

ST SADWRN'S
CHURCH, LLANSADWRN,
CARMARTHENSHIRE: BUILDING
RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF 2005-06



Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Llansadwrn PCC



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ST SADWRN'S CHURCH, LLANSADWRN, CARMARTHENSHIRE: BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2005-06

Gan / By

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SUMMARY

Archaeological and architectural detail not previously noted was recorded during restoration to St Sadwrn's Church, Llansadwrn. Removal of internal plaster and re-pointing of the exterior revealed the church's complex building history. Five buildings phases exist, all of them apart from the last are medieval, with the earliest dating to perhaps the 13th century. Little medieval architectural detail survives, but the opportunity was taken during the restoration works to record two late medieval windows and other detailing. Medieval floor tiles, found in 19th century floor deposits during excavation in the south chapel, indicate that the church once had a high quality floor. Excavations for service trenches outside the church revealed little of interest apart from a pit full of human bone. The date of the pit is unknown; the bone was reburied close by.

INTRODUCTION

St Sadwrn's Church lies in the centre of Llansadwrn village, Carmarthenshire (SN69533146 - Fig. 1). The building is essentially medieval. It is listed Grade B.

In the planning stages of a church restoration project the need for an accompanying programme of archaeological work was raised by the Diocesan Archaeologist, Louise Austin, at a meeting of the Diocesan Advisory Committee on 3 December 2003. The client's Schedule of Works, dated July 2004, takes this into account stating that 'all excavations to be under archaeological supervision' and that the works 'include for adequately recording the areas (of stonework) to be taken down sufficient to ensure re-building to match'.

The Vicar and the Parochial Church Council asked Cambria Archaeology to provide an estimate for undertaking the archaeological work. An estimate was provided and following revisions in June 2005 these were accepted. The programme of church restoration began in the autumn of 2005 and was completed by Christmas 2006.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the project were to examine and record the building and archaeological deposits revealed by the restoration works, and describe any discoveries in a structured report and archive.

METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE OF WORK

The restoration work consisted on re-roofing the whole church, removal of all internal plaster, re-pointing all external walls and coating with lime-wash, replacement/restoration of some windows, replacement of the south chapel floor and the digging of external soak-aways, drains and other service trenches.

Site visits were made to record the excavation of the south chapel floor in September 2006. At that time internal plasterwork had been removed and therefore a record was made of the building. A drawing was also made of the south chapel east window. In March 2006, the blocked window in the west wall of the nave was recorded. Monitoring of the excavation for soak-aways and service trenches took place in November 2006.

Drawn records were made on drafting film and annotated. Digital and conventional black and white photographs were taken.

HISTORY

Nothing is known of the early history of the church, but the dedication to St Sadwrn indicates a pre-Anglo-Norman foundation. Post Anglo-Norman conquest St Sadwrn's was not a parish church but a chapelry of the medieval Deanery of Stradtowy. The benefice, with its neighbouring chapelry of Llanwrda, was conferred upon Talley Abbey by Rhys ap Gruffydd in 1176 (Price 1879, 171). In 1539, Llansadwrn seems to have been regarded as a parish church as it is described as 'rectoria de Llansadurne cum capella de Llanurda' (Owen 1894, 48). The union with Llanwrda continues.

The roof was recorded 'out of repair' in 1672 (Evans 1919, 212; Evans 1921, 66); it was repaired in 1705 (Evans 1918, 26). However, soon after, in 1720, the south chapel is also recorded 'out of repair' (Evans 1917, 14). In 1883, architects Middleton and Son of Westminster and Cheltenham church restored the church (NLW 1883). Prior to this work the south transept was separated from the chapel by a partition, the nave and transept were seated with box pews and there was a gallery over the nave west bay. The restoration was fairly low key and comprised the re-roofing and re-flooring of the nave and chancel, constructing a new chancel arch, re-plastering of the whole of the interior and providing new seats and other fittings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH

The walls of St Sadwrn's are essentially medieval with later additions. The roofs of the nave and chancel date to 1883-4, those of the south chapel/transept and the porch probably to the 17th century. The floors date to 1883-4. A good description of the church was made in the 1990s (Ludlow 1998), which is reproduced here in Appendix 1, but the works in 2005-06 allowed for a far more detailed analysis of the fabric than was then possible.

It is a five-cell church comprising a nave, chancel, south chapel, south transept, and porch (Fig. 2, Photos. 1 and 2). The south transept and south chapel are now one unit. A north transept had been removed by the 18th century (Ludlow 1998, 3). Construction is of mixed local-stone rubble with large roughly dressed quoins. A mixture of stone is used in the detailing, including igneous rocks, Jurassic limestone and other sedimentary rocks. Many of the windows were replaced in the mid 19th century using a blue-grey igneous stone in the detailing. The exterior was bare stone (prior to the current restoration) and all the internal plaster had been removed during restoration, allowing examination of the stone walls.

The Nave

The nave is 17m long and 5.5m wide with butt joints in the north and south walls demonstrating two phases. The eastern 11m is the earlier, with the western 5.5m an extension.

A blocked door with a four-centred arch in the north wall of the east end of the nave originally led into the north transept (Figs. 2 and 6). The external face of wall has been rebuilt at an unknown date. Immediately to the east of this is a mid 19th century 3-light window which cuts through an earlier, blocked window.

The south wall is complex. It contains the doorway into the porch, two mid 19th century windows, and a wide arched opening that leads into the south transept. Both the 2-light 19th century windows cut through earlier, blocked windows, the eastern one of which must pre-date the construction of the porch, and the western one straddles the butt joint between the first phase of the nave and the west extension. A third blocked window lies in the west extension. None of these blockings is visible in the external elevation. The east end of the nave south wall

is taken up by a wide semicircular segmental arch leading into the south transept. Ludlow tentatively dates this arch to c.1400. It had been partly in-filled with a concrete-block wall.

There is a blocked door in the west wall with a segmental head above which is a window. This window had been blocked and cemented over during the 20th century. This blocking was removed during the restoration revealing a 2-light ogee-headed window constructed from honey-coloured Jurassic limestone. (Fig. 5, Photos. 3 and 4). It is probably late medieval in date. It cuts through an earlier, simple, rounded headed window built from a dressed, grey igneous rock, possibly dolerite. The west wall is topped by a bellcote with two plain, square-headed openings of probable medieval date.

The Chancel

A moulded Bath Stone chancel arch built in 1883-4, probably replacing an earlier arch, separates the chancel from the nave. A blocked, flat-headed door and a simple, small round-headed window (Fig. 6) are located in the north chancel wall. The door may have led into a north chapel/transept. There is no trace of the blocked door in the external elevation, as the wall here has been re-skinned, but off-set foundations are visible, as well as a butt joint low down in the wall between the chancel and nave. This joint may be an indication that the nave and chancel are of different phases, it may be the resulting scar left when the north transept was removed, or it could be both.

The east wall contains a 2-light 19th century window. There is a 2-arched arcade, with plain, segmented arches, between the chancel and the south chapel. This was blocked probably in the 19th century.

The South Transept and South Chapel

This is now one unit (and is described here as such) with a continuous roof. The only distinction being a step up in the concrete floors from the chapel into the transept - this was removed during the restoration works.

There are clear butt joints between the chancel and nave and the west and east walls of the south chapel/transept. This would seem to be clear evidence that the chapel/transept is an addition. However, there are also rough butt joints between the south wall of the chapel/transept and the west and east walls, indicating that both the east and west wall have been rebuilt, but not the south wall. The clean butt joints between the chancel/nave and the chapel/transept suggests that the former is an addition to the latter.

The east wall of the chapel contains a 3-light simple window (Fig. 4.), one light of which has been blocked. In style it is similar to the west window of the nave, and probably also dates to the late medieval period. It is constructed from Jurassic limestone and a poor quality, olive green, sedimentary rock. A 19th century fireplace has been inserted below this window.

The south wall contains two 19th century windows, the western one cut through an earlier blocked window, and a door, also probably of 19th century date. Two stone buttresses built in the late 20th century support the south wall. The west wall of the chapel/transept is plain.

The Porch

The south porch probably dates to c.1400. The door into the church has a segmental arch of dressed stone (Fig. 3, Photo. 5). The arch into the porch from the outside is also a simple arch. The porch contains a masonry benching, a plain square aumbry in the west wall and stoup to the east of the door.

Summary of Building Phases and Dating

Owing to few architectural details it is difficult to assign absolute dates to the phases of the church, and even relative phasing between different elements of the building is problematic.

Phase I consists of the eastern two-thirds of the nave. Surviving evidence indicates that the church at this period was a single-cell structure. However, the possibility of a small chancel cannot be rule out.

In **Phase II** the nave may have been extended to the west and the present chancel added. The porch may also have been added in this phase. A date of c.1400 for the porch is possible; the window in the north wall of the chancel and the early blocked window in the west wall of the nave are compatible with this date.

The south chapel and south transept were added in **Phase III**, and possibly the north transept. The only surviving evidence for this phase is the arch/arcade between the nave/chancel and south chapel/transept and the south wall of the south chapel/transept.

During **Phase IV** the east and west walls of the south chapel/transept were rebuilt. The window in the east wall probably dates to the late medieval period, c.1500. It is likely that the ogee window in the west wall of the nave dates to this period and it is possible that much of the church was re-fenestrated, the many blocked windows being the only evidence. The north transept/chapel may have been removed in this phase.

Restoration and minor alterations have been assigned to **Phase V**. These consist of the replacement of most of the windows in the early 19th century, the laying of floors, and the restoration of 1883-4.

THE WATCHING BRIEF

A watching brief was maintained during the replacement of the south chapel floor in September 2005 and during the excavation of service trenches outside the church in November 2006.

The South Chapel

A 120mm concrete floor was removed revealing a mixed, dark soil (Photo. 7). This was excavated down to a maximum of 400mm below the concrete floor surface. The soil deposit butted up against the walls of the chapel and south wall of the chancel, and seemed to be in-filling of the chapel in order to raise levels in order to construct a floor at the required level. Two thin, white mortar layers within the soil were probably deposited during re-pointing or other maintenance works during the deposition of the soil.

A quantity of non articulated human bone was found in the soil (this was reburied in the churchyard), as well as several pieces of medieval floor tile (Photos. 10-15), several fragments of roofing slate, a sherd of late 19th century transfer-ware pottery and some miscellaneous pieces of iron. The floor tile demonstrates that the church probably had a surprisingly high quality floor at one time. This was perhaps not in the medieval period, as there is the possibility that the tile was recovered from a higher status ecclesiastical establishment, such as Talley Abbey, at the dissolution in the 1530s and reused in St Sadwrn's. The roofing slate is

micaceous, almost certainly from the tile-stone quarries on the north side of the Black Mountain. A roof tile and the medieval floor tiles have been retained.

It is likely, therefore, that the dark soil in the south chapel was deposited in the late 19th century, probably during the restoration of 1883-4, being derived from elsewhere inside or outside the church.

Two grave slabs (and part of a third slab) had been incorporated into the concrete floor - they were not *in situ*. One commemorated David Thomas of Troedyrhiw, who died in 1853, and his wife Margaret, who died in 1866. The other (Photo. 8) was inscribed: Here lyth the Body of Thomas Son of Tho Cornwallis of Abermarlis Esq. by E.... his Wife who died March 8 1699 Aged two months. Ludlow (1998, 4) notes that the chapel is known as the 'Abermarlais Chapel' after its patrons and possible founders.

Service Trenches

Three visits were made to observe the cutting of various drainage features in the churchyard.

A cut for a sump or soak-away, approximately 2m x 1m was cut to a depth of approximately 1m (Fig. 7). A substantial quantity of human bone was encountered (Photo. 9). It all appeared to be fragmentary, mostly long bones pelvis and skull fragments redeposited within a pit partially exposed by the sump. It is not known from where the bone originated, or when it was placed in the pit.

A second shallow pit was dug a few meters to the west to re-bury the bones in. No further human bone or grave cuts were observed within this second cut.

A cut for a drain was cut running south from the porch, on its east side, leading to a cut for a second sump. The drain was cut through coarse gravel fill of a previous modern drainage channel. No archaeologically significant deposits were observed within the cut for the sump.

A trench for a ceramic drain was cut from the gate on the east side of the graveyard, running down the middle of the path leading up to the church. The cut was approximately 0.80m deep and 0.50m wide. The trench cut through what appeared to be undisturbed natural clay silt deposits overlying natural shale bedrock.

It would appear that the line of the path along which the drain was cut has been established for sufficient time for no burials to be located along its course. Alternatively, any burials that might have been present may have been removed when the path was established, since the path is terraced into the slope on its north side. The ground level to the south may also have been reduced at some time in the past.

THE FINDS

The only artefacts were found in the soil make up in the south chapel. Finds such as late 19th century pottery and miscellaneous ironwork probably of a similar date have been disposed of. Several fragments of micaceous stone roof tile were found, one complete example of which has been retained in the archive. Eight pieces of medieval floor tile were also found. These have been retained in the archive. Photographs (Photos. 10-15) are provided of the best examples.

ARCHIVE

The finds have been deposited with Carmarthen Museum, the paper archive with the National Monuments Record houses with the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

The Archive consists of the following:

- A. REPORT
- C. DRAWINGS - annotated site drawings
- D. PHOTOGRAPHS - digital with index and black and white
- E. FINDS - one box of medieval floor tile and one roofing tile
- L. PROJECT SPECIFICATION AND BRIEF
- M. CORRESPONDENCE

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

ST SADWRN, LLANSADWRN, CARMARTHENSHIRE (DINEFWR)

Dyfed PRN 1903
RB No. 3446
NGR SN 6953 3146
Listed Building No. 10945
Grade B listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 90% medieval core fabric.

A 5-cell church, medium-large. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; south chapel, 2 bays, incorporating south transept, 1 bay; South porch; (former north transept); medieval.

Construction is in limestone rubble throughout. 70% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs. Medieval openings in all components, some blocked or altered; some blocked openings retain their surrounds. Extant medieval openings include the chancel east and north windows, the main south doorway, the south chapel south door, and the south porch door, benching, stoup and aumbry. Blocked arcades to south transept and chapel, medieval; blocked openings to former north transept, medieval, blocked west (and north?) doors, medieval. Double bellcote, medieval. Remainder of windows mid 19th century. Chancel arch, 1883-4. South transept buttresses, 1980s.

Roofs: 17th century, mid 19th century and 1883-4. Floors: 1883-4-20th century. Finishes: 18th century-1990.

Condition - fair. Weathered; plaster poor-fair in south chapel and transept; south transept south wall poor, leaning, and buttresses poor.

Archaeological potential - very good-excellent. Deep, wide external cutting around 40% of church, primary?, deepened and ?extended 1994 exposing footings; medium depth drain around 10% of church; floor levels raised in 50% of church; no underfloor void; known internal burials in 20% of church; evidence of former components beyond church; memorials significantly close to 10% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 90% medieval core fabric; medieval openings, open and blocked; medieval bellcote; medieval benching, stoup and aumbry; 17th century porch roof.

Group value - high. Landmark medieval church in hilltop location; central within village; very large, formerly circular churchyard with good memorials.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 13th century.

Phase 2 - South transept and south porch (and former north transept) - 14th-15th century

Phase 3 - South chapel, c.1500.

(Phase 4 - North transept removed, openings blocked, south porch roof etc - 17th-18th century.)

Phase 5 - Restored mid 19th century, low impact; no new components.

Phase 6 - Restored 1883-4, low impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Sadwrn, Llansadwrn, is a 5-celled church, of medium-large size. It retains approximately 90% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 4-bayed nave of the same width, a south chapel incorporating a south transept, and a south porch. Construction is in medium-sized limestone rubble throughout with some conglomerate, unsquared and uncoursed, with large medieval quoins. There are localised remains of 18th century render; most of the external pointing is from 1883-4, some 1990 ribbon pointing. The internal plaster finish in the south porch, south transept and chapel is early 20th century; in the nave from 1990; the chancel is unplastered, removed in 1990. Slated gable roofs, the chancel and nave probably always roofed continuously; the south chapel/transept roof lies at the same level. Roofs and floors are of various dates.

A north transept formerly lay north of the nave east bays; there is no physical evidence in the yard. A medium-deep external cutting runs along the north and west walls, possibly primary, but deepened and concrete-lined (and extended?) in 1994; footings are exposed. A medium-depth secondary drain runs around the porch and transept west wall. The chancel and south transept/chapel floors have

been raised, while there may be no underfloor voids. Known burials occupy the south chapel. External memorials lie significantly close to the south chapel south wall.

In its basic form the surviving fabric has changed little since the medieval period, but the former north transept has gone. There are a large number of medieval openings and features, but many of them have been blocked or altered. The nave and chancel are of the same width and probably contemporary, but in the absence of contemporary detail cannot be closely dated; a 13th century date cannot be ruled out. The south door is a plain 2-centred opening, unlike the south porch door and probably earlier. A joint in the north wall suggests the former presence of a north door. The blocked west door has a segmental head (NLW, SD/F/416), of any date. A blocked window in the south wall of the nave west bay is interrupted by a later window but retains part of its surround suggesting a date of c.1500. A 3-light window with Perpendicular detail formerly lay above the west door but has been blocked (ibid.; see also RCAHM, 1917, 183); it may have been medieval. The west wall bellcote is a massive gabled structure with 2 plain, square-headed openings of broadly medieval date. There may have been a chancel arch; one was present in 1883 but was rebuilt (ibid.).

A surviving single-light window in the north wall of the chancel east bay has a semicircular head of 15th-16th century date. The chancel east window has a square surround of c.1500 but the 3 lights have been rebuilt.

The south porch is of similar construction. It has retained its crude medieval upstand, and the doorway has a 2-centred head of limestone ashlar. There is internal masonry benching on the side walls. A stoup on the nave south wall has a weathered bowl which may originally have been scalloped. A plain square aumbry lies in the west wall. The porch and all features may be broadly dated to c.1400.

The site of the former north transept is represented by an area of infill in the north wall of the nave east bay, and by a vertical scar on the chancel west bay; there is a blocked doorway either side, one in the nave with a semicircular head of probable later medieval date, and one in the chancel west bay with a plain lintel. The communication with the chancel suggests that the transept may have been a later medieval addition, as a chapel, and possibly contemporary with the south transept.

The south transept is no longer transeptal, but open to the south chapel with which it is roofed continuously. However, the two exhibit differing quoining and are probably not contemporary. No features survive in their original form and the arcade into the nave, a plain semicircular segmental arch, has been blocked. It may be a product of the later medieval period of enlargement of churches, and be contemporary with the south porch of c.1400 (and the former north transept).

The south chapel has features of c1500, which may represent its date of construction and it probably absorbed the transept from the first. The 2-bayed arcade to the chancel is plain, with segmental-headed arches now blocked. The east window, formerly of 3 lights, is similar to the chancel east window and of c.1500 but later altered and reduced to 2 lights. The jamb and lintel of a similar blocked window survive in the south wall. The south door jambs appear to be contemporary, and the door is still open, but the 'segmental' head is 20th century.

The post-medieval period is marked by the removal of the north transept and by the blocking of many openings. This had occurred by the 18th century; the infill and blocking lying beneath the external render of that period, remains of which survives in many areas. The nave west door and window, the east windows, the south door and the chapel door remained open. It is not known when the south transept/chapel was blocked off from the chancel; the doorway in the blocking is a simple square opening which cannot be dated, but it had occurred by the mid-19th century (ibid.). The nave arcade was not blocked until 1883-4 (ibid.). The south porch roof, of oak collar-rafter trusses, may be 17th century.

The church floor appears to have lacked any floor-covering into the 18th century, when 'it has never been paved' (Evans, 1918, 26). However, glazed floor tiles were in the possession of an early 20th century vicar of Llansadwrn, which had been found 'worked up in the wall over an arched door that had been taken down; formerly perhaps the church had been paved with them' (Anon, 1918, 37). Where was this door? The windows were apparently 'out of repair' in 1672 (Evans, 1919, 212; Evans, 1921, 66). The roof was repaired in 1705 (Evans, 1918, 26), when a pulpit and desk are mentioned. The south chapel was 'out of repair' in 1720 (Evans, 1917, 14). The present roof over the south chapel and transept is similar to the porch roof but later (early 19th century?); the south walls were heightened to receive it.

There was some low-impact restoration around the middle of the 19th century when the east windows were altered as described. New windows, similar to the old, were inserted - 1 in the nave west bay north wall, 2 in the nave south wall and 2 in the chapel/transept south wall. The chancel had been walled off from the chapel, but not the nave. The west door was still open. In 1883, a partition separated transept from chapel, the chancel, nave and transept were seated with box pews, and there was a gallery over the nave west bay (NLW, SD/F/416). The pulpit seen by the RCAHM in 1917, of

probable 18th century date (RCAHM, 1917, 183), may not have been from Llansadwrn; a very different, octagonal pulpit is shown on the contemporary plan (NLW, SD/F/416.)

The church was restored again in 1883-4 (ibid.), to the specifications of the architects Middleton and Son, Westminster and Cheltenham. The restoration was again low-impact and some of the proposed work appears not to have been undertaken (eg. it as proposed to demolish and rebuild the porch and bellcote). The west door was blocked. The existing chancel arch was removed and the present 2-centred, moulded chancel arch was inserted. The chancel and nave were refloored, with tiled passages and woodblock, but the latter appear not to be suspended. The chancel and nave were reroofed in softwood, the former with scissors-braced common rafters and the latter with king-post trusses with strutted collars. The interior was replastered, all the existing plaster apparently being removed. The nave and chancel were reseated in softwood, and a new altar rail and pulpit were fitted.

There has been a considerable amount of subsequent work. The medieval west window (RCAHM, 1917, 183) was blocked during the earlier 20th century, its surround removed and it is now represented by an area of cemented rubble. A pitch-pine ceiling was inserted in the chapel, the chapel was replastered, its floor was raised and concreted and a new plaster partition erected, again during the earlier 20th century. The porch was given a flagged floor laid directly on the substrate. A new altar table and credence were fitted, and the pulpit seen by the RCAHM (see above) removed and a plain octagonal softwood pulpit was installed.

During the 1980s, the leaning south chapel south wall was given two buttresses under an MSC scheme (churchwarden, pers. comm.); they are of poor quality. The plaster was stripped from the chancel walls, and the nave replastered, in 1990 (ibid.).

The font has a an octagonal bowl and stem, of limestone, and of later medieval date (15th century - RCAHM, 1917, 183).

The church was Grade B listed in 1998.

(The south chapel is traditionally known as the 'Abermarlais Chapel' after its patrons, and possible founders, of the nearby Abermarlais Mansion.)

SITE HISTORY

There is evidence for pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication; churchyard formerly circular, large.

St Sadwrn, Llansadwrn, was not a parish church during the post-conquest period, but a chapelry of the medieval Deanery of Stradtown (Rees, 1933). The benefice was, with the neighbouring chapelry of Llanwrda, conferred upon the Premonstratensian Abbey at Talley by Rhys ap Gruffydd ('Lord Rhys') in 1176 (Price, 1879, 171). In 1539 'rectoria de Llansadurne cum capella de Llanurda' was valued at £15 11s 6d (Owen, 1894, 48). Llansadwrn appears to have been by now regarded as a (parish?) church, while Llanwrda is referred to as a chapel (Owen, 1893, 324). The union with Llanwrda continues into the 1990s.

At the dissolution the possessions of the abbey, including Llansadwrn and Llanwrda, fell to the crown. The patronage of Llansadwrn vicarage was granted by Henry VIII firstly to Sir Rhys ap Gruffydd, and upon his conviction for treason, to Thomas Jones, Kt., of Haroldston, Pembs. (Williams, 1932, 54). It remained in private patronage.

In 1833 the living, a discharged vicarage of the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, was annexed with Llanwrda and in private patronage. It was rated in the king's books at £6 10. 0d, and endowed with £400 royal bounty (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Sadwrn, Llansadwrn, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llanwrda and Manordeilo (Benefice 676) in the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, Rural Deanery of Llangadog and Llandeilo (St Davids, 1997-8).

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Map Evidence

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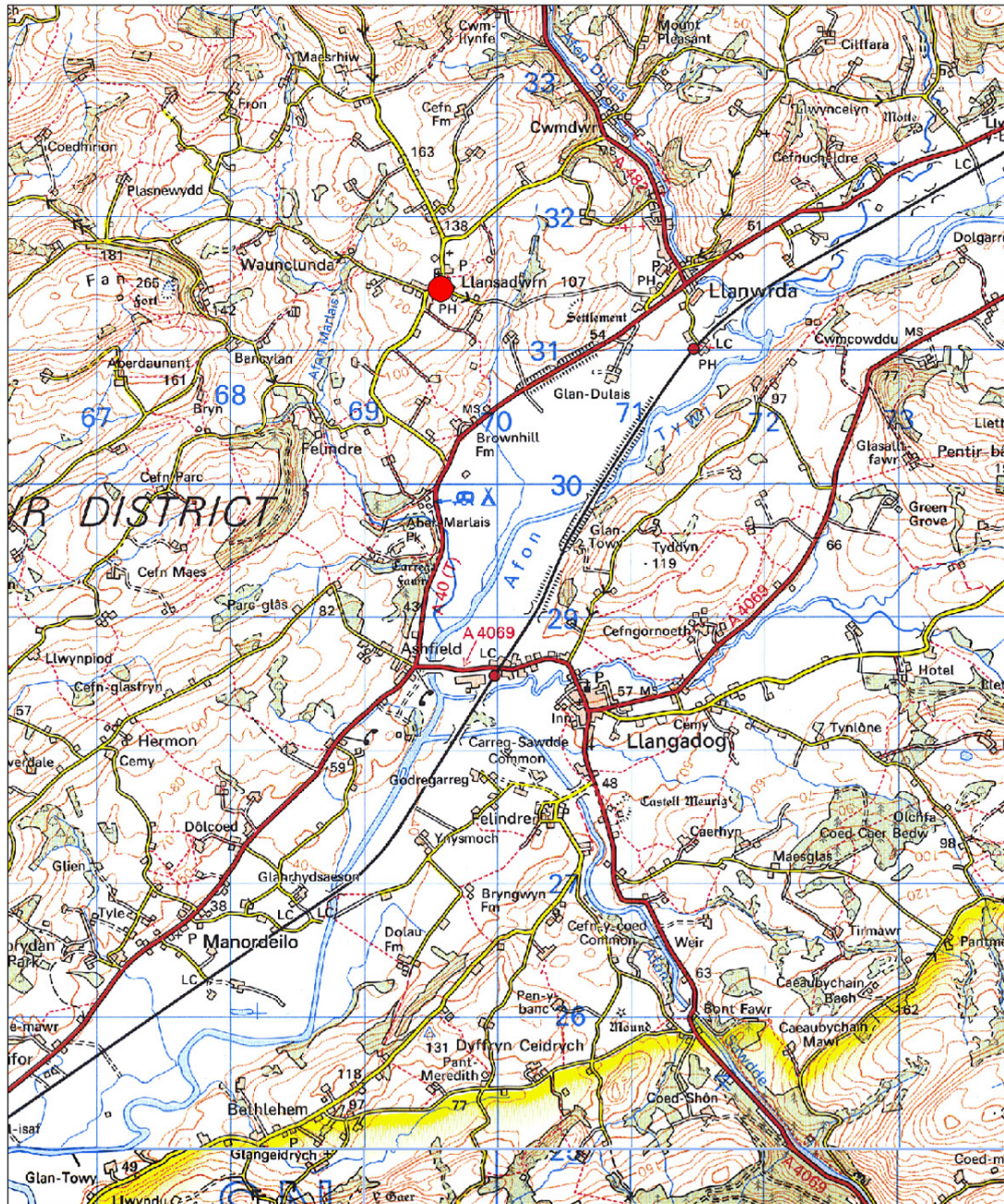


Figure 1. Location map, based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Cambria Archaeology, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL51842A

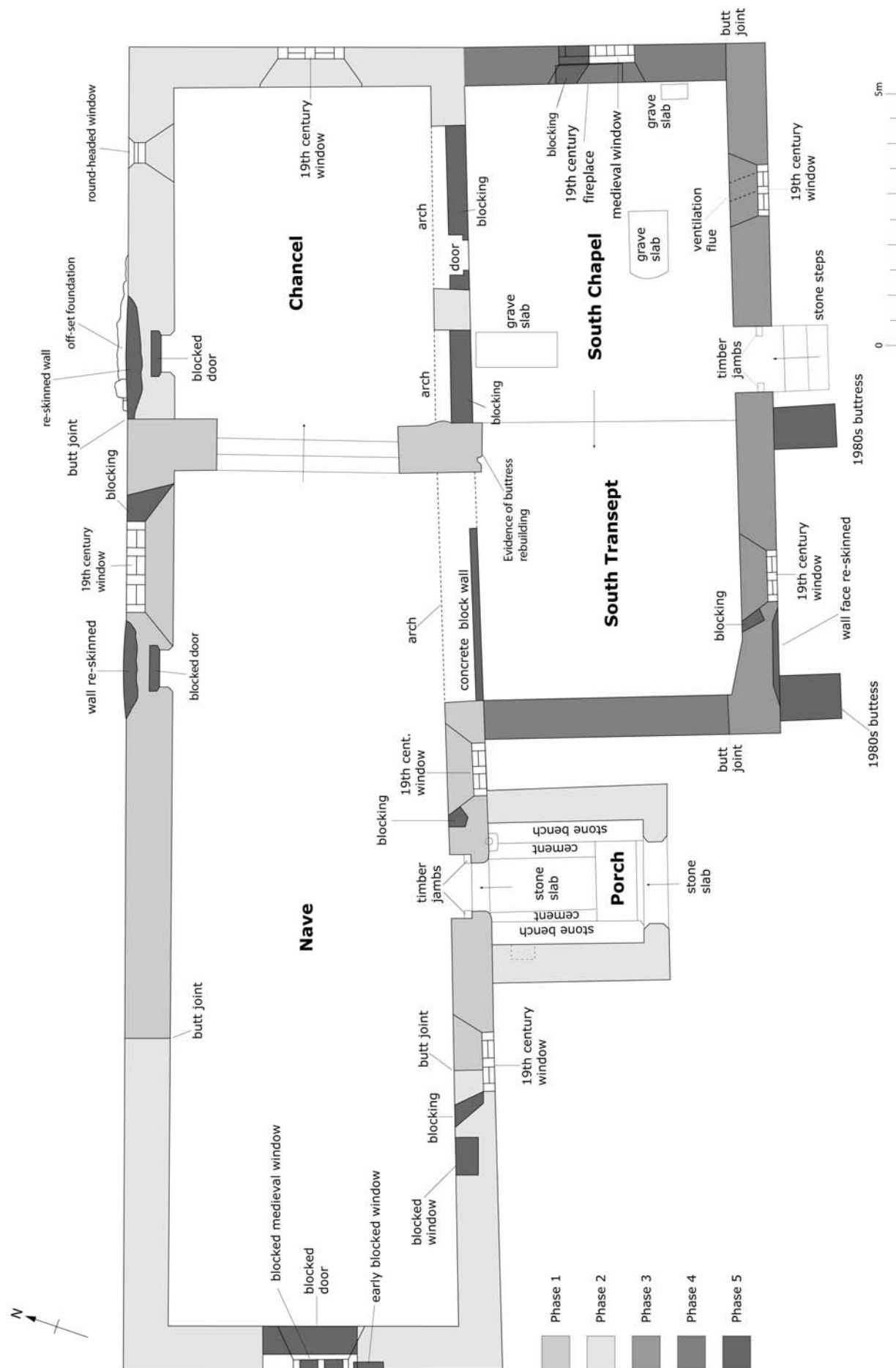


Fig. 2. Pre-restoration plan of church.

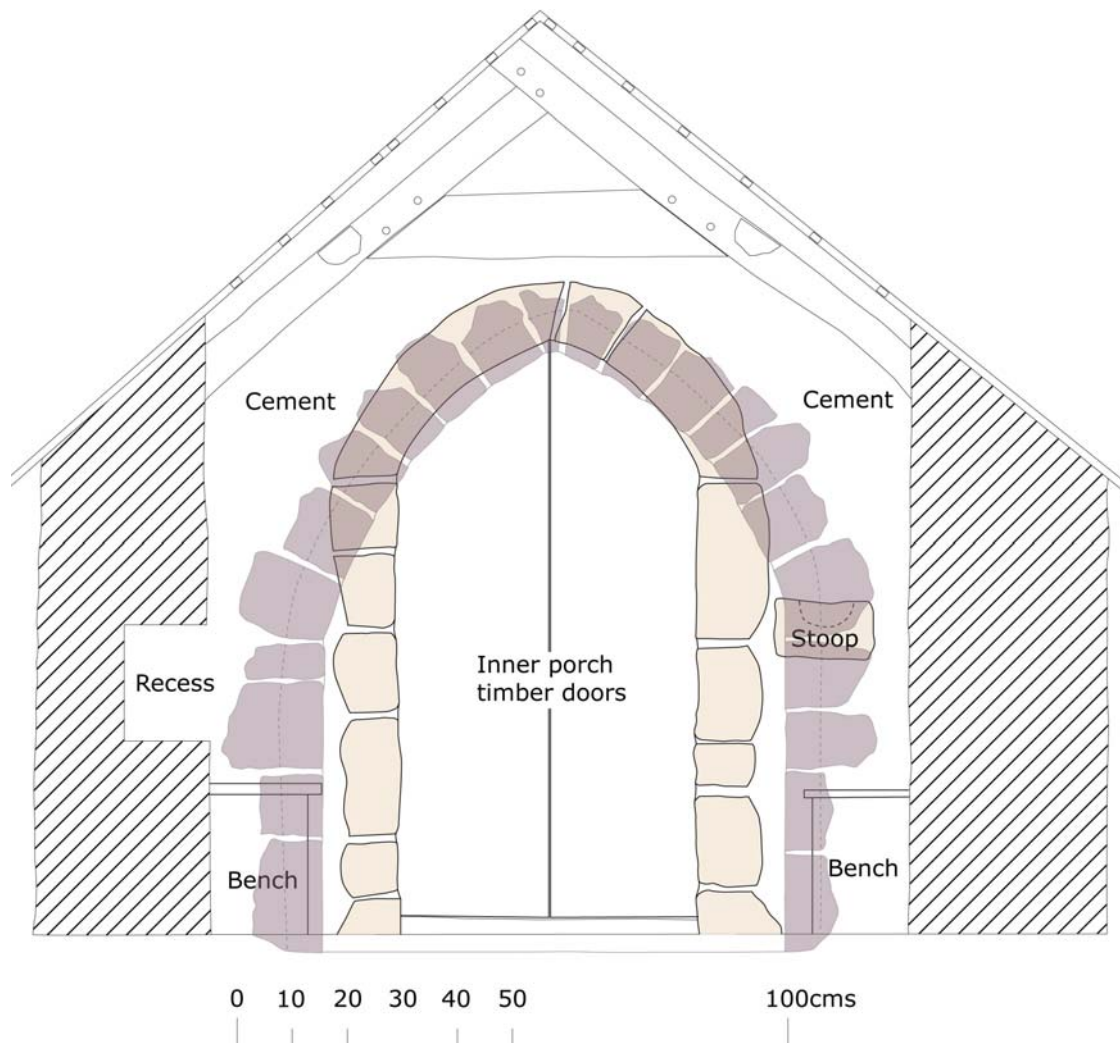


Figure 3. South elevation of porch - inner (buff) and outer (purple) doors shown.

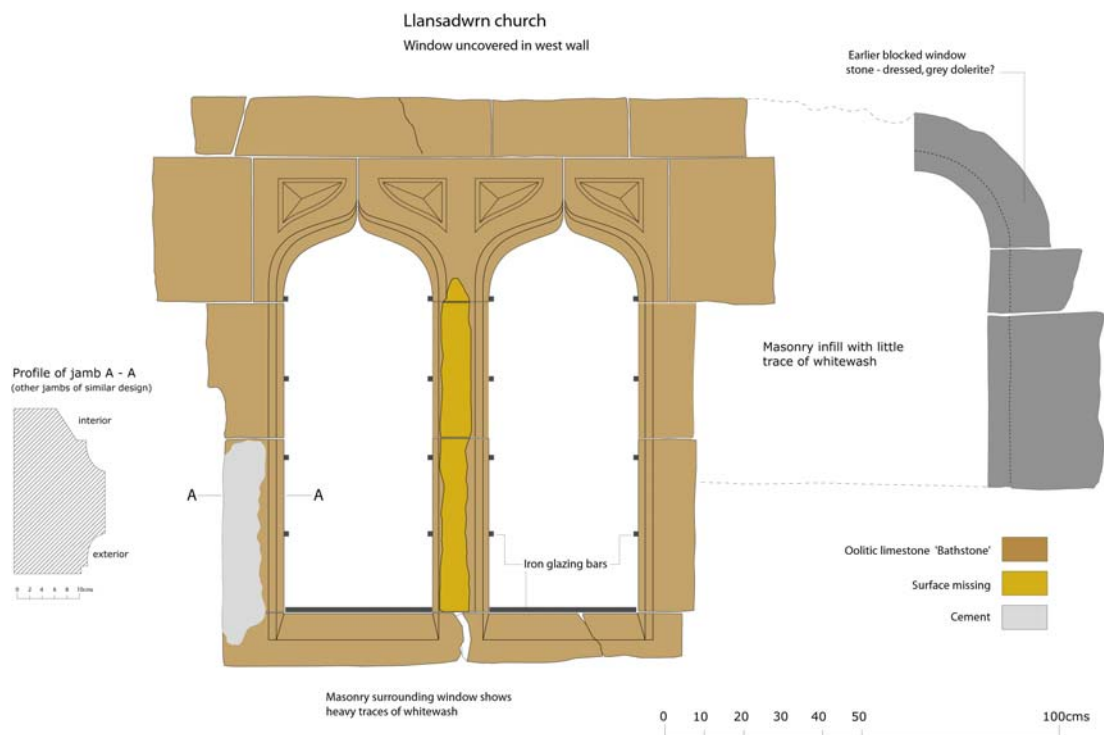


Fig. 5. Windows in west wall of nave.

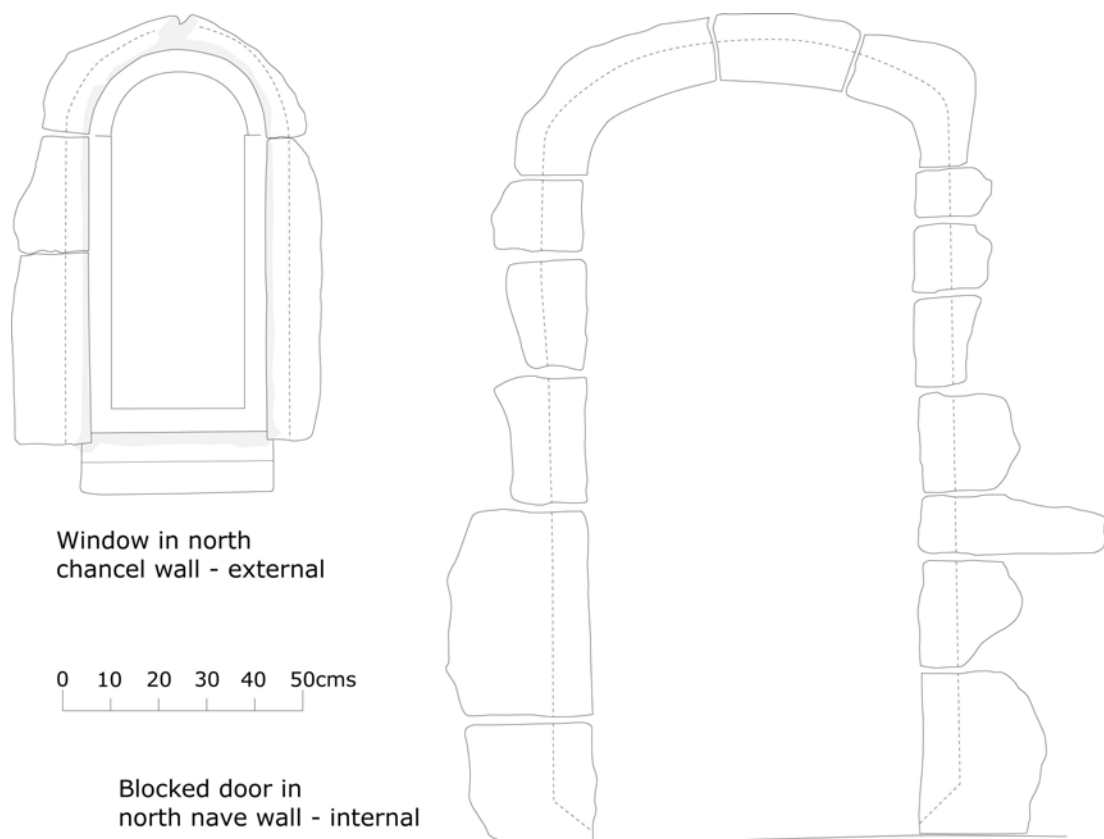


Fig. 6. Window and door in north wall of church.

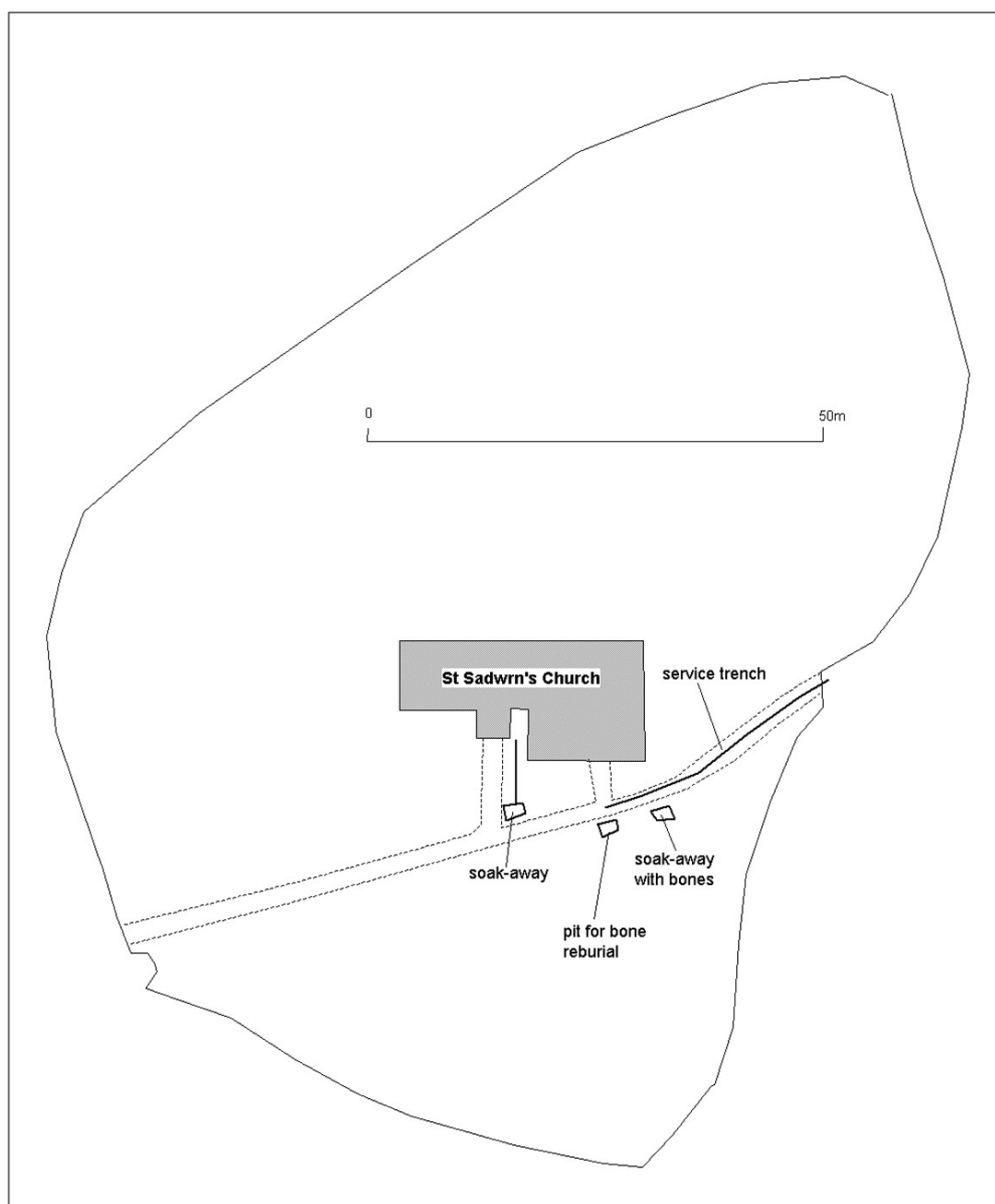


Figure 7. Location map of service trenches and soak-away pits.



Photograph 1. St Sadwrn's Church from the southwest.



Photograph 2. St Sadwrn's Church from the northwest.



Photograph 3. Old windows in the west wall prior to restoration.



Photograph 4. Old windows in west wall during restoration.



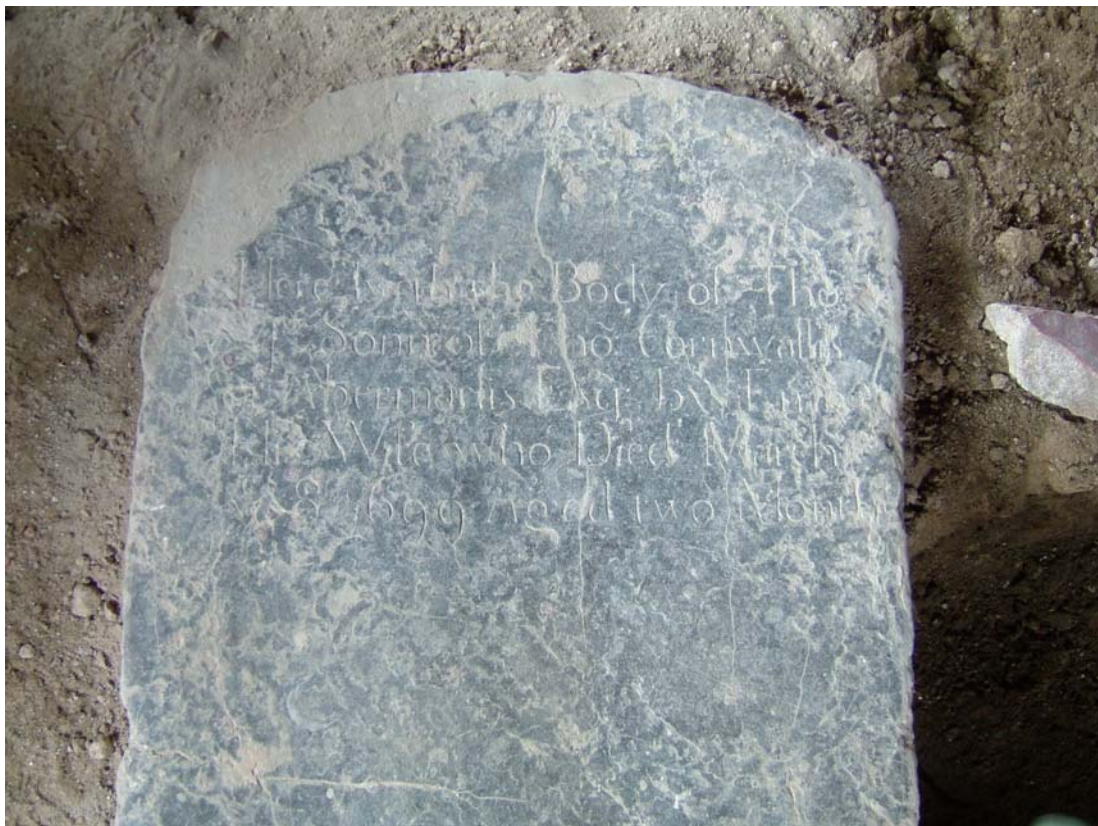
Photograph 5. The south porch.



Photograph 6. Early 19th century window in north wall of church.



Photograph 7. Excavating the floor of the south chapel.



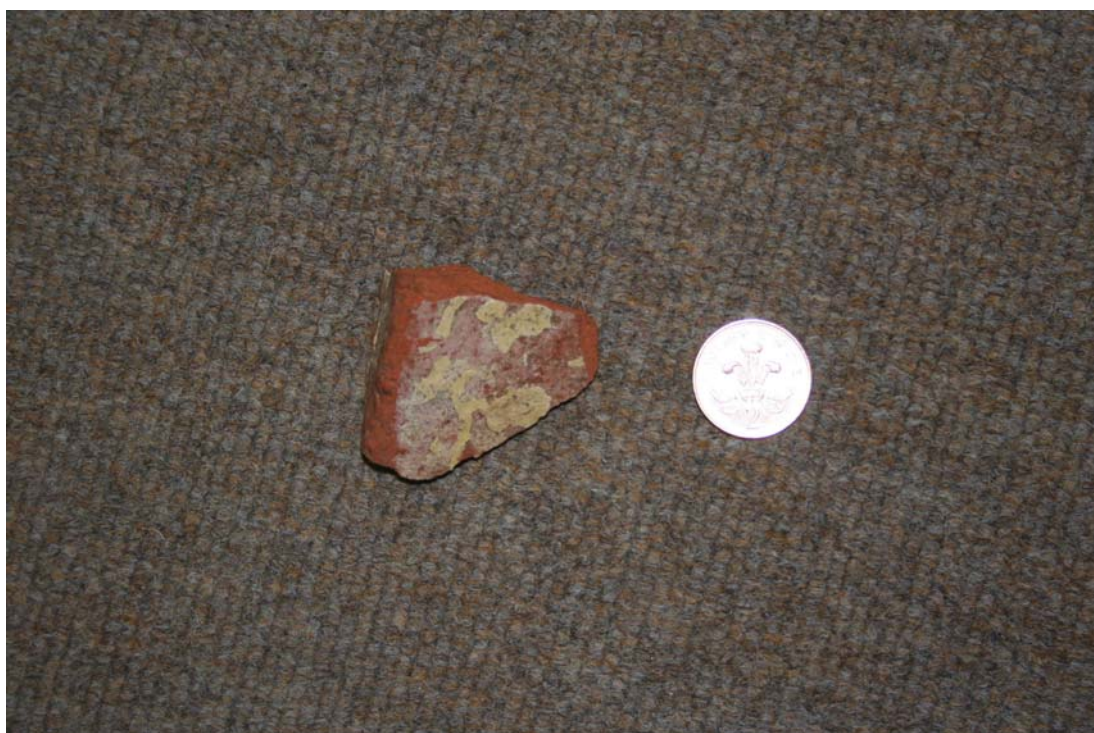
Photograph 8. Memorial stone of Thomas Cornwallis from the south chapel.



Photograph 9. Bones in pit cut through by the soak-away pit.

Photographs 10 - 15. Medieval floor tile from sub-floor of South Chapel.







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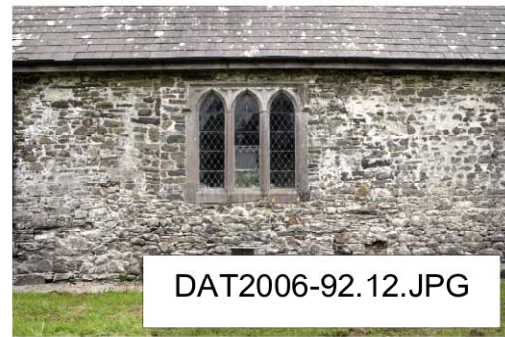
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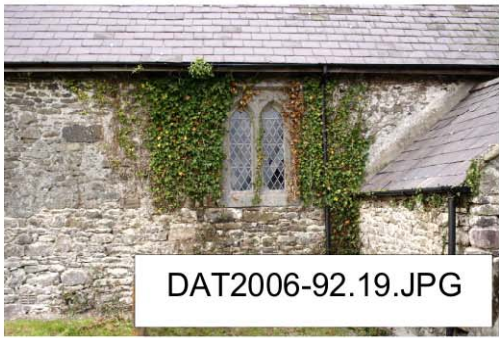
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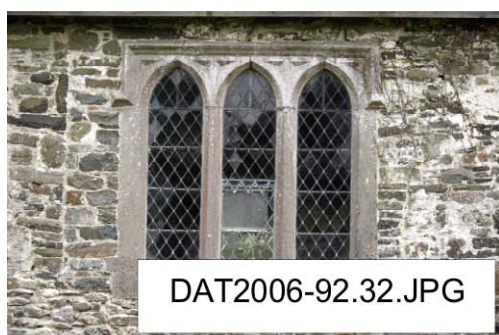
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DAT2006-92.46.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.46.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 591x886
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:11:20 12:47:02
Exposure Time: 1/160
F Number: 8.0
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



DAT2006-92.47.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.47.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x591
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:11:24 09:14:04
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 4.0
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



DAT2006-92.48.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.48.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x591
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:11:24 09:15:05
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 4.0
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



DAT2006-92.49.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.49.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 591x886
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:11:24 09:15:19
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 4.0
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



DAT2006-92.5.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.5.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x666
Device Name: FinePix F700
Shooting Date/Time: 2005:09:06 12:51:01
Exposure Time: 1/20
F Number: 2.9
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



File name: DAT2006-92.50.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x591
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:11:24 09:15:23
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 4.0
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



File name: DAT2006-92.51.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x591
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:12:05 16:30:04
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 5.6
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



File name: DAT2006-92.52.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x591
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:12:05 16:30:19
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 5.6
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



File name: DAT2006-92.53.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x591
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:12:05 16:30:54
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 5.6
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



File name: DAT2006-92.54.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 591x886
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:12:05 16:31:08
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 5.6
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



File name: DAT2006-92.55.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x591
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:12:05 16:31:46
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 5.6
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



File name: DAT2006-92.56.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x591
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:12:05 16:31:56
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 5.6
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



File name: DAT2006-92.57.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x1329
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:28:21
Exposure Time: 1/160
F Number: 8.0
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



File name: DAT2006-92.58.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x1329
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:28:43
Exposure Time: 1/125
F Number: 7.1
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



DAT2006-92.59.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.59.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x1329
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:29:07
Exposure Time: 1/125
F Number: 7.1
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



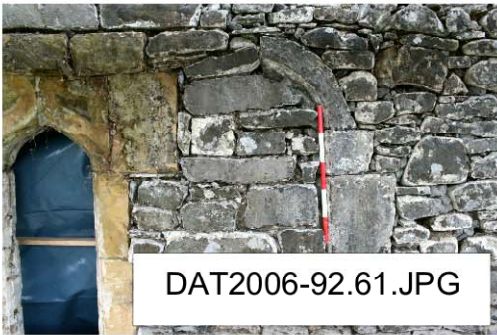
DAT2006-92.6.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.6.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x666
Device Name: FinePix F700
Shooting Date/Time: 2005:09:06 12:54:13
Exposure Time: 1/45
F Number: 2.9
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



DAT2006-92.60.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.60.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x1329
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:29:16
Exposure Time: 1/125
F Number: 7.1
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



DAT2006-92.61.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.61.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 1329x886
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:30:46
Exposure Time: 1/125
F Number: 7.1
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



DAT2006-92.62.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.62.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 1329x886
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:30:57
Exposure Time: 1/125
F Number: 7.1
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



DAT2006-92.63.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.63.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 1329x886
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:31:09
Exposure Time: 1/125
F Number: 7.1
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



DAT2006-92.64.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.64.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x1329
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:31:40
Exposure Time: 1/125
F Number: 7.1
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



DAT2006-92.65.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.65.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x1329
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:31:44
Exposure Time: 1/160
F Number: 7.1
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



DAT2006-92.66.JPG

File name: DAT2006-92.66.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 1329x886
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2006:03:16 13:35:05
Exposure Time: 1/160
F Number: 9.0
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



File name: DAT2006-92.7.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 886x666
Device Name: FinePix F700
Shooting Date/Time: 2005:09:06 12:54:24
Exposure Time: 1/34
F Number: 2.9
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off



File name: DAT2006-92.8.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 591x886
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2005:09:10 00:16:06
Exposure Time: 1/60
F Number: 4.0
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: On



File name: DAT2006-92.9.JPG
Image Size (pixels): 591x886
Device Name: Canon EOS 350D DIGITAL
Shooting Date/Time: 2005:09:10 00:00:23
Exposure Time: 1/125
F Number: 8.0
Exposure Compensation: 0
Focal Length (35mm Film): -
Flash: Off

**ST SADWRN'S CHURCH, LLANSADWRN,
CARMARTHENSHIRE: BUILDING RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2005-06**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2006/128

**Rhagfyr 2006
December 2006**

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

Swydd / Position: Principal Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 22.12.06

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

ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Trust Director

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 22/12/06

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