

DESERTED ECCLESIASTICAL SITES IN NORTH-WEST WALES

A THREAT RELATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



Report No. 532

Prepared for

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

May, 2004

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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INTRODUCTION

This project continues the assessment of pre-Reformation ecclesiastical sites within north-west Wales. The project has been funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, and undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. It compliments three completed projects that examined different aspects of ecclesiastical sites within the area, namely an assessment of medieval parish churches (Davidson 2000), an assessment of Early Medieval burial sites (Longley and Richards 1999) and an assessment of Early Medieval ecclesiastical sites (Davidson *et al* 2002). These projects, whilst being undertaken with the primary aim of providing consistent and accurate information to allow an assessment of importance and an aid to management, have also succeeded in contributing to a number of key research issues relating to Christian burial and worship, and the origins and development of stone built churches (Evans 2000 and Davidson 2001 are examples of publication arising from the original projects).

However, within north-west Wales there existed a group of ecclesiastical sites that had fallen outside the remit of the completed projects, for which an assessment would provide a valuable contribution to the knowledge of pre-Reformation ecclesiastical sites within the area. This group was made up of deserted church and chapel sites that had been excluded from the initial church project because they were no longer in the possession of the Church in Wales, and from the Early Medieval projects because they had no obvious claim to a date preceding AD 1200.

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to a wide number of people for help with this project. The search for lost chapels is one that has intrigued many people, and I am extremely grateful for the help of those that have already walked the same road. Ann Morgan has been of great help throughout the project, providing much-needed administrative support, common sense, and a careful eye in the field. Mike Hughes has willingly shared from his wealth of information, and provided keen support during field visits. Margaret Griffith, Terry Williams and Irene Carruthers have all willingly shared information and helped during the course of the project. Anne Venables at the Anglesey Record Office and Steffan ab Owain at Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon have provided help and assistance whenever asked. I am grateful for the support and help of David Longley, Director of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of this project was to assess the deserted pre-Reformation ecclesiastical sites within north-west Wales, consisting primarily of redundant medieval church, chapel and monastic sites, that had not been included within the earlier projects. This would involve identification, assessment of condition and threat, and assessment against the criteria developed to identify sites of Early Medieval origin (as described in Davidson *et al* 2002, 7-8).

Sites were identified using the sources described below, and where possible examined in the field to examine condition and threat. The criteria to identify early medieval sites was applied where appropriate. The resulting information was processed to identify those sites of greatest potential.

This report examines the source material and the categories of sites included. A description of the results is followed by concluding remarks and a summary of recommendations for management. A full list of sites is given in Appendix 1.

SOURCE MATERIAL

The initial source was provided by the regional Sites and Monuments Record, which was searched using the keywords 'church' and 'chapel' to identify all possible sites, and then processed to remove those already assessed within the initial church project, and post-medieval non-conformist chapels.

This produced a total of 121 sites, from which a further 15 non-relevant sites were removed, leaving 106 sites. Subsequent research, see below, identified a further 8 sites, resulting in a total of 114 considered as part of this report.

Many sites within the list are known by tradition only, or perhaps by name only, and their location and status has not been readily identifiable. It was therefore considered of importance to identify those sites for which there were good primary references confirming their existence. The starting point for this was the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (Caley and Hunter 1810-34), the description and valuation of church property undertaken at the time of the Reformation (1535-6) by local commissioners and the clergy (in north Wales one of the leading figures was Richard Bulkeley). Though earlier lists of churches exist (in particular the Valuation of Norwich taken in 1254 and the Taxatio of Pope Nicholi taken in 1291) these, and particularly the latter, only included churches above a specific value, and dependant chapels were usually excluded.

Also of use was Leland's *Itinerary*, undertaken in 1536-9, which provides a comprehensive list of churches and dependant chapels (the version edited by Smith, 1906, was used for this project). Leland's list is most complete for Anglesey (printed in Appendix B in Smith 1906, and probably compiled for Leland by a Rowland Griffith prior to the official valuation printed in the *Valor*; the material in the appendix is taken from Leland's *Collectanea*, see Smith 1906, 128).

In the Peniarth Manuscripts is a list of 'Cantreds, Commotes and Parishes of Wales' drawn up c. 1566, and printed in a *Report on manuscripts in the Welsh language* (Evans 1898 – 1910, Vol 1 Pt 2, 911-20). The printed version also contains comparisons with a different list drawn up c. 1590-1 by John Brooke of Mawddwy. A third list (Cardiff Ms 15) is mentioned, but considered to be a transcription of the Peniarth Ms. The version printed by Evans has been used for this report.

In the 18th century Browne Willis compiled descriptions and surveys of the Cathedrals in Wales, and in his *Survey of the Cathedral Church of Bangor* (Willis 1721), he includes a list of churches and dependant chapels within the Diocese. This list was used by Wade-Evans to produce his Bangor entries in *Parochiale Wallicanum* (Wade-Evans 1911), a source usually taken to be the starting point for any study of church or chapel identification. However Wade-Evans supplemented his list with entries from Rees's *Essay on the Welsh Saints*. Rees's list, published in 1836, is given in his Appendix III and contains a number of sites not previously mentioned, though unfortunately Rees provides no evidence of his source material. For Anglesey this list is supplemented by one compiled by Hugh Hughes (1693-1776), an antiquarian who lived at Llwydiarth Esgob on Anglesey (the list was transcribed and printed in the *Cambrian Register* for 1796 (Thomas 1796), the original manuscript has not been located). These lists were further used by E Neil Baynes to produce a list of *Old Monasteries, Abbeys, and Chapels of Anglesey* supplemented by information from other sources (Baynes 1920 – the list of sources used is given on p. 33).

Evidence for Caernarfonshire is less readily available than for Anglesey, though the work of Hughes and North (1924) is very useful for the eastern part of the County, whilst Daniel's description of the Llŷn peninsula in the late 19th century contains many valuable references for that area (Daniel 1892). Other useful secondary works have included the Topographical Dictionaries, particularly that by Lewis (1833), and county histories such as Llwyd *History of the Island of Mona* (1833) and the more recent history of Merionethshire (Smith and Smith 2002). The Inventories of Ancient Monuments for the three counties have been consulted, and though they do not consider these sites in detail, the Caernarfonshire volumes in particular contain descriptions of many (RCAHMW 1921, 1937, 1956, 1960, 1964). Additional evidence for the Merionethshire counties in the diocese of St Asaph is given in Thomas (1908-13).

Aerial photographs were examined at the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Searches were mainly confined to black and white vertical runs of pre-1960 date, though oblique shots were also examined when earthworks were known to exist on the site.

Place name evidence has been used throughout the project, though usually to confirm the location of a traditional site rather than to locate new sites. The use of place names as evidence for ecclesiastic use has been examined by Richards (1968; 1971) and Roberts (1992).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The background to the development of the church in early medieval times has already been discussed in the reports submitted for the earlier parts of the ecclesiastical project (see in particular Davidson *et al* 2002, 5-7). The concept of superior churches responsible for lesser, dependant churches is an early one, developing from the idea of a 'Mother Church' with a community of canons which served a number of lesser churches. Ecclesiastical reforms combined with the development of the parish system in the 12th century saw the status of many churches change. The *clas* churches tended to be reduced in status, and many of the lesser churches had their status raised to parochial level, though a distinct hierarchy is still evident in the *Valor*, which describes a system of rectories and dependant chapels, as does Willis in the 18th century (Willis 1721). This was largely for financial reasons – the more important churches held the Rectorial tithes of the lesser, leaving the Vicarial tithes to support the incumbent. By the 19th century many of the lesser churches would be recognisable as parish churches. The term 'chapel', further defined below, is typically used in this report to refer to places of ecclesiastical worship that offered a supplementary role to the parish church, or were subsidiary to a monastic house.

The problem of defining a church from a chapel has been largely overcome by using the 19th century definition of parishes at the time of the Tithe Apportionment survey in order to define a parish church (see Davies 1999 for details of the Tithe survey and list of parishes). Thus, a church that is primarily associated with a specific parish (even if that parish became extinct after the Middle Ages), is termed a parish church.

The following categories have been devised during the course of the project to aid understanding of the various structures found.

- Redundant parish churches
- Capeli y Bedd
- Chapels associated with Llys/Maerdref sites
- Chapels of ease
- Chapels associated with 'Clas' churches
- Chapels associated with medieval Boroughs
- Chantry chapels
- Chapels associated with holy wells
- Chapels associated with monasteries

PROJECT RESULTS

Redundant parish churches

The first category to consider is that of former parish churches, where the parishes have become redundant and the church fallen into disrepair. It can also apply where the original parish church was replaced by another on a different site during the 19th century (as at Llanidan, Anglesey for example). This class is well represented, and contains thirteen churches. They were all used as parish churches, many until the 19th century. Two, however, are the traditional site of churches moved in medieval times (Dolwyddelan and Llanfihangel y Pennant), though it has not been possible to locate either of these sites with certainty.

Early medieval origins

None of these churches fulfil criteria for Grade A sites, that is those with definite evidence for early medieval origins (see Davidson *et al* 2002 for a definition of the criteria). However from the Grade B criteria Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog contains a cross incised slab. Sites with Grade C criteria include Llanidan (circular graveyard and antiquarian statements of site antiquity), and Llechylched (association with prehistoric standing stone).

Upstanding masonry

The churches at Llanidan, Llanfihangel Esceifiog and Llanddwyn all contain upstanding remains with architectural detail considered of national importance. The latter in particular forms an important link between the late medieval rebuilding of Bangor, Clynnog and Llangwnnadr church by the Bishop and Dean of Bangor (Butler 1966). Though in a derelict state, the church of St Mary's Rhodogeidio, also remains standing to eaves height, however no medieval window or door openings remain, nor other medieval detail. Rhiw church has been converted, but the upstanding remains are largely of post-medieval date.

The majority of the other sites consist of building foundations standing less than 1m high, usually within a redundant cemetery, again with surrounding walls often less than 1m high. Typical of these is St Merin's, though similar examples exist at Llechylched, Ceirchiog, Llanwenllwyfo and Llanyghenedl, the latter only taken down within the last twenty years. At Llanllibio only the cemetery wall is visible, and at Llanddygfael only part of one cemetery wall is visible.

Threats

The majority of these sites are still remembered by the resident population as parish churches, and are maintained within their cemetery walls. Four are scheduled. None are under specific threat, though the remains at Llanddygfael are at most risk from ploughing and clearance.

Management proposals

Specific recommendations are given for each site in Appendix I. Geophysical survey is recommended for Llanddygfael. The sites are all very similar in importance and potential, however, those considered to be of potential national importance but not already scheduled include Llechylched, because of the apparent lack of disturbance following demolition, and its prehistoric associations, and Llanllibio and Ceirchiog as examples of small former parish churches with potential for containing evidence relating to the origin and development of the medieval church.

The full list of churches within this section is given below (the number following the NGR is the scheduling reference number):

Anglesey

1583	LLANFIHANGEL YSGEIFIOG (ST MICHAEL'S) OLD CHURCH	247880	373420	A052
2054	ST LLIBIO'S CHURCH - SITE OF, BODEDERN	233030	381660	
2064	ST MARY'S CHURCH, RHODOGEIDIO	239900	385560	
2525	ST ULCHED'S CHURCH, LLECHYLCHED	234000	376670	
3026	RUINS OF ST DWYNWEN'S CHURCH, LLANDDWYN ISLAND	238690	362750	A046
3049	CAPEL, SITE OF, LLANDDYGFAEL	235070	390330	
3151	OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NIDAN, LLANIDAN	249490	366900	A054
3508	HOLY ROOD CHURCH, CEIRCHIOG	236070	376850	
3572	OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST.GWENLLWYFO, LLANWENLLWYFO	248560	390060	
5370	PARISH CHURCH OF ST ENGHENEDL, LLANYNGHENEDL	231710	381000	

Caernarfonshire

406	ST. MERIN'S CHURCH - SITE OF, NW OF RHYDLIOS	217320	331490	C171
1998	CHURCH OF ST AELRHIEW, RHIW	223410	328650	
3724	PRE-C16TH CHURCH - SITE OF, BRYN Y BEDD, DOLWYDDELAN	273120	352250	

Merionethshire

4934	LLANFIHANGEL Y PENNANT - SITE OF ORIGINAL CHURCH	267880	309030	
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Capel y Bedd

Capeli y Bedd are mortuary chapels, usually associated with a major church, and built over the location regarded as the burial place of the saint venerated at that church (Longley and Richards 1999, 11). They have already been fully discussed in the earlier reports, and have been included here for the sake of completeness, as one of the sites, at Tywyn, fell into the category of a church site with no upstanding remains.

Early medieval origins

Good evidence exists for early medieval origins at these sites. Excavations at Clynnog have shown that the existing late medieval structure was preceded by an earlier structure of probable pre-11th century date, and the other three sites at Holyhead, Llaneilian and Tywyn all fulfill criteria for an early medieval origin.

Upstanding masonry

Two of the chapels (Clynnog and Llaneilian) were rebuilt in late medieval times and remain in use, whilst at Holyhead the nave, with a chancel arch of the early 14th century, is used as a meeting room by the parish council; the chancel was demolished in the 18th century. Only that at Tywyn has been fully demolished.

Threats

All four chapels remain within consecrated cemeteries belonging to parish churches that are Listed Grade I. Only Tywyn, because its exact location is not known, is under potential threat.

Management proposals

No specific recommendations are made for the three standing chapels, all of which are Listed Buildings. At Tywyn any opportunity to locate the site of the chapel should be undertaken.

The full list of chapels within this section are:

Anglesey

1764	EGLWYS Y BEDD, HOLYHEAD	224720	382620
3570	ST. EILIAN'S CHAPEL, LLANEILIAN CHURCHYARD	246980	392880

Caernarfonshire

85	ST BEUNO'S CHURCH, CLYNNOG FAWR	241440	349690
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Merionethshire

4804	ST. GADFAN'S CHAPEL - SITE OF, TYWYN CHURCHYARD	258820	327470
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Chapels associated with Llys/Maerdref

The available evidence would suggest that each of the principal administrative centres of the Welsh princes would have had its own chapel in addition to the parish church, even though the church may have lain close to the court buildings. One version of the Welsh Laws states that a chapel was one of the nine houses the Kings villeins were to make, and the Priest of the Household was one of the Kings principal officers (Jenkins 1986, 11 and 237-8). Llys sites developed in their final form in the 12th and 13th centuries, and formed the administrative centre for each commote. Thus on Anglesey there were five at Aberffraw, Rhosyr, Llanfaes, Penrhos Lligwy and Cemais, with a probable sixth at Llanllibio (Johnson 1995 and 2000). There is evidence for a court chapel at Aberffraw (Eglwys y Beili) and at Penrhos Lligwy, though whether the latter was Capel Halen or Capel Lligwy is still not clearly resolved. There is no evidence for court chapels at any of the other sites, though evidence for their existence would easily be forgotten if they had formed an integral part of the court complex, as opposed to a free-standing structure. At Rhosyr, Llanfaes and Llanllibio the parish church lay close to the court site, though as seen at Aberffraw this did not also prevent the existence of a chapel. At Cemais the parish church of Llanbadrig lay some way to the north on the coast, and closer is the chapel site at Bettws (PRN 3060) situated relatively close to Gadlys, which may therefore be the court chapel.

In Caernarfonshire and Merionethshire the only example is Capel y Teulwyd, associated with Ystumgwern, and now called Gwern y Capel. The majority of other sites have parish churches close to the location of the court buildings. A particularly detailed study of Neigwl did not find any evidence for a chapel associated with the Llys (Gresham 1976).

Early medieval origins

Evidence is slight, but none of the three chapels in this category show evidence for early medieval origins.

Upstanding masonry

Only Capel Lligwy retains upstanding masonry. This is a particularly good example of a derelict medieval chapel, with evidence for 12th century origins.

Threats

None of the sites are under specific threat, though the remains at Gwern y Capel are at most risk from agricultural improvement.

Management proposals

Capel Lligwy is scheduled. The potential for discovering further remains at Capel Halen and Eglwys y Beili is low. However the potential for Gwern y Capel is high, and it is recommended that geophysical and topographic survey be undertaken at this site.

The full list of chapels within this section (excluding Bettws, Llanbadrig) are :

Anglesey

2116	CAPEL HALEN - SITE OF, CAPEL GLEN FARM, MOELFRE	248300	387310	
2126	HEN CAPEL LLIGWY	249910	386310	A056
3012	CAPEL BEUNO OR EGLWYS Y BEILI, ABERFFRAW	235440	368870	

Merionethshire

4955	SITE OF MEDIEVAL CHAPEL - GWERN Y CAPEL	257550	324960	
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Chapels of Ease

This is the largest group of chapels, and includes all those with good evidence for their existence, but which do not fall into one of the other groups. Their function, certainly by the later Middle Ages and after, was to serve either a specific estate and family as a chapel of ease, or to serve an outlying part of the parish. Llanfeirian is an example of the former, serving Bodorgan Hall, however its earlier name of Merthyr Meirian suggests the chapel had an independent origin, and was later used by Bodorgan, who also maintained a chapel in the parish church for their use. The church of St Mary's, Gwredog, is an example of a small chapel serving an outlying part of a parish, later incorporated with Rhodogeidio, though initially probably part of Llantrisant. To what extent these chapels were established to serve specific townships is not known, though Tal y Llyn, Llanbeulan (not included in these lists because it is one of the few chapels still in use) may well have been established to serve the township associated with it.

Early medieval origins

The principal evidence for early medieval origins is association with prehistoric monuments. Betws Bwchwdw lies close to two Bronze Age round barrows, Capel Llanlleiana lies opposite the hillfort of Dinas Gynfor, Capel Gwerthyr appears to lie within a prehistoric enclosure, Capel Galltcoed lies close to a standing stone. Llanveirian is also referred to as Merthyr Meirion (Jones & Roberts 1996, 108), a name that may reflect an early foundation.

Upstanding masonry

The majority of these sites consist of foundations only, though late medieval buildings at Penrhyn Hall and Capel Galltcoed still stand, as does part of the Llandegai chapel, though this has been rebuilt. Small lengths of upstanding masonry may survive at Llanlleiana (built into the field wall), and Ber yr Eos/Perwas perhaps built into the cottage. Clear foundations of chapel and/or cemetery survive at Betws Bwchwdw, Capel Euddig, Capel y Gadair, and Cil Twllan.

Threats

Capel Gwerthyr was formerly a complex earthwork site, but has been regularly ploughed in recent years, and the banks are now no longer visible. None of the sites are under specific threat, though several lie on agricultural land that may be ploughed. The exact location of many of the sites has not been found, and these remain under potential threat from agriculture and development.

Management proposals

One of the sites on Anglesey is already scheduled, and three of the Caernarfonshire sites, whilst the chapel at Llandegai forms part of the Penrhyn Castle complex managed by the National Trust.

Field work is recommended at Capel Euddog, Capel Mair, Llanlleiana, Capel y Gadair, Capel Perwas/Ber yr Eos, Gwerthyr.

The sites recommended for scheduling are Capel Euddog, Llanfeirian, Capel y Gadair and Gwerthyr.

The full list of chapels within this section are:

Anglesey

2041	BETWS PERWAS CHAPEL - SITE OF, LLANRHYDDLAD	231616	390365	
2102	BETWS BWCHWDW - SITE OF, PENYFYNWENT	243350	388840	A124
2114	CAPEL EUDDOG - SITE OF, DULAS	246560	387740	
2149	CAPEL MAIR - SITE OF, BODORGAN	240100	371900	
2197	CAPEL TOBIAS - SITE OF, TAL Y LLYN	246300	382600	
2582	CAPEL MEUCANT - SITE OF, BEAUMARIS	260130	375910	
2734	CAPEL ULO - SITE OF, HOLLAND ARMS, PENTRE BERW	246980	372620	
3008	ST MEIRIAN'S CHURCH - SITE OF, BODORGAN	238870	368620	
3044	CHAPEL, LLANLLEIANA	238780	394930	
3060	CAPEL GWEN HIR (HOYW) - SITE OF, LLANBADRIG	239430	393550	
3139	CAPEL CADWALADR - SITE OF, LLANDDANIEL FAB	248330	369170	
3528	CAPEL Y GADAI - SITE OF, LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY	229300	392430	
3529	CAPEL BER YR EOS - SITE OF, LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY	231600	390380	
3550	ST. CADOC'S CHAPEL - SITE OF, AMLWCH	243000	392000	

Caernarfonshire

419	CAPEL GWERTHYR (CROPMARK SITE)	227730	330680	
794	RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS - REMS OF, CIL TWLLAN	263780	366420	C144
2231	RUINED CHAPEL, FYNWENT, NANT GWRTHEYRN	235110	344950	
2316	CHAPEL, LLANDEGAI	260070	372060	GII
2801	CAPEL GALLTGOED, SW OF TYDDYN CRYTHOR	247070	340300	C117
2863	CAPEL ULO - SITE OF (TRADITIONAL)	274420	376580	
4544	CHAPEL, PENRHYN OLD HALL	281630	381620	C074
17294	Capel Odo	218880	328640	
17297	ST JULIEN'S CHAPEL, LLANIESTYN			

Merionethshire

17295	Cae Capel, Tyddyn Sion Wyn, Llanfihangel y Traethau	261140	333800	
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Chapels associated with 'Clas' churches

Though an odd mix, this category of chapel includes those particularly associated with the larger Clas churches, and hence also with pilgrimage. The increased density of ecclesiastical sites close to important pilgrimage churches has been discussed for St Davids by Heather James (1993). In north-west Wales this increased density applies to Holyhead and Aberdaron/Bardsey. Holyhead, in particular, has a large group of chapels in the immediate vicinity, all well attested in post-medieval times, though few of them are mentioned in the medieval lists, and none in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. Capel Llochwydd and Capel St Ffraid (Towyn y Capel) are both included in Peniarth 147, St Ffraid and Gwyngenu by Leland. Browne Willis does not include them, though Hugh Hughes includes all of them. The chapels of Llochwydd, Gorlas, Ulo, St Ffraid and Gwyngenu are associated with Holyhead (the Capelau y Bedd are also of a similar category to these). St Mary's (Mynydd Gwyddel), Anelog, Ty Fair, Eglwys Tadell and Cwm Dylif are all associated with Aberdaron/Bardsey. Capel Garth Brenan is associated with the Cathedral at Bangor. Capel Beuno, Llanidan, was a chapel belonging to Llynnog.

The list also includes those priories and attendant churches that were to become Augustinian in the 12th/13th centuries, and includes Bardsey, associated with Aberdaron, and Ynys Seiriol, associated with Penmon. The origins of Ynys Tudwal are obscure, but it would seem to fall into a similar category.

Early medieval origins

The medieval chapel at St Ffraid was built over a cemetery of early medieval date. Bardsey, Ynys Seiriol and Ynys Tudwal all have excellent potential for having early origins (see Davidson *et al* 2002, 10-13). Capel Anelog is the traditional site of two 6th century inscribed stones, and it has been suggested that the ecclesiastical focus of Llŷn originated at this location.

Upstanding masonry

The two former monastic sites at St Seiriol and Bardsey both have structural remains, those on Ynys Seiriol dating from before the 12th century. Stone foundations also remain on Ynys Tudwal. All the lesser chapels are, where the site is known, represented by earthworks only. The best of these are at St Mary's, Mynydd Gwyddel, and Capel Anelog.

Threats

The field containing Ty Fair (Eglwys Tadell), is regularly ploughed. The exact location of a number of the sites is not known, and these remain under potential threat from agriculture and development.

Management proposals

Two of the three monastic sites (Ynys Seiriol and Bardsey) are scheduled, and the third, St Tudwal's, is listed grade II. Of the lesser chapels St Ffraid (Towyn y Capel) has been excavated and de-scheduled, but Capel Anelog is scheduled.

Field work is recommended at Capel Llochwydd, St Mary's, Ty Fair/Eglwys Tadell and Cwm Dylif.

Sites that may be considered for scheduling are St Tudwal's and St Mary's (Mynydd Gwyddel). The latter lies on National Trust land.

The full list of chapels within this section are:

Anglesey

1752	CAPEL LLOCHWYDD	221400	382760	
1761	CAPEL GORLAS - SITE OF	223360	382420	
1765	CAPEL ULO - SITE OF, HOLYHEAD	224910	381320	
2001	TOWYN Y CAPEL MOUND	225640	379020	A107
2017	CAPEL GWYNGENAU, SITE OF	226790	378100	
5017	MONASTERY, YNYS SEIRIOL (PUFFIN ISLAND)	265120	382120	A064
17296	CAPEL BEUNO, TRE'R DRYW, LLANIDAN	246880	367350	

Caernarfonshire

779	ST MARY'S CHURCH - SITE OF, NW OF MYNYDD GWYDDEL	213920	325330	
781	ST. MARY'S ABBEY & GRAVEYARD, BARDSEY ISLAND	212000	322170	C068
1201	CAPEL ANELOG	215600	327430	C220
1260	TY FAIR (SITE OF ST MARY'S CHAPEL), BRYNCROES	223290	330950	
3182	CHAPEL LLANFAIR (SITE OF), GARTH BRENAN	258050	372200	
4010	MEDIEVAL PRIORY, ST. TUDWAL'S ISLAND EAST	234210	359100	GII
17290	EGLWYS TADELL CHAPEL, BRYNCROES	223390	330950	
17291	CWM DYLIW (DYLIW) CHAPEL, LLANFAELRHYS	221300	326800	

Chapels associated with medieval Boroughs

A number of boroughs were newly created following the conquest of Wales by Edward I. The churches in the majority of these are still in use (for example Beaumaris and Caernarfon), but in two instances (Harlech and Bala) the chapels fell into disrepair, and became redundant. No upstanding remains are visible at either, though the location of each is known with reasonable certainty. It is recommended that a programme of archaeological fieldwork be undertaken should there be any development on the two sites.

Caernarfonshire

4280	CHRIST CHURCH MEDIEVAL CHAPEL - SITE OF, BALA	292700	336210	
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Merionethshire

Chantry chapels

Chantry chapels started to appear in larger numbers from the middle of the 13th century. They were supported by endowments to provide income for the saying of prayers regularly for the souls of the donors (see Williams 1976, 290-7 for details of chantry chapels in Wales). Whereas it was common for the chapels to be created in part of a larger church (as occurred at Beaumaris and Conwy), occasionally free-standing chapels were built. None are known for certainty from this area, though it has been claimed that Capel Gorfyw, Bangor, was a chantry chapel. The site has been developed, but a part of the building was possibly found during excavation prior to development (Longley 1995).

Caernarfonshire

2303	CAPEL GORFYW - FINDSPOT, BANGOR CATHEDRAL	258150	372120
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Chapels associated with Holy Wells

Though many of the churches and chapels throughout Wales have wells associated with them, this category is specifically for those sites where a well is described as having a chapel attached to it. The best known structure in this respect is the late medieval chapel built over St Winifred's well at Holywell, Flintshire. There are four possible sites in this category, though there are no upstanding remains at any of them, nor any indication of the form these structures would have taken.

Anglesey

3582	CAPEL CYBI - SITE OF, TY CROES, RHODWYDD CEIDIO	240000	383000
3597	ST.ALLGO'S CHURCH (CAPEL FFYNNON ALLGO), LLANALLGO	250130	385050

Caernarfonshire

3120	CAPEL HELEN - SITE OF, CAERNARFON	248200	362300
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Merionethshire

4745	HOLY WELL- FFYNNON-Y-CAPEL	275100	322480
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Chapels associated with medieval monasteries

This category includes those chapels that were associated with Cistercian granges, or the military order of St John. Though all Cistercian granges out of easy communication of the main monastery would have had their own chapel, the site of most of these has disappeared. Only two are known with certainty, Quirt at Llangeinwen, Anglesey, where a late medieval building, though altered in later times, is the original grange chapel, and at Llyn Gwynant is a chapel that was part of the Nanhwynan grange. Gwanas is a former grange of the Knights of St John, and a chapel existed there until recent times, though it has not proved possible to identify the exact location. At Llanbedr are well preserved foundations which have been identified with a site traditionally associated with a medieval hospital, though the attribution remains uncertain. The site at Quirt is listed. The remains at Llanbedr are well-preserved, and could be considered as a suitable site for scheduling should further work confirm its attribution as a chapel.

Anglesey

3122	QUIRT OR CHAPEL CWRT (FORMERLY A CHAPEL)	245800	364940	LBII
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Caernarfonshire

3399	HEN GAPEL - PLACENAME SITE, LLYN GWYNANT	264490	351690
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Merionethshire

4135	GWANAS - SITE OF CHAPEL HOSPICE AND GRANGE	276750	316830
4781	SITE OF ALLEGED HOSPITAL\CHAPEL, LLANBEDR	259400	327480

Chapels of uncertain status

This category contains those chapels that do not fit into any of the above, and remain of unknown status, and consist in particular of those sites not confirmed within the medieval and 18th century lists. Whilst a few are of doubtful provenance, a number, particularly some of those identified by place name evidence only, may be the site of early medieval cemeteries, with no subsequent development in the Middle Ages. Others require further research before their correct status can be identified, in particular the Merionethshire chapels have excellent place name evidence and strong traditional attributions, but they do not appear in the medieval or 18th century lists, and further work is required before this anomaly can be explained.

Early medieval origins

Two of these sites, Capel Eithin and Capel Heilyn, are both known from excavation to have been early medieval cemeteries, though their status in the medieval period is less easy to ascertain – certainly at Capel Eithin there was no evidence for a medieval chapel. Pen y Fynwent, Gwerthyr, may also fit into this category.

Upstanding masonry

There is no upstanding masonry remaining at any of these sites. Foundations are visible at a few, for example Eglwys An and Eglwys Wen, Merionethshire, though the majority of sites are known from archive references only, and their location cannot be identified with certainty.

Threats

None of the sites visited were noted as being under any particular pressure, but the location of the majority could not be ascertained.

Management proposals

Two of the sites are scheduled (Mynwent y Llwyn and Capel Eithin), and the latter has been fully excavated (White and Smith 2000).

Trial excavations at Capel Heilyn have revealed an early medieval cemetery with evidence for a ditched enclosure around focal graves (Hopewell in Davidson *et al* 2002, 73-7). This site should be considered for scheduling.

The full status of many of the remaining sites in this list will only become apparent following detailed archive research and field investigation.

The full list of chapels within this section are:

Anglesey

1593	MYNWENT Y LLWYN	245900	373100	A065
2016	CAPEL LUGORS, SITE OF	227800	377570	
2034	CAPEL MAETHLU - SITE OF, LLANFAETHLU	231400	385640	
2058	CAPEL BRONWEN - SITE OF, YR ARW, LLANYNGHENEDEL	231000	381500	
2060	CAPEL NETTI - SITE OF, MYNWENT MWROG, LLANFWROG	230500	384500	
2061	CAPEL MARCHWDA - SITE OF, TRE'R GWEHELYTH	234500	382500	
2070	CAPEL DEINIOL - SITE OF, LLANFECHHELL	237200	385700	
2082	CAPEL CWMSTRYD - SITE OF, LLANDEUSAIN	235350	385450	
2085	CAPEL Y GEIRN - SITE OF, UCHELSAIN	238250	381900	
2107	CAPEL LIDACH - SITE OF, TREWYNN	245500	385000	
2142	CAPEL HEILYN - SITE OF, TREFOLLWYN	244960	377260	
2157	LLAN Y GWYDDAL - SITE OF, CERRIG GWYDDEL	240900	372170	
2519	MURDDYN EGLWYS - SITE OF, LLANFAIR-YN-NEUBWLL	231500	375060	
2522	CAPEL LUR, LLAWR OR NUR - SITE OF, BODEDERN	234500	378500	
2526	CAPEL GWFA - SITE OF, TYWYN TREWEN	231500	375500	
2583	CAPEL TYDECHO - SITE OF, LLANDEGFAN	256730	373460	
2651	CAPEL PUGAN - SITE OF, LLANDDONA	256500	379500	
2675	CAPEL CARNEDD MAES LIDR - SITE OF, TREGARNEDD	247300	247300	
2730	EARLY CHRISTIAN CEMETERY, CAPEL EITHIN	249000	372700	A120

2941	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, DERI	246200	388300
3036	CAPEL BETTWS - SITE OF, LLANFAELOG	233400	373100
3062	CAPEL ANHUNEDD Y PRAN - SITE OF, CLEGYROG	238570	388950
3510	CAPEL GWYNDY (PLACE-NAME), LLANDRYGARN	239000	379000
3557	PEN Y FYNWENT - PLACE NAME, GWERTHYR, AMLWCH	241200	391780
3590	NUNNERY OF CLORACH (ST. CLAIRE) - SITE OF	244700	384200
4721	POSS EARLY CHURCH SITE, RHODOGEIDIO	239330	384610

Caernarfonshire

1241	CONCENTRIC OVOID ENCLOSURES, CEFN DEUDDWR	230620	330550
1537	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, CILIAU-CANOL	234270	343470
3453	GWAREDOG ISAF	250600	359470
4205	PROBABLE 16TH CENTURY CHAPEL, E OF FFYNNON GARMON	252660	357640
4614	CHAPEL (SITE OF), LLANDDOGED, CONWY	279690	367290
6643	BRYN EGLWYS, LLANDEGAI, SITE OF CHURCH	260700	366680
17292	BRYN Y GAER CHAPEL, DENEIO	230400	338400
17293	LLANDYNWAL, LLANIESTYN	227200	332800

Merionethshire

2981	BUILDING REMAINS, EGLWYS Y GWYDDELOD, DYSYNNI	262990	305560
3235	CHAPEL OR PRIORY - SITE OF, TY CERRIG, LLANDDERFEL	298130	337100
3259	EGLWYS ANN (HERMITAGE?) - SITE OF, LLANDDERFEL	292510	340420
4832	EGLWYS WEN - SITE OF CHURCH, ABOVE TALARDD	289860	327470
4847	MONASTERY - SITE OF, BRITHDIR	280650	323070
4925	CHAPEL - SITE OF, LLANGELYNIN	256700	305000
6868	SQUARE FOUNDATIONS, MOEL CAWS	284770	327360

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The status and importance of many of the sites within this study cannot be determined without further work. Those sites where identifying an exact location has proved impossible, or where their status remains uncertain, would benefit from an enhanced documentary search, using primary and secondary archive sources, aerial photographs and place name evidence. Sites that are located with certainty often remain difficult to assess from a field visit alone, and full assessment would only be achieved by a programme of field evaluation, using geophysical survey and, if relevant, trial excavation.

Desktop assessment

Whereas nearly all sites would benefit from enhanced documentary searches, the targeting of sites well documented in the Middle Ages would initially produce results of greatest relevance. The following sites are those with good primary references, but with uncertain location, and thus additional desktop assessment and fieldwork would be targeted at identifying their location.

Anglesey

2058	CAPEL BRONWEN - SITE OF, YR ARW, LLANYNGHENEDEL	231000	381500
2114	CAPEL EUDDOG - SITE OF, DULAS	246560	387740
2149	CAPEL MAIR - SITE OF, BODORGAN	240100	371900
2197	CAPEL TOBIAS - SITE OF, TAL Y LLYN	246300	382600

Caernarfonshire

1260	TY FAIR (SITE OF ST MARY'S CHAPEL), BRYNCROES	223290	330950
2231	RUINED CHAPEL, FYNWENT, NANT GWRTHEYRN	235110	344950
17290	Eglwys Tadell Chapel, Bryncroes	223390	330950
17294	Capel Odo	218880	328640

Merionethshire

3259	EGLWYS ANN (HERMITAGE?) - SITE OF, LLANDDERFEL	292510	340420
4135	GWANAS - SITE OF CHAPEL HOSPICE AND GRANGE	276750	316830

4781	SITE OF ALLEGED HOSPITAL/CHAPEL, LLANBEDR	259400	327480
4832	EGLWYS WEN - SITE OF CHURCH, ABOVE TALARDD	289860	327470
4925	CHAPEL - SITE OF, LLANGELYNIN	256700	305000
4934	LLANFIHANGEL Y PENNANT - SITE OF ORIGINAL CHURCH	267880	309030
4955	SITE OF MEDIEVAL CHAPEL - GWERN Y CAPEL	257550	324960
17295	Cae Capel, Tyddyn Sion Wyn, Llanfihangel y Traethau	261140	333800

Field evaluation

Many of the sites can be identified in the field, but their status remains uncertain. A programme of field evaluation would allow a better assessment of their status and importance, which would in turn ensure management recommendations were relevant to the site. Field evaluation may consist of geophysical survey, trial excavation or, in certain circumstances, topographic survey. The following sites have been identified as those that would benefit from field evaluation.

Anglesey

1752	CAPEL LLOCHWYDD	221400	382760
2034	CAPEL MAETHLU - SITE OF, LLANFAETHLU	231400	385640
2054	ST LLIBIO'S CHURCH - SITE OF, BODEDERN	233030	381660
2064	ST MARY'S CHURCH, RHODOGEIDIO	239900	385560
2114	CAPEL EUDDOG - SITE OF, DULAS	246560	387740
2149	CAPEL MAIR - SITE OF, BODORGAN	240100	371900
2525	ST ULCHED'S CHURCH, LLECHYLCHED	234000	376670
3008	ST MEIRIAN'S CHURCH - SITE OF, BODORGAN	238870	368620
3044	CHAPEL, LLANLLEIANA	238780	394930
3049	CAPEL, SITE OF, LLANDDYGFAEL	235070	390330
3139	CAPEL CADWALADR - SITE OF, LLANDDANIEL FAB	248330	369170
3528	CAPEL Y GADAIR - SITE OF, LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY	229300	392430
3529	CAPEL BER YR EOS - SITE OF, LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY	231600	390380

Caernarfonshire

419	CAPEL GWERTHYR (CROPMARK SITE)	227730	330680
779	ST MARY'S CHURCH - SITE OF, NW OF MYNYDD GWYDDEL	213920	325330
1260	TY FAIR (SITE OF ST MARY'S CHAPEL), BRYNCROES	223290	330950
2231	RUINED CHAPEL, FYNWENT, NANT GWRTHEYRN	235110	344950
17290	Eglwys Tadell Chapel, Bryncroes	223390	330950
17291	Cwm Dylif (Dylif) Chapel, Llanfaelrhys	221300	326800
17292	Bryn y Gaer Chapel, Deneio	230400	338400

Merionethshire

4135	GWANAS - SITE OF CHAPEL HOSPICE AND GRANGE	276750	316830
4832	EGLWYS WEN - SITE OF CHURCH, ABOVE TALARDD	289860	327470
4934	LLANFIHANGEL Y PENNANT - SITE OF ORIGINAL CHURCH	267880	309030
4955	SITE OF MEDIEVAL CHAPEL - GWERN Y CAPEL	257550	324960

Scheduling

Sites not already scheduled or listed, but considered to be of national importance, are listed below. In the case of St Tudwal, it is recommended that the Grade II listed building is scheduled, as the building is apparently no longer in use, though this needs to be confirmed by a site visit. Two other sites on the list have the potential for being of national importance, but additional work is required to confirm it. This applies to Capel Euddog (well preserved earthworks and excellent potential, but geophysics and/or excavation is required to confirm status) and Llanddygfael (again good potential, but the surface remains are slight).

Anglesey

2114	CAPEL EUDDOG - SITE OF, DULAS	246560	387740
2142	CAPEL HEILYN - SITE OF, TREFOLLWYN	244960	377260
2525	ST ULCHED'S CHURCH, LLECHYLCHED	234000	376670
3008	ST MEIRIAN'S CHURCH - SITE OF, BODORGAN	238870	368620

3049	CAPEL, SITE OF, LLANDDYGFAEL	235070	390330
3508	HOLY ROOD CHURCH - RUINS OF, BRYNGWRAN	236070	376850
3572	OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST.GWENLLWYFO, LLANWENLLWYFO	248560	390060

Caernarfonshire

419	CAPEL GWERTHYR (CROPMARK SITE)	227730	330680
779	ST MARY'S CHURCH - SITE OF, NW OF MYNYDD GWYDDEL	213920	325330
3182	CHAPEL LLANFAIR (SITE OF), GARTH BRENAN	258050	372200
4010	MEDIEVAL PRIORY, ST. TUDWAL'S ISLAND EAST	234210	359100

Merionethshire

4781	SITE OF ALLEGED HOSPITAL/CHAPEL, LLANBEDR	259400	327480
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Anglesey

247880 373420

The medieval parish church of St Michael. The 15th century chancel and north chapel of 1638 remain standing to eaves height, but the remainder has been demolished. An incised cross slab lies on the floor of the chancel (RCAHMW 1937, 83-4).

The well preserved remains of a former parish church. Scheduled.

None

245900 373100

Mynwent y Llwyn Chapel, Llangristiolis, (HH No. 39).

A large circular mound 1/2 mile SE of Llangristioulas church in Maldraeth marsh. 230 yds circumference and 8ft high. A chapel formerly stood on the mound (RCAHMW 1937, 96).

The large oval mound rises from the Malltraeth marsh at the point noted on AP's . It is artificial but no traces of chapel remain. Surveyed at 1:2500 (NAR Card SH47SE2).

A recent resistivity survey of the mound carried out by R.B.White is not yet complete, but indicates the presence of and oval enclosure approx. 102ft x 85ft. Probably a stone wall (SMR FI File).

It may be the site of a chapel dedicated to Tegal. Scheduled.

Additional geophysical survey.

221400 382760

Lochwyd Chapel, in Holyhead Mountain, in length 12 yards, breadth 4 1/2 yards (HH No. 33).

Mentioned by Leland as 'Capel y Turre annexed to Kaer Kybi'. Traces of the walls remain (Baynes 1920, No. 14).

mentioned by Leland as 'Capel y Ffyn' annexed to Rhoel-y-fon. Traces of the walls remain (Baynes 1926, 146, 147). Capel Lochwydd stands on the cliff edge at a height of over 450 ft near the north-west coast. The site is marked by an angle of wall foundation 2.75 ft thick and each side about 8 or 9 ft long. Scattered remains of low banks are also visible adjoining the chapel and probably represent attached enclosures. The well at the bottom of the adjoining cleft in the rock, close to sea level, is now obliterated (RCAHMW 1937, 22).

A series of round huts (PRN 1753) lie to the north of the chapel (SAM An 133).

Very little remains of this site, though a few bonded stones can be traced in the heather. The relationship between the chapel and well is very similar to that at St Mary's, Aberdaron. The presence of the round huts raises the importance of this site.

Vegetation clearance and survey

223360 382420

Y Golles Chapel, in Holyhead (HH No. 29).

Capel Gorlas is one of several chapels, each with an associated well, which lay on Holy Island. The exact location of Capel Gorlas is unknown, though the name is remembered in the house and buildings called Ffynon Gorlas. A well, surrounded by a stone wall and reached by a track from the present house, lies in the field south-west of the house. This is most likely the original Ffynon Gorlas. A description of 1775 describes it as 'Capal y Gorlas, in the east end of which was a famous spring called Ffynon y gorlas' (anon, 1775, 35). It is not clear if the well lay within the chapel, an unlikely event, or outside and to the east of the chapel. If the chapel lay west of the present well, then it lies away from the farm and in the field corner this is also the location pointed out by the neighbouring farmer, who said his father always claimed it had been located there. Trial excavation in 2003 east of the well between two redundant farm buildings revealed a burnt mound presumed to be of Prehistoric date.

The exact site of the chapel has not been located.

None.

Anglesey

1764 EGLWYS Y BEDD, HOLYHEAD

224720 382620

Description

Eglwys y Bedd, or Llan y Gwyddel, Holyhead (HH No. 30).

Eglwys y Bedd stands in the SW corner of the churchyard of St Cybi. Only the nave remains, which appears to have been built in the early 14th century. It has been much altered in modern times, and was converted into a school in the mid-18th century (RCAHMW 1937, 31).

Discussion

Capel y Bedd at Holyhead. Listed Grade 1.

Recommendations

None

1765 CAPEL ULO - SITE OF, HOLYHEAD

224910 381320

Description

Llo Chapel in Holyhead (HH No. 38).

In length 4 yards, in breadth 3 yards and ascribes it to HH (though the measurements are not given in the Cambrian Register version).

Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica (1790) 'Capel Lilo, by some called Llo, near Llech Nest, now converted into a farm house' Given in Baynes 1920 No. 13).

Trial excavation in advance of housing did not produce any evidence. The site is marked on 18th century Penrhos maps, but as a placename only, not as a structure (GAT Project G1658).

Discussion

The exact location of the chapel was not determined.

Recommendations

None

2001 TOWYN Y CAPEL MOUND

225640 379020

A107

Description

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 visible as a sand hill lying just above the high water mark, and separated from the beach by a promenade. The mound presently measures some 40 m north-south and 20 m east-west. The top, prior to excavation, lay 4.42 m above the adjacent promenade, and 6.05 m above the beach. The site was crossed from west to east by a stone wall, which was built in the early years of the 20th century. The first known recorded reference is in an Elizabethan survey of 1562 as "Sancte Bride from Barfroo (Aberffraw) iiii 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 by Moses Griffiths in Pennants Tours in Wales (edition at NLW which was Pennant's personal copy), 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). In 1846 Stanley records the dimensions of the chapel 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". Full excavation of the site was undertaken in 2002 and 2003 by GAT with grant aid from Cadw and assistance from Cardiff University and University of Central Lancashire. Burials from two main periods, the later being dug burials, the earlier in cists. Post excavation work is ongoing (GAT Project G1746).

Discussion

Site has been descheduled following excavation.

Recommendations

None.

Anglesey

2016 CAPEL LUGORS, SITE OF

227800 377570

Description

Lugors Chapel by Rhyd-bont (HH No. 50).

No other reference for this placename has come to light. It is not shown on the 18th century Penrhos maps.

Discussion

This site could not be located.

Recommendations

None.

2017 CAPEL GWYNGENAU, SITE OF

226790 378100

Description

Gwyngenaw Chapel, in Crecrist, Holyhead (HH No. 27).

One of several medieval chapels on Holy Island. Location is known, and the site was occupied by a Methodist Chapel in the 19th century. Now a house called Capel Gwyn. ENB quotes Edward Owen 'Capel Gwyngeneu stood at the parting of the roads from Pont-Rhydpont and Rhoscolyn from Holyhead. For generations it was known as 'Capel Gwyn', then it came down to Capel, and as a matter of fact a Methodist chapel stands on its site today' (Baynes 1920 No. 12).

Discussion

No known remains exist on the site.

Recommendations

None.

2034 CAPEL MAETHLU - SITE OF, LLANFAETHLU

231400 385640

Description

Maethlu Chapel, near Plas uchaf, Llanfaethlu (HH No. 43).

Site about 3/4 mile S of church (Baynes 1920, No. 33).

The site is clearly marked on the 6" county series, lying north of farm of Bodfardden ddu. Described as an area of ground some 80m long and 40m wide raised between 1.0m and 2.0m above a surrounding marsh. This 'island' is much disturbed, and is probably the site of a building, although no definite wall alignments are discernible (NAR Card SH38NW 13).

Note owner then was Plas Newydd farm. It is also worth noting that the site lies just south of (outside) the parish boundary.

Discussion

There appears to be no certain evidence for this being the site of Maethlu chapel.

Recommendations

Geophysical survey.

2041 BETWS PERWAS CHAPEL - SITE OF, LLANRHYDDLAD

231616 390365

Description

Bettws Perwas, Llanrhyddlad (in Leland 1536-9, 1906 edition, p 131).

In a manuscript of 1590-2 it is given as Llan Berwas; but the chapel is long since extinct. Of Perwas nothing is known (Baring-Gould and Fisher 1913, iv 94).

Discussion

The site may well be the same as Capel Ber yr Eos (PRN 3529). This would place it in Llanrhyddlad, where Leland records it, and the only source for Ber yr Eos is the list by HH. For details of the site see PRN 3529.

Recommendations

See PRN 3529.

Anglesey

2054 ST LLIBIO'S CHURCH - SITE OF, BODEDERN

233030 381660

Description

The church has entirely disappeared, but the foundations of the churchyard wall are visible (RCAHMMW 1937, 108). There is no trace of the church but the churchyard wall is visible on the north east and south east sides as a low bank 0.3m high (NAR OS38SW 8).

Visited 8/03/04. The cemetery wall is visible as a low bank, in the west corner of which is an upright stone. A modern gravestone within the enclosure records the site as that of a church. The interior is level, with no evidence for a building. Leland includes it as a chapel of Llantrisant Church. There are no references to its decline, but this was presumably following the Reformation, in the 16th or 17th centuries.

Discussion

The site of a former parish church. Whereas the cemetery is clearly identifiable, there is no visual evidence of the church.

Recommendations

Geophysical survey.

2058 CAPEL BRONWEN - SITE OF, YR ARW, LLANYNGHEDL

231000 381500

Description

Bronwen Chapel near Yr Arw, in Llanyngghenedl. (HH No. 47)

Cappel Bronwen, near Yr Arw. Now Erw Fawr, 3/4 of a mile north by west of the church. Demolished. (Baynes 1920, No. 56).

A rough pillar stone with a 15 line Latin inscription was found originally at Capel Bronwen. Dated by inscription typology as 6th century, it is now in Bangor museum. (RCAHMMW 1937).

The grave of Branwen alongside the Alaw, cited in the second branch of the Mabinogion, may be associated with Capel Bronwen, though it is also associated with Bedd Branwen, the Bronze Age round barrow that lies some 6 Km east close to the Alaw - this appears to be a nineteenth century attribution.

The inscribed stone is described as having been found 'near the place at the ruins of a building called Cappel Bronwen' (Walter Davies NLW MS 1730c fol. 8), though when he saw it (late 18th century) it was at Ty'n Rhosydd near Chawen Ddu in use as a gatepost.

In the Morris letters, William Morris laments in 1758 (referring to the grave of Branwen) that while something of the stones are still visible, there were many more before Wicked Will of Chwaen Ddu devastated them (Morris Letters II, 75). Thus it is possible that Will of Chwaen Ddu was responsible for devastating the chapel site, and removing the inscribed stone to Chwaen Ddu.

It has been more recently suggested that a circular earthwork visible on AP's (PRN 2056) is the site of Capel Bronwen, though geophysical survey (GAT Report 451) in 2001/2 did not reveal any features other than a circular enclosure approximately 55m in diameter.

A 'D'-shaped enclosure has been noted on AP's (in CCW) as part of coastal survey, but not visited. This lies on lands south of Erw Fawr (Yr Arw) but requires further confirmation.

Capel Bronwen is not mentioned in a comprehensive landscape study of the area (Barnes 1988), though the lands of Erw Fawr are included.

Discussion

Without further information the site of the chapel cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

Recommendations

None.

2060 CAPEL NETTI - SITE OF, MYNWENT MWROG, LLANFWROG

230500 384500

Description

Netti Chapel, Llanfwrog (HH No. 44).

Lewis Topographical Dictionary 'According to tradition there was anciently a chapel in a field called Mynwent Mwrog, on the farm of Cefn Glas in Llanfwrog, but not a vestige of it is now to be seen'. (Quoted in Baynes 1920, No. 45).

Unable to locate Cefn Glas, though there is a Pen Cae Glas on the 1" first ed. OS just east of Trelywarch at approx

Discussion

This site could not be located.

Recommendations

None.

Anglesey

2061 CAPEL MARCHWDA - SITE OF, TRE'R GWEHELYTH

234500 382500

Description

Machwda Chapel, by Tre'r gwehelyth (HH No. 24).

Site about 1 mile south of church. Bettws Machwdo (Leland); Bettws Bwchwdw (Tax Pope Nich I); Bettws Bwchwdw, Llantrisant (Parochaeali Wallicanum). (All quoted by Baynes 1920 No. 54). Also under Llantrisant is Ceidio, Llanllibio, Llanfair yn Ngwaredog (St Mary's, Gwaredog), Llechcynfarwydd.

This site may be confused with Bettw Bwchwdw (PRN 2102) that lies within the earthwork called Pen y Fynwent. However, Hugh Hughes description of by Tregwehelyth, and its location under Llantrisant would put it somewhere north of Bodedern by Llyn Llywenan.

Discussion

The site could not be located accurately. The Taxatio reference may refer to the other Bwchwdw chapel at Pen y Fynwent.

Recommendations

None.

2064 ST MARY'S CHURCH, RHODOGEIDIO

239900 385560

Description

A small rectangular building containing a continuous chancel and nave (30ft by 12 1/4 ft). It has been much restored in modern times, the only early feature remaining being the east window of late 15th century date; the walls, though repaired and perhaps partly rebuilt, are probably also of this date. The church stands on a slight mound, 2-3ft high. The east window is small, of one trefoiled light. The north doorway is modern. In the south wall is a window towards the east, rebuilt, but probably an original opening, and a small blocked window of uncertain date near the centre. The west bellcote is repaired but possibly original. The roof of four bays has arch-braced trusses of late medieval date. Fittings included a bell, 12th century font and 17th century panelled seating. (RCAHMMW 1937, 144).

A chapelry in that part of the parish of Llantrisant. Small chapelry consists of only 2 farms. Situated in retired part of the county. Living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llantrisant. Chapel, dedicated to St Mary is a very small plain edifice occupying a solitary situation, almost inaccessible in winter, and without any road leading to it. (Lewis 1833, Gwredog).

St Mary's Church, Rodogeidio, though disused, is intact. It has been much restored, but the walls appear to be original. (NAR SH38NE 7, visited 16/4/1969).

Discussion

Though now far more ruinous than formerly, this is one of the few chapels with masonry walls standing nearly to nearly eaves height. However, it is in very poor condition, and will inevitably fall soon.

Recommendations

Full record of present structure before it is lost.

2070 CAPEL DEINIOL - SITE OF, LLANFECHELL

237200 385700

Description

Deinioel Chapel, by Bod Deinioel, Llanfechell (HH No. 18)

No trace of church. Site 3/4 mile SW of Llanbabo by Bod Deinioel. (Baynes 1920, No. 15)

Discussion

This site could not be found.

Recommendations

None.

2082 CAPEL CWMSTRYD - SITE OF, LLANDEUSANT

235350 385450

Description

Cwmstryd Chapel, Llanddeusaint. (HH No. 45)

Demolished (Baynes 1920, No. 24).

Small enclosure to SW of Camstryd-fawr farm is a possible location.

Discussion

This site could not be found.

Recommendations

None.

Anglesey

2085 CAPEL Y GEIRN - SITE OF, UCHELSAINT

238250 381900

Description

Cappel y Geirn i Uchelsaint (from Peniarth Ms 147, quoted by Baynes 1920, No. 57).
Farm called Geirn at SH38258190. There is no evidence for a chapel at this site. The parish church of Llechcynfarwydd lies close by, and may be the structure referred to, or perhaps the north chapel of the church.

Discussion

This site could not be found.

Recommendations

None.

2102 BETWS BWCHWDW - SITE OF, PENYFYNWENT A124

243350 388840

Description

Bettws Bwchwdw - site of an early building on an eminence three quarters of a mile south of Parys mountain, towards the western end. (Jones 1855, 26)
The site is usually associated with Pen y Fynwent. This is a pentagonal earthwork enclosure defined by a 1m high bank and external ditch c. 30m x 30m internally. (RCAHMMW 1937, 146).
It may also be the same as Capel Tegeryn, described as by Trysglwyn (HH No. 12; Baynes 1921, No. 64).
Mwchwdw (Machwdo, Bwchwdw) is thought to be the name of a saint (Baring-Gould and Fisher 1911, iii, 505).
They also say a tombstone from the site was used as a door-step to a house in the parish.

Discussion

The well preserved remains of an enclosure, which may pre-date the chapel and be of prehistoric origin. One (and possibly two) prehistoric tumuli are located in the same field just N of Penyfynwent. Scheduled.
The inclusion of the site within the Valor Ecclesiasticus and later lists confirms its status as a church, quite possibly for serving the southern part of the large parish of Amlwch.

Recommendations

None.

2107 CAPEL LIDACH - SITE OF, TREWYNN

245500 385000

Description

Lidach Chapel, near Trewynn, in Llanfighangel Tref y Beirdd (HH No. 9).
Lewis Morris in Celtic Remains writes 'Ligach, the name of some Irish General, or Prince, who once had possessions in Anglesey. His gravestone was shewn me in the high road near Dulas, and called Bedd Ligach, where tradition had it that he was buried there in his arms' (quoted in Baynes, 1921, No. 43).

Discussion

This site could not be found.

Recommendations

None.

2114 CAPEL EUDDOG - SITE OF, DULAS

246560 387740

Description

Euddog Chapel, by Dulas (HH No. 11).
Cappel Euddog. Demolished and the stones used for farm-buildings. The water stoup, used as a pig trough, is preserved at Lligwy. (Baynes 1921, No. 55).
The site of Capel Llangadoc, a little over a mile SW of St Gwenllwyfo's church is marked only by irregularities of the ground (RCAHMMW 1937, 115).
Disturbed ground at SH46568774 probably represents the site of Capel Llangadoc, (local usage). To the south is a crescentic scarp slope, up to 1.0 m high, representing the remains of the enclosing bank of the chapel yard (OS SH48NE 1, Visited in 1970).

Discussion

The farm name to the north (Llaneuddog) and cottage (Capel Euddog), both preserve the name of a former chapel. Local tradition says the site was at SH46568774, and the site is marked there on all Ordnance Survey maps. Whereas RCAHMMW and OS both use the name 'Llangadoc' this would appear to be a mistake, possibly for St Cadoc's chapel (PRN 3550).
The site lies at 30m OD above a deep valley to the west that carries the Afon Goch. The field slopes to the west and south, and is covered in rushes denoting poor drainage. On a relatively level terrace is a raised circular platform approximately 16m across with a depression in the centre. An outer scarp lies on the south side. The earthworks may denote a prehistoric site, or could simply be the cemetery boundary.

Recommendations

Geophysical survey within the site, combined with a topographical survey, would contribute towards a greater understanding of the remains. A good candidate for scheduling.

Anglesey

2116 CAPEL HALEN - SITE OF, CAPEL GLEN FARM, MOELFRE

248300 387310

Description

Discussion

A map of 1783 (UWB Lligwy Ms 1413) calls two fields 'Old Chapell' (O1 and O2 on map). These lie immediately north of the farm called Gadlas (P1 - P8 on map). Gadlas (or Gadlys) has been proposed as the site of the medieval court or llys of Twrcelyn - an alternative is at Plas Lligwy, where there is also a chapel (see GAT Report 167). The 1783 map shows a building which may be the chapel. When projected onto modern maps it appears to lie on the east side of the present 19th century house, possibly in a small enclosure that is later more clearly marked on the OS 25" County Series VII.8 first and second editions. In the field to the east of the present house are the remains of a stone structure, now largely covered in gorse - these appear to be too far from the house to be the chapel, though the scale of the estate map does not allow the exact location to be plotted, and are reputed to be the remains of an associated tithe barn. Several medieval references to 'Lanelen' may refer to this site (see Baynes 1921, No. 61).

Discussion

Though potentially an important site, it is likely that most of it has been destroyed during the construction of the present house.

Recommendations

None.

2126 HEN CAPEL LLIGWY

249910 386310

A056

Description

Lligwy Chapel, in Llanfihangel Penrhos (HH No. 10).

Capel Lligwy was built in the 12th century and the upper parts of the walls were rebuilt in the 14th century. This is indicated by the change in the character of the masonry about 4ft from ground level, the later work containing small stones filling the spaces between the larger blocks. A south chapel was added in the 16th century. The church is now roofless. (RCAHMW 1937, 132-3, which contains a fuller architectural description)

Discussion

This is the best preserved chapel within the study area. It was almost certainly constructed as a private chapel to serve the local settlement, though whether this was a royal llys or that of a local ruling family remains undetermined. Scheduled.

Recommendations

None.

2142 CAPEL HEILYN - SITE OF, TREFOLLWYN

244960 377260

Description

Heilyn Chapel, near Trefollwyn, Llangejni (HH No. 48).

In 1710 Henry Rowlands mentions Capel Heilin in the township of Trefollwyn, and describes it as a chapel which was then ruinous (Rowlands 1849, 264). Lewis Morris also describes the finding of an inscribed stone in the churchyard at 'Cappel Heily' (Owen 1896).

Discussion

The location of the chapel is uncertain, but a field is called Cae Capel on an 18th century estate map. The presence of an inscribed stone and the finding of two late prehistoric decorated pillar stones close by suggested the presence of an Early Medieval cemetery (Edwards 1997). Subsequent geophysical survey and trial excavation revealed a small square ditched enclosure with a number of graves aligned east-west (Davidson et al 2002, GAT Report 451).

The presence of a medieval chapel on this site has yet to be proven, though Rowlands mention of a chapel, and the description of a graveyard here in the 18th century would suggest that one formerly existed.

Recommendations

The site is an important one, and with evidence for ritual use from Iron Age times to Medieval, has the potential for making a major contribution to the study of early christian sites at an international level. Good candidate for scheduling.

Anglesey

2149 CAPEL MAIR - SITE OF, BODORGAN

240100 371900

Description

Dindryfal Chapel, in Aberffraw (HH No. 35).

Capell Mair of Dindryvol; ii myles from ye shore by north (Leland 1536-9, Smith 1906, 130).

In the tything of Dindryval anciently stood a chapel, called Capel Mair, or 'St Mary's chapel' (Lewis 1833, Aberffraw).

On the brow of the hill directly opposite to the Dindryfal huts, across the Gwna, and at a distance of two furlongs, I was shewn the site of Capel Mair, formerly a chapel of ease in the parish of Aberffraw; but now effaced, and so

Discussion

Pritchards location places the chapel just south of the farm of Ty'n Dryfol at about SH403729, where there is a building marked on Lewis Morris's estate Bodorgan Estate survey of c. 1736 (UWB Bodorgan 1579). No remains are visible at this location, which given Pritchard's comment that it was ploughed out in 1871, is not too surprising.

Recommendations

Geophysical survey within the identified area may prove beneficial. Further archive and AP search.

2157 LLAN Y GWYDDAL - SITE OF, CERRIG GWYDDEL

240900 372170

Description

Caswallon Lawhir, the son of Einion Yrth ab Cuedda Wleddeg founded a church for God in the place where he obtained a victory over his enemies, and called it Llan y Gwyddyl (the church of the Goidels). It is in Anglesey, and is now called Cerrig y Gwyddyl' (Iolo Mss quoted in Baring Gould and Fisher, ii, 46-7.

Cadwallon slew Serigi at a place called Llan y Gwyddyl, 'the Irishmen's leap', in Anglesey. Some later versions mistakenly wrote Caswallon and Llan y Gwyddel (Bartrum 1993, 84).

Discussion

Cerrig y Gwyddyl is a derelict farmhouse and buildings at SH409721 (the owners hope to renovate the buildings). Various foundations remain in the vicinity, including one that looks like a former long cist, and is reputed to be the grave of Serigi. Bartrum's correction of Llan to Llan would suggest the tradition of a church here is incorrect.

Recommendations

Survey of features prior to renovation.

2197 CAPEL TOBIAS - SITE OF, TAL Y LLYN

246300 382600

Description

Tobias Chapel, near Tal y llyn Llanfighangel Tre'r Beirdd (HH No. 8).

Demolished. Also known as Colyn Moel (Baynes 1920, No. 42, quoting Peniarth Ms 147 and note).

The site is included in the Valor Ecclesiasticus as Tal y Llyn, associated with the medieval township of that

Discussion

This site could not be found, nor is the exact location of Tal y Llyn township known.

Recommendations

None.

2519 MURDDYN EGLWYS - SITE OF, LLANFAIR-YN-NEUBWLL

231500 375060

Description

Site is south of the railway line, and local tradition says that portions of the walls were standing about a century ago, but no service has been held for 200 years or more (Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, Reports 1913-14, 15).

Discussion

There is no evidence for this site. It may be the same as Capel Gwfa (PRN 2526).

Recommendations

None.

Anglesey

2522 CAPEL LUR, LLAWR OR NUR - SITE OF, BODEDERN

234500 378500

Description

Llur Chapel, by Sybyllidir, Bodedeyrn (HH No. 26).
The farm Ysbyllidir is situated at SH312793.

Discussion

A building on the north side of the farm of Ysbyllidir was said by the farmer to traditionally be the site of the chapel. It is a farm building, of at least two phases, and appears 19th century in its present form, though parts may be slightly earlier. A rock cut pit below the building is said to be a font.

Recommendations

None.

2525 ST ULCHED'S CHURCH, LLECHYLCHED

234000 376670

Description

The site of this church, now destroyed, is in the NE part of the parish. The wall of the churchyard remains and some irregularities of the ground mark the position of the church (RCAHMMW 1937, 117). The site lies adjacent to marshy ground, between Plas Llechylched and Afon Crigyll. The graveyard as marked on the 25" OS map of 1900 is adjoined on the south by another enclosure, that appears to have formed a paddock for a small cottage further to the south. A large monolith by the cottage may be the 'Llech' of Llechylched. A depression within the graveyard is assumed to mark the site of the church, though it appears to lie some way off an east-west alignment.

Discussion

The site of a former parish church. Its greatest potential lies in the possibility of being able to date the origins of the church by excavation.

Recommendations

Candidate for scheduling.

2526 CAPEL GWFA - SITE OF, TYWYN TREWEN

231500 375500

Description

Gyfa Eglwys, in Tywyn Trewan (HH No. 49).
The site may have been at 'Orsedd y Person' (Baynes 1920, No. 44).

Discussion

The site could not be located. It may be the same as Merddyn Eglwys, PRN 2519.

Recommendations

None.

2582 CAPEL MEUCANT - SITE OF, BEAUMARIS

260130 375910

Description

Meugant Chapel, near Beaumaris (HH No. 6).
Browne Willis in 1733 describes it as being in ruins (quoted by Wade Evans 1911, 74).
In a field near the new battery, tenanted by Mrs Williams of Bodafon, is the site of the chapel occupied by Meugan (Llwyd 1837, 24, quoting from Bonedd y Saint). Before the building of the chapel of St Mary (Beaumaris) this was the chapel of ease to Llandegfan (Llwyd 1837, 24, see also Llwyd 1833, 140).

Discussion

It has not been possible to locate the site of this chapel exactly, though it must lie in Nant Meugan, shown by Speed (map of 1610) with two water mills lying alongside the stream (Brittons Mills), but he does not mark the chapel. Remains of the water mills survive, but the site of the chapel has not been located.

Recommendations

None.

Anglesey

2583 CAPEL TYDECHO - SITE OF, LLANDEGFAN

256730 373460

Description

Mentioned in Parochaile Wallicanum (Wade Evans 1911, 74).

Discussion

The site could not be located. A well lying at SH56717353 has a stone built structure over it that re-uses some medieval masonry. The site of the chapel is traditionally located somewhere between the well and the house of Craig y Don. The well is possibly a folly built by the Craig y Don family (the house is now called Min y Twr - it was owned by the Williams family, son of Thomas Williams of Parys Mountain copper fame). The shafts and capitals reused for the well structure do not look suitable for the standard Anglesey chapel.

Recommendations

Monitor development in the area.

2651 CAPEL PUGAN - SITE OF, LLANDDONA

256500 379500

Description

Pugan Chapel, in Llanddona (HH No. 7).

Capel Pugan, Llanddona, was situated near the side of Wern road, a little more than half a mile from Red wharf sands. The name is known in local tradition, and years ago its ruins were to be seen, but most of the stones were used to fill drains in the adjoining fields. The baptismal font was known to be lying in some farm house but I failed to trace it. (Rev William Pritchard, quoted in Baynes 1920, No 23).

Discussion

The site could not be located with certainty.

Recommendations

None.

2675 CAPEL CARNEDD MAES LIDR - SITE OF, TREGARNEDD

247300 247300

Description

Carnedd Maes Elidyr Chapel. Part of the house of Tregarnedd, in Llan Gefni. (HH).

Discussion

There are two houses called Tregarnedd. The one that retains the name is a 19th century farmhouse, with no remains of a chapel, and the other is situated within a medieval moat, but there are no upstanding medieval remains, nor any tradition of a chapel. The site could not be located accurately.

Recommendations

None.

2730 EARLY CHRISTIAN CEMETERY, CAPEL EITHIN

249000 372700

A120

Description

Eithin Chapel in Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog (HH No. 37).

Site recorded on Cefn Du farm in Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog. An inscribed early Christian monument was found there, and when excavated a cemetery but no chapel. For full excavation report see White and Smith (1999).

Discussion

The site has been fully excavated. This appears to be an example of a site called 'Chapel', though it is possible no chapel as such ever existed on the site, but rather a cemetery dating from the early medieval period.

Recommendations

None.

2734 CAPEL ULO - SITE OF, HOLLAND ARMS, PENTRE BERW

246980 372620

Description

Ilo Chapel, in Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog. (HH No. 38).

Discussion

Though the site is known with reasonable certainty (the name has been retained for the 19th century house on the site), nothing now remains of the chapel. The construction of houses appears to have removed any archaeological evidence in the surrounding vicinity.

Recommendations

None.

Anglesey

2941 CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, DERI

246200 388300

Description

Circular field boundary surrounded by large bank. This has been identified as the possible site of Capel Euddog (PRN 2114).

Discussion

There is no direct evidence to link the chapel with the enclosure. The latter has the look of an estate copse, though the enclosing bank is very wide, and may be earlier. The traditional site of Llaneuddog is further south (see PRN 2114) where a house preserves the name of Capel Euddog.

Recommendations

None.

3008 ST MEIRIAN'S CHURCH - SITE OF, BODORGAN

238870 368620

Description

Llanfeirian (HH No. 51).

This church about 1740 was neat and snug. Being close to Bodeon, Bodorgan, and Bodsilin mansions and used by them as a Chapel of Ease, the pews were lined with green baize. Now it is in ruins and its small parish is added to that of Llangadwaldr (Griffith, 1926 quoting manuscripts of William Williams of Llandegai).

About three quarters of a mile from the church (of Llangadwaldr) are the ruins of the ancient chapel of Llanveirian, which appears to have been originally a parish church; having been suffered to fall into decay about the year 1775.

Mr Hughes, the present rector, has caused the cemetery to be inclosed with a stone wall, and some yew trees planted within the area, marking the site of the old church (Llwyd 1833, 196-7).

The only other known dedication to him is that of the chapel of Llanfeirian, or Llanfeirian, in the parish of Llangadwaldr, Anglesey. It is believed to have been originally a parish church. It was allowed to go to ruins in the eighteenth century, and has not been since restored. Tudur Aled, in an elegy, mentions 'plwyf Meirian' (Baring-Gould & Fisher 1911, Vol iii, 460-1).

The site is enclosed within a nearly square enclosure 34m by 30m by a drystone wall. The area within the cemetery lies slightly above that of the surrounding fields. A number of trees grow within the graveyard, and the dense vegetation makes it impossible to recognise any chapel foundations within it.

Discussion

This site fits best into the category of redundant parish church. The dense vegetation on site makes it difficult to assess the archaeology, though a cemetery and church foundations remain.

Recommendations

The site is owned by Bodorgan Estate, and the cemetery fenced and walled off from the surrounding fields. A good candidate for scheduling, though it is difficult to assess the archaeological potential of the site as it is so

3012 CAPEL BEUNO - SITE OF, ABERFFRAW

235440 368870

Description

Beuno Chapel, now the free-school at Aberffraw (HH No. 34).

A ruined church, called Eglwys y Beili, was rebuilt for a school, in 1729, by Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., who endowed it with £4 per annum for the instruction of six poor children in the Welsh language (Lewis 1833, Aberffraw).

Discussion

The school building still stands, though has been renovated. Excavations in 1987 failed to recover any evidence for a church at this spot (PRN 1785). The documentary evidence leaves little doubt that a chapel formerly existed here, possibly associated with the former court buildings of the 12th century, though the presence of the parish church so close is anomalous. The rebuilding in the eighteenth century and subsequent building on the site appears to have removed any evidence of the former chapel.

Recommendations

None.

3026 RUINS OF ST DWYNWEN'S CHURCH, LLANDDWYN ISLAND

238690 362750

A046

Description

A former parish church, now redundant and derelict, though stable and scheduled. The present remains date mainly from the 16th century, and include a nave, chancel and transepts (see RCAHMW 1937, 119).

Discussion

A good well preserved example of a redundant parish church. Scheduled.

Recommendations

None.

Anglesey

3036 CAPEL BETTWS - SITE OF, LLANFAELOG 233400 373100

Description

Bettws Chapel, Llanfaelog (HH No. 42).
Bettws at SH332731 (NAR SH37SW8).

Discussion

Bettws is clearly marked on the OS 2" plans (1818-23) next door to a farm called Ty Mawr, at approx SH334731 (note OS Card SH37SW8 transcribes it as SH332731, which puts it west of the railway, whereas comparison with the first edition 1" OS map, which marks Ty Mawr but not Bettws, would place it east of the railway, and under, or immediately adjacent to, a modern housing estate called Tai Newydd Estate. There are no apparent remains.

Recommendations

None.

3044 CHAPEL, LLANLLEIANA 238780 394930

Description

Llanlleianau Chapel, Amlwch (HH No. 14).

Llanlleiana, remains of chapel in field 1m NE of the parish church, near Dinas Gynfor. The west wall only remains, 18ft long and 3 1/2 feet high, incorporated into a modern field wall (RCAHMMW 1937, 37).

It has been suggested that the site was a chapel of ease for Amlwch (Llwyd 1833), though it lies within Llanbadrig parish.

A piece of walling 6m long by 1m thick built into a field wall is all that remains of the chapel, which stood on a levelled platform at SH38789494. Two large stones 11m east of the field wall may represent the foundations of the east wall of the chapel. Jutting out from the west wall are two short stretches of tumbled stones (1.5m and 2m) which may, respectively, be the remains of the north and south walls (NAR SH39SE2 visited 1/4/69).

Discussion

The site remains as described by the OS in 1969. The site lies at the top of a north facing steep valley side, overlooking the small bay and harbour of Porth Llanlleiana. Dinas Gynfor, an Iron Age promontory fort occupies the hill on the opposite side of the valley. A square walled enclosure, about 30m across, is built into the corner of the field, from which field walls run north, west and south-east. The field wall running north changes in character, and becomes wider over a length of approximately 6m, some 10m from the enclosure. A reasonably clear straight edge is visible on the south side, though less so on the north. The two short stretches of tumble stones recorded by the OS remain, as does a large earthfast stone some 12m to the east that may mark the south-east corner. The adjoining enclosure contains a mound of stone towards the north-east corner, of which some of the stones appear to be earthfast, and perhaps part of a structure, and an apparent wall foundation runs parallel to the east wall. The enclosure would appear, from its style of construction, to be contemporary with the field walls, and was presumably constructed as a sheep fold, though in size and location it could easily be the cemetery. The identification of the church with the length of walling to the north occurs on the earliest OS maps, and it is possible that at the time of the first survey more of the structure remained to allow a more positive identification than is now possible.

Recommendations

Topographic and geophysical survey.

3049 CAPEL, SITE OF, LLANDDYGFAEL 235070 390330

Description

Dygwel Chapel, Llanfechell (HH No. 21).

The site, on the west slope of a low natural mound, is marked by twelve small stones irregularly disposed in the form of a circle about 30yds in circumference (RCAHMMW 1937, 78).

Capell de Llan Dogwell is entered in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535. It was a separate parish before being attached to Llanfechell. Parts of the cemetery wall remain (Baring-Gould and Fisher 1908, ii, 349).

Discussion

The site as identified by the RCAHMMW is a low mound on level ground in the north corner of an existing field. The boundary on the north-west side swings round slightly, as though to take into account an existing feature. Remains of wall foundations lie at the foot of the mound on the north side, parallel to the field boundary, and are presumably the remains of the cemetery wall. No other stones remain, though a number have been cleared to the side of the field.

Recommendations

Geophysical and topographic survey. May be a good candidate for scheduling if field evaluation reveals good potential.

Anglesey

3151 OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NIDAN, LLANIDAN

249490 366900

A054

Description

A former parish church, that was partly demolished in 1844 following the construction of a new church closer to the village. It was a double aisled church with a central arcade, the south aisle dating from the 14th century, with the arcade and north aisle added in the 15th century. The west end remains roofed, whereas the remainder, with the exception of the central arcade, has been demolished to foundation level (RCAHMMW 1937, 99).

Discussion

This is a very good example of a redundant parish church, with great potential for casting new light on the origins and growth of the early medieval and medieval church. Its link with Beddgelert (who held the tithes) is of interest, and suggests an early foundation date. The church is privately owned by the occupiers of the adjacent Llanidan Hall, who have also leased the cemetery. The site is scheduled.

Recommendations

None.

3508 HOLY ROOD CHURCH - RUINS OF, BRYNGWRAN

236070 376850

Description

The foundations only of the church now remain; it appears to have been a rectangular building 35-40ft long by 18-20ft wide, with a doorway in the north wall. Condition - destroyed. (RCAHMMW 1937, 20).

This small and ancient church, close to the high road between the old Mona Inn and Holyhead, is now entirely abandoned and the roof has partially fallen in (Anon, 1886).

Discussion

The church yard wall, with entrance on the south side, is still standing, though collapsed in places. The foundations of a building can be made out inside, roughly 19m by 5.75m, aligned approximately east-west. Several gravestones remain, dating from the mid-19th century. The site is a good example of a redundant parish church, with potential for dating its origin and development. Animals graze within the cemetery, and the wall is fallen in places, but generally under minimal threat. The new A55 dual carriageway passes close-by on the south

Recommendations

Possible candidate for scheduling.

3510 CAPEL GWYNDY (PLACE-NAME), LLANDRYGARN

239000 379000

Description

Included in Parochiae Wallicanum under Holyhead (Wade-Evans 1911, 69; also mentioned by Lewis 1833 under Llandrygarn).

A reference dated 1776 says there are no chapels of ease or ruined chapels in the parish of Llandrygarn (quoted in Wiliam 1967, 39).

Discussion

The site could not be located, and no other antiquarian references found. The church of Llandrygarn was held by Holyhead (with Bodwrog and Bodedern), which explains its inclusion under Holyhead in Wade-Evans. However the complete lack of other references to this chapel casts doubt on its authenticity, though the farmer at Rhyd y Defaid says he has noted during ploughing quantities of stone at SH38487914, close to the end of a track leading from Bodychen, which he believes was the site of a building.

Recommendations

None.

3528 CAPEL Y GADAI - SITE OF, LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY

229300 392430

Description

Y Gadair Chapel, Llanfair yn Nghornwy (HH No. 22).

Discussion

The site of this chapel has not been located with certainty. It was, however, probably sited on the summit of Pen Bryn yr Eglwys (also called Pen y Gadair), where a stone bank preserves the slight remains of a rectangular platform some 8m by 6m aligned roughly north-south, of which the south, east and north walls survive as turf covered banks 0.4m in height. An earlier bank runs from the north-west corner to the west before curving to the south (see also RCAHMMW 1937, 75 and PRN 2514). It has been suggested that this is the site of a Roman watch tower, working in conjunction with the one on Holyhead mountain (Crew 1981). The site lies on Mynachdy farm, a former Cistercian grange, however a grange chapel would tend to lie within the main complex of buildings, thought to have existed on the site of the present house.

Recommendations

Topographical and geophysical survey.

Anglesey

3529 CAPEL BER YR EOS - SITE OF, LLANFAIRYNGHORNWY

231600 390380

Description

Y Ber Eos Chapel in Llanfair yng Nhornwy (HH No. 23).

Discussion

Possibly sited at Hen Gapel (SH31609038). A ruinous building occupied the site in 1969 (NAR SH39SW5), which was assumed to be an old house built on the site of a former chapel. It is situated at the foot of the southern slopes of Mynydd y Garn, almost terraced into the hillside. The site is very overgrown, but consists of a stone walled enclosure, in which is sited the ruins of a rectangular stone built structure aligned north-south, in the north end of which are the remains of a large chimney. The door faced east, with a track running to it. There is structural evidence that the building is of more than one phase - part of an earlier east-west wall has been built into the west wall of the cottage.

This site may well be the same as Bettws Perwas or Llan Berwas, which is better attested than Ber yr Eos (see PRN 2041).

Recommendations

The area is presently used for pheasant rearing, but is very overgrown. A programme of clearance and recording, should the opportunity arise, would aid interpretation of the site.

3550 ST. CADOC'S CHAPEL - SITE OF, AMLWCH

243000 392000

Description

Llangadog - listed in Parochiale Wallicanum under Amlwch (Wade-Evans 1921, 73).

There were formerly two chapels of ease in this parish (Amlwch), both of which are now in ruins; one, four miles to the west of Amlwch called Llanlleianau, or 'Church of the Nuns', and the other the same distance to the south, called St Cadog (Llwyd 1833, 186; an almost identical description is given in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary under Amlwch).

Discussion

Baynes associates this chapel with Llaneuddog, or Capel Euddog (PRN 2114). The source for Llwyd and Lewis is not known, and confirmation of a chapel within the parish of Amlwch dedicated to Cadog must be treated with caution unless new evidence comes to light. The Valor Ecclesiasticus lists 'Llanystallog' under Amlwch, a name not mentioned in any other source, that may be 'Cadog' or 'Euddog', though neither is a good candidate. Leland includes 'Llan Vair yn Llan Ciddog' which is also interpreted at Llangadog.

Recommendations

None.

3557 PEN Y FYNWENT - PLACE NAME, GWERTHYR, AMLWCH

241200 391780

Description

Disturbed ground at SH41209178, the highest part of the Pen y Fynwent field, may represent the site of a churchyard, but it is too fragmentary for clear identification. There is no local tradition regarding any burials (NAR SH49SW18, visited 31/12/69).

Discussion

There is no evidence for a chapel here, though the name Pen y Fynwent, and the nearby remains of a Bronze Age barrow (PRN 3555) would suggest the presence of a cemetery, possibly Early Medieval in date. Nothing is visible on the ground. A rectangular earthwork, of probably late prehistoric date, lies on the hill above (PRN 3546).

Recommendations

None.

3570 ST. EILIAN'S CHAPEL, LLANEILIAN CHURCHYARD

246980 392880

Description

Capel y Bedd. The present structure is late 15th century in date (see RCAHMW 1937, 59-61). Situated adjacent to the parish church, and linked to it by a later (17th century) passage.

Discussion

It forms a part of the existing parish church. Listed Grade I.

Recommendations

None.

Anglesey

3572 OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST.GWENLLWYFO, LLANWENLLWYFO

248560 390060

Description

The chancel and nave are continuous (39.5ft by 15.75ft), and probably medieval, but the church was restored in the 18th century and all the original details destroyed. It is now disused. (RCAHMMW 1937, 115 see also Jones 1859, 170-1).

Discussion

The building went into disuse following the construction of a new church in 1844. It was partially demolished in the 1950's, when the roof was removed and the walls reduced to approximately 1m high. Rubble still fills part of the interior. There are no obviously medieval fittings remaining. The church is terraced into ground sloping to the south, above the Dulas estuary. Of importance for its potential to provide information on the origin and development of the site.

Recommendations

None. The site is maintained by the Llysdulas estate, and available for public access. Good candidate for scheduling.

3582 CAPEL CYBI - SITE OF, TY CROES, RHODWYDD CEIDIO

240000 383000

Description

Cybi Chapel, by Ty Croes, near Bryn Gwallan, in the parish of Rodwydd Ceidio (HH No. 31). Site supposed to be close to Ffynnon Gybi at SH40068284.

Discussion

No chapel could be located at this site.

Recommendations

None.

3590 NUNNERY OF CLORACH (ST. CLAIRE) - SITE OF

244700 384200

Description

Supposed site of Nunnery based on reference by Skinner in 1802 (see Skinner 1908) at Clorach. The origin of the tradition is not known. Two wells dedicated to Cybi and Seiriol lie close by.

Discussion

No evidence for the site of an ecclesiastical structure.

Recommendations

None.

3597 ST.ALLGO'S CHURCH (CAPEL FFYNNON ALLGO), LLANALLGO

250130 385050

Description

Place name evidence.

Discussion

This probably refers to the parish church (PRN 6938), which lies a short distance east of Ffynnon Allgo. There are no remains of a chapel visible at the well (PRN 2202 - the well is scheduled).

Recommendations

None.

4721 POSS EARLY CHURCH SITE, RHODOGEIDIO

239330 384610

Description

Visible on aerial photographs is a large sub-circular enclosure defined by field boundaries on the north-west and south-east of a metalled lane. One length of the enclosure has been removed by field clearance on southern side. Field boundary walls are stone. Ruined farmhouse and outbuildings stand on rock outcrop in north-eastern quadrant of site. Ground slopes from high point in south-west at 94m (which is also the highest point in the immediate locality to 84m in north-east). (See FI File PRN 4721).

Discussion

There is no evidence for a chapel at this site. Its morphology suggests it may have been a late prehistoric enclosure.

Recommendations

None.

Anglesey

5017 MONASTERY, YNYS SEIRIOL (PUFFIN ISLAND)
A064

265120 382120

Description

The standing remains of an eleventh century church and the site of an early monastery. Scheduled as a Site of National Importance.

Discussion

The site is scheduled, though very overgrown. Not visited.

Recommendations

None.

5370 PARISH CHURCH OF ST ENGHENEDL, LLANYNGHenedl

231710 381000

Description

This former parish church was demolished in the 1980's. It had been rebuilt in Victorian times on medieval foundations. The foundations of the church are visible in the cemetery.

Discussion

The archaeology of the site is potentially important for the information it can provide on the origins and development of the site.

Recommendations

None. The cemetery is in good condition, and the church foundations under no threat.

17296 Capel Beuno, Tre'r Dryw, Llanidan

246880 367350

Description

Tre'r Dryw was a township subject to Clynog, confirmed by the ruins of a chapel (commonly called Capel Beuno) near the house of Tre'r Drew; and also a certain copper bell, of an unusual shape, which is religiously preserved at the house of Tre'r Drew, called cloch velen Veuno (Rowlands 1848, 57).

Discussion

The site of the chapel could not be located with certainty.

Recommendations

Enhanced documentary search.

Caernarfonshire

85 ST BEUNO'S CHURCH, CLYNNOG FAWR

241440 349690

Description

The Capel y Bedd at Clynnog is a detached chapel (though with later linking corridor) built alongside Clynnog Church. Probably constructed in the early 16th century, it was built over an earlier structure, and almost certainly falls into the category of 'Capel y Bedd', a mortary chapel reputedly built over the grave of the saint, in this instance Beuno. A well preserved cist grave lay outside and to the south of the chapel. (See RCAHMMW 1960, 36-42 and Stalleybrass 1914 for a full description).

Discussion

A site of national importance, but in good condition forming part of the parish church, and already listed.

Recommendations

None.

406 ST. MERIN'S CHURCH - SITE OF, NW OF RHYDLIOS

217320 331490

C171

Description

A former parish church, included as 'Lanerin' in 1254 Valuation of Norwich, and 'Bodveryn' in 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus.

The site consists of rectangular building foundations within a 24m square enclosure. The interior lies some 1m above the surrounding fields. (RCAHMMW 1964, 21).

Discussion

A good example of a former parish church. Not visited. Scheduled.

Recommendations

None.

419 CAPEL GWERTHYR (CROPMARK SITE)

227730 330680

Description

The site of a former chapel of ease to Llanbedrog, found on the summit of a low hill. There are ploughed out remains of an oval grave yard 40yds N-S by 30yds with 50ft long level platform. The chapel is possibly mentioned in the Valuation of Norwich (Guntyr), and is mentioned in Cal Pat Rolls Henry VI 1436-41 as 'Ewarthere' chapel with churches of Llanpedrok and Llangyan. In 1515 chapel of St Ynyr with church of Llangion. Other medieval references given. Demolished at end of 18th century according to Hyde Hall (RCAHM 1964).

Near Nanhoron House was one of those numerous chapels so commonly used by the gentry of former days, called Capel Gwyther. That it had fallen I was told, and I was led to observe it in its state of prostration, but I saw nothing, for the materials had been all carried off. I was informed also of some graves lined with tile or brick, which had been discovered in the same neighbourhood, as well as of a Roman road (Hyde Hall).

It stands on a hillock near Nanhoron in a field called Cae y Capel. Stream passes nearby. There was a road leading to this spot from the direction of Llangian and there was a stretch of the old pavement to be seen in a nearby field in previous years. The meaning of Gwerthyr is fortress. It is said the chapel was built over the foundations of an old fort. A cave nearby called Nant yr Ala, said to be a Roman Catholic chapel. There is a circular structure, the old fortress, to be seen on top of the hill the cemetery contained inside the enclosure the church in the centre. There were remains of the old bell tower to be seen 50 years ago (i.e. c. 1842). Most of the stones were taken to build small houses nearby called Creigfryn. When flattening the cemetery bones and human hair were found. Ffynon Gwerthyr was not far off in the direction of Nanhoron, but it is thought that there is another well on the south side, where water for baptism was found. Some remains visible (translated from Daniel 1892, 147-9).

AP's by Mary Aris show inner and outer circular enclosures. Very distinct earthwork features were visible in 1990, when the enclosure is c. 0.25m-0.4m above surrounding fields. (SMR FI File).

Field visit March 2004: ploughing had continued, and the site is now barely visible, most of the earthworks having been ploughed out. It is sited on a localised high spot, sloping down to a stream in the valley to the west. A marked rectangular depression on the western slope is shown as a sand pit on the 1920 OS 6" map.

Discussion

This would appear to be a good example of a medieval chapel sited within an earlier prehistoric earthwork. The continuous ploughing has considerably reduced the earthworks, nonetheless there remains considerable potential for the recovery of information of national importance.

Recommendations

Additional aerial photograph transcription, geophysical survey and trial excavation. Possible candidate for scheduling.

Caernarfonshire

779 ST MARY'S CHURCH - SITE OF, NW OF MYNYDD GWYDDEL

213920 325330

Description

After landing at Aberdaron, I rid to its summit (Braich y Pwll), and found the ruins of a small church, called Capel Vair, the Chapel of our Lady; and I was informed, that at the foot of the promontory, below high water mark, was a fountain of fresh water, to which devotees were wont to descend by a circuitous and most hazardous path, to get, at low water, a mouthful of the spring, which if they carried up safe to the summit, their wish, whatsoever it was, was to be surely fulfilled.

The chapel of Eglws Fair, or St Mary's has also totally disappeared; though if we accept the testimony of the plate in that gentleman's book, the walls of the building were yet standing in his time (i.e. Pennant's Tours with Moses Griffiths sketch). Below its site, close upon the edge of the sea and only to be reached by descending a craggy and narrow path, dreadful to the sight and horrible to the imagination, is St Mary's Well, or Ffynon Fir. The votaries who can bring to the chapel a mouth full of water, unspilt and unswallowed, may be secure of the wishes' accomplishment etc etc (Hyde Hall 311-12).

The remains indicate a rectangular building 40ft x 22ft with south angle near the centre of an enclosure 40 yds square. The building has been destroyed and the footings dug out. The enclosure forms part of an area of medieval or later cultivation. Recorded on Lewis Morris chart of 1746. Drawing by Moses Griffith (Pennant's Tours in NLW) shows 17th century house. (RCAHMMW 1964, 3). See also TCHS 1951, Pl I.

The building measures approx. 13m x 7m with a semi-circular addition at the south-western end. The banks are c. 1m high and 2m wide with irregular banks of stone within the enclosed area. The church sits in an enclosure formed with earth banks apparently part of an extensive system covering a large area. However the enclosure is orientated about 10 degrees north of the building axis. See Hyde Hall and Fenton. No known historical allusions. (National Trust Report in SMR)

Discussion

This church remains as described within the National Trust report. It is sited on a level terrace above the sea cliffs, but well below the summit of the promontory, and consists of the well preserved foundations of a rectangular building roughly 13m by 7m with an apparently rounded addition at the west end. The evidence from the antiquarian sources leaves little doubt this was a church, despite the lack of inclusion in official documentation. Its importance is raised by the excellent preservation of the surrounding earthworks, which appear to form the remnants of a medieval field system. The drawing by Moses Griffith, and the circular west end of the foundations, suggest a west tower, perhaps as a landmark for sailors. Though not mentioned in medieval sources, the site must form a part of the pilgrimage routes associated with Aberdaron and Bardsey.

Recommendations

Topographic survey. Schedule.

781 ST. MARY'S ABBEY & GRAVEYARD, BARDSEY ISLAND

212000 322170

C068

Description

A former monastic church which was taken into the Augustinian Order by 1212. Of the monastic buildings, only the 13th century church tower remains, with a number of grave slabs. (see RCAHMMW 1964, 17-20; also more recent description by C J Arnold, 1994, The archaeology of Bardsey, copy in SMR).

Discussion

Already scheduled.

Recommendations

None

794 RECTANGULAR BUILDINGS - REMS OF, CIL TWLLAN

263780 366420

C144

Description

Tradition records the site of a church here, measuring 72ft long by 21 ft broad, with a north porch. In the adjacent field are foundations said to be those of the Priests House. Stones removed in the first half of the 19th century to build local walls (Hughes and North 148-9).

Three rectangular structures, one traditionally known as Eglwys Cil Twllan, another as the Priest's House. A third possible structure. (RCAHMMW 1960, 149).

Stones from this chapel used to build a barn in Cil Twllan at SH63816629. Font from chapel was in ownership of farmer at Gerlan SH63206647 in 1998. (Information in FI File, SMR).

Discussion

Already scheduled.

Recommendations

None

Caernarfonshire

1201 CAPEL ANELOG
C220

215600 327430

Description

Traditionally the site of a chapel, and that from which two inscribed stones were recovered. The remains consist of a robber trench from which the foundations have been removed, outlining the east end of a rectangular building about 12ft wide. Traces of other buildings occur about 50yds to the north. (RCAHMW 1964, 3).

The robbed out foundations of this small rectangular structure can be identified on a small terrace in a field known as Bryn Capel, immediately to the north-west of the house of Gors (Cadw Scheduling Information, Cn 220, 1994).

Discussion

The site lies on a level terrace, on ground sloping down to the east from Mynydd Anelog. The present minor road passes close to the west side, and may overlie part of the original cemetery (the farmer recorded seeing graves within the surface of the road before it was tarmaced). The remains appear to consist of a robbed out rectangular structure some 9m by 7m aligned roughly east-west, though the west end is not clearly visible, and may lie under the wall bounding the road. The edge of the outer terrace is marked by a sharp break of slope, that runs at right-angles to the chapel, and continues beyond the field boundary to the north, when it merges into the road. Within the triangle formed between the terrace and the road, and north of the chapel, lie other earthworks. The importance of the site is enhanced by the recovery of two inscribed stones from the site.

Recommendations

Increase scheduled area to the north to include additional structures.

1241 CONCENTRIC OVOID ENCLOSURES, CEFN DEUDDWR

230620 330550

Description

Situated in the Rhos just behind Cefn Deuddwr, Mynytho. Three circular almost pear shaped, banks of earth, one within another with a large stone about 4ft x 3ft 6" in the centre, outer ring 70yds, middle ring 46 yds inner ring 25yds (Davies, E., 1923, 308).

Concentric ovoid enclosures, Cefn deuddwr at 290ft above OD in ground falling gently to the SSE. Three flat topped banks of earth have been raised, the material being derived from the spaces between them. The over all height of each is about 2ft. Two unshaped boulders lie on the long axis of the structure. The outer bank has been extensively robbed on the N and NW (RCAHMW 1964, 63-4)

No change, this earthwork is traditionally the site of an open air chapel (info from Mr J G Jones, farmer), the banks presumably forming the seats or benches (NAR Card SH33 SW 4).

Situated as described unfortunately very overgrown, although circles can be still made out very difficult to make out which banks of earth and which stones belong to which circle. The large stone supposedly in the centre and the two on the axis of the structure are not easily discernible it is possible that more rocks have been robbed from the site. To reach the site you have to follow the path from a bridge which runs along the side of the stream with marshy ground to the left. This path was very well constructed with lots of stones embedded in the ground forming a path about 2ft wide there is no indication of when it was built, but it could have been put there as a path across the marsh (SMR FI Information, 1987).

Discussion

Considered very unlikely to be a chapel site. Not visited.

Discussion

There is no other evidence to suggest this was ever the site of a chapel.

Recommendations

None.

Caernarfonshire

1260 TY FAIR (SITE OF ST MARY'S CHAPEL), BRYNCROES

223290 330950

Description

An ancient chapel, called Ty Vair, or St Mary's Chapel, formerly stood near the church; in the vicinity of which also are Fynnon Vair, St Mary's Well, and Cae Vair, St Mary's Field. A kistvaen, or stone coffin, in which was an urn containing burnt bones and ashes, was discovered, some years ago, on the grounds of Ty Mawr, in this parish, and near a house called Monachty there was formerly a cromlech (Lewis 1833, Bryncroes).

Near the church is a place called 'Monatad' = monachtir or monachdy. Cottage next to it called Ty Fair and the ruins of Ffynon Fair (J Daniel, *Archaeologia Lleynensis*, 1882, 176).

Ty Fair now displays no visible remains, according to local tradition a ruined building formerly stood on the site and graves had been found there (RCAHMW 1964, 25).

Close by is a well, Ffynon Fair. A modern wall, with an entrance on the east, encloses a space 8ft 7in E-W by 8ft 1in. Within, on all sides of the enclosure, two steps apparently original, lead down to a pool 4ft 3in E-W by 4ft 1in (RCAHMW 1964, 27).

There is a strong local tradition that this is the site of St Mary's Chapel. It is under plough, and displays more stone than the remainder of the field (OS SH23SW4).

Discussion

The site marked on the OS maps lies on the lower north-east slopes of Mynydd Rhiw, with good views to the east. Bronze Age urns were found close by (PRN 3623). The field had been recently ploughed, but a marked depression was visible on the supposed site, and lighter soils within the dark brown to red ploughsoil showed up as a linear feature, possibly part of an enclosing bank, running roughly east-west. This may be the same site called Eglwys Tadell, or Cadell (PRN 17290), mentioned by Daniel (1892), and described as on Coch y Moel land, near Dindwydd. It was called Cae Hen Fynwent, and a section of the church wall remained into the 18th century. There may be some confusion, as Mynachty lies north of Bryn Croes (SH230318 approx) and a Ty-Fair is adjacent (SH233316). Daniel almost certainly refers to that site, though the Cae Hen Fynwent is on the OS location of SH319418 by Coch y Moel. A Prior of Aberdaron was described as Canon Gregory of Eglwys Cadell in 1346. Jones Pierce shows Eglwys Cadell north-west of Bryn Croes (Pierce 1963, 407). In 1284 Edward I travelled from Neigwl to Eglwys Cadell (Chitty 2000, 33).

Recommendations

Geophysical survey on OS site of Ty Fair. Additional field work and archive search to ascertain location of various sites.

1537 CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, CILIAU-CANOL

234270 343470

Description

Traditionally the site of a chapel. The enclosure is crossed by a modern road. The terrace has a maximum height of 3m. A modern stone wall follows its edge. To the NE is a levelled area 8.3m by 5m which extends outside the walls (RCAHMW 1964, 91).

No change but the land owner Mr E. Williams stated that the enclosure was the traditional site of the chapel, there is no evidence on the ground (NAR SH34SW12).

Discussion

No other evidence has been found that this was once a chapel site. Not visited. Perhaps associated with the pilgrimage route through Lleyn?

Recommendations

None.

1998 CHURCH OF ST AELRHIEW, RHIW

223410 328650

Description

An eighteenth century church on a medieval site, that was further restored in 1860-1 (RCAHMW 1964, 97).

The church is no longer in use.

Discussion

Of interest for the potential archaeological evidence capable of elucidating the origin and development of the site.

Recommendations

Evaluation/watching brief should the site be developed.

Caernarfonshire

2231 RUINED CHAPEL, FYNWENT, NANT GWRTHEYRN

235110 344950

Description

About midway down the vale, I was shown the ruins of a building overgrown with briars and weeds, placed due east and west in a field still called 'the churchyard' - I likewise perceived in two or three places some of the early enclosures called Cyttiau Gwyddelod (Fisher 1917: Fenton, August 1810).
Down in this curved valley, opposite Ty Canol, on the bank of the small crystalline stream which runs nearby, there are the foundations of the remains of the old walls of a small church which measures about seventeen yards long and eight yards wide. After making an investigation, we saw that the chancel was about a yard narrower than the nave of the church and according to our compass it faced almost perfectly east (Daniel 1892, 83).
The site is clearly marked on an 1802 survey of Bodfel Estate (GAS Vaynol 4212 Map 20 quoted in Griffiths 1988, 181-2).
The foundations of the building were recognisable in 1988 (Griffiths 1988, 181-3).

Bank of earth and stones forms a rectangle c. 20m x 10m x 1m high.

Discussion

This site was not visited. The description of a two cell church of nave and smaller chancel is unusual, given the usual single cell layout of chapels.

Recommendations

Possible candidate for scheduling, especially given the proximity of prehistoric remains, but needs visiting first.

2303 CAPEL GORFYW - FINDSPOT, BANGOR CATHEDRAL

258150 372120

Description

Capel Gorfyw was a small chantry chapel east of the cathedral. It was in use in 1445, but after the Reformation became a tithe barn. About 1815 it was taken down and the site sold (Longley 1995, 66; Clarke 1969, 102-3). Excavations undertaken between 1981-9 recovered boundary ditches and walls that may have been the medieval chapel (Longley 1995, 66-8).

Discussion

The site has been built over.

Recommendations

None.

2316 CHAPEL, LLANDEGAI LBII

260070 372060

Description

A building of which only the N and E walls remains standing. The walls have a moulded plinth but are faced internally with brick. A window of late 15th century type remains in each wall. The chapel is said to have originally stood within Penrhyn Castle, but was removed and rebuilt during the late 18th century (RCAHMMW 1956, 105-6).

Discussion

The remains continue to stand within the grounds of Penrhyn Castle. Managed by National Trust and LB II.

Recommendations

None.

2801 CAPEL GALLTGOED, SW OF TYDDYN CRYTHOR C117

247070 340300

Description

Capel Galltgoed stands in a small enclosure surrounded by a low bank. Architecturally it seems to be of the 16th or 17th century, but is probably the successor to an earlier building (RCAHMMW 1960, 232). It presumably gave its name to the fourteenth century mill of Melyn Bettus in the township of Trefles (Record of Caernarfon, 39-40), and two farmhouses called Bettws Fawr and Bettws Fach. Also known as Bettws Talhenbont and Bettws Maenhir (after standing stone close by) (see description and photographs in Morris, 1916).

Discussion

The site is scheduled. It is an excellent example of a small chapel with medieval origins, that continued in use into the 18th century before being converted into a cottage, and then falling into ruins. The association with a standing stone is also of note. Scheduled.

Recommendations

None.

Caernarfonshire

2863 CAPEL ULO - SITE OF (TRADITIONAL)

274420 376580

Description

Capel Ulo is the proper name of the hamlet now known as Dwygyfylchi, in the parish of which name is situated the town of Penmaenmawr. The extinct chapel here was situated where the cottages are on the main road through the Sychnant, on the east side of the Afon Gwrach (Baring-Gould & Fisher, 1913, Vol iv, 311). The traditional site of the chapel is on the east side of Afon Gwrach, quite close to the main road through Sychnant and in the middle of what was till recently a charming little hamlet of white-washed and moss-slated cottages. The cottage which now stands on the site is in the second row back from the front and nearest to the river (Hughes and North 1924, 164).

Discussion

No more information is known. The exact site of the chapel could not be located, but presumably lies under the cottage as described by Hughes and North.

Recommendations

None.

3120 CAPEL HELEN - SITE OF, CAERNARFON

248200 362300

Description

There is a Ffynnon S. Elen, near Yr Hen Waliau at Carnarvon, and by it were formerly to be seen the remains of a small chapel (Baring-Gould & Fisher 1911, vol iii, 259, who quote John Ray, Itinerary of 1662, Select Remains, London, 1760, p 228).

Ffynnon Helen. On the outskirts of Llanbeblig village, near the river Seiont. The ground has been raised round the well, which is now approached by a flight of modern steps: the water is still taken away in bottles for use as medicine: there is said to have been a chapel called Capel Helen near the well (Jones 1954, 151).

The ground has been much raised round the well, which is now approached by a flight of modern steps. The water is retained in a slate cistern. There is no old work remaining, but the water is still plentiful, and is taken away in bottles for its healing qualities, by folk who visit the well. There is said to have been a chapel close to the well, known as Capel Helen (Hughes & North 1924, 236-7).

Discussion

There are no remains of a chapel at this site.

Recommendations

None.

3182 CHAPEL LLANFAIR (SITE OF), GARTH BRENNAN

258050 372200

Description

Foundations of a rectangular building (c.11m x 5m) found in association with burials. Building oriented roughly east west with later internal division at eastern end. It is situated on the north side of the Adda, terraced into the foot of steeply sloping ground. It is probably the church of Llanfair Garth Brennan, at which a synod was held in 1291. (see RCAHMW 1960, 12 and references; see Hughes 1925 for the excavations).

Discussion

Hughes description of the levelling of the area for tennis courts in 1924/5, and the lack of information from watching briefs in 1964 would suggest potential for further remains is low. The site lies within the college grounds, and is generally well maintained, though some deterioration in the condition of the masonry is noticeable, and the site is more overgrown than formerly.

Recommendations

Cadw to discuss management with the University. Possible candidate for scheduling.

3399 HEN GAPEL - PLACENAME SITE, LLYN GWYNANT

264490 351690

Description

Tradition of chapel being founded by Madoc ap Owain Gwynedd c. 1170. It was included within the lands of Nanhwynan, granted as a grange to the Cistercians by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth around 1199, and may have been used by the lay brothers. At the dissolution the land was absorbed into the Gwydyr Estate. The chapel was rebuilt c. 1600 by Sir John Williams. The chapel was in use in the early 18th century, but fell into disrepair, and was finally pulled down c. 1815. Hughes and North associate the building with foundations in a walled enclosure. (see comprehensive notes and references by Margaret Griffith in FI File PRN 3399, also Hughes and North 1924, 219-20).

Discussion

The site as identified by Hughes and North is now very overgrown with Rhododendrons, and access is not possible. Nonetheless, good potential remains for archaeological evidence on the site.

Recommendations

None, though if the site were to be cleared or developed an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken.

Caernarfonshire

3453 GWAREDOG ISAF

250600 359470

Description

There is a tradition, recorded in the 14th century Life of St Beuno, that Cadwallon, son of Cadfan, gave land to Beuno at Gwaredog, where he started to build a church. An incised cross slab, now at Clynnog church, was found in the vicinity, and a well, Ffynon Beuno (PRN 3452) lies a short distance south (see Radford and Hemp, 1961 for the cross, and Wade-Evans 1930 for the tradition).

Discussion

Though the tradition, particularly combined with the placename evidence and cross-incised slab, is of interest, there is little chance of ever finding archaeological remains that could prove to be associated with the tradition.

Recommendations

None.

3724 PRE-C16TH CHURCH - SITE OF, BRYN Y BEDD, DOLWYDDELAN

273120 352250

Description

The medieval church in the village replaces an older church which lay, according to tradition, on a hill called Bryn y bedd some 300yds to the south-west (RCAHMMW 1956, 76-7).

Sir John Wyn records that Maredudd ap Ieuan moved the church from Bryn y Bedd to Dolwyddelan, possibly in early 16th century (glass in the new church is dated 1512) (see Jones 1990, 55 and Hughes and North 1924, 124-5).

Discussion

A modern church was built on Bryn y Bedd and the cemetery still remains. The site of the earlier church could not be located with certainty.

Recommendations

None.

4010 MEDIEVAL PRIORY, ST. TUDWAL'S ISLAND EAST

234225 325920

GII

Description

A medieval priory, which was of the Augustinian Canons by 1410, though originated as a native monastic foundation dedicated to St Tudwal. Excavations undertaken in the late 1950's and early 1960's revealed a church with ancillary buildings and a hall to the north dating from the early 13th century through to the 14th century. For a full description see Hague (1960); RCAHMMW (1964), 48-50.

Discussion

The site is of interest for its potential to contribute to our understanding of native monastic foundations, their origin, and evolution. Not visited, though from the excavation report there would appear to be potential archaeological deposits remaining.

Recommendations

Though the chapel is listed, the area formerly covered by the monastery should be scheduled.

4205 PROBABLE 16TH CENTURY CHAPEL, E OF FFYNNON GARMON

252660 357640

Description

A building identified by Hughes and North (1924, 229) as the site of a possible chapel from its orientation and 16th century date. There are no known references to a chapel in this location. (See also RCAHMMW 1960, 33 and OS SH55NW10 for a description of the building).

Discussion

This site, because of the lack of confirmation of its status as a chapel, was not visited.

Recommendations

None.

4280 CHRIST CHURCH MEDIEVAL CHAPEL - SITE OF, BALA

292700 336210

Description

Bala was established as a Borough c. 1310 by Roger Mortimer. A borough chapel (the parish church was that of Llanycil to the north) lay somewhere near the centre of the town, near the town cross. It was demolished in the 18th century (see Soulsby 1983, 74-6 and the references cited; also Smith 2001, 230-3).

Discussion

The exact location of the site of the chapel is now difficult to identify. There are no visible remains.

Recommendations

None.

Caernarfonshire

4317 NEFYN PRIORY

230900 340570

Description

Nefyn developed as a settlement in the 12th century and after, when it was developed into the administrative centre of the commote of Dinllaen by the princes of Gwynedd, and subsequently given its charter in 1355. The church was in the possession of the Augustinian Canons of Haughmond Abbey, but it is not known if a priory existed here, though the fields immediately south-west of the church are traditionally the site of conventual buildings. The church was rebuilt in 1825, and retains no medieval masonry. (see RCAHMMW 1964, 83-4; Soulsby 1983, 192-4; Pierce 1957).

Discussion

No visible remains of a priory.

Recommendations

Field evaluation on the proposed site of the Priory should the opportunity arise.

4544 CHAPEL, PENRHYN OLD HALL

281630 381620

C074

Description

A small chapel, recorded in the Valor Ecclesiasticus as 'Libera Capella Beatae Mariae de Penrhyn', to which half the tithes of Llandudno were given. In 1810 Fenton says 'they show you the old chapel, now a stable'. It was restored for religious use in the early 20th century, but became derelict again. It is a small building, of probable 16th century date, now roofless, and standing in a corner of a plot adjoining Penrhyn Hall (see RCAHMMW 1956, 177-8 for description).

Discussion

The site is scheduled.

Recommendations

None.

4614 CHAPEL (SITE OF), LLANDDOGED, CONWY

279690 367290

Description

A chantry or chapel site possibly connected with one of the larger abbeys is said to have formed part of the house at Coed Ffynon. When visited in 1969 the farmhouse was derelict and in use as a cow shed. The owner was not aware of any tradition of it having been a chapel (OS SH76NE17 and reference to T Elias 1898, JBAA p 55).

Discussion

Not visited because of the lack of evidence for an ecclesiastical structure.

Recommendations

None.

6643 BRYN EGLWYS, LLANDEGAI, SITE OF CHURCH

260700 366680

Description

A site traditionally thought to be that of a church consisting of a rectangular structure within a walled enclosure (Hughes and North 1924, 138-9).

Discussion

Not visited.

Recommendations

None.

17290 Eglwys Tadell Chapel, Bryn croes

223390 330950

Description

Name found in Taxatio of Pope Nicolas IV as a church name in Lleyrn. Meaning Eglwys Ystafell, or Eglwys Tadell. Built on Coch y Moel land near Dindwydd. Evidence is the placename Cae Hen Fynwent. Gravestones had existed in Cae Hen Fynwent and a section of church wall into the 18th century (translated from Daniel 1892, 155). A Prior of Aberdaron was described as Canon Gregory of Eglwys Cadell in 1346. Jones Pierce shows Eglwys Cadell north-west of Bryn Croes (Pierce 1963, 407). In 1284 Edward I travelled from Neigwl to Eglwys Cadell (Chitty 2000, 33).

Discussion

This may be the same site as Eglwys Ty Fair (PRN 1260), but otherwise the site is not known with certainty.

Recommendations

Additional archive research and geophysical survey (see PRN 1260).

Caernarfonshire

17291 Cwm Dylif (Dyliw) Chapel, Llanfaelrhys

221300 326800

Description

Capel Cwm Dyli, situated on Cae Cyndal, on Meillionydd land, not far from the British fortress Lleiniau yr Ymryson. The site is in the shade of Mynydd y Rhew and the road leading from this chapel leads to the old Eglwys Llanfaelrhys. Locally the chapel is called Capel Cyndal. Some inhabitants remembered the destruction of a cemetery wall (translated from Daniel 1892).

Discussion

Cwm Dylif was a grange belonging to Aberdaron (Pierce 1963, 403). This chapel must have been associated with the grange. The exact site is not known with certainty, though it traditionally lies immediately alongside the road, where there is a large hollow in the corner of the field.

Recommendations

Geophysical survey.

17292 Bryn y Gaer Chapel, Deneio

230400 338400

Description

This chapel stands on the side of the valley with Carn Bodfuan on the far side. The name Pen y Gaer implies an ancient surrounding defensive wall. The circular line of the wall follows old outline. The church built inside the walls enclosing the cemetery. Nearby is a field called Cae yr Arian. Stones from the church said to have been used to build farm Penhurgan. Said that many of the old saints buried in this cemetery (translated from Daniel

Discussion

The exact location of this site could not be found, though it probably lies somewhere in the vicinity of Penhyddgan, south of Garn Boduan. In which case Pen y Gaer may be the late prehistoric enclosure 300m SSW of Penhyddgan (PRN 6649).

Recommendations

Topographic and geophysical survey.

17293 Llandynwal, Llaniestyn

227200 332800

Description

A wide road leads for several yards from 'Lon Colej' ends at Y Colej. Some remember old ruins, all gone now. There is a tree in the middle of the field. At end of road is Ffynon Colej. Nearby in the field bordering on the gable end of Ty ffridd Cefn Gaer several graves were found during ploughing, probably the cemetery. They excavated and found a stone lined grave and skull on an east-west alignment. Also aligned with Llandinwal walls. Probably the road cuts through the cemetery. Note there is a church path from St Cwyfan past Brynmawr and Nant Seler to Llandinwal church (translated from Daniel 1892, 149). A group of five or more round huts S of Ffridd-cefn-gaer was noted in 1871 by J G Williams (Arch Camb 1903, 253; RCAHMW 1964, 70).

Discussion

Daniel's description and the placename evidence are the only evidence for a church here. Note that St Justin's (PRN 17297) lies somewhere in the area. The owner of Ffridd Cefn y Gaer had not heard of any tradition of a church on the site. No evidence on the ground.

Recommendations

None.

17294 Capel Odo

218880 328640

Description

On the side of the hill called Mynydd Moelvre, or Mynydd yr Ystum, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, named Capel Odo; and in the vicinity there is a tumulus, called Bedd Odo, or Odo's grave, which, according to tradition, covers the remains of a giant of that name (Lewis 1833, Bodverin).

Discussion

A possible site is visible on aerial photographs at SH18882864, showing as an earthwork. Field walking the southern slopes of Mynydd Ystum did not reveal any sites.

Recommendations

Further aerial photographic research and survey.

Caernarfonshire

17297 ST JULIEN'S CHAPEL, LLANIESTYN

Description

In that part of the parish which approaches Nanhoron in Llangean are the shapeless ruins of a chapel called St Juliens. It is supposed to have been originally built for the accommodation of the family resident in that mansion (Hyde Hall, Llaniestyn p 274)

St Julian's Chapel, St Julian (Wade-Evans 1911, Parochiale Wallicanum p 67 under Llaniestyn).

Discussion

This chapel could not be located. The description places it on the north side of Nanhoron (on the opposite side of the chapel at Gwerthyr), between Llaniestyn and Nanhoron, and in the parish of Llaniestyn. It may be the same as Llandinwal (PRN 17293) which lies between Nanhoron and Llaniestyn.

Recommendations

Enhanced documentary search.

Merionethshire

2981 BUILDING REMAINS, EGLYWS Y GWYDDELOD, DYSYNNI

262990 305560

Description

At the spot on the farm of Prefednant, thus indicated, are traces of a rectangular building, lying east and west, which goes by the above name. The building was about 12ft broad at the east end. The walls are about 3ft thick, and about 10ft of the north wall remains; the rest has utterly disappeared. It is difficult to regard these ruins as those of a small church; it is still more difficult to account for the name by which they are known (RCAHMMW 1921).

Discussion

This site could not be located with certainty..

Recommendations

None.

3235 CHAPEL OR PRIORY - SITE OF, TY CERRIG, LLANDDERFEL

298130 337100

Description

It is said by tradition that there was a kind of old chapel or priory at Tycerrig, which is situated about 50yds north-west by west of the church. It belonged probably to the Dominican friars. It was incrustated in many places with beautifully carved oak, and was called 'Tycerrig' (stone house) in opposition to the then mud cottages of the village and the surrounding neighbourhood. After its desertion by the friars it was converted into a barn and a farmhouse, which were pulled down about six years ago, owing to their ruinous condition, by the order of Lord Ward the proprietor, upon whose site he built a small but an elegant cottage (Jennings 1861, 76). Geophysical survey and subsequent watching brief failed to find any remains when undertaken in 1991 (SMR FI File PRN 3235).

Discussion

This site is of low potential, given the subsequent development and demolition recorded by Jennings.

Recommendations

None.

3259 EGLWYS ANN (HERMITAGE?) - SITE OF, LLANDDERFEL

292510 340420

Description

A site traditionally believed to be the church of Eglwys An (see RCAHMMW 1921, 120-1). Ane was traditionally supposed to have travelled from northern England, and settled in Anglesey as a hermit, where Coedana is dedicated to him (Baring-Gould and Fisher 1907, vol I, 157-8; they do not mention this site). In a natural hollow on a south facing slope a roughly level platform has been constructed with paths approaching it from both sides. The platform is triangular on plan and a few stones are visible in the turf. The building which probably stood here may have been little more than 6m long and 3.5m wide and it was orientated NW-SE. To the west a spring issues from beneath a flat boulder 1.5m long and 0.9m wide (NAR SH94SW2).

Discussion

Though it now lies within Llanfor, the church site lies close to Llaithgwm, a medieval township, the lands of which were at one time a detached portion of the parish of Llandderfel (see note in Williams-Jones 1976, 15 n3). It did not prove possible to visit this site, though potential would appear to be high.

Recommendations

Additional documentary search and fieldwork.

3897 CHAPEL -SITE OF, HARLECH

258150 331200

Description

There was a medieval chapel which Speed (1610) marks as standing in Stryd Fawr, immediately to the east of the castle in the area of the modern hotel. He adds that the building was then 'decayed and without use', and no traces of it remain, although its site appears to correspond with the area of the hotel car park since this land is shown on the 1843 tithe map as 'Chapel Yard'. Attached to the chapel was a small graveyard, and several burials were unearthed during building operations in 1808 (Soulsby 1983, 138-9).

Discussion

No additional information has come to light. The area has not been developed, and should be monitored should any underground disturbance take place.

Recommendations

Evaluation if opportunity arises.

Merionethshire

4135 GWANAS - SITE OF CHAPEL HOSPICE AND GRANGE

276750 316830

Description

A medieval chapel once formed part of the grange of Gwanas that was held by the Order of St John, it went out of use following the reformation. Lewis (1833 Dolgellau) says 'An ancient chapel, called Ysptyty Gwannas, was formerly situated on the road to Dinasmowddwy, about four miles distant, the site of which is now marked by a few yew trees.' (See also RCAHMMW 1921, 9; NAR SH71NE5; Rees 1947, 66-7).

Discussion

The site of the chapel has not been located.

Recommendations

Additional documentary search and field visit.

4745 HOLY WELL- FFYNNON-Y-CAPEL

275100 322480

Description

There was formerly a Capel Gwynog in the parish of Llanfachraith, Merionethshire. According to tradition, Gwynog paid a visit there to S Machraith, and caused a crystal spring to burst forth near the church, whose water was efficacious in various ailments. A small chapel was afterwards erected over it, and the well is still called Ffynnon y Capel (Baring-Gould and Fisher 1911, Vol iii, 246).

A well enclosure 19.5ft square with a flight of five steps down to water level (RCAHMMW 1921, 105).

When visited in 1973 the well was still being used for a private water supply, and covered by corrugated iron.

There was no trace of a chapel (OS SH72SE1, visited 7/5/73).

Discussion

The chapel may have formed a structure over the well.

Recommendations

None.

4781 SITE OF ALLEGED HOSPITAL/CHAPEL, LLANBEDR

259400 327480

Description

The remains of a rectangular building, orientated nearly east-west, and situated adjacent to a field called Pen Bryn yr Eglwys, are thought to be the remains of a former chapel. They may also be identifiable as an oratory of the medieval hospital of St Mary the Virgin. The remains were partially excavated in 1908, when medieval pottery and glazed pebbles were found, though certain identification as a chapel did not prove possible. (Breese 1908, 267-72 and 405-6).

Discussion

The well preserved remains of a rectangular structure on a wooded knoll north-west of Llanbedr, and adjacent to a house called Pen'rallt. The structure measures some 10.5m by 4.9m, and is aligned WSW-ENE. Though not certainly identifiable either as a chapel or as the oratory belonging to a medieval hospital, it must remain a possibility. Additional archive research and excavation may confirm the nature of the building.

Recommendations

Detailed archive search. Good candidate for scheduling because of its well-preserved remains. Even if this is not a church, the presence of medieval pottery is relatively rare in this area, and thus scheduling would still be

4804 ST. CADFAN'S CHAPEL - SITE OF, TYWYN CHURCHYARD LB1

258820 327470

Description

The site of a former Capel y Bedd at Tywyn church. It almost certainly lay in the north-west corner of the cemetery (for references see Davidson 2001).

Discussion

The exact location of the chapel can no longer be found, though the topography of the cemetery would suggest the north-west corner is the obvious location.

Recommendations

None, unless development is to take place.

Merionethshire

4832 EGLWYS WEN - SITE OF CHURCH, ABOVE TALARDD

289860 327470

Description

Excavations c. 1900 revealed possible foundations of a rectangular structure on a site traditionally known as Eglwys Wen. It lies beside an old trackway, within a hollow 18m across scooped out of a NE facing slope. The floor of the hollow is rectangular, 14m by 6m, and orientated NE-SW. (see RCAHMMW 1924, 142 and references, and OS SH82NE3, visited 22/6/73).

Discussion

Though traditionally the site of a church, the lack of earlier references to it casts some doubt upon the attribution. Not visited.

Recommendations

Enhanced documentary search and field evaluation.

4847 MONASTERY - SITE OF, BRITHDIR

280650 323070

Description

On the farm of Ty cerrig there is a spring of water to which the above name (pistyll hen fynachlog) is given in the Tithe Schedule. The spring is now very slight, but the soil about it is made boggy and swampy by the feet of cattle (RCAHMMW 1921, 106).

Discussion

Pistyll is more usually applied to a waterfall than a spring, and the OS claim it applies to a portion of a stream that flows down a rocky incline. The site lies within the former Cistercian grange of Brynbedwyn, belonging to Cymmer Abbey, which may explain the inclusion of 'mynachdy' in the name. Not visited. (See OS SH82SW3 visited 7/6/74; Williams 2001).

Recommendations

None.

4925 CHAPEL - SITE OF, LLANGELYNIN

256700 305000

Description

A small chapel existed about 40 years ago at Llanfendigaid. It was the only part of an old church and a beautifully carved screen was removed from here to a house called Maes y Pandy in Talyllyn parish (Cathrall 1828, vol ii, 264, quoted in FI file PRN 4925).

Discussion

No further information could be found concerning this site. A house called Llanfendigaid still exists at the location. Maes y Pandy can be found a short distance south-west of the church of Tal y Llyn (not visited). Llanfendigaid is not included in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, nor in the list by Browne Willis.

Recommendations

Enhanced documentary search.

4934 LLANFIHANGEL Y PENNANT - SITE OF ORIGINAL CHURCH

267880 309030

Description

There is a tradition that the present church of Llanfihangel y Pennant was moved from this site in the 13th century in order to better serve the new castle and borough at Castell y Bere. A small rectangular enclosure measures 24ft b 16ft 3in, and lies due east-west. The eastern wall stood 3ft high and 3ft thick, but the rest of the walling had disappeared. A well, known as the parson's well, lay 200yds to the north-west (RCAHMMW 1921, 114).

The remains of walling stand 0.5m high, and form a rectangle 7m long north-west to south-east and 4m wide internally. There is no apparent structure, but an excavation trench within the structure reveals that the south-east wall is at least 1.4m high (OS SH60NE4 visited 24/2/72 and 14/6/77).

Discussion

The location of this structure at a site difficult to access, and away from any principal routes or settlement, would argue against it being a church. Further research needed to establish the status of this site. Not visited.

Recommendations

Documentary search and field visit.

Merionethshire

4955 SITE OF MEDIEVAL CHAPEL - GWERN Y CAPEL

257550 324960

Description

A small chapel called Gwern y Capel is said to have been demolished c. 1847 and was probably attached to the manor of Ystumgwern where the hall was dismantled c. 1307 (RCAHMMW 1921,102). During a field visit by Trust staff in 1994 a small platform, 10.8m x 4.5m, was noted at this location (FI File, PRN 4955).

Discussion

Neither the exact location of the chapel, nor the court buildings of Ystumgwern, can be located with certainty, though they do lie within the vicinity of the NGR for this site. The chapel was called Capel y Teulwyd, and is mentioned in a mid 16th century lease. (See Johnstone 2000, 188-90, Lewis and Davies 1954, 428 and Gresham 1988). Site not located.

Recommendations

Documentary search and field visit.

6868 Square foundations, Moel Caws

284770 327360

Description

Square foundations cut into slope. Dry stone masonry 2-3 courses high. Possible drainage hood on the up-slope side. Known locally as an old church. (FI File PRN 6868).

Discussion

Insufficient evidence for use as a church. Not visited.

Recommendations

None.

17295 Cae Capel, Tyddyn Sion Wyn, Llanfihangel y Traethau

261140 333800

Description

A well was situated in a field called Cae Capel on Tyddyn Sion Wyn farm. It is thought the chapel may have been used for services when the parish church could not be reached. (Morris, 1914).

Discussion

The site of the chapel could not be located with certainty.

Recommendations

Enhanced documentary search.

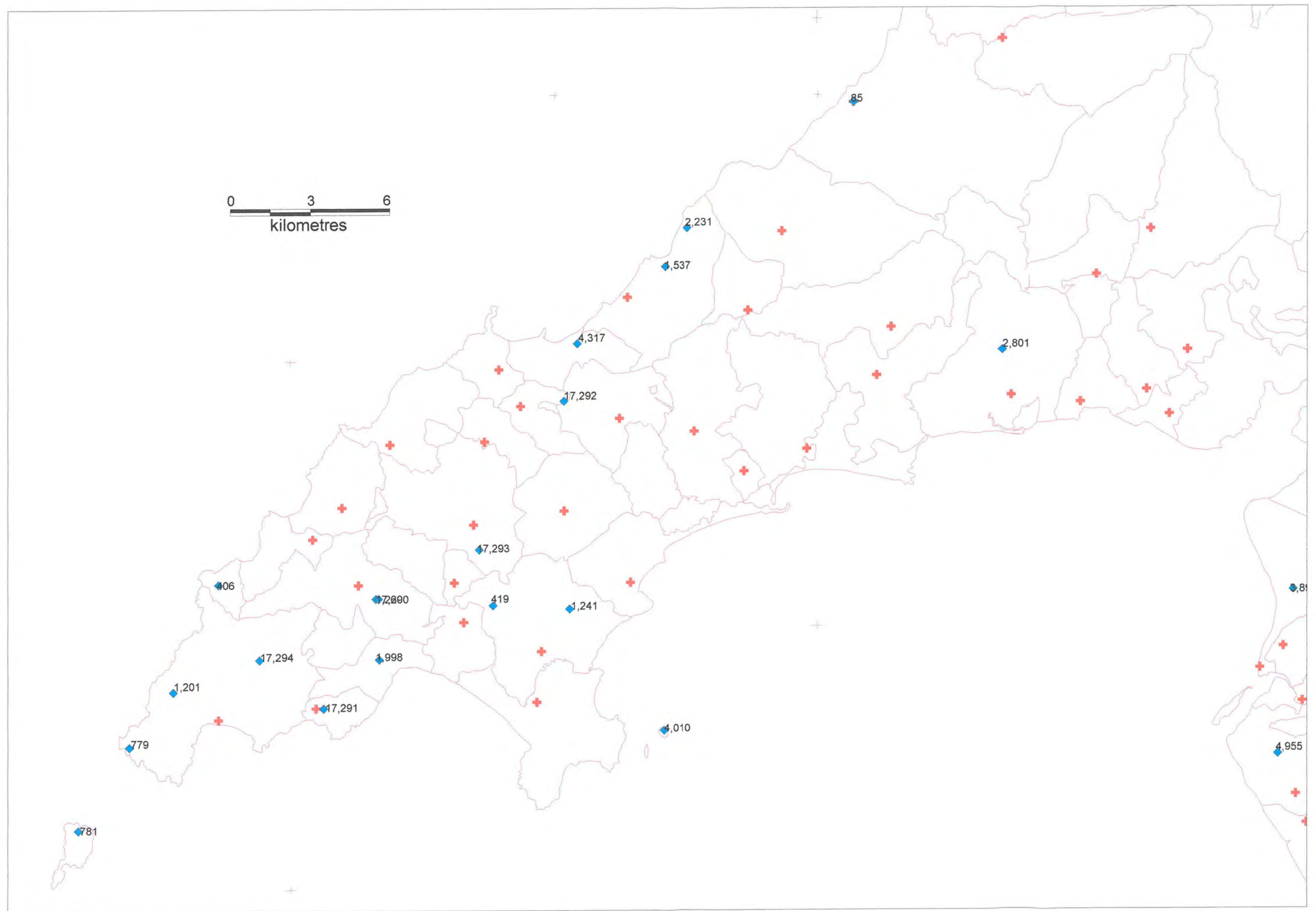


Fig 2: Western Caernarfonshire. Sites are shown as blue diamonds within parish boundaries. Parish churches are shown as red crosses.

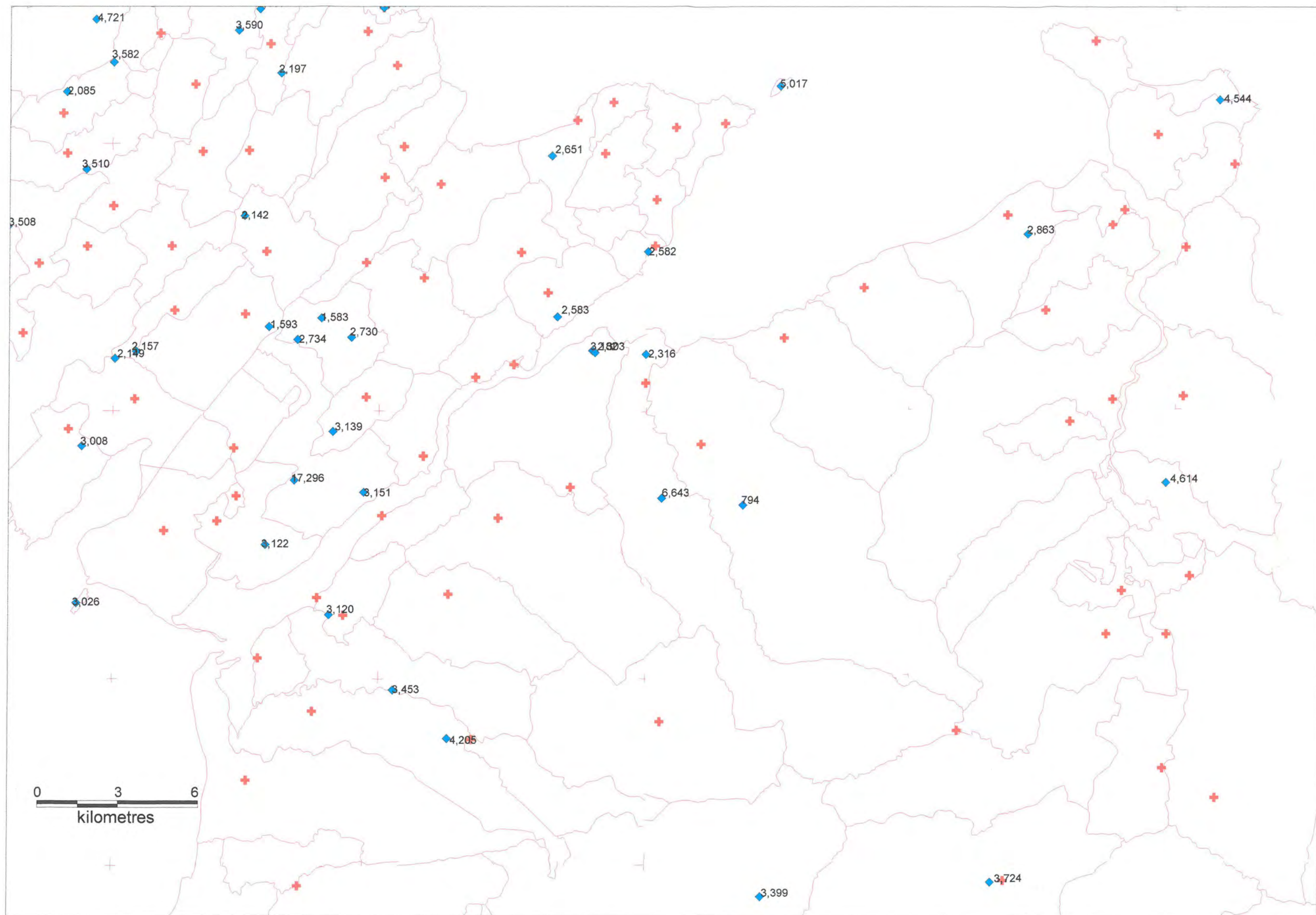


Fig 3: Eastern Caernarfonshire. Sites are shown as blue diamonds within parish boundaries. Parish churches are shown as red crosses.

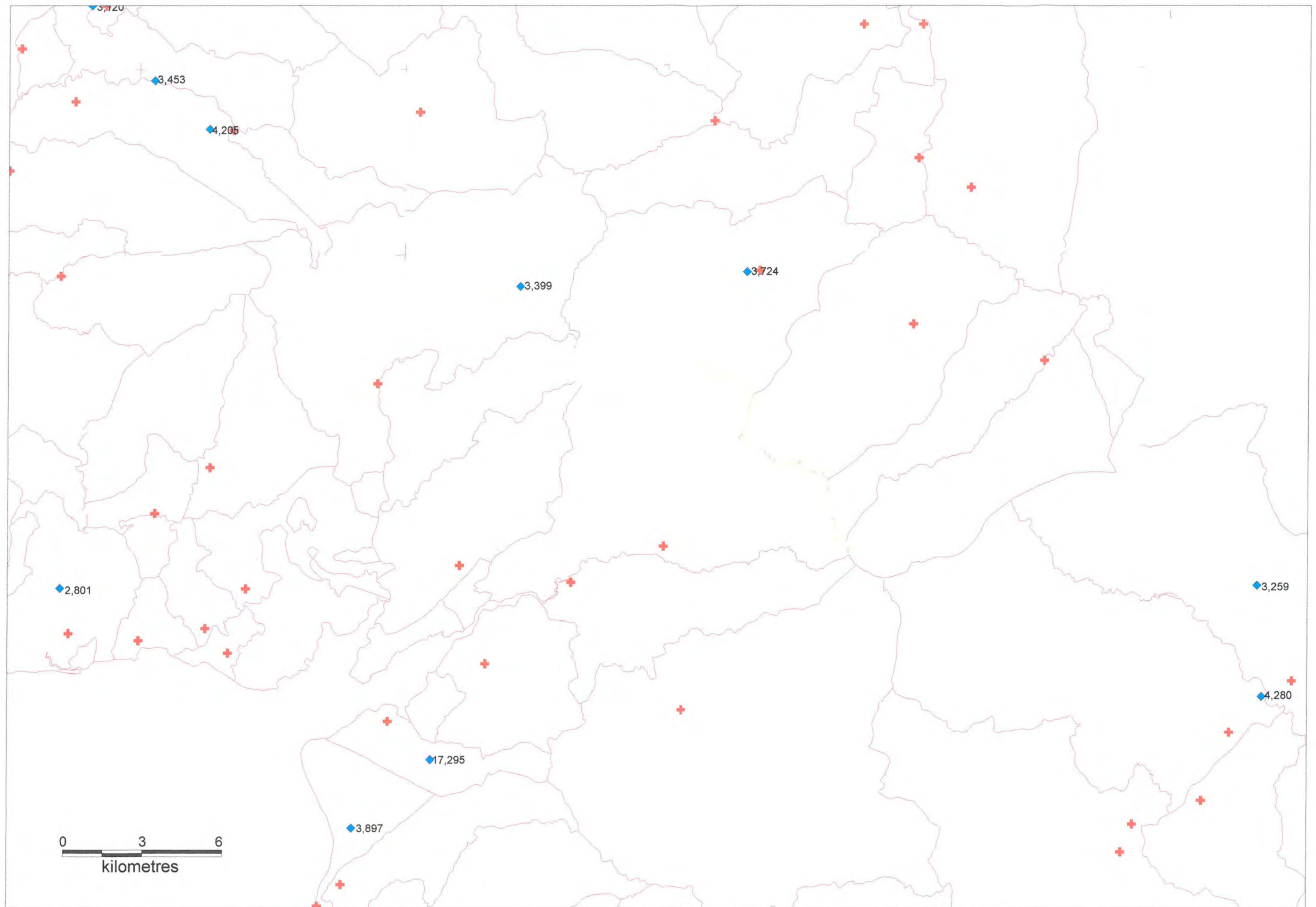


Fig 4: South Caernarfonshire. Sites are shown as blue diamonds within parish boundaries. Parish churches are shown as red crosses.

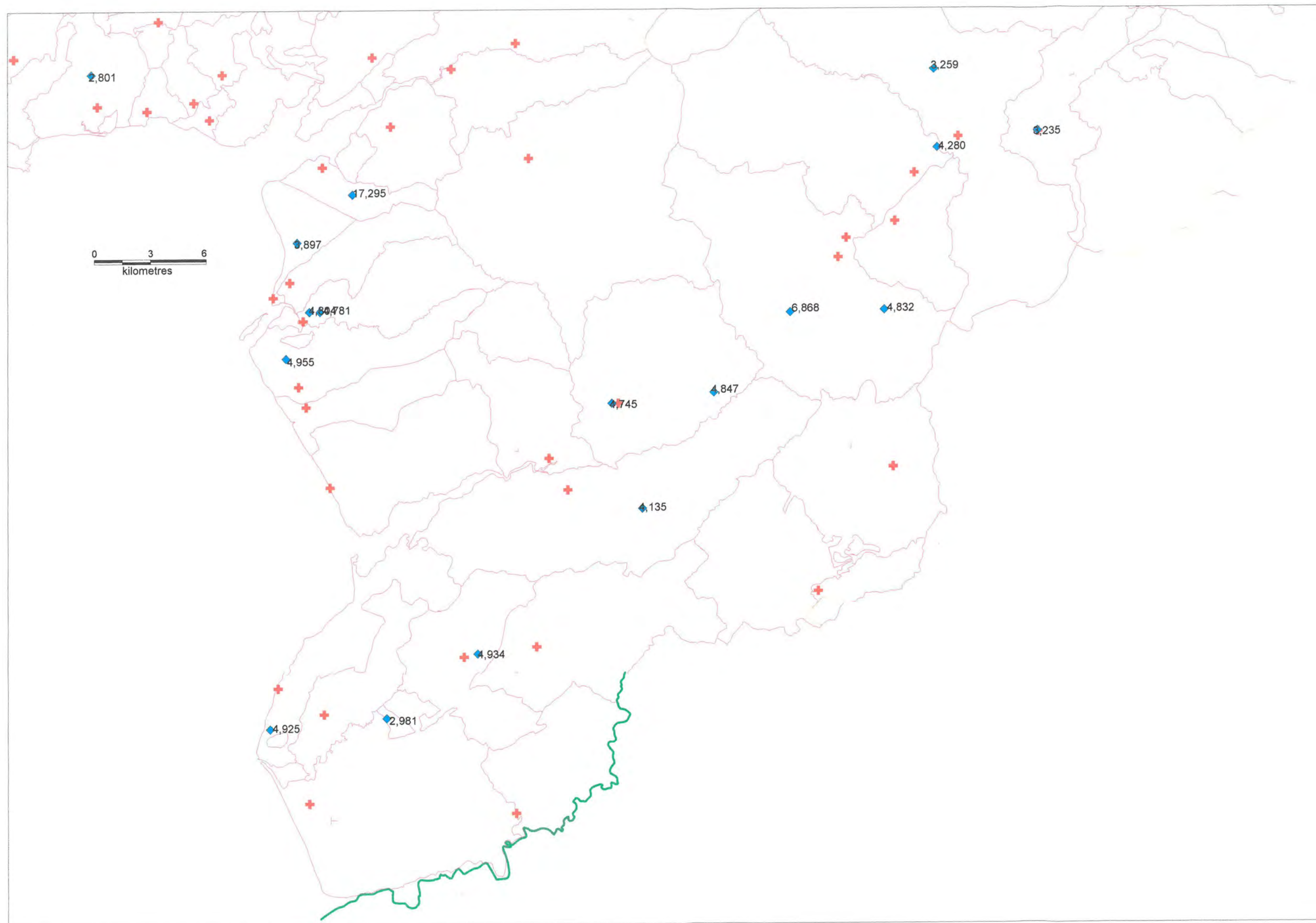


Fig 5: Merionethshire. Sites are shown as blue diamonds within parish boundaries. Parish churches are shown as red crosses.