

Historic Building Recording

# Rhiw Chapel

For Mike Catherall



Author: Blair Poole & Rachael Matthews

Report Number: 24-1014

 Dee Archaeological Services

## Historic Building Recording

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## Crynodeb

Ymgwymerwyd â rhaglen cofnodi adeiladau hanesyddol lefel 3 yng Nghapel Rhiw, Llanarmon yn lân, gan Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) ar ran Mike Catherall. Gofynnwyd am yr arolwg gan CPAT fel amod Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig (15/2023/0320). Mae'r safle o ddiddordeb hanesyddol gan fod capel Methodistaidd wedi bod ar y safle ers 1786.

Mae'r adeilad sy'n sefyll yn dyddio o 1867 ac mae o ddiddordeb pensaernïol a hanesyddol lleol. Prynwyd y safle gan Samuel Davies yn 1783 i adeiladu cartref, a oedd yn cynnwys ystafell gyfarfod, ystafell i bregethwyr gysgu a stabl cyfagos. Erbyn 1786, roedd tir yn ymyl y tŷ wedi cael ei ddefnyddio i adeiladu Capel, a roddwyd yn rhodd i'r Methodistiaid Calfinaidd Cymreig. Defnyddiwyd y capel am 26 mlynedd, cyn iddo naill ai gael ei ymestyn, fel y crybwyllir gan yr arysgrif ar y capel, neu ei ailadeiladu yn 1812.

Gyda'r Diwygiad Cymreig yng nghanol y 19<sup>eg</sup> ganrif, roedd cynulleidfa gynyddol yn golygu bod angen capel newydd ac yn 1867, adeiladwyd y capel presennol. Tua'r adeg hon, codwyd Tŷ Capel i'r gorllewin yn ffinio â'r capel a'i adeiladu mewn arddull i gyd-fynd â'r capel.

Datgelodd yr arolwg fod yr adeilad sy'n sefyll wedi cael ei adeiladu mewn un cam, yn dyddio o 1867, a'i fod yn eistedd ar blinth di-dor o gerrig llwyd, gydag un ffurf ac arddull addurnol. Mae'r cynllun mewnol yn cydymffurfio â hyn, ac mae'n amlwg bod y ffabrig mewnol yn dyddio o 1867, gydag addasiadau diweddarach. Er mai Fictoraidd ei natur yw'r ffurf allanol, mae'r gwaith ailadeiladu mewnol wedi ceisio cynnal arddull Sioraidd.

Mae'r ffenestri i gyd yn dangos tystiolaeth o waith atgyweirio diweddarach, ac mae elfennau ar hyd y wal ddeheuol yn dangos bod gwaith trwsio wedi cael ei wneud yn ddiweddarach hefyd. Gellir gweld olion bloc toiledau allanol a ddymchwelwyd ar y drychiad deheuol yn y pen dwyreiniol. Cafodd ardal y pulpud wedi cael ei ailffitio ar ddechrau'r 20<sup>fed</sup> ganrif, gyda gwaith brics o Llay Hall yn ffurfio ei sylfaen.

Yr unig dystiolaeth sydd ar gael bod deunydd cynharach wedi cael ei aildefnyddio yw'r garreg goffa o 1786 sydd wedi cael ei mewnosod ar y wal ddwyreiniol. Roedd y garreg arysgrif goffaol o'r capel cyntaf o ddeunydd gwahanol i'r adeilad sy'n sefyll gyda hynny'n awgrymu y gallai'r strwythur cynharach fod o garreg oleuach na charreg lwyd leol y strwythur sy'n sefyll. Ni welwyd unrhyw ffabrig arall sy'n dyddio'n ôl i'r cyfnod cyn y 19<sup>eg</sup> ganrif.



## **Abstract**

*A level 3 historic building recording programme was undertaken at Rhiw Chapel, Llanarmon yn Iâl, by Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) on behalf of Mike Catherall. The survey was requested by CPAT as a condition of Listed Building Consent (15/2023/0320). The site is of historic interest as there has been a Methodist chapel on the site since 1786.*

*The standing building dates from 1867 and is of local architectural and historic interest. The site was bought by Samuel Davies in 1783 to build a home, which contained a meeting room, a room for preachers to sleep and an adjoining stable. By 1786 land adjacent to the house was used to build a Chapel, which was gifted to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. The chapel was used for 26 years, before it was either extended, as an inscription on the chapel indicates, or rebuilt in 1812.*

*With the Welsh Revival of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century a growing congregation meant a new chapel was needed, and in 1867 the current chapel was constructed. Around this time Ty Capel was erected to the west, butting against the chapel and constructed in a style to match the chapel.*

*The survey revealed that the standing building has a single phase of construction, dating from 1867, sitting on an unbroken plinth of grey stone, with one material form and decorative style. The internal layout falls within the confines of this, and it is clear that the internal fabric dates from 1867, with later modifications. Although externally the form is Victorian in nature, internally the rebuild has tried to maintain a Georgian style.*

*The windows all show evidence of later repair patches, and elements along the southern wall show later repair. Ghosting from a demolished external toilet block can be seen on the southern elevation at the eastern end. The pulpit area is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century refit, with brickwork from Llay Hall forming its base.*

*The only evidence for re-use of earlier material is the insertion of the 1786 commemorative stone on the eastern wall. The commemorative inscription stone from the first chapel was of differing material to the standing building suggests that the earlier structure may have been of a lighter stone than the grey local stone of the standing structure. No other pre 19<sup>th</sup> century fabric was seen.*





# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of a level 3 historic building recording undertaken at Rhiw Chapel, Denbighshire, by Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) on behalf of Mike Catherall.
- 1.2 The survey has been requested by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) as a condition of Listed Building Consent (15/2023/0320) in order to adequately record the building before alteration, renovation and extension and ensure its origins, use and development are understood and preserved through record. There has been a church on the site since 1786, however, the standing building dates from 1867 and is of local architectural and historic interest.
- 1.3 This document seeks to satisfy a planning condition attached to planning approval for the site as part of listed building consent. The survey was carried out by Blair Poole and Rachael Matthews of DAS on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2024.
- 1.4 The site is located at Ffordd Rhiw, Llanarmon yn Iâl, CH7 4QE, at NGR 318637,356494 (Figure 1 & Figure 2). The site code allocated by DAS was 24-1014 and has been used to mark all site archive documents. An event number has been issued by CPAT for this survey (PRN 218145). The standing building is grade II listed (19917) as part of a group of structures, also including Ty Capel (19918) and the Parry Monument (19919).
- 1.5 The work was carried out in line with an approved written scheme of investigation (Poole, 2024), the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2022) and the CIfA's standard and guidance for the recording of standing buildings or structures (CIfA, 2020). All works were carried out in accordance with Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice (Historic England, 2016) and Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust – Methodology for Level 3 Historic Building Recording (CPAT, 2023).



## 2 Planning Background

### 2.1 Planning Framework

2.1.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (Welsh Government, 2016) is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment in Wales and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

2.1.2 When considering a planning application, Denbighshire County Council (DCC) is bound by Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government, 2024) Section 6.1, and Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment (Welsh Government, 2017).

2.1.3 On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment DCC take impartial advice from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).

2.1.4 Planning application 15/2023/0320 has been submitted for the conversion and alteration of the standing chapel to a residential dwelling, with internal and external alterations of the former chapel to form one dwelling including insertion of a door, installation of rooflights, package treatment plant and associated works. With respect to this application CPAT submitted the following comment:

*“Level 3 Building Recording*

*Suggested planning condition to facilitate a programme of a Level 3 Historic Building Survey, the equivalent of a Historic England Level 3 building survey, to allow an adequate analytical record of the building to be made prior to alteraon.*

*No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to a Historic England Level 3 building survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a brief issued by the local planning authority and a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in wring by the local planning authority. The survey will be completed by a professional archaeological contractor.*

*The programme of building analysis and recording must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures. “*



2.1.5 The structure is a grade II listed building (19917) built in the 1860's and designated in 1998; due to its aesthetic qualities and forming part of a group of monuments including the adjoining Chapel House and Parry Monument:

*"Calvinistic Methodist chapel rebuilt in 1867. The chapel was first built in 1786 and opened by Thomas Charles, and was rebuilt in 1812. The lateral facade is a late example of the type, and may represent the survival of the plan of the previous building."*

2.1.6 The site does not lie within a conservation area, however approximately 400m to the southeast of the site is the Llanarmon yn Iâl conservation area, designated in 1985 and centred on the core of the village. There are no scheduled monuments on the site, nor are there any registered battlefields or parks and gardens on or around the site.

## 2.2 Previous Work

2.2.1 No previous work has been carried out on the site.

## 2.3 Geology & Topography

2.3.1 There are no superficial deposits for the area, but close by are sand and gravel of Glaciofluvial deposits and till to the west and north respectively. The solid geology of the area is recorded as Limestone from the Llanarmon Formation, with the junction of sandstone from the Llwyn-y-fran member close by (British Geological Survey, 2024).

2.3.2 The site lies in a rural area, approximately 550m to the northwest of the village centre of Llanarmon-yn-Iâl (Figure 1). The site lies at the junction of Ffordd Rhiw, aligned east to west and turning north at the site, and Mill Lane aligned north to south from the junction.

2.3.3 The site is a former chapel site, with an extant graveyard to the east on an adjoining plot, the chapel house built abutting its western façade and agricultural fields to the north and south.

2.3.4 The site lies at approximately 248m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is 2454m<sup>2</sup> in size.



### 3 Archaeological & Historic Background

- 3.1 This section should be seen as a summary of the history of the site to address the construction and development of the structure. To do this, the site must be placed into context of the development of the area.
- 3.2 Llanarmon-yn-lâl has been referred to by several variants through the historic texts; originally as *Sancto Garmano* in the 1254 taxation records relating to the parish church of St Garmon, then in the 1291 ecclesiastical taxation as *Lanarmavn* and later in 1314, as *Thlanharmon in Yal*. The parish church likely dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, however an earlier church building is believed to lie to the east of the River Alyn (Silvester, Martin and Watson, 2014).
- 3.3 Also on the east side is the motte and bailey of Tomen y Faerdre: established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century as the manorial court of the Lord of Yale (Ial). The local *maerdrefi* or administrative centre for Llanarmon-yn-lâl suggests that during the Medieval period the hamlet was the capital for the commote of Yale, recording in the 1315 'Extent of Bromfield and Yale' that the manor had "*one hall, one chamber, one stable, one garage and one cattle shed*". At this time the settlement was known as Tre'r Llan and set around the church (Manely, Greuter and Gale, 1991, p. 193).
- 3.4 The Saxton 1577 Map of Denbigh and Flint, and 1645-47 Blaeu map of Denbigh and Flintshire; both show Llanarmon located within a hilly or mountainous area, on the western side of the River Alyn. It is depicted with the symbol of a settlement, the size of which is unknown.
- 3.5 Most of the buildings within the village are 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, the Raven Inn dates to 1722 and the house for Llwyn Onn 1749. Settlement layout suggests a concentration on the parish church, with lanes identified circling around it, though not all survive. To the west of the church was a main route way along the Alyn Valley, joining Basingwerk Abbey and Holywell, to Vale Crucis Abbey, in Llangollen (Silvester, Martin and Watson, 2014).
- 3.6 The site is located some distance to the northwest of the core of the village and it is likely that the site area formed part of the agricultural lands of the lordship or settlement until the later Post Medieval period.

#### **The site**

- 3.7 The site was bought by Samuel Davies in 1783 to build a home, he constructed a house on the land at Rhiw lâl which was completed in 1784. The house contained a meeting room, a room for preachers to sleep and an adjoining stable. In 1786 land adjacent to the house was used to build a Chapel, which was gifted to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, to serve the local community (Ancestry, 2024). This suggests that the



original chapel would have been a simple structure. It should be noted that the development of the Methodist movement in Wales was far from smooth, and the early leaders of Methodism in Wales were frequently met with verbal and even physical abuse. The siting of the first chapel some distance from the settlement may attest to this.

3.8 The chapel was later rebuilt in 1812, likely due to the growth of non-conformists in Wales through this period. It may be that the smaller 18<sup>th</sup> century structure required enlarging and more in keeping with the attitudes to the church at this time. The 1829 Map of the rector's townships comprising Gelligynnan, Cheveleiriog, Allgymbyd in the parish of Llanarmon in Yale in the County of Denbigh (Figure 3) shows the chapel as the sole building on the site, pre-dating the construction of Ty Capel to the west. The site area falls within field 1324. Interestingly this is repeated, with the same numbering system on the 1844 tithe map for Llanarmon Parish, which records the site on the apportionment as:

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name	Cultivation
1324	Samuel Davies	Edward Peters	Chapel Acre/ Erw'r Capel	Pasture

3.9 The structure present on this map must represent the 1812 re-build, rather than the current standing building. The graveyard is not shown at this time, and the record of the field as pasture suggests that the chapel was still within an agricultural setting.

3.10 The chapel was rebuilt again in 1867, and survives today in this form as the Grade II Listed Capel Bethel (19917) or Bethel Chapel; now referred to as Rhiw Chapel. It has a grey stone facade, the source of which is likely from the nearby Pistyll Gwyn limestone quarry (NPRN 419166). Active throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was run by Cawood Wharton & Co. Ltd from the 1950s until the 1970s, when it closed down (RCAHMW, 2021).

3.11 The timeframe for the rebuilding of the chapel sees similar activities across North Wales. Two major events coincided in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The rise of a self-consciously Welsh form of Nonconformity developed in response to what was known as the Treachery of the Blue Books (1850s-60s) and the Welsh Christian Revival.

3.12 A report in the standard of Welsh education, known as the Blue Books, was commissioned by the State of Education in Wales in 1847. These caused uproar for disparaging the Welsh, nonconformity, and the Welsh language. The reports even went so far as to question the morality of the Welsh people in general.

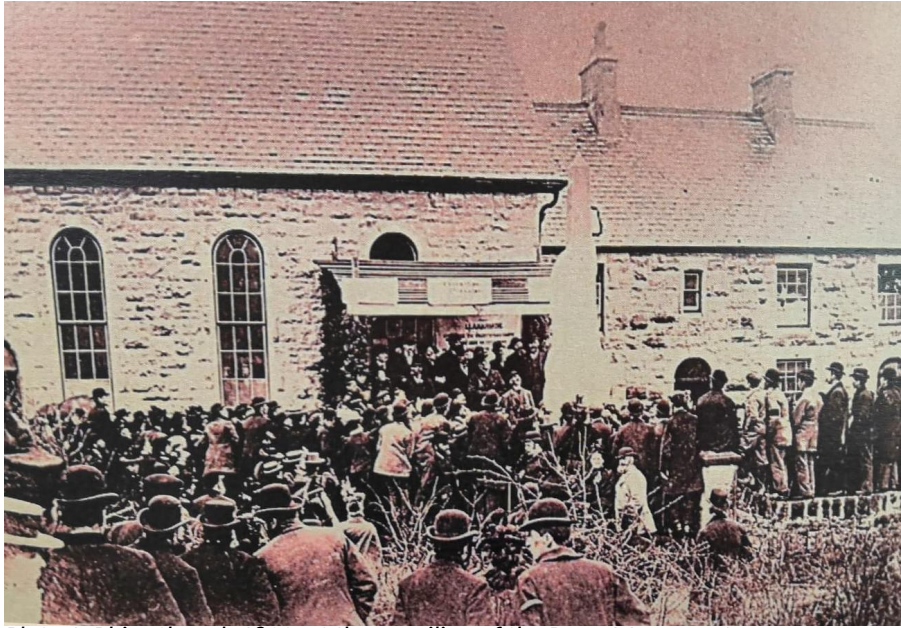
3.13 Alongside this the 1859 Welsh revival kicked in, which was a Christian revival led by two ministers: Humphrey Jones and David Morgan. It is estimated that the revival produced 100,000 converts within a decade, and saw a fervour that resulted in outdoor



services to massive crowds. This in turn led to the erection and upgrading of existing chapels. By 1867 the revival was at its peak and the rebuilding of this chapel would fall in line with events in the wider region.

- 3.14 A domestic dwelling was built onto the west facing facade of the chapel in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, known as Ty Capel (19918), this grade II listed building was constructed to match the religious structure (Cadw, 2024).
- 3.15 The 1872 Ordnance Survey (OS) 25" for Flintshire (Sheet XVI) shows the site within its modern day footprint as Methodist Chapel (Figure 4). The chapel building, with a benchmark of 244m AOD, no longer visible. By the 1872 OS map Ty Capel, the domestic structure to the west of the chapel can be seen. This places construction of Ty Capel between 1867 and 1872. On site recording does confirm these structures are not contemporary, and Ty Capel is a later construction phase. The rapid development of the rebuilding of the chapel, and within five years the addition of the additional buildings, suggest the Welsh revival may have been fervent in this area. The graveyard is recorded to the east with several buildings to the east along Ffordd Rhiw. The building opposite has gone, but the outline of the plot is visible on the map; limekilns are noted close-by to the north, northeast and west of the site.
- 3.16 The 1898 OS 6" Denbighshire Sheet XX.SW shows no change to the site; within the wider area the limekilns are no longer listed and there are fewer buildings to the east. The map depicts the chapel building and Ty Capel in differing styles, suggesting separate structures (Figure 5).
- 3.17 Within the church grounds is the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Parry Monument (19919), a grade II listed obelisk erected to John Parry (1835-97). John Parry (1835-1897) was a leader of the anti tithe movement, and the monument dates to 1899. This was designed by Bowen and Florence of Aberdeen and commemorates John Parry, the son of Rev Hugh Parry, and member of Denbighshire Council. He is also recorded as "*carpenter, shepherd, estate agent, writer, and poet, and owner of an exceptionally rich and varied library*" (The National Library of Wales, 2024).
- 3.18 Mr Catherall, the client, supplied a photograph of the erection of the monument, held by a neighbour. This is dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> April 1899 and records Lloyd George as being in attendance (Plate 1). The image is of low resolution, however, the materials and fenestration is clearly visible. The image depicts a free standing podium in front of the chapel for dignitaries, and the congregation gathering around for the unveiling of the monument.





*Plate 1: Rhiw Chapel, 1899, at the unveiling of the Parry Monument*

3.19 The 1910 OS map (Figure 6) shows the chapel and Ty Capel in the same format as the 1898 OS map, with the addition of a small extension on the southeastern corner of the chapel. This layout is repeated on the 1949 (Figure 7) and 1953 OS maps for Denbighshire (Sheet XX.SW).



## 4 Aims & Objectives

### 4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The principal aims of the project were:

- To provide an understanding of the form, function and any phasing of the standing building.
- To provide a photographic, written and drawn record of the historic elements of the building, prior to any further works taking place

### 4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The general objectives were:

- To undertake historic research on the site at relevant repositories;
- To undertake a photographic survey of the chapel;
- To make a detailed record to Level 3 standard of the elements noted above as per Historic England standard and guidance (2016);
- To produce a formal report on the results of the survey, which will be fully illustrated.





## 5 Methodology

5.1 The survey was carried out in line with the agreed WSI (Poole, 2024) for a Level 3 record based on Historic England in Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice (Historic England, 2016) and CPAT's suggested methodology (CPAT, 2023). Records produced on site were in the form of pro-forma recording sheets which have been used to produce the conclusion to this final report. Site recording comprised of a combination of handwritten notes, total station survey, photographic recording and drawn record.

5.2 To satisfy the requirements of the project, and in line with the guidance (2016), the following information was recorded:

- The information contained in the record for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the structure itself.
- The documentary sources used are those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources.
- The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a national grid reference.
- The note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), where applicable. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.
- The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
- A longer summary statement which summarises the structure's form, function, date, and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons, and owners were given where known. Its purpose is to describe the structure when no fuller record is necessary.

5.3 All photographs were taken using a digital SLR at a minimum of 12mp. An appropriate, graduated scale was used in all relevant photographs and where necessary artificial light sources were also used. A full photographic index and record is kept, and a plan showing the location photographs were taken from and the direction facing will be kept and included into the body of this report. All photographs will be given a unique number to be used for identification. This unique number will be used in the labelling of digital images. Photograph locations and directions of view will be marked on plans of the structure.

5.4 The photographs taken include the following:



- A general view or views of the structure (in its wider setting or landscape). The precise location of the structure as an address and in the form of a national grid reference.
- Typically, a series of oblique views demonstrating all external elevations of the structure, and give an overall impression of its size, shape, and immediate setting. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, views at right-angles were taken better enhance the detail of the elevation.
- The overall appearance of the principal areas of the lock gate and circulation areas.
- Any structural or decorative detail, which is relevant to the structures design, development, and use, with scale where appropriate.



## 6 Results

6.1 A site visit was undertaken on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2024 by Blair Poole and Rachael Matthews of DAS on behalf of Mike Catherall. The chapel is sited in a rural environment to the north of the village of Llanarmon yn Iâl, to the south of Ffordd Rhiw (Plate 2).



*Plate 2: The setting of the chapel, looking west*

6.2 The elevated graveyard to the east of the chapel has been separated from the site boundary and is not directly impacted by the development (Plate 3).



*Plate 3: The elevated graveyard, looking east*

6.3 The land to the rear of the chapel slopes up towards agricultural fields, which afford substantial views of the surrounding area (Plate 4).





*Plate 4: The chapel, looking north*

6.4 To the north of the chapel, in a grassed area between the driveway and fence, lies the Parry Monument.



*Plate 5: The Parry Monument, looking northwest*



6.5 This is a stone obelisk dating from 1899 (Plate 1) as a memorial to John Parry, noted above (Plate 5). The monument is in good condition and has a clear inscription on the north face of the pedestal (Plate 6).



Plate 6: The Parry Monument, Inscription

6.6 The transcription reads:

"ECLWYS RYDD A GWLAD RYDD"

Y

GGOLOFN HON

A

GODWYD

GAN

WLADWYR CYMRU

ER COF AM

JOHN PARRY



LLANARMON  
ARWR  
RHYDDID GWLADOL A CHREFYDDOL  
CANWYD GORPHENAF 24AIN, 1835  
BU FARW MEHEFIN 3YDD, 1896.

6.7 The chapel has a prominent place on the corner of the road and is a local landmark.

6.8 The chapel is a two storey stone building of five bays by two bays in plan, with early 21<sup>st</sup> century replaced slate roof with a north south pitch, forming gables on the eastern and western elevations, with wooden soffits and eaves, with pendant finials, and gutters along the north and south walls. The apex of the roof is capped by decorative red ridge tiles.

## 6.9 Exterior

6.9.1 The western elevation is mainly obscured by Ty Capel with metal balance beams, rack and pinion paddle mechanisms and metal handrails on top (Plate 7).



*Plate 7: The west elevation and Ty Capel, looking southeast*

6.9.2 The elevation is of randomly coursed grey roughly hewn stone, thought to have been locally sourced, with dressed stone quoins at the northern edge. Chamfered dressed stone form a plinth at the base of the structure.

6.9.3 Rough concrete render has been applied to the face of the wall in front of the junction with Ty Capel from the plinth to the eaves. This obscures much of the face and slightly overlies the quoins, showing this to be a later repair.

6.9.4 At the northern edge a red painted metal drainpipe leads from the guttering to a drain. A metal ogee drain hopper, cornice-profiled cast-iron, is located just below the gutter. This is undecorated in style, however, a further ogee hopper can be seen on the frontage of Ty Capel, at the junction with the chapel, which has



rosette decoration on its front panel, suggesting differing dates for these hoppers (Plate 8).



*Plate 8: The west elevation and Ty Chapel, Gable end*

6.9.5 Located centrally to the elevation, towards the top of the gable, is a metal wheel spoke vent with stone surround of Limestone ashlar, chamfered, flush surrounds (Plate 8). The junction of the two structures showed that Ty Chapel butted the chapel and was a later addition (Plate 9).



*Plate 9: The west elevation showing render and plinth*



6.9.6 The Southern elevation was partially obscured by a small garden area and had a slightly elevated, 0.4m, ground level compared to the north elevation (Plate 10).



Plate 10: The south and eastern elevations

6.9.7 This elevation was of roughly hewn, random coursed, stone, with the junction of Ty Capel being marked by pebble dash render on the domestic structure. Repair work and repointing could be seen at multiple places across the southern elevation, with the southwestern end forming the most intact area of historic fabric. Stone ashlar quoins were present at the southeastern edge.



Plate 11: The south elevation fenestraion

6.9.8 A series of three full height windows were located, equally spaced, across the face of the structure (Plate 11). These windows were 19 pane, wood farmed,





arched sash windows, with ashlar stone arched voussoir lintels. The cills were formed of sloping red tiles over stone inset cills on the western and central windows (Plate 12), with later brick repair on the eastern window. Much of the wooden framework appeared to be later repair, with some 19<sup>th</sup> century moulding still in place. There also appears to have been multiple panes replaced in each window.



*Plate 12: Modified window cills*

6.9.9 The rough approach to the repair work on the southern elevation suggests that this was often away from public view, and it wasn't considered important enough to warrant the cost of matching materials or decoration (Plate 13).



*Plate 13: Rough nature of repairs to the southern elevation*

6.9.10 At the eastern end of the southern elevation a tiled platform was present, with scarring on the southern wall. This platform had a series of three concrete



capped, brick formed, steps, and the foundation course of an external wall to the east and south. The standing garden dividing wall, 20 courses high, is thought to form part of this structure (Plate 14).



Plate 14: Demolished toilet block

6.9.11 An external toilet block is known to have been located at this point, and it is thought that this is the ghosting of that structure, seen on the 1910 OS map. Blocked drains and water inlets support this (Plate 15).



Plate 15: Demolished toilet block floor

6.9.12 The eastern elevation overlooks the graveyard and was constructed of roughly hewn stone in a random coursed bond, with decorative stones quoins at the north and south corners (Plate 16).





*Plate 16: Eastern elevation*

6.9.13 The wooden eaves, above the gable, had a decorative pendant finial, and located centrally, in the upper gable area, was a metal wheel spoke styled vent, with grey stone ashlar voussoir surround (Plate 17).



*Plate 17: Eastern elevation detail*

6.9.14 Two windows, equally spaced, occupy this elevation. These windows have decorative stone quoin edging, arched stone lintels, and chamfered stone cills, with fluting along their base (Plate 18). These are seven pane sash windows in a wooden frame appear to be replacements, not matching those seen on the north or south elevations, or in the historic image of the site (Plate 1).



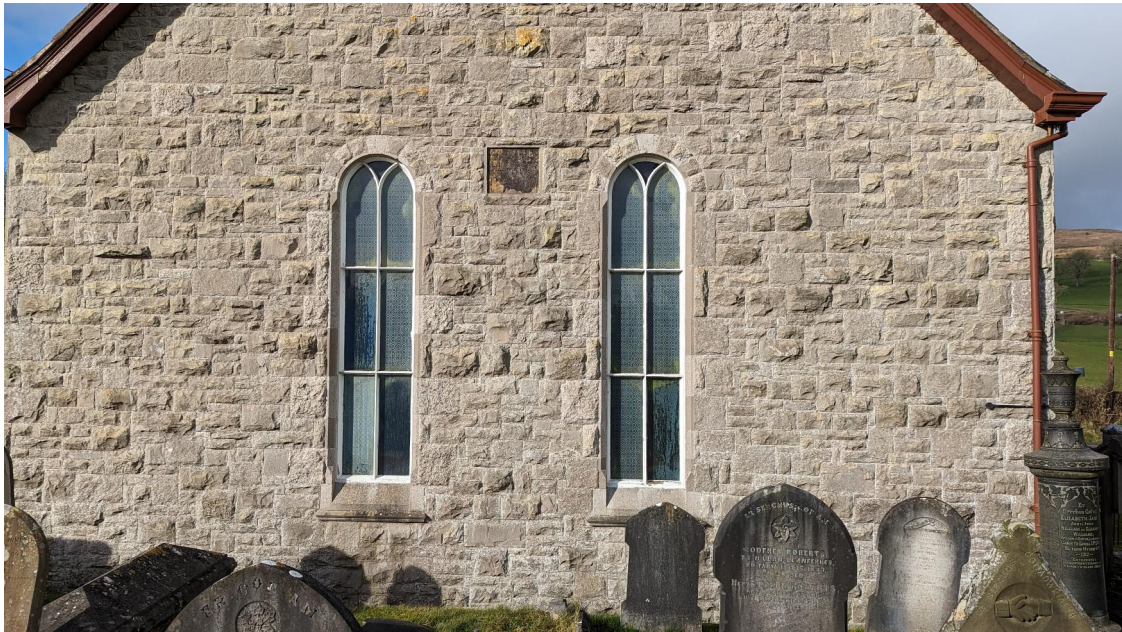


Plate 18: Eastern fenestration

- 6.9.15 A stone inscription plaque is located between the two arched windows (Plate 18), which is a re used piece of fabric from the original 18<sup>th</sup> century building. It's material is slightly different to the rest of the standing building, of a yellow soft stone. This suggests the earlier structure may have been of a different material.

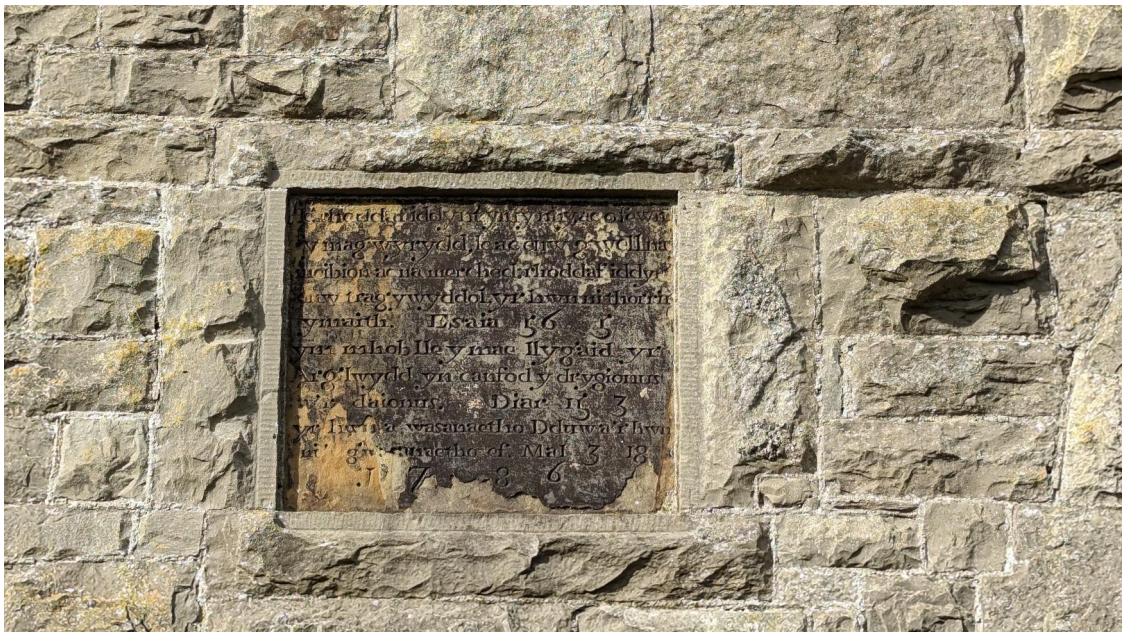


Plate 19: Eastern inscription stone

- 6.9.16 The stone is worn in areas and uses an older Welsh version of biblical translations, and is thought to read: *le heddaf iddynt ynry nayae ofewn y mag wrydd le ac enw gwell na meibion ac na merched; rhoddaf iddynt enw tragywyddol yr hwn ni thorrir ymaith. Esaia 56 5. Yn mhoblleymae llygaid yr Arglwydd yn canfod y drygionus yr daionus. Diar 15 3. Yr hwna wasanaetho Dduwa'r hwn n\*\*\*g\*\*\*naetho ef Mal 3 18. 1786.*



6.9.17 These represent three biblical quotes, Isiah 56, 5, Proverbs 15, 3, and Malachi 3, 18. As with the south and western elevations, a stone plinth runs along the base of the wall. At the northern corner a metal drain is located, which runs directly from the gutter, with no additional hopper in place.

6.9.18 The northern elevation is the main facade of the structure and takes a prominent position at the road junction (Plate 20).



*Plate 20: Northern elevation from the road*

6.9.19 This elevation is of random coursed stone, with quoins present at the east and west corners (Plate 21). The structure sits on a chamfered stone plinth, above which three evenly spaced small metal vents are noted (Plate 22).



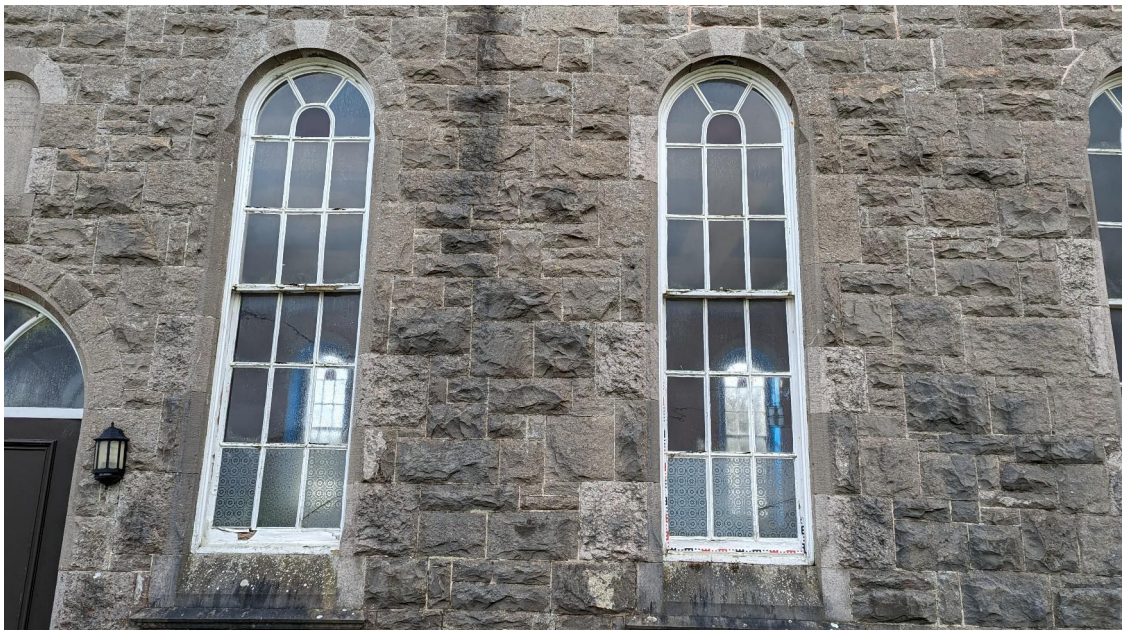
*Plate 21: Northern elevation*





*Plate 22: Northern elevation vents and plinth*

6.9.20 The northern elevation contains four full height windows which have decorative stone quoin edging, arched stone lintels, and chamfered stone cills, with fluting along their base (Plate 23). The wooden frames show multiple phases of repair, suggesting some 19<sup>th</sup> century fabric remains, interspersed with modern soft wood repairs. The westernmost window has a full wooden frame, however, the other three have stone frames above the cills, which the sash window closes onto.



*Plate 23: Northern elevation window orm*

6.9.21 The double door entrance to the chapel is located towards the eastern end, sited between windows 1 and 2 (Plate 24). The doorway is flanked by large stone quoins, with an arched ashlar stone lintel above the three pane door light, set into a



wooden frame (Plate 24). The stone threshold is tied into the stone plinth surrounding the structure.



Plate 24: Northern elevation main entrance

6.9.22 The doorframe and doors appear to be original 19<sup>th</sup> century fitting, with cast metal door handle typical of post 1840 style.

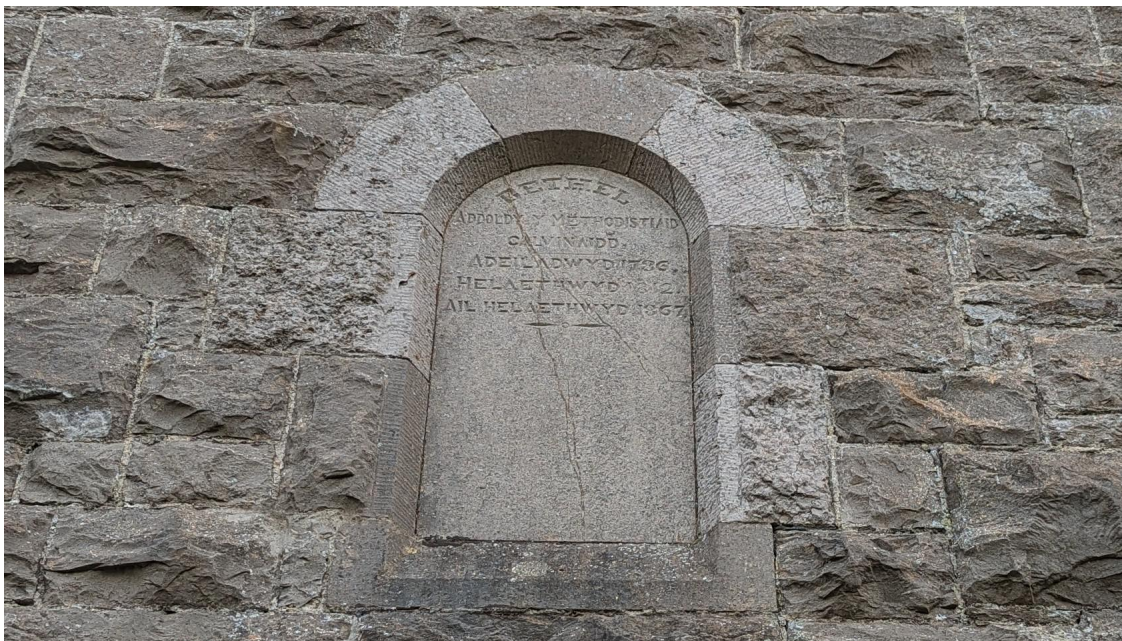


Plate 25: Northern elevation inscription

6.9.23 Above the entrance was a grey stone inscription from the erection of the standing structure. This reads “Bethel. Addoldy Y Methodistiaid. Calvinaidd. Adeiladwyd 1786. Helaethwyd 1812. Ail Helaethwyd 1867”. This has been translated as “Bethel Methodist Place of Worship. Calvinist. Built 1786. Enlarged 1812. Second Extension 1867”. This translation suggests elements of the first chapel may have been incorporated into the existing structure. It became apparent during



the survey that the standing building forms a single coherent phase of construction, with the only re-used element being the commemorative inscription on the eastern elevation (Plate 19).

## 6.10 interior

6.10.1 The interior of the structure had a Georgian appearance, with high arched, deep set, windows, decorative corbels, square sectioned ceiling with decorative roses. However, the extent of the decoration matches, and is tied into, the 19<sup>th</sup> century footprint and fabric, suggesting that this decoration is contemporary with the standing building, but has been designed to match the earlier building's style.

6.10.2 The walls were of light pink plaster with no decoration on the south, west and north walls (Plate 26). The ceiling was divided into deep blue painted panels by painted white false beams, with decorative cornice work in the insets. Along the central panels were a series of circular ceiling roses housing vents. The east and west roses had decorative white surrounds of floral design, with metal inset vents. The central roses were much more decorative in style with a grape and vine outer, and acanthus leaf inner.



Plate 26: Chapel interior, looking west

6.10.3 Painted blue metal roses were located at the junctions of the beams, which housed the hooks and cables for the electrical lights.





6.10.4 The windows were deep set, with painted blue surrounds, of wooden frame and moulded arched hoods, sat on decorative plaster corbels and dark painted wood cills (Plate 27).



Plate 27: Chapel interior, looking north

6.10.5 The auditorium style layout, saw the pews step up, row by row, to the west, to allow for better views of the raised dais to the east. This is a format seen in north Wales from in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and was popular during the Welsh revival (Plate 27). The pews were a combination of modern machine cut softwood, with light veneer and older saw cut treated timbers. As the pews were bespoke for the standing building, at their oldest they must be contemporary with the later 19<sup>th</sup> century construction.

6.10.6 Surrounding the lower section of the chapel was wood paneling, which appears to be of treated pitch pine. The rectangular panel form is closer in styling to Victorian panelling than Georgian, again suggesting that re-use of earlier material wasn't considered at the time of the 1867 rebuild, and an entire new refit was undertaken.

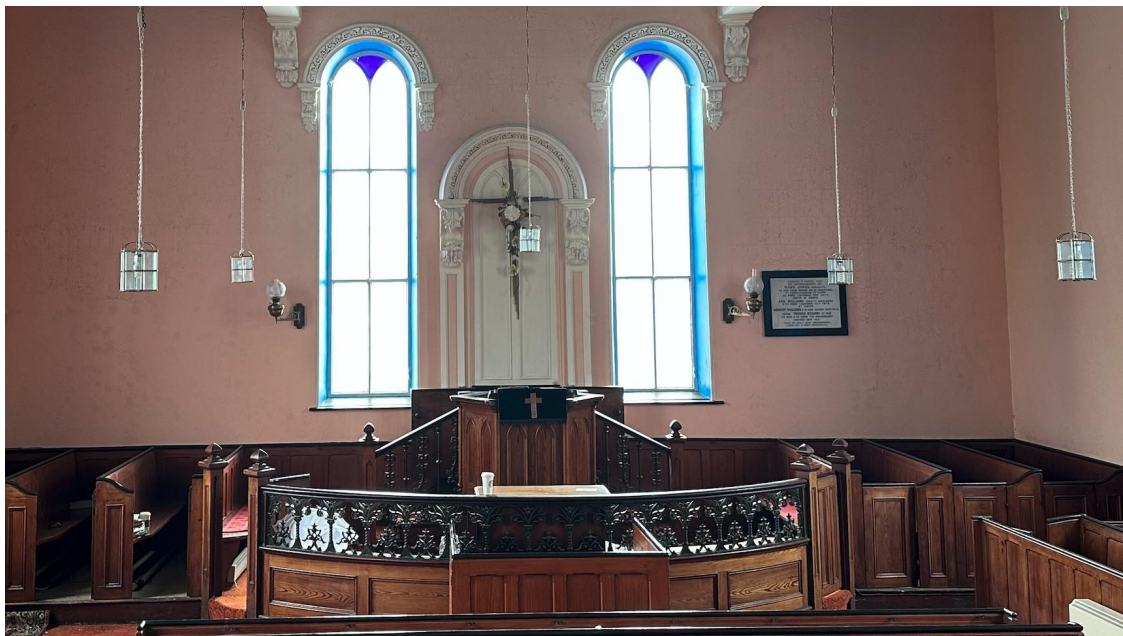
6.10.7 The entrance vestibule was a shallow wooden frame porch, with a window style that matches those seen on the eastern wall, with decorative cross design frosted glass, and blue glass inset above a wood frame arched upper (Plate 28).





*Plate 28: Chapel interior, looking east*

6.10.8 The eastern area contained a raised wooden dais pulpit and lectern, sited in front of a recessed decorative wood and plaster panel (Plate 29). The materials used for this dais and lectern were reasonably modern, with veneer panelling and cast metal railings, which may even represent a 20<sup>th</sup> century modification.



*Plate 29: Chapel interior, looking towards lectern*



6.10.9 Behind the lectern the inset plaster arch matches the surrounding windows, which had decorative moulded arches, more detailed in nature than the other windows on the chapel. The fact that the windows, inset and vestibule match, it is thought that this was a contemporary design choice for the 1867 chapel build.

## 6.11 Roof Space

6.11.1 Access to the roof space allowed for a view of the construction material and form (Plate 30). This view revealed a king post construction with double principal rafter struts, with worked shoulder joints.



*Plate 30: Roof posts and trusses*

6.11.2 The roof was replaced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, the main roof structure appears to be 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, suggesting only the batons and covering was replaced.



## 6.12 Soft Strip

6.12.1 Some soft stripping works have been carried out at the site, which have revealed evidence of the construction material, including the rough stone foundations of the western wall (Plate 31) and the underfloor pipework for the heating system for the chapel.



*Plate 31: Foundation wall on western wall of chapel, with heating pipework in amalgam*

6.12.2 The strip revealed an original stone construction with later brick repair work that had been plastered over. The wall plaster also respected the run of panelling along the walls (Plate 32).



*Plate 32: Removed pews and panelling*



6.12.3 The brickwork around the raised dais was of frogged brickwork from Llay Hall, Wrexham. Llay Hall operated between 1877 and 1949, with this style of brick dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 33: Base of dais

6.12.4 On the southern wall, towards the eastern end of the chapel, a later phase of 20<sup>th</sup> century brick repair could be seen (Plate 34). This marked the position of the external toilet block and appears to relate to the insertion of drains. To the west of this a defunct heating culvert was present, which led to the large bore ceramic heating pipe seen in Plate 32.



Plate 34: 20<sup>th</sup> century repair and 19<sup>th</sup> century heating culvert



## 7 Trafodaeth a Chasgliad

- 7.1 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn manylu ar ganlyniadau cofnodiad adeilad hanesyddol lefel 3 a gynhaliwyd yng Nghapel Rhiw, Sir Ddinbych, gan Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) ar ran Mike Catherall. Gofynnwyd am yr arolwg gan CPAT fel amod Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig (15/2023/0320).
- 7.2 Mae'r safle wedi ei leoli yn Ffordd Rhiw, Llanarmon yn Iâl, CH7 4QE. Mae'r adeilad sy'n sefyll yn un rhestredig Gradd II (19917) ac yn rhan o grŵp o strwythurau, sy'n cynnwys y Tŷ Capel (19918) a Chofeb Parry (19919).
- 7.3 Gwnaed y gwaith yn unol â chynllun ymchwilio ysgrifenedig cymeradwy (Poole, 2024), y Côt Ymddygiad fel y nodir gan Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (ClfA, 2022) a safon ac arweiniad y ClfA ar gyfer cofnodi adeiladau neu strwythurau sy'n sefyll (ClfA, 2020). Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â dogfen 'Understanding Historic Buildings', Historic England, canllaw ar gyfer arferion cofnodi da (Historic England, 2016) a Methodoleg ar gyfer Cofnodi Adeiladu Hanesyddol Lefel 3 - Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Clwyd-Powys (CPAT, 2023).
- 7.4 Mae'r safle o ddiddordeb gan fod capel Methodistaidd wedi bod ar y safle ers 1786, fodd bynnag, mae'r adeilad sy'n sefyll yn dyddio o 1867 ac mae o ddiddordeb pensaernïol a hanesyddol lleol. Prynwyd y safle gan Samuel Davies yn 1783 i adeiladu cartref. Fel un a oedd wedi cael tröedigaeth at y mudiad Methodistaidd ar ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif, adeiladodd dŷ, a oedd yn cynnwys ystafell gyfarfod, ystafell i bregethwyr gysgu a stabl cyfagos. Profodd hyn yn annigonol ac yn 1786 defnyddiwyd tir ger y tŷ i adeiladu Capel, ac fe'i rhoddwyd i'r Methodistiaid Calfinaidd Cymreig.
- 7.5 Defnyddiwyd y capel am 26 mlynedd, cyn iddo gael ei ymestyn, fel y crybwyllir gan arysgrif ar y capel, neu ei ailadeiladu yn 1812. Daw'r dystiolaeth gartograffig gyntaf ar gyfer y capel o fap o 1829, sy'n dangos y strwythur ar bron yr un ôl-troed ac yn yr un lleoliad â'r capel presennol. Gyda'r Diwygiad Cymreig yng nghanol y 19eg ganrif, tyfodd cynulleidfaoedd, a nodwyd bod angen mwy o le ar draws plwyfi Methodistaidd. Doedd Llanarmon yn Iâl ddim gwahanol, ac yn 1867 ailadeiladwyd y capel. Cafodd y garreg arysgrif goffaol o'r capel cyntaf ei chynnwys yn wal ddwyreiniol adeilad newydd y capel. Mae'r deunydd yn wahanol i ddeunydd yr adeilad sy'n sefyll a hynny'n awgrymu y gallai'r strwythur cynharach fod wedi bod o garreg oleuach na charreg leol lwyd y strwythur sy'n sefyll. Tua'r adeg hon codwyd Tŷ Capel i'r gorllewin, yn ffinio â'r capel a'i adeiladu mewn arddull a oedd yn cyd-fynd â'r capel.
- 7.6 Datgelodd yr arolwg fod yr adeilad sy'n sefydlu wedi cael ei adeiladu mewn un cam, sy'n dyddio o 1867, yn eistedd ar blinth di-dor o gerrig llwyd, gydag un ffurf ac arddull addurnol. Mae'r cynllun mewnol yn cydymffurfio â hyn, ac mae'n amlwg bod y ffabrig



mewnol yn dyddio o 1867, gydag addasiadau diweddarach. Er mai Fictoraidd ei natur yw'r ffurf allanol, mae'r gwaith ailadeiladu mewnol wedi ceisio cynnal arddull Sioraidd.

7.7 Mae'r ffenestri i gyd yn dangos tystiolaeth bod gwaith atgyweirio wedi cael ei wneud yn ddiweddarach, a bod elfennau ar hyd y wal ddeheuol hefyd wedi cael eu trwsio'n ddiweddarach. Gellir gweld olion bloc toiledau allanol a ddymchwelwyd ar y drychiad deheuol yn y pen dwyreiniol. Cafodd ardal y pulpud ei hailffitio ar ddechrau'r 20fed ganrif, gyda'r sylfaen wedi'i ffurfio o waith brics o Llay Hall, o fath y credir ei fod yn dyddio ar ôl 1900.

7.8 Yr unig dystiolaeth sydd ar gael bod deunydd cynharach wedi cael ei aildefnyddio yw'r garreg goffa o 1786 sydd wedi cael ei mewnosod ar y wal ddwyreiniol. Ni welwyd unrhyw ffabrig arall sy'n dyddio'n ôl i'r cyfnod cyn y 19eg ganrif.

## 7.9 Cyfnod Adeiladu

7.9.1 Roedd yn amlwg o'r arolwg bod yr adeilad wedi cael ei godi mewn un cam adeiladu cydlynol, sy'n dyddio'r strwythur i 1867. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys aildefnyddio'r garreg ddyddiad o'r 18fed ganrif, sydd o ddeunydd gwahanol, yn y drychiad dwyreiniol. Mae plinth di-dor y sylfaen, y defnydd homogenaidd o ddeunydd a ffurf yn awgrymu bod hwn wedi disodli'n llwyr yr adeiladau cynharach a oedd ar y safle.

7.9.2 O fewn yr adeilad sy'n sefyll, datgelodd yr arolwg bod gwaith atgyweirio wedi cael ei wneud ar waith coed y ffenestri a siliau'r ffenestri ar y drychiad deheuol, yn ogystal â gwaith ailbwyntio a thrwsio cerrig ar y drychiad deheuol. Roedd rendr hefyd wedi'i ychwanegu at y drychiad gorllewinol. Datgelodd olion allanol ar y drychiad deheuol hefyd fod bloc toiled diweddarach, a welir ar fapiau cynnar yr AO, wedi'i ychwanegu, a'i ddymchwel wedyn.

7.9.3 Gan fod rhywfaint o'r elfennau wedi cael eu tynnu o'r safle, mae hyn wedi rhoi cipolwg gwerthfawr i'r modd y cafodd addasiadau eu gwneud yn ddiweddarach a'r ffabrig cynharach ei dynnu. Y tu mewn i'r adeilad, ymddengys bod y rhan fwyaf o'r ffabrig yn dyddio o ganol y 19eg ganrif. Fodd bynnag, roedd sylfaen a phren ardal yr esgynlawr a'r pulpud a godwyd yn dyddio i'r 20fed ganrif, gyda hynny'n crybwyll mai addasiad diweddarach a wnaed ar ddechrau'r 20fed ganrif oedd hwn



## 8 Discussion & Conclusions

- 8.1 This report details the results of a level 3 historic building recording undertaken at Rhiw Chapel, Denbighshire, by Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) on behalf of Mike Catherall. The survey was requested by CPAT as a condition of Listed Building Consent (15/2023/0320).
- 8.2 The site is located at Ffordd Rhiw, Llanarmon yn Iâl, CH7 4QE. The standing building is grade II listed (19917) as part of a group of structures, also including Ty Capel (19918) and the Parry Monument (19919).
- 8.3 The work was carried out in line with an approved written scheme of investigation (Poole, 2024), the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2022) and the CIfA's standard and guidance for the recording of standing buildings or structures (CIfA, 2020). All works were carried out in accordance with Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice (Historic England, 2016) and Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust – Methodology for Level 3 Historic Building Recording (CPAT, 2023).
- 8.4 The site is of interest as there has been a Methodist chapel on the site since 1786, however, the standing building dates from 1867 and is of local architectural and historic interest. The site was bought by Samuel Davies in 1783 to build a home. As a convert to the Methodist movement of the later 18<sup>th</sup> century he constructed a house, which contained a meeting room, a room for preachers to sleep and an adjoining stable. This proved inadequate and in 1786 land adjacent to the house was used to build a Chapel, which was gifted to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.
- 8.5 The chapel was used for 26 years, before it was either extended, as an inscription on the chapel indicates, or rebuilt in 1812. The first cartographic evidence for the chapel comes from a map of 1829, which shows the structure occupying much the same footprint and location as the current chapel. With the Welsh Revival of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, congregations grew, and the need for more space across Methodist parishes was identified. Llanarmon yn Iâl was no different, and in 1867 the chapel was rebuilt. The commemorative inscription stone from the first chapel was included in the east wall of the new chapel building. The differing material to the standing building suggests that the earlier structure may have been of a lighter stone than the grey local stone of the standing structure. Around this time Ty Capel was erected to the west, butting against the chapel and constructed in a style to match the chapel.
- 8.6 The survey revealed that the standing building has a single phase of construction, dating from 1867, sitting on an unbroken plinth of grey stone, with one material form and decorative style. The internal layout falls within the confines of this, and it is clear that the internal fabric dates from 1867, with later modifications. Although externally





the form is Victorian in nature, internally the rebuild has tried to maintain a Georgian style.

- 8.7 The windows all show evidence of later repair patches, and elements along the southern wall show later repair. Ghosting from a demolished external toilet block can be seen on the southern elevation at the eastern end. The pulpit area is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century refit, with brickwork from Llay Hall forming its base, of a type thought to be post 1900.
- 8.8 The only evidence for re-use of earlier material is the insertion of the 1786 commemorative stone on the eastern wall. No other pre 19<sup>th</sup> century fabric was identified.

## 8.9 Phasing

- 8.9.1 A single coherent phase of construction was evident from the survey, dating the structure to 1867. This incorporated the re-use of the 18<sup>th</sup> century date stone, of different material, into the eastern elevation. The continuous foundation plinth, homogenous material use and form suggest this is a complete replacement of earlier buildings that occupied the site.
- 8.9.2 Within the standing building the survey revealed repair work on the window woodwork, and cills on southern elevation, as well as repointing and stone repair on the southern elevation. Render had also been added to the western elevation. Externally ghosting on the southern elevation also revealed that a later toilet block, visible on the early OS maps, had been added, and subsequently removed.
- 8.9.3 As some soft strip works have been carried out on the site, this has given a valuable insight into the later modifications and removal of earlier fabric. Internally, the majority of the fabric appears to have been mid 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. However, the raised dais and pulpit area had 20<sup>th</sup> century foundation and timber, indicating that this was a later, possibly early 20<sup>th</sup> century, modification.



## 9 Archives

- 9.1 A copy of the report will be digitally deposited with the HER and Heddos.
- 9.2 The site has a digital only archive: a full archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monument of Wales (RCAHMW), with both report and all digital photographs uploaded to HEDDOS.



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## Cartographic

1829 Map of the rector's townships comprising Gelligynnan, Cheveleiriog, Allgymbyd in the parish of Llanarmon in Yale in the County of Denbigh

1844 Tithe Map of Llanarmon Parish

1872 Ordnance Survey 25" Flintshire Sheet XVI

1898 Ordnance Survey 25" Denbighshire Sheet XX\_SW

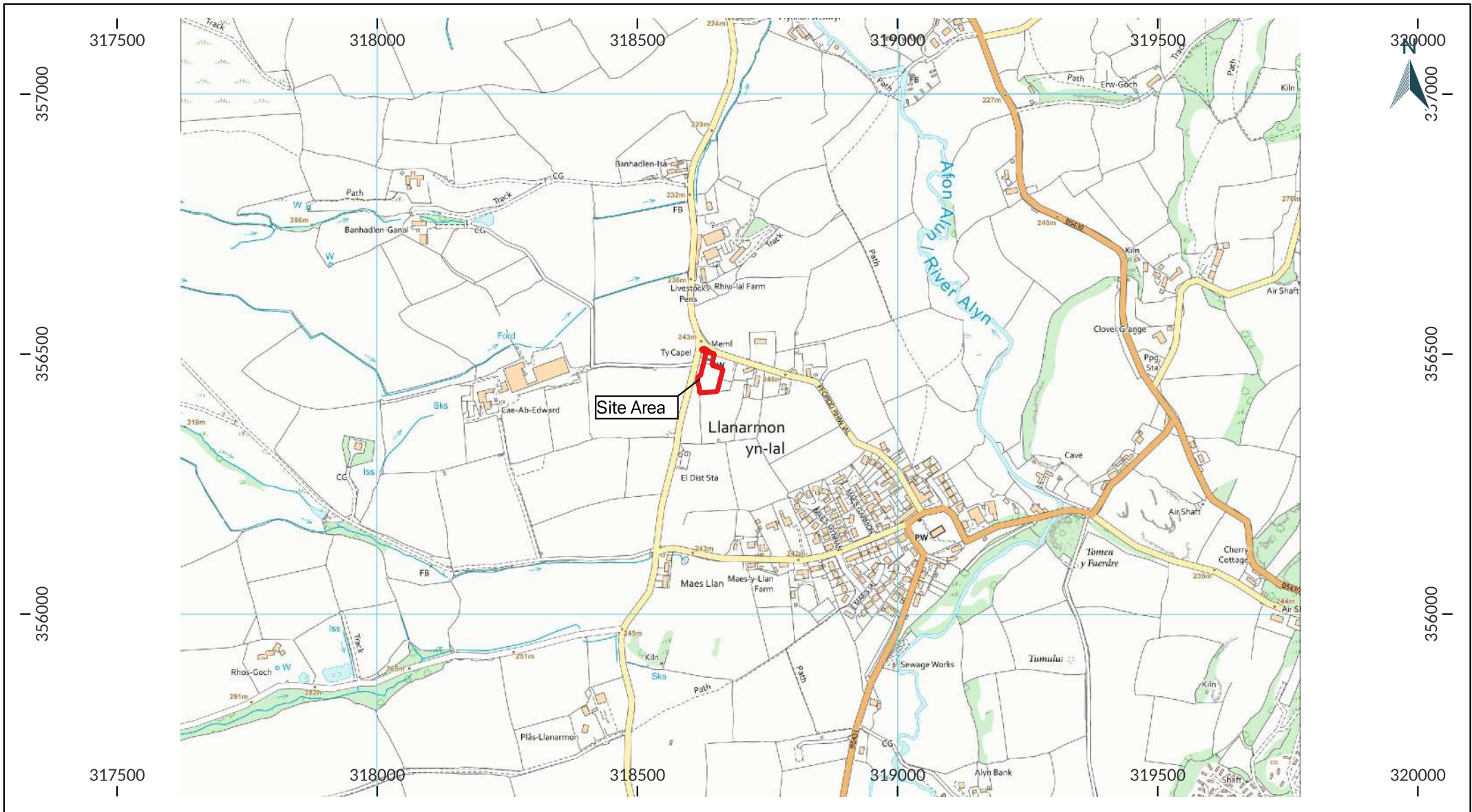
1910 Ordnance Survey 25" Denbighshire Sheet XX\_SW

1949 Ordnance Survey 25" Denbighshire Sheet XX\_SW

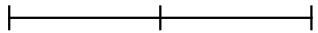


## Figures





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**Figure 1: Site Location**

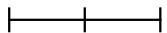
**Project: 24-1014 - Rhiw Chapel**

**Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1**

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Scale 1:1000 @A4

Site Information

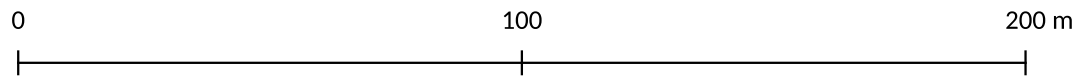
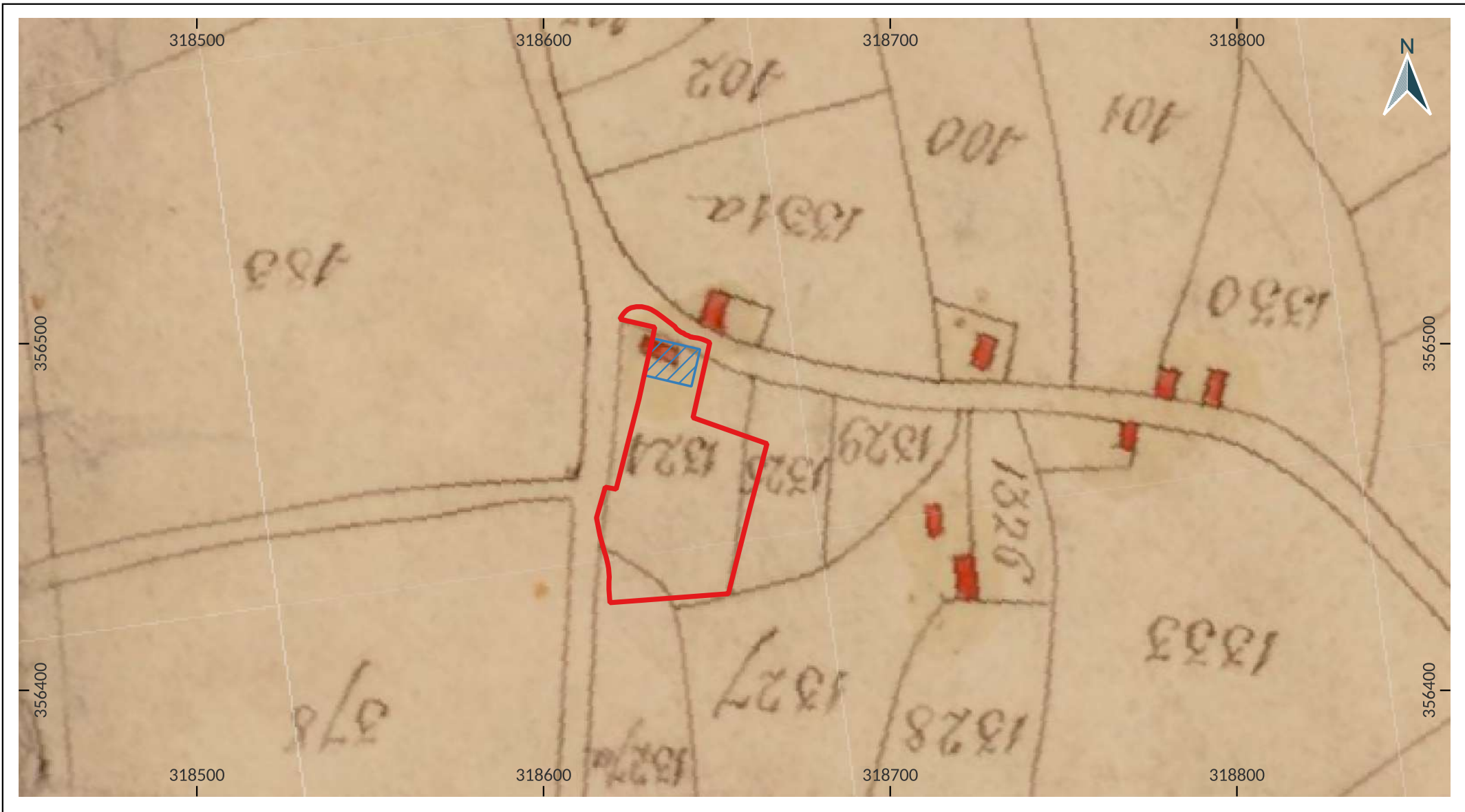
 Site Area

 Study Structure

**Figure 2: Site Layout**

**Project: 24-1013 - Rhiw Chapel**

**Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1**



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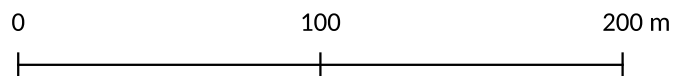
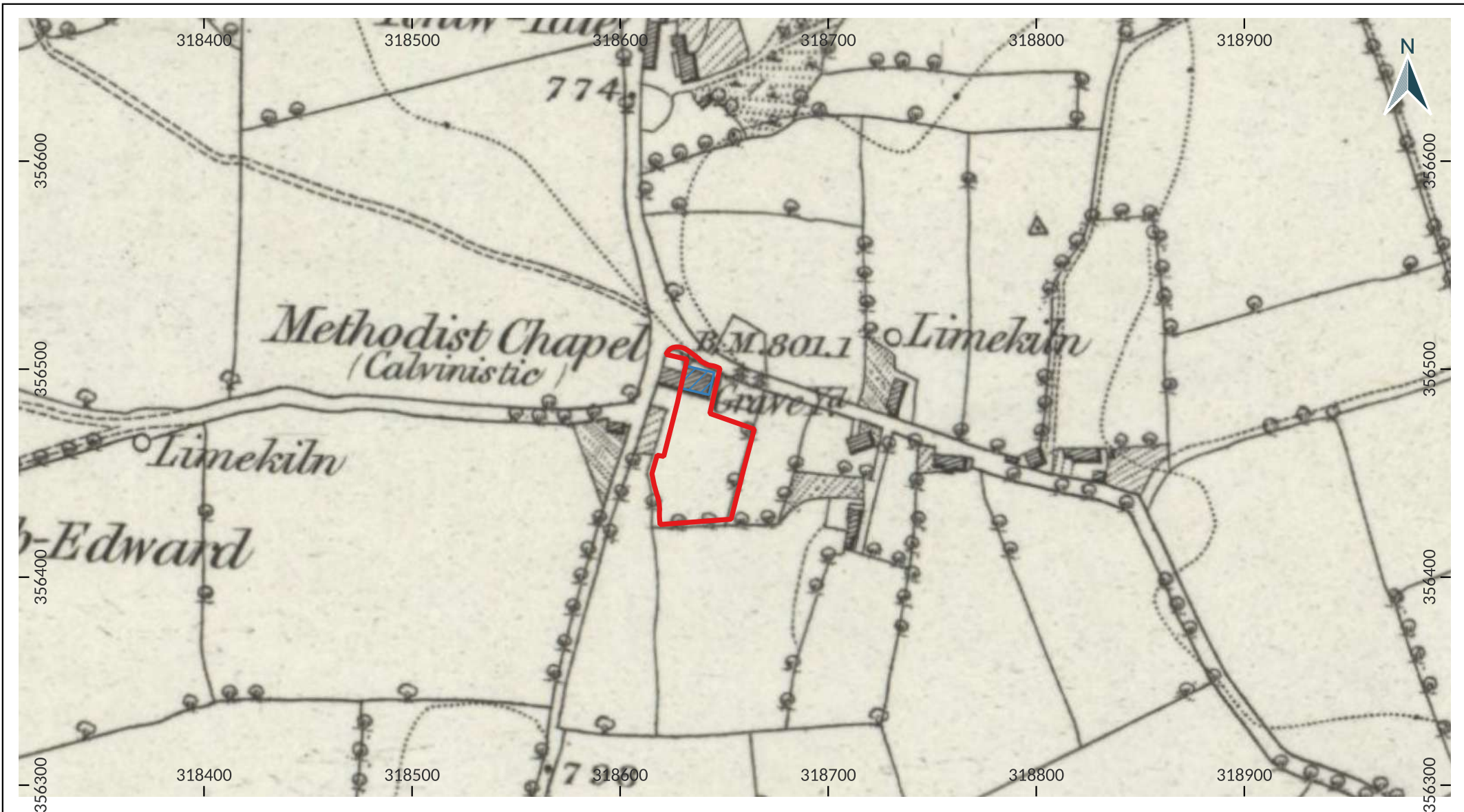


**Figure 3: 1829 Map of Llanarmon Parish**

**Project: 24-1014 - Rhiw Chapel**

**Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1**

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Scale 1:2500 @A4



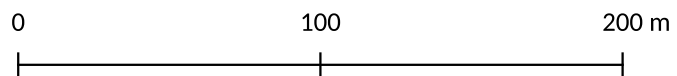
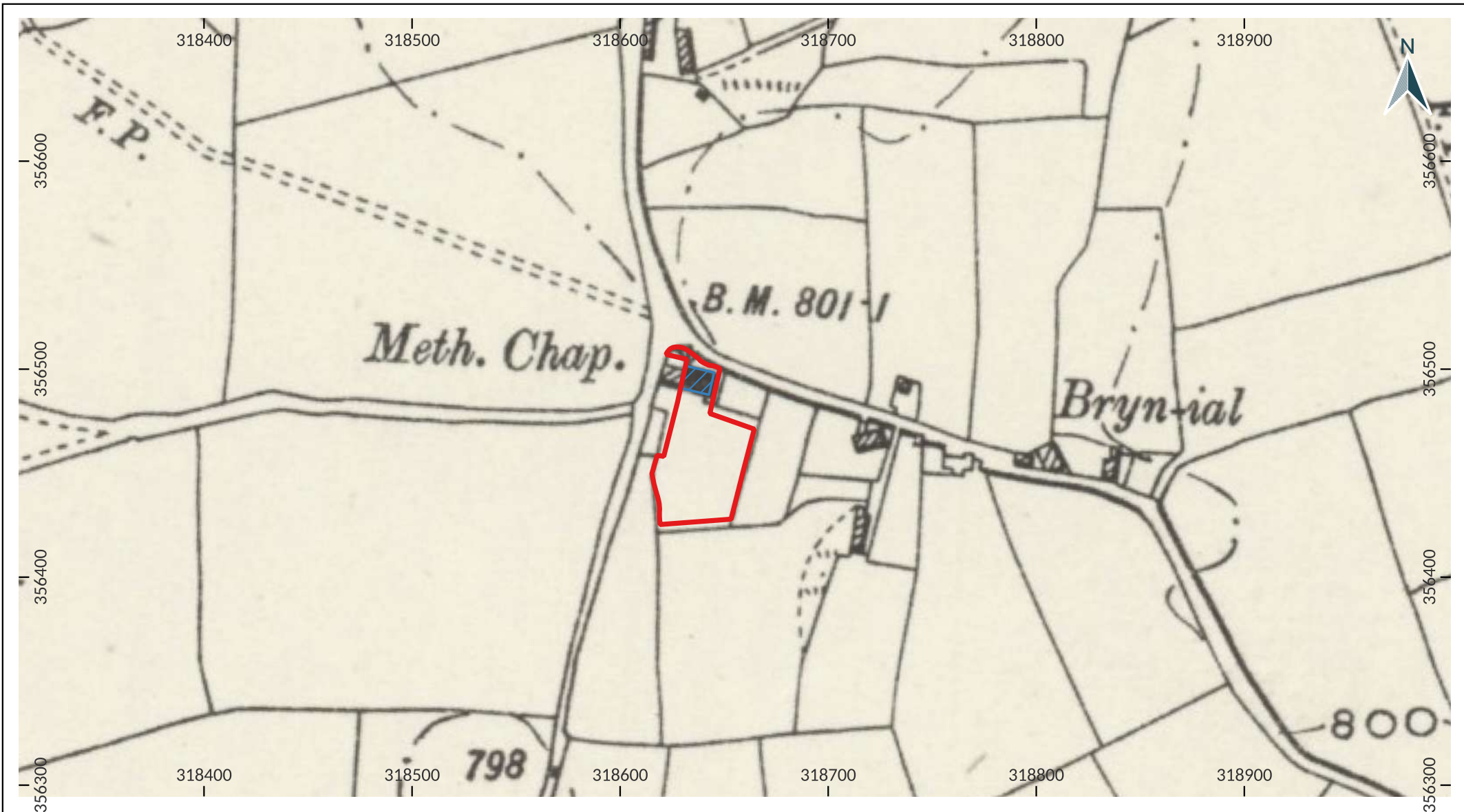
**Figure 4: 1872-74 OS Map - Flintshire XVI**

**Project: 24-1014 - Rhiw Chapel**

**Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1**

\*Open OS Data: Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2024]  
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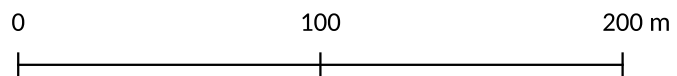
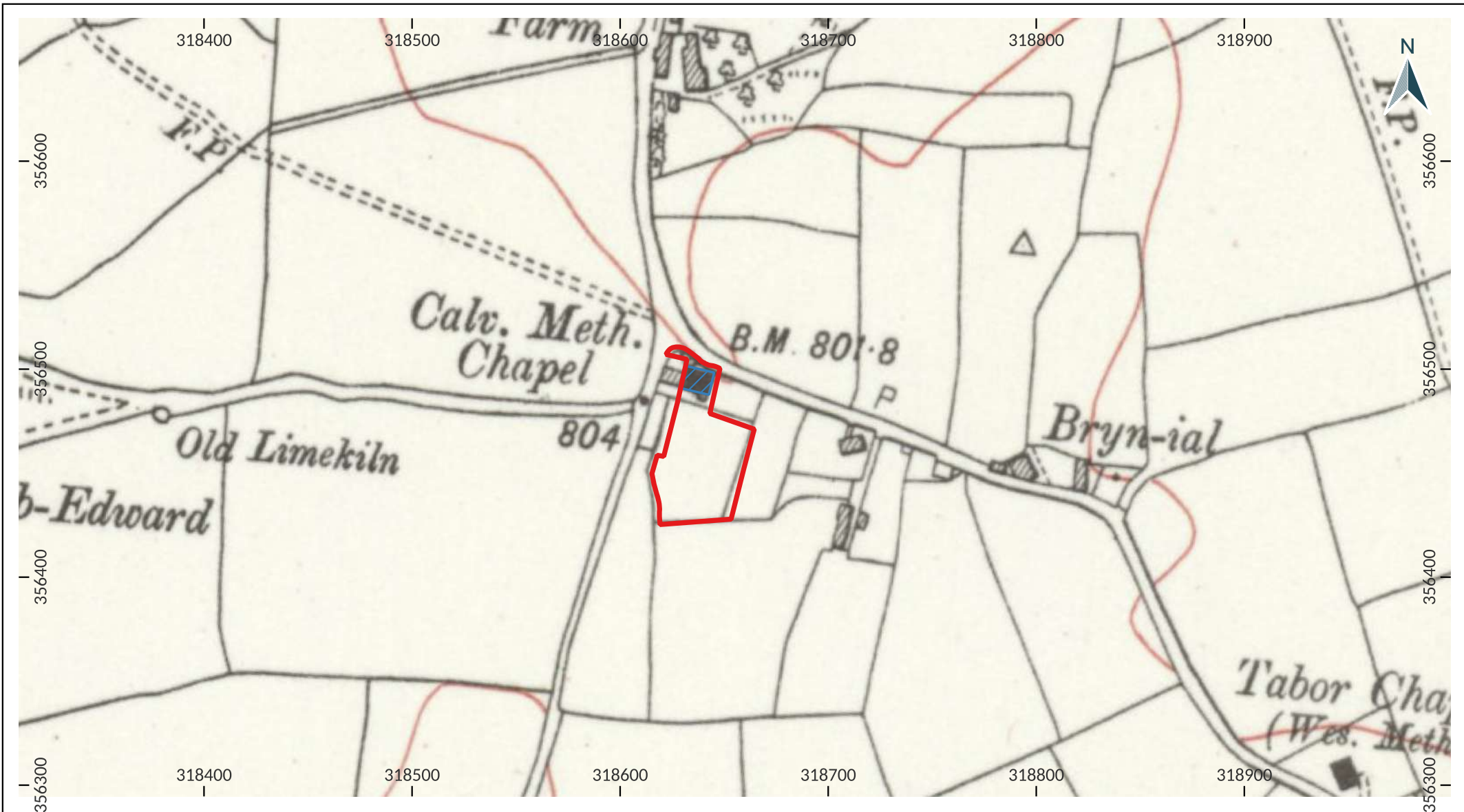


**Figure 5: 1898 OS Map - Denbighshire XX-SW**

**Project: 24-1014 - Rhiw Chapel**

**Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1**

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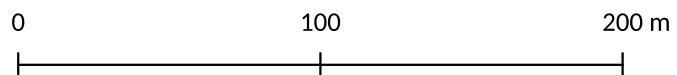
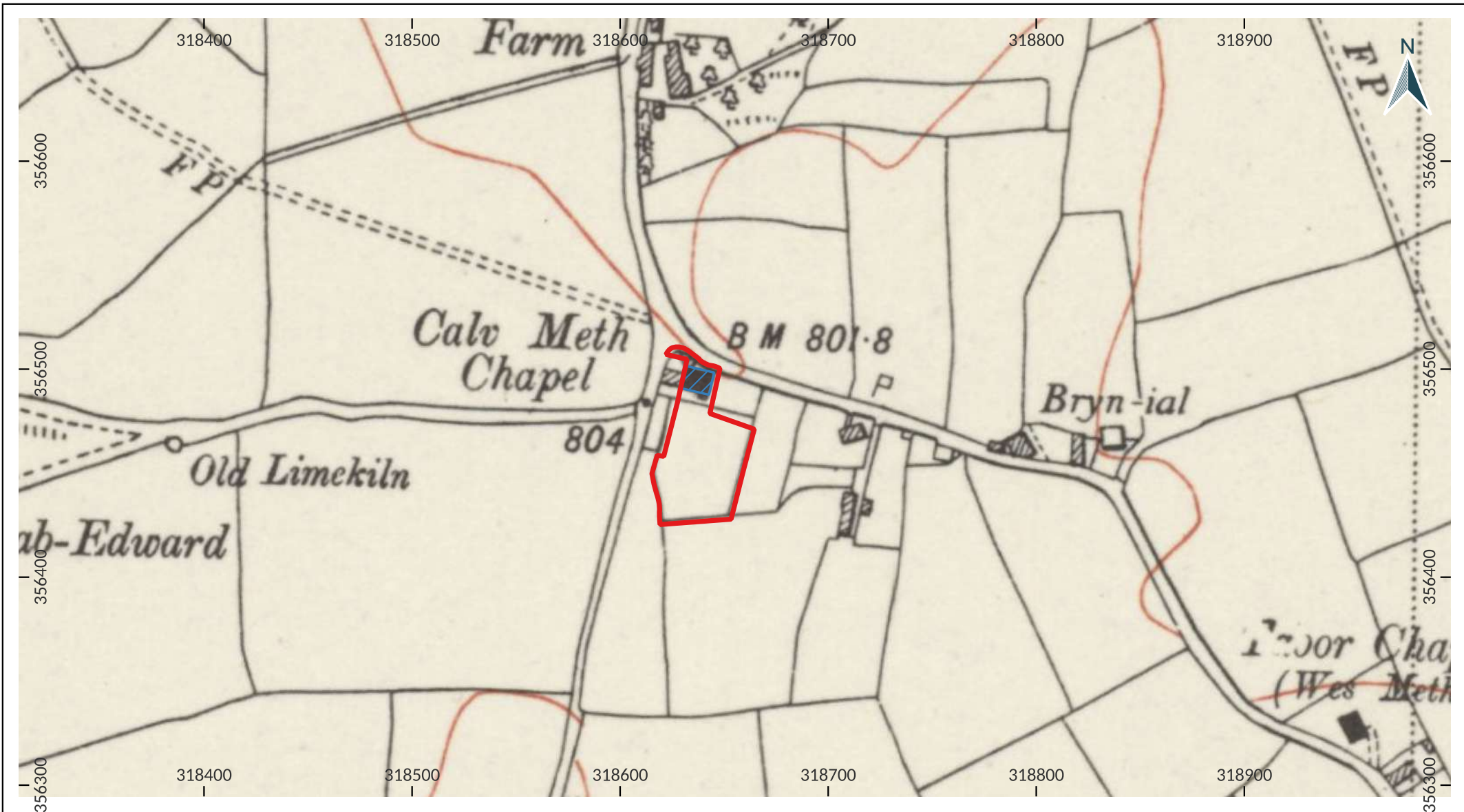


**Figure 6: 1910 OS Map - Denbighshire XX-SW**

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Scale 1:2500 @A4



**Figure 7: 1949 OS Map - Denbighshire XX-SW**

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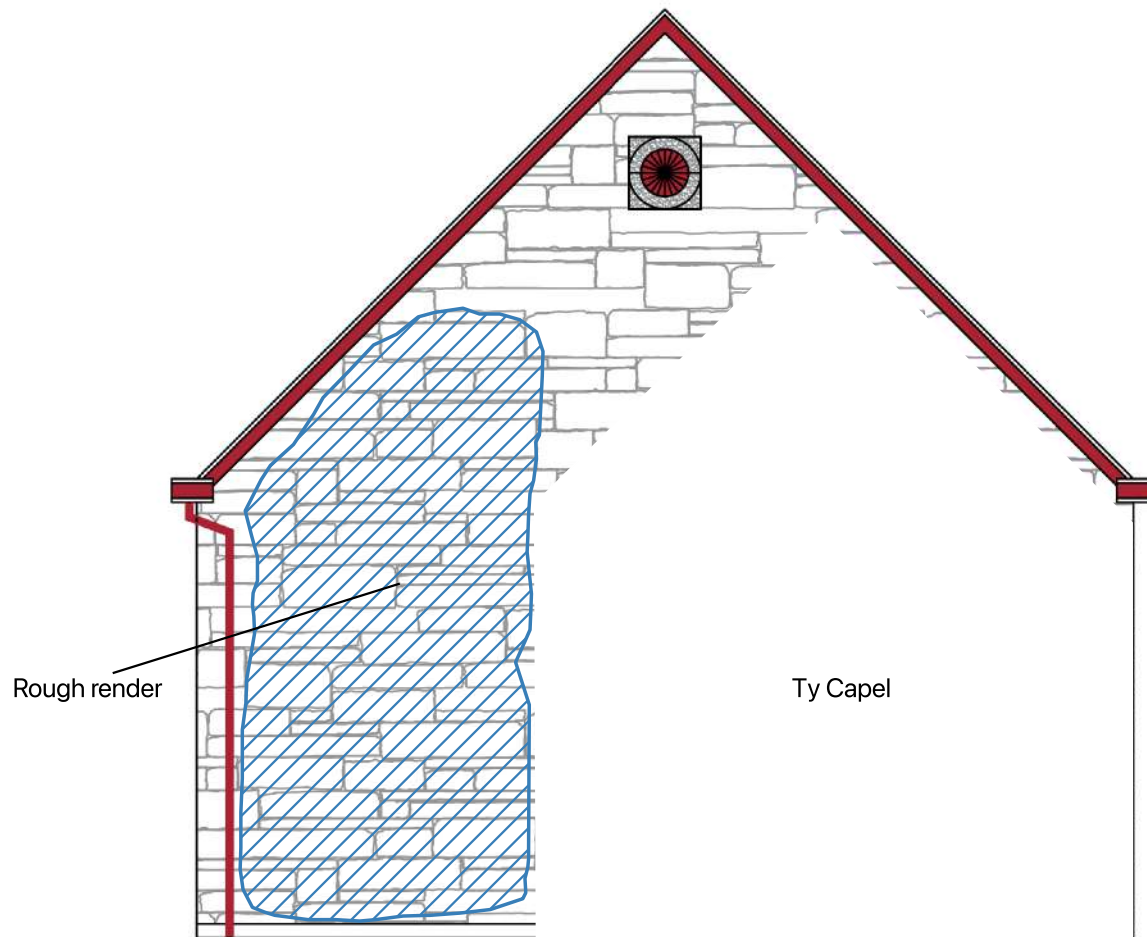


Figure 8: Western Elevation

Project: 24-1014 - Rhiw Chapel

Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1

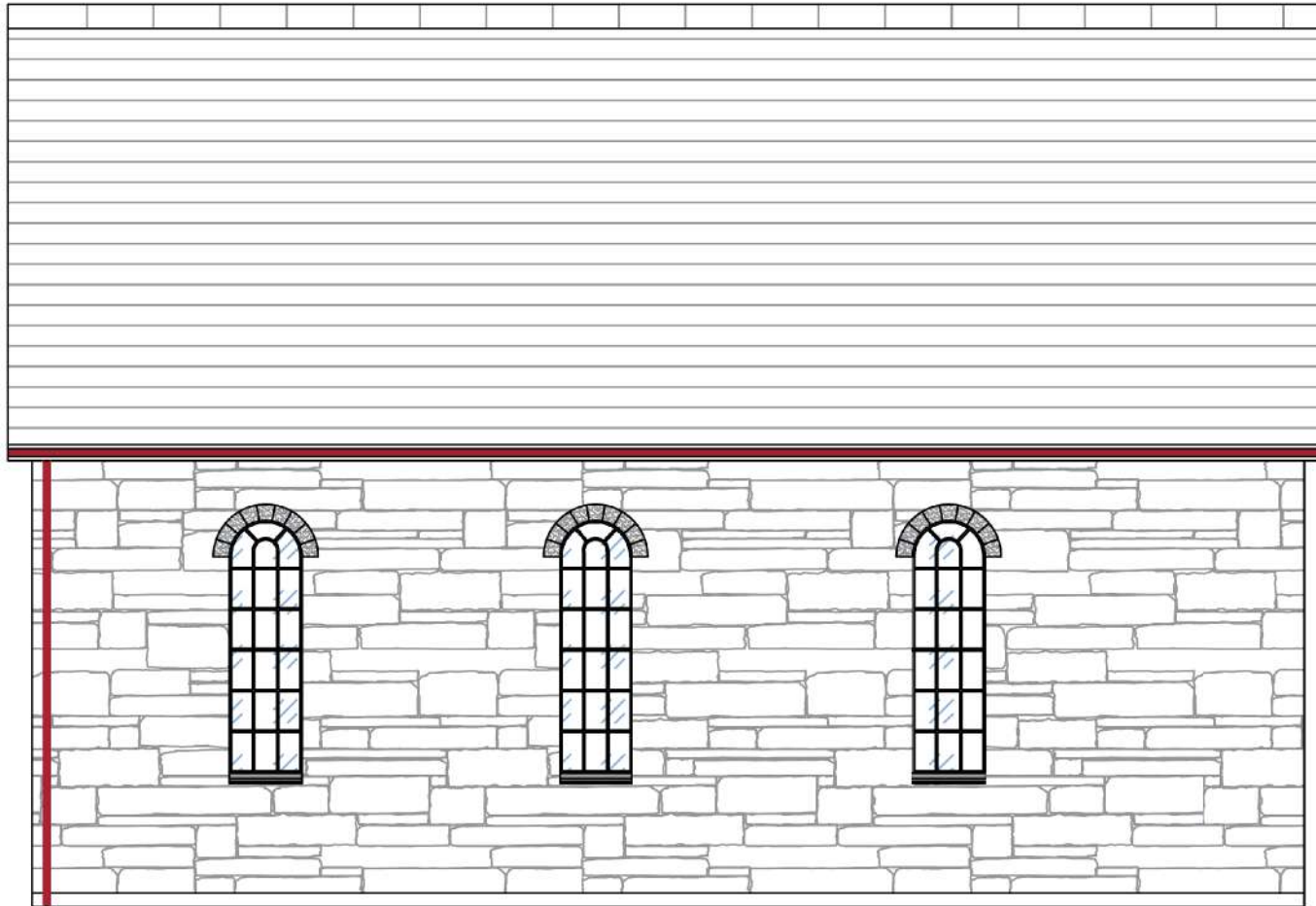


Figure 9: Southern Elevation  
Project: 24-1014 - Rhiw Chapel  
Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1

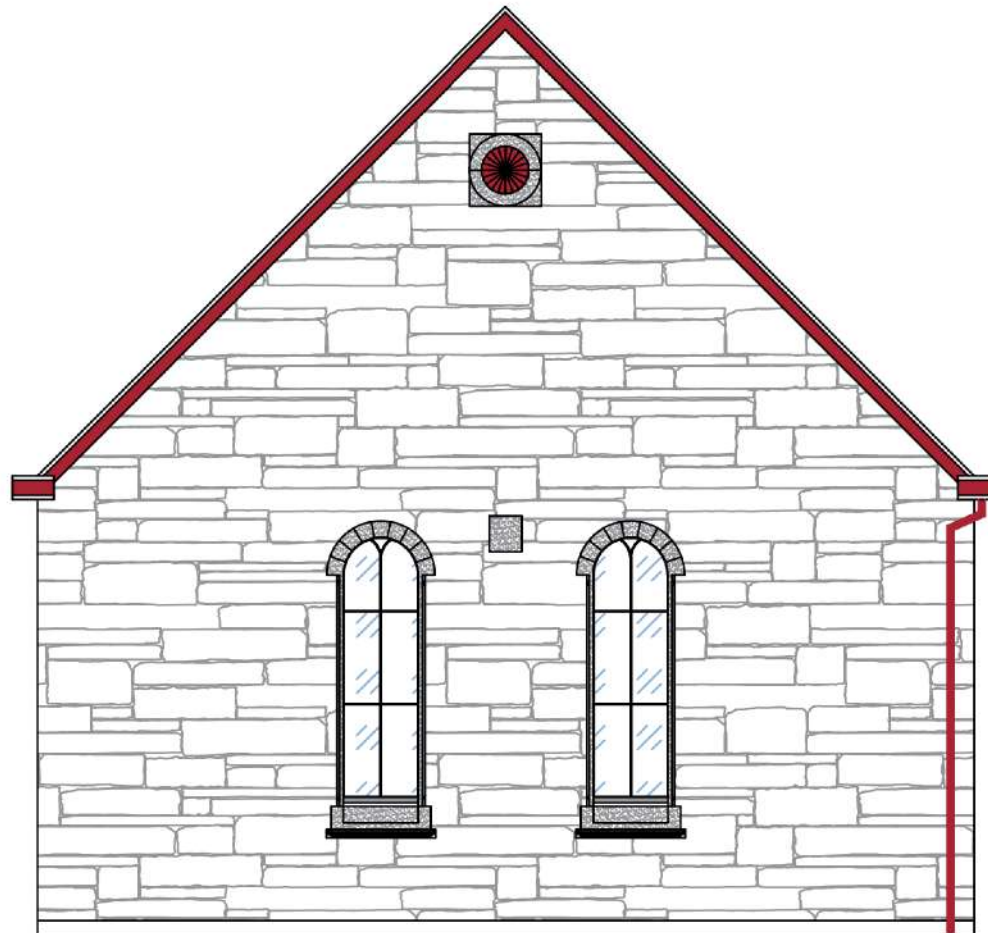


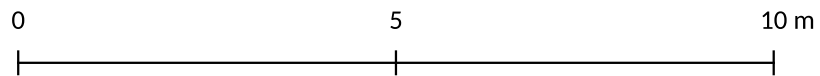
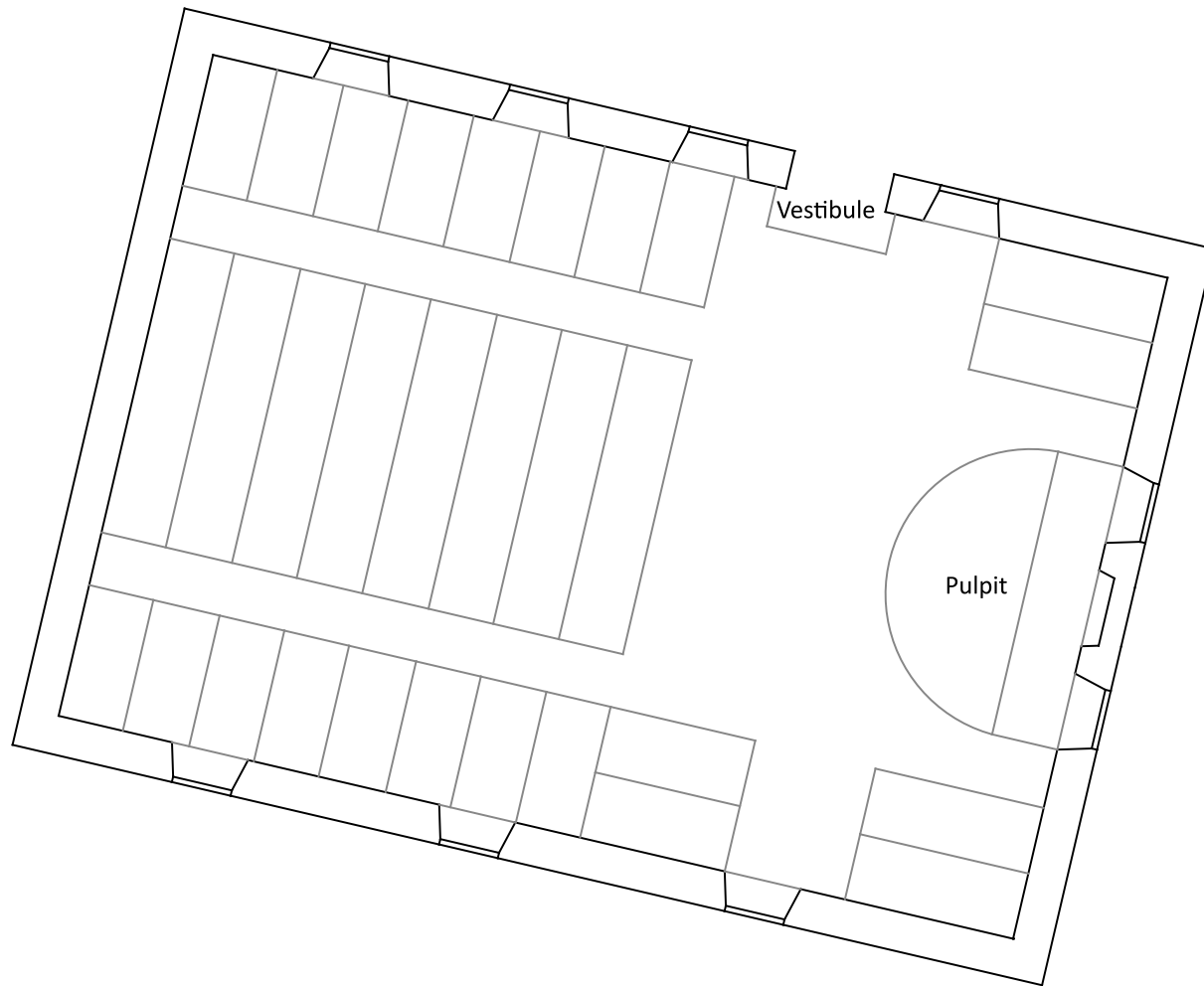
Figure 10: Eastern Elevation

Project: 24-1014 - Rhiw Chapel

Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1



Figure 11: Northern Elevation  
Project: 24-1014 - Rhiw Chapel  
Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1



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**Figure 12: Chapel Plan**

**Project: 24-1014 - Rhiw Chapel**

**Report ref: 24-1014-HBR-v1**



# Appendices



Dee Archaeological Services Ltd  
Yew Tree Inn, High Street, Gresford, Wrexham, Clwyd, LL12 8RF : Company registration number:15365128

[www.dee-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.dee-archaeology.co.uk)

# Appendix 1 - Data Management Plan



Dee Archaeological Services Ltd

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Version	Author	Date	Summary
1.0	B. Poole	12/03/24	Draft

<b>Project Description:</b>	A level 3 historic building survey at Rhiw Chapel was undertaken during February 2024.		
<b>Project code:</b>	24-1014	<b>Oasis Id:</b>	deearcha1-522251
<b>Digital Repository</b>	RCAHMW	<b>ADS Id:</b>	TBC
<b>Physical Repository</b>	None	<b>Accession Number:</b>	N/A
<b>Project Manger:</b>	B. Poole	<b>Data Manger:</b>	TBC
<b>Archive Manager:</b>	Rachael Matthews		
<b>Related Polices:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (2020)</li> <li>• ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020)</li> <li>• Selection Toolkit for Archaeological Archives, ClfA, 2018</li> <li>• Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERS), Welsh Archaeological Trusts (2018)</li> <li>• ADS Guides to Good Practice, ADS (2023)</li> <li>• ADS Guidelines For Depositors v.4.0 (2020)</li> <li>• ADAPt project 6896, (Historic England) Digital Preservation Policy (2016)</li> <li>• DAS Digital Data and Preservation Policy (pending)</li> <li>• DAS Archival Selection, Retention and Disposal Policy (pending)</li> <li>• Museum Deposition Guidelines</li> </ul>		

## 1. Data Collection

1.1. The archaeological work consisted of a historic Building recording. The key archaeological techniques undertaken were survey and reporting.

1.2. Given the nature of the work the following data types were created and stored.

### 1.2.1. Images

Type	Format	Volume
Digital SLR Images	.jpg / .tiff/ .raf	158 files 1.2GB



### 1.2.2. Written and drawn

Type	Format	Volume
Text/documents - Reports	.pdf	2 files 26MB
Spreadsheets	.xlsx / .pdf	1, 300KB

### 1.2.1. Survey

Type	Format	Volume
Shapefiles	.shp	6 files, including associated layers 112MB

1.3. The standard method of data collection was applied throughout the project to all born data and digitised records, these adhered to the project Written Scheme of investigation (WSI), Best Practice, Standards and Guidelines, as well as, DAS Archaeology's in-house styles and policies.

1.4. External contractors and specialists are required to confirm to these standards and methods.

1.5. All born digital data and digitised records are kept within a specific project folder on Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) secure drive. These folders are organised using an in-house style, named with an identifier, descriptor and version.

1.6. To ensure quality assurance, all equipment and site data is regularly checked and reviewed by the appropriate project staff during the life of the project; with project folders maintained and back up by DAS in-house team.

## 2. Documentation and Metadata

2.1. The data collected includes standard formats, which abide by the project brief Museum Deposition Guidelines or Digital Repository Guidelines, and conform to the FAIR data principles: findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.

2.2. Data will retain, as far as possible, the original metadata ascribed during creation. All metadata that is incorporated in the creation of the file, particularly date of creation, will be retained.

## 3. Ethics and legal compliance

3.1. DAS has policies regarding the ethical use of its data which comply with National law and Industry Guidelines. All data shared and preserved by DAS adheres to GDPR as specified in DAS GDPR Policy (2023).

3.2. DAS and any external contractors will not use Generative AI to collect or produce data, as per DAS Policies.

3.3. Copyright for all data collected or created the project team belongs to DAS.

3.4. The copyright from data collected and created from external specialists/contractors, as engaged by DAS, belong to DAS and will be specified in relevant contacts.



3.5.Data used under licence from external data providers, such as OS or HER, will only be used in terms of the licence and will not be included in the site archive unless permitted by the terms of the licence.

#### **4. Data Security: Storage and Backup**

4.1.DAS uses internal file servers and a cloud storage service provider, this is managed by an in-house team, with regular offline physical backups.

4.2.The server is accessible by staff on and off site through a secure log-in.

4.3.The physical site archive is the responsibility of the project manager, who will on completion of the work, upload the relevant information to the project folder.

#### **5. Selection and Preservation**

5.1.All data relating to the archaeological understanding of the site is kept within the working project archive.

5.2.It is understood that not all data accumulated needs to be retained and deposited with the Archaeological Archives. Prior to deposition a selection strategy and DMP will be reviewed and agreed with the appropriate stakeholders, with all relevant data then deposited.

5.3.Any de-selected data which is considered to have intrinsic value, may be kept by DAS within a secure company server. Any material selected for deletion will comply with the standards laid out within DAS in-house standards.

5.4.The long term preservation plan for the dataset is for safe storage with DAS until it is securely deposited with Archaeological Data Service (ADS) or the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), or another appropriate digital repository.

5.5.The relevant Museum will be contacted at the project initiation stage, with confirmation of depositing with a trusted digital repository. ADS or the RCAHMW will be notified of the intended repository and updated at an appropriate time.

5.6.Exacting costs of the deposition of digital data are not possible to produce prior to commencement of works. All archaeological projects have the potential to produce a wide range and size of data sets, depending on the scale of the archaeological resource found, the techniques required to record and other environmental factors during works.

5.7.Taking into consideration our understanding of the site and the type of archaeological works being undertaken, this project is considered unlikely to produce data in excess of what can be submitted through ADS-Easy. These costs have been estimated and included into the project budget.

#### **6. Data Sharing**

6.1.Appropriate data will be uploaded to HEDDOS and RCAHMW, a core seal Trust approved repository (unless otherwise stated), within 12 months of project completion.



6.2.The relevant repository will disseminate the digital archive online under a Creative Commons licence and the dataset will be assigned a unique identifier (DOI).

6.3.There are no known restrictions on data sharing.

## **7. Responsibilities**

7.1.Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager.

7.2.Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.

7.3.Once data is incorporated into the DAS server, it's storage and backup is managed by an in-house team.

7.4.Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Archives manager who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.



## Appendix 2 - Photographic Gazetteer



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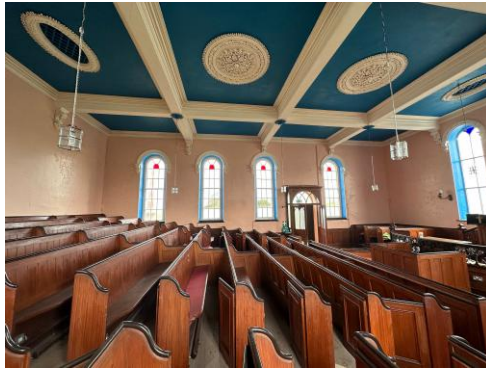
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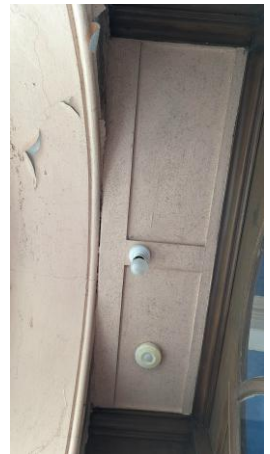
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## Appendix 3 - Listing Description



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## Capel Bethel (19917)

Capel Bethel is a Grade II listed Calvinistic Methodist chapel, first built in 1786, and opened by Thomas Charles, and was rebuilt in 1812, then again in 1867. The lateral facade is a late example of the type, and may represent the survival of the plan of the previous building. Rock-faced squared grey limestone with slate roof and cornice-profiled cast-iron gutters. Lateral facade of 4 large arched windows with arched door between first and second windows and arched plaque over door. Limestone ashlar chamfered flush surrounds with stone voussoirs and steeply sloped stone sills. Small-paned glazing with radiating bar heads to sashes. C20 door with Y-tracery to big fanlight. End gables have overhanging verges and timber pendant finials. Chamfered plinth. Ty Capel (separately listed) is attached to right end. Left end wall has 2 arched windows and reset 1786 date plaque with Biblical texts. Rear has 3 arched windows with stone voussoirs.

No galleries. Coffered plaster ceiling with 2 roses and 2 ovals in centre band. Raked pews, curved back to great seat with cast-iron ornate rail. Pulpit front with plain gothic panels, and big plaster arch behind with ornate consoles and Y-tracery in arch panel.

## Ty Capel (19918)

A late 19<sup>th</sup> century dwelling associated with Capel Bethel. The listing description states:

Ty Capel Bethel is a Grade II listed chapel house, built to match Capel Bethel. Chapel house, square rock-faced grey limestone with flush grey ashlar sills and heads. Slate close-eaved roof with one limestone chimney on ridge to left of centre. Two-storey, four-window front of 12-pane hornless sashes with single slab ashlar heads and flush sills. Three such windows to first floor, as second window is a much smaller 2-pane sash with slightly cambered head. Ground floor has 2 such 12-pane sashes in first and third bays, with arched doors to second and fourth bays. Ledged doors, the one to left with plate glass in fan, the one to right with blank tympanum. Cut stone to arches and keystones. Right end wall is random rubble and has 2 x 9-pane horned sashes with timber lintels to first floor. Left end is attached to end wall of chapel. C20 door with Y-tracery to big fanlight. End gables have overhanging verges and timber pendant finials. Chamfered plinth. Ty Capel (separately listed) is attached to right end. Left end wall has 2 arched windows and reset 1786 date plaque with Biblical texts. Rear has 3 arched windows with stone voussoirs.

## The Parry Monument (19919)

A monument to John Parry (1835-97). The listing description states:

The Parry Monument is a Grade II listed Obelisk memorial to John Parry (1835-97), turned out of Plas Llanarmon farm because of his campaign to have tithes paid by estate owners not tenants. The monument was made by Bowen & Florence of Aberdeen. The structure is of polished red granite. The obelisk has chamfered angles and is on tapering pedestal with corniced cap and acroterial angle finials, the pedestal with memorial inscription: 'Eglwys rydd a gwlad rydd. Y golofn hon a godwyd gan wladwyr Cymru er cof am John Parry Llanarmon arwr rhyddid gwladol a chrefyddol'. Plinth below, moulded with chamfered angles and polished panels, unpolished



elsewhere. Unpolished granite base with polished panels and chamfered upper edge. Base is on thin white marble chamfered top to rock-faced stone plinth. The monument forms part of a grouping with the chapel and chapel house.

