

**WALL CORRECTION WORKS AT ST
GWYNOG'S CHURCH, LLANGENNECH,
CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF
(NGR SN 56040 01880)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Property Services Department
The Church in Wales



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol
DYFED
archaeological trust

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2015/55
RHIF Y DIGWYLLIAD / EVENT RECORD NO. 108785

Tachwedd 2015
November 2015

WALL CORRECTION WORKS AT ST GWYNOG'S CHURCH, LLANGENNECH, CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (NGR SN 56040 01880)

Gan / By

Ed Davies

Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE
BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Epost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth.
The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)
CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: Professor B Burnham. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K Murphy BA MIFA

WALL CORRECTION WORKS AT ST GWYNOG'S CHURCH, LLANGENNECH, CARMARTHENSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

CONTENTS

	SUMMARY	1
1	INTRODUCTION	2
	1.1 Project Commission	2
	1.2 Scope of the Project	2
	1.3 Report Outline	2
	1.4 Abbreviations	2
	1.5 Illustrations	3
	1.6 Timeline	3
2	SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	4
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
4	WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY	11
	4.1 Fieldwork	11
	4.2 Post Fieldwork and Archiving	11
5	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	12
	5.1 Excavation of buttresses	12
	5.2 Photo Survey	14
6	CONCLUSIONS	16
7	SOURCES	17

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site location map based on the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale	5
Figure 2:	Proposed plan showing location of 4 buttresses to north of north wall, numbered and labelled in the order of completion	6
Figure 3:	Distribution of Sites recorded on the HER within 250m of St Gwynog's Church.	9

TABLES

Table 1:	Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales	3
Table 2:	HER summary of sites shown in Figure 3	10

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	Excavation of the first buttress. Note the exposed manhole in the foreground.	13
Photo 2:	Mid-excavation shot of the second buttress, showing clearly the relationship of the base of the wall and the encountered deposits	13
Photo 3:	Post-excavation of the third buttress.	14
Photo 4:	Sample section of the north face of the north wall showing extent of surviving wall work, note the repointing work already completed on lower section.	15
Photo 5:	Sample section of the south face of the north wall, showing part of the correspondent wall section shown in photo 4.	15

**WALL CORRECTION WORKS AT ST GWYNOG'S CHURCH, LLANGENNECH,
CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by DAT Archaeological Services during ground works for the erection of a series of four buttresses designed to replace the temporary supports for the northern face of the north churchyard wall of St Gwynog's Church, Llangennech, Carmarthenshire. DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by the Property Services Department of the Church in Wales to undertake the archaeological watching brief.

The watching brief was required following discussions with the archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) after the potential for archaeological remains to be disturbed by the works was identified. Although the present day church was constructed between 1900 and 1908, several points of evidence indicate the likelihood of medieval origins for the site.

The buttresses took the form of a large concrete pad placed below the foundation line of the existing wall, with a reinforced concrete pillar built against the wall to hold the weight. This pillar was then clad in dressed stone bonded with lime mortar.

The excavation for each buttress was dug separately and with sufficient time left between to ensure each was secure prior to the construction of the next.

The watching brief has demonstrated that the existing wall was merely a revetment built against the made ground level of the adjacent churchyard, as there was neither a visible construction cut nor a significant foundation for the wall. No other archaeological features, remains or artefacts were encountered within the excavated areas, beyond some modern glassware, pottery and metalwork in the uppermost context.

During the works it was determined that the upper parts of the wall (above churchyard level) would need to be dismantled and re-erected as they were leaning and potentially dangerous. A photographic survey was undertaken of the upper parts of this wall prior to its dismantling.

No archaeological evidence of previous activity was observed during this watching brief but this does not negate their potential to exist in the wider area, or beneath the level excavated for the new buttresses.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by the Property Services Department of the Church in Wales to undertake an archaeological watching brief at St Gwynog's Church, Llangennech, Carmarthenshire (SN 56040 01880; Figure 1) during construction of a series of 4 buttresses to support and correct a leaning section of the northern section of the churchyard wall.
- 1.1.2 Following discussions with the archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) it was considered necessary to implement archaeological monitoring, as these works could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3 The specification for the works has been drawn up following consultation with the archaeological advisor to DAC and with the planning archaeologist, Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Heritage Management, archaeological advisors to Carmarthenshire County Council.
- 1.1.4 The condition was placed on the works as the works had the strong potential to disturb burials, and possibly structural remains associated with the development of the site, in particular those associated with a former early medieval chapelry that is thought to have stood at the site.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services which was approved by the planning authority prior to the commencement of works. The WSI outlined methodologies for:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which the watching brief should be undertaken.
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.
- As the repair work programme progressed it became necessary to rebuild the upper section of the wall to ensure its future integrity, therefore a full photographic survey of that portion of the wall was included within the watching brief.

1.2.2 The overall objective of the watching brief was summarised within the WSI as: *Archaeological attendance and recording during ground works associated with the erection of four buttresses to prop and support a 5.0m section of the churchyard wall at St Gwynog's Church, Llangennech, Carmarthenshire, where these works have the capacity to expose, damage or destroy any underlying archaeological remains, if present.*

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the development works along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found within the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
post-medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales

¹ *The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust*

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The site of St Gwynog's Church is located in Llangennch, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 56040 01880; Figure 1).
- 2.2 The church sits within an enclosed, polygonal grave yard that sits on the eastern edge of a hilltop in the centre of Llangennech village.
- 2.3 The works are taking place on the northern face of the northern boundary, but have the potential to affect the burials and headstones within the churchyard should the wall fail (Figure 2).
- 2.4 The repair work will involve the erection of four buttresses to prop and support a 5.0m section of the churchyard wall that is presently leaning outward on the northern boundary.

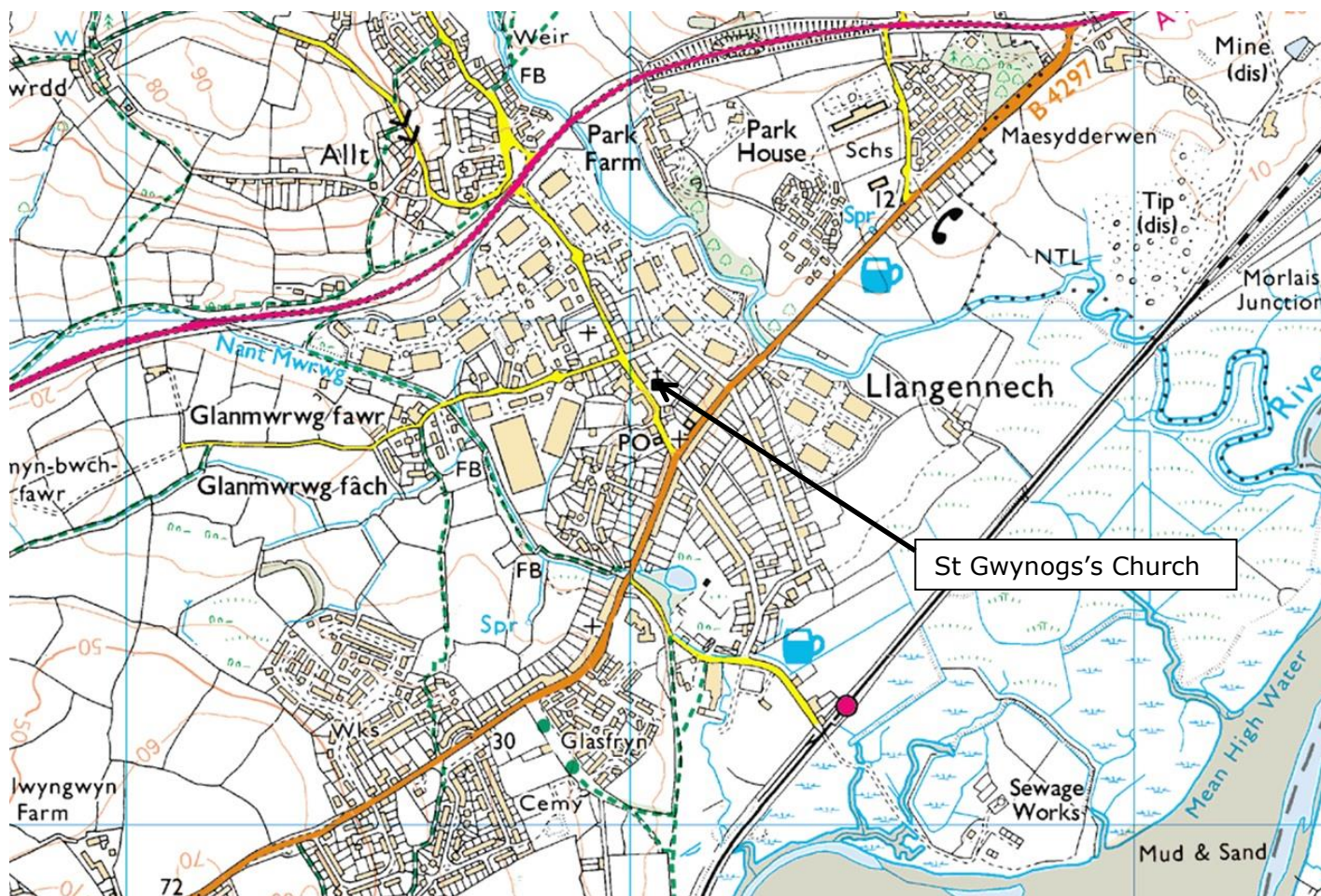


Figure 1: Site location map based on the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930

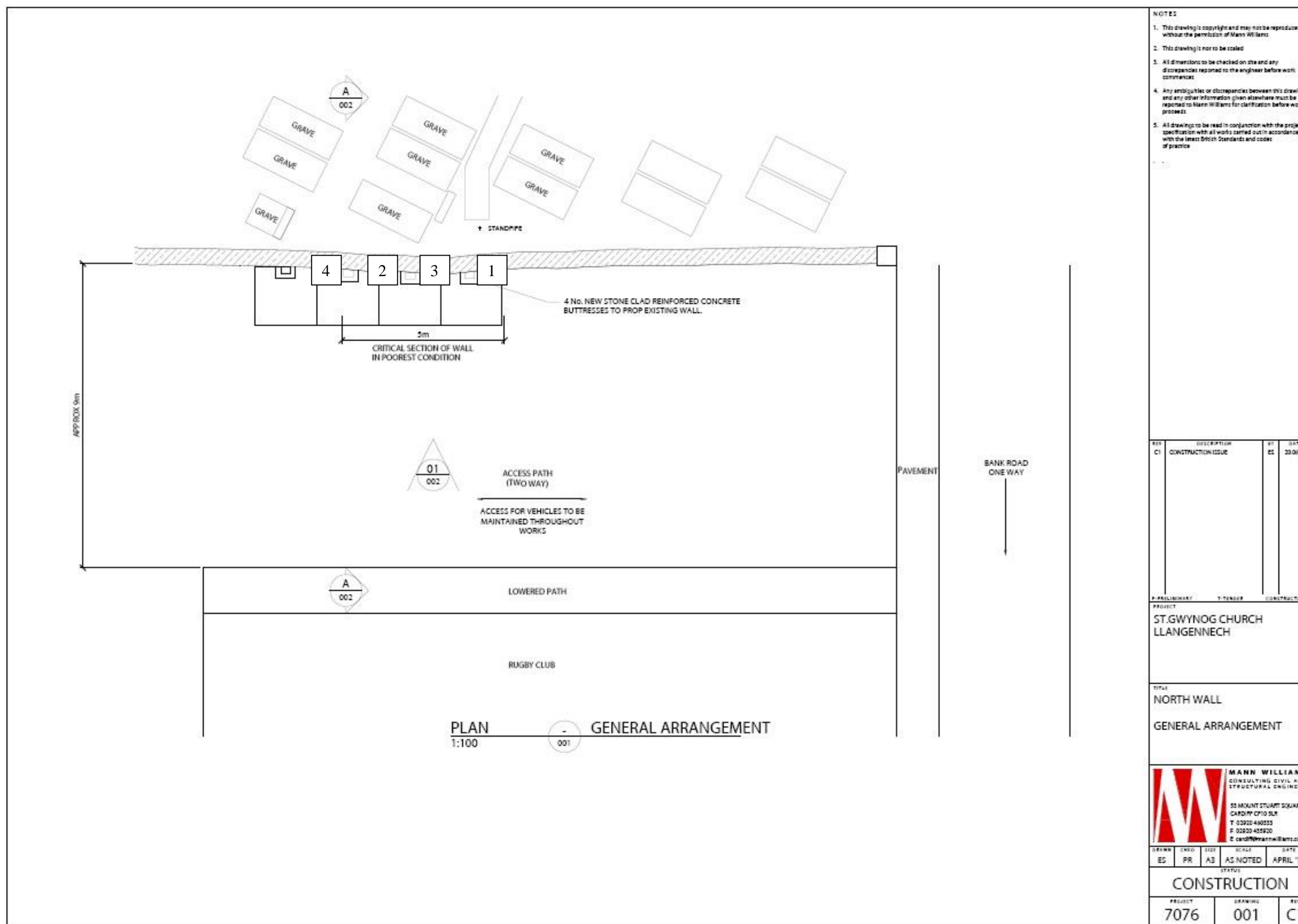


Figure 2: Proposed plan showing location of 4 buttresses to north of north wall, numbered and labelled in the order of completion (provided by client).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following information has been extracted from the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and Coflein database.
- 3.2 The Dyfed HER records 13 sites within a 250m radius of the Church. The distribution of these sites is illustrated in Figure 3 and a summary of the HER database is included in Table 1. Record numbers PRN 4717 and 17374 both relate to St Gwynog's Church itself, a grade II Listed Building. The Listing description for the church (reference 21095) describes the following:

Interior:

The interior consists of a long and wide nave entered through a porch which is the base of the tower; north aisle; large chancel with organ and vestry at left. The porch is paved with plain encaustic tiles and has a timber ceiling with crossed beams framing the bell hatch. The inner doorway to the nave is of two orders, with a simple moulding on the inner arris; double boarded doors. Four-arch arcade to the north aisle, and a very wide and high chancel arch. The latter has Early English corner mouldings and stands on circular moulded brackets. Eight-bay nave roof with arch-braced collar-beam trusses. Pine pews. Two steps up to the chancel. Finely carved altar in late Gothic style; the front of five panels including an intricate IHS within a roundel at the centre. Vine frieze above the panels. Reredos with three main panels, the centre having a bracket to hold the cross (donated 1905). The carved panel at left depicts the Good Shepherd, that at the right a Crucifixion with a recumbent soldier clutching the foot of the Cross. Gothic panelling at each side extending to the chancel corners. At left is the organ, presented by David Evans of Llangennech Park, 1908, with a Gothic case, and the doorway to the vestry: equilateral arch, moulded arris. Boarded door with prominent wrought iron hinges. At right beneath the first window is a triple seat (not fully separate sedilia). The chancel is paved in encaustic tiles, plain generally but glazed within the sanctuary. Simply carved choir stalls in Gothic style with pierced backs. The glass of the east window shows five figures of Christ in the main lights, with winged cherub heads in the tracery lights above; in memory of D. Evans, 1909. At south of the chancel the first window is of 1914, to the memory of two children of the Evans family. The second window is plain but with the arms of T J Margrave esq., undated. In the nave the first window shows three figures of Christ, including one after Holman Hunt; also to Evans children, 1914. The fourth window is an Evans memorial of 1955, with the Ascension. The other windows are plain. At the north of the aisle the first is an Evans memorial with St Anne and St Mary, the fourth is of 1964 to members of the Phillips family of Cwminbwch, with scenes of agriculture. The wall monuments include a Roman Doric memorial to D Evans, 1903, at the left of the chancel; and a white marble monument with an urn at the head in low relief, in memory of the Rev. John Thomas, d. 1838, at the right of the chancel. Small tablet to H Bevan of the Artillery Company, 1916. In the nave is a pedimented marble monument to J Williams and E Williams, both churchwardens, d. 1923 and 1926, and a tablet to Nurse Evelyn Davies, who served in the parish from 1941-49. The carved oak pulpit in Gothic style is by Clarke of Llandaff, 1929. Oak war memorial with roll of honour fixed to the west wall. Near the NW corner of the nave is an old font, standing on an octagonal base. The font is square, but has been re-tooled and its original shape is no longer apparent.

Exterior:

Tall nave with west tower and a lower north aisle. The aisle is separately roofed but of identical length. The nave and aisle were both extended east at the same width and height to form the vestry with organ chamber and the chancel. The masonry throughout is of local stone, rock-faced and laid in small regular courses; the arrises are chiselled square. On all sides except the south of the nave there is a plinth of similar masonry, with an offset course in Bath-stone. Corner buttresses of slight projection to the nave, chancel and tower with plain offsets and sloping tops. Slate roofs with red tile ridges and a very slight coping plus small cross-finials at the gables. Octagonal chimney rising from the east wall at the junction of the two roofs. Ornate cast-iron hoppers on each gable between aisle and nave. The west tower, on the nave axis, incorporates the porch. It is of three-stages, crenellated and crowned by a wrought-iron weathervane. There is a high string course at roof level with plain gargoyles at each corner. Small crossed corner buttresses with offsets die into the wall below the ringing chamber, but are resumed at the corners of the bell chamber, which is of reduced size. There are tall two-light belfry openings to each face of the tower, glazed above and with louvres beneath, with a label mould linked to an all-round string course. Small single-light windows to the storey beneath. Above the west door is a traceried window of three trefoil-headed lights beneath a large cinquefoil. The west door is under a pointed arch of two orders, with the outer order deeply moulded and standing on a single colonette each side with round cap and base. The porch side door to the south has a single-order equilateral pointed arch, with deep mouldings terminating short of the plinth. The windows are in the Decorated style, in Bath stone, without label mouldings, of 2, 3 and 5 lights.

- 3.3 It was not a parish church during the medieval period but the site of a medieval chapelry of the medieval Deanery of Kidwelly. The dedication to the Celtic St Cainnech (or St Gwynog) suggests a pre-conquest use of the site, as does the rectangular/polygonal churchyard, although there is no additional archaeological evidence to support this.
- 3.4 The pre-1900 church consisted of nave and chancel, north aisle (occupying the length of the nave and the chancel west bay), south transept and west porch. It is not known when this building was constructed. The 1900 work on the church amounted to a complete rebuilding, apart from the retention of a little of the wall on the north side of the nave. The church's re-worked font is thought to date from the fifteenth century, and there is one early nineteenth century wall monument. Otherwise nothing remains of the earlier parish church.
- 3.5 The current church is considered a well-detailed simple exercise in Gothic Revival, in a church of urban scale which is a prominent feature in the village. It was designed by E M Bruce Vaughan of Cardiff, in the Decorated Style. It was constructed in two phases and completed in 1908.
- 3.6 HER references PRN's 16753 (Capel Salem), 16754 (unnamed chapel), 16757 (unnamed chapel), 61115 (Bethesda Chapel) and 61116 (Bethesda Capel Bach) are all the recorded sites of 19th century chapels found within the village, although some of these entries are duplications. PRN 24330 relates to a Sunday school for Bethesda Chapel (PRN 61115). Capel Salem, Bethesda Chapel and Bethesda Capel Bach are both Grade II listed buildings, reference numbers 21104, 21096 and 21097 respectively.

- 3.7 Other features found in the immediate vicinity include a bridge (PRN 17294) over the river Morlais c250m to the east of the site, a milestone (PRN 108137), and an Inn (PRN 24331).
- 3.8 Two entries are located only roughly to a grid square corner that happens to fall within a 250m radius of the site. These are a mine shaft (PRN 16752) and an aircraft crash site (PRN 105266)
- 3.9 PRN 10382 is a deleted record related to St Gwynog's Church, with the relevant information incorporated into PRN 4717, and so has not been included in Table 1.



Figure 3: Distribution of Sites recorded on the HER within 250m of St Gwynog's Church.

PRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
4717	Llangennech Parish Church; St Cainnech; St Gwynog	Site of medieval chapelry of Llanelli parish, +/- entirely rebuilt in 1900-1904 as post-medieval PRN 17374, and now a parish church. It occupies a rectangular/polygonal churchyard. It is dedicated to the 'Celtic' St Cainnech (or St Gwynog) but there is	Medieval	SN 5606 0188
10382	St Cainnech Dedication	Record deleted during Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project PRN 44753. Record now merged with PRN 4717. NDL 2003	Unknown	SN 561 019
16752	Mine shaft	Shaft	Post-Medieval	SN 56 02
16753	Capel Salem	Chapel	Post-Medieval	SN 56102 01770
16754	Chapel	Chapel	Post-Medieval	SN 5595 0199
16757	Chapel	Chapel	Post-Medieval	SN 5611 0179
17294	Morlais	Bridge	Post-Medieval	SN 5625 0195
17374	St Cennech's	Church	Post-Medieval	SN 56059 01878
24330	Capel Bethesda	Sunday School	Post-Medieval	SN 5594 0198
24331	Llangennech	Inn	Post-Medieval	SN 5596 0195
61115	Bethesda Chapel	Grade II listed independent chapel	Post-Medieval	SN 55930 01984
61116	Bethesda Capel Bach	Grade II listed independent chapel	Post-Medieval	SN 55960 01970
105266	English Electric Canberra B2 WB177	This Canberra was one of 70 delivered to the RAF by English Electric, Preston, between February 1951 and August 1952 to contract 6/Aircraft/3520. Its service life included assignments to 231 Operational Conversion Unit/32 Maintenance Unit. The engine cu	Modern	SN 56 02
108137	Milestone	A milestone on the Llanelli to Pontarddulais turnpike road. Appears on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907 labelled "Llanelli 4 miles" and "Pontarddulais Bridge 2 miles 198 Yds".	Post-Medieval	SN 56207 01877

Table 2: HER summary of sites shown in Figure 3.

4. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of the footings for the buttresses which would support the wall.
- 4.1.2 The groundworks for and construction of each buttress was undertaken separately to ensure the wall remained fully supported along its length during the construction of each buttress. An appropriate time-gap was also left between the construction of each, to ensure each buttress was secure and able to bear the weight.
- 4.1.3 The excavation work was conducted using a flat-bladed bucket on a mini digger and by hand, using spades and shovels. All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 4.1.4 A photographic survey of the upper portion of the wall was undertaken after the construction of the buttresses when it became necessary for this upper section to be rebuilt for structural stability. .
- 4.1.5 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services.

4.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 4.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork have been collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 4.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 4.2.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

² DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Excavation of buttresses.

- 5.1.1 On 26th August 2015 the attending archaeologist visited the site to observe the reduction of ground level for the first buttress. Further visits occurred on 10th September and 12th October for the next two buttresses.
- 5.1.2 In each case the ground level was reduced by approximately 0.45m-0.5m, in a trench 1.9m by 1.9m in size. No features were identified at this level and the ground consisted of 2 observable deposits in all three foundations. The uppermost layer (01), was a mixture of tarmac, gravels and soils forming a black layer over the site. This was 0.25m thick adjacent to the churchyard wall, but reduced in thickness to 0.15m across the majority of the excavated areas for the bases of the buttresses. This deposit contained all of the recovered finds, which included modern glass, pottery, animal bone and metal rubbish. Beneath that layer was a deposit of dark yellow-brown, silty-clay (02) which had occasional jumbled, angular stone up to 0.2m in length.
- 5.1.3 The excavation deliberately aimed to go below the foundation level of the existing churchyard wall to ensure the concrete pad for the buttress also underpinned the wall. The foundation line of the churchyard wall was found to broadly coincide with the change in soil horizons between contexts (01) and (02).
- 5.1.4 During the excavation of Buttress 1 (Figure 2, Photo 1) a concreted area surrounding a brick foul-water manhole was encountered on the western edge of the excavation area. This was not excavated, only exposed during the groundworks. Visible on the ground nearby were narrow brick foundations, level with the ground surface. The construction materials were modern in appearance and style and may previously have been used as toilets given the presence of the foul-water drain, but could also have been linked to houses which had previously existed on the site.
- 5.1.5 The excavation of Buttresses 2 and 3 showed the same stratigraphy as encountered during the first. Therefore due to the proximity of the four buttresses it was deemed unnecessary to observe the excavation of the base for the fourth buttress.
- 5.1.6 There was no visible construction cut for the churchyard wall observed in any of the buttress bases, which strongly indicates that it was originally constructed up against a bank or terraced into the hilltop and built at or slightly below that ground level, with the ongoing soil/ground surface formation processes occurring afterwards.
- 5.1.7 No further evidence of archaeological features associated with earlier phases of the church or churchyard were observed during the course of this watching brief. This however may be due to the small size of the excavation areas, their location against the wall and their overall shallow depth.



Photo 1: Excavation of Buttress 1. Note the exposed manhole in the foreground.



Photo 2: Mid-excavation shot of Buttress 2, showing clearly the relationship of the base of the wall and the encountered deposits.



Photo 3: Post-excavation of Buttress 3.



Photo 4: Detail of section through the excavated area for Buttress 1 showing the two layers (01) and (02) seen in all three observed trenches



Photo 5: Detailed view of the base of the churchyard wall within area of Buttress 1 showing lack of any foundations, indicating it was built on or close to the original ground level

5.2 Photo Survey

- 5.2.1 The site was visited on 22nd October to undertake the photographic survey of the upper portions of the churchyard wall on both sides prior to their rebuild.
- 5.2.2 A selection of the photographs are presented in this report to demonstrate the work has been done, however the whole survey will be included as part of the archive.
- 5.2.3 It was evident on the southern side of the wall that it had been subject to previous repairs, with looser patches and a concrete capping visible. The wall was clearly in a bad state of repair and in need of remedial works.



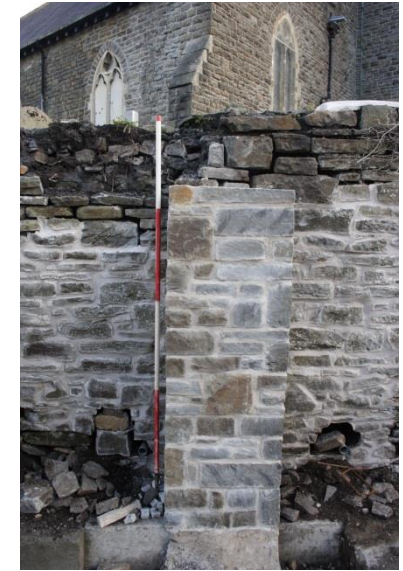
Buttress 4 (not completed)



Buttress 3



Buttress 2 (covered)



Buttress 1

Photos 6 - 9: Sample photographs of the north face of the north wall (east to west) showing extent of surviving wall work, note the repointing work and buttresses already completed on lower section.



East side



West side

Photos 10 and 11: Sample photographs of the south face of the north churchyard wall

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The watching brief did not encounter any significant archaeological remains relating to boundary features or earlier buildings associated with the church or early chapelry site, that predate those currently visible above ground.
- 6.2 The construction of the churchyard wall would appear to be a very simple revetment wall, with little or no foundation evident from the excavations. This lack of foundations has, at least partially, been the cause of the failing of the wall necessitating the repairs.
- 6.3 No archaeological remains were encountered within the excavation areas however this lack of evidence for may be the result of the narrow window provided by the excavations rather than due to an absence of archaeology. The excavated areas for the bases of the proposed buttresses were also relatively shallow, only encountering modern deposits.
- 6.4 Archaeological remains associated with earlier activity at the site may yet be present below the level of the buttress work and in the wider area.
- 6.5 The photographic survey of the upper parts of the churchyard wall, which will need to be dismantled and re-erected will provide an appropriate record of the wall.

7. SOURCES

Published

Brown, D.H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey. 2003. *1:25 000. Carmarthenshire.*

**WALL CORRECTION WORKS
ST GWYNOG'S CHURCH, LLANGENNECH,
CARMARTHENSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
(NGR SN 56040 01880)**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2015/55
RHIF Y PROSIECT / EVENT RECORD NO. 108785

Tachwedd 2015
November 2015

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by:

Ed Davies

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature  Date: 09/12/2015

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Date: 09/12/2015

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report*

