

St Mary's Church, Gladestry, Powys Watching Brief



Report by: Trysor

For: St Mary's Church

October 2017



St Mary's Church Gladestry, Powys Watching Brief By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2017/582

For: St Mary's Church

October 2017

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Cover photograph: The path to the west of the church before excavation commenced, looking west northwest.

St Mary's Church, Gladestry, Powys Watching Brief

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2017/582

DYDDIAD 26^{ain} October 2017

DATE 26th October 2017

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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

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

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

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1. Summary

1.1 In October 2017, Trysor undertook a watching brief on ground preparation for improvements to the path through the churchyard to the west of St Mary's Church, Gladestry.

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts that predated the 19th century were recorded.

2. Copyright

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

3. Introduction

3.1 Michael Johnson of St Mary's Church, Gladestry, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to prepare a written scheme of investigation for a watching brief during the widening of the churchyard path at SO2303755105, see figure 1.

3.2 Trysor prepared a specification for the watching brief, see Appendix A.

4. The development

4.1 The existing path, 16 metres in length, has been widened from 1.3 metres to 2.5 metres. It was excavated to a depth of 450mm along each side for new kerbing, and the central section and the previous tarmac surface was retained.

5. Conditions on the consent

5.1 Faculty has been approved for the widening of the footpath from the church westwards to a car park at the rear of the church to allow vehicular access.

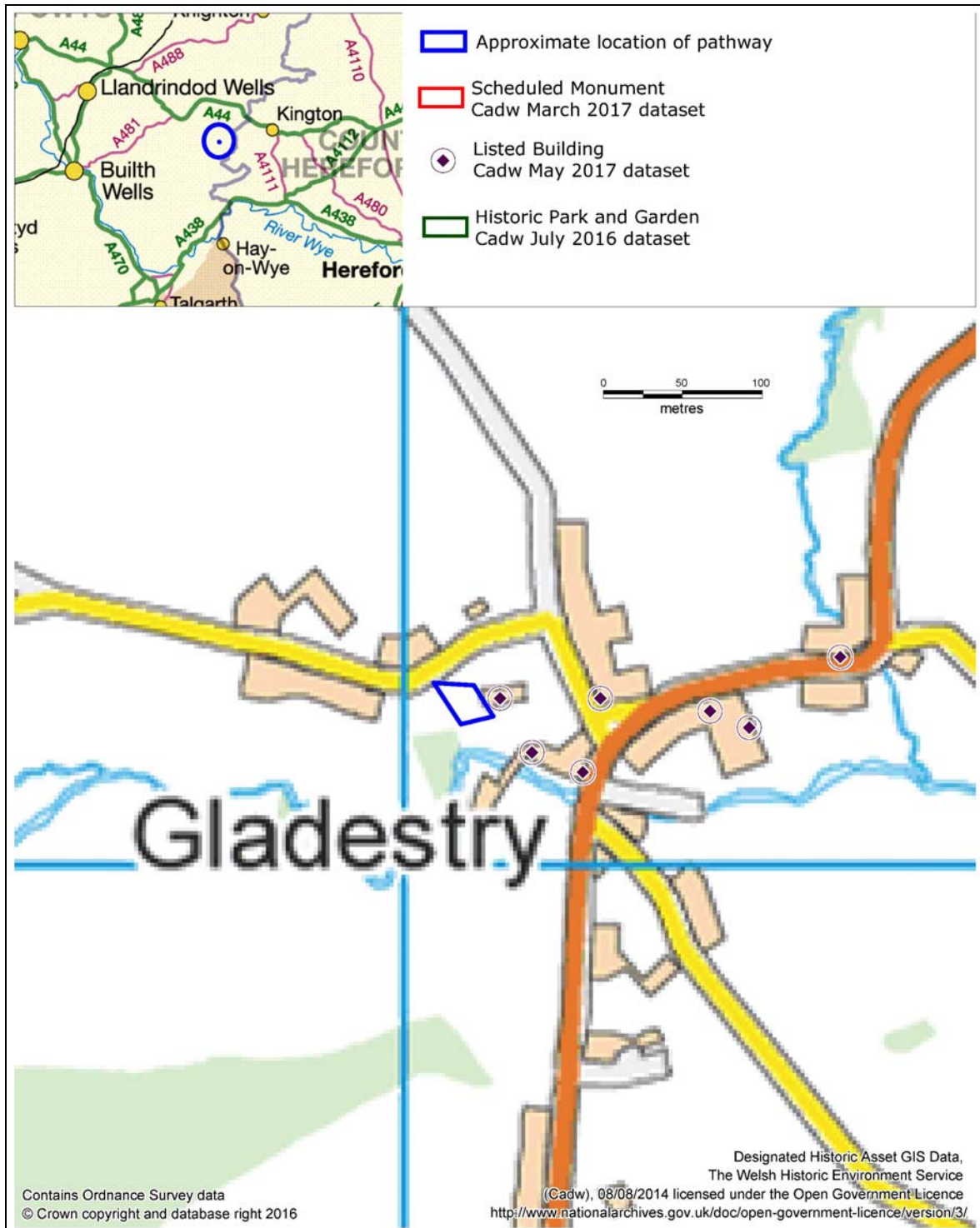


Figure 1: Location of pathway and St Mary's Church, Gladestry to its east.

6. Historical and Archaeological Overview

6.1 The works are to take place within the churchyard ((Powys HER PRN 16305) of St Mary's, Gladestry. The church is a Grade I Listed Building and dates to at least the mid 13th century as evidenced through documentary and physical sources (Listed Building 8774, NPRN 309167, Powys HER PRN 16780). The church was enlarged in the 14th, 15th and possibly 16th centuries, with some restoration work in 1910.

6.2 The churchyard is subrectilinear in plan. Burials, as evidenced by gravestones, are concentrated in the north and east of the graveyard with a small group in the southwest corner.

6.3 The layout of the church and the churchyard boundaries as shown on the 1889 and 1903 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps is similar to that seen on modern mapping, see Figures 2 and 3.

6.4 The path layout was altered though as can be seen by comparing the maps. The southern path that runs roughly west from the main path to the southwest corner of the churchyard had been removed. The northern, eastern and western paths that formed a circuit around the inside of the churchyard had been removed and the western end of the path from the southern gateway to the western gateway straightened, see figures 2 and 3.

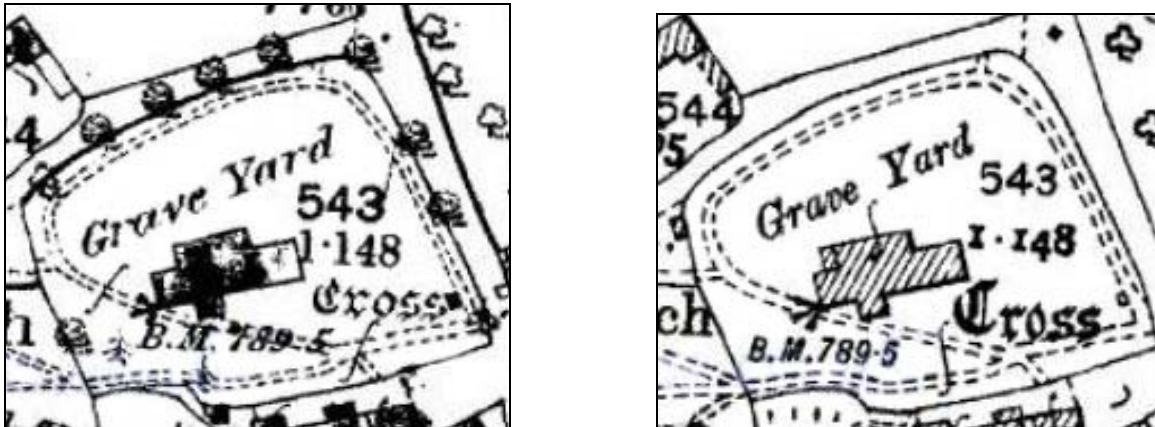


Figure 2: the church and graveyard show on the 1889 and 1903 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps. The layout of the boundaries is similar to that seen in 2017, see figure3, but the path layout has had some changes

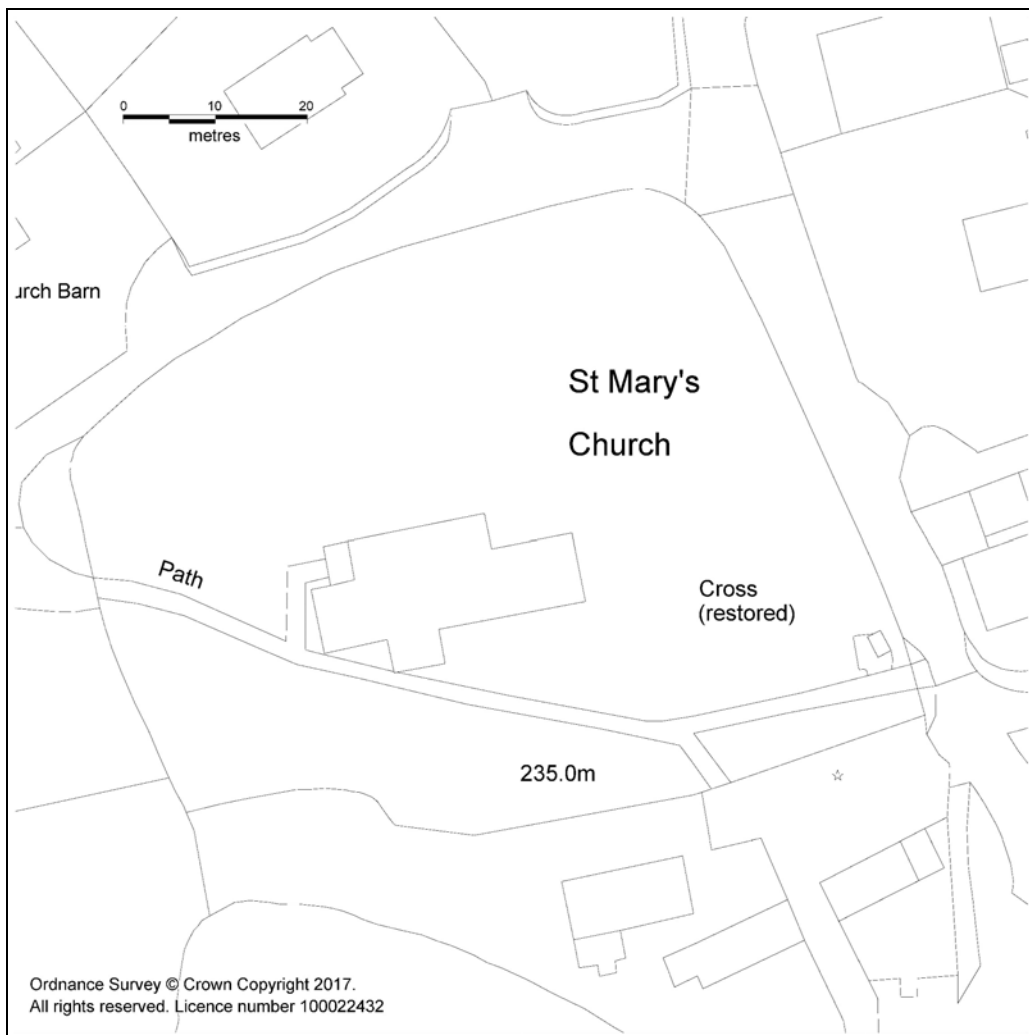


Figure 3: Modern Ordnance Survey mapping showing the amended layout to the paths within the churchyard.

7. Methodology

7.1 In October 2017, the watching brief on ground preparation for the path improvement was undertaken by Trydor.

7.2 The site code used was SMG2017. The following number sequences were used to record contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

Number Sequence	Used For	Numbers Used
001 - 100	Context numbers	001 to 012
101 - 200	Photograph numbers	101 to 118

Table 1: Number sequences used

7.3 The central part of the path was retained by the contractor laying the new path as it had a suitable surface for the new path to be laid on. Each side of the path was widened and excavated to a depth of 450mm in order to insert kerbing. The excavation along the northeastern side of the path was designated as Trench A and that along the southwestern side as Trench B.

7.4 Sections of the trenches were not drawn. The nature of the soils meant that they dried quickly, the sections were very friable and colours and textures could not be differentiated.

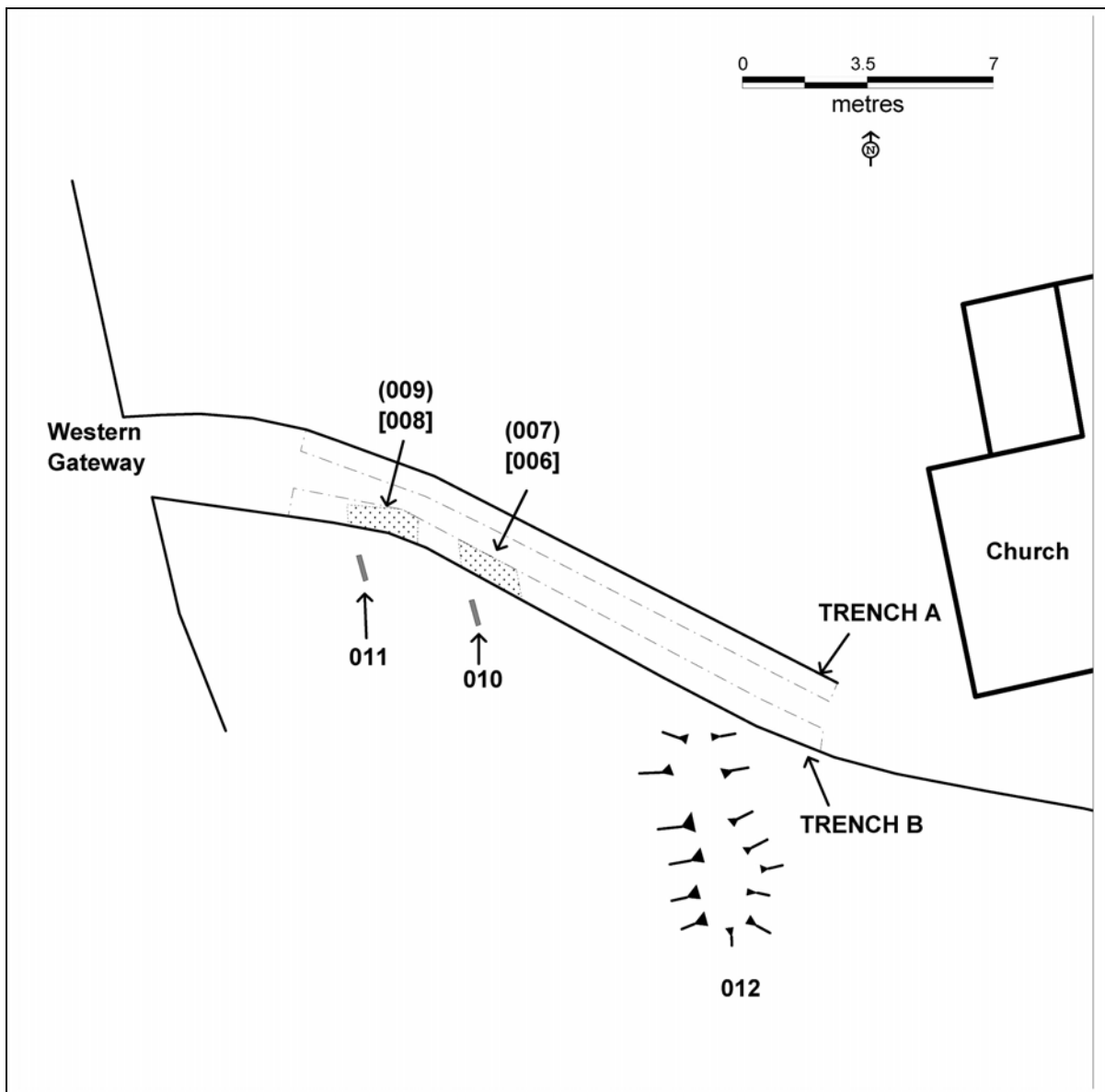


Figure 4: Trenches A and B, the two grave cuts [006] and [008], gravestones 010 and 011, and the grass-covered irregular linear mound 012

8. Site Stratigraphy

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

8.2 Context Catalogue

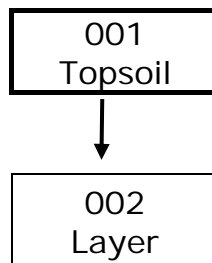
Context Number	Trench	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	A	0.10 to 0.15 metres	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown clay loam, no artefacts retrieved.	Topsoil across the graveyard
002	A	At least 0.30 metres	10YR 4/3 clay, with angular stone <0.10 metres and gravel < 0.01 metres, constituting approximately 40%, no artefacts retrieved.	Layer, below topsoil
003	B	0.10 to 0.15 metres	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown clay loam 19th/20 th century pottery, machine made pottery	Topsoil across the graveyard
004	B	At least 0.30 metres	10YR 4/2 brown clay loam, machine made brick, 19th/20 th century pottery.	Layer below topsoil
005	B	0.20 metres	Stony band with up to 80% stone, no artefacts retrieved.	Stone band within (004), it may be part of (012) an irregular linear mound seen to the south of the path
006	B	Unknown	Seen below 001, but not excavated	Grave cut
007	B	Unknown	Seen below 001, but not excavated	Fill of grave [006]
008	B	Unknown	Seen below 001, but not excavated	Grave cut
009	B	Unknown	Seen below 001, but not excavated	Fill of grave [008]
010	-	-	Gravestone, undisturbed but may be part of graves	Gravestone of Mary Ann Prosser 1886 and George

			related to [006] (007)	Prosser 1890
011	-	-	Gravestone, undisturbed but may be part of graves related to [008] (009)	Gravestone of Edwin Bounds 1944, Eleanor Ammond 1955 and Amy Bounds 1961
012	A	Up to 0.2 metres	An irregular, turf- covered, linear mound to the south of the path on the southwest part of the churchyard. The northern end of this was probably cut by Trench A where a stone layer (005) 1.65 metres long and up to 0.2 metres deep. Not excavated and no dating evidence retrieved.	Possibly material from graves excavated to the east, or maybe less likely debris from refurbishment of the church, or an former boundary.

8.3 Trench A

8.3.1 Trench A was the trench excavated along the northeast side of the path. It was approximately 16.5 metres long and up to 0.60 metres wide. It was excavated by machine to a depth of 0.45 metres. Only two layers were observed. The topsoil (001) overlay a layer (002) which was not fully excavated. No artefacts were recorded.

8.3.2 There was no sign of archaeological contexts or artefacts below the topsoil on this side of the path. This concurs with a watching brief carried out by the Canon Mark Beaton on a water pipe line to the north of the path, in which no features or significant archaeological contexts or artefacts were found (M. Beaton *pers com*).



8.4 Trench B

8.4.1 Trench B was the trench excavated along the southwest side of the path. The trench was approximately 16.5 metres long and up to 0.80 metres wide. It was excavated by machine to a depth of 0.45 metres.

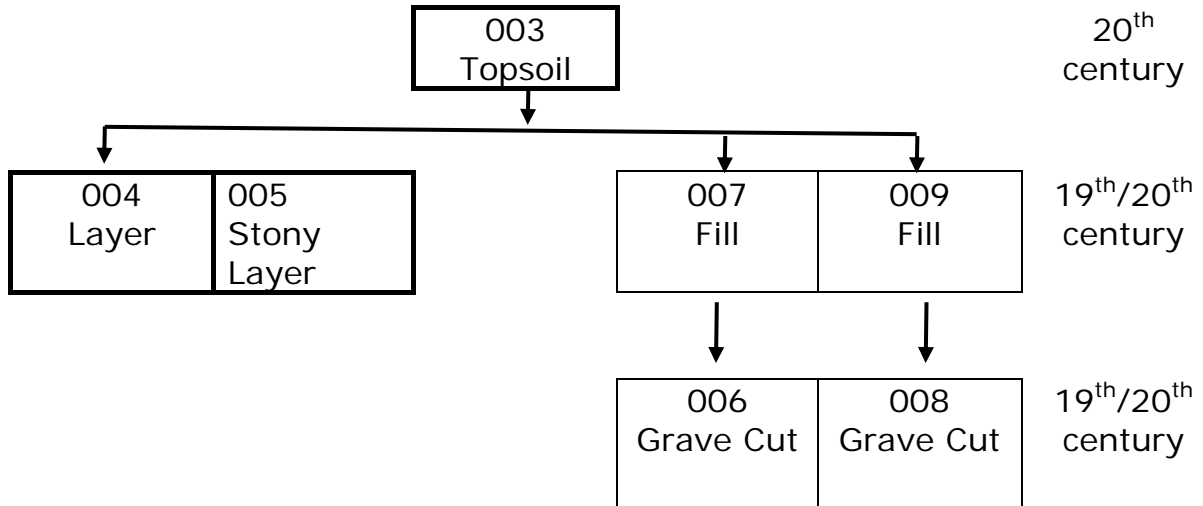
8.4.2 At the western end of the trench the turf and topsoil (003) overlay two fills (007) and (009). These were identified as the top of the uppermost fills of grave cuts [006] and [008]. No artefacts or human remains were retrieved.

8.4.3 In the eastern part of the trench the turf and topsoil (003) overlay (004) brown clay loam with 19th/20th century artefacts. A stony layer (005) lay within the central section of this layer. The limited nature of the excavation meant it was difficult to ascertain, whether (005) lay over, under or truly within (004).

8.4.4 The realignment of the pathway to the western gateway in the 20th century may have caused the path to overlie the very edge of grave cuts [006] and [008].

8.4.5 The stony layer (005) may represent the northern end of (012) a grass-covered, irregular, linear mound. This mound is of unknown origin. It could be material left over from digging the graves in the

southwestern corner of the graveyard, or maybe less likely debris from renovation of the church or a former boundary.



9. Photographs

9.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of topsoil stripping and excavation of trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figure 5. The photographs are included in Appendix B at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
SMG2017_101	The western pathway to be widened from the gateway to the west of St Mary's church.	21/06/2017	Looking east southeast
SMG2017_102	The pathway running west northwest from the porch of St Mary's.	21/06/2017	Looking west northwest.
SMG2017_103	The new path width marked out.	16/10/2017	Looking west northwest
SMG2017_104	The eastern part of the path from just beyond the west end of the church to the porch. This area was scraped off only and under most of it was a metallised surface.	16/10/2017	Looking northeast
SMG2017_105	Excavation of Trench A, the trench on the northeastern side of the path, no archaeologically significant contexts recorded or artefacts retrieved.	16/10/2017	Looking west northwest.
SMG2017_106	Only the turf was removed from the area of path in front of the church, no archaeologically significant contexts observed	16/10/2017	Looking west northwest.

SMG2017_107	Excavating Trench B, on the southwestern side of the path, showing (007) in the base of the trench. This appears to be the upper fill of a grave, possibly part of the family associated with the adjacent gravestone 010.	16/10/2017	Looking west northwest
SMG2017_108	Excavating Trench B, the southwestern side of the path. It shows (007) in base, which appears to be the upper fill of a grave, possibly for one of the family associated with the adjacent gravestone 010.	16/10/2017	Looking west northwest.
SMG2017_109	Excavating Trench B, the southwestern side of the path. It shows (009) in base, which appears to be the upper fill of a grave, possibly for one of the family associated with the adjacent gravestone 011, looking west.	16/10/2017	Looking west.
SMG2017_110	Trench B, looking south southwest at the stone band (005) within (004), that appear to relate to the irregular linear mound (012) in the southern side of the graveyard.	16/10/2017	Looking south southwest

SMG2017_111	Trench B after cleaning, looking west northwest showing the central area of the pathway still retained.	16/10/2017	Looking west northwest
SMG2017_112	Trench B after cleaning, looking west northwest	16/10/2017	Looking west northwest
SMG2017_113	Trench B after cleaning, looking west northwest showing the central area of the pathway still retained	16/10/2017	Looking west northwest
SMG2017_114	Excavated trenches A and B, and central area of pathway retained, looking east northeast	16/10/2017	Looking east northeast
SMG2017_115	General view across excavated trenches, looking southeast.	16/10/2017	Looking southeast.
SMG2017_116	Gravestone 011, looking west	16/10/2017	Looking west
SMG2017_117	Gravestone 010 looking west	16/10/2017	Looking west

SMG2018_118	General view looking north northwest with the irregular linear mound, (012), in the centre of the photo. The origins of this mound are not known. It could be additional earth from excavation of the graves to the west, or maybe less likely debris from church refurbishments, or a former churchyard boundary bank.	16/10/2017	Looking north northwest
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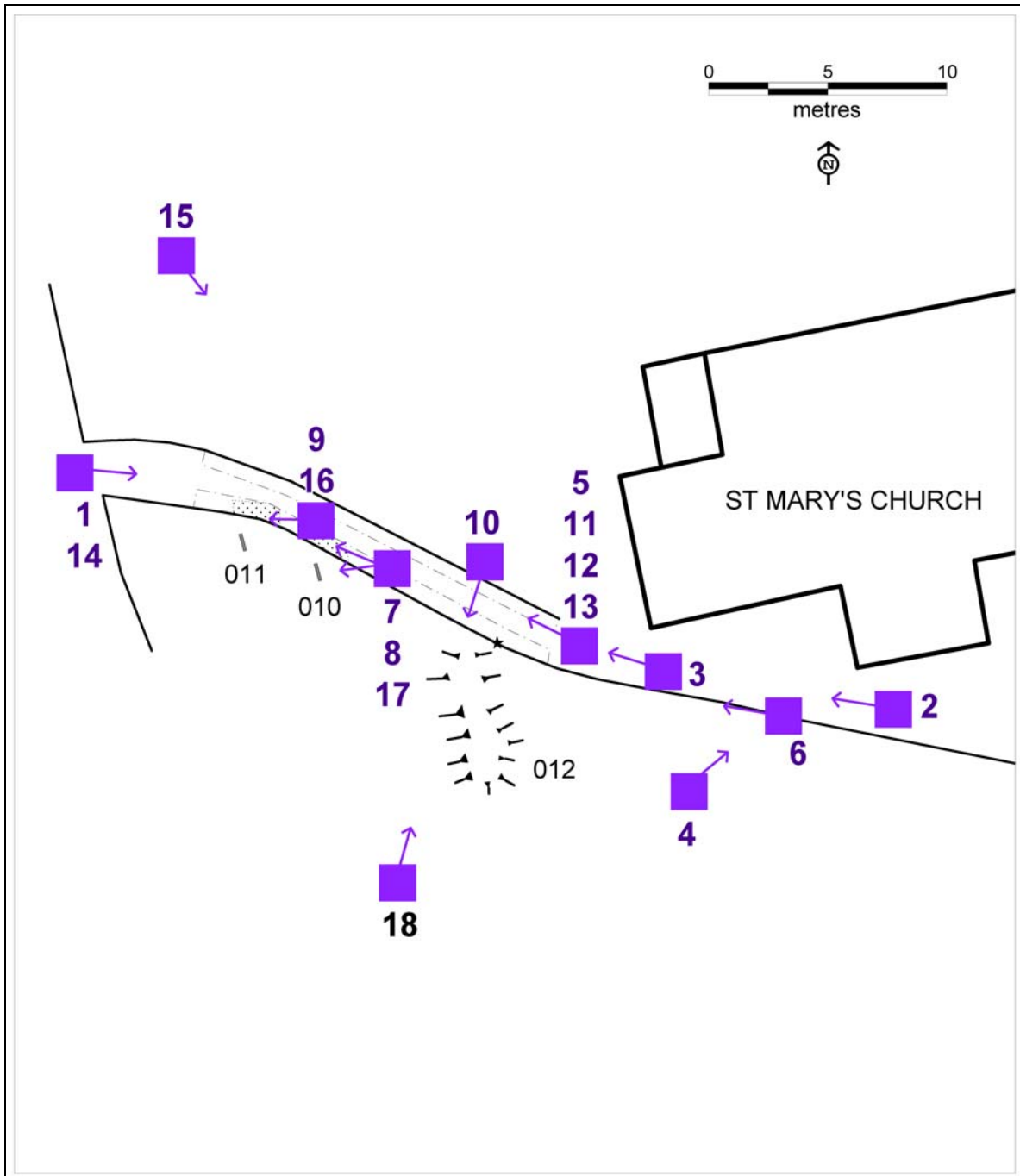


Figure 5: Location of photographs

10. Conclusion

10.1 No pre 19th century contexts were recorded, or artefacts retrieved.

10.2 No artefacts or significant layers were noted in Trench A on the north side of the pathway. This is an area with no gravestones in it and it is possible that no graves have been dug in this area.

10.3 In Trench B on the south side of the path, the uppermost fills of two grave cuts were identified, possibly relating to adjacent gravestones, dating to 19th /20th century. No artefacts or human remains retrieved.

10.4 Also in Trench B was a stony band or layer (005) which was probably related to a turf-covered, irregular, low, linear mound to the south of the trench. The origins of the mound are unknown. It could be leftover material from digging the graves in the southwest corner of the church, or maybe less likely debris from church renovation, or a former boundary bank.

11 Archive

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

11.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Swansea.

12. Sources

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

APPENDIX A – Watching Brief Specification

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A WATCHING BRIEF ON WORKS AT ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD, GLADESTRY

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1. Introduction

1.1 Michael Johnson of St Mary's Church, Gladestry, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to prepare a written scheme of investigation for a watching brief during the widening of the churchyard path

2. The proposed development

2.1 The existing path, 16 metres in length, will be widened from 1.3 m to 2.5 m and excavated to a depth of 450 mm.

3. Location of Development

3.1 The path lies to the west of St Mary's church, Gladestry, SO2305855109

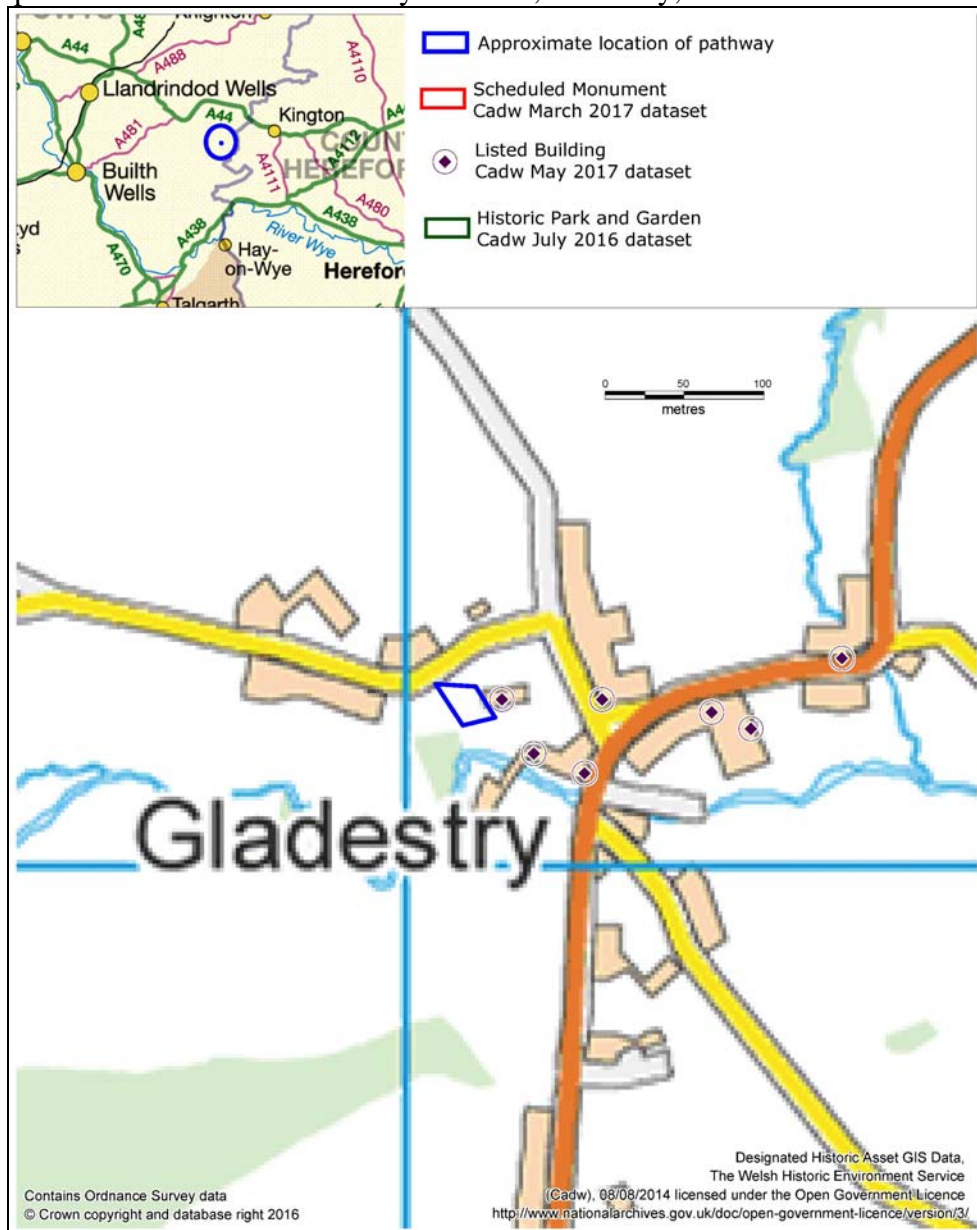


Figure 1: The location of the proposed development site

4. Planning context of the proposed development

4.1 Faculty has been approved for the widening of the footpath from the church westwards to a car park at the rear of the church

5. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

5.1 The objective of this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for the watching brief

5.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation has been informed by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 014).

CIfA define a watching brief as:

“The definition of an archaeological watching brief 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.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.”

5.3 The purposes of a watching brief are described as:

- “a. to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works*
- b. to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.*

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

6. Nature of the Archaeological Resource

6.1 The works are to take place within the churchyard ((Powys HER PRN 16305) of St Mary's, Gladestry. The church is a Grade I Listed Building and dates to at least the mid 13th century as evidenced through documentary and physical sources (Listed Building 8774, NPRN 309167, Powys HER PRN 16780). The church was enlarged in the 14th, 15th and possibly 16th centuries, with some restoration work in 1910.

6.2 The churchyard is rectilinear, with no evidence for an earlier boundary, or of a later extension. Burials, as evidenced by gravestones are concentrated in the north and east of the graveyard.

7. Scope of Work

7.1 A watching brief will be undertaken on works to improve vehicular access to St Mary's church, Gladestry widening and resurfacing the existing paths

8. Methodology

8.1 The watching brief will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014b).

8.2 A two-person team will oversee the removal of the existing path, and material below and to either side. The exposed surfaces will be examined for artefacts and the position of any significant artefacts found will be recorded.

8.3 If a recognisable archaeological horizon is encountered whilst excavating the spits, excavation of the path will cease. Excavation by hand will proceed sufficient to establish function and date of layers and features, and their relationship to other layers or adjacent features.

9. Contingency

9.1 If unexpected remains such as high status, early burials, unexpected structural remains or potentially significant pre-church activity (pre-Norman) then work shall cease and the DAC Archaeological Advisor contacted to discuss further action.

10. Recording – Excavation and Post Excavation

10.1 A written record of all activity will be kept as well as context records on pro-forma sheets for all archaeological contexts, based on the CEU recording manual. The notes and context sheets will form part of the project archive.

10.2 If any archaeological features are observed, they will be excavated and recorded, photographed, and planned at an appropriate scale. Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. All plans will be related to boundaries shown on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey mapping. Levels will be taken from a site datum which will be cross referenced to an Ordnance Survey datum.

10.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2014a). All artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. They will be catalogued by context, including dimensions, weight, number, and description as relevant. Significant artefacts will be drawn at an appropriate scale.

10.4 Deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled according to *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage.

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

10.6 Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using an 18M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used. The photographs will be archived with a full catalogue showing location of photographs and direction taken. Photographs will be archived in TIF format.

11. Reporting

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

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

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

11.3 Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Powys Historic Environment Record.

12. Health & Safety

12.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of the fieldwork in accordance with their health and safety policy.

13. Public Benefit and Outreach

13.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated by the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

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

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

14. Archive

14.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2014c) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

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

15. Resources to be used

15.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the fieldwork outlined and reporting and archiving. During the fieldwork they will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

16. Qualification of personnel

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

16.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking area and trench excavation, watching briefs and post excavation work. She worked on the extensive Stanwick Roman villa project in Northamptonshire for several seasons and undertook a year of post excavation work with the project. In 1993 she became the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Dyfed Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and

assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

16.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCifA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

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

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

16.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCifA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysed. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

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

17. Insurance & Professional indemnity

17.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

18. Project identification

18.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2017/582.

19. Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

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

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

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Trysor,

October 2017

APPENDIX B: Photographs



Plate 1: SMG2017_101, The western pathway to be widened looking east southeast from the gateway to the west of St Mary's church. The path can be seen to be already wider than the strip currently bare of grass.



Plate 2: SMG2017_102, the pathway running west northwest from the porch of St Mary's, looking west northwest.



Plate 3: SMG2017_103, new path width marked out, looking west northwest.



Plate 4: SMG2017_104, the eastern part of the path from the porch to just beyond the west end of the church. This area was only scraped, off and under most of was a metalled surface, looking northeast



Plate 5: SMG2017_105, excavation of Trench A, the northwestern trench, no archaeologically significant contexts recorded, looking west northwest.



Plate 6: SMG2017_106, Turf only removed from the area of path in front of the church, no archaeologically significant contexts observed, looking west northwest.



Plate 7: SMG2017_107, excavating Trench B, the southwestern side of the path, showing (007) in base, which appeared to be the upper fill of a grave, possibly one of family associated with the adjacent gravestone 010, looking west northwest.



Plate 8: SMG2017_108, excavating Trench B, the southwestern side of the path, showing (007) in base, which appeared to be the upper fill of a grave, possibly one of family associated with the adjacent gravestone 010, looking west northwest.



Plate 9: SMG2017_109, excavating Trench B, the southwestern side of the path, showing (009) in base, which appeared to be the upper fill of a grave, possibly one of family associated with the adjacent gravestone 011, looking west.



Plate 10: SMG2017_110, Trench B, looking south southwest at the stone band (005) within (004), that seems to relate to the irregular linear mound (012) in the southern side of the graveyard.



Plate 11: SMG2017_111, Trench B after cleaning, looking west northwest showing the central area of the pathway still retained.



Plate 12: SMG2017_112, Trench B after cleaning, looking west northwest



Plate 13: SMG2017_113, Trench B after cleaning, looking west northwest showing the central area of the pathway still retained



Plate 14: SMG2017_114, Excavated trenches A and B, and central area of pathway retained, looking east northeast



Plate 15: SMG2017_115, general view across excavated trenches, looking southeast.



Plate 16: SMG2017_116, Gravestone 011, looking west



Plate 17: SMG2017_117, Gravestone 010 looking west



Plate 18: SMG2017_118, General view looking north northwest with the irregular linear mound, (012), in the centre of the photo. The origins of this mound are not known. It could be additional earth from excavation of the graves to the west, debris from church refurbishments, or maybe a former churchyard boundary bank.