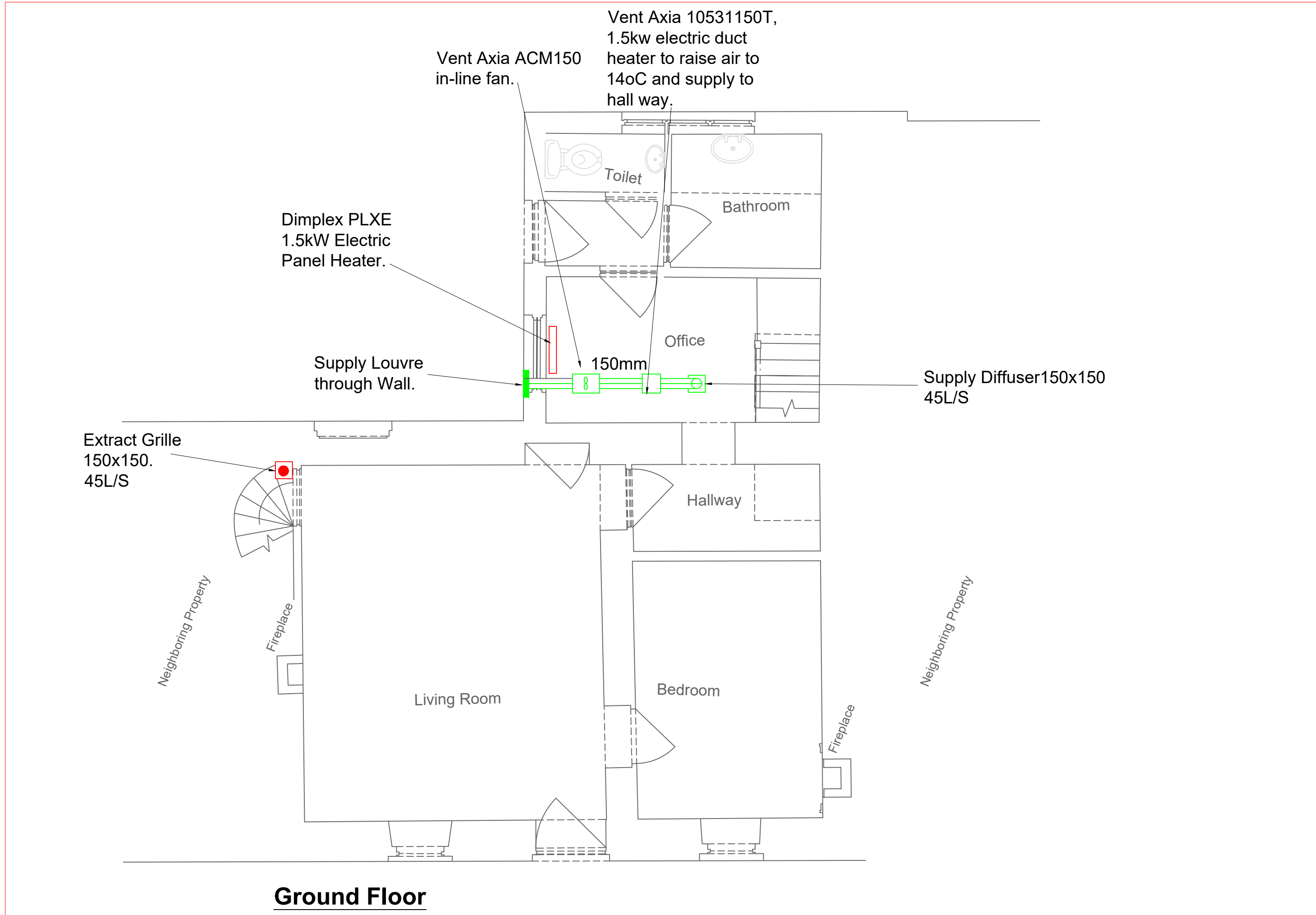


Development Area



0 40m 80m





Equipment



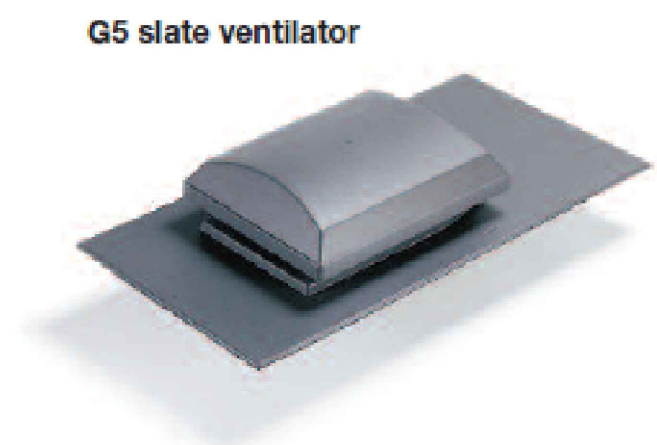
Gilberts Blackpool Series GE 150mm x 150mm internal extract grilles to be located in existing hallway and show room on first floor level along with the staircase leading to the living room on the ground floor, 100mm ductwork running from ceiling void, vertically down the stair case to be boxed in.



Gilberts Blackpool Series DG 150mm x 150mm internal supply diffusers to be located in hallway and show room on first floor level and office on ground floor.



Dimplex PLXE Electric Panel Heater- Series C to be located in hallway and show room on first floor level and office on ground floor.



Glidevale G5 Slate Ventilator. To terminate through main pitched roof at rear of property.

Performance

Airflow resistance when used as SVP/extract terminals

|                       | G3     | G5     |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| 54m³/h (15 ltrs/sec)  | 3.4Pa  | 0.6Pa  |
| 108m³/h (30 ltrs/sec) | 11.5Pa | 2.7Pa  |
| 216m³/h (60 ltrs/sec) | 42Pa   | 11.4Pa |



Nuaire MRXBOXAB-ECO4-OH 120L/S @ 200Pa. To be located in new cupboard space in hallway on first floor. Unit has an internal humidity sensor fitted. Unit to be controlled on Relative Humidity (RH) with the following set points -

Speed 1 (Trickle) - 0-60% RH  
Speed 2 (Boost) - 60-80% RH  
Speed 3 (Maximum Override) - 80-100% RH

DO NOT SCALE this drawing or the computer digital data. Lead Consultant to be notified of any discrepancies in figured dimensions. Contractors must check all site dimensions. This drawing is copyright and is for use on this site only.

This Drawing shall be used for pricing purposes and to highlight extent of works only. This drawing shall not be used for installation purposes. Contractor shall provide their own co-ordinated working drawings prior to start on site.

NOTES:

- Ventilation System Design: The ventilation system shall be configured to safeguard the building fabric, ensuring preservation of structural and aesthetic integrity.
- Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery Unit: The Nuaire MRBOXAB-ECO4OH unit shall be installed with an opposite-handed configuration. This mechanical ventilation heat recovery (MVHR) unit shall be equipped with an integrated Heat Exchanger (HX) bypass. The automatic HX bypass shall be designed to activate based on temperature differentials, effectively preventing overheating of the building.
- VentAxia Duct Heater Battery: The VentAxia duct heater battery shall be installed with a minimum air velocity of 2m/s across the heating elements. The unit shall be positioned at a minimum distance of 1 meter from the fan exhaust to ensure optimal performance and safety.
- Ductwork and Condensate Piping: Ductwork and condensate pipe work shall be routed through the solid stone wall within the ceiling void. A cored hole shall be precisely executed through the solid stone wall to accommodate the installation, ensuring minimal disruption to the structural integrity.

|     |          |     |          |       |      |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|-------|------|
|     |          | WRW | June '25 |       |      |
| Ref | Revision | By  | Date     | Crk'd | Auth |

For Information

Purpose of issue

10 Pentrepoeth Road  
Morriston, Swansea  
SA6 6AB  
Tel: 01792 792323  
Fax: 01792 792339



Client



Project

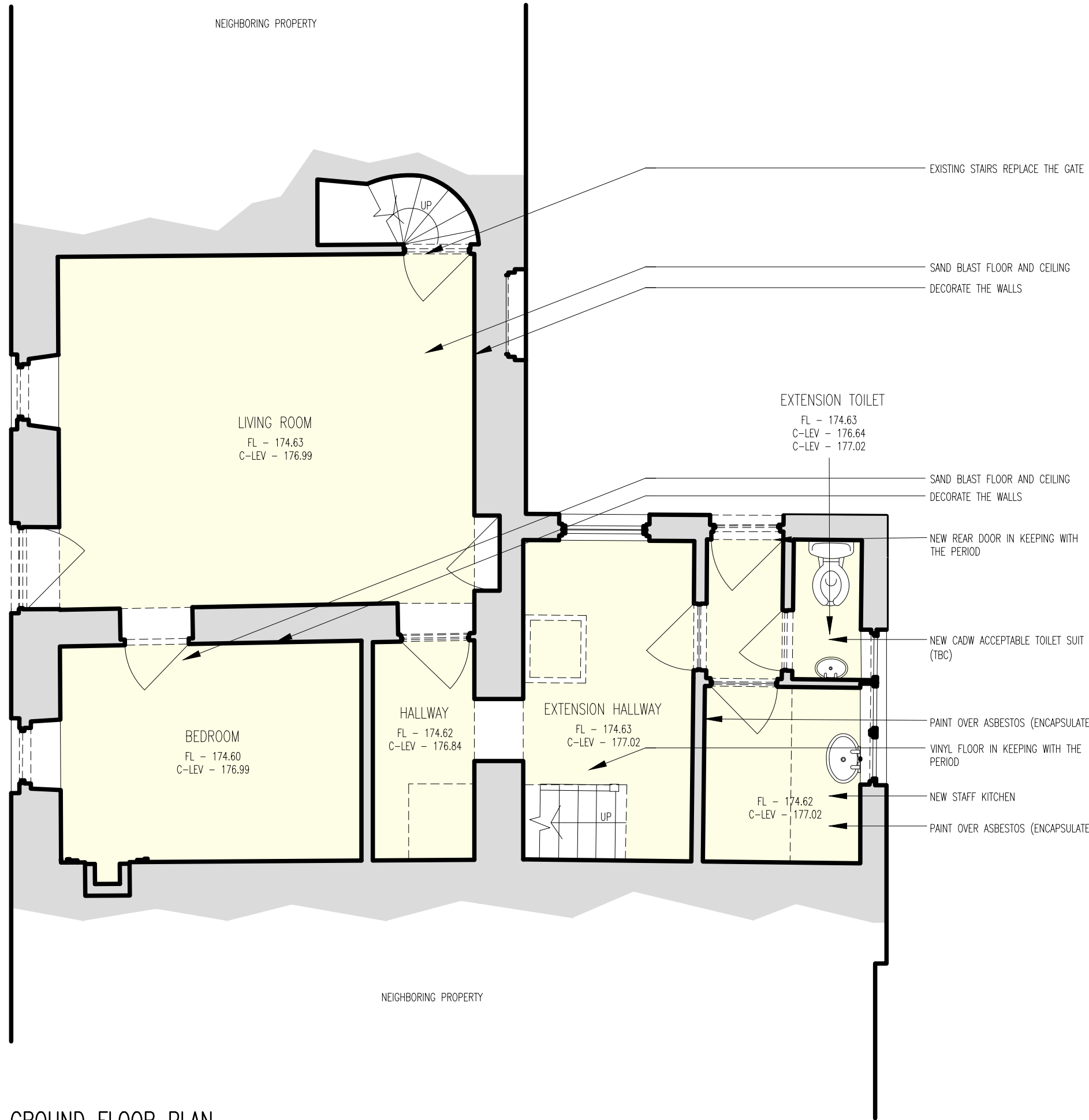
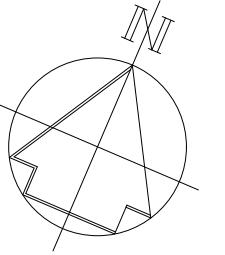
Joseph Parry Cottage Mechanical Services Refurbishment

|               |               |                  |                             |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Drawn<br>RE   | Checked<br>WC | Authorised<br>PM | Original Scale @ A1<br>1:50 |
| Date June '25 | Date June '25 | Date June '25    |                             |

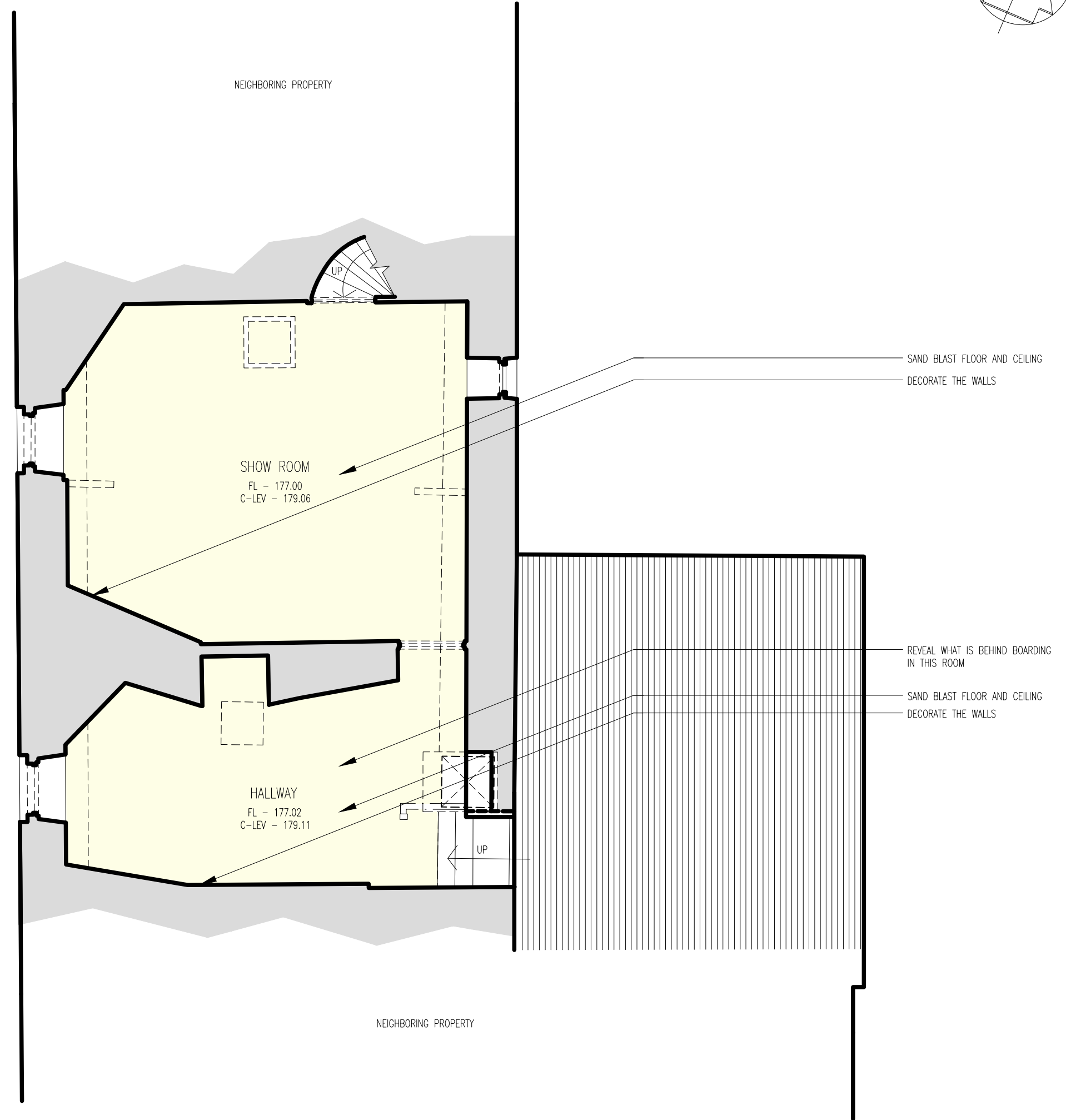
Title

Ventilation and Heating Layout

|                                            |            |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| Drawing Number<br>2425.015-SAB-00-DR-M-001 | Rev<br>P01 |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|



GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:50 @ A2



FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:50 @ A2

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Job No:     | 25.64     |
| Drawing No: | A04       |
| Rev:        | /         |
| scales:     | 1:50 @ A2 |

| No. | REVISION | by | date |
|-----|----------|----|------|
|     |          |    |      |

| No. | REVISION | by | date |
|-----|----------|----|------|
|     |          |    |      |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NOTES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1 Do not scale from this drawing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 2 All dimensions to be checked on site                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3 'As built' drawings are prepared, in part, based upon information furnished by others. While this information is believed to be reliable, James & Nicholas LLP assume no responsibility for the accuracy of 'As built' drawings or for any errors or omissions that may have been incorporated into them as a result of incorrect information provided to us by others. Those relying on an 'As built' drawing are advised to obtain independent verification of its accuracy. |
| STAGE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| COMMENT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

CLIENT



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James & Nicholas Limited Liability Partnership. Registered in the UK No. OC303071

Job title  
REFURB OF JOSEPH PARRY'S COTTAGE MUSEUM, MERTHYR TYD CBC

Drawing title  
PROPOSED PLANS

|          |    |          |
|----------|----|----------|
| drawn    | LD | 09.09.25 |
| checked  |    |          |
| approved |    |          |

Job No: 25.64  
Drawing No: A04  
Rev: /  
scales: 1:50 @ A2

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## Plates



*Plate 2. Aerial photograph of Cyfarthfa Ironworks from the 1920s, with Chapel Row highlighted in the foreground, looking west. (Old Merthyr Tydfil).*



*Plate 3. Front facades of the cottages of Chapel Row, looking east.*



*Plate 4. View from first floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, showing green space outside and the Iron Canal Bridge from Rhydycar (GM486), looking west-southwest.*



*Plate 5. Front right window of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking east-northeast.*



*Plate 6. Front door of No. 4 Chapel Row, showing stone and metal plaques, looking east-northeast.*



*Plate 7. Modern drainpipe and wiring seen at the front of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking east.*



*Plate 8. Roof of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking east-northeast.*



*Plate 9. Flagstone lined ramp up to the front door of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking east-northeast.*



*Plate 10. White painted wall, running along the forecourt of cottages on Chapel Row, looking east-northeast.*



*Plate 11. Remains of Cyfarthfa Chapel (LB11414), at the northeastern end of Chapel Row, looking east.*



*Plate 12. Modern extension to the rear of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking southwest.*



*Plate 13. Modern extension to the rear of No. 2 and No. 3 Chapel Row, looking northwest.*



*Plate 14. Windows at the rear of No. 4 Chapel Row, showing flared raised hood above each, looking southwest.*



*Plate 15. Patio at the rear of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking west-southwest.*



*Plate 16. Garden at the rear of No. 4 Chapel Row, showing its stone wall, looking east.*



*Plate 17. Main ground floor room in No. 4 Chapel Row, looking northeast.*



*Plate 18. Furniture in ground floor bedroom of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking south.*



*Plate 19. Example of the flagstone floor on the ground floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking north.*



*Plate 20. Example of painting ceiling and walls in the ground floor rooms of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking east.*



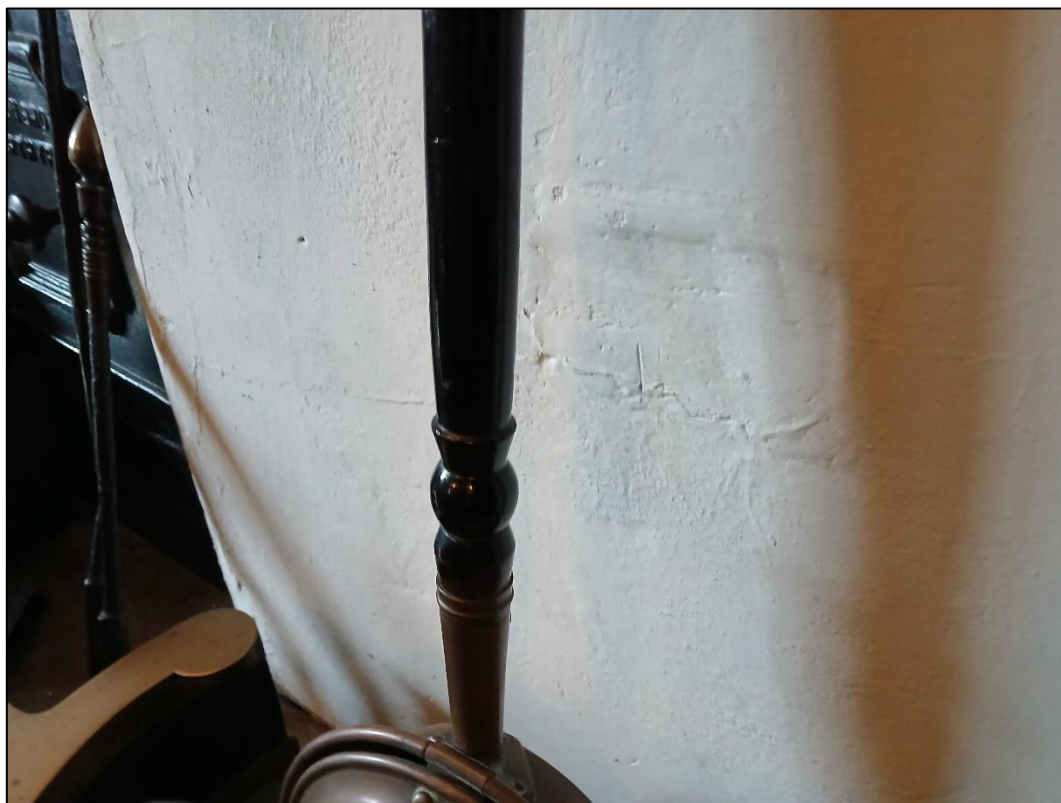
*Plate 21. Example of electric lighting on the ground floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking north.*



*Plate 22. Example of wiring seen on the ground floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking east.*



*Plate 23. Fire alarm and fire extinguisher seen on the ground floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking west-southwest.*



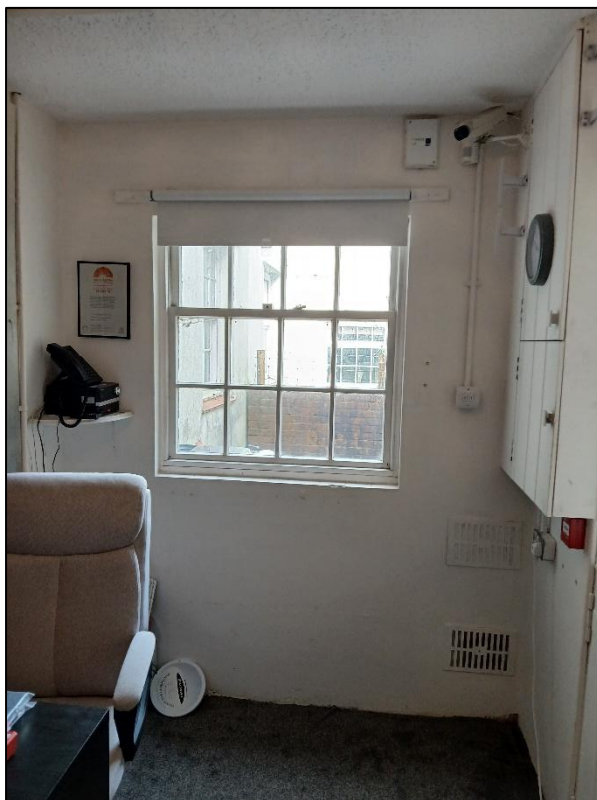
*Plate 24. Example of infilled plug socket on the ground floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking northwest.*



*Plate 25. Historic stairwell of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking north.*



*Plate 26. Hallway to the rear of the ground floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking south-southeast.*



*Plate 27. Office in modern extension at No. 4 Chapel Row, looking north-northwest.*



*Plate 28. Kitchen in modern extension at No. 4 Chapel Row, looking east.*



*Plate 29. Bathroom in modern extension at No. 4 Chapel Row, looking northeast.*



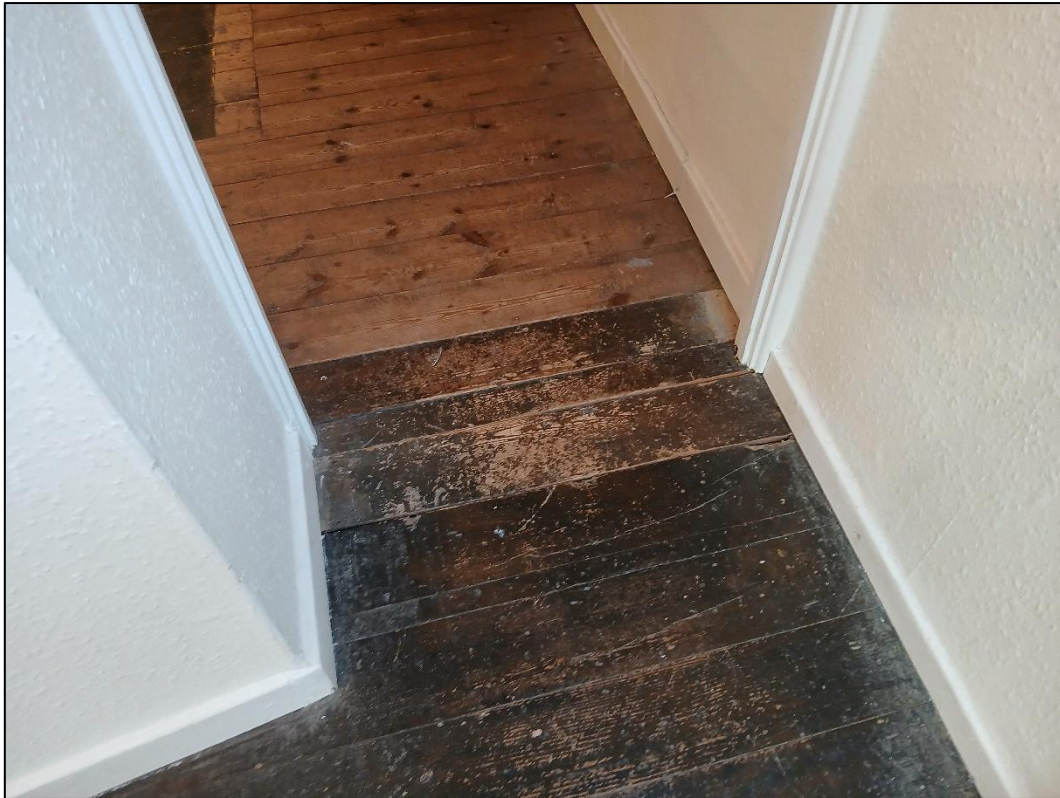
*Plate 30. Staircase in modern extension leading to the first floor in No. 4 Chapel Row, looking south.*



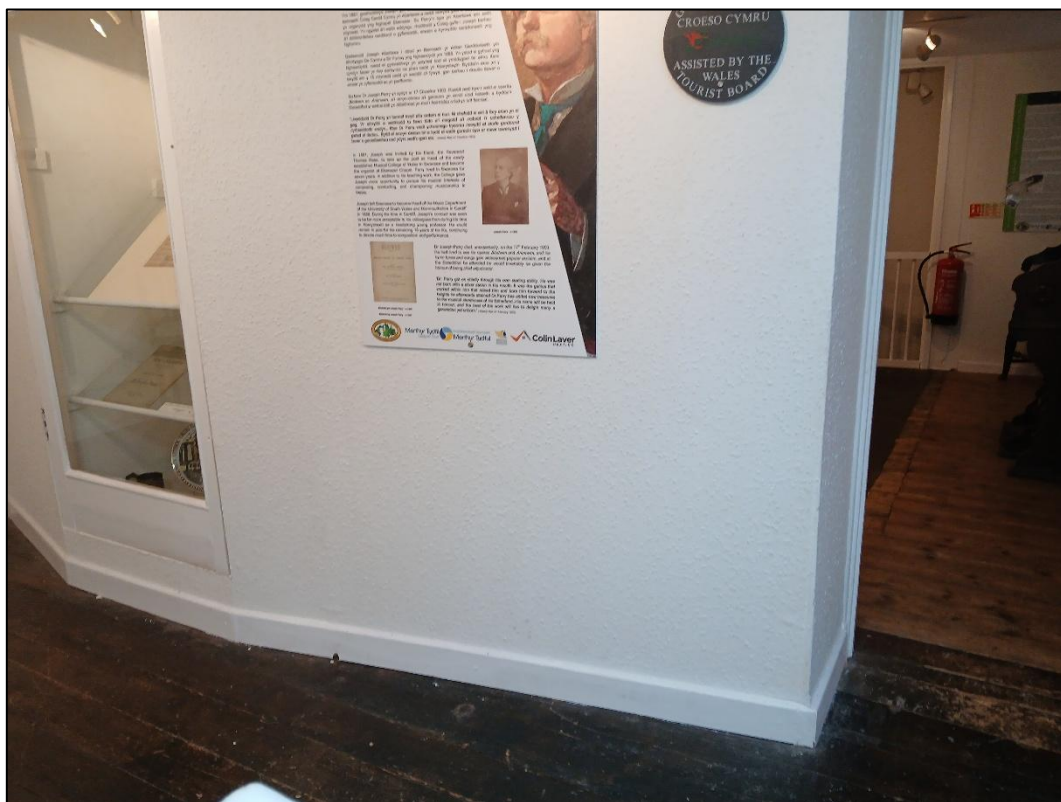
*Plate 31. Hallway on first floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking west.*



*Plate 32. Showroom on first floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking north-northwest.*



*Plate 33. Example of floorboards and woodchip walls seen on the first floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking north.*



*Plate 34. Stud wall containing museum displays in hallway on first floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking northwest.*



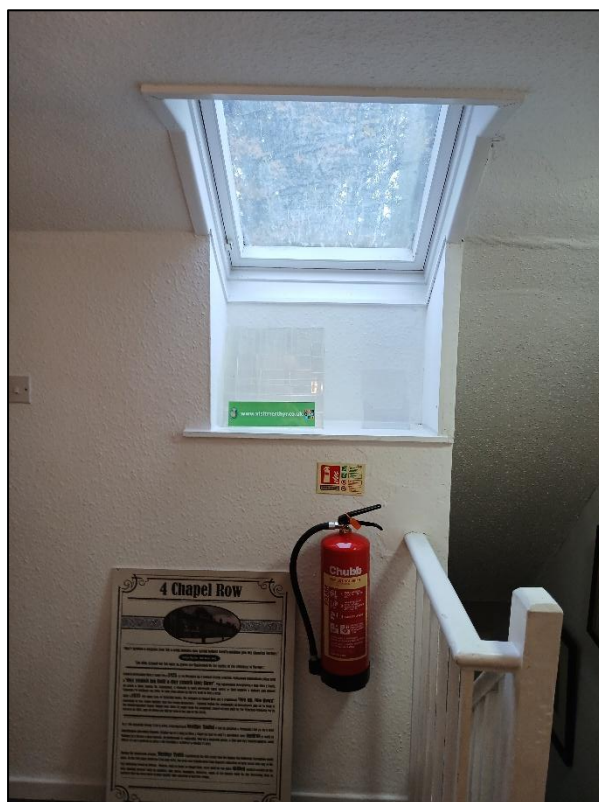
*Plate 35. Flagstone indicating the location of a fireplace behind the stud wall in the hallway on the first floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking southeast.*



*Plate 36. Loft hatch in showroom on first floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking west-southwest.*



*Plate 37. Loft space of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking south-southeast (Courtesy of Be Ecological Ltd).*



*Plate 38. Roof window and fire extinguisher in hallway on first floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking east-northeast.*



*Plate 39. Example of peeling paint near window in main room on ground floor of No. 4 Chapel Row, looking west-southwest.*



*Plate 40. Housing estate visible to the south of the No. 4 Chapel Row, looking south.*



*Plate 41. Housing estate visible to the west of the No. 4 Chapel Row, looking west.*



*Plate 42. View of No. 4 Chapel Row from Iron Canal Bridge from Rhydyar (GM486), looking east.*



*Plate 43. View towards No. 4 Chapel Row from Jackson's Bridge (LB 1388), showing Bethesda Road, but not Chapel Row, looking north-northwest.*



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