

All Saints Church, Gwynfe Carmarthenshire Watching Brief



Report by: Trysor

For: Brian Thompson, All Saints, Gwynfe, Restoration Project

May 2018



All Saints Church, Gwynfe Carmarthenshire Watching Brief

By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2018/611

For: Brian Thompson, All Saints, Gwynfe, Restoration Project

May 2018

38, New Road
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net



Cover photograph: All Saints church, Gwynfe, looking north northwest.

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DATE 25th May 2018

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

JENNY HALL MCIfA *Jenny Hall*

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIfA *Paul Sambrook*

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

38, New Road,
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
01269 826397

82, Henfaes Road
Tonna
Neath
SA11 3EX
01639 412708

www.trysor.net

enquiries@trysor.net

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net .

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

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1. Summary

1.1 In May 2018, Trysor undertook a watching brief on two new drains and soakaways at All Saints Church, Gwynfe, Carmarthenshire at SN7222622015.

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts were recorded.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 2, 3 and 4 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 David Arnold of Arnold Bartosch Ltd of 1 Bath Mews, Bath Parade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL53 7HL, on behalf of their clients, the PCC, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation relating to a faculty from the Diocese for improvements works at All Saints Church, Gwynfe, Carmarthenshire, see Figure 1.

3.2 The relevant improvements were two new drains and soakaways, one to the south of the church and one to the west, see client plan at the end of Appendix 2.

3.3 In granting approval for the faculty, Diocesan Advisory Council stated that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken:

The Contractor must ensure that prior to commencing any excavation works that a fully qualified Archaeologist is present on site to maintain a watching brief during the course of the excavations due to the site being of archaeological importance.

From Client Plan, 2018

3.4 Trysor prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), see Appendix 2.

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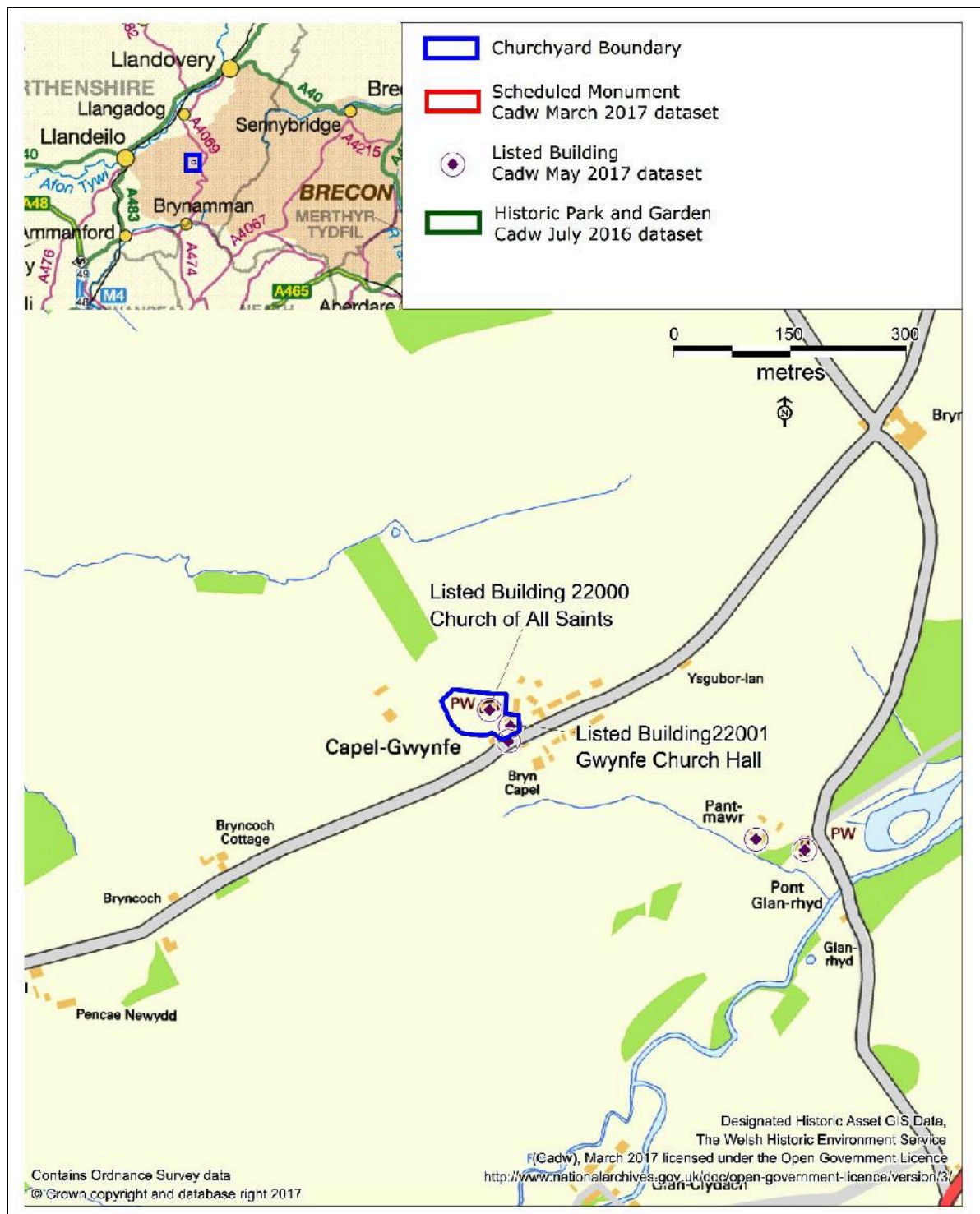


Figure 1: Location of the All Saints Church, Gwynfe.

4. Historical and Archaeological Overview

4.1 The churchyard of All Saints Church is centred on SN7222622015, in the hamlet of Capel Gwynfe, 9 kilometres east of Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. The original chapel-of-ease to Llangadog parish, which has given rise to the village name of Capel Gwynfe, was certainly in existence during the 16th century.

4.2 The chapel-of-ease was situated at an altitude of about 208 metres above sea level, on a natural ridge which runs northeast to southwest between the valleys of the Meilwch and Clydach streams, which respectively flow to the north and south of Capel Gwynfe. The streams flow northeast to join the Afon Sawdde and the ridge itself descends in the same direction. The Sawdde valley runs northwards towards Llangadog, where the parish church is found. The Sawdde has historically been a route south from the Tywi valley to the Mynydd Du uplands.

4.3 In post-medieval times the road network on the northern flank of the uplands, including the Capel Gwynfe area, has connected to the Sawdde to give access to Llangadog and the Tywi valley. One main route ran from the Sawdde along the crest of the ridge on which Capel Gwynfe village now stands. It seems likely that the chapel-of-ease was deliberately situated alongside this roadway to make it accessible to the scattered farming community which lived in the area.

4.4 For most of its history, the chapel of-ease would have served a small and remote community. In 1812 the former church in the southeast of the churchyard was built but is thought to stand on the footprint of any older building. The 19th century chapel-of-ease (Listed Building 22001, HER PRN 5516/61219) was replaced by the larger All Saints Church (Listed Building 22000, HER PRN 35363/61218, NMR NPRN 309913) by the end of the 19th century, which has continued to serve the rural community, as well as the small, nucleated village has grown around the church in recent decades.

4.5 The underlying geology is interbedded argillaceous and sandstone rocks of the St Maughans's formation laid down over 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian period in river environments. Overlying this are Quaternary deposits formed up to 2 million years ago (BGS, 2018).

5. Methodology

5.1 In May 2018, a watching brief was carried out by Trysor on the mechanical excavation of two drainage trenches, Drain 1 and Drain 2 and their soakaway pits.

5.2 The site code used was ASG2018. The following number sequences were used to record contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

| Number Sequence | Used For | Numbers Used |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 001 - 100 | Context numbers | 001- 006 |
| 101 -200 | Photograph numbers | 101 to 126 |

Table 1: Number sequences used

5.3 The excavation of the two drains and their soakaway pits was carried out with mini mechanical excavator and an 0.30 wide, toothed bucket.

| Trench | Location | Dimensions |
|--------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Soakaway at SN7223222005 | Drain 1 runs at right angles from the southern side of the church for 0.55 metres and then turns to run for 5.5 metres to the soakaway which was approximately 1 metre square. The trench was approximately 0.32 metres wide and 0.40 metres deep. The soakaway pit was 0.80 metres deep with bedrock in its base. |
| 2 | Soakaway at SN7221022011 | Drain 2 runs alongside the southern side of the church, from the western side of the stair turret on the west side of the porch for 2 metres and extends being the western wall for a further 0.95 metres. This part of trench was 0.47 metres wide and 0.43 metres deep. The trench then turned to the northwest and ran for a further 6.35 metres to the soakaway. This section of trench was 0.32 metres wide and 0.46 metres deep. The |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | soakaway which was approximately 1 metre wide and 1.50 metres long and 0.80 metres deep when observation ceased. There was bedrock in the base of the trench and the soakaway which would need further work to remove without the need for archaeological observation. |
|--|--|--|

Table 2: Description of drain trenches and soakaway pits

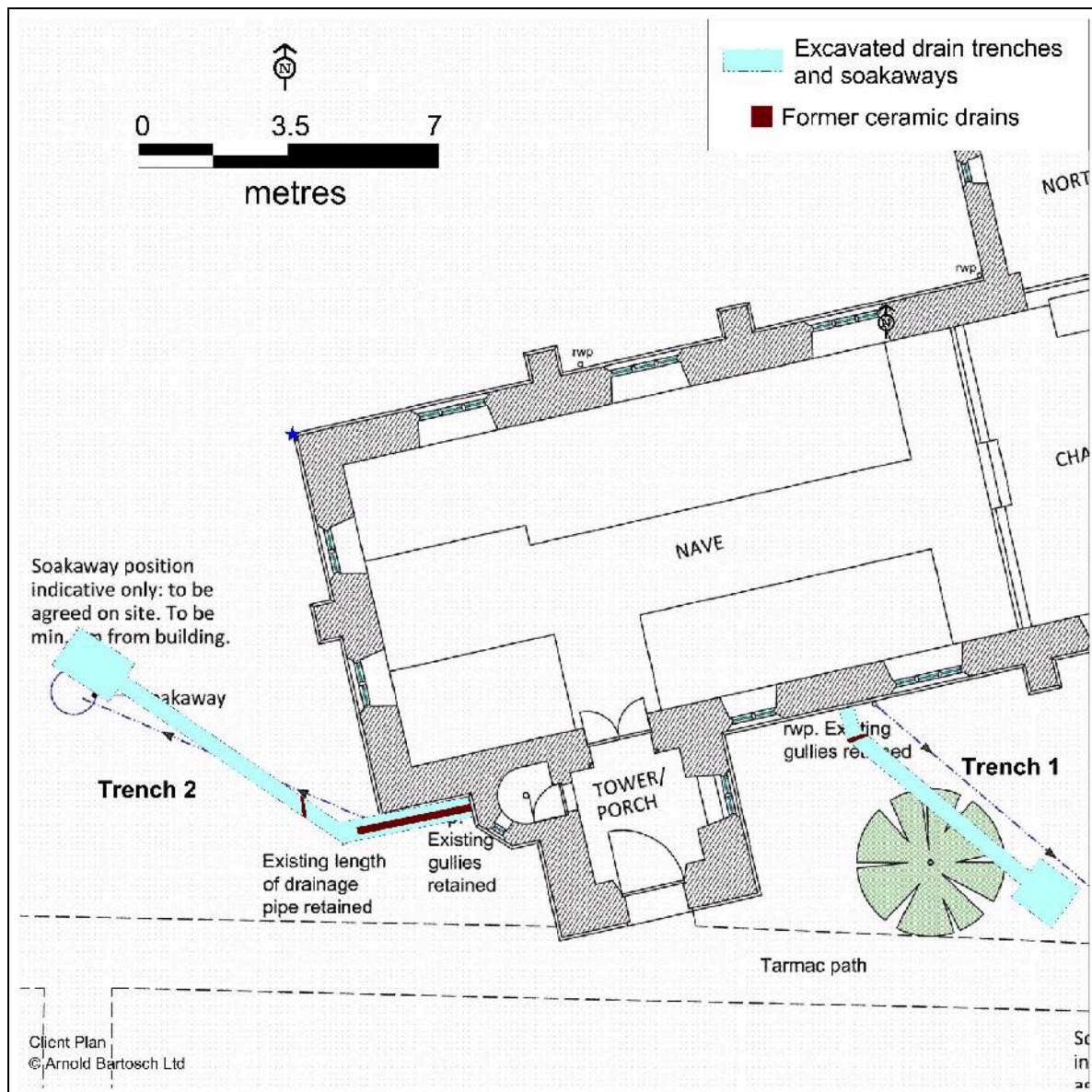


Figure 2: The location of the drain trenches and soakaways, also showing the location of former ceramic drains.

6. Site Stratigraphy

6.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

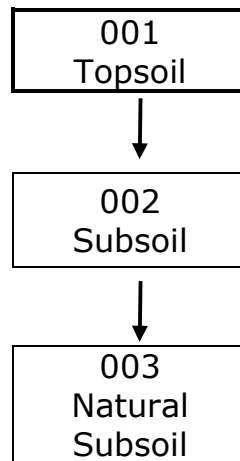
6.2 Context Catalogue

| Context Number | Trench | Depth | Description | Interpretation |
|----------------|--------|-------------|---|---|
| 001 | 1 | 0.25 metres | 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay loam with less than 10% stone of less than 0.10 metres length. Fragments of roofing slate included. | Topsoil |
| 002 | 1 | | 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay with gravel of 0.01 metre in size | Former ploughsoil? |
| 003 | 1 | - | 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown, 60 % angular gravel less than 0.03 metres in size | Natural Subsoil |
| 004 | 2 | | 2.5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay | Topsoil |
| 005 | 2 | | 2.5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay with gravel less than 0.01 metres in size | Former ploughsoil? |
| 006 | 2 | | 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown gravel | Natural subsoil, above bedrock which domed upwards in the centre of the trench. |

6.3 Trench 1 (Plates 3 to 12)

6.3.1 Trench 1 was excavated as described in Table 2.

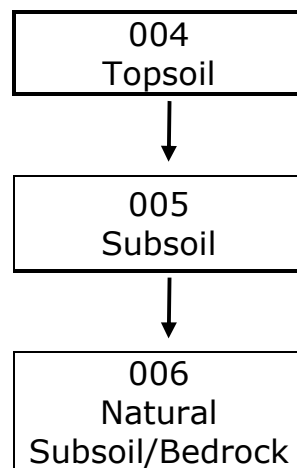
6.3.2 Three layers were observed. The topsoil (001), a dark reddish brown clay loam of 0.25 metres depth overlay a layer (002), a reddish brown clay with gravel. This overlay a reddish brown slate gravel (003), part of the natural subsoil. A ceramic drain pipe crossed the trench close to the church, but was no longer in use and filled with soil.



6.4 Trench 2 (Plates 13 to 25)

6.4.1 Trench 2 was excavated as described in Table 2.

6.4.2 Three layers were observed. The topsoil (004), a dark reddish brown clay of 0.25 metres depth overlay a layer (005), a dark reddish brown clay with gravel. This overlay a dark reddish brown slate gravel (006), part of the natural subsoil/top of the bedrock. In the central section of the trench the bedrock was only 0.40 metres below the ground surface. A ceramic drain pipe ran in the trench adjacent to the church but was no longer in use. Another ceramic drain pipe crossed the trench close to the church, but was no longer in use and filled with soil.



7. Photographs

7.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of topsoil stripping and excavation of trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figures 3 & 4. The photographs are included in Appendix 1 at the end of the report.

| Photo Number | Description | Date Taken | Direction |
|--------------|--|------------|--------------------------|
| ASG2018_101 | General view of the rear of the former chapel of ease built in 1812. | 09/05/2018 | Looking southeast |
| ASG2018_102 | General view of the current church, built in 1899 to the northwest of the former chapel. | 09/05/2018 | Looking north northwest. |
| ASG2018_103 | Beginning excavation of Trench 1 after removal of turf layer to be replaced after work completed | 09/05/2018 | Looking west. |
| ASG2018_104 | Trench 1 with starting excavation of soakway at southeast end | 09/05/2018 | Looking northeast. |
| ASG2018_105 | Trench 1, looking northwest at the excavated drain trench, showing (001) and (002). | 09/05/2018 | Looking northwest. |
| ASG2018_106 | Trench 1 showing (001) and (002). | 09/05/2018 | Looking west southwest. |
| ASG2018_107 | Excavation of Trench 1 soakaway in progress | 09/05/2018 | Looking north northeast. |
| ASG2018_108 | Trench 1 fully excavated | 09/05/2018 | Looking southeast. |
| ASG2018_109 | Soakaway pit in Trench 1 | 09/05/2018 | Looking southeast. |
| ASG2018_110 | Soakaway pit on Trench 1 | 09/05/2018 | Looking northeast. |
| ASG2018_111 | Soakaway pit on Trench 1 | 09/05/2018 | Looking southwest. |
| ASG2018_112 | Trench 1 | 09/05/2018 | Looking west northwest |
| ASG2018_113 | Turf removed from Trench 2 | 09/05/2018 | Looking southeast |
| ASG2018_114 | Excavating Trench 2 | 09/05/2018 | Looking northwest |
| ASG2018_115 | Southeast end of Trench 2 adjacent to the church, showing the ceramic drainpipe, which was broken and silted-up. | 09/05/2018 | Looking west southwest. |

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|-------------|--|------------|-------------------------|
| ASG2018_116 | Trench 2, removing the broken, silted-up ceramic drainpipe | 09/05/2018 | Looking northeast. |
| ASG2018_117 | Trench 2 | 09/05/2018 | Looking northwest |
| ASG2018_118 | Trench 2 with silted-up, broken drainpipe | 09/05/2018 | Looking northwest |
| ASG2018_119 | Ceramic drainpipe from adjacent to church in Trench 2 | 09/05/2018 | - |
| ASG2018_120 | Trench 2 and the western end of the church | 09/05/2018 | Looking east northeast. |
| ASG2018_121 | Trench 2 | 09/05/2018 | Looking northwest. |
| ASG2018_122 | Soakaway at the northwest end of Trench 2 | 09/05/2018 | Looking northwest. |
| ASG2018_123 | Soakaway at the northwest end of Trench 2 | 09/05/2018 | Looking northeast. |
| ASG2018_124 | Soakaway at the northwest end of Trench 2 | 09/05/2018 | Looking southwest. |
| ASG2018_125 | Trench 2 showing bedrock in the base of soakaway. | 09/05/2018 | Looking southeast. |
| ASG2018_126 | Font at the western end of the church. | 09/05/2018 | Looking west southwest. |

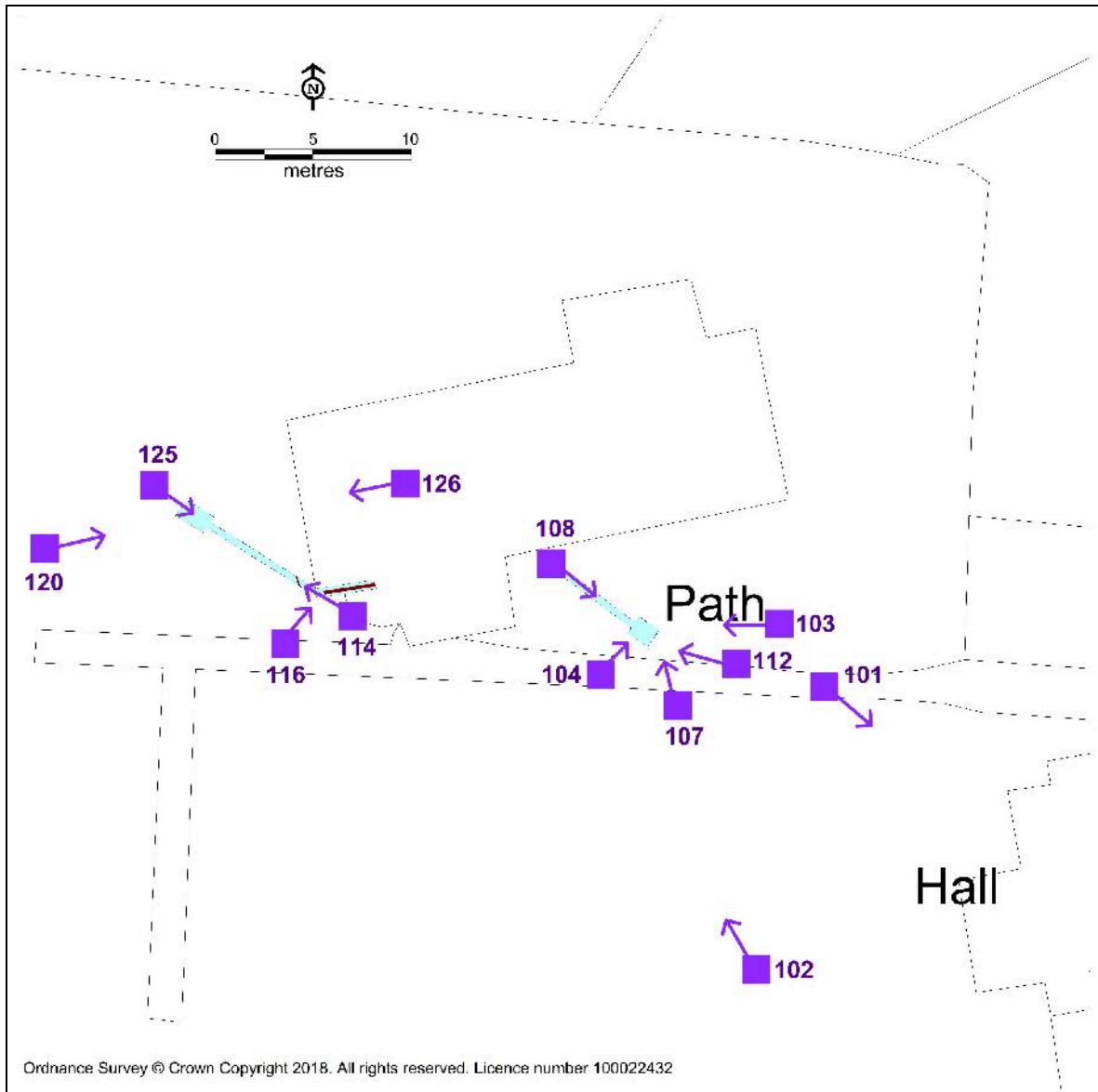


Figure 3: Location of photographs, photos 101-104, 107, 108, 112, 114, 116, 120, 125, 126

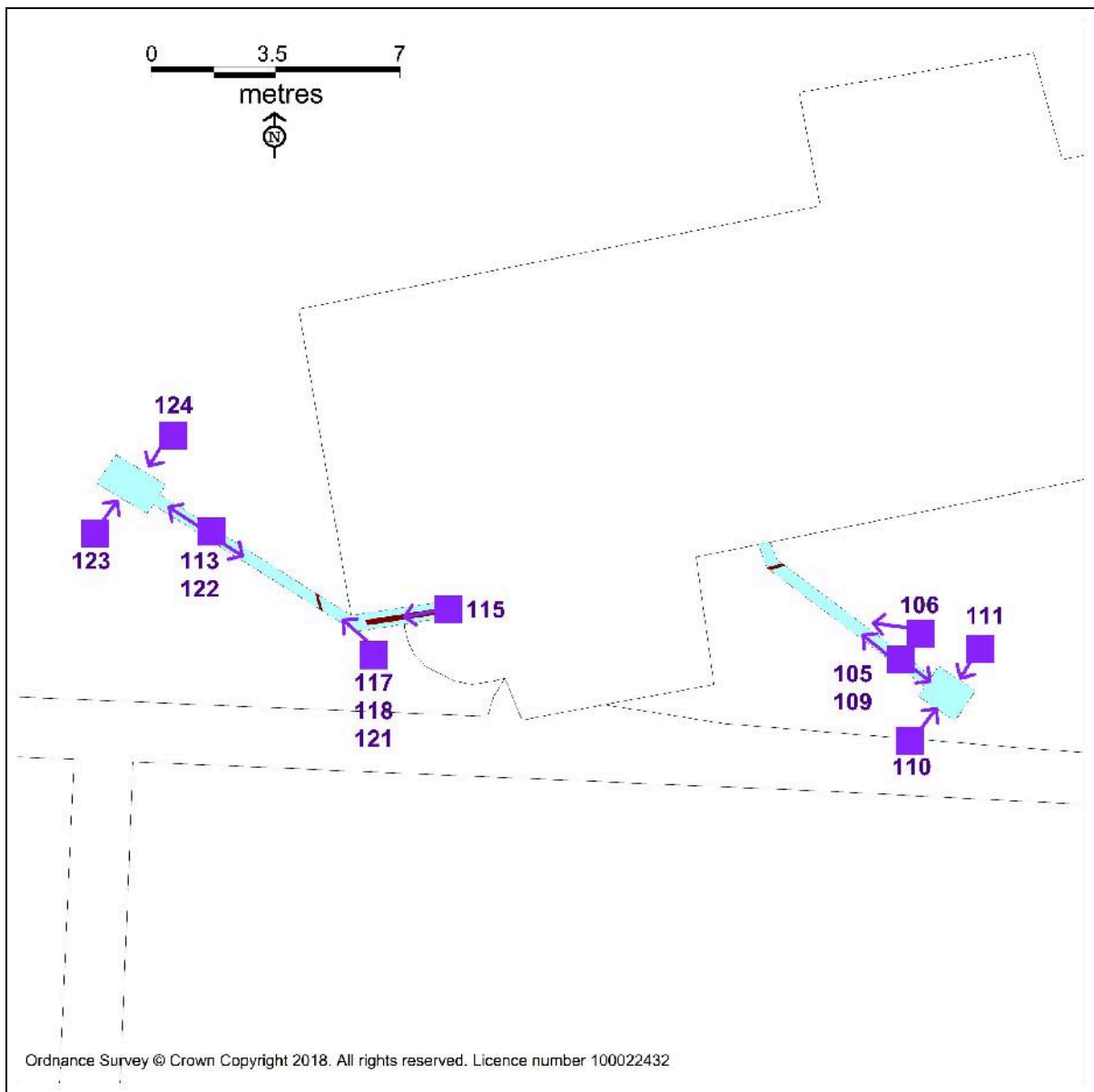


Figure 4: Location of photographs, photos 105, 106, 109-111, 113, 115, 117, 118, 121-124.

8. Conclusion

8.1 No significant archaeological contexts or artefacts were observed during the stripping for the new roadway. Both trenches crossed ceramic drainage pipes.

9 Archive

9.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMS.

9.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Swansea.

10. Sources

BGS, 2018, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

APPENDIX 1: Photographs



Plate 1: ASG2018_101, General view of the rear of former chapel of ease, built in 1812, looking southeast.



Plate 2: ASG2018_102, General view of the current church, built in 1899 to the northwest of the former chapel, looking north northwest.



Plate 3: ASG2018_103, Beginning excavation of Trench 1 after removal of turf layer to be replaced after work completed, looking west.



Plate 4: ASG2018_104, Trench 1 with starting excavation of soakway at southeast end, looking northeast.



Plate 5: ASG2018_105, Trench 1, looking northwest, at the excavated drain trench, showing (001) and (002).



Plate 6: ASG2018_106, Trench 1 showing (001) and (002), looking west southwest.



Plate 7: ASG2018_107, excavation of Trench 1 soakaway in progress, looking north northwest.



Plate 8: ASG2018_108, Trench 1, fully excavated, looking southeast.



Plate 9: ASG2018_109, Soakaway pit in Trench 1, looking southeast.



Plate 10: ASG2018_110, Soakaway pit in Trench 1, looking northeast.



Plate 11: ASG2018_111, Soakaway pit in Trench 1, looking southwest.



Plate 12: ASG2018_112, Trench 1, looking west northwest.



Plate 13: ASG2018_113, Turf removed from Trench 2, looking southeast.



Plate 14: ASG2018_114, Excavating Trench 2, looking northwest.



Plate 15: ASG2018_115, Southeast end of Trench 2 adjacent to the church, showing the ceramic drain pipe which was broken and silted-up, looking west southwest.

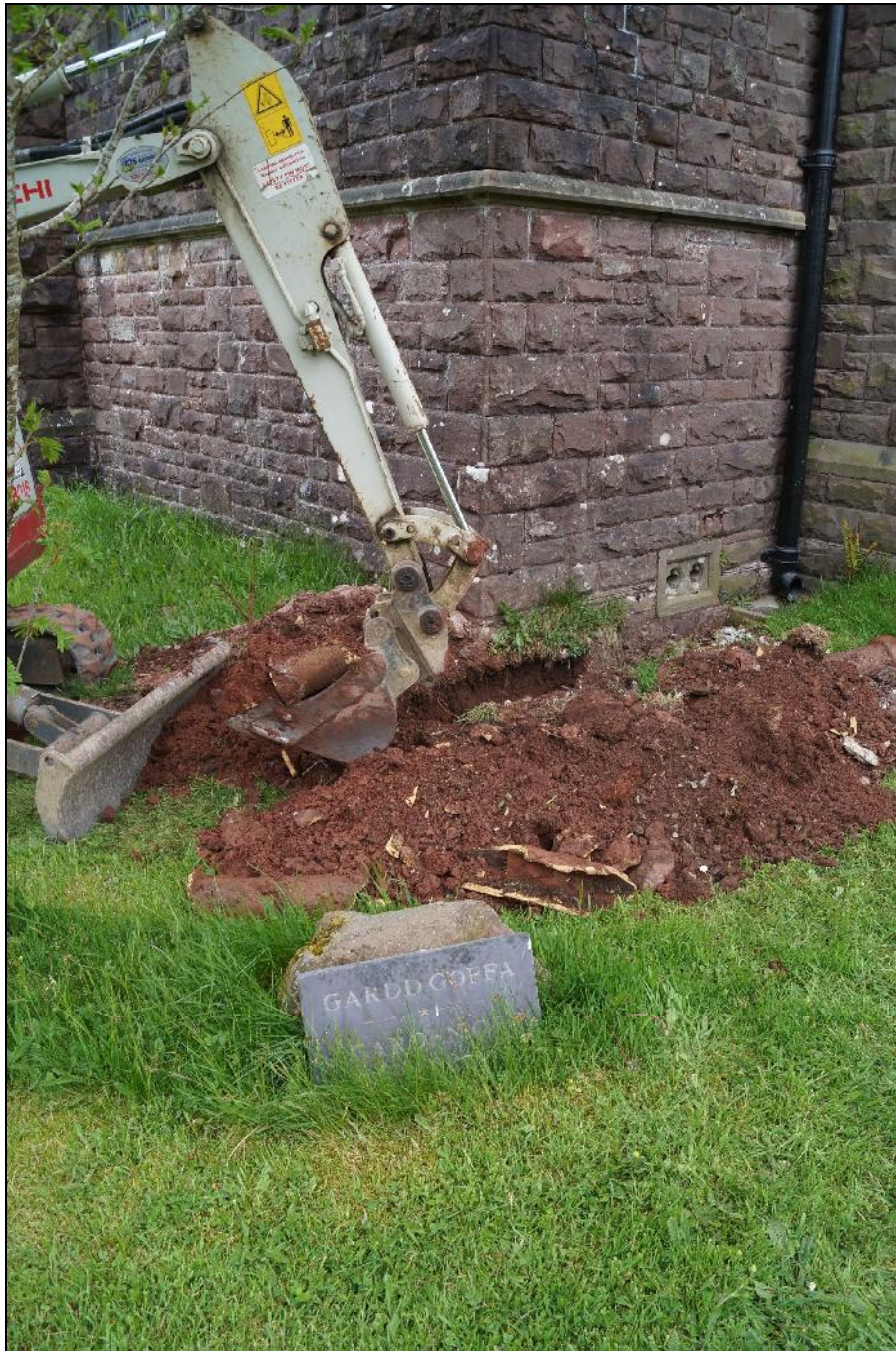


Plate 16: ASG2018_116, Trench 2, removing the broken, silted-up ceramic drain pipe, looking northeast.



Plate 17: ASG2018_117, Trench 2, looking northwest.



Plate 18: ASG2018_118, Trench 2 with silted-up , broken drainpipe, looking northwest.



Plate 19: ASG2018_119, Ceramic drainpipe from adjacent to church in Trench 2.



Plate 20: ASG2018_120, Trench 2, looking east northeast at the western end of the church.



Plate 21: ASG2018_121, Trench 2, looking northwest.



Plate 22: ASG2018_122, Soakaway at the northwest end of Trench 2, looking northwest.



Plate 23: ASG2018_123, Soakaway at northwest end of Trench 2, looking northeast.



Plate 24: ASG2018_124, Soakaway at northwest end of Trench 2, looking southwest.



Plate 25: ASG2018_125, Trench 2 showing bedrock in the base of the soakaway, looking southeast.



Plate 26: ASG2018_126, Font at the western end of the church, looking west southwest.

APPENDIX 2 – Watching Brief Specification

WRITTEN SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR A WATCHING BRIEF DURING DRAINAGE GROUNDWORKS IN THE CHURCHYARD AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH, GWYNFE

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR
A WATCHING BRIEF DURING DRAINAGE GROUNDWORKS
IN THE CHURCHYARD AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH, GWYNFE**

1. Introduction

1.1 David Arnold of Arnold Bartosch Ltd of 1 Bath Mews, Bath Parade, Cheltenham Gloucestershire, GL53 7HL, on behalf of their clients, the PCC, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation relating to a faculty from the Diocese for improvements works.

1.2 The churchyard of All Saints Church is centred on SN7222622015, in the hamlet of Capel Gwynfe, 9 kilometres east of Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. The original chapel-of-ease to Llangadog parish, which has given rise to the village name of Capel Gwynfe, was certainly in existence during the 16th century. The chapel-of-ease was situated at an altitude of about 208 metres above sea level, on a natural ridge which runs northeast to southwest between the valleys of the Meilwch and Clydach streams, which respectively flow to the north and south of Capel Gwynfe. The streams flow northeast to join the Afon Sawdde and the ridge itself descends in the same direction. The Sawdde valley runs northwards towards Llangadog, where the parish church is found. The Sawdde has historically been a route south from the Tywi valley to the Mynydd Du uplands. In post-medieval times the road network on the northern flank of the uplands, including the Capel Gwynfe area, has connected to the Sawdde to give access to Llangadog and the Tywi valley. One main route ran from the Sawdde along the crest of the ridge on which Capel Gwynfe village now stands. It seems likely that the chapel-of-ease was deliberately situated alongside this roadway to make it accessible to the scattered farming community which lived in the area. For most of its history, the chapel of-ease would have served a small and remote community. The original chapel-of-ease was replaced by the larger All Saints Church by the end of the 19th century, which has continued to serve the rural community, as well as the small, nucleated village has grown around the church in recent decades.

1.3 The underlying geology is interbedded argillaceous and sandstone rocks of the St Maughans's formation laid down over 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian period in river environments. Overlying this are Quaternary deposits formed up to 2 million years ago (BGS, 2018).

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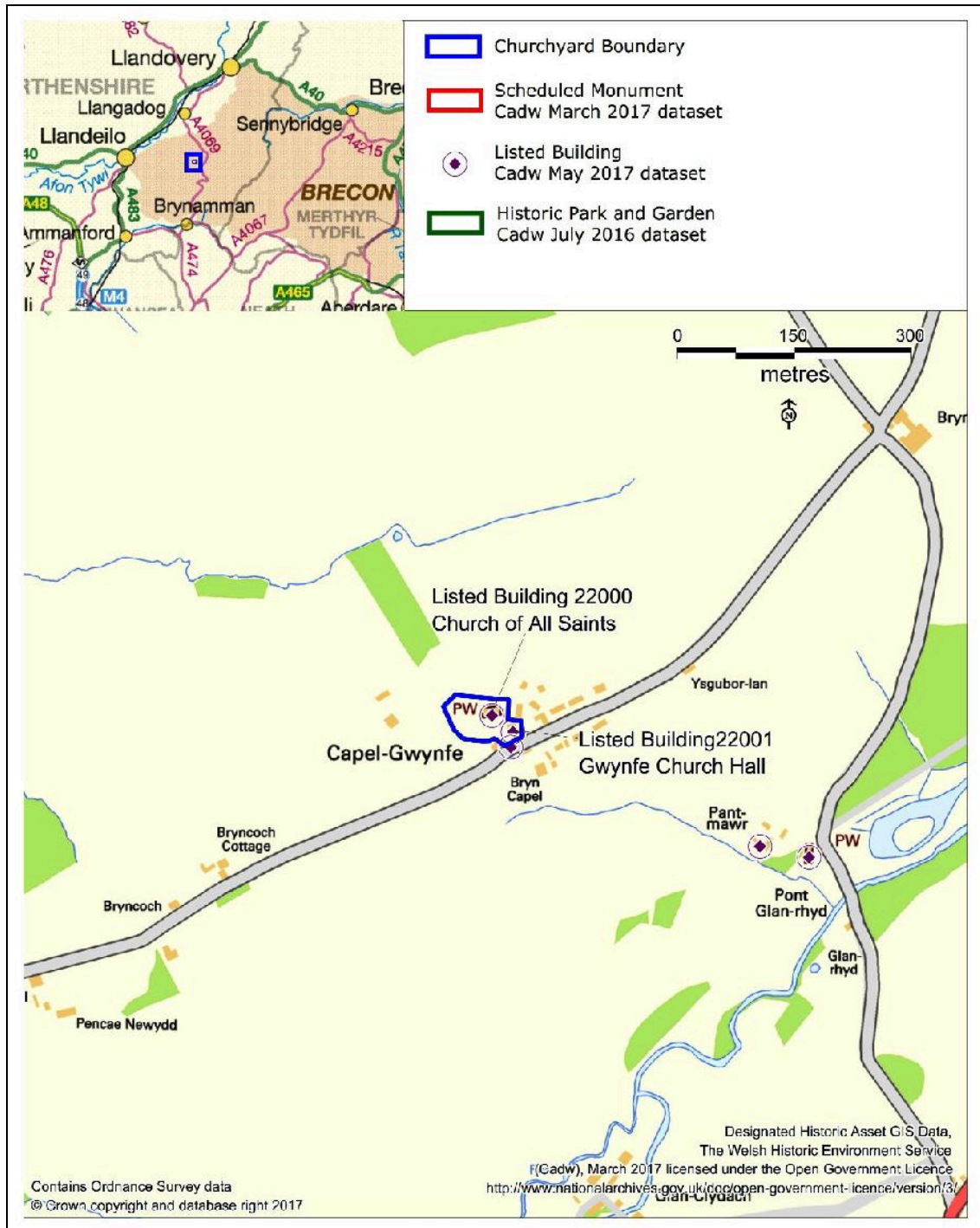


Figure 1: Location of the churchyard of All Saints Church, Gwynfe

2. Conditions on the faculty consent

2.1 In granting approval for the faculty, Diocesan Advisory Council stated that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken:

The Contractor must ensure that prior to commencing any excavation works that a fully qualified Archaeologist is present on site to maintain a watching brief during the course of the excavations due to the site being of archaeological importance.

From Client Plan, 2018

3. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

3.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a programme of archaeological work.

4. Nature of the archaeological resource

4.1 Chapel Gwynfe was the site of a chapel-of-ease to Llangadog parish from at least the 16th century. The chapel-of-ease stood within a small, polygonal churchyard and may have had medieval origins. The original chapel was replaced in 1812 by the present building and all architectural evidence of its origins was lost. The 1812 chapel-of-ease still stands within the churchyard and is Grade 2 Listed Building (Listed Building number 22001) as it is a good example of a small, early 19th century church.

4.2 The chapel-of-ease was superseded by the larger All Saints Church, built just to the northwest in 1898-1899, but was retained for use as a church hall. It became redundant in recent years. It has recently been sold and is subject to proposals to convert it into a holiday let.

4.3 All Saints Church is also a Grade 2 Listed Building (Listed Building number 22000). It was listed as an ornate late 19th century church with unusual interior detail, such as the tiled reredos (the wall behind the altar).

4.4 The churchyard was enlarged to accommodate the new church building. The boundary wall between the old churchyard and the enlarged churchyard was removed when the new church was built. The main area of burials over the past century has been in the southern half of the churchyard, to the south of the church building. The western edge and northern part of the churchyard, and the area immediately alongside the southern side of the church, have not been used for burials.

5. The proposed drainage works

5.1 Two new drains running to two new soakaways are to be excavated; one to the west and one to the south of All Saints Church, Gwynfe, see Appendix A.

5.2 The drains are to be 750mm deep by 500mm wide. The soakaway pits will be a minimum of 1000mm by 1000mm and 1400 mm deep. The exact location of the soakaways is to be confirmed.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 A watching brief will be maintained on groundworks associated with the excavation of the drains and the soakaway pits.

6.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA, 2014a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation . The CIfA define a watching brief as:

“.....a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.”

6.3 The purpose of a watching brief is described as:

“a. to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

b. to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

6.4 The watching brief at All Saints, Gwynfe churchyard will consist of direct archaeological supervision and archaeological control of all groundworks that may impact on the archaeological sensitive area of the churchyard.

6.5 If human burials are encountered they will initially be left in situ, and if after further discussions with the client and BBNP removal is required, a Ministry of Justice licence will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

6.6 Should removal of in situ human remains be required, work will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England, 2017. Guidance for best Practise for the Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England. Available at: http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE_ToHREfCBG_FINAL_WEB.pdf

7. Methodology

7.1 The programme of work will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a)

7.2 A two-person team will watch the excavation of groundworks in order to the repair of the churchyard wall. Features of archaeological/architectural interest will be recorded. Vertical sections revealed during removal of sections of the wall will be cleaned and recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character, unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed. Any disarticulated human remains disturbed during works on site will be identified and recorded on site, and collected to be given to the Church in Wales for re-interment.

8. Recording

8.1 A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections if appropriate, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area. If archaeological features of contexts are encountered, plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.

8.2 A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using a consecutive numbering system.

8.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2014b). Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant (landowner). If the landowner does not wish to retain the artefacts, negotiation will commence at the earliest possible opportunity with Carmarthenshire County Museum.

8.4 In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice licence will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

8.5 Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

9. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

9.1 In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action. The applicant will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary such as revised programme of work, curatorial monitoring, finds conservation, finds specialist, radio-carbon dating etc.

10. Health & Safety

10.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. Managing safe working alongside other workers and machinery within confined spaces will be a priority, as well as high structures that may become unstable.

11. Reporting

11.1 Following the completion of the on-site work, a report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.4 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a).

11.2 The report will address the aims and purposes of the watching brief and be fully representative of the information gained including negative evidence. It will contain at a minimum:

- A non-technical summary of the watching brief
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purposes of the evaluation
- Methodology
- Results including structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered, details will be included in appendices as appropriate
- Interpretation
- Discussion/Conclusion including significance of result in a local, regional and national context.
- Index to Archive and location of archive
- Illustrations, including a location plan
- Bibliography

11.3 Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Carmarthenshire Historic Environment Record after approval of the report from the DAC Archaeological Advisor.

12. Public Benefit and Outreach

12.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated by the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales). If appropriate, a full report on findings will be submitted for publication with an appropriate regional or national archaeological journal within one year of the completion of the fieldwork element of the project.

12.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all.

12.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client, and others on site, in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

13. Archive

13.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA,

2014c) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMS (RCAHMS, 2015).

13.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important, discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the landowner.

14. Resources to be used

14.1 Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

15. Qualification of personnel

15.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

15.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

15.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

15.4 Dee Williams (BA Archaeology and Classical Studies) graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter. After University she pursued a career in field archaeology. Her first supervisory post was with Wessex Archaeology (Manpower Service Commission 1984-5) as the Finds Officer on a large multi-period urban excavation in Dorchester. From 1986 to 1994 she was employed as the Finds Officer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. From 1994 to the present she has worked as an administrator in the Department of Archaeology at Lampeter but continues her research interests in finds with specialisms in ceramics and glass.

15.5 Martin Locock (BA, MCIfA) – Martin has undertaken many bone reports for Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and others. He has also undertaken studies of bricks and mortar.

15.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysed. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian

Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

15.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc, MCIfA) has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for over 30 years, mainly analysing plant macrofossils from sites in southern and central England and Wales. After graduating in Manchester she worked as a field botanist for a year, followed by a couple of years on archaeological excavations as a digger and planner. I then took the Masters course in Plant Taxonomy at Reading, and started working as a freelance archaeobotanist after I graduated. In the early 1990s she was the English Heritage Archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for four years. Over the years she has analysed charred, waterlogged, mineralised, silicified and desiccated plant remains. She is particularly interested in preservation by mineralisation.

16. Insurance & Professional indemnity

16.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

17. Project identification

17.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2018/611

18. Monitoring

18.1 The DAC Archaeological Advisor will be welcome to visit the site and monitor the work. They will be informed two days prior to the work commencing on site and contact details given, although the watching brief may be spread over parts of several days.

19. Sources

19.1 Maps

Parish tithe map of Llangadog, 1839

Ordnance Survey, 1887, 1:2500 map, surveyed 1884, Carmarthenshire XXXIV.15

Ordnance Survey, 1906, 1:2500 map, revised 1905, Carmarthenshire XXXIV.15

19.2 Non-published

Central Excavation Unit, 1986, *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

19.3 Published

CIfA, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

CIfA, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

CIfA, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

CIfA, 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

19.3 Web based materials

BGS, 2018, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 24th April 2018

Cof Cymru, <http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en> ,
accessed 23/04/2018

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 23/04/2018

19.4 Data Sources

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, supplied May 2017

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
April 2018

38, New Road,
Gwaun Cae Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net

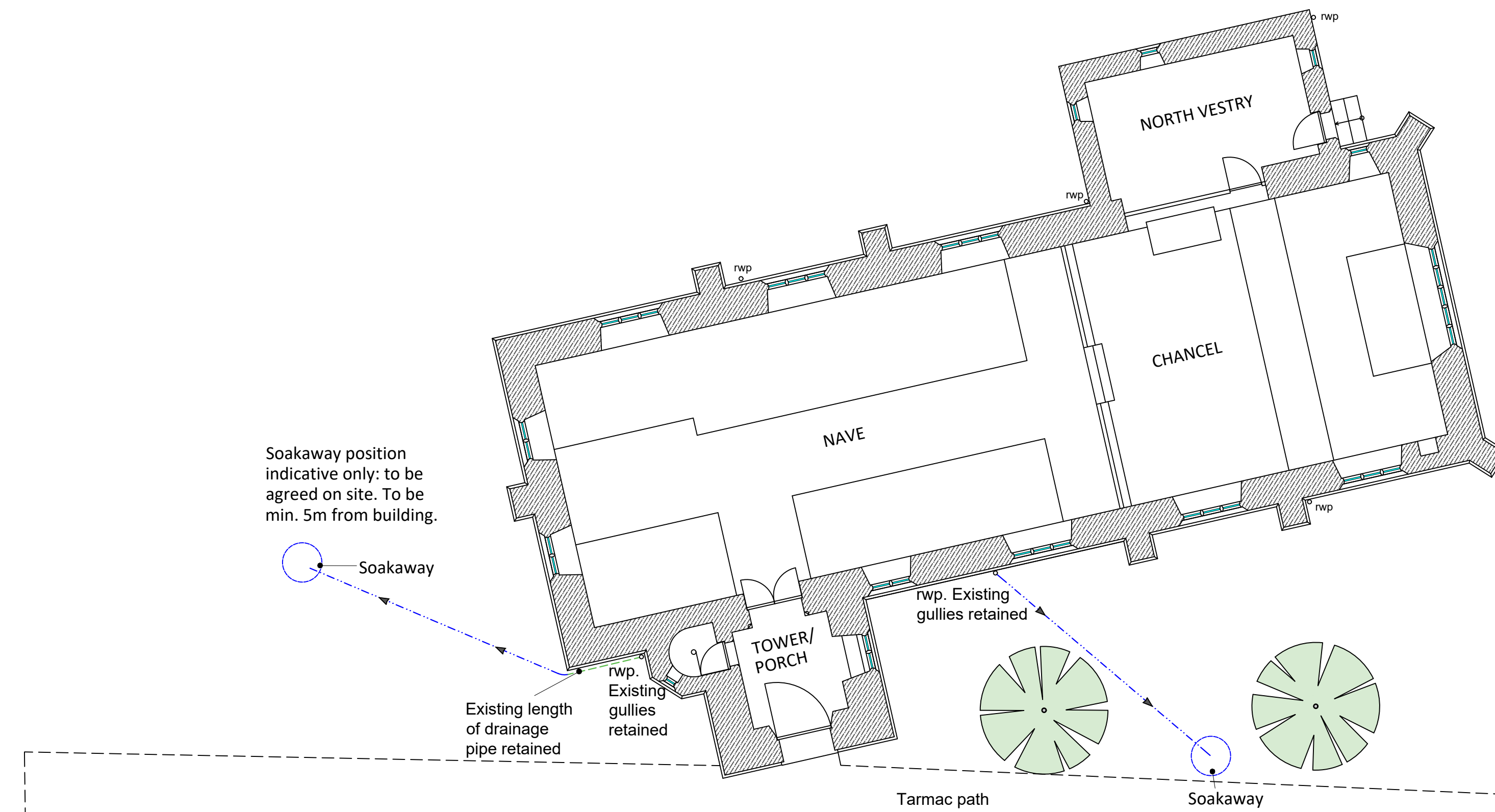
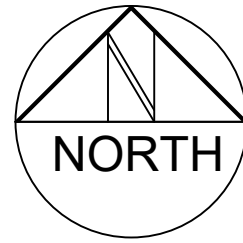
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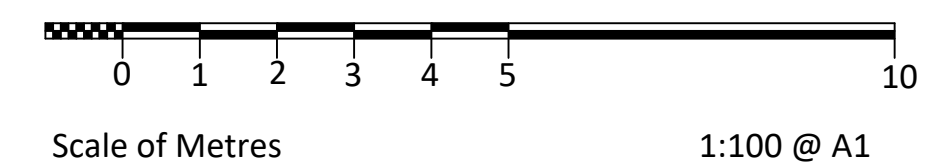
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APPENDIX A

Plan from Arnold Bartosch Ltd



Carefully excavate new drainage runs; average trench size 750mm deep x 500mm wide x 35.0 liner metre run. To exposed drainage trench, lay minimum 50 mm thick pea gravel bed; lay 100mm dia. plastic pipe complete with all necessary couplings, angle pieces etc. for the proper execution of the works. All drain runs to be laid with a minimum fall of 1:80 and backfilled with selected excavated material and turf surface reinstated. To proposed soakaway positions, to be confirmed, lift and set aside turf for relaying, set aside excavated topsoil material for making good turf surface and excavate and dispose of off-site all other granular fill material arising from excavation. Form soakaway pit with a minimum dimension of 1000 x 1000 x 1400 mm deep. Line all sides and base of pit with "Terram" prior to placing hardcore fill. Lay 1000 mm deep clean, selected hardcore, lay "Terram" or similar geo-textile sheeting over selected hardcore to prevent soil fines percolating through into pit, and backfill with selected excavated material and reinstate turf. The Contractor must ensure that prior to commencing any excavation works that a fully qualified Archaeologist is present on site to maintain a watching brief during the course of the excavations due to the site being of archaeological importance.



DRAINAGE PLAN

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, GWYNFE, CARMARTHENSHIRE

ARNOLD BARTOSCH LTD
Chartered Surveyors
Historic Building Consultants



1 Bath Mews
Bath Parade
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL53 7HL

T: 01242 522061
E: office@arnoldbartosch.co.uk

Job: All Saints Church, Gwynfe, Carmarthenshire
Client: PCC
Drawing: Drainage Plan
Scale: 1 :100 @ A1
Date: March 2018

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