

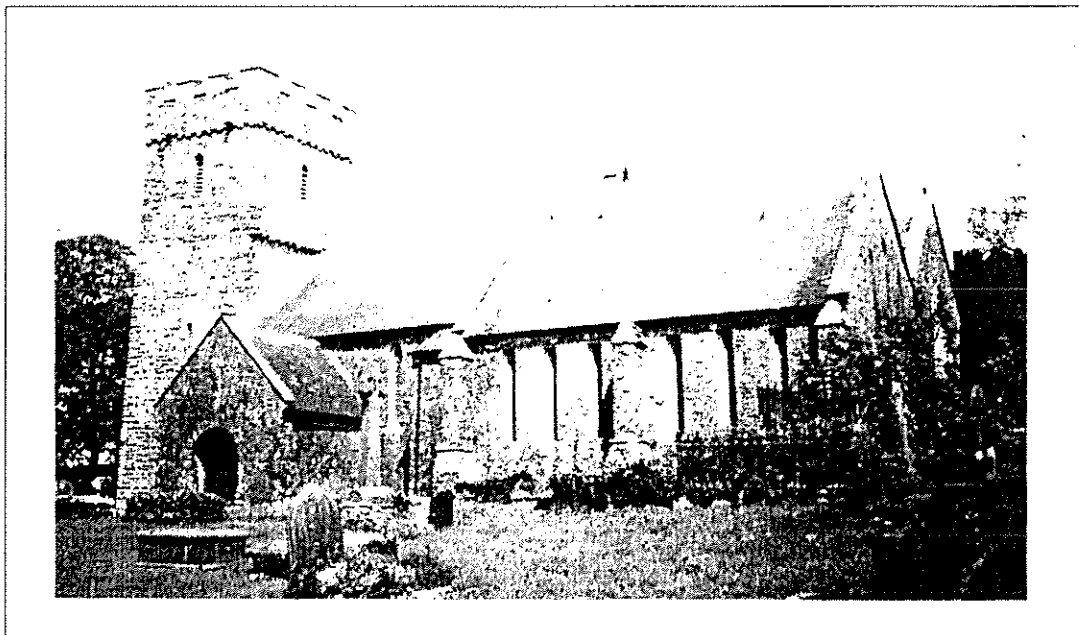
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CADW WELSH HISTORIC
CHURCHES PROJECT

01/04/98

**PRESELI AND DINEFWR CHURCHES, 1997-8:
SUMMARY REPORT
(DAT 48)**



Report prepared for CADW
by Neil Ludlow
ACA
April 1998



A R C H A E O L O G
CAMBRIA
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1.0 SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT BRIEF

1.1 The scope of the project

The Preseli and Dinefwr Historic Churches Project was a contribution to the thematic pan-Wales Historic Churches Survey promoted by Cadw. In its Strategic Framework for Funding Archaeological Work in Wales Cadw indicated that it would give a higher priority to church archaeology than had been previously possible, and as a result, after a pilot study commissioned from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Cadw commissioned the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts to undertake a survey of all pre-19th century churches under Church in Wales ownership in their own Trust areas.

The project began in 1995/6 with each Trust selecting a district in its area to be subject to a survey project extending over the financial year. *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* selected South Pembrokeshire District as its initial project area. The 1996-7 project covered the pre-April 1996 Districts of Ceredigion, Carmarthen and Llanelli, and the present study area comprises the Districts of Preseli Pembrokeshire and Dinefwr.

1.2 Research objectives

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

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. The purpose of the database is to make possible 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.

The initial SMR search suggested that a total of 113 such historic churches was represented within the 1996/7 project area. In fact 125 churches satisfied the criteria for inclusion within the project.

1.3 Alphabetical list of churches within the project brief

Dinefwr

Abergorlech (Dyfed PRN 1195)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)
Betws (Dyfed PRN 4872)	Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)
Brechfa (Dyfed PRN 20697)	Llanegwad (Dyfed PRN 4762)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)
Capel Gwynfe (Dyfed PRN 5516)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llanwrda (Dyfed PRN 17381)
Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llanfihangel Aberbythych (Dyfed PRN 4276)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Taliaris (Dyfed PRN 17324)
Llandeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)	Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)	Ystrad-ffin (Dyfed PRN 17406)
Llandeilo Fawr (Dyfed PRN 888)		

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)	Little Newcastle (Dyfed PRN 17342)	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)
Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401)	Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)	Prendergast (Dyfed PRN 3316)
Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)	Puncheston (Dyfed PRN 15265)
Bridell (Dyfed PRN 5318)	Llanfair Nant Gwyn (Dyfed PRN 17378)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 5030)	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804)
Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)	Llanfyrnach (Dyfed PRN 5097)	Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)
Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)	Llangolman (Dyfed PRN 4944)	Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)
Cilgerran (Dyfed PRN 1178)	Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)
Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731)	Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)	St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406)
Clarbeston (Dyfed PRN 4461)	Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543)	St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)
Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	Llanrheithan (Dyfed PRN 17337)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391) ✓
Dale (Dyfed PRN 3011)	Llanrhian (Dyfed PRN 2837)	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Eglwyswrw (Dyfed PRN 4974)	Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186)	Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)
Fishguard (Dyfed PRN 17326)	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)	Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)
Ford (Dyfed PRN 2411)	Llantwyd (Dyfed PRN 17347)	Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143)
Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)	Trefgarn (Dyfed PRN 17327) 4582
Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372)	Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)	Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)
Haroldston St Issells (Dyfed PRN 3356)	Llanychar (Dyfed PRN 17345)	Walton East (Dyfed PRN 4460)
Haroldston West (Dyfed PRN 17336)	Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459)	Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162)
Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)	Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454)	Walwyn's Castle (Dyfed PRN 3153)
Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)	Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)	Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)
Haverfordwest St Thomas (Dyfed PRN 3327)	Manorowen (Dyfed PRN 17328)	Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)
Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288)	Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)	
Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)	Mathry (Dyfed PRN 17338)	
Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)	Meline (Dyfed PRN 979)	
Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)	Monington (Dyfed PRN 17357)	
Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Moylegrove (Dyfed PRN 17346)	
Jordanston (Dyfed PRN 5024)	Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943)	
Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)	
Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)	New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)	
	Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504)	
	Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112)	

Exemptions

Dinefwr

Llandyfan (Dyfed PRN 17376) - Different site from the medieval chapel

Llandyfeisant (Dyfed PRN 861) - Private

Llanfihangel Cilfargen (Dyfed PRN 4756) - Private

Talley (Dyfed PRN 1891) - Monastic site

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Boulston (Dyfed PRN 3365) - Private; derelict

Carnhedryn (Dyfed PRN) - 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

Hasguard (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 (the pro forma recording sheets) is deposited with the SMR.

The end product consists of a database constructed in Foxpro and compatible with the regional SMR (see section 4.3), accompanying paper records, an archive of photographs which, though not requested, were considered necessary, a summary report and a hard copy of the database for Cadw.

This is the summary report including a synthesis of the project, prepared for Cadw. A hard copy of the database is included. The former element shall also be housed in the SMR. Subject to discussion with Cadw, a report may be prepared for publication.

The paper record is contained within a unique file for each church. Each file is catalogued and archived and contains the following:-

- a free text report on each church visited
- a hard copy of the database for the individual church PRN
- the pro forma field recording sheets

- copies of Ordnance Survey and tithe maps, and estate maps where present
- transcriptions and/or photocopies of primary source documentation (faculties, vestry minutes etc) where present
- a photocopy of the most recent Quinquennial Report
- copies, transcriptions and/or photocopies of secondary source documentation (published accounts, guidebooks etc) where present
- a list of the above

1.5 The contribution made by the project

The project made a positive contribution to the rapid assessment of the upstanding and below-ground archaeology of the pre-19th century churches within West Wales:-

The churches within the project area had not hitherto been subject to any proper archaeological study. Individual churches have been subject to quinquennial surveys which summarised their architectural history and often the fixtures and fittings at some length, and some individual accounts had been produced. However, this was the first occasion on which any overall coherent strategic study had been undertaken. Therefore the nature and quality of source material upon which the fieldwork was based was rather poor. The project dictated all new recording, with much emphasis on the fieldwork element. Overall, then, the project represents an important advance in church studies in South-west Wales.

The methodology behind the structure of both *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology's* pro-forma record sheets and its database are a contribution to the development of rapid building recording techniques, which will have many useful applications in the future survey of ecclesiastical buildings. *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* took great pains to perfect an analytical system of recording, built around the building structure, that could be entered directly into the database.

1.6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgements to: Heather James, project manager, Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology (and DAC member); Ian Darke, Jenny Hall, Richard Ramsey, Sue Scott and Mangan Trethowan of Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology for their assistance; Andrew Davidson, GAT, Bob Silvester, CPAT, and Edith Evans, GGAT, for much useful discussion; Terry James, RCAHM(W) and Chris Martin, CPAT, for database advice; Tony Parkinson, formerly of RCAHM(W) for initial advice; Louise Davies, Diocesan Office, for her assistance; Abacus Ltd for data input; staff at NLW, Carmarthenshire Record Office, Cardiganshire Record Office and RCAHM(W) for assistance; and the many clergy who allowed access to their churches.

2.0 THE NATURE OF THE RESOURCE

2.1 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.

In the case of Llandyfan Church (PRN 17376), Din., where a new site chosen in the 19th century for both church and churchyard in favour of the medieval site, similar criteria apply and the church is not included within the present study. At Capel Gwynfe (PRN 5516), Din., a pre-19th century churchyard was extended for the new church, but the earlier, 18th century building was retained as the church hall.

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

2.2 Church type and usage

A total of 112 churches in the former Districts of Dinefwr and Preseli Pembrokeshire satisfy the criteria for inclusion within the project. The variety of building types present will be discussed in Section 5.0.

Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire were organised on parochial lines following the Anglo-Norman conquests of the 11th-13th centuries. It was during this period that the majority of the churches covered in the survey were established along Anglo-Norman lines, though many occupy the sites of early medieval religious establishments. Just two churches within the project, Taliaris (PRN 17324), Din., and Ford (PRN 2411), Pres., have their origins during the pre-19th century post-medieval period.

Of the 90 CinW pre-19th century churches in Preseli, 87 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.

The parish system within Dinefwr has likewise proved relatively stable, but unlike Preseli includes a number of large, upland parishes (eg. Llanfair-ar-y-bryn and Llangadog), formerly served by dependent chapelries. Of the 22 pre-19th century CinW churches, 17 are now parish churches and 15 of these have been since the medieval period. Llansadwrn (PRN 1903) and Llanwrda (PRN 17381) were both chapelries which became parochial early on in the post-medieval period, and Llanfair-ar-y-bryn (PRN 3856), Llandovery, only lost its status during the 19th century, to a new parish church. Ystrad-ffin (PRN 17406) was always an upland chapelry of Llanfair-ar-y-bryn parish, while Capel Gwynfe (PRN 5516) was a hamlet chapel of Llangadog, one of a possible former 6. Abergorlech (PRN 1195) is a chapelry of Llanybydder parish, and Taliaris (PRN 17324) is a 17th century estate chapel in Llandeilo Fawr parish.

None of the churches within the study area were post-conquest monastic houses, although Llandeilo Fawr (PRN 888), Din., for instance, was closely associated with 'Celtic' monasticism. Llangadog (PRN 4049), Din., was (briefly) a collegiate church of the Bishopric of St Davids, and many churches 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 Preseli

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. Nearly 30% of Dinefwr churches were former possessions of Talley Abbey.

The majority of the CinW 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 within northern Preseli. Many were either entirely rebuilt, or restored so drastically as to be almost total rebuilds (see below). In many cases the chancel was substantially rebuilt, as at Newport (PRN 1504), Llanwnda (PRN 2523) and Marloes (2946), all Pres., evidence of the relative disuse accorded to that element of the church prior to the Oxford Movement. At a number of churches, for example Llandeilo (PRN 888), Din., and Cilgerran (PRN 1178) and Prendergast (PRN 3316), both Pres., only the tower was retained from the medieval church. At Clarboston (PRN 4461), Pres., 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 being, in the main, very well maintained.

2.3 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 only two cases was the pre-19th century structure demolished and the 19th century church built in a different location in the earlier yard, at Brechfa (PRN 20697), Din., and Llantwyd (PRN 17347), Pres.. Where the earlier church was demolished, however, the 19th century church was generally built on the same site, and, it appears that within the present study area at least, on the same alignment and frequently to the same 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 6.1.

Those churches which were heavily altered pose the biggest problem to structural analysis. It is often impossible to be certain, in the absence of any earlier architectural features, just how much of the pre-19th century fabric has survived and 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 West Wales as an archaeological or cultural resource, the survey is limited in being restricted to CinW 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 6.0 of this report.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is not intended, within the brief and scope of the present project, to present a detailed list of recommendations. The primary requirement was that a database be compiled which will form the basis of future structured responses.

Furthermore, a resurvey of Wales is still in progress, previously unlisted churches being added to the list, while the grades are being revised for those listed before 1977, under the secular system ie Grades I, II and II*. There may be an opportunity for liaison with the Church Project Officers to this end.

However, the opportunity has been taken within this report to signal some immediate areas of concern, although this is by no means a comprehensive list (see also section 6.0).

Areas of concern such as routine maintenance of fabric, churchyards etc lie outside the scope of the report.

3.1 Statutory protection

A significantly large percentage of churches within the present study area, and particularly within Preseli, have no statutory protection. This is a matter of some concern, given that many of the unlisted churches incorporate significant amounts of pre-19th century fabric. Mynachlogddu (PRN 4454), Pres., is a fine aisled church with an arcade from c.1500, Uzmaston (PRN 3357), Pres., has a saddleback tower, while Granston (PRN 17372), Pres., retains its skew passage. Many of the remainder are 19th century rebuilds but it must be stressed that they all occupy the sites of their medieval predecessors.

Unfortunately, no Listed Building information was available for the Deanery of Roose at the time of writing. The list below is therefore incomplete.

3.1.1 Unlisted churches (latest listing info from DAC)

Dinefwr

Capel Gwynfe (Dyfed PRN 5516)

Llanegwad (Dyfed PRN 4762)

Llanfihangel Aberbythych (Dyfed PRN 4276)

Preseli

nb. No information available for the Deanery of Roose.

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)

Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731)

Granston (PRN 17372),

Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)

Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)

Little Newcastle (Dyfed PRN 5516)

Llanfair Nant-gwyn (Dyfed PRN 17378)

Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 17342)

Llanrheithan (Dyfed PRN 17337)

Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)

Llanychar (Dyfed PRN 17345)

Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454)

Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943)

Puncheston (Dyfed PRN 15265)

Trefgarn (Dyfed PRN 17327)

Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)

Walton East (Dyfed PRN 4460)

In section 6.1 is a list of largely unrestored churches which by definition are the most sensitive in terms of structural history and archaeological potential. It is recommended that the list become a factor in their future statutory protection.

3.2 Churches with areas of general concern

The only church within the present study area that constitutes a major concern is Llanllawer (PRN 17543), Pres., which is closed and has had its fittings stripped. Capel Gwynfe old church (PRN 5516), Din., is in rather poor condition, though used and maintained.

Reference should also be made to the list of ruined/derelict churches in Section 1.3.

4.0 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 coherent archaeological resource.

4.1 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, Carmarthen St Peter being a particular example, 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 bears little relationship to the importance of the individual church. These factors must be borne in mind when interrogating the database - the source lists are contained within the Overall Church Building Record fields and should always be consulted.

Methodology

a) Collation and analysis of data, including maps, held at the County Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology, as the normal first stage of an archaeological project. SMR source lists for each church form part of the database and paper record. However, little source material existed in the SMR itself.

b) Examination and selective transcription of Church in Wales Records:-

i) Faculties. The internal planning procedure of the Church in Wales depends on the grant of a faculty (for major works) or Archdeacon's Certificate (for minor works). Faculty minutes for later 19th century and early 20th century works are catalogued under SD/F/ in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, and in the records of individual parishes at the Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire Record Offices. However, it must be emphasised that the coverage in both depositories is undoubtedly far from complete. Faculties for major rebuilding, with detailed specifications and plans, pertain to a number of churches within the survey area (see above) but faculties for minor works such as the erection of chancel screens, tablets and the introduction of electric lighting etc pertain to many more. In some cases the faculties include a plan of the church as it existed prior to restoration, and the specs will usually contain a description of the existing fabric. However, where detailed specs exist the degree of ground disturbance, new drainage etc is often specified, and faculties remain one of the most useful sources for analysis of structure and past disturbance. Faculties for a total of 83 churches were examined; selective transcriptions of individual faculties form part of the paper record.

ii) Archdeacon's Certificates. Archdeacon's Certificates for minor works from the early 20th century are held in the records of individual parishes at Carmarthen and Pembrokeshire Record Offices. Again it must be emphasised that the coverage is undoubtedly far from complete, and there are none for churches in either Dinefwr or Preseli Districts. Archdeacon's Certificates pertain to minor works such

as the provision of fixtures and fittings (altar tables, etc) and so for the purposes of the survey are of limited use. Selective transcriptions of individual Archdeacon's Certificates form part of the paper record.

iii) **Quinquennial Reports.** Quinquennial Reports are the 5-yearly architect's reports on individual churches commissioned by the Church in Wales. They form an invaluable initial source containing a summary of the building history, fixtures and fittings, plan (not always to scale) and analysis of condition. Quinquennial Reports are held in the Diocesan Offices (St Davids), Abergwili, Carmarthen and were consulted for most churches within the project area. It must be emphasised that they are the property of the Church in Wales and most of the photocopies contained within the paper record omit the conditional accounts. Only the most recent reports were seen.

(Omissions - Quinquennial reports for the Deanery of Roose, any faculty minutes held at the Diocesan Offices (St Davids), any past Quinquennial Reports held at the Diocesan Offices)

c) Examination and selective transcription of Parish Records deposited at Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest, under **HPR**/, and Carmarthenshire Record Office, Carmarthen, under **CPR**/:-

i) **Vestry minute books** - the minutes of vestry meetings. In total vestry minute books for 48 churches were examined. While some parishes concentrated upon Poor Relief, parish appointments etc in vestry meetings, others kept detailed records of proposed building works and in the case of a few are the only record of past structural work. The majority of surviving minute books are no earlier than the late 18th century. Selective transcriptions of individual vestry minute books form part of the paper record.

ii) **Churchwardens' account books.** Churchwardens' accounts for a total of 62 churches were examined. The accounts of the expenditure of churchwardens vary greatly in usefulness to the project through time. Many account books survive from the early 18th century and are a valuable source of information upon expenditure on the fabric of the church, usually itemised. In the case of a few churches they represent, like the vestry minutes, the only record of past structural work. After the mid 19th century expenditure on the fabric is no longer in the churchwardens' hands. Selective transcriptions of individual churchwardens' account books form part of the paper record.

iii) **Architect's reports, structural reports etc.** The records for several parishes contained architect's reports, structural reports etc from the later 19th century through to the present, providing a valuable source of information. Selective transcriptions of individual architect's reports, structural reports etc form part of the paper record.

iv) **Parish miscellanea.** This category includes such items as parochial registers, which in the case of two churches were used by the incumbent as notebooks on the church fabric and structural history; lists of subscriptions to restoration funds including expenses, giving some idea at least of the scale of the works; estimates and invoices, rarely for building work but sometimes, for example, for 'Porritt's' or 'Grundy's' underground heating apparatus; reports on the condition of bells etc; correspondence, some of it useful; and newspaper reports. Selective transcriptions of individual parish miscellanea form part of the paper record.

d) Examination and selective copying or transcription of historic map evidence:-

i) **Estate maps.** Only those estate maps held at the National Library of Wales, Map and Print Room, were examined. Estate maps were found on the whole to be of very limited use, only very sketchy outlines of the church building normally being represented. In a few the church is shown as a conventionalised drawing. They can also be rather unreliable, the outline plans containing components

for which there is good contradictory evidence. Nonetheless 22 estate maps were examined and selective transcriptions of individual estate maps form part of the paper record.

ii) Tithe maps. Copies of tithe maps dating from the 1830s and 1840s, and drawn for each parish, are held at the National Library of Wales, Map and Print Room and at the County Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology. Tithe maps are frequently handicapped by the same lack of detail seen in the estate maps but are, however, an invaluable source for churchyard studies. In the case of a few parishes, the church building is omitted, and where churches occur in towns, the yard likewise. Nonetheless the tithe map for each parish in the survey area was examined, and photocopies of most form part of the paper record.

iii) Early Ordnance Survey Maps. Copies of out-of-copyright Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition 1:2500 maps are held with the National Library of Wales, Map and Print Room and at the County Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust. The usefulness of these maps varies - 19th century church restoration normally occurred before the OS surveys had been conducted, ie during the 1880s. Those First Edition maps bearing survey dates in the 1860s can be proved to have been updated prior to their publication. Nevertheless, they provide information on later alterations and the OS First and/or Second Edition map for each quarter sheet in the survey area was examined, and photocopies of most form part of the paper record.

e) A rapid search through relevant secondary (printed) sources was undertaken, but again it must be stressed that there is no good, recent, analytical overall study:-

i) the relevant entries in RCAHM(W) Inventories, *Carmarthenshire*, 1917 and *Pembrokeshire*, 1925, were consulted, but as a source this is rather poor. The accounts area in the main short and purely descriptive, and few include plans. There are few attempts at analysis. Copies are contained within the paper record for the individual church.

ii) The indices of *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, *Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society*, *Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society/The Carmarthenshire Antiquary* and *West Wales Historical Records* were consulted for relevant material. In the absence of primary source material for many churches these publications were invaluable, and a number of churches are the subjects of accounts, albeit short, of their pre-restoration appearance and condition, by S. R. Glynne and W. D Caroe (*Archaeologia Cambrensis*). George Eyre Evans' transcriptions of Churchwardens' presentments in both *Archaeologia Cambrensis* and *Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society* are a valuable source for material frequently difficult to access. Copies are contained within the paper record for the individual church.

iii) A range of other printed material was examined. Salter, M., 1994, *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales* includes a short account of some of the churches, and for many includes a phased scale plan of varying usefulness. Individual accounts in varying other sources were examined, for example Menter Preseli's range of church leaflets. Copies are contained within the paper record for the individual church.

iv) Church Guides. These were only available at 13 churches and 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. Copies are contained within the paper record for the individual church.

4.2 Field recording

Field recording treated 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 - both in church and yard - as a coherent archaeological resource. An inventory of fixtures & fittings, funerary monuments, and facilities was also compiled. Recording was achieved using a series of themed pro forma record sheets, with some limited employment of colour and monochrome photography.

Methodology

Field recording was undertaken using 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.

4.3 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:-

- i) The overall unit is the Church Administration Record, 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 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 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) This 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. It also includes a free-text field with a detailed structural description.

5.0 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 6.0.

However, as an analytical overview of the architectural history and archaeological potential of West Wales churches as a discrete group, the study is compromised by the exclusions from the project noted in section 2.0.

5.1 Condition

The Church in Wales owned churches are, in the main, very well maintained. Most were restored, often very extensively, and many were rebuilt during the last century 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 37 churches that display 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 11 churches discussed below in Section 6.3, 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.

A further area of concern is the maintenance of churchyards, perforce usually left to volunteers, often elderly; many yards are in rather poor condition. A major concern among the clergy themselves is the high cost of church insurance.

Churches whose condition is an immediate cause for concern are noted in Section 3.2.

5.2 Archaeological implications

Below-ground archaeology, its potential for survival and its sensitivity represents a focus of the survey. This should not be viewed from the perspective of that occurring within the confines of the building - its relationship with the archaeology of the churchyard is a prime concern.

Many of the churches occupy distinct platforms. Those at Moylegrove (PRN 17346) and St Lawrence (PRN 2391), both Pres., represent primary terracing of the hillslopes upon which the churches were built; the reverse is the case at Freystrop (PRN 17339), Jordaston (PRN 5024) and Meline (PRN 979), all Pres., which occupy platforms cut into their slightly sloping sites. The platforms beneath Ambleston (PRN 1285), and Roch (PRN 2804), both Pres., form regular rectangles. At Myddfai (PRN 4090), Din., the platform is associated with a distinct semicircular earthwork/parchmark at the east end, and a similar feature may lie beyond the east end of Clarbeston (PRN 4461), Pres., 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 rebuilt churches such as Brechfa (PRN 20697), Din., and Llantwyd (PRN 16017), Pres., the platform derives from the demolition debris of the earlier church, which will have the effect of sealing the associated deposits. In others, such as Llanwnda (PRN 2523) and Pontfaen (PRN 1546), both Pres., lesser earthworks can be assigned

to restoration/rebuilding debris. Eglwysrw (PRN 4974) and Lambston (PRN 3299), both Pres., are associated with larger raised areas which may be prehistoric, and funerary, in origin.

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 southern Preseli and due largely, no doubt, to demographic causes, the region having been densely settled during the medieval period, and much abandonment having occurred. South aisles were removed at Roch (PRN 2804) and Nolton (PRN 3112), both Pres, 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 Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, (PRN 3856), Din., Camrose (PRN 2413), and possibly Talbenny (PRN 3143), both Pres. Transepts were removed, also during the later 18th century, from the formerly cruciform Henry's Moat (PRN 1295) and St Brides (PRN 3131), both Pres., the former indicated by the disposition of 18th century memorials and the latter represented by an earthwork; a south transept was also present at Eglwysrw (PRN 4974), Pres.. At a few 19th century churches, for example Letterston (PRN 4552) and Llanrhian (PRN 2837), both Pres., 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 both Dinefwr and Preseli, 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 1m of spoil, and the walls raised correspondingly, during the restoration of 1867.

30 churches were entirely rebuilt, and a further 25 churches at least partly rebuilt in the 19th century within the area. A further 35 were restored to varying degrees. 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 (it was thought), to prevent damp, but will have entirely removed archaeological evidence from within the church. At Llantwyd (PRN 17347), Pres., 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 Llangadog (PRN 4049), Din., and Nevern (PRN 1604), Pres., 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), Pres..

However, many churches display good above-ground archaeology in the form of their built structural history (see below, 5.3). Five churches within the study area display, or possess beneath internal render, wall-paintings, which constitute a vital archaeological resource in their own right (see section 6.3.12); the paintings at Myddfai (PRN 4090) and Llanfair-ar-y-bryn (PRN 3856), and the restored work at Cilycwm (PRN 4111), all Pres., are particularly noteworthy.

5.3 Structural analysis

Architecturally the churches within Dinefwr and Preseli form a disparate group, with few characteristics common to both regions. However, within the regions there is some degree of uniformity, Dinefwr in particular

being characterised by large, aisled churches. The traditional division of Preseli 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 the southern Preseli churches 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. The 'typical Carmarthenshire church tower', on the other hand, is a more convincing regional type in Dinefwr than it is in the western and southern parts of the county.

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 Dinefwr (and in contrast to the situation in many similar Ceredigion parishes) those serving large, upland parishes. Of the urban sites the three Haverfordwest churches, for example, are all large (though only two are aisled), and St Mary's is a high-status building that is exceptional in regional terms, owing almost nothing to the *genus loci*.

As discussed in the previous section, there is evidence for the contraction of many medieval churches in the study area, particularly within Preseli.

Dinefwr

The form of the Dinefwr churches is closely linked to the size of the parishes which they serve. Of the 22 buildings, 16 were parish churches, and of these, 10 are large, aisled churches of great internal spaciousness, which served large parishes that included a high proportion of upland. Not all, moreover, had subordinate chapels-of-ease, and it is perhaps significant that one church with known dependent chapelries, Llangadog (PRN 4049), is not an aisled church but a simple cruciform structure that is relatively small for the region.

The 'typical' Dinefwr parish churches are Cilycwm (PRN 4111), Cynwyl Gaeo (PRN 1881), Llanddeusant (PRN 4055), Llandeilo Fawr (Dyfed PRN 888), Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093), Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824), Llanegwad (Dyfed PRN 4762), Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678), Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049), Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709) and Myddfai (PRN 4090). All of these churches have large, spacious late medieval aisles, although Llandeilo Fawr and Llanegwad have been rebuilt. The surviving original aisles are large, being gabled, extending the entire length of both the chancels and naves to which they were added and equalling them in width and height. In many cases it would appear, in fact, that the chancels and naves were rebuilt when the aisles were added, but in the absence of all detail this cannot always be proven. The aisles can lie either to the north or south. The internal space that results approaches that of the 'hall-churches' inspired by medieval Mendicant practice. The arcades are of plain Perpendicular character, dateable to c.1500. Five of the churches have retained the contemporary oak wagon roofs, namely Cilycwm, Llanddeusant, Llandybie, Llanfynydd and Myddfai. Several of these churches, doubtless due to their isolated location and dwindling populations, have escaped the worst excesses of both the Protestant rebuilder and Victorian restorer and have retained, in addition, Perpendicular window tracery of good quality, if plain, occupying openings of a relatively large size in comparison with those in West Wales as a whole.

With the exception of Myddfai (PRN 4090), the above churches also feature towers. These invariably occupy the west ends of the naves, and, as a group, do possess some shared characteristics. The towers are massive, external battered plinths being present at most. Their openings, which at no church appear to be later insertions, date the towers to the earlier 16th century, and in all cases they appear to post-date the (rebuilt) aisled church to which they were added. Llanddeusant (PRN 4055) has a western bell turret/porch of an altogether slighter nature, and now with a saddleback roof, while the tower at Llanegwad (PRN 4762) has been rebuilt along with the rest of the church. The towers at Llandingat (PRN 4093) and Llanfynydd (PRN 678) are taller, narrower and of more 'graceful' form, but broadly contemporary; the cruciform Llangadog (PRN 4049), noted above, also has a west tower of similar date.

The remaining churches are of more varied form. Llanfair-ar-y-bryn (PRN 3856) is a wide, single cell with a plethora of surviving openings, some of which are early in form and of convincing 12th century date. It too has a 16th century west tower, and a medieval roof, this time an oak king-post roof from the 15th century. A

secondary south transeptal chapel has been since demolished, but otherwise the building is noteworthy as one of the least altered medieval churches in West Wales.

Llansadwrn (PRN 1903) and Llanwrda (PRN 17381) were medieval chapelries of Talley Abbey which achieved parochial status in the years immediately following the Dissolution. Accordingly, perhaps, neither is an aisled church although Llansadwrn has a large, 2 bayed south chapel similarly from c.1500; neither, moreover, displays a west tower. However, Llansadwrn also features the Perpendicular window tracery seen at the aisled churches, has a 17th century timber porch roof and is largely unrestored. Llansawel (PRN 1870) was a parish church but is of simple, two celled form, largely from the 14th century and is the only church in the region to display squints. It later received a west tower that may be of a somewhat later date than those cited above and is of a slighter, more unified form.

The only church within the region that belonged to the upland church tradition of Ceredigion and North-west Carmarthenshire was the former church at Brechfa (PRN 20697), demolished in 1897 to make way for a new church. Surviving photographs show a low, single cell, with a western bellcote, sash windows and externally whitewashed walls. Like many of its kind, the structure depicted may have been largely post-medieval; in many cases these churches were subject to more than one major rebuild during the 19th century, and an unknown number of previous undocumented rebuilds, and so in many cases the nature of the medieval church cannot be ascertained. However, both before and after rebuilding the 'typical' small upland church appears to have been unaisled, often single-celled with no structural division between nave and chancel, without a porch, with a (west) door and west bellcote, and where chancel arches were present they were simple.

The building material is normally a mixture of Old Red Sandstone and slate, with some Carboniferous Limestone where available. Evidence for external render is apparent on most pre-19th century fabric, while Cilycwm (PRN 4111), Llanfair ar-y-bryn (PRN 3856) and Myddfai (PRN 4090) display internal wall-paintings of both medieval and post-medieval date (restored at Cilycwm).

The aisled churches normally lacked structural divisions between nave and chancel. However, chancel arches were present at Llandybie (PRN 824), Llanfynydd (PRN 678) and Myddfai (PRN 4090), where they are from c.1550 like the aisle arcades; the arches at Llangadog (PRN 4049) and Llangathen (PRN 709) were largely rebuilt during the 19th century. At Llansawel the chancel arch can be broadly dated to the 14th century and in this respect is exceptional for the region. Apart from within towers, there are few vaulted roofs, the rare exceptions being in the south porches at Llangathen (PRN 708) and Myddfai (PRN 4090), where they are late - 17th century at Myddfai. A prominent feature at two churches, Llanfynydd and Myddfai, is a large, 2-storeyed transeptal, gabled projection from the south wall at the junction of the nave and chancel. These projections formerly housed the rood-loft stairs, are dateable to the early 16th century and occupy the south wall due to the presence of pre-existing north aisles; they are unique within West Wales although one was possibly present in the former medieval church at Prendergast (PRN 3316), Pres.. Llanfair ar-y-bryn (PRN 3856) also features a rood-loft stair, more conventionally located within the thickness of the north wall.

Most of the Dinefwr churches display processional doorways through their west towers, those at Cilycwm (PRN 4111) and Llansawel (PRN 1881) having apparently always been the only entries. The majority, however, were entered through one of the side walls, normally through a south door which is sometimes, as at Llanddeusant (PRN 4055), disused. Llanddeusant also features a blocked north door, and formerly opposing north and south doors can also be seen at Llandingat (PRN 4093), Llanfair ar-y-bryn (PRN 3856) and Myddfai (PRN 4090); one or the other was normally blocked at the Reformation. Where door surrounds survive they are of Perpendicular character, but Llanfair ar-y-bryn exhibits 12th century openings, as noted above.

It will be apparent from the above that the main defining feature of the medieval churches of Dinefwr is their individual architectural and stylistic uniformity. Most of them are the product of a limited number of building phases, some of which were accompanied by the replacement of all detail. There is not the accretion of components of differing architectural style seen in other regions of West Wales.

The remaining churches of Dinefwr are 19th century rebuilds, while vestries are either converted from existing spaces or are 19th century constructions.

Preseli Pembrokeshire

The churches of Preseli form a far more disparate group than those in Dinefwr. The north-south divide of structural types has been noted, but even within the two sub-regions great variation can occur. Much of the individual character of many Preseli churches has resulted from the fact that, unlike in Dinefwr, the structures are the result of centuries of accretion rather than one major (re)building phase.

Southern Preseli

Along with South Pembrokeshire, southern Preseli lay within the medieval Lordship of Pembroke, 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.

The churches of the southern part of the region, 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, though belonging to the Knights Hospitaller of Slebech. The overwhelming majority of churches within the region, and all the larger ones, were parish churches.

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 are encountered at, *inter alia*, Herbrandston (PRN 3021), Johnston (PRN 3352) and in a rebuilt form at Walwyn's Castle (PRN 3153), and appear to have provided space for the choir and stalls. Another feature that appears to be restricted to the wider region is a vaulted chamber projecting from the nave, again of later medieval date, and normally lying adjacent to the font giving rise to their interpretation as baptisteries. Examples occur at Herbrandston, Llys-y-fran (PRN 4459), and possibly Hubberston (PRN 3034), and in South Pembrokeshire, at Gumfreston (PRN 3687).

Most churches display structural evolution of their fabric and components. As elsewhere in West 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 West 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 a 15th century tradition of semicircular arches. However, the early semicircular arch probably persisted well into the 13th century in West Wales. 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, terminating as a pyramidal stop above sill level, diagnostic of the late 13th-earlier 14th century. Few such arches can be confidently assigned an earlier 13th century date. Doorways often have similar 2-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 resulting in the Preseli churches as we see them began in 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 Hayscastle (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).

Transepts were fairly frequent additions and appear to be almost restricted to the 14th century. They are often, but not always, accompanied by skew passages which, in the case of eg. Llandeloy (PRN 2763) and St Brides (PRN 3131) were adapted into vestries in the later 9th 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 (PRN 3481).

Aisles and chapels were also frequently added, but the former are more a characteristic of northern and eastern Preseli (see below); they occur at churches within Daugleddau 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 lean-to aisles running the entire length of the nave.

Towers were frequent additions, but at by no means all southern Preseli 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-early 16th century 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, 2-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 (PRN 3897), Carmarthen.

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 Preseli, the porch is often the only component that is vaulted. Nolton (PRN 3112) and Roch (PRN 2804) display fine, early 16th century porches, rib-vaulted in imitation of contemporary timber ceilings; the churches were in the common patronage of Pill Priory, and under the same incumbent, and it is tempting to imagine that the same hand was at work in both porches. 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 (14th century) parvise survives (though with a spiral stair turret from 1864), and Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3366) has structural evidence for a former parvise; both churches are discussed in more detail below.

Northern 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 in southern Preseli, many belonging to the Ceredigion and North-west Carmarthenshire tradition described above for Brechfa, Dinefwr. Consequently, over half were rebuilt during the 19th century, often more than once, and are now represented by one-, two- or three-celled churches of sneaked rubble, 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 within southern 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 Clydey 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 West 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 in southern 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.

Fabric and openings

The fabric of southern Preseli churches 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 Douling Stone. External buttressing, as elsewhere within West 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 in southern 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 in southern 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 Clydey (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 parvise, 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 Davids Cathedral for grandeur in West 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.

5.4 Post-medieval churches

Post-reformation pre-19th century churches are an exceptionally rare feature of the West Wales landscape. Even rarer was it for a church to be entirely rebuilt during this period. Nonetheless both do occur.

Ford Church (PRN 2411) is the only *de novo* post-medieval foundation in Preseli, having been established by a private landowner in the 17th century as a chapel-of-ease to Hayscastle, for the benefit of her tenants. Similarly, the only new post-medieval church in Dinefwr (PRN 17324) was built as a 17th century estate chapel of Taliaris House. Both churches have since been rebuilt.

5.5 Post-medieval alterations

Many more churches within both Dinefwr and Preseli 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 Myddfai etc., noted above, and the insertion of 17th century mullioned windows that was fairly widespread across both regions, to total rebuilding.

A datestone records a 17th century rebuild at Moylegrove, and there is evidence to suggest that Haroldston St Issells was restored during the same century. Capel Colman (PRN 5085), Pres., 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.

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), all Pres., and such elements as choir-recesses and rood-stair turrets. New components were occasionally added, New Moat (PRN 1318), Pres., for instance receiving a north chapel.

Such alterations were normally firmly rooted in a low-church, Protestant tradition which continued in a number of West 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), Pres., 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), Pres.,

with window tracery and surviving rood-screen timberwork, was entirely rebuilt in 1839 with the exception of the west tower. Llanegwad (PRN 4762), Din., which appears to have been a typical large, aisled Dinefwr church with a tower, was entirely demolished in 1844 and rebuilt. Many churches were at least refenestrated, normally with sash windows; these have survived from c.1800 at Llanstinan (PRN 2602) and Manordeifi (PRN 2077), both Pres..

On a more positive note, the latter church 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, Capel Gwynfe (PRN 5516) and Ystrad Ffin (PRN 17406), both Din., and Ford (PRN 2411), Pres., representing more-or-less unaltered early 19th century churches

5.6 Restoration and rebuilding

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 quality architects began, reaching a peak in the 1880s and continuing, in one form or another, well into the present century.

This process was a source of lament to many contemporary observers. In an impassioned delivery to the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1875, the Bishop of St Davids himself railed against the 'meanness' of such architectural design; however, far from church rebuilding decreasing, the 1880s saw the most concentrated programme of the 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. Ritchie of Chester being a welcome exception). 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.

5.5 Fixtures and fittings

Internal timber fittings are generally rather plain, and in few churches are any earlier than the later 19th century. There are, however, exceptions.

Manordeifi (PRN 2077), Pres., 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), Pres., 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), Pres., is from 1835, and a number of churches have retained later galleries, for instance Burton (PRN 3203), Pres., 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), Pres., has been noted above. Haverfordwest St Mary (PRN 3326), Pres., retains a carved bench-end from what were formerly two tiers of eight choir-stalls, dating from the late 15th century. Altar tables from the 17th and 18th can be seen at a number of churches, that at Llangathen (PRN 709), Din., still *in situ*.

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, but Myddfai (PRN 4090), Din., *inter alia*, retains some 18th century glass in the chancel east window.

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. The Rudd monument at Llangathen (PRN 709), Din., is from c.1600, and there is a later 17th century family group at Rudbaxton (PRN 2455), Pres.. Medieval effigies survive in a number of churches but only at Llangwm (PRN 3196), Pres., are they *in situ*.

5.6 Churchyards

Churchyards, though strictly beyond the scope of the survey, have been surveyed, primarily for the reasons outlined in section 5.2.

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), Pres., which encloses several springs, and Llansadwrn (PRN 1903), Din., are undoubtedly genuine; the circular outline of some of the smaller yards may be merely incidental. Many formerly circular yards have subsequently lost their shape and the boundaries have often been removed as at Marloes (17273), Pres..

ECMs occur at a large number of sites, many of them well known such as Nevern (PRN 1604), Pres., but not all are *in situ*. The greatest pre-conquest potential is presented by churches possessing both larger circular yards and *in situ* ECMs. See Section 6.5 for list.

Eglysyrw (PRN 4974) and Lambston (PRN 3299), both Pres., 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 5030), Pres., 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), Pres., has traditionally been regarded as prehistoric.

Eglsysyrw 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), both Pres..

6.0 FEATURES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

This section contains lists of some of the more important features noted within the survey area. It is not exhaustive and is not a substitute for the database.

Attention is drawn in particular to section 6.1.7 *Largely unrestored churches*, and also section 6.2.1 *Earthwork evidence* with 6.2.2 *Structural/documentary evidence for former components*.

6.1 Site categories

6.1.1 Medieval churches (aisled or unaisled)

Dinefwr

Betws (Dyfed PRN 4872)
Unaisled

Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)
Aisled

Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)
Aisled

Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)
Aisled

Llandeilo Fawr (Dyfed PRN 888)
Aisled

Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)
Aisled

Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824)
Aisled

Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)
Unaisled

Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)
Aisled

Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)
Unaisled; cruciform

Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)
Aisled

Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)
Aisled

Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)
Unaisled

Llanwrda (Dyfed PRN 17381)
Unaisled (formerly)

Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
Aisled

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285) Unaisled	Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321) Aisled	Llanrhian (Dyfed PRN 2837) Aisled (formerly)	Prendergast (Dyfed PRN 3316) Aisled (aisle rebuilt)	Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162) Aisled
Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401) Aisled	Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326) Aisled	Llanstadwe! (Dyfed PRN 3186) Unaisled	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028) Aisled	Walwyn's Castle (Dyfed PRN 3153) Unaisled
Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818) Aisled	Haverfordwest St Thomas (Dyfed PRN 3327) Unaisled (formerly)	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602) Unaisled	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804) Aisled (formerly)	Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765) Unaisled
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203) Aisled	Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288) Unaisled	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523) Aisled	Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194) Unaisled	Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557) Unaisled
Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423) Aisled (formerly)	Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295) Unaisled (formerly cruciform)	Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412) Unaisled	Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455) Aisled	
Cilgerran (Dyfed PRN 1178) Aisled (aisle rebuilt)	Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021) Unaisled	Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459) Unaisled	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131) Unaisled (formerly cruciform)	
Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731) Unaisled	Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034) Unaisled	Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077) Unaisled	St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406) Aisled	
Clarbeston (Dyfed PRN 4461) Unaisled	Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352) Unaisled; cruciform	Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946) Aisled (formerly); cruciform	St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999) Unaisled; cruciform	
Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065) Aisled	Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299) Unaisled	Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943) Aisled	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391) Unaisled	
Dale (Dyfed PRN 3011) Unaisled	Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763) Unaisled	Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604) Aisled; 'cruciform'	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524) Unaisled	
Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339) Unaisled	Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918) Aisled	New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318) Aisled (aisle rebuilt)	Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472) Unaisled	
Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372) Unaisled	Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196) Unaisled; cruciform	Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504) Aisled; 'cruciform'	Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180) Aisled	
Haroldston St Issells (Dyfed PRN 3356) Unaisled	Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910) Unaisled (formerly cruciform?)	Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112) ?Aisled (formerly)	Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143) ?Aisled (formerly)	
Haroldston West (Dyfed PRN 17336) Unaisled		Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546) Unaisled	Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357) Aisled (aisle rebuilt)	

6.1.2 Pre-19th century post-medieval churches

Dinefwr

Abergorlech (Dyfed PRN 1195)
Medieval origins

Capel Gwynfe (Dyfed PRN 5516)
Medieval origins

Taliaris (Dyfed PRN 17324)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)
Medieval origins

Ford (Dyfed PRN 2411)

Jordanston (Dyfed PRN 5024)
Medieval origins

Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454)
Cruciform; medieval origins

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

Dinefwr

Brechfa (Dyfed PRN 20697)
Medieval origins

Capel Gwynfe (Dyfed PRN 5516)
Medieval origins; former church survives, yard extended for new church

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Llantwyd (Dyfed PRN 17347)
Medieval origins

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

Dinefwr

Abergorlech (Dyfed PRN 1195)
?Medieval origins

Llanegwad (Dyfed PRN 4762)
Medieval origins

Llanfihangel Aberbythych (Dyfed PRN 4276)
Medieval origins

Taliaris (Dyfed PRN 17324)
Post-medieval origins

Ystrad-ffin (Dyfed PRN 17406)
Early 19th century; medieval origins

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Bridell (Dyfed PRN 5318)
Medieval origins

Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)
Early 19th century; ?medieval origins

Eglwysrwrw (Dyfed PRN 4974)
Early and later 19th century; medieval origins

Fishguard (Dyfed PRN 17326)
Medieval origins

Ford (Dyfed PRN 2411)
Early 19th century; post-medieval origins

Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)
Medieval origins

Little Newcastle (Dyfed PRN 17342)
Medieval origins

Llanfair Nant-gwyn (Dyfed PRN 17378)
Early 19th century; medieval origins

Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 5030)
Medieval origins

Llanfyrnach (Dyfed PRN 5097)
Early 19th century; medieval origins

Llangolman (Dyfed PRN 4944)
Early 19th century; medieval origins

Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543)
Medieval origins

Llanrheithan (Dyfed PRN 17337)
Medieval origins

Llanychar (Dyfed PRN 17345)
Medieval origins

Manorowen (Dyfed PRN 17328)
Early 19th century; medieval origins

Mathry (Dyfed PRN 17338)
Medieval origins

Meline (Dyfed PRN 979)
Medieval origins

Monington (Dyfed PRN 17357)
Medieval origins

Moylegrove (Dyfed PRN 17346)
Medieval origins

Puncheston (Dyfed PRN 15265)
Early 19th century; medieval origins

Trefgarn (Dyfed PRN 17327)
Medieval origins

Walton East (Dyfed PRN 4460)
Medieval origins

6.1.5 Churches partly rebuilt in the 19th century or later

Dinefwr

Llandeilo Fawr (Dyfed PRN 888)

Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824)

Llanwrda (Dyfed PRN 17381)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)
Early 19th century

Cilgerran (Dyfed PRN 1178)

Clarbeston (Dyfed PRN 4461)
Early 19th century

Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339)

Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372)

Haverfordwest St Thomas (Dyfed PRN 3327)
Early 19th century

Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)

Jordanston (Dyfed PRN 5024)

Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)

Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)
Early 19th century

Llanrhian (Dyfed PRN 2837)
Early 19th century

Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186)

Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)

Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454)

Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)

New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)

Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504)
Early 19th century

Prendergast (Dyfed PRN 3316)

Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143)

Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)

Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162)

Walwyn's Castle (Dyfed PRN 3153)

6.1.6 Churches with evidence for post-medieval, pre-1850 major work

Dinefwr

Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)
Early 19th century restoration

Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
17th century porch

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Bridell (Dyfed PRN 5318)
18th century restoration

Haroldston St Issells (Dyfed PRN 3356)
17th century restoration

Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)
18th century restoration

Moylegrove (Dyfed PRN 17346)
Rebuilt, 17th century and early 19th century

Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)
17th century restoration

Haroldston West (Dyfed PRN 17336)
18th-early 19th century west porch (gone)

Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)
Early 19th century restoration

New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)
18th century north chapel, and rebuilt north aisle

Gilgerran (Dyfed PRN 1178)
Partly rebuilt, early 19th century

Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288)
Partly rebuilt, 18th-early 19th century

Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)
Partly rebuilt, 18th-early 19th century

Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112)
Partly rebuilt, c.1800

Gilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731)
Partly rebuilt, 18th century

Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)
Partly rebuilt, 18th century

Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)
18th century restoration

Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804)
18th century restoration

Dale (Dyfed PRN 3011)
18th century restoration?

Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)
Partly rebuilt, early 19th century

Mathry (Dyfed PRN 17338)
?Rebuilt, 18th century and early 19th century

St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Early 19th century restoration

Eglwyswrw (Dyfed PRN 4974)
?Partly rebuilt, 18th century

Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)
18th century restoration

6.1.7 Largely unrestored churches

Dinefwr

Capel Gwynfe (Dyfed PRN 5516)

Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)

Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)

Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)

Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)

Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)

Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)

Ystrad-ffin (Dyfed PRN 17406)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)

Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)

Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)

Haroldston St Issells (Dyfed PRN 3356)

Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)

Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)

Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)

Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)

Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)

Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)

Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)

Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)

Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)

Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)

6.2 Archaeological potential

6.2.1 Churches associated with earthwork evidence

Dinefwr

Brechfa (Dyfed PRN 20697) (former church)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)	?Taliaris (Dyfed PRN 17324)	Ystrad-ffin (Dyfed PRN 17406)
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)	Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372) (tomb?)	Llantwyd (Dyfed PRN 17347)	Moylegrove (Dyfed PRN 17346)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Haverfordwest St Thomas (Dyfed PRN 3327)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523) (debris?)	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546) (debris?)	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)	Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)	Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804)	Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472) (debris?)
Clarbeston (Dyfed PRN 4461)	Jordanston (Dyfed PRN 5024)	Manorowen (Dyfed PRN 17328)	Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194) (debris?)	Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)
Ford (Dyfed PRN 2411)	Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Mathry (Dyfed PRN 17338)	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)	Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765) (tomb?)
Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339)		Meline (Dyfed PRN 979)		

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

Dinefwr

Brechfa (Dyfed PRN 20697) (former church)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)	?Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

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

6.2.3 Churches with raised or ?unchanged floor levels

Dinefwr

Betws (Dyfed PRN 4872)	Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
Capel Gwynfe (Dyfed PRN 5516)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Llanfihangel Aberbythych (Dyfed PRN 4276)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)	Taliaris (Dyfed PRN 17324)
Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)	Ystrad-ffin (Dyfed PRN 17406)
Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	?Llanegwad (Dyfed PRN 4762)	Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)	Llanwrda (Dyfed PRN 17381)	

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)	Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)	Jordanston (Dyfed PRN 5024)	Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)
Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401)	Dale (Dyfed PRN 3011)	Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)	Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)
Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Eglwysrwrw (Dyfed PRN 4974)	Haverfordwest St Thomas (Dyfed PRN 3327)	Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)	Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543)
Bridell (Dyfed PRN 5318)	Fishguard (Dyfed PRN 17326)	Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288)	Little Newcastle (Dyfed PRN 17342)	Llanrheithan (Dyfed PRN 17337)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Ford (Dyfed PRN 2411)	Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)	Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)	Llanrhian (Dyfed PRN 2837)
Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)	Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339)	Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)	Llanfair Nant-gwyn (Dyfed PRN 17378)	Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186)
Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)	Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372)	Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 5030)	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)
Cilgerran (Dyfed PRN 1178)	Haroldston St Issells (Dyfed PRN 3356)	Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Llanfyrnach (Dyfed PRN 5097)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)
Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731)	Haroldston West (Dyfed PRN 17336)		Llangolman (Dyfed PRN 4944)	Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)
Clarbeston (Dyfed PRN 4461)				Llanychar (Dyfed PRN 17345)

Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459)	Monington (Dyfed PRN 17357)	Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112)	St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)	Walton East (Dyfed PRN 4460)
Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454)	Moylegrove (Dyfed PRN 17346)	Prendergast (Dyfed PRN 3316)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391)	Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162)
Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)	Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943)	Puncheston (Dyfed PRN 15265)	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)	Walwyn's Castle (Dyfed PRN 3153)
Manorowen (Dyfed PRN 17328)	Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)	Spiltai (Dyfed PRN 2472)	Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)
Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)	New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804)	Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)	Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)
Mathry (Dyfed PRN 17338)	Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504)	Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)	Trefgarn (Dyfed PRN 17327)	
Meline (Dyfed PRN 979)		St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406)	Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)	

6.2.4 Churches without evidence for internal below-ground disturbance

Dinefwr

Capel Gwynfe (Dyfed PRN 5516)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

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

6.2.5 Churches without deep secondary external cuttings/drainage

Dinefwr

Betws (Dyfed PRN 4872)	Llandeilo Fawr (Dyfed PRN 888)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
Capel Gwynfe (Dyfed PRN 5516)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Llanfihangel Aberbythych (Dyfed PRN 4276)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)	Ystrad-ffin (Dyfed PRN 17406)
	Llanegwad (Dyfed PRN 4762)		Llanwrda (Dyfed PRN 17381)	

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)	Haverfordwest St Thomas (Dyfed PRN 3327)	Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543)	Manorowen (Dyfed PRN 17328)	Puncheston (Dyfed PRN 15265)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)	Llanrheithan (Dyfed PRN 17337)	Mathry (Dyfed PRN 17338)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)
Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731)	Jordanston (Dyfed PRN 5024)	Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186)	Meline (Dyfed PRN 979)	St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406)
Clarbeston (Dyfed PRN 4461)	Little Newcastle (Dyfed PRN 17342)	Llantwyd (Dyfed PRN 17347)	Monington (Dyfed PRN 17357)	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	Llanfair Nant-gwyn (Dyfed PRN 17378)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)	Moylegrove (Dyfed PRN 17346)	Walton East (Dyfed PRN 4460)
Eglwyswrw (Dyfed PRN 4974)	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 5030)	Llanymchar (Dyfed PRN 17345)	Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)	Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162)
Fishguard (Dyfed PRN 17326)	Llanfyrnach (Dyfed PRN 5097)	Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459)	New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)	Walwyn's Castle (Dyfed PRN 3153)
Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)	Llanfyrnach (Dyfed PRN 5097)	Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454)	Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112)	
?Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)	Llangolman (Dyfed PRN 4944)	Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)	

6.3 Structural value

6.3.1 Churches with medieval towers

Dinefwr

Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)
Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824)	Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)
Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055) 'Turret', saddleback	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)
Llandeilo Fawr (Dyfed PRN 888)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	

Preseli Pembrokeshire

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

6.3.2 Churches with pre 19th century family chapels

Dinefwr

Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)	Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)	St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)	Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)	Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)
?Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)	

6.3.3 Churches with medieval vaults (except in towers)

Dinefwr

Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090) 17th century
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

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

6.3.4 Churches with pre-19th century timber roofs

Dinefwr

?Betws (Dyfed PRN 4872) (reused medieval timbers?)	Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055) c.1500	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856) 15th century	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903) 17th century
Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111) c.1500	Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824) c.1500	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678) c.1500	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090) c.1500

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Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326) c.1500	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523) c.1500	Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454) (?18th century)
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6.3.5 Churches with pre-19th century floors

Dinefwr

Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	?Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)	Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)	?Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)
Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)	Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299) ?Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)	?Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)

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

Dinefwr

Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856) (blocked)	Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)
Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903) (blocked)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
	Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824)			

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)	Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288)	Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)	Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112) (blocked)	St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406)
Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)	St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)
Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401)	Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)	Prendergast (Dyfed PRN 3316) (truncated)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)	Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)	Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459)	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804) (blocked medieval arcade and 18th century chancel arch)	Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)
Dale (Dyfed PRN 3011)	Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454) (18th century)	Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)	Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)
Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339)	Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763) (partly rebuilt)	Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)	Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)	Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143)
Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372)	Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)	Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)	Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)
Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)	Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)	Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943)		Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)
Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)				

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

Dinefwr

Betws (Dyfed PRN 4872)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)
Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824)	Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)	Llanwrda (Dyfed PRN 17381) (rebuilt door)
Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)			

Preseli Pembrokeshire

?Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)	Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)	(?18th century window embrasures)	Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391)
Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401)	Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288)	Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186)	Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112)	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602) (c.1800)	?Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)	Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)	Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)
Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)	Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459)	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804)	Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143)
Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)	Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)	Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)
Dale (Dyfed PRN 3011)	Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)	Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)	Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)	Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162)
Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339)	Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)	Meline (Dyfed PRN 979) (Re-used door surround)	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)	Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)
Haroldston West (Dyfed PRN 17336)	Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)	Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943)	St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406)	Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)
Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)	Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)		St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)	

6.3.8 Churches with pre-19th century window tracery

Dinefwr

Cilgycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)
Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

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

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

Dinefwr

Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	?Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

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

6.3.10 Churches with 'choir-recesses'

Dinefwr

(none)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

?Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)

Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)

Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)
(former)

Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)

Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186)

Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)

?Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)

?Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)

Walwyn's Castle (Dyfed PRN 3153)
Rebuilt

6.3.11 Churches with evidence for tomb recesses

Dinefwr

?Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)

Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)

?Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

?Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401)

?Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)

?Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)

Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)

?Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)

?Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)

?Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)

Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)

St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)

?Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)

6.3.12 Churches with evidence for Easter sepulchres

Dinefwr

?Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)

?Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

?Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401)

?Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)

?Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)

?Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)

?Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)

?Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)

6.3.13 Churches with evidence for skew passages

Dinefwr

(none)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)

Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)

St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)

Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372)

Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)

St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)

Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)

Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)

Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)

Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)

Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)

Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)

Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)

St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)

6.3.14 Churches with evidence for squints

Dinefwr

Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)

Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)

Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)

Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)

Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)

Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)

Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)
(blocked)

Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)

Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)

Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186)
(blocked)

Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)

Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)

6.3.15 Churches with evidence for porch parvises

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)

Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)

6.3.16 Churches with evidence for pre-19th century baptisteries

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)
Medieval

Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)
Medieval

Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459)
Medieval

New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)
18th century

6.3.17 Churches with clerestoreys

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)

6.3.18 Churches with pre-19th century external finishes

Dinefwr

Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)
Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

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

6.3.19 Churches with evidence for wall-paintings

Dinefwr

Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111) 18th century	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856) Medieval?	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090) Medieval and 18th century
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

?Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	?Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)
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6.4 Fixtures and fittings

6.4.1 Churches with medieval fonts (in situ or otherwise)

Dinefwr

Brechfa (Dyfed PRN 20697) Partly rebuilt; redressed	Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093) Redressed	Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870) Partly rebuilt; redressed
Cilycwm (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055) Partly rebuilt	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709) Loose	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
			Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)	

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)	?Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321) Loose bowl?	Llanfyrnach (Dyfed PRN 5097)	Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459) Partly rebuilt?	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)
Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401)		Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)	Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454)	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804)
Bridell (Dyfed PRN 5318)	Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288) Redressed	Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)	Manordelfi (Dyfed PRN 2077)	Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)
Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)	Llanrheilthan (Dyfed PRN 17337) Partly rebuilt	Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946) Partly rebuilt	Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)	Llanrhian (Dyfed PRN 2837)	Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943)	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)
Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)	Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186) Partly rebuilt	Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604) Loose	St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406) Partly rebuilt
?Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731)	Jordanston (Dyfed PRN 5024)	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)	New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318) Redressed	St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)
Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065) Partly rebuilt	Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Llantwyd (Dyfed PRN 17347) Not in situ	Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391) Mainly rebuilt
Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339)	Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)	Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112)	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372)	Little Newcastle (Dyfed PRN 17342)	Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412) Redressed	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)	Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)
Haroldston St Issells (Dyfed PRN 3356)	Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)	Llanychar (Dyfed PRN 17345)	Prendergast (Dyfed PRN 3316) Redressed	Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)
Haroldston West (Dyfed PRN 17336)	?Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 5030)			Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143)

Trefgarn (Dyfed PRN 17327)
 Partly rebuilt

Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)

Walton East (Dyfed PRN 4460)
 Redressed; partly rebuilt

Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162)

Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)

Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)
 Partly rebuilt

6.4.2 Churches with medieval piscinae (in situ or otherwise)

Dinefwr

?Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)

Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)

Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)

Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)

Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)
 (and sedilia)

Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)

Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)
 (and sedilia)

Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)
 (and sedilia)

Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)
 Reused

Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)

Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)

Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)

Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)

Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)

Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)

Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)

St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)

St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)

Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)

6.4.3 Churches with medieval stoups (in situ or otherwise)

Dinefwr

Betws (Dyfed PRN 4872) Not in situ?	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)	?Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)	Llanwrda (Dyfed PRN 17381) Not in situ	

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543) Not in situ	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)	Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143) (loose)	?Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357) Not in situ
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Llantwyd (Dyfed PRN 17347) Not in situ	St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)	Trefgarn (Dyfed PRN 17327) (loose)	Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)
Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391)		

6.4.4 Churches with evidence for medieval rood screens/lofts

Dinefwr

Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)		?Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)
Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)	Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946) (and masonry 'screen')	Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)	Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143)
Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	Llandeloy (PRN 2763)	Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504)	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131) (and fragment of timber screen itself)	Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)
Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)	Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)		

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

Dinefwr

Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)
17th century

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)
Medieval

Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)
Medieval

Haverfordwest St Thomas (Dyfed PRN 3327)
Medieval

Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)
Medieval

Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)
Medieval; reused

Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)
Medieval

New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)
17th century

Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504)
Medieval

Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112)
Medieval

Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)
Medieval

Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)
17th century

St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)
Medieval

Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162)
Medieval

6.4.6 Churches with pre-19th century stained glass

Dinefwr

Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)
18th century

6.4.7 Churches with pre-19th century seating

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)
15th century

Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)
18th century

6.4.8 Churches with pre-19th century altar rails

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)
(17th century; largely rebuilt)

Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804)
18th century

6.4.9 Churches with pre-19th century pulpits

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)

6.4.10 Churches with other pre-19th century fittings

Dinefwr

Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)
18th century altar table, disused

Lianfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)
?17th century altar table

Llangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)
17th century altar table

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)
17th century altar table

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

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

6.5 Group value

6.5.1 Circular churchyards

Dinefwr

?Betws (Dyfed PRN 4872)	?Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055)	Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824) (formerly)	Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903) (formerly)
Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	?Llanegwad (Dyfed PRN 4762)	Llanfihangel Aberbythych (Dyfed PRN 4276)	Llangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049) (formerly)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)
				Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 5030)	Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)	Meline (Dyfed PRN 979)	?Moylegrove (Dyfed PRN 17346)
Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)	Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946) (formerly)	Monington (Dyfed PRN 17357)	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804) (formerly)
Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)				

6.5.2 Churches associated with in situ ECMS

Dinefwr

Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	Llandeilo Fawr (Dyfed PRN 888)	Llanegwad (Dyfed PRN 4762)	?Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

Bridell (Dyfed PRN 5318)	?Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543)	?Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504) (former?)	St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)
Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)	Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)	Llanrhian (Dyfed PRN 2837)	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391)
Cilgerran (Dyfed PRN 1178)	?Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 5030)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)		St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	?Llanfyrnach (Dyfed PRN 5097) (former?)	Llanychar (Dyfed PRN 17345)	Puncheston (Dyfed PRN 15265) (former)	Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)
?Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)		Mathry (Dyfed PRN 17338)		Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)
		Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)		Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162)

6.5.3 Churchyards with earlier features

Dinefwr

Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)
Within Roman fort

Preseli Pembrokeshire

?Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)
?Earthwork

Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)
?Prehistoric stone

Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)
Associated with possible Roman Road

Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)
?Prehistoric earthwork

Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 5030)
?Prehistoric stone and ?earthworks

Eglwysrwr (Dyfed PRN 4974)
?Bronze age barrow cemetery

St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)
Associated with vallum enclosure

6.5.4 Churchyards with wells

Dinefwr

Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)
(spring in church)

Llandello Fawr (Dyfed PRN 888)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)
(post-medieval?)

Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)

Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543)
(spring in church)

Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)
(springs)

6.5.5 Churchyards with, or associated with cist cemeteries

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Bridell (Dyfed PRN 5318)

St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)

Eglwyswrw (Dyfed PRN 4974)

6.5.6 Churchyards with evidence for medieval crosses etc

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Eglwyswrw (Dyfed PRN 4974)
Cross base?

Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)
Truncated cross

6.5.7 Churchyards with physical evidence for differing earlier boundaries

Dinefwr

Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)

Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)

Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180)

6.6 Dedications

6.6.1 'Celtic' dedications

Dinefwr

Betws (Dyfed PRN 4872)	Llanddeusant (Dyfed PRN 4055) (?originally Celtic)	Llandingat (Dyfed PRN 4093)	Liangadog (Dyfed PRN 4049)	Lianwrda (Dyfed PRN 17381)
Brechfa (Dyfed PRN 20697)		Llandybie (Dyfed PRN 824)	Liangathen (Dyfed PRN 709)	Ystrad-ffin (Dyfed PRN 17406)
Cynwyl Gaeo (Dyfed PRN 1881)	Llandeilo Fawr (Dyfed PRN 888)	Llanegwad (Dyfed PRN 4762)	Llansadwrn (Dyfed PRN 1903)	
		Llanfynydd (Dyfed PRN 678)	Llansawel (Dyfed PRN 1870)	

Preseli Pembrokeshire

Brawdy (Dyfed PRN 2818)	Haroldston West (Dyfed PRN 17336)	Llangwm (Dyfed PRN 3196)	Llanychar (Dyfed PRN 17345)	Rosemarket (Dyfed PRN 3194)
Bridell (Dyfed PRN 5318)	Henry's Moat (Dyfed PRN 1295)	Llanhywel (Dyfed PRN 2910)	Llys-y-fran (Dyfed PRN 4459)	St Brides (Dyfed PRN 3131)
Camrose (Dyfed PRN 2423)		Llanllawer (Dyfed PRN 17543)	Mathry (Dyfed PRN 17338)	St Dogwells (Dyfed PRN 2406)
Capel Colman (Dyfed PRN 5085)	Hubberston (Dyfed PRN 3034)	Llanrheithan (Dyfed PRN 17337)	Meline (Dyfed PRN 979)	St Ishmaels (Dyfed PRN 2999)
Cilgerran (Dyfed PRN 1178)	Jordanston (Dyfed PRN 5024)	Llanrhian (Dyfed PRN 2837)	Manordeifi (Dyfed PRN 2077)	Steynton (Dyfed PRN 3180) (originally Celtic)
Clydey (Dyfed PRN 1065)	Lambston (Dyfed PRN 3299)	Llanstadwel (Dyfed PRN 3186)	Mynachlogddu (Dyfed PRN 943)	Uzmaston (Dyfed PRN 3357)
Eglwysrwrw (Dyfed PRN 4974)	Llandeloy (Dyfed PRN 2763)	Llanstinan (Dyfed PRN 2602)	Nevern (Dyfed PRN 1604)	?Walton West (Dyfed PRN 3162) (originally Celtic?)
Freystrop (Dyfed PRN 17339)	Llandysilio (Dyfed PRN 918)	Llantwyd (Dyfed PRN 17347)	Nolton (Dyfed PRN 3112)	
Haroldston St Issells (Dyfed PRN 3356)	Llanfyrnach (Dyfed PRN 5097)	Llanwnda (Dyfed PRN 2523)	Pontfaen (Dyfed PRN 1546)	Whitchurch (Dyfed PRN 2765)
	Llangolman (Dyfed PRN 4944)	Llanycefn (Dyfed PRN 1412)	Prendergast (Dyfed PRN 3316)	

6.6.2 'Non-Celtic' dedications

Dinefwr

Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 4111)	Llanfair ar-y-bryn (Dyfed PRN 3856)	Llanfihangel Aberbythych (Dyfed PRN 4276)	Myddfai (Dyfed PRN 4090)	Taliaris (Dyfed PRN 17324)
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Preseli Pembrokeshire

Ambleston (Dyfed PRN 1285)	Haverfordwest St Mary (Dyfed PRN 3326)	Llanfair Nant-gwyn (Dyfed PRN 17378)	New Moat (Dyfed PRN 1318)	St Nicholas (Dyfed PRN 2524)
Bletherston (Dyfed PRN 1401)	Haverfordwest St Thomas (Dyfed PRN 3327)	Llanfair Nant-y-gof (Dyfed PRN 5030)	Newport (Dyfed PRN 1504)	Spittal (Dyfed PRN 2472)
Burton (Dyfed PRN 3203)	Hayscastle (Dyfed PRN 4288)	Maenclochog (Dyfed PRN 4454)	Puncheston (Dyfed PRN 15265)	Talbenny (Dyfed PRN 3143)
Cilgwyn (Dyfed PRN 7731)	Herbrandston (Dyfed PRN 3021)	Manorowen (Dyfed PRN 17328)	Robeston West (Dyfed PRN 3028)	Trefgarn (Dyfed PRN 17327)
Clarbeston (Dyfed PRN 4461)	Johnston (Dyfed PRN 3352)	Marloes (Dyfed PRN 2946)	Roch (Dyfed PRN 2804)	Walton East (Dyfed PRN 4460)
Dale (Dyfed PRN 3011)	Letterston (Dyfed PRN 4552)	Monington (Dyfed PRN 17357)	Rudbaxton (Dyfed PRN 2455)	Walwyn's Castle (Dyfed PRN 3153)
Granston (Dyfed PRN 17372)	Little Newcastle (Dyfed PRN 17342)	Moylegrove (Dyfed PRN 17346)	St Lawrence (Dyfed PRN 2391)	Wiston (Dyfed PRN 3557)
Fishguard (Dyfed PRN 17326)				
Haverfordwest St Martin (Dyfed PRN 3321)				