

Historic Building Recording of

# TAN Y CAPEL GLYNDYFRDWY

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For Natalie Lambert

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Ethan Ellis MA

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Historic Building Recording of

# TAN Y CAPEL GLYNDYFRDWWY

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Client: Natalie Lambert

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Local Authority: Denbighshire County Council

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NGR: 315431,342587

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Planning App ref: 05/2014/0510/PF

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Author: E. Ellis

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Doc Ref: LP4004C-HBR-v1.4

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Date: July 21

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Site Code/Event No: LP4004C / PRN 166984

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# Crynodeb

Lefel 1 – 2 ei gynhaliwyd ar chapel bedydd or 20<sup>fed</sup> ganrif yn Glyndyfrdwy, LL21 9HH. Mae'r dogfen hwn wedi'i baratoi gan Ethan Ellis o L-P : Archaeology ar ran Natalie Lambert. Mae'r gwaith wedi'i gynhaliwyd mewn ymateb i amod cydsyniad i cynllunio am yr estyniad o ardal breswyl bresennol i fewn i'r ardal y capel segur.

Mae ymchwil hanesyddol yn nodi tystiolaeth o gweithgaredd yn Glyndyfrdwy ers y 12<sup>fed</sup> ganrif hefo'r sefydliad o mottoe Normanaidd, ac eto yn y 15<sup>fed</sup> ganrif hefo'r presenoldeb o Owain Glyndwr ac y Gwrthryfel Cymraeg. Mae deunyddiau archifol yn cyfeirio at anheddiad yn tyfu yn Glyndyfrdwy gan y 17<sup>fed</sup> ganrif wnaeth parhau i mewn i'r 19<sup>fed</sup> ganrif, lle roedd presenoldeb cymuned cryf ei recordio.

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r ffabrig sy'n ffurfio'r adeilad wedi'i wneud o garreg gyda deunydd bondio sment, sy'n barhaus trwy'r adeilad. Mae'r ymddangosiad allanol yn cynnal lefel uchel o'i ffurf wreiddiol, gyda newidiadau i'w gweld ym mhen gogleddol y drychiad dwyreiniol, a mân newidiadau i'r drychiadau gogleddol a gorllewinol. Yn fewnol, gwnaed llawer o addasiadau i'r glasbrint gwreiddiol i ymgorffori annedd.

Mae Cam 1 yn ymwneud ag adeiladu Capel Bedyddwyr 1906, mae Cam 2 yn ymwneud ag ailfodelu mewnol o ddiwedd yr 20<sup>fed</sup> ganrif a'r newid i'r glasbrint i ymgorffori ystafell storio ac annedd. Mae Cam 3 yn ymwneud ag adfer yr adeiladwaith a'r to allanol yn yr 21<sup>ain</sup> ganrif.

# Abstract

A level 1- 2 building survey was carried out at Tan Y Capel, an early 20<sup>th</sup> century, two storey, building at Glyndyfrdwy, LL21 9HH. This document has been prepared by Ethan Ellis of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of the client Natalie Lambert. The work has been carried out in response to a condition of planning consent for the extension of an existing residential area into the redundant chapel area.

Historic research indicates evidence of activity in Glyndyfrdwy since the 12<sup>th</sup> century with the establishment of a Norman motte, and again in the 15<sup>th</sup> century with the presence of Owain Glyndwr and the Welsh Rebellion. Archival material refers to a growing settlement in Glyndyfrdwy by the 17<sup>th</sup> century which continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, where a strong community presence is recorded.

The majority of the fabric that forms the building is made of stone with cement bonding material, which is continuous throughout the entirety of the building. The external appearance maintains a high level of its original form, with modifications seen at the north end of the eastern elevation, and minor adaptations to the north and west elevations. Internally, a great deal of modifications to the original blueprint had been made to incorporate a dwelling.

Phase 1 relates to the construction of the 1906 Baptist Chapel, Phase 2 relates to the later 20<sup>th</sup> century remodelling internally and the change to the blueprint to incorporate a storage room and dwelling. Phase 3 relates to the 21<sup>st</sup> century restoration to the external fabric and rooftop.

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. An individual detached chapel complex situated along the A5 in the village of Glyndyfrdwy, Corwen, has been granted planning consent for the extension of existing residential area into redundant chapel area (05/2014/0510/PF). This report relates to a level 1-2 historic building survey carried out on the building, Tan Y Capel, Glyndyfrdwy, LL21 9HH (FIGURE 1). This document has been prepared by Ethan Ellis of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Natalie Lambert. The work has been carried out in response to a planning condition, no 3, for a Photographic Historic Building Recording of the standing structure by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. The Local Planning Authority is Denbighshire County Council (DCC).
- 1.2. The site is located to the north of the A5 road that forms the main high street through the village of Glyndyfrdwy, and centres around National Grid Reference (NGR) 315431,342587 (FIGURE 2).
- 1.3. The fieldwork was carried out by Blair Poole and Ethan Ellis of L – P : Archaeology on the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 2021. The site code allocated by L – P : Archaeology is LP4004C.
- 1.4. The work was carried out in line with a written scheme of investigation, approved by CPAT (POOLE 2021), the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2019) and the Cifa's Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2019). All works were carried out in accordance with Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2016).



## 2. Site Background

### 2.1.PLANNING

2.1.1. The Local Planning Authority is Denbighshire County Council (DDC), who take archaeological and historic environment advice from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), and abide by the policies laid out in the Denbighshire Local Development Plan (adopted 4<sup>th</sup> June 2013). A planning application (05/2014/0510/PF) has been approved by DDC for the conversion of the current redundant chapel area into an extension residential area. CPAT advised that as a condition of planning consent a level 1-2 historic building record be made in accordance with the standards laid out in Historic England's publication '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2016).

2.1.2. Condition 3 of planning consent reflects this advice to comply with Section 18 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT 1990). The condition states:

No works shall commence until an appropriate photographic survey (equivalent to an Historic England Photographic Survey - Understanding Historic Buildings, 2016, 5.5, p.27) of the existing building/s has been carried out by an archaeological contractor, in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority. The resulting digital photographs shall be forwarded on appropriate digital media to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP. Email: mark.walters@cpat.otg.uk Tel: 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the photographs should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record.

2.1.3. This document represents a summary of the survey in line with a brief supplied by CPAT. As such this document will be supplied along with the formal photographic record to all relevant parties to satisfy condition 3 of the planning consent.

## **2.2.STATUTORY DESIGNATION**

2.2.1. The building is not listed, however, it is situated within the vicinity of three Grade II Designated Historic Assets, The New Inn Farmhouse (1719), Barn and Shoppon at New Inn Farm (1723), and Berwyn Arms Hotel (1820). In addition to two Scheduled Monuments, Deeside Slateworks (1870), and Owain Glyndŵr's Mount (12<sup>th</sup> century), as recorded on Cadw's register of Listed Buildings.

2.2.2. The site does not lie within a conservation area.

## **2.3.GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY**

2.3.1. The bedrock geology of the site is thought to be of slap horizon – siltstone and mudstone formation, comprising of coarse – to fine grained sluries of debris. A sedimentary bedrock that formed approximately 427 to 433 million years ago in the Silurian Period, when the environment had been dominated by deep seas (BGS 2020).

2.3.2. The site is located in the village of Glyndyfrdwy, halfway between the townscapes of Corwen to the west and Llangollen to the east. The village falls from a high point in the south, and extends towards to the floor of the valley to the north, where it is set on the cusp of the River Dee that flows through the mountainous region of Denbighshire County.

## 3. Historic Background

### 3.1. SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1.1. As is conventional within the Welsh dialect, location names are often associated to the history or geography in which they are set (MATTHEWS 2020). The Welsh name of Glyndyfrdwy, or Glyn-dyfr-dwy, is derived from the Brythonic language (SHEARD 2011, 36) meaning “*the glen of the water of Dee*” (WALKER 1999, 167). This would imply the landscape in which Glyndyfrdwy is located has not altered significantly since its origin name, which would predate the 43AD Roman invasion (KOCH 2006, 60).
- 3.1.2. The history of Glyndyfrdwy appears to have materialised in the 13<sup>th</sup> century with the emergence of Owain Glyndŵr (1359 – c 1415), the infamous late Medieval Welsh prince who lead the war for independence against the monopoly over Wales between 1400 and 1415 (MARCHANT 2014, 5).
- 3.1.3. Owain Glyndyfrdwy as he was sometimes referred (PATRICK 1892, 528), proclaimed himself Prince of Wales amongst his supporters and family members at his lodge in Glyndyfrdwy on September 1400 (BREVERTON 2012). Evidently, the lands of Glyndyfrdwy had functioned as a family estate and potentially a high status deer park located in the higher ground to the south (SMITH; JOHNSON 2017, 106)
- 3.1.4. The landscape of Glyndyfrdwy soon became the headquarters for the Welsh military, operating as the fundamental foothold in the Glyndŵr Rising (MARCHANT 2014, 6). Up until 1403, when the estate and lands were set ablaze by Prince Henry, future King Henry V of England (WALKER 1999, 174), who claimed to have ‘*laid waste to all the country around*’ ensuring they have no monetary value (HENRY V; SMITH; JOHNSON 2017, 105).
- 3.1.5. After the defeat of Owain Glyndŵr in 1415, the Glyndyfrdwy estate passed to Henry’s half brother, and only passed out of royal hands in the 17<sup>th</sup> century when the lands exchanged proprietors thereafter (SMITH; JOHNSON 2017, 105).
- 3.1.6. The remanence of the motte, known as ‘Owain Glyndŵr's Mount’, lies between the villages of Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy, overlooking the River Dee

(CADW 2021).

- 3.1.7. The motte, 6.5m high, 36m in diameter, with a 12m across summit level (WILES 2007), indicates a possible Norman military presence in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, possibly built to command the military route through the Dee Valley (CADW 2021). However, due to the lack of surviving archaeological evidence, and no sign of a bailey, it is difficult to determine the origin and function of the structure, whether a fortification or simply a watching post (CADW 2021).
- 3.1.8. Unfortunately, the historiography of Glyndyfrdwy following the 15<sup>th</sup> century is exhausted. Although, a series of seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century leases, held in the Gwynedd Archives, refer to settlements in the area (SMITH; JOHNSON 2017, 105). While Coflein records show a number of designated buildings within the village of Glyndyfrdwy including, The New Inn Farmhouse (1719), Barn and Shoppon at New Inn Farm (1723), Berwyn Arms Hotel (1820), and the Llangollen to Corwen Railway Station at Glyndyfrdwy (19<sup>th</sup> century),
- 3.1.9. While an 18<sup>th</sup> century inscription written by travel novelist Thomas Pennant, refers to heavy agricultural ploughing between his travels in 1778 and 1784, which had significantly blighted the landscape and the last evidential structural remains of historic features in the area (PENNANT 329; BINGLEY 423).
- 3.1.10. Further cartographic research support historic documents, showing the emergence of additional buildings, new footpaths and roads, land boundaries undergoing change in footprint, and general expansion of Glyndyfrdwy between the 1840 Parish Map and the 1949 Tithe Map.
- 3.1.11. The Llangollen Railway line was established between Llangollen to Corwen in 1865 (GRANT 2017, 576). It passed south of the River Dee and through Glyndyfrdwy as seen on the 1899 OS Map.
- 3.1.12. Deeside slate quarry, situated south of Glyndyfrdwy along Nant Y Pandy, established in 1870, benefitted from railway network, exporting materials in large quantities via the rail line at Glyndyfrdwy (GWYN, 2015 134). Subsequently, Glyndyfrdwy became prosperous with a hive of activity, and the number of religious service goers increased within the area (PAPURAU NEWYDD

### 3.2.THE STRUCTURE

- 3.2.1. The original Tan Y Capel, previously known as Addoldy Y Bedyddwyr yn Glyndyfrdwy (DAVIES 1880, 108), was the baptismal place of worship for the local community, constructed and open for religious service by Christmas day 1824 (DAVIES 1880, 108). However, there is no indication of a religious building on the 1840 Tithe Map, rather a two plots of land, Tyn Y Celyn, Cae Ty Ucha R Ffordd & Wood, owned by Mr Richard Evans, occupied by Edward Evans, and plot 282: Smithy and Land, House Garden and Cae Tu Uchar Ty, owned by Griffith Howell Vaughn Esq, occupied by William Hughes. The original 1824 chapel may have been situated elsewhere before relocating upon the site.
- 3.2.2. It was later rebuilt in 1841 to implement twice the number of service seats so to accommodate the influx in congregation numbers, as local quarrying activity soared (COFLEIN 2021). While later becoming subject to reconstruction in 1906 in Classical style upon a steep hillside site, with the upper level boasting a pedimental gable-entry facade with round-arched openings, and tapered end pilasters (COFLEIN 2021). Evidently, the 1841 addition does not appear on the 1840 OS Map, although, a chapel complex is occupying the central area of the current footprint in the 1975 and 1899 OS Maps.
- 3.2.3. The baptist chapel was evidently an important feature within the community since its first appearance in 1824, with over 60 members attending service by 1906, as recorded in a newspaper clipping (PAPURAU NEWYDD CYMRU 2021).
- 3.2.4. A water coloured drawing by artist Mildred E. Eldridge from 1943, commissioned as part of the Committee for the Employment of Artist in Wartime scheme (VA MUSEUM 2021), depicts the east elevation of Tan Y Capel set within the adjacent cemetery to the east and the surrounding mountainous region of Denbighshire in the foreground. In Eldridge's rendition, a classical themed portico of the front facade (south-elevation), in addition to the five narrow rectangular sash windows which run consecutively in a horizontal fashion along the upper floor of the east elevation, two cupola roof vents, roof



Plate 1 - 1943 Water Colour Drawing by Mildred E. Eldridge

finial, and a chimney stack is evident.

- 3.2.5. Tan Y Capel was still in use as a chapel in 1980 but had fallen into disuse by 2003 (COFLEIN 2021). Restoration works after 2010 incorporated the date plaque on the front facade and likely the restoration of the gable roof, with the removal of two cupola bases that were visible in the Coflein photographs taken in 2010 (COFLEIN 2021).



Plate 2 - Coflein Photo 2010

## 4. Methodology

4.1. The survey was carried out in line with a brief supplied by CPAT to a Level 1-2 standard as set out by Historic England in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2016). This level of survey should create a descriptive record of the building, and includes:

- ◆ Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior
- ◆ Detailed account of type, construction, form, function
- ◆ Phasing
- ◆ Past and present use and relationship with setting
- ◆ Identification and recording of original fixtures and fittings
- ◆ Conclusions regarding the building's development and use

4.2. The drawn record annotated accurately measured plans supplied by the architect in order to form:

- ◆ Accurate, measured ground plan, elevations and cross-sections as appropriate
- ◆ Phase plans showing the development of the structure

4.3. A photographic record was made of:

- ◆ Views of elevations
- ◆ Views of external appearance
- ◆ Views of all internal rooms
- ◆ Internal and external structural detail
- ◆ Fixtures, fittings, machinery, related contents

4.4. The written record included a precise location of the building as an address, a note of any statutory designations associated with the structure and the date when the record was made, the name of the recorder and the location of any archive material.

4.5. A summary statement describing the building's setting, type or purpose, historically

and at present, its materials and possible dates so far as these are apparent from a visual inspection.



## 5. Aims

5.1. The general aims of the investigation were:

- ◆ To promote the understanding and appreciation of the structure.
- ◆ To secure an understanding of the structure and its significance.
- ◆ To document the structure prior to material changes and to deposit a permanent record of the structure in a suitable archive.
- ◆ To collect enough information to allow a suitable mitigation or conservation strategy to be devised, if required. Any such strategy could consist of further fieldwork followed by a programme of post excavation analysis, reporting and possible publication and dissemination.

## 6. Description

6.1. This section will outline the results of the level 1-2 historic building recording undertaken at Tan Y Capel, Glyndyfrdwy. The results of this survey have been divided into two sections below. Section one will discuss the external elevations and construction of the building. Section two will discuss the results of the internal survey.

6.2. The property is a two story Baptist Chapel situated within the village of Glyndyfrdwy. The lower ground level had been reconstructed to incorporate a dwelling with central heating and storage room, and the entirety of the external fabric pebble dashed and white washed by the time of this survey.

6.3. The fieldwork was carried out by Ethan Ellis and Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on the 25<sup>th</sup> June 2021. The associated archive is to be submitted to CPAT and will comprise a memory stick containing 111 digital images, a contact sheet as a pdf, and a copy of this report as a pdf.

### 6.4. THE SETTING AND EXTERNAL SURVEY

6.4.1. The building is located directly north of the A5 road (PLATE 3), set against the north sloping hillside (FIGURE 2). The complex is assessable via the gated entrance from the A5 road, via the graveyard, to the south elevation, and a country road to the north elevation which interconnects to the A5.



Plate 3 - The setting of the Chapel, looking west

- 6.4.2. There is one single entry point into the main chapel nave on the ground floor made via the south facade. Where access into the lower level via a doorway on the east elevation, and another on the west elevation to the rear.
- 6.4.3. A cemetery lay immediately adjacent to the chapel to the east which slopes gradually with the hillside northward, terminating with the east-west running country road to the rear of the complex (PLATE 4).



Plate 4 - Chapel and cemetery, looking west

- 6.4.4. A concrete pathway stems from the main entrance gate to the south and continues to south facade of the Chapel, encompassing the south and east elevation.
- 6.4.5. A small derelict outhouse (PLATE 5), which consists of similar stone and bonding material as the main chapel skeletal fabric, is located at the north most side of the cemetery, adjoining the country road. Accessible via a narrow doorway on the north elevation with a burial stone for a threshold. The build is present on the 1875 OS Map and absent on the 1899 OS Map, which suggest possible disuse by the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A brick lined window has been implemented at a later date, west of the access point on the north facade, in addition to a stone support post within. May have originally been utilised as storage for heating materials such as coal and wood for the Chapel.



Plate 5 - Outhouse, looking southwest

6.4.6. Due to the topography of the area, and the design of the chapel against the sloping hillside, the chapel is visible from many vantage points, especially upon access into the village along the A5 road.

6.4.7. The building form is a two storey, bank construction, of stone, three bays by five bays in plan, with a pitched roof of slate, with ceramic ridge tiles, forming gables at the north and south elevations (PLATE 6).



Plate 6 - Eastern elevation of the Chapel

## 6.5.SOUTH ELEVATION

6.5.1. The central doorway (PLATE 7), Romanesque arched in design with keystone,

has narrow flanking lights, enclosed within its own portico, and a date plaque (obscured at the time of survey) incorporated in the tympanum during the post 2010 restoration work, with the inscription;

ADDOLDY Y BEDYDDWYR 1906, ADEILADWYD CYNTAF YN 1824 AIL-  
ADEILADWYDYN 1841



Plate 7 - Southern elevation of the Chapel

6.5.2. English translation:

BAPTIST PLACE OF WORSHIP 1906, FIRST BUILT IN 1824  
RECONSTRUCTED IN 1841

- 6.5.3. Two further small, narrow Romanesque windows were situated within the portico, one either side of the doorway, with much larger scale windows of similar style either side of the portico (PLATE 7).
- 6.5.4. Two protruding square pillars, narrowing towards their apical, and similar in design as the portico pilasters, decorate the corners of the south facade. With a plain wooden gable sat above the pillar.
- 6.5.5. The wall face was pebble dashed, while the surface within the portico was smooth plastered and scored to resemble stretcher bond stone. Coated in white wash, while the protruding pillars, portico, window arches and stone chamfered sills were painted black (PLATE 8).





Plate 8 - Portico, looking north

6.5.6. Engraved sandstone slabs were imbedded into the structure below each of the four windows. Inscribed from west to east;

OGSOSDWYD GAN MRS PIERCE CARROC ER COF AM EI THAD AI MAM  
ROBERT AC ANN JONES OR CARTH Y DYWEDEDIG ROBERT JONES OEDDY  
CYNTAF A CLADWYDYN FYNWENT HON

ER COF AM Y DIACONIAID MEISTRI EVAN PARRY, BWLCH, JOHN JONES,  
TANTWMPATH, DAVID JONES, PENRALLT, DAVID JONES, PLASTIRION,  
WILLIAM HUGHES, YR EFAIL AC ELLIS JONES, PENRALLT, GOSODWYD  
GAN EVAN JONES YSW BALA

ERCOF AM Y PARCHEDIGION JOHN PRITCHARD D.D, HUGH JONES,  
M.A.D.D OWEN DAVIES.D.D J.G MATHIAS. W.G.OWEN, (LLIFON) A  
T.E.WATERS. GOSODWYD GAN MRS GREEN GLYNCEIRIOG

ER GOF AM EDWARD AC ELLEN DAVIES, TYN-Y-WERN. GOSODWYD GAN  
EU MERCH MRS CHADWICK

#### 6.5.7. English translation:

AUTHORIZED BY MRS PIERCE CARROC IN REMEMBRANCE OF HER FATHER AND MOTHER ROBERT AND ANN JONES, ROBERT JONES WAS THE FIRST TO BE BURIED IN THIS CEMETERY

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE DEACON MASTER EVAN PARRY OF BWLCH, JOHN JONES OF TANTWMPATH, DAVID JONES OF PENRALLT, DAVID JONES OF PLASTIRION, WILLIAM HUGHES OF YR EFAIL AND ELLIS JONES OF PENRALLT AUTHORIZED BY EVAN JONES BALA ESQUIRE

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE REVEREND JOHN PRITCHARD D.D. HUGH JONES, M.A.D.D OWEN DAVIES.D.D J.G MATHIAS. W.G.OWEN, (FLOW) A T.E.WATERS. AUTHORIZED BY MRS GREEN GLYNCEIRIOG

IN REMEMBRANCE OF EDWARD AND ELLEN DAVIES, TYN-Y-WERN. AUTHORIZED BY THEIR DAUGHTER MRS CHADWICK

### 6.6.EAST ELEVATION

- 6.6.1. The eastern elevation shows the change in ground level from the A5 to the northern road, showing the ground floor access at the south and lower ground floor access from the other elevations. Five narrow rectangular, double height, flat-headed early-twentieth century sash windows with margin panes, run consecutively in a horizontal fashion along the ground floor level, parallel to the west elevation windows (PLATE 9).



Plate 9 - Eastern elevation of the Chapel

- 6.6.2. Four small square ceramic air ventilation bricks ran in a horizontal fashion between the five sashed windows.
- 6.6.3. Three wider, and shorter flat-headed early twentieth century sash windows were situated along the lower level, parallel to the south three upper ground floor level windows.
- 6.6.4. Situated east of the third lower level window, an original narrow recessed doorway in transom windowed fashion, with a worn sandstone threshold, and parallel to the east elevation doorway in similar in dimension (PLATE 10).



Plate 10 - Eastern elevation, showing lower ground floor fenestration and access

- 6.6.5. Situated east of the original doorway, a later incorporated non recessed



entrance point was recorded, leading into the two storey storage and heating room (L7).

6.6.6. A further two small, square, sash windows, one above the other, situated below the north most upper ground floor level window. These may represent a modification of an earlier, single, narrow rectangular flat-twentieth century sash window in similar style and dimension as those on the ground level, before the construction of the two story room L7.

6.6.7. The bankside to the east, which incorporated the adjacent cemetery, presented the best view point of the rooftop. The pitch slate gabled roof consisted of plain ceramic ridge tiles in addition to a brick chimney stack, decorated with two pocket beehive styled terracotta pots, located near the north elevation. There were no indication of finials or air ventilation cupolas as shown in Eldridges 1943 illustration.

## 6.7.NORTH ELEVATION

6.7.1. The north elevation (PLATE 11) consists of a plain gable, two rectangular sash windows situated on the lower level, a ceramic air ventilation brick at the base of the building, with another directly above and in the centre of the two windows. A further two ventilation bricks on the ground level lay horizontal to those on the east and west elevation.



Plate 11 - Northern elevation of the Chapel, looking east

#### 6.8.WEST ELEVATION

- 6.8.1. The western elevation was obscured by the neighbouring building and limited access from the northern road. No access to the western elevation was possible from the south.
- 6.8.2. Five narrow rectangular, flat-headed early-twentieth century sash windows with margin panes, run consecutively in a horizontal fashion along the upper, ground floor level, parallel to the east elevation windows (PLATE 12).



Plate 12 - Western elevation of the Chapel, looking southeast

- 6.8.3. Four small square ceramic air ventilation bricks run in a horizontal fashion between the five sashed windows. Another ceramic vent was visible at the base of the structure, below the south most window, along the steeped foundation.
- 6.8.4. Four sashed windows of slight disproportioned dimensions gradually ascend southwardly with the embankment and respecting a plastered plinth (PLATE 13).





Plate 13 - Lower ground floor windows and plinth



Plate 14 - Western entrance

6.8.5. Situated east of the first lower level window, an original narrow recessed doorway in transom windowed fashion, with a slate and sandstone worn threshold. Parallel to the east elevation doorway and similar in dimension (PLATE 14).

## 6.9. RESULT OF INTERNAL SURVEY

6.9.1. The internal layout will be discussed floor by floor to give an overview of the structure. As with the elevation, the plates held within this text are a sample of the images taken from the photographic survey (APPENDIX 1), which will be supplied in full to CPAT. There had been extensive remodelling and alterations internally, however, and understanding of the original layout is still possible.

## 6.10. GROUND FLOOR

6.10.1. The ground floor was divided into two rooms, the vestibule G1, and the main nave G2 where religious services were held (FIGURE 8).

### ROOM G1

6.10.2. Room G1 was accessed via the main doorway at the south end of the building, through the front facade, and two doorways located on the narrow east and west wall leading into G2 (PLATE 15).



Plate 15 - Vestibule G1, looking southeast from within G2

6.10.3. The walls were constructed from lath and plaster that incorporated the original heating pipes (PLATE 15), which stemmed from the floor and continued into

G2 by two points of entry.

**6.10.4.** The gable roof and three wooden framed square windows on the north elevation, consist of wood. The three windows were of yellow and blue stained glass, while the internal walls were decorated in green tile, and the floor surface in multicoloured shaped tiles in Victorian style (PLATE 16).

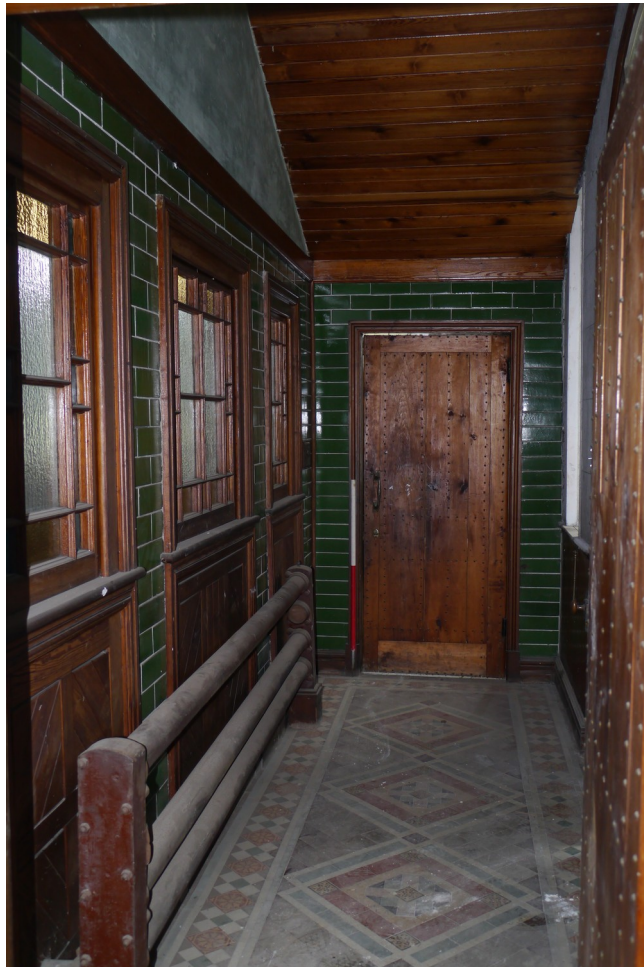


Plate 16 - Room G1, looking east

**6.10.5.** This is most likely a later adaptation replacing an early entrance area, due to the structure not being fused to the south elevation wall of the Chapel, and considering the gable designed roof truncates the corners of the Romanesque windows of the external front facade (PLATE 17). The heating system and decorative floor tiles were likely original features with G1 built to accommodate.





Plate 17 - Room G1 ceiling interaction with front facade windows

**6.10.6.** The external plaster of G1 which is visible from G2, had been scored to resemble stretcher bond stone, similar to the external front facade. The lower area had previously had pews attached to it, however the wooden material had been removed prior to survey (PLATE 18). The client kindly supplied some additional images from prior to purchase, which are included in Appendix 2.



Plate 18 - Vestibule G1, from G2

## ROOM G2

6.10.7. Room G2 was a rectangular shaped space typical of a chapel nave, accessed via two doorways from G1.

6.10.8. The wooden floor surface sloped gradually from the south wall towards the north, so that the pews formed a rake themed sitting area (PLATE 19), typical of the Victorian Nonconformist architectural style for rural chapel buildings (WAKELING 2016, 9). At the northern end of the room, a raised platform was noted.



Plate 19 - Room G2, looking east, showing slope of floor



6.10.9. Ornamental paper adorned the entire ceiling which had been decorated into 4 by 5 quadrates, and sectioned by thick wooden beams. Positioned within the centre of each 20 quadrate, an air ventilation system fashioned with a protruding sculpture. The four decorated intruding wood air ventilation vents located in each corner of the ceiling were likely the early example, while the decorative white protruding metal vents were a later feature contemporary with the ceiling paper (PLATE 20).



Plate 20 - Comparison of wooden and metal ornamentation within ceiling panels

6.10.10. The fenestration of the room was mirrored on the east and west walls, with the fish double height sash windows present (PLATE 21).



Plate 21 - West wall of G1

6.10.11. The upper section of the walls were plastered and scored to resemble stretcher bond stonework, while the lower elevation below the window line had exposed stonework at the time of survey, however, client photographs show that this had originally been decorated with stained wooden wainscoting.



Plate 22 - Room G1 wall vents

6.10.12. Situated on the east and west elevations, between the flat-headed early-twentieth century sash windows, were four metal fashioned air ventilation systems that corresponded to the ventilation bricks that can be seen from the external elevation (PLATE 22). The 8 vents are stamped with the inscription '.....  
*LATEST IMPROVED AIR INLET TUBE WOLVERHAMPTON*'

6.10.13. A large wooden reredos (PLATE 23) is built against the north elevation wall, resembling the style of G1 and the external front facade portico, with a simple wooden entablature, undecorated pediment, triglyphs divided by undecorated

spaces, and Tuscan style pilasters. The central section had contained a decorative wooden panel, however, this was missing at the time of survey. This element is possibly associated to the second phase of renovation, due to its familiarities to the fabric and design of G1.



Plate 23 - Reredos and dais at north end of G1

## 6.11.LOWER FLOOR LEVEL

6.11.1.The lower floor level was divided into eight rooms (FIGURE 9), an open space room L1, hallway L2, bathroom L3, kitchen L4, living space L5, open space room L6, storage and heating room L7, and a possible school room L8. The ceiling level mirrored the slopping floor level in G2 which gradually descended northward. Until the division wall between L2 and L5 where the ceiling levelled, and continued horizontally to the north elevation of the building.

### ROOM L1

6.11.2.Room L1, located on the far south west corner of the lower ground floor level, was square shaped in design, accessible via the hallway L2. The ground level had been raised by an approximate 0.80m, compared to the rooms to the north, complete with wood flooring.

6.11.3.The room consisted of a plain, plastered ceiling, dry wall finish, and a large splayed reveal sash window (PLATE 24) in the centre of the west elevation wall.

L1 stepped down into L2 at the northeast corner of the room.



*Plate 24 - Window within L1, looking west*

## **ROOM L2**

6.11.4. Room 2 consisted of an L shaped narrow hallway leading from the west elevation doorway, running east towards the original dividing wall, where it turned at a 90 degree angle and continued to south towards L1, via a raised step, where it terminated.

6.11.5. Room L4 was accessible via a doorway on the south elevation wall of L2, and Room L5 via a doorway on the north elevation wall.

6.11.6. An intruding cupboard located on the east elevation (PLATE 25), where the 90 degree corner began, was originally a doorway connecting to Room L8.





Plate 25 - Cupboard, possibly earlier doorway, in L2,  
looking east

6.11.7. The floor consisted of matt red quarry square tiles that extended from the external doorway (PLATE 26) towards the east division wall where it ceased, beyond which, the north running hallway consisted of a raised wood floor.



Plate 26 - External doorway into L2

6.11.8. Above the external doorway was a simple three pane transom light (PLATE 26).

### ROOM L3

6.11.9. Room L3, accessible via L4, was a small space utilised as a WC, a latter adaption part of the residential dwelling implemented during Phase 2. The size and layout of the room made photography difficult.

6.11.10. The narrow vertical edge reveal window, sat on the west elevation wall. Possibly a later design as all other windows on the lower floor level, except Room 5, were of splayed reveal fashion (PLATE 27). The floor consisted of large stone slabs with a latter channel cut and filled with cement, running westwardly across the room which incorporated piping from the sink situated on the east wall.



Plate 27 - L3, looking east

6.11.11. The walls were plastered with bathroom tile along the south wall. An air ventilation brick can be seen on the lower east wall.

#### **ROOM L4**

6.11.12. Room L4, located on the north west most corner of the building, was a small box room accessible via a doorway from L2 on the north elevation wall, and L3 via the south wall doorway. It functioned as the kitchen area for the Phase 2 dwelling.

6.11.13. The floor consisted of large stone slabs which continued into L3, and an air ventilation brick can be seen on the lower east wall (PLATE 28).



Plate 28 - Stone flag floor in L3 and L4



Plate 29 - L4, looking northeast

6.11.14.A narrow sash splayed reveal window sat on the west elevation wall (PLATE



29). The sill was decorated with similar green tile as seen in G1, and quarry tile as seen in L2.

### ROOM L5

6.11.15. Room L5 was a much larger square space, accessible via the doorway into L2 and another into L6. The ceiling appeared to have been decorated in polystyrene tiles, the walls plastered, and the floor styled in red quarry matt tiles as in L2 (PLATE 30).



Plate 30 - Room L5, looking north

6.11.16. A large splayed reveal sash window sat in the centre of the west elevation wall, in similar dimension to the L1 window (PLATE 31). While another narrow vertical edge reveal window, similar dimension and design as L3, sat on the east most side of the north elevation wall, beside the original fireplace. No chimney breast was visible on the north wall, which indicates a later stage of reconstruction, or an internal wall design to conceal the chimney (FIGURE 9 & PLATE 31).



Plate 31 - Room L5, looking southeast

## ROOM L6



Plate 32 - Fireplace in L6, looking northeast

6.11.17. Room 6, squared shaped in design, was accessible via a doorway on the west

original thick division wall leading into Room L5. The west wall would have originally been a solid flat partition with the doorway implemented during a later date.

6.11.18. An original design splayed reveal sash window was located on the north wall, and the floor made up of wooden floor boards. The east wall was made of brick and plaster render and was not original, rather a later build during the second phase of reconstruction, in addition to the closed chimney in the corner where the north and east wall joined (PLATE 32).

### ROOM L7

6.11.19. Room L7, consisted of two shallow floors levels, the lower built to function as a heating room with a chimney built in brick against the north and west wall (PLATE 33).



Plate 33 - Heating stove in L7, looking northwest

6.11.20. The west and south walls made of brick and cement render (PLATE 34). A small square sash window and the broad main entry point doorway, were located on the east main structural wall. The ceiling consisted of wooden beams running east westwardly supporting the storage space above.



Plate 34 - Dividing wall between L7 and L8, with brickwork exposed at base

6.11.21. The upper room was accessed via a hatch on the upper north wall of L8 and was a small storage area. Another small square sash window was located on the east wall parallel to the window below, and the floor surface was made of wood (PLATE 35).



Plate 35 - Storage area above L7, looking north



## ROOM L8

6.11.22. Room 8 was a large rectangular shaped space located on the east most side of the building accessible via the original narrow recessed doorway in transom windowed fashion on the north most side of the east wall. The extent of the area indicates an original use as a school or other religious service activity. The layout closely resembles G2 in design. The upper elevation of the walls were plastered and scored to resemble stretcher bond stonework, while the lower elevation below the window line was decorated with stained wooden wainscoting, and a wooden floor surface (PLATE 36).



Plate 36 - North wall of L8

6.11.23. The entire north wall of Room L8 had been constructed of brick and mortar, unlike the original stone and cement rendering of the main 1906 skeletal structure. A square open hatch was located on the upper section of the north wall accessing L7 storage space (PLATE 36).

6.11.24. Situated on the east elevations, three large splayed reveal flat-headed early-twentieth century sash window, where three metal fashioned air ventilation systems identical to those in G2, although painted green in L8 (PLATE 37).



Plate 37 - East wall of L8

6.11.25. The sloped ceiling is most visible against east and west walls, respecting the sloped floor of the chapel above.

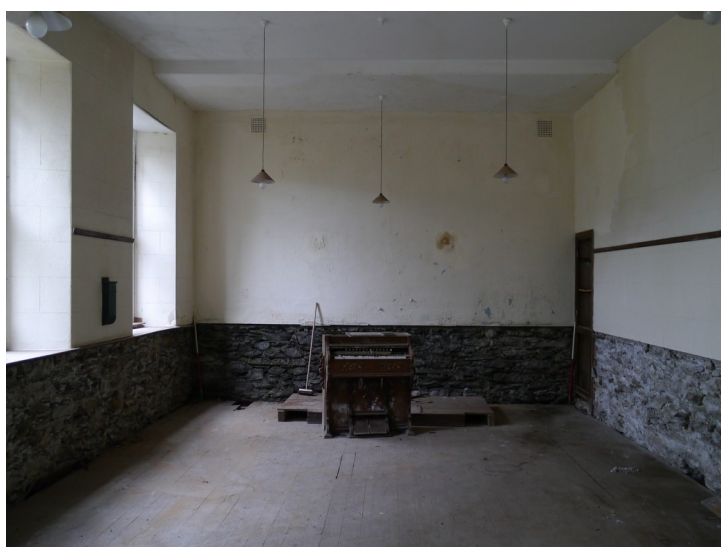


Plate 38 - South wall of L8

6.11.26. A doorway situated on the west wall, 1m south of the north wall, had been sealed by brick and plastered over. An intruding cupboard was present on the far south side of the west wall. At the southern end of the room a matching cupboard could be seen (PLATE 38). When tapping the eastern wall of L1 in this area, the hollow sound produced suggests that this may have also been an earlier doorway.



Plate 39 - Blocked doorway on east wall of L8

## 7. Discussion & Phasing

- 7.1. This report details the result of the level 1 – 2 building survey report carried out at an early 20<sup>th</sup> century baptist chapel at Glyndyfrdwy, LL21 9HH at NGR 315431, 34258.
- 7.2. Historic research indicates evidence of activity in Glyndyfrdwy since the 12<sup>th</sup> century with the establishment of a Norman motte, and again in the 15<sup>th</sup> century with the presence of Owain Glyndŵr and the Welsh Rebellion. Archival material refers to a growing settlement in Glyndyfrdwy by the 17<sup>th</sup> century which continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, where a strong community presence is recorded.
- 7.3. Further cartographic research support the historic documents, showing the emergence of additional buildings, new footpaths and roads, land boundaries undergoing change in footprint, and village borderline expansion between the 1840 Tithe Map and the 1949 Ordnance Survey Map, including Deeside Slateworks (1870) and the Llangollen to Corwen rail line (1865).
- 7.4. In December 1824 the baptist chapel known simply as Addoldy Y Bedyddwyr was erected somewhere within the area according to historic records. However, no chapel complex is evident on the 1840 Tithe Map where the current footprint of Tan Y Capel is located. Suggesting the original chapel was positioned elsewhere before relocating upon the current site.
- 7.5. The chapel was later rebuilt in 1841 to implement twice the number of service seats to accommodate the influx in congregation numbers, as local quarrying activity soared. This is evident from the 1875 and 1899 OS Map which shows a building on site with an additional detached structure to the east along the country road, possibly a related storage facility.
- 7.6. The chapel became subject to complete reconstruction in 1906 in Classical style upon a steep hillside site, as shown in Eldridges 1943 illustration.
- 7.7. The external appearance maintains a high level of its 1906 original form, with the upper level boasting a pedimental gable-entry facade, with round-arched openings, tapered end pilasters, and flat-headed early-twentieth century sash windows with margin panes along the east and west elevation. The two cupola air vents and ridge



final, illustrated in the 1943 rendition, were absent with no trace of their former presence during the time of survey. A photograph held by Coflein, from 2010, illustrates two base foundations where the cupolas once sat, indicating a later phase of restoration to the roof. There is no indication whether the pebble dash surface is original or a latter adaption.

7.8. The majority of the fabric that forms the building is made of stone with cement bonding material, which is continuous throughout the entirety of the building. There was no indication to an early, and late phase of construction to the skeletal structure, rather one consecutive design from the foundation to the apex where the roof began. It is possible that any early example of the chapel was removed and the 1906 edition was rebuilt in one phase in classical architectural design.

7.9. The two square sash windows on the north most side of the east elevation, may have originally been one flat-headed early-twentieth century window pane, but redesigned in Phase 2 to incorporate the two storey heating and storage room (FIGURE 10).

7.10. The external elevation had been completely repainted and a date plaque incorporated on the front facade after 2010 in Phase 3.

7.11. Internally, minor ground floor level modifications can be seen, with the instalment of a later vestibule G1, the timber alter on the north wall, and the fashioned metallic air ventilation mount embedded into the ceiling.

7.12. A great deal of modifications had been carried out in the lower floor level during a second phase of reconstruction to incorporate a dwelling. Two former doorways were blocked up on the west elevation wall of Room L8. One on the south most side which would have accessed L1, but later functioned as an intruding cupboard, and another sealed in brick, 1m south of the north most wall of L8 which would have accessed L2.

7.13. The entire north wall of Room L8 had been constructed of brick and mortar, unlike the original stone and cement rendering of the main 1906 skeletal structure, in order to form the heating room and second storey storage room L7. The extent of Room 8 would have originally extended to the north most elevation of the building. Consequently, the division wall between Rooms L6 and L7, in addition to the

fireplace within each room, and doorway on the east elevation wall of the main building, were latter additions.

7.14. The doorway situated on the division wall between Room L4 to L5, would have been inserted into what was originally one solid wall. While the fireplace in Room L5 would have functioned as the original fireplace, as seen in the 1943 illustration. The splayed reveal sash window situated on the north wall of L5 was probably incorporated during the second phase of construction due to the dissimilar design and dimension.

7.15. The north wall of L3 and splayed window on the west elevation wall, may have been latter additions in order to include a kitchen a WC area for the dwelling. Considering the window is of similar later fashion as the one in L5, and the slab floor was consistent throughout L3 and L4.

7.16. The raised wooden floor level from L2 into L1, was a latter addition and would have originally been one level, as the current floor level obscures the original doorway from L1 and L8.

7.17. A series of 3 phases of construction were identified during the survey.

- ◆ Phase 1 relates to the 1906 complete reconstruction of the chapel in classical design.
- ◆ Phase 2 relates to the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century redevelopment to the internal blueprint to incorporate a dwelling to the west lower floor level, and for a heating system and storage room to the north east.
- ◆ Phase 3 relates to restoration works to the roof and external decoration after 2010.

## 8. Trafodaeth a Chyfnodau

- 8.1. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn manylu y canlyniadau o'r adroddiad arolwg adeiladu lefel 1 – 2 ei gynhaliwyd ar chapel bedydd or 20fed ganrif yn Glyndyfrdwy, LL21N9HH yn NGR 315431, 342567.*
- 8.2. Mae ymchwil hanesyddol yn nodi tystiolaeth o gweithgaredd yn Glyndyfrdwy ers y 12fed ganrif hefo'r sefydliad o motte Normanaidd, ac eto yn y 15fed ganrif hefo'r presenoldeb o Owain Glyndwr ac y Gwrthryfel Cymraeg. Mae deunyddiau archifol yn cyfeirio at anheddiad yn tyfu yn Glyndyfrdwy gan y 17fed ganrif wnaeth parhau i mewn i'r 19fed ganrif, lle roedd presenoldeb cymuned cryf ei recordio.*
- 8.3. Roedd ymchwil cartograff ymhellach yn cefnogi y dogfennau hanesyddol, sy'n dangos yr ymddangosiad o adeiladau ychwanegol, ffyrdd a llwybray newydd, ffiniau tir yn ymgymryd newidiadau mewn ol troed, ac ehangu ffiniol y pentref ar y 1840 Map Parish ac y 1949 Map Tithe, gan gynnwys Gwaith Lechi Deeside (1870) ac y llinell rheilffordd Llangollen a Corwen (1865).*
- 8.4. Yn mis Rhagfyr 1824 cafodd y chapel sy'n cael ei alw'n Addold Y Bedyddwyr ei adeiladu rhywle yn yr ardal yn ol hanesyddol. Ond nid oes cyfadeilad chapel yn amlwg ar Fab Degwm 1840 lle mae ol troed presennol Tan Y Capel. Awgrymu bod y chapel gwreiddiol wedi'i leoli rhywle arall cyn symud i'r safle presennol.*
- 8.5. Cafodd y chapel ei ail-adeiladu yn 1841 i gweithredu ddwywaith y swm o chadeiriau i ddarparu ar gyfer y mewnlifiad yn niferau gynulleidfa, fel oedd gweithgaredd chwarela lleol codi. Mae hyn yn amlwg o'r 1899 Map OS sy'n dangos adeilad ar safle hefo adeilad ar wahan ychwanegol i'r Dwyrain ar hyd y fordd gwledig, o bosib cyfleuster storio cysylltiedig.*
- 8.6. Cafodd y chapel ei ailadeiladu'n cyflawn yn 1906 mewn steil clasurol ar safle llechwedd serth, fel dangoswyd yn darlun 1943 Eldridges.*
- 8.7. Mae'r ymddangosiad allanol yn cynnal lefel uchel o'r ffurf gwreiddiol o 1906, hefo'r lefel uchaf yn ymffrostio pedimental gable-entry facade, hefo'r agoriadau bwa*

crwn, pilastrau pen taprog, a ffenestri codi pen fflat o ddechrau'r ugeinfed ganrif hefo cwareli ymyl ar hyd drychaidau Dwyrain a'r Gorllwein. Mae'r dau fentiau aer cupola a rownd derfynol y grib, fel ei darlunio yn rendition 1943, yn absennol heb ddim olrhian eu presendoldeb gynt yn ystod amser yr arolwg. Mae ffotograff cafodd ei gymryd yn 2010 gan Ceflin yn darlunio dau sylfeini bas lle roedd y cupolas arfer bod, sy'n nodi cam diweddarach o adfer i'r to. Does yna ddim arwydd ai oedd yr arwyneb pebble yn wreiddiol neu addasiad diweddarach.

**8.8.** Mae'r mwyafrif o'r ffabrig sy'n ffurfio'r adeilad yn cael ei wneud allan o carreg hefo bondiau cement, sy'n parhaus trwy'r adeilad i gyd. Doedd yna ddim arwydd i adeiladu cynnar, a hwyr i'r adeilad ysgerbydol, yn hytrach un dyluniad parhaus o'r sylfaen i'r apex lle mae'r to yn dechrau. Mae'n bosib roedd unrhyw esiamplau gynharach o'r capel wedi cael cymryd a roedd argraffiad 1906 wedi cael ei ailadeiladu mewn un cyfnod mewn dyluniad pensaeriol calsurol.

**8.9.** Mae'r dau ffenestri codi swgar ar yr ochr mwyaf Gogledd o'r drychiad Dwyrain, efallai wed bod yn gwreiddiol un ffenestr pen fflat o'r dechrau'r ugeinfed ganrif, on wedi preswyllo mewn I Cyfnod 2 i ymgorffori y dau gwresogi llawr ac ystafell storio.

**8.10.** Mae'r codiad allanol wedi cael ailpaentio'n yn llwyr ac hefyd pac dyddiad ar flean y facade ar ol 2010 yn cyfnod 3.

**8.11.** Yn fewnol, mae yna addasiadau lefel bach i'r llawer sydd gallu cael eu weld, hefo'r instalment o vestibule G1, yr alter timber ar y wal Gogledd, a'r awyru aer wedi'i ymgorffi yn y nenfwd.

**8.12.** Roedd llawer o addasiadau wedi cael ei wneud ar y llawr iasf yn ystod yr ail cyfnod o ailadeiladu i ymgorffori annedd. Roedd dau cyn ddrysau waedi cael eu blocio ar wal y codiad Gorllewin o ystafell L8. Roedd un ar yr achor mwyaf De yn cyrchu L1, ond yn hwyrach yn gweithredu fel cwpwrdd ymwithiol, ac un arall wedi'i selio hefo bric, 1m De o'r wal mwyaf Gogledd o L8 a fyddai wedi cyrchu L2.

*8.13. Mae'r wal Gogledd i gyd o ystafell L8 wedi cael ei adeiladu o brics a mortar, yn wahanol i'r carreg gwreiddiol a cement rendro o'r prif ysgerbydol 1906, i ffurfio yr ystafell gwres ac y rail ystafell storio storey L7. Mae'r maint o ystafell 8 yn gwreiddiol wedi ymestyn i'r codiad mwayf Gogledd o'r adeilad. O ganlyniad, mae'r wal rhannu rhwng yr ystafelloedd L6 a L 7, yn ychwanegol i'r lle tan yn pob ystafell, a'r drws ar y wal codiad Dwyrain o'r prif adeilad, roedd yna ychwanegiadau diweddarach.*

*8.14. Mae'r drws oedd ar y wal rhannu gwreiddiol rhwng ystafell L4 i L5, fyddai wedi bod yn gwreiddiol un wal solid. Tra bo'r lle tan yn ystafell L5 wedi gweithredu fel yr lle tan gwreiddiol, fel eu ddanhos yn y dyluniad 1943. Mae'r splayed reveal sash window wed'i leoli ar y wal Gogledd o L5 yn tebyg wedi ei ymgorffi yn ystod yr ail cyfnod oherwydd y gwahaniaeth yn dylunad a dimensiwn.*

*8.15. Mae'r wal Gogledd L3 a'r ffenest splayed ar y wal y codiad Dwyrain, efallai bod yna newidiadau diweddarach i ychwanegu cegin a safle WC i'r annedd. I ystyried bod y ffenestr yn tebyg i ffasiwn gynhatach fel yr un yn L5, ac y llawr slabiau parhaus trwy L3 a L4.*

*8.16. Mae'r llawr pren sydd wedi ei codi lefel o L2 i fewn i L1, yn ychwanegiad diweddarach a fyddai yn gwreiddiol bodyn un lefel, mae'r llawr presennol yn cuddio'r drws gwreiddil o L1 i L8.*

*8.17. Nodwyd cyfres o 3 cham adeiladu yn ystod yr arolwg.*

- ◆ *Cynfnod 1 yn ymwneud ag adeiladu Capel Bedyddwyr 1906, mewn dyluniad clasurol.*
- ◆ *Cynfnod 2 yn ymwneud as ailddatblygias olaf yr 20fed ganfrid I'r glasbrint mewnol I ymgorffori annedd I lefel llawrisaf y gorllewin, ac ar gyfer system wresogi ac ystafell storio I'r gogledd ddwyrain.*
- ◆ *Cam 3 I gwaith adfer I'r to ac addurn allanol ar ol 2010.*

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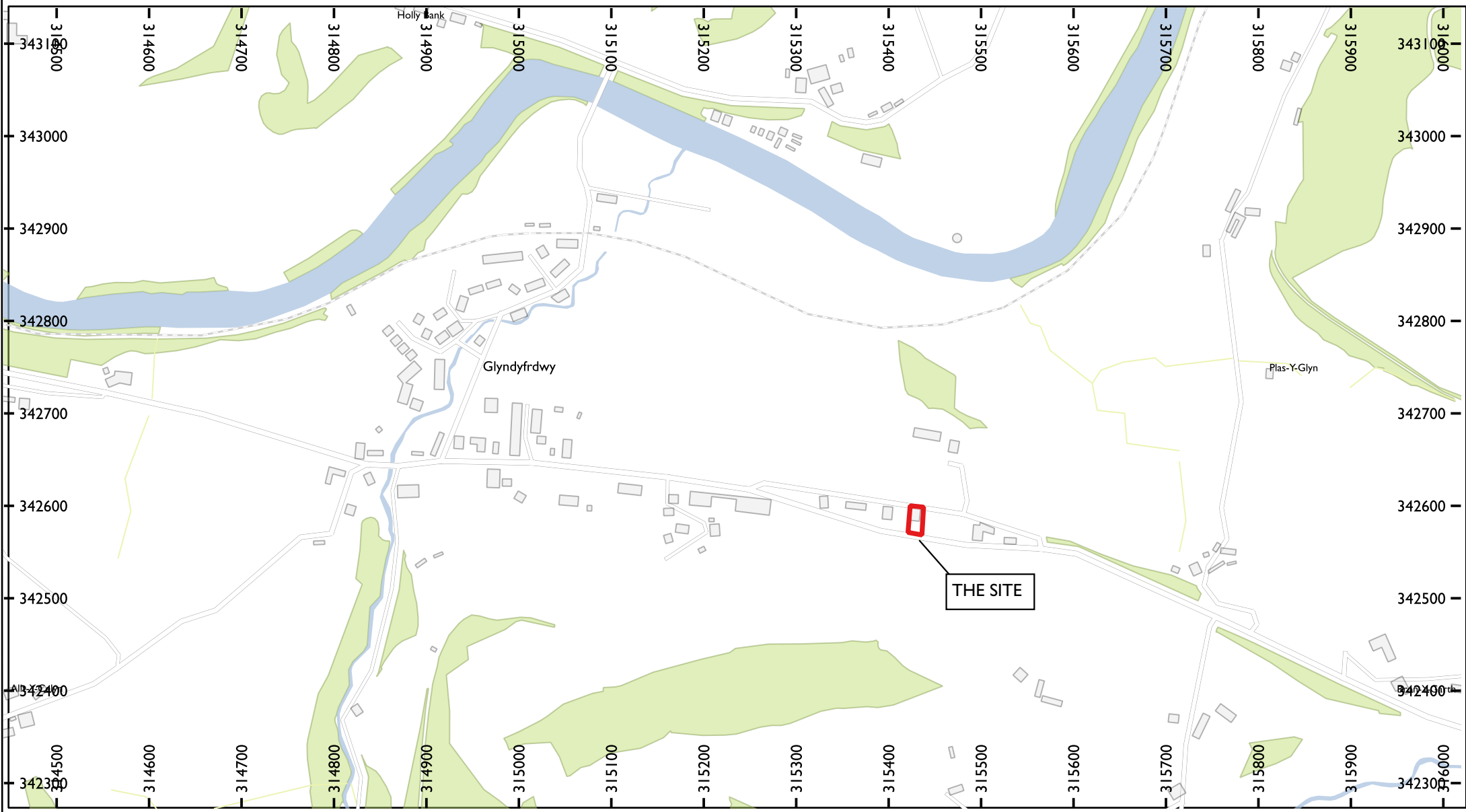
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# FIGURES



FIGURE I // Site Location - General



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndyfrdwy

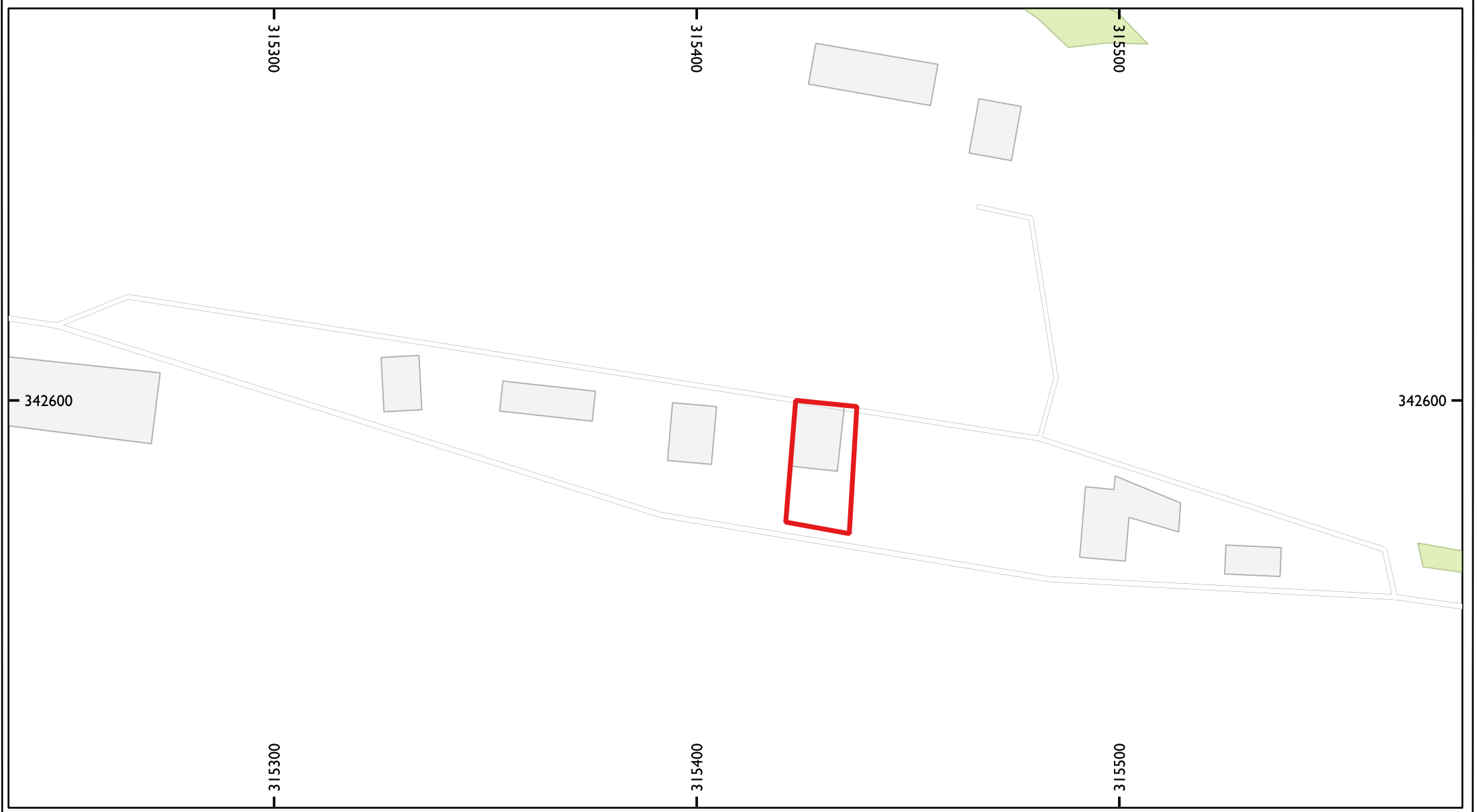
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

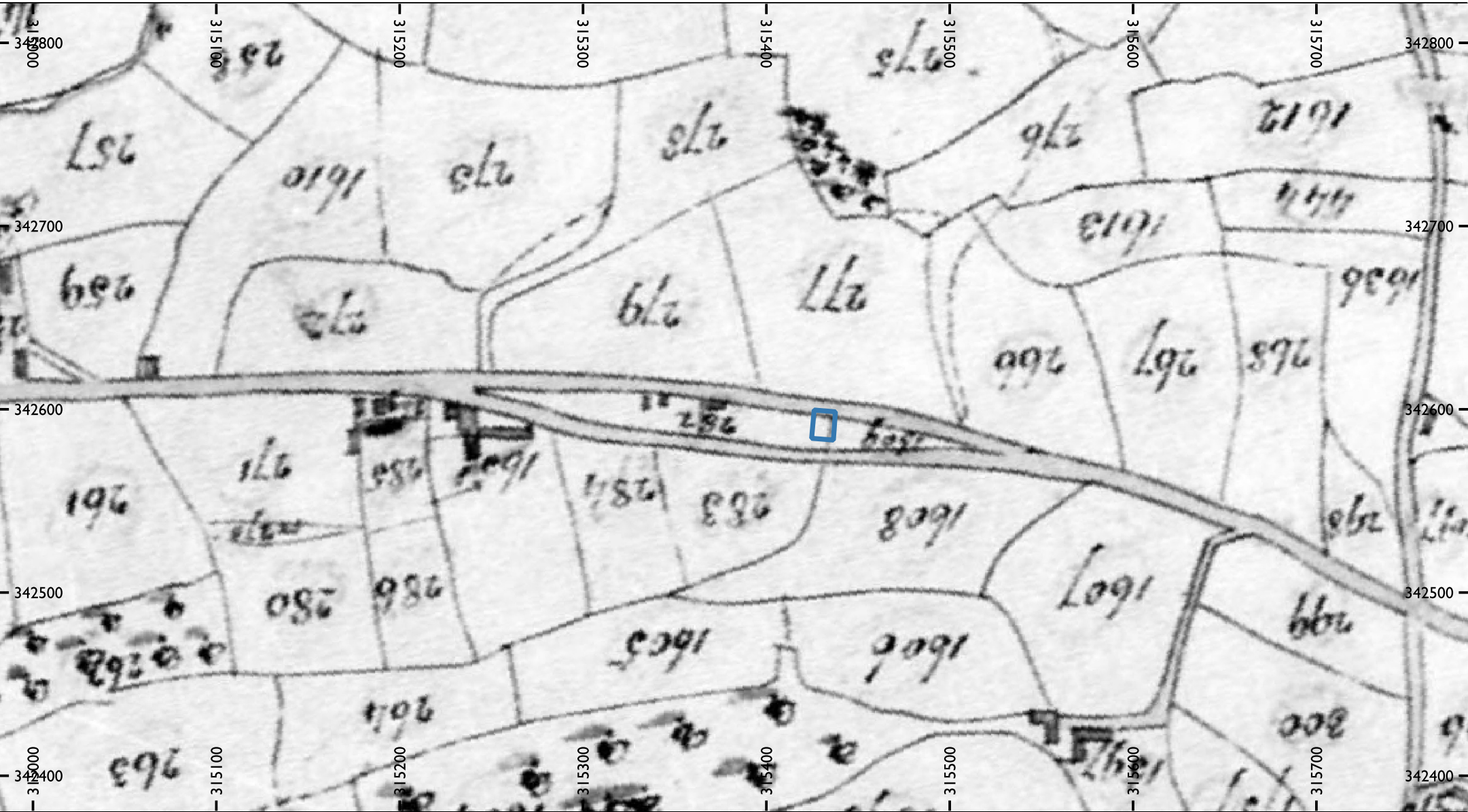
DESCRIPTION // Site Location - Detail

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DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // 1840 Tithe Map



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

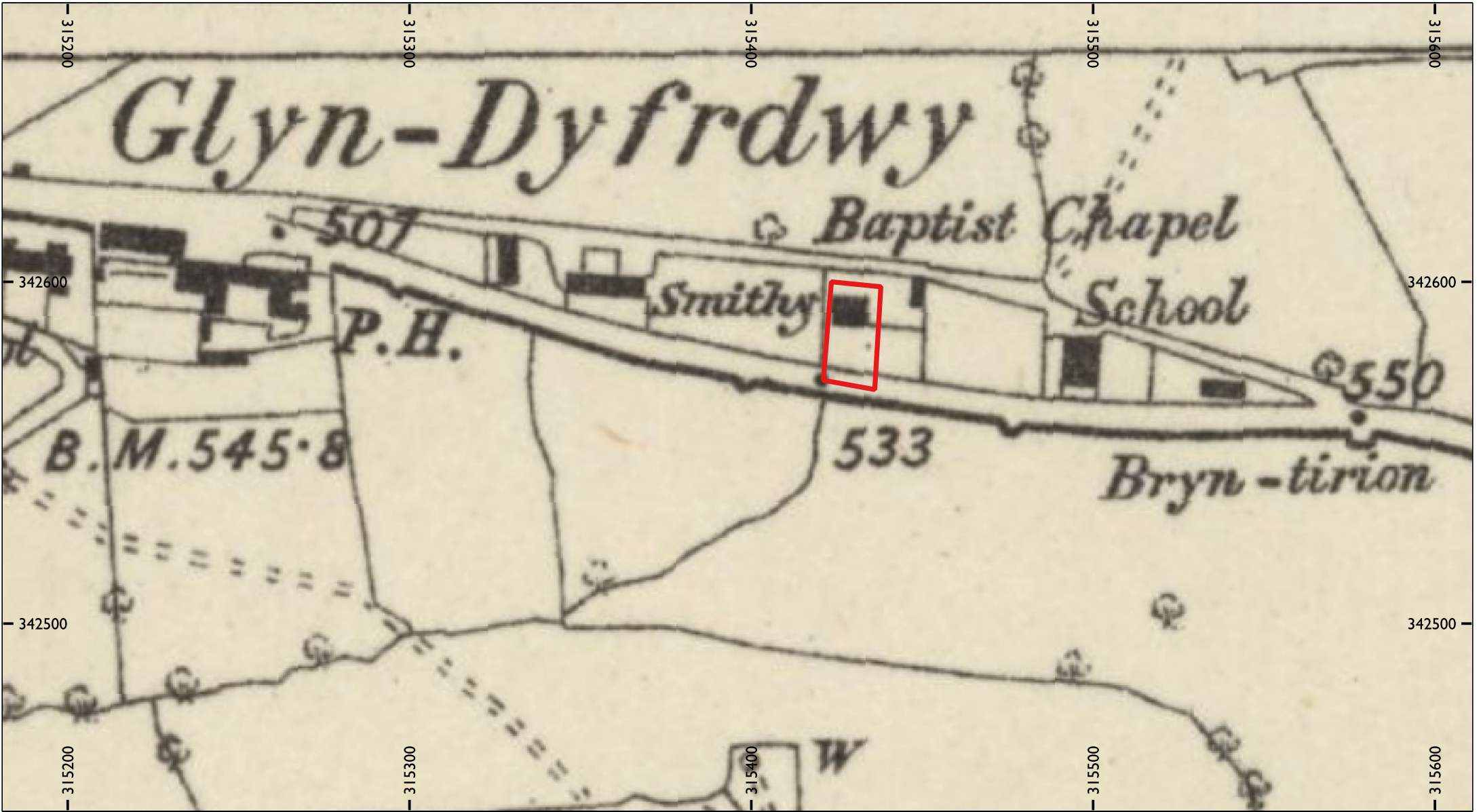
DESCRIPTION // 1840 Tithe Map

DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

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FIGURE 4 // 1875 Ordnance Survey Map



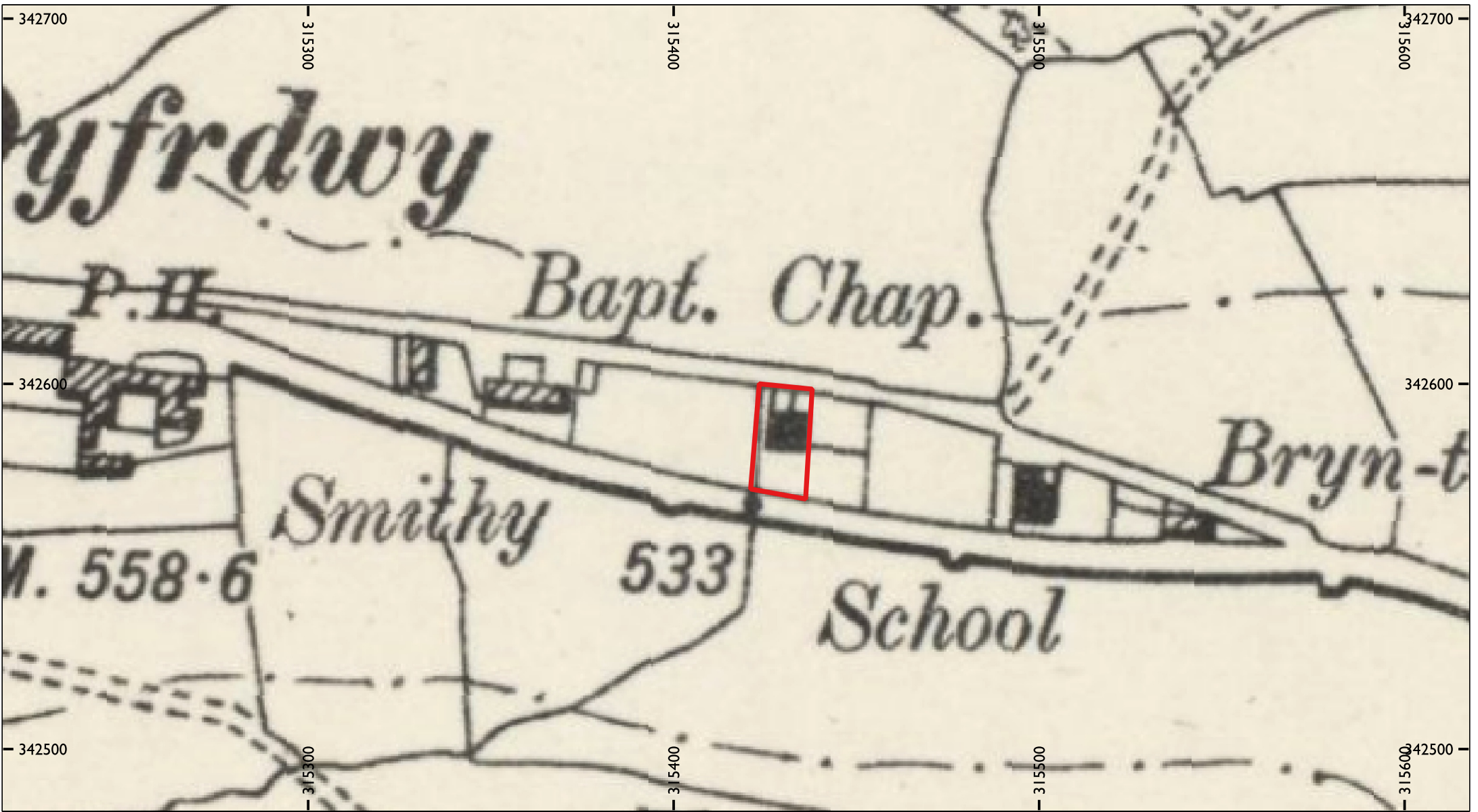
PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrwy

DESCRIPTION // 1875 Ordnance Survey Map

DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // 1899 Ordnance Survey Map



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

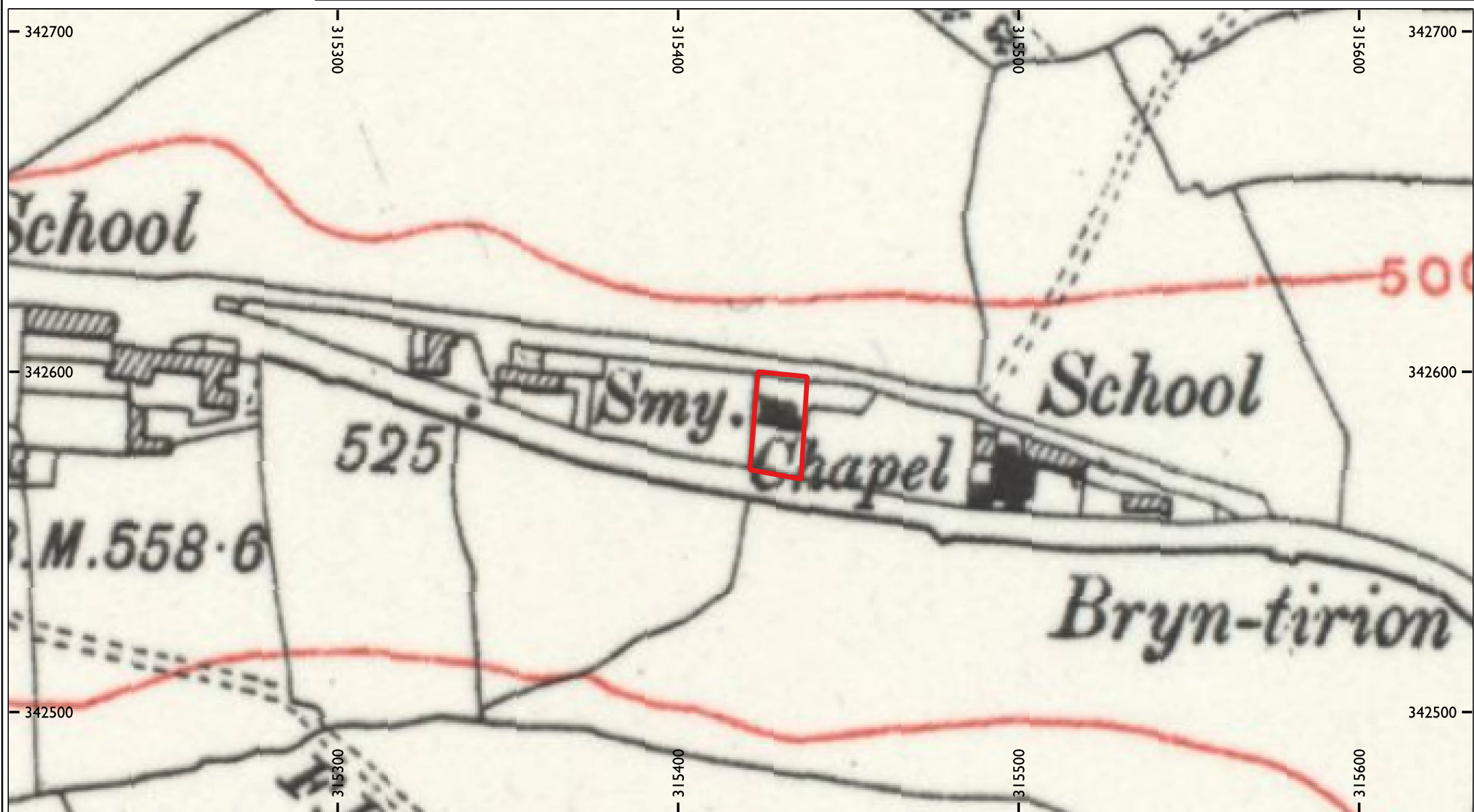
DESCRIPTION // 1899 Ordnance Survey Map

DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY



FIGURE 6 // 1910 Ordnance Survey Map



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

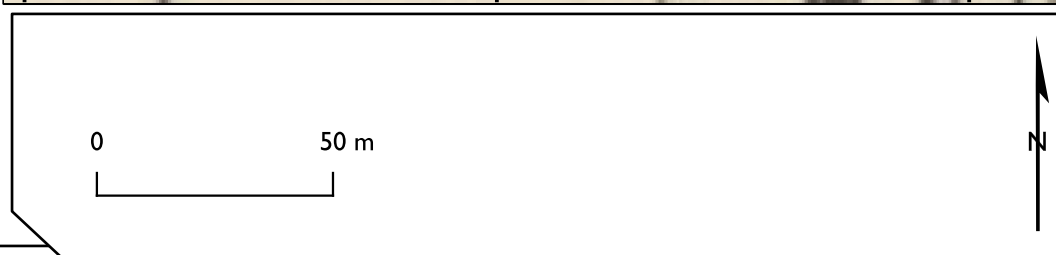
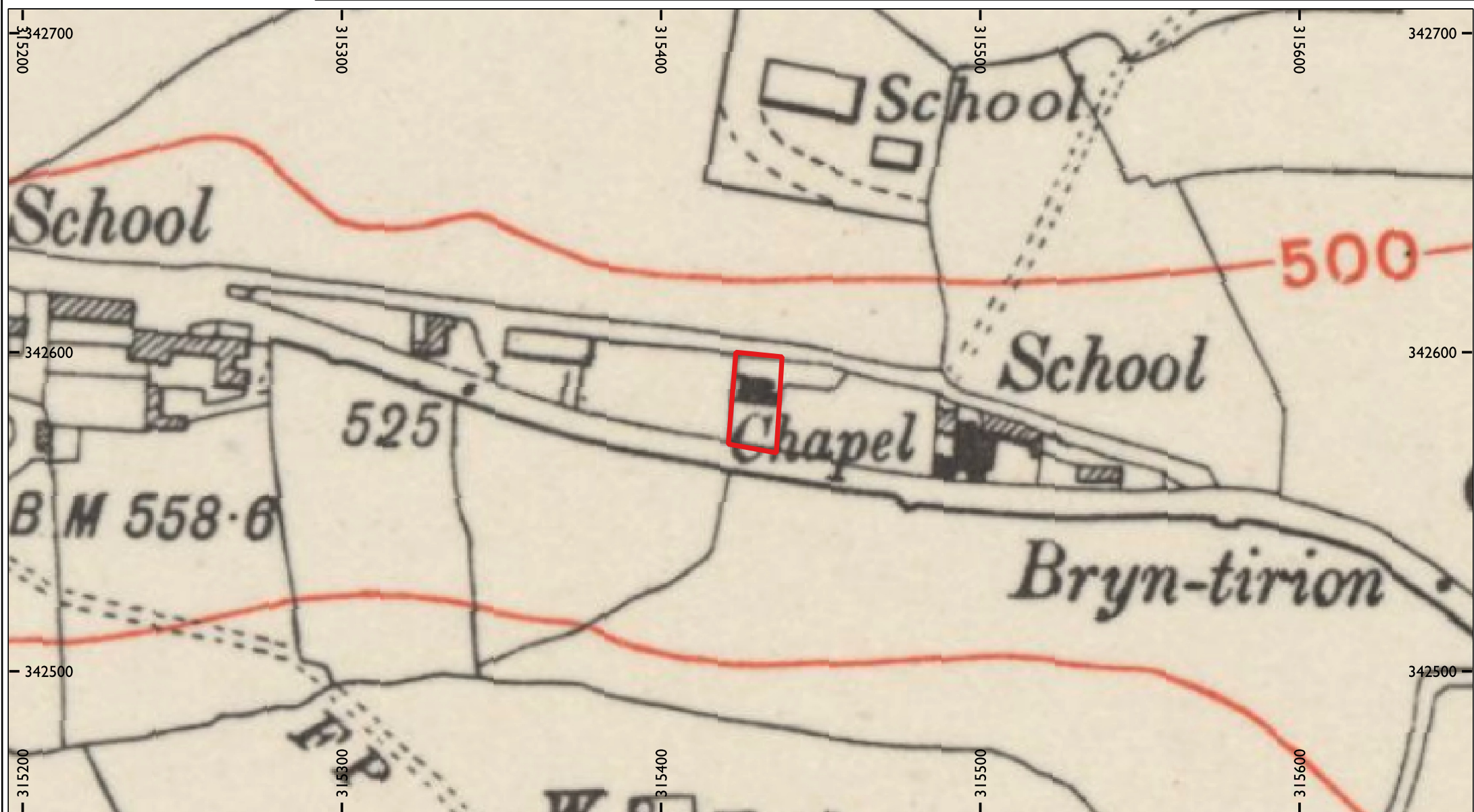
DESCRIPTION // 1910 Ordnance Survey Map

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DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // 1949 Ordnance Survey Map



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

DESCRIPTION // 1949 Ordnance Survey Map

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DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

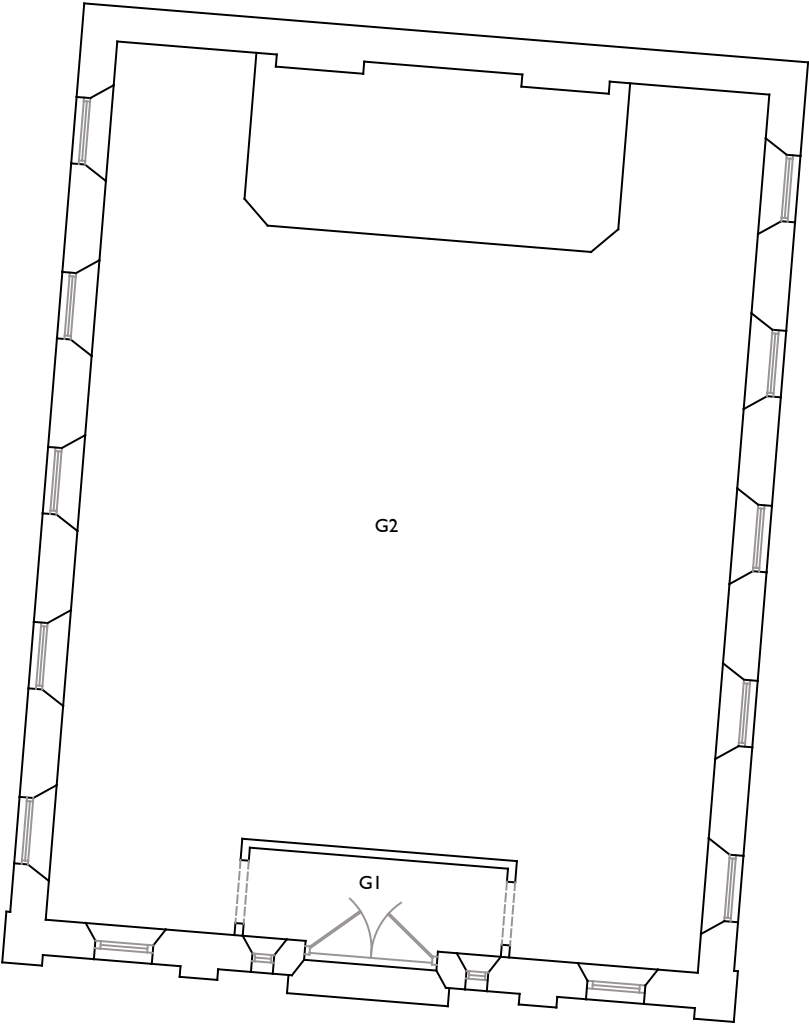
L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 8 // Ground Floor Plan

342600

342600



0 2.5 5 m



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

DESCRIPTION // Ground Floor Plan

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Ordnance Survey 100053067

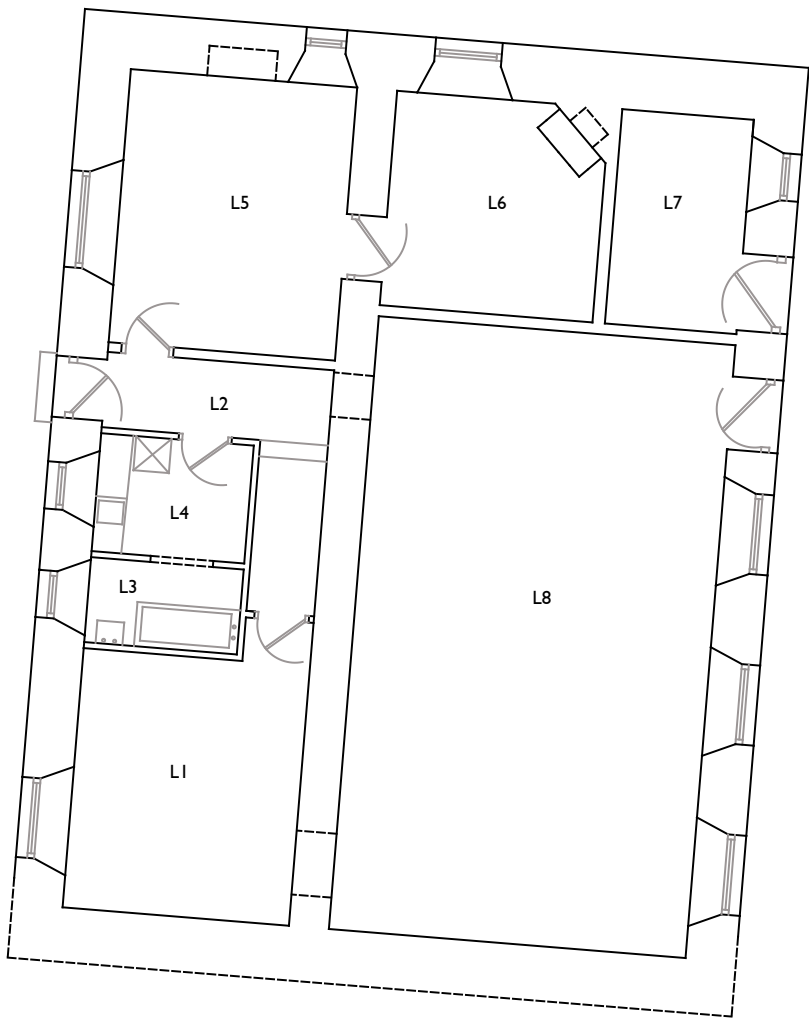
DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // Lower Ground Floor Level Plan

342600

342600



0 2.5 5 m



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

DESCRIPTION // Lower Ground Floor Level Plan

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Ordnance Survey 100053067

DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 10 // Lower Ground Floor Phasing Plan

342600

342600

Floor Plans

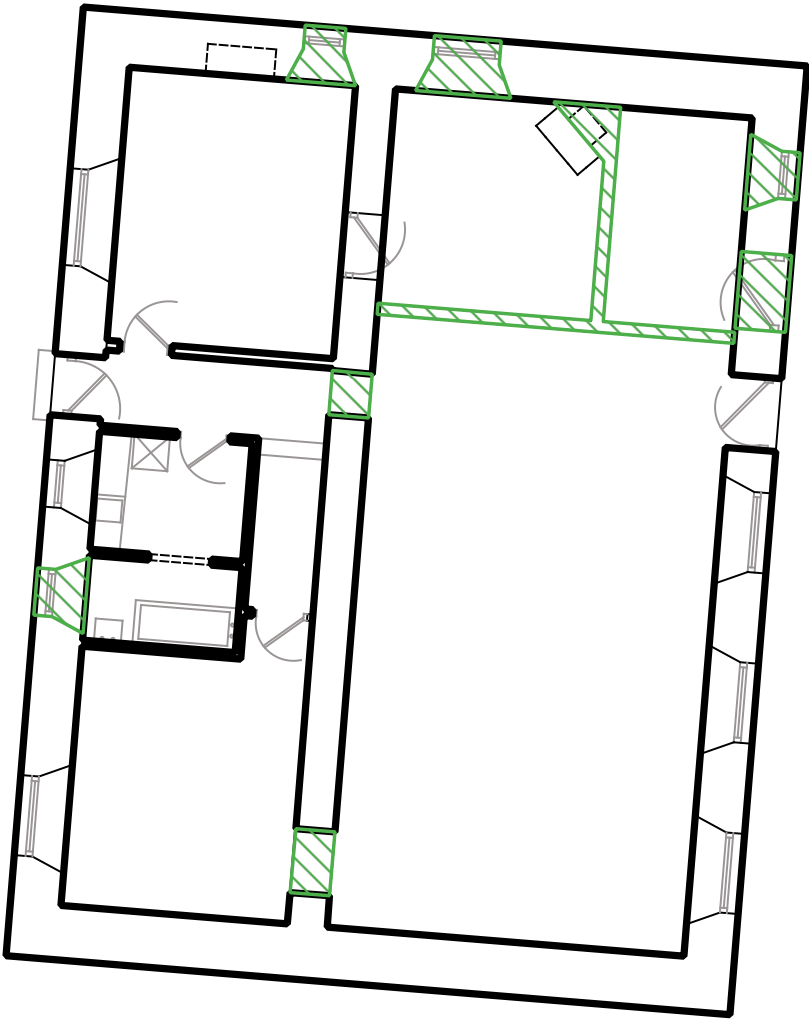
Phasing



1



2



0 2.5 5 m



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

DESCRIPTION // Lower Ground Floor Phasing Plan

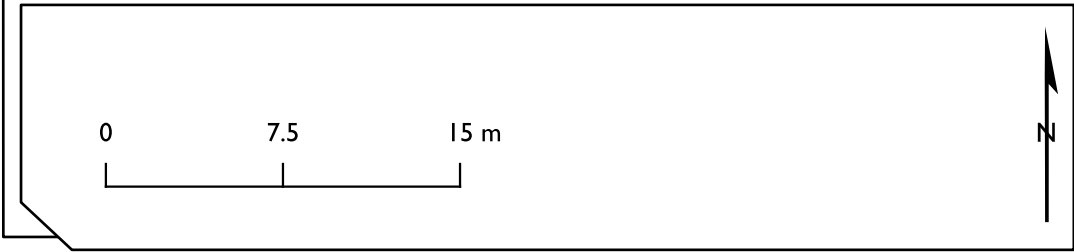
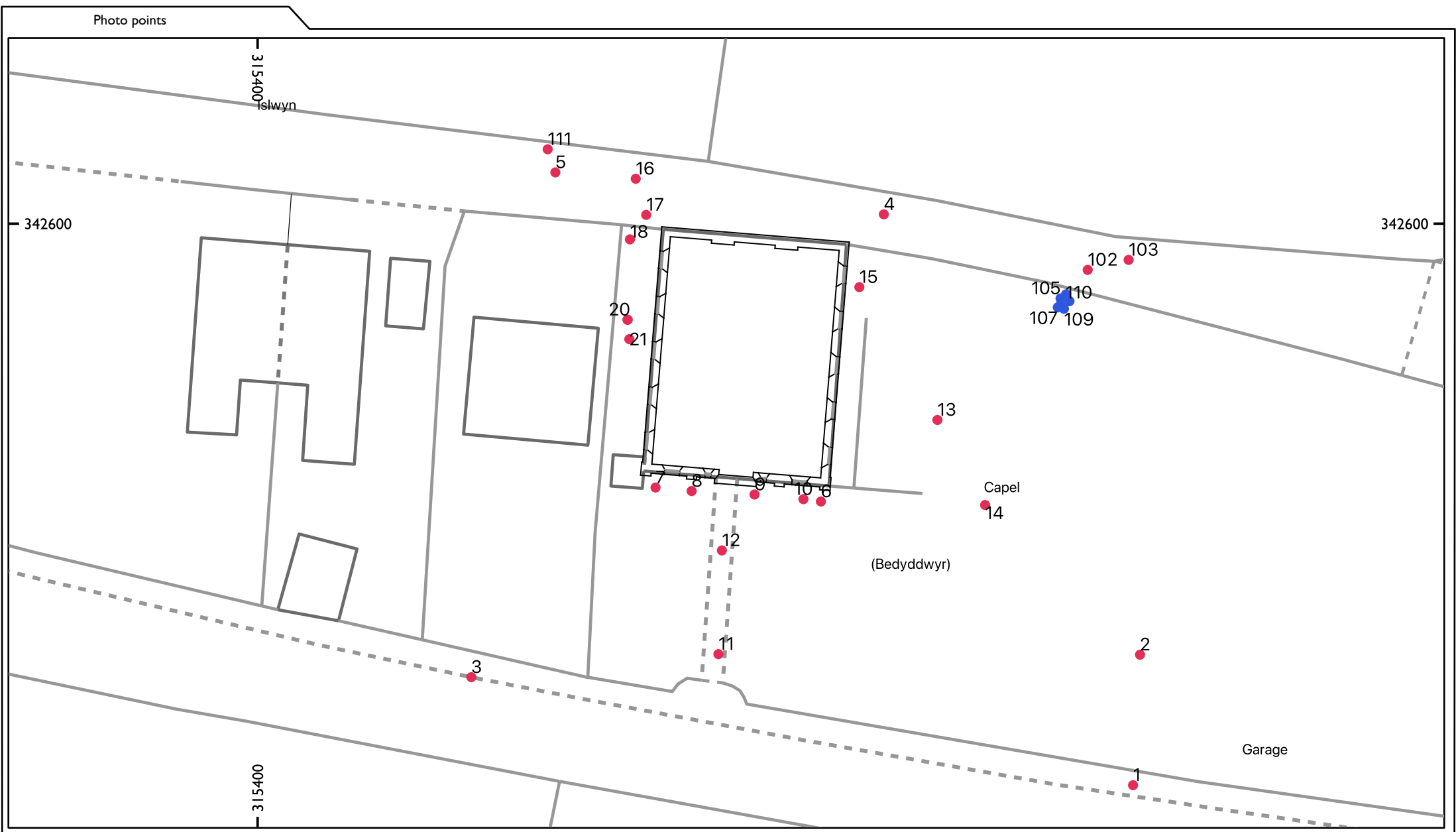
DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-vI

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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# GAZETTEER OF PHOTOGRAPHY

## APPENDIX I



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

DESCRIPTION // External photo points of Tan Y Capel and internal photo points of outer storgae shed

DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY



Capel

PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

DESCRIPTION // ground floor photo points

DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

342600

342600



0 2.5 5 m



PROJECT // 4004C - Tan y Capel, Glyndfyrddwy

DESCRIPTION // Lower ground floor photo points

DOC REF: LP4004C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY





P1090942.jpeg



P1090943.jpeg



P1090944.jpeg



P1090945.jpeg



P1090946.jpeg



P1090947.jpeg



P1090948.jpeg



P1090949.jpeg



P1090950.jpeg



P1090951.jpeg



P1090952.jpeg



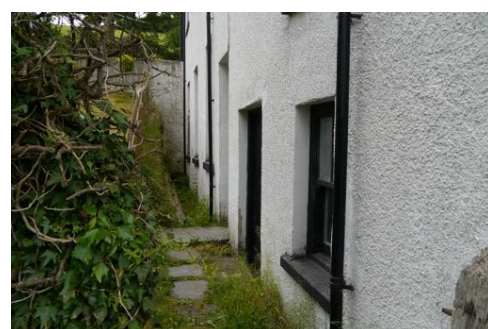
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P1090954.jpeg



P1090955.jpeg



P1090956.jpeg



P1090957.jpeg



P1090958.jpeg



P1090959.jpeg





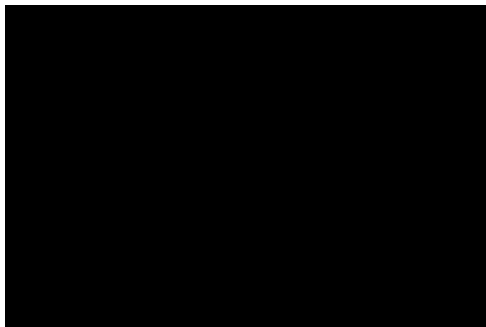
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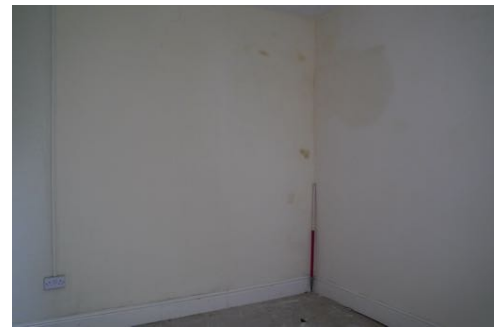
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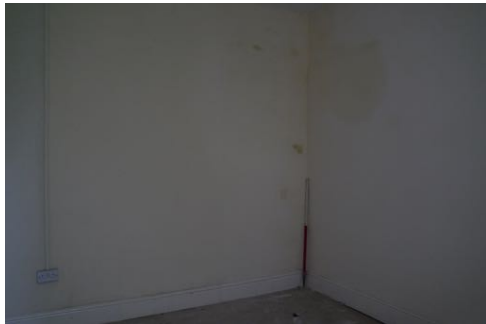
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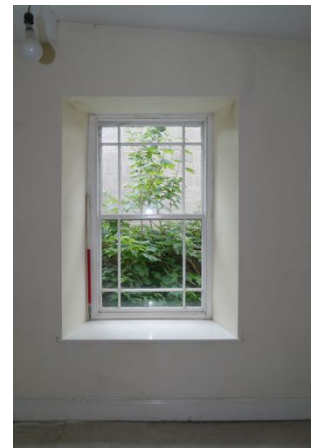
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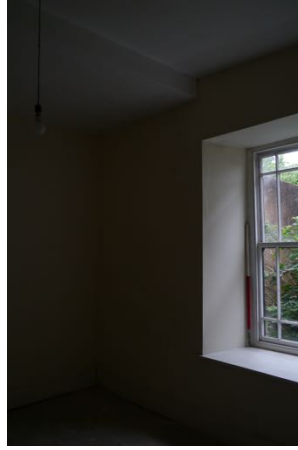
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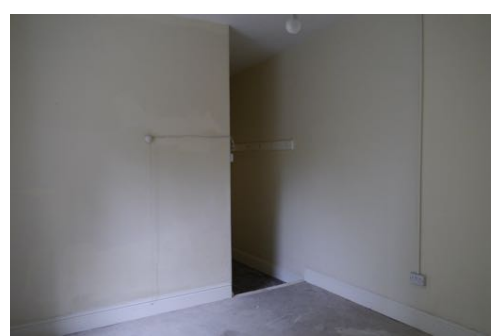
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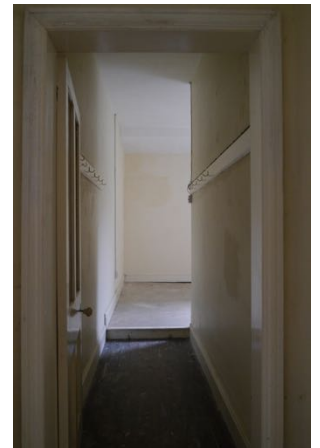
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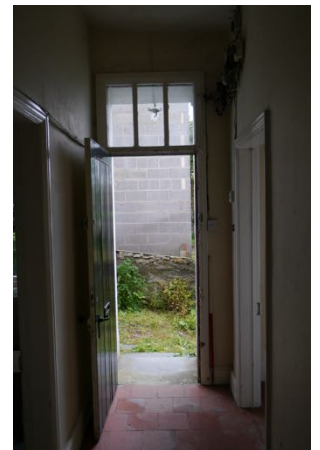
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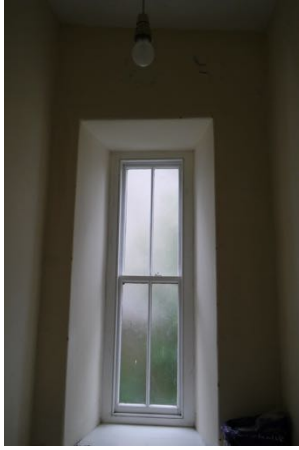
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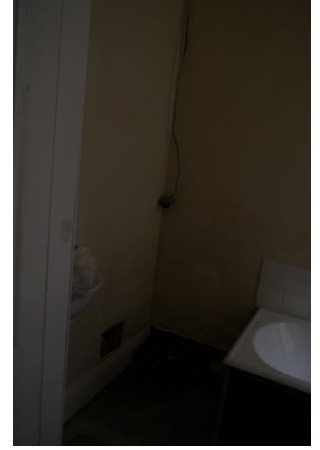
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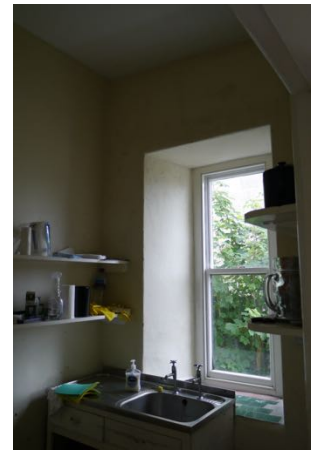
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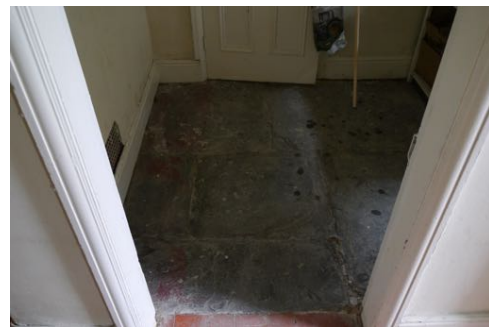
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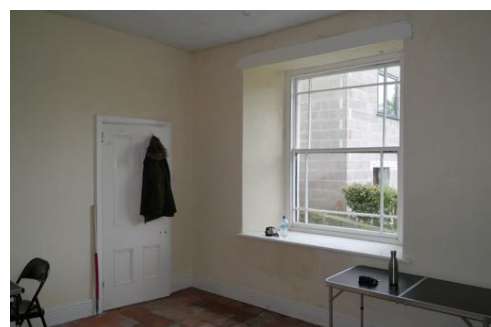
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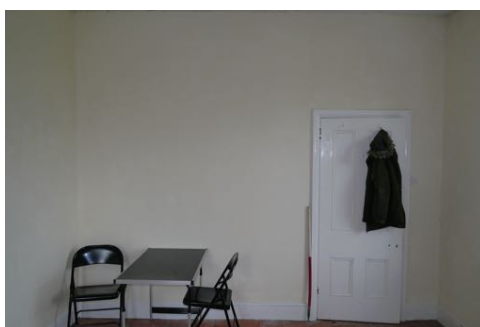
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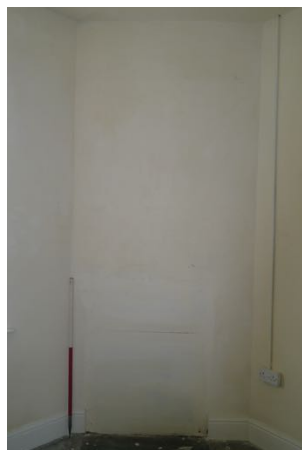
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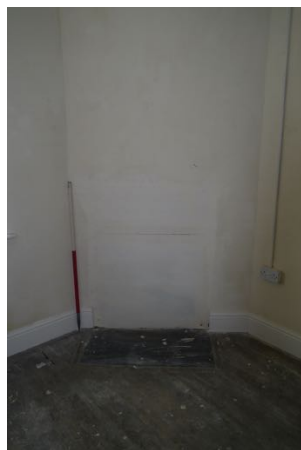
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P1090995.jpeg





P1090996.jpeg



P1090997.jpeg



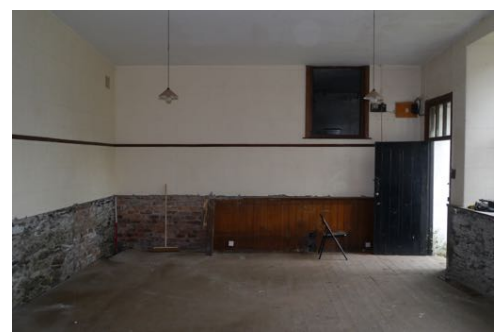
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P1100003.jpeg



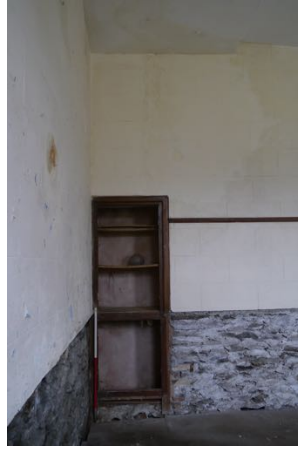
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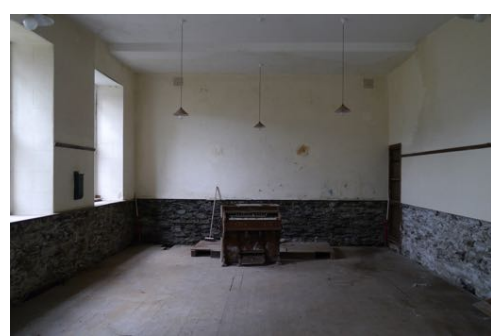
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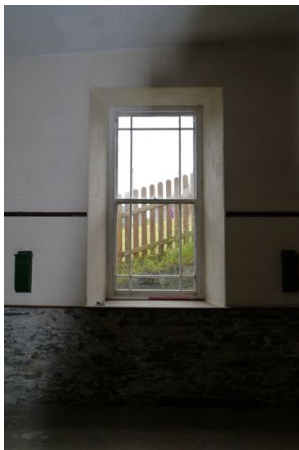
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P1100010.jpeg



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P1100014.jpeg



P1100015.jpeg



P1100016.jpeg



P1100017.jpeg



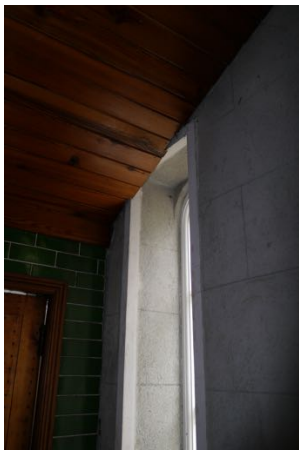
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P1100019.jpeg



P1100020.jpeg



P1100021.jpeg



P1100022.jpeg



P1100023.jpeg





P1100024.jpeg



P1100025.jpeg



P1100026.jpeg



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P1100050.jpeg





P1100051.jpeg



P1100052.jpeg



P1100053.jpeg

id	Photo Number	Description	Scale	Direction	Dates
1	P1090942	General shot of setting	-	NW	25.06.2021
2	P1090943	General shot of setting	-	W	25.06.2021
3	P1090944	General shot of setting	-	W	25.06.2021
4	P1090945	General shot of setting	-	W	25.06.2021
5	P1090946	General shot of setting	-	E	25.06.2021
6	P1090947	General shot of setting	-	E	25.06.2021
7	P1090948	Plaque 1	1M	N	25.06.2021
8	P1090949	Plaque 2	1M	N	25.06.2021
9	P1090950	Plaque 3	1M	N	25.06.2021
10	P1090951	Plaque 4	1M	N	25.06.2021
11	P1090952	South elevation	1 X 2M	N	25.06.2021
12	P1090953	Front facade (south elevation)	1 X 2M	N	25.06.2021
13	P1090954	East elevation	1M	W	25.06.2021
14	P1090955	East elevation	1M	NW	25.06.2021
15	P1090956	East elevation	-	S	25.06.2021
16	P1090957	North elevation	-	SE	25.06.2021
17	P1090958	West elevation	-	S	25.06.2021
18	P1090959	West elevation	-	SE	25.06.2021
19	P1090960	West door	1M	E	25.06.2021
20	P1090961	West door	1M	E	25.06.2021
21	P1090962	West elevation	1M	SE	25.06.2021
22	P1090963	Room L1	1M	SE	25.06.2021
23	P1090964	Room L1	1M	SE	25.06.2021
24	P1090965	Room L1	1M	SE	25.06.2021
25	P1090966	Room L1	1M	SE	25.06.2021
26	P1090967	Room L1	1M	S	25.06.2021
27	P1090968	Room L1	1M	W	25.06.2021
28	P1090969	Room L1	1M	NW	25.06.2021
29	P1090970	Room L1	1M	SW	25.06.2021
30	P1090971	Room L1	-	NE	25.06.2021
31	P1090972	Room L1	-	NE	25.06.2021
32	P1090973	Room L2	1M	N	25.06.2021
33	P1090974	Room L2	-	S	25.06.2021
34	P1090975	Room L2	1M	E	25.06.2021
35	P1090976	Room L2	1M	W	25.06.2021
36	P1090977	Room L2	1M	W	25.06.2021
37	P1090978	Room L3	-	W	25.06.2021
38	P1090979	Room L3	-	W	25.06.2021
39	P1090980	Room L3 vent	-	SE	25.06.2021
40	P1090981	Room L3 vent	-	SE	25.06.2021
41	P1090982	Room L4	-	SW	25.06.2021
42	P1090983	Room L4	-	SW	25.06.2021
43	P1090984	Room L4	-	S	25.06.2021
44	P1090985	Room L4	-	S	25.06.2021
45	P1090986	Room L4 vent	-	SE	25.06.2021
46	P1090987	Room L5	1M	N	25.06.2021
47	P1090988	Room L5	1M	N	25.06.2021
48	P1090989	Room L5	1M	W	25.06.2021
49	P1090990	Room L5	1M	SW	25.06.2021
50	P1090991	Room L5	1M	S	25.06.2021
51	P1090992	Room L5	1M	E	25.06.2021
52	P1090993	Room L6	1M	NE	25.06.2021

53	P1090994	Room L6	1M	NE	25.06.2021
54	P1090995	Room L6	1M	S	25.06.2021
55	P1090996	Room L6	1M	S	25.06.2021
56	P1090997	Room L6	1M	W	25.06.2021
57	P1090998	Room L7	1M	N	25.06.2021
58	P1090999	Room L7	1M	N	25.06.2021
59	P1100001	Room L7	1M	S	25.06.2021
60	P1100002	Room L8	1M	N	25.06.2021
61	P1100003	Room L8	1M	NW	25.06.2021
62	P1100004	Room L8	1M	SW	25.06.2021
63	P1100005	Room L8	1M	W	25.06.2021
64	P1100006	Room L8	1M	W	25.06.2021
65	P1100007	Room L8	1M	W	25.06.2021
66	P1100008	Room L8	1 X 2M	S	25.06.2021
67	P1100009	Room L8	1 X 2M	S	25.06.2021
68	P1100010	Room L8	1M	SE	25.06.2021
69	P1100011	Room L8	1M	NE	25.06.2021
70	P1100012	Room L8	1M	E	25.06.2021
71	P1100013	Room L8	1M	E	25.06.2021
72	P1100014	Room L8	1M	E	25.06.2021
73	P1100015	Room L8 air vent	-	E	25.06.2021
74	P1100016	Room L8 air vent	-	E	25.06.2021
75	P1100017	Room L8 storage room	-	N	25.06.2021
76	P1100018	Room L8 storage room	-	N	25.06.2021
77	P1100019	Room G1	1M	E	25.06.2021
78	P1100020	Room G1	1M	E	25.06.2021
79	P1100021	Room G1	-	SE	25.06.2021
80	P1100022	Room G1 from room G2	1M	SE	25.06.2021
81	P1100023	Room G1 from room G2	1M	S	25.06.2021
82	P1100024	Room G1 from room G2	1M	S	25.06.2021
83	P1100025	Room G2	1M	W	25.06.2021
84	P1100026	Room G2	1M	W	25.06.2021
85	P1100027	Room G2	1M	W	25.06.2021
86	P1100028	Room G2	1M	W	25.06.2021
87	P1100029	Room G2	1M	N	25.06.2021
88	P1100030	Room G2	1M	N	25.06.2021
89	P1100031	Room G2	1M	NE	25.06.2021
90	P1100032	Room G2	1M	E	25.06.2021
91	P1100033	Room G2	-	E	25.06.2021
92	P1100034	Room G2	-	N	25.06.2021
93	P1100035	Room G2 air vent	-	W	25.06.2021
94	P1100036	Room G2 air vent	-	W	25.06.2021
95	P1100037	Room G2 ceiling	-	S	25.06.2021
96	P1100038	Room G2 ceiling	-	N	25.06.2021
97	P1100039	Room G2 ceiling	-	-	25.06.2021
98	P1100040	Room G2	1M	NW	25.06.2021
99	P1100041	Room G2	1M	NW	25.06.2021
100	P1100042	Room G2	1M	NE	25.06.2021
101	P1100043	Room G2	1M	NE	25.06.2021
102	P1100044	outer building	1M	S	25.06.2021
103	P1100045	outer building	1M	SW	25.06.2021
104	P1100046	outer building	-	SE	25.06.2021
105	P1100047	outer building	-	SE	25.06.2021

106	P1100048	outer building	-	SE	25.06.2021
107	P1100049	outer building	-	S	25.06.2021
108	P1100050	outer building	-	W	25.06.2021
109	P1100051	Outer building stone threshold	-	N	25.06.2021
110	P1100052	Outer building stone threshold	-	N	25.06.2021
111	P1100053	General shot of setting beyond site	-	N	25.06.2021

---

# CLIENT PHOTOGRAPHS

## APPENDIX II









