

**Results of Archaeological Watching Brief at
Llandrygarn Church, Anglesey**

NGR SH 3828 7961



Report Number CR80-2015



C.R Archaeology

Compiled by M. Jones & C. Rees
on Behalf of The Church in Wales

Acknowledgements

C.R Archaeology wish to thank the staff at Llangefni and Bangor Archives,
and the GAT HER for all their help with our research.

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1.0 Introduction

C.R Archaeology were instructed by the Church in Wales to conduct an archaeological watching brief on works to the church pathway and a basic building recording and watching brief on an outbuilding at Llandrygarn Church, Anglesey.

St. Trygarn's Church, Llandrygarn is a Grade II Listed Building (Cadw ID: 5291, NPRN 43647, PRN 6960) set in an isolated rural location. It is situated along a trackway which leads from the southern side of the B5109 between Trefor and Glan-yr-afon (Figure 1). The site is under the ownership of the Church in Wales and as such is subject to Ecclesiastical Exemption. The church continues to be open for worship.

Works at the site were undertaken in two phases. The first stage was the excavation of a trench either side of the access path in order to lay new curbstones and to raise the path level to reach the second step of the main church entrance (see Figure 2). The trenches were hand excavated to a depth of approximately 0.20m and were approximately 0.30m wide. Also as part of this stage a basic photographic record of a church outbuilding was made prior to it being demolished in the subsequent phase of works. The second stage of works was a watching brief on the clearing of the ground below the aforementioned demolished building

In his 1849 "*Topographical Dictionary of Wales*" Samuel Lewis records that the church was dedicated to St. Trygarn, is a small and very ancient structure (Lewis 1849: 559).

During the archaeological watching brief a small number of disarticulated human bones were uncovered and reburied on site without analysis. A reused gravestone was also recorded along with a fragment of what is believed to be an eighteenth century gravestone. It was discovered that the aforementioned outbuilding had been erected directly on the bedrock and that there were no archaeological remains concealed below the structure.

2.0 Project Aims & Objectives

The first aim of this programme of works was to monitor the works in the churchyard and to record any archaeological remains. The second aim was to create a photographic record of the outbuilding which was to be demolished as an element of the programme of works.

The objective of the archaeological programme was to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

3.0 Scheme of Works - Methodology

3.1 Desk Based Research

A history of the site was compiled utilising material sourced from Bangor University and Anglesey Archives, Llangefni. A full map progression of the area was undertaken. Where appropriate this archive information has been supplemented using information from local libraries and specialist interest websites & journals.

In order to identify the character of archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site a search of the Gwynedd HER was conducted examining an area within a 500m radius of the site.

The RCAHMW database and the commission's survey of the area were also consulted. The information collected is discussed within the main report text.

The works were carried out accordance with the IfA Standards and Guidance (www.archaeologists.net).

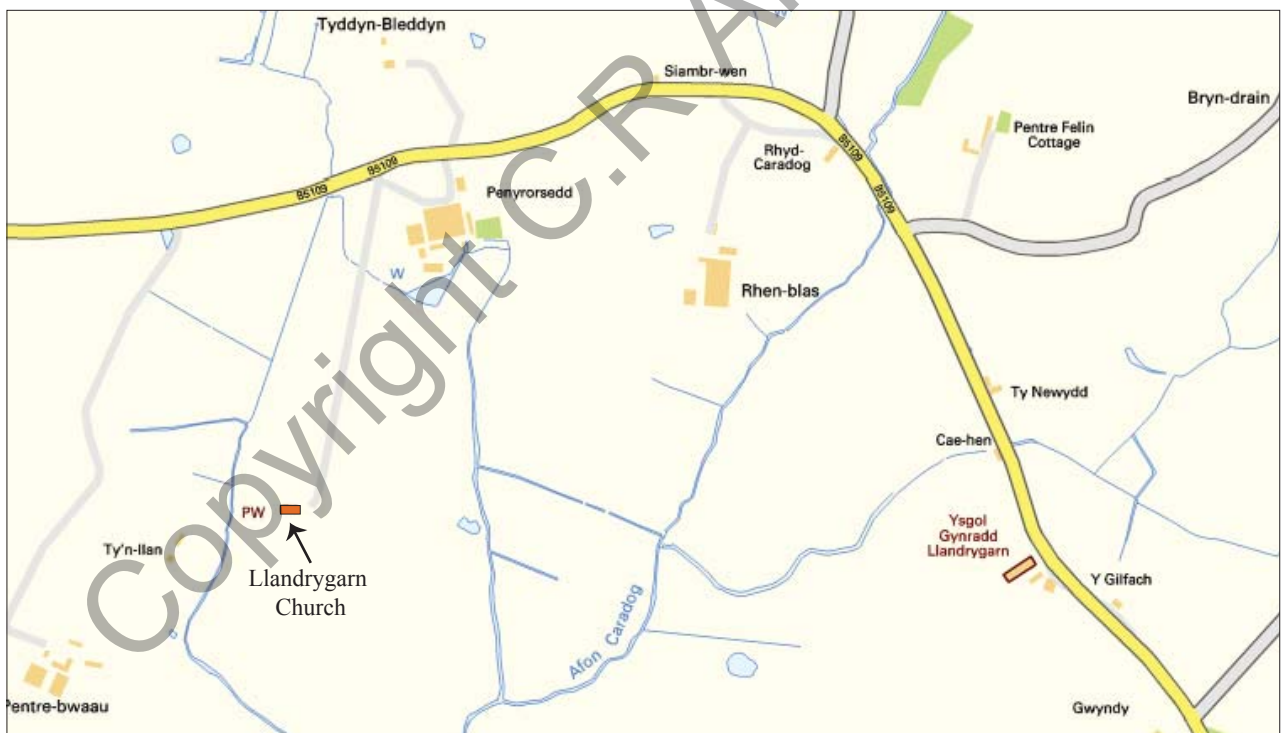
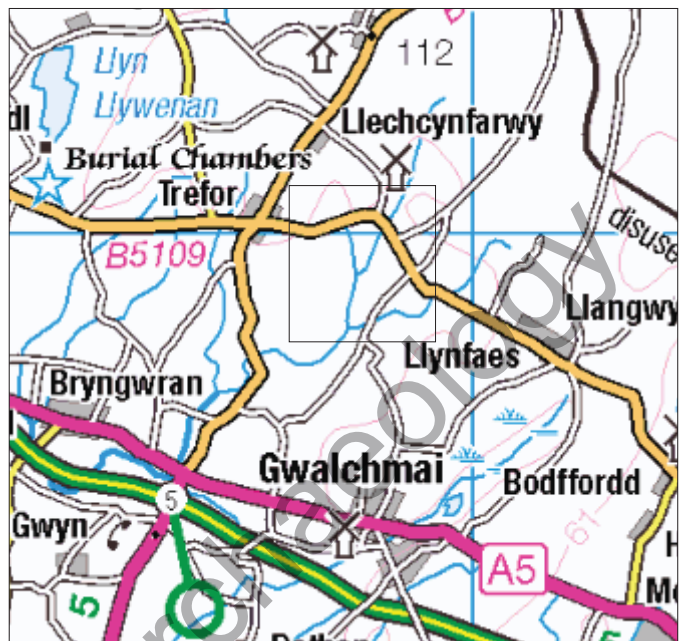
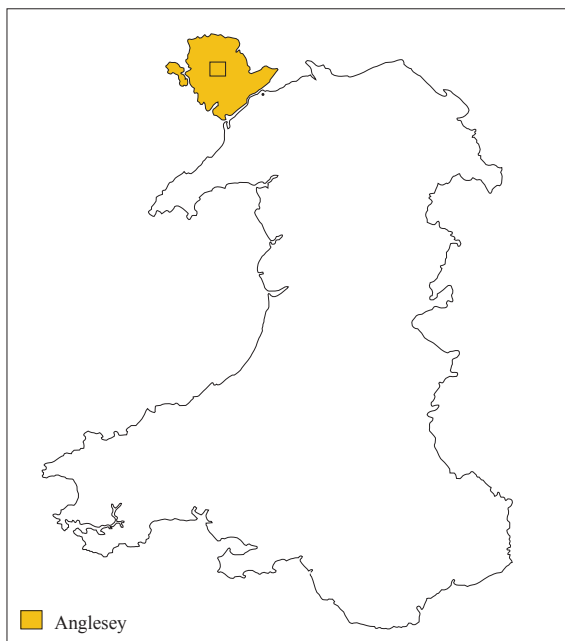


Figure 1. Site Location Map

(Source: OS Open Data Mapping. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2015])

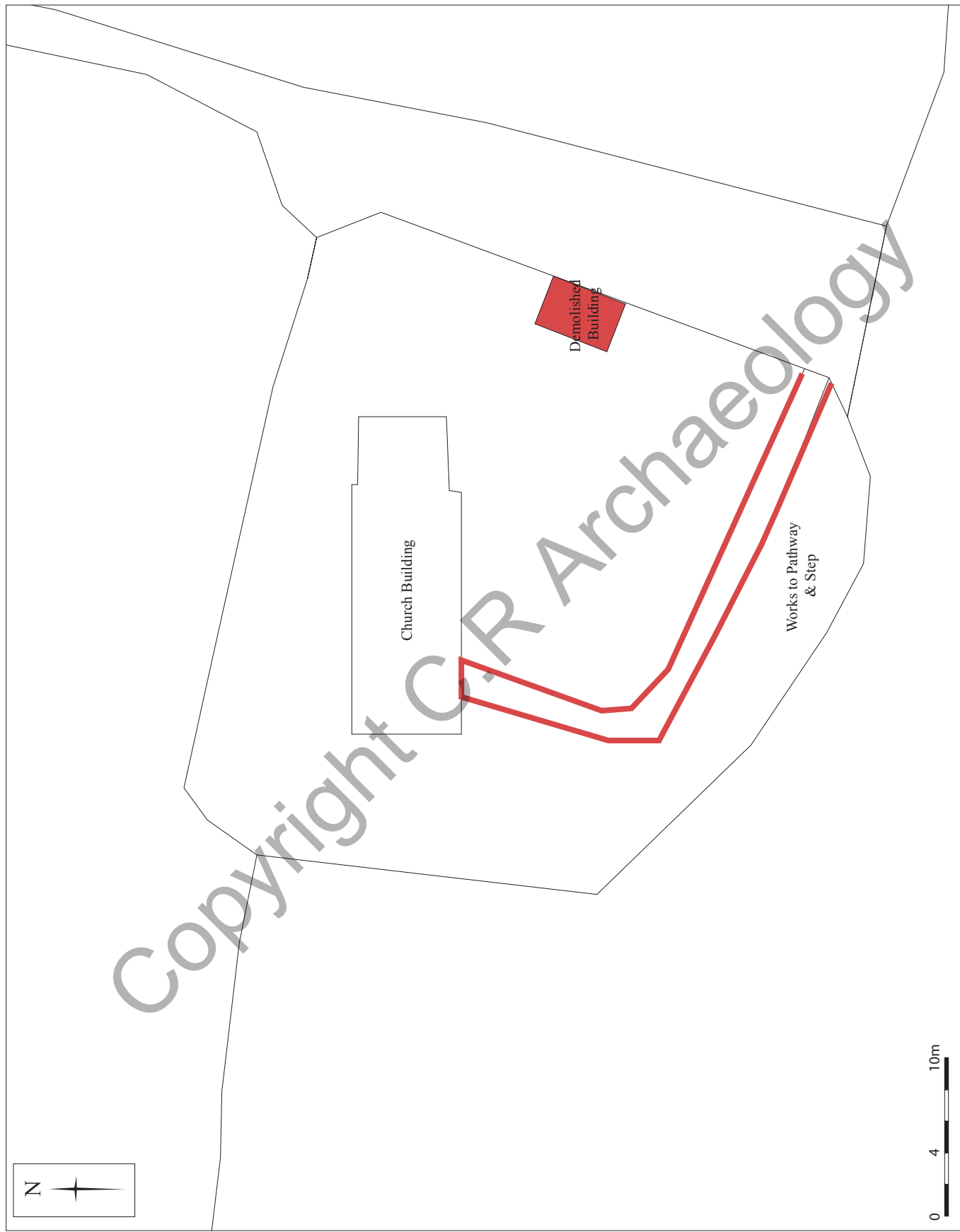


Figure 2. Works Carried out at Llandrygarn Church

This material forms the historical background of the full archaeological report. This report includes the results of the watching brief.

3.2 Methodology for Archaeological Watching Brief

All ground works at the site were monitored by an archaeologist from C.R Archaeology. The curb trenches were hand excavated and an 8 tonne mechanical excavator was utilised in the demolition and clearing of the ancillary structure.

No archaeological features were uncovered.

Fieldwork was conducted by Matthew Jones of C.R Archaeology.

3.2.1 Recording

The record forms at C.R Archaeology are based on the English Heritage system and full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with the English Heritage *Field Recording Manual*. Sample forms can be provided on request. The written record comprises completed *pro-forma* record sheets.

A high-resolution 14.2mp Sony Alpha digital camera was used to create a photographic record of the site.

3.2.2 Additional Mitigation/Contingency Measures

No additional mitigation or contingency measures were required.

3.2.3 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Material

The two gravestones which were uncovered during works were recorded on site and retained by the church. Disarticulated human remains were not analysed and reburied on site.

The works were carried out in accordance with The Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Revised 2008).

3.2.4 Archive Compilation

All records created during the fieldwork have been checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* (EH 2006). The archive will contain all data collected, including records and other specialist materials. It will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) methodology.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

All materials contained within the *Primary Site Archive (P1)* that are subsequently identified by the *Assessment Report (P2)* as appropriate for analysis will be processed by suitable specialists and the resultant *Research Archive (P3)* will be checked and ordered according to *MoRPHE* criteria.

3.3 Timetable for Proposed Works

Initial works at Llangrygarn commenced on September 29th 2014 and took a single day. C.R Archaeology returned to the site on the 26th November 2014 to observe the grubbing up of the floor level of the demolished building.

3.4 Staffing

The project was managed by Matthew Jones (BA Archaeology), MA Archaeology). Site work was conducted by Matthew Jones. Stefanie Vincent (MSc), (osteoarchaeologist at Salisbury Museum) acted as consultant when required. C.Vs for all staff employed on the project can be provided on request.

All projects are carried out in accordance with IfA *Standard and Guidance* documents.

3.5 Monitoring

The project was not subject to monitoring by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services. GAPS were however notified that the works were to be undertaken.

3.6 Health and Safety

A risk assessment was conducted prior to the commencement of works and site staff were familiarised with its contents. A first aid kit was located in the site vehicle.

All staff were issued with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the site work. This consisted of:

- Safety Helmets (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vests (EN471)
- Safety footwear – steel toecap and mid-sole boots and Wellingtons (EN345-47)

All staff had passed at least a CITB health and safety test at least operative level and will carry a Construction Related Organisation (CRO) White Card for Archaeological Technician (Code 5363) or a Site Visitor card.

C.R Archaeology staff were also compliant with any Health and Safety Policy or specific on-site instructions provided by the client or their appointed Principal contractor or H&S coordinator.

3.7 The Report

This report clearly and accurately incorporates information gained from the programme of archaeological works. It presents the documentary evidence gathered in such a way as to create a clear and coherent record. The report contains a site plan showing the locations of photographs taken.

This report includes:

- A location plan
- Drawings detailing the locations of all excavated areas
- All identified features plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the development site
- Full dimensional and descriptive detail of all identified features
- A brief descriptive account of the building, building history and building phases
- Architects and historical plans and elevations if available
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of any photographs or drawings
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- An archive compact disc

A digital Adobe PDF version and a bound paper copy of the final report and will be lodged with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of fieldwork.

3.7.1 Copyright

C.R Archaeology and sub-contractors shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the local authority for the use of the report by the client and the local authority in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

4.0 Geographical and Geological Context

4.1 Topography

The site is the Parish Church for Llandrygarn and is located within the Hundred of Llyfon, Anglesey. It is situated in a rural setting near the centre of the island, 2 miles from Gwyndy, 4 miles south-west of Llanerchymedd, and 6 north-west of Llangefni (www.genuki.org.uk).

4.2 Geology

The superficial geology of the site is not described. The bedrock is recorded as “*Coedana Complex - Gneiss, Micaceous. Metamorphic Bedrock formed approximately 542 to 635 million years ago in the Ediacaran Period. Possibly sedimentary rocks originally. Later altered by high grade regional metamorphism. Possibly sedimentary rocks originally. These rocks were possibly first deposited as sediments but they have undergone intense metamorphism and their origin is uncertain*” (www.bgs.ac.uk).

5.0 Historical Background

Historical research was conducted utilising material from the collections held by Anglesey Archives and Bangor University Archives. The records held for the parish of Llandrygarn were searched along with estate, Tithe and Ordnance Survey maps.

A search of the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record was conducted and an initial search covering a 500m radius from the central point of the development was examined. The Royal Commission database was utilised to provide additional information on sites of importance within the Parish boundaries of Llandrygarn, however due to the specific nature of the site excavated a detailed investigation at Parish level was not conducted.

The proposed development site is the parish church for Llandrygarn in the hundred of Llyfon. The following description of the parish is taken from Samuel Lewis's 1849 work “*A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*” which although somewhat dated provides a basic introduction to the history and archaeology of the area.

“*LLANDRYGARN (LLAN-DRYGARN), a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 miles (S. W.) from Llanerchymedd, and on the old road from Bangor to Holyhead; containing, with the chapelry of Gwyndy, 485 inhabitants. This parish is chiefly distinguished as having been the residence of Rhys ab Llewelyn ab Hwlkyn, who, for his services at the battle of Bosworth Field, was by mandate of Henry VII. permitted to assume the surname of Bôdychen, from his family mansion, and appointed first sheriff of Anglesey, which office he held till his decease. Of this ancient mansion, one of the towers was formerly used as the county prison, and the other parts have been converted into a barn and farm-offices. The chapelry of Gwyndy appears to have derived that appellation from the White House, formerly the halfway hotel and posting-house between Bangor and Holyhead, but which, after the building of the suspension-bridge near Bangor, and the diversion of the road, became a private residence, being succeeded by the Mona*”

Inn. A branch post-office is kept near Gwyndy, under the office at Bangor.

The parish formerly constituted part of that of Holyhead. The living is a perpetual curacy with that of Bôdwrog annexed, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £115; patrons and impropiators, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, whose tithes in Llandrygarn have been commuted for a rent-charge of £276. 16. The church, dedicated to St. Trygarn, is a small and very ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A National day school for this and the annexed parish of Bôdwrog was commenced some time ago; and a Sunday school connected with the Calvinistic body is held in the meeting-house. Dr. Wynne, or Gwyn, chancellor of Llandaf, in 1648, gave a portion of the tithes, amounting to £1. 5. annually, to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, in trust for the poor of this place; and there are a few other small charitable donations and bequests, which are administered according to the will of the benefactors; the principal of these being a sum of 13s. 4d., forming a portion of a bequest by John Lloyd to this parish, Bôdwrog, and two others; the privilege of sending a poor aged man to inhabit one of the almshouses founded by David Lloyd, at Llanvechell; and a rent-charge of 5s., left by William Prees. Two other inconsiderable charities have been lost. In the chapelry of Gwyndy, large hammers rudely formed of trap rock, and handmills of different sizes, made of chert, marble, and freestone, of which the smaller were rudely, and the larger well, formed, have at various times been found, but not of late years" (Lewis 1849: 559).

5.1 Prehistoric

There were no Prehistoric remains within the 500m search radius. However if the search radius is expanded to 1000m there were a number of prehistoric sites uncovered during pipeline works to the Gwalchmai – Bodedern replacement water main. These sites included 4 burnt mounds which have been attributed Bronze Age dates (PRN's 7613, 7614, 7616 & 7617) and a mid-late Iron Age roundhouse (7619). There is also an undated but possibly prehistoric enclosure (PRN 1717) identified through aerial photography.

5.2 Romano-British/ Roman

There were no Romano-British/Roman remains within the 500m search radius.

5.3 Early Medieval

There were no Early Medieval remains within the 500m search radius recorded in the Gwynedd HER.

There were no references found to an Early Medieval foundation to the church although this possibility could not be entirely discounted.

5.4 Medieval

The first Medieval record within the 500m search radius of the site is associated with St Trygarn's Church (NPRN 43647, PRN3503, Cadw ID: 5291):

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales' inventory for Anglesey records the church as the only monument within the parish. In this volume the church is described as having been considerably modernized and the the present chancel is a later addition. The nave is thought to date from the late 13th Century. *"The chancel (14 ½ ft by 12 ¼ ft) is modern, but reset in the south wall is a late 13th Century doorway with a two-centred head with quarter-round moulded jambs, formerly the north doorway of the nave.*

The nave (40 ft by 15 ft) has two modern windows in the north wall. In the south wall are three windows, two of which are modern; that to the east., of the 14th or 15th century, has a pointed cinquefoiled head with sunk spandrels. The 15th century south doorway has a round head in a square frame with casement moulded jambs, a moulded label and trefoils in the spandrels. In the

west wall is a late 14th century window with simple tracery in a two-centred head, originally perhaps the east window of the chancel.

The roof of the chancel is modern; that of the nave, of the usual collar beam type, is late medieval.

Fittings – Memorials: Interior (1) to Owen Morris of Rhydydefaid, 1739, his wife Elin, 1723, their son John, 1740, their grandchild's grandson John Jones, 1808, Richard Jones, 1828 (m); (2) to Ellin Hughes, wife of John Hughes of Glan yr Afon, 1750, John Hughes, 1756, Margaret Hughes, wife of Wm. Hughes of Glan yr Afon, 1787, Wm. Hughes, 1787 (m). Exterior (3) flat stone with decorated border to John [Bodychen] of Bodychen [1739]; (4) to Jane wife of John Edwards, 1730.

Silver cup and cover-patern, both dated 1740” (RCAHMW 1937: 50-51).

The church is a Grade II Listed Building and for completeness of the record the listed building description is included below. “*History: Thought to be C13 in origin, though the reset door in the S wall of the chancel (formerly the N doorway of the nave) is the only feature of that date. The S doorway, SE and W windows, and collar-beam roof are later Medieval. The chancel was added in C19.*

Interior: Late Medieval collar beam roof to nave, with closely spaced C19 collar beam to chancel. The pointed chancel arch has chamfered angles and is stepped at the springing course. The sanctuary is raised by one step with a simple rail on twisted stanchion with floriate brackets. The fittings are C19. On the S wall of the nave there are 2 C18 memorials: a slate memorial tablet to Owen Morris of Rhydydefaid d1739, his wife Elin d1723, their son John d1740 and 2 of their great grandchildren; and a marble tablet to Ellin Hughes wife of John Hughes of Glan yr Afon d1750, John Hughes d1756, Margaret Hughes, wife of Wm Hughes d1787, and Wm Hughes d1787. There is an early C20 marble memorial tablet on the N wall.

Exterior: Simple rural Medieval church comprising 4 bay nave with W bellcote and added single bay chancel. Built of rubble masonry with weathered limestone dressings; nave has stepped angle buttresses at E end. Roof of thin slates with stone copings and ornate stone cross at the E chancel gable apex; the W bellcote is of dressed limestone, with shouldered base and gabled cap, the bell housed in a rectangular recess.

The entrance to the church is at the W end of the S wall of the nave; the C15 doorway has a round head in a square-hooded architrave with moulded jambs, a moulded label and trefoils in the spandrels. The nave windows are predominantly C19, paired cinquefoil-headed lights in rectangular frames, 2 to the R of the S doorway and another window at the E end of the N wall; a single, similarly detailed light, to the W. The E window in the S wall is a C14 or C15 window, a single pointed cinquefoil-headed light with sunk spandrels. The W gable has a late C14 window with simple tracery in a 2-centred head, possibly the original E chancel window.

The C19 E window in the added chancel has 3 trefoil-headed lights in a cusped traceried pointed arched window of 2 chamfered orders, and hoodmould with floriate bosses. In the S wall is a reset C13 doorway with a 2-centred head and quarter round moulded jambs, formerly the N doorway of the nave, now partially blocked and with cinquefoil-headed light, and hoodmould with floriate bosses” (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk).

In addition to the church there is a further possible site of Medieval date within a 500m search radius of the site. Located approximately 400m to the north of the study site is the possible site of a Medieval mill – Melin Pen yr Orsedd (PRN 36141). When the search area is extended to 1000m it also covers the remains of Bodychen medieval house (PRN 3504). The following extract is taken

from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record “Of the tower, nothing is left now but a few fragments of the lower steps of a spiral stair on the outside of the NE wall, leading to the double doorway admitting to the upper story, probably an addition made by Rhys on becoming Sheriff of Anglesey for defensive measures. This may also account for the absence of ground floor windows and doors of the same date as the building. Building now measures 45ft x 24ft. Side walls extended beyond comparatively modern SE gable. Below NW gable windows are three projecting stones indicating the point at which the roof of another building adjoined, the side walls of which now appear as buttresses. The double doorway in the gable at this end must have opened into this building from a point very near the roof. Into the NE wall at the side of one of the lower doorways is built a stone inscribed with C15th characters. Probably the building formed one side of a square, the other two sides being at right-angles and being perhaps offices.

Bodychan house, about 1m NW of the church of St. Twrog. The existing building, which includes the hall, is in a ruined condition; it contains two rectangular ground floor windows probably of C14th - C15th date and a segment of a round internal stone stair is visible on the E side. Remains of the enclosing wall of the gardens are visible on the SW and ruined walls on the NE suggests a courtyard and farm buildings”.

5.8 Post-Medieval

The Post-Medieval remains within the 500m search radius are the later modifications to Llandrygarn Church which are described above. The current church at Llandrygarn was modified by Bangor based architect Henry Edward Kennedy c.1873. A copy of his floor plan is held by the Lambeth Palace Library and is included as figure 3.

There are no other post-medieval sites recorded within a 500m search radius of the church. There are however post-medieval sites recorded within an extended 1000m search area. These sites include a nonconformist chapel in Trefor (PRN 7821), Melin Tre'r Ddol - the former site of a watermill (PRN 36135), Henblas or Tre'r-ddol windmill (PRN 11787) and Gwyndy Bach – an 18th Century house (PRN 11091).

5.9 Cartographic and Photographic Evidence

No estate maps could be sourced which show the church prior to the compilation of the 1840's Tithe map of the island.

Tithe Map c.1840 (figure 4)

The Tithe map (figure 4) shows little change to that shown on the later Ordnance Survey Maps. The sub-square plan of the churchyard is shown much as it survives today.

Ordnance Survey Maps 1887 – 1949 (figures 5-8)

A single change is shown to the church between the first and second map editions when the trees which are located around the southern churchyard boundary are removed. The outbuilding which was demolished as part of the current scheme of works is not shown on any of the map editions. Given the location of the trees it is unlikely to have been built during the first edition and not drawn, and it is entirely possible that as it does not appear on later documents that the erection of this building is of modern date.

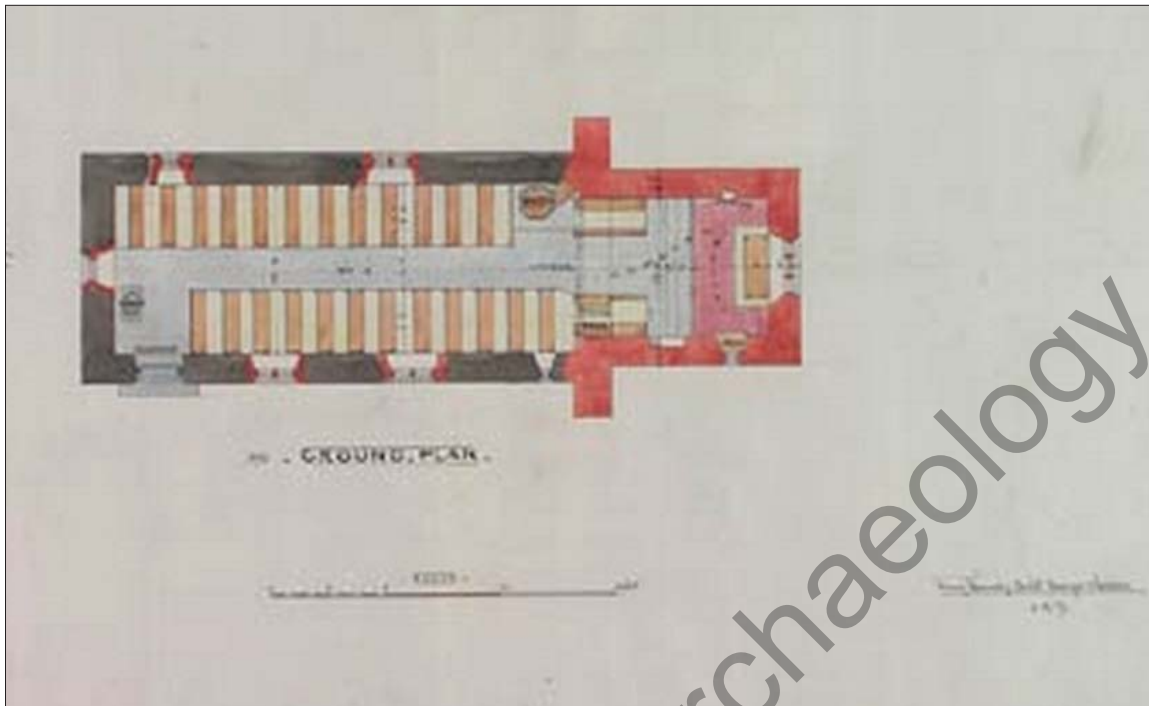


Figure 3. 1873 Architects Plan of St Trygarn's Church Chancel Modifications Produced by Henry Edward Kennedy
(Source: www.churchplansonline.org)

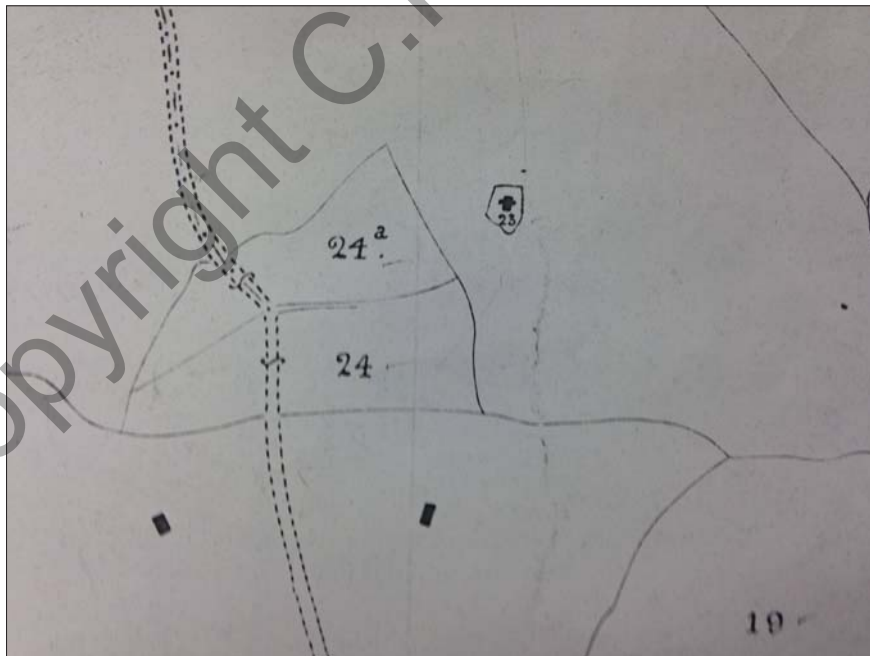


Figure 4. 1841 Tithe Map of Saint Trygarn's Church

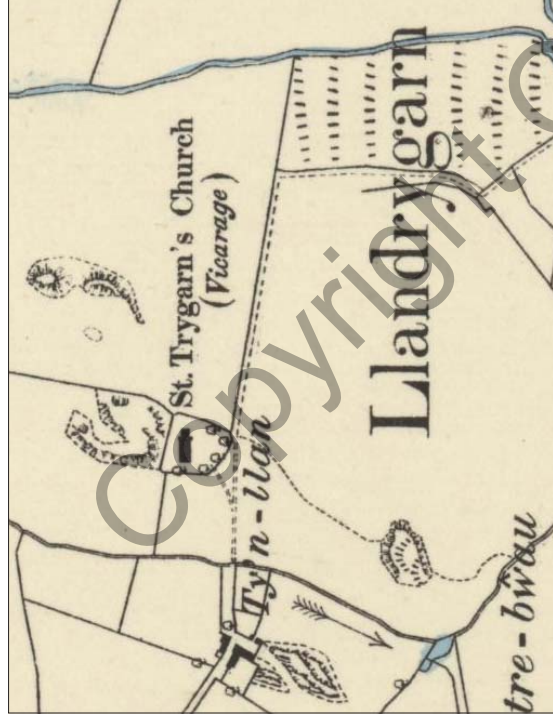


Figure 5. 1887 Ordnance Survey Map of
St. Trygarn's Church

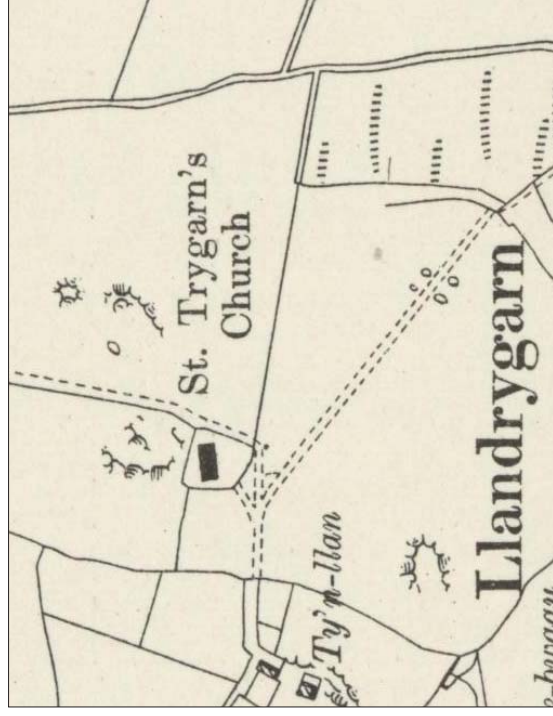


Figure 6. 1899 Ordnance Survey Map of
St. Trygarn's Church (Published 1901)



Figure 7. 1923 Ordnance Survey Map of
St. Trygarn's Church (Published 1926)



Figure 8. 1949 Ordnance Survey Map of
St. Trygarn's Church (Published 1953)

6.0 Results of Archaeological Works

The improvement works to the church were two-fold, the first stage was the improvement of the path running from the main gate to the entrance of the church. These works included the removal of two steps at the main church entrance in order to create a new disabled access and hand rail. The path itself was resurfaced and raised slightly to meet the new church access. This work necessitated the setting of new kerb stones along both sides of the existing path edge.

The second phase involved the removal of a small stone shed with a corrugated iron roof in order to raise the ground level in that area so that it could be used for new burials. A basic photographic record of this structure was made prior to its demolition and a watching brief conducted during the grubbing up of the building foundations.

Laying of New Concrete Curbing (Plates 1-6)

The new curbing that was used to line the path was a standard pre-cast concrete 'half battered' type which was set along both edges of the path. The laying of this new curbing involved the hand excavation of a 0.20m deep by 0.30m wide slot either side of the existing path. This work included some cutting back of the grassy areas of the church yard. This work was carried out under an archaeological watching brief.

Upon excavation it was clear that the area either side of the path had been heavily disturbed and there was evidence of disused service pipes on both sides of the path. There was no evidence of any undisturbed features insitu exposed within the slots.

The only evidence of a possible grave near the surface was the noting of skull fragments in the service cut on the west side of the path approximately eight meters from the entrance and the discovery of fragmentary toes bones in the corresponding area of the opposite slot. It is possible that these two elements could represent a single burial which lies beneath the path but as noted above these remains had been disturbed by the later service trenches and it is difficult to reach a definitive conclusion given the limited excavation area.

Further disturbed, disarticulated human remains were uncovered elsewhere within the curb trenches. A 10cm long broken leg bone was recovered 12.9m from the door way at a bend in the path. Again the remains were within the earlier service trench, as was a molar found c.2m to the east of this point. Several smaller, harder to identify bone fragments, were recovered within the back fill of the earlier service trench which would suggest that previous works had dug deeper than the foundation trench for the kerbs. It is also likely that given the graveyard has been in use for over eight hundred years there is an underlying concentration of bone fragments within the church yard soil.

The two steps leading to the church entrance were found to have been constructed using reused slate grave stones (plates 4-6). One grave stone was complete and measured approximately a meter in length and was half a meter in width. The inscription was dated 1837 and records the death of Owen Hughes of the parish who died at the age of 70. This grave stone shows clear evidence of having been re-used and the slate appears to have had it's original inscription 'split'/removed before the Owen Hughes inscription was cut over the top. The ghost of the earlier inscription can still be made out in places and it appears to contain a date beginning 17.. and is inscribed in a different font.

The second stone is a small fragment with the surviving writing being written of a similar font to that which had a 18th century date and had been overwritten by a 1837 inscription.



Plate 1. Post-excavation Shot of Pathway
Facing Towards Graveyard Entrance



Plate 2. Post-excavation Shot of Pathway
Facing Towards Church Doorway



Plates 3-6. Churchyard Steps Prior to Excavation and Gravestones Uncovered During Their Removal



Plates 7 - 10. Lean-to Building Prior to Demolition



Plates 11 - 13. Area Beneath the Demolished Church Outbuilding and Material Accumulated Against Building

Stone Shed (Plates 7-13)

The stone shed was built against the churchyard wall and it is believed to be a relatively modern addition, almost certainly built after 1900 and quite likely built in the 1930's – 50's. It was made of the same local schist that was utilised in the wall construction and had a slate roof. Plates 7 – 10 and the cover shot show the building prior to it's demolition.

The stone shed was demolished using a eight tonne mechanical digger to the level of its concrete floor. The concrete floor was removed by mechanical digger under archaeological watching brief conditions. The area was then cleared by hand to see if there was any visible features below the construction layer. When this was completed it was clear that the building foundations had been cut to a depth below the ground layer and some build up of modern material was observed on the northern elevation. This material contained glass sherds from a Lucozade bottle with a metal cap. This type of bottle was replaced by a plastic bottle in 1989 as part of re-branding exercise.

Below the floor level the ground was predominantly bed rock which appears to have been slightly cut into during construction. No features were cut into this bed rock. Plates 11 – 13 show the area following the clearance of the building rubble.

7.0 Conclusion

The limited scope of the works undertaken at St. Trygarn's Church revealed very little in the way of archaeological material and the artefactual assemblage was limited to two grave slabs, one complete and one fragment. Humans remains were uncovered during the works and, although it is likely that much of this bone was disturbed during previous works to lay services, there is the possibility that the remains of a single grave was uncovered and lay beneath the current pathway. This lay within 0.20m of the current ground surface and highlights the potential for further works to uncover human remains at very shallow depth. This is reinforced by the presence of the bedrock directly beneath the demolished building which highlights the likelihood that particularly the earlier graves are likely to be shallow due to the difficulties in excavating a grave cut to any great depth.

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Anglesey Archives

1840 Tithe Map

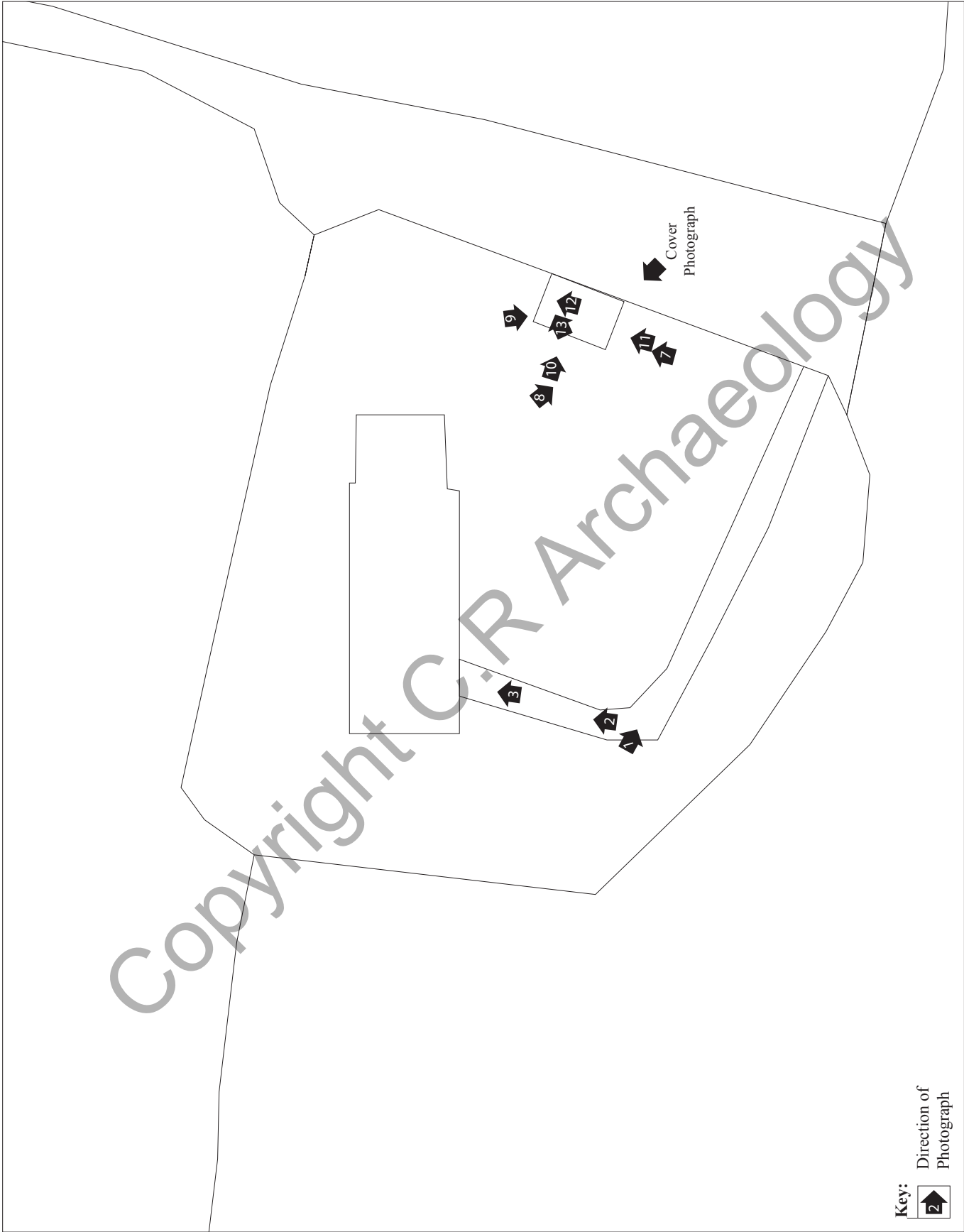
1887 Ordnance Survey Map of Anglesey

1899 Ordnance Survey Map of Anglesey

1923 Ordnance Survey Map of Anglesey

1949 Ordnance Survey Map of Anglesey

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Appendix A. Location and Direction of Photographic Plates