



St. Bridget's Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire.

Archaeological Geo-physics Survey



By

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Prepared for:

The Parish of St. Brides and Marloes Church Committee

On behalf of:

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Contents

i) List of Illustrations and Photo plates

Non Technical Summary.....	Page i
1. Introduction	Page 03
2. Aims & Objectives	Page 06
3. Methodology	Page 07
4. Cartographic Sources	Page 08
5. Results of Geo-physical survey	Page 09
6. Conclusions & Recommendations	Page 11
7. Acknowledgements	Page 13
8. Bibliography	Page 14

Appendix I: Figures

Appendix II: Photo plates

Appendix III: Archive Cover Sheet

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i) List of Illustrations

Figures

- Fig 01: Location map (OS 1:50,000 Landranger)
- Fig 02: Location map (OS 1:25,000 Explorer)
- Fig 03: OS Aerial Photo (2018)
- Fig 04: Aerial Photo (2009 - Google)
- Fig 05: Site Block Plan.
- Fig 06: OS Surveyors Drawing (1814)
- Fig 07: Tithe Map for St. Brides Parish (1839).
- Fig 08: OS First Edition Map (1874)
- Fig 09: OS Second Edition Map (1906)
- Fig 10: OS 1948 Edition Map.
- Fig 11: Aerial Photo (1987).
- Fig 12: DAT Geo-physics Survey (2011).
- Fig 13: DAT Site Plan (2011).
- Fig 14: DAT Excavation grave ground plan (2011)
- Fig 15: Geo-physics Grid Location Plan.
- Fig 16: Grid 1 Results.
- Fig 17: Grid 2 Results.
- Fig 18: Grid 3 Results.
- Fig 19: Grid 4 Results.
- Fig 20: Grid 5 Results.
- Fig 21. Site Plan - Resistivity Results - Greyscale.
- Fig 22. Site Plan - Resistivity Results - Colourscale.
- Fig 23. Site Plan - Resistivity Results - Relief Plot.
- Fig 24. Site Plan - Resistivity Results - Interpretative plan.
- Fig 25. Site Plan - Resistivity Results in conjunction with DAT 2011 Geophysics results.

Photo Plates

- Plates 01 - 02: St. Brides Church and Grid 1
- Plates 02 - 04: Area of Grids 2 and 3.
- Plates 05 - 06: Area of Grid 4.
- Plates 07 - 08: Area of Grid 5.
- Plates 09 - 10: Working shot during grid set-up.
- Plates 11 - 16: Graves.

Non Technical Summary

The following report presents the results of an Archaeological Geo-physical Survey undertaken at St. Bridget's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembrokeshire (NGR: SM 80260 10850), at the request of the St. Brides and Marloes Church Committee.

The specific objective of this work was to undertake a Geo-physical survey using electrical resistivity in five targeted areas within the cemetery at St. Bridget's Church, in order to inform the presence or absence of graves within the targeted areas.

Essentially, the geo-physics survey has revealed that there are no obvious burials in the targeted areas, especially those areas to the west and south in the areas that were once outside of the earlier church cemetery enclosure prior to 1874, the date of the Ordnance Survey First Edition map.

Preliminary analysis of the readily available cartographic sources showing the church and cemetery of St. Bridget's has revealed that at some time between the years 1874 – 1899, the cemetery enclosure was enlarged to its present size. This was done by removing part of the earlier enclosure walls at both the west and southern ends of the cemetery and building a new enclosure wall some 10 meters further south and west. These new areas were formerly fields with buried early settlement remains. A walkover survey of the study areas has revealed that none of the known burials south and west of the earlier cemetery are earlier than 1899. Why this enlargement occurred is unknown, perhaps either to increase the size of the cemetery to allow room for further burials, or perhaps, given that 1899 coincides with the death of the 4th Baron Kensington and the erection of a tall ornately carved memorial Celtic Cross complete with Masonic symbols,, it was enlarged so as to allow a clear vista of this memorial cross with Kensington Castle to the west in the background, the removal of the wall to lower ground having allowed a clear vista to and from the memorial cross for visitors to the churchyard with associated views of the castle in the background.

The fact that no burials earlier than 1899 are to be found within the survey areas and the fact that cartographic sources suggest that these areas were not formerly within the bounds of the earlier church enclosure, would suggest that there are very likely no burials pre-dating 1899 in these areas.

The geo-physics survey of the targeted areas has revealed that in the area at the east end alongside the path in the raised terrace area, the soil here appears to be of some considerable depth and no structures were detected that suggested any demarcated burials. However, given that the soil is deep here and the fact that no stone built features were revealed, and the fact that a small number of stumps of early gravestones are protruding above the turf in this area, would imply that there very likely are early burials in this immediate area, but the soil within the graves is now so compacted through time that the edges of burials would be hard to detect. Also, given that this area is within the earlier cemetery enclosure, the likelihood of unknown early burials in this location is very likely.

The resistivity survey also managed to pick up the foundation remains of the early west wall of the cemetery running in the position where the raised cemetery area drops downwards on the west side. The remains of

this early wall are clearly evident protruding in areas along the N-S alignment of the cemetery and this wall is marked by the raised terraced area. Each of the survey grids in the area west of this earlier wall revealed that there are significant buried archaeological remains in the form of linear features likely associated with the early fishing settlement of St. Brides. Given that the resistivity equipment is set to reach a depth of only 0.5m, suggest that all of these features are no deeper than 0.5m below the surface and none of the features appear to have been cut through from later excavations, suggesting that there are very likely no early burials in this area other than the known burials and cremations that are no later than 1899.

The resistivity survey of the area south of the church revealed very little other than the probable position of the earlier pre1974 E-W cemetery enclosure wall that was originally positioned immediately south of the church porch, roughly where the asphalt path terminates. A surviving remnant of this earlier wall is apparent running E-W on the west side of the path running between a number of modern graves and on the north side of the Kensington memorial cross. At the far eastern end, at the base of the east cemetery wall in this area south, the resistivity survey did reveal a number of high resistance readings suggestive of stone structures. These are probably remnants of early enclosure walling, but the possibility that they represent late 19th century or early 20th century burials that have since lost their gravestones cannot be ruled out either. Otherwise, apart from this area, the area immediately south of the church porch, beyond the earlier boundary wall appears to be devoid of any burials. Given that this area was once outside of the cemetery area, the absence of burials in this location is not surprising and it is very likely that this area was kept clear post 1899 in order to allow good clear access to the cemetery.

Although the geo-physics survey revealed no obvious early burials in the targeted areas, it has revealed significant medieval fishing settlement remains in the form of linear features, probably the remains of buildings and other structures and as such these features now add significant archaeological data to the already emerging data already collected by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for the area of St. Brides.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The following report presents the results of an Archaeological Geo-physical Survey undertaken at St. Bridget's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembrokeshire, at the request of the St. Brides and Marloes Church Committee.
- 1.2 The specific objective of this work were to:
- Undertake a Geo-physical survey using electrical resistivity in five targeted areas (see Figure 15) within the cemetery at St. Bridget's Church, in order to inform the presence or absence of graves within the targeted areas.
- 1.3 The Technical Appendices for this report contains the following information:
- Appendix I: Figures;*
Appendix II: Photographs
Appendix III: Archive Cover Sheet

Site Location & Description (see Figures 1 - 5)

- 1.4 St Brides (Welsh: *Sain Ffraid*) is a parish and small coastal village in Pembrokeshire, Wales, at the south of St Brides Bay, about 1 ½ miles (2.4 km) north of the larger village of Marloes, with which it forms the Marloes and St Brides community. The village is in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and is on the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.
- 1.5 The Church and cemetery of St. Bridget's stands at the southern end of St. Brides Haven (NGR: SM 80260 10850). The church has a Norman foundation and is dedicated to St Bridget. The earliest recorded church was 13th century, and the site may have been a religious one since the 9th century. The present Grade II listed building is 19th century, incorporating some earlier structural features

Historical & Archaeological Background (see Figures 1 - 15)

- 1.6 St Bride's Church is situated within a polygonal churchyard overlooking St Bride's Haven. The church was first mentioned in an early 13th century source, and again in 1291. St Bride's church (PRN 3131) is dedicated to Saint Bridget (aka St Fraed, St Bridig), who is thought to have come from Ireland to Pembrokeshire c.550-600AD and possibly to have established a nunnery at St Bride's. St Bride's was possibly mentioned in an early 13th century source, as rendering a pension to Ewenny Priory, Glamorgan (Conway Davies 1946, 336). There are no known earlier documentary references. The fabric of the church is probably 14th century at the earliest, but an 'Ecclesia de Sancta Brigida' was listed in the Taxatio of 1291 (Record Commission 1802).
- 1.7 Around 1698 an early medieval roman-letter inscribed stone (now lost) was located on the foreshore within the vicinity of the church. It has been noted that the present churchyard partially overlies a semi-circular cropmark (with north-south diameter of some 70m) to the east, visible of aerial photographic coverage. In 2002 the cropmark was noted to be visible as a slight depression supporting a growth of rushes, its western arc interrupted by an artificially canalised stream which

may have originally run outside the boundary. When the stone was recorded it was located at or near the site of a cemetery, now eroding from the boulder clay at the top of St Bride's Haven. Radiocarbon samples gave dates of AD810-1090 for a cist grave, and AD1650 or later for a dug grave, meaning the cemetery was in use from the early medieval period into the post medieval period. The church is some 750m east of St Bride's castle. The church was a parish church during the post-Conquest period, belonging to the Deanery of Rhos. In 1536 patronage of the rectory was held by John Wogan of Wiston. He sold it to Francis Laugharne of St Brides in 1577, when the church dedication was recorded as 'St Murus and St Brides?'. By 1833 the patronage was held alternately by W.P. Laugharne, Esq., Charles Phillips, Esq. and John Nash, Esq.

- 1.7 The church is a Grade II listed building, considered important as a medieval church carefully rebuilt in the 19th century. It retains its medieval arcades, windows and doors and medieval bellcotes. It is constructed of limestone rubble and has whitewashed external walls. The building consists of 4-bayed nave, 3-bayed chancel, north transept, south porch and north vestry. The square limestone font with cylindrical base is 12th- to early 13th-century in date and sits on a later medieval octagonal limestone base (apparently another font upturned). The chancel, nave, north transept (and former south transept) all date to the 14th century. The church was restored in 1868, when the vestry was constructed from the medieval skew passage. Against the nave east wall are 2 bays of fine late medieval screen, each panel with 2-light blind tracery: a very rare survival. In the north transept are four eroded medieval gravestones: two with sculpted heads only, a third with sculpted head and canopy behind, the fourth with full draped effigy.

1.8 *Listed Building Entry*

History

Anglican parish church, medieval, first mentioned 1291. Restored 1869 by Charles Buckeridge of Oxford, for £1,400 for which the church was substantially rebuilt with new windows in Portland and local stone. Sir Stephen Glynne visited in 1856 and noted that most of the windows were modern, shuttered, the exterior was whitewashed, but there was a mutilated E window. A rude and misshapen arch on the chancel N wall indicated a N chapel.

Exterior

Parish church. Rubble slate with roofs of small silver-grey slates. Long nave and chancel with W bellcote and nave E bellcote and gabled S porch. W end has battered wall base, coped gable and plain bellcote with ridged flat top and 2 flat-headed openings. 2 narrow W lancets. Nave S has 3 small Portland stone lancets with big porch between first and second. Buttress to E. Remains of blocked transept arch. Coped gabled porch with cross finial and chamfered sandstone round arch, possibly late medieval or C16. Stone benches in porch and inner door with cambered head. Nave E has coped gable and plain gabled bellcote with 2 segmental pointed openings. Nave N has 3 similar Portland stone lancets and transept to left. Transept

has 2 sandstone lancets W, one narrow cusped lancet N and one to E, medieval. Small short N aisle to chancel with small rectangular N light, lancet E and roof swept over. One Portland stone N small lancet. E end coped gable and 3 Portland stone lancets. S side has one eroded medieval lancet to right, one C19 Portland stone lancet and, to left, a blocked narrow door and low late medieval rectangular small light.

Interior

Whitewashed plastered walls, plastered pointed chancel arch with impost blocks. Blocked nave N door. Low plastered N transept arch. Corbels for rood loft, for which stair is pierced through to left of chancel arch, with C14 moulded slightly ogee arch to rear. Cambered arch to from chancel to N lean-to, now vestry, appears post medieval. Blocked chancel S door. 1869 fittings include rafter roofs 6 or 7-sided, patterned tiled floors, with encaustic tiles and some marble in chancel, pine pews, stalls with Gothic arcaded frontals and Gothic screen to N vestry and fine hanging corona in N transept. Also pulpit with panelled Gothic timber front of cusped arches under quatrefoils, on stone base and steps. C13 font, shallow scalloped square, the scallops flared out from a round shaft. The octagonal base is apparently another font upturned. Against nave E wall 2 bays of fine late medieval screen, each panel with 2-light blind tracery, a very rare survival. In N transept 4 eroded medieval gravestones: 2 with sculpted heads only, 3rd with sculpted head and canopy behind, 4th full draped effigy. Also, on the altar a lavishly carved semi-circular timber piece, late C17 or early C18 perhaps, depicting Solomon and Sheba, said to have been in the church in 1869, but presumably continental in origin. Early C17 carved cupboard door against W wall. Iron and brass candle-standards probably of 1869 to nave pews, and more elaborate to stalls. C18 style brass candelabrum in chancel, dated 1910, and Gothic E wall arcaded panelling of c1912, 11 bays with delicately carved detail. Stained glass: fine High Victorian E window with 6 C14-style scenes and clear glass between, attributed to Bell & Almond, 1869; Chancel 3 single lights, Archangels, 1911. N transept W lancet left, after 1877, Blessed are the pure in heart; right after 1869, 2 scenes of Raising the dead; N transept N lancet, 1874, Resurrected Christ; E lancet 1911 Virgin and Child. Nave 6 lancets of Christ in different guises, 1901 by Herbert Davis. W 2 lancets SS David and Bride, 1891, by Cox, Son & Buckley. Memorials: N transept N plaques to Charles Phillips of Hill (d 1749), and to Hugh Meare of Pierston (d 1745). Draped urn oval plaque to William Phillips (d 1798). E wall plaque to Elizabeth Phillips (d 1739).

Reasons for Listing

A medieval church carefully rebuilt in the C19 with good interior fittings, medieval to early C20.

- 1.9 Following the evaluation of the site of an earlier chapel and cemetery on the foreshore in 2009, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) undertook a larger excavation at St Bride's Haven, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 8021 1094) for four weeks from March 2010 and April 2011. Over 35 graves were

excavated. Bone preservation was generally poor; some graves contained no bone, others only skull fragments and teeth. Some burials, however, were better preserved. It is hoped that the material recovered will provide further C14 dating evidence, and potentially material for stable isotope analysis. The cemetery seemed different in character to other cemetery sites excavated recently in the region, and following specialist analyses of the human skeletal material and the character of the burials, the results will provide useful information for comparison with other sites investigated as part of the Pembrokeshire Early Medieval Cemeteries Project. Further analysis will also provide information about the history of St Bride's Haven that could form the basis of further public outreach. The excavation was undertaken by staff from DAT and volunteers from the local community. The project was funded with grant aid from Cadw and PLANED and with the participation of the PCNPA archaeologist (DAT Report

- 1.10 An important element of this excavation project was the appropriation of a geo-physical survey undertaken by DAT immediately to the west of the present church at St. Brides, where earlier aerial photos from 1987 had revealed a semi-circular cropmark that appeared to be cutting into the cemetery enclosure. However, although the geo-physics did not seem to throw any light on this feature, it did however reveal what appeared to be possible evidence of early settlement remains (see Figure
- 1.11 Following radiocarbon dates obtained from burials eroding from the cliff cemetery of the early chapel in 1985, which produced a date of 1000 +/- 70 b.p (810-1090 Cal AD at 2 sigma). Sample CAR931 from a simple dug burial, provided a date of 150 +/- 60 b.p. (c.1650 Cal AD at 2 sigma.), it was concluded that it seems entirely possible that St Bride's may have been a multiple church site, and that the status of 'primary church' may have switched from one site to the other during the pre- or post-Conquest periods. This may suggest that burial rights continued in the chapel cemetery after the later church was built, or that a tradition of sanctity was maintained there (Ludlow 2002).

2 Aims & Objectives

- 2.1 An archaeological geo-physical survey will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within the five specified areas using appropriate methods and practices.
- 2.2 These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct, and other relevant regulations of ClfA.

Definition of geophysical survey

- 2.3 Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.

Purpose of geophysical survey

2.4 The survey was undertaken to the Standard and, as far as possible, informed on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology, in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, which may lead to one or more of the following:

- i) The formulation of a strategy to ensure further recording, preservation or management of
- ii) The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.
- iii) The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The Geo-physical survey was undertaken using an RM Frobisher TAR-3 Resistance Meter using a 1 meter wide array, which allowed a surveying depth of 0.50m.
- 3.2 The first survey area (Grid 1) was positioned at the west end of the cemetery, between the graves of Sarah Evans (1895) and Muriel Joan Dunn (2006). This grid area consisted of a stringed grid measuring 20m (E-W) x 9m (N-S).
- 3.3 The second survey area (Grid 2), was positioned at the southern end of Grid 1 running N-S. The survey grid in this area measured 20m (N-S) x 8m (E-W). Known graves included within this survey grid included 'Harriet' (1904) and Albert Bevan (1906)
- 3.4 The third survey area (Grid 3) was positioned at the southern end of Grid 2 and in effect was an extension to it and concluded the survey run of this area ending at the southern wall of the cemetery. This survey grid measured 11m 9N-S) and 9m (E-W). Known graves included within this survey grid included Thomas Pollintine (1914) and 'Martha' (1899).
- 3.5 The fourth survey area (Grid 4) was positioned at the far southeast end of the cemetery, alongside the southern entrance to the cemetery. This survey grid measured 17m (E-W) and 9m (N-S). The northwest corner of this grid was positioned alongside the grave of Doris Richards (2010). Running N-S across the centre line of this grid was the footpath to the church porch from the entrance gate in the southern cemetery wall. Areas of asphalt were noted along the route of this pathway. No known graves were included within this area.
- 3.6 The fifth and final area surveyed was Grid 5. This survey grid was positioned immediately south of an area of asphalt directly opposite the church path and was attached to Grid 4 at its northern side. This survey grid measured 11m (E-W) and 7m (N-S). No known graves were included within this area.
- 3.5 All work was carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist (Richard Scott Jones *BA, MA, MICfA*) with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The survey followed the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geo-physical Surveys (CIfA 2014).

- 3.6 All features identified were tied in to both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.
- 3.7 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a 24 mega-pixel DSLR camera in RAW format, and later exported to TIFF format.
- 3.8 All measured data points from each survey were saved as a .txt file onto an installed micro SD memory card. The data from the card was then transferred to Snuffler software (V1.3) where the data for each survey was then analysed and interpreted. Within the software, the survey data first had all data spikes removed and then each was interpolated in order to enhance resolution. Both survey results were then saved as grayscale and colour maps and relief plots in grayscale.

Limitations of Survey

- 3.9 As with all types of geo-physical survey equipment, each type has its limitations. Regarding electrical resistivity, this equipment is ideally suited for ground that has high water content in order for the electrical current to travel easily through the ground. The environment at St. Bridget's was ideally suited to electrical resistivity due to its wet conditions.
- 3.10 Each survey area was undertaken using a 1m wide array. As a general rule, a 1m wide array will penetrate to a maximum depth of around 0.50m, dependent on the moisture content of the soil.
- 3.11 Given the objective was to identify the presence or absence of former burials within the survey areas, the survey was limited in that it was dependent on any burials being either stone lined, marked by broken gravestones, or else the soil was still fairly loose when compared to any surrounding soil. Any burials where the soil had re-compacted over time, with no evidence of any stones marking the grave, were unlikely to be detected with any certainty.

4 Cartographic Sources

OS Surveyors Drawing (1814) (Fig 6)

- 4.1 This early Ordnance Survey map clearly shows the church of St. Bridget's positioned at the southern end of St. Brides Haven. However, given the scale of this map, although it is certainly useful in confirming the presence of the church, it is not of any great help regarding the full extent of the cemetery enclosure.

Tithe Map and Apportionment for St. Brides Parish (1839) (Fig 7)

- 4.2 The tithe map of 1839 clearly shows the cemetery of the parish church (165) as being smaller than it is today, with the west and southern walls being originally much closer to the church than they are today. The apportionment details show that the church was occupied by one Reverend William Allen who also resided in the Parsonage building (166) to the southeast of the church.

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1874) (Fig 8)

- 4.3 The OS first edition map of 1874 still shows the same reduced cemetery enclosure as is shown on the

tithe map of 1839. Also now shown for the first time is the limekiln on the foreshore to the north. Of further interest is the apparent laid out gardens of the Rectory to the southeast.

Ordnance Survey Second Edition (1906) (Fig 9)

- 4.4 The OS Second edition map of 1906 now shows that the cemetery enclosure wall to the west and south has been enlarged to accommodate new burials. The fact that the cemetery is shown as having been larger in 1906 and smaller in 1874, suggests that between the years 1875 – 1905, enlargement occurred at some time during this 30 year period. Inspection of the known graves in the churchyard in the enlarged cemetery area to the west and south has revealed no graves earlier than 1899, which would suggest that the enlargement occurred at some time between the years 1875 – 1899. Further still, unless there were no deaths and burials during 1875 – 1898, which is unlikely, may further suggest that the date of the cemetery enlargement occurred around 1898/99.

OS 1948 Edition Map (Fig 10)

- 4.5 No great change from the earlier 1906 edition map apart from the construction of the public toilets to the northeast.

5 Results of Geo-physical Survey (see Figures 15 - 25 and Photos 1-16)

Grid1 (see Figures 15, 16 and 21 – 25)

- 5.1 The first survey area (Grid 1) was positioned at the west end of the cemetery, between the graves of Sarah Evans (1895) and Muriel Joan Dunn (2006). This grid area consisted of a stringed grid measuring 20m (E-W) x 9m (N-S). A walkover of this area revealed that there are two stumps of two former gravestones just poking up through the soils. These two stone stumps likely mark the position of two early 19th century or else 18th century graves.
- 5.2 The results of the resistivity survey have revealed that at the east end of the survey grid, the soil here appears to have some considerable depth. Although the survey in this area did not reveal any features delineated by stones, it also did not reveal the outline of any burials either, which would suggest that the fill of any probable burials in this location is now very compacted and now hard to detect with any certainty. However, the fact that the soil is deep in this area to the east and the fact that it occupies part of the earlier cemetery boundary, and the fact that stumps of earlier gravestones are evident at the surface, would suggest that there very probably are burials in this particular area, but these are probably early 19th or else earlier in date.
- 5.3 Along the central area of this survey grid, the survey has detected the remains of an N-S aligned wall. This wall is probably the remains of the former cemetery enclosure wall as shown on the OS 1874 map. West of this apparent wall remains, in the area that steps down from the elevated cemetery area, the resistivity survey has revealed a number of areas of high resistance, seemingly marking a number of small linear features that all appear to be archaeological and very likely relate to the early fishing settlement of St. Brides. Apart from these features, no other features, including early burials, were evident in this survey grid and given that none of the archaeological features appear to have been cut

by any later excavation, would suggest that there has been no excavation for any burials in this area. Also, given that this area was formerly outside of the present cemetery pre 1906, would further support that this area is devoid of any known burials.

Grid 2 (see Figures 15, 17 and 21 – 25)

- 5.4 The second survey area (Grid 2) was positioned at the southern end of Grid 1 running N-S. The survey grid in this area measured 20m (N-S) x 8m (E-W). Known graves included within this survey grid included 'Harriet' (1904) and Albert Bevan (1906). This survey grid was positioned on the west side of the raised terrace area of the earlier cemetery.
- 5.5 As with the results from Grid 1, the results of the resistivity survey in Grid 2 have also has revealed a number of areas of high resistance, seemingly marking a number of small linear features that all appear to be archaeological in character and very likely relate to the early fishing settlement of St. Brides. Apart from these features, no other features, including early burials, were evident in this survey grid and given that none of the archaeological features appear to have been cut by any later excavation, would suggest that there has been no excavation for any burials in this area. Also, given that this area was formerly outside of the present cemetery pre 1906, would further support that this area is also devoid of any known burials other than those already known which include the graves of 'Harriet' (1904) and Albert Bevan (1906).

Grid 3 (see Figures 15, 18 and 21 – 25)

- 5.6 The third survey area (Grid 3) was positioned at the southern end of Grid 2 and in effect was an extension to it and concluded the survey run of this area ending at the southern wall of the cemetery. This survey grid measured 11m (N-S) and 9m (E-W). Known graves included within this survey grid included Thomas Pollintine (1914) and 'Martha' (1899).
- 5.7 As with the results from Grid 2, the results of the resistivity survey in Grid 3 have also has revealed a number of areas of high resistance, again seemingly marking a number of small linear features that all appear to be archaeological in character and again very likely relate to the early fishing settlement of St. Brides. The only area where there appeared to be deep soil with no stones or structures, was at the far southwest corner of the grid near the cemetery wall. This area is presently occupied by an ivy bush.
- 5.8 Apart from apparent buried linear features and the known graves of Thomas Pollintine and Martha, no other features, including earlier burials, were evident in this survey grid and given that none of the archaeological features appear to have been cut by any later excavations, would suggest that there has been no excavation for any burials in this area that predate 1899. Also, as with Grids 1 and 2, given that this area was formerly outside of the present cemetery pre 1906, would further support that this area is also devoid of any known burials other than those already known.

Grid 4 (see Figures 15, 19 and 21 – 25)

- 5.9 The fourth survey area (Grid 4) was positioned at the far southeast end of the cemetery, alongside the southern entrance to the cemetery. This survey grid measured 17m (E-W) and 9m (N-S). The northwest corner of this grid was positioned alongside the grave of Doris Richards (2010). Running N-S across the centre line of this grid was the footpath g to the church porch from the entrance gate in the southern cemetery walls. Areas of asphalt were noted along the route of this pathway. No known graves were included within this area.
- 5.10 The survey results within this grid revealed very little of any significance apart from fragments of probable early boundary walls at the northeast, southeast and southwest corners of the grid. These are very probably former wall remnants associated with early field boundaries at the southern end and the remains former cemetery enclosure wall at the east end. The resistivity survey also revealed a high resistance spike next to the access gate, which is most probably buried asphalt from the path leading to and from the entrance gate to the porch.

Grid 5 (see Figures 15, 20 and 21 – 25)

- 5.11 The fifth and final area surveyed was Grid 5. This survey grid was positioned immediately south of an area of asphalt directly opposite the church path and was attached to Grid 4 at its northern side. This survey grid measured 11m (E-W) and 7m (N-S). No known graves were included within this area.
- 5.12 The resistance survey of this area revealed much the same story as already revealed in Grid 4, an area that appears to be previously untouched, apart from the area at the north end of the survey grid, where an area of high resistance became apparent. However, these readings probably mark the position of the earlier cemetery wall running E-W, whose position is clearly marked on the first edition map of 1874.
- 5.13 Lastly, the area at the far east end of Grid 5, the area alongside the east wall of the cemetery also returned a number of high resistance readings. These readings could either be associated with the foundations of the wall itself or else other buried features and the possibility that these are later former graves cannot be discounted.

6. Conclusion & Recommendations

- 6.1 Preliminary analysis of the readily available cartographic sources showing the church and cemetery of St. Bridget's has revealed that between the years 1875 – 1899, the cemetery enclosure was enlarged to its present size. This was done by removing part of the earlier enclosure walls at both the west and southern ends of the cemetery and building a new enclosure wall some 10 meters further south and west. These new areas were formerly fields with buried early settlement remains. A walkover survey of the study areas has revealed that none of the known burials south and west of the earlier cemetery are earlier than 1899. Why this enlargement occurred is unknown, perhaps either to increase the size of the cemetery to allow room for further burials, or perhaps, given that 1899 coincides with the death of the 4th Baron Kensington and the erection of a tall ornately carved memorial Celtic Cross complete with Masonic symbolism, it was enlarged so as to allow a clear vista

of this memorial cross with Kensington Castle to the west in the background, the removal of the wall to lower ground having allowed clear access to view the memorial cross for visitors to the churchyard with associated views of the castle in the background.

- 6.2 The fact that no burials earlier than 1899 are to be found within the survey areas and the fact that cartographic sources suggest that these areas were not formerly within the bounds of the earlier church enclosure, would suggest that there are very likely no burials pre-dating 1899 in these areas.
- 6.3 The geo-physics survey of the targeted areas has revealed that in the area of Grid 1, at the east end, the soil here appears to be of some considerable depth and no structures were detected that suggested any demarcated burials. However, given that the soil is deep here and the fact that no stone built features were revealed, and the fact that a small number of stumps of early gravestones are protruding above the turf in this area, would imply that there very likely are early burials in this immediate area, but the soil within the graves is now so compacted through time that the edges of burials would be hard to define through geo-physics. Also, given that this area is within the earlier cemetery enclosure, the likelihood of unknown early burials in this location is very likely.
- 6.4 The resistivity survey also managed to pick up the foundation remains of the early west wall of the cemetery running in the position where the raised cemetery area drops downwards on the west side. The remains of this early wall are clearly evident protruding in areas along the N-S alignment of the cemetery and this wall is marked by the raised terraced area. Each of the survey grids (Grids 1-3) in the area west of this earlier wall revealed that there are significant buried archaeological remains in the form of linear features likely associated with the early fishing settlement of St. Brides. Given that the resistivity equipment is set to reach a depth of only 0.5m, suggest that all of these features are no deeper than 0.5m below the surface and none of the features appear to have been cut through from later excavations, suggesting that there are very likely no early burials in this area other than the known burials and cremations that are no later than 1899.
- 6.5 The resistivity survey of the area south of the church revealed very little other than the probable position of the earlier pre-1974 E-W cemetery enclosure wall that was originally positioned immediately south of the church porch, roughly where the asphalt path terminates. A surviving remnant of this earlier wall is apparent running E-W on the west side of the path running between a number of modern graves and on the north side of the Kensington memorial cross. At the far east end, at the base of the east cemetery wall in this area south, the resistivity survey did reveal a number of high resistance readings suggestive of stone structures. These are probably remnants of early enclosure walling, but there the possibility that they represent late 19th century or early 20th century burials that have since lost their gravestones cannot be ruled out either. Otherwise, apart from this area, the area immediately south of the church porch, beyond the earlier boundary wall appears to be devoid of any burials. Given that this area was once outside of the cemetery area, the absence of burials in this location is not surprising and it is very likely that this area was kept clear post 1899 in order to allow good clear access to the cemetery.

- 6.6 Although the geo-physics survey revealed no obvious early burials in the targeted areas, it has revealed significant medieval fishing settlement remains in the form of linear features, probably the remains of buildings and other structures and as such these features now add significant archaeological data to the already emerging data already collected by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for the area of St. Brides.

7 Acknowledgements

Thanks to; the St. Brides and Marloes Church Committee for allowing access to the site to undertake the survey.

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- Cartographic Sources*
- OS Surveyors Drawing (1814)
- Tithe Map and Apportionment for St. Brides Parish (1839)

Ordnance Survey D=First Edition Map (1874)

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1906)

Ordnance Survey 1948 Edition Map.

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APPENDIX I:

Figures



Project Title: St, Bridget's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembrokeshire	
Date: April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

Figure 1. Location Map (OS 1:50,000 Landranger)





Project Title: St, Bridget's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembrokeshire	
Date: April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

Figure 2. Location Map (OS 1:25,000 Explorer)





Project Title: St. Bridget's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembrokeshire

Date: April 2021

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 3.

OS Aerial Photo (2018)





Project Title: St. Bridget's Church, St.Brides and Marloes, Pembrokeshire

Date: April 2021

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

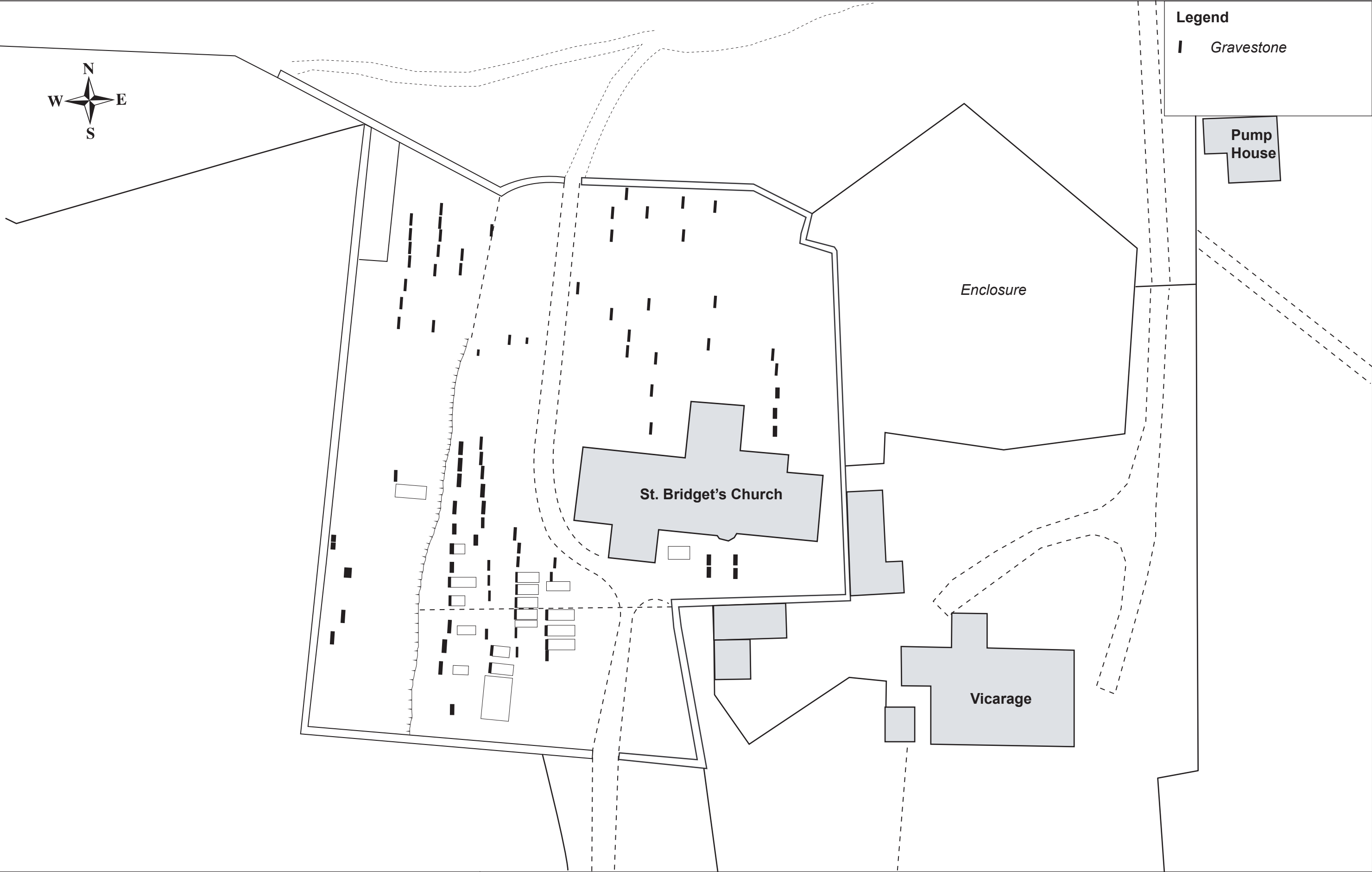
Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 4.

Aerial Photo (Google 2009) - Enlarged view. Graveyard highlighted in red.





Project Title: St. Bridget's Church, St.Brides and Marloes, Pembrokeshire	
Date: 14th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A3):
Drawn by: RSJ	Drawing No.

Figure 5.
Site Plan



Project Title: St. Bridget's Church, St.Brides and Marloes, Pembrokeshire

Date: April 2021

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawn by:

Drawing No.

Figure 6.

OS Surveyors Drawing (1814)



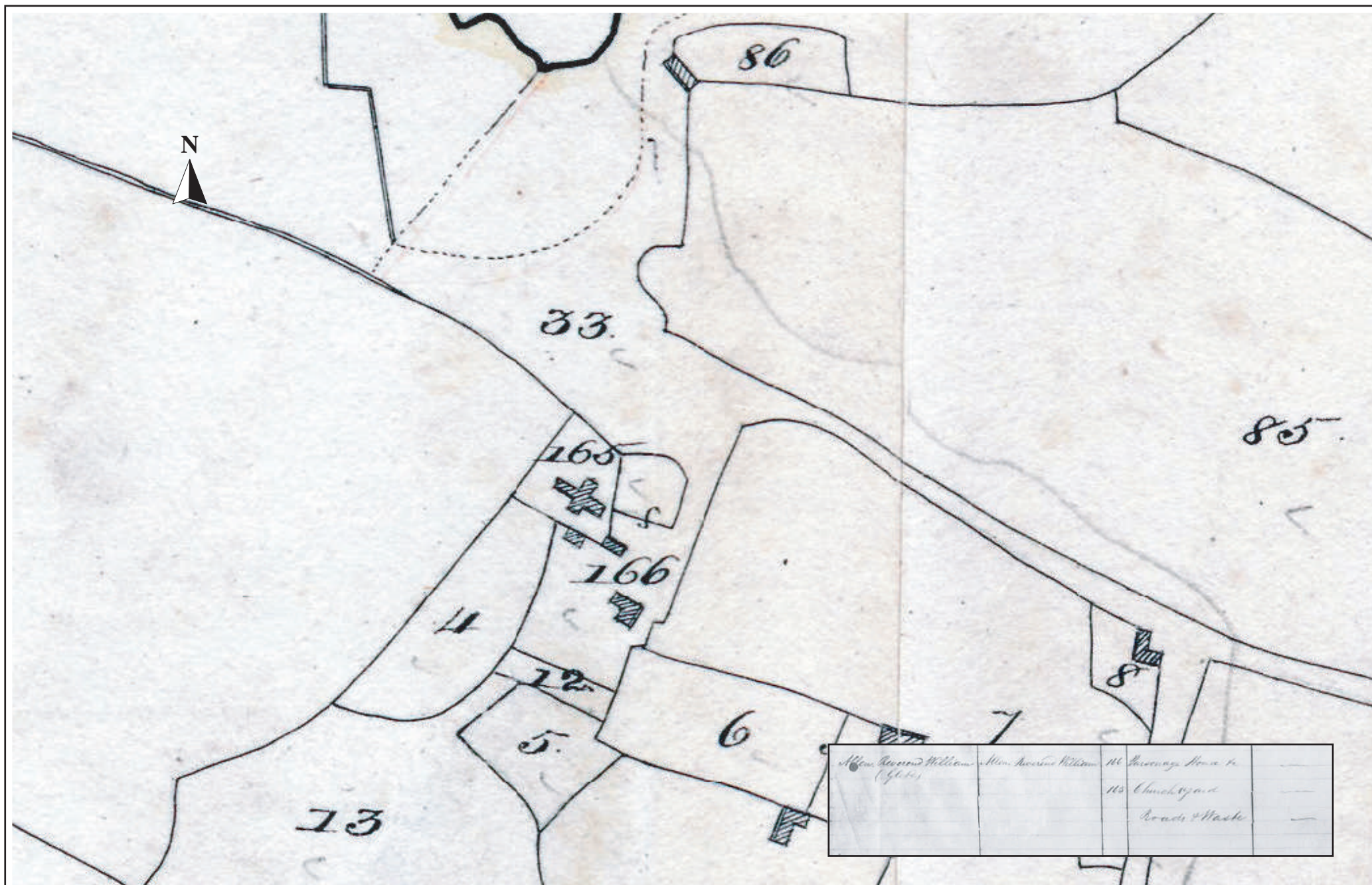
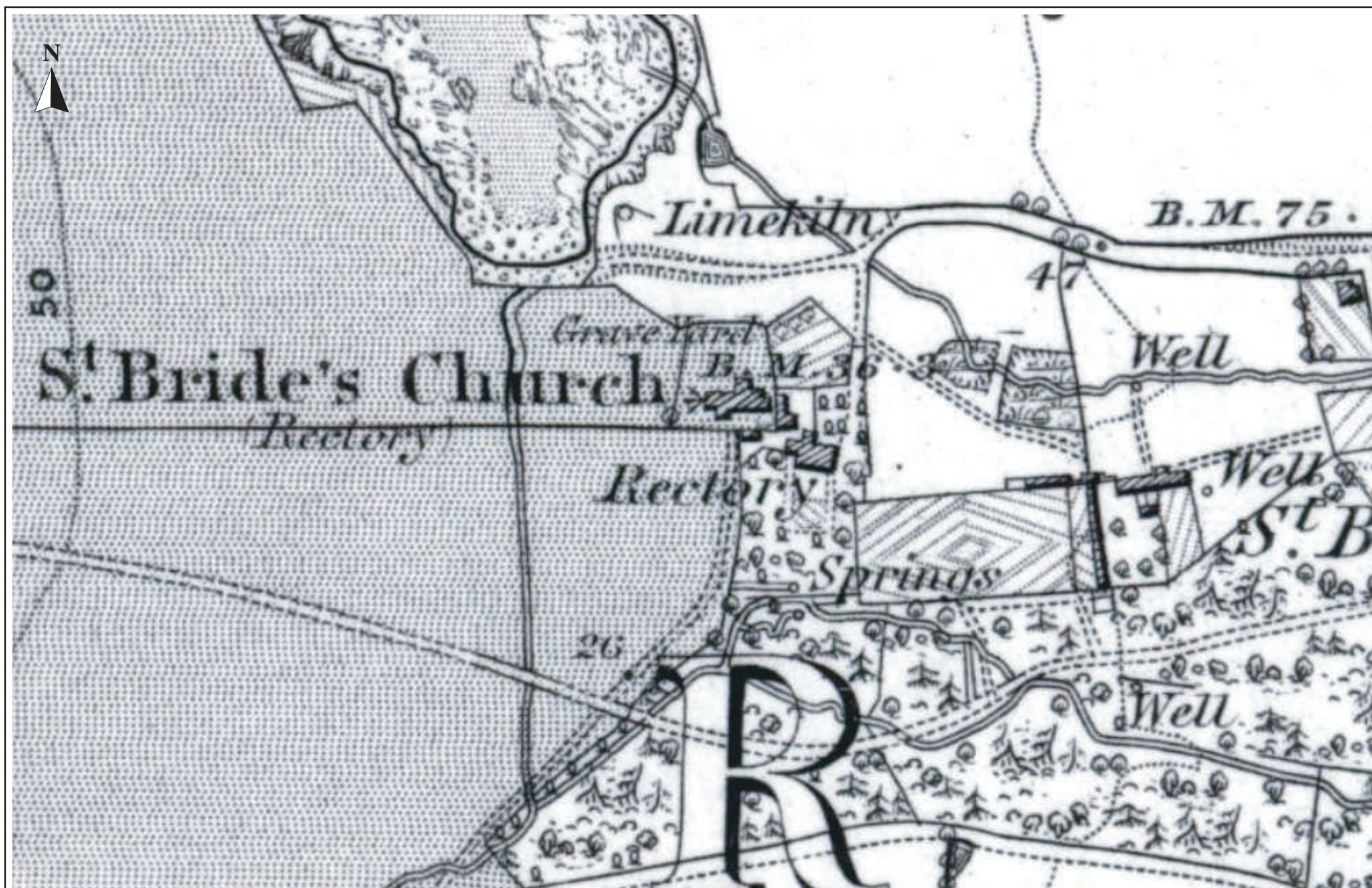


Figure 7.
Tithe Map for St. Brides Parish (1839) and apportionment details for church 165 and parsonage 166.

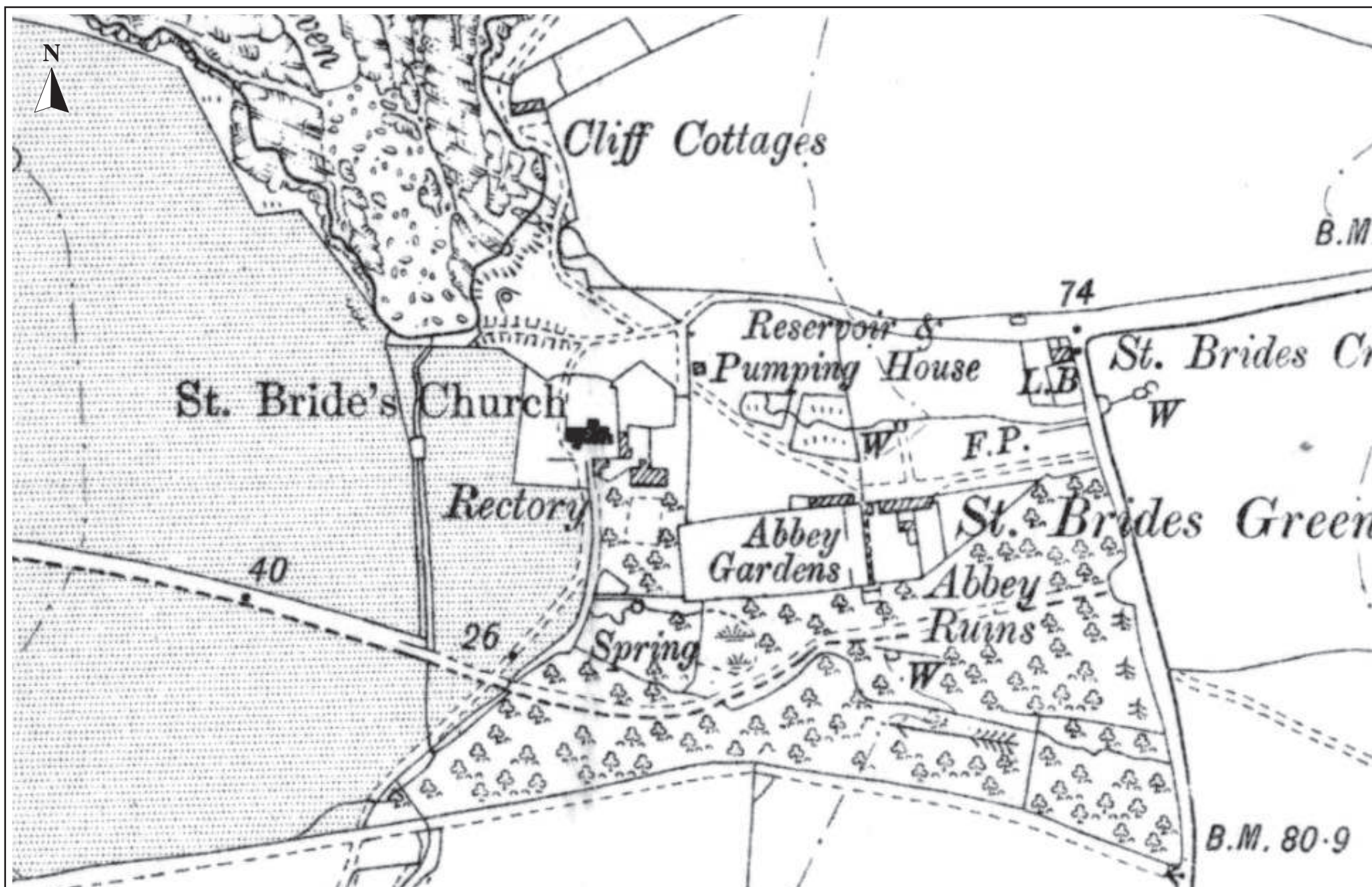




Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire	
Date: April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

Figure 8.
OS First Edition Map (1874). Note smaller church enclosure wall at west and southern end.





Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire

Date: April 2021

Drawn by:

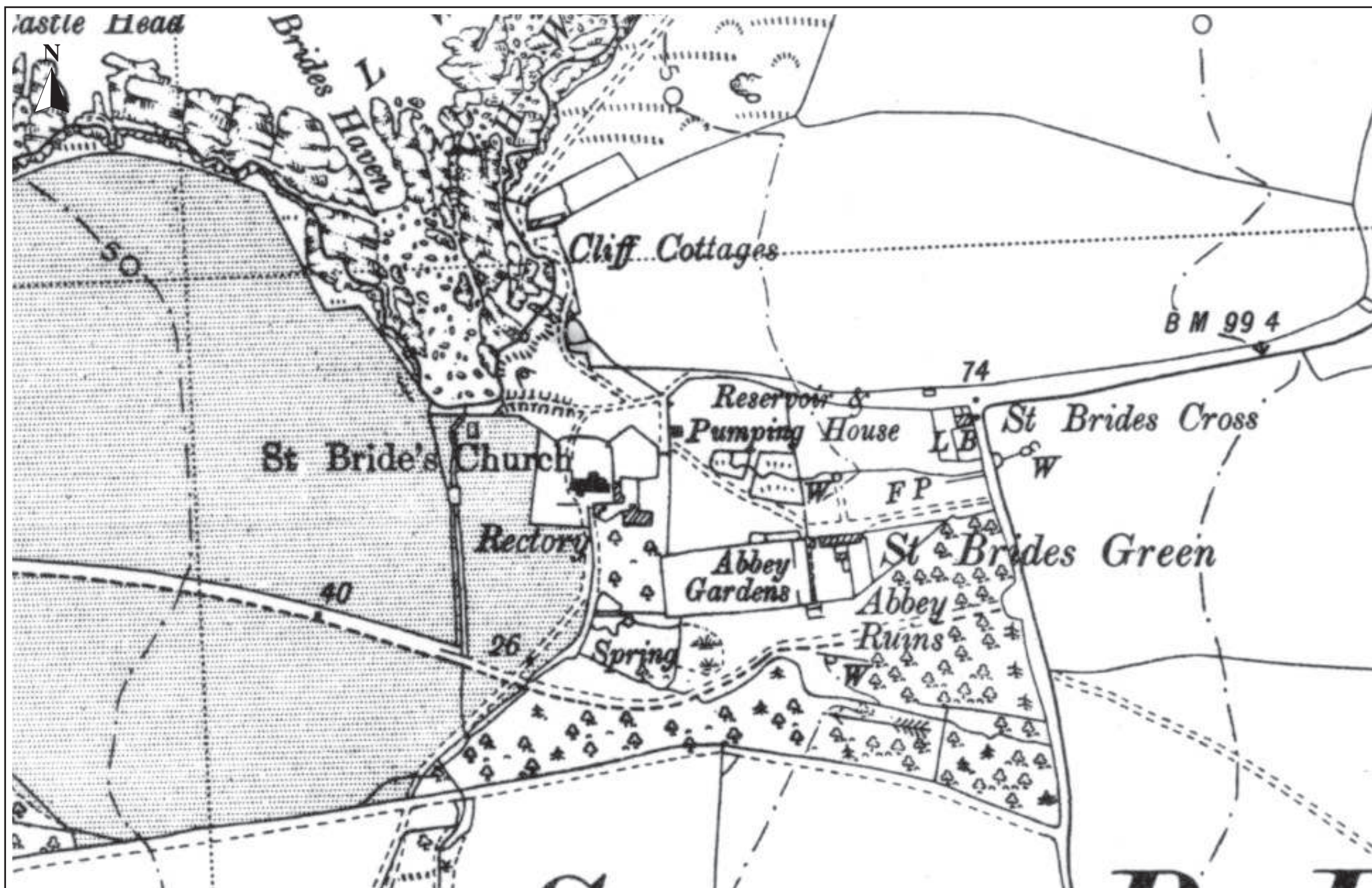
Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawing No.

Figure 9.

OS Second Edition Map (1906). Note church enclosure has been enlarged at western and southern ends.





Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire

Figure 10.

Date: April 2021

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

OS 1948 Edition Map.

Drawn by:

Drawing No.





Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire

Date: April 2021

Drawn by:

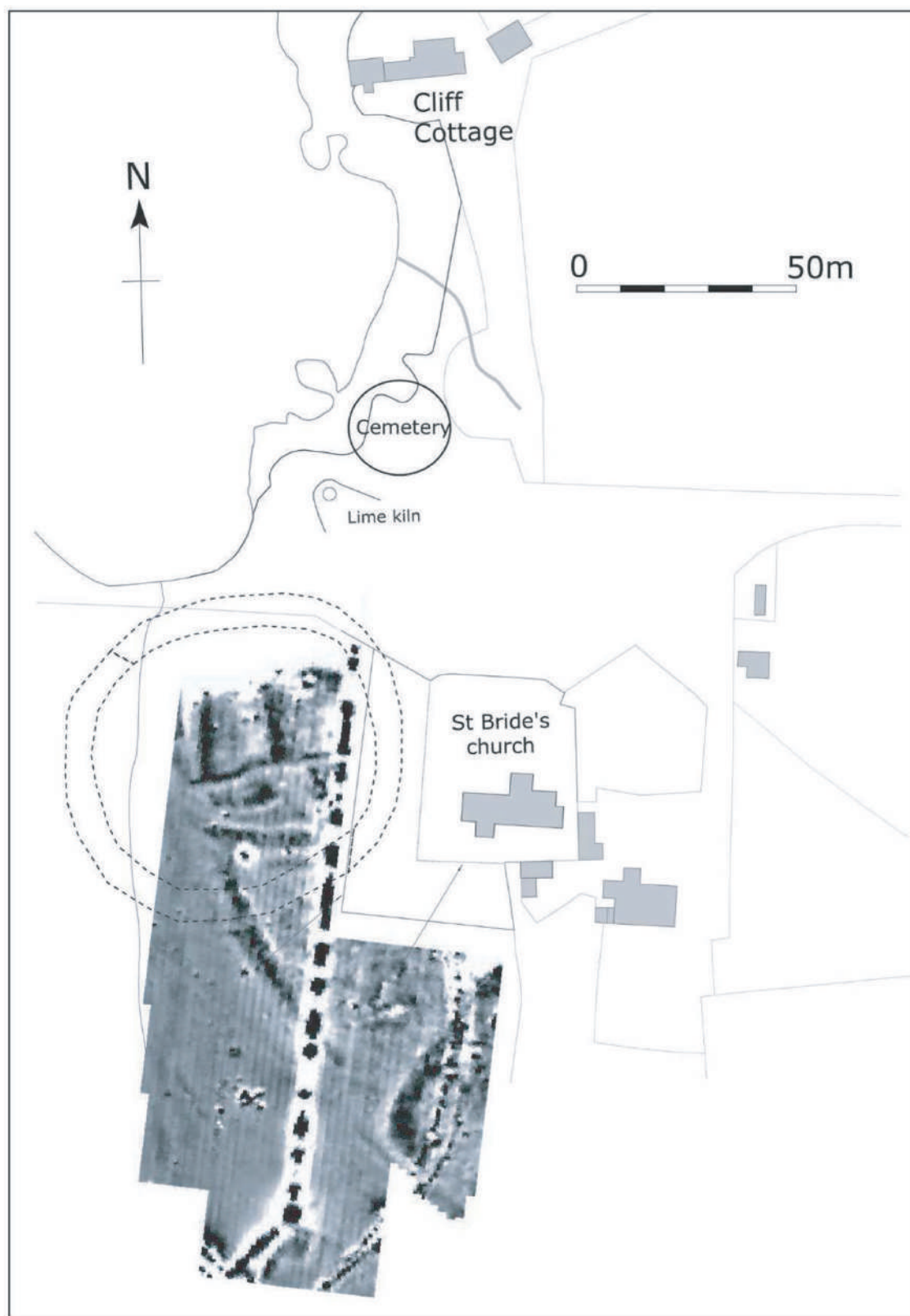
Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawing No.

Figure 11.

Aerial Photo (1987) showing cropmark on west side of churchyard highlighted by arrow.





Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire

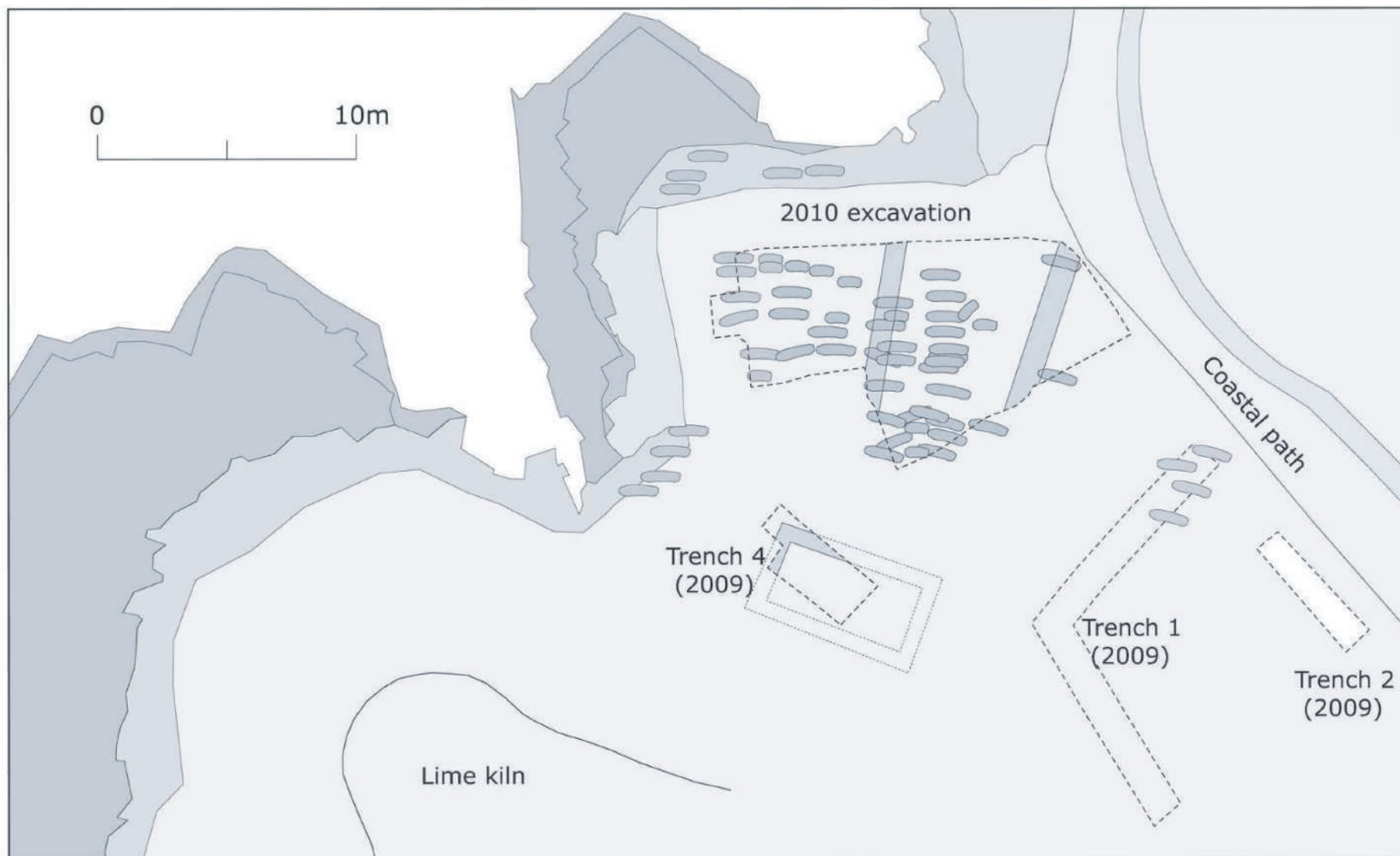
Date: April 2021 **Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

Drawn by: **Drawing No.**

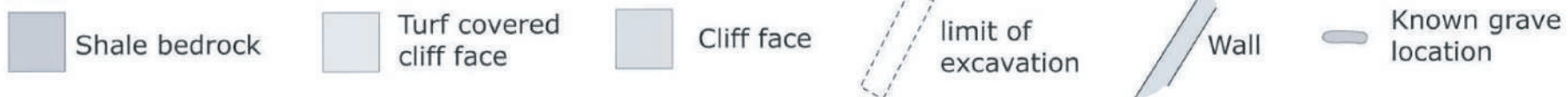
Figure 12.

Results of Geo-physics survey to west of churchyard undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2011 as part of the Pembrokeshire Cemeteries Project (*from DAT Rpt. 2011/29*).





Key



Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire

Date: April 2021

Drawn by:

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawing No.

Figure 14.

Site plan showing position of Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Pembrokeshire Cemeteries Project Excavation undertaken in 2011.



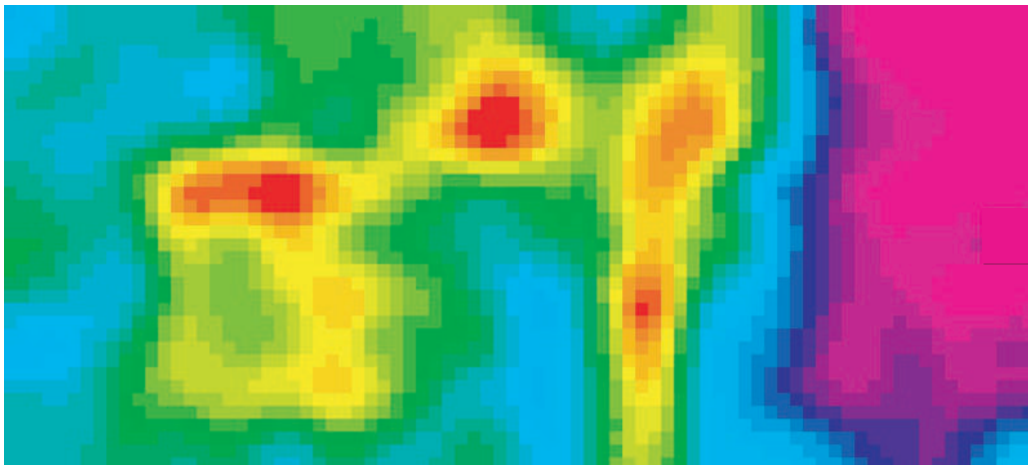


Project Title: St. Bride's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembs.	
Date: 14th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A3):
Drawn by: RSJ	Drawing No.

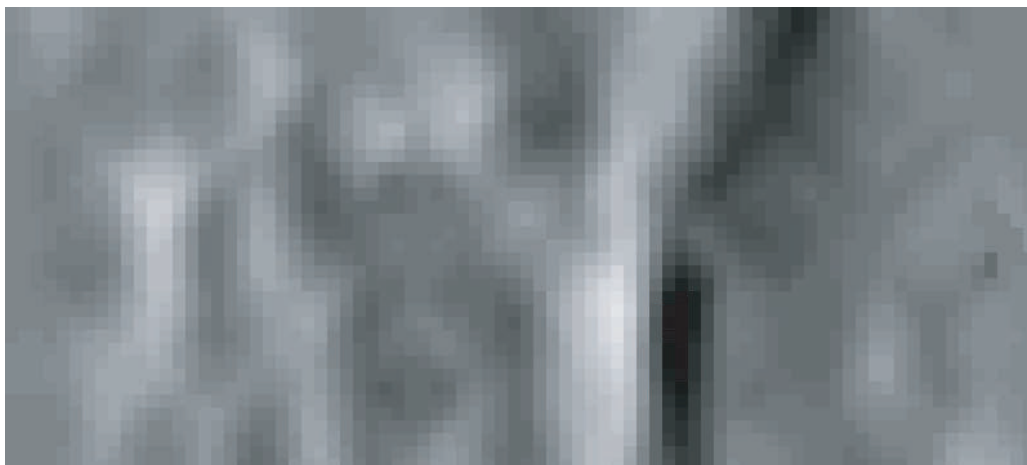
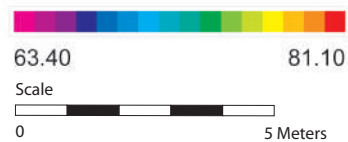
Figure 15.
Site Plan showing Resistivity Grids 1 - 5 positions.



Document: Grid 1 (Greyscale)
 Grid width: 9 Meters
 Grid Height: 20 Meters
 Original Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m
 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



Document: Grid 1 (Colour)
 Grid width: 9 Meters
 Grid Height: 20 Meters
 Original Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m
 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



Document: Grid 1 (Relief Plot - Greyscale)
 Grid width: 9 Meters
 Grid Height: 20 Meters
 Original Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m
 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m

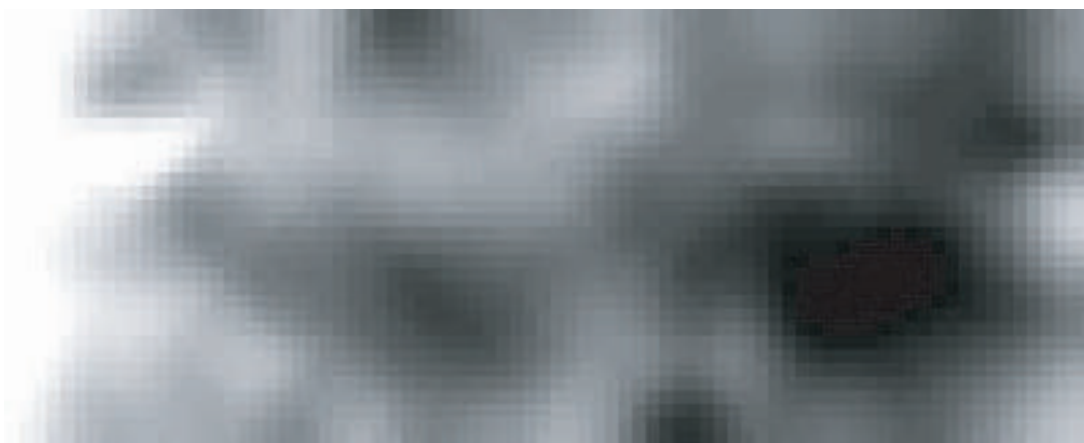


Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire	
Date: April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
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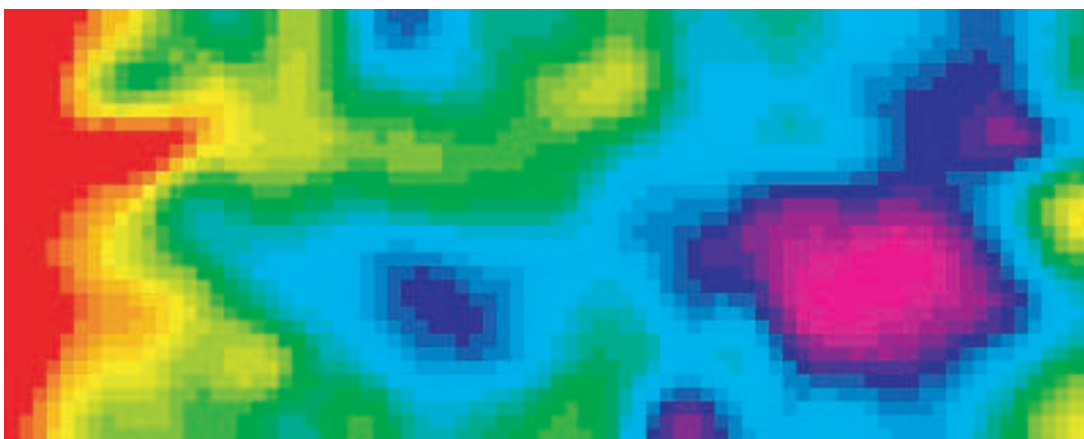
Figure 16.

Grid 1 - Electrical Resistivity Results

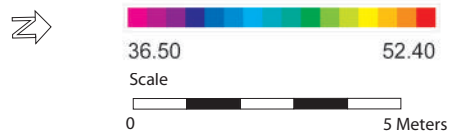




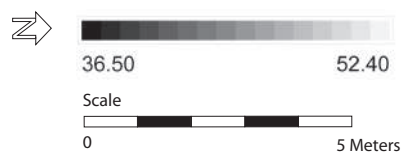
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 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



Document: Grid 2 (Colour)
 Grid width: 8 Meters
 Grid Height: 20 Meters
 Original Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m
 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



Document: Grid 2 (Relief Plot - Greyscale)
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 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m

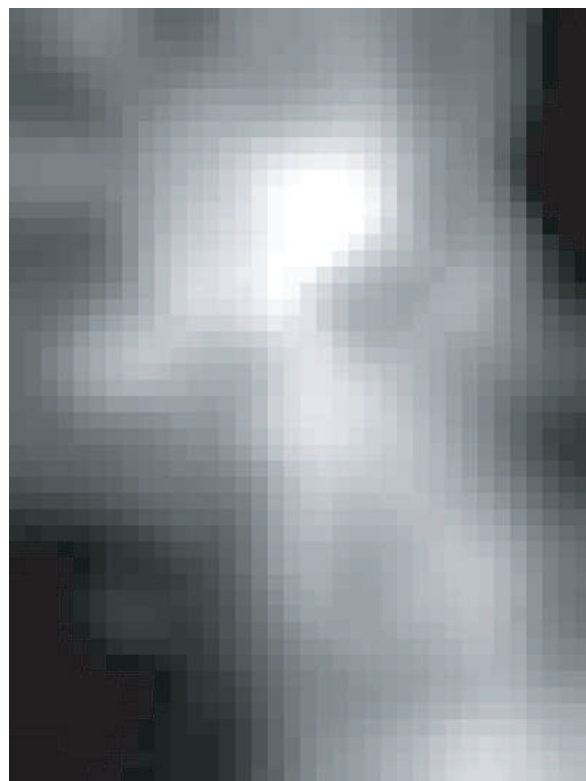


Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire	
Date: April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

Figure 17.

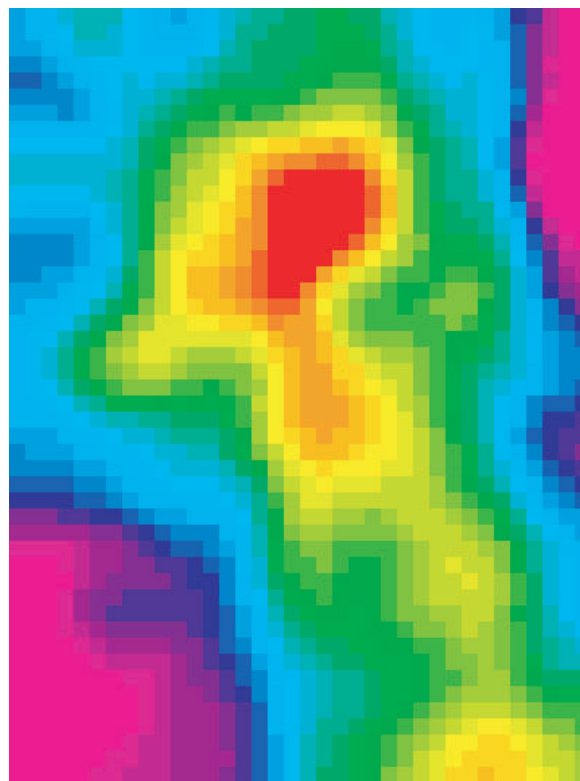
Grid 2 - Electrical Resistivity Results





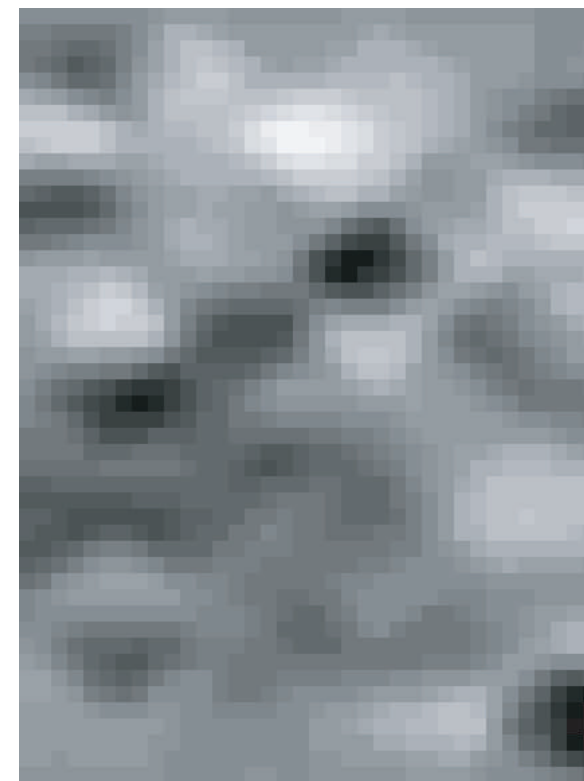
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 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m

Scale 0 5m



Document: Grid 3 (Colour)
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 Grid Height: 12 Meters
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 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m

Scale 0 5m



Document: Grid 3 (Relief Plot)
 Grid width: 9 Meters
 Grid Height: 12 Meters
 Original Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m
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Scale 0 5m

Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire

Date: April 2021

Drawn by:

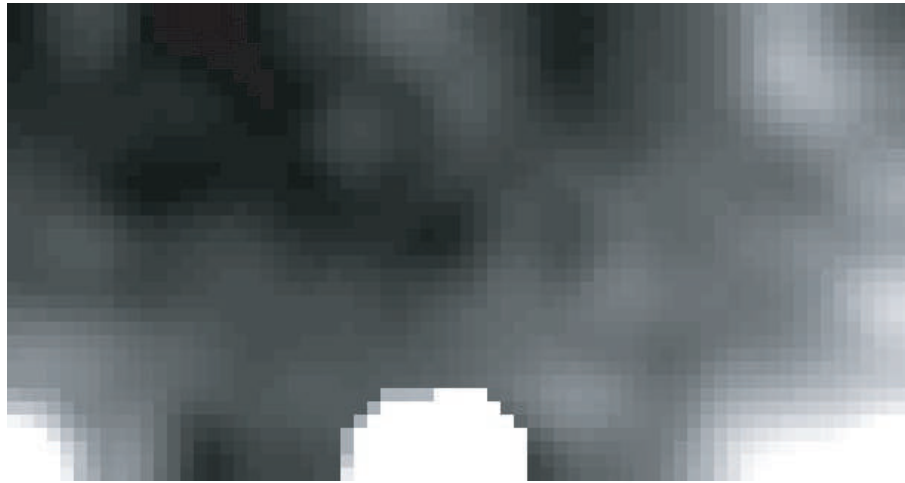
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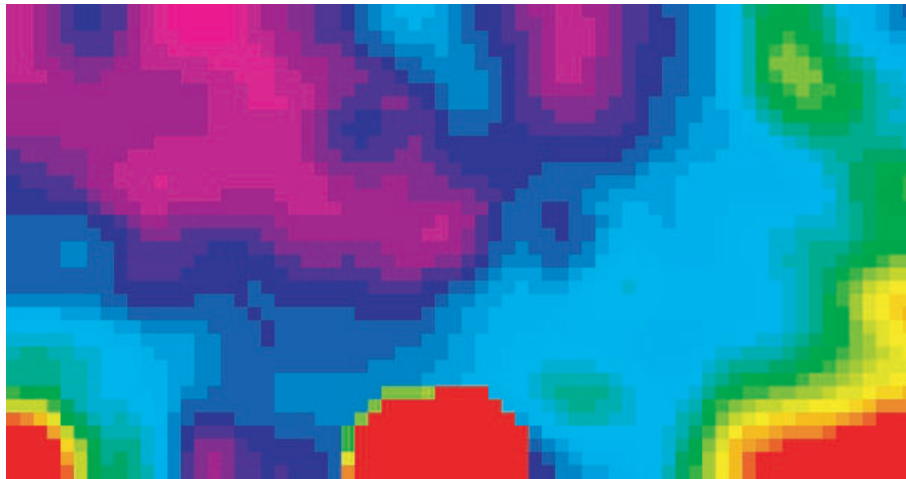
Figure 18.

Grid 3 - Electrical Resistivity Results.





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 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



Document: Grid 4 (Colour)
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 Grid Height: 17 Meters
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 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



Document: Grid 4 (Relief Plot)
 Grid width: 9 Meters
 Grid Height: 17 Meters
 Original Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m
 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire	
Date: April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

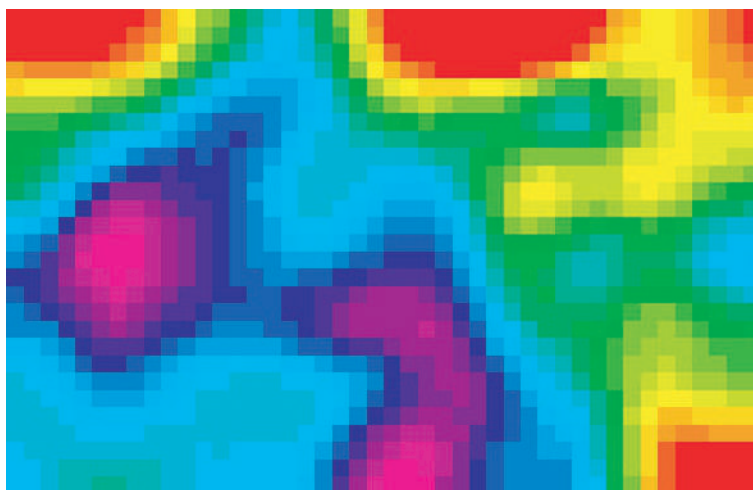
Figure 19.

Grid 4 - Electrical Resistivity Results





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 Grid Height: 7 Meters
 Original Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m
 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



Document: Grid 5 (Colour)
 Grid width: 11 Meters
 Grid Height: 7 Meters
 Original Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m
 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



Document: Grid 5 (Relief Plot)
 Grid width: 11 Meters
 Grid Height: 7 Meters
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 New Sample: 0.25m x 0.25m



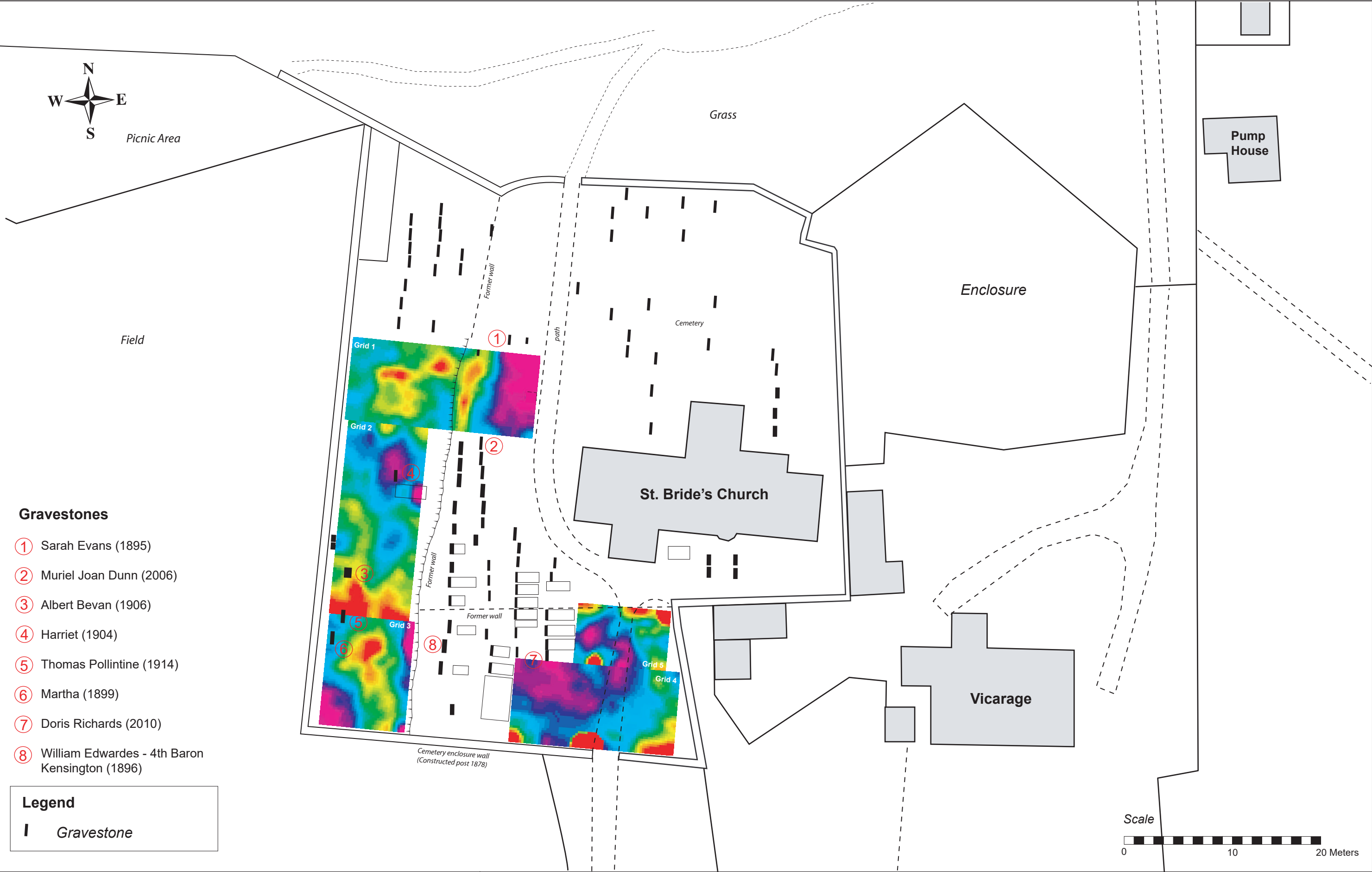
Project Title: St. Brides Church, Marloes, Pembrokeshire	
Date: April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

Figure 20.
 Grid 5 - Electrical Resistivity Results





Project Title: St. Bride's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembs.	
Date: 14th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A3):
Drawn by: RSJ	Drawing No.



Project Title: St. Bride's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembs.	
Date: 14th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A3):
Drawn by: RSJ	Drawing No.

Figure 22.
Site Plan showing Resistivity Results in all Grids 1 - 5 - Colourscale



Project Title: St. Bride's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembs.	
Date: 14th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A3):
Drawn by: RSJ	Drawing No.

Figure 23. Site Plan showing Resistivity Results in all Grids 1 - 5 - Relief Plot



Project Title: St. Bride's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembs.	
Date: 14th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A3):
Drawn by: RSJ	Drawing No.



Project Title: St. Bride's Church, St. Brides and Marloes, Pembs.	
Date: 14th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A3):
Drawn by: RSJ	Drawing No.

Figure 25.

Site Plan showing Geo-physics results in conjunction with part of Dyfed Archaeological Trust 2011
Geo-physics survey results



APPENDIX II:

Photo plates



Plate 01. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Looking south.



Plate 02. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Area of Grid 1. Looking west.


Project Title: St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire		Photo Plates 01 - 02	
Date Taken: 9th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):		
Appropriated by: RSJ	Drawing No.		



Plate 03. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Area of Grids 2 and 3. Looking south.



Plate 04. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Area of Grids 2 and 3. Looking north.

Project Title:
St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire

Date Taken: 9th April 2021

Appropriated by:

RSJ

Approx. Scale (@ A4):

Drawing No.

Photo Plates

03 - 04





Plate 05. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Area of Grid 4. Looking west.



Plate 06. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Area of Grid 4. Looking southwest.


Project Title: St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire		Photo Plates 05 - 06	
Date Taken: 9th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):		
Appropriated by: RSJ	Drawing No.		



Plate 07. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Area of Grid 4. Looking east.



Plate 08. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Area of Grid 5. Looking north.


Project Title: St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire		Photo Plates 07 - 08	
Date Taken: 9th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):		
Appropriated by: RSJ	Drawing No.		



Plate 09. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Working shot during Grid 2 set-up. Looking north.



Plate 10. St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire - Working shot during Grid 2 set-up. Looking north.


Project Title: St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire		Photo Plates 09 - 10	
Date Taken: 9th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):		
Appropriated by: RSJ	Drawing No.		



Plate 11. Gravestone on north side of Grid 1. Looking west.



Plate 12. Graves at north end of Grid 2. Looking southwest.



Plate 13. Graves on west side of Grids 2 and 3. Looking southwest.




Plate 14. Gravestone on south side of Grid 1. Looking west.



Plate 15. Gravestone of the 4th Baron of Kensington. Looking west toward Kensington Castle.



Plate 16. Graves on west side of Grid 4 Looking northwest.

Project Title: St. Brides Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire		Photo Plates 11 - 16	
Date Taken: 9th April 2021	Approx. Scale (@ A4):		
Appropriated by: RSJ	Drawing No.		

APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

St. Bridget's Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire.

ARCHIVE DESTINATION - RCAHMW

Site Name:	St. Bridget's Church, St. Brides & Marloes, Pembrokeshire.
Site Code:	St.BC/2021/GP
PRN:	
NPRN:	103105
SAM No.	
Other Ref No.	HRSW Rpt No. 237
NGR:	SM8026010850
Site Type:	Post Medieval Church
Project Type:	Archaeological Geophysical Survey
Project Manager:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Date(s):	9th - 12th April 2021
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	RCAMHW
Location of Duplicate Archive:	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
Number of Find Boxes:	N/A
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Ref:	N/A
Copyright:	HRS Wales
Restrictions to Access:	None



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