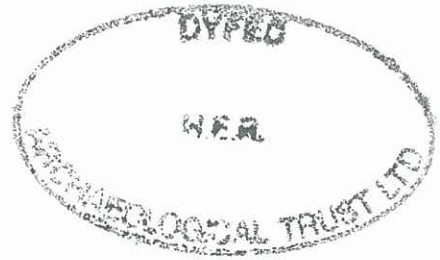


CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS
HISTORIC CHURCHES PROJECT



NORTH PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES (DAT 48)

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHURCHES OF NORTH
PEMBROKESHIRE



St Cristiolus, Eglwysrw

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March 1998/August 2000



A R C H A E O L E G

CAMBRIA

A R C H A E O L O G Y

This overview report on the historic churches of North Pembrokeshire has been produced at Cadw's request by extracting the section dealing with the former District of Preseli from the original yearly project overviews for Dinefwr and Preseli Districts, in order to achieve consistency across Wales by production of reports ordered by new Unitary Authority County Council areas. The Welsh Historic Churches project was originally conceived as a database rather than a paper record. Editing and correction of this database for the historic churches of Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire is nearing completion and this will be deposited within the regional archaeological Sites and Monuments Record for the three counties maintained by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology with the support of the Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Wales, and in the National Monuments Record at the Royal Commission in Aberystwyth. Users of these reports wishing to pursue the more sophisticated search, quantification and combination queries which only databases can answer are advised to consult the regional SMR at Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology or the NMR. The analytical lists of churches falling into different categories within the overview reports indicate the potential of the database itself. New and updated information on the churches continues to be collected by both the regional SMRs and the NMR in addition of course to the Church in Wales's own records.

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August 2000*

THE CADW WELSH HISTORIC CHURCHES PROJECT

NORTH PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES

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1.0 SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT BRIEF

1.1 The scope of the project

The North Pembrokeshire Historic Churches Project was a contribution to the thematic pan-Wales Historic Churches Survey promoted by Cadw. This began in 1994 as a pilot study commissioned from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, after which Cadw commissioned the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts to undertake a survey of all pre-historic churches under Church in Wales ownership in their own Trust areas. In 1997-8 Cambria Archaeology selected the former Districts of Dinefwr and Preseli Pembrokeshire. The results of the survey in Preseli Pembrokeshire forms the basis of this regional overview as that area of the present (2000) county of Pembrokeshire which lies north of Milford Haven.

1.2 Research objectives

The scope, aims and objectives of the survey followed the guidelines established by Cadw:-

To provide a record of all pre-19th century churches within each project area that are under the ownership of the Church in Wales. This excluded 19th century Anglican churches on greenfield sites, Nonconformist chapels, Roman Catholic churches, cemeteries and monastic houses. Deserted church sites were to be noted but not surveyed. Pre-19th century churches rebuilt in the 19th century were investigated and where earlier features survived, the church was subject to survey.

The data obtained forms the basis of a database which will enable a structured response to threats to the standing historic fabric and to the below-ground archaeology of each church. It will enable the Trust and others to respond to proposals for repair and alteration put before the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the HBC, local authorities and others; to assist in the assessment of the impact of any HBC grant-aided work; enable the conservation bodies to readily react to any planning applications affecting individual historic churches.

1.3 Alphabetical list of churches within the project brief

In North Pembrokeshire, 86 churches satisfied the criteria for inclusion within the project: -

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)	Fishguard (Dyfed PRN 17326)
Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401)	Ford (Dyfed PRN 2411)
Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339)
Bridell (Dyfed PRN 5318)	Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Haroldston St Issells (Dyfed PRN 3356)
Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)	Haroldston West (Dyfed PRN 17336)
Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)	Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)
Cilgerran (Dyfed PRN 1178)	Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)
Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731)	Haverfordwest St Thomas (Dyfed PRN 3327)
Clarbeston (Dyfed PRN 4461)	Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288)
Clydau (Dyfed PRN 1065)	Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)
Dale (Dyfed PRN 3011)	Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)
Eglwysrwrw (Dyfed PRN 4974)	Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)

Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Meline (Dyfed PRN 979)
Jordanston (Dyfed PRN 5024)	Monington (Dyfed PRN 17357)
Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Moylegrove (Dyfed PRN 17346)
Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)	Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943)
Little Newcastle (Dyfed PRN 17342)	Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)
Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)	New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)
Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)	Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504)
Llanfair Nant Gwyn (Dyfed PRN 17378)	Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112)
Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 17344)	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)
Llanfallteg (PRN 17377)	Prendergast (Dyfed PRN 3316)
Llanfymach (Dyfed PRN 17350)	Puncheston (Dyfed PRN 15265)
Llangan (PRN 15341)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)
Llangolman (Dyfed PRN 4944)	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804)
Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)	Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)
Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)	Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)
Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543)	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)
Llanrheithan (Dyfed PRN 17337)	St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406)
Llanrhian (Dyfed PRN 2837)	St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)
Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391)
Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Llantwyd (Dyfed PRN 17347)	Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)
Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)	Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)
Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)	Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143)
Llanychar (Dyfed PRN 17345)	Trefgarn (Dyfed PRN 37116)
Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459)	Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)
Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454)	Walton East (Dyfed PRN 4460)
Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)	Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162)
Manorowen (Dyfed PRN 17328)	Walwyn's Castle (Dyfed PRN 3153)
Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)	Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2675)
Mathry (Dyfed PRN 17338)	Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)

Exemptions

Boulston (Dyfed PRN 3365) - Private; derelict

Castellan (Dyfed PRN 9330) - Gone

Castlebythe (Dyfed PRN 1304) - Gone

Cilrhedyn (Dyfed PRN 1107) - Gone

Dinas (Dyfed PRN 1585) - Ruined

Eglwyswen (Dyfed PRN 18150) - Private

Hasgurd (Dyfed PRN 3012) - Private

Llandeilo Llwydarth (Dyfed PRN 1310) - Private;
ruined

Llanfihangel Penbedw (Dyfed PRN 4331) - Ruined;
disputed ownership

Llanychlwyddog (Dyfed PRN 4336) - Private

Morfil (Dyfed PRN 7562) - Derelict

Penrhydd (Dyfed PRN 17383) - Derelict

St Dogmaels (Dyfed PRN 4998) - Monastic site

St Edren's (Dyfed PRN 5975) - Private

St Elvis (Dyfed PRN 2787) - Gone

Y Beifil (Dyfed PRN 1114) - Private

1.4 Presentation of results and end products

The primary objective of the project was the construction of a database compatible with the regional SMR and forming a part of it. It is Cadw's request that it feed into the RCAHMW ENDEX. The paper record, including the *pro forma* recording sheets, is deposited with the regional SMR.

The end product consists of a database constructed in Foxpro and compatible with the regional SMR, accompanying paper records, an archive of selective photographs which, though not requested, were considered necessary, a research archive and a summary report.

2.0 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Project methodology included both examination of source documentation including, where available, faculty applications for conversion as well as general analysis of historic map and plan evidence, and field recording. The latter encompassed all aspects of the constructional history of each building, its condition, archaeological/cultural importance and potential, and the degree of survival of below-ground deposits in church and yard as a integrated archaeological resource.

2.1 Examination of source documentation

The examination of source documentation included the National Monuments Record and, where available, diocesan records held by the Clerk to the Diocese, Faculty minutes, quinquennial reports, architects drawings, and other relevant sources both printed and manuscript, as well as general analysis of historic map evidence.

The extent of source material varies widely from church to church. For some churches there is a considerable body of source material, both primary and secondary, whilst for many of the smaller churches, particularly in Ceredigion, there is very little. Many church restorations have surviving faculties but not all feature drawings, which diminishes their usefulness in assessing the impact of the restoration; in addition, such drawings are often the only source for the appearance of the pre-restoration church. The survival of vestry minute books, churchwardens' account books etc is very selective - many were simply discarded - and often bears little relationship to the importance of the individual church.

Methodology included: -

- a) Collation and analysis of data, including maps, held at the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- b) Examination and selective transcription of Church in Wales Records, including Faculties catalogued under **SD/F/-** in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; the 5-yearly architect's Quinquennial Reports on individual churches commissioned and held by the Church in Wales; Archdeacon's Certificates, Architect's reports, Parish miscellanea, Vestry Minutes and Churchwarden's' Account books held in the parish records at Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest, in the parish files as **HPR/-/-**, and many of which contain entries relating to building works.
- d) Examination and selective copying or transcription of historic map evidence, including estate maps and tithe maps held at the National Library of Wales, Map and Print Room, Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition 1:2500 maps held with the National Library of Wales and the County Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust. The usefulness of these maps varies - for example, 19th century church restoration normally occurred before the OS surveys had been conducted, ie. during the 1880s.
- e) Examination and selective transcription of antique pictorial evidence including the picture collections at the National Library of Wales Map and Print Room, Tenby Museum and Art Gallery and Haverfordwest Library.
- f) Examination of source material held with the National Monuments Record, RCAHM(W), Aberystwyth.
- g) A rapid search through relevant secondary (printed) sources including eg. *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, *West Wales Historical Records*, and church guides where present. The latter vary in quality - Manordeifi Church guide was co-authored by Major Francis Jones, and, along with a few others, is a good account; others are rather more general.

2.2 Field recording

Field recording was realised through the use of pro forma field record forms. The structure chosen for the format of the forms was intended to replicate the chosen database structure. Methodology followed the general pattern of, but is not quite consistent with, that followed by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

The Primary Record Number allocated to the church is treated as being divided into a number of sub-fields, that may include church building, yard, buildings within the yard, source documentation etc. 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.

2.3 Database structure

The database entries are based on the input field record forms, augmented with the information obtained through the documentary search.

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:-

3.0 THE NATURE OF THE RESOURCE

3.1 Criteria for inclusion

Broadly, the brief covers all churches with pre-19th century origins under Church in Wales ownership, except monastic sites. Excluded are 19th century (and later) churches founded *de novo* along with contemporary yards. Included, however, are 19th century churches built within earlier yards, but at a reduced level of recording.

Churches that are closed have been included at a reduced level of field recording. Derelict and decayed churches still under Church in Wales ownership, such as Morfil (PRN 7562) and Penrhydd (PRN 17383) have been excluded on the basis that management strategies are inherently different.

3.2 Church type and usage

Pembrokeshire was organised on parochial lines soon after the Anglo-Norman conquests of the 11th-12th centuries. It was during this period that the majority of the churches covered in the survey were established along Anglo-Norman lines, though some may occupy the sites of early medieval religious establishments. Just one church within the region, Ford (PRN 2411), has its origins during the pre-19th century post-medieval period.

Of the 86 Church in Wales pre-19th century churches in North Pembrokeshire, 83 are now parish churches and most of them have been since the Anglo-Norman conquest; a small number became parish churches during the immediate post-medieval period. It follows therefore that the parish system within the region has survived more-or-less unchanged since it was first established, and comprises a large number of often small parishes, as appropriate for a region with a relatively high population density during the medieval period. Of the 3 non-parish churches Cilgwyn (PRN 7731) is a survivor from the formerly numerous chapelries within Nevern parish, Ford (PRN 2311) was a 17th century estate chapel in Hayscastle parish, and Manordeifi (PRN 2077) lost its status when a new parish church was constructed during the 19th century.

None of the churches within the study area were post-conquest monastic houses, although many were the advowsons of St David's Cathedral or religious houses. Most of the churches within the past (and present) Deanery of Pebidiog, which occupies St David's peninsula, were prebends of the Cathedral, including Mathry (PRN 17338), the so-called 'Golden Prebend', and the remainder were in the patronage, at least, of the Bishops. A large number of churches, and all those within the Lordship (and present Deanery) of Daugleddau, were possessions of the Knights Hospitallers of the local Commandery at Slebech; Pill Priory, near Milford Haven, and St Dogmaels Abbey, Cardigan, also claimed a significant number of churches.

The majority of churches with pre-19th century origins are, in the survey area, still open and used for regular worship although today an average of three churches (and as many as seven) are united as one benefice. A characteristic of many churches within the project area, however, is the extent of 19th-20th century rebuilding - particularly north of Mynydd Preseli. Many were either entirely rebuilt, or restored so drastically as to be almost total rebuilds (see below). At a number of churches, for example Cilgerran (PRN 1178) and Prendergast (PRN 3316), only the tower was retained from the medieval church. At Clarboston (PRN 4461), the entire church was demolished to within a few courses of the ground prior to rebuilding. Others have been subject to successive restorations. However, such restoration has contributed to their general good condition.

3.3 Survey limitations

While the project excludes 19th century churches founded with contemporary yards, 19th century churches built within earlier yards are included, but at a reduced level of field recording.

The characteristic 19th century rebuilding of so many churches was undertaken to varying degrees. In some cases, the pre-19th century structure was demolished and the 19th century church built in a different location in the earlier yard, for example Llantwyd (PRN 17347). Where the earlier church was demolished, however, the 19th century church was generally built on the same site, if on a different alignment and to a different plan. Many churches were not demolished, but altered so drastically as to comprise little earlier masonry, whilst in others the 19th century work is superficial and limited mainly to openings. A list of churches in these various categories of alteration is in Section 5.1.

Those churches which were heavily altered pose the biggest problem to structural analysis. In the absence of any earlier architectural features. It is often impossible to be certain just how much of the pre-19th century fabric has survived to be incorporated in the existing building. In some cases, contemporary documentation such as architects' drawings etc will provide this information, but where these are lacking the process of analysis becomes difficult. Unfortunately, fundamental to the survey methodology is establishing which churches incorporate pre-19th century fabric, regardless of quantity, and to subject such churches to a detailed level of recording. If this is unknown, then the methodology is rendered imprecise. It is fortunate from the viewpoint of analysis that churches displaying both external and internal finishes are very few.

As an academic survey of the churches of southwest Wales as an archaeological or cultural resource, the survey is limited in being restricted to Church in Wales ownership sites, rather than a representation of the total resource. This was not the purpose for which the survey was commissioned, but it is worth noting that care should be taken by end-users in drawing overall observations upon the nature of the resource. This should particularly be borne in mind when consulting Section 5.0 of this report.

3.4 Statutory protection

It is not intended, within the brief and scope of the present project, to present a detailed list of recommendations. The primary requirement was a database which will form the basis of future structured responses. However, though a re-listing survey was being undertaken independently during the project, 35 churches in North Pembrokeshire remained, as far as Cambria Archaeology were aware, unlisted in 1998.

The list below is of some concern given that the fabric of 22 unlisted churches is substantially medieval, or has medieval elements. Herbrandston (PRN 3021) is an important medieval church with a number of defining local characteristics, Llandysilio (PRN 918) has a high group value including ECMs and a circular churchyard, Llanstinan (PRN 2602) has been almost unaltered from the early 19th century, Mynachlogddu (PRN 4454), is a fine aisled church with an arcade from c.1500, while Uzmaston (PRN 3357), has a saddleback tower. The remainder are 19th century rebuilds but it must be stressed that they all occupy the sites of their medieval predecessors. Both Llanfallteg (PRN 17377) and Llanllawer (PRN 17543) are closed and the latter church requires urgent attention. The 35 unlisted churches were, in 1998:-

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285) - <i>Medieval</i>	Llanfair Nant-gwyn (Dyfed PRN 17378)
Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731) - <i>Medieval</i>	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 17344)
Ford (Dyfed PRN 2411)	Llanfymach (Dyfed PRN 17350)
Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339) - <i>Medieval</i>	Llangolman (Dyfed PRN 4944)
Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372) - <i>Medieval</i>	Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543)
Haroldston St Issells (Dyfed PRN 3356) - <i>Medieval</i>	Llanrheithan (Dyfed PRN 17337)
Haroldston West (Dyfed PRN 17336) - <i>Medieval</i>	Llanstadwell (Dyfed PRN 3186) - <i>Medieval</i>
Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288) - <i>Medieval</i>	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602) - <i>Medieval</i>
Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295) - <i>Medieval</i>	Llantwyd (Dyfed PRN 17347)
Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021) - <i>Medieval</i>	Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412) - <i>Medieval</i>
Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)	Llanychar (Dyfed PRN 17345)
Little Newcastle (Dyfed PRN 5516)	Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943)
Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918) - <i>Medieval</i>	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546) - <i>Medieval</i>
Llanfallteg (PRN 17377) - <i>Medieval</i>	Puncheston (Dyfed PRN 15265)

Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028) - *Medieval*

Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472) - *Medieval*

Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194) - *Medieval*

Trefgarn (Dyfed PRN 37116)

St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999) - *Medieval*

Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357) - *Medieval*

St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391) - *Medieval*

Walwyn's Castle (Dyfed PRN 4460) - *Medieval*

4.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This section is a sample and synthesis of new information entered into the SMR as a result of the project, and an overview of the resource. Lists of selected sites according to various categories of potential can be found in Section 5.0.

However, as an analytical overview of the architectural history and archaeological potential of southwest Wales churches as a discrete group, the study is compromised by the exclusions from the project noted above in Sections 1.0 and 3.0.

4.1 Condition

The Church in Wales owned churches are, in the main, in good condition, and their general maintenance is treated within in the Quinquennial Architectural Reports.

Most churches were restored during the 19th century, often very extensively, and many were rebuilt with the result that windows etc. are in good repair, but a number still display medieval openings. The main areas of concern are, in the churches that exhibit them, the towers, and the roofs. 19th century restoration rarely extended to the towers which are often, apart from repointing, much as built. Most are damp and in urgent need of consolidation. Likewise, a number of churches do or will require reroofing and those that do not require more-or-less continuous roof maintenance. Most churches display timber roofs, which, with the exception of the 3 churches discussed below in Section 4.3, are 19th century. All are in good condition but the implications are clear. Memorials, too, are often in poor condition and may be subject to independent grant applications.

4.2 Archaeological implications

Fundamental to the project was an identification of the potential for survival of below-ground archaeology, its sensitivity and the relationship between potential deposits within the church and in the churchyard.

Many of the churches occupy distinct and regular platforms. Those at Moylegrove (PRN 17346) and St Lawrence (PRN 2391) represent primary terracing of the hillslopes upon which the churches were built; the reverse is the case at Freystrop (PRN 17339), Jordanston (PRN 5024) and Meline (PRN 979), which occupy platforms cut into their slightly sloping sites. The platforms beneath Ambleston (PRN 1285), and Roch (PRN 2804) form regular rectangles.

At Clarboston (PRN 4461) the platform appears to be associated with a distinct semicircular earthwork/parchmark at the east end, but obscured by debris earthworks; the platforms beneath Ford Church (PRN 2411) and Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327), both Pres., may just represent areas of localised yard build-up from burial activity.

In the rebuilt church at Llantwyd (PRN 16017) the platform derives from the demolition debris of the earlier church, which will have the effect of sealing the associated deposits. In other churches, such as Llanwnda (PRN 2523) and Pontfaen (PRN 1546), lesser earthworks can be assigned to restoration/rebuilding debris.

Eglwysrwrw (PRN 4974) and Lambston (PRN 3299) are associated with larger raised areas which may be prehistoric, and funerary, in origin; in Ceredigion, the raised mounds upon which stand the churches of Llanddewi Brefi and Tregaron have traditionally been held to represent bronze age round barrows while the pronounced earthworks below Mwnt church, also Ceredigion, probably represent further examples.

A significantly high percentage of churches display good structural evidence for former cells occurring beyond the confines of the present buildings. This is particularly so in the south of the area and due largely, no doubt, to demographic causes - the region was densely settled during the medieval period, but much depopulation appears to have occurred. South aisles were removed at Roch (PRN 2804) and Nolton (PRN 3112), probably at the same time and under the same, late 18th century incumbent; the infilled arcades are still visible. Similar southern components were present at Camrose (PRN 2413), and possibly Talbenny (PRN 3143). Transepts were removed, also during the later 18th century, from the formerly cruciform Henry's Moat (PRN 1295) and St Brides (PRN 3131), the former indicated by the disposition of 18th century memorials and the latter represented by an earthwork; a south transept was also present at Eglwysrwrw (PRN 4974). At a few 19th century churches, for

example Letterston (PRN 4552) and Llanrhian (PRN 2837), there is documentary evidence that aisles formerly lay beyond the confines of the rebuilt churches.

About half of the churches within the project area are separated from their earlier archaeology by drainage ditches which, however, do not always surround the entire church and perhaps are not always deep enough to fully cut all horizons.

Few churches display evidence - door sills, pier bases etc - for changes in floor level. The negative evidence is mostly reliable, based on the large number of arcaded churches within the area, but in some cases 19th century rebuilding of doorways and arcades has removed such evidence. An extreme example of a floor level change is furnished by Llanstadwel (PRN 3186) in which the entire church was buried beneath 1 metre of spoil, and the walls raised correspondingly, during the restoration of 1867.

Twenty-two churches within the area were entirely rebuilt, and a further 22 churches were at least partly rebuilt in the later 19th century. In the most heavily restored/rebuilt churches, pre-existing interior surfaces were generally truncated throughout the building, to depths of up to 0.5m. This occurred for the best of reasons, but will have entirely removed archaeological evidence from within the church. At Llantwyd (PRN 17347) however, the debris from the earlier church was built upon and the church resited, protecting the earlier deposits.

Those less-heavily restored churches were still normally equipped with shallow underfloor voids, particularly below the seating, and often associated with below-ground flues from heating apparatus. The heating apparatus themselves normally occupy below-ground chambers.

Further disturbance occurs at some churches through the provision of coal cellars, normally (but by no means exclusively) below or adjacent to the contemporary vestries and therefore the chancels. A few, for example Nevern (PRN 1604), are disturbed by below-ground mortuary vaults, and many more will have burials crowding their internal below floor spaces, particularly notable at Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326).

However, many churches display good *above-ground* archaeology in the form of their built structural history (see below, Section 5.3). Brawdy (PRN 2828) and Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326) are the only churches within the study area with evidence (now concealed?) for wall-paintings, which constitute a vital archaeological resource in their own right.

4.3 Structural analysis

The traditional division of north Pembrokeshire (north of Milford Haven), into an Anglophone, southern area of large, vaulted churches with towers, and a northern area featuring smaller, simpler churches with bellcotes does, to a certain extent, hold true, and those in the south of the area have much in common with those in south Pembrokeshire.

However, the so-called 'typical Pembrokeshire church tower' is represented by a number of widely differing styles, of differing dates. Church towers are generally plain, without external buttressing, pinnacles or spires, external treatment being normally limited to a square spiral stair turret, basal batter and string-course, and a crenellated parapet lying on a corbel table. These towers are generally dateable, by their contemporary openings, to the 15th and 16th centuries. Some, however, are earlier, such as the 14th century tower and spire at Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321).

The churches repay close study, a study which hitherto has not been fully attempted. The larger churches were normally those lying within population centres or, in the case of Newport (PRN 1504), serving a large, primarily upland parish. Of the urban sites the three Haverfordwest churches, for example, are all large (though only two are aisled), and St Mary's (PRN 3326) is a high-status building that is exceptional in regional terms, owing almost nothing to the local architectural tradition. However, as noted above, many medieval churches are contracted, having lost former components. Nevertheless, much of their individual has resulted from the fact that many churches are the result of centuries of accretion rather than one major (re)building phase.

4.3.1 South of Preseli

Along with South Pembrokeshire, the area of the county lying between Milford Haven and Mynydd Preseli lay within the medieval Lordship of Pembroke, and was a region characterised by a high medieval population density, intensive post-conquest settlement from the West Country and Flanders and relative economic success. Whilst it follows that the churches within the region will often be large (while serving small parishes), the regional building type is more-or-less entirely indigenous, owing little to structural trends occurring either elsewhere in Wales or within England.

Churches south of Preseli, then, have much in common with their counterparts in South Pembrokeshire. However, variations do occur within the region. The larger churches, for example, are concentrated within the Deanery (and former Barony) of Roose, which occupies the western part of the area; the churches within the Deanery (and former Barony) of Daugleddau are generally smaller. The overwhelming majority of churches within the region, and all the larger ones, were parish churches.

Church size is usually demonstrably linked to parish size and population, the larger churches occurring within towns or fertile lowland parishes with a high concentration of medieval settlement. The link between size and church patronage is rarely significant. Churches possessed by monastic houses are generally small, for instance those Daugleddau churches which belonged to the Knights Hospitaller of Slebech, but at the neighbouring churches of Nolton (PRN 3112) and Roch (PRN 2804) elaborate, rib-vaulted porches were constructed under the patronage of the Prior of the Tironian house at Pill, under the same incumbent and possibly by the same architect, in the early 16th century. Churches that were in the patronage of the lord of the neighbouring manor often feature late medieval-post medieval mortuary chapels.

The Roose churches are often large, with aisles or transepts, they can feature vaults, and were usually given towers in the later medieval period. However, vaulting is rather more restricted than in South Pembrokeshire and whilst many of the churches feature transepts, skew passages are somewhat less frequent. Aisles and chapels, on the other hand, are (or were) fairly common.

A diagnostic regional characteristic is furnished by 'choir-recesses', squared, lean-to projections added to the west bays of many chancels during the 15th century. Such recesses appear to have provided space for the choir and stalls and are encountered at, *inter alia*, Burton (PRN 3203), Herbrandston (PRN 3021), Johnston (PRN 3352) and in a rebuilt form at Hubberston (PRN 3034) and Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153). Their distribution extends beyond Roose into South Pembrokeshire (Loveston, Jeffreyston and possibly St Florence) and into westernmost Carmarthenshire (Pendine). Projecting recesses in the nave, interpreted as baptisteries, are also a regional characteristic, more-or-less confined to Pembrokeshire and listed below in Section 5.3.16.

Most churches display structural evolution of their fabric and components. As elsewhere in southwest Wales, however, precise dating of the various components is often not possible due in part to an absence of detail, openings generally lacking mouldings, and also due to later restoration. In particular, and again as in southwest Wales generally, few churches feature components that can be confidently assigned an early date. Full-centred semicircular chancel arches occur at Haycastle (PRN 4288), Llanhywel (PRN 2910), and Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459), where their small, irregular nature suggests an early date rather than their belonging to the re-adoption of the semicircular arch in the 15th- and 16th-centuries. A similar chancel arch may have existed at pre-restoration Llanstadwel (PRN 3816), while Herbrandston (PRN 3021) has opposing north and south doors with convincing early semicircular heads.

The majority of surviving medieval chancel arches are plain, relatively low and 2-centred. Decoration is normally restricted to a chamfer, sometimes terminating as a pyramidal stop above sill level. Few such arches can be confidently assigned an earlier, 13th- or 14th-century date. Doorways often have similar two-centred heads, but are frequently accompanied by segmental rear-arches that are no earlier than the later 13th century. In summary, it can be fairly confidently asserted that the main building campaign began no earlier than c.1300.

A few churches within the region comprise just a nave and chancel, for instance Lambston (PRN 3299), the original Haroldston West (PRN 17336) and Haycastle (PRN 4288). A larger number of churches are likewise fundamentally basic and two-celled, but were later given porches as at Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356), or west towers as at Ambleston (PRN 1285), Dale (PRN 3011), and Wiston (PRN 3557).

The addition of transepts appears, in the main, to have been a 14th century phenomenon, but a few have origins as early post-medieval mortuary chapels. They are often, but not always, accompanied by skew passages which,

in the case of eg. Llandelay (PRN 2763) and St Brides (PRN 3131) were adapted into vestries in the later 19th century. There is strong evidence that a number of churches were (re)built *de novo* during the 14th century as cruciform, transeptal churches. Marloes (PRN 2946), for instance, appears to be all of one main build and is markedly symmetrical (having lost a later aisle) and displays a possible truncated remnant of the pre-14th century church beneath the present structure. Henry's Moat (PRN 1295) and possibly St Brides (PRN 3131) exhibit similar evidence of having been rebuilt with transepts in the 14th century (though both churches have subsequently lost one of the transepts) while the phenomenon is best demonstrated at Loveston in South Pembrokeshire.

Aisles and chapels were also often added, but the former are more a characteristic of the north and east of the area (see below); they occur at churches within Daugeleddau which are generally smaller, and at non-parochial churches. They are almost always additions of the 15th-16th century, but there are a few notable exceptions. Burton (PRN 3203) features a south chapel of incontrovertible earlier 13th century date, added to what was possibly a single cell. The chapel is unique within the region, being lit by tall, Early English lancets in groups of three (but without a common arch) and with contemporary external buttressing. Llangwm (PRN 3196) has a transeptal north aisle with a richly moulded, Decorated 2-bayed arcade of late 14th century date; the chapel features similar tomb recesses and a piscina. Rarely is more than one aisle present, and Steynton (PRN 3180) is the only church in the region to display north and south aisles running the entire length of the nave (but which were originally both gabled, unlike their present, lean-to arrangement).

Towers were additions to many, but at by no means all these southern churches. There do not appear to be any tangible causalities for their erection; they are absent, for instance, from parish churches such as Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356), Lambston (PRN 3299) and Marloes (PRN 2946), which are situated within areas of dense former population and with wealthy patrons. Where they do occur they are normally the latest medieval component, post-dating the addition of chapels and aisles, and only the addition of a porch normally succeeds their erection. However, a small number of churches possess towers that may be significantly early, notably Burton (PRN 3203) and Wiston (PRN 3557) where the small, lower stages are lit by loops of 'primitive' character and lack spiral stairs; both towers were heightened in the later medieval period. The west tower at Herbrandston (PRN 3021) contains unique, arched shallow internal recesses, also of early character; the upper stages of the tower were removed during the 18th century, however, and their nature is not known. Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321), too, possesses a narrow early tower with 14th century openings and a fine (secondary), late decorated spire. Most towers, however, are from the late 15th and 16th centuries and follow a basic pattern. One or all of the following characteristics is normally present, but the notion of a 'typical' Pembrokeshire tower does not stand close scrutiny - most are individual. Nevertheless, a projecting square spiral stair turret, an external battered plinth and string-course, a ground floor barrel-vault opening as an arch into the church, a corbelled parapet (not always crenellated) and large, two-light belfry openings, are diagnostic. The similarity between the neighbouring towers at Johnston (PRN 3352) and Steynton (PRN 3180) may be the result of the same architect, or copying. Towers are normally of three storeys, but at Hubberston (PRN 3034) and Robeston West (PRN 3028) five storeys, with a plethora of openings, occupy tall, relatively narrow towers, and a similar tower is present at Gumfreston (PRN 3687) in South Pembrokeshire; Robeston West also exhibits a fine, ribbed ground floor vault. There are few saddlebacked towers, Uzmaston (PRN 3357) representing the only one originally of such a form, Herbrandston having been truncated and Walton West (PRN 3162) not completed. Towers are located, in the main, at the west end of the nave but this is by no means the rule; as the latest additions, they came to lie in a variety of locations but only Robeston West and Uzmaston have the transeptal towers that are such a feature of South Pembrokeshire.

Sanctus bellcotes are present at a number of churches, but can not be closely dated. At Robeston West, however, a bellcote lies at the west end of the nave, where it almost certainly will pre-date the tower; a similar situation is seen at Cyffig and Penbre in Carmarthenshire.

Porches, like towers, are frequently the latest components, and indeed a feature of porch construction is its unbroken continuation into the 17th century, Burton (PRN 3203) and Robeston West (PRN 3028), *inter alia*, featuring porches of late date. In North Pembrokeshire, the porch is often the only component that is vaulted. The fine, early 16th century porches at Nolton (PRN 3112) and Roch (PRN 2804) have been noted above, and are rib-vaulted in imitation of contemporary timber ceilings. Only two porches display evidence for first floor parvises, unlike South Pembrokeshire where none survive but many are suggested. At Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321) the early, Decorated, mid 14th century parvis survives (though with a spiral stair turret from 1864), and Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3366) has structural evidence for a former parvis; both churches are discussed in more detail below.

4.3.2 North of Preseli

The northern part of the county largely comprised land held under Welsh systems of tenure during the medieval period, although the central administration was in the hands of Marcher lords. Indeed, the entire peninsula of St Davids was held as the patrimony of the Bishops of St Davids as Marcher Lords in their own right. While the landscape is primarily upland, parishes were rarely correspondingly large. Nevertheless, the churches of the area are generally smaller and simpler than those south of Preseli, many belonging to a tradition prevalent in Ceredigion and west Carmarthenshire. Consequently, over half were rebuilt during the 19th century, often more than once, and are now represented by one-, two- or three-celled churches, often of snecked rubble, and of great architectural uniformity across the county.

Other forms do occur, and some of the churches within the area display a structural evolution broadly akin to that encountered south of Preseli. A few of the churches rebuilt in the 19th century to simple plans formerly possessed aisles or transepts, for example Eglwysrw (PRN 4974), Llanrhian (PRN 2837) and Letterston (PRN 4552).

Some churches have retained most of their medieval plan and arrangements. Manordeifi (PRN 2077) comprises a plain chancel and nave, not closely dateable but with a western, turreted bellcote of primitive form; the angle buttresses at the west end of the nave appear contemporary. Llanwnda (PRN 2523) exhibits 14th century vaulted aisled chapels. Simple transeptal churches exist at Llanhywel (PRN 2910), Llanstinan (PRN 2602) and St Nicholas (PRN 2524), which are very similar in plan, featuring single 14th century vaulted transepts with skew passages. That at Llanhywel was added to a nave and chancel of early 13th century date. A similar plan occurs at Granston (PRN 17372) and Pontfaen (PRN 1546).

In c.1500 a plain aisle was added to the church at Mynachlogddu (PRN 943), which was not a parish church during the medieval period but a grange chapel of St Dogmaels. Llandysilio (PRN 918) appears to have possessed a similar aisle but it was absorbed, in 1833, into a new, wider nave.

Only five churches within the area were given medieval towers, and of these the west towers at Cilgerran and Clydau represent the only ones constructed in the 'mainstream' Pembrokeshire tower tradition. Llanrhian has a saddleback-roofed west tower, with crow-stepped gables possibly added in the 17th century, and rebuilt in 1836.

The other two towers occur at Newport and Nevern. Both these churches possess features that are unusual for both the region and for southwest Wales as a whole. The towers themselves are very similar, dating from the first half of the 16th century and are unvaulted, have angle buttresses, and large, 4-centred Perpendicular west windows. Newport, which was established to serve a burgeoning borough during the early 13th century, possesses large transeptal aisles, rebuilt in the 19th century but originally from the later 14th century?. Nevern was something of a cult centre during the medieval period, and benefited from private benefaction. It exhibits the 'choir-recesses' frequent south of Mynydd Preseli, and an early 16th century south aisle/chapel with a rebuilt 2-bayed arcade, a fine rib-vault, large Perpendicular windows and a 'priest's room' in the roof space reached by a polygonal spiral stair turret.

4.3.3 Fabric and openings

The fabric of those churches south of Mynydd Preseli is almost invariably Carboniferous Limestone, with Old Red Sandstone making an appearance at many churches, whilst to the north slate predominates, with some rhyolite. Medieval dressings, too, are normally of one or other material, but oolite was occasionally used. 19th century dressings are nearly always in oolite, either Bath or Doultling Stone. External buttressing, as elsewhere within southwest Wales, was almost unknown during the medieval period. A high percentage of churches retain areas of pre-Victorian external render, but few exhibit early internal finishes. Wall-paintings are said to exist at two churches, Brawdy (PRN 2818) and Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326) but were not seen by the author.

Doors and windows have frequently been rebuilt. Early doors have been noted above, but the majority can normally only be assigned a general, 13th-14th century date. About half the west towers in the region have processional doorways, and most churches exhibit evidence, in one form or another, for former opposing north and south doors. One or the other was normally blocked at the Reformation, or during the 17th century, and the blocking normally lies beneath early finishes when they are present. However, some were left open, or re-used as vestry doors as at Freystrop (PRN 17339), Herbrandston (PRN 3021) - where they are both 13th century -and Nolton (PRN 3112). Fewer medieval window openings have survived, and those that have are normally not assigned a date earlier than the 15th century (the 13th century lancets at Burton, see above, are exceptional).

Nevertheless fine 16th century tracery survives at Herbrandston, Hubberston (PRN 3034), Nevern (PRN 1504) and Rudbaxton (PRN 2455).

The infrequent use of vaulting in comparison with the situation in South Pembrokeshire has been referred to, in passing, above. Most towers are vaulted, and a number of porches, but nave and/or chancel vaults are encountered at relatively few churches. At Hubberston, both nave and chancel are vaulted, at Marloes (PRN 2946), the chancel is vaulted and at Robeston West (PRN 3028) it is the nave. Rather more transepts are vaulted as are skew-passages, where they occur, as at Llanstinan (PRN 2602) and St Nicholas (PRN 2524). Vaults within these components are invariably plain barrel-vaults, but the south chapel at Nevern (PRN 1604) features a fine 16th century rib-vault (see above). With the exception of Haverfordwest St Mary (discussed below), no medieval timber roof survives south of Preseli, in contrast with Dinefwr and Ceredigion but in common with South Pembrokeshire; only one church in the northern part of the region, Llanwnda (PRN 2523), retains any medieval roof timbers, represented by carved tie-beams from the 15th century.

Medieval internal features such as piscinae, sediliae, and tomb recesses survive at a number of churches, the fine Decorated piscina and canopied tombs at Llangwm (PRN 3196) having been noted above. Simpler piscina and sedilia associations, but also 14th century, can be seen at Hubberston (PRN 3034) and Johnston (PRN 3352). Many churches, for instance Bletherston (PRN 1401), Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321), Hubberston and Johnston feature low recesses in the chancel north wall, which may represent either Easter sepulchres, or tomb recesses with missing effigies.

There are relatively few surviving squints. Johnston features a fine pair of Perpendicular, panelled 2-light squints, similar in form to those at Loveston in South Pembrokeshire (PRN 3481), while the pair at Spittal (PRN 2472) are tall lancets, probably 14th century. The squints at Llanstadwel (PRN 3186) and Marloes (PRN 2946) have been blocked. Evidence for the presence of rood-screens/beams/lofts is more widespread, many churches featuring at least the loft or beam corbelling. Few doorways survive, though blocked doors lie beneath later plaster at Camrose (PRN 2423) and St Lawrence (PRN 2391). No rood stair is now present south of Mynydd Preseli, but in the north, a fine projecting stair turret has been rebuilt at Llandeloy (PRN 2763) and a similar turret formerly existed in the north wall of the nave at Clydau (PRN 1065); the stair at Llanwnda (PRN 2523) ascends within the north aisle west wall. A remarkable survival of medieval timberwork is represented by the 15th century panelling now lying loose within St Brides church (PRN 3131), said to be derived from the rood screen and recovered from the churchyard during the 19th century. Many churches have constricted chancel arches to rood-screen level, that at Marloes (PRN 2946) almost forming a masonry screen itself. A number of churches display corbelling or brackets on the east wall, which may represent mountings for statuary or supports for an altar beam; good examples can be seen at Johnston (PRN 3352), Nolton (PRN 3112) and Robeston West (PRN 3028).

The three Haverfordwest churches are in a category apart from the remainder of the region's churches. St Thomas has a west tower owing something to the 15th-16th century West Country tradition, St Martin features a continuous southern component that contains a chapel, an aisle and a porch with a parvis, former porch statuary and high-quality Perpendicular windows. However, it is St Mary that really stands aside from the mainstream of Pembrokeshire church development, and as a surviving ecclesiastical building, ranks next only to St David's Cathedral for grandeur in southwest Wales. It has a long north aisle divided from the nave and chancel by an Early English arcade from c.1275; there are a number of surviving windows of similar date. The nave and chancel both feature a crenellated clerestorey from c.1500, lit by multiple contemporary windows which are largely unrestored. Nave, chancel and aisle moreover are roofed by arch-braced, camber-beam oak panelled roofs, also from c.1500 and described as the finest timber work in the county.

4.4 Post-medieval building

Post-reformation pre-19th century churches on *de novo* sites are an exceptionally rare feature of the southwest Wales landscape. However, they do occur. Moreover, an unknown number of churches were substantially or entirely rebuilt during the 17th-early 18th centuries. At many of those churches where fabric cannot be closely dated, much of it may be from the early post-medieval period, while the area north of Preseli is characterised by churches that are held, in local belief, to have been rebuilt many times during their history.

Ford Church (PRN 2411) is the only *de novo* post-medieval foundation in North Pembrokeshire, having been established by a private landowner in the 17th century as a chapel-of-ease to Haycastle, for the benefit of her tenants. It has since been rebuilt.

Many more churches display evidence of fairly large-scale building activity prior to the restorations of the later 19th century. Such work can range from the provision of 17th century porches at eg. Burton (PRN 3203) and the insertion of 17th century mullioned windows that was fairly widespread across southwest Wales, to total rebuilding. In summary, the Reformation and its aftermath appear not to have diminished building activity at its basic level.

Many late components, particularly arcades, are constructed in a 'Gothic Survival' style and their true date is often revealed only by the use of full-centred or segmental arches, lack of cusping and sub-classical detail on imposts, etc. Many more such post-medieval components may occur disguised by neo-Gothic refenestration of the 19th century.

It has been noted above that the towers at a number of churches can be dated by their openings - which appear to be contemporary with the fabric - to the 16th century and are thus post-medieval, but are described in most accounts as medieval. Some of these towers, for instance Uzmaston (PRN 3357), are demonstrably later still, from c.1600. Transepts at two churches, Rosemarket (PRN 3194) and St Ishmaels (PRN 2999) appear to be *de novo* constructions, with contemporary skew-passages and vaults, from c.1600, and both may have been mortuary chapels.

A feature depicted in mid-19th century plan of the now-demolished nave at Prendergast (PRN 3316) resembles the large, 2-storeyed projections from the south walls of Llanfynydd and Myddfai churches in Carmarthenshire, where they may be rood-loft stairs, dateable by their openings to the earlier 17th century.

An unusual feature of Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459) is a semi-circular, vaulted recess that projects from the nave and has been interpreted as a baptistery. The feature also occurs in South Pembrokeshire at, for instance, Gumfreston, where it may also be post-medieval; The shorter, square recesses at eg. Herbrandston (PRN 3021) and Hubberston (PRN 3034), may also have been baptisteries but are probably medieval. As a general feature, such projections appear to be confined to Pembrokeshire.

A datestone records a 17th century rebuild at Moylegrove (PRN 17346), and there is evidence to suggest that Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356) was restored during the same century. Capel Colman (PRN 5085) was rebuilt in the later 17th century after a period of abandonment and again in 1764 as an estate chapel of Cilwendeg. Unfortunately, none of this work has survived and no church in either area exhibits a comprehensive range of earlier post-medieval features. The post-Reformation and 17th century removal of liturgical fittings, and rearrangement of interiors, was of course universal.

4.5 Restoration and rebuilding: the 18th and 19th centuries

Many churches were at least partly rebuilt during the 18th century. This often took a negative form, featuring the removal of medieval components, such as the south aisles at Camrose (PRN 2423), Nolton (PRN 3112) and Roch (PRN 2804), the transepts at Henry's Moat (PRN 1295) and St Brides (PRN 3131), a possible west tower at Llanycefn (PRN 1412), and such elements as choir-recesses and rood-stair turrets. New components were occasionally added, New Moat (PRN 1318) for instance receiving a north chapel.

Such alterations were normally firmly rooted in a low-church, Protestant tradition which continued in a number of southwest Wales parishes well into the second quarter of the 19th century. The architectural style was largely influenced by Gothic styles, but was occasionally neo-Classical and normally domestic in nature. Newport (PRN 1504), for instance, was heavily rebuilt in 1835, effacing most of its medieval features and including the replacement of its traceried windows with sashes. A complex medieval church at Cilgerran (PRN 1178), with window tracery and surviving rood-screen timberwork, was entirely rebuilt in 1839 with the exception of the west tower, and with such poor quality that it required rebuilding again less than 20 years later. Many churches were at least refenestrated, normally with sash windows; these have survived from c.1800 at Llanstinan (PRN 2602) and Manordeifi (PRN 2077).

On a more positive note, Manordeifi also features the rare survival of 18th century pew-fireplaces, one with a chimney, its 18th century flagged floor, and a full range of fittings. A few rebuilt churches of the period were subject to little or no subsequent restoration, Ford (PRN 2411) for instance representing a more-or-less unaltered early 19th century church

Elsewhere, the late 18th and early 19th century was merely characterised of the continuation of the necessary repair and rebuilding of the 17th century, and such alterations as were necessitated by demographic change. However, churches began to be rebuilt or restored to reflect changing architectural styles and the new intellectual attitude towards 'taste'. More importantly, developments within the church itself, and changing liturgical practices, are reflected within the historic fabric.

The effect of pre-Tractarian liturgical practice upon the church fabric is reflected by the number of references to derelict chancels in 18th century churchwarden's presentments, and often the first task of the Victorian restorer was to rebuild the chancel, as at Newport (PRN 1504), Llanwnda (PRN 2523) and Marloes (2946). Building that was often of poor quality necessitated successive, multiple rebuilds at many churches, particularly those north of Mynydd Preseli. Meanwhile refenestration with plain, square openings of 'domestic' character was almost universal.

The second quarter of the 19th century was marked by the spread of the architectural ideas of the Tractarians, with their emphasis on high church liturgy centred on the chancel. Church restorations from the 1850s onward were accordingly more sympathetic and the use of recognised architects began, reaching a peak in the 1880s and continuing, in one form or another, well into the present century.

There is no doubt that many of the churches affected were in very poor condition, and that if left unrestored, many would by now be ruinous. Nevertheless, the effect upon the archaeological resource has been drastic. Most architects chose (for the best, as they saw it, of reasons) to excavate up to 0.5m beneath the floors for ventilation, and/or dug deep cuttings around the church, destroying the below-ground deposits; few, moreover, made any record of the church that they saw. A mitigating factor in later 19th century restoration is that the architecture is generally of a better quality, but few of the better British architects of the period were active in Wales. A feature of all 19th century restorations, moreover, was the indiscriminate stripping of original fittings, in many cases quite unnecessary.

Certain architects, notably W. D. Caröe, attempted as little disturbance to the fabric as possible. Others at least attempted to copy, often faithfully, such features as window and door surrounds. However, in many cases it is not possible to be certain whether 19th century openings are copies or not, seriously hindering accurate dating of the fabric. Furthermore, in many cases the pre-19th century windows had been removed in the 18th and early 19th century and the Victorian restorer had no originals upon which to base his designs, meaning that the church was 're-Gothicised' according to universal pattern books often owing little to local traditions.

In many ways, and perhaps ironically, Llantwyd (PRN 17377) - which was demolished and rebuilt on a new site immediately north of the old church - may possess greater archaeological potential, as the old site has been undisturbed and offers below-ground potential of possible high value.

4.6 Fixtures and fittings

Internal timber fittings are generally rather plain, and in few churches are any earlier than the later 19th century. However, Manordeifi (PRN 2077) retains a full set of late 18th century fittings including box-pews, a single-decker pulpit and the chancel footpace; the altar rail was replaced in the 19th century. A plain, oak 17th century 'Laudian' altar rail survives at Johnston (PRN 3352) but has been heavily restored, while the wrought iron altar rail at Roch (PRN 2804), Pres., is from the late 18th century. The west gallery at Capel Colman (PRN 5085) is from 1835, and a number of churches have retained later galleries, for instance Burton (PRN 3203), with a large 19th century organ.

Earlier fittings now lie loose within several churches. The fragment of 15th century oak rood-screen at St Brides (PRN 3131) has been noted above. Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326) retains a carved bench-end from what were formerly two tiers of eight choir-stalls, dating from the late 15th century.

Many churches possess a reredos, either tiled or in oolite, often finely moulded and normally late 19th-earlier 20th century. Glass is almost exclusively 19th-20th century.

Compensating for the relative paucity of early fittings is the survival of early fonts, often 12th century and the earliest element within the church. There is no typical form within the area, a range of types and dates being represented from the 12th century square, scalloped bowl to the late medieval octagonal, panelled bowl. The 12th century font at Freystrop (PRN 17326) is a fine piece of Romanesque art displaying Byzantine influence.

Some churches display fine 17th century memorials, and within the present study area these are in good repair, for instance the later 17th century family group at Rudbaxton (PRN 2455), Pres.. Medieval effigies survive in a number of churches but only at Llangwm (PRN 3196) are they *in situ*.

4.7 Churchyards

Churchyards are, in the main, rectangular or irregular and are shown as such on the earliest map evidence where this is available. This applies at churches with both 'Celtic' dedications and those with post-Conquest dedications. However circular churchyards, normally associated with pre-conquest sites, occur at a number of locations, distributed fairly evenly throughout the area. Very large yards such as Llanstinan (PRN 2602), which encloses several springs, are undoubtedly significant; the circular outline of some of the smaller yards may be merely incidental. Many yards that were formerly circular have subsequently lost their shape, and the boundaries have often been removed as at Marloes (17273). Llangan (PRN 15341) is associated with the cropmarks/earthworks of much larger enclosures, possibly denoting pre-conquest areas of sanctuary.

Early Christian Monuments occur at a large number of sites, many of them well known such as Nevern (PRN 1604), but not all are *in situ*. The greatest pre-conquest potential is presented by churches possessing both larger circular yards and *in situ* ECMs, but in North Pembrokeshire only Clydau (PRN 1065) and Llandysilio (PRN 918), both near the Carmarthenshire border, feature both. See Section 6.5.2 for list.

Eglwysrw (PRN 4974) and Lambston (PRN 3299), are associated with larger raised areas which may be prehistoric, and funerary, in origin; at the former site a possible Bronze Age barrow ring-ditch was excavated by *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* in 1996. The churchyard at Llanfair Nant-y-gof (PRN 17344) features a plethora of earthworks, none relating directly to the church, of unknown origin, but associated with a recumbent stone of possible prehistoric origin. A similar stone at Henry's Moat (PRN 1295) has traditionally been regarded as prehistoric.

Eglwysrw church is associated with a cist cemetery, also excavated in 1996. Similar cemeteries lie beyond, but in association with, the churches at Bridell (PRN 5318) and St Brides (PRN 3131), in the area where the densest concentration of such cemeteries occurs.

5.0 FEATURES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

This section contains lists of some of the more important aspects of North Pembrokeshire churches. It is not exhaustive and is not a substitute for the database.

5.1 Site categories

5.1.1 Medieval churches (aisled or unaisled)

Ambleston (PRN 1285) <i>Unaisled</i>	Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327) <i>Unaisled (formerly)</i>	Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459) <i>Unaisled</i>
Bletherston (PRN 1401) <i>Aisled</i>	Hayscastle (PRN 4288) <i>Unaisled</i>	Manordeifi (PRN 2077) <i>Unaisled</i>
Brawdy (PRN 2818) <i>Aisled</i>	Henry's Moat (PRN 1295) <i>Unaisled (formerly cruciform)</i>	Marloes (PRN 2946) <i>Aisled (formerly); cruciform</i>
Burton (PRN 3203) <i>Aisled</i>	Herbrandston (PRN 3021) <i>Unaisled</i>	Mynachlogddu (PRN 943) <i>Aisled</i>
Camrose (PRN 2423) <i>Aisled (formerly)</i>	Hubberston (PRN 3034) <i>Unaisled</i>	Nevern (PRN 1604) <i>Aisled; 'cruciform'</i>
Cilgerran (PRN 1178) <i>Aisled (aisle rebuilt)</i>	Johnston (PRN 3352) <i>Unaisled; cruciform</i>	New Moat (PRN 1318) <i>Aisled (aisle rebuilt)</i>
Cilgwyn (PRN 7731) <i>Unaisled</i>	Lambston (PRN 3299) <i>Unaisled</i>	Newport (PRN 1504) <i>Aisled; 'cruciform'</i>
Clarbeston (PRN 4461) <i>Unaisled</i>	Llandeloy (PRN 2763) <i>Unaisled</i>	Nolton (PRN 3112) <i>?Aisled (formerly)</i>
Clydau (PRN 1065) <i>Aisled</i>	Llandysilio (PRN 918) <i>Aisled</i>	Pontfaen (PRN 1546) <i>Unaisled</i>
Dale (PRN 3011) <i>Unaisled</i>	Llangwm (PRN 3196) <i>Unaisled; cruciform</i>	Prendergast (PRN 3316) <i>Aisled (aisle rebuilt)</i>
Freystrop (PRN 17339) <i>Unaisled</i>	Llanhywel (PRN 2910) <i>Unaisled (formerly cruciform?)</i>	Robeston West (PRN 3028) <i>Aisled</i>
Granston (PRN 17372) <i>Unaisled</i>	Llanrhian (PRN 2837) <i>Aisled (formerly)</i>	Roch (PRN 2804) <i>Aisled (formerly)</i>
Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356) <i>Unaisled</i>	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186) <i>Unaisled</i>	Rosemarket (PRN 3194) <i>Unaisled</i>
Haroldston West (PRN 17336) <i>Unaisled</i>	Llanstinan (PRN 2602) <i>Unaisled</i>	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455) <i>Aisled</i>
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321) <i>Aisled</i>	Llanwnda (PRN 2523) <i>Aisled</i>	St Brides (PRN 3131) <i>Unaisled (formerly cruciform)</i>
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326) <i>Aisled</i>	Llanycefn (PRN 1412) <i>Unaisled</i>	St Dogwells (PRN 2406) <i>Aisled</i>
		St Ishmaels (PRN 2999) <i>Unaisled; cruciform</i>

St Lawrence (PRN 2391) <i>Unaisled</i>	Steynton (PRN 3180) <i>Aisled</i>	Walton West (PRN 3162) <i>Aisled</i>
St Nicholas (PRN 2524) <i>Unaisled</i>	Talbenny (PRN 3143) <i>?Aisled (formerly)</i>	Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153) <i>Unaisled</i>
Spittal (PRN 2472) <i>Unaisled</i>	Uzmaston (PRN 3357) <i>Aisled (aisle rebuilt)</i>	Whitchurch (PRN 2675) <i>Unaisled</i>
		Wiston (PRN 3557) <i>Unaisled</i>

5.1.2 Pre-19th century post-medieval churches

Capel Colman (PRN 5085) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Jordanston (PRN 5024) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Maenclochog (PRN 4454) <i>Cruciform; medieval origins</i>
Ford (PRN 2411)		

5.1.3 Churches entirely rebuilt in the 19th century or later on a different site

Llantwyd (PRN 17347) <i>Medieval origins</i>

5.1.4 Churches entirely rebuilt in the 19th century or later on the same site

Bridell (PRN 5318) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Llanfair Nant-gwyn (PRN 17378) <i>Early 19th century; medieval origins</i>	Manorowen (PRN 17328) <i>Early 19th century; medieval origins</i>
Capel Colman (PRN 5085) <i>Early 19th century; ?medieval origins</i>	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (PRN 17344) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Mathry (PRN 17338) <i>Medieval origins</i>
Eglwysrwrw (PRN 4974) <i>Early and later 19th century; medieval origins</i>	Llanfyrnach (PRN 17350) <i>Early 19th century; medieval origins</i>	Meline (PRN 979) <i>Medieval origins</i>
Fishguard (PRN 17326) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Llangolman (PRN 4944) <i>Early 19th century; medieval origins</i>	Monington (PRN 17357) <i>Medieval origins</i>
Ford (PRN 2411) <i>Early 19th century; post-medieval origins</i>	Llanllawer (PRN 17543) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Moylegrove (PRN 17346) <i>Medieval origins</i>
Letterston (PRN 4552) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Llanrheithan (PRN 17337) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Puncheston (PRN 15265) <i>Early 19th century; medieval origins</i>
Little Newcastle (PRN 17342) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Llanychar (PRN 17345) <i>Medieval origins</i>	Trefgarn (PRN 37116) <i>Medieval origins</i>
		Walton East (PRN 4460) <i>Medieval origins</i>

5.1.5 Churches partly rebuilt in the 19th century or later

Ambleston (PRN 1285) <i>Early 19th century</i>	Jordanston (PRN 5024)	Marloes (PRN 2946)
Cilgerran (PRN 1178)	Llandeloy (PRN 2763)	New Moat (PRN 1318)
Clarbeston (PRN 4461) <i>Early 19th century</i>	Llandysilio (PRN 918) <i>Early 19th century</i>	Newport (PRN 1504) <i>Early 19th century</i>
Freystrop (PRN 17339)	Llanrhian (PRN 2837) <i>Early 19th century</i>	Prendergast (PRN 3316)
Granston (PRN 17372)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186)	Talbenny (PRN 3143)
Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327) <i>Early 19th century</i>	Llanycefn (PRN 1412)	Uzmaston (PRN 3357)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Maenclochog (PRN 4454)	Walton West (PRN 3162)
		Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153)

5.1.7 Largely unrestored churches

Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	Manordeifi (PRN 2077)
Burton (PRN 3203)	Herbrandston (PRN 3021)	Nevern (PRN 1604)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Johnston (PRN 3352)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356)	Lambston (PRN 3299)	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	Wiston (PRN 3557)

5.2 Archaeological potential

5.2.1 Churches associated with earthwork evidence

Ambleston (PRN 1285)	Lambston (PRN 3299)	Pontfaen (PRN 1546) <i>debris?</i>
Burton (PRN 3203)	Llantwyd (PRN 17347)	Roch (PRN 2804)
Capel Colman (PRN 5085)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523) <i>debris?</i>	Rosemarket (PRN 3194) <i>debris?</i>
Clarbeston (PRN 4461)	Llanycefn (PRN 1412)	St Brides (PRN 3131)
Ford (PRN 2411)	Manorowen (PRN 17328)	St Lawrence (PRN 2391)
Freystrop (PRN 17339)	Mathry (PRN 17338)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
Granston (PRN 17372) <i>tomb?</i>	Meline (PRN 979)	Spittal (PRN 2472) <i>debris?</i>
Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327)	Moylegrove (PRN 17346)	Steynton (PRN 3180)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)		Whitchurch (PRN 2675) <i>tomb?</i>
Jordanston (PRN 5024)		

5.2.2 Churches with physical/documentary evidence for former components (beyond the present building)

Camrose (PRN 2423)	Letterston (PRN 4552)	?Newport (PRN 1504)
?Clarbeston (PRN 4461)	Llandeloy (PRN 2763)	Nolton (PRN 3112)
Eglwysrw (PRN 4974)	?Llanhywel (PRN 2910)	Roch (PRN 2804)
Haroldston West (PRN 17336)	Llanrhian (PRN 2837)	St Brides (PRN 3131)
Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327)	?Llanycefn (PRN 1412)	Spittal (PRN 2472)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Marloes (PRN 2946)	Talbenny (PRN 3143)
	New Moat (PRN 1318)	

5.2.3 Churches with raised or ?unchanged floor levels

Ambleston (PRN 1285)	Capel Colman (PRN 5085)	Eglwysrw (PRN 4974)
Bletherston (PRN 1401)	Cilgerran (PRN 1178)	Fishguard (PRN 17326)
Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Cilgwyn (PRN 7731)	Ford (PRN 2411)
Bridell (PRN 5318)	Clarbeston (PRN 4461)	Freystrop (PRN 17339)
Burton (PRN 3203)	Clydau (PRN 1065)	Granston (PRN 17372)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Dale (PRN 3011)	Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356)

Haroldston West (PRN 17336)	Llangwm (PRN 3196)	New Moat (PRN 1318)
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)	Llanhywel (PRN 2910)	Newport (PRN 1504)
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	Llanllawer (PRN 17543)	Nolton (PRN 3112)
Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327)	Llanrheithan (PRN 17337)	Prendergast (PRN 3316)
Hayscastle (PRN 4288)	Llanrhian (PRN 2837)	Puncheston (PRN 15265)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Herbrandston (PRN 3021)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	Roch (PRN 2804)
Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
Johnston (PRN 3352)	Llanycefn (PRN 1412)	St Dogwells (PRN 2406)
Jordanston (PRN 5024)	Llanychar (PRN 17345)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
Lambston (PRN 3299)	Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459)	St Lawrence (PRN 2391)
Letterston (PRN 4552)	Maenclochog (PRN 4454)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
Little Newcastle (PRN 17342)	Manordeifi (PRN 2077)	Spittal (PRN 2472)
Llandeloy (PRN 2763)	Manorowen (PRN 17328)	Steynton (PRN 3180)
Llanfair Nant-gwyn (PRN 17378)	Marloes (PRN 2946)	Trefgarn (PRN 37116)
Llanfair Nant-y-gof (PRN 17344)	Mathry (PRN 17338)	Uzmaston (PRN 3357)
Llanfymach (PRN 17350)	Meline (PRN 979)	Walton East (PRN 4460)
Llangolman (PRN 4944)	Monington (PRN 17357)	Walton West (PRN 3162)
	Moylegrove (PRN 17346)	Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153)
	Mynachlogddu (PRN 943)	Wiston (PRN 3557)
	Nevern (PRN 1604)	Whitchurch (PRN 2675)

5.2.4 Churches without evidence for internal below-ground disturbance

?Ambleston (PRN 1285)	Lambston (PRN 3299)	Puncheston (PRN 15265)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Llanhywel (PRN 2910)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Clarbeston (PRN 4461)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186)	St Dogwells (PRN 2406)
Dale (PRN 3011)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	?Talbenny (PRN 3143)
Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459)	Wiston (PRN 3557)
Johnston (PRN 3352)	Pontfaen (PRN 1546)	

5.2.5 Churches without deep secondary external cuttings/drainage

Ambleston (PRN 1285)	Llanfair Nant-gwyn (PRN 17378)	Mathry (PRN 17338)
Burton (PRN 3203)	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (PRN 17344)	Meline (PRN 979)
Cilgwyn (PRN 7731)	Llanfyrnach (PRN 17350)	Monington (PRN 17357)
Clarbeston (PRN 4461)	Llangolman (PRN 4944)	Moylegrove (PRN 17346)
Clydau (PRN 1065)	Llanllawer (PRN 17543)	Nevern (PRN 1604)
Eglwysrw (PRN 4974)	Llanrheithan (PRN 17337)	New Moat (PRN 1318)
Fishguard (PRN 17326)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186)	Nolton (PRN 3112)
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)	Llantwyd (PRN 17347)	Pontfaen (PRN 1546)
?Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	Puncheston (PRN 15265)
Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327)	Llanychar (PRN 17345)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459)	St Dogwells (PRN 2406)
Jordanston (PRN 5024)	Maenclochog (PRN 4454)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
Little Newcastle (PRN 17342)	Manordeifi (PRN 2077)	Walton East (PRN 4460)
	Manorowen (PRN 17328)	Walton West (PRN 3162)
		Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153)

5.3 Structural value

5.3.1 Churches with medieval towers

Ambleston (PRN 1285) <i>partly rebuilt</i>	Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	Newport (PRN 1504)
Burton (PRN 3203)	Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327)	Prendergast (PRN 3316)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Herbrandston (PRN 3021) <i>Truncated, now saddleback</i>	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Cilgerran (PRN 1178)	Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
Clarbeston (PRN 4461) <i>largely rebuilt</i>	Johnston (PRN 3352)	Steynton (PRN 3180)
Clydau (PRN 1065)	Llanrhian (PRN 2837) <i>Saddleback</i>	Uzmaston (PRN 3357) <i>Saddleback</i>
Dale (PRN 3011)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186)	Walton West (PRN 3162) <i>Saddleback</i>
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321) <i>with medieval spire</i>	Nevern (PRN 1604)	Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153) <i>partly rebuilt</i>
	New Moat (PRN 1318)	Wiston (PRN 3557)

5.3.2 Churches with pre 19th century family chapels

Brawdy (PRN 2818)		
Burton (PRN 3203)		St Brides (PRN 3131)
?Clydau (PRN 1065)	New Moat (PRN 1318)	St Dogwells (PRN 2406)
Llangwm (PRN 3196)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)	Whitchurch (PRN 2675)
Nevern (PRN 1604)	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)	

5.3.3 Churches with medieval vaults (except in towers)

Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Burton (PRN 3203)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	Roch (PRN 2804)
Granston (PRN 17372)	Manordeifi (PRN 2077)	Rosemarket (PRN 3194)
Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Marloes (PRN 2946)	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
Johnston (PRN 3352)	Nevern (PRN 1604)	St Lawrence (PRN 2391)
Llangwm (PRN 3196)	Nolton (PRN 3112)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
Llanhywel (PRN 2910)	Pontfaen (PRN 1546)	Wiston (PRN 3557)

5.3.4 Churches with pre-19th century timber roofs

Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326) <i>c.1500</i>	Llanwnda (PRN 2523) <i>c.1500</i>	Maenclochog (PRN 4454) <i>(?18th century)</i>
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5.3.5 Churches with pre-19th century floors

Camrose (PRN 2423)	Lambston (PRN 3299)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	?Llanhywel (PRN 2910)	?Wiston (PRN 3557)
Johnston (PRN 3352)	Manordeifi (PRN 2077)	?Whitchurch (PRN 2675)

5.3.6 Churches with pre-19th century chancel arches or arcades

Ambleston (PRN 1285)	Llandeloy (PRN 2763) <i>partly rebuilt</i>	Prendergast (PRN 3316) <i>truncated</i>
Brawdy (PRN 2818)		Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Bletherston (PRN 1401)	Llandysilio (PRN 918)	Roch (PRN 2804) <i>blocked medieval arcade and 18th century chancel arch</i>
Burton (PRN 3203)	Llangwm (PRN 3196)	
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Llanhywel (PRN 2910)	Rosemarket (PRN 3194)
Dale (PRN 3011)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
Freystrop (PRN 17339)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	St Brides (PRN 3131)
Granston (PRN 17372)	Llanycefn (PRN 1412)	St Dogwells (PRN 2406)
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)	Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	Maenclochog (PRN 4454) <i>18th century</i>	St Lawrence (PRN 2391)
Hayscastle (PRN 4288)	Manordeifi (PRN 2077)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Marloes (PRN 2946)	Spittal (PRN 2472)
Herbrandston (PRN 3021)	Mynachlogddu (PRN 943)	Steynton (PRN 3180)
Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Nolton (PRN 3112) <i>blocked</i>	Talbenny (PRN 3143)
Johnston (PRN 3352)	Pontfaen (PRN 1546)	Uzmaston (PRN 3357)
Lambston (PRN 3299)		Whitchurch (PRN 2675)

**5.3.7 Churches with, or with structural evidence for,
pre-19th century openings (except in towers)**

?Ambleston (PRN 1285)	Llandelay (PRN 2763)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Bletherston (PRN 1401)	Llandysilio (PRN 918)	Roch (PRN 2804)
Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Llangwm (PRN 3196)	Rosemarket (PRN 3194)
Burton (PRN 3203)	Llanhywel (PRN 2910)	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	?18th century window embrasures	St Brides (PRN 3131)
Clydau (PRN 1065)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186)	St Dogwells (PRN 2406)
Dale (PRN 3011)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
Freystrop (PRN 17339)	c.1800	St Lawrence (PRN 2391)
Haroldston West (PRN 17336)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)	Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459)	Spittal (PRN 2472)
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	Manordeifi (PRN 2077)	Steynton (PRN 3180)
Hayscastle (PRN 4288)	Marloes (PRN 2946)	Talbenny (PRN 3143)
Herbrandston (PRN 3021)	Meline (PRN 979)	Uzmaston (PRN 3357)
Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Re-used door surround	Walton West (PRN 3162)
Johnston (PRN 3352)	Mynachlogddu (PRN 943)	Wiston (PRN 3557)
Lambston (PRN 3299)	Nevern (PRN 1604)	Whitchurch (PRN 2675)
	Nolton (PRN 3112)	
	?Pontfaen (PRN 1546)	

5.3.8 Churches with pre-19th century window tracery

Bletherston (PRN 1401)	Johnston (PRN 3352)	Nevern (PRN 1604) <i>rebuilt</i>
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)	Llangwm (PRN 3196)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186) <i>reused</i>	Rosemarket (PRN 3194) <i>rebuilt</i>
Herbrandston (PRN 3021)		Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
Hubberston (PRN 3034)		Wiston (PRN 3557)

5.3.9 Churches with, or with evidence for, opposing north and south doorways

Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356)	Nolton (PRN 3112)
Burton (PRN 3203) <i>gone</i>	Haroldston West (PRN 17336)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	Roch (PRN 2804) <i>gone</i>
?Clydau (PRN 1065)	Herbrandston (PRN 3021)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
Dale (PRN 3011)	Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Talbenny (PRN 3143) <i>gone</i>
Freystrop (PRN 17339)	Johnston (PRN 3352)	Wiston (PRN 3557)

5.3.10 Churches with 'choir-recesses'

?Burton (PRN 3203)	Johnston (PRN 3352)	?Steynton (PRN 3180)
Herbrandston (PRN 3021)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186)	Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153) <i>Rebuilt</i>
Hubberston (PRN 3034) <i>former</i>	Nevern (PRN 1604)	
	?Robeston West (PRN 3028)	

5.3.11 Churches with evidence for tomb recesses

?Bletherston (PRN 1401)	Herbrandston (PRN 3021)	?Llandysilio (PRN 918)
?Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)	?Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Llangwm (PRN 3196)
?Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	?Johnston (PRN 3352)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
		?Spittal (PRN 2472)

5.3.12 Churches with evidence for Easter sepulchres

?Bletherston (PRN 1401)	?Hubberston (PRN 3034)	?Llandysilio (PRN 918)
?Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)	?Johnston (PRN 3352)	?Spittal (PRN 2472)

5.3.13 Churches with evidence for skew passages

Burton (PRN 3203)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	St Brides (PRN 3131)
Granston (PRN 17372)	Marloes (PRN 2946)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Pontfaen (PRN 1546)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
Llandeloy (PRN 2763)	Rosemarket (PRN 3194)	Uzmaston (PRN 3357)
Llanhywel (PRN 2910)		Whitchurch (PRN 2675)

5.3.14 Churches with evidence for squints

Burton (PRN 3203)	Llangwm (PRN 3196)	Rosemarket (PRN 3194)
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186) <i>blocked</i>	Spittal (PRN 2472)
Johnston (PRN 3352)	Llanycefn (PRN 1412)	Uzmaston (PRN 3357)
Llandeloy (PRN 2763)	Marloes (PRN 2946) <i>blocked</i>	Whitchurch (PRN 2675)

5.3.15 Churches with evidence for porch parvises

Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)

5.3.16 Churches with evidence for pre-19th century baptisteries

Herbrandston (PRN 3021) <i>Medieval</i>	Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459) <i>Medieval</i>
Hubberston (PRN 3034) <i>Medieval</i>	New Moat (PRN 1318) <i>18th century</i>

5.3.17 Churches with clerestoreys

Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)

5.3.18 Churches with pre-1850 external finishes (mainly 18th-early 19th century)

Bletherston (PRN 1401)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186)	Roch (PRN 2804)
Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	Rosemarket (PRN 3194)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	St Brides (PRN 3131)
?Freystrop (PRN 17339)	Marloes (PRN 2946)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
Herbrandston (PRN 3021)	New Moat (PRN 1318)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
Lambston (PRN 3299)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)	Wiston (PRN 3557)
Llandeloy (PRN 2763)		

5.3.19 Churches with evidence for wall-paintings

?Brawdy (PRN 2818)
?Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)

5.4 Fixtures and fittings

5.4.1 Churches with medieval fonts (*in situ* or otherwise)

Ambleston (PRN 1285)	?Llanfair Nant-y-gof (PRN 17344)	Nolton (PRN 3112)
Bletherston (PRN 1401)	Llanfymach (PRN 17350)	Pontfaen (PRN 1546)
Bridell (PRN 5318)	Llangwm (PRN 3196)	Prendergast (PRN 3316) <i>Redressed</i>
Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Llanhywel (PRN 2910)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Burton (PRN 3203)	Llanrheithan (PRN 17337) Partly rebuilt	Roch (PRN 2804)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Llanrhian (PRN 2837)	Rosemarket (PRN 3194)
?Cilgwyn (PRN 7731)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186) <i>Partly rebuilt</i>	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
Clydau (PRN 1065) <i>Partly rebuilt</i>	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	St Brides (PRN 3131)
Freystrop (PRN 17339)	Llantwyd (PRN 17347) <i>Not in situ</i>	St Dogwells (PRN 2406) <i>Partly rebuilt</i>
Granston (PRN 17372)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356)	Llanycefn (PRN 1412) <i>Redressed</i>	St Lawrence (PRN 2391) <i>Mainly rebuilt</i>
Haroldston West (PRN 17336)	Llanychar (PRN 17345)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
?Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321) <i>Loose bowl?</i>	Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459) <i>Partly rebuilt?</i>	Spittal (PRN 2472)
Hayscastle (PRN 4288) <i>Redressed</i>	Maenclochog (PRN 4454)	Steynton (PRN 3180)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Manordeifi (PRN 2077)	Talbenny (PRN 3143)
Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Marloes (PRN 2946) <i>Partly rebuilt</i>	Trefgarn (PRN 37116) <i>Partly rebuilt</i>
Johnston (PRN 3352)	Mynachlogddu (PRN 943)	Uzmaston (PRN 3357)
Jordanston (PRN 5024)	Nevern (PRN 1604) <i>Loose</i>	Walton East (PRN 4460) <i>Redressed; partly rebuilt</i>
Lambston (PRN 3299)	New Moat (PRN 1318) <i>Redressed</i>	Walton West (PRN 3162)
Letterston (PRN 4552)	Newport (PRN 1504)	Wiston (PRN 3557)
Little Newcastle (PRN 17342)		Whitchurch (PRN 2675) <i>Partly rebuilt</i>
Llandeloy (PRN 2763)		

5.4.2 Churches with medieval piscinae (in situ or otherwise)

Burton (PRN 3203)		Manordeifi (PRN 2077)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Johnston (PRN 3352) <i>and sedilia</i>	Marloes (PRN 2946)
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321) <i>and sedilia</i>	Letterston (PRN 4552) <i>Reused</i>	Nevern (PRN 1604)
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)	Llandysilio (PRN 918)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Hubberston (PRN 3034) <i>and sedilia</i>	Llangwm (PRN 3196)	St Brides (PRN 3131)
	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
		Wiston (PRN 3557)

5.4.3 Churches with medieval stoups (in situ or otherwise)

Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Llantwyd (PRN 17347) <i>Not in situ</i>	Talbenny (PRN 3143) <i>loose</i>
Burton (PRN 3203)	Newport (PRN 1504)	Trefgarn (PRN 37116) <i>loose</i>
Clydau (PRN 1065)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)	Uzmaston (PRN 3357) <i>not in situ</i>
Llanllawer (PRN 17543) <i>Not in situ</i>	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)	
	St Lawrence (PRN 2391)	Wiston (PRN 3557)

5.4.4 Churches with evidence for medieval rood screens/lofts

Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Llangwm (PRN 3196)	Rosemarket (PRN 3194)
Burton (PRN 3203)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	St Brides (PRN 3131) <i>and fragment of timber screen itself</i>
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	
Clydau (PRN 1065)	Marloes (PRN 2946) <i>and masonry 'screen'</i>	St Lawrence (PRN 2391)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Newport (PRN 1504)	?Steynton (PRN 3180)
Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Pontfaen (PRN 1546)	Talbenny (PRN 3143)
Johnston (PRN 3352)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)	Whitchurch (PRN 2675)
Lambston (PRN 3299)		

5.4.5 Churches with medieval/earlier post-medieval monumental tombs/effigies

Burton (PRN 3203) <i>Medieval</i>	Letterston (PRN 4552) <i>Medieval; reused</i>	Robeston West (PRN 3028) <i>Medieval</i>
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326) <i>Medieval</i>	Llangwm (PRN 3196) <i>Medieval</i>	Rudbaxton (PRN 2455) <i>17th century</i>
Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327) <i>Medieval</i>	New Moat (PRN 1318) <i>17th century</i>	St Brides (PRN 3131) <i>Medieval</i>
Herbrandston (PRN 3021) <i>Medieval</i>	Newport (PRN 1504) <i>Medieval</i>	Walton West (PRN 3162) <i>Medieval</i>
	Nolton (PRN 3112) <i>Medieval</i>	

5.4.6 Churches with pre-19th century stained glass

None

5.4.7 Churches with pre-1850 seating

Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)
15th century

Manordeifi (PRN 2077)
18th century

5.4.8 Churches with pre-1850 altar rails

Johnston (PRN 3352)
17th century; largely rebuilt

Roch (PRN 2804)
18th century

5.4.9 Churches with pre-1850 pulpits

Manordeifi (PRN 2077)

5.4.10 Churches with other pre-1850 fittings

Brawdy (PRN 2818)
17th century altar table

Manordeifi (PRN 2077)
18th century chancel footpace and nave fireplaces

Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
18th century sundial, reused?

5.5 Group value

5.5.1 Circular churchyards

Clydau (PRN 1065)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	Meline (PRN 979)
Lambston (PRN 3299)	Llanycefn (PRN 1412)	Monington (PRN 17357)
Llandysilio (PRN 918)	Marloes (PRN 2946) <i>formerly</i>	?Moylegrove (PRN 17346)
Llanfair Nant-y-gof (PRN 17344)		Roch (PRN 2804) <i>formerly</i>

5.5.2 Churches associated with *in situ* ECMs

Bridell (PRN 5318)	?Llanfymach (PRN 17350) <i>former?</i>	Pontfaen (PRN 1546)
Capel Colman (PRN 5085)	Llanllawer (PRN 17543)	Puncheston (PRN 15265) <i>former</i>
Cilgerran (PRN 1178)	Llanrhian (PRN 2837)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
Clydau (PRN 1065)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	St Lawrence (PRN 2391)
?Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Llanychar (PRN 17345)	St Nicholas (PRN 2524)
?Johnston (PRN 3352)	Mathry (PRN 17338)	Spittal (PRN 2472)
Llandysilio (PRN 918)	Nevern (PRN 1604)	Steynton (PRN 3180)
?Llanfair Nant-y-gof (PRN 17344)	?Newport (PRN 1504) <i>former?</i>	Walton West (PRN 3162)

5.5.3 Churchyards with earlier features

?Capel Colman (PRN 5085) <i>?Earthwork</i>	Eglwysrw (PRN 4974) <i>?Bronze age barrow cemetery</i>	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (PRN 17344) <i>?Prehistoric stone and ?earthworks</i>
Clydau (PRN 1065) <i>Associated with possible Roman Road</i>	Henry's Moat (PRN 1295) <i>?Prehistoric stone</i>	St Brides (PRN 3131) <i>Associated with vallum enclosure</i>
	Lambston (PRN 3299) <i>?Prehistoric earthwork</i>	

5.5.4 Churchyards with wells/springs

Burton (PRN 3203) <i>post-medieval?</i>	Llanllawer (PRN 17543) <i>spring in church</i>	Llanstinan (PRN 2602) <i>springs</i>
Llandeloy (PRN 2763)		

5.5.5 Churchyards with, or associated with cist cemeteries

Bridell (PRN 5318)	St Brides (PRN 3131)	Eglwysrw (PRN 4974)
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5.5.6 Churchyards with evidence for medieval crosses

Eglwyswrrw (PRN 4974)
Cross base?

Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)
Truncated cross

5.5.7 Churchyards with physical evidence for differing earlier boundaries

Burton (PRN 3203)

Rosemarket (PRN 3194)

Steynton (PRN 3180)

5.6 Dedications

5.6.1 'Celtic' dedications

Brawdy (PRN 2818)	Llandysilio (PRN 918)	Mathry (PRN 17338)
Bridell (PRN 5318)	Llanfymnach (PRN 17350)	Meline (PRN 979)
Camrose (PRN 2423)	Llangolman (PRN 4944)	Manordeifi (PRN 2077)
Capel Colman (PRN 5085)	Llangwm (PRN 3196)	Mynachlogddu (PRN 943)
Cilgerran (PRN 1178)	Llanhywel (PRN 2910)	Nevern (PRN 1604)
Clydau (PRN 1065)	Llanllawer (PRN 17543)	Nolton (PRN 3112)
Eglwyswrw (PRN 4974)	Llanrheithan (PRN 17337)	Pontfaen (PRN 1546)
Freystrop (PRN 17339)	Llanrhian (PRN 2837)	Prendergast (PRN 3316)
Haroldston St Issells (PRN 3356)	Llanstadwel (PRN 3186)	Rosemarket (PRN 3194)
Haroldston West (PRN 17336)	Llanstinan (PRN 2602)	St Brides (PRN 3131)
Henry's Moat (PRN 1295)	Llantwyd (PRN 17347)	St Dogwells (PRN 2406)
Hubberston (PRN 3034)	Llanwnda (PRN 2523)	St Ishmaels (PRN 2999)
Jordanston (PRN 5024)	Llanycefn (PRN 1412)	Uzmaston (PRN 3357)
Lambston (PRN 3299)	Llanychar (PRN 17345)	?Walton West (PRN 3162) <i>originally Celtic?</i>
Llandeloy (PRN 2763)	Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459)	Whitchurch (PRN 2675)

5.6.2 Latin dedications

Ambleston (PRN 1285)	Haverfordwest St Thomas (PRN 3327)	Manorowen (PRN 17328)
Bletherston (PRN 1401)	Hayscastle (PRN 4288)	Marloes (PRN 2946)
Burton (PRN 3203)	Herbrandston (PRN 3021)	Monington (PRN 17357)
Cilgwyn (PRN 7731)	Johnston (PRN 3352)	Moylegrove (PRN 17346)
Clarbeston (PRN 4461)	Letterston (PRN 4552)	New Moat (PRN 1318)
Dale (PRN 3011)	Little Newcastle (PRN 17342)	Newport (PRN 1504)
Granston (PRN 17372)	Llanfair Nant-gwyn (PRN 17378)	Puncheston (PRN 15265)
Fishguard (PRN 17326)	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (PRN 17344)	Robeston West (PRN 3028)
Haverfordwest St Martin (PRN 3321)	Maenclochog (PRN 4454)	Roch (PRN 2804)
Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326)		Rudbaxton (PRN 2455)
		St Lawrence (PRN 2391)

St Nicholas (PRN 2524)

Spittal (PRN 2472)

Talbenny (PRN 3143)

Trefgarn (PRN 37116)

Walton East (PRN 4460)

Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153)

Wiston (PRN 3557)

5.6.3 Mixed dedications

Steynton (PRN 3180)

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7.0 REFERENCES

A full list of references for the source material examined for each church is noted under the individual church in the paper reports and under each PRN in the database.

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