SMR

SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES
(DAT 48)

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHURCHES OF SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE

St Michael, Castlemartin

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March 1996/August 2000

SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCH
(PART 1)

AN INTERIM STATEMENT ON THE CHURCHES OF SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE

By Neil Ludlow
Cambria Archaeology
March 1998/August 2001

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

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August 2000

THE CADW WELSH HISTORIC CHURCHES PROJECT

SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES

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1.0 SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT BRIEF

1.1 The scope of the project

The South Pembrokeshire Historic Churches Project was a contribution to the thematic pan-Wales Historic Churches Survey promoted by Cadw. This begun in 1994 as a pilot study commissioned from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, after which Cadw commissioned the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts to undertake a survey of all pre-historic churches under Church in Wales ownership in their own Trust areas. In 1997-8 Cambria Archaeology selected the former Districts of South Pembrokeshire.

The results of the survey in South Pembrokeshire forms the basis of this regional overview as that area of the present (2000) county of Pembrokeshire which lies south of Milford Haven.

1.2 Research objectives

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

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

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

1.3 Alphabetical list of churches within the project brief

In South Pembrokeshire, 40 churches satisfied the criteria for inclusion within the project: -

Amroth (PRN 3663)

Angle (PRN 3091)

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

Cosheston (PRN 3520)

Crinow (PRN 4925)

Crunwere (PRN 3803)

East Williamston (PRN 3521)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)

Lamphey (PRN 3511)

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

Llanddewi Velfrey (PRN 3728)

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Martletwy (PRN 3598)

Minwear (PRN 3595)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Narberth (PRN 3745)

Nash (PRN 4416)

Robeston Wathen (PRN 3587)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

St Issells (PRN 3642)

Pembroke St Michael (PRN 3280)

St Petrox (PRN 596)

Penally (PRN 4235)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

Redberth (PRN 4424)

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)

Reynalton (PRN 3483)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

Exemptions

Coedcenlas (PRN 3462) - private, ruined

Pwllcrochan (PRN 3223) - private

Flimston (PRN 563) - private

Slebech (PRN 4333) - private, ruined

Mounton (PRN 3625) - derelict

Upton (PRN 3488) - private

Newton North (PRN 3611) - ruined

Warren (PRN 575) - private, ruined

Pembroke St Patrick (PRN 3261) - private, ruined

Yerbeston (PRN 3480) - closed, becoming derelict

1.4 Presentation of results and end products

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

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

2.0 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 Examination of source documentation

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

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

Methodology included: -

a) Collation and analysis of data, including maps, held at the County Sites and Monuments Record.

b) Examination and selective transcription of Church in Wales Records, including Faculties catalogued under SD/F/- in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; the 5-yearly architect's Quinquennial Reports on individual churches commissioned and held by the Church in Wales; Archdeacon's Certificates, Architect's reports, Parish miscellanea, Vestry Minutes and Churchwarden's' Account books held in the parish records at Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest, in the parish files as HPR/-/-, and many of which contain entries relating to building works.

d) Examination and selective copying or transcription of historic map evidence, including estate maps and tithe maps held at the National Library of Wales, Map and Print Room, Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition 1:2500 maps held with the National Library of Wales and the County Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust. The usefulness of these maps varies - for example, 19th century church restoration normally occurred before the OS surveys had been conducted, ie. during the 1880s.

e) Examination and selective transcription of antique pictorial evidence including the picture collections at the National Library of Wales Map and Print Room, Tenby Museum and Art Gallery and Haverfordwest Library.

f) Examination of source material held with the National Monuments Record, RCAHM(W), Aberystwyth.

g) A rapid search through relevant secondary (printed) sources including eg. *Archaeologia Cambrensis, West Wales Historical Records,* and church guides where present. The latter vary in quality - Tenby St Mary and St Florence guides are by W. Gwyn Thomas, while Jeffreyston is by Thomas Lloyd, but others are rather more general.

2.2 Field recording

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

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

2.3 Database structure

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

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

3.0 THE NATURE OF THE RESOURCE

3.1 Criteria for inclusion

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

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240), which was closed in 1994, has been included at a reduced level of field recording. Yerbeston (PRN 3480), a derelict churches still under Church in Wales ownership, has been excluded on the basis that management strategies are inherently different.

3.2 Church type and usage

Pembrokeshire was organised on parochial lines soon after the Anglo-Norman conquests of the 11th-12th centuries. It was during this period that the majority of the churches covered in the survey were established along Anglo-Norman lines, though some may occupy the sites of early medieval religious establishments. No church within the region has its origins during the pre-19th century post-medieval period.

The parish system within the region has survived unchanged since it was first established. Of the 40 Church in Wales pre-19th century churches in North Pembrokeshire, 39 are now parish churches and have been since the Anglo-Norman conquest; only Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279) is a chapel-of-ease, to Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278). The system comprises a large number of often small parishes, as appropriate for a region with a relatively high population density during the medieval period.

Monkton (PRN 3273) was formerly a monastic church of the Benedictine order, which also functioned as a parish church from the medieval period until the Suppression, while collegiate establishments developed at Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713) and possibly Manorbier (PRN 4219). The other monastic church at Slebech, which belonged to the Knight's Hospitaller, is a ruin, having been rebuilt on an entirely different site in the 19th century, and lies outside the scope of the project. Many more churches were the advowsons of religious houses, a large number being in fact the possessions of Monkton and Slebech.

The majority of churches with pre-19th century origins are, in the survey area, still open and used for regular worship although today an average of three churches are united as one benefice. Whilst 19th-20th century rebuilding has been restricted within the area, most churches have been subject to successive campaigns of restoration. However, such restoration has contributed to their general good condition.

3.3 Survey limitations

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

The 19th century rebuilding characteristic of so many churches elsewhere in southwest Wales was, in South Pembrokeshire, confined to Nash (PRN 4416) and Redberth (PRN 4424), both of which occupy the same location as their predecessors. Some were not demolished, but altered so drastically as to comprise little earlier masonry eg. Narberth (PRN 3745), Pembroke St Michael (PRN 3280) and St Issells (PRN 3642), whilst in others the 19th century work is superficial and limited mainly to openings. A list of churches in these various categories of alteration is in Section 5.1.

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

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

3.4 Statutory protection

It is not intended, within the brief and scope of the present project, to present a detailed list of recommendations. The primary requirement was a database which will form the basis of future structured responses. In addition, no South Pembrokeshire churches within the project were, as far as Cambria Archaeology were aware, unlisted in 1998.

However, the restricted usage of Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279) - just one service a year - and the condition of the closed Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240), constitute an immediate concern.

4.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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

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

4.1 Condition

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

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

4.2 Archaeological implications

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

Many of the churches occupy distinct and regular platforms. At Lamphey (PRN 3511) the platform is associated with a distinct semicircular earthwork/parchmark at the *west* end, and the yards at Ludchurch (PRN 3784) and Martletwy (PRN 3598), for example, display possible evidence for the former east ends of longer chancels.

A significantly high percentage of churches display good structural evidence for former cells occurring beyond the confines of the present buildings. This is due largely, no doubt, to demographic causes - the region was densely settled during the medieval period, but much depopulation appears to have occurred. The evidence suggests that the losses have mainly occurred among chapels and transepts, ie. those elements of the church which often relied upon endowment for both their existence and maintenance. They include the former south chapel at Castlemartin (PRN 562), represented by a blocked arcade, and possible former north transepts at Llawhaden (PRN 3582) and St Twynnells (PRN 569). However, few display complementary earthwork evidence - the earthwork representing the former south chapel at Amroth (PRN 3663), adjacent to the blocked communicating arches, is a rarity.

Twenty-six churches in the project area were subject to varying degrees of rebuilding or restoration, while the majority have been separated from their earlier archaeology by drainage ditches. These are, however, in the main shallow and perhaps do not fully cut all horizons, while they do not always surround the entire church.

However, few churches display evidence - door sills, pier bases etc - for changes in floor level, and in most cases there is no evidence for lowering of internal levels. The negative evidence is mostly reliable, based on the large number of arcaded churches within the area, but in some cases 19th century rebuilding of doorways and arcades has removed this evidence. In the most heavily restored/rebuilt churches, however, pre-existing interior surfaces were generally excavated throughout the building, to depths of up to 0.5 metres at Narberth (PRN 3745) and Robeston Wathen (PRN 3587). This occurred for the best of reasons, but will have entirely removed archaeological evidence from within the church. Those less-heavily restored churches were still normally equipped with shallow underfloor voids, particularly below the seating, and often associated with below-ground flues from heating apparatus. The heating apparatus themselves normally occupy below-ground chambers.

Further disturbance occurs at some churches through the provision of coal cellars, normally (but by no means exclusively) below or adjacent to the contemporary vestries and therefore the chancels, eg. St Petrox (PRN 596). Few below-ground mortuary vaults have been identified, but the urban churches of Pembroke and Tenby will have burials crowding their internal below floor spaces.

However, many churches display good *above-ground* archaeology in the form of their built structural history (see below, Section 5.3). At Gumfreston (PRN 3687) and Manorbier (PRN 4219), medieval wall-paintings of good quality are visible, and have also been recorded at Penally (PRN 4235) and Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593); they constitute a vital archaeological resource in their own right.

4.3 Structural analysis

Architecturally the South Pembrokeshire churches are an interesting, well-defined group with a number of shared characteristics. They are generally rather small, unaisled, and stylistically plain. They are also, however, highly-developed and architecturally complex structures with many interesting liturgical features, and aesthetically are of very high quality. In the main they are vaulted, cruciform in plan with transepts and a west tower, and the most frequently occurring layout comprises variations on:-

> An unvaulted chancel, a slightly wider nave, unaisled and unvaulted, vaulted transept(s) with skew passage(s) to the chancel, a vaulted west tower usually open to the nave, and a vaulted south porch with benching.

There may be variations - a west doorway through the tower, a nave vault, unvaulted transept etc. - but the general layout is distinctive.

They lay within the medieval Lordships of Pembroke and Narberth which were both characterised by a high medieval population density, intensive 12th century settlement from the West Country and Flanders and relative economic success. Whilst it follows that its churches will often be large (while serving small parishes), the regional building type is more-or-less entirely indigenous, owing little to structural trends occurring either elsewhere in Wales or within England. Only two churches betray West Country influence, Carew (PRN 3492) and Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713), and that occurred right at the very end of the medieval period.

4.3.1 Plan-form elements

The larger churches, as one might expect, are associated with the more important medieval holdings, like Carew, or the boroughs, for instance Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278) and Tenby St Mary. However there is no general rule here and many of the larger churches, sometimes with chapels, lie within minor holdings which were often of 1 knight's fee or less and did not form part of larger estates, eg. Cosheston (PRN 3520) and Gumfreston (PRN 3687). In addition, simple churches of two or three cells occur at Crinow and East Williamston, and the former churches of Nash and Redberth. All occur within Anglicised sublordships, the last under the patronage of the Knights Hospitaller, and typify the problems encountered when comparing form and status within the churches of southwest Wales generally.

The so-called 'typical Pembrokeshire church tower' is represented by a number of widely differing styles, of differing dates. Church towers are generally plain, without external buttressing, pinnacles or spires, external treatment being normally limited to a square spiral stair turret, basal batter and string-course, and a crenellated parapet lying on a corbel table. These towers are generally dateable, by their contemporary openings, to the 15th and 16th centuries. Some, however, are earlier, such as Loveston (PRN 3481) and the lower stages at Manorbier (PRN 4219) which may be 14th century, and the tower and spire at Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713) which may be from c.1400 and has certain affinities with the contemporary tower at Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire. The double-tower at Llawhaden (PRN 3582) has been the source of much discussion, but a likely explanation is that the earlier (and smaller) tower was added to the end of the south transept in c.1400, cf. Amroth (PRN 3663) and Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593), but was found to be too small and a second, larger tower was built over the transept itself. The former saddleback towers at Castlemartin (PRN 562) and Ludchurch (PRN 3784) show evidence of two builds, as do those at Manorbier (PRN 4219) and Penally (PRN 4235) but the form of their original summits is not known. The towers at Begelly (PRN 3641) and Lawrenny (PRN 3463) share similar, good-quality detail from c.1500 while the tower at Carew (PRN 3492) is fully Perpendicular, ornamented and unique in the district. The tower at Crunwere (PRN 3803) is probably later still, from c.1600. Many towers display corbels for a ceiling/floor beneath the level of the ground-floor vault, possibly associated with galleries.

Churches without a tower can occur within both the Englishries and Welshries of medieval lordships, with only a slight bias towards the latter. These churches generally feature a western bellcote which may be a simple gabled upstand or, as at Cosheston (PRN 3520), East Williamston (PRN 3521) and Yerbeston (PRN 3880), and formerly at Llanddewi Velfrey (PRN 3728), a crenellated turret supported on corbels - that at Cosheston formerly carrying a spire. Minwear (PRN 3595) exhibits a structure midway between the two types, erected over a vaulted projections of the nave.

Most churches were cruciform, the transepts communicating with the chancel via the full-height, 'skew-passages' which are almost confined to Pembrokeshire and diagnostic of south Pembrokeshire. Squints are rarer, bur occur at Lawrenny (PRN 3643), Manorbier (PRN 4219) and Loveston (PRN 3481) where a pair of late Perpendicular squints were inserted, along with an east window, into the body of a church that was fundamentally of one build, probably from the 14th century, and which may suggest a 14th century date for the widespread introduction of transepts at Pembrokeshire parish churches. Many churches have retained their medieval chancel arches, most of which exhibit evidence of one form or another, normally as corbels, for the presence of rood-screens.

Evidence for the bellcotes, which oversailed the chancel arch and housed the Sanctus bell, rung before the Canon of the Mass, is uncommon throughout southwest Wales, but Sanctus bellcotes survive at Lawrenny (PRN 3463) and Manorbier (PRN 4219).

Loveston, along with Jeffreyston (PRN 3478) is also one of the few churches in south Pembrokeshire to feature evidence for a projecting recess from the chancel possibly representing a 'choir-recess', otherwise diagnostic of churches of the former Lordship of Rhos in North Pembrokeshire (cf. Johnston and Herbrandston) where they may have been associated with choristers.

Aisles are not common. Where they do occur they mainly lie to the north of the nave. The aisles at Pembroke St Mary and Castlemartin may have absorbed an earlier north transept. Twin north and south aisles are and confined to the large churches of Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713) and Carew (PRN 3492), and Manorbier (PRN 4219) where the north aisle appears to be early 17th century . As in southwest Wales generally, aisles are gabled and never lean-to roofed.

Chapels are similarly uncommon. Where they occur together the south chapel appears to be primary, as at Amroth (PRN 3663) where the medieval south chapel has been demolished but the 16th century north chapel survives, but only St Florence (PRN 3539) and Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713) still exhibit both north and south chapels. North chapels are less common still but are present at Llanddewi Velfrey (PRN 3278) and Begelly (PRN 3641), where they may have absorbed transepts to become 'aisled'. Chapels are normally gabled, but at the south chapel at Llawhaden (PRN 3582) was formerly a lean-to.

Most South Pembrokeshire churches were entered from the side and about 75% retain evidence of formerly opposing north and south doorways, one of which was almost invariably been blocked at the Reformation (but both are still open at Tenby St Mary). In most cases, the north doorway was blocked, the south doors often being associated with large porches. Many of these porches contained first floor, parvis chambers, indicated by corbels, the remains of staircases, and lights. They are generally late medieval but the parvis at Monkton (PRN 3273) was entered through a Romanesque doorway from c.1200. Processional west doors occur infrequently, and where they do are almost always associated with a west tower. West porches are rarer still, and the one at Gumfreston (PRN 3687) is vaulted and appears to have been intended to carry a tower, moved at the last minute to the north transept.

4.3.2 Fabric and openings

The building material is the local Carboniferous Limestone, more rarely Old Red Sandstone, and where dressings occur they are normally also in these materials and rather plain, normally merely chamfered. Complex mouldings in oolite are uncommon before the 19th century but occur in abundance at the important churches of Monkton (PRN 3273) and Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713). Vaults are normally two-centred or full-centred barrel-vaults, and where rib-vaults occur they may be later insertions. Many churches, even those that have been restored, exhibit areas of 18th - early 19th external render. This has occasionally, however, obscured the evidence for earlier arrangements.

The use of buttresses is almost unknown except in 19th century work, with the exception of Carew chancel (PRN 3492) where the buttresses appear to be medieval and are shown on early 19th century prints. Windows and door

surrounds still in use are almost without exception 19th century, with chamfered oolite dressings in Bath or Doulting stone. Medieval tracery, or faithful 19th century restorations, occur at Begelly (PRN 3641), Carew (PRN 3492), Monkton (PRN 3273), and Loveston (PRN 3481). In many more churches, 19th century dressings have been inserted in earlier openings.

The overall scarcity of architectural detail and original openings, however, hinders accurate dating. Demonstrable 12th century work is rare but Monkton priory church (PRN 3273) exhibits a fine Romanesque south door with good-quality carving, and other openings. The same church was given a new chancel in the late 13th century with early Decorated windows, now much restored. Thirteenth century work is elsewhere uncommon, but the simple lancets in the chancel at Lawrenny (PRN 3463) may be 13th century in origin, as may be the early Decorated east window at Begelly (PRN 3461), largely rebuilt in the 19th century.

The chancel at Monkton also features a high-Decorated, re-used niche from the mid 14th century, with an ogival head and ballflower stops. It may belong to a well-known group of churches which exhibit extensive mid 14th century work, undertaken in a distinctive style and probably by the same 'school'. It includes Carew (PRN 3492), where the chancel was rebuilt as a large space, with a triple sedilia, tomb-recesses and piscinae exhibiting Decorated motifs, and wave-moulded chancel and transept arches with tablet-flower motifs. The chancel at Hodgeston (PRN 4187) is very similar but attached to a tiny nave, an uncommon but clear example of private patronage; its east window was lost prior to the 19th century when it was, oddly enough, restored in a Geometric style characteristic of the late 13th century. All this work appears to have been at least inspired by the work of Bishop Henry Gower at St Davids, between 1328 and 1347. Similar motifs can also be seen at Kidwelly in Carmarthenshire, and the west door at Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713) which features an ogival head, wave-moulding and tablet-flowers but was dated by W. Gwyn Thomas to the late 15th century.

The tower at Tenby St Mary also has affinities with that at Kidwelly and both may be from c.1400, while the gargoyles on the parapet of the earlier tower at Llawhaden (PRN 3582) are unique in Pembrokeshire, and may be broadly contemporary. However, despite the extensive (re)building campaigns of the 15th and 16th centuries, fully Perpendicular work is not widespread and where it occurs, betrays outside influence. The West Country inspiration of the fully Perpendicular detail of the north and south aisle arcades at Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713) and the tower at Carew (PRN 3492) date them to c.1400, the 1470s and c.1500 respectively. Loveston (PRN 3481) exhibits a fine 16th century mullioned east window. The south chapels at Llawhaden (PRN 3582) and Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593) exhibit very late Perpendicular, or Elizabethan detail and may be the earliest post-Reformation family memorial chapels in the area.

Tenby St Mary is unique in South Pembrokeshire in two other important respects. The chancel featured a clerestorey from the late 15th century, formerly lit by contemporary windows. The chancel, nave and aisles are moreover roofed by camber-beam oak panelled roofs, also from the late 15th century and among the finest timber work in the county.

4.4 Post-medieval building

Post-reformation pre-19th century churches on *de novo* sites are an exceptionally rare feature of the southwest Wales landscape and none occur in South Pembrokeshire. However, an unknown number of churches were substantially or entirely rebuilt during the 17th-early 18th centuries and at many of those churches where fabric cannot be closely dated, much of it may be from the early post-medieval period.

Such post-Reformation work can range from the insertion of early 17th century windows that was fairly widespread across southwest Wales, to total rebuilding. In summary, the Reformation and its aftermath appear not to have diminished building activity at its basic level.

Early 17th century mullioned windows can be seen to good effect at Gumfreston (PRN 3687) and Penally (PRN 4235), and contemporary porches were added at Carew (PRN 3492) and Martletwy (PRN 3598). The semicircular projection from the nave north wall at Gumfreston may be a 17th century baptistery, occupying a similar position to late medieval - early post-medieval baptisteries in churches north of Milford Haven eg. Herbrandston, Hubberston and Llys-y-fran, but probably unique in South Pembrokeshire. The tower at Crunwere (PRN 3803) is probably equally ate, from c.1600, with similar detail to dateable examples in the south of England and comparable to Llandeilo Fawr and St Clears in Carmarthenshire.

Of greater importance, from a liturgical point of view, was the construction of a north aisle at Manorbier (PRN 4219). This is vaulted, and of the same general appearance to the remainder of the church but with sub-medieval or 'Gothic Survival' windows and a straight rood-loft stair. There is no reason why any part of the aisle should not be contemporary with the timber gallery within, carries on a bressumer and of undoubted early 17th century date and possibly representing a rood-loft of 'Laudian' context. Manorbier can be compared with Llanfynydd and Myddfai churches in Carmarthenshire where projecting 'turrets', dateable by their openings to the earlier 17th century, may have housed rood-loft stairs.

From a later period still may be the late 17th century north transept added at St Florence (PRN 3539) and the contemporary north aisle/chapel at Minwear (PRN 3595), with arcades constructed, like much of the work discussed above, in a curiously debased 'Gothic Survival' style. Their true date is revealed only by the use of full-centred or segmental arches, lack of cusping and sub-classical detail on imposts. Many more such post-medieval components may occur disguised by neo-Gothic refenestration of the 19th century.

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

Many churches were at least partly rebuilt during the 18th century. This often took a negative form, featuring the removal of medieval components, such as the south chapels at Amroth (PRN 3663) and Castlemartin (PRN 562), the transept at Llawhaden (PRN 3582) and possibly St Twynnells (PRN 569), and such elements as rood-stair turrets.

Additions were fewer in number but a number of churches were again refenestrated, normally with sash windows of domestic style. This kind of work was firmly rooted in a low-church, Protestant tradition which continued in a number of southwest Wales parishes well into the second quarter of the 19th century.

Elsewhere, the late 18th and early 19th century was merely characterised of the continuation of the necessary repair and rebuilding of the 17th century, and such alterations as were necessitated by demographic change. However, churches began to be rebuilt or restored to reflect changing architectural styles and the new intellectual attitude towards 'taste'. More importantly, developments within the church itself, and changing liturgical practices, are reflected within the historic fabric, but there is little evidence in South Pembrokeshire for a more refined, Classical style, though Nash (PRN 4416) and Redberth (PRN 4424) both contain fittings from a pre-Gothic revival, early 19th century rebuild.

The second quarter of the 19th century was marked by the spread of the architectural ideas of the Tractarians, with their emphasis on high church liturgy centred on the chancel, and re-adoption of high-Gothic motifs. Church restoration began in earnest in the 1850s and continued, in one form or another, well into the present century.

There is no doubt that many of the churches affected were in very poor condition, and that if left unrestored, many would by now be ruinous. Nevertheless, the effect upon the archaeological resource has been drastic. Most architects chose (for the best, as they saw it, of reasons) to excavate up to 0.5m beneath the floors for ventilation, and/or dug deep cuttings around the church, destroying the below-ground deposits; few, moreover, made any record of the church that they saw. Few of the better British architects of the period were active in southwest Wales, which was dominated by the likes of R. Kyrke Penson, T. G. Jackson and the firm of Middleton, Prothero and Phillott. This is particularly to be lamented in South Pembrokeshire with its concentration of highly-developed, complex medieval churches. Few architects attempted to replicate such features as window and door surrounds. Furthermore, in many cases the pre-19th century windows had been removed in the 18th and early 19th century and the Victorian restorer had no originals upon which to base his designs, meaning that the church was 're-Gothicised' according to universal pattern books often owing little to local traditions. A feature of all 19th century restorations, moreover, was the indiscriminate stripping of original fittings, in many cases quite unnecessary. Only W. D. Caröe, who restored Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240) in the early 20th century, attempted as little disturbance to the fabric as possible.

4.6 Fixtures and fittings

Internal timber fittings are generally rather plain, and in few churches are any earlier than the later 19th century. No pre-Reformation rood-screen or seating survives in South Pembrokeshire, where early liturgical timberwork is confined to Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713) and includes a 15th century altar table and a Jacobean pulpit. The fittings at Nash and Redberth, which include earlier 19th century box-pews and triple-decker pulpits, have been referred

to above, and box-pews also survive at Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240). The organs are generally late 19th century; tradition has it that the organ at Jeffreyston (PRN 3478) belonged to Mendelssohn.

Many churches possess a reredos, either tiled or in oolite, often finely moulded but all from the late 19th-earlier 20th century. Glass is similarly exclusively 19th-20th century.

Compensating for the relative paucity of early fittings is the survival of early fonts, often 12th century and the earliest element within the church. There is no typical form within the area, a range of types and dates being represented from the 12th century square, scalloped bowl to the late medieval octagonal, panelled bowl.

Many churches moreover contain fine memorials, both medieval and later. Medieval effigies and tomb-recesses survive at a number of churches, and are canopied at eg. Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240), Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593) and Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713); late medieval effigies also survive at Slebech (PRN 4333) and Upton (PRN 3488), which are excluded from the project. Others churches exhibit 17th century memorials of good quality, and within the present study area these are in good repair, for instance the fine, Jacobean dresser tomb at Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790), and among the group of late medieval - early post-medieval monuments again at Stackpole Elidor.

4.7 Churchyards

Churchyards are, in the main, rectangular and are shown as such on the earliest map evidence where this is available. This applies at churches with both 'Celtic' dedications and those with post-Conquest dedications. Circular churchyards, normally associated with pre-conquest sites, are uncommon., while the square churchyard of the Celtic-dedicated St Petrox (PRN 596) can be seen to have been grafted onto a pre-existing co-axial open field system - which is suggested, in a recent study by *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology*, to have a pre-conquest origin - demonstrating the circular nature of this kind of argument. Lampeter Velfrey, with a Latin dedication, lies within one of the few convincing circular yards while the similarly Latin Jeffreyston is associated with radial field boundaries and an Early Christian Monument.

Early Christian Monuments occur at a number of sites. The ECMs at Penally are well-known, and like St Issells (PRN 3642) and Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240), the Penally locale is a well-documented pre-Conquest ecclesiastical centre. Its relationship to Tenby, a pre-Conquest administrative centre, has been cited as a classic example of the putative model of pre-Conquest twin settlement. Several southwest Wales settlements feature churches lying some distance apart from the settlement nucleus and/or castle site, eg. Manorbier (PRN 4219), and also Carew (PRN 3492) and Castlemartin (PRN 562) where a pre-Conquest origin for the castle sites has been proposed, which may demonstrate their origins twin pre-Conquest ecclesiastical and civil settlements.

A faint earthwork bank and ditch running in an arc east of the east end of Bosherston church (PRN 627) may represent an earlier churchyard boundary, like the strong scarp which delimits a smaller rectangular yard immediately northwest of the Carew church (PRN 3492). Further earthworks, not apparently associated with the church building itself, were noted at Ludchurch (PRN 3784).

The conventual priory buildings at Monkton (PRN 3273) have largely gone but a 'pele' tower is incorporated into the farm buildings on the site. The remains of buildings in the churchyards at Tenby (PRN 3713) and Manorbier (PRN 4219) are reputed to have collegiate origins and may at least be from chantries. No detached chantry chapel has been firmly identified, however, but Angle (PRN 3091) and Carew (PRN 3492) churchyards both feature late medieval mortuary chapels. The late medieval buildings on one side of the yard at Castlemartin (PRN 562) may belong to a former vicarage. The widespread evidence for medieval churchyard crosses is unusual in southwest Wales.

5.0 FEATURES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

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

5.1 Site categories

5.1.1 Medieval churches (aisled or unaisled)

Amroth (PRN 3663)
unaisled; cruciform

Angle (PRN 3091)
originally unaisled

Begelly (PRN 3641)
unaisled

Bosherston (PRN 627)
unaisled; cruciform

Carew (PRN 3492)
aisled; cruciform

Castlemartin (PRN 562)
aisled

Cosheston (PRN 3520)
originally unaisled?

Crinow (PRN 4925)
unaisled

Crunwere (PRN 3803)
unaisled; cruciform

East Williamston (PRN 3521)
unaisled

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)
unaisled

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)
unaisled

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)
aisled

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)
aisled

Lamphey (PRN 3511)
unaisled; cruciform

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)
unaisled; cruciform

Llanddewi Velfrey (PRN 3728)
aisled

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)
unaisled

Loveston (PRN 3481)
unaisled; cruciform

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)
aisled

Manorbier (PRN 4219)
aisled; cruciform

Martletwy (PRN 3598)
unaisled

Minwear (PRN 3595)
unaisled

Monkton (PRN 3273)
unaisled

Narberth (PRN 3745)
originally unaisled

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)
unaisled

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)
aisled

Pembroke St Michael (PRN 3280)
aisled; originally cruciform

Penally (PRN 4235)
unaisled; cruciform

Reynalton (PRN 3483)
unaisled

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)
unaisled; cruciform

Robeston Wathen (PRN 3587)
originally unaisled

St Florence (PRN 3539)
unaisled; cruciform

St Issells (PRN 3642)
aisled

St Petrox (PRN 596)
unaisled

St Twynnells (PRN 569)
unaisled

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)
unaisled; cruciform

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)
aisled

5.1.2 Pre-19th century post-medieval churches

None

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

None

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

Nash (PRN 4416)
early 19th century

Redberth (PRN 4424)
early 19th century

5.1.5 Churches partly rebuilt in the 19th century or later

Amroth (PRN 3663)
extended

Crunwere (PRN 3803)
early 19th century

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Lamphey (PRN 3511)

Llanddewi Velfrey (PRN 3728)

Minwear (PRN 3595)

Narberth (PRN 3745)

Pembroke St Michael (PRN 3280)
Early 19th century

Penally (PRN 4235)

Robeston Wathen (PRN 3587)

St Issells (PRN 3642)

St Petrox (PRN 596)

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

Carew (PRN 3492)
17th century south porch

Crinow (PRN 4925)
post medieval (re)build?

Cosheston (PRN 3520)
17th century north aisle?

Crunwere (PRN 3803)
17th century tower?

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)
17th century baptistery and windows

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)
late 16th-17th century south chapel

Manorbier (PRN 4219)
17th century north aisle

Martletwy (PRN 3598)
late 16th-17th century south porch

Minwear (PRN 3595)
17th century north aisle

Penally (PRN 4235)
17th century windows

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)
late 16th century north porch and tower

St Florence (PRN 3539)
17th century north transept

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)
late 16th century south chapel

5.1.7 Largely unrestored churches

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.2 Archaeological potential

5.2.1 Churches associated with earthwork evidence

Amroth (PRN 3663)
south chapel

Angle (PRN 3091)
platform

Begelly (PRN 3641)
partial platform

Bosherston (PRN 627)

east end?

East Williamston (PRN 3521)
platform

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)
east end?

Lamphey (PRN 3511)
west end?

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)
platform and east end

Martletwy (PRN 3598)
east end?

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)
partial platform

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

Amroth (PRN 3663)
*structural/earthwork -
south chapel*

Castlemartin (PRN 562)
structural - south chapel

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)
*structural -
north transept*

Monkton (PRN 3273)
*structural/documentary -
conventual buildings*

Narberth (PRN 3745)
*documentary - south transept
and porch*

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)
*documentary - 19th century
vestry*

Reynalton (PRN 3483)
structural - south porch

St Issells (PRN 3642)
*documentary - south transept
and porch*

?St Twynnells (PRN 569)
structural - north transept?

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)
*structural - west porch
(excavated 1992)*

5.2.3 Churches with raised or ?unchanged floor levels

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

Crinow (PRN 4925)

East Williamston (PRN 3521)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)

Llanddewi Velfrey (PRN 3728)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Martletwy (PRN 3598)

Minwear (PRN 3595)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN
3279)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Petrox (PRN 596)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.2.4 Churches without evidence for internal below-ground disturbance

?East Williamston (PRN 3521)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN
3279)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

5.2.5 Churches without deep secondary external cuttings/drainage

Angle (PRN 3091)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

Crunwere (PRN 3803)

East Williamston (PRN 3521)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)

Lamphey (PRN 3511)

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Minwear (PRN 3595)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Nash (PRN 4416)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

Pembroke St Michael (PRN 3280)

Redberth (PRN 4424)

Robeston Wathen (PRN 3587)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.3 Structural value

5.3.1 Churches with medieval towers

Amroth (PRN 3663)

Angle (PRN 3091)

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)
formerly saddlebacked

Cosheston (PRN 3520)
Four-sided 'turret', formerly with spire

Crunwere (PRN 3803)
17th century?

East Williamston (PRN 3521)
Four-sided 'turret'

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Lamphey (PRN 3511)

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)
'double' tower of two phases

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)
formerly saddlebacked

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Minwear (PRN 3595)
Four-sided 'turret'

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Narberth (PRN 3745)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)
with spire

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

Pembroke St Michael (PRN 3280)
arches medieval?

Penally (PRN 4235)

Reynalton (PRN 3483)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)
late 16th century

Robeston Wathen (PRN 3587)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Issells (PRN 3642)

St Petrox (PRN 596)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)
with spire

5.3.2 Churches with pre 19th century family chapels

Amroth (PRN 3663)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Cosheston (PRN 3520)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)

5.3.3 Churches with medieval vaults (except in towers)

Amroth (PRN 3663)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Minwear (PRN 3595)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

Penally (PRN 4235)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Petrox (PRN 596)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.3.4 Churches with pre-19th century timber roofs

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.3.5 Churches with pre-19th century floors

Loveston (PRN 3481)
18th century

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

Amroth (PRN 3663)

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

?East Williamston (PRN 3521)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

Llanddewi Velfrey (PRN 3728)

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Martletwy (PRN 3598)

Minwear (PRN 3595)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

Pembroke St Michael (PRN 3280)
tower arches only

Penally (PRN 4235)

Reynalton (PRN 3483)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Issells (PRN 3642)

St Petrox (PRN 596)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

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

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

Cosheston (PRN 3520)

East Williamston (PRN 3521)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Martletwy (PRN 3598)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

Penally (PRN 4235)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

Robeston Wathen (PRN 3587)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.3.8 Churches with pre-19th century window tracery

Angle (PRN 3091)
in tower

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)
17th century mullions

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

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

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Carew (PRN 3492)

?Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

Llanddewi Velfrey (PRN 3728)

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Minwear (PRN 3595)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Narberth (PRN 3745)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

Penally (PRN 4235)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Petrox (PRN 596)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.3.10 Churches with 'choir-recesses'

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Issells (PRN 3642)

St Petrox (PRN 596)

5.3.11 Churches with evidence for tomb recesses

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Cosheston (PRN 3520)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Penally (PRN 4235)

Reynalton (PRN 3483)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)
external

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.3.12 Churches with evidence for sediliae

Carew (PRN 3492)

?Cosheston (PRN 3520)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)
triple

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

Martletwy (PRN 3598)

5.3.13 Churches with evidence for Easter sepulchres

?Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)
(tomb recess?)

5.3.14 Churches with evidence for skew passages

?Amroth (PRN 3663)	Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)	Penally (PRN 4235)
Begelly (PRN 3641)	Lamphey (PRN 3511)	Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)
Bosherston (PRN 627)	Lawrenny (PRN 3463)	St Florence (PRN 3539)
Castlemartin (PRN 562)	Llawhaden (PRN 3582)	St Twynnells (PRN 569)
Cosheston (PRN 3520)	Manorbier (PRN 4219)	Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)
Gumfreston (PRN 3687)	Minwear (PRN 3595)	Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.3.15 Churches with evidence for squints

?Gumfreston (PRN 3687) *blocked?*	Lawrenny (PRN 3463)	Manorbier (PRN 4219)
	Loveston (PRN 3481)	

5.3.16 Churches with evidence for porch parvises

?Begelly (PRN 3641)	Cosheston (PRN 3520)	Monkton (PRN 3273)
Castlemartin (PRN 562)	?Manorbier (PRN 4219)	Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.3.17 Churches with evidence for pre-19th century baptisteries

?Cosheston (PRN 3520)	?Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

5.3.18 Churches with clerestoreys

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)
chancel

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

Carew (PRN 3492)	Gumfreston (PRN 3687)	Penally (PRN 4235)
Castlemartin (PRN 562)	Llawhaden (PRN 3582)	Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)
Cosheston (PRN 3520)	Manorbier (PRN 4219)	St Twynnells (PRN 569)

5.3.20 Churches with evidence for wall-paintings

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)		Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)
	Penally (PRN 4235)	
Manorbier (PRN 4219)		

5.4 Fixtures and fittings

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

Amroth (PRN 3663)

Angle (PRN 3091)

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Bosherston (PRN 627)
retooled

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

East Williamston (PRN 3521)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)
bowl only

Lamphey (PRN 3511)

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

?Llanddewi Velfrey (PRN
3728)
bowl medieval?

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)
retooled

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Martletwy (PRN 3598)

Minwear (PRN 3595)

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

Penally (PRN 4235)

Reynalton (PRN 3483)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Issells (PRN 3642)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)
retooled

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)
loose

5.4.2 Churches with medieval piscinae (in situ or otherwise)

Amroth (PRN 3663)

Begelly (PRN 3641)
and aumbry

Bosherston (PRN 627)
double

Carew (PRN 3492)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Lamphey (PRN 3511)
re-used

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)
and aumbries

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Manorbier (PRN 4219)

Martletwy (PRN 3598)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN
3279)

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

?St Florence (PRN 3539)

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.4.3 Churches with medieval stoups (in situ or otherwise)

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Castlemartin (PRN 562)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Loveston (PRN 3481)

Ludchurch (PRN 3784)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Penally (PRN 4235)

Reynalton (PRN 3483)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

5.4.4 Churches with evidence for medieval rood screens/lofts

Begelly (PRN 3641)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Carew (PRN 3492)

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

Hodgeston (PRN 4187)

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Twynnells (PRN 569)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

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

Bosherston (PRN 627)
medieval effigy

Carew (PRN 3492)
*medieval effigies and early
post-medieval tomb*

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)
early post-medieval tomb

Lawrenny (PRN 3463)
medieval effigy

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)
early post-medieval effigy

Loveston (PRN 3481)
early post-medieval tomb

Manorbier (PRN 4219)
medieval effigy

Martletwy (PRN 3598)
medieval memorial

Monkton (PRN 3273)
medieval effigies

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)
medieval memorial

Penally (PRN 4235)

medieval effigy and memorial

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)
medieval effigy and memorials

St Florence (PRN 3539)
early post-medieval tomb

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)
*medieval effigies and early
post-medieval tomb*

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)
*medieval effigies and early
post-medieval tombs*

5.4.6 Churches with pre-19th century stained glass

None

5.4.7 Churches with pre-1850 seating

Carew (PRN 3492)
early 19th century

Nash (PRN 4416)
early 19th century

Redberth (PRN 4424)
early 19th century

5.4.8 Churches with pre-1850 altar rails

Nash (PRN 4416)
early 19th century

5.4.9 Churches with pre-1850 pulpits

Nash (PRN 4416)
early 19th century

Redberth (PRN 4424)
early 19th century

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)
17th century

5.4.10 Churches with other pre-1850 fittings

Manorbier (PRN 4219)
*early 17th century rood-
loft/gallery* in situ

Nash (PRN 4416)
early 19th century west gallery

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)
15th century altar table

5.5 Group value

5.5.1 Circular churchyards

Bosherston (PRN 627)
(formerly)

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Lampeter Velfrey (PRN 3790)

Martletwy (PRN 3598)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)

5.5.2 Churches associated with *in situ* ECMs

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Llawhaden (PRN 3582)

Penally (PRN 4235)

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)

5.5.3 Churchyards with earlier features

None

5.5.4 Churchyards with wells/springs

Gumfreston (PRN 3687)

5.5.5 Churchyards with, or associated with cist cemeteries

None

5.5.6 Churchyards with evidence for medieval crosses

Amroth (PRN 3663)

Angle (PRN 3091)

Bosherston (PRN 627)

Jeffreyston (PRN 3478)

Monkton (PRN 3273)

Rhoscrowther (PRN 3240)

St Florence (PRN 3539)

St Issells (PRN 3642)

St Petrox (PRN 596)

Stackpole Elidor (PRN 593)

5.5.7 Churchyards with other features

Angle (PRN 3091)
mortuary chapel

Carew (PRN 3492)
mortuary chapel

Castlemartin (PRN 562)
*medieval vicarage and
consecration cross*

?Gumfreston (PRN 3687)
medieval priests house site?

Manorbier (PRN 4219)
*medieval buildings and
consecration cross*

Monkton (PRN 3273)
*remains of priory conventual
buildings and pele tower*

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)
medieval college buildings

5.5.8 Churchyards with physical evidence for differing earlier boundaries

Amroth (PRN 3663)
part of larger llan?

Bosherston (PRN 627)
former circular boundary, yard extended in medieval period?

Carew (PRN 3492)
yard extended in medieval period?

Cosheston (PRN 3520)
yard contracted?

5.6 Dedications

5.6.1 'Celtic' dedications

Amroth - St Elidyr (PRN 3663)

Crinow - St Teilo (PRN 4925)

Crunwere - St Elidyr (PRN 3803)

Lawrenny - St Caradog (PRN 3463)

Llanddewi Velfrey - St David (PRN 3728)

Llawhaden - St Aidan (PRN 3582)

Ludchurch - St Elidyr (PRN 3784)

Martletwy - St Marcellus (PRN 3598)

Minwear - St Womar (PRN 3595)

Pembroke St Daniel (PRN 3279)

Rhoscrowther - St Decumanus (PRN 3240)

St Florence - St Florentius (PRN 3539)

St Issells - St Issell (PRN 3642)

St Petrox - St Pedrog (PRN 596)

St Twynnells - St Gwynog (PRN 569)

5.6.2 Latin dedications

Angle - St Mary (PRN 3091)

Begelly - St Mary (PRN 3641)

Bosherston - St Michael and All Angels (PRN 627)

Carew - St Mary (PRN 3492)

Castlemartin - St Michael and All Angels (PRN 562)

Cosheston - St Michael (PRN 3520)

Gumfreston - St Lawrence (PRN 3687)

Lampeter Velfrey - St Peter (PRN 3790)

Loveston - St Leonard (PRN 3481)

Manorbier - St James (PRN 4219)

Monkton - SS Nicholas & John (PRN 3273)

Narberth - St Andrew (PRN 3745)

Nash - St Mary or St Catherine (PRN 4416)

Pembroke St Mary (PRN 3278)

Pembroke St Michael (PRN 3280)

Tenby St Mary (PRN 3713)

5.6.3 Mixed dedications

?Jeffreyston - SS Jeffrey & Oswald (PRN 3478)

Lamphey - SS Faith & Tyfei (PRN 3511)

Penally - SS Nicholas & Teilo (PRN 4235)

Stackpole Elidor - SS James & Elidyr (PRN 593)

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7.0 REFERENCES

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