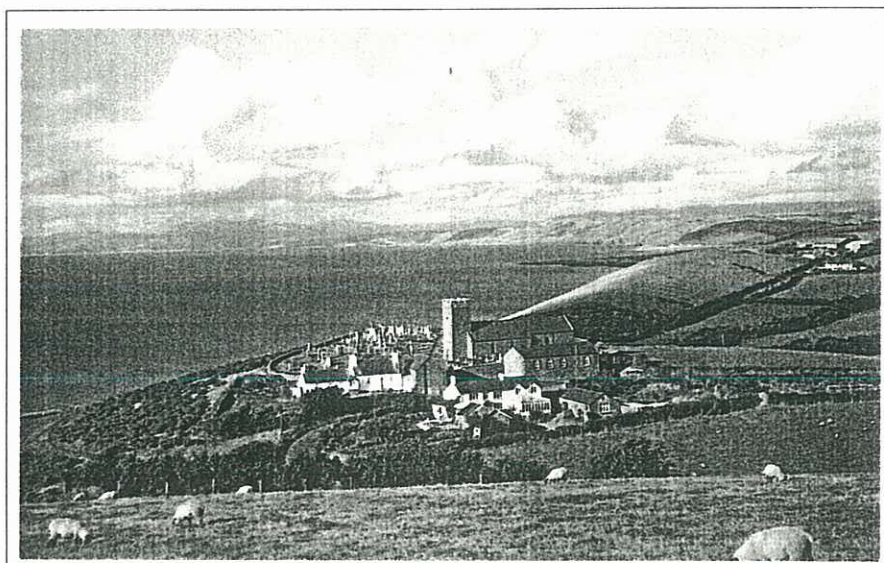THE WELSH HISTORIC
CHURCHES PROJECT

DATABASE DIRECTORY FOR THE CHURCHES OF DYFED
(DAT 48)

Prepared for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
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ACA
March 1999

ARCHAEOLEG
CAMBRIA
ARCHAEOLOGY

Contents

About the Welsh Historic Churches Survey

The Cadw-funded pan-Wales Historic Churches Survey was initiated in order to provide a record of all pre-19th century churches in the form of a database. The purpose of the project was to enable informed decisions to be made regarding the future management of the church as a resource and to make possible a structured response to threats both to the standing historic fabric and to the below-ground archaeology. Cambria *Archaeology* (formerly Dyfed Archaeological Trust) were invited to undertake the Dyfed component of the programme and in 1995/6 concentrated upon the churches of South Pembrokeshire, during 1996-7 within the former districts of Carmarthen, Ceredigion and Llanelli, and the former districts of Dinefwr and Preseli Pembrokeshire during 1997-8.

The compilation of the record was achieved through the use of *pro forma* recording sheets, created especially for the project, each sheet representing a discrete, numbered component of the church building. The physical relationship between church and churchyard was noted as a further record. The database was structured accordingly, each component - building, cell, space - occupying a hierarchical tier. Pre-19th century churches that had been completely rebuilt in the 19th century were subject to a less detailed record, but the relationship between church, yard and potential archaeology relating to the earlier church were recorded.

The fieldwork was accompanied by a rapid documentary, cartographic and pictorial search. Each site was investigated in terms of Quinquennial reports (for information upon structural condition, etc), faculty applications and consents (for its later constructional history, and as a record of heating installations etc which affect the survival of below-ground archaeology), archdeacons' certificates for similar information, churchwardens' accounts, vestry minute books, building and restoration accounts etc. Where individual or collective studies had been published, these were examined, particularly the 19th century accounts in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* and *West Wales Historical Records*, which were often compiled prior to 19th century restoration. Useful, too, were map sources, particularly those in which the plans were reliable, and in one case represented the only source for a demolished plan component. Antique pictorial evidence served a similar purpose.

Structure of the Database

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THE DATABASE
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The Primary Record Number allocated to the church is the unique key within all the tables in the database. Within the church building a hierarchical method of recording is likewise employed. The church building, allocated its own overall record form, is divided into its constituent cells, each allocated a unique numbered record form. Each cell is likewise divided into its constituent spaces based upon the spatial arrangement of the interior - bay or room/storey accordingly. These are numbered sequentially, continuing the numeration from the cell record forms. The space record forms form the basic unit of recording and the largest element of the building that is considered capable of being recorded effectively. In the field, the record forms proved ideally adapted to very rapid recording and have the advantage of being capable of entry, more-or-less unchanged, into the database.

The database entries are based on the input field record forms, augmented with the information obtained through the documentary search. The data was input by ABACAS, a local data processing company.

For each individual church there is a hierarchy of records, interlinked via the PRN through a series of tables, based on the tiers described above. The database can be interrogated from a number of different levels, while at the same time can be rapidly searched for any individual feature:-

i) The overall unit is the Church Administration Record, ADMIN.DBF, which includes site name, dedication, Listed Building status, benefice type, usage details, relevant historical notes etc. This interlinks via a table with the Churchyard Record and the Church Building Overall Record.

ii) The Churchyard Record, YARD.DBF, concentrates upon the physical relationship between the church and its immediate environs, considered vital in view of the earthwork evidence for former church cells encountered at a number of sites (see 5.2). Boundaries, further earthworks and memorials are also noted.

iii) The Church Building Overall Record, CHURCH.DBF, lists the church's components, its general archaeological potential, and the source documentation, as well as a free-text field with a structural history and analysis. It interlinks with the numbered Building Cell Records.

iv) The cell record, CHURCELL.DBF, is a briefer record, listing the elements of the particular component by number, and general attributes. It in turn interlinks with the numbered Building Space Records.

v) The fundamental record, describing attribute structure, archaeological potential, spatial & chronological relationships, and inventory of fittings etc is contained within the Building Space Record, SPACE.DBF. It also includes a free-text field with a detailed structural description.

See Also: ADMIN TABLE, CHURCH TABLE, CHURCELL TABLE, SPACE TABLE, YARD TABLE

Table Structure

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ADMIN TABLE
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Structure for table: c:\churches\admin.dbf
Number of data records: 290
Date of last update: 04/01/99
Memo file block size: 64
Code Page: 0

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	PRN	Character	5		Asc	Machine
2	LIST_BUILD	Character	12		Asc	Machine
3	GRADE	Character	4			
4	CW_NO	Numeric	5		Asc	Machine
5	DED_PR	Character	70			
6	DEDTYPE_PR	Character	12		Asc	Machine
7	DED_PA	Character	70			
8	DEDTYPE_PA	Character	12		Asc	Machine
9	DIOCESE_PR	Character	12		Asc	Machine
10	DIOCESE_PA	Character	12			
11	ARCHDEA_PR	Character	12		Asc	Machine
12	ARCHDEA_PA	Character	12			
13	DEANERY_PR	Character	30		Asc	Machine
14	DEANERY_PA	Character	30			
15	PARISH_PR	Character	35			
16	PARISH_PA	Character	35		Asc	Machine
17	ECC_STATUS	Character	40		Asc	Machine
18	ECC_STA_PA	Character	40		Asc	Machine
19	BENEFIC_PR	Character	30		Asc	Machine
20	BENEFIC_PA	Character	30			
21	RELATED_NO	Character	150			
22	NOTES	Memo	10			
23	RECORDER	Character	3			
24	DATE	Date	8			
** Total **			680			

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CHURCELL TABLE
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Structure for table: c:\churches\churcell.dbf
Number of data records: 534
Date of last update: 02/12/98
Memo file block size: 64
Code Page: 0

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	PRN	Character	5		Asc	Machine
2	COMPONENT	Character	9			
3	CHURCHPART	Character	30		Asc	Machine
4	ATTRIBUTES	Character	200			
5	FLOOR	Character	3			
6	ROOF	Character	3			
7	RENDER	Logical	1			
8	PAINTINGS	Logical	1			
9	INT_VOID	Logical	1			
10	INT_CRYPT	Logical	1			
11	INT_RAISED	Logical	1			
12	INT_LOWERD	Logical	1			
13	EXT_CUT	Character	3			
14	EXT_PLAT	Character	3			
15	EXT_DRAIN	Character	3			
16	EXT_EARTH	Character	3			
17	DESCRIP	Memo	10			
18	QUALITY	Character	10			
19	DRAWING	Logical	1			
20	PHOTO	Logical	1			
21	RECORDER	Character	3			
22	DATE	Date	8			
** Total **			302			

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CHURCH TABLE
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Structure for table: c:\churches\church.dbf
Number of data records: 282
Date of last update: 26/03/99
Memo file block size: 64
Code Page: 0

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	PRN	Character	5		Asc	Machine
2	TYPE	Character	30		Asc	Machine
3	ELEMENTS	Character	200			
4	NGR	Character	10			
5	CONSIST_OF	Character	96			
6	FIRST_DATE	Character	12		Asc	Machine
7	LAST_DATE	Character	12			
8	DATE_QUAL	Character	35		Asc	Machine
9	CONDITION	Character	45		Asc	Machine
10	COND_QUAL	Character	45		Asc	Machine
11	MED_FABRIC	Logical	1		Asc	Machine
12	MED_SITE	Logical	1			
13	PRE_C19FAB	Character	3		Asc	Machine
14	FLOOR	Character	3		Asc	Machine
15	ROOF	Character	3			
16	RENDER	Logical	1			
17	PAINTINGS	Logical	1			
18	SOURCE	Memo	10			
19	F_RECORD	Logical	1			
20	F_ACTION	Logical	1			
21	POTENTIAL	Character	100			
22	INT_VOID	Logical	1			
23	INT_CRYPT	Logical	1			
24	INT_RAISED	Logical	1			
25	INT_LOWERD	Logical	1			
26	EXT_CUT	Character	3			
27	EXT_PLAT	Character	3			
28	EXT_DRAIN	Character	3			
29	EXT_EARTH	Character	3			
30	DESCRIPT	Memo	10			
31	QUALITY	Character	10		Asc	Machine
32	DRAWING	Logical	1			
33	PHOTO	Logical	1			
34	RECORDER	Character	3			
35	DATE	Date	8			

** Total **   665

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SPACE TABLE
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Structure for table: c:\churches\space.dbf
Number of data records: 1859
Date of last update: 06/10/98
Memo file block size: 64
Code Page: 0

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	PRN	Character	5		Asc	Machine
2	COMPONENT	Character	9			
3	SPACE	Character	10		Asc	Machine
4	LOCATION	Character	50			
5	PART_OF	Character	50			
6	ABOVE	Character	28			
7	BELOW	Character	28			
8	JOINS	Character	55			
9	BUILD_QUAL	Character	20		Asc	Machine
10	F_DATE_SP	Character	20			
11	L_DATE_SP	Character	20			
12	DATE_QUAL	Character	35			
13	STRUCT_DES	Memo	10			
14	FIX_FITT	Memo	10			
15	F_RECORD	Logical	1			
16	F_ACTION	Logical	1			
17	CONDITION	Character	88			
18	COND_QUAL	Character	81			
19	POTENTIAL	Character	254			
20	STR_VALUE	Character	50			
21	COMMENT	Memo	10			
22	QUALITY	Character	10			
23	DRAWING	Logical	1			
24	PHOTO	Logical	1			
25	RECORDER	Character	3			
26	DATE	Date	8			
** Total **			859			

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YARD TABLE
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Structure for table: c:\churches\yard.dbf
Number of data records: 277
Date of last update: 07/10/98
Memo file block size: 64
Code Page: 0

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec	Index	Collate
1	PRN	Character	5		Asc	Machine
2	SHAPE_1ST	Character	25		Asc	Machine
3	AREA_1ST	Character	20		Asc	Machine
4	SHAPE_PR	Character	25		Asc	Machine
5	AREA_PR	Character	16		Asc	Machine
6	SITING_DES	Character	50		Asc	Machine
7	TOPOG	Character	50		Asc	Machine
8	LOCAT_CHUR	Character	20		Asc	Machine
9	DESC	Memo	10		,	
10	CONDITION	Character	15		Asc	Machine
11	MAINTEN	Character	35		Asc	Machine
12	F_DATE	Character	20			
13	L_DATE	Character	20			
14	DATE_SOURC	Character	21			
15	BOUND_PHYS	Character	50		Asc	Machine
16	BOUND_CONS	Character	60			
17	BOUND_DESC	Memo	10			
18	ENTRANCES	Numeric	3			
19	ENTRA_DESC	Memo	10			
20	CONT_MEM	Logical	1			
21	NO_MEM	Numeric	4			
22	STONE_TYPE	Character	20		Asc	Machine
23	COND_MEM	Character	20			
24	F_DATE_MEM	Character	20			
25	L_DATE_MEM	Character	28			
26	MEM_QUAL	Character	30			
27	MEM_DESC	Memo	10			
28	EXTERNAL_F	Memo	10			
29	F_RECORD	Logical	1			
30	F_ACTION	Logical	1			
31	POTENTIAL	Character	121			
32	QUALITY	Character	10			
33	DRAWING	Logical	1			
34	PHOTO	Logical	1			
35	RECORDER	Character	3			
36	DATE	Date	8			

** Total **   755

Field Descriptions

ABOVE

ABOVE records which adjoining parts of the church are earlier than the part being described. Unique numbers are formed by the PRN, left padded with zero's to form a five digit number if necessary, followed by a three figure digit to record the cell.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example: 00564008

See Also: BELOW, JOINS, BUILD_QUAL   ,

ARCHDEA_PA

ARCHDEA_PA or Archdeaconry Past is any archdeaconry that the church may have been in at some unspecified point in the past. There is no date qualifier for this field.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: Cardigan

See Also: ARCHDEA_PR, Archdeaconry Glossary

ARCHDEA_PR

ARCHDEA_PR or Archdeaconry Present is the archdeaconry as listed in the Diocesan Year bookat the time of survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: Yes, see Archdeaconry Glossary

Example: Cardigan

See Also: ARCHDEA_PA, Archdeaconry Glossary

AREA_1ST

AREA_1ST records the size of the churchyard as shown on the OS 1st ed map. The actual size of the churchyard was not measured but a word qualifier has been given.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: Yes

Example: Small

See Also: AREA_PR, Area Glossary

AREA_PR

AREA_PR or Area Present records the area of the churchyard at the time of the survey. The actual size of the churchyard was not measured but a word qualifier has been given.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: Yes

Example: Small

See Also: AREA_1st, Area Glossary

ATTRIBUTES

Attributes provides a short "keyword" style of description of the part of the church being looked at.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: Unvaulted;1885;Arcade, door & windows 1885;underfloor void;condition good

See Also: CHURCHPART, Churchpart Glossary

BELOW

BELOW records which adjoining parts of the church are later than the part being described. Unique numbers are formed by the PRN, left padded with zero's to form a five digit number if necessary, followed by a three figure digit to record the cell.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example: 04567009

See Also: ABOVE, JOINS

BENEFIC_PA

BENEFIC_PA or Benefice Past records any benefice that the church may have been within at some unspecified date.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: Yes, see Benefice Glossary

Example: Combined

See Also: BENEFIC_PR, Benefice Glossary

BENEFIC_PR

BENEFIC_PR or Benefice Present is the type of benefice that the church was within in 1998, based on records from the Church in Wales.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case.

Table: Admin

Glossary: Benefice Glossary

Example: Combined

See Also: Benefice Glossary

BOUND_CONS

BOUND_CONS or Boundary Construction gives a "keyword" style description of the construction of the physical boundary.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case.

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: Mortared Shale & Limestone Wall.

See Also: BOUND_PHYS, BOUND_DESC

BOUND_DESC

BOUND_DESC or Boundary Description gives a free text description of the boundary of the churchyard at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field..

Entry Rule: Free Text

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example:
Boundary Description:

N. and E. sides raised above surroundings, up to 2.5m along E. side, revetted by mortared shale and limestone rubble wall. Wall continues as higher wall around S. and W. sides, with slight internal bank. Wall C18- early C19? Scattered planted Cupressa sp. etc along boundary.

See Also: BOUND_PHYS, BOUND_CONS

BOUND_PHYS

BOUND_PHYS or Boundary Physical gives a short "keyword" style of description of the physical aspects of the boundary at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case.

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: N + W, platform. S + E, hedgebank.

See Also: BOUND_CONS, BOUND_DESC

BUILD_QUAL

BUILD_QUAL or Building qualifier is a series of terms that qualify how the information recorded under ABOVE, BELOW and JOINS was recorded.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Space

Glossary: Yes, see Building Qualifier Glossary

Example: Source

See Also: Building Qualifier Glossary

CHURCHPART

CHURCHPART is the type of cell or component, e.g. Chancel, Nave, Tower. See Churchpart Glossary for a full list of terms used.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Churcell

Glossary: Yes, see Churchpart Glossary

Example: Nave

See Also: Churchpart Glossary

COMMENT

COMMENT is a field for any thoughts and observations that could not be recorded within other fields.

Entry Rule: Free text

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example:
Notes: Used as vestry.

See Also:

COMPONENT

COMPONENT is the unique number formed by the PRN, left padded, if necessary, with zero's to form a five digit number, followed by a three figure digit to record each individual cell or space within the church. The cells are recorded by a type under CHURCHPART.

Entry Rule:: Numeric

Table: Churcell, Space

Glossary: No

Example: 01234001, for PRN 1234, first recorded cell

See Also: CONSIST_OF, CHURCHPART

COND_MEM

COND_MEM or Condition of Memorials records the general condition of the memorials in the churchyard at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

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Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case.

Table: Yard

Glossary::

Example:

See Also:

COND_QUAL

COND_QUAL or Condition Qualifier gives more definition to the condition statement, such as ivy cover, damp etc.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Church, Space

Glossary: No

Example: Damp. Internal plaster cracked & damp

See Also: CONDITION

CONDITION

CONDITION records the condition of the church, space or yard at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case.

Table: Church, Space, Yard

Glossary: Yes, see Condition Glossary

Example: Good

See Also: Condition Glossary

CONSIST_OF

CONSIST_OF or Consists of records the individual cells or components that the church has been broken down, eg Chancel. Unique numbers are formed by the PRN, left padded with zero's to form a five digit number if necessary, followed by a three figure digit to record the cell.

Entry Rule: Numeric, no gaps, numbers in a list separated by a semi-colon.

Table: Church

Glossary: No

Example: 04567001 for PRN 4567, first cell recorded.

See Also: COMPONENT, CHURCHPART

CONT_MEM

CONT_MEM or Contains Memorials records whether or not the churchyard contained any memorials at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field..

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: NO_MEM, STONE_TYPE, COND_MEM, F_DATE_MEM, L_DATE_MEM, MEM_QUAL, MEM_DESC

CW_NO

CW_NO or Church in Wales Number is the number allocated to the building by the Church in Wales. The number allocated to the church stays constant even if the church changes benefice.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: 123

See Also: PRN, NPRN, LIST_BUILD

DATE

DATE is the date that the record was created by the recorder.

Entry Rule: DD/MM/YY

Table: Admin, Church, Churcell, Space, Yard

Glossary: No

Example: 23/01/97

See Also: RECORDER

DATE_QUAL

DATE_QUAL or Date Qualifier qualifies how the dating has been achieved and applies to the first date rather than the last date.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case.

Table: Church, Space

Glossary: Date Qualifier

Example: Sources

See Also: FIRST_DATE, LAST_DATE, Date Qualifier Glossary, F_DATE_SP, L_DATE_SP

DATE_SOURC

DATE_SOURC or Date Source records how the dating was obtained.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: Tithe

See Also:

DEANERY_PA

DEANERY_PA or Deanery Past is any deanery that the church may have been within at some unspecified point in the past. This field has no date qualifier.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: Cydweli

See Also: DEANERY_PA

DEANERY_PR

DEANERY_PR or Deanery Present is the deanery that the church was in as listed in the Diocesan Year book at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: Yes, see Deanery Glossary

Example: Castlemartin

See Also: DEANERY_PA, Deanery Glossary

DED_PA

DED_PA or Dedication Past is previous dedications of the church. There is no date qualification with this field unlike DED_PR or Dedication present. It is simply other dedications that were given at some unspecified point in time.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: St Teilo

See Also: DED_PR, DEDTYPE_PA, DEDTYPE_PR, Dedication Type Glossary

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DED_PR

DED_PR or Dedication Present is the dedication of the church at the time of survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: St Mark

See Also: DED_PA, DATE, DEDTYPE_PR

DEDTYPE_PA

DEDTYPE_PA or Dedication Type Past is the type of dedication, if any, that has been recorded in DED-PR.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: Yes, see Dedication Type Glossary

Example: Celtic

See Also: DED_PR, DED_PA, DEDTYPE_PR, Dedication Type Glossary

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DEDTYPE_PR

DEDTYPE_PR or Dedication Type Present is the type of dedication of the church at the time of survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: Yes, see Dedication Type Glossary

Example: Celtic

See Also: DED_PR, DED_PA, DEDTYPE_PA, Dedication Type Glossary

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DESC

DESC or Description is a free text description of the churchyard at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Free Text

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example:
Medium sized churchyard, on level ground forming part of broad general valley. Level internally. Extended to south 1839-1860 (Tithe, OS1) - no sign of former boundary. Extended to E since OS2 (former boundary survives).

Many trees in yard, mainly Lawson's cypress.

Slate flag (+ 1 or 2 grave slabs) path from N entry to S Porch and W door, in cutting 0.20m deep.

Drain right round church, except NW corner of tower - shallow, flat-bottomed, brick, lined.

Substantial raised bank forms an angular semicircle W of W tower - partly reflects a natural raised area (and also raised between tower and S porch) - but undoubtedly partly artificial. Slight parching at crest - buried masonry?

See Also:

DESCRIP

DESCRIP or Churcell Description gives a quick description of the key features of the part of the church

Entry Rule, Character, upper and lower case

Table: Churcell

Glossary: No

Example:

Phasing:
Phase 3, C15

Archaeological potential:
Fair - see Church Overall Building Record.

Condition: '
Fair.

See Also:

DESCRIPT

DESCRIPT or Description is a description of the church. The description in the Church table is the text that appeared in the reports produced for Cadw by Neil Ludlow.

Entry Rule: Free Text

Table: Church

Glossary: No

Example:

ST LUCIA,
ABERNANT,
CARMARTHENSHIRE

Dyfed PRN 2251

RB No. 3359

NGR SN 3393 2311

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 75% medieval core fabric.

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 2 bays; medieval. West porch; vestry (north, transeptal; above boilerhouse), 1 bay; 1898-9. Limestone and mixed rubble construction. Internal walls with render/plaster. Slate gable roofs; vestry with a slate hipped roof. Chancel arch with squint and rood-loft corbels, chancel and nave windows, piscina, rebuilt west door, medieval. All other openings from 1898-9 and neo-gothic, including windows, doors, western double bellcote and buttress, with yellow oolite dressings.

Roofs, floors and finishes: 1898-9.

Condition - fair. Plaster poor; nave floor poor; some external ivy.

Archaeological potential - good. Deep, wide external cutting around 25% of church, partly primary; shallow external drain around 30% of church, secondary; ground level secondarily lowered around 100% of church exposing footings;. below-ground boilerhouse beneath 10% of church; floors secondarily raised, without underfloor void; few external memorials significantly close to 10% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - very good. 75% medieval core fabric; medieval chancel arch, windows, rebuilt door, squint, corbels and piscina.

Group value - medium. Medieval church; large churchyard; good memorials; lychgate.

Phasing:
Phase 1 - Chancel (and nave?), C13.
(Phase 2 - Restored 1706, low impact).

(Phase 3 - Restored mid 19th century, medium impact; west porch built).
Phase 4 - Restored 1898-9, high impact; vestry/boilerhouse built, west porch rebuilt.

DESCRIPTION

The present church

St Lucia, Abernant, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It retains approximately 75% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 2-bayed nave, a west porch and a transeptal single-bayed vestry, above a below-ground boilerhouse, north of the chancel. Construction is in limestone and mixed rubble; dressings are mainly yellow oolite and from 1898-9. The exterior was repointed in the later 20th century and the interior is plastered. Roofs are slated gables; the vestry has a slated hipped roof.

The chancel east wall leans outwards slightly. The cusped, 2 light east window is from 1898-9. There are single cusped lancets with limestone surrounds in the north and south walls, 14th - 15th century but partly rebuilt 1898-9. Beneath the south window is a piscina with a triangular head, late medieval, re-used and rebuilt 1898-9. The vestry door is from 1898-9. The plain, rounded 2-centred chancel arch is medieval, 13th century?. There is a plain square squint to the south, and 2 rood-loft corbels above the chancel arch, all medieval. The roof is concealed by a matchboarded, æwagon-roofÆ ceiling, from 1898-9. The sanctuary floor and passage are tiled, with woodblock flooring on concrete, from 1898-9; no underfloor void. The internal plaster throughout the church has a roll-moulded dado from 1898-9.

The nave is lit by 2 windows in the south wall, both like the chancel east window and similarly from 1898-9, separated by a large, stepped external buttress also from 1898-9. A medieval window like those in the chancel lies in the north wall of the east bay but appears to have been re-used, its opening rebuilt in 1898-9 when the upper courses of the north wall were (re)built. The west wall has a slight external batter and a rebuilt medieval west door; the head is from 1898-9. Above it lies a double bellcote, with a concrete gable and 2 semicircular-headed openings, all built 1898-9 on the truncated remains of an earlier bellcote. The nave is roofed as the chancel, on wall-corbels from 1898-9. Floored as the chancel, also 1898-9.

The vestry is from 1898-9, including all openings, and lies over a below-ground boilerhouse, reached by a revetted flight of steps along the nave north wall. It has an external basal batter up to an oolite course. An external door in the east wall has a Caernarfon-headed surround; a 3-light window with similar heads in a square surround lies in the north wall, and a similar single-light window lies in the west wall. The boilerhouse door has a segmental brick head. The softwood hipped roof is without trusses, all common-rafters having collars, and is matchboarded above, all from 1898-9. The suspended floor is boarded. There is a hot-water boiler in the boilerhouse.

The west porch was entirely rebuilt in 1898-9 and its walls are like the vestry walls in all respects. There is a door in both the north and west walls, the former with a Caernarfon head, the latter 2-centred, both from 1898-9. The softwood gabled roof lacks trusses and is matchboarded above, 1898-9; the herringbone-tiled floor lies directly on the substrate and is also from 1898-9

A deep, wide external earth cutting runs along the chancel north wall and vestry walls, partly primary; a shallow, earth-cut external drain runs along the south walls, secondary, exposing footings in areas. The ground level around the church was lowered in 1898-9 exposing footings of nave north wall. There is a below-ground boilerhouse beneath the vestry, and a stairwell along the nave north wall. Floors were raised in 1898-9. There is no underfloor void. Few external memorials lie significantly close to the east wall.

Structural development

The form of the chancel arch suggests that the chancel (and nave?) may be 13th century. The west porch and vestry are from 1898-9, the former replacing a mid 19th century porch.

There was a single bell (and bellcote) in 1552 (Wallcott, 1871, ii); this was rebuilt as a double bellcote (in 1706?). The chancel was æout of repairÆ in 1684 (Evans, 1915, 92).

The church was restored in 1706 by one æLudovicus DavidemÆ (Robinson, 1887, 119-122). Many medieval features were retained, and it is now difficult to assess how much of the pre-1898 fabric and detail was from 1706, and how much belonged to earlier 19th century alterations. The æsmall neat buildingÆ of 1833 (Lewis, 1833) comprised a

chancel and nave; a plain west porch was added in the mid 19th century (not shown on NLW, Parish of Abernant, Tithe Map, 1839). The church is depicted on the plans accompanying the faculty application of 1898 (NLW, SD/F/12) and was described in 1887 (Robinson, op. cit.). There was an east window, and 2 windows in the nave south wall; they were 2 centred, with timber tracery and appear to have been inserted, along with 3 buttresses on each of the nave side walls, in the early 19th century, but were rebuilt in 1898-9. The nave north wall medieval window, and the medieval chancel side wall windows, are still present. Two squints were apparently present. The late medieval piscina was moved in 1898-9; there was a further recess in the chancel north wall, for a tomb?. The plain, rounded double bellcote, with semicircular-headed openings, was decayed, and there was one bell. The floor was æpavedÆ. A west gallery was present, and a timber screen (date?) separated nave and chancel, now gone. The exterior was æwhitewashedÆ; the walls had been æwell plaistered and whitewashedÆ in 1790 and the floor was æplain and evenÆ (Evans, 1922, 6).

It had been intended, in 1898, to retain the roof trusses which were inscribed æLudovicus Davidem, 1706Æ and were magnificent, neo-Classical structures with carved braces and a turned king-post (Robinson, op. Cit.); this was not, unfortunately, carried out.

The church was restored in 1898-9 (NLW, SD/F/12) to the designs of the architect D. Jenkins, of Llandeilo. The vestry and boilerhouse were added, and the west porch was entirely rebuilt. The chancel east window, and nave south windows, were rebuilt with larger openings. The medieval windows were partly rebuilt. The church was reroofed. The floors were raised and refloored. The west gallery was removed, the church was reseated and the interior entirely replastered with a dado.

The softwood stalls, pews and pulpit are all from 1898-9.

The exterior has been repointed in the 20th century.

The limestone font has an square bowl from the 12th-13th centuries; the stem and base are from 1898-9.

The church was not listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is no firm evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site.

St Lucia, Abernant, was a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Carmarthen. In 1284 Maredudd ap Rhys Maredudd granted Abernant, with its appendent chapel at Cynwyl Elfed, to Carmarthen Priory (Anon., 1915, 14); the grant was confirmed by Bishop Bek of St Davids in 1290 (ibid.). They had previously (c.1197), and illegally, been granted to the Priory by William de Braose (Evans, 1876, 98). Abernant Church was valued at ú9 6s 8d in the æTaxatioÆ of 1291 (Waters, 1910, 20).
At the dissolution, the advowson fell to the crown but found its way into private patronage. In 1833 the living, a discharged vicarage, rated in the kingÆs books at ú7 13s 4d, endowed with only ú200 royal bounty and ú1000 parliamentary grant, was in the joint patronage of Edward Lawrence St Loc, Esq., and Mr Parr (Lewis, 1833). Cynwyl Elfed had become a parish but was annexed to the vicarage of Abernant (ibid.).

In 1998 St Lucia, Abernant, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Trelech aÆr Betws, Llanwinio and Eglwys Fair a Churig (Benefice no. 658) in the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, Rural Deanery of Carmarthen (St Davids, 1997-8).

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CPR/13 - Abernant:-

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RCAHM, 1917, Inventory: Carmarthenshire.

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Waters, E. J., 1910, æAbernant ChurchÆ, Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Vol. 5.

Yates, W. N., 1974, 'Carmarthenshire Churches', The Carmarthenshire Antiquary Vol. X.

See Also: SOURCE

DIOCESE_PA

DIOCESE_PA or Diocese Past is the diocese which the parish was in at some unspecified point in the past. There is no date qualifier with this field.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and Lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: Yes

Example: St Davids

See Also: DIOCESE_PA, Diocese Glossary

DIOCESE_PR

DIOCESE_PR or Diocese Present is the diocese which the parish was in at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and Lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: Yes, see Diocese Glossary

Example: St Davids

See Also: DIOCESE_PA, Diocese Glossary

DRAWING

DRAWING records whether a drawing was made at the time of the survey of the particular aspect of the church that the record relates to.

Entry Rule: Logical

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: PHOTO

DRAWING

DRAWING records whether or not a drawing was made of the particular aspect of the church being recorded.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church, Churcell, Space, Yard

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: PHOTO

ECC_STA_PA

ECC_STA_PA or Ecclesiastical Status Past is any previous status of the church at a unspecified time. This field does not have a date qualifier.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case.

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: Parish Church

See Also: ECC_STATUS

ECC_STATUS

ECC_STATUS or Ecclesiastical status is the status of the church at the time of survey, that is at the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case.

Table: Admin

Glossary: Yes

Example: Parish Church

See Also: PARISH_PA, Ecclesiastical Status Glossary

ELEMENTS

ELEMENTS is a list of the different cells of the church present, e.g. Chancel. Sometimes the cell is accompanied by a descriptor, e.g. Chancel-West.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Church

Glossary: No

Example: Chancel, Nave, Porch (West) - earlier C19. Slate rubble. Shallow drain

See Also: CHURCHPART, TYPE

ENTRA_DESC

ENTRA_DESC or Entrance Description is a free text description of the entrances at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field..

Entry Rule: Free Text

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example:
Entrance Description:
Main entrance in NE. corner; 2 x pillars, limestone rubble, crude, C19, 1m apart; iron gate C20; incorporated stile; gravel path, in slight (worn) cutting to N. door. To N. stile, C19; linear depression to N. door.

See Also: ENTRANCES

ENTRANCES

ENTRANCES gives the number of entrances through the boundary of the churchyard at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: 2

See Also: ENTRA_DESC

EXT_CUT

EXT_CUT or External Cut records the presence of any cutting, but not drains, surrounding the church or part of the church being recorded. This is given as a percentage of the church perimeter that has been affected. This information is important when used in conjunction with other data in assessing the archaeological potential of the interior of the church.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: 50 (50%)

See Also: EXT_PLAT, EXT_DRAIN, EXT_EARTH

EXT_DRAIN

EXT_DRAIN or External Drainage records, as a percentage of the total circumference of the church, the presence of drains cut around the church or part of the church being recorded. This information is important when used in conjunction with other data in assessing the archaeological potential of the interior of the church.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: 50

See Also: EXT_CUT, EXT_PLAT, EXT_EARTH

EXT_EARTH

EXT_EARTH ot External Earthworks records, as a percentage of the circumference of the church, the presence of earthworks around the church or part of the church being recorded. This information is important when used in conjunction with other data in assessing the archaeological potential of the interior of the church.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: 25

See Also: EXT_CUT, EXT_PLAT, EXT_DRAIN

EXT_PLAT

EXT_PLAT or External platform records, as a percentage, the presence of an external platform around the church, or part of the church, being recorded . This information is important when used in conjunction with other data in assessing the archaeological potential of the interior of the church.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: 25

See Also: EXT_CUT, EXT_DRAIN, EXT_EARTH

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EXTERNAL_F
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EXTERNAL_F or External Featres records archaeological features outside the churhyard that may have be significant in considering the archaeology within the churchyard

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: External Features (Earthworks):
To S. castle earthworks, prehistoric in origin.

See Also:

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F_ACTION
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F_ACTION or Further Action records whether or not there is need for immediate further work

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church, Space, Yard

Glossary: No

Example: F

See Also: F_RECORD

F_DATE

F_DATE or First Date for the Churchyard is the earliest recorded date for the use of the churchyard. If the exact year of the founding of the church is known, this has been given as four digits, e.g. 1734. If only the century is known it is shown as an upper case C followed directly by the numeric, e.g. C17.

Entry Rule: None

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: 1789

See Also: L_DATE

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F_DATE _MEM

F_DATE_MEM or First Date for Memorials records the earliest memorials within the yard. If an exact date is known, this has been given as four digits, e.g. 1734. If only the century is known it is shown as an upper case C followed directly by the numeric, e.g. C17.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: 1867

See Also: L_DATE_MEM, COND_MEM, MEM_QUAL, MEM_DESC

F_DATE_SP

F_DATE_SP or First Date Space records the earliest date for the space within the church and is qualified by DATE_QUAL. If the exact year of the founding of the church is known, this has been given as four digits, e.g. 1734. If only the century is known it is shown as an upper case C followed directly by the numeric, e.g. C17.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example: C17
    1936

See Also: L_DATE_SP, FIRST_DATE, LAST_DATE, DATE_QUAL

F_RECORD

F_RECORD or Further Recording records whether or not further recording work was needed. If recording was thought to be necessary immediately this has been noted under further action.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church, Space, Yard

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: F_ACTION

FIRST_DATE

FIRST_DATE is the earliest dating available for the church. If the exact year of the founding of the church is known, this has been given as four digits, e.g. 1734. If only the century is known it is shown as an upper case C followed directly by the numeric, e.g. C17.

Entry Rule: Alpha-numeric, Upper and lower case

Table: Church

Glossary: No

Example: 1734
    Medieval
    C17

See Also: LAST_DATE, DATE_QUAL

FIX_FITT

FIX_FITT or Fixtures and Fittings gives details of the moveable items within the space, including seating, funerary monuments, lighting, heating. Valuable items have not been recorded.

Entry Rule: Free text

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example:
Contains fixtures/fittings:
Pews, softwood plain benches, tongue & groove, C19.

Contains/funerary monuments:
N.wall, E. of window, tablet, marble, with urn crown, 1852.
S.wall, E. of window, tablet, marble, plain, late C20.

Contains/facilities:
Heating bars as 03972007.

See Also:

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FLOOR
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FLOOR records the estimated percentage of pre-nineteenth century floor that survives within the church, or part of the church, being recorded.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: 47

See Also: PRE_C19FAB, ROOF, RENDER

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GRADE
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GRADE is the grade of a listed building. Modern grades are divided into three, Grade one, Grade two and Grade two star. These are shown as I, II and II*. Churches originally had there own grades which were A, B, C and -. These grades are being replaced by I, II and II* as the buildings are resurveyed.

Entry Rule: Character

Table: Admin

Glossary: Grade Glossary

Example: II

See Also: LIST_BUILD, Grade Glossary

INT_CRYPT

INT_CRYPT or Internal Crypt records the presence, or not, of a crypt within the church, or part of the church being recorded. This information is important when used in conjunction with other data in assessing the archaeological potential of the interior of the church.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: INT_VOID, INT_RAISED, INT_LOWERED

INT_LOWERD

INT_LOWERD or Interior Lowered records whether there was evidence for the floors having been lowered in the church or part of the church being recorded This information is important when used in conjunction with other data in assessing the archaeological potential of the interior of the church.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: INT_VOID, INT_CRYPT, INT_RAISED

INT_RAISED

INT_RAISED or Interior Raised records whether there was any evidence for the internal floor levels having been raised at some point in the past within the church or part of the church being recorded. This information is important when used in conjunction with other data in assessing the archaeological potential of the interior of the church.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: INT_VOID, INT_CRYPT, INT_LOWERED

INT_VOID

INT_VOID or Interior void records the presence, or not, of a void under the floor of the church. This information is important when used in conjunction with other data in assessing the archaeological potential of the interior of the church.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: INT_CRYPT, INT_RAISED, INT_LOWERED

JOINS

JOINS records which adjoining parts of the church are of the same date as the part being descibed. Unique numbers are formed by the PRN, left padded with zero's to form a five digit number if necessary, followed by a three figure digit to record the cell.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example: 00678012, for PRN 678, first cell recorded

See Also: ABOVE, BELOW

L_DATE

L_DATE or Last Date for the Churchyard is the latest recorded date for the use of the churchyard. If the exact year of the founding of the church is known, this has been given as four digits, e.g. 1734. If only the century is known it is shown as an upper case C followed directly by the numeric, e.g. C17.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: C17
    1890

See Also: F_DATE

L_DATE_MEM

L_DATE_MEM or Last Date for Memorials records the latest memorials within the yard. If an exact date is known, this has been given as four digits, e.g. 1734. If only the century is known it is shown as an upper case C followed directly by the numeric, e.g. C17.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: 1956

See Also: F_DATE_MEM, COND_MEM< MEM_QUAL, MEM_DESC

L_DATE_SP

L_DATE_SP or Last Date Space records the date of the last architectural intervention within the space in question. If the exact year of the founding of the church is known, this has been given as four digits, e.g. 1734. If only the century is known it is shown as an upper case C followed directly by the numeric, e.g. C17.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example: C19
    1904

See Also: F_DATE_SP, FIRST_DATE, LAST_DATE

LAST_DATE

LAST_DATE is the latest dating available for the church. If the exact year of the last phase of work on the church is known, this has been given as four digits, e.g. 1734. If only the century is known it is shown as an upper case C followed directly by the numeric, e.g. C17.

Entry Rule: Alphanumeric, Upper and lower case

Table: Church

Glossary: No

Example: C17
      1905

See Also: FIRST_DATE

LIST_BUILD

LIST_BUILD or LISTED BUILDING RECORD NUMBER is the Listed Building number allocated to the building by Cadw, who maintain the listed building register on behalf of the Secretary of State for Wales. The numbering of listed buildings was changed with the advent of a new computerised system in 1996. This number is unique and replaces the previous system where the Cadw Reference number changed when a building was resurveyed.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: 12345

See Also: CW_NO, PRN, Cadw, Grade

LOCAT_CHUR

LOCAT_CHUR or Church Location records where the church is within the churchyard.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: Yes, see Church Location Glossary

Example: Central

See Also: Church Location Glossary

LOCATION

LOCATION gives the location of the SPACE that the record relates to by giving its cell type (See CHURCHPART), the component number of the cell (See Component) and its location within that cell.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case.

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example: North Aisle 3 east bay

See Also: COMPONENT, CHURCHPART

MAINTEN

MAINTEN or Maintenance records the maintenance of the churchyard at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: Maintenance Good

See Also: CONDITION

MED_FABRIC

MED_FABRIC or Medieval Fabric records whether or not any medieval fabric exists in the church.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: MED_SITE, PRE_C19FAB

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MED_SITE
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MED_SITE or Medieval Site records whether the church is built on the site of a medieval church, independant of whether any medieval fabric exists.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: MED_FABRIC, PRE_C19FAB

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MEM_DESC
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MEM_DESC or Memorial Description contains a free text description of the memorials in the uard.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: Mem Description:
Approx 180 memorials fairly densely distributed through yard; none N. of church. A number of chest tombs SE. of church and some slabs and low uprights S. and E. of church - may be late C18, but worn. C19 memorials inlcude several railed tombs. No real date profile for later C19 and C20 memorials.

See Also: NO_MEM, STONE_TYPE, COND_MEM, F_DATE_MEM, L_DATE_MEM, MEM_QUAL

MEM_QUAL

MEM_QUAL or Memorial Dating Qualifier qualifies how the dating was achieved.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: Yes, see Memorial Dating Qualifier

Example:Inscription

See Also: Memorial Dating Qualifier Glossary

NGR

NGR is the Ordnance Survey Grid Reference for the church.

Entry Rule: Mixed, Upper case characters, numeric, no gaps

Table: Church

Glossary: No

Example: SN234567
    SN34567899

See Also:

NO_MEM

NO_MEM or Number of Memorials records how many memorials were extant in the churchyard at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field..

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Yard

Glossary: No

Example: 80

See Also: CONT_MEM, STONE_TYPE, COND_MEM, F_DATE_MEM, L_DATE_MEM, MEM_QUAL, MEM_DESC

NOTES

Notes has been used to record any other details about the administrative position of the church that have not been recorded elsewhere.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: Benefice 78 - Betws Bledrws (Llangybi Parish)

See Also:

PAINTINGS

PAINTINGS records the presence, or not, of wall paintings within the church, or part of the church..

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church; Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: F

See Also:

PARISH_PA

PARISH_PA or Parish Past is any previous ecclesiastical parish that the church may have been in, at some unspecified date. This field does not have a date qualifier.

Entry Rule: Alpha numeric, upper and lower case.

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: Abergwili

See Also: PARISH_PA, ECC_STA_PA

PARISH_PR

PARISH_PR or Modern Ecclesiastical Parish is the ecclesiastical parish at the time of the survey, that is at the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: Abergwili

See Also: PARISH_PR, ECC_STATUS

PART_OF

PART_OF records the cell or COMPONENT that the space record is part of. Unique numbers are formed by the PRN, left padded with zero's to form a five digit number if necessary, followed by a three figure digit to record the cell.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example: 00563011

See Also: CHURCHPART, COMPONENT

PHOTO

PHOTO records whether, or not, a photographic record was made at the time of survey of the particular aspect of the church that the record relates to.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church, Churcell, Space, Yard

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: DRAWING

POTENTIAL

POTENTIAL consists of a qualifier: Poor, Fair, Good and a short qualifying description. It describes the potential for archaeology to be surviving.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case.

Table: Church, Space, Yard

Glossary: No

Example: Poor.Much rebuilt,1854,deep drain;void

See Also:

PRE_C19FAB

PRE_C19FAB or Pre Nineteenth Century Fabric records the estimated percentage of pre-nineteenth century fabric contained within the church fabric as a whole.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table:

Glossary: No

Example: 80

See Also: MED_FABRIC, MED_SITE, FLOOR, ROOF, RENDER

PRN

PRIMARY RECORD NUMBER

The PRN or Primary Record Number is the reference number allocated to an archaeological/historical entity in the regional SMR. The number itself has no significance, it merely acts as a link to all recorded aspects of the entity within the SMR and via NPRN's to END. The regional SMR for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire is held by Cambria Archaeology.

The allocation of PRN's is controlled by the SMR Officer. Each entity, defined by function or form, has its own PRN. Within the Churches database it is the unique key linking the individual tables.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Admin, Church, Churcell, Space, Yard

Glossary: No

Example: 12345

See Also: CW_NO

QUALITY

Quality is an assessment of the quality of the record created. It reflects such factors as access to the church or part of the church being recorded.

Entry rule: Character, Upper and lower case.

Table: Church, Churcell, Space, Yard

Glossary: Yes, see Quality Glossary

Example: Good

See Also: Quality Glossary

RECORDER

RECORDER contains the initials of the person creating the record. In nearly all cases the recorder was NDL, Neil Ludlow, who under took the entirety of the Churches survey within the former area of Dyfed.

Entry Rule: Up to three characters, Upper case

Table: Admin,Church, Churcell, Space, Yard

Glossary: No

Example: NDL

See Also: DATE

RELATED_NO

RELATED_NO or Related Numbers has been used to record related PRN's. The church may have more than one PRN or there may be associated monuments such as early medieval inscibed stones in the churchyard.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Admin

Glossary: No

Example: Present (Medieval) Church 17335; Medieval Documented Church 5120

See Also: PRN

RENDER

RENDER records the presence, or not, of external pre-nineteenth century render to the church, or part of the church being recorded.

Entry Rule: Logical

Table: Church, Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: T

See Also: PRE_C19FAB, FLOOR, ROOF

ROOF

ROOF records the estimated percentage of pre-nineteenth century floor that survives within the church, or part of the church, being recorded.

Entry Rule: Numeric

Table: Church; Churcell

Glossary: No

Example: 56

See Also: PRE_C19FAB, FLOOR, RENDER

SHAPE_1ST

SHAPE_1ST records the shape of the churchyard as shown on the 1st Edition OS map.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: Yes, see Shape Glossary

Example: Circular

See Also: Shape Glossary, SHAPE_PR

SHAPE_PR

SHAPE_PR or Shape Present records the shape of the churchyard at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table:Yard

Glossary: Yes, see Shape Glossary

Example: Circular

See Also: Shape Glossary, SHAPE_1ST

SITING_DES

SITING_DES or Siting Description is a one word descriptor for where the churchyard is within the landscape.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: Yes, see Siting Glossary

Example: Hillslope

See Also: Siting Glossary

SOURCE

SOURCE records the sources consulted for the particular church as part of the project. There have been grouped together under certain headings:
    Map Evidence,
    Pictorial Sources,
    Church in Wales Records,
    Parish Records,
    National Monuments Record archive,
    Unpublished Accounts,
    Printed Accounts.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Church

Glossary: No

Example: ,

Map Evidence:

NLW, Tithe map, Redberth, 1841 (TM)
NLW, Ordnance Survey 1:2500 First Edition, Pembs Sheet XLI.1 (OS1)
NLW, Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Second Edition, Pembs Sheet XLI.1, 1907 (OS2)
Recent Ordnance Survey 1:2500 (OS3)

Church in Wales Records:

Diocesan Office, St Davids Diocesan Yearbook 1995/6 (DY)
Diocesan Office, Quinquennial Report, Bartosch & Stokes, 1992 (Q)

NLW, SD/F/570, Faculty, stained glass window, 1926

Parish Records, Redberth, Pembs R. O., HPR/20:

HPR/20/9, Church restoration fund statement, 1913 (M)

National Monuments Record Archive, SN 00 SE, Pe 883:

Thomas, W G, 1964, brief description (WGT)

Printed accounts:

RCAHM(W), 1925, Inventory, 883 (RCHM)
PCNP, 1993, Redundant Churches Study, S Pembs, A Gordon Partnership (PCNP)
Salter, M, 1994, Old Parish Churches of SW Wales, 77 (Sal)

See Also: DESCRIPT

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SPACE
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SPACE records the type of space, e.g. bay, within the cell that the record relates to.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Space

Glossary: Yes, see Space Glossary

Example: Bay

See Also: Space Glossary

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STONE_TYPE
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STONE_TYPE records the type of stone used for memorials within the churchyard at the time of the survey, that is the date recorded in the DATE field..

ENTRY RULE: Character, upper and lower case.

GLOSSARY: No

EXAMPLE: Slate & Limestone

See Also: CONT_MEM, NO_MEM, COND_MEM, F_DATE_MEM, L_DATE_MEM, MEM_QUAL, MEM_DESC

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STR_VALUE
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STR_VALUE or Structural Value grades the visible evidence of the fabric rather than the below ground remanins

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example: Good. Medieval Arcade

See Also:

STRUCT_DES

STRUCT_DES or Structural Description is a detailed description of each surface within the space.

Entry Rule: Free text

Table: Space

Glossary: No

Example:
Structural component/wall:
N.Wall: side wall, solid. Medium-large, very roughly squared limestone + shale rubble; C20 cement repointing; plastered within. Window high in wall; segmental rear-arch, late medieval?; no outer arch; square surround, chamfered limestone, 2 lights, 2-centred heads with sunk cusps + spandrels, C19; diamond panes C19-20. Medium depth external brick-lined drain, becomes shallower to W.

S.Wall: Side wall, solid. As N.Wall; lower pointing coarse, early C20, Upper half with poor C20 lime repointing. Window; 2 centred rear arch, C19; no outer arch; 2 centred surround, double chamfered oolite, 2 lights with 2 centred heads, central quatrefoil spandrel, sunk cusps, sunk + pierced spandrels, C19; diamond panes C19 -20. Below ground iron ventilator externally. No external drain.

Structural component/roof:
Gable, E-W, rises above chancel 1 roof. Pitch pine, wagon roof 3 flat cants, framed + planked, C19; slated externally, good condition.

Structural component/floor:
Same level as 00344009. Passages tiled, quarry tiles, red + black, C19, void below? Raised wood block parquet either side, on joists +? Sill walls, with void.

See Also:

60

TOPOG

TOPOG or Topography records the slope of the ground on which the churchyard lies.

Entry Rule: Character, upper and lower case

Table: Yard

Glossary: Yes

Example: Sloping-Shallow

See Also: Topography Glossary

TYPE

TYPE gives the number of cells or "building blocks" that make up the church where a cell is nave, chancel etc.

Entry Rule: Character, Upper and lower case

Table: Church

Glossary: Yes

Example: Two Cell

See Also: Type Glossary, CHURCHPART

Glossary

===================
Archdeaconry Glossary
===================

Glossary for ARCHDEA_PR and ARCHDEA_PA

Cardigan
Carmarthen
St Davids

See Also: ARCHDEA_PR, ARCHDEA_PA

================
Area Glossary
================

Large
Large-Very Large
Medium
Medium-Large
Small
Small-Medium
Very Large
Very Small

See Also: AREA_1ST, AREA_PR

================
Benefice Glossary
================

Closed
Combined
Curacy
Rectory
Single
Vicarage

See Also: BENEFIC_PA, BENEFIC_PR

===================
Building Qualifier Glossary
===================

Joint
Sequential
Source
Stylistic

See Also: BUILD_QUAL

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Church Location Glossary
===================

Astride Boundary
Central
Peripheral

See Also: LOCAT_CHUR

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Churchpart Glossary
====================

Aisle-North
Aisle-South
Boilerhouse
Building
Cellar
Chancel
Chancel/Nave
Chapel-North
Chapel-South
Choir Vestry
Coalhouse
Coalhouse/Boilerhouse
Nave
Nave Extension
Organ Chamber
Porch-South
Porch-Southeast
Porch-Southwest
Shed
Tower
Tower-North
Tower-North Transeptal
Tower-South
Tower-South Transeptal
Tower-West
Transept/Tower-North
Transept-North
Transept-South
Turret
Turret-West
Vestry
Vestry/Porch-West

See Also: CHURCHPART

====================
Condition Glossary
====================

Fair
Fair-Good
Good
Good-Fair
Poor
Poor-Fair
Very Poor

See Also: CONDITION

=======================
Date Qualifier Glossary
=======================

Date Stone
Inscription
Plaque
Sequential
Sources
Stylistic

===============
Deanery Glossary
===============

DEANERY   ARCHDEACONRY

Carmarthen   Carmarthen

Castlemartin   St Davids

Cemais and Sub-Aeron   Cardigan

Cydweli   Carmarthen

Daugleddau   St Davids

Dewisland and Fishguard   St Davids

Dyffryn Aman   Carmarthem

Emlyn   Cardigan

Glyn Aeron   Cardigan

Lampeter and Ultra-Aeron   Cardigan

Llanbadarn Fawr   Cardigan

Llangadog and Llandeilo   Carmarthen

Narberth   St Davids

Roose   St Davids

St Clears   Carmarthen

See Also: DEANERY_PR

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Dedication Type Glossary
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Glossary for Dedtype_PR and DEDTYPE_PA

Celtic
Celtic?
Mixed   Two or more dedications of mixed origin

Non-Celtic
Non-Celtic?
Uncertain Where a case could be made for the dedication being Celtic or Non-Celtic
Unknown

See Also: DEDTYPE_PR, DEDTYPE_PA

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Diocese Glossary
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Glossary for DIOCESE_PR and DIOCESE_PA

St Davids

See Also: DIOCESE_PR, DIOCESE_PA

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Ecclesiastical Status Glossary
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Chapel of Ease
Chapelry
Closed
Limited Use
Parish Church

See Also: ECC_STATUS

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GRADE GLOSSARY
==================

I
II
II*

See Also: GRADE, LIST_BUILD

============================
Memorial Dating Qualifier Glossary
============================

Inscription
Stylistic

See Also: MEM_QUAL

==================
Quality Glossary
==================

Fair
Good
Poor

See Also: QUALITY

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SHAPE GLOSSARY
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Circular
Irregular
L-Shaped
Oval
Pentagonal
Polygonal
Quadrangular
Quadrilateral
Rectangular
Square
Sub-Circular
Sub-Oval
Sub-Rectangular
Sub-Square
Sub-Triangular
T-Shaped
Trapezoidal
Triangular

See Also: SHAPE_1ST, SHAPE_PR

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Siting Glossary
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Clifftop
Coastal Plain
Foreshore
Hillslope
Hillslope terrace
Hilltop
Plateau
Spur
Terrace
Valley
Valley Floor

See Also: SITING_DES

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Space Glossary
==============

Bay
Bay/Storey
Storey

See Also: SPACE

==================
Topography Glossary
==================

Level
Sloping
Sloping-Medium
Sloping-Shallow
Sloping-Steep
Sloping-Very Shallow
Sloping-Very Steep
Variable

See Also: TOPOG

+++++++++++++
Type Glossary
+++++++++++++

Multicell
Three Cell
Two Cell
Single Cell