

**WATCHING BRIEF DURING
GROUNDWORKS
FOR REPAIRS TO BOUNDARY WALLS
AROUND THE CHURCHYARD OF ST
ELLYWE'S CHURCH, LLANELIEU
15/12456/FUL and 15/12457/LBC**



Report by: Trysor

For: RV Williams Associates

April 2020



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2018/596

For: RV Williams Associates

April 2020

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Cover photograph: St Ellywe's church, Llanelieu, looking north northeast.

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2018/596

EVENT RECORD HER PRN - CPAT164247

DYDDIAD 15^{fed} Mis Ebrill 2020 **DATE** 15th April 2020

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.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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Event Record PRN – CPAT HER

PRN	164247
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Type	WATCHING BRIEF
NGR	SO1849234168
Easting	318492
Northing	234168
Summary (English)	From May 2018 to February 2019, Trysor carried out a watching brief on repairs to the boundary walls around St Ellywe's church, Llanaelieu, SO1849234168, relating to planning applications Planning application – 15/12456/FUL (Brecon Beacons National Park) and 15/12457/LBC (Brecon Beacons National Park) @Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Rhwng Mis Mai 2018 a Mis Chwefror 2019, carwyd allan briff gwyllo gan Trysor ar waith atgyweiro mur y fynwent o gwmpas eglwys y Santes Ellyw, Llanellyw. SO1849234168, mewn cysylltiad â chais cynllunio 15/12456/FUL (Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog) © Trysor 2019.
Description	From May 2018 to February 2019, Trysor carried out a watching brief on repairs to the boundary walls around St Ellywe's church, Llanaelieu, SO1849234168, relating to planning applications Planning application – 15/12456/FUL (Brecon Beacons National Park) and 15/12457/LBC (Brecon Beacons National Park) @Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Watching Brief During Groundworks For Repairs To Boundary Walls Around The Churchyard Of St Ellywe's Church, Llanelieu, 15/12456/FUL and 15/12457/LBC
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1. Summary

1.1 From May 2018 to February 2019, Trysor maintained a watching brief on repairs to parts of the boundary wall of St Ellywe's Church, Llanelieu, SO1849234168.

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts were observed.

1.2.1 A section through the southern part of the boundary wall and the ground to the north of it was recorded which suggested that the wall had been revetted into a natural slope.

1.2.2 One architectural stone block was noted within the boundary wall, similar to ones around a blocked door to the east of the current porch.

1.2.3 Steps through the eastern end of the southern boundary wall may have been blocked by a gravestone for a Wallter William who died in 1710 at the age of 57. Five names had been inscribed as graffiti on the gravestone in 1906 include those of two boys, William and Herbert Tuck who lived at Ty Du just to the east of the church.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

3.1 RV Williams Associates of Ashby House, Middleton Street, Llandrindod Wells, Powys, LD1 5ET, on behalf of their clients, the Church in Wales, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation relating to planning application numbers: 15/12456/FUL & 15/12457/LBC (Brecon Beacons National Park Authority). Faculty from the Diocese had also been granted for the works, see Figure 1.

3.2 The churchyard of St Ellywe is centred on SO1849234168, in the hamlet of Llanelieu, east of Talgarth, Powys. It is irregular in plan; its eastern and northern sides are largely defined by the Cwm Rhyd Ellywe stream, the western side is along the eastern side of the minor road that runs approximately north to south through Llanelieu and the southern side runs parallel to an access track to Ty Du farm to the east. At its maximum the churchyard measure 100 metres north to south by 90 metres east to west, but the northern section is narrower at about 40 metres. The northern half of the churchyard is relatively level rising from 279 metres AOD by the stream to 280 metres AOD in the centre of

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the churchyard. Southwards of the centre of the churchyard, the ground begins to rise more steeply with the southern boundary at approximately 287 metres AOD.

3.3 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 of clay, sand, silt and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago (BGS, 2018).

3.4 The church is now redundant and has been leased by the Church in Wales to the Friends of Friendless Churches since 1999 on a 999 year lease. (Friends of Friendless Churches, 2018).

3.5 The churchyard wall itself is thought to have originally been of a drystone construction with capstones to give added structural integrity (Williams, RV, 2015, Summary). Additional soil has built up against the internal side of parts of the churchyard wall, the origin of this build up is not known.

3.6 Trysor prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), see Appendix 2, which was approved by Alice Thorne, Brecon Beacons National Park Authority.

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Figure 1: Location of the St Ellywe's Church, Llanelieu.

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4. Historical and Archaeological Overview

4.1 St Ellywe's church lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity and an Area of Archaeological Importance as identified in the Local Development Plan (BBNP, 2015). The church, and its curtilage, is a Listed Building (6622) and the church is identified in the National Monument Record as NPRN 301745 and in the regional Historic Environment Record as CPAT PRN 16843, with the churchyard recorded under CPAT PRN 15923.

4.2 The church is now redundant and has been leased by the Church in Wales to the Friends of Friendless Churches since 1999 on a 999 year lease. (Friends of Friendless Churches, 2018)

4.3 The brief in section 4 outlined the archaeological and historical background:

The site of the development has been identified as an area of archaeological sensitivity and an Area of Archaeological Importance in the Local Development Plan. The site owes its archaeological significance and sensitivity to a number of factors. The church of St Ellywe is a Grade I Listed building, with the current church dating back to the 13th century. As the churchyard wall is within the curtilage of this Listed Building.

The site has high potential for burials – only a small area of the churchyard is occupied by grave markers and burial monuments, although it is course possible that there are other burials within the churchyard which are not marked. The position of these graves, how many are in which areas of the churchyard and to what period they date is currently unknown.

Whilst the current church dates back to the 13th century there are a number of archaeological features on site which suggest that the church and churchyard had significantly earlier origins. Firstly, there is the irregular shape of the churchyard itself, which is a sub-circular shape in plan. Circular churchyards are usually indicative of a pre-conquest origin of the foundation. Whilst the shape of the churchyard at Llanelieu cannot be said to be a true circle, it certainly has elements of a circular shape on all sides except for its eastern side. Furthermore, 2 stones inscribed with ring crosses, which date to sometime between the 7th – 9th century, are currently located to the west of the porch, but were almost certainly moved here from another part of the churchyard (Nash-Williams, 1950, Silvester et al, 2013) The presence of these incised stones suggest early-medieval activity on the site. In

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addition, the dedication of the church to St Ellywe, the grand-daughter of Brychan, is also suggestive of an early medieval foundation (Silvester et al 2013). It is therefore possible that the churchyard may contain archaeological evidence relating to the early development of the site and the church, which predate the church structure and the above ground archaeological evidence that survives today.

Documentary evidence suggests that the settlement of Llanelieu had its origins in the 12th century at least, however very little is known about the history and development of the site. It is possible that the settlement has never been more than a small church settlement (Silvester, 2013). However it has also been suggested that the settlement and church may relate to a monastic cell belonging to Llanthony Abbey (Silvester and Dorling, 1993, Silvester, 2013). Many questions relating to the history and development of Llanelieu remain to be answered, and the church and churchyard are at the centre of many of these. It is therefore possible that the churchyard may contain archaeological evidence relating to the early development of not only the church itself, but also the settlement of Llanelieu.

The remains of another potentially early feature on site survives on the south side of the churchyard, in the form of a mound of material, which may potentially represent the remains of a churchyard bank that predates the surviving walls or perhaps the material removed during the terracing and levelling of the platform on which the church is built (PRN 15923). Either interpretation suggests that it is certainly possible that this is an archaeological feature in its own right, and may pre-date the southern churchyard wall.

4.4 In January 2018, Trysor acquired HER data for a 300 metre radius around the centre of the churchyard (CPAT, 2018), and consulted the RCAHMW and Cadw data available online as well as historic mapping.

4.5 The shape and size of the churchyard has remained constant since the tithe map survey of 1843, although the church is shown then as a more complex structure in a different location and a different orientation, see figure 2. The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1904, shows more detail and the churchyard boundary is as it appears today, see figure 3.

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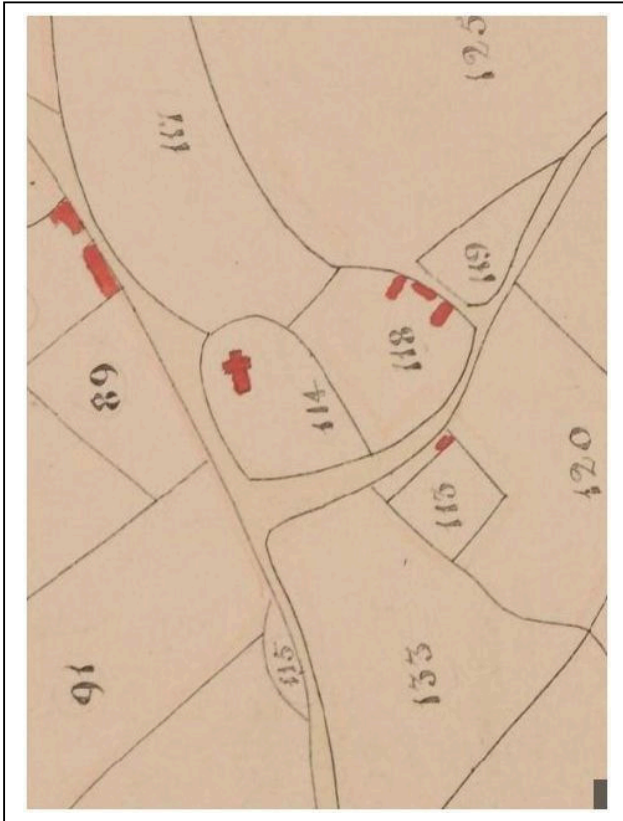


Figure 2: The churchyard (parcel 114) is shown on the 1843 tithe map as similar in size and shape to the modern day churchyard, although the church is shown as a more complex structure in a different location and with a different orientation.

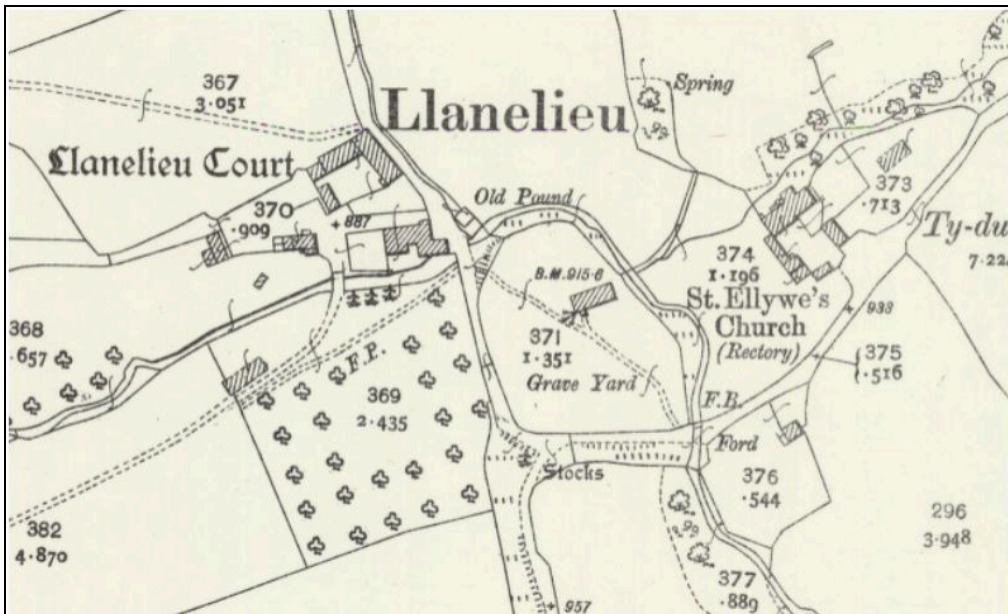


Figure 3: the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1904 shows the churchyard as it is today.

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4.6 The HER data used by Brecon Beacons National Park Authority in 2015 to inform their brief has only had minor updates since that date (CPAT, 2018). Cross references to the listed building descriptions and to an article (*Brown, Roger L 2016 In Places Where They Sit. A Social History of the Church Pew in Wales*) have been added but the record has not been substantially altered or added to what was understood in 2015.

4.7 The churchyard wall itself is thought to have originally been of a drystone construction with capstones to give added structural integrity (Williams, RV, 2015, Summary). Additional soil has built up against the internal side of parts of the churchyard wall, the origins of this build up are not known.

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5. Methodology

5.1 On six days in May, June and September 2018 and February 2019, a watching brief was carried out by Trysor on the repair works to parts of the boundary wall.

5.2 The site code used was SEL2018. The following number sequences were used to record contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

Number Sequence	Used For	Numbers Used
001 - 100	Context numbers	010 to 012
101 -200	Photograph numbers	101 to 142

Table 1: Number sequences used

6. Watching Brief

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).

6.1.1 The following relate to drawing by RV Williams to show where the repairs were needed. These drawings are included in Appendix 3.

6.2 Northwest and West Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/07, Note 1.0)

6.2.1 Capping stones were removed and rebbed in three segments centred on SO1845134193 (2.2 metres long), SO1844834187 (7.4 metres long) and SO1845534139 (13.1 metres long); there were no features of archaeological or architectural interest (see Plates 36 to 38, SEL2018_136 to SEL2018_137).

6.3 West Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/07, Note 2.0)

6.3.1 A 1 metre segment centred on SO1845334145, where the top 0.60 metres of the wall needed rebbeding and repointing: there were no features of archaeological or architectural interest.

6.4 West Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/07, Note 3.0)

6.4.1 A 2 metre segment centred on SO1845234150, where the top 0.60 metres of the wall needed rebbeding and repointing: there were no features of archaeological or architectural interest.

6.5 West Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/07, Note 4.0)

6.5.1 A 28.4 metre segment of wall centred on SO1844734167, where there was tree and vegetation growth on the wall. This section was largely a revetment and no features of archaeological or architectural interest were noted.

6.6 There was no Note 5.0 on RV Williams Drawing 3892/07.

6.7 Northwest Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/07, Note 6.0)

6.7.1 A 7.4 metres long segment centred on SO1844834187; no features of archaeological or architectural interest were noted.

6.8 Northwest Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/07, Note 7.0)

6.8.1 A 0.7 metre segment centred on SO1845334197, where a vertical crack caused by pressure from tree roots needed repointing; no features of archaeological or architectural interest were noted.

6.9 Northwest Wall (RV WILLIAMS Drawing 3892/07, Note 8.0)

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6.9.1 The soil under the wall had been washed away at this point, so the wall needed to be stabilised. The wall had been repointed previously and there were also signs that attempts had been made to underpin it (see Plate 34, SEL2018_134). The ground at the base of the wall was examined but seen to be natural subsoil and no archaeological deposits would be damaged by fresh underpinning of the wall.

6.10 East Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08, Note 1.0)

6.10.1 A 1.9 metre segment of wall centred on SO1853034140 was partly collapsed and was rebuilt; there were no features of archaeological or architectural interest (see Plates 140 to 142, SEL2018_140 to SEL2018_142).

6.11 East Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08, Note 2.0)

6.11.1 At SO1852834148 a tree was causing bowing and cracking of the wall so the tree was removed; there were no features of archaeological or architectural interest, See Plate 139, SEL2018_139).

6.12 South Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/06, Note 1.0)

6.12.1 A 44 metre segment of wall centred on SO1852834148, was in poor condition and was rebuilt. This wall was rebuilt over several days and Figure 4 and Table 1 describes the 5 segments.

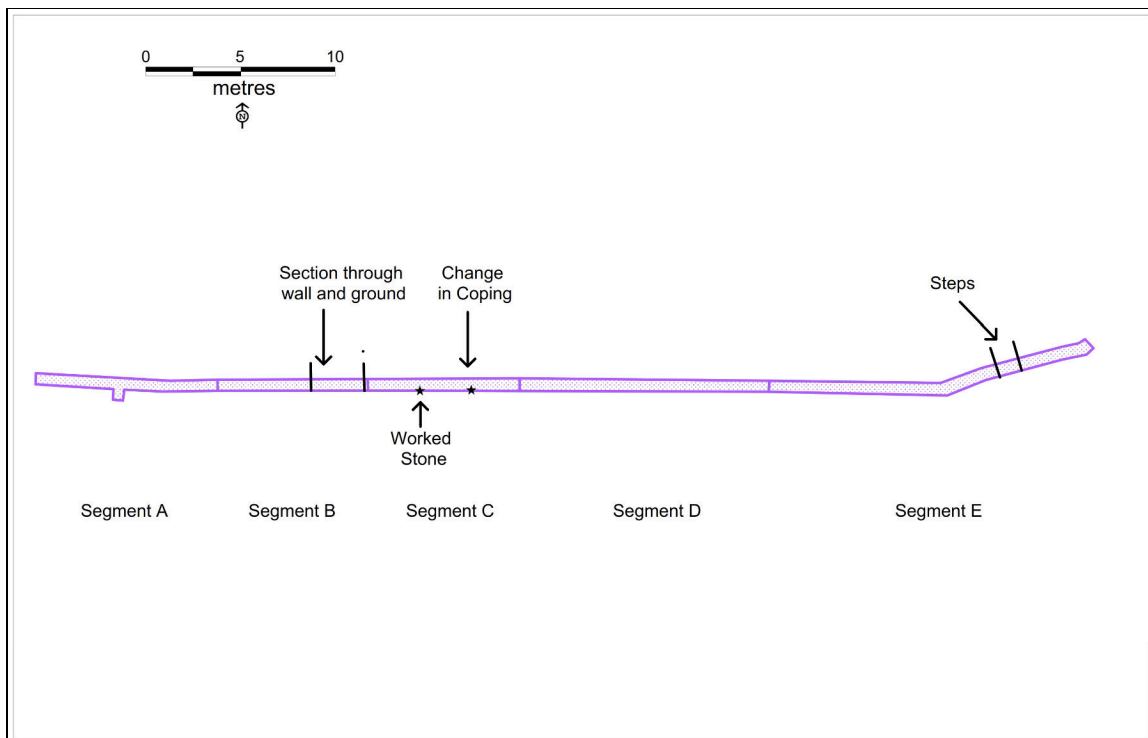


Figure 4: The location of the segments of the south wall defined by the work programme and notable features.

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Date	Location	Comments
17/05/2018	Segment A 0 metres to 9.6 metres from east of the current gateway in the western end of the southern boundary. Centred on SO1846034129	Plates 102, 107 to 108, 111 to 114. This segment was free standing. It was largely drystone construction but there was mortar containing coal fragments in the lower parts of the southern side of the wall. The wall construction was of two lines of stone wall with a rubble infill. Baler twine was found in the centre of the base of the wall and a concrete block was found within the wall. The stones are fairly homogenous suggesting they are from a local quarry. Where the coping stones remained some were of conglomerate rather than sandstone. A short segment of wall butted the wall on its south side as part of a gate across the access track. This wall contained a piece of roof slate, chunks of concrete and a plastic rawl plug.
30/05/2018	Segment B 9.6 metres to 17.5 metres. Centred on SO1848834127	Plates 116 to 119. This segment was partly revetted into the ground on the inside the churchyard, with only a low freestanding wall above. On the lane side of the wall it stood up to 1.2 metres high in places. Tree roots were removed by machine, including a very large tree between 14.5 metres and 17.5 metres. The boundary wall was in very poor condition in this area and was taken down to ground level. Due to damage to the ground behind it from the tree root and its removal a section was taken across the wall and earth behind it to examine its make-up, see Section 7 – Stratigraphy.
11/06/2018	Segment C 17.5 metres to 25.6 metres. Centred on SO1849634127	Plate 120. At 20.3 metres, in Segment C, was a worked stone in the outer face of the wall. It was similar to the stone used around a blocked doorway adjacent to the church porch, and was reset into the repaired boundary wall at approximately the same location as

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		it was found. At 22.9 metres the coping on the top of the wall changed from all tall stones to tall, short, tall, short. The wall in this segment was 0.60 to 0.65 metres wide at base narrowing to 0.50 metres wide at the top. The wall was 1.46 metres high in total on the lane side (1.22 metres wall plus coping).
29/06/2019	Segment D, from 25.6 metres to 38.6 metres centred on SO1850734127	Plate 121. Tree root were removed from behind the wall and damaged parts of the wall were taken down. Generally in better repair than the rest of the wall, and needed to be taken down less.
29/06/2018 and 21/09/2018	Segment E from 38.6 metres to 48.3 metres centred on SO1852334127	Plates 122 to 124 and 126 to 132 Trysor recorded the steps through the wall at SO1852634128, and the rest of the southern boundary wall was taken down to a stable level. The four steps were not uniform in size, shape and material. Concrete was found under a grave slab which covered the lowest step. The other steps had been concreted over, but when this was removed crude stone steps were revealed. The steps were approximately 0.90 metres wide. See Section 8 for a description of the gravestone.

Table 1: Segments recorded during works on the south wall.

6.13 South Wall (RV Williams Drawing 3892/06, Note 2.0)

6.13.1 A 16.1 metre long segment centred on SO1845934131; no features of archaeological or architectural interest were noted.

7. Stratigraphy

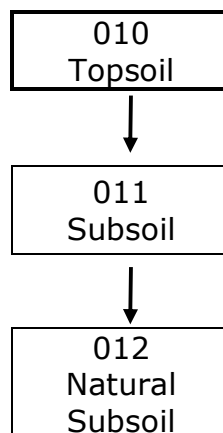
7.1 During works to repair Segment B of the southern part of the boundary wall, a large tree root/bole had severely damaged the wall and removing it created a void in the ground behind the wall. The opportunity to record a section through the wall and the ground to the north of it was taken.

7.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
010	Generally 0.15 metres deep but 0.30 metres deep against the southern boundary wall	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown friable clay with few coarse components.	Build up of material against the boundary wall after it was created.
011	0.6 metres	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown sticky clay with small stones less than 0.05 metres long making up less than 10%.	
012	At least 0.3 metres	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown friable clay with small stones less than 0.05 metres long making up more than 30%.	Part of natural soil profile

Table 2: Contexts recorded in Segment B.

7.3 Three layers were observed. The topsoil (010) was reddish brown clay with few coarse components. It was generally 0.15 metres deep but up to 0.30 metres deep against the southern boundary wall. It overlay a layer (011), a reddish brown sticky clay with some small stones. This overlay a reddish brown clay with more coarse components gravel (012), part of the natural subsoil.



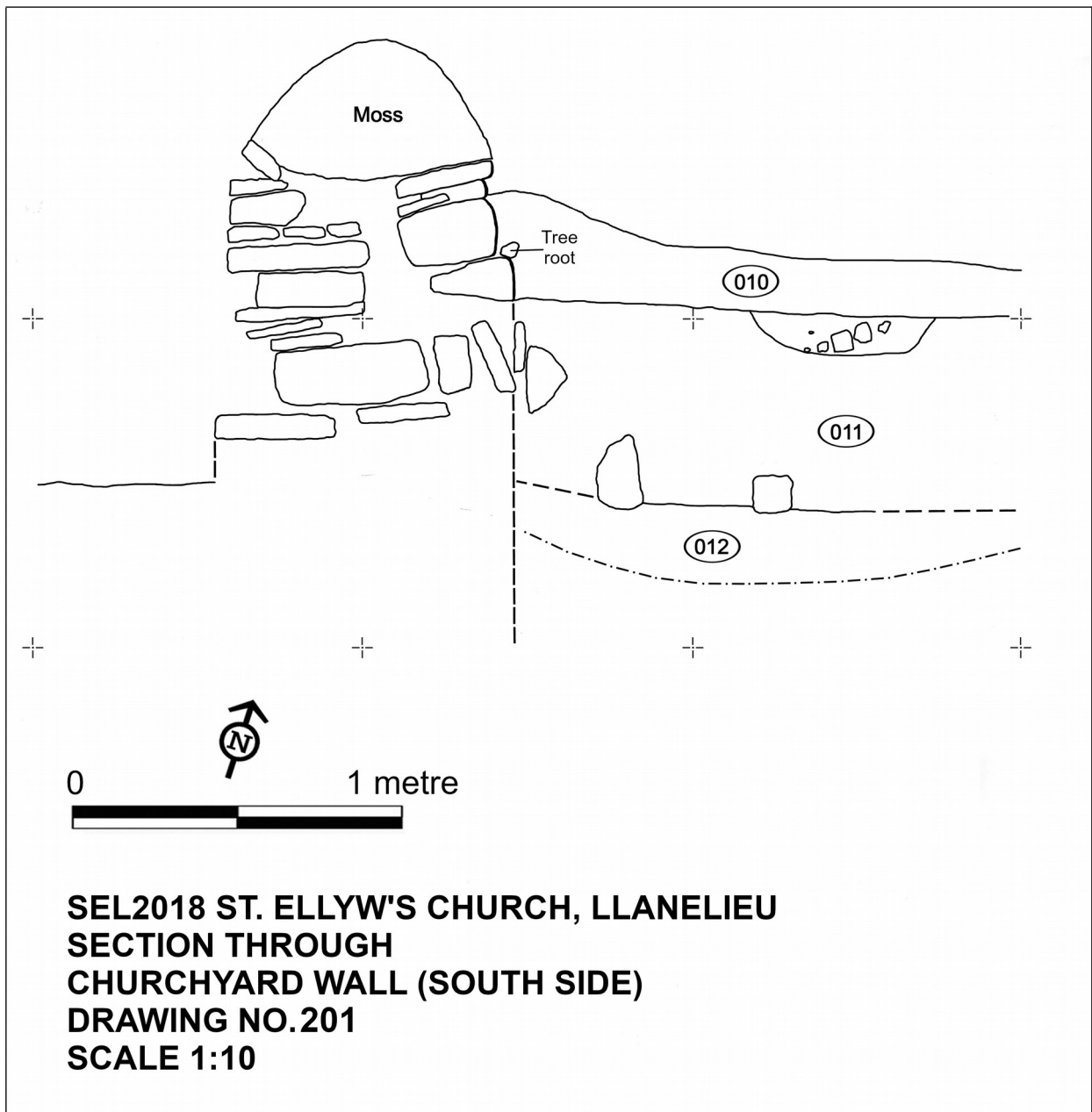


Figure 5: Section through the churchyard wall at SO1848834127

8. The Gravestone

8.1 A gravestone had been used face down to create the top step for steps, or possibly a stile, through the southern boundary wall. The stone was removed and turned over to reveal the inscription and decoration.

8.2 The inscription was "Lyeth the body of Wallter William who deceased the 20th day of July Anno dni 1710 Aged 57"

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8.3 The stone was decorated with a simple double line border with angled fleur de lis in the bottom corners. The top of the stone was broken and worn so the border design had been lost and only the bottom of two letters of the top line of the inscription visible.

8.4 In the lower left-hand side of the gravestone, at right angles to the inscription were carved five names and initials

- D G 1906
- D G 1906
- W P Tuck 1906
- H P Tuck 1906
- F G Morgan 1906

8.5 William P Tuck and his brother Herbert P Tuck lived at Ty Du, Llanellieu on 31st March 1901. Ty Du is the property immediately to the east of the church at St Ellywe. They were aged 8 and 3 respectively at that time, so in 1906 they would have been 12 or 13 and 7 or 8. By the time of the 1911 census they had moved with the family to Castle Farm, Painscastle.

8.6 It has not been possible to trace either of the D.Gs. or F G Morgan and they don't appear on either the 1901 or 1911 Llanellieu censuses.

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9. Photographs

9.1 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 6, 7 & 8. The photographs are included in Appendix 1 at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
SEL2018_101	General view of St Ellywe's church from just within the boundary wall to the south.	17/05/2018	Looking north-northeast.
SEL2018_102	Boundary wall, just to the east of the gateway towards the western end of the southern part of the boundary wall, and the short, later, spur, built as part of a gateway across the lane.	17/05/2018	Looking northwest
SEL2018_103	The southern part of the boundary wall looking east from the lane to the south.	17/05/2018	Looking east
SEL2018_104	The southern part of the boundary wall looking west from the lane to the south. Note the shoring supporting the wall to the right of the photograph.	17/05/2018	Looking west
SEL2018_105	The southern part of the boundary wall looking west from the lane to the south. Note the shoring supporting the wall in the centre of the photograph.	17/05/2018	Looking west
SEL2018_106	The southeast corner of the boundary wall, with the stone stile through the wall in the shadows.	17/05/2018	Looking northwest
SEL2018_107	Dismantling the wall to the east of the gateway in the southern boundary	17/05/2018	Looking northeast
SEL2018_108	Section through the dismantled wall	17/05/2018	Looking east

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SEL2018_109	Roof tile fragments found in dismantled wall.	17/05/2018	-
SEL2018_110	Roof tile fragments found in dismantled wall.	17/05/2018	-
SEL2018_111	Dismantling the short section of wall at right angles to the boundary wall.	17/05/2018	Looking north
SEL2018_112	The short section of wall at right angles to the boundary wall dismantled.	17/05/2018	Looking north
SEL2018_113	Next section of wall dismantled	17/05/2018	Looking east
SEL2018_114	Next section of wall dismantled, less material needed to be removed here	17/05/2018	Looking east
SEL2018_115	General view showing the western section to the east of the gate and the short wall at right angles, both reconstructed.	30/05/2018	Looking east-northeast
SEL2018_116	Removing large tree bole and roots from the inside of the wall, the wall in this section was already partially collapsed	30/05/2018	Looking northeast
SEL2018_117	Removing the tree bole and roots	30/05/2018	Looking northeast
SEL2018_118	Tree bole and roots removed and section through wall and earth behind excavated	30/05/2018	Looking west
SEL2018_119	Tree bole and roots removed and section through wall and earth behind excavated	11/06/2018	Looking east
SEL2018_120	The wall still stood to full height at this point and the pattern of the coping stones changed	11/06/2018	Looking north
SEL2018_121	Section of the wall with the south face removed to show the rubble core of the wall, looking north. Occasional large stones act as tie stones.	29/06/2018	Looking north

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SEL2018_122	The former steps through the eastern end of the southern boundary wall. The large slab, found to be a gravestone, was originally the top step in the wall line.	29/06/2018	Looking north-northwest
SEL2018_123	The gravestone	29/06/2018	Looking south-southeast
SEL2018_124	The detail on the gravestone. Note the graffiti names in the lower left-hand side.	21/09/2018	Looking east-northeast
SEL2018_125	Restored section D and starting to take down section E. The height of the ground can be seen behind section D.	21/09/2018	Looking east
SEL2018_126	The steps through the eastern end of the section E after cleaning of vegetation and soil.	21/09/2018	Looking north
SEL2018_127	The steps through the eastern end of the section E after cleaning of vegetation and soil.	21/09/2018	Looking northeast
SEL2018_128	The steps through the eastern end of the section E after cleaning of vegetation and soil.	21/09/2018	Looking south-southeast
SEL2018_129	The steps through the eastern end of the section E after cleaning of vegetation and soil.	21/09/2018	Looking west-southwest
SEL2018_130	The steps through the eastern end of the section E during removal of loose parts of the step	21/09/2018	Looking east-northeast
SEL2018_131	The steps through the eastern end of the section E during removal of loose parts of the step	21/09/2018	Looking northwest
SEL2018_132	After restoration of the wall, with larger stones marking the location of the steps	20/02/2019	Looking northwest

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SEL2018_133	Completed restoration of the southern boundary wall	20/02/2019	Looking west
SEL2018_134	The base of the northern end of the northwest wall, RV Williams Drawing number 3892/07, note 8. Underpinning attempted and wall repointed previously	30/05/2018	Looking east-northeast
SEL2018_135	Section of the western boundary wall just to the south of the gateway.	20/02/2019	Looking northwest
SEL2018_136	Repointed section of the western boundary wall just to the south of the gateway.	20/02/2019	Looking southwest
SEL2018_137	Repointed section of the western boundary wall just to the south of the gateway, with coping stones to be reset	20/02/2019	Looking south-southeast
SEL2018_138	Repointed section of the western boundary wall just to the south of the gateway, with coping stones removed	20/02/2019	Looking south-southeast
SEL2018_139	Bulge in the boundary wall at SO1852834148 (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08 Note 2.0)	20/02/2019	Looking west
SEL2018_140	Section of eastern boundary wall to be repaired at SO1853034140 (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08 Note 1.0)	20/02/2019	Looking southwest
SEL2018_141	Section of eastern boundary wall to be repaired at SO1853034140 (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08 Note 1.0)	20/02/2019	Looking west
SEL2018_142	Loose stones removed from section of eastern boundary wall to be repaired at SO1853034140 (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08 Note 1.0)	20/02/2019	Looking west

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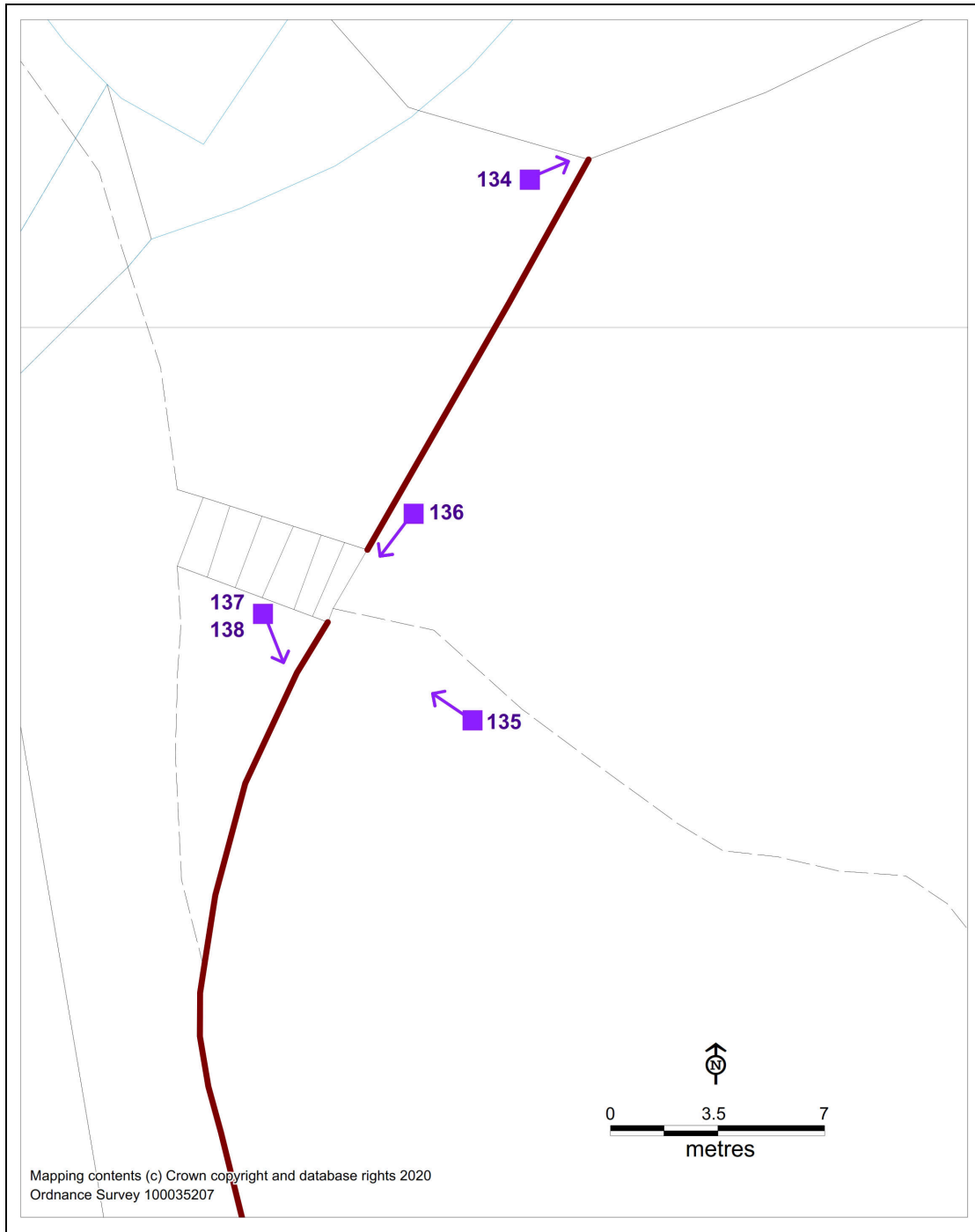


Figure 6: Location of photographs SEL2018_134 to SEL2018_138

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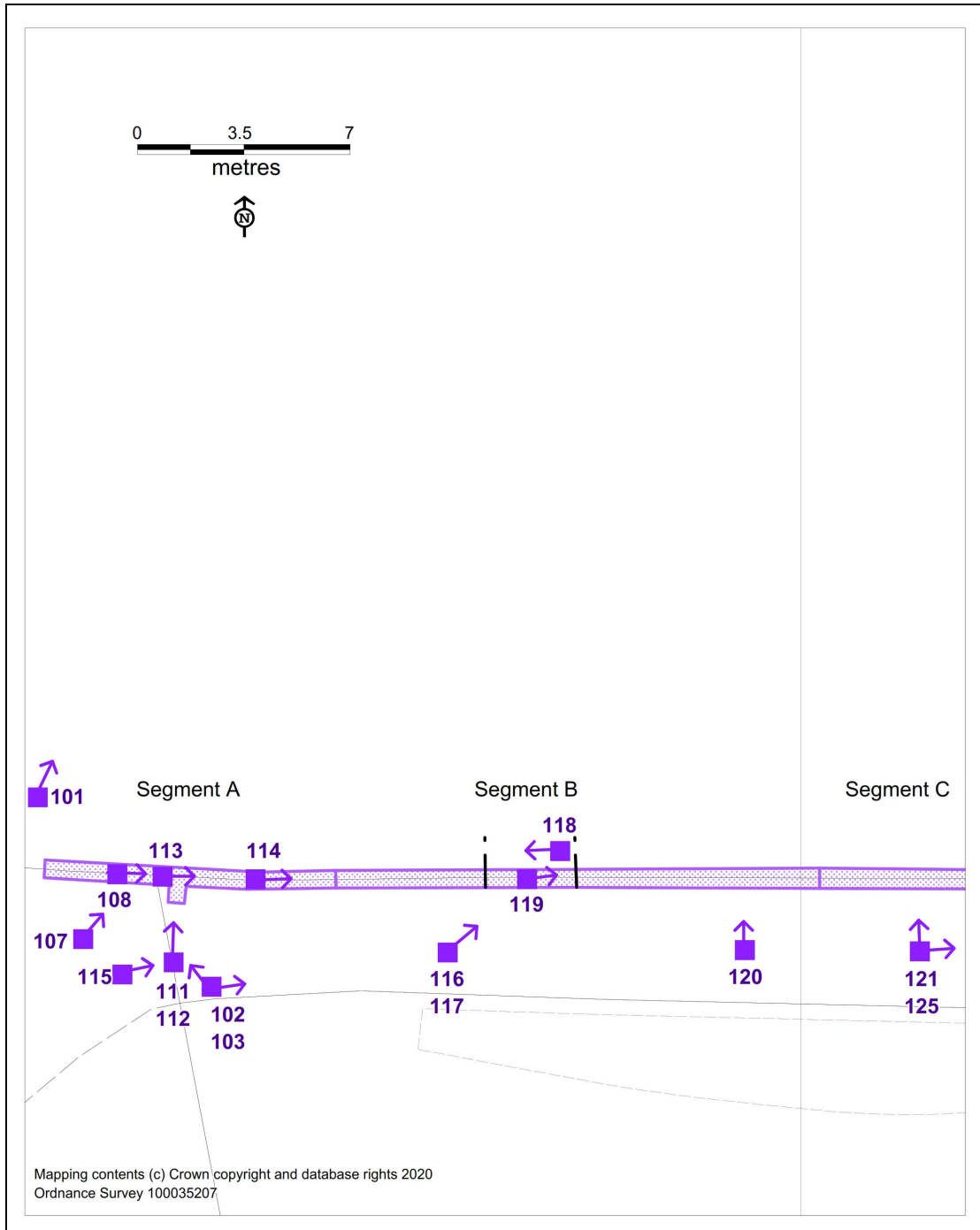


Figure 7: Location of photographs SEL2018_101 to SEL2018_103, SEL2018_107, SEL2018_108, SEL2018_111 to SEL2018_131, SEL2018_125

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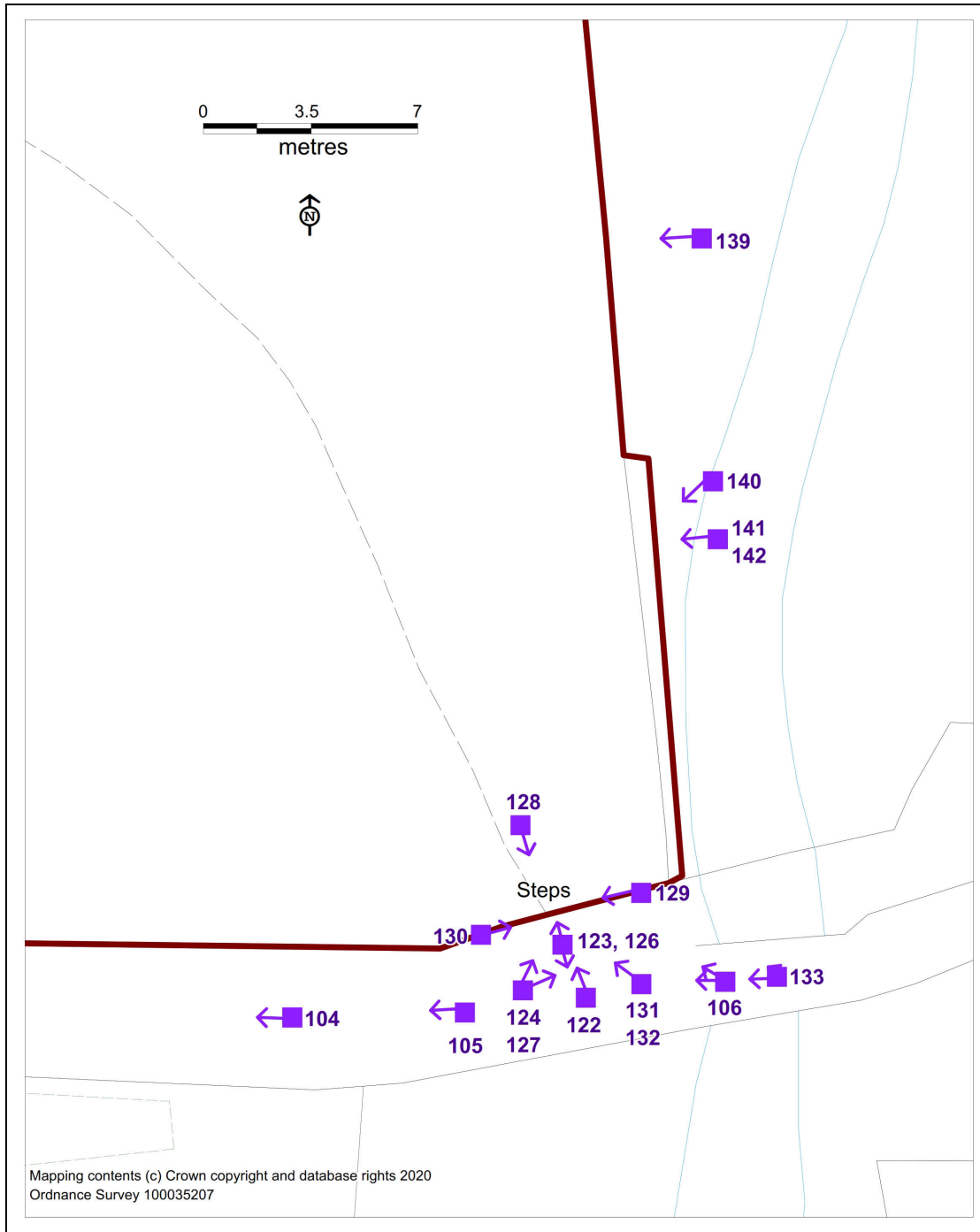


Figure 8: Location of photographs SEL2018_104 to SEL2018_106, SEL2018_122 to SEL2018_124, SEL2018_126 to SEL2018_133, SEL2018_130 to SEL_142

10. Conclusion

10.1 No significant archaeological contexts or artefacts were observed during the watching brief.

10.2 The earth built up against the inside of the southern section of the boundary wall appeared to be natural and not a former earthwork bank.

10.3 The western end of the south wall, to the east of the gateway, had been rebuilt or repaired in the past as evidenced by finds of modern materials within the wall.

10.4 The steps through the eastern end of the boundary wall were of rough construction, and repaired at least once with concrete. The gravestone that lay across the bottom slab may have been used to block the steps.

10.5 The gravestone was for a Wallter William who died 57 on 20th July 1710. Five names had been inscribed as graffiti on the stone in 1906, two of which belonged to young boys, William (12 or 13) and Herbert Tuck (7 or 8) from Ty Du, the property just east of the church.

10.6 One architectural stone block was noted within the boundary wall, similar to ones around a blocked door to the east of the current porch. It was built back into the wall at the approximately the same position that it was found.

11. Archive

11.1 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 RCAHMW.

11.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool.

12. 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

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APPENDIX 1: Photographs



Plate 1: SEL2018_101, General view of St Ellywe's church from just within the boundary wall to the south, looking north-northeast.



Plate 2: SEL2018_102, Boundary wall, just to the east of the gateway towards the western end of the southern part of the boundary wall, and the short, later, spur, built as part of a gateway across the lane, looking northwest

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Plate 3: SEL2018_103, The southern part of the boundary wall looking east from the lane to the south.



Plate 4: SEL2018_104, The southern part of the boundary wall looking west from the lane to the south. Note the shoring supporting the wall to the right of the photograph.

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Plate 5: SEL2018_105, The southern part of the boundary wall looking west from the lane to the south. Note the shoring supporting the wall in the centre of the photograph.



Plate 6: SEL2018_106, The southeast corner of the boundary wall, with the stone stile through the wall in the shadows, looking northwest.

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Plate 7: SEL2018_107, dismantling the wall to the east of the gateway in the southern boundary, looking northeast.



Plate 8: SEL2018_108, Section through the dismantled wall, looking east.

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Plate 9: SEL2018_109, Roof tile fragments found in dismantled wall.



Plate10: SEL2018_110, Roof tile fragments found in dismantled wall.

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Plate 11: SEL2018_111, Dismantling the short section of wall at right angles to the boundary wall, looking north.

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Plate 12: SEL2018_112, The short section of wall at right angles to the boundary wall dismantled, looking north.

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Plate 13: SEL2018_113, Next section of wall dismantled, looking east.

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Plate 14: SEL2018_114, Next section of wall dismantled, less material needed to be removed here, looking east.

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Plate 15: SEL2018_115, General view showing the western section to the east of the gate and the short wall at right angles, both reconstructed, looking east-northeast



Plate 16: SEL2018_116, Removing large tree bole and roots from the inside of the wall, the wall in this section was already partially collapsed, looking northeast.

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Plate 17: SEL2018_117, Removing the tree bole, looking northeast.



Plate 18: SEL2018_118, Tree bole and roots removed and section through wall and earth behind excavated, looking west.

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Plate 19: SEL2018_119, Tree bole and roots removed and section through wall and earth behind excavated, looking east.

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Plate 20: SEL2018_120, The wall still stood to full height at this point and the pattern of the coping stones changed, looking north.



Plate 21: SEL2018_121, Section of the wall with the south face removed to show the rubble core of the wall, looking north. Occasional large stones act as tie stones.

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Plate 22: SEL2018_122, The former steps through the eastern end of the southern boundary wall. The large slab, found to be a grave slab, was originally the top step in the wall line, looking north-northwest.



Plate 23: SEL2018_123, The gravestone, looking south-southeast.

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Plate 24: SEL2018_124, Detail of the gravestone, looking east-northeast. Note the graffiti names in the lower left-hand side.

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Plate 25: SEL2018_125, Restored section D and starting to take down section E, looking east. The height of the ground can be seen behind section D.



Plate 26: SEL2018_126, The steps through the eastern end of the section E after cleaning of vegetation and soil, looking north.

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Plate 27: SEL2018_127, The steps through the eastern end of the section E after cleaning of vegetation and soil, looking northeast.



Plate 28: SEL2018_128, The steps through the eastern end of the section E after cleaning of vegetation and soil, looking south-southeast.

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Plate 29: SEL2018_129, The steps through the eastern end of the section E after cleaning of vegetation and soil, looking west-southwest.



Plate 30: SEL2018_130, The steps through the eastern end of the section E during removal of loose parts of the step, looking east-northeast.

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Plate 31: SEL2018_131, The steps through the eastern end of the section E during removal of loose parts of the step, looking northwest



Plate 32: SEL2018_132, After restoration of the wall, with larger stones marking the location of the steps, looking northwest.

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Plate 33: SEL2018_133, Completed restoration of the southern boundary wall, looking west.



Plate 34: SEL2018_134, The base of the northern end of the northwest wall, RV Williams Drawing number 3892/07, note 8. Underpinning previously attempted, looking east-northeast.

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Plate 35: SEL2018_135, Section of the western boundary wall just to the south of the gateway, looking northwest.



Plate 36: SEL2018_136, Repointed section of the western boundary wall just to the south of the gateway, looking southwest.

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Plate 37: SEL2018_137, Repointed section of the western boundary wall just to the south of the gateway with coping stones to be reset, looking south-southeast



Plate 38: SEL2018_138, Repointed section of the western boundary wall just to the south of the gateway with coping stones removed, looking south-southeast.

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Plate 39: SEL2018_139, Bulge in the east wall at SOXXXX, looking east (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08 Note 2.0) .



Plate 40: SEL2018_140, Section to eastern boundary wall to be repaired, looking southwest (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08 Note 1.0)

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Plate 41: SEL2018_141, Section of the east wall to be repaired at SOXXXX, looking east (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08 Note 2.0)



Plate 42: SEL2018_142, Loose stones removed from the section of the east wall to be repaired at SOXXXX, looking east (RV Williams Drawing 3892/08 Note 2.0)

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APPENDIX 2 – Watching Brief Specification
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
A WATCHING BRIEF DURING GROUNDWORKS
FOR REPAIRS TO BOUNDARY WALLS AROUND THE
CHURCHYARD OF ST ELLYWE'S CHURCH, LLANELIEU
15/12456/FUL and 15/12457/LBC

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
DURING GROUNDWORKS FOR REPAIRS
TO BOUNDARY WALLS AROUND THE
CHURCHYARD OF ST ELLYWE'S CHURCH, LLANELIEU**

Planning application – 15/12456/FUL (Brecon Beacons National Park) and 15/12457/LBC
(Brecon Beacons National Park)

1. Introduction

1.1 RV Williams Associates of Ashby House, Middleton Street, Llandrindod Wells, Powys, LD1 5ET, on behalf of their clients, the Church in Wales, has commissioned Trydor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation relating to planning application numbers: 15/12456/FUL & 15/12457/LBC (Brecon Beacons National Park Authority). Faculty from the Diocese has been applied for and granted for the works.

1.2 The churchyard of St Ellywe is centred on SO1849234168, in the hamlet of Llanelieu, east of Talgarth, Powys. It is irregular in plan; its eastern and northern sides are largely defined by the Cwm Rhyd Ellywe stream, the western side is along the eastern side of the minor road that runs approximately north to south through Llanelieu and the southern side runs parallel to an access track to Ty Du farm to the east. At its maximum the churchyard measure 100 metres north to south by 90 metres east to west, but the northern section is narrower at about 40 metres. The northern half of the churchyard is relatively level rising from 279 metres AOD by the stream to 280 metres AOD in the centre of the churchyard. Southwards of the centre of the churchyard, the ground begins to rise more steeply with the southern boundary at approximately 287 metres AOD.

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 of clay, sand, silt and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago (BGS, 2018).

1.4 The church is now redundant and has been leased by the Church in Wales to the Friends of Friendless Churches since 1999 on a 999 year lease. (Friends of Friendless Churches, 2018)

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Figure 1: Location of the churchyard of St Ellywe, Llanellieu

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2. Conditions on the planning consent

2.1 In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The scheme of works will be carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the local planning authority and a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The archaeological work will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor to the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. On completion of the fieldwork and any post-excavation analysis required, a copy of the final report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval; and following approval to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales for inclusion at the National Monument Record, and to the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).

Reason: To ensure that any remains of archaeological significance disturbed in the course of the development are adequately investigated, recorded and reported.

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.

3.2 A brief prepared by Brecon Beacons National Park in 2015 (BBNP, 2015) states that the objective of the programme of archaeological works is to

- establish the nature of the archaeological resource on the site
- to preserve and protect the archaeological remains by ensuring that any previously unrecorded archaeological features exposed during the development work are adequately investigated, recorded and interpreted
- to conduct all the post-excavation processing and analysis required
- to ensure that information relating to the archaeological remains on the site is made publicly available.

4. Nature of the archaeological resource

4.1 In the brief provided by Brecon Beacons National Park dated 16/11/2015, it was identified that the planned work is located within an area of archaeological sensitivity and an Area of Archaeological Importance in the Local Development Plan (BBNP, 2015), St Ellywe's church itself being a Listed Building (6622).

4.2 The brief in section 4 details the archaeological and historical background:

The site of the development has been identified as an area of archaeological sensitivity and an Area of Archaeological Importance in the Local Development Plan. The site owes its archaeological significance and sensitivity to a number of

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factors. The church of St Ellywe is a Grade I Listed building, with the current church dating back to the 13th century. As the churchyard wall is within the curtilage of this Listed Building.

The site has high potential for burials – only a small area of the churchyard is occupied by grave markers and burial monuments, although it is course possible that there are other burials within the churchyard which are not marked. The position of these graves, how many are in which areas of the churchyard and to what period they date is currently unknown.

Whilst the current church dates back to the 13th century there are a number of archaeological features on site which suggest that the church and churchyard had significantly earlier origins. Firstly, there is the irregular shape of the churchyard itself, which is a sub-circular shape in plan. Circular churchyards are usually indicative of a pre-conquest origin of the foundation. Whilst the shape of the churchyard at Llanelieu cannot be said to be a true circle, it certainly has elements of a circular shape on all sides except for its eastern side. Furthermore, 2 stones inscribed with ring crosses, which date to sometime between the 7th – 9th century, are currently located to the west of the porch, but were almost certainly moved here from another part of the churchyard (Nash-Williams, 1950, Silvester et al, 2013) The presence of these incised stones suggest early-medieval activity on the site. In addition, the dedication of the church to St Ellywe, the grand-daughter of Brychan, is also suggestive of an early medieval foundation (Silvester et al 2013). It is therefore possible that the churchyard may contain archaeological evidence relating to the early development of the site and the church, which predate the church structure and the above ground archaeological evidence that survives today.

Documentary evidence suggests that the settlement of Llanelieu had its origins in the 12th century at least, however very little is known about the history and development of the site. It is possible that the settlement has never been more than a small church settlement (Silvester, 2013). However it has also been suggested that the settlement and church may relate to a monastic cell belonging to Llanthony Abbey (Silvester and Dorling, 1993, Silvester, 2013). Many questions relating to the history and development of Llanelieu remain to be answered, and the church and churchyard are at the centre of many of these. It is therefore possible that the churchyard may contain archaeological evidence relating to the early development of not only the church itself, but also the settlement of Llanelieu.

The remains of another potentially early feature on site survives on the south side of the churchyard, in the form of a mound of material, which may potentially represent the remains of a churchyard bank that predates the surviving walls or perhaps the material removed during the terracing and levelling of the platform on which the church is built (PRN 15923). Either interpretation suggests that it is certainly possible that this is an archaeological feature in its own right, and may pre-date the southern churchyard wall.

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4.3 In January 2018, Trysor acquired HER data for a 300 metre radius around the centre of the churchyard (CPAT, 2018), and consulted the RCAHMW and Cadw data available online as well as historic mapping.

4.4 The shape and size of the churchyard has remained constant since the tithe map survey of 1843, although the church is shown as a more complex structure in a different location and a different orientation, see figure 2. The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1904, shows more detail and the churchyard boundary is as it appears today, see figure 3.

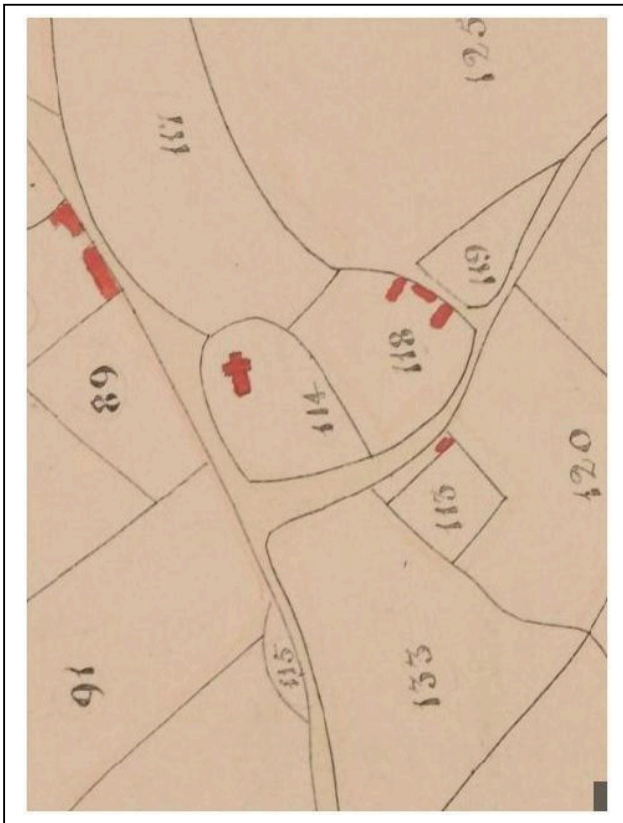


Figure 2: The churchyard (parcel 114) is shown on the 1843 tithe map as similar in size and shape to the modern day churchyard, although the church is shown as a more complex structure in a different location and with a different orientation.

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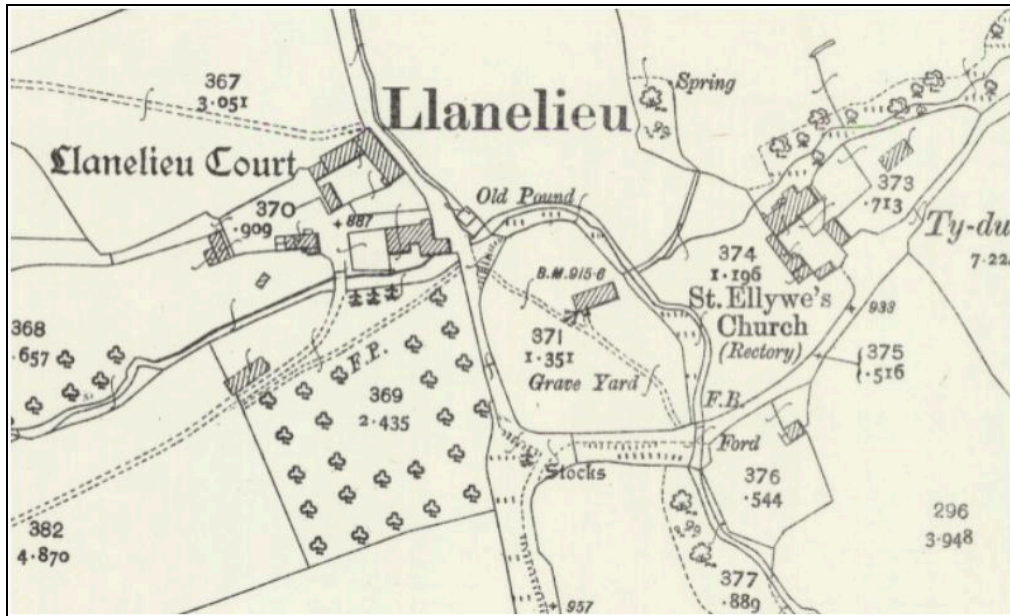


Figure 3: the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1904 shows the churchyard as it is today.

4.5 The HER data used by BBNP in 2015 to inform their brief has only had minor updates since that date (CPAT, 2018). Cross references to the listed building descriptions and to an article (Brown, Roger L 2016 *In Places Where They Sit. A Social History of the Church Pew in Wales*) have been added but the record has not substantially altered, or added to what was understood in 2015.

4.6. The churchyard wall itself is thought to have originally been of a drystone construction with capstones to give added structural integrity (Williams, RV, 2015, Summary). Additional soil has built up against the internal side of parts of the churchyard wall, the origin of this build up is not known.

5. The Repairs

5.1 The condition of the churchyard boundary wall varies and consequently the repairs needed vary as well. Repairs to the northeast wall alongside the Cwm Rhyd Ellywe stream are not included in this permission. References to Datum below relate to those used in the structural reports, see Appendix A. (Williams, RV Associates, 2012 & Williams, RV Associates 2015)

5.2 East Wall (Datum C to D) is mostly in reasonable condition apart from a 1.9 metre wide section 9.5 metres to 11.4 metres north of Datum C (Williams, RV Associates, 2015). This section is to be rebuilt (Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 08).

5.3 South Wall – the southern wall, from the eastern edge of the gateway in the south wall to where it joins the eastern wall at Datum C, is in bad repair and is to be rebuilt (Williams, RV, 2014 Associates, Drawing 3892 – 06). Generally the ground level within the churchyard is higher than that outside, with the difference increasing eastwards (Williams, RV, 2014 Associates, Drawing 3892 – 12). The wall is to be rebuilt with some excavation on the churchyard side to allow working space whilst wall is being rebuilt (Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 13). This will include the removal of several tree

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stumps against the wall within the churchyard (Williams, RV Associates, 2012, Williams, RV Associates, 2015).

5.4 Southwest Wall – the wall from the west side of the gateway in the southern wall to Datum A, is reasonable repair but requires repointing and the capstones rebedding or replacing (Williams, RV, 2014 Associates, Drawing 3892 – 07).

5.5 West wall – The wall from Datum A to Datum B is in various states of disrepair ((Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 07).

5.5.1 The first 13.1 metres north from Datum A requires repairs similar to the southwest wall with the capstones removed and rebedded.

5.5.2 A 1.1 metre section from 13.1 metres to 14.2 metres from Datum A requires the top 60cm of the wall to be rebedded, missing stones replaced and the whole wall repointed.

5.5.3 There is a significant bulge in the wall, and some collapse, from 17.4 metres to 19.4 metres from Datum A, which requires a 3 metre wide stretch of wall to be taken down, rebuilt with a concrete backfill on the churchyard side of the wall. Anchors will then be inserted through the rebuilt wall into the concrete backfill

5.5.4 The remaining section of the west wall to datum B is in reasonable condition.

5.6 North-west wall – The wall from Datum B to the stream is in various states of repair (Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 07).

5.6.1 From Datum B to the southwest side of the gateway through the northwest wall, the repairs consist of rebedding the capstones and repointing the external face.

5.6.2 A 2.2 metre section northeast from the northeast side of the gateway requires the capstones rebedding.

5.6.3 Between 14.0 metres to 14.7 metres the wall is cracked and requires repointing.

5.6.4 The end of the northwest wall has been undermined by stream erosion (Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 10) and requires concrete underpinning and rebuilding of the wall.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 A watching brief will be maintained on groundworks associated with the repairs to the wall, in particular those repairs outlined in Section 3. This will include the requirements in Section 6 of the brief prepared by Brecon Beacons National Park (BBNP, 2015)

It is anticipated that there will be 4 stages to the programme of archaeological works at St Ellywe's Church, Llanelieu, Talgarth:

- *A Watching Brief during the dismantling of the required sections of the existing wall,*
- *including the cleaning and appropriate recording of any intact soil sections revealed following the removal of the walls.*
- *A Watching Brief during any earth movements, or cutting back of sections that takes place in order to create working areas to the rear of the where the new wall will be built*
- *A Watching Brief during the manual removal of tree stumps in the south wall.*

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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 as well as the brief written by BBNP (BBNP, 2015). 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 briefs at St Ellywe's 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)

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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 reinterment.

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 the local Museum Service in Brecon.

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.

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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 Powys Historic Environment Record after approval of the report from the LPA.

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

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include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 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

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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. 2018/596

18. Monitoring

18.1 Staff from Brecon Beacons LPA 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 following the progress of the wall repairs.

19. Sources

Maps

Parish tithe map of Llanellieu, 1843

Ordnance Survey, 1888, 1:2500 map, surveyed 1886, Brecknockshire XXIII.14

Ordnance Survey, 1904, 1:2500 map, revised 1903, Brecknockshire XXIII.14

19.1 Non-published

BBNP, 2015, *Brief for a programme of archaeological Monitoring at St Ellywe's church, Llanellieu, Talgarth, Brecon*

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

Williams, RV, 2012, *Structural Report of South Boundary Wall to St Ellywe's Church at Llanellieu*

Williams, RV, 2015, *Addendum Report of Boundary Walls to St Ellywe's Church at Llanellieu*

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Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 06

Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 08

Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 07

Williams, RV, 2014 Associates, Drawing 3892 – 10

Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 12

Williams, RV Associates, 2014, Drawing 3892 – 13

19.2 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*

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19.3 Web based materials

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

Cof Cymru, <http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en> ,
accessed 10/01/2018

Friends of Friendless Churches, 2018,
<http://friendsoffriendlesschurches.org.uk/category/welsh-churches/powys/>

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 10/01/2018

19.4 Data Sources

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

CPAT, 2018, HER Enquiry E6334, data received 4th January 2018, *HER data for a 300 metre radius around SO1848734164, St Ellywe's church, Llanelieu, including all records associated with the church and churchyard and its boundary wall*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
January 2018

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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

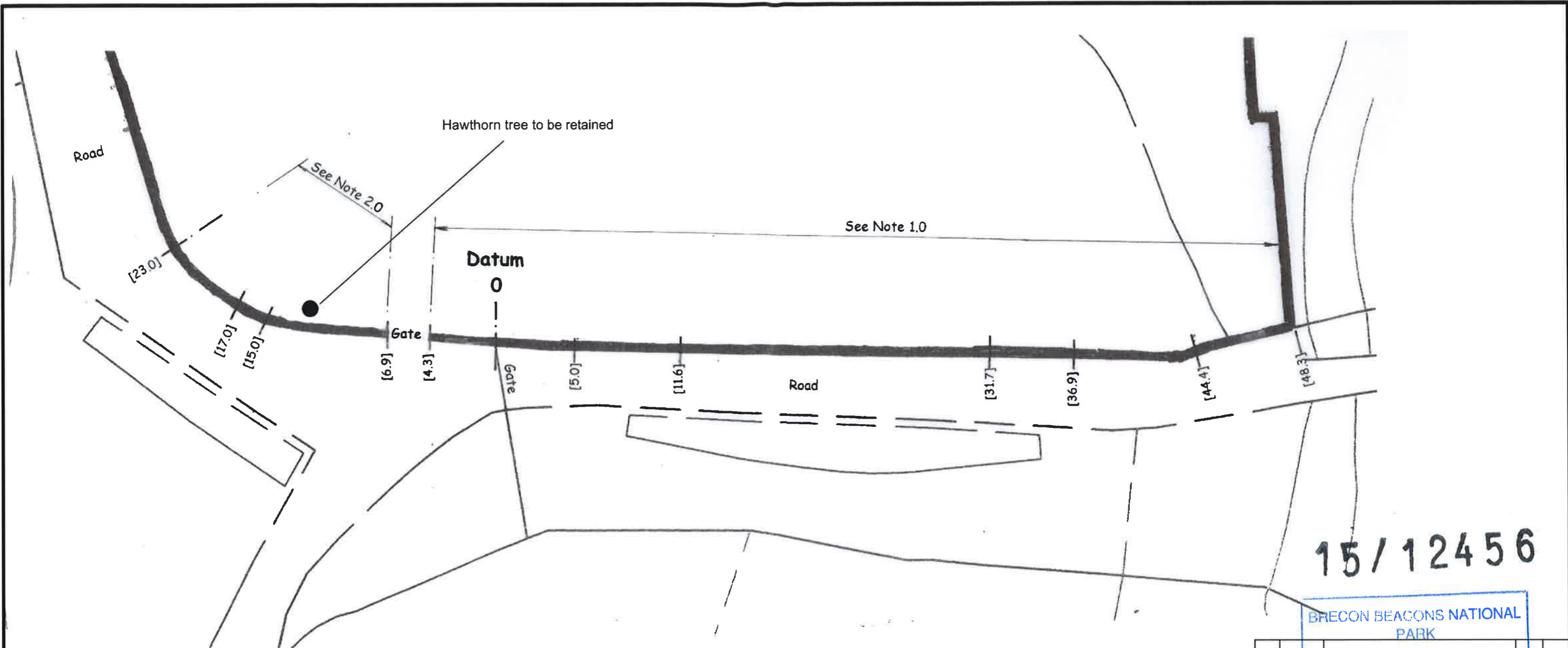
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Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. Amongst other things he was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

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APPENDIX A
Plan from RV Williams Associates

APPENDIX 3 RV Williams Drawings



15/12456

BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK

14 JUL 2015

RECEIVED

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1.0 This section of boundary wall in very poor condition and requires re-building. Refer to drawings 3892-12 and 13 for details.
- 2.0 All capping stones will require removal and re-bedding. See also note 8.0 below.
- 3.0 Note deleted.
- 4.0 Note deleted.
- 5.0 Note deleted.
- 6.0 Note deleted.
- 7.0 Dimensions from datum noted thus [10] in metres
- 8.0 Some of these capping stones have already been removed and are stored inside the churchyard gate

NP3-11

NOTES
Datum reference points 0, A, B, C, and D are as used in the R V Williams Assocs South Wall Report and Addendum Wall Report.

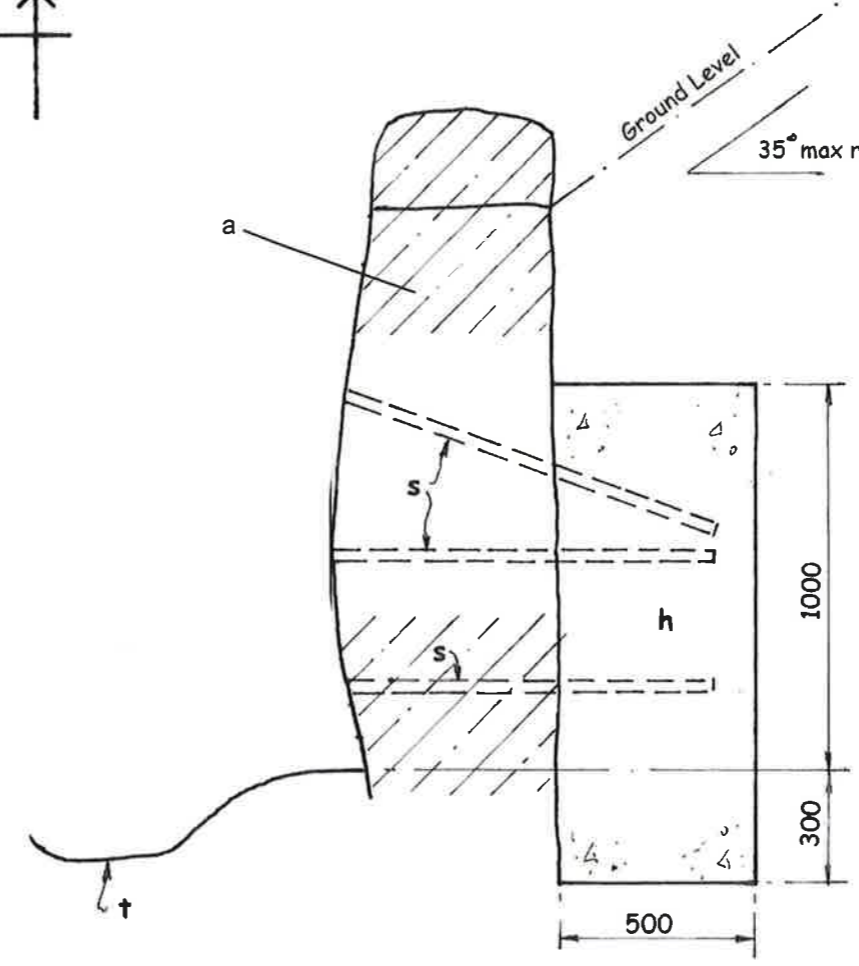
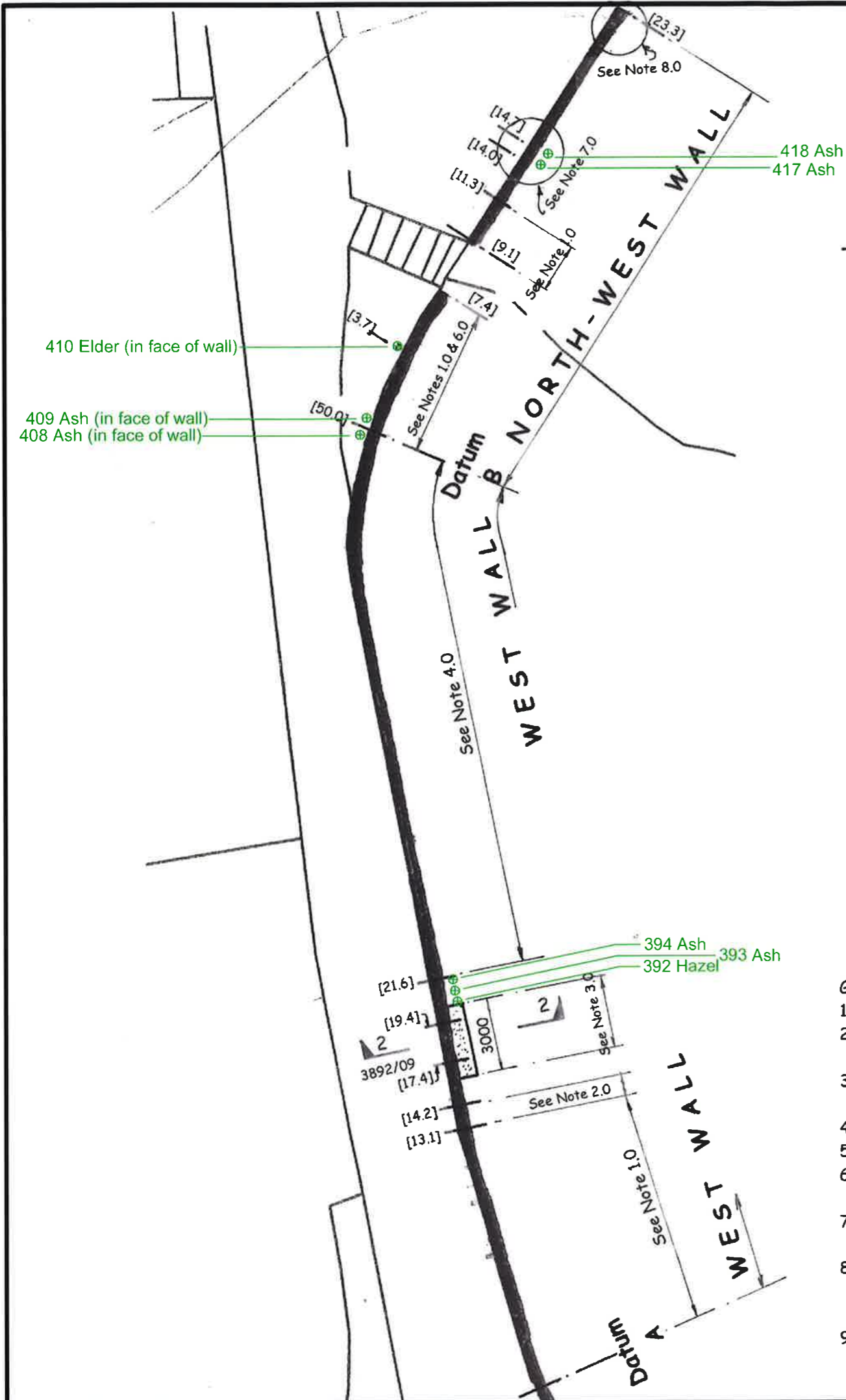
A	July 14	Transferred to CAD. Notes amended	SRH	-
Rev.	Date.	Details.	By.	Chk.

R V WILLIAMS ASSOCIATES
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Llandrindod Wells, Powys LD1 5ET
Tel: 01597 825788 Fax: 01597 824388

Project: **Llanelieu: St. Ellywe's Church Boundary Walls**

Title: **South Wall**

Drawn:	Checked:	Scale(s):	
SRH		1:500 at A3	
Date:	Job no.	Drg. no.	Rev.
July '14	3892	06	A



- a - existing stone wall to be carefully taken down and stones cleaned and retained. New stone wall to be rebuilt from reclaimed stonework. (Some of this section of wall has already collapsed and the material is stored inside the churchyard gate).
- h - grade C30 concrete backfill.
- s - Cintec anchor ref 15 x 15 x 1.5 x 1000mm long at 400mm cross-centres and inserted after construction of replacement stone wall (24 no).
- t - existing drainage ditch

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1.0 All capping stones will require removal and re-bedding.
- 2.0 Loose stonework and void within wall. Requires re-bedding of the top 600 mm of wall, replacement of missing stones and re-pointing full height with lime mortar.
- 3.0 There is noticeable bulging of this wall and part has already collapsed. Refer to section 2-2 on this drawing for remedial works.
- 4.0 There is considerable tree and vegetation growth on top of and behind the wall.
- 5.0 Note deleted.
- 6.0 The external face requires re-pointing with lime mortar. All joints to be raked out to a minimum depth of 40 mm and re-pointed.
- 7.0 There is vertical cracking in the front face of the wall caused by the mature trees behind the wall. The trees should be felled and killed off and the cracks re-pointed.
- 8.0 The soil under the base of the wall has been washed out and undermined the wall causing collapse of the base stones. Refer to Detail A (drg 3892/10) for recommendations
- 9.0 Dimensions from datum noted thus [10] in metres

NPA-VI

NOTES
 Datum reference points 0, A, B, C, and D are as used in the R V Williams Assocs South Wall Report and Addendum Wall Report.
 ⊕ denotes tree (reference number and species as per Branchwalkers' Arboricultural Report) to be cut down and the stump treated with Ecoplug Plus to prevent regrowth.
 For notes about Cintec anchors (as shown in section 2-2), refer to drawing 3892-11.

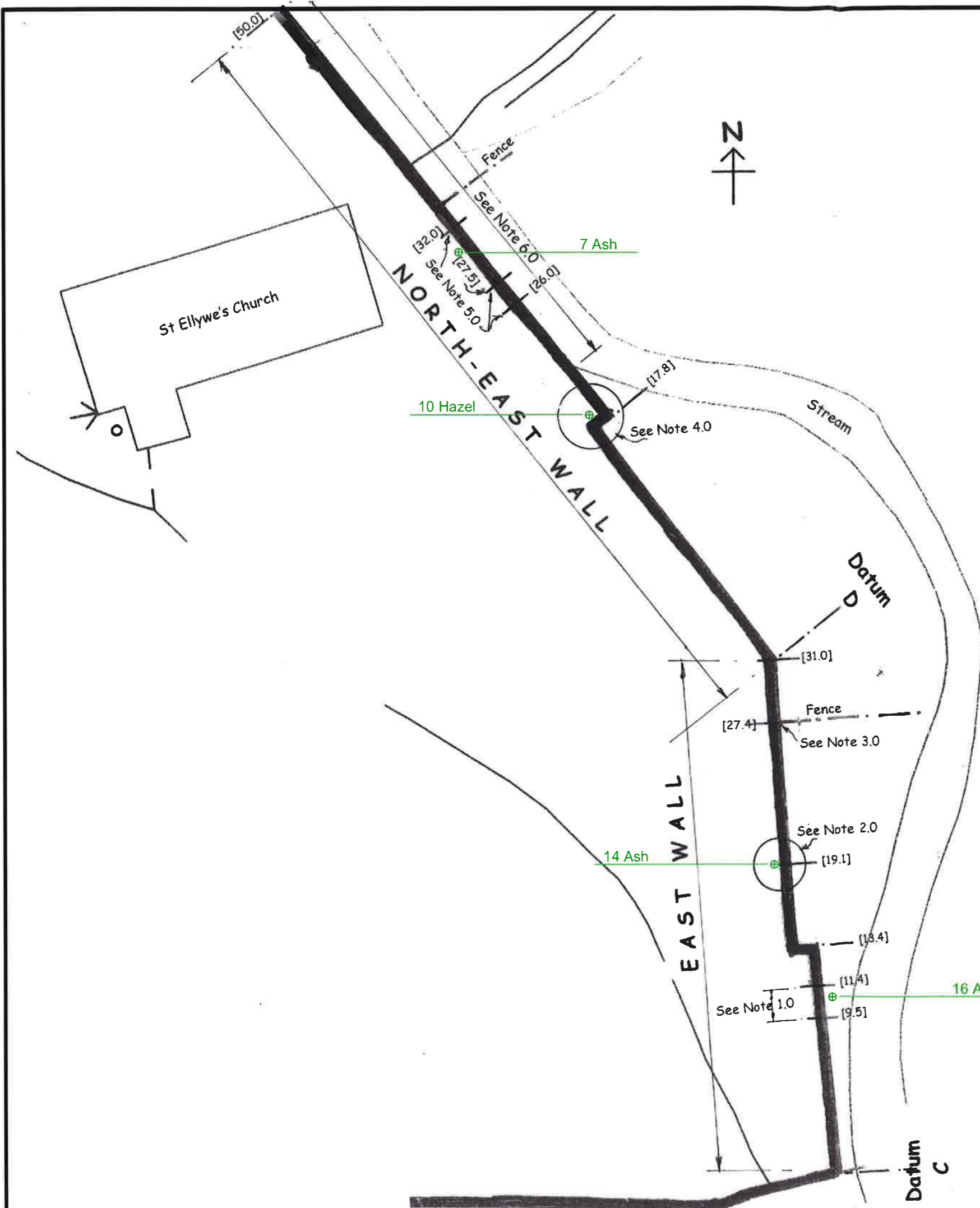
15/12456

BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL PARK			
14 JUL 2015			
A	July 14	Notes amended. Section 2-2 added. Transferred to CAD.	SRH -
Rev.	Date	Details	By Chk.
		RECEIVED	

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Project: Llanellieu: St. Ellywe's Church Boundary Walls			
Title: West and North-West Wall Details			
Drawn: SRH	Checked:	Scale(s): 1:250 at A3	
Date: July '14	Job no. 3892	Drg. no. 07	Rev. A



GENERAL NOTES:

- 1.0 Partial collapse of wall and requires re-building.
- 2.0 Bowing and cracking of the wall due to close proximity of tree behind wall. Fell and kill off tree. (14, ash).
- 3.0 Loose stone within wall to be re-bedded.
- 4.0 There is a large loose capstone at this point which needs re-bedding. There is also vertical cracking within the stone face due to the extensive tree growth behind the wall. The trees should be felled and killed off. (10, ash).
- 5.0 There is tree growth into the face of the wall. Kill off root system and re-point cracks and gaps within the stone face. (see also drawing 3892-11).
- 6.0 The soil under the wall has been washed away by the stream which can ultimately cause settlement problems. The eroded sections should be underpinned and protection afforded to prevent future deterioration. (see drawing 3892-11).
- 7.0 Dimensions from datum noted thus [10] in metres

15/12456

BRECON BEACONS NATIONAL
PARK
14 JUL 2015
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A	July 14	Tree info added. Transferred to CAD	SRH	-
Rev.	Date.	Details.	By.	Chk.

NOTES
Datum reference points 0, A, B, C, and D are used in the R V Williams Assocs South Wall Report and Addendum Wall Report.
⊕ denotes tree (reference number and species as per Branchwalkers' Arboricultural Report) to be cut down and the stump treated with Ecoplug Plus to prevent regrowth.

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Project: **Llanelieu: St. Ellywe's Church Boundary Walls**
Title: **East and North-East Wall Details**

Drawn: SRH	Checked:	Scale(s): 1:250 at A3
Date: July '14	Job no. 3892	Drw. no. 08
		Rev. A