

ST CADOG'S CHURCH, LLANGADOG, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2018



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: The Representative Body of the
Church in Wales



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ST CADOG'S CHURCH, LLANGADOG, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2018

Gan / By

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**ST CADOG'S CHURCH, LLANGADOG, CARMARTHENSHIRE:
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SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by The representative Body of the Church in Wales to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the replacement of a section of the churchyard wall on the boundary of St Cadog's Church and Church House, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 70656 28437). St Cadog's Church and Church House are both Grade II Listed Buildings.*

An archaeological watching brief was required as part of the Faculty granted for the repairs, following advice from the archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee, as it was considered likely that graves could be disturbed by groundworks required for the proposed wall repair. The potential for other archaeological remains associated with earlier settlement around the church could also not be discounted.

During the watching brief, the works associated with the dismantling and replacement of the section of wall did not impact upon any significant archaeological remains or deposits. A few fragments of disarticulated human bone were found during excavation of deposits immediately behind the wall, and these have been kept by the church for later reinterment.

In the exposed section behind the wall repairs two human long bones were revealed in the section c.0.5m and 0.7m below the surface and parallel to the trench edge. These would appear to represent the right arms from two separate inhumation burials, presumably of pre1850s date. They were left in-situ.

Natural undisturbed geological soils were exposed below the wall line where a deeper foundation was excavated for the repaired stretch of wall.

No archaeology was seen during the removal of a dump of soil and rubble just north of the wall repair area. The top of an upright and probably in situ headstone was uncovered below this material. This was left in-situ.

Overall the archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with the dismantling and replacement of a section of wall bordering St Cadog's churchyard and Church House, Llangadog has demonstrated that the works did not impact upon any significant archaeological remains or deposits.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned to undertake a watching brief by The Representative Body of the Church in Wales, during the replacement of a section of the churchyard wall at St Cadog's Church, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 70656 28437; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The 6.5m stretch of churchyard wall to be replaced lay on the southeastern side of the churchyard, bordering Church House. The works were to entail the dismantling of the failing stretch of wall and the removal of material behind it to allow a more structurally sound re-construction. A pile of soil and rubble lying inside edge of the churchyard wall in this area was also to be reduced in height to the general level of the rest of the churchyard. It was considered likely that graves would be disturbed during the works, and it was possible that former walls and artefacts associated with the churchyard might be discovered.
- 1.1.3 The above works required the attendance and supervision by a suitably qualified archaeologist, as part of the Faculty granted for the repairs, which followed advice given by the archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC). An archaeological watching brief was required as the proposed works had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services which was approved by the archaeological advisor to the DAC prior to the works commencing. The watching brief objectives were as follows:
 - To monitor ground works in order 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.
- 1.2.2 The overall aim of the work was to undertake archaeological attendance during the proposed groundworks at the site that had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains, and undertake appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains if revealed.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the results of the watching brief. It has been prepared in accordance with the CIfA standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014).

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 All 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 Monument (SM). 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 towards the end of the report.

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

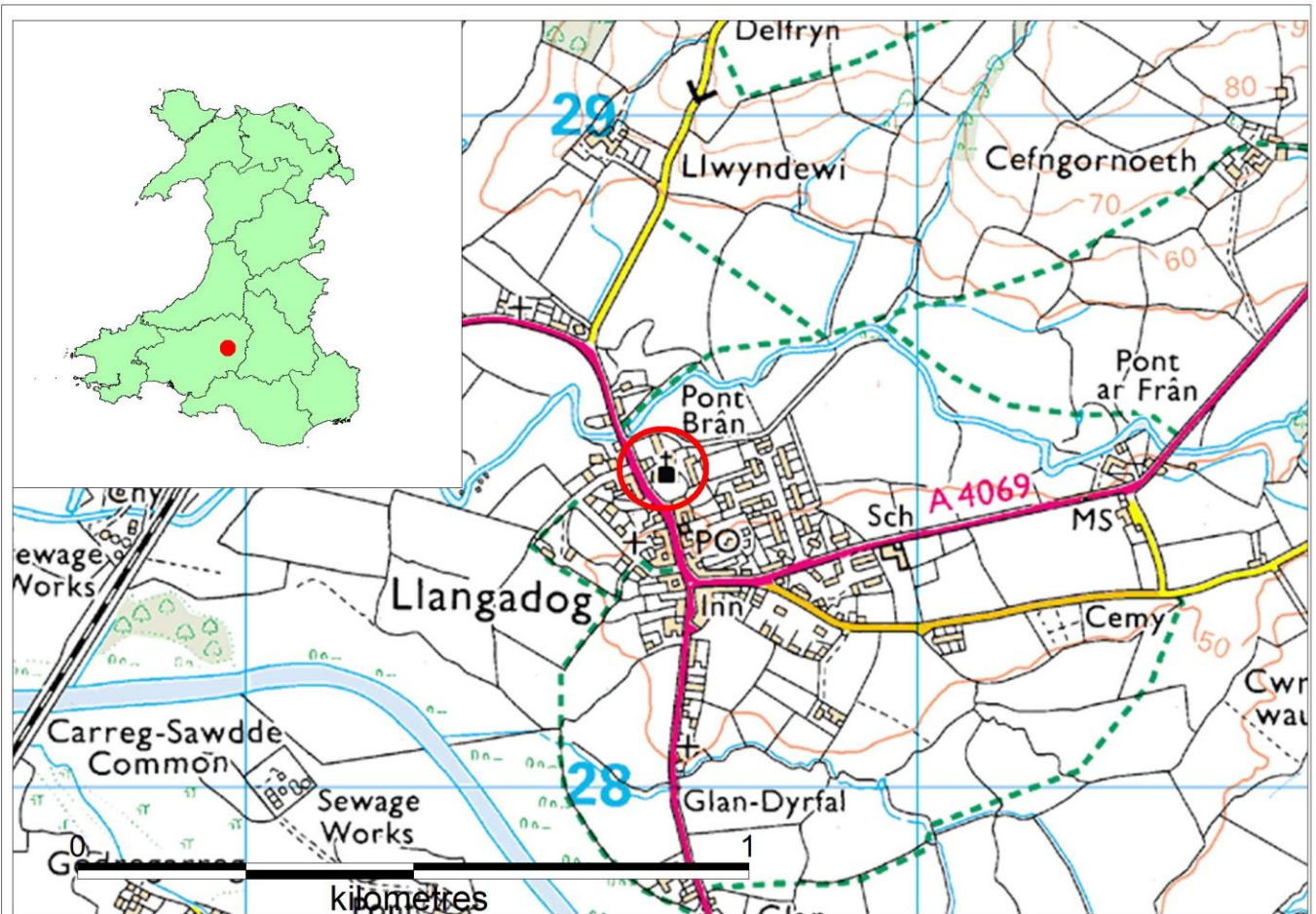
1.6 Timeline

- 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 (Table 1).

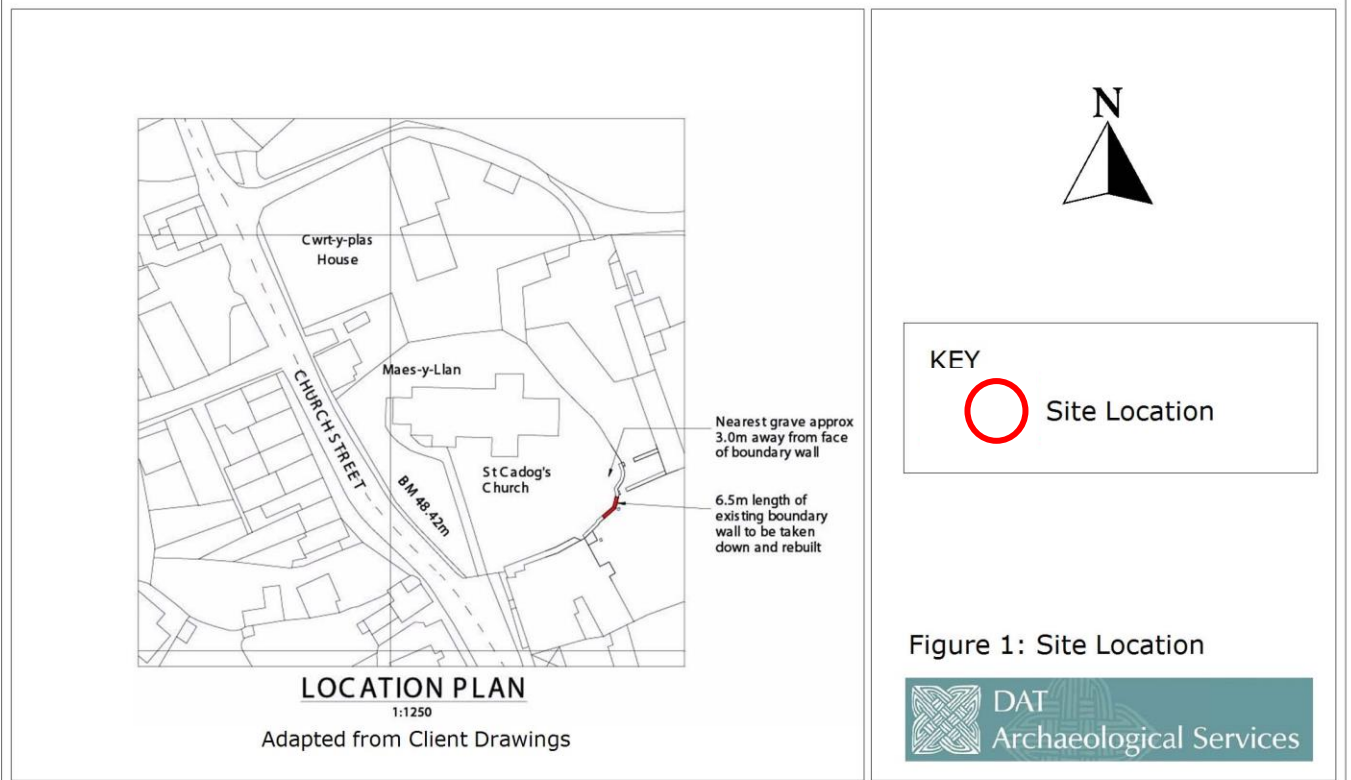
Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval Period –	1066 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th 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



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2. THE SITE

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 St Cadog's is a large church situated at the centre of the village of Llangadog in Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 70656 28437; Figure 1). The churchyard borders another property on Church Street, known as Church House, and it is part of the wall forming this boundary between the two which is being replaced. At this point there is a drop in the ground level between the churchyard and Church House of around 1m. The site as a whole lies approximately 48m aOD. The churchyard as a whole slopes gradually downwards to the north. The area of wall replacement lies in the southeastern part of the churchyard where the area is relatively level.
- 2.1.2 The British Geological Survey² records the bedrock at the site as being 'Mudstone, Slumped' - Sedimentary Bedrock of the Nantmel Mudstones Formation. It also records superficial geological deposit overlying the bedrock formed of: diamicton and gravel ('Hummocky (moundy) Glacial Deposits) 2 million years ago in the Devensian Period.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The following background to the site is compiled from the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the village of Llangadog (Murphy and Ludlow 2000).
- 2.2.2 Recorded archaeology includes the church (PRNs 4049; 8330) and churchyard (PRN 49286) and a possible Bronze Age round barrow, while a battle-site may be recorded in a place-name. There are many listed buildings within the town including the medieval St Cadog's church (Grade II*), which has a landmark tower and the adjacent Church House (Grade II*). The rest are mainly Post-Medieval, Grade II, and include the vicarage, a coaching inn, Bont-ar-Towy bridge, and private houses. Other interesting buildings include nonconformist chapels, a tollgate on the A40(T) and a former smithy.
- 2.2.3 Llangadog is a settlement with medieval origins. It is the site of a possible pre-Conquest ecclesiastical community which probably occupied the site of the present church of St Cadog. Llangadog also lies just two miles north of Llys Brychan (Area 225), one of only three Roman villa sites in Carmarthenshire and the importance which must have been attached to the site and the locality may have remained undiminished into the post-Roman period. A system of boundaries around the parish church, moreover, may perpetuate the line of a large Early Medieval ecclesiastical establishment.
- 2.2.4 During this post-Roman era, Llangadog became part of Perfedd commote of Cantref Bychan, which was extensively invaded by the Anglo-Normans in 1110-16. It was acquired soon after by the Clifford lords of Brecon as the Lordship of Llandovery but was subject to episodes of Welsh rule throughout the 12th- and 13th-century. A motte-and-bailey castle was established, probably as part of the initial Anglo-Norman campaign, at Castell Meurig (Area 235) some 1.5 km southeast of the church.
- 2.2.5 Llangadog's development was encouraged by the Bishops of St Davids who in 1281 granted a market and annual fair, and in 1283 founded a college at the church. The latter was however short-lived, being transferred to Abergwili in 1287, and possibly having never been completely established.

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Thirty three burgesses and eight other tenants were recorded in 1326, and at its height Llangadog held a weekly market and seven annual fairs. However, it has very little subsequent recorded history and appears to have functioned as a small local centre, albeit with a coaching inn, not expanding beyond its medieval limits.

- 2.2.6 Post-1800 developments include the construction of a terrace c.1839, the re-building of a bridge (Bont-ar-Towy) in 1819, a railway station, opened by the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company in 1858, and the later 20th century creamery.
- 2.2.7 According to its Cadw listing description, St Cadoc's church is an Anglican parish church, of medieval origin, and repaired apparently in 1694 (as recorded on the plaque on the tower). It was much restored in 1888-9 by David Jenkins for £1,948, when the body of the church was extensively restored and partially rebuilt, including new roofs, porch, north walls, south transept, windows and tower parapet. A restoration planned in 1878 by R J Withers was not implemented.
- 2.2.8 The listing description for Church House records it as a late 18th or early 19th century re-fronting of an earlier house, of which large end chimneys and a 16th century corbelled chimney base remain. The columned classical porch seems to have been added c.1900. The 1832 Danyralit map book shows the house as L-plan with a detached parallel rear range (the parallel range now linked to the northern rear wing, and this wing thickened with a range to the south). It was occupied by Miss Lloyd in 1832, and J W Lloyd of Danyralit recorded as the owner on the 1839 Tithe Map. The house seems to have been the principal local house of the Lloyd family after the demolition of Danyralit in 1840. A wall-painting is said to have been found in an upstairs room in the 1930s, but has since been covered. The reason for designation is that it is a fine Georgian townhouse with good contemporary interior and remnants of a 16th to early 17th century house. Part of an unusually good group of buildings on an urban scale.

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 This watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the relevant CIfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014). The Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix I), outlining the archaeological works proposed and providing a detailed methodology for the watching brief, was approved by the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust prior to the commencement of the works.
- 3.1.2 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual³ used by DAT Archaeological Services.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork has been collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011). *The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* have also been adhered to (The Federation of Museums & Art Galleries of Wales 2017). A digital archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW), created to their requirements (ibid.).
- 3.2.2 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.
- 3.2.3 This report is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork.

3.3 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.3.1 A single visit was undertaken to the site to observe groundworks for the wall rebuilding on 2nd October 2018.

³ DAT Archaeological Services has adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The works were observed in three stages during an overcast and drizzly day:
- Dismantling of a section of the wall approximately 6m in length and down to its base at ground level
 - Excavation by machine of deposits immediately behind the wall breach
 - Removal of soil and rubble along the churchyard side of the wall just north of the wall breach
- 4.2 Wall dismantling was carried out partly by hand, but mostly through the use of a small mechanical excavator (Photos 1 & 2). Ivy was removed first in some places. The wall evidently had no foundations in the dismantled area, formed of roughly faced stone on the exterior and a rubble core (Photo 3). Many of the dismantled stones were retained for reuse in the wall reconstruction. The dismantled stretch of wall measured c.6m in length at the base and c.8m wide at the top.
- 4.3 Twenty fragments of animal bone were found – all showing signs of butchery. One sherd of a bottle base was also found, made of blown glass of around 8mm thickness. These were the only archaeological finds recovered from within the wall and immediately behind it (churchyard side).



Photo 1: Looking south from inside graveyard at wall being dismantled, with Church House (PRN 7116) beyond



Photo 2: Looking southwest at southwest side of breached wall during dismantling



Photo 3: Looking northwest at core and churchyard side of wall structure before its removal, with a 1m scale (red bit is 0.5m)

- 4.4 A few fragments of disarticulated human bone were found during excavation of deposits immediately behind the dismantled stretch of wall. This excavation was required to enable the insertion of a concrete and steel wall foundation and support (Photo 4). The human bone fragments were the only archaeological finds recovered from this material and they have been kept by the church for later reinterment.
- 4.5 The foundation trench for the wall rebuild was excavated parallel to the church wall, but some 0.4m back from the churchyard face of the wall, enabling a wider and more substantial footing. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.2m below ground level on the Church House side of the wall, which corresponded to excavation of a depth of 1m below ground level on the churchyard side. This created a section through the soils within the churchyard at this point (Figure 2; Photos 5-8). These layers comprised topsoil, subsoil and buried soils as described in Figure 2.
- 4.6 A natural brownish-orange deposit containing fifty percent shattered mudstone was found at 0.9m below the surface of the churchyard (Photo 4). Two human long bones were revealed in the section c.0.5m and 0.7m respectively below the surface and parallel to the trench edge. It is considered highly likely from their morphology and orientation that these are right arm bones of two separate *in situ* burials. Although partially exposed within the edge of the trench, these remained undisturbed by the remainder of the works.



Photo 4: Looking northeast at the excavated foundation trench for the wall rebuild under excavation, at its deepest, showing brownish orange natural

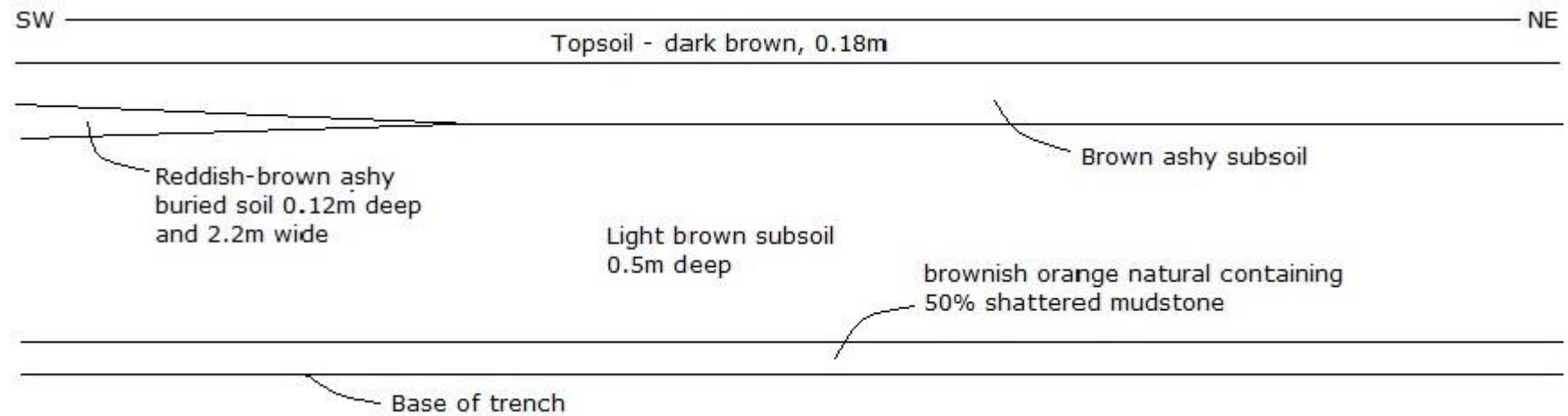


Figure 2: Sketch of the 6m wide section created through the ground of the churchyard on the north side of the excavation trench



Photo 5: Looking north-northwest in a composite image of the long section behind the dismantled wall, with a 1m scale



Photo 6: Looking southwest at section through wall and soils on southwest side of wall breach, with a 1m scale



Photo 7: Looking west at section through wall and soils on southwest side of wall breach, with a 1m scale



Photo 8: Looking north-northeast at northeast end of wall breach

- 4.7 No archaeological finds were recovered during clearance of the approximately three square metres of soil and rubble along the churchyard side of the wall just north of the wall repair area, inside the churchyard. The top of an upright buried headstone was revealed during this clearance (Photos 9 and 10), which was orientated north-south as would be expected for an *in situ* burial. This headstone was not removed.



Photo 9: Looking north-northeast at area northeast of the wall repairs, after removal of rubble and soil, with top of upright headstone visible



Photo 10: Looking southwest at close-up of top of upright headstone north of the area of wall repairs

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with the dismantling and replacement of a section of wall bordering St Cadog's churchyard and Church House, Llangadog has demonstrated that the works did not impact upon any significant archaeological remains or deposits.
- 5.2 A few fragments of disarticulated human bone were found during excavation of deposits immediately behind the wall, as would be expected within a churchyard used for many hundreds of years. These have been kept by the church for later reinterment. The animal bone and bottle glass recovered from the wall and immediately behind it are presumably associated with rubbish deposition either during the wall or construction or afterwards.
- 5.3 Two human long bones were revealed in the exposed section c.0.5m and 0.7m respectively below the surface and parallel to the trench edge. These are most likely arm bones associated with two *in-situ* burials at different levels within the churchyard. The bones were exposed but not further disturbed. Being located at such shallow depths below the ground surface of the churchyard, it is most likely that the burials pre-date the 1850s, after which date the depth of 6ft for burials was more common.
- 5.4 Excavation of the deeper foundation trench for the stretch of wall repairs did not expose any archaeological remains below the line of the churchyard wall. Natural undisturbed natural geology appears to have been exposed below the wall.
- 5.5 Removal of the dump of soil to the north of the wall repair area did not expose any further archaeological remains excluding the top of a possible upright headstone. This was left *in-situ*. No significant finds were recovered from the dumped material.

6. SOURCES

Published

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The Federation of Museums & Art Galleries of Wales. 2017. *The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives*

Available at: <http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html> [Accessed 17/Jan/2018]

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust at Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE.

Websites

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Dyfed Historic Landscape Characterisation. Available at:

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/> [Accessed 8/Oct/2018]

APPENDIX I:

ST CADOG'S CHURCH, LLANGADOG, CARMARTHENSHIRE: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING REBUILDING OF BOUNDARY WALL BORDERING CHUCH HOUSE

(excluding figures)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared to detail the proposed archaeological fieldwork to be undertaken during groundworks associated with the rebuilding of a boundary wall to the churchyard of St Cadog's Church, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire (SN 70656 28437; Figure 1).
- 1.2 The stretch of wall requiring rebuilding lies on the south eastern side of the churchyard, bordering Church House. The proposed works will replace a roughly 6.5m stretch of churchyard wall where it is beginning to fail. There is a drop in ground level between the churchyard and the rear yard of Church House of around 1.5m. The failing stretch of wall will be taken down and material behind the wall partially cut back to allow construction of the replacement wall. It is also noted on the plans sent through by the structural engineers that a pile of soil also runs around the inside edge of the churchyard wall in this area that will be reduced in height to the general level of the rest of the churchyard. This material could contain material associated with earlier graves, including broken headstones, grave furniture and disarticulated human bone. It is quite possible that graves will be encountered behind the churchyard wall, even though the nearest surviving grave marker lies 3m away from the repair work area.
- 1.3 It is understood that the above proposed works will require archaeological attendance and supervision, as part of the Faculty granted for the repairs, following advice from the archaeological advisor to the DAC. The requirement for the watching brief is due to the fact that the proposed works could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. These could include earlier burials and former wall lines of the churchyard, as well as artefacts associated with the churchyard and disarticulated human bone.
- 1.4 The acidity of Carmarthenshire soils is such that bone survival is likely to be quite poor, although as the burials are close to the churchyard wall which would have been bonded in lime mortar, it is possible that the pH of the soil may have become less acidic and so survival may be better (as has been noted in a number of sites in the Dyfed region). Wood from any coffins may survive in a fragmentary state, but coffin furniture (name plates, handles, fixings) could well survive.
- 1.5 This WSI outlines the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services (on behalf of the Representative Body of the Church in Wales) will carry out archaeological fieldwork where groundworks could damage or destroy archaeological deposits associated with burials or earlier phases of the church, in the area of the wall repair works on the eastern boundary of the churchyard. The WSI and its successful implementation will be required in order to satisfy the requirements of the archaeological advisor to the DAC.
- 1.6 The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014).

- 1.7 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services is the contractual arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust that has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.8 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).***
- 1.9 ***All permanent staff members of DAT Archaeological Services are CSCS⁴ registered.***

2. AIM OF THE PROJECT

- 2.1 The definition of an archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB) is 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.
- 2.2 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:
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;
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.
- 2.3 This document provides a scheme of works for: ***archaeological attendance during ground works within the area of proposed wall rebuilding on the south eastern border of the churchyard at St Cadog's Church, Llangadog Carmarthenshire; where said works have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.***

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
- 2.2 To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- 2.3 To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.

⁴ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

- 2.4 To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- 2.5 To produce an archive and report of any results.

4. FIELDWORK

- 4.1 The watching brief would entail an archaeologist being present during all ground works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed.
- 4.2 An archaeologist should be present during the dismantling of the current damaged wall. When the wall has been removed and when the area is safe, the exposed section behind the wall can be cleaned and archaeologically recorded where necessary to provide a section through the depth of the churchyard. If the exposed area is not safe, then remote recording would be needed through photographic record and written description (from a safe distance) to provide the record.
- 4.3 The archaeologist will also need to be present during the removal of any material behind the wall, where it is needed to be removed. If a machine is to be used to reduce the ground level behind the wall or remove any material, it must be done using a flat bladed bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.
- 4.4 Should unmarked and intact burials or other significant archaeological deposits be encountered a further scheme of archaeological mitigation may need to be implemented. Where inhumations are identified, these should initially be left in-situ and only removed if absolutely necessary and following the granting of an exhumation licence from the Ministry of Justice. Any human bone recovered from the churchyard will be retained at the church for reburial by the vicar (ideally in the same area from where they will have been recovered. No human bone should be removed from the site.
- 4.5 It is essential coordination between the site contractor and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.
- 4.6 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during ground works.
- 4.7 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual⁵ used by DAT Archaeological Services. Significant archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.
- 4.8 All archaeologically significant finds will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner.
- 4.9 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:

⁵ 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.

- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
- Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
- Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
- Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
- Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.

4.10 ***In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, DAT Archaeological Services shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager and the curatorial officer, and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the curatorial officer (archaeological advisor to the DAC), DAT Archaeological Services shall, if required, implement on behalf of the Client a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features. In these instances it would be necessary to employ extra resources to record such features to an appropriate standard. This may be required in the event that inhumations are revealed at the site that require removal.***

5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 All data recovered during the watching brief will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to. Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2015) and deposited with the RCAHMW.
- 5.2 A full report will be completed within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 5.3 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner.
- 5.4 DAT Archaeological Services will arrange for the deposition of finds, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made.
- 5.5 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).

- 5.6 The report will be prepared to follow the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (CIfA 2014).
- 5.7 Digital copies of the report will be supplied to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and the archaeological advisor to the DAC.

6. STAFF

- 5.1 This project will be managed by James Meek MCIfA, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.2 Archaeological attendance during the watching brief will be undertaken by staff drawn from the team of archaeologists employed by DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.3 If required, environmental remains will be looked at by Catherine Griffiths (University of Wales Trinity St David).
- 5.4 Medieval and later ceramics will be identified and analysed by Dee Williams.
- 5.5 Identification and conservation of metal / bone / leather objects will be undertaken by the National Museum of Wales.
- 5.6 Animal bone will be identified by Alice Day of DAT Archaeological Services.

7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 7.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 7.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

8. MONITORING

- 8.1 The fieldwork may need to be monitored by the archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Archaeological Committee and the Head of DAT Archaeological Services, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁶ registered.
- 9.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

⁶ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

- 9.3 All known health and safety risk and the presence of any services etc must be made known to the attending archaeologist at the start of any groundworks by the client/site contractor.
- 9.4 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.
- 9.5 All site inductions, H&S procedures and site rules of the site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services staff prior to them commencing work on-site.
- 9.6 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The site contractors will make all archaeological staff aware of any other PPE⁷ that may be required and provide them. Archaeological staff must not enter any area where there is a considered to be a health and safety risk that has not or is not being appropriately mitigated against.
- 9.7 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.
- 9.8 Service information should be obtained prior to the start of the works.

⁷ Personal Protection Equipment

ST CADOG'S CHURCH, LLANGADOG, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2018

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2018/53
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 114215

Tachwedd 2018
November 2018

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

ALICE DAY

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist DAT Archaeological Services**



Llofnod / Signature Date 08/10/2018

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 05/11/2018

*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*

ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol

