

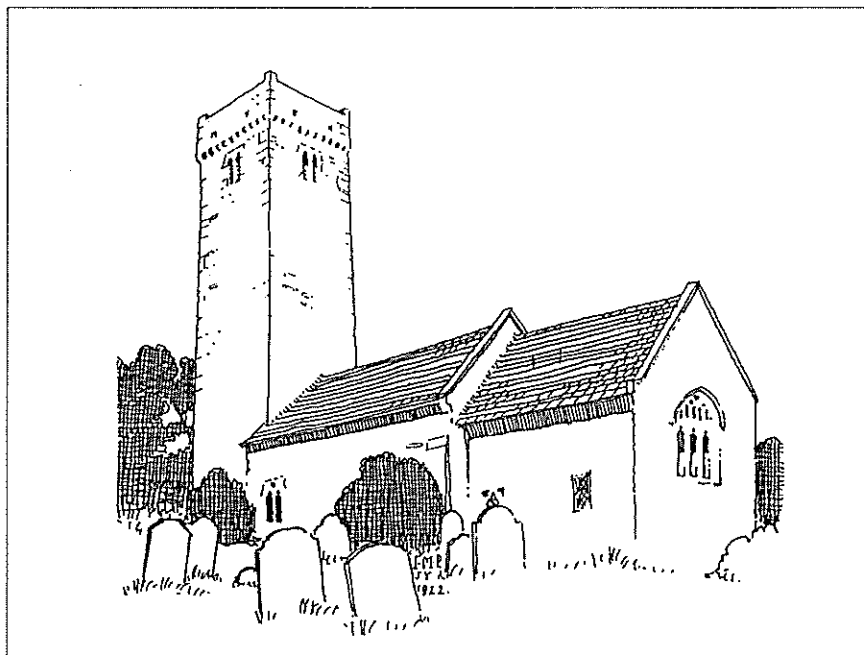
CADW WELSH HISTORIC
CHURCHES PROJECT



a/05/98

PRESELI PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES, 1997-8
(DAT 48)

PART 3: LAMBSTON - LLYS-Y-FRAN



Reports prepared for CADW
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ACA
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A R C H A E O L O G
CAMBRIA
A R C H A E O L O G Y

**ST ISMAEL,
LAMBSTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELD)**

Dyfed PRN 3299

RB No.

NGR SM 9070 1694

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 80% medieval core fabric.

A 2-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; all medieval.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs. Chancel arch, blocked rood-loft door and corbelling; nave north window, rebuilt south door and ?windows; medieval. Remainder of windows, 1890s - 1923?; western single bellcote, rebuilt 1890s.

Roofs: 1890s. Floors: 18th-early 19th century, partly re-used 1890s. Finishes: 18th century render, and 1915 pointing; 1890s-1915 internal plaster.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - very good. Medium-deep, secondary cutting runs around 100% of church, footings exposed in 40% of church; earthwork around 40% of church, platform?, earlier (prehistoric?) earthwork?; no evidence for floor level changes; floors not suspended, no underfloor void; no internal crypt/vault evident; no evidence for former components beyond church; burials beyond 10% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair-good. 80% medieval core fabric?. Medieval chancel arch, rood-loft corbelling and blocked door; rebuilt medieval door and ?window openings?.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 13th-14th century.

Phase 2 - Restored 1890s, low-medium impact; no new components.

Phase 3 - Restored 1913-15, low impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Ismael, Lambston, is a 2-celled church, of small size. It retains approximately 80% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel and a wider 4-bayed nave. Construction is in medium-sized limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, with crude quoins, medieval?; areas of 18th century render remain, with 1890s ribbon pointing and good repointing from 1915. Internal render/plaster, 1890s and 1915. The church is entered through a south door. Roofs are slated gables, the nave always roofed at a higher level.

A medium-deep, secondary earth-cut cutting runs around the north, east and west walls, from 1915 and concrete-lined, exposing footings in areas; wide, revetted cutting for path along south wall is primary, secondarily widened. A pronounced earthwork scarp runs parallel with the north wall, platform?, earlier (prehistoric?) earthwork?. There is no evidence for floor level changes. The floors are not properly suspended and there is no underfloor void. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present walls. A large post-medieval burial earthwork lies beyond the east wall.

The church has a simple 2 celled plan retaining most of the medieval fabric and arrangements. The nave and chancel may be contemporary and the form of the chancel arch suggests a 13th or 14th century date. The south door appears to have always been the only entrance into the church.

The chancel east and south walls exhibit a plain low offset, medieval, and at the base a concrete 'plinth' from 1915. The lower quarter of the side walls have highly irregular facework which may indicate medieval ground level, or the line above which the walls were subsequently rebuilt? (but before the 18th century; the entire north wall lies beneath render). The east window is a cusped triple lancet, of oolite and from the 1890s; the 4-centred rear arch may be 16th century. A window in the west bay south wall has a single lancet with a trefoil head in yellow brick, from 1915? or 1923?. Internally, the east bay south wall has a concrete plinth and slab with a plain-bowled piscina, possibly from 1923 (see below). The plain 2-centred chancel arch is fairly low, 13th or 14th century and to the north is a socket and, at springer level, a blocked door (beneath the plaster) to the former rood-loft; 2 corbels at the apex of the west face supported the former rood-beam. The softwood chancel roof has a through purlins with scissors-braced common rafters and ashlar posts, from the 1890s. The flagged and large-tiled floor may be 18th or earlier 19th century.

The nave side walls are similar to the chancel side walls but are more even and lack render; the north wall has the low offset, but the wall-head was rebuilt in the 1890s. The west bay north wall retains a cusped medieval lancet with a square limestone surround, of c.1500. The remaining windows, 2 in each side wall, are single cusped lancets with 2-centred oolite surrounds, from the 1890s. The north wall windows were de novo and exhibit infill, but the south wall windows were possibly inserted into existing (medieval?) openings. The south door has a depressed 2-centred rear arch, possibly medieval; the similar surround is of oolite and from the 1890s. The west wall carries a simple, gabled single bellcote, with shoulders and a plain semicircular-headed opening, all (re)built in the 1890s; there is a bell. The nave roof has queen-post collar-rafter trusses arch braced from wall corbels, of softwood? and from the 1890s. The passages are of similar limestone flags to those in the chancel but relaid in the 1890s with suspended board flooring above the flags, from 1899?.

There is questionable evidence that the chancel side walls were rebuilt prior to the 18th century (see above) but, apart from the laying of the present flagged floors in the 18th or early 19th century (and the contemporary(?) large tiles in the chancel), little work appears to have been undertaken prior to the 1890s.

The church was restored in the 1890s (RCAHM, 1925, 131 et al.), possibly by Temple Moore, Architects (Pems. R. O., HPR/26/18). The work was of low-medium impact. The nave north wall-head was rebuilt, and the church was refenestrated; the east window and the nave south windows possibly inserted in existing openings. The south door was rebuilt. The church was replastered, but the extent of removal of the existing plaster is unknown. The present roofs were put on.

By 1899 most of the restoration work was complete and included the present seating including the tiered seating in the nave west bay and the altar rail (ibid.). However, the tiered seating appears to have been (re)built

in its present form in a further restoration of 1913-15 (plaque in church), with its wainscot dado and book rests, all in softwood and 'Arts & Crafts' in ethos.

This restoration, completed by 1915 (A. Gordon, 1993), may be the one referred to in undated specifications by H. J. P. Thomas, Architect, of Haverfordwest (Pembs. R. O., HPR/26/19). The proposed work was low impact and mainly superficial. The gables were recoped re-using the existing slate coping, the church was repointed, the concrete plinth was laid at the foot of the east and south walls, the roofs were partly reslated, and internal plaster was removed where defective, and replastered. The cutting along the west and north sides was excavated and concreted. It may have been now, or in 1923, that the chancel south window was inserted. The pulpit is dated 1918.

There was some renovation in 1923 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/26/19), by J. Coates Carter, Architect, of Prestbury, Glos., but most of the proposed work - the insertion of a new window opening in the west bay of the nave north wall, removing the existing window, and a proposed porch, rood, and nave ceiling - was not undertaken. The nave east gable was recoped and repointed, the roofing boards were fixed and the western dado fixed. The piscina appears stylistically to date from this period.

The oolite font has a square scalloped bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base, late 12th or early 13th century.

The bell dates from 1807 (leaflet in church).

No Listed Building information available.

SITE HISTORY

There some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site -
Celtic dedication; subcircular churchyard; earlier earthwork? (prehistoric?, funerary?).

St Ismael, Lambston, was a parish church in the post-conquest period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Rhos. The living was, during this period, a curacy, which was appropriated by Haverfordwest Priory in 1324, the Prior having obtained a mortmain licence from the king (Green, 1912, 216). In 1291, as 'Ecclesia de Villa Lamberti', it was assessed at £4 13s 4d for tenths to the king, the sum payable being 9s 4d (ibid.). In 1536 the annual value was £4 (ibid.).

At the dissolution, Haverfordwest Priory and its appurtenances fell to the king, including Lambston Church. A 21 year lease of the benefice, now a rectory, was granted to Henry Jones of the royal household in 1538 (ibid.), renewed in 1545. The patronage - along with that of Haroldston West - had been acquired by the Philipps family of Picton Castle by the 18th century (ibid.), who gave it to Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1749. By 1833 the living was again a perpetual curacy of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, endowed with £200 royal bounty (Lewis, 1833).

In 1880 Lambston was united with Haroldston West (Green, 1912, 217), a union which persisted into the 20th century (Pembs. R. O., HPR/51, Haroldston West).

In 1998 St Ismael, Lambston, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage held with Haverfordwest St Martin (Benefice 577) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

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Map Evidence

NLW, Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First Edition, Sheet XXVII.2, 1889.

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Rees, W., 1932, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

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HPR/26 - Lambston:-

HPR/26/16 - Churchwarden's Vouchers, 1900-1921.

HPR/26/17 - Correspondence re: addition to churchyard, 1910-11.

HPR/26/18 - Plans for church repairs, 1899.

HPR/26/19 - Specifications for church repairs, 1923.

HPR/26/20 - Plan of seating, n.d.

HPR/26/26 - Vestry Minute Book, 1842-83.

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**ST GILES,
LETTERSTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 4552

RB No.

NGR SM 9391 2958

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (no separate Dyfed PRN).

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 2 east bays; vestry (north), 1 bay; (re)built 1881. Nave west bay; north porch; built new, 1926.

Construction is in limestone and shale/slate rubble. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to roof. All openings are from 1881 and 1926. Western single bellcote, 1926.
(Medieval piscina and effigy, reused from medieval church.)

Roofs and floors, 1881 and 1926. Finishes, 1881 and 1926.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Church entirely rebuilt 1881, in same location as earlier church; no structural or physical evidence for earlier church; deep external cutting with drain around 30% of church; no evidence for floor level changes; underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; good evidence for former component beyond 40% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor-fair. 0% pre-1881 core fabric. Reused medieval effigy and piscina, of unusual form.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel, nave east bays, vestry, 1881.

Phase 2 - Nave west bay, north porch, 1926.

(Former building history:

Phase 1 - Medieval church.

Phase 2 - Rebuilt 1844.)

DESCRIPTION

St Giles, Letterston, is a 3-celled church, of medium size. It was (re)built in 1881 by E. H. Lingen Barker (A. Gordon, 1993; RCAHM, 1925, 146) apparently taking the place of one that was itself (re)built in 1844 (RCAHM, 1925, 146). The church was built in the same location as its predecessor(s) but retaining none of the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 3-bayed nave, a north porch and a lean-to vestry of 1 bay, against the north wall of the chancel west bay.

Construction is in limestone and shale/slate rubble throughout, with squared quoins. The external pointing is good quality, of 1881 and 1926. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. The roofs are slated gables, the nave roofed at a higher level than the chancel, while the vestry has a slate lean-to roof, all 1881 and 1926. The floors are possibly suspended except in the chancel and porch, and from 1881 and 1926.

There is no physical evidence for the pre-1881 church. A deep earth-cut cutting runs along the south walls, primary? (re)excavated in 1881?; it contains a drain. There is no evidence for internal floor level changes. The nave and vestry floors are suspended with an underfloor void. No internal vault or crypt is evident. There is documentary evidence for a former north aisle beyond the present north wall.

Developmental history

The church is fundamentally from 1881, but was extended westward by one bay in 1926 (NLW, SD/F/227). The 1881 church comprised the chancel and nave, the vestry and a west porch (RCAHM, 1925, 146, which mistakenly mentions a north porch), and is, in the main, unaltered. The openings are neo-gothic and have oolite dressings. The east window is of 3 lights, traceried, in a 2-centred surround. There is a 2-centred doorway in the north wall of the chancel west bay into the vestry, and a plain-moulded, 2-centred chancel arch. The piscina in the east bay south wall was recovered from the medieval church when it was rebuilt in 1844, and until 1926 it was situated in the former west porch. The projecting bracket bowl is in the form of a stiff-leaf moulding, and a square-sunk panel above has a cross 'raguly' in relief of highly unusual form for the region (Barnwell, 1884, 32); the use of the stiff-leaf moulding suggests a late 14th century date rather than any later. The gabled chancel roof is of softwood and oak, and from 1881. The tiled floor is also from 1881.

The vestry has an external doorway in the east end wall, and a window in the north wall similar to the chancel east window but simpler, and of 2 lights. There is a disused fireplace in the west wall. The softwood lean-to roof continues the chancel roof north slope, and the floor is suspended; both are from 1881.

The 2 nave east bays are also all 1881 work. There are side wall windows in each of the 2 bays, like the vestry window. The nave is roofed as the chancel; the tiled passage, the suspended board floors, the softwood seating and the pulpit are all from 1881.

The 1881 church was, until 1926, entered through a west door and gabled porch (which contained the re-sited piscina, see above). The present north porch doorways, with their 2-centred surrounds, were recovered from the former west porch and re-used (NLW, SD/F/227). The former nave west wall featured a single bellcote, also from 1881 (RCAHM, 1925, 146), which was re-used in the 1926 extension; it is a plain, gabled structure.

The church was still apparently undergoing 'improvement' in 1883 (Anon., 1883, 338-9), £300 being required to complete.

The 1881 west porch and nave west wall were removed in 1926 to make way for an extra nave bay, and a new north porch (NLW, SD/F/227). The architect was J. Coates Carter and the estimated cost was £1000.

All details, and the facework, were copied from the 1881 church. The north and south walls each have a window like the 1881 nave windows, and the 1881 north door and porch door were re-used. The nave roof was extended replicating the 1881 roof, and similarly the floor and seating; the bellcote was re-used (and the bell). The porch side walls have simple, single-light windows, the gabled roof is in softwood, and the tile floor is laid directly on the substrate. A recess was let into the north wall immediately east of the new north door, to receive the effigy that had been recovered from the medieval church in 1844 but had been standing in the south-west corner of the nave during the intervening years; the effigy is female, and of the 14th-15th century, and traditionally (but spuriously) known as that of 'St Leotard' (Anon., 1883, 338-9).

The pre-1844 church is shown on the tithe map of 1838 (NLW, Letterston, 1838), which seems to be an attempt at an accurate representation. A chancel and nave of equal width appear to be depicted, and a north aisle running the full length of the nave and lying beyond the present north wall; the church may have been substantially medieval. Vestry minutes from the early 19th century only record the usual small sums spent on minor repairs (Pembs. R. O., HDX/1038/1-2). In 1833 the church had been described as 'not remarkable for any striking architectural features' (Lewis, 1833); the piscina, and the effigy, were then located in the chancel (Fenton, 1903, 187).

Little is known of the 1844 church. It may have been a rebuild of the medieval church, or alternately have dictated the plan, if not the fabric, of the 1881 church. It was 'not remarkable for any architectural features' (RCAHM, 1925, 146).

The font has a hexagonal scalloped bowl, and a hexagonal stem and base, probably of 15th century date. It has been much damaged and restored (RCAHM, 1925, 146).

The present church was not listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Giles, Letterston, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog (Rees, 1932). It was granted c.1130 to the Knights Hospitaller of Slebech Commandery, by Ivo, the son of Letard, Lord of the Manor of Letterston (Anon., 1898, 285). In 1330 John Letard of Letterston released all his rights in the 'church of St Giles' to the Knights (*ibid.*). The Commander of Slebech granted a 3 year lease of the pension of the church, to Thomas ap Philip of Picton in 1508 (*ibid.*).

In 1291 the church, as 'Ecclesia de Villa Becard', was assessed at £14 13s 4d for tenths to the king, the sum payable being £1 9s 4d (Green, 1912, 228). The annual value of 'Leeston', in 1536, was £12 11s 0½d, in tenths 25s 1¼d (*ibid.*); the rector was a Dr Leyson by the collation of the Commander of Slebech, to whom the church paid a yearly pension of 8s (Anon., 1898, 285).

At some period during the medieval period the parish church site was moved from 'Hen Eglwys', now a place-name site at NGR SM 9295 2946 (Dyfed PRN 2395), to its present location. The topographic evidence suggests that this occurred sooner rather than later, as has been previously supposed (Green, 1912, 228; RCAHM, 1925, 146, et al.); the present church site occupied a central location within the medieval settled area of the vill, characterised by 'tofts' and strip fields, and was surrounded by part of the former large village green (NLW, Letterston, Tithe Map, 1838). A church had certainly been established at the present site by the late 14th century (date of piscina and effigy re-used from the medieval church, see above).

At the dissolution, Slebech Commandery and all its appurtenances, including the rectory of Letterston, fell to King Henry VIII. The patronage remained in royal hands. By the 18th century the chapel of Llanfair Nant-y-gof had become annexed to the rectory of Letterston (*ibid.*), a union that continues into the 1990s.

As a discharged rectory of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, the living had an annual value of £40 (£70) in 1786, rated in the king's books at £12 11s 0½d (ibid.). The situation was unchanged in 1883 (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Giles, Letterston, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Llanfair Nant-y-gof, Puncteston, Little Newcastle and Castlebythe (Benefice 656) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

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Map Evidence

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NLW, Parish of Letterston, Tithe Map, 1838.

Rees, W., 1932, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

Jones, W., 1996, Quinquennial Report, Letterston.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW, SD/F/227 - Faculty, enlargement of church, 1926.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

HPR/46 - Letterston:-

HPR/46/20-23 - Correspondence re: addition to churchyard, 1897-8.

HPR/46/24 - Faculty, enlargement of church, 1926.

HPR/46/25 - Faculty, plan of westward extension, 1926.

HDX/1038/1-2 - Vestry Minutes, 1818-42

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**ST PETER,
LITTLE NEWCASTLE,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17342

RB No. D656 3336

NGR SM 9801 2890

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (Dyfed PRN 4570).

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; north porch; vestry (north), 1 bay; all (re)built in 1875.

Construction is in limestone rubble. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to roof. All openings are from 1875. Western single bellcote, 1875.

Roofs and floors, 1875. Finishes, 1875.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Church entirely rebuilt 1875, in same location as earlier church; no structural or physical evidence for earlier church; shallow external cutting around 25% of church; no external drain around church; no evidence for floor level changes; underfloor void?; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-1875 core fabric.

Phasing:
All 1875.

DESCRIPTION

St Peter, Little Newcastle, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It was (re)built in 1875 (Evans, 1917, 9; RCAHM, 1925, 148, and its derivators, have the church rebuilt in 1870). The church was built in the same location as its predecessor; the architect responsible, E. H. Lingen Barker, later said that the work had been limited to the reconstruction of the north wall and the addition of the north porch and vestry (Evans, *op. cit.*) but it is apparent that the rebuild was total, retaining none of the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 3-bayed nave, a north porch and a lean-to vestry of 1 bay, against the north wall of the chancel west bay.

Construction is in limestone rubble throughout, with squared quoins. The external pointing is good quality, of 1875. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. All dressings are in oolite; the detail is all from 1875 and neo-gothic. It includes the chancel arch, the windows, with plain 2-centred surrounds, and the 2-centred north and vestry doors. The nave west wall carries a gabled bellcote corbelled from wall, shouldered, with a single 2-centred opening, all of 1875. The roofs are slated gables while the vestry has a slate lean-to roof, all 1875. The floors are possibly suspended except in the porch, and from 1875.

There is no physical evidence for the earlier church. A shallow earth-cut cutting runs around the chancel north and east walls, primary? (re)excavated in 1875?. No external drain is present, but a concrete plinth surrounds the church, of 1875?. There is no evidence for internal floor level changes. There is possibly an underfloor void beneath the suspended floors, but no vault or crypt is evident.

The form of the earlier church is not known. In the 17th century it was evidently at least 2-celled; a churchwardens' presentment of 1684 submitted that 'the church is out of repair...ye chauncell out of repair?' (Evans, 1935, 303). The ?present font is mentioned (see below), and also 'bells'. The church is depicted, in the same location as the present building, on the tithe map of 1844 (NLW, Little Newcastle, 1847) as a medium-sized edifice comprising chancel and nave, with north and south transeptal structures. It is possible that a north porch and southern vestry might be represented, but equally likely that the drawing has merely been conventionalised - Lingen Barker made it clear that he 'added' the north porch and vestry in 1875 (Evans, 1917, 7). Richard Fenton, writing in c.1811, was scathing, describing the building as 'a church of the very meanest fashion' (Fenton, 1903, 185). The church was not described by Samuel Lewis in 1833 (Lewis, 1833).

The font is octagonal, and had been redressed prior to 1925 (RCAHM, 1925, 148). It is probably of 14th-15th century date.

The present church was not listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

Little Newcastle Church was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Cemais (Rees, 1932). The living appears to have been a rectory. It was granted - as the church of St David of Newcastle - to Pill Priory c.1200 (Green, 1912, 230-31), by Adam de Rupe (or 'Roche'). In 1536 its annual value, including the glebe, was £4.

At the dissolution Pill Priory with all its appurtenances fell to the crown, including the advowson of Little Newcastle, and in 1536-7 the rectory, with that of Roch, was leased to a member of the royal household for 21 years (*ibid.*). The vicarage was still in royal hands in 1594.

The tithes of Little Newcastle were, c.1645-9, owned by Sir John Stepney, Bart.. The inhabitants of the parish petitioned the Commonwealth for an augmentation for their minister, their maintenance being only £4 a year; the tithes were worth £20. Sir John was fined and ordered to settle (*ibid.*).

The living was a vicarage, 'of small value', c.1811 (Fenton, 1903, 185). By 1833 it was a perpetual curacy of the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, in the patronage of Thomas Williams, Esq., endowed with £800 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833). It was united with the St Dogwells in 1845, the two benefices remaining together into the 20th century.

In 1998 St Peter, Little Newcastle, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Letterston, Llanfair Nant-y-gof, Puncteston and Castlebythe (Benefice 656) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

The dedication to St David appears to be the earlier of the two, but the church was referred to as St Peter's as early as the 17th century (Green, 1912, 230). The Peter dedication is, however, regarded by some commentators as spurious (see, for example, RCAHM, 1925, 148).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

NLW, Ordnance Survey 1:2500, First Edition, XVII.5, 1889.

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(HPR/125 - Little Newcastle)

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**ST TEILO,
LLANDELOY,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 2763

RB No.

Cadw ref. 25/J/6(2)

NGR SM 8569 2669

Grade B/II listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 40% medieval core fabric.

A 3-cell church, small-medium sized. Consists of chancel, 3 bays; nave, 3 bays; south transept, 1 bay (and former skew passage); all medieval, upper half rebuilt 1925-6.

Construction is in limestone rubble. No internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs. Chancel arch, rood-loft spiral stair turret, doors and corbelling; squint, south transept arch; north door; western double bellcote; all at least partly medieval. Nave south wall windows, at least partly 18th century. All substantially rebuilt 1925-6.

Roofs and floors: 1925-6. Finishes: remains of internal and external render, medieval?-18th century; internal and external pointing, 1925-6.

Condition - good. Some external ivy.

Archaeological potential - very good. Wide, shallow-very deep earth-cut cutting around 100% of church, primary, 10% of footings exposed: floor raised in 50% of church; burials below 20% of church; suspended floors in 40% of church; below-ground heating chamber; good evidence for former component against 10% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair-good. 40% medieval core fabric. Chancel arch, transept arch, unusual rood-loft spiral stair turret and corbelling, squint and bellcote, substantially medieval or copied. Rebuilt 18th century window openings.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 13th-14th century.

Phase 2 - South transept (and former skew passage), 14th century.

Phase 3 - Rood-loft spiral stair turret, early 16th century.

(Phase 4 - Former component south of chancel, gone - vestry? early 19th century?).

Phase 5 - Partly rebuilt 1925-6, medium-high impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Teilo, Llandeloy, is a 3-celled church, of small-medium size. It retains approximately 40% medieval core fabric, the upper halves of nearly all walls and openings having been rebuilt in 1925-6, largely following the original arrangements and faithful to the existing constructional ethos.

The present church consists of a 3-bayed chancel, a wider 3-bayed nave with a projecting rood-loft stair turret on the north wall, a single bayed south transept with a former skew passage, and a 3-bayed vestry south of, but incorporated within the chancel.

Construction is in medium-sized limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, the lower courses with crude medieval quoins, upper courses a facsimile of the medieval facework. Remains of 18th century external render on medieval work; good pointing above, 1926; remains of internal render, pre-1850, no later render/plaster but pointed as exterior. The church is entered through a north door. Roofs are slated gables, the chancel and nave roofed as one; the vestry has a lean-to continuing the chancel roof southern slope.

A wide, shallow-very deep earth-cut cutting surrounds the church, largely primary although footings are secondarily exposed at the east end. The chancel floor has probably been raised over burials; burials lie below. The south transept floor may also have been raised. The nave floor is suspended and contains a below-ground heating chamber. There is good evidence for a former component against the chancel south wall.

In the absence of so much of the original fabric it is impossible to assign precise dates to its various components and to attempt a constructional history. The nave and chancel may be 13th-14th century in origin judging by the simple chancel arch that has survived from the medieval church. The south transept may have been added later in the 14th century, a period of widespread transept construction in the region; it formerly featured a skew passage. The rood-loft stair always appears to have been a spiral stair occupying a square turret projecting from the nave north wall; this unusual form has a distinctly later medieval feel (and the stair may have led from a pulpit), earlier 16th century?. A transeptal component appears to have lain south of and opened into the chancel east bay, an unusual location; it may have been post medieval, a vestry?. The north door appears to have always been the only entrance into the church.

The present church

The upper two-thirds of the chancel east and north walls are rebuilt; the southern end of the east wall and the south wall were entirely new in 1925-6 and do not follow the original arrangements (see below). The east window is a single lancet with an ashlar surround all from 1925-6, a similar two-light window occupies the east bay north wall, and the west bay north wall where, however, its sill and western reveal are rebuilt from an original opening. The original south wall has been largely removed but survives in the central bay as a partition between the chancel and the lean-to vestry which was built new in 1925-6 (see below). The outer, 1925-6 wall is pierced by 2 windows lying opposite, and the same as the north wall windows. The inner, partly medieval wall has a plain square aumbry and piscina from 1925-6; the space between the two walls is used as a vestry but is closed off at the west end by a north-south masonry wall from 1925-6. The east wall was not rebuilt to its full gable height and now terminates at side-wall eaves level. The 2-centred chancel arch apparently survived from the original church and is plain, of 14th century date?. Four sockets around the arch east face appear to be original features but, in this location, probably not associated with a former rood-loft. A plain square squint has survived from the medieval church south of the arch.

The roof is of oak, with tie-beams but without trusses, all common rafters with scissors-braces and a through crown-plate, all from 1925-6. The chancel floor is limestone flagged, new in 1925-6, incorporating 2 chest-tomb lids (see below); the steep chancel steps suggest that the chests themselves may lie beneath a floor that was considerably raised in 1925-6.

More of the original masonry survived in the nave, the west wall including the bellcote, and the west half of the north wall having apparently been full-height in 1925 (see below). A square spiral stair turret projects from the west bay north wall, entirely rebuilt in 1925-6 but apparently following surviving arrangements. It is lean-to roofed by a continuation of the nave north roof slope and houses a stair to the former - and present - rood-lofts, reached through 2 timber-lintelled doorways, rebuilt in 1925-6, one from behind the pulpit, and one to the west in a dog-legged passage in the thickness of the turret. The pulpit access, if following original arrangements, suggests a late medieval date. A medieval rood loft corbel survives on the south wall. The north and south walls to the west are pierced by simple, square windows without surrounds, the southern 2 being rebuilds of original (18th century) openings, the northern one entirely new in 1925-6. The north door has a simple semicircular head, probably all from 1925-6 although the west jamb survives from the original work. The plain slate internal stoup bracket to the east is from 1925-6. The west wall is pierced by a window with a depressed 2-centred opening which is original and medieval; the single square light in a square oolite surround is from 1925-6. The large, crudely gabled double bellcote is also medieval; the north and south shoulders have string-courses and the 2 openings have triangular heads. The nave has flagged passages like the chancel floor, 1925-6, with a later below-ground heating chamber, now disused; the flue still exits through the north wall. There are suspended board floors, also 1925-6.

The south transept is entered from the nave through a plain, depressed 2-centred arch which had survived from the medieval church. The side and south walls were entirely rebuilt in 1925-6, the south wall with a window like those in the chancel side walls. The west wall has a plain slate bracket piscina, 1925-6. The oak transept roof also lacks trusses and comprises scissors-braced common rafters, from 1925-6. The floor is flagged as the chancel, and raised up one step.

The south end of the nave/chancel dividing wall has a rounded chamfer for a skew passage; in the west bay of the chancel, its two south walls are connected by a diagonal solid plinth at sill level, representing the truncated skew passage outer wall.

Developmental history

The church was abandoned c.1858 (NLW, SD/F/255) and lay in ruins until 1925. A drawing of the ruined church in 1925 (RCAHM, 1925, 158) shows all walls as truncated to an average height of 1.5m and all door etc heads etc as lost, with the exception of the nave west wall which survived to full height, pierced by the present window opening and carrying the present double bellcote. However, the drawings accompanying the Faculty submission for the 1925-6 rebuild (NLW, SD/F/255) show the nave north wall and north doorway west jamb intact, the chancel arch and south transept arch intact, and also the south and west windows of the nave, part of the chancel south window, the squint, and the chamfered southern end of the nave east wall with the remains of the skew passage outer wall. A further account of 1926 maintains that arch-heads had survived, and that the rood-loft steps had remained in good condition (Pembs. R. O., HPR/82/14). Two burials with chest tombs had been excavated within the ruined chancel (NLW, SD/F/255) and are shown in the 1925 drawing; they were truncated during the rebuild, but their lids were incorporated in the new floor.

The church was rebuilt in 1925-6, to the specifications of the architect J. Coates Carter of Prestbury, Glos. (NLW, SD/F/255), who apparently undertook the project gratis. The church was faithfully restored on its medieval plan including all openings, the bellcote being 'pushed back upright' (Pembs. R. O., HPR/82/14). However, two important deviations were made from the medieval plan. A transeptal annexe south of, and open to the chancel east bay is suggested in the plan of the surviving original walls (NLW, SD/F/255) and was intended to be rebuilt, but was not. In addition, the chancel south wall was moved 1.5m south of its original line, the remains of the old south wall being incorporated in the inner chancel south wall which now defines the vestry; the old wall stops at the opening into the former transeptal component. The south-east corner of the chancel, with the east bay southern window, were thus all de novo in 1925-6.

The church was entirely reroofed and refloored, and most fittings date from 1925-6 (NLW, SD/F/255). The roofs were given simple upstands but no tabling. De novo piscinae and stoups were built (Pembs. R. O.,

HPR/82/14). A fine oak rood-screen, neo-Perpendicular, incorporating a pulpit, was erected. The church was seated with oak pews.

The masonry altar tables in the chancel and south transept may be later, as may be the painted reredos. The organ was bought in 1929 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/82/14). In 1934, the heating chamber was installed in the nave, with a 'Musgrave' heater (Pembs. R. O., HPR/82/17), now disused.

The limestone font has an octagonal bowl chamfering off to a cylindrical stem and a square base, from the 14th-15th century. It is from the original church (Pembs. R. O., HPR/82/14), having spent the intervening years in the old schoolroom where services had continued (RCAHM, 1925, 158).

The church was Grade B/II listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication; well in yard.

St Teilo, Llandeloy, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog (Rees, 1932). In 1307, the benefice was appropriated by Bishop David Martin to the Chapter of St Davids Cathedral (Green, 1912, 236) to provide three chantry priests to say Mass for the soul of the king. The appropriation was not licensed until 1313 when, along with Llanhywel Church, Llandeloy was appropriated for the provision of the chantry and for services to the king, William de Valence and John Wogan of Picton Castle (*ibid.*). As 'Ecclesia de Landalee', the church was assessed at £7 6s 8d for tenths to the king in 1291, the sum payable being 14s 8d (*ibid.*).

Llanhywel Church is known to have been formally annexed to the vicarage of Llandeloy by 1490 (*ibid.*), but the union appears to be earlier. The tithes of the united benefice were leased to a variety of individuals in the ensuing centuries (*ibid.*); the patronage remained with the Cathedral Chapter. In 1536 the annual value of 'Llandeloy and Llanhowell' vicarage was £4 13s 4d, in tenths 10s (*ibid.*).

In 1786 the united vicarage, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, had an annual value of £5 5s, rated in the king's books at £5 (Green, *op. cit.*, 237). By 1833, the discharged vicarage, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, was endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant.

The church was abandoned in the 1850s but services continued, held instead in the schoolroom at Henry's Cross in the parish (*ibid.*). In 1897 an iron church was built in the churchyard adjacent to the now-ruinous church. This was removed when the old church was rebuilt and reopened in 1925-6.

The vicarage of Llanhywel was dis-united from Llandeloy in 1906 when the latter was united with Llanrheithan (*ibid.*).

In 1998 St Teilo, Llandeloy, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Whitchurch, Solva, St Elvis and Brawdy (Benefice 652) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST TYSILIO,
LLANDYSILIO,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 918

RB No. D657

NGR SN 1195 2180

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 40% medieval core fabric.

A multicell church, with 4 cells, medium sized. Consists of Chancel, 2 bays; Nave, 4 bays; Vestry (former North Chapel), 2 bays; all medieval (inc. Vestry/North Chapel west bay). Nave north wall, 1838; absorbed former North Aisle. South Porch; Vestry east bay; 1896-99.

Construction is in limestone rubble throughout. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs. Medieval Chancel Arch. Medieval arch to Vestry/North Chapel?. 3 medieval windows, early 16th century, one resited. Medieval piscina, plain. Blocked West Door, 1838. 4 ECMs built into south wall, 1838?. Remainder of openings, 1896-99 (windows rebuilt from 1838 openings). Bellcote, 1896-99.

Roofs and floors, 1896-99. Finishes, 1896-20th century.

Condition - good. A small amount of ivy.

Archaeological potential - good. Floor levels lowered 1896-99; Deep external cutting around 10% of church, mainly primary; shallow external drain around 90% of church; underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair. 40% medieval core fabric; medieval Chancel Arch, arch to Vestry/North Chapel?, windows and piscina. ECMs in wall.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Nave (and Chancel?), C13?

Phase 2 - North Chapel and North Aisle, c1500 (Chancel rebuilt?)

Phase 3 - Restored 1838; new Nave north wall, wider Nave absorbs North Aisle.

Phase 4 - Restored 1896-99, medium impact; Vestry/North Chapel extended and new South Porch built.

DESCRIPTION

St Tysilio, Llandysilio, is a 4-celled church, of medium size. It retains approximately 40% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed Chancel, a 4-bayed Nave, a 2-bayed Vestry north of the Chancel which was formerly a North Chapel, and a South Porch. Construction is in limestone rubble throughout, unsquared and uncoursed, but with ?medieval quoins. The medieval Nave west wall has a slight batter. Some poor ribbon pointing. All internal walls are rendered/plastered.

The 2-centred Chancel Arch is plain but broadly medieval. There are 2 early 16th century windows - single and 2-light - ?in situ in the Chancel south wall, and a third similar single light window re-used in the Vestry/North Chapel north wall. The Nave is now very wide, equalling the width of both Chancel and Vestry/North Chapel, having absorbed a former North Aisle. There is a single bellcote on its west wall. The Vestry/North Chapel is (now) a low structure with an east-west gabled roof. A deep earth-cut cutting runs around the Chancel east wall, and Vestry/North Chapel east and north walls, mainly a primary feature but probably re-excavated in 1896-99; a shallow concrete-lined drain runs around the remainder of the church. There are suspended floors in the Chancel and Nave; the Porch floor (and Vestry/North Chapel floor?) lies directly on the substrate. There is no evidence for any below-ground crypt/vault within the church. The Chancel floor has been lowered; similar level changes may have occurred elsewhere. The roofs are slated gables throughout.

It is not possible to closely date the core of the fabric but the Nave (and possibly the Chancel) may be 13th century in origin. The architect responsible for the 1896-8 restoration, Henry Prothero, considered that the Chancel and Nave were primary and that the North Chapel was secondarily added, c.1500 (Evans, 1898, 242). The Nave was, at this time, only slightly wider than the Chancel. The North Chapel was a single bay, communicating with the chancel via a segmental arch. Prothero considered that it had extended eastward along the north side of the Nave as a 3-bayed North Aisle, opening into the Nave by '3 very small arches with round pillars' (ibid.; Prothero does not quote his source for this assumption).

Plans drawn in 1896-99 (NLW, SD/F/268) suggest that a medieval tomb recess lay in the east bay of the Chancel north wall, but was removed when an arcade was inserted in 1896-97. there is a plain segmental headed piscina in the Chancel south wall, and the 2 square-headed windows noted above, inserted during the early 16th century (when the Chancel may have been rebuilt); the similar single light re-used in the vestry north wall in 1896-97 may have come from the Chancel east bay north wall.

The medieval church presumably displayed a bellcote; bells were certainly present by at least 1672 (Evans, 1921, 64) when they were described, along with the yard, as 'out of repair'; the pulpit was 'out of repair' in 1684 (Evans, 1915, 95). In 1702 the church was 'in good repair', some work having evidently been performed in the Chancel which was still being paid for (Evans, 1917, 68).

In 1833 the church was described as having 'no architectural claims to notice' (Lewis, 1833). It was heavily restored in 1838, to an extent that was regarded at the time as constituting a 'new church' (Evans, 1898, 242), much of the medieval church apparently having been 'pulled down'. The Nave was rebuilt in its present wide form, taking in the former North Aisle and involving the construction of a new north wall (ibid.) and the presumed demolition of the arcade, whatever its form. Only the Chancel (including the chancel arch), the North Chapel (which became a Vestry), and the core of the Nave south and west walls were retained (ibid.); the arch from the Chapel into the nave may also have been preserved. Masonry from the medieval fabric was said to have been used in the construction of the house of the incumbent responsible for the rebuild, in particular dressings including the medieval South Door (Evans, 1898, 246) whose opening was blocked. Windows were replaced by the single-light, timber framed (sash) windows standard for the period. The rebuild was apparently of poor quality and by the end of the 19th century the church was in a very poor condition; it was re-roofed again in 1894-5 (ibid.) but the new roof was described as 'very poor and ugly' just 3 years later (NLW, SFD/F/268).

A plan of the church prior to the 1896-8 restoration shows it much in its present form, though without the South Porch (NLW, SD/F/268). There is a West Door into the nave (presumably of 1838) and the Nave side walls each have 3 windows. The 2 medieval Chancel south windows, and the arch from the chancel into the Vestry/North Chapel, are depicted as blocked. The Chancel and Vestry east walls are each pierced by a sash window. The tomb recess in the Chancel north wall is also shown. Box pews were present throughout the Nave, and a stove heated the north-east corner; the font lay in the south-east corner of the Nave. There was a bellcote on the Nave west wall (Anon, 1850, 69).

The church was restored in 1896-99 by Prothero & Phillot of Cheltenham (NLW, SD/F/268). The Chancel was restored first, at a cost of £300. The plan accompanying the Faculty (*ibid.*) suggests that the floor was considerably lowered, described as 'levels rearranged' in the specifications. A second bay was added to the east end of the existing Vestry (formerly the North Chapel). The arcade into the Vestry/North Chapel, which had been blocked at some prior date, was reopened (and unaltered?), and accompanied by the addition of a second, similar arch into the eastern extension replacing the possible tomb recess (see above). The two 16th century windows in the south wall were also reopened, and a third similar window re-used in the Vestry north wall (see above). The plain medieval piscina was exposed and retained. A new 3-light traceried east window replaced the timber-framed window of 1838. An entirely new, softwood king-post roof was put on the Chancel, and a collar-rafter gabled roof over the Vestry. The walls were 'repaired' (possibly heightened?) and replastered, and new weather tabling added. All dressings were in Caerfai stone or oolite. The passage was tiled and suspended woodblock flooring laid beneath the new stalls. All fittings were new or replaced including a desk, altar rails and a small reredos.

The Nave and new South Porch were the subjects of a second phase of restoration, commenced in 1898 and bringing the total cost to £1350, a considerable sum (*ibid.*). The Chancel Arch was retained, but the archway into the Vestry/North Chapel was replaced. Floor levels were again apparently lowered. The West Door was blocked, retaining an internal recess, and a new South Door inserted (in the same location as a medieval precursor?). New 2- and three light, square-headed neo-perpendicular windows were inserted, mainly within the existing (1838) sash-window openings but with extensive infilling, and a new west window built. The bellcote was rebuilt as a plain square gabled structure with a single opening and bell. Walls were repaired 'where necessary' as in the Chancel, including new tabling and plaster. A entirely new roof was put on, with a softwood ceiling. The passages were tiled and suspended woodblock flooring similar to that in the Chancel was laid beneath the new seating. All fittings were replaced, including the seating, pulpit, and font.

The South Porch was an entirely new construction; it is a north-south gabled structure with a 4-centred door with moulded heraldic motifs. Dressings were as those in the chancel. The shallow open drain noted above was excavated.

During removal of the old internal plaster a number of pieces of moulded masonry were uncovered, some of which were apparently preserved in addition to the two rediscovered 16th century windows and the window re-used in the Vestry (Evans, 1898, 243). This may have prohibited stripping of all the plaster.

There has been no real further work at the church subsequent to 1899, but the present organ is early 20th century, possibly by Dyatt of Gloucester (Bennett, 1992).

Four ECMs are built into the nave south wall (Dyfed PRNs 919, 1200, 1201 and 1202). Three are inscribed stones, the fourth a cross-incised stone. They were apparently put in their present positions during the 1838 rebuild; one of them was apparently discovered 'under a heap of rubbish' in 1827 and propped loose against the south wall (Lewis, 1833).

The font is modern, presumably from 1896-99; the old font lay in the yard in 1925 when it was described as 'of Norman type' (RCAHM, 1925, 160).

In 1971 the church was declared as of special architectural or historic interest; no Listed Building information available.

SITE HISTORY

St Tysilio, Llandysilio, occupies a high-certainty site (and probably the location) of a pre-conquest religious foundation -

Celtic dedication; circular churchyard; 4 ECMs.

During the post-conquest period, it has always apparently been a parish church, in the medieval Deanery of Carmarthen (Rees, 1932). In 1291 it was assessed at £8, a sum similar to others in the district and more than most (Green, 1912, 259). In 1536 the value was £7, when it was a vicarage in the patronage of the Bishops of St Davids, and the rector was the prebendary of Llandysilio in the Collegiate church of Brecon (ibid.).

In 1749 the living was sequestrated owing to a vacancy (ibid.). By 1833 it was a discharged vicarage of the Archdeacons of Carmarthen, in the patronage of the Bishops of St Davids, rated in the king's books at £7 and endowed with £400 royal bounty (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Tysilio, Llandysilio, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Clunderwen and Castell Dwyran, in the Archdeacons of Carmarthen, Rural Deanery of St Clears (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST MARY,
LLANFAIR NANT-GWYN,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17378

RB No.

NGR SN 1636 3756

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (Dyfed PRN 4982).

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 1 bay; nave, 2 bays; (re)built in 1855. South porch; vestry (north), 1 bay; new built in 1872.

Construction is in slate rubble and slate ashlar. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to roof. All openings are from 1855 and 1872. Some buttressing, probably 1872. Western half-timbered bellcote and spire, probably 1872.

Roofs and floors, 1855 and 1872. Finishes, 1872.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Church entirely rebuilt in 1855, in same location as medieval church; no structural or physical evidence for medieval church; shallow external drain around 100% of church; no evidence for floor level changes; underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-1855 core fabric.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 1855.

Phase 2 - South porch and vestry, 1872.

DESCRIPTION

St Mary, Llanfair Nant-gwyn, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It was entirely (re)built in 1855 under the architect R. J. Withers (A. Gordon, 1993), in the same location as its predecessor but retaining none of the earlier fabric. It was restored in 1872 (Lewis, 1972, 99).

The present church consists of a single bayed chancel, a 2-bayed nave, a south porch and a lean-to vestry of 1 bay, north of the chancel.

The chancel and nave are constructed in uncoursed slate rubble, and probably represent the church as built in 1855. The vestry and porch are of slate ashlar suggesting that they were added in 1872; there is no structural evidence for an earlier porch or vestry. The external pointing is of 1872. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. All dressings are in sandstone. The chancel and nave openings are from 1855; the windows have 2-centred neogothic surrounds, mainly of plain form, and the south door is similar. The 1872 openings in the south porch and vestry are likewise similar. There is some external buttressing, like the vestry and porch in slate ashlar, and possibly added in 1872. From a buttress on the west wall rises a square, half-timbered bellcote, of good quality, with a slated timber spire, possibly of 1872. The roofs are slated gables while the vestry has a slate lean-to roof, all may have been renewed in 1872. The floors are suspended except in the porch, and from 1855 and 1872.

No physical evidence for the earlier church is now present. A shallow external drain runs all around the church. There is no evidence for internal floor level changes. There is an underfloor void beneath the suspended floors, but no vault or crypt is evident.

The pre-1855 church appears to be shown in the same location as the present building on the tithe map of 1837 (NLW, Llanfair Nant-gwyn, 1837), which depicts the church as a small, cruciform structure. This may indicate the presence of a south porch and vestry, but it is equally possible that the church has been conventionalised for the map. No description is known; Samuel Lewis, writing in 1833, described it as being 'not distinguished by any architectural details of importance' (Lewis, 1833).

The present church was not listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

According to Rees, Llanfair Nant-gwyn was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Cemais (Rees, 1933). Yet it was apparently a free chapel held with the vicarage of Eglwysrw, and appropriated to St Dogmaels Abbey (Green, 1912, 240); there is no entry for the church in the 'Taxatio' of 1291 (Lewis, 1972, 99). During the later medieval period it was united with different benefices (ibid.). The living was a perpetual curacy.

At the dissolution, the advowson fell to the crown and in 1594 was described as a free chapel curacy in the hands of the king (Green, 1912, 240), but was associated with a certain R. Buddes (Lewis, 1972, 99) who presumably had obtained a lease from the crown. Later presentations to the curacy were made by the Bowen family of Plasybridell and Clynyfw (ibid.).

By 1786 it had been annexed to Eglwyswen, and remained thus into the 20th century (Green, 1912, 240). The value of the benefice in 1809 was £77 17s 6d (Lewis, 1972, 99) and in 1833 the perpetual curacy, in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, was endowed with £800 royal bounty (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Mary, Llanfair Nant-gwyn, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Nevern, Y Beifil (Bayvil), Eglwyswrw, Meline and Eglwyswen (benefice 806) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Cemais and Sub-Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

There is some possibility that the dedication to St Mary is not original. The church appears under the name 'Eccle de Nantgwyn' in a document of 1513 (Lewis, 1972, 99) when no dedication is suggested, and while Bacon, writing in 1786, calls the church 'Llanfair' (Green, 1912, 240), Lewis - mistakenly? - gives the dedication as St David in 1833 (Lewis, 1833).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

NLW, Parish of Llanfair Nant-gwyn, Tithe Map, 1837.

Rees, W., 1933, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

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Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

(HPR/127 - Llanfair Nant-gwyn)

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**ST MARY,
LLANFAIR NANT-Y-GOF,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17344

RB No.

NGR SM 9658 3201

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (Dyfed PRN 5030).

A 4-cell church, small-medium sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; south transept, 1 bay; north porch; vestry (south), 1 bay; all (re)built in 1855.

Construction is in limestone rubble. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to roof. All openings are from 1855. Limited external buttressing, 1855. Western single bellcote, 1855?, later 19th century?.

Roofs and floors, 1855. Finishes, 1855.

Condition - good. Some loose external masonry and ivy.

Archaeological potential - good. Church entirely rebuilt 1855, in same location as earlier church; no structural or physical evidence for earlier church; external earthworks in yard, not directly relating to church; shallow external soakaway around 100% of church; no evidence for floor level changes; suspended floors with underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church. Memorials significantly close to 40% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-1855 core fabric.

Phasing:
All 1855.

DESCRIPTION

St Mary, Llanfair Nant-y-Gof, is a 4-celled church, of small-medium size. It was (re)built in 1855 (RCAHM, 1925, 162). The church was built in the same location as its predecessor, but the rebuild was total, retaining none of the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 4-bayed nave of the same width, a single bayed south transept, a north porch and a single bayed lean-to vestry, south of the chancel west bay and nave east bay.

Construction is in limestone rubble throughout, with some slate, unsquared and uncoursed, with roughly squared quoins. The external pointing is good quality, from 1855?. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. All dressings are in oolite; the detail is all from 1855 and neo-gothic. It includes the chancel arch, the lancet windows with plain 2-centred surrounds, and the 2-centred north and vestry doors. There is some limited external buttressing. The nave west wall carries a gabled bellcote, in limestone ashlar, with a single 2-centred opening, all of 1855? later 19th century rebuild?. The south transept lies west of the chancel east bay and is now used as the vestry, the vestry component proper now being disused. The roofs are slated gables while the vestry has a slate lean-to roof, all 1855. The floors are suspended except in the porch, and from 1855.

There is no physical evidence for the earlier church; no external earthworks appear to relate directly to the church (see below). A shallow gravel soakaway surrounds the entire church. There is no evidence for internal floor level changes. There is an underfloor void beneath the suspended floors, but no vault or crypt is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present walls. Some memorials lie significantly close to the church, particularly to the north.

The form of the earlier church is not known. It is not depicted on the tithe map of 1838 (NLW, Llanfair Nant-y-Gof, 1838), and no contemporary account is known; in 1833 it was briefly described as 'not distinguished by any important architectural details' (Lewis, 1833).

The font is 'modern' (RCAHM, 1925, 162). 'Its predecessor, now disused, has a (square) basin which chamfers off to a circular stem and base' (ibid.).

(A number of pronounced, but amorphous earthworks and depressions are visible within the churchyard, particularly to the south and north-east of the yard, and one large earthwork lies beneath the north-west boundary - natural?, debris?, occupational? pre-date the church?. A large, recumbent but amorphous limestone slab lies immediately north of the north porch - erratic?, prehistoric?, former ECM?.)

The present church was not in listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Subcircular churchyard; (possible ECM?, prehistoric stone? and earthworks).

St Mary, Llanfair Nant-y-Gof, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog, according to Rees, 1932.

Llanfair Nant-y-Gof - as 'Llandegof' - was granted c.1125 to the Knights Hospitaller of Slebech Commandery, by Robert FitzHumphrey (Rees, 1897, 211n.). However, Geoffrey de Henlaw, Bishop of St Davids 1204-1215, granted the church of 'Llandegoph' away from St Davids (Rees, op. cit., 263) suggesting that some disagreement over the patronage had taken place. In 1330 John Letard of Letterston released all his rights, as Lord of the Manor, in the 'chapel of St Mary Magdalen in Llanvair' to the Knights (ibid.). There is no valuation of the church in either the 'Taxatio' of 1291 or the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' of 1536 (Green, 1912, 241).

At the dissolution, Slebech Commandery and all its appurtenances, including Llanfair Nant-y-Gof, fell to King Henry VIII. By 1594 the church was no longer a parish church (if it had ever been one) and was a chapelry annexed to the rectory of Letterston (*ibid.*), a union that continues into the 1990s.

The patronage of the two remained in royal hands. As a discharged rectory of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Letterston with Llanfair Nant-y-Gof had an annual value of £40 (£70) in 1786, rated in the king's books at £12 11s 0½d (*ibid.*). Llanfair Nant-y-Gof had become (again?) a parish by 1833 but the living was still annexed to Letterston (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Mary, Llanfair Nant-y-Gof, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Letterston, Puncteston, Little Newcastle and Castlebythe (Benefice 656) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

The dedication to St Mary Magdalen is unusual in a region dominated by dedications to the Blessed Virgin.

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Map Evidence

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Rees, W., 1932, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

Jones, W., 1997, Quinquennial Report, Llanfair Nant-y-Gof.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

(HPR/27 - Llanfair Nant-y-Gof)

Printed Accounts

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Salter, M., 1984, *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*.

**ST BRYNACH,
LLANFYRNACH,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 5097

RB No.

NGR SN 2200 3115

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (no separate Dyfed PRN).

A 3-cell church, small-medium sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; west tower, 2 storeys; all 1842.

Construction is in slate rubble. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs; the tower roof was not seen. West tower and gable ends are pinnacled, 1842. Openings are all from 1842 and include the west doorway and all windows; the tower openings, and the chancel side wall windows, are blocked. External buttressing, 1842.

Roofs and floors: 1842. Finishes, 19th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Church entirely rebuilt in 1842, in same location as earlier church; no structural or physical evidence for earlier church; no external drain around church; floors possibly raised? underfloor void in 75% of church; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church; memorials significantly close to 10% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-19th century core fabric.

Phasing:
All 1842.

DESCRIPTION

St Brynach, Llanfyrnach, is a 3-celled church, of small-medium size. It was (re)built in 1842 (RCAHM, 1925, 166), in the same location as its predecessor but retaining none of the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 3-bayed nave, and a 2-storey west tower. Construction is in medium-sized slate rubble, squared and coursed, with squared quoins; all is in early 19th century 'Estate Chapel' style, broadly neo-gothic. There is external pointing of the 19th century; the internal walls are rendered/plastered, from 1842?. The church is entered through the west tower. The west tower, and the gable ends, are pinnaced in slate rubble, 1842. All openings are from 1842 and include the west doors and the windows. The nave and chancel windows are single lights with simple 2-centred heads, without surrounds, and with timber/UPVC frames; the chancel side windows have been blocked (in the later 19th century?). Dressings are confined to the tower which exhibits an external squared dripmould at the top of the lower stage, and 2-light mullioned windows which were blocked (in the later 19th century?). The external walls are plain-buttressed throughout. The chancel and nave have slated gable roofs; the tower roof was not seen. The board floors obscure the bases of the door openings and the font base.

There is no structural or physical evidence for the earlier church. There is no external drain or cutting around any part of the church. The internal floor levels may have been raised, but are suspended with a void below. No vault or crypt is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present church walls. A large memorial is significantly close to the chancel north wall.

The form of the earlier church can be at least partly surmised from the sources. The tithe map of 1838 (NLW, Llanfyrnach, 1838) appears to depict a building with a similar size and plan to the present church, with a chancel, a nave, and a western component that may represent a porch or a turret; the map may, however, be unreliable. The church was described as 'of mean structure' in c.1811 (Fenton, 1903, 264) and as 'not remarkable for any architectural details of importance' in 1833 (Lewis, 1833). Churchwardens' accounts of the later 18th-early 19th centuries (Pembs. R. O., HPR/64/15) record the usual expenditure on maintenance, but with a little more detail. A 'little steeple' and bell is mentioned - a bellcote or bell turret?. More than one bell was present and it was proposed to replace them in 1791. The church was entered through a west door. There was a chancel arch; it was wainscoted in 1786. The floor was (re)flagged in 1786 for 5s, and the seats were open benches. The windows were shuttered. The sums spent on repointing suggest that the exterior was neither rendered nor whitewashed.

The font has an octagonal bowl, of 15th century date (Dyfed SMR). The octagonal stem and base are 19th century.

A 'sepulchral slab' (Dyfed PRN 1078) was observed lying beneath the altar in 1708 (RCAHM, 1925, 167). It is of unknown form or date, but bore a Latin inscription and may possibly represent an ECM. It may have been incorporated within the fabric of the 1842 church.

No Listed Building information available.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication; possible former ECM (Dyfed PRN 1078).

St Brynach, Llanfyrnach, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Cemaes (Rees, 1932). It was granted to the Knight Hospitaller of Slebech Commandery by Robert FitzStephen, c.1160 (Rees, 1897, 204), as 'Ecclesie Sancti Bernachi de Blaentav in Kemeys'; the grant was confirmed by William FitzMartin, Lord of Cemaes, c.1170 (Rees, op. cit., 212). In 1291 the church was

assessed at £6 13s 4d for tenths to the king (Green, 1912, 244); in 1536 'Llanvernach super Tave' had an annual value of £10, in tenths 20s (ibid.).

At the dissolution Slebech Commandery, and all its appurtenances including the patronage of Llanfyrnach rectory, fell to King Henry VIII. It remained in royal patronage. In 1786 the discharged rectory, of the Archdeaonry of Cardigan, had an annual value of £44 (£60), rated in the king's books at £10 (ibid.). The situation was unchanged in 1833 (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Brynach, Llanfyrnach, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Llanglydwen (no Benefice No.), in the Archdeaonry of Carmarthen, Rural Deanery of St Clears (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

NLW, Parish of Llanfyrnach, Tithe Map, 1838.

Rees, W., 1932, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

Quinquennial Report, Llanfyrnach.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

HPR/64 - Llanfyrnach:-

HPR/64/6 - Churchwardens' Accounts, 1914-25.

HPR/64/7 - Annual Easter Vestry Minutes, 1932-36.

HPR/64/8 - Annual Easter Vestry Minutes, 1933-65.

HPR/64/9 - Notes on church history and lost sepulchral slab, n.d.

HPR/64/15 - Vestry Minutes and Accounts, c.1771-1818.

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Salter, M., 1984, The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales.

**ST COLMAN,
LLANGOLMAN,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 4944

RB No.

NGR SN 1165 2685

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (no separate Dyfed PRN).

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 1 bay; nave, 3 bays; earlier 19th century. South porch, 1866.

Construction is in limestone rubble. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs throughout. Openings are all from 1866 and include the chancel arch?, and south doorway. Western single bellcote, 1866. External angle buttresses, 1866.

Roofs and floors, 1866. Finishes, 1866-late 20th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Church entirely rebuilt in the earlier 19th century, in same location as earlier church; no structural or physical evidence for earlier church; shallow, slate-lined external drain around 100% of church; no evidence for floor level changes; underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-19th century core fabric.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, earlier 19th century.

Phase 2 - Restored 1866, medium-high impact, south porch built.

DESCRIPTION

St Colman, Llangolman, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It was entirely (re)built in the earlier 19th century, in the same location as its predecessor but retaining none of the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a single bayed chancel, a 2-bayed nave and a south porch.

The chancel and nave are from the earlier 19th century rebuild. Construction is in medium-sized limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, stylistically early 19th century. The external pointing is all 20th century, and the chancel was repointed during the late 20th century. The internal walls are rendered/plastered, all of 1866?. Slated gable roofs throughout, the chancel roof now lying at a lower level than the nave. All openings are later.

The church was restored in 1866 (RCAHM, 1925, 170). The restoration was of medium-high impact. The church was possibly refloored with suspended floors?, and possibly reroofed. The chancel arch may have been rebuilt. All other openings are from the 1866 restoration, and include the simple, 2-centred neo-gothic lancets without surrounds, and the similar south door. Angle buttresses were built against the corners of the building, in squared and coursed limestone rubble. The present bellcote was constructed on the nave west wall; it is a simple gabled structure with a plain 2-centred opening. The south porch was built (new?), in squared and coursed rubble like the buttresses, and with a simple 2-centred doorway lacking a surround.

There is no structural or physical evidence for the earlier church. A shallow external drain runs all around the church, with slate lining, from 1866?. There is no evidence for internal floor level changes. An underfloor void may be present. No vault or crypt is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present church walls.

The form of the earlier church is not known. It was described as 'not distinguished by any architectural details of importance' by Samuel Lewis in 1833 (Lewis, 1833).

The font is not medieval.

The present church was not listed in 1998; it has been declared a Building of Special Historic or Architectural Interest.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the possible pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication.

St Colman, Llangolman, was not a parish church during the post-conquest period, but a chapelry of the medieval Deanery of Cemais (Rees, 1932) which was, along with the chapelry of Llandeilo Llwydarth, annexed to the vicarage of Maenclochog which in turn was granted to St Dogmael's Abbey by David de Rupe ('Roche') c.1320 (Green, 1912, 282).

At the dissolution Maenclochog and its dependent chapelries fell to the crown and in 1536 were leased to John Leche of Llawhaden (*ibid.*); the king appears to have retained the advowson. In 1594 Llangolman was described as a curacy, in the patronage of Queen Elizabeth I (Green, 1912, 246) along with Maenclochog and Llandeilo Llwydarth. In 1786 the benefices of Maenclochog, Llandeilo Llwydarth and Llangolman were united (*ibid.*); the union was formalised in 1877 and continued in 1998.

Their annual value in 1786 was £25, rated in the king's books at £3 18s 9d (Green, 1912, 282). In 1833, the perpetual curacy of Llangolman, in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, was endowed with £800 royal bounty (Lewis, 1833).

St Colman, Llangolman, was a parish church in 1998. The living was a vicarage, held with Maenclochog, Llandeilo Llwydarth, Henry's Moat, Mynachlogddu, New Moat and Llys-y-fran (Benefice 831) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Daugleddau (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

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(HPR/86 - Llangolman)

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Lewis, S., 1833, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales.

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**ST JEROME,
LLANGWM,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 3196

RB No.

NGR SM 9903 0938

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 75% medieval core fabric.

A 5-cell church, medium-sized, 'cruciform'. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; transeptal north aisle, 2 bays; south transept, 1 bay; all medieval. South porch, 1880s. Boilerhouse (south of nave), 2 bays, earlier 20th century.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 90% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; boilerhouse with an asbestos lean-to. Chancel arch; south transept arch, vault and blocked spiral stair; Decorated piscina, 2 tomb recesses (with effigies) and north aisle arcade; squint; rood-loft corbels; blocked and rebuilt windows; blocked doors; buttresses; all medieval. Blocked 17th century window. Most other windows, south door and porch, western bellcote, 1880s. West window, later 20th century.
(3 incised stones, medieval, not in situ.)

Roofs and floors: 1880s. Finishes: 1880s, repointed 20th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - very good. Deep revetted cutting runs around 50% of church, primary, footings exposed in 10% of church; 100% of floors raised; floors suspended, with underfloor void; boilerhouse floor below-ground?; no internal crypt/vault evident; no evidence for former components beyond church; memorials lie significantly close to 20% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 75% medieval core fabric. Medieval arches and arcade, vault, blocked spiral stair, Decorated piscina and 2 tomb recesses (with effigies); squint; rood-loft corbels; blocked and rebuilt windows; blocked doors; buttresses; all medieval. Blocked 17th century window.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 13th century?.

Phase 2 - South transept, earlier 14th century.

Phase 3 - North aisle, later 14th century.

(Phase 4 - Restored c.1850, low impact?; no new components.)

Phase 5 - Restored 1880s, medium-high impact; south porch built.

Phase 6 - Boilerhouse, earlier 20th century.

DESCRIPTION

St Jerome, Llangwm, is a 5-celled church, of medium size, 'cruciform'. It retains approximately 75% medieval core fabric.

The church now consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 4-bayed nave, a 2-bayed north transeptal aisle, a small, single bayed south transept, and a south porch. There is also a 2-bayed boilerhouse between the nave and the south porch east wall. Construction is in predominantly in medium-large limestone rubble, with some Old Red Sandstone, unsquared and uncoursed. Pointing from the 1880s lies beneath extensive 20th century ribbon pointing; internal render/plaster, 1880s. Roofs are slated gables, the nave always roofed at a higher level; the boilerhouse is lean-to roofed in asbestos.

A deep, narrow revetted cutting runs around the east and north walls of the chancel, the north transept and the nave north and west walls; it is mainly primary but the nave north wall footings are exposed. The floors have been raised throughout. Floors are suspended throughout, with an underfloor void. The boilerhouse floor is probably below-ground. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for any former components beyond the present church walls. A railed tomb lies against the chancel east wall, and further memorials lie significantly close to the chancel south wall and north transept west wall.

The nave and chancel are probably contemporary and divided by a chancel arch of 13th-early 14th century date. The south transept may be an addition, but is broadly contemporary; the arch into the nave is similar to the chancel arch. The north aisle is from the later 14th century and exhibits fine, Decorated mouldings, but may have been rebuilt from an earlier component (see below). The church was formerly entered through opposing north and south doors, blocked before the 1880s when a doorway in the present position had already been inserted. The south porch is from the 1880s and the boilerhouse is from the earlier 20th century.

The present church

The upper sections of the chancel were substantially rebuilt, probably during the 1880s, in muddy limestone rubble. The rebuilt section includes the 3-light east window exhibiting geometric tracery in oolite, from the 1880s. There are 2 cusped single lancets in the north wall, and one in the south wall of the west bay; all are from the 1880s but the north wall windows occupy the rebuilt embrasures of medieval predecessors. The south window was newly inserted in the 1880s; the window interrupts the 2-centred head of a blocked doorway, visible externally and blocked before the 1880s, while to the east of the window the remains of the cusped surround of a single lancet from c.1500 are visible, associated with a corbel of unknown function at mid-height, in the angle with the south transept east wall. The plain, 2-centred chancel arch is from the 13th-early 14th century, and there are 2 corbels on the west face below the arch apex, associated with the rood-loft beam. Externally, a square, yellow-brick chimney exits through the gable upstand, from the 1880s?, associated with a free-standing stove?, the flue below is blocked. The softwood chancel roof has princess-post trusses arch-braced from wall-corbels, and is from the 1880s. The east bay floor and passages are tiled, from the 1880s, with suspended board flooring in the west bay; the floors are raised from their medieval level throughout.

The nave fabric is substantially similar to that in the chancel, but the upper sections do not appear to have been rebuilt. There is a window in both the north and south wall, like the chancel east wall but -light, and inserted in the 1880s into pre-existing embrasures. Beneath both window sills is visible the blocking of a former doorway; the material blocking both the north and south doors is identical and both may have been blocked at the same time, when an entry was established at the south west corner of the nave. The embrasure and 2-centred surround in the latter are from the 1880s, but the entry itself is earlier. The west wall is slightly battered and has large, raking buttresses at either end, the southern medieval and the northern an addition of the 1880s. The gabled single bellcote has a 2-centred opening and was entirely rebuilt in the 1880s; there is a bell. The west wall window is of 2 cusped lights with a mouchette, all in

composite stone from the later 20th century but replacing a window of the 1880s, again inserted into a pre-existing opening. The nave is roofed like the chancel, and floored as the chancel west bay, from the 1880s.

The north aisle is of 2 bays but is transeptal in form; it might be described as either a transept or an aisle. It was (re)built c.1380 as a chapel of the Roche family and is rich with contemporary, Decorated mouldings; the upper sections were, however, rebuilt like the chancel in the 1880s. It communicates with the nave through a 2-bayed arcade beneath a 2-centred relieving arch; the individual arches have chamfer-moulded heads on an octagonal pier which has a simply-moulded capital and a base obscured by the later flooring. It is lit by windows in the east and north wall. The former is a fine, 2-light window with cusped ogee-heads and a quatrefoil-pierced spandrel, in a limestone surround, all from the late 14th century, but unblocked and restored in the 1880s. The north wall window is like the nave side wall windows, and though on the site of a pre-existing opening, was entirely rebuilt in the 1880s including infill. In the east wall is a fine Decorated piscina (Barnwell, 1884, 33-5) with a triangular-headed recess with armorial relief-work and a projecting square canopy which is cusped, and exhibits similar relief-work; a moulded pinnace rises from the top of the canopy and the cylindrical bowl, with similar relief-work, lies upon a cylindrical attached shaft. In the north wall are 2 tomb-recesses with similar mouldings; both have ogee-heads, cusped and pinnaced, and the tomb-chests are panelled. The eastern recess contains the effigy of a knight, from c.1380 and contemporary with the recess itself (Laws and Edwards, 1911, 214-9), while the western recess contains a female effigy of similar date (Laws and Edwards, 1909, 341-5). The aisle is a transeptal gable and is roofed like the nave, from the 1880s. The floor is probably like that in the nave and has been similarly raised, from the 1880s, but lies beneath a later floor-covering.

A small squint leading into the chancel was discovered in the south-west corner of the aisle in 1910. It is carried diagonally as an external squinch in the angle between the aisle east wall and the chancel north wall, and has a segmental head; its sill is interrupted by the chancel north-east window. The squint is lit by a single-light window with a square head and surround, 14th century. The eastern respond of the aisle south wall arcade is cut out around the squint as though the latter were a pre-existing feature, which would suggest that the aisle was a late 14th century rebuild of an earlier component. The rebuilt squint was given a surround including an armorial device.

The small south transept is lit by a window in the south wall like the nave windows, from the 1880s and enlarged from an earlier opening. A blocked window in the east wall is visible externally as a segmental arch and square surround, of a single-light window?, of the 17th century?; it had been blocked by the 1880s but its embrasure had survived as a recess. There is an internal corbel to the south of the same wall, medieval, function?. A spiral stair apparently exists in the thickness of one of the transept walls (Anon, 1910, 319) but was not observed 23/10/97; It may be represented by the squinching of the internal north-west corner, now with a square 'aumbry' opening, contracted from a former door?. the stair presumably led to the former rood-loft. The south transept is vaulted with a segmental barrel-vault from the earlier 14th century. There is a suspended board floor throughout, and is now used as a vestry.

Developmental history

Richard Fenton visited the church c.1811 (Fenton, 1903, 132-3) and noted the north aisle effigies, piscina (which was broken), and its moulded arcade. Samuel Lewis described the church in 1833 as 'a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture' (Lewis, 1833).

By 1856 the church had been so 'entirely modernised, externally, as to discourage any examination of the interior' (Glynne, 1885, 212-3). The plan was as at present, but without the south porch and boilerhouse. The windows were all 'modern'. The north aisle, however, is described as it exists at present, and all its medieval features were visible. The exterior had been rough-cast, and the interior was 'fantastically painted red'. To this account can be added the information contained within the faculty bundle for the later restoration (NLW, SD/F/379). Two blocked windows are shown in the north wall of the chancel, which was lit by just one single-light window (19th century?), in the east wall. The south door was in its present location, and the present nave window openings are shown, but were single light and timber framed

(sashes?); a blocked window lay to the east of the south window. Similar single light windows occupied both transeptal end walls, and both their east wall windows were blocked. The floors were flagged. There was a west gallery, and the church was seated with a mixture of box-pews and benches.

The church was restored again to the specifications of the architect E. H. Lingen Barker, of London, Hereford and Tenby. The Faculty bundle for the restoration curated by the NLW (NLW, SD/F/379) is marked 'not granted', yet it is apparent from the plans and elevations that all the proposed work was carried out. The bundle is also undated, but Barker was chiefly active during the 1880s. It is, moreover, apparent that a heating apparatus had been installed by 1884 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/6/44). The west gallery, all fittings and floors were removed, the bellcote was taken down and the chancel, north aisle and south transept walls were partly taken down. The external cutting was (re)excavated and given its revetment walling. The upper portions of the chancel, aisle and transept walls were rebuilt. The church was refenestrated with the present windows which, with the exception of the chancel south window, occupy pre-existing openings, all of which were rebuilt to a greater or lesser degree; it had been intended to restore the medieval chancel south window. The interiors were replastered, all of the existing plaster having apparently been removed. The church was reroofed including tabling, and refloored, at a higher level than in the medieval church. New fittings included the present softwood stalls and desk, and the similar pews, the altar rail and vestry screen in the south transept. The font was moved to its present position, and restored. The oolite pulpit may be later.

The south porch was new built as part of the restoration, in squared and coursed rubble. The side walls are buttressed at the ends, and the doorway has a 2-centred oolite surround and drip-mould. The softwood roof comprises common rafters with collars and ashlar posts, from the 1880s, while the floor was retiled in 'marble' slabs in the later 20th century. The porch was 'rebuilt' in 1897 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/6/44) but the extent of this work is not known.

The organ was 'opened' in 1891 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/6/44), and presumably located in the chancel; it was moved to the aisle in 1917.

There has been a considerable amount of further work. The squint from the north aisle, which had been blocked, was revealed in 1910 (Anon, 1910, 319) and the piscina bowl, hitherto broken, was discovered during the unblocking. A blocked spiral stair was also apparently discovered in the south transept (*ibid.* - not observed 23/10/97). The church was repaired in 1915, together with roof and seats, for £21 13s 6d (Pembs. R. O., HPR/6/44).

The boilerhouse was erected south of the nave, and against the south porch east wall, during the first half of the 20th century. It is of brick, with an external roughcast render, and comprises 2 bays with an internal structural division beneath a lean-to roof of corrugated asbestos sheeting. There are 2 plain doorways in the south (side) wall. The interior was not seen 23/10/97; the floor may lie beneath yard level.

There were minor alterations through 1955-66 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/6/40). The nave west window was rebuilt, and the porch floor retiled. The altar table is from the 1980s.

The limestone font has a plain square bowl and a cylindrical base, probably 13th century. The base is from the 1880s.

There were 3 14th century incised wheel-crosses lying loose in the church in 1925 (RCAHM, 1925, 136); 2 had their heads complete, the third was represented by a broken portion of its shaft and calvary. One lies against the south transept arch west jamb.

No Listed Building information available.

(The south transept is traditionally known as the Roch Chapel).

SITE HISTORY

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

St Jerome, Llangwm, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Roose (Rees, 1932). The living was a rectory, appendent to the Manor of Llangwm of the Lordship of Haverford (or 'Roose'), which from the 13th century was a possession of the Roches (Green, 1912, 222-3). The patronage later descended, through inheritance, to the Longueville and Ferrers/Devereux families. With the downfall of the Earl of Essex, his possessions, including the patronage of Llangwm, fell to the crown, and it was subsequently held by a succession of individuals. Llangwm is not mentioned in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, but in 1536 the church of 'Langome' had an annual value of £7 12s 11d, in tenths 15s 3½d (ibid.).

In 1786, the discharged rectory of Llangwm, of the Archdeaconry of St David's, had an annual value of £47, rated in the king's books at £7 12s 11d (ibid.), and by 1833 was endowed with £200 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Jerome, Llangwm, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Freystrop and Johnston (no Benefice No.) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

(The dedication was traditionally rendered as St Heirom; the current accepted form is Jerome.)

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**ST HYWEL,
LLANHYWEL,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 2910

RB No.

NGR SM 8189 2743

Grade II* listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 75% medieval core fabric.

A 2-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 2 bays; north transept, 1 bay (and skew passage); all medieval.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; skew passage has a slate lean-to. Chancel arch, rood-loft corbelling; north transept and skew passage arches and vaults; north door embrasure; western single bellcote; medieval. Rebuilt nave south wall and all window embrasures, 18th century?. Window and door surrounds, later 19th century.

Roofs: later 19th century. Floors: 18th century?, re-used in later 19th century. Finishes: later 19th century internal plaster; late 20th century external repointing.

Condition - good. Some internal plaster fair.

Archaeological potential - very good-excellent. Medium-deep external cutting around 100% of church, primary, secondarily deepened?, footings exposed in 20% of church; no evidence for floor level changes; floors not suspended, no underfloor void; no internal crypt/vault evident; possible component beyond 10% of church; memorials lie significantly close to 5% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 75% medieval core fabric. Medieval chancel and transept arches, rood-loft corbelling, bellcote and vaults; rebuilt medieval door; 18th century window openings?.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, early 13th century.

Phase 2 - North transept and skew passage (and former south transept?), 14th century.

Phase 3 - Nave south wall rebuilt, in 18th century?; all present window embrasures inserted?

Phase 4 - Restored later 19th century, low impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

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

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 2-bayed nave and a single bayed north transept with a large skew passage occupying its entire east wall. Construction is in medium-sized limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, with crude medieval quoins; good repointing, later 20th century; internal render/plaster, later 19th century. The church is entered through a north door. Roofs are slated gables, the nave always roofed at a higher level; the vaulted skew passage is lean-to roofed at the same level as the chancel.

A medium-deep, earth-cut cutting surrounds the church, primary, secondarily deepened?, exposing the north transept and skew passage footings. There is no evidence for floor level changes. The floors are not suspended and there is no underfloor void. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is structural evidence for a possible component against the south wall, south transept? (see below). Memorials lie significantly close to the east wall.

The church has a simple 3 celled plan retaining most of the medieval fabric and arrangements. The nave and chancel may be contemporary and the form of the chancel arch suggests an early 13th century date. The vaulted north transept with its large skew passage is probably 14th century. A stump of truncated masonry in the form of a return wall against the centre of the external face suggests the possibility of a former component, a south transept?; no component is shown in this location on the (reliable) tithe map (NLW, Llanhowell, 1845). The north door appears to have always been the only entrance into the church.

The chancel east window occupies a semicircular-headed embrasure from before the later 19th century restoration?; the 3 cusped lights with ogee-heads in a square, Caerfai stone surround are later 19th century. The east end of the south wall displays a 'flying buttress' over the external cutting, from the later 19th century. The low, plain chancel arch has a rounded 2-centred head with offsets at impost-level denoting the former presence of a rood-screen, all early 13th century; 3 corbels just below the apex of the west face probably supported a former rood-beam. Externally, the east face of this wall has a sloping offset at eaves level. The chancel roof is softwood with king-and queen-post trusses, with braced collars, from the later 19th century. The polychrome tiled floor in the east bay is also later 19th century; the west bay floor is limestone flagged, 18th-early 19th century flags re-used in the later 19th century?.

The nave south wall exhibits a wide, low, sloping, slated offset marking the level above which the wall has been rebuilt, pre-later 19th century?; the end walls project beyond the face of the rebuilt section as slight buttresses, and the offset is cut out around the (lower) window sills. The 2 south wall windows, and the west wall window are all of 2 lights but otherwise as the chancel window including semicircular-headed embrasures, suggesting later 19th century insertions into earlier openings?. The original facework beneath the offset does not exhibit any scar relating to the adjacent truncated return? wall (see above). The north door occupies the west bay and has a rounded 2-centred rear arch, like the chancel arch and probably also 13th century; the 2-centred Caerfai stone surround is later 19th century. To the east of the door is an internal corbel for the former rood-loft. The external north wall-top slopes back, where the wall has been heightened?, and there is a basal medieval offset, which extends around the west wall (possibly medieval footings later finished off?). The west wall carries a gabled single bellcote of roughly squared and coursed rubble; vertical joints and a crude shallow string-course mark the junction where the bellcote has been inserted into the gable, but the structure, with its circular-headed opening, is medieval, 14th-15th century?. The nave roof is like that in the chancel, later 19th century; floored as the chancel east bay throughout, without suspended timber floors.

The north transept is entered from the nave east bay through a plain arch with a segmental head, probably 14th century, the voussoirs of which represent the wall-head at a higher level than the rest of the nave north wall. The north wall is pierced by a window like those in the nave and of the same date. There is a blocked medieval slit light in the west wall. The transept is vaulted, with a depressed 2-centred barrel-vault of the same 14th century date as the fabric. It is floored as the nave.

The skew passage has segmental arches to both the chancel west bay and the north transept east wall, probably 14th century; the former arch rises above wall-top level as in the nave, the latter with a plain, rounded impost on the southern arch stop. The passage outside wall has a concave internal curve like that at eg. Llanstinan. This face displays a square recess, possibly a disused flue for a former stove. The passage has a segmental barrel vault, as the rest of the fabric, and is floored as the chancel east bay.

A churchwardens' presentment of 1678 submitted that the church was 'kept in good repair' (Jenkins, n.d., 9). The nave south wall was rebuilt during the later 19th century restoration according to Jenkins (Jenkins, n.d., 14); however, the semicircular-headed window embrasures within the rebuilt section suggest that the rebuild occurred at an earlier date, probably during the 18th century. The flagged flooring may be re-used from the 18th century.

The church was subject to low impact restoration in the later 19th century when all the windows, the north door and the timber roofs were rebuilt (Jenkins, n.d., 14); neither the date, nor the architect responsible, are known. The roofs are without tabling. The chancel east bay floor is tiled, while the remainder of floors may re-use earlier flags. New seating of loose softwood pews was provided, and 2 similar benches in the chancel. The pulpit and desk were fitted.

There has been some further work. The altar rail and table may be early 20th century. The organ is from 1820-50; it was purchased in 1975 (Jenkins, n.d., 15) and installed in the nave west bay. The exterior of the church was entirely repointed in the later 20th century.

The limestone font has a square cushioned bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base, and is of Transitional form (Barnwell, 1880, 215) from the early 13th century.

(The ECM free-standing in the church bears a Latin inscription; it is not in situ, having been brought from the now-closed church at Carnhedryn (Anon., n.d.) and originally from Carnhedryn Farm.)

The church was Grade II* listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication.

St Hywel, Llanhywel, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog (Rees, 1932). The advowson had been held in chief by the crown but in 1302, the benefice was appropriated by Bishop David Martin to the Chapter of St Davids Cathedral (Green, 1912, 247) to provide three chantry priests to say Mass for the soul of the king. The appropriation was not licensed until 1313 when, along with Llandeloy Church, Llanhywel was appropriated for the provision of the chantry and for services to the king, William de Valence and John Wogan of Picton Castle (*ibid.*).

A quarter of the advowson had already been purchased from one Vachan ap Kedmor ap Philip, by Thomas Bek, Bishop of St Davids 1280-93 (*ibid.*). Llanhywel, as 'Ecclesia de Lanowel', was assessed at £6 for tenths to the king in 1291, the sum payable being 12s (*ibid.*).

Llanhywel is known to have been formally annexed to the vicarage of Llandeloy by 1490 (*ibid.*), but the union appears to be earlier. The tithes of the united benefice were leased to a variety of individuals in the ensuing centuries (*ibid.*); the patronage remained with the Cathedral Chapter. In 1536 the annual value of 'Llandeley and Llanhowell' vicarage was £4 13s 4d, in tenths 10s (*ibid.*).

In 1786 the united vicarage, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, had an annual value of £5 5s, rated in the king's books at £5 (Green, op. cit., 237). The vicarage of Llanhywel was dis-united from Llandeloy in 1906, and the chapel of St James the Great, Carnhedryn, in St Davids parish, was annexed (Green, op. cit., 249); the latter union continues into the 1990s although St James, Carnhedryn was closed and sold in 1974 (Anon., n.d.).

In 1998 St Hywel, Llanhywel, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llanrhian, Carnhedryn and Llanrheithan (Benefice 653) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST DAVID,
LLANLLAWER,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17543

RB No.

NGR SM 9868 3597

(No Listed Building information)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (Dyfed PRN 12533).

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 2 bays; south porch; vestry (north of chancel); all (re)built in 1860.

Construction is in limestone and slate rubble. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs. All openings are from 1860. External buttressing, 1860. Western single bellcote, 1860.

Roofs and floors, 1860. Finishes, 1860 and 20th century.

Condition - poor. Church closed; fittings stripped; in decay.

Archaeological potential - good-very good. Church entirely rebuilt 1860, in same location as earlier church; no structural or physical evidence for earlier church; no external cutting or drain around church; no evidence for floor level changes; suspended floors with underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church; memorials lie significantly close to 20% of the church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-1860 core fabric.

Phasing:
All 1860.

DESCRIPTION

St David, Llanllawer, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It was (re)built in 1860 (Anon., 1860, 337; RCAHMW, 1925, 174; A. Gordon, 1993, has the rebuild in 1871 and to the specifications of the architect E. Dolby). The church was built in the same location as its predecessor, but the rebuild was total, retaining none of the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 2-bayed nave, a single-bayed vestry north of the chancel, and a south porch. Construction is in limestone and slate rubble throughout, roughly squared and coursed, quoined. The external pointing is good quality, from 1860; the south walls lie beneath 20th century external render. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. All dressings are in oolite; the detail is all from 1860 and simple neo-gothic. It includes the chancel arch, the windows with 2-centred surrounds, and the 2-centred south and vestry doors. There is limited external buttressing. The nave west wall carries a gabled single bellcote with a 2-centred opening, from 1860. The vestry features a chimney, also from 1860, with a flue from a fireplace (and heating apparatus?). The roofs are slated gables from 1860; the nave and chancel roofed continuously; the vestry roof is a slated lean-to. The floors are suspended and from 1860.

In the north-west angle of the nave is a plain niche containing a re-used stoup (RCAHM, 1925, 174), which is filled by a natural spring permeating up through the church walls (cf. *Cynwyl Gaeo*, Carms.).

There is no physical evidence for the earlier church. There is no external cutting or drain. There is no evidence for internal floor level changes. There is an underfloor void beneath the suspended floors, but no vault or crypt is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present walls. Memorials lie significantly close to the west end of the church.

The form of the earlier church is not properly known, and no full contemporary account, or reliable map depiction, is known. It was described as 'not remarkable for any architectural details' in 1833 (Lewis, 1833).

The font is probably from 1860.

The churchyard wall features 2 cross incised stones (Dyfed PRNs 2566 and 2567).

No Listed Building information.

SITE HISTORY

There is good evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication; 2 ECMs; spring.

St David, Llanllawer, was not a parish church during the post-conquest period, but a chapelry of the medieval Deanery of Cemaes (Rees, 1932). The benefice was always appendant to the Barony of Cemaes, and in 1594 it was annexed to Llanychlwyddog chapel (Green, 1912, 250), a union that persisted into the 20th century.

There is no valuation for Llanllawer in either the 'Taxatio' of 1291 or the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' of 1536, and in 1786 the benefice was briefly referred to as discharged in Bacon's 'Liber Regis' (ibid.).

In 1998 St David, Llanllawer, was a parish church, but had been closed for some years. The living was held with Newport, Cilgwyn and Dinas (Benefice 813), in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Cemaes and Sub-Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

Rees, W., 1932, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

(HPR/130 - Llanllawer)

Printed Accounts

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Salter, M., 1984, The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales.

**ST RHEITHAN,
LLANRHEITHAN,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17337

RB No.

NGR SM 8650 2835

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (Dyfed PRN 4610).

A 2-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 2 bays; all (re)built in 1862.

Construction is in limestone rubble. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs. All openings are from 1862. Western single bellcote, 1862.

Roofs and floors, 1862. Finishes, 1862.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good-very good. Church entirely rebuilt 1862, in same location as earlier church; no structural or physical evidence for earlier church; no external cutting or drain around church; no evidence for floor level changes; suspended floors with underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-1862 core fabric.

Phasing:

All 1862.

DESCRIPTION

St Rheithan, Llanrheithan, is a 2-celled church, of small size. It was (re)built in 1862 to the specifications of the architect R. K. Penson (Jones, 1993, 1; Pems. R. O. HPR/18/16; RCAHM, 1925, 176 gives the date as 1858). The church was built in the same location as its predecessor, but the rebuild was total, retaining none of the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel and a wider 2-bayed nave. Construction is in limestone rubble throughout, with some slate, unsquared and uncoursed, with large, squared quoins. The external pointing is good quality, from 1862. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. All dressings are in oolite; the detail is all from 1862 and neo-gothic. It includes the chancel arch, the windows with 2-centred surrounds and very simple tracery, and the 2-centred north and vestry doors. There is no external buttressing. The nave west wall carries a gabled single bellcote with a 2-centred opening, also from 1862. The church is entered from the north. The roofs are both slated gables from 1862. The floors are suspended and from 1862.

There is no physical evidence for the earlier church. There is no external cutting or drain. There is no evidence for internal floor level changes. There is an underfloor void beneath the suspended floors, but no vault or crypt is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present walls. No memorials lie significantly close to the church.

The form of the earlier church is not properly known; no contemporary account is known, but the building is depicted on the tithe map of 1838 (NLW, Llanrheithan, 1838) as a rectangular, ?single cell of the general dimensions as the present church.

The font has a square cushion bowl and cylindrical shaft of 12th-early 13th century date; the square base is probably from 1862 (RCAHM, 1925, 176).

The present church was not in listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication?.

St Rheithan, Llanrheithan, may have been a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog (Rees, 1932). The benefice was at an early date in the patronage of the Bishops of St Davids. In 1251 Bishop Richard Carew confirmed the grant of the small tithes and half the produce of the church to the Cathedral deacons vicar choral and subdeacons vicar choral, along with 20s annually (Green, 1912, 250). In 1594 the living was a curacy, of which the vicars choral were the rectors (ibid.).

There is no valuation for Llanrheithan in either the 'Taxatio' of 1291 or the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' of 1536. In 1786 the vicarage of Llanrheithan, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, had a certified value of £4 (ibid.), and by 1833 the curacy was endowed with £800 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833). The tithes were leased by a succession of individuals through the 18th and 19th centuries.

The curacy was united to the vicarage of Llanrhian between 1877 and 1906 (Green, 1912, 250-51), and then to Llandeloy, from which it was eventually dis-united.

In 1998 St Rheithan, Llanrheithan, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llanrhian, Llanhywel and Carnhedryn (Benefice 653) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

The 'Rheithan' dedication was taken to be a corruption of Rhidian (Green, 1912, 250-51) but it has been suggested (Jones, 1993, 1) that the name is derived from the toponomic 'Llan-yr-eithin' ('church in the gorse').

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

NLW, Parish of Llanrheithan, 1838.

Rees, W., 1932, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

Jones, W., 1993, Quinquennial Report, Llanrheithan.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

HPR/18 - Llanrheithan:-

HPR/18/16 - Correspondence re: duties on building material used in enlarging church, 1862.

HPR/18/17 - Terrier and Inventory, c.1900.

Printed Accounts

A. Gordon Partnership, 1993, Redundant Religious Buildings in West Wales.

Crossley, F. H., and Ridgway, M. H., 1957, 'Screens, Lofts and Stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire: Part 8', Archaeol. Cambrensis, Vol. CVI.

Green, F., 1912, 'Pembrokeshire Parsons', West Wales Historical Records Vol. II.

Lewis, S., 1833, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales.

RCAHM, 1925, Inventory: Pembrokeshire.

Salter, M., 1984, The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales.

**ST RHIAN,
LLANRHIAN,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 2837

RB No.

NGR SM 8193 3144

Grade II* listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 15% medieval core fabric.

A 5-cell church, medium sized, now cruciform. Consists of west tower, 2 storeys, medieval. Nave, 3 bays; north transept, 1 bay; south transept, 1 bay; from 1836. Chancel, 2 bays, later 19th century.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 85% of internal walls are plaster-panelled, the remainder rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; the west tower roof is a 'saddleback'. Medieval west tower with doors, vault and slit-lights. West tower saddleback roof original?, crow-stepped gables possibly 17th century. Windows, chancel arch, pinnaced and crenellated upstands, internal fittings; all from 1836-1891. (ECM in church, not in situ.)

Roofs and floors: 1836-91. Finishes: 1836-later 20th century; internal plaster panelling from 1891.

Condition - good. Environs overgrown to south.

Archaeological potential - good. Church largely rebuilt 1836-91; shallow drain in external concrete plinth around 100% of church; shallow-deep cutting around 50% of church, footings exposed; no evidence for floor level changes; floors not suspended, heating chamber and flues in 30% of church; no further internal crypt/vault evident; evidence for former components beyond 20% of church; few memorials significantly close to 30% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor-fair. Largely (re)built 1836-91, 15% medieval core fabric; medieval west tower with vault, doors and slit-light; saddleback original?, crow-stepped gables possibly 17th century.

Phasing:

(Phase 1 - Former chancel, nave and aisle, 13th-15th century?)

Phase 2 - West tower, late 14th century.

Phase 3 - Nave and transepts, 1836.

Phase 4 - Chancel, later 19th century.

Phase 5 - Restored 1891, low impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Rhian, Llanrhian, is a 5-celled church, of medium size. It retains approximately 15% medieval core fabric, confined to the west tower.

The present church is cruciform and consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 3-bayed nave of the same width, single-bayed north and south transepts from the nave central bay, and a 2-storey west tower. The nave and transepts are from 1836, and the chancel is later 19th century.

Construction is in medium-large limestone and shale rubble throughout, unsquared and uncoursed, the medieval work unquoined; pointing is from 1836 and 1891, with some later 20th century repointing; internal plaster panelling, 1891, renovated 1992-3. The church was always entered through the west tower. Roofs are slated gables throughout, the nave roofed at a higher level than the chancel but at the same level as the transepts; the west tower has a 'saddleback' roof.

The church is surrounded by a shallow drain in an external concrete plinth, post-1891?, which lies within a shallow-deep earth-cut cutting in the western half, exposing the west tower footings. There is no evidence for floor level changes. The floors are not suspended, but there was a heating chamber and flues in the nave. No further internal crypt/vault is evident. There is documentary evidence for a former south aisle beyond the present south walls. Three memorials, from the 18th and 19th centuries, are significantly close to the east and south walls.

Developmental history

The nave and transepts were built in their present cruciform plan in 1836, retaining none of the earlier fabric apart from the west tower. The chancel was added in the later 19th century, before 1891. The west tower is of 2 storeys with a saddleback roof, and may be early, from the late 14th century; the internal dimensions are small, it never appears to have risen any higher and it lacks the spiral stair and string-course typical of the later towers of the region. There is a slight external basal batter on the west wall. The ground floor contains the main entry to the church, a segmental-headed west door from the late 14th century, and is entered from the nave through a similar door beneath a depressed, 2-centred relieving arch, also late 14th century. The ground floor is vaulted with a 2-centred barrel-vault, late 14th century, pierced for 1 bell-rope. It is limestone-flagged, from 1836, the flags laid directly on the substrate, 1862-76. A timber baulk projects internally from the upper half of the north wall, function?. The second, belfry stage has plain slit-light openings in the north, south and west walls, contemporary with the fabric. The north and south walls are gables, with crow-stepped upstands, possibly 17th century but rebuilt in 1836, and plain central pinnacles from 1836. The tower is in good condition.

The form of the pre-rebuild church can be partly reconstructed from the sources. It was aisled, the nave and aisle being divided by a 'row of low pillars' seen by Fenton in c.1811 (Fenton, 1903, 21); he also noted the 'stunted' west tower, the font, and the effigy of a priest, now gone. The restrictions of the yard dictate that the aisle would have to have lain on the south side of the nave; it may survive below-ground beyond the present south walls. A chancel had been constructed by at least 1418 when the Archdeacon of Carmarthen complained about its dilapidated state (Anon., n.d.); it would appear to have disappeared before the 1836 rebuild, but irregular masonry at the foot of the chancel walls may represent its re-exposed footings. In 1833 the church was described as 'not remarkable for any architectural details of importance' (Lewis, 1833).

The church, without the chancel, was entirely rebuilt to its present cruciform plan by the architect Daniel Evans in 1836 (Anon., n.d.; RCAHM, 1925, 177). The 1836 nave and transepts form a perfect cross, the transepts opening to the nave central bay; there are no arches, the crossing being open to the roof. The nave side walls either side each have 2 windows, of 2 cusped lights with neo-Perpendicular tracery, in 2-centred oolite surrounds inserted in 1891 into openings from 1836. The transept end walls have similar, 3-light windows, also 1891; the upstands are pinnaced, the south transept upstand also having crenellations, all from 1836. There are a number of (earlier?) medieval consecration crosses built into the facework. The

internal faces are plaster-panelled, from 1891. The roofs are gabled with internal flat plaster ceilings, from 1836. The passages are slate-flagged, 1836, partly relaid in 1891 above a disused heating chamber and flues leading to the neo-Tudor brick chimney corbelled out from the north-east corner of the nave, all from 1891. The board flooring either side is laid on concrete.

The arrangements within the 1836 nave and transepts were probably those still in place when the church was restored in 1891 (NLW, SD/F/411). There were timber-framed 2-light windows in the present openings. The roofs and ceilings were as present, and the flagged flooring. Seating was of box pews. The internal plaster panelling of 1891 may be a copy of an 1836 original.

The chancel was added in the later 19th century, but before 1891; it is shown on the plan attached to the Faculty bundle for the restoration of that year (NLW, SD/F/411). It closely followed the nave in terms of the fabric and layout, but the east gable lacks an upstand. The 2-centred chancel arch is plain. The east window is as the transept end wall windows, inserted in 1891 into an existing opening. The north wall window is as the nave windows, and was inserted *de novo* in 1891. The internal walls are panelled as the nave, from 1891. The ceiling is plaster-panelled as the walls, from 1891. The floor is polychrome-tiled, later 19th century but pre-1891. The nave east bay north window was blocked during the construction of the chancel (*ibid.*).

The church was restored in 1891 (*ibid.*), to the specifications of Seddon & Carter, Architects, of Cardiff, at an estimated cost of £300. The restoration was low impact. The box pews and flooring were removed. The new oolite window surrounds inserted, mainly in existing openings. The nave east bay north window was unblocked. New board flooring was fitted in the nave and transepts. A heating chamber and flue, with a 'Porritt's' stove, was installed, and a chimney was built in the north-east corner of the nave. The church received new seating; the old seating was relaid as the present wall panelling (but copying existing detail?), and new pulpit. The 'Arts & Crafts' stalls and chancel screen were fitted, and the vestry screen in the north transept. The font was moved to its present position, and rebuilt.

There has been some further work. The oak altar is from 1942 (Anon., n.d.). The church underwent renovations in 1992-3 (A. Gordon, 1993), when the internal panelling was restored and the present boarded passage flooring may have been laid in the nave east bay.

The font has a decagonal oolite bowl bearing the arms of Sir Rhys ap Thomas and is from c.1500; the decagonal stem and base are of slate, 1891?

There is an 'indecipherable Ogam stone' (Anon., n.d.) lying loose within the church (Dyfed PRN 9552).

The church was Grade II* listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is good evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication; ECM.

St Rhian, Llanrhian, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog (Rees, 1932). It was, from a very early (pre-conquest?) date, in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids (Green, 1913, 252-3). It was alienated by Bishop Wilfred of St Davids 1085-1115 (Rees, 1897, 263) but appears to have been soon restored to the Bishopric. Llanrhian was assessed at £16 for tenths to the king in 1291, the sum payable being £1 12s (Green, *op. cit.*). In 1536 the annual value of 'Llanryan' vicarage was £6 11s 5d, in tenths 13s 1½d (*ibid.*). Fenton, c.1811, had the living as having formerly been a prebend of the Cathedral (Fenton, 1903, 21); the presentations were made by the Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

In 1786 the vicarage, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, had an annual value of £29, rated in the king's books at £6 11s 3d (Green, op. cit.) and was in the patronage of the Bishop, with whom it still formally lies. The rectorial tithes were annexed to the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen (Fenton, op. cit.). By 1833, the discharged vicarage was endowed with £200 royal bounty and £600 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Rhian, Llanrhian, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llanhywel, Carnhedryn and Llanrheithan (Benefice 653) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

The current spelling for the dedication is 'Rhian' but has traditionally been rendered as 'Rheanus'.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

NLW, Parish of Llanrhian, 1842.

Rees, W., 1932, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

Jones, W., 1995, Quinquennial Report, Llanrhian.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW, SD/F/411, Faculty - Restoration of church, 1891.

NLW, SD/F/412, Faculty - Memorial tablet, 1927.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

(HPR/58 - Llanrhian)

Printed Accounts

A. Gordon Partnership, 1993, Redundant Religious Buildings in West Wales.

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Salter, M., 1984, The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales.

**ST TUDWAL,
LLANSTADWEL,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 3186

RB No.

NGR SM 9552 0502

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 80% medieval core fabric?.

A 6-cell church, medium-large. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; north transept, 1 bay; west tower, 3 storeys; all medieval. South transept, 1 bay; north porch; 1876. Vestry/boilerhouse (south of chancel), mid-20th century.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; boilerhouse lean-to roofed. Piscina; former 'choir-recess'; blocked squint; re-used window heads; window embrasures; west tower with vault, spiral stair, arch, openings and parapet; all medieval. Blocked window, 17th century?. Chancel and transept arches; north door; windows; 1876. Chancel south window, later 19th century. Vestry/boilerhouse steps and openings, mid-20th century.

Roofs and floors: 1876 and 20th century. Finishes: 18th century external render; 1876 and mid-20th century pointing; internal plaster, 1876.

Condition - good. Some ivy.

Archaeological potential - excellent. 100% of internal levels raised by c.1m burying lower portions of walls and floors; suspended floors do not affect underlying deposits; deep, revetted cutting around 50% of church, primary, archaeology unaffected; no further internal crypt/vault evident; no evidence for former components beyond church; memorials lie significantly close 70% of church, deposits unaffected.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair-good. 80% medieval core fabric?, much of it below ground. Medieval piscina, former 'choir-recess', blocked squint, window embrasures, re-used window heads; west tower with vault, spiral stair, arch, openings and parapet. Blocked window, 17th century?

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 12th-early 13th century?.

Phase 2 - North transept, 14th century.

Phase 3 - Choir recess, 14th-15th century.

Phase 4 - West tower, c.1500.

Phase 5 - Restored 1867, high impact; walls heightened, south transept and north porch constructed.

Phase 6 - Vestry/boilerhouse, mid-20th century.

DESCRIPTION

St Tudwal, Llanstadwel, is a 6-celled church, of medium-large size. It retains approximately 780% medieval core fabric, much of it below present floor/yard level.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 4-bayed nave, a single bayed north transept, a single bayed south transept, a north porch, a 3-storey west tower, and a single bayed, 2-storey vestry/boilerhouse against the chancel and south transept walls.

The medieval construction is in large limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, without quoins; the facework lies beneath thick lime render, 18th century. The similar 1876 work is often quoined and has extensive later repointing, rather poor in areas. All with internal render/plaster, 1876. Vestry/boilerhouse in brick, pebbledashed externally. Roofs are slated gables, the nave roofed at a higher level than the chancel but at the same level as the transepts; the vestry/boilerhouse roof is a slated lean-to continuing the south transept east slope; the west tower roof was not seen.

All internal levels were raised by c.1m in 1876, burying lower portions of walls and floors; suspended floors do not affect underlying deposits. A deep, revetted cutting runs around the western half of the church except the tower, primary, footings not exposed and archaeology unaffected; now concrete-lined. The vestry is built over a boilerhouse which is probably not below ground level, and no further internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present walls. Memorials lie significantly close to the south walls, and also the nave north wall and north transept east wall where they are probably of insufficient depth to penetrate the deep yard build-up north of the church.

The chancel, nave, north transept and west tower are fundamentally medieval, but the walls and floor in the body of the church were raised by c.1m during the restoration of 1876 when the south transept and north porch were added (RCAHM, 1925, 178); the physical evidence for the wall heightening is apparent from the exterior. The chancel arch may have been Romanesque (see below) giving, if so, a late 12th-early 13th century date to the nave and chancel. The north transept may have been added in the 14th century when transept construction was widespread in the region; it appears to have been used as a chapel later in the medieval period. A former 'choir recess' lies against the chancel north wall, probably from the 14th-15th century. The west tower was added c.1500 and is a 'typical' Pembrokeshire tower. The church was probably always entered from the north, but there is a 'processional' doorway in the west tower, now blocked.

The present church

The upper third of the chancel walls was built in 1876, including the east window which is 2 lights with simple Y-tracery, in oolite. The east bay north wall features a blocked single square-headed light with a square-headed surround, probably post-medieval, 17th century?; the blocking lies beneath the 18th century render. The opposite, south wall is pierced by a 2-light window with cusped ogee-heads and a quatrefoil-pierced spandrel in a 2-centred oolite surround with brick infill, late 19th century (post-1876?); there is a plain piscina of broadly medieval date internally. The west bay north wall is thrown out as a square projection, with a lean-to slated roof that is now very low due to the heightening of the remainder of the north wall; the projection formerly housed a 'choir-recess', a component frequently added to Pembrokeshire chancels in the later medieval period (cf. Herbrandston and Johnston). There is a plain doorway into the vestry in the south wall, 20th century. The 2-centred chancel arch is from 1876. The softwood roof and the floor (raised by 1.5m) are both from 1876.

The nave was similarly heightened in 1876, but only affecting the upper quarter. The west bay opens to the north and south transepts via arches inserted in 1876, the northern arch blocking a former squint. The north doorway was rebuilt with a 2-centred head in 1876. There are 2 windows in the nave south wall and one in the north wall; all are as the chancel east wall but the north window lies below both a 2-centred outer arch and a segmental relieving arch above, the outer arch being of late medieval date (cf. the north transept

east window, described below). The relieving arch may have been added c.1876 to take the heightened wall above. The nave was reroofed and refloored, with suspended floors, like the chancel in 1876.

The north transept is similar in construction to the rest of the church and heightened as the nave in 1876. The east (side) wall is pierced by a window like that in the nave north wall, including the outer arch (and relieving arch), which until 1876 housed a fine, late medieval window (see below) the heads of which appear to have been re-used in the north porch north wall (see the porch, below). The quality and location of this former window suggest that the north transept was a side chapel during the late medieval period. The north wall features a window again like the nave windows and from 1876 but de novo, lying beneath an outer arch of squared voussoirs also from 1876. Roofed and floored as the nave.

The three storeyed west tower is from c.1500; it is slightly tapered and has the basal batter characteristic of the district, but the batter appears to have been (re)built at an unknown period and now has a concrete top. The tower has been repointed externally, probably during the 20th century and good quality. A square spiral stair turret, with large Old Red Sandstone quoins, projects from the north-east corner, entered through a plain, rebuilt? doorway from the ground floor; it is lit by simple slit-lights. The ground floor has a barrel-vault of c.1500 with a 2-centred profile. It opens to the nave through a plain 2-centred arch and is floored as the nave passages, from 1876, and similarly raised. The west door is blocked but has a rounded 2-centred head, now very low, from c.1500; the door may have been blocked as late as 1876 when the floors were raised. There is a window above with a 2-centred outer arch from 1876, and of 2 lights as in the nave. An external string course of c.1500 divides the second stage, lit by simple slit lights. The belfry stage has 2-light openings with 2-centred heads in limestone surrounds of c.1500, restored?. The parapet lies on a plain corbel table and continues around the stair turret, also c.1500, restored?. The tower is in good condition but there is some external ivy.

Developmental history

Fenton, c.1811, described the church as containing 'nothing worthy of remark' (Fenton, 1903, 152). Lewis, on the other hand, called the church 'an ancient structure in good repair' in 1833 (Lewis, 1833).

The pre-restoration chancel arch was, according to one source, apparently a full-centred semicircular arch, 'safely genuine Norman' (Freeman, 1852, 173). However, in a lengthy account of 1858 (Glynne, 1885, 213) it was described as 'rude, plain (and) pointed'. It has now gone. The 1858 account goes on to describe the rest of the church. The present south transept, north porch and vestry had yet to be built, and the north transept was open to the nave without an arch. A small squint was present north of the chancel arch, 'cutting off the angle' with the transept, no longer visible. There were no windows in the nave north wall (a mistake? meaning south wall? see above), and the windows that were present are described as 'modern abominations', presumably timber sashes. The former north transept east window was, however, of 'two trefoiled ogee lights, with a foiled circle between, and the whole under a flat label'; it had been blocked (the surround was re-used in 1876 in the north porch, see below). The tower was described more-or-less as it exists today.

The church was restored in 1876 (RCAHM, 1925, 178) but no details are known. The restoration was high impact, involving raising both walls and floor by c.1m in the body of the church, and the west tower floor. The chancel arch was rebuilt and an arch inserted between the north transept and the nave. The church was refenestrated, the existing nave north wall opening and transept east wall opening being given relieving arches prior to window insertion. The church was reroofed, without tabling, and refloored including the tower, which has also received a new window above the west door, which was blocked.

A south transept was new built. It closely follows the pattern of the existing north transept and its inserted arch, but the rubble facework is roughly coursed, has squared quoins and there is a plain basal offset(s) externally. It is roofed and floored as the north transept. The south wall features a window as those in the nave but without an outer arch. The south porch was also built new, with similar facework. The doorway has a rounded 2-centred oolite surround. Above lie the inserted heads of a 2-light, late medieval window,

they are ogee-arches, and have sunk spandrels and a central quatrefoil and were clearly derived from the former north transept east window. Roofed as the rest of the church; floored directly on the substrate.

The chancel south window is of different form, from later in the 19th century?

There has been further construction work. A vestry was built in the angle between the chancel west bay south wall and the south transept east wall around the middle of the 20th century. It is of 2 storeys, lying over a boilerhouse. The fabric is brick, all with a contemporary pebbledash external finish. The external south-east corner is deeply cut out. The first floor doorway is in the east wall and is reached up an external flight of 11 concrete steps, close to but detached from the chancel south wall; the door has a 2-centred head in moulded concrete. This floor is lit by a window in the south wall, of 2 cusped lights in a square surround with sunk spandrels, all concrete, mid-20th century. The softwood lean-to roof is at the same level as the chancel roof and continues the south transept east slope. There a suspended floor and stairs to the basement, to which there is no external access; it contains the boiler but is not below yard level.

All internal fittings - seating, pulpit etc - are later 20th century and good quality (A. Gordon, 1993).

The font has a square bowl of 12th-early 13th century date on a late 19th century cylindrical stem and square base.

(No Listed Building information available)

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication; waterfront location?.

St Tudwal, Llanstadwel, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Rhos (Rees, 1932). It was appurtenant to Haverfordwest Priory. It is not mentioned in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, but in 1536 the vicarage had an annual value of £7 7s, in tenths 15s 8½d (Green, 1912, 256).

At the dissolution, Haverfordwest Priory and its appurtenances fell to the king, including the patronage of Llanstadwel, the rectory of which was, in 1545 leased with other rectories to Henry Jones of the royal household, for 21 years (ibid.). In 1610 William Walter of Roch owned the rectory (ibid.). The patronage later passed to the Allen family, and then to a variety of individuals.

In 1786, the discharged vicarage of Llanstadwel, in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, had a certified value of £30 (ibid.), rated in the king's books at £7 7s. It was endowed with £200 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant in 1833 (Lewis, 1833), and the patron, Lewis Child Esq., was the lay impropriator for two-thirds of the tithes, the remaining third belonging to the vicar.

In 1998 St Tudwal, Llanstadwel, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage (Benefice 318) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST JUSTINIAN,
LLANSTINAN,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 2602

RB No.

NGR SM 9532 3389

Grade II listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 90% medieval core fabric.

A 3-cell church, small-medium sized. Consists of chancel, 3 bays; nave, 3 bays; south transept, 1 bay (and skew passage); all medieval.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; skew passage has a slate lean-to. Chancel arch, blocked rood-loft door, squinched, and corbel; south transept and skew passage arches and vaults; western single bellcote; medieval. South door and all windows, c.1800, with original frames in nave and transept.

Roofs: 19th century. Floors: later 19th century and early-mid 20th century. Finishes: later 19th century internal plaster; external repointing c.1800 and early-mid 20th century.

Condition - fair-good. Some cracks; some external ivy.

Archaeological potential - very good-excellent. Medium depth external drain around 100% of church, secondary, footings exposed; no evidence for floor level changes; floors are not suspended, no underfloor void; no internal crypt/vault is evident; no evidence for former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 90% medieval core fabric. Medieval chancel arch, transept arch and vault, blocked rood-loft door and corbel, mason's mark and bellcote; c.1800 century windows and frames.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 13th century?.

Phase 2 - South transept and skew passage, 14th century.

Phase 3 - Restored c.1800, windows inserted and south door rebuilt.

Phase 4 - Restored later 19th century, low impact; no new components.

Phase 5 - Restored early-mid 20th century, low impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Justinian, Llanstinan, is a 3-celled church, of small-medium size. It retains approximately 90% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 3-bayed chancel, a wider 3-bayed nave and a single bayed south transept with a large skew passage occupying its entire east wall. Construction is in medium-large limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, unquoined; lime pointing of c.1800 with extensive repointing from the early-mid 20th century; internal render/plaster, later 19th century. The church is entered through a south door. Roofs are slated gables, the chancel and nave always having been roofed at the same level; the vaulted skew passage is lean-to roofed up to the chancel eaves.

The church is surrounded by a medium depth slate- and limestone-revetted drain, secondary, exposing footings in the chancel and nave. There is no evidence for floor level changes. The floors are not suspended and there is no underfloor void. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present church walls.

The church has a simple 3 celled plan retaining most of the medieval fabric and arrangements. The nave and chancel may be contemporary and the form of the chancel arch suggests an early, possibly 13th century date. The vaulted south transept with its large skew passage is probably 14th century. The south door appears to have always been the only entrance into the church.

A medieval mason's mark can apparently be seen on the north-east corner of the chancel (Anon., n.d.). The chancel east wall has a medieval upstand and plain basal offset, possibly repaired over exposed medieval footings?. The east window occupies a square embrasure from c.1800 with a concrete lining, sill and semicircular-headed, timber-framed window from the early-mid 20th century. The south wall has the basal offset and the chancel central bay is lit by a window in both side walls, both with simple timber-lintelled embrasures and neo-Gothic timber-framed windows from c.1800. The plain, 2-centred chancel arch is fairly low and narrow and may be 13th century; the stops exhibit 2 plain imposts; above is a medieval upstand like that in the chancel. To the north, the wall is squinched to the chancel north wall, corresponding with the outline of a blocked rood-loft door on the west face and the nave south wall displays a rood-loft corbel. The chancel roof has simple 'A'-frame oak trusses, bolted, from the 19th century. The floor is quarry-tiled, those in the east bay from the later 19th century restoration; the remainder of the church was quarry-tiled in the early-mid 20th century.

The nave is lit by 2 windows in the north wall with square embrasures, with external segmental heads, again from c.1800; the plain sash-frames were replaced in the 19th-early 20th centuries. The south door has a similar segmental head rebuilt c.1800. The nave west wall also displays a medieval upstand and a plain gabled single bellcote with a crude, 2-centred opening, also medieval; there is a bell. The nave roof is softwood, with king- and queen-posts on the collar-rafter trusses, from the later 19th century restoration.

The south transept is entered from the nave east bay through a plain 2-centred arch reflecting the profile of the transept barrel-vault, all probably 14th century; there is a large projecting keystone at the apex. The south wall has a thick external render finish with hanging slates, from c.1800, and is pierced by a window like that in the chancel east wall but retaining its neo-Gothic sash from c.1800. The transept is floored as the nave.

The skew passage is entered from the transept through a 2-centred arch and communicates with the chancel west bay via a 2-centred arch with a depressed head, reflecting the profile of the barrel-vaulted passage roof. The passage outside wall has a concave internal curve like that at eg. Llanhywel. The passage is floored as the nave.

In 1678 the church was described as 'newly built and finished' (Anon., n.d.), but no features within the present fabric can be definitely attributed to this period.

Around 1800, the church was refenestrated with the present window openings which all appear to be de novo insertions. The south door was rebuilt and the church exterior was pointed, the south transept being given its external slated finish. The chancel roof may date from any period within the 19th century. Samuel Lewis, writing in 1833, described the church as 'not distinguished by any interesting architectural details' (Lewis, 1833).

The church underwent a second, low-impact restoration in the later 19th century, but no details, nor the architect responsible, are known. The interior was plastered, but no external repointing appears to have been undertaken. The nave was reroofed and the chancel east bay (the sanctuary) was quarry-tiled. An altar rail and desk were fitted and the nave seated with oak panelled pews, loose.

The church was restored for a third time in the early-mid 20th century, again low impact. All existing (flagged?) floors, except the chancel east bay, were taken up and the church was quarry-tiled; the exterior was repointed and most of the window-frames were replaced. The pulpit was fitted and the west bay given its present seating, copying that from the later 19th century restoration.

In 1994, the church roofs were reslated (Anon., n.d.).

The limestone font has a square bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base all in one piece, of 13th-14th century date.

The church was Grade II listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication; large circular churchyard enclosing springs.

St Justinian, Llanstinan, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog (Rees, 1932). In 1302, the benefice was appropriated by Bishop David Martin to Martin Robert de Trefdyn, the precentor's vicar, to be annexed to the subchanterhip of St Davids Cathedral in perpetuity, but reserving the right to present a perpetual curate to the church with provision for the curate from the tithes (Green, 1912, 258). The cathedral sub-chantors were the rectors of Llanstinan (ibid.).

The church was assessed at £5 6s 8d for tenths to the king in 1291, the sum payable being 10s 8d (ibid.). There is no valuation for Llanstinan in the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' of 1536, but it states that St Mary's College at St David's Cathedral received £4 13s 4d per annum from the church (ibid.).

In 1786 the discharged curacy of Llanstinan, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, had a certified value of £4 (ibid.). It was endowed with £600 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant by 1833 (Lewis, 1833), and the patron, Sir John Owen, Bart., was the lessee of the tithes under the Cathedral subchanter.

In 1998 St Justinian, Llanstinan, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llanwnda, Goodwick St Peter and Manorowen (Benefice 654) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST ILLTUD,
LLANTWYD,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17347

RB No.

NGR SN 1554 4193

Grade II listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, but not in same location as, medieval church (Dyfed PRN 5317).

A 3-cell church, medium sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; north porch; vestry (south), 1 bay; all (re)built in 1883-4.

Construction is in slate ashlar. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to roof. All openings are from 1883-4. Western single bellcote, 1883-4. External buttressing, 1883-4.

Roofs and floors, 1883-4. Finishes, 1883-4.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - excellent. Church entirely rebuilt in 1883-4, not in same location as earlier church; extensive structural and physical evidence for earlier church; earthwork platform beneath 100% of church; no external cutting or drain around church; underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor-fair. 0% pre-1883 core fabric; medieval font, moulded corbels and stoup re-used in church, not in situ.

Phasing:

All 1883-4.

DESCRIPTION

St Illtud, Llantwyd, is a 3-celled church, of medium size. It was built new in 1883-4 under the architect David Davies of Llandysul (NLW, SD/F/428), on the site of the earlier church, but not in the same location, lying immediately to the north.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 3-bayed nave, a north porch and a lean-to vestry of 1 bay, against the south wall of the chancel west bay.

Construction is in slate ashlar throughout, with oolite quoins and copings. The external pointing is good quality, from 1883-4. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. All dressings are in oolite; the detail is all from 1883-4 and neo-gothic. It includes the windows, with plain 2-centred surrounds, and the 2-centred north door, vestry door and north porch door. The church is buttressed throughout, 1883-4. Western gabled bellcote with a single 2-centred opening, 1883-4. The roofs are slated gables while the vestry has a slate lean-to roof, 1883-4. The floors are suspended except in the porch, and from 1883-4.

The church was constructed at a cost of £690 immediately to the north of the earlier church, which was demolished to make way for it; this was apparently in order that 'the vestry can be built on the south side of the chancel without disturbing graves' (NLW, SD/F/428). An area of disturbed slate slabs can be seen on the surface of the yard immediately south of the new church and extensive irregularities mark the site of further buried walls.

A number of mouldings were preserved from the earlier church and refixed within the new building. They comprise a plain stoup, and 2 corbels carved with male faces, which were set within the north porch. A limestone coffin lid is mounted against the nave west wall; it bears an incised cross, the arms of which are enclosed within a design of fleurs-de-lys, stylistically belonging to the 14th century (RCAHM, 1925, 181).

The new church stands on a pronounced earthwork platform, established in 1883-4. No external drain or cutting is present, but a concrete plinth of 1883-4 runs around the entire church. There is an underfloor void beneath the suspended floors, but no vault or crypt is evident.

The form of the pre-1883 church is impossible to determine from the field evidence as it can be seen. It is depicted on the tithe map of 1838 (NLW, Llantood, 1838) as a medium-sized edifice comprising a single cell, without any structural division into chancel and nave; this may not, however, be an accurate representation. According to a churchwardens' presentment of 1684, the church was then 'in good repair' although the seating had been the cause of strife between two gentry families (Evans, 1935, 395). More than one bell appears to have been present, and an 'ancient bell' that once belonged to the church was apparently displayed to the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1859 (Anon., 1859, 349). Samuel Lewis, writing in 1833, described the church as 'not distinguished by any architectural details of importance' (Lewis, 1833).

The font has a square basin recovered from the pre-1883 church, of broadly medieval date; the stem and base are of 1883-4.

The present church was Grade II listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the possible pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication.

St Illtud, Llantwyd was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Cemais (Rees, 1932). The living was a vicarage, appropriated to St Dogmael's Abbey (Green, 1912, 259).

Under the name 'Ecclesia de Langetot', the church was in 1291 assessed at £4 for tenths to the king (ibid.). In the 'St Davids Episcopal Register' of 1513 the church appears as 'Langettod' (RCAHM, 1925, 181), while in 1536 'Lantwyd' church had an annual value of 46s 8d, the tenths 4s 8d (Green, 1912, 259).

At the dissolution St Dogmael's Abbey with all its appurtenances fell to the crown, including the patronage of Llantwyd (Green, 1913, 281). In 1624 the vicarage was united with Monington and St Dogmael's (Green, 1912, 304); the three livings were assessed together and in 1786 the clear yearly value was £15, rated in the king's books at £4 13s 4d (Green, 1913, 281). The three vicarages remained united into the 20th century.

In 1833 the living was a discharged vicarage of the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, annexed - with that of Monington - to the vicarage of St Dogmael's (Lewis, 1833). It was endowed with £200 royal bounty.

In 1998 St Illtud, Llantwyd, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Cilgerran and Bridell (Benefice 644) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Cemais and Sub-Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

(It has been suggested that the 'Illtud' dedication, not existing within a strong local tradition, is not original (RCAHM, 1925, 181), being instead a corruption of the 1536 form of the place-name - 'Lantwyd' - which has now been adopted as the authorised spelling.)

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**ST GWYNDAF,
LLANWENDA,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 2523

RB No.

NGR SM 9321 3958

Grade II* listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 75% medieval core fabric.

A 5-cell church, medium sized. Consists of chancel, 3 bays; nave, 2 bays; north aisle, 2 bays (incorporates former north chapel?); south aisle, 2 bays (incorporates former south chapel?); south porch; all medieval.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; aisles with slated lean-to roofs. Chancel arch and aisle west bay arches; rood-loft stair, doors and corbels; north aisle window and rebuilt chancel window(s); south and porch doors; western double bellcote and sanctus bellcote; piscinae; north aisle and south porch vaults; nave and porch benching; nave buttress; all medieval. All other windows, aisle east bay arches; 1881.

(5 medieval incised stones re-used in 1881 facework, Dyfed PRNs 8962-8.)

Roofs: Nave roof timbers 15th century, with carving; remainder 1881.

Floors: 1881.

Finishes: Remains of 18th century render/pointing, repointed 1881.

Condition - fair-good. Some cracks; some external ivy; plaster fair.

Archaeological potential - very good-excellent. Yard and south porch floor lowered; external earthwork around 5% of church, spoil? debris?; medium-deep external cutting around 20% of church, primary; shallow drain runs around 10% of church; floors are not suspended, no underfloor void; no internal crypt/vault is evident; no evidence for former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 75% medieval core fabric. Many medieval features including chancel and aisle arches, openings, 2 bellcotes, rood-loft stair and corbelling, timber roof with carving, vaulting, piscinae, benching, buttress and re-used incised stones.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 13th-14th century.

Phase 2 - North and south aisle east bays? (chapels?), 14th century.

Phase 3 - North and south aisle west bays, 15th century.

Phase 4 - South porch, c.1500.

Phase 5 - Restored 1881, medium-high impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Gwyndaf, Llanwnda, is a 5-celled church, of medium size. It retains approximately 75% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 3-bayed chancel, a 2-bayed nave of the same width, a 2-bayed north aisle incorporating a north chapel, a 2-bayed south aisle incorporating a south chapel, and a south porch built against the south aisle.

Construction is in large limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, unquoined, and with remains of pre-1881 pointing/render, 18th century?; 1881 work is similar but roughly squared and coursed; good 1881 pointing over all; internal render/plaster, later 19th century. Roofs are slated gables, the chancel and nave roofed at much the same level, while both aisles have slated lean-to roofs, over a vault in the north aisle; the south porch is also vaulted and all roofs have a bitumen finish.

The yard adjacent to the church was lowered in 1881, and also the south porch floor. An external earthwork in the angle between the nave south wall and the south porch west wall may be spoil or building debris. A medium-deep external earth-cut cutting runs along the east wall, and the east half of the south wall; a shallow, stone-lined drain runs along the chancel north wall. There are no suspended floors nor underfloor void. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present church walls. Memorials lie significantly close to the south aisle, south porch and the north-west corner of the nave.

The church has retained its medieval plan if not all of the medieval fabric. The nave and chancel may be contemporary; the form of the chancel arch is broadly 14th century, but it may be inserted. Their location suggests that the aisle east bays were originally chapels, of the 14th century?, which were extended westwards as aisles in the later medieval period and given lean-to roofs, vaulted in the north aisle; this suggestion is possibly confirmed by the ?in situ south aisle piscina and dividing arcade. The vaulted south porch is stylistically from c.1500; a squint in its east wall opens into the south aisle, which it thus post-dates.

The present church

The upper three-quarters of the chancel were rebuilt in 1881, including all the south wall facework. The 3-light east window has curvilinear tracery in a 2-centred oolite surround and drip-mould all from 1881. The north wall is pierced by a window opening in the rebuilt section housing a single cusped lancet in a square surround with sunk spandrels, all cavetto-moulded Old Red Sandstone and from the 15th century, rebuilt 1881. The south window opposite is an 1881 copy. The east bay has a slate credence shelf in the north wall, from 1881, and a piscina in the south wall with a shallow bracketed bowl, 14th-15th century and probably in situ. The 2 centred chancel arch is tall and wide, but plain, and may be medieval having plain offset imposts at springer level marking the position of the former rood-screen, 14th century?; a corbel to the south supported the former rood-loft which extended far into the nave (see below). The upstand above carries a sanctus bellcote with a single, semicircular-headed opening of medieval date. The softwood chancel roof has collar-rafter trusses arch-braced from wall-corbels, the common-rafters having ashlar posts on short hammer-beams, all from 1881. The floor is polychrome tiled, from 1881.

The nave was not rebuilt in 1881 and retains most of its medieval features. The east bay side walls are corbelled for the former rood-loft, which was entered via a door high on the north wall (leading from a stair in the north aisle, see below); the door is very small and has an inserted semicircular head. The west bay is lit by a window in the north wall, enlarged from an existing opening in 1881, with a 2-light, cusped window in a square oolite surround with sunk spandrels, 1881. The south door opposite has a 2-centred surround of 13th-14th century date; to the west is an internal stone bench that extends around the south wall, contemporary with the core fabric. There is a medieval raking buttress at the west end of the north

wall. The west wall is battered to full height and has a large, gabled double bellcote with semicircular-headed openings, substantially medieval and probably 15th century.

The nave roof has oak tie-beams with king- and princess-posts, some on plaster 'corbels', from 1881?; the eastern trusses were largely rebuilt/replaced in 1881 but the western trusses are substantially medieval, one of the tie-beams bearing a the carved head of a tonsured priest, probably 15th century and a unique survival of medieval carving in the region. The purlins and common rafters are from 1881. The quarry-tiled nave floor is also from 1881.

The north aisle east bay (former north chapel) now communicates with the chancel west bay via a plain, 2-centred arch from 1881; a similar arch, but medieval, connects the west bay with the nave. The north wall has a plain basal offset, medieval, and in the east bay is a medieval window with a surround like the chancel north wall window, 15th century. There is an externally projecting stone below, function?. The west bay is lit by a window like that in the nave north wall and similarly inserted in 1881 into an enlarged existing opening. The west (lean-to) wall is thickened to take the rood-loft stair (see above), which is entered through a narrow, segmental-headed door of probable 15th century date. The aisle is vaulted, with a 2-centred barrel-vault probably from the 15th century, with cut-outs for the arcade and windows. Floored as the nave, 1881.

The south aisle arcades are similar to those in the north aisle and of the same date, but the 2 bays of the aisle are divided by a third 2 centred arch, inserted when the west bay was added to the former chapel?. The northern half of the east (lean-to) wall was rebuilt in 1881 like the chancel south wall, and contains a similar lancet window, from 1881; in the south-east corner is a plain limestone bracket piscina, late medieval, in situ?. The south wall has an external offset like the north aisle, and 2 windows like the nave north wall and similarly inserted in 1881 into enlarged existing openings. The west wall is pierced by a plain, square, angled squint, inserted when the south porch was added c.1500. The lean-to roof is matchboarded above the purlin, from 1881. Floored as the nave, 1881, with boards over in the east bay.

The south porch was built against the south aisle west wall c.1500, a period of widespread porch construction. The side walls have medieval stone benching with oolite seating from 1881. The south wall is battered externally and features a doorway with a plain 2-centred arch and a plain slate label above, c.1500; there are the remains of a similar string-course lower down. The porch is vaulted, with a 2-centred barrel-vault from c.1500. The floor has been lowered and is polychrome tiled on the substrate, 1881.

Developmental history

A churchwardens' presentment of 1688 submitted the windows of the 'chancell and church' to be 'out of repaire' (Evans, 1935, 300-301). The pre-restoration church is described at length in an account of 1850 (Glynne, 1897, 47-50). All arrangements were broadly as they exist today, but the arches between the chapels and the chancel, rebuilt in 1881, were described as 'somewhat deformed, and that on the north is lower than the southern'. The chancel piscina was noted. The windows were timber sashes; there was an east window, 1 in the north aisle, 2 in the south aisle, and 1 in the nave north wall (NLW, SD/F/433); the 3 medieval windows, in the chancel side walls and north aisle east bay, were blocked by 1881 (the chancel north window open in 1850?). The floors were flagged (*ibid.*), except those in the chancel east bay and the south aisle which were of 'small, broken stones' (Glynne, *op. cit.*). There were galleries in the aisles (*ibid.*), presumably re-using the medieval rood-loft corbelling and stair.

The church was restored in 1881, not 'rebuilt on its foundations' as stated by the RCAHM (RCAHM, 1925, 189-90). The specifications for the restoration (NLW, SD/F/433), by the architect E. H. Lingen Barker of London, Hereford and Tenby, are for work of medium-high impact as confirmed by the structural evidence, but very sympathetic to the existing structure. The upper 2m of the chancel walls were taken down and rebuilt. The chancel roof was removed; in the nave, only the superficial covering was removed. All fittings were removed, including the gallery in the aisles and the flooring was removed, the porch floor being lowered. New windows were inserted in the existing aisle and nave openings; and the 3 medieval windows

were rebuilt to varying extents. The interior was replastered, but the extent of removal of the existing plaster is unknown. The chancel and south aisle were reroofed and the nave roof partly rebuilt; roof tabling was built throughout. The church was refloored, without suspended floors. The 5 incised stones were built into the external walls. New softwood seating, a pulpit, credence and altar rail were fitted, and the east bay of the south aisle was screened off as a vestry (Glynne, 897, 50), now gone.

There has been little further work beyond some 20th century repointing.

The limestone font has a square cushioned bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base, of 12th century date; it is said to have been recovered from a local farm in 1881 (Anon. (b), n.d.), but a pre-restoration plan shows it in its present location (NLW, SD/F/433).

The 5 incised stones (Dyfed PRNs 8962-8) are built into the chancel east, north and south walls, the south aisle south wall and the nave south wall.

The 2 bells were dedicated to St David and St Patrick in 1944 (Anon (b), n.d.).

The church was Grade II* listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is good evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site -
Celtic dedication; at least some incised stones of pre-conquest date? (Dyfed PRNs 8962-8).

St Gwyndaf, Llanwnda, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog (Rees, 1932). The church and its appurtenances were granted by Bishop Anselm le Gras (1231-47) to the Chapter of St Davids Cathedral (Green, 1912, 260). Giraldus Cambrensis was the (pluralist) vicar during the early 13th century.

As 'Lanuda', the church was assessed at £16 for tenths to the king in 1291, the sum payable being £1 12s (ibid.). In 1536 the valuation of the vicarage was 65s 1½d, in tenths 6s 6¼d (ibid.). There were 2 former subordinate chapelries, Capel Degan and Llanwnwr (ibid.).

In 1786 the discharged vicarage of Llanwnda, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, had an annual value of £14, rated in the king's books at £3 5s 2½d (ibid.). It was endowed with £600 royal bounty and £400 parliamentary grant by 1833 (Lewis, 1833), and in the patronage of the Precentor and Canons of St Davids, to whom the rectorial tithes were appropriated; they had been leased to a succession of individuals from the 15th century onwards (Green, 1912, 261-2).

There are 2 recorded lootings of Llanwnda Church. Between 1200 and 1204, Mathry and Llanwnda churches were apparently despoiled by insurgents (Davies, 1947, 267), and, during the French Fishguard landing, the church was looted by the French troops and the chalice, paten and communion table were taken (Laws, 1883, 314); they were later recovered.

In 1998 St Gwyndaf, Llanwnda, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Goodwick St Peter, Manorowen and Llanstinan (Benefice 654) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST NON,
LLANYCEFN,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 1412

RB No. D671 3403

NGR SN 0963 2372

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 10% medieval core fabric.

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of nave, 3 bays, medieval (north wall rebuilt in the early 19th century). Chancel, 2 bays; south porch; vestry (north), 1 bay; 1904.
(Former west tower?, gone.)

Construction is of limestone rubble throughout. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to. Medieval chancel arch, 12th-13th century. Remains of medieval rood stair and door. Medieval squint. Medieval buttress?. Remainder of openings (windows and doors); western bellcote; chimney; all 1904.

Roofs and floors, 1904. Finishes, later 20th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Deep external cutting around 50% of church, secondary?; drain around 50% of church; earthwork platform beneath 50% of church, primary?; heating chamber; no evidence for floor level changes; underfloor void; evidence of former components beyond present church?

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair. 10% medieval core fabric; medieval chancel arch, rood stair, squint and ?buttress.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Nave, 12th-13th century?

(?Phase 2 - ?West tower, gone - 15th-16th century?)

Phase 3 - Nave (and chancel?) north wall, early 19th century.

Phase 4 - Restored 1904, high impact; chancel, south porch and vestry new built

DESCRIPTION

St Non, Llanycefn, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It retains approximately 10% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 3-bayed nave, a single bayed vestry north of the chancel west bay and a south porch. Construction is in uncoursed limestone rubble, the later work roughly squared. External pointing is in cement, incised, later 20th century and rather poor quality. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. The roofs are slated gables, the nave roof having always lain at a higher level than the chancel roof; the vestry has a slate lean-to roof.

Little remains of the medieval church, except the core of the nave south wall and the chancel arch and associated wall. The arch is low and semicircular-headed, and may be early; it is associated with the remains of the rood-stair and simple door. A small plain squint lies south of the arch. The buttress against the south wall at the junction of nave and chancel may be medieval in origin.

The remainder of the church is largely from 1904, including all openings. The windows are of 1, 2 or 3 neo-gothic lancets with limestone surrounds; the south door, the door from the chancel into the vestry and the porch door are similarly 2-centred. The nave west wall carries a gabled single bellcote, on a wide offset, all 1904. The vestry has a fireplace in the east wall, with a cylindrical chimney moulded at the top, 1904. Roofs and floors are all 1904.

A deep earth-cut cutting runs along the north wall of the church; it does not expose wall footings, but the wall was rebuilt in the early 19th century and the cutting may be contemporary. A drain runs around the south and west walls, deeper to the west and with a masonry debris 'bank' alongside; spoil from excavation of drain, or demolition of earlier west wall in 1904? There is a slight earthwork platform south of the church, its scarp slope parallel with the south wall; it may be secondary, perhaps derived from restoration debris. The flooring is suspended throughout; there is no evidence for floor level changes. A below-ground heating chamber occupies the nave west bay; there is no evidence for any further below-ground crypt/vault within the church.

The medieval church was apparently of 2 cells, nave and chancel, the chancel arch possibly 12th century. However, a tower, 'which fell down many years ago, is said to have formed part of the old church' (RCAHM, 1925, 195); if so, it was most likely to have stood at the west end. An illustration, and plan and elevations, within the Faculty bundle for the 1904 restoration (NLW, SD/F/449) show a 3 bay nave and a chancel of 1 or 2 bays. There is a blocked entry in the south wall on the site of the present south door, with a 2-centred head that may be medieval. A small, blocked lancet shown in the chancel south wall may also be medieval. The chancel east and south walls exhibit a broad, sloping offset which again may be medieval, and a very crude buttress lies in the position of the present south wall buttress. The nave west wall bellcote, with its rounded square top and single 2-centred opening, also appears medieval.

The same drawings show that alterations had been undertaken during the 18th or early 19th centuries. The nave (and chancel?) north wall is described as 'new' and features two square sash windows, probably early 19th century. Two similar windows had been inserted in the nave south wall. A 2-centred opening in the east wall contained two lights with (timber?) Y-tracery, of the early-mid 19th century, while the entry was through a tall 2 centred doorway in the west wall of comparable date - which may be when the medieval south door was blocked. The church was not described by Samuel Lewis in 1833 (Lewis, 1833) while Romilly Allen, visiting the site c.1889, found 'nothing of interest' (Allen, 1889, 306).

Llanycefn church was restored in 1904 (NLW, SD/F/449), to the specifications of the architect Ernest Collier of Carmarthen, at an estimated cost of £390. Nevertheless, the restoration amounted to a rebuild. The entire chancel was demolished and rebuilt; similarly for the nave west wall. It had been intended to rebuild the chancel arch but this was fortunately not carried out. The church was completely refenestrated and the former south door unblocked, but rebuilt. The floors were removed, and woodblock floors on cement, and tiled passages were inserted, with ducts and chamber for a 'Porritt's' heating apparatus; some of the old flags were reused. The church received entirely new softwood collar-rafter roofs and complementary upstands and weather tabling. The present bellcote was constructed. The interior was replastered but the extent of removal

of the old is unknown. The south porch was built new, with a collar-rafter roof, its tiled floor laid directly on the substrate. The vestry was likewise entirely new. Most fittings are from this restoration, and include the pews and stalls, the altar table, altar rail, and pulpit. The font was moved.

There has been little subsequent work on the church, but the entire church has been repointed in cement, poorly, in the later 20th century.

The font is medieval, with an asymmetrically hexagonal bowl, probably 15th century.

The church was not listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is no firm evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site -
Possible circular churchyard.

Llanycefn Church was a parish church during the post-conquest period, in the medieval Deanery of Rhos (Rees, 1932). Described as 'Ecclesia de Kevyn', it was assigned in 1287 by the Bishop of St Davids, Thomas Bek, as an endowment for the Hospital of St Mary at Llawhaden (Green, 1912, 264). In 1501 Bishop John Morgan granted the hospital, together with Llanycefn Church, to the use of the choristers of St Davids Cathedral, who were to provide a chaplain for both houses (*ibid.*). The church and tithes fell to the crown at the dissolution and were subsequently sold to a private family, but only £5 per year from the tithes was reserved for the parish.

The church is referred to as a free-chapel in the parish of 'Llanykeven' in a survey of 1546 (Jones, 1934, 399); in the near contemporary 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' the benefice was united with the free-chapel of St Mary, Llawhaden, Moun-ton and Egremont (Green, 1912, 265) and received no separate valuation. In 1631 the inhabitants of Llanycefn and Egremont petitioned for an augmentation for their minister, who had only £13 6s 8d from the tithes of the church, worth £28, which were held by the then patron, who was ordered to settle (*ibid.*). In 1833 the living was a perpetual curacy endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and with a parliamentary grant of £200, in the patronage of a private individual (Lewis, 1833). There had not been a resident incumbent for some 3 centuries until c.1900 (NLW, SD\F\449).

The original dedication of the church is unknown (RCAHM, 1925, 195). The name is evocative of the 'mountain-church' tradition, the 'cefn' element possibly meaning mountain (Jones, 1915, 399). In the 20th century, the church has been rededicated, to St Non.

In 1998 St Non, Llanycefn, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llawhaden and Bletherston (Benefice 671) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Daugleddau (St Davids, 1997-8).

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(The church registers were subject to a lengthy account published in the 1920s, reviewed in Anon., 1924, 229-30)

The present church was Grade II listed in 1997 (Jones, 1997, 1).

SITE HISTORY

There is good evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication; ECM (Dyfed PRN 9000).

St David, Llanychar was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Cemais (Rees, 1932), and appears to have been mentioned, as 'Llanychaeth', in a poem of the 12th century (Anon., 1922, 193-4). The living was a rectory appendent, apparently from the first, to the Manor of Llanychaer in the Barony of Kemes (Green, 1912, 266); it certainly was by 1594 when Owen Johnes was the patron (ibid.). As 'Ecclesia de Launerwayth' the church was assessed at £4 6s 8d for tenths to the king in 1291 (ibid.). The church appears as 'Llanvchaeth' in the St Davids Episcopal Registers of 1513 (RCAHM, 1925, 198), and was assessed as 'Llanuchaeth' in 1536, the tenths payable to the king being 6s 8d (Green, 1912, 266).

'Llanichaith alias Llanychaeth' had, in 1786, a clear yearly value of £13, rated in the king's books at £3 6s 8d (ibid.). In 1833 the discharged rectory of Llanychaer in the patronage of the Rev. James William Jones, endowed with £400 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St David, Llanychar, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with St Mary Fishguard and Pontfaen (Benefice 814) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

(There has been much debate concerning the origins of the place-name, normally rendered 'Llanychaer'; Llanychar is now the approved spelling.)

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Church in Wales Records

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NLW, SD/F/457, Faculty - Memorial tablet, 1927.

DESCRIPTION

St David, Llanychar, is a 3-celled church, of small-medium size. It was entirely (re)built c.1876, possibly to the designs of E. Dolby (Glynne, 1898, 360; Jones, 1997, 1; A. Gordon, 1993, has the church rebuilt c.1860 under the architect R. J. Withers). The church was built in the same location as its predecessor, on its foundations in fact, but retained none of the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 3-bayed nave, a south transept and a lean-to vestry of 1 bay, against the south wall of the chancel west bay and joining the transept east wall.

Construction is in squared, rusticated rubble throughout, possibly rhyolite, with ashlar quoins. The external pointing is good quality, repointed 1923?. All internal walls are rendered/plastered, all replastered 1923?. The entrance doorway is in the nave north wall. All dressings are in sandstone; the detail is all from c.1876 and neo-gothic. It includes the chancel arch, the windows, with plain 2-centred surrounds, and the 2-centred north and vestry doors. A large projecting buttress on the nave west wall carries a gabled bellcote with 2 simple openings, of c.1876. The roofs are slated gables while the vestry has a slate lean-to roof, all c.1876. The floors are suspended except in the porch, and from c.1876.

There is no physical evidence for the earlier church. No external drain or cutting is present. There is no evidence for internal floor level changes. There is an underfloor void beneath the suspended floors, but no vault or crypt is evident.

A detailed description of the earlier church was written in 1872 (Glynne, 1898, 359-60) and is reproduced here almost in full. It was accompanied by a contemporary illustration, from the south-east. The building followed the same plan and, it seems, the same dimensions as its successor; the tithe map (NLW, Llanychaer, 1842) is unfortunately faint and unclear in the area of the church but the c.1876 church was apparently 'built on the old foundations' (Glynne, *op. cit.*). The church as described appears to have retained a substantial percentage of medieval fabric, possibly largely 14th century; the walls were very low and the construction 'extremely rude'. It comprised the chancel, nave and south transept mirrored in the present church (and frequently encountered in the region), but the component between the chancel and the south transept where the vestry now lies was a transeptal, gabled structure described as a chapel of the family of Cilceffeth, and which may have been 15th-16th century. The door was in the nave north wall as in the present church. There was a western single bellcote, of indeterminate date, with a bell. There were no windows in the north wall, while the east window was a segmental-headed sash of 18th-early 19th century date. A slit-light of possible medieval date was present in the south chapel east wall. The chancel arch was semicircular ('pointed' according to a footnote). The south chapel had apparently replaced a skew passage, its 'rude, flat arch' from the south transept surviving as access to the chapel, while between the chapel and the chancel there was no arch, 'but merely a flat beam'. The form of the present building to a great extent copied that of the old church, but the vestry is a smaller structure than the south chapel and with a lean-to roof; the form of the connecting arch with the transept was however retained (*ibid.*). The chancel arch was made larger (*ibid.*).

In 1684 the churchwardens presented the chancel roof as being 'out of repair'; a pulpit, and the present font (see below), are mentioned in passing (Evans, 1927, 394). Samuel Lewis, writing in 1833, described the church as 'not distinguished by any architectural details of importance' (Lewis, 1833). By 1872, it was 'fast hastening to decay' and presented 'a sad spectacle...the roof is dreadfully out of repair, the furniture ruinous and the church disused save for funerals' (Glynne, 1898, 359).

The font was retained from the earlier church. It comprises a square, scalloped bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base, all of probable 12th century date; it has been redressed.

The present church underwent some restoration in 1923 including replastering and probably repointing (RCAHM, 1925, 197); the extent to which the c.1876 finishes were removed is not known.

An ECM (Dyfed PRN 9000), a cross-incised stone possibly dating to the 7th century (Craster, 1951, 165), was found in the south wall during the restoration of 1923.

**ST DAVID,
LLANYCHAR,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17345

RB No. D814 2975

NGR SM 9917 3455

Grade II Listed (1997)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (Dyfed PRN 5031).

A 3-cell church, small-medium sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; south transept, 1 bay; vestry (south), 1 bay; all (re)built c.1876.

Construction is in squared ?rhyolite rubble. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to roof. All openings are from c.1876; includes north doorway. Western double bellcote on buttress, c.1876.

Roofs and floors, c.1876. Finishes, 1923?

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Church entirely rebuilt c.1876, in same location as earlier church; no structural or physical evidence for earlier church; no external cutting or drain around church; no evidence for floor level changes; underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-c.1876 core fabric; ECM, not in situ, in wall.

Phasing:

All c.1876.

**ST MEILYR,
LLYS-Y-FRAN,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 4459

RB No.

NGR SN 0397 2418

Grade B listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 80% medieval core fabric.

A 2-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; medieval. Vestry (south of chancel), 1 bay, later 19th century.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; the vestry has a slated lean-to. Chancel arch; projecting, vaulted ?baptistery recess south of nave; rebuilt west door; western double bellcote; medieval. Chancel south wall recess, post-medieval?. All windows and vestry opening, later 19th century.

Roofs and floors: 19th century and later 19th century. Finishes: later 19th century, some 20th century repointing.

Condition - fair. Much external ivy and overgrowth; plaster and nave roof fair; pews poor.

Archaeological potential - excellent. Very deep, wide external cutting around 50% of church, primary, footings not exposed; very shallow external concrete drain around 10% of church; no evidence for floor level changes; floors are not suspended, no underfloor void; no internal crypt/vault is evident; no evidence for former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 80% medieval core fabric. Medieval chancel arch, ?baptistery recess and bellcote.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 12th-early 13th century.

Phase 2 - ?Baptistery recess, 14th-15th century?.

Phase 3 - Restored in later 19th century, high impact; vestry built.

DESCRIPTION

St Meilyr, Llys-y-fran, is a 2-celled church, of small size. It retains approximately 80% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 3-bayed nave with a projecting southern baptistery, and a single bayed vestry south of the chancel west bay. Construction is chiefly in medium-sized mixed rubble, predominantly limestone, unsquared and uncoursed, with crude medieval quoins; later 19th century pointing poor, obscures masonry, with 20th century incised repointing in areas; internal render/plaster, later 19th century. The church was always entered through a west door. Roofs are slated gables, the nave roofed at a higher level; the vestry is lean-to roofed continuing the chancel southern roof slope.

A very deep, wide earth-cut cutting runs around the north and west walls of the church, primary, secondarily deepened, but not exposing footings. There is a very shallow concrete drain along the west half of the nave south wall. There is no evidence for floor level changes. The floors are not suspended and there is no underfloor void. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present church walls. Three memorials, from the early 19th century - 1874, lie significantly close to the nave south wall.

The church has a simple 2 celled plan retaining much of the medieval fabric and arrangements. The nave and chancel appear to be contemporary, the low semicircular chancel arch suggesting a 12th-early 13th century date. The nave south wall features an inserted, vaulted, square projection with an internal recess possibly representing a baptistery (cf. Gumfreton, Herbrandston and Hubberston), 14th-15th century?. The west door appears to have always been the only entrance into the church. The vestry is from the later 19th century.

The chancel east wall was largely rebuilt in the later 19th century in roughly squared and coursed limestone rubble, with good quoins. The triple-lancet east window, with cusped surrounds of limestone, is also later 19th century. The side walls have not been rebuilt. The east bay south wall features a square recess at mid-height, regular?, not medieval?; the west bay is open to the vestry, to wall-plate level. The chancel arch is low, plain and forms a depressed semicircle, of 12th-early 13th century date. The softwood chancel roof has collar-rafter trusses arch-braced from timber wall-'corbels', later 19th century. The polychrome-tiled floor is also later 19th century.

The nave fabric is as that in the chancel side walls but with a slight external batter. There are 3 windows in the north wall and 2 in the south wall, all of 2 cusped lights in square oolite surrounds, inserted in the later 19th century. The south wall features an external corbel in the upper half, medieval? function?. The west bay south wall is thrown out as a lean-to, slate-roofed square projection housing a semicircular, barrel-vaulted internal recess with a plain depressed 2-centred arch, representing a late medieval baptistery?; the font is still located within. An internal vertical offset joint proves that the feature is a later insertion, probably 14th-15th century; it is lit by a trefoiled lancet in a triangular-headed oolite surround from the later 19th century. The west wall features the main entry with a segmental medieval rear-arch but with a later 19th century segmental-headed surround. The upstand has been rebuilt but the kneelers are medieval; it carries a large, gabled double bellcote with 2 plain triangular-headed openings of probable later medieval date.

The nave roof is of plain, pegged softwood collar-rafter trusses, from the 19th century but probably pre-dating the later 19th century restoration. The plain-tiled passages may similarly pre-date the restoration; the boarded floors, from the later 19th century, are laid on the tiles and not suspended.

The church was restored in the later 19th century, but no details, nor the architect responsible, are known. The restoration was of medium-high impact. The chancel east wall was rebuilt. New windows were inserted throughout, removing all evidence of earlier openings, and the west door was rebuilt. The interior was replastered, but the extent of removal of existing plaster is unknown. The chancel was reroofed, including

new tabling, and refloored. Softwood boarded floors were laid above the existing nave tiled floor. The restoration included the construction of the small, lean-to vestry, of fabric like that in the chancel east wall. It is roofed and floored as the chancel, the roof continuing the chancel southern slope. A new altar table and rail, pulpit, desk, and a softwood vestry screen were fitted.

There appears to have been little further work. Some repointing has been undertaken, and the nave roof interior has been plasterboarded, during the 20th century.

The limestone font has a rounded, octagonal bowl and a cylindrical stem, from the 14th-15th centuries, on a square, claw-moulded base, from a different font?

There are 2 bells, both hanging in the bellcote; only one was in position in 1925, the other - dated 1632 - was lying in the nave having lost its clapper (RCAHM, 1925, 201).

The church was Grade B listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication.

St Meilyr, Llys-y-fran, was not a parish church during the post-conquest period, but a chapelry of the medieval Deanery of Rhos (Rees, 1932). The benefice appears to have always been in private patronage; in 1574 a quarter of the advowson was in the hands of William Philipps of Picton Castle (Green, 1912, 274) while in 1594 the Earl of Essex and Sir John Philipps of Picton had alternate right of presentation with John Scourfield of New Moat and John Wogan of Wiston (ibid.).

Llys-y-fran is not mentioned in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, but in 1536 the rectory of 'Llysvrane' was assessed at 60s 3d for tenths of 6s 0½d (ibid.). In 1786, the discharged rectory, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, was still in alternate Philipps and Scourfield patronage and had an annual value of £20, rated in the king's books at £3 0s 5d. By 1833, it was endowed with £400 royal bounty (Lewis, 1833) and the church had become the parish church of Llys-y-fran.

In 1998 St Meilyr, Llys-y-fran, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Maenclochog, Llandeilo Llwydarth, Mynachlogddu, Llangolman, Henry's Moat and New Moat (Benefice 831) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Daugleddau (St Davids, 1997-8).

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