

St Non's Church,  
Llanycefn, Pembrokeshire

Watching Brief Report

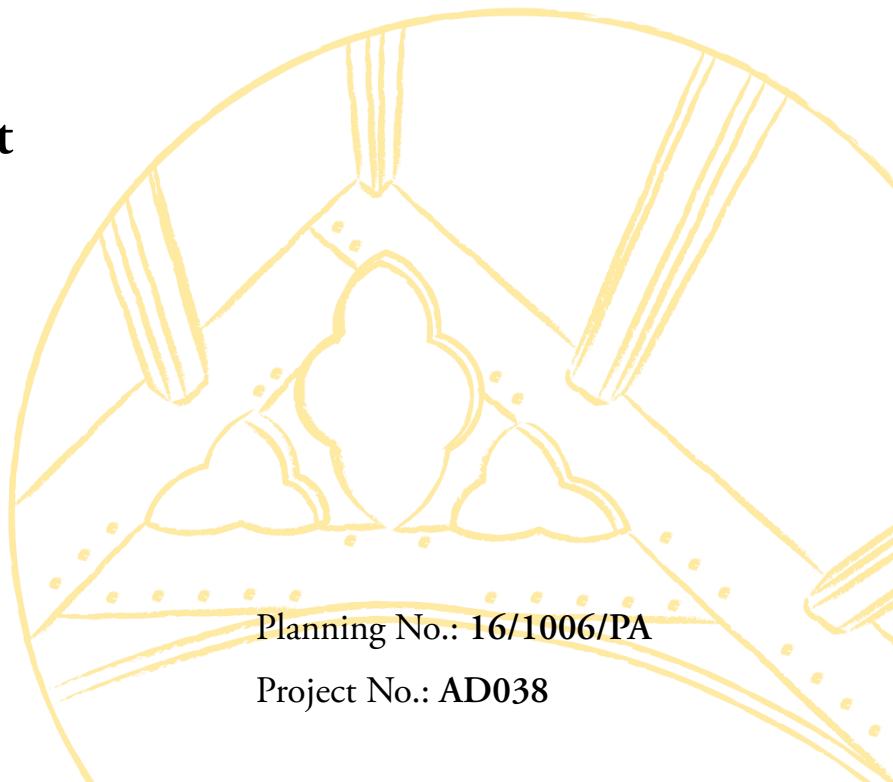
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## Abbreviations used in this report

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HER	- Historic Environment Record.
DAT-DM	- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management
LPA	- Local Planning Authority.
NGR	- National Grid Reference.
NMR	- National Monuments Record.
OS	- Ordnance Survey.

All other abbreviations will be referred to in text.

## Project Team

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**Ross Cook** – A buildings archaeologist and dendrochronologist with a background in archaeology and buildings conservation. He has undertaken archaeological fieldwork throughout Wales and England, where he has also worked to produce detailed surveys of a wide range of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings; this has included Neath Abbey, Llansteffan Castle, Tretower Castle, Cilgerran Castle, Newport Castle Pembrokeshire, Picton Castle, and Brymbo Ironworks. Ross is the Cathedral Archaeologist at St Davids Cathedral, Pembrokeshire. He previously worked for the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales as a Historic Buildings Investigator (Archaeology), where he recorded buildings and Monuments, and provided advice on historic buildings at a national level. Currently he is involved in project work with Cadw, The Brymbo Heritage Group, and The Buildings of Medieval and Ottoman Palestine Research Project.

Ross also works as an Associate Dendrochronologist with the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, through which he has undertaken work on sites such as Hampton Court Palace, Winchester Cathedral,

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ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services is the trading name of Ross Cook, an affiliate member of the Cifa, adhering to the Cifa codes of conduct.

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## St Non's Church, Llanycefn, Pembrokeshire

### Watching Brief Report

#### Summary

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*ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services was commissioned by Gill Harrison and Nigel Crinion to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation and undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief at St Non's Church, Llanycefn. The aim of this work has been to allow development to be undertaken whilst monitoring for any potential archaeological resource.*

*The plans propose the conversion of the redundant St Non's Church to provide a dwelling house. Planning was granted by the Pembrokeshire County Council on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2017, under planning number 16/1006/PA.*

*Fieldwork was commenced on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2018 and concluded on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019 with the reburial of unearthened human remains.*

*The Watching Brief identified seven burials, of which two were excavated and later reburied. The remaining five burials were left in situ without disturbance. The three burials identified at the east end of the church are likely to be those of clergymen, having been buried with their heads to the east, allowing them to minister to their flock on resurrection. Large numbers of disarticulate remains provided evidence of continued use of the churchyard, which is likely to have extended over much of the last one thousand years. Two fragments of late-medieval pottery were uncovered during the watching brief.*

## Eglwys Sant Non's, Llanycefn, Sir Benfro

Bugeilio archaeolegol

### Crynodeb

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*Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol & Threftadaeth ArchaeDomus gan Gill Harrison a Nigel Crinion i baratoi Cynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig a cwblhau Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol at Eglwys St. Non, Llanycefn. Nod y gwaith hwn oedd i caniatáu datblygiad i'w wneud wrth fonitro am unrhyw adnodd archeolegol posibl.*

*Mae'r cynlluniau'n cynnig trosi'r Eglwys St. Non ddiagen i ddarparu tŷ annedd. Caniatawyd cynllunio gan Gyngor Sir Penfro ar 6 Mawrth 2017, dan rhif cynllunio 16/1006/PA.*

*Nodwyd y Briff Gwyllo saith claddedigaeth, a chloddwyd dau ohonynt a'u hail-gladdu yn ddiweddarach. Gadawyd y pum claddedigaeth arall yn eu lle heb aflonyddwch. Y tri chladdedigaeth a nodwyd ar y pen dwyreiniol yr eglwys yn debygol o fod yn glerigwyr, ar ôl cael eu claddu gyda'u pennau i'r dwyrain, er mwyn ganiatáu iddynt weinidogaethu eu praidd ar atgyfodiad. Darparwyd swm mawr o olion diduedd tystiolaeth o ddefnydd parhaus o'r fynwent, sy'n debygol o wedi ymestyn dros lawer o'r mil o flynyddoedd diwethaf. Dadorchuddwyd dau ddarn o crochenwaith o ddiwedd y canoloesoedd yn ystod y briff gwyllo.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services was commissioned to undertake an archaeological programme of works. These works include a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and an Archaeological Watching Brief relating to the proposed conversion of St Non's Church into a residential dwelling (hereafter also referred to as 'the site'). The Church is located within a churchyard, to which ground disturbance was required to install services and a septic tank. A Ministry of Justice licence was applied for and granted for the *Authority to excavate human remains for archaeological purposes*. This project has been commissioned by Gill Harrison and Nigel Crinion.



*Fig. 1 – St Non's Church*

- 1.2 Planning permission (16/1006/PA) was granted on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2017 for the 'Change of use from a redundant church to a dwelling'. The permission is conditional on the Archaeological Conditions recommended by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management to the Local Planning Authority, in line with Section 23 of Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The conditions state:

*'5. No ground excavation work shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted by the application and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.'*

*Reason: To ensure the recording of any items of archaeological interest to accord with Policy GN.38 of the Local Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted 28 February 2013).'*

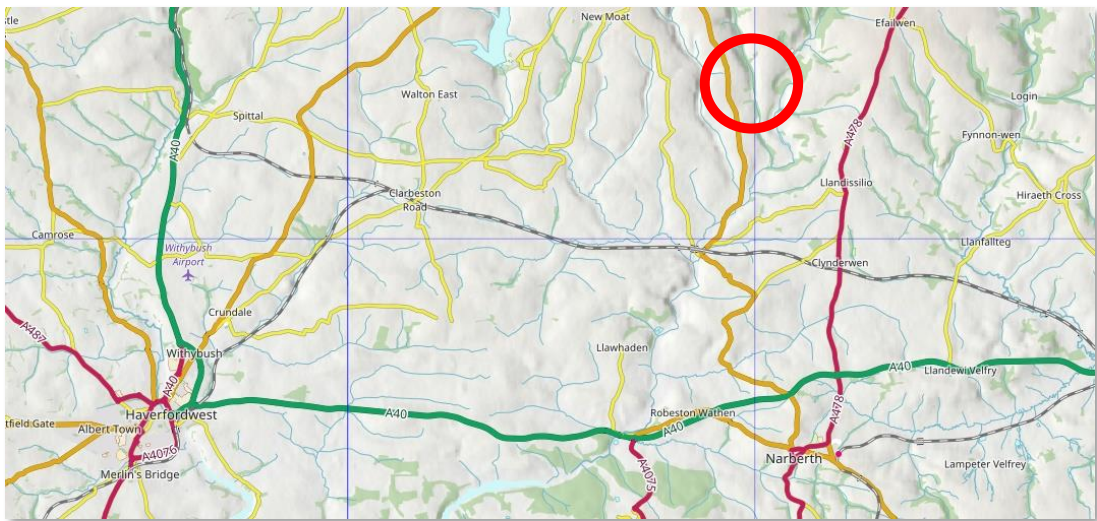


- 1.3 The Planning Authority is Pembrokeshire County Council and the planning application number is **16/1006/PA**. The full planning application is available on request from the authority.
  
- 1.4 Prior to commencement of fieldwork an *Authority to excavate human remains for archaeological purposes* was applied for and granted on 26<sup>th</sup> September 2017 by the Ministry of Justice under licence number 17-0220 (**Appendix VI**). The licence granted permission for the removal of the remains of persons unknown from or within a place in which they were interred and did not grant permission for the removal of said remains from site. Reburial of recovered remains was required before 21<sup>st</sup> August 2019. The recovered skeletal remains, both articulate and disarticulate, were reburied on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2019 during a small ceremony taken by the Archdeacon of St Davids, Paul Mackness.
  
- 1.5 The fieldwork was commenced on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2018 and concluded on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019, in accordance with the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, CIfA Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings (December 2014), Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good practice (2016), and CIfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (December 2014).
  
- 1.6 This report documents the results of the Watching Brief.

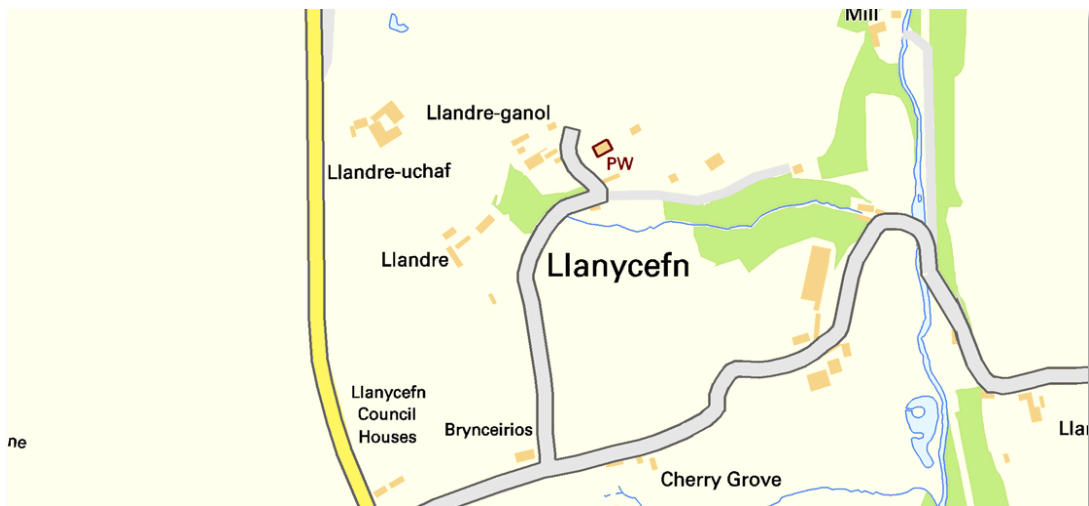
## 2 SITE AND LOCATION

### 2.1 General

- 2.1.1 St Non's Church is located in the Community of Maenclochog at the eastern edge of rural Pembrokeshire, and is sited uphill to the west of a small tributary of the Afon Cleddau. The church is located off a minor road called Nant Fach, which links to the B4313 some 260m to the west. The site is immediately bounded by a property to the south, a minor road to the west, and open farmland to the north and east. St Non's sits at c. 105m above sea level and is centred around SN 09634 23734 / 51°52'46.6"N 4°46'01.8"W.



*Fig. 2 – Location of Llanycefn, Pembrokeshire.  
Contains Ordnance Survey OpenData © Crown copyright and database right 2020*



*Fig. 3– Location of St Non's Church, Llanycefn.  
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## 2.2 **Geology**

- 2.2.1 The local bedrock is a mudstone deposit known as the Penmaen Dewi Shale Formation (BGS) with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS). The soil is a layer of freely draining acidic loamy soil (Umbrisols) (UKSO).

## **3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

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### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 This historic background has been undertaken using readily available material from the National Library of Wales, the RCAHMW, and other online archive sources.

3.1.2 A historic environment search to a radius of 1km was commissioned and showed there to be 1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 0 Listed Buildings, plus 3 sites registered by the National Monuments Record, 7 by the Regional Historic Environment Record, and 0 objects from the National Museum Archaeology Collection.

3.1.3 St Non's Church, despite its medieval origins, carried no statutory designations.

3.1.4 The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales' Pembrokeshire Inventory suggests that the church once had a tower, which collapsed some time ago. However, this is considered to be unlikely and not in line with current RCAHMW thought.

### **3.2 Designated Sites, Structures and Buildings**

3.2.1 Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within 1km radius.

#### **3.2.2 SAMs**

**Rhiwau Round Barrows - SAM PE344 - SN 09567 23005**

3.2.3 **Listed Buildings** – there are no listed buildings within 1km.

### **3.3 Archaeology and History**

3.3.1 St Non's Parish Church and churchyard is of late medieval origin, but, due to extensive rebuilding and restoration in 1904, the church is unlisted and carries no statutory protections. Despite rebuilding, St Non's retains the plan of the medieval church and chancel, with some small elements of this earlier church, such as the chancel arch and some minor battering to the walls of the nave. The restoration in 1904 was overseen by Ernest Collier of Carmarthen, the architect responsible for the Vicarage of 1891. The churchyard remains untouched and is believed to have retained its medieval extents.

### **3.4 Neolithic**

- 3.4.1 St Non's sits within the rich archaeological landscape of Pembrokeshire, with a scattering of local archaeological sites from the Neolithic onwards in the wider landscape.

### **3.5 Bronze Age**

- 3.5.1 Several Bronze Age sites lie in the surrounding area, mainly comprising small barrows and standing stones, with the nearest being Rhiwau barrows I & II (PRN 7654; 11370). Although not registered, the circular churchyard suggests the church occupies a site with origins in this period.

### **3.6 Iron Age**

- 3.6.1 A number of Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures are sited within the local area; Castle Gwyn (920), Parc Castell (4451), Posty Draw (1406), Castell Rhyd-y-Brawyn (1410), and Pant y Cadno (921). Castle Gwyn (920), sitting some 2.5km to the south-east, is the largest of these sites in the local area. Rhiwe (14335) is the closest Iron Age feature, sited within 660m south-west of St Non's.

### **3.7 Roman**

- 3.7.1 As with much of Pembrokeshire, Roman sites and findspots are limited. Only two sites are recorded within the Llanycefn area; a Romano-British Homestead called Ffynnon Gain (1417), and a possible Roman road (666).

#### **3.7.2 Early Medieval**

- 3.7.3 The early medieval period is represented by the presence of a number of churches, with St Tysilio's in Llandisilio (46810), and St Meilyr's in Llys-y-Fran and likely St Non's. This spread of churches suggests a vibrant and populated rural community, with the means and ability to establish places of worship.

### **3.8 Medieval**

3.8.1 By the medieval period, the record shows that the population of the area is well established, with in excess of 25 sites having currently been identified. These sites range from mills to dwellings and churches, a number of which continue to be inhabited today.

### **3.9 Post-Medieval**

3.9.1 In the post medieval period Llanycefn and its local community are well established, with many houses and farms in the area remaining from this period, though it is likely that many of these occupy earlier inhabited sites.

3.9.2 On 19<sup>th</sup> September 1876, the Narberth and Maenclochog Railway opened a new line from Clynderwen to Fishguard, with a station at Llanycefn. However, the station had mixed success, leading to several closures in 1883, 1885 and 1887. It eventually opened again in 1895 and stayed in active use until WWI, when decline in its use forced yet another closure. It was opened once more in 1923 for all traffic, but was reduced to a goods station in 1937 before its final closure in 1949.

### **3.10 Modern Period**

3.10.1 By 2012, St Non's Church had fallen out of use and was offered for sale by the Church in Wales.

### **3.11 Site Specific**

3.11.1 The readily available documentary evidence for St Non's Church is somewhat limited, but given the minor status of the church, this is not unusual.

3.11.2 The original dedication of the church is not known, but receives its current, that of St Non, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

3.11.3 The first record of St Non's existence comes in 1287, where the church is named as "Ecclesia de Kevyn" in a grant from Bishop Bek of St Davids.

3.11.4 Four years later, in 1291, the church is again named in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV.

3.11.5 Despite its later renovation, the church contains evidence of its medieval origins, i.e. the battered walls of the nave and the chancel arch. The rounded arch of the chancel arch suggests a possible

pre-15<sup>th</sup> century date and may either be of earlier origin or a slightly crude late copy of another local church. To the north side of the chancel arch is the much-altered doorway for the rood-stair and loft, with an altered squint below. Unfortunately, the rood screen has long since been removed.

- 3.11.6 The font, irregular-hexagon in form, dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and was likely commissioned for the church.
- 3.11.7 In the reign of Edward VI in the 16<sup>th</sup> century it was a free chapel associated with Llawhaden parish and by 1600 it had become a parish in its own right.
- 3.11.8 In 1833, S. Lewis describes Llanycefn as containing some 437 parishioners and helps to demonstrate that St Non's was once at the centre of a thriving rural parish.
- 3.11.9 The church's condition was simply described in 1859 as 'bad' (Wilson 1872).
- 3.11.10 The current church was renovated in 1904 by Earnest Collier of Carmarthen and was re-roofed in *circa* 1974 in the same form as that designed by Collier.
- 3.11.11 The church was visited in 1914 by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire and is listed in *VII – County of Pembroke* (1925). The investigator notes that local tradition says that there used to be a tower, which fell down many years ago.
- 3.11.12 As a result of general religious decline and a small congregation, the Church in Wales took the decision in 2012 to close the church and offer it for sale.



### 3.12 Cartographic Sources

- 3.12.1 The John Speed map of Pembrokeshire, dated 1610, is the first to show Llanycefn as a churched settlement. At the time, Speed names the settlement 'Lannakeven' (Fig. 4).



*Fig. 4 – John Speeds Map of Pembrokeshire, 1610. Private collection.*

- 3.12.2 The OS Surveyors Map, produced in 1809 by Thomas Budgen, shows the church at Llanycefn, but the resolution offers no clear image of the site. However, the map does show that the field system and road network has largely remained unchanged since it was produced.

- 3.12.3 The Tithe Map of 1847 (Fig. 5) shows St Non's Church within its churchyard in the same form and size as seen today. The Apportionment under number 625 states the churchyard occupies an area of 2 roods and 10 perches.



*Fig. 5 – Tithe Map of 1847.*

- 3.12.4 As is to be expected of a rural churchyard, the extents are the same on the OS First Edition 25-inch Map of 1889 (*Fig. 6*) and continue to be so in subsequent editions. However, between the First Edition of 1889 and the Second in 1907 (*Fig. 7*), we can see the renovation works undertaken by Collier in 1904: a vestry and porch have clearly been added to the north and south elevations respectively.



*Fig. 6 – OS 25-inch to One Mile Map of 1889. © Landmark 2020.*



*Fig. 7 – OS 25-inch to One Mile Map of 1907. © Landmark 2020.*

- 3.12.5 Later editions of the OS mapping show no further changes or alterations from the 1907 version.

## 4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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### 4.1 Watching Brief

4.1.1 The aims of the Watching Brief, as defined by the Cifa (2008; revision 2011), are:

*‘To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.*

*To provide the 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 are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.’*

4.1.2 The aims of the watching brief are to identify and record any potential archaeological remains or deposits during groundworks on site.

4.1.3 The watching brief will also seek to identify evidence, or lack thereof, for the archaeological remains, deposits or finds associated with the medieval development of the town.

### 4.2 Results

4.2.1 The objective of the historic buildings record is to produce a permanent record of the site and to place this within a public domain through deposition with the Regional HER and the Archaeological Data Service.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

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### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 All archaeological works have been conducted by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ArchaeoDomus 2017) and in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (November 2014) from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

### 5.2 Watching Brief

5.2.1 The areas observed during the watching brief is as follows:

- ❖ Site levelling to west end and north of church.
- ❖ Excavation of septic tank trench.
- ❖ Excavation of service trenches.

5.2.2 All excavations were undertaken by 360° tracked excavator or by hand, under constant archaeological supervision. The ground level was reduced to the archaeological horizon or the natural geological substrate, whichever was encountered first. The average depth of which was 1450mm below the current ground surface. The generated spoil was visually inspected to maximise the recovery of disarticulate human remains and archaeological artefacts.

5.2.3 Areas of potential grave cuts and archaeological features were manually cleaned to prove their presence or absence. During the fieldwork two articulate burials were identified and recovered.

5.2.4 Small finds were collected and bagged in relation to their context. Finds related to burials have been reinterred along with the individuals' remains. Small finds recovered out of context have been recorded to be stored with the site archive, unless otherwise specified.

5.2.5 A general photographic record was made using a Canon 760D 24-megapixel camera, with an 18-55mm EFS lens or 10-22mm wide angle lens, with ranging rods used where required.

5.2.6 The physical archive for the site is held by ArchaeoDomus.

### 5.3 Recording

5.3.1 Areas of excavation were recorded using an Emlid Reach RS+ RTK-GPS rover and base. The data from this was used to draw site plans in Rhino 6 (CAD).

5.3.2 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout with a Canon EOS 760D 24-megapixel digital camera, with a Canon EFS 18-55mm lens. 2 x 1m ranging rods or smaller photo scales were used for scale where appropriate.

5.3.3 All photographs have been named using the project code, in this instance AD038, which are followed by a reference and number. The reference codes used are as follows:

- ❖ WB – Watching Brief
- ❖ D# – Day Number
- ❖ FN – Find Number

5.3.4 All photographs in this report are watermarked with the photograph's name, code and number.

5.3.5 Finds will be recorded and stored with the site archive, unless otherwise specified.

## 5.4 Reinstatement

5.4.1 Once services have been laid, the remaining topsoil will be used to backfill the service trenches and to create a level parking area. Remaining soil will be carted away.

## 5.5 Documentary Research

5.5.1 Documentary research was undertaken using readily available resources with additional research aided by map regression and Tithe Map searches. Historic trade directories were used to help establish a timeline of events for the building. Further research was undertaken using unpublished and published sources.

## 5.6 Reporting

5.6.1 This report has been written and compiled by Ross Cook, according to the guidance laid down in the CIfA's *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2011).

5.6.2 This report has been written in Microsoft Word 2016 and uses Adobe Garamond Pro as its typeface.

## 5.7 Health and Safety

- 5.7.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and Health and Safety Advice in Archaeology (BAJR 2005).

## 6 FIELDWORK RESULTS

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### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The watching brief was begun on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2018 and concluded on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019.
- 6.1.2 Prior to commencement of fieldwork, an *Authority to excavate human remains for archaeological purposes* was applied for and granted on 26<sup>th</sup> September 2017 by the Ministry of Justice under licence number 17-0220 (**Appendix VI**). The licence granted permission for the removal of the remains of persons unknown from or within a place in which they were interred, it did not grant permission for the removal of said remains from site. Reburial of recovered remains was required before 21<sup>st</sup> August 2019.
- 6.1.3 All recovered skeletal remains, both articulate and disarticulate, were reburied on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2019 during a small ceremony taken by the Archdeacon of St Davids, Paul Mackness.
- 6.1.4 In this section, the results of the Watching Brief are presented. The extent of the excavations is shown in **Appendix I**, and the photographic archive in **Appendices II and III**.
- 6.1.5 The groundworks included:
- ❖ Site levelling to west end and north of church.
  - ❖ Excavation of septic tank trench.
  - ❖ Excavation of service trenches.
- 6.1.6 All excavations were undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator, with toothless bucket.
- 6.1.7 Excavations were monitored by a qualified archaeologist during groundworks associated with development and monitored for archaeological deposits and features.

### 6.2 Stratigraphy

- 6.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence for the site is presented in **Appendix IV**.
- 6.2.2 The nature of deposits in a churchyard is that of highly disturbed natural stratigraphy, which primarily consists of turf and humus, topsoil, subsoil and parent material. This is disrupted because of hundreds of years of grave cuts and fills, often disturbing earlier graves and sequences.



### **6.3 Archaeological Result**

- 6.3.1 The Watching Brief was undertaken on the 18<sup>th</sup> April 2018 and the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> March 2019 and concluded on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019 with the reburial of recovered human remains. The watching brief monitored all groundworks associated with the development.
- 6.3.2 Context numbers have been attributed to the stratigraphic sequence, which are described in Appendix V.
- 6.3.3 Find numbers have been given to the earlier dated materials, which are given in Appendix V. All other material is recorded as group contexts.
- 6.3.4 Human remains, both articulate and disarticulate, were securely stored in acid-free tissue paper in archive boxes on site. Articulate remains were carefully stored together, with any small finds associated with the burial.

### **6.4 Trench 1: 18<sup>th</sup> April 2018 (Plates 1-14)**

- 6.4.1 Excavations were begun on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2018, which involved levelling the ground to the west end of the church to form a parking area. The area rose in a gentle incline towards the north. The area of excavation is presented in **Appendix 1**.
- 6.4.2 Excavations began with the removal of turf and humus (101) to expose a highly disturbed topsoil (102), which contained a small number of disarticulated human remains. Disarticulate human remains were recovered as they became exposed. A large sandstone slab (103) rested to the west of the excavation, which was lifted to allow excavation to continue. Beneath this were stones (104) used to level the slab. Underlying the disturbed topsoil was a highly disturbed subsoil (105), with a large number of disarticulate remains recovered. To the north of the excavation area, the disturbed subsoil (105) continued to weathered parent (107). To the south, the disturbed subsoil (105) overlies an area of mixed rubble levelling (106) with a large number of disarticulate human remains and several large white quartz stones (106). The rubble contained slate, brick and stone. Underlying this (106) is the continuation of the subsoil (105), from which a skull and femur were recovered.
- 6.4.3 No further archaeological materials or deposits were identified.

### **6.5 Trench 2: 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> March 2019 (Plates 15-23)**

- 6.5.1 Excavations to remove a low masonry retaining wall and part of the higher ground to the north of the church were begun on 4<sup>th</sup> March and concluded on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2019. The aim of this was to

enable better drainage around the north of the church and to enable the laying of services. The area of excavation is presented in **Appendix 1**.

- 6.5.2 To enable safe excavation into the slope and to reduce the risk of collapse, trench sheets were first driven into the ground along the northern limit of the excavation area. During this process, a single, brick lined and slate capped grave was bisected by a trench sheet (**GR1**). This was only revealed once excavations commenced, revealing the slate cap stone at the lowest level of excavation required (**Plates 21-23**) and required no further investigation.
- 6.5.3 The low masonry wall (**201**) was dismantled to allow careful excavation by machine and the concrete surface was removed (**202**). This revealed several small pieces of late-19<sup>th</sup> to early-20<sup>th</sup> century china and glass. The soil and humus (**203**) were removed to reveal a disturbed topsoil (**204**). Beneath the topsoil (**204**) undisturbed subsoil was encountered (**205**), which gave way in places to weathered parent material (**206**). An area of coal and limestone dust (duff) (**207**) was revealed at the foundation level of the vestry. The top of a brick lined and slate capped grave (**GR1**; **208**) was revealed to the west end of the excavations, which had been bisected by several trench sheets.
- 6.5.4 No further archaeological materials or deposits were identified.

## **6.6 Septic Tank Excavation: 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019 (Plates 24-32)**

- 6.6.1 Excavations for the septic tank commenced on 5<sup>th</sup> March and concluded the 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019. This excavation was the deepest planned excavation on site, requiring 2m depth. The area of excavation is presented in **Appendix 1**.
- 6.6.2 To enable commencement of excavation, a large stone block (**Plates 24-26**) was moved from the northern edge of the driveway.
- 6.6.3 Excavation commenced with the removal of the concrete drive (**301**) to reveal a disturbed subsoil (**302**). At 0.65m depth, two grave cuts (**303**; **304**) were observed alongside each other, cut into a lighter, disturbed clayey subsoil (**305**). At 1.23m, a burial was encountered (**GR2**; **306**) and manual excavation was commenced. The human remains were cleaned, recorded and lifted. Small areas of rust were identified on and around the remains. Machine excavation commenced until the second grave cut revealed the top of the burial. Work concluded for the day and the site was shrouded and made secure.
- 6.6.4 Heavy rain overnight caused the collapse of the trench to the uphill side, with more partial collapse of the east and south. Trench sheets and timber were used to shore up the sides for the removal of collapsed material. Once secure, the burial (**GR3**; **307**) was rapidly cleaned, recorded and lifted. Small elements of the oak coffin and coffin furniture were recovered from the grave.
- 6.6.5 No further archaeological materials or deposits were identified.

## 6.7 Service Trenching: 7<sup>th</sup> March 2019 (Plates 33-43)

6.7.1 Excavations for the service trenches from the vestry (north east of church) to the septic tank commenced and completed on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2019. The area of excavation is presented in **Appendix 1**.

6.7.2 Excavation commenced with the removal of turf and humus (401) to expose a highly disturbed topsoil (402), which contained disarticulated human remains. Underlying the disturbed topsoil was a highly disturbed subsoil (403), with a large number of disarticulate remains. Excavation continued through the subsoil to a depth of 0.9m and graduating to 1.40m. To the east end of the church, three graves were observed (**GR4 404 & 408; GR5 405 & 409; GR6 406 & 410**), with human remains being exposed at the lowest level of excavation, but undisturbed. A further grave cut (**407 & 411**) was observed to the south-east of the porch, with the burial remaining undisturbed in this instance. To the south-west of the porch, a late-medieval jug/pitcher handle (**FN01**) and shoulder of a vessel (**FN02**) were recovered from the disturbed subsoil (403).

6.7.3 No further archaeological materials or deposits were identified.

## 6.8 Articulate Human Remains

6.8.1 **GR1** – Grave left unexcavated as the top of the grave was at the lowest level required. West-east alignment. Context **208**.

6.8.2 **GR2** – Adolescent, aged 14-20 years. West-east alignment. Supine. Fusion of growth plates. Scoliosis of the spine. Green staining to vertebrae C7 and T1 suggests bronze or other copper containing material, possibly a brooch or necklace. Some iron oxide staining in soil, possibly relating to coffin nails or shroud pins. Contexts **303** and **306**.

6.8.3 **GR3** – Child, aged 2-5 years. West-east alignment. Supine. 98cm tall. Coffin burial, with oak and coffin furniture surviving. Iron oxide staining in soil relating to coffin nails. Contexts **304** and **307**.

6.8.4 **GR4** – Presumed adult. East-west alignment. Trench with feet, lower tibia and lower fibula visible. Contexts **404** and **408**.

6.8.5 **GR5** – Presumed adult. East-west alignment. Trench with feet, lower tibia and lower fibula visible. Contexts **405** and **409**.

6.8.6 **GR6** – Presumed adult. East-west alignment. Trench with feet, and lower tibia and fibula visible. Contexts **406** and **410**.

6.8.7 **GR7** – Only grave cut observed. Contexts **407** and **411**.

## 6.9 Disarticulate Human Remains

6.9.1 As is common within a historic churchyard, a large quantity of disarticulate human remains were recovered during the watching brief. The total weight amounting to 10kg.

6.9.2 The disarticulate human remains were made up of skeletal elements of all age groups. Long bones were the most common, on account of their size and density allowing for good survivability.

## 6.10 Small Finds

6.10.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered from the excavated material; human remains have not been included within this table. These finds have been rapidly assessed and recorded by ArchaeoDomus and presented in the table below:

Context	Material	No.	Wt (g.)	Comments
102	Rubble	-	-	Stone and brick rubble with lime mortar. Late-19 <sup>th</sup> and early-20 <sup>th</sup> century.
202	Glass	1	-	Clear glass lamp surround. Late-19 <sup>th</sup> and early-20 <sup>th</sup> century.
202	China	>10	-	Mixed china. Coloured and plain. Late-19 <sup>th</sup> and early-20 <sup>th</sup> century.
307	Iron	5	-	Iron coffin furniture along with some oak remains. Heavily corroded. Handles. <b>Plate 49.</b>
403	Pottery	2	-	Pottery jug handle and sherd. Green glaze. Late Medieval. <b>Plates 44-48.</b>

6.10.2 Given the nature of the finds, no further work has been undertaken. The small finds will be returned to the owners of St Non's Church for storage and display.

6.10.3 No further archaeological deposits or features were observed during the Watching Brief.

## 6.11 Environmental

6.11.1 No environmental deposits for sampling were identified during the Watching Brief.

## 6.12 Reburial

- 6.12.1 In line with the Licence, all recovered human remains, both articulate and disarticulate, were reburied on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2019. A modest Christian ceremony was given by the Archdeacon of St Davids, the Venerable Paul Mackness.
- 6.12.2 The human remains were buried in a trench dug to the east end of the church, where they will be free of any future disturbance. Graves of individual burials were wrapped in acid-free tissue paper along with any finds associated with the burial (GR2 & GR3).

## 7 GRAVESTONE REMOVAL

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### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 To enable access to the north of the church for excavation, the removal of four gravestones was required (G1, G2, G3 & G4).
- 7.1.2 This area of the churchyard was included as garden in the sale of the church.
- 7.1.3 Prior to removal, the client requested the gravestones be surveyed and recorded, to enable their reinstatement once works are complete.

### 7.2 Recording

- 7.2.1 Prior to removal the gravestones were plotted using RTK-GPS, the results of which are recorded in **Appendix I**.
- 7.2.2 Each grave was given a number (G1, G2, G3 & G4), which was painted on the back using acrylic paint. This was to allow for easy identification on reinstatement.
- 7.2.3 A photographic record was made of the gravestones using a Canon EOS 760D 24-megapixel digital camera, with a Canon EFS 18-55mm lens. The results of which are presented in **Appendix V**.

### 7.3 Gravestones

- 7.3.1 The table below provides details of the four gravestones removed:

Number	Name	Date	Inscription	Description
G1	William Price	Nov. 20 <sup>th</sup> 1851	UNDERNEATH IS <i>DEPOSITED</i> THAT WHICH IS MORTAL OF WILLIAM PRICE OF <i>Cherrygrove</i> OF THE PARISH WHO DIED NOV. 20 <sup>TH</sup> 1851 AGED 66 YEARS. Ce's gystydd trwm cyn gado'r llawr A mynched trwy'r lorddonen fawr. Fy nghorph mewn gobaith disgwd mar Gael dod yn iach o'I wely clai.	Slate gravestone. Rectangular with decorative tympanum and caps.
G2	Mary Griffiths	29 <sup>th</sup> September 1882	ER COF AM MARY GRIFFITHS. PASSBY O'R PLWYN HWN BU FA?W MEDI 20 1882 YN 96 M??	Slate gravestone. Rectangular with plain

	John Griffiths	7 <sup>th</sup> August 1883	OED. HEFYD AM JOHN GRIFFITHS GWR BU ?ARW AWST 7 1883 YN 87 ??? OED. GANYS YR HYN A FAWR O? ?A?S ADDAE?? ARNAF A'R HYN A ARSW?D??S A DDIGWYDDODD Y M?.	tympanum and caps. Chamfered border.
G3	Sarah Williams	Nov. 26 <sup>th</sup> 1873	ER COF AM SARAH GWRAIG JOHN WILLIAMS. ?WYNC? ?? PLWYF HWN BU ?ARW TACH. 26 <sup>TH</sup> 1873 YN ?8 OED. <i>Rest of inscription illegible.</i>	Rectangular gravestone with peaked head. Incised border decoration.
G4	Sophia Foley	February 19 <sup>th</sup> 18??	SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF SOPHIA. WIFE OF THE LATE RICHARD FOLEY, MINISTER(?) OF THIS PARISH DIED FEBRUARY 19 <sup>TH</sup> 18?? AGED ?? YEARS. <i>Rest of inscription illegible.</i>	Rectangular gravestone with ogee top and decorative spandrels.

7.3.2 The four gravestones face west, which corresponds with all gravestones located to the north of the church. It is unclear why these are orientated in the opposite direction to the usual Christian tradition.



## 8 DISCUSSION

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- 8.1.1 Information gathered during the watching brief clearly demonstrates that the use of the graveyard extends further back in time than the surviving dated headstones alludes to. However, this is no surprise as the church appears in the *Taxatio* of 1291 and will have seen use as a burial ground from an earlier date than this. The large number of disarticulate human remains recovered and their disbursement give clear evidence that new graves have been cut through unknown historic graves over successive generations.
- 8.1.2 However, the intact inhumations recovered (GR2-GR3) and the grave observed in trench 1 (GR1) all provide clear evidence of being coffin burials; timber, coffin furniture and iron oxide staining. As the practice of using coffins in Welsh burials begins to increase from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it is reasonable to surmise that these are likely to date from this period. This, therefore, provides a *terminus post quem* for the date of burial.
- 8.1.3 The uncovering of the burials (GR2-GR3) also demonstrates the later creation of the pathway through the churchyard from the south-west; burials would not be placed beneath a path. Given the nature of the burials and mapping evidence, the path is likely to have been created sometime in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.1.4 The slate lined and capped burial (GR1) suggests that this is likely the resting place of a wealthier member of the community. Although grave lining has been practiced for millennia, in the early-19<sup>th</sup> century the practice becomes more widespread for several reasons, including to protect the coffin from collapse, stop grave robbers and as a demonstration of wealth. Its position, immediately to the north-east corner of the church and next to the path, the gravestone, and the name of the person within, will have been clear to anyone attending the church. Therefore, it will have been considered a prime burial plot.
- 8.1.5 The exposure of the feet of three burials (GR4-GR6) to the east end of the church, all on an east-west alignment, are likely to be the human remains of clergymen. In Christian tradition, ordained clergy are buried in the opposite orientation to their flocks. The was thought that, come the Resurrection when their congregation rise to face the east (towards Jerusalem), the clergy will rise to the west so as to face their flock and be ready to minister.
- 8.1.6 Graves G1-G3 follow the Christian burial tradition; west-east alignment and in a supine position.
- 8.1.7 The rubble (106) observed to the west end of the church was mixed, containing slate, brick and stone rubble through the depth of the context. Interestingly, several very large white quartz stones were recovered from this context, which is not commonly used in construction. As there was no clear form to the rubble or any foundations observed, and with the inclusion of brick and slate, it is not possible to conclude this can be attributed to anything more than waste and levelling from the renovation works of 1904. The proposed collapsed tower as reported by the RCAHMW in 1925 is likely to have been a local tradition.
- 8.1.8 The handle and pottery sherd only serve to demonstrate the church's use in the late medieval period. Wear to the handle, removing almost all its green glaze, suggest that it saw a long period of use before eventually breaking. The decorative handle once formed part of a jug or pitcher and

may have been in service use at the church. The sherd of pottery once formed the pinched shoulder of a vessel.

- 8.1.9 St Non's Churchyard contains a number of large stones, all of which lie flat. Two of the stones were lifted during the course of the watching brief. The stone to the west of Trench 1 (103) was set level using several smaller stone fragments (104) and may represent the top of a burial. However, no further archaeological material or deposits were revealed. The size of the stones is unlike any used in the construction of the church and may have had some earlier use on site. Given the prominent location of the site, it could be suggested that these are of an earlier origin and possibly used as boundary markers/standing stones. However, this would require further investigation.
- 8.1.10 When considering the shape of the churchyard enclosure, of a subrectangular form, it is possible the churchyard occupies a re-used Iron Age enclosure, such as those seen nearby at St Tysilio, Llandysilio (PRN 46810), and St Brynach's, Puncteston (PRN 4944). Its position on the hillside lifts the site above the Nant Fach to the south and is projected on a minor promontory, which gives the churchyard a prominent location over the local area and is not unlike the aforementioned churchyards.
- 8.1.11 In conclusion, the watching brief at St Non's demonstrated the sustained use of the site as a graveyard over many generations. The large number of recovered disarticulate human remains provides substantial evidence for this, along with the small amount of medieval pottery. The site's origin is likely to pre-date that of a Christian church foundation in the early medieval period, with some of the observed evidence suggesting possible origins as an Iron Age enclosure.

## 9 ARCHIVING

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- 9.1 The results of the Watching Brief are this written report, interpreted survey, and photographic archive. The final report and site archive will be held by ArchaeoDomus. The digital report will be deposited with the regional HER and the NMR. A PDF copy of the report will be made available from [www.archaeodomus.co.uk](http://www.archaeodomus.co.uk).
- 9.2 The small finds archive will be returned to the owners at St Non's for storage on site, along with a copy of this report.

## 10 SOURCES

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### 10.1 Written Sources

- 10.1.1 Lewis, S. 1833, *From a Topographical Dictionary of Wales*. Available from Google Books.
- 10.1.2 Wilson, J. M. 1872, *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*. Available from Google Books.
- 10.1.3 CIfA, 2014, *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.
- 10.1.4 Welsh Government, 2017, *Planning Policy Wales; Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*. Crown Copyright.
- 10.1.5 CIfA, 2007, *Archaeological Archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
- 10.1.6 Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recover to post-excavation*
- 10.1.7 CIfA, 2011, *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*

### 10.2 Online Sources

- 10.2.1 British Geological Survey

Accessed: April 2018

[www.bsg.ac.uk](http://www.bsg.ac.uk)

#### 10.2.2 UK Soil Observatory

Accessed: April 2018

[www.ukso.org.uk](http://www.ukso.org.uk)

### 10.3 Maps

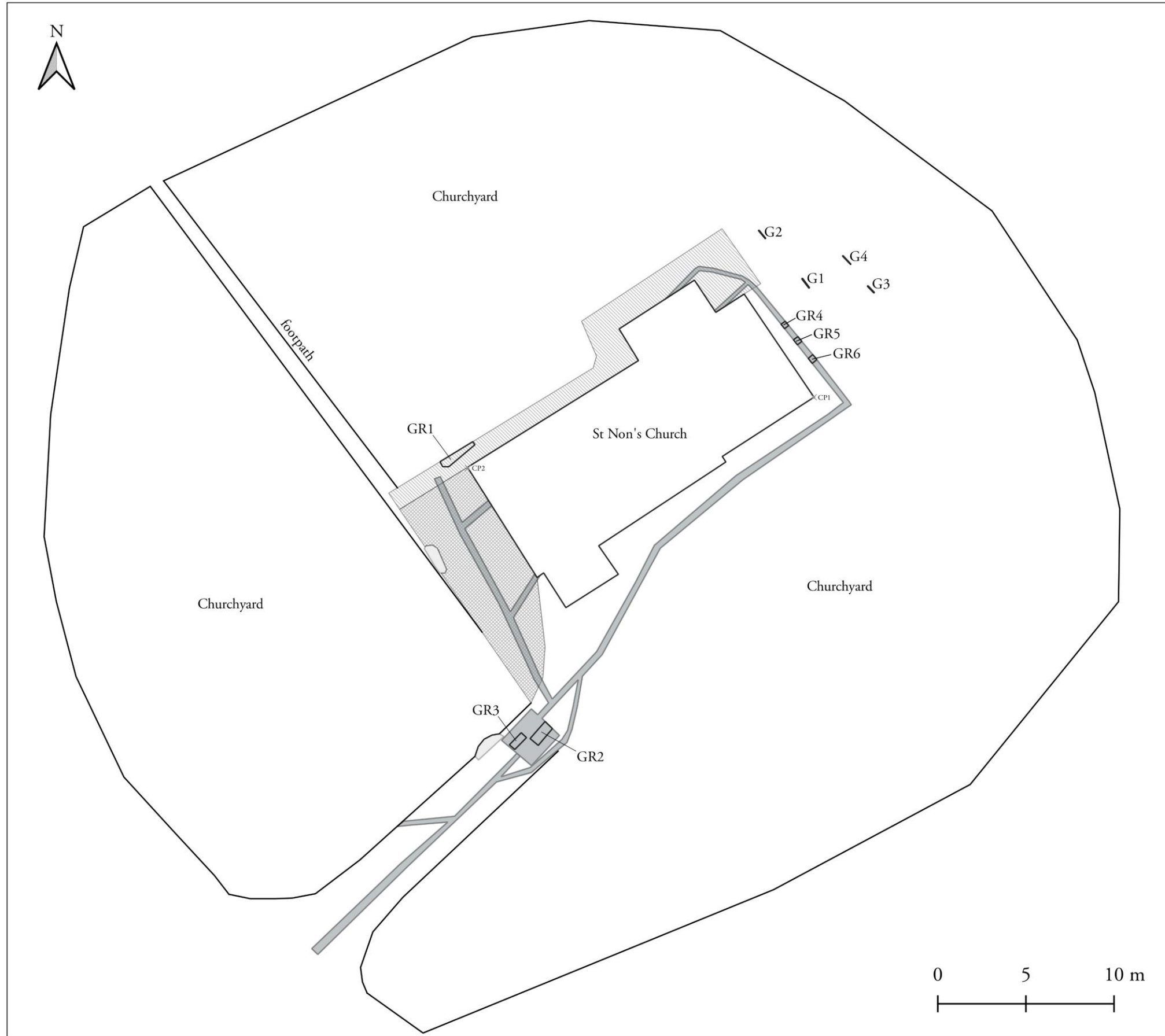
10.3.1 1887 OS 25 Inch to One Mile Map First Edition – Pembrokeshire XXIV.1

10.3.2 1907 OS 25 Inch to One Mile Map Second Edition – Pembrokeshire XXIV.1

10.3.3 1972 OS 1:25000 Map Second Edition – Pembrokeshire XXIV.1

## APPENDIX I

### Plan



## St Non's Church, Llanycefn, Pembrokeshire

Watching Brief Excavations







2018 - 2019

NGR: SN 09634 23734

Control Stations:

CP1 - 209645, 223736  
106.864mAOD

CP2 - 20623, 223734  
106.557mAOD

-  Stones
-  Services
-  Trench 1
-  Trench 2
-  Boundary
-  Drive and Path

## APPENDIX II

# Watching Brief Photographic Archive





Plate 1 – Removal of turf to expose topsoil (102), Trench 1.



Plate 2 – Large stone (103) laid flat to edge of Trench 1, before lifting.





Plate 3 – Large stone (103) laid flat to edge of Trench 1, before lifting.



Plate 4 – Underside of large stone (103).





Plate 5 – Incised marks to underside of stone slab (103).



Plate 6 – Levelling stones (104) underneath stone slab (103).





Plate 7 – Small stone slab from rubble levelling (106), possible broken gravestone/marker.



Plate 8 – Small stone slab from rubble levelling (106), possible broken gravestone/marker.





Plate 9 – Large quartz block from rubble levelling (106).



Plate 10 – Large quartz block from rubble levelling (106).





Plate 11 – Skull and femur recovered within disturbed subsoil (105).



Plate 12 – Skull and femur recovered within disturbed subsoil (105).





Plate 13 – Section of Trench 1.



Plate 14 – View north across Trench 1.





Plate 15 – Bank to the north of church to be excavated, east end.



Plate 16 – Bank to the north of church to be excavated, west end.





Plate 17 – View south of Trench 2, to east end of church, showing duff of 1904 foundations (207) to vestry.



Plate 18 – View to east along Trench 2.





Plate 19 – View to east along Trench 2, showing duff of 1904 foundations (207) to vestry.



Plate 20 – Section of Trench 2.





Plate 21 – Brick lined and slate capped grave (GR1; 208).



Plate 22 – Brick lined and slate capped grave (GR1; 208).





Plate 23 – Brick lined and slate capped grave (GR1; 208).



Plate 24 – Large stone to north of septic tank trench.





Plate 25 – Large stone to north of septic tank trench.



Plate 26 – Large stone to north of septic tank trench.





Plate 27 – Septic tank trench, showing exposed grave (GR2) to top of photo and second to bottom (GR3).



Plate 28 – Iron oxide staining to soil (GR2).





Plate 29 – Grave 2, showing cleaned remains. N.B. curvature of spine.



Plate 30 – Grave 2, showing cleaned remains. N.B. curvature of spine.





Plate 31 – Outline of Grave 3, prior to excavation.



Plate 32 – Grave 3, post lift.





Plate 33 – Service trench to south of church.



Plate 34 – Section of service trench to south of church.





Plate 35 – Service trench to south of church.



Plate 36 – Service trench to north east of church.





Plate 37 – Service trench to north-east of church.



Plate 38 – Service trench to north-east of church.





Plate 39 – Section of service trench to east of church.



Plate 40 – Grave 6, showing bones of the feet exposed at maximum trench depth.





Plate 41 – Service trench to west of church.



Plate 42 – Service trench to west of church.





Plate 43 – Service trench to west of church.

## APPENDIX III

### Small Finds

### Photographic Archive



Plate 44 – Jug/pitcher handle, showing hedgehog pattern and remnants of green glaze.



Plate 45 – Jug/pitcher handle, showing inner rim (left).





Plate 46 – Jug/pitcher handle.

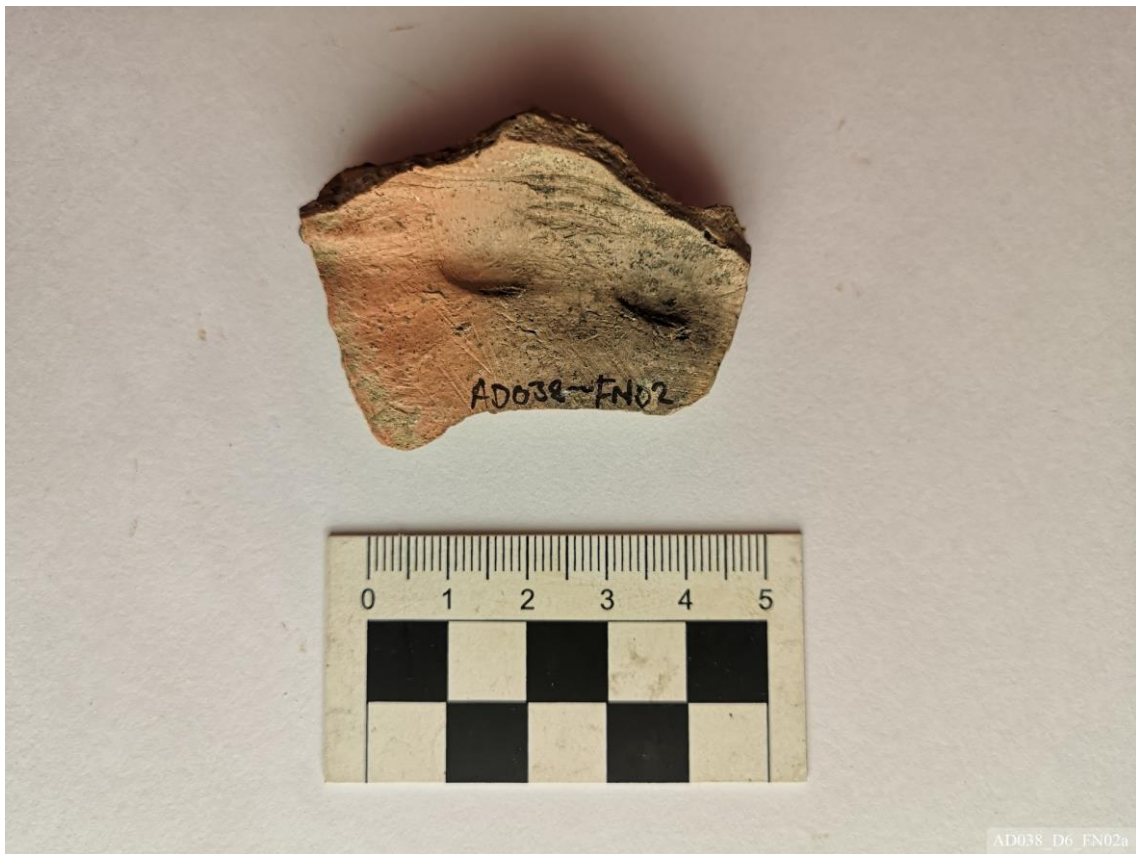


Plate 47 – Shoulder of vessel with finger decoration.



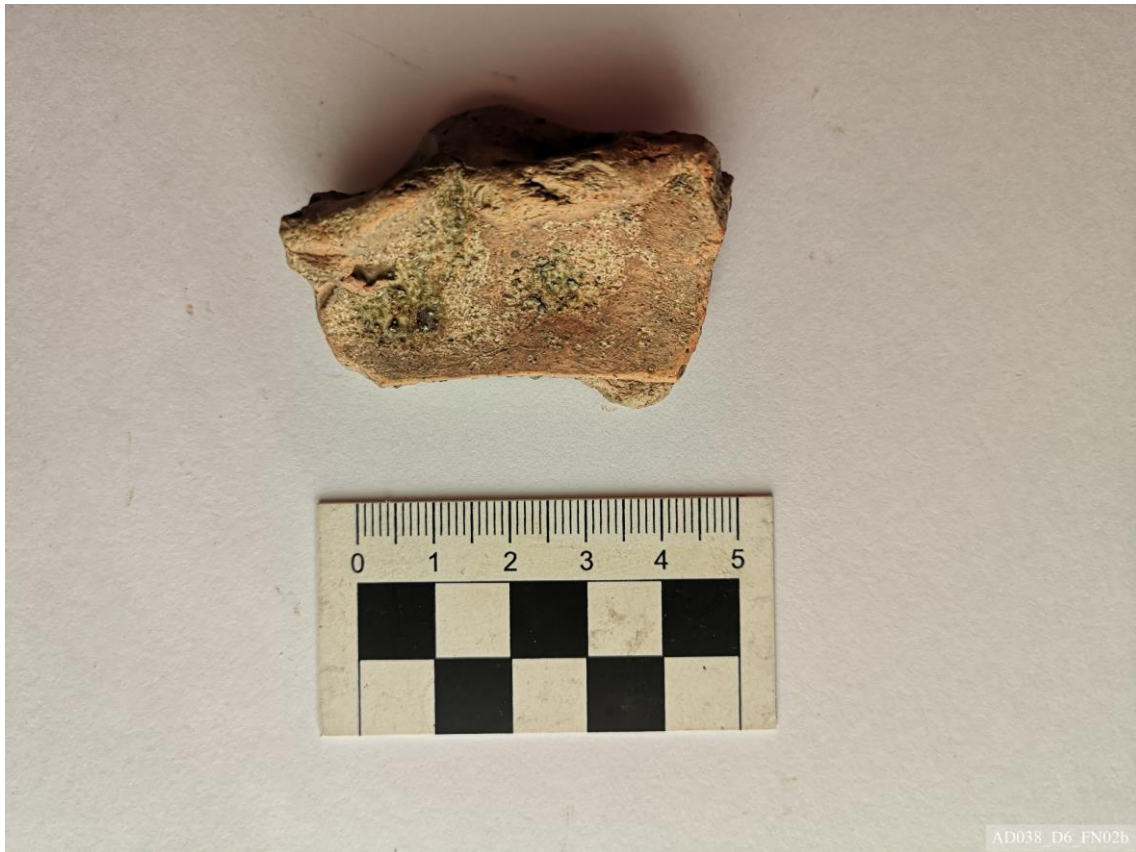


Plate 48 – Shoulder of vessel with finger decoration, showing remnants of green glaze.



Plate 49 – Coffin furniture and oak of casket from Grave 3.

## APPENDIX IV

**Context Register**

**Small Finds Register**

Trench 1				
Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
101	Deposit	0.00-0.09m	Turf and humus. Over entire excavated area. Overlies <b>101</b> and <b>102</b> .	Modern
102	Deposit	0.09-0.22m	Highly disturbed topsoil. Contains disarticulate human remains. Over <b>105</b> .	Multi-period
103	Feature	0.01-0.13m	Sandstone slab. Over <b>104</b> .	Unknown
104	Feature	0.13-NB	Unstructured stones for levelling <b>103</b> .	Unknown
105	Deposit	0.22-0.96m	Disturbed subsoil. Contains disarticulate human remains. Under <b>102</b> , over <b>106</b> and <b>107</b> .	Multi-period
106	Deposit	0.22-0.44m	Mixed rubble deposit. Contains stone, brick, slate and disarticulate human remains. Context <b>105</b> over and under.	Multi-period
107	Natural	0.96-NB	Weathered parent material. Not bottom.	Natural

Trench 2				
Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
201	Structure	0.00-0.44m	Masonry wall.	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
202	Structure	0.00-0.06m	Concrete surface.	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
203	Natural	0.00-0.06m	Turf and humus. Over entire excavated area. Over <b>204</b> .	Natural
204	Natural	0.06-0.52m	Topsoil. Brown loamy, turbatious soil. Over <b>205</b> .	Natural
205	Natural	0.52-0.75m	Subsoil. Brown-orange clay. Over <b>206</b> .	Natural
206	Natural	0.75-NB	Weathered parent material. Over <b>206</b> .	Natural
207	Deposit	0.75m	Black coal and limestone dusts used in foundation of Vestry.	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
208	Structure	0.80m	Brick lined and slate capped grave ( <b>GR1</b> ).	19 <sup>th</sup> Century



Septic Tank Trench				
Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
301	Structure	0.00-0.12m	Concrete driveway surface, including rubble hardcore.	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
302	Natural	0.12-0.18m	Highly disturbed topsoil.	Multi-period
303	Cut	0.65-1.23m	Grave cut (GR2). Filled by 306.	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
304	Cut	0.65-1.28m	Grave cut (GR3). Filled by 307.	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
305	Natural	0.18-NB	Disturbed subsoil. Grey clay.	Natural
306	Fill	0.65-1.23m	Grave fill of 303 (GR2). Mixed top and subsoil.	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
307	Fill	0.65-1.28m	Grave fill of 304 (GR3). Mixed top and subsoil.	19 <sup>th</sup> Century
308	Natural	1.28-	Natural clay deposit.	Natural

Service Trenching				
Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
401	Natural	0.00-0.10m	Turf and humus. Over entire excavated area.	Natural
402	Natural	0.10-0.50m	Highly disturbed topsoil.	Multi-period
403	Natural	0.50-NB	Highly disturbed subsoil.	Multi-period
404	Cut	0.38-1.15m	Grave cut (GR4). Filled by 408.	Unknown
405	Cut	0.38-1.15m	Grave cut (GR5). Filled by 409.	Unknown
406	Cut	0.38-1.15m	Grave cut (GR6). Filled by 410.	Unknown
407	Cut	0.32-0.80m	Grave cut (GR7). Filled by 411.	Unknown
408	Fill	0.38-1.15m	Grave fill of 404 (GR4). Mixed top and subsoil.	Unknown
409	Fill	0.38-1.15m	Grave fill of 405 (GR5). Mixed top and subsoil.	Unknown
410	Fill	0.38-1.15m	Grave fill of 406 (GR6) Mixed top and subsoil.	Unknown
411	Fill	0.32-0.80m	Grave fill of 407 (GR7). Mixed top and subsoil.	Unknown

Small Finds Register				
Number	Type	Context	Description	Period
FN01	Pottery	403	Handle of jug or pitcher. Hedgehog pattern. Highly worn green glaze. Orange section with grey core. Hard. Very fine and medium inclusions (sparse). Late-medieval. 15 <sup>th</sup> century.	15 <sup>th</sup> Century
FN02	Pottery	403	Shoulder of vessel. Pinched finger pattern. Highly worn dark green glaze. Hard. Small inclusions (sparse). Late-medieval, 15 <sup>th</sup> century.	15 <sup>th</sup> Century
FN03	Fittings	307	Iron coffin furniture. Handles and fixings. Some oak surviving.	19 <sup>th</sup> Century



## APPENDIX V

### Gravestones

### Photographic Archive



Plate 50 – View south-west, showing gravestones to be removed (G1-4).



Plate 51 – View north-west, showing gravestones to be removed (G1-4).





Plate 52 – Grave 1 (G1), west face.



Plate 53 – Grave 1 (G1), east face.





Plate 54 – Grave 2 (G2), west face.



Plate 55 – Grave 2 (G2), east face.





Plate 56 – Grave 3 (G3), west face.



Plate 57 – Grave 3 (G3), east face.





Plate 58 – Grave 4 (G4), west face.



Plate 59 – Grave 4 (G4), east face.



## APPENDIX VI

**Misc.**



Ministry  
of Justice

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26 September 2017

Our ref: OPR/072/152

Dear Mr Cook

**St Non's Church (redundant), Llanycefn, Clynderwen, Pembrokeshire**

**Licence: 17-0220**

Further to your recent application, please find enclosed a licence authorising the exhumation of remains at the above site.

However, this licence **does not** cover any human remains which have already been disturbed or removed, as a licence can not be issued retrospectively.

Paragraph 2 of the licence must be brought to the attention of every person connected with the removal of remains. I should also warn you that failure to observe the precautions prescribed in the licence constitutes an offence under Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

The attached licence is an important document. You may find it helpful to keep it with the remains or the archive records relating to the excavation as evidence that authority has been granted for the remains to have been exhumed.

Should you need to amend or vary the validity or conditions of the licence in future, please contact this office straight away.

Yours sincerely

Sarla Parbat





### LICENCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF HUMAN REMAINS

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 (20 & 21 Vic., cap.81), grants a licence for the removal of the remains of **persons unknown** from or within the place in which they are now interred at **St Non's Church (redundant), Llanycefn, Clynderwen, Pembrokeshire**

2. It is a condition of this licence that the following precautions shall be observed:
  - (a) Any removal or disturbance of the remains shall be effected with due care and attention to decency;
  - (b) The ground in which the remains are interred shall be screened from the public gaze while the work is in progress;
  - (c) The remains shall, no later than **31 August 2019**, be reburied in St Non's Church (redundant), Pembrokeshire. In the meantime they shall be kept safely, privately and decently by ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services under the control of a competent member of staff.
3. This licence merely exempts those from the penalties, which would be incurred if the removal took place without a licence. It does not in any way alter civil rights. It does not confer the right to bury the remains in any place where such right does not already exist.
4. This licence expires on **31 August 2019**

Sarla Parbat  
on behalf of the Secretary of State for Justice

Ministry of Justice

Licence Number: **17-0220**

File Number: **OPR/072/152**

Date: **26 September 2017**



ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services

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