

TOWYN Y CAPEL
Trearddur Bay Anglesey
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report number: 325



Prepared for
Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments

April 1999

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

TOWYN Y CAPEL
TREARDDUR BAY, ANGLESEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report number : 325

Prepared for
CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS

April 1999

Excavations at Towyn y capel, Trearddur Bay, Anglesey in 1997

Introduction

Towyn y capel, or Capel St. Ffraid, is the site of a former chapel and cemetery situated adjacent to the beach at Trearddur Bay, Anglesey. It is now visible as a sand hill lying just above the high water mark, and separated from the beach by a promenade. Numerous antiquarian and modern records testify to the steady erosion of the mound and the loss of skeletal material from within. In 1996, a Cadw funded archaeological assessment of the coastal archaeology of Anglesey identified the site as being one of the most significant archaeological sites within the county to be suffering from constant erosion (GAT Report No. 251 *Coastal Erosion Survey: Anglesey*). An application was therefore made to Cadw for grant aid to conduct an evaluation excavation in order to ascertain the archaeological value of the remainder of the mound and to provide information for appropriate management recommendations. The application was successful, and two weeks of excavation took place in October, 1997.

Location and present description

The site is located on the west coast of Holy Island, Anglesey, in the parish of Holyhead (SH 526789). It lies just above high water mark in the centre of an indented sandy bay called Trearddur. The land is low lying in the immediate vicinity of the mound, although there are rock outcrops. To the east, there is a tidal inlet which stops only some 450m east of the chapel site, and which almost cuts Holy Island into two parts. On the beach below the mound within the inter-tidal area is a layer of peat with tree stumps and the remains of trees. A sample taken from a similar deposit further round the coast at Llanddwyn was dated by radiocarbon dating to 6925 \pm 90 bp (SRR-5265).

The mound presently measures some 40 m north-south and 20 m east-west. The top lies 4.42 m above the adjacent promenade, and 6.05 m above the beach. The promenade lies at about 4.5 m O.D., so the top of the mound is roughly 9 m O.D. The site is crossed from west to east by a stone wall, which was built in the early years of the 20th century. A number of stone slabs, some on edge, are visible within the turf on the mound. Some of these are thought to be the remains of cist graves.

Historical Background

There are few early references to the site: no mention in medieval times has yet been found, and it is not included in the *Taxation of Norwich* (Lunt 1926), nor the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. The bay is mentioned in an Elizabethan survey of 1562 as "Sancte Bride from Barfrow (Aberffraw) iiij miles a creke for small pickards" (Baynes 1921). The site is clearly indicated as a chapel on Saxton's map of 1578 where it is called "Cap. Llanfanfraidd", and similarly on Speed's map of 1610. There is a print of the site dated 1776 (reproduced in Davies and Rowlands 1986), which shows the ruins of a stone building standing almost to eaves height, with an east window, the remains of a south window lighting the sanctuary, and a south door at the west end. Unfortunately it is not possible to recognise any architectural detail. The chapel is shown situated on the east end of a high isolated mound, with a raised track passing to the east between the mound and the tidal inlet on the east side. The sides of the mound are shown as quite steep, particularly at the east end, and one would assume that the steepness was accentuated in the drawing, however Pennant, who saw the chapel in 1781 when it was ruinous, but still complete, offers a description that confirms the view in the drawing:

Go over Towyn y Capel, a low sandy common, bounded on one side by rocks, which in high winds the sea breaks over in a most awful and stupendous manner, and are justly dreaded by mariners. In the middle of the common is an artificial mound, on which are the ruins of Capel St. Ffraid. I have no doubt but that, prior to the chapel, it had been the site of a small fort, for I never saw artificial elevations given to any but works of a military kind. (Pennant 1781, 274-5).

This dramatic height is again confirmed by W O Stanley (1846) in an article in the *Archaeological Journal*, although the difference in diameter between the top and the bottom of the mound suggests the sides were not as steep as shown on the drawing. There he provides a good description of the chapel and cemetery. The chapel was still partly standing, and he records its approximate dimensions as "about thirty or thirty five feet by twenty two feet six inches". The walls were four feet thick, and the foundations extended to a depth of eleven feet into the mound. The mound was 31 feet above the surrounding sward, and 36 feet above the shore. The top was 50 feet in diameter, and the diameter at the base was 250 feet. The graves in the mound were arranged in four or five tiers, and the implication is that these were mostly cist graves, although plain burials were also found. Approximately one third of the mound had been washed away by 1846, including the west end of the chapel. In a later article (Stanley 1868), Stanley records the mound as having "wholly perished". He also corrects a statement made in his previous article, in which he had said that the cists converged towards the centre of the mound, to say that they were laid in parallel rows, with the bodies placed with the heads towards the west.

A series of articles in the *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* (Baynes 1921; Baynes 1928; Thomas 1937; Thomas 1938) record the continued erosion of the mound, and the exposure of large numbers of burials.

In 1980 a bronze penannular brooch of probable 8th to 9th century date was found during the strengthening of the sea wall close to the mound (Lewis 1982).

A trial excavation was undertaken to the east of the site in 1986 (Boyle 1991), prior to the construction of a new house. No burials were found during the excavation, and the only archaeology encountered was a gravel surface, interpreted as a relatively modern track, and two buried turf-lines close together at approximately 1m below the surface.

In 1991 consolidation work was carried out to the mound by Anglesey Borough Council with grant aid from Cadw. The work consisted of laying *tensar* mat (open weave plastic matting) along the front of the mound, covering it with earth and sand, and re-seeding the area. Areas on top of the mound were also covered with matting. A watching brief conducted during the work established that the construction of the promenade had disturbed an area at least one metre inside the line of the present concrete surface.

1997 excavations

The aim of the 1997 excavations was to assess the archaeological value of the remains of the mound by means of trial excavation. On the seaward side of the mound there was a wind blown gully running up the side of the mound, and terminating close to an upright slab which had been interpreted as part of a cist grave. It was decided to excavate a trench 2m wide and 9m long along the line of the gully. By doing this, it was hoped to stabilise the eroding sand when consolidating the back-filled excavation. A measured survey was conducted prior to excavation (see fig 2).

In order to minimise the risk of section collapse, the excavation trench was terraced into the mound in three sections, so that the floor of each section was approximately 1m above that of its predecessor. The lowest level reached (site datum at the north-west base of the mound is approximately 4.5m O.D.) was 4.75m O.D.. The top of the mound lies at 8.5m O.D.

Stratigraphy

The principal stratigraphic divisions were two prominent dark turf lines within the sand, both of them sloping up from east to west, that is, both sloping up towards the former top of the mound, and separated by some 1.4 m of sand. Both turf-lines were clearly truncated on the western side of the mound. In between the two turf-lines the sand was divided into fine and coarser material, indicating times when storms would have been heavier, and so transported the larger material. There were some nineteen identifiable layers between the two ground surfaces, and seven below the lower turf-line. Simple graves were found between the two turf lines, and cist graves were found below the lower turf line. There was no indication of any archaeology lower than the cist C2, which lay at approximately 5.5m OD. Excavation was continued to a depth of approximately 4.75m OD. At the lower level of the uppermost (east) trench there were a large number of stone slabs in a somewhat jumbled pattern. There were no burials associated with the stones, and their date, function and purpose are not known. They do, however, lie under the upper buried turf layer, and so are presumably pre-modern.

Burials

The burials were of two types: stone lined cist graves, which had stone sides, ends and tops but no bases, and simple dug graves. The cist graves were found only below the lower of the turf lines, and the dug burials were found between the two turf lines. No *in situ* burials were found above the upper turf line.

Two cists were found: C1 and C2.

Cist C2

This cist was slightly lower than C1, and some 0.3m below the lower turf line. It lay at the front of the mound, so that the west end protruded from the base of the mound. This end had been severely disturbed, and the upper part of the skeletons had been eroded. There was no indication that the turf had been cut through during the insertion of the grave, although this was difficult to confirm as much of the turf had already been eroded away. The slabs forming the west end of the cist were no longer upright, and only one cover stone remained at the east end, supported on the remaining side stones and end stone.

There were two layers of burial in the cist. At the upper levels were the part remains of three individuals (B8A, B8B and B8C), identified as a child of 2-3 years, a child of 6-8 years and an adult (probably male) of 18+ years. Although it is difficult to confirm, the haphazard layout of the bones and their presence at the top of the cist suggests that these were bones which had been re-buried following exposure during erosion of the mound, and that they did not form an original part of the cist burial. At the base of the cist were two more burials (B10 and B11), of which only the lower parts of the skeleton remained. These were identified as two children, one aged 6-7 years and one aged 2-4 years (Robertson 1998,

20-21). One leg bone from the older child (B11) was submitted for radiocarbon dating, which produced a date of 1350 +/- 90 BP (Beta-121649). This calibrates to AD 555 - 885 at 95% probability.

Cist C1

The top of the cist was visible through the buried turf layer, which indicates it had been dug through the turf close to the time when the sand incursions buried the turf, and prevented it from growing over the stone. The cist was small, and formed from two slabs on each side, two end stones, and five small cover slabs. Inside the cist was a well preserved infant, aged between birth and 6 months. Extensive plaques of woven new bone present at the distal end of the left ulna and radius, and to a lesser extent on other bones, are consistent with an infection which was active at the time of death, although the nature of the infection is not known (Robertson 1998, 8).

Unprotected Dug Graves

The simple dug burials lay between the upper and lower turf lines in two layers, of which only one (B7) was found in the lower level. This skeleton, of a female aged 20 - 25 years, was fully recovered except for the lower legs, which remain buried in the section. This was the only dug burial where the cut was visible in section, revealing that the grave was at least 1m deep. It is possible that the grave had originally been covered by a large capstone, which had slipped down the slope during erosion of the mound.

Higher up the mound, some 0.75m above B7, was a layer of burials of which the remains of five were exposed, although only two (B6 and B14) were excavated. B14 was a nearly complete individual, identified as a child of 4-5 years (Robertson 1998, 22). A small rounded black pebble lay close to the top of the head. A large stone slab, which lay some 1m vertically above the head, was interpreted as a marker for the top of the grave. One leg bone was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and this gave a date of 910 +/- 70 BP (Beta-121648), which calibrates to AD 1030 to 1220 at 95% probability.

B6 lay slightly above B14 (some 0.4m), and consequently had been partly eroded. It consisted of the poorly preserved torso of an adult individual, aged 45+ years (probably male), truncated at mid lumbar spine. On the forehead of the individual lay a white quartz pebble, another lay alongside his right arm, and a third alongside where his right leg would have been. No cut was visible for the grave during excavation.

Three other, presumed complete, skeletons (B13, B15 and B16) were observed at the same level as B14, but were not excavated. Only the skull of B13 was observed, and only the feet of B15. The skull and small parts of the remainder of B16 were observed during the final stages of excavation.

The remains of a number of other burials (B1, B3, B4, B5, B9) were found in the upper layers of the mound, but these were all very disturbed, and were not laid out, but contained jumbled bones. They were therefore interpreted as re-burials of bones which had formerly been eroded out of the mound.

Discussion

Despite the small scale of the excavations, a number of points have emerged which throw some light upon the nature of the remains.

If we tackle first the question of where, within the original mound, the 1997 excavations took place. The mound is now little more than 4.0m 13ft above the surrounding sward, and 18ft, at most, above the sand, which makes the top of the former mound 6.0m (20ft) higher than at present. It is difficult to judge the difference in size between the present mound and the one described by Stanley, because of the build up of sand on the east and south sides. However, there would appear to be original deposits within the mound occupying an area some 40ft (12m) in diameter, which would place the original west edge of the mound some 61m (200ft) from the present edge. There was no indication in the recorded sections that the build up of sand had been anything other than natural, despite Pennant's description of the site as an artificial mound, although the upper layers may have been partly man-made. The archaeology shows a relatively slight slope to the ground, particularly in the 7th century, with a slope increasing in steepness in the upper (possibly 12th/13th century) turf line. There were a series of well documented dramatic storms in the 14th century, which caused sand incursions at Rhosyr on Anglesey, and which would undoubtedly have had an impact upon Towyn y Capel, and it could be argued the sand above the upper turf line would date from this period. However, more work is needed to explore the date and relationship of the different sand incursions, both at Towyn y Capel and at other dune sites, before more positive conclusions can be drawn.

What is clear, is that the 1997 excavations took place on the eastern lower slopes of a former mound, which in the 7th century was fairly low, but some distance from the shore. The mound was covered in stable turf, and cist burials were placed through the turf into the mound, so that the top of the cist lay close to, or on, the surface. By the 12th century the

mound had increased in height and, presumably, diameter, and burials were being dug into the mound to a depth of at least 1m, and possibly (see below) covered with a large stone slab. At some date, possibly the 12th century, a church was constructed on the summit of the mound, some 6.0m (20ft) higher than the excavated burials. The church was derelict by the mid-18th century, so official use of the church and cemetery probably ended sometime in the 17th century.

Burials

The site exhibits two styles of burial: in unprotected dug graves and in stone cists. The results from the 1997 excavations show them to be conveniently divided by the two turf lines, with the cist burials lying below the lower turf line and the dug burials lying between the lower and upper. It is not known if this would hold true for the entire mound, however, an indication that it may have done is the evidence from Stanley's section drawing of 1846, which shows the cist graves in the middle part of the mound, with a heavy horizontal line above, which may indicate a buried turf line.

A similar clear relation did not exist for the upper turf line and the unprotected dug graves, although B13 appeared to have dug from that layer, and a large slab stone, possibly marking the location of the burial, lay on the turfline. The markers for B14 and B16, however, (see below) lie a short distance below the turf line, with the implication that they were dug before the development of the turf, or that the stone was placed in the grave. The depth of B7 compared to those higher at B14 suggests that there were at least two layers of burials, but insufficient height of stratigraphy remained to identify the level from which B7 had been dug. The radiocarbon date for B14 (calibrated to AD 1165) is approximately the date at which one would expect the first stone church to have been built, and it is possible that the upper turf line represents the relatively stable ground surface at the time of the building of a stone church, although the information currently available is not sufficient to confirm this.

The association of quartz pebbles with burials is a common phenomenon, and one which has been observed during Prehistory and into modern times. It is interesting in this instance that the stones were only found associated with one particular burial (B6), and that one of the stones appeared to have been placed directly upon the forehead of the individual. A larger pebble, and not quartz but dark in colour and elongated in shape (approx. 10cm long), lay at the head of B14.

A number of the dug graves had large stones lying above them which were interpreted as marker slabs. They consist of a large slab lying above the upper portion of the skeleton, however the relationship between the stones and the burials was not realised at the time of excavation, but only during the post-excavation processing. There is, therefore, no proven relationship between the slabs and the burials, as the cut for the burials was not visible in plan, and the only burial examined with good evidence for the grave cut (B7) did not have a marker stone in place. In fact erosion had removed the upper parts of the cut of B7, so it is possible that the large slab lying down-slope of B7 was such a marker stone. The two main examples were B14 and B16, although there is also a slab lying just outside the excavated surface which could mark B13. The head end of B15 was not visible. The upright slab visible on the top of the mound before the start of the excavation, thought to mark the site of a former cist, was found to be an isolated stone of unknown function, although it did lie above the feet of B15, and may, therefore have also been a marker stone.

The orientation of the graves can be deduced from the two cist graves, and the three reasonably complete burials which were excavated, namely B6, B7 and B14. The results given in degrees east from magnetic north are:

B6	38°
B14	40°
B2	58°
B7	69°
B11	70°

These show a wide variation between the two cist burials and B7, and the later burials B14 and B6. It is interesting that B7 should be on the same alignment as the cist graves, but with such a small sample of graves, and without a date for B7, it is difficult to speculate on why, or even if, such a dramatic change of alignment occurred. It could be argued that the building of the first stone church would cause such a change, and that B7 pre-dates that event.

Conclusions

The excavations have shown that the remaining mound, although it is only a small percentage of the original, contains important remains of the cemetery. The site was used for burial from at least the 7th century to the 12th century, and probably into the 16th or 17th century. The good bone survival, which is rare in Wales, and particularly on Anglesey, is a valuable archaeological resource, which in a wider excavation would allow greater statistical methods to be used to produce results for sex, age and physical characteristics and dating (see, for example, the preliminary results of the Atlantic Trading Estate excavation (Newman and Parkin 1986, Price 1987). The transition from cist burial to unprotected dug burial provides a good record of changing burial practices, as do the other details noted during the excavation such as the quartz pebbles and the marker slabs.

Holy Island contains a high density of Early Christian remains (see fig. 1), which is reflected in its name and that of Holyhead, a name which has been used since at least the 14th century. There is still much work to be done to unravel the nature of the landscape of Holy Island in the first millennium, and the, apparently, important role played by Christian and pre-Christian religious, funerary and ceremonial sites. The church at Holyhead, founded in the Roman fort of *Caer Gybi* is an important foundation of probable 5th or 6th century date, although there is little evidence to support this (Edwards 1986, 25), apart from a 19th century report which contains a description of the findings of "graves, containing skeletons of enormous size. The sides were walled, the bottoms paved, and so closely covered with flags, that no soil could get in." These sound, despite the additional information that quern stones were found in some of the graves, remarkably like stone cists of the Early Christian period, (Llwyd 1833, 205). In addition to the primary church of St. Cybi, a cemetery of comparable date has recently been discovered at Ty Mawr, close to Holyhead, and also at Porth Dafarch, where cist burials were associated with Bronze Age burials. This shows there to have been a high concentration of burial sites in an area which in Medieval times was to contain two parish churches, six lesser chapels and five associated wells. It is difficult to parallel this density of Christian sites anywhere else in Wales. The information contained within the archaeological remains at Towyn y Capel, and the results of the recent excavations, are therefore of particular importance for unravelling not only the history of the site, but also the history of early Christianity in Wales.

Bibliography

- Baynes E N, 1921, Capel St. Ffraid, Porth y Capel, (Trearddur Bay), *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 57-65
- Baynes E N, 1928, Capel St. Ffraid, Towyn y Capel, *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 61-67
- Boyle S, 1991, Survey and Excavation at Towyn y Capel, Trearddur Bay, *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 15-21
- Davies J C and Rowlands J, 1986, *Holy Island Ynys Cybi*
- Edwards N, 1986, Anglesey in the Early Middle Ages: the Archaeological Evidence, *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*
- Lewis J M, 1982, Recent finds of Penannular Brooches from Wales, *Medieval Archaeology*, 151-154
- Lunt W E, 1926, *The Valuation of Norwich 1254*
- Llwyd A, 1833, *History of Anglesey*
- Newman R and Parkin L, 1986, Atlantic Trading Estate Barry, *Archaeology in Wales* Vol. 26
- Pennant T, 1781, *Journey to Snowdonia*
- Price C, 1987, Atlantic Trading Estate Barry, *Archaeology in Wales* Vol. 27
- Robertson D J, 1998 *Osteological Analysis of the Human Skeletal Remains, Towyn y Capel, Trearddur Bay* Arcus 408
- Stanley W O, 1846, Towyn y Capel, *Archaeological Journal*, 223-228
- Stanley W O, 1868, On the Remains of Ancient Circular Habitations in Holyhead Island, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 398-9
- Thomas W B, 1937, Capel St. Ffraid, Trearddur Bay, *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 183
- Thomas W B, 1938, St. Ffraid Burial Mound, *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 90

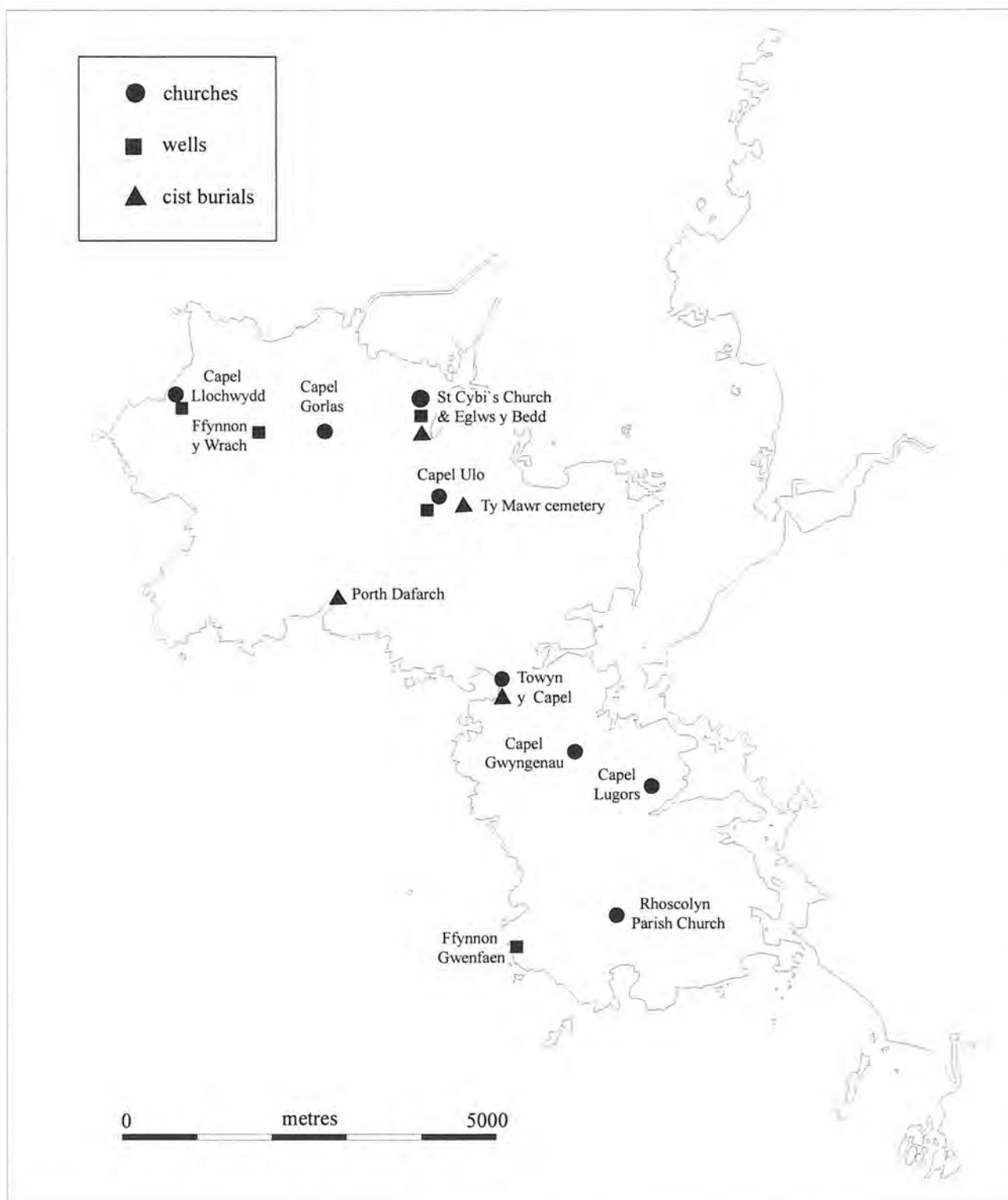
Appendix 1

List of Skeletal remains found at Towyn y Capel

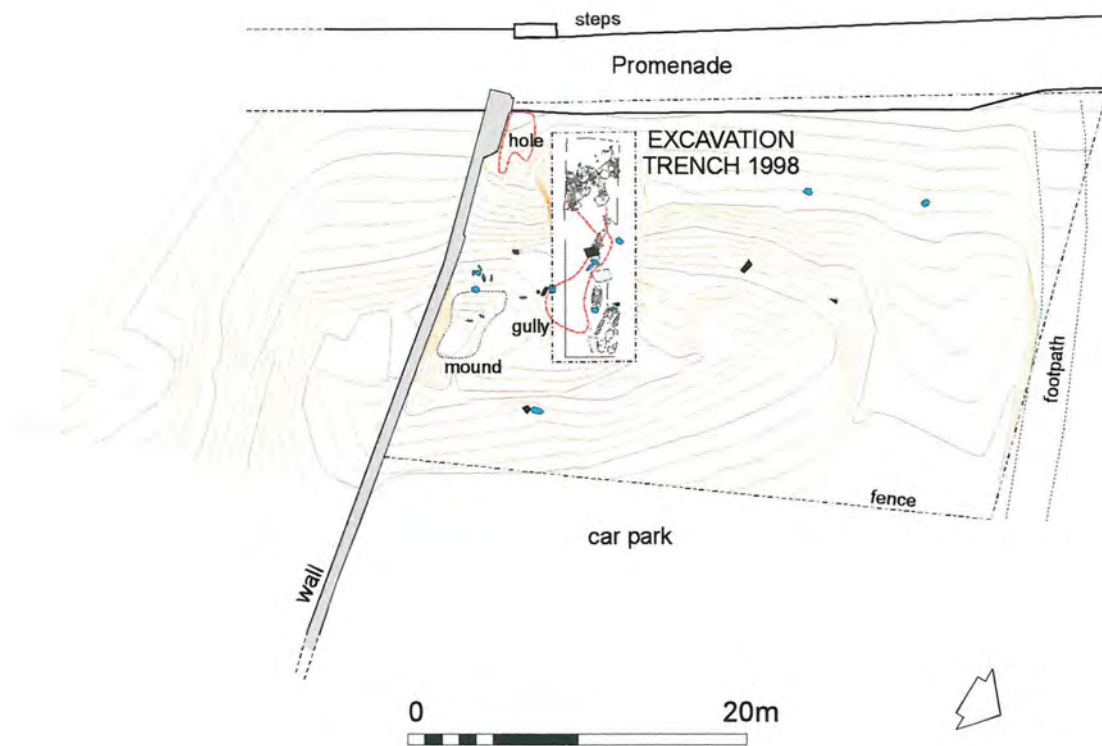
(Extracted from *Osteological analysis of the human skeletal remains from Towyn y Capel, Trearddur Bay* by Duncan J. Robertson, ARCUS, Sheffield)

No.	Comment	Pathology	Sex	Age
B1	Loose bones in top layer of sand consisting of lower parts of lower limbs.		?M	16-18yrs
B2	A very well preserved infant recovered from Cist 1.	Extensive plaques of woven new bone formation are present at the distal end of the left ulna and radius as a bulbous plaque on the distal ¼, there is no realignment of the cortex, which the new bone lies directly on top of. The deposits are disorganised and light grey in colour, suggesting they were active at death. Additional deposits are found on the left metacarpal shafts, the distal right ulna and radius, the pleural surfaces of six right and seven left ribs at the costal groove and the palatine aspect of the left and right maxillae. These deposits are consistent with a non-specific infection present in life. It is questionable whether the condition that caused it was acquired or congenital.	?	Birth – 6 months.
B3	A very fragmented individual consisting of a pelvic fragment and a vertebra. Found in the upper layers of the eastern trench, and thought to be bones re-buried in modern times.		?F	35-39 yrs
B4	A very fragmentary skeleton, with parts of the left arm and lower right leg, and the anterior mandible represented.	A carious lesion was present which had completely destroyed the crown of a tooth.	?M	18+ yrs
B5	A very incomplete skeleton consisting of long elements and vertebrae. Additional bone fragments found with this individual include subadult left femoral and tibial shaft fragments. Found in the upper layer of the east trench, and thought to have been reburied in modern times.		?F	40-45 yrs
B6	A poorly preserved torso of an adult individual, truncated at mid lumbar spine. The ribcage and vertebral column were all in a highly fragmented condition. Found <i>in situ</i> at a level below the upper turf line in the east trench.	A high level of lingual deposit on the third molars. Two grade 1 carious lesions. A number of abscesses were visible at the tips of the roots of the teeth. Four of the five surviving cervical vertebrae presented evidence of degenerative joint changes to the vertebral bodies. The lesions were mild osteophytes forming on the anterior borders of the vertebral bodies.	?M	45+ yrs
B7	A very complete and well-preserved individual missing the left and right tibiae, fibulae, angles and feet. Found at a depth which lay mid-way between the cist burials and the upper layer of burials (represented by B14)	Supernumerary Dentition: Extra teeth were found present on the right mandible and the left maxilla. Both were at the site of the canine and first premolar. The maxillary tooth was in occlusion and in the dental arcade. The mandibular tooth was present protruding through the lingual aspect of the alveolar bone of the mandible. Congenital and Developmental: There was non-union of the posterior laminae at the midline at	F	20-25 yrs

		the eleventh thoracic vertebra, causing non-formation of the spinous process.		
B8	Skeleton B8 was presented as a bag of mixed bones. It was clear, through detailed analysis, that a minimum of three individuals were present. These individuals have been subdivided into B8a, b and c. B8 was found in the upper layers of Cist 2, and was thought to be a collection of bones eroded from the mound and placed in the cist in modern times.			
B8A	A very incomplete individual represented by basal cranial elements, mandible, ribs, scapula and long bones.			2-3 yrs
B8B	This individual consisted of torso fragments, right ilium and long bones of the upper limbs.			6-8 yrs
B8C	This individual consisted of both humeri and the left scapula.		?M	18+ yrs
B9	The left and right feet and left tibia and fibula represented this individual. It was found on the same layer as B6, and was <i>in situ</i> , but had been severely truncated by erosion of the front of the mound.	On the proximal lateral aspects of both left and right MT1 there is osteophyte formation. This is possibly caused by compression of the transverse arch. Possible fifth toe, fusion of intermediate and distal phalanges. Long standing and well remodelled. A common occurrence that would not have caused any discomfort.		18+ yrs
B10	An individual represented by the lower half of the skeleton from the pelvis downwards due to truncation during erosion of the front of the mound. Right forearm also present. Found in the cist (C2) alongside B11.			6-7 yrs
B11	A young individual represented by the bones of the pelvis and lower limbs only as B10. Found in cist (C2) alongside B10.			2-4 yrs
B13	A skeleton in the south section of the east trench, which was left <i>in situ</i> . Only the head and left shoulder were uncovered.			
B14	A very complete individual missing peripheral elements and epiphyses. Has a very fragmentary ribcage and cranium. Found in the lowest excavated levels of the east (upper) trench, alongside B13, B15 and B16.	Dental anomaly: The mandibular deciduous dentition at the right lateral incisor and canine were fused at the roots and to the lower 1/3 of the crowns. The occlusal surfaces are separate.		4-5 yrs
B15	Found in the north part of the east trench at the same level as B14. Only the feet were uncovered. All left <i>in situ</i> .			
B16	Found at the same level as, and to the south of B14. Only the skull was uncovered, and left <i>in situ</i> .			

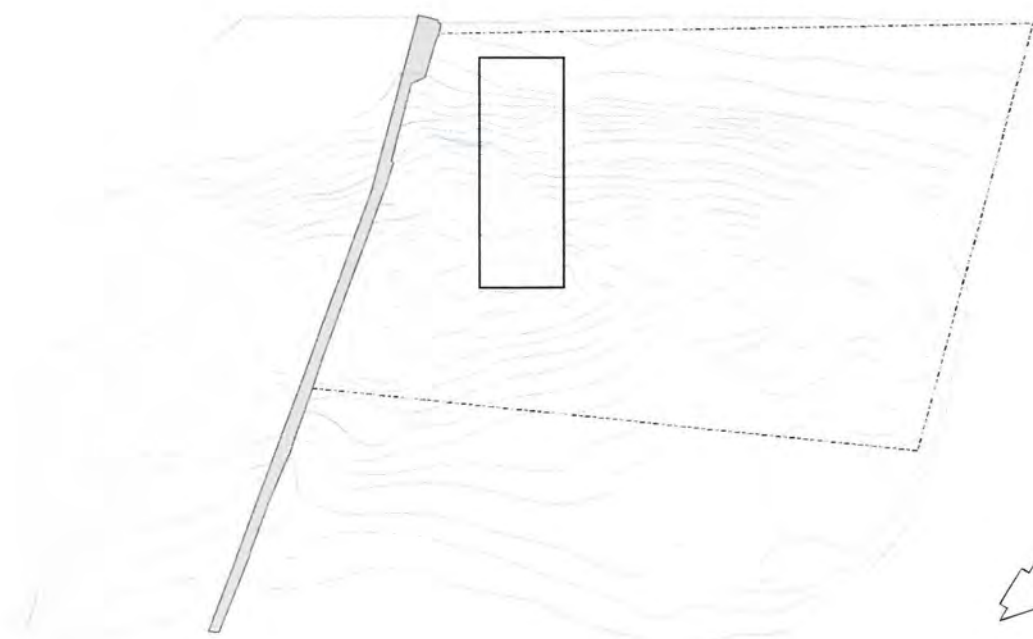


Location of early Christian sites on Holy Island



GRAVE ■ RECORDED 1998
SLABS ● RECORDED 1985

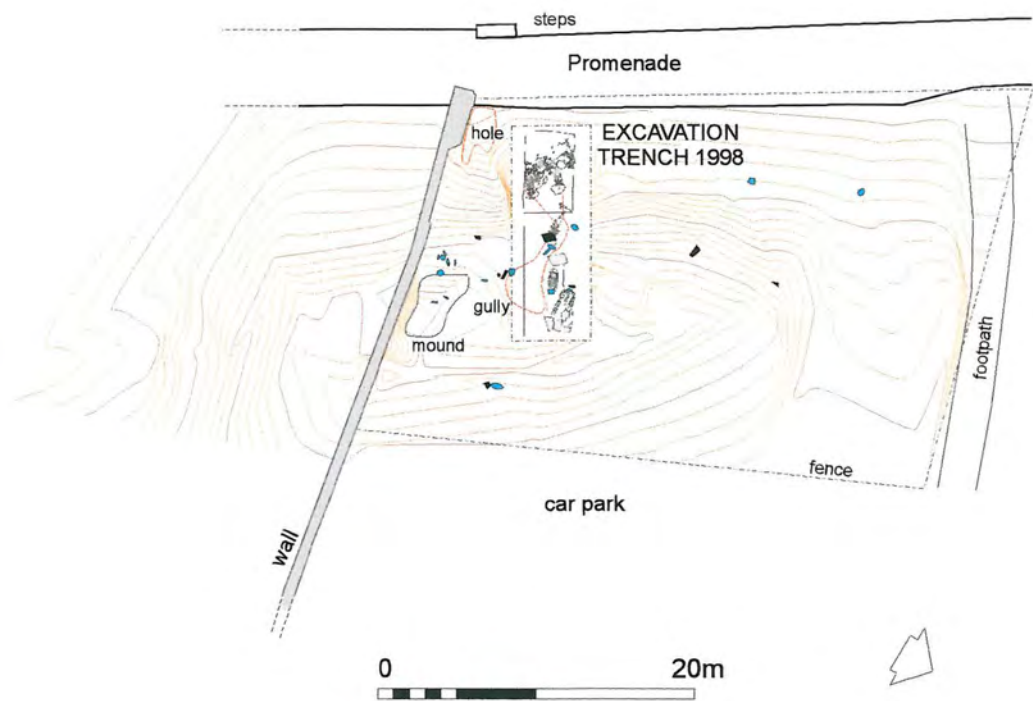
TOWYN Y CAPEL CONTOUR SURVEY 1998



TOWYN Y CAPEL CONTOUR SURVEY 1985

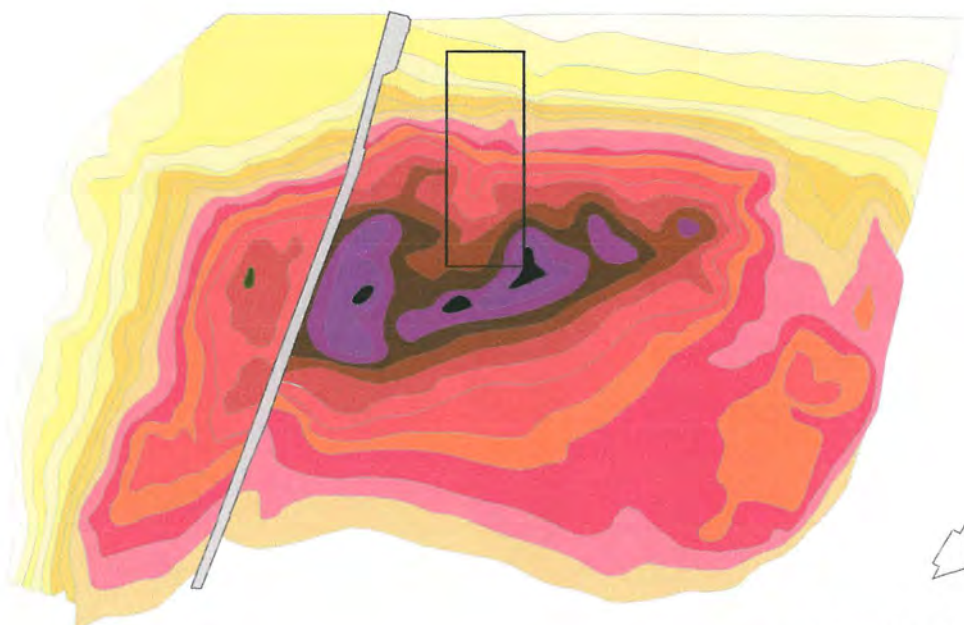
Intervals at 0.25m / ht.OD

0 20m

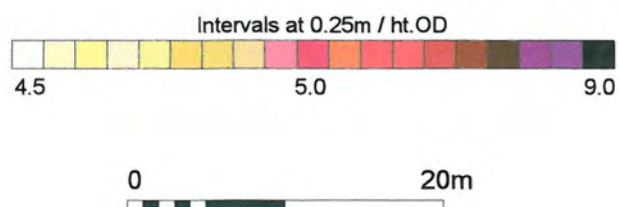


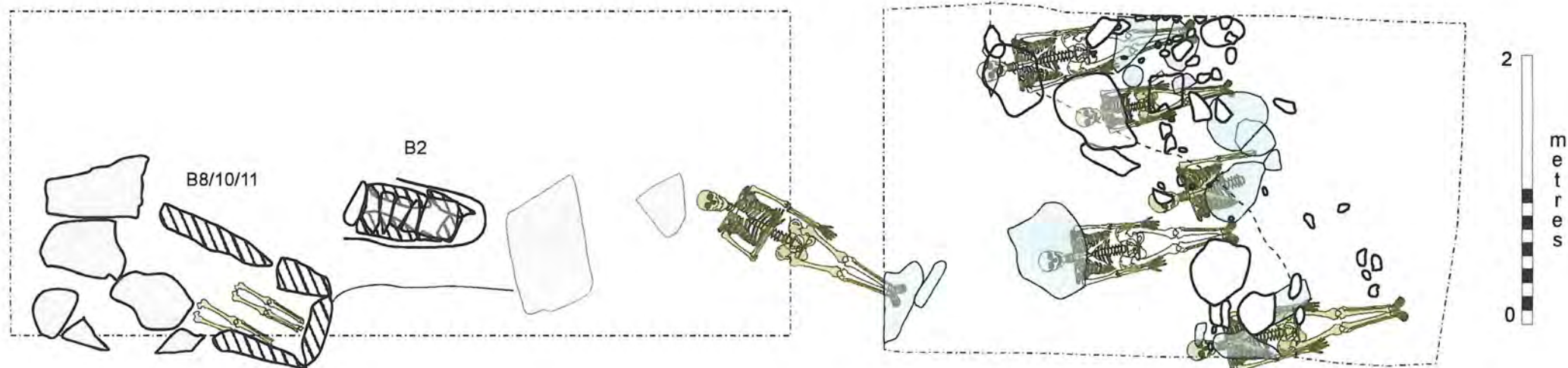
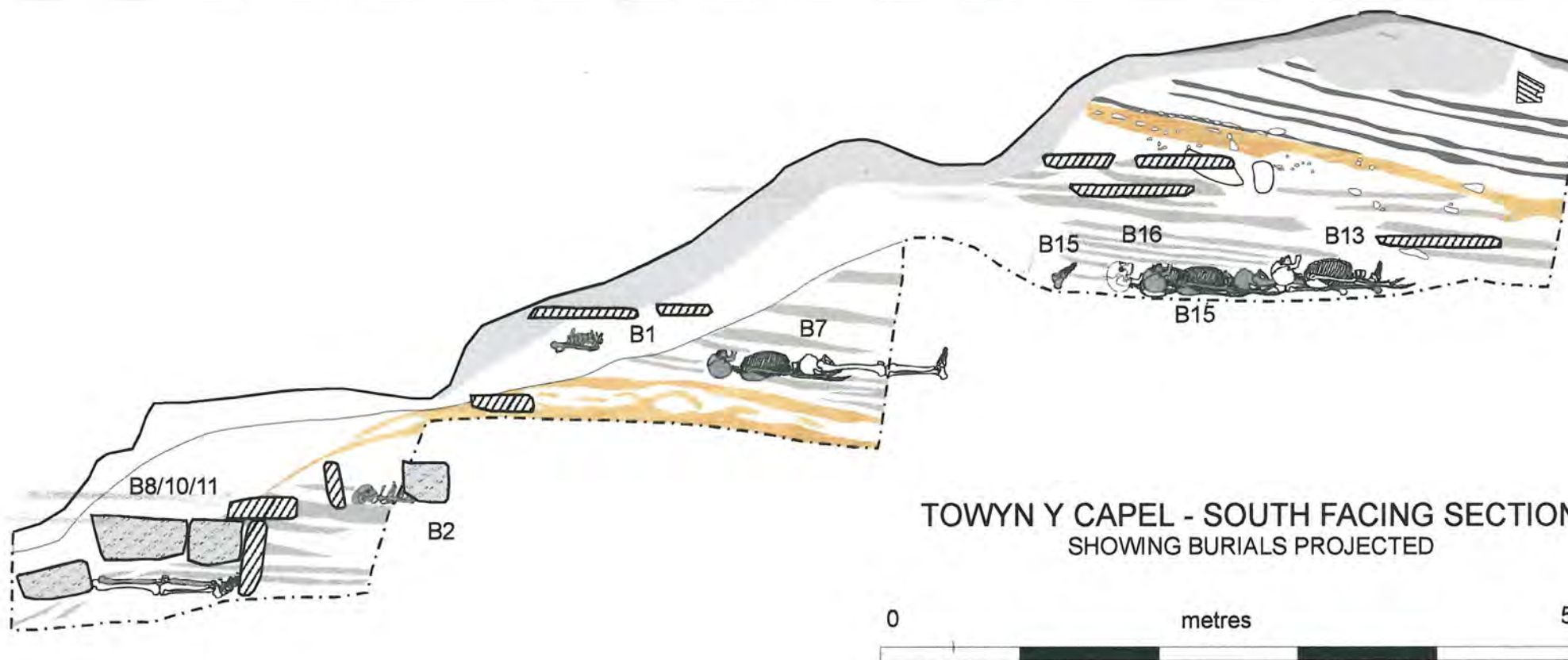
GRAVE SLABS RECORDED 1998
 RECORDED 1985

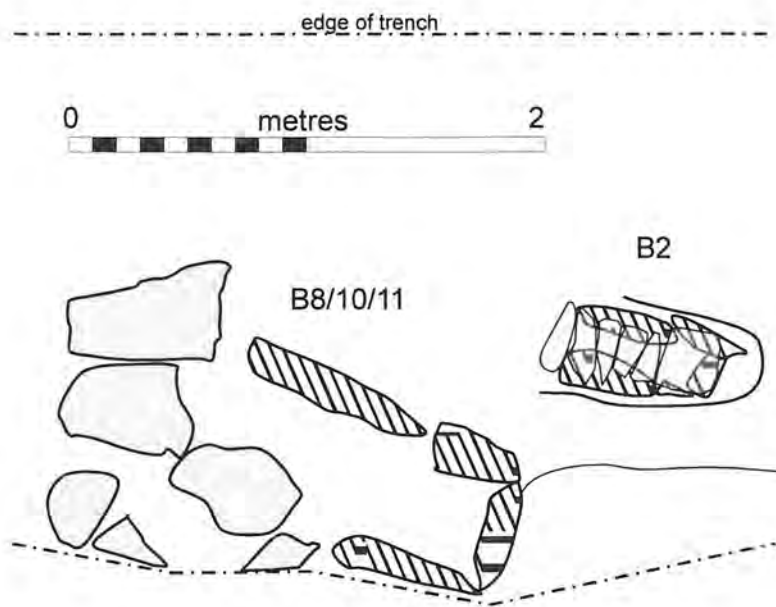
TOWYN Y CAPEL
 CONTOUR SURVEY 1998



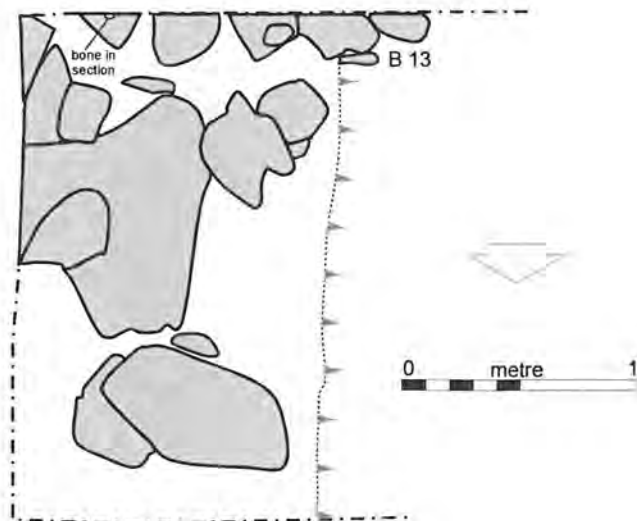
TOWYN Y CAPEL
 CONTOUR SURVEY 1985







Detail of stone cists ; east end east trench



Stone deposit ; east end east trench



Site during survey prior to excavation



Upper old ground surface at east end of site



Burial B6, with quartz pebble resting on the skull.



Cist C2 with burials B10 and B11



Burial B14. A child of 4-5 yrs old. Note pebble above the head, which is thought to lie within the grave.



Burial B7. A female aged 20 to 25 years.

