

Medieval churches in Wales

The Welsh Historic Churches Project and its results

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A survey of all historic churches in Wales still in ecclesiastical use was commissioned by Cadw to inform decisions on restoration and alterations. This has produced a large body of data on church buildings throughout the Principality which has enabled an overall picture of medieval ecclesiastical architecture in Wales to emerge for the first time. This paper provides an introduction to the content of the survey and presents the principal conclusions which emerged. It concludes with a summary of research priorities that have been identified during the survey.

The Welsh Historic Churches Project was commissioned by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments for use as a management tool by Cadw, the Diocesan Advisory Committees (DACs) and the Historic Buildings Council for Wales. Its purpose was to enable assessment of the likely impact of proposed programmes of restoration or remodelling of churches on the archaeology of the buildings and below-ground deposits associated with them. The work, carried out by the four regional archaeological trusts, aims to provide a database of all pre-19th-century churches in Wales still in ecclesiastical use or ownership. Following a pilot study carried out by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1993–94, the survey was extended to the rest of Wales in 1995 and was completed in 2000. The completed survey was launched at a meeting of representatives of DACs from all dioceses. A short preliminary description of the purpose and scope of the survey, together with a summary of results from one area (south Pembrokeshire), was published in the first volume of *Church Archaeology* (Holland & Ludlow 1997).

Although the survey was designed to be a management tool, providing information on which practical decisions relating to the upkeep of individual buildings could be based, it has also generated an important research archive, enabling an overall picture of medieval church buildings in Wales to emerge for the first time.

Previous surveys of churches in Wales have been extremely uneven. The database compiled in the Gwynedd pilot survey was initially drawn from the county inventories published by RCAHMW for the historic counties of Anglesey, Caernarfonshire, Denbighshire and Merioneth, revised and updated with information gathered during field visits. This was not an option available for most of the Principality. The Royal Commission inventories covering parish churches have been published only for Anglesey, Caernarfonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire, and are not of an even standard having been published over a long period. The earlier volumes are of little or no assistance for any serious

consideration of the development of individual churches since they have long been overtaken by advances in archaeological and architectural analysis. Apart from surveys of a few individual churches carried out under listed building legislation during campaigns of repair and renovation, the Royal Commission has no unpublished work from elsewhere on its files. In the *Buildings of Wales* series of architectural guides (Pevsners), only the volumes for Clwyd, Glamorgan and Powys had been published by the end of the survey (Hubbard 1986; Newman 1995; Haslam 1979). There are a couple of areas with volumes

Fig 1 The historic counties of Wales (Crown copyright)

Trust	Region covered	No of churches
GAT	north-west Wales (most of Diocese of Bangor, part of Diocese of St Asaph)	168
CPAT	northern and central Marches (part of Diocese of Swansea & Brecon, most of Diocese of St Asaph, few churches in Diocese of Bangor, few churches in Diocese of Hereford, one church in Diocese of Chester)	261
DAT	south-west Wales (Diocese of St David)	271
GGAT	south-east Wales and southern Marches (Diocese of Llandaff, Diocese of Monmouth, part of Diocese of Swansea & Brecon, few churches in Diocese of Hereford)	251
Total		951

devoted to their churches, such as Snowdonia (Hughes & North 1924) and the Vale of Glamorgan (Orrin 1988), of which the first is of comparable quality with the Royal Commission volumes produced at about the same time. Antiquarian surveys of churches, mainly from the 19th century, whilst an invaluable guide to the appearance of churches before the rash of Victorian restorations changed them, in many cases beyond recognition, are again uneven in coverage. Sir Stephen Glynne visited churches widely throughout Wales and his notes were edited for publication after his death in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, where they appear in a sequence of volumes at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. In South Wales, valuable work was carried out by Edward Freeman who published a series of important papers on selected churches and areas with distinctive traditions of church building in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* in the mid 19th century. Similar work in the north-west was also published in this journal at about the same time by H Longueville Jones, followed at the turn of the century by Harold Hughes, but little was done in the north-east other than the publication of plans and architectural drawings for some Denbighshire churches (Lloyd-Williams & Underwood 1872).

As a result of this piecemeal approach the archaeological information which is necessary to provide an informed assessment of the impact of renovations and repairs to churches was not generally available within Wales as a whole, with some areas being particularly badly served. This applied to the south in particular, large parts of which had had no scholarly input since Freeman's day, but even in the north the outdated nature of much of the previous work meant it was unable to answer current questions raised by applications for modern faculties and listed building grants.

The Welsh Historic Churches Survey

The four Welsh Archaeological Trusts were set up following the local government reorganisation of 1974 to correspond with the county structure as it existed between that date

and 1995. Nevertheless the division of Wales between Trusts reflects the distinct regional differences between the north-west (Gwynedd), the south-west (Dyfed), the south-east and southern Marches (Glamorgan-Gwent) and mid Wales with the northern Marches (Clwyd-Powys). Within these major divisions, strong localised patterns can be discerned, largely centred on the pre-1974 (historic) counties (Fig 1). For this reason, and also because of the need to distinguish between placename doubles, the historic counties have been used throughout this paper.¹ In contrast with the pilot study carried out in Gwynedd, the surveys carried out by the Clwyd-Powys, Dyfed and Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trusts began with the collection of field data which was then organised into a series of databases. Each of the four Trusts surveyed the churches within its region; only one of these regions corresponds exactly with a diocese (Dyfed/St David). The different recording history and the individual character and development history of the four main regions, as well as variations in SMR structure, have resulted in slight differences of approach in the surveys carried out by the four Trusts.

The survey of each church covers three main topics: the church building; the churchyard/topographical setting and documentation. Each Trust's region has been broken down into a number of areas, each with a reasonably distinct church-building tradition which can be profitably discussed as a single unit:

GAT	Anglesey Caernarfon Merioneth
GAT/CPAT	Conwy Vale
CPAT	Breconshire & Radnorshire Denbighshire & Vale of Clwyd Flintshire & Wrexham County Borough Montgomeryshire
DAT	South Pembrokeshire

	Preseli Pembrokeshire
	Carmarthenshire
	Ceredigion
GGAT	Gwent
	Glamorgan excluding Gower
	Gower

Methodology and database content

Setting aside GAT's initial publication-based work (outlined above), all the Trusts used a similar methodology. An initial search was made of SMR data and documentary and published material relating to a geographically-distinct group of churches. These were visited, normally at the rate of about two a day, and information recorded on a series of pro-forma sheets and photographically. These were transcribed onto the database and collated where necessary with documentary and bibliographic material.

Although the types of data collected were broadly similar, each Trust was left to develop its own database structure, thus ensuring compatibility with its own SMR. There is, for example, some variation in the location of some classes of entry, such as whether the presence of trench-cut drains around the external walls was entered under the church structure or the churchyard, or whether associated monuments were noted under the churchyard or the church's documentation. The three main categories are discussed in more detail below.

THE CHURCH

The prime purpose of this part of the database was to record the structural history of the building, but note was also taken of furniture and fittings, particularly where these were pre-Victorian. Each wall was examined inside and out, with evidence recorded of phases of construction, the presence of reused stone or other building materials, and the form and date of openings. The type and extent of any surface finish or accretion was noted, with a view to determining the archaeological potential of the walls to inform future works. The roof structure was described and any surviving evidence for pre-Victorian timberwork recorded. The floor type was also described, together with evidence for burials, underfloor heating systems and whether the floor had been lowered.

THE CHURCHYARD

The shape of the churchyard was recorded, together with any evidence for extension or (less commonly) contraction. Boundaries, including former boundaries were described, as were entrances and former entrances with their paths, and drainage. The presence of other features within the churchyard (crosses, sundials, other carved stone, earthworks, priests' houses or other buildings) was also

recorded. No attempt was made to carry out full recording of burials. However, any features of note were recorded, including the presence of pre-18th-century memorials and whether the churchyard was still in use for burial.

DOCUMENTATION

Survival of documentary material varies greatly from parish to parish and the various dioceses have different policies on access to records which they retain themselves. In addition the time constraints under which the project was undertaken made it impossible to examine all records relating to all churches. As a minimum, the catalogues of the major collections of records have been scanned for documents relating to the building history of each church, though in some cases it has been possible to examine relevant documents and to use the results in analysing the church in question. The principal documents consulted include faculties and architects' papers, but the presence of other types such as churchwardens' accounts and vestry minutes was noted where useful. Bibliographies were also compiled of the relevant published works.

Accessing the results

On completion of the project, all databases were sent to Cadw both in electronic form and as hard copy. Copies will be retained in the regional SMRs curated by the Trusts. Data have also been supplied to the Church in Wales at various levels: to the Representative Body, to diocesan archaeologists and to incumbents. All the DACs have been provided with information on the church or churches which fall within their remit. This will assist assessment of faculty applications by the DAC and will also inform consideration of applications for Cadw grants both for work on the fabric and any below-ground investigations which may be necessary as a result of such work. Over most of Wales the Trusts' Development Control Officers have the responsibility of advising the local planning authority on planning applications. Where local authorities retain in-house archaeological staff they have been given copies of the overviews relating to their areas, as have the County Record Offices. The Council for British Archaeology has also been supplied with copies of the survey and data is lodged in the National Monument Record of Wales at the RCAHMW in Aberystwyth. Outline digital data are available from the Royal Commission and the four Welsh Trusts through CARN (Core Archaeological Record iNdex) and can be accessed from the relevant websites via www.rcahmw.org.uk.

Initial research conclusions

Although the primary purpose of the survey was as a management tool rather than pure research, it has for the first time allowed a reasonably complete picture to be

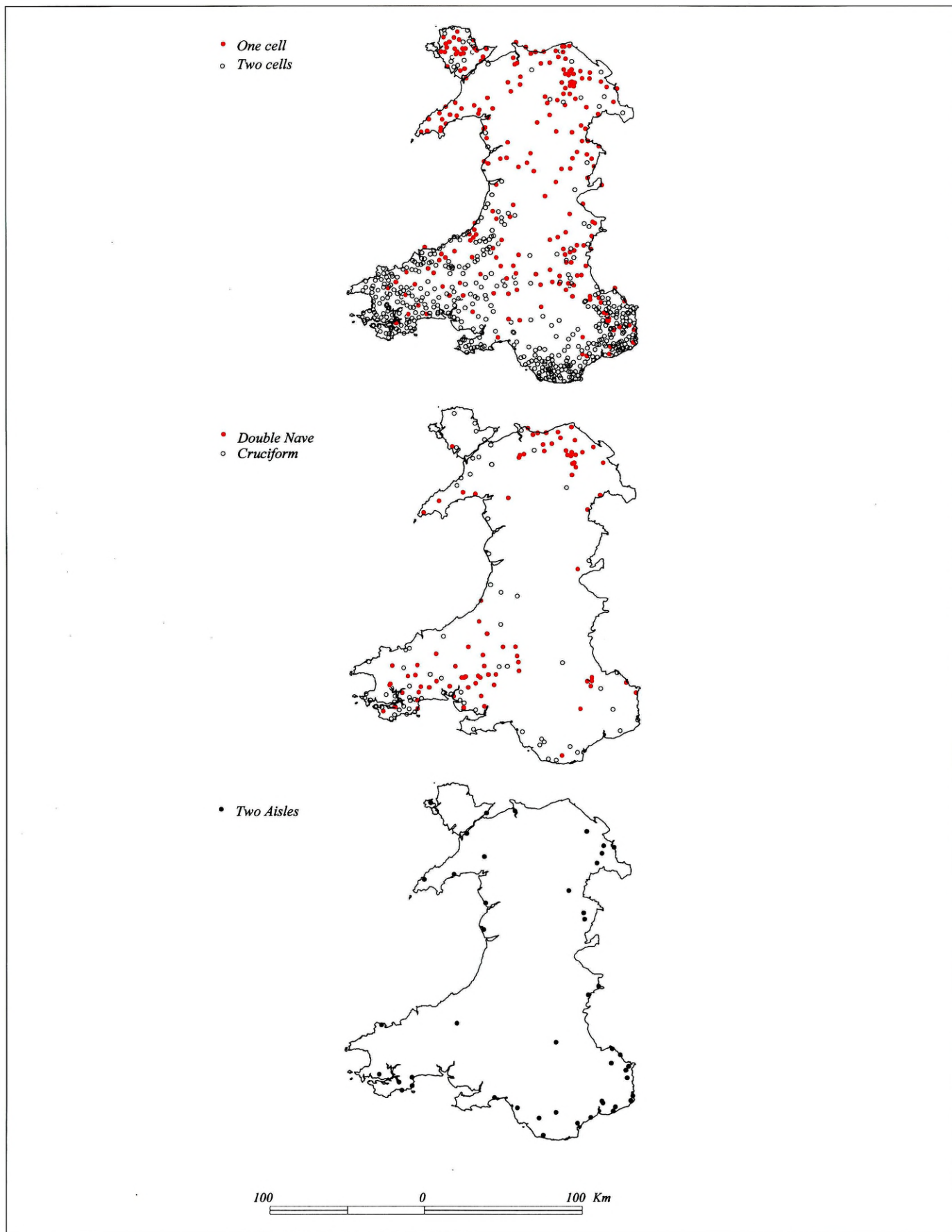


Fig 2 Distribution of plan variations: a. (top) Naves and chancels: one celled and two celled churches; b. (middle) Double nave and cruciform churches; c. (bottom) Two aisles (Crown copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, based upon the Ordnance Survey map with permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence No. GD 272221)

drawn of the archaeology of the church in Wales. We present here the main results relating to the development of church architecture; much remains to be said on churchyards and church fittings. Whilst many of the outstanding problems outlined by Butler (1996) can now begin to be addressed, careful evaluation of all the new data against existing theory will require considerable time. A specific programme along these lines should be a priority for future funding. Initial analysis has involved mapping a range of criteria relating to plan type, date and structural timberwork and considering their distribution over the Principality. The result has exploded a number of long-held assumptions and raised new questions relating to regional traditions in building style and liturgy.

Details from all four Trusts were incorporated into a single database which has allowed the Royal Commission to prepare distribution maps for the Principality. The features selected for plotting were: relationship of nave to chancel; churches with double naves; elaboration of plan to a more monumental form with two aisles or a cruciform plan; position of tower; date of significant building activity; roof type; survival of rood screen/loft and survival of other structural woodwork. It is hoped that the information generated here can be utilised by the recently-established dendrochronological laboratory at University of Wales Lampeter to carry out a programme of work on surviving timber features which will contribute to the further understanding of church building in the Principality.

We have not provided a distribution map of all medieval churches in Wales, but reference to Fig 8 shows that the largest concentration is in the Marches, the southern seaboard, the south-west peninsula and Anglesey. The relative paucity of churches in the interior, the western seaboard and the Llyn peninsula is a reflection of the geography of the areas: these are mountainous regions with small, scattered populations which were divided into large parishes in the Middle Ages.

Plan types

Fig 2a shows the relationship of nave to chancel; single-celled churches being defined as those where there is no division (other than a rood screen) between the nave and chancel (Fig 3). In spite of the relatively low numbers (228), the church with no division between nave and chancel can fairly be regarded as the typical form over Wales as a whole (*pace* Butler 1996, 106), though there are hardly any examples in some regions of the south.

This applies particularly to Glamorgan and Pembrokeshire. In Monmouthshire, half the 20 examples are to be found running up the centre of the county, along the Usk Valley to Abergavenny and the area to its north. Over much of the south-west apart from Pembrokeshire, one-celled and two-celled plans co-exist, but a concentration of two-celled churches extends along the Cardiganshire coast, with another along the Aeron and Teifi valleys. In the north, the only significant concentration of two-celled churches is in Anglesey, together with the opposite coast of the mainland. There is evidence that a few originally single-celled churches were extended by adding a chancel (eg Bettws (Mon), Cosherton (Pembs), Llanbedr (Mer)).² This may have been more common but is not necessarily easily detectable from analysis of the standing fabric, especially if the interior is plastered. In Glamorgan, where only five examples of single-celled or formerly single-celled churches are to be found, two of them, in the adjacent parishes of Lisvane and Llanedeyrn were brought into conformity with the prevailing layout in the county by the insertion of chancel arches in the 14th century. Elsewhere inserted chancel arches are usually Victorian and there is no proof that the adaptation to a two-celled plan is medieval (eg Goldcliff (Mon), Llanybi (Cards), Llanpumsaint (Carms) and Rudbaxton (Pembs)); the exception is Llangwm Isaf (Mon) where the present chancel arch is part of the Victorian rebuild but documentary sources indicate that it replaces an earlier chancel arch.

By the end of the Middle Ages it is likely that most if not all single-celled churches were divided nave from chancel by the rood screen – indeed, over half the surviving

Fig 3 St David's Church, Rhulen: a simple single-celled church in rural Radnorshire (Photo: copyright CPAT)

in Flintshire and Denbigh, but there is also a significant concentration in the south-west centred on Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire (Fig 4). There are also a number of outliers: in particular a cluster in adjacent parishes on the southern edge of the Black Mountains in eastern Breconshire (Llanbedr, Llanelli, Llangattock and Llangenny). Williams (1976, 434) suggests that they may have some connection with the emphasis on the cult of the Virgin in the 15th century and Butler (1996, 108) links them with the development of the church for the display of wealth and status by gentry families. The 15th-century date is compatible with most of the examples in the south-west and north-east, in some of which the second nave/aisle has been added to an originally single-celled church (eg Bletherston (Pembs), Cilycwm (Carms), Llanddeusant (Carms), Llanellian-yn-

Fig 4 St Cyffig's Church, Cyffig (Carms). This is a double-nave church with the tower offset to the north, at the end of the north aisle. The sanctus bellcote is at the end of the nave (Photo: copyright DAT)

rood screens are in single-celled churches³ – so this plan variation is unlikely to have had much effect on the way in which space was used within the church. Rather different are some of the other plan variations. Fig 2b shows the distribution of cruciform and double-nave churches, demonstrating that theories which attempt to integrate all of these into a hierarchy of native types (Radford 1963) are unlikely to be correct. Although a number of cruciform churches were built by native princes in the north-west on sites of earlier monastic churches (ie *monasteria* churches, often called *clas* churches after the 12th century, see Pryce 1992), the examples along the south coast of Wales and in the Marches all post-date the imposition of Norman rule and the creation of a parish system comparable with that in England which replaced the Welsh tradition of mother and daughter churches (Williams 1976, 14–16). The double-nave churches in these areas mainly date to the later Middle Ages.

The distribution of the double-nave church, defined here as a church where there is a single aisle equal or nearly equal in width to the nave, is of particular interest. These are concentrated in two main areas. They have most often been thought typical of the north-east, with a concentration

Rhos (Denbs), Llanfihangel Rhos-y-corn (Carms), Mynychlogddu (Pembs), Rudbaxton (Pembs) and probably also Llanynys (Denbs)), but in most churches there is insufficient information to prove this. Most of the few examples in the south-east have 13th-century arcades (eg Bedwelty (Mon), Llancarfan (Glam), Llanelli (Brecon) and St Maughans (Mon)),⁴ where, in at least some examples the wall masonry suggests that the intention from the first was

Fig 5 St Ystyffan's Church, Llanstephan (Carms): a cruciform church with the transepts at the east end of the nave and a west tower (Photo: copyright DAT)

to provide a second nave rather than a normal-width aisle which has subsequently been enlarged. In the churches of the north-eastern group the two naves are of the same length, apart from four exceptions, one of which may be the result of Victorian modifications. This is also the pattern followed by the other northern examples with a single exception. In the south-west the second nave/aisle terminates east of the west end of the nave in 18 churches (one of which is 17th-century in its present form) and west of the east end of the nave in two, in both of which it terminates at the transept. Only one of the south-eastern double-nave churches has elements of different length.

Cruciform churches also have a distinctive distribution. The main concentration is in South Pembrokeshire and Carmarthen (Figs 2b; 5), partly overlapping with the south-western double-nave group but generally not extending so far inland into areas where Welsh culture persisted. There are smaller concentrations in the north-west (Anglesey and the adjacent coastline of Caernarfonshire) and in the south-east (Vale of Glamorgan), with a few outliers elsewhere. However, setting aside a few churches which are monastic, collegiate or associated with major castles (eg Carew (Pembs), Chepstow (Mon), Coychurch (Glam), Crickhowell (Brecks), Grosmont (Mon), Llantwit Major (Glam), Margam (Glam) and Tywyn (Mer)) most are smaller and of considerably less pretension than the presence of transepts might suggest. Only rarely do they have a fully developed plan with aisles as well as transepts (see Fig 2c) and a crossing with a central tower (Fig 6), and in the south-west this type does not occur at all.

Even though the aisle/transept/central tower format is missing in the south-west, the greatest variety of cruciform plans is to be found in this area which contains 41 of the 76 examples, plus another 13 which were at some stage in their history cruciform or possibly cruciform. Of these, only three (Llanbadarn Fawr (Cards), Llanddewi Brefi (Cards) and Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (Cards)) have the transepts at either side of a central tower⁵ and in the three Cardiganshire examples the towers were a later addition. Half the remaining examples have the tower at the west end (Fig 5), a quarter to the north or south of the nave or chancel and a quarter have no tower at all. The typical south Pembrokeshire church is further elaborated by having skew-passages leading from the east side of the transepts to the west end of the chancel. These function like squints except that they allow passage between transepts and chancel as well as vision. Rather than being in the thickness of the wall they project beyond it, so that from the outside there is a diagonal wall between the chancel and the transepts.⁶

Elsewhere, cruciform churches are usually of a more conventional form, though there are exceptions. The Gower church of Penrice (Glam) continues the south-west sequence in having a west tower; Monkton (Pembs) has the

southern arm of the cross formed by its tower whilst the northern arm is formed by a recess projecting from the east bay of the nave and Michaelston-le-Pit (Glam) has diminutive transepts at either side of its central tower. The church at Magor (Mon) has a most interesting plan which is cruciform internally but not externally. It consists of a cross inscribed over a rectangle, the easternmost bay of both aisles being partitioned off to form a false transept, with the basement of the central tower as the crossing. A number were created by adding transepts to churches of another form, usually of one-celled (Llanallgo (Ang), Llanbedr-goch (Ang))⁷ or two-celled form (Coity (Glam), Llandegfan (Ang), Llangernyw (Denbs), Montgomery (Mont) and Penrice (Glam)), though at St Athan (Glam) the church seems, from the batter of the walls, not originally to have had transepts connected with its central tower (see below).

The presence of a single transept is not necessarily an indication that the church was originally cruciform, though only excavation will be able to determine this for sure. In some cases transepts seem to have been added to churches as an alternative to aisles. This appears to be a largely south-western phenomenon with examples mainly in Pembrokeshire, in both Welsh and English areas, but also extending eastwards with examples in Carmarthenshire and Glamorgan, mainly on the Gower peninsula. In areas where this is common aisles are rare. In other churches original transepts were later extended to form aisles, usually to the nave though occasionally to the chancel (eg Carew (Pembs), Llannon (Carms), Llangathen (Carms), Llangynin (Carms), Llantilio Crossenny (Mon), Llanwnda (Pembs), Pembroke St Mary (Pembs), Penmaen (Glam), St Nicholas (Glam), Tenby (Pembs) and Uzmaston (Pembs)).

The distribution of churches with two aisles is shown on Fig 2c. They are mainly to be found in areas where there was an early Norman presence which developed into significant English influence. At first sight some linkage between this type of church plan and towns might suggest itself, particularly if Fig 2c is compared with Soulsby's map of Welsh medieval towns (Soulsby 1983, fig 1), both for reasons of civic pride and to provide accommodation for the larger population which might perhaps be expected. There is in fact relatively little overlap. Soulsby (1983, 62–63) lists 105 towns and in only 20 of these is the parish church known to have had two aisles, whilst 27 churches with two aisles were not in towns and of the other towns where sufficient of the medieval parish church has survived to show its form, 33 did not have two aisles.

There are a few churches where the two aisles were added at different times. These are Guilsford (Mont), Meifod (Mont), Nevern (Pembs), Manorbier (Pembs) and possibly Crickhowell (Brecks), and also Llantilio Pertholey and Skenfrith, both in Monmouthshire and both of which may originally have been intended as double-nave churches

Fig 6 Distribution of towers and bellcotes (Crown copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, based upon the Ordnance Survey map with permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence No. GD 272221)

(but see below for Llantilio Pertholey). Single aisles of narrower width and lesser importance than the nave are not common, the distribution being similar to that of churches with two aisles, the main concentration being in the south-east. There are ten examples in Monmouthshire and ten in Glamorgan, compared with five examples in Pembrokeshire, three in Breconshire, two in Montgomeryshire and one in Radnorshire. There are none from the other counties, apart from one in Caernarfonshire which may originally have been one of a pair and those already noted above as being extended from original transepts. Aisles (including those of 'double-nave' form) and transepts were, in at least some cases, added to churches in the later Middle Ages as family chapels by the local gentry.

The other plan features plotted were towers and bellcotes (Fig 6). With some intermediate structures it is not always clear whether they are to be classed as towers or bellcotes.⁸ The definition adopted here was that a bellcote rises from the nave roof or gable end whereas a tower is founded on the ground on all four sides. Bellcotes are almost certainly under-represented on Fig 6, since in the majority of churches which have bellcotes today they were rebuilt in the Victorian period and only pre-Victorian bellcotes have been shown. Some of the south-eastern examples may be post-medieval rather than medieval, but where they have no dateable features it is difficult to be certain. For instance the three examples in south Glamorgan (Eglwys Brewis, Gileston and Monknash) and a further one in Monmouthshire (Llanfihangel Pontymoile) all take the form of a small square structure with plain openings. Along the extreme eastern fringe of Wales, from northern Monmouthshire to Montgomeryshire, the tradition was for square timber-framed bellcotes built onto the west end of the roof (Fig 3),⁹ but most examples where the timberwork has not been renewed are no earlier than the 17th century (eg Tregynon (Mont)).

The only concentration of definitely medieval bellcotes is in the south-west. These are usually of stone, with two examples formerly in timber (Llanfihangel Aberthyth (Carms) and Whitchurch (Pembs)). The form varies, the most notable groups being the four-sided turrets found in south Pembrokeshire (Coshaston, East Williamson, Minwear, St Twynells),¹⁰ three of which are supported on internal vaulting (Coshaston, Minwear, St Twynells) and one (East Williamson) on external buttressing, a system which is more often found north of Milford Haven (eg Manordeifi, Rosemarket, St Ishmaels, St Nicholas and Talbenny), with one example surviving from Carmarthenshire (Meidrim). A single example from Preseli Pembrokeshire is supported on substantial external corbelling. The south-eastern examples are typically carried on internal buttressing. In the south-west there was a tradition of providing a separate bellcote to house the

Fig 7 St David's Church, Llanddewi Rhydderch (Mon): the west tower has the timber upper stage characteristic of the Marches, but only dendrochronology will determine the date of such features (Photo: copyright GGAT)

sanctus bell. Consequently there is a significant group of churches which have both a bellcote and a tower, though in a number of cases the bellcote which is extant today is the result of 19th-century rebuilding. Original sanctus bellcotes survive at Lawrenny (Pembs), Rhoscrowther (Pembs) and St Brides (Pembs), and rebuilds at Camrose (Pembs), Llanelli (Carms), Llangoedmor (Cards), Llanrhystud (Cards), Steynton (Pembs) and Walton West (Pembs). Three churches have both a tower to the north of the west end of the nave and a bellcote on the gable (Cyffig (Carms), Penbre (Carms), Robeston West (Pembs); see Fig 4).

Towers are concentrated in the south and along the Marches into north-east Wales. Fig 6 probably gives a more complete picture of the medieval distribution than for the elements plotted on the other maps since it was not uncommon for a medieval tower to be retained by the Victorians when they rebuilt the rest of the church. Three hundred and sixty-eight medieval towers survive. By far the most common position for the medieval church tower was at the west end (295 examples; Fig 7). In the south, particularly the south-west, there is a significant number of churches with the tower to the north or south of the nave or chancel (44 examples). There are 28 churches with central towers, of which nearly two-thirds are in the south-east. In two of the three examples where the tower is now at the east end of the church (Ruthin (Denbs) and Usk (Mon)) it was originally central but the chancel has been demolished. Only the third (Llanbister (Rads)) was intended as an east tower. There are also two churches (Bronllys (Brecs) and Henllan (Denbs)) with detached towers.¹¹ Some church towers have been claimed to have been constructed as defensive works (eg Harrison 1995), but their chronology does not always relate to periods of unrest.

Whilst central towers are usually associated with

cruciform plans, there are a number of churches with central towers which do not appear, from examination of the standing masonry, ever to have had transepts or where the transepts seem to have been a later addition. However, only excavation would be able to confirm or deny this or to establish whether the present nave is an addition to the west of what was originally a west tower. These churches are Caldicot (Mon), Cheriton (Glam), Cowbridge (Glam), Hawarden (Flints), Llysworney (Glam), Redwick (Mon), Shirenewton (Mon) and probably originally St Athan (Glam). Apart from Llysworney, which was constructed piecemeal with the chancel, tower and nave all on different alignments, the chancel and tower at these churches appear to be of one build.

Whilst north and south towers have been grouped together for the purpose of plotting on Fig 6 there is a certain amount of variation as to the exact tower position. North or south of the nave is the commonest, but in three cases it is south-west of the nave (Betws Bledrws (Cards),¹² Caerleon (Mon) and Christchurch (Mon)), in one case north-west of the nave (Haverfordwest St Martin (Pembs)), in four cases to the north of the chancel (Llangwm Uchaf (Mon), Manorbier (Pembs), Pembroke St Mary (Pembs) and Tenby (Pembs)), with single examples to the north of the north transept (Stackpole Elidor (Pembs)) and to the south of the south transept (Llawhaden (Pembs)). The examples offset to north or south at the west of the nave are usually at the end of the aisle. Also associated with an aisle are the north tower of Llantilio Pertholey and the south tower of Penhow, both in Monmouthshire, which open to the middle of the nave but which also form the end bay (Llantilio Pertholey) or middle bay (Penhow) of an aisle of such width that it might lead the church to be classified as a double-nave church if it were not fragmented by the tower basement.

Chronology

Fig 8 provides five maps plotting churches with surviving work attributable to successive chronological periods; plus a sixth plotting those churches where Victorian rebuilding has removed all chronological indicators for previous work. Whilst this paper is concerned with medieval architecture and discussion has not been extended into the period after the Reformation, it was considered worthwhile to map the extent of post-medieval church building (defined as extending up to the introduction of Victorian Gothic) since this period is under-represented in most discussions of church architecture.

Only those churches where the surviving evidence appeared to indicate a significant building campaign were plotted; insertion of occasional windows and the like has been excluded. Whilst this criterion is somewhat subjective, it was felt that it would produce a clearer picture. Roughly speaking the first four maps follow the canonical divisions

into Romanesque/Transitional, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular which are represented on the maps as 12th century, early 13th, 13th to 14th and late 14th to mid 16th century. The choice of centurial rather than stylistic labels may strike the reader more familiar with medieval architecture in England as bizarre; they have been deliberately chosen to reflect the particular circumstances prevailing in Wales. With the exception of a number of stones, none now *in situ*, carved in an Early Medieval style there is no certain evidence for monumental architecture in Wales before the 12th century when much was introduced either by, or under the influence of the invading Normans. Whilst little stylistic difference can be seen between work of the first two periods in England and in Wales, the third period is a different matter. A few 13th- to 14th-century churches contain Decorated architecture of normal type, but in the majority of churches work of this period continued to use the stylistic repertoire of the Early English and it can only be recognised as contemporary with Decorated by the employment, usually sparingly, of a limited repertoire of Decorated features, such as cusping, ogees and wave mouldings. Perpendicular architecture is well represented in Wales but largely by local schools; a few churches date to the end of the 14th century but over most of Wales there is little before the start of the 15th century, and the period extends up to the Reformation.

The main problem in studying Welsh medieval architecture is that there is little dated work. Apart from those churches where dates are carved in the church or known from documents, or where there is a clear connection with a major castle or a borough and the importation of a master mason working in an up-to-date style can be postulated, it is difficult to know how much of a time-lapse in the spread of architectural ideas should be allowed. It is clear that, in other fields, much of Wales was deeply conservative (Williams 1976, 525). In his study of Perpendicular architecture, Harvey excludes Wales almost completely because of the paucity of dated buildings and he notes that conservatism is the order of the day in those buildings where dates of construction are known (Harvey 1978, 238). The results of our survey tend to bear out this impression. The problem of retention of archaic building styles can be demonstrated in the post-medieval period when, for example, the church of Eglwysilan (Glam) was provided with mullioned windows with Tudor-style shaped heads in the mid 18th century, as attested by the date of 1751 and 1762 carved into them. Only further work can clarify these problems.

Since Fig 8 maps surviving building work it may be considered not only as representing periods where significant amounts of building work were taking place, but also survival of that work, ie that it was not replaced later in a more up-to-date style, possibly because the area in question became impoverished.

Fig 8 Chronology: surviving features. For an explanation of the period divisions, see p 14 (Crown copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, based upon the Ordnance Survey map with permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence No. GD 272221)

Reference to Fig 8 shows that Romanesque architecture is particularly well represented in three areas: Anglesey, south Pembrokeshire and the south-eastern Marches. The latter two are probably attributable to the Normans of the early Conquest period; if there was such influence on the architecture further north on the March it has been removed by later activity. In the Welsh north Romanesque work is usually associated with the rule of Gruffydd ap Cynan and his son Owain Gwynedd and its prevalence in Anglesey is probably a result of the greater agricultural wealth of the island compared with the rest of their realm. Early English¹³ building activity is best represented in the south, though again it is uncertain whether this is a true picture or whether it has been distorted by later activity in the north. The picture in the later 13th and 14th centuries is similar to that in the Early English period, but now with the addition of Anglesey.

The 283 churches built from the second half of the 13th century to the late 14th century can be divided architecturally into two groups. On the one hand there are those which display a fully-fledged Decorated style (62 examples) and on the other those where the influence of the new ideas is minimal (221) eg at Rhuddlan (Flints) which appears to have lancet windows from c1300. With this in mind it is possible to suggest that at least some of the churches which appear in the map of early 13th-century sites may in fact have been somewhat later. The table below presents all the churches with significant building in developed Decorated, divided according to their relationship with potential sponsorship of building work. Potential sponsors are classed as ecclesiastical, noble and urban: ecclesiastical comprises monastic churches, prebends and those churches where the tithes are known to have belonged to religious orders; noble comprises those where the manor is known to have been in the possession of a Lordship or associated with baronies or castles; and urban those in boroughs or planted towns. An asterisk indicates that some or all of the work is associated with monumental tombs.

Potential sponsors	Church
Ecclesiastical	<i>Cardiganshire:</i> Cardigan <i>Glamorgan:</i> Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Ilston, Llancarfan, Llangennith, Llantwit Major, St Donats*, St Fagans, St Hilary* <i>Monmouthshire:</i> Abergavenny, Itton, Llangwm Ucha, Redwick <i>Pembrokeshire:</i> Hubberston, Llanstadwel, St Issells
Noble	<i>Carmarthenshire:</i> Llandawke, Pendine

	<i>Glamorgan:</i> Coity, Coychurch, Lisvane, Llangynwyd <i>Monmouthshire:</i> Caldicot, Dingestow, Llantilio Crossenny, Llanvetherine, Shirenewton, Penallt, Tregaer <i>Pembrokeshire:</i> Begelly, Carew, Hodgeston, Llangwm*, Rhoscrowther*
Urban	<i>Anglesey:</i> Beaumaris, Newborough <i>Breconshire:</i> Brecon, Crickhowell <i>Caernarfonshire:</i> Caernarfon St Mary <i>Carmarthenshire:</i> Kidwelly, <i>Denbigh:</i> Holt, Ruthin, Wrexham <i>Glamorgan:</i> Swansea St Mary ¹⁴ <i>Monmouthshire:</i> Grosmont, Monmouth, Skenfrith, Trellech <i>Pembrokeshire:</i> Haverfordwest St Martin <i>Radnorshire:</i> Knighton, Presteigne
	No potential sponsor known; but parish is adjacent to town or major castle
	<i>Caernarfonshire:</i> Llanbeblig <i>Monmouthshire:</i> Llantilio Pertholey, Llanwenarth, Mitchel Troy
	No potential sponsor known; not in the neighbourhood of town or major castle
	<i>Glamorgan:</i> Oxwich*, St Athan* <i>Monmouthshire:</i> Llanfihangel Rogiet, Rogiet <i>Pembrokeshire:</i> Lawrenny

The table shows that all but a few churches with Decorated architecture would have had associations with a body in a position to commission a master mason from outside Wales or was likely to be able to make contact with such a mason working in the vicinity. However, the converse does not hold true and many churches which might have received more elaborate treatment seem to have been entrusted to local masons. This is particularly true of churches in ecclesiastical hands.

Not surprisingly there are very few churches where the transition between Decorated and Perpendicular styles can be seen. The tower at Kidwelly (Carms) and to a certain extent that at Tenby (Pembs), both from c1400, are borderline Decorated/Perpendicular. There is proto-Perpendicular tracery at Llantilio Crossenny (Mon) and Penmynydd (Ang); it is difficult to know exactly when they were built, but Penmynydd probably predates the Glyndwr rebellion (1400–15). Penrhos Lligwy (Ang) also contains work of c1400, in the form of the chancel arch and east window. Fig 8 shows that Perpendicular architecture was all but universal throughout Wales though there are a few exceptions. There is little in rural Caernarfonshire and

Fig 9 Distribution of roof types, rood lofts and screens, and other timberwork (Crown copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales, based upon the Ordnance Survey map with permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence No. GD 272221)

Merioneth in the north, and the Lordship of Gower (later part of Glamorgan) in the south contains only two churches with any work in this style, one of them being the major urban church of Swansea St Mary (now totally rebuilt). Precisely why this area should lack buildings of the later Middle Ages is not clear. It is true that the lords were not resident after the second quarter of the 14th century when the direct de Braose line died out, but they did not hold many of the manors directly and the local gentry seem to have been active in other spheres. It is also clear that the absence of material is real and not due to Victorian rebuilding since there is an excellent account of most of the churches prior to restoration (Freeman 1850) supplemented by drawings by local artists.

Elsewhere, the volume of building work must have been sufficiently large to allow for the establishment of schools of masons covering relatively small areas. In addition to the variations in plan type which were already well marked from region to region, it is now possible to see variations in the treatment of the decorative repertoire. In Monmouthshire it is possible to postulate the existence of at least three schools. In the north of the county, one school's characteristic 'signature' is the employment, for the lights of rectangular windows, of cinquefoiled ogee heads with elongated points which rise to the top of the frame creating flat shallow panels of the unpierced spandrels. In the south, trefoiled heads are seen on some lights and the spandrels, pierced or unpierced, are much smaller, while neither trefoils nor elongated ogees are found in the centre of the county but, particularly around the Usk Valley where easily carved oolitic limestone was available for dressings, there is a greater elaboration of ornament. There is also a small number of churches on the seaboard at the western side of the county, extending into the eastern coast of Glamorgan, obviously designed by masons from Somerset and Gloucester.

Over most of the Principality there are relatively few instances of the kind of innovations in tracery that appear in England at the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century. This is probably another instance of Welsh conservatism, given that Wales did relatively well under the Tudors. However, one exception to the general rule is in north-east Wales and the northern Marches, where there is a group of churches which appears to be integrated stylistically with the neighbouring English counties: Holt (Denbs) was remodelled at the end of the 15th century; Mold (Flints) was started in c1490 and building work continued, if intermittently, to the mid 16th century; and Wrexham (Denbs) was rebuilt between c1463 and c1518.

Roofs and structural timberwork

Fig 9 shows the distribution of roof types. Whilst the maps show only the extant examples, it is clear that the majority

of roofs must have been of timber. Stone vaults (78 examples) are confined almost entirely to the south with only a few outliers, mainly in the north-east, at Brecon (Brecs), Holt (Denbs), Llanidloes (Mont), Meifod (Mont), Presteigne (Rads) and Ruthin (Denbs). All of these, with the exception of Meifod, are town churches and the vaults are in towers. The two main strongholds of the stone vault are Pembrokeshire (40 examples) and to a lesser extent Glamorgan (21 examples); there are also six in Carmarthenshire and six in Monmouthshire. The Glamorgan examples are barrel vaults, mainly confined to tower basements, the exception being Ewenny where the chancel of what was built in the 12th century as a priory church is covered by a barrel vault. Vaults, almost all of them barrel vaults, are also mostly confined to towers in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, the exceptions being Eglwys Gymyn (Carms) which has a vaulted nave and Llangynin (Carms) with a vaulted transept. In Pembrokeshire vaults are not only used in towers, but also over other sections of the church. They can be found over naves, chancels, transepts, aisles (where they occur) and porches; again the barrel vault is the norm. In contrast, in Monmouthshire where vaults occur they are almost all groined. Five of the churches have fairly elaborate vaulted porches (Caerwent, Magor, Redwick, Tintern Parva and Usk); Usk is a priory church and the other four were in the possession of monastic houses. A vault over both transepts and the south aisle, for which corbels were provided, appears to have been intended at Magor though none seems to have been built.¹⁵ The final church, Llantilio Pertholey, has a barrel vault over a family chapel.

In contrast with vaults, very few wagon roofs are found in the south-west. These mainly occur in mid Wales and the Marches (92 examples of wagon roofs in all). Where the ceiling is still *in situ* it is usually not clear whether the roof is based on scissor braces or trusses with collars, though many of the Monmouthshire examples which have lost their ceilings are scissor-braced. The distribution of bayed roofs with collars shows that this type is the norm in North Wales and there are also significant concentrations in Radnorshire, Breconshire and Glamorgan. This is the commonest surviving type, with 164 examples. Most of the Glamorgan examples are of a distinctive local type known as 'Vale' roofs since they are mainly, though not entirely, confined to the Vale of Glamorgan. These have the feet of each truss carried on wall posts usually in the form of half-columns and tiers of windbraces; the only example which has been examined in any detail (at Llanfrynach (Glam)) is tentatively dated by RCAHMW to the 15th century, but given the style of many of the wall posts and the relative importance of post-Reformation church building in this county it is possible that these roofs may be post-medieval in date. Only dendrochronological studies will be able to resolve this. Bayed roofs with tie-beams seem to be

relatively uncommon in Wales (only 18 examples). They occur mostly in mid Wales, with some examples on the coast of the south-west peninsula. A few roofs are of mixed construction, with Kerry and Llanllugan (both Montgomeryshire) having a mixture of tie-beams and collar trusses, sometimes with the two elements on the same truss, and Llandefalle and Llanfilo (both Breconshire) having wagon roofs combined with tie beams.

Most roofs fall into the four categories plotted here, but a greater variation in roof-types can be seen in the northern Marches and the north. The distribution of the 11 extant camberbeam roofs extends right over the north of the Principality, with examples in Anglesey (Llaneilian), Caernarfonshire (Clynnog Fawr), Denbigh (Gresford, Holt, Ruthin, Wrexham), Flintshire (Mold, Northop) and Montgomeryshire (Guilsfield, Welshpool). The distribution of the four extant panelled roofs without camberbeams is more southerly, with two examples in Breconshire (Llangattock, Llangenny) and Radnorshire (Old Radnor, Presteigne). Hammerbeam roofs are restricted to the north-east, with 12 examples: Chirk, Llanfarchell, Llangollen, Llangynhafal, Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch and Llanynys in Denbighshire; Cilcain, Overton, Rhuddlan and St Asaph in Flintshire, and Llanidloes and Montgomery in Montgomeryshire. In three churches (Llanfarchell, Llanynys and Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch) hammerbeam trusses are interspersed with arched-braced collar trusses, and at Chirk pseudo-hammerbeams alternate with arch-braced collars.

Whilst roofs constitute the largest extant body of medieval timberwork in churches in Wales, a certain amount of other structural woodwork survives. Fig 9 maps surviving rood lofts and screens. Eighteen lofts survive at least partly *in situ*, all with screens (Fig 10) and there are 48 churches where there is a screen alone, usually the rood screen, but occasionally a parclose screen. Llanina (Cards) preserves its rood beam. Most were published in the 1940s and 50s in a series of papers by Crossley & Ridgway in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. The distribution shown here is probably more closely related to the history of the church in Wales after the Reformation than a true picture of medieval woodwork. A few churches retain other fragments of pre-Reformation structural woodwork: doors at Gileston (Glam), Llanblethian (Glam), Rumney (Mon) and Penallt (Mon),¹⁶ doorframes at Gwaenysgor (Flints), Llandysilio (Ang) and Marcross (Glam), as well as furnishings such as

stalls or chests which lie outside this study of structural aspects of the church.

Conclusion

The survey allows us, for the first time, to obtain a full overview of surviving Welsh medieval churches, with the exception of those few which are no longer in ecclesiastical use. This has major implications for any future research in the Principality. In 1996 Lawrence Butler published a short summary of church archaeology in Wales concluding with a list of subjects which he felt would repay further research (Butler 1996). Some of these, particularly those involving excavation, obviously lie beyond the scope of our project, as do investigations into cathedrals. For others, some progress has been made towards resolving the issues. As can be seen above, the new evidence suggests that the tripartite model of status reflected in cruciform, double-nave and single-celled plans (Radford 1963) is suspect since most of the evidence upon which it was based relates to the later medieval and post-medieval periods.¹⁷ Nevertheless here, as with other topics in this section, much work still needs to be done to resolve the question fully. All visible structural woodwork has now been identified as the first step in a programme of dendrochronological research; questions which could be addressed by this technique include the development of the collar beam truss in north Wales, the date range of the 'Vale' roof in Glamorgan and the development of the rood screen in western Caernarfonshire and Merioneth. While there has been no study of fittings or of decorative elements such as stained glass, the survey has provided a complete database of such features which

Fig 10 Church of SS Engan & Einion Frenin, Llanengan (Caerns): rood-loft and screen (Photo: Crown copyright: National Monument Record for Wales)

will facilitate future work. Similarly, any study of individual architectural features or periods can benefit from the identification of the relevant churches. It is clear that the structural complexity of the phasing displayed in many Welsh churches is greater than previously envisaged.

Potential research priorities have been highlighted during the course of the work. Much remains to be done to establish the extent to which existing foundations are of early Christian origin. The topographical siting of churches has not been examined in detail, although the results of research into the setting of inscribed stones and early Christian cemeteries suggests that such an analysis would be fruitful. Churches in the north-west and south-east would benefit from a full study of architectural detail to explore the link, in at least some periods, with programmes of castle-building. In the south-west what little Decorated architecture exists seems to be connected largely with Anglo-Norman lordships rather than Anglo-Norman towns. This line of enquiry could perhaps be related to investigations of the extent to which patronage is reflected in the fabric of the church and of the differences, if any, between Welshries and Englishries within the same region. Some areas would benefit from detailed study of the remains of a particular period, for example the collection of Romanesque sculpture on Anglesey at Aberffraw and Penmon and on a large number of fonts throughout the island which would benefit from a re-examination to confirm date and context, or the Perpendicular style in Monmouthshire to explore the extent and, if possible, the dating of local schools of masons. The full extent of surviving building work from the Reformation to the Victorian period is beginning to emerge for the first time and could form the basis for further research, particularly in such well-provided areas as the south-west and Glamorgan, where towers appear to account for a significant proportion of the new work, perhaps related to the introduction of new styles of bell-ringing. Proving these dates in the absence of architectural detail and the persistence of outmoded styles is not always easy, but study of bishops' visitation records and wills could prove fruitful.

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Notes

1. Although some of the unitary authorities created by local government reorganisation in 1995 have the same names as historic counties, the unitary authorities of Flintshire, Denbighshire and Monmouthshire encompass significantly different areas from the historic counties of the same name.
2. At Llandevaud (Mon) a chancel has been added to the original structure but this may have been done when the church was rebuilt in the 19th century.
3. They may well have been retained in these churches with the precise purpose of separating nave from chancel.
4. And originally possibly also Llantilio Pertholey (Mon) which was later provided with a second, non-matching aisle.

5. The transepts at Llanddewi Brefi have now been demolished.
6. A similar arrangement exists at the north side of the church at Lisvane (Glam) and Talgarth (Breccs).
7. One of these transepts is actually post-medieval (17th-century), the other may be late medieval.
8. This applies especially to four-sided turrets, large bellcotes with external buttressing and small towers with solid basements.
9. The belfry stages of stone towers in the same area are often also of timber.
10. The former bellcote of Llanddewi Velfry also belonged to this group.
11. A third (Llangyfelach (Glam)) now has this form but it was originally a west tower, the rest of the medieval church having been abandoned in the 19th century because of structural problems in favour of the tithe barn which was soon rebuilt to conventional church form.
12. Rebuilt in the 19th century.
13. This term is used purely as a stylistic label and is not intended to imply anything about the origins of the masons working in it.
14. The medieval church of Swansea St Mary has been completely rebuilt, but photographs taken before its demolition show that there were fine Decorated windows in the chancel; the church was a possession of the Hospital of St David in the town.
15. The church of Peterstone Wentlog has similar corbels in the nave, though there is no other evidence for a vault.
16. There are also Elizabethan doors at Kidwelly (Carms), Pembrey (Carms) and Trellech (Mon).
17. Many of the largest and most complex churches in the south-west, namely the double-nave churches in north-east Carmarthenshire lie within the Welshries of Cantrefs Mawr and Bychan and much of their fabric is late 15th-century at the earliest, with work continuing unbroken through to the early 17th century.

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Historic churches arranged according to historic county

Note: this list comprises all churches founded before 1800 and in ecclesiastical ownership and/or use as of the mid 1990s. All were visited as part of the survey, with the exception of a few known to be of post-medieval origin and which had been completely rebuilt in the Victorian period.

Anglesey

Aberffraw, St Beuno	SH35366879
Amlwch, St Elaeth	SH44229294
Beumaris, St Mary	SH60407613
Bodedern, St Edeyrn	SH33348044
Bodewryd, St Mary	SH40029058
Bodwrog, St Twrog	SH40027763
Cerrigceinwen, St Ceinwen	SH42357371
Coedaneu, St Aneu	SH43088218
Heneglwys, St Llwydian	SH42247612
Holyhead, St Cybi	SH24728262
Llanallgo, St Allgo	SH50138505
Llanbabo, St Pabo	SH37818677
Llanbadrig, St Patrick	SH37619463
Llanbedr Goch, St Peter	SH50937985
Llanbeulan, St Peulan	SH37257547
Llanddaniel Fab, St Deiniolen	SH49577045
Llanddeusant, SS Marcellus & Marcellinus	SH34578528
Llanddona, St Dona	SH57448083
Llanddyfnan, St Dyfnan	SH50227870
Llandegfan, St Tegfan	SH56387437
Llandrygarn, St Trygarn	SH38287960
Llandyfyrdog, St Tryfydog	SH44358535
Llandysilio, St Tysilio	SH55127168
Llanedwen, St Edwen	SH51726825
Llaneilian, St Eilian	SH46979289

Llanerchymedd, St Mary	SH41768409
Llaneugrad, St Eugrad	SH49548416
Llanfachraith, St Machraith	SH31328311
Llanfaelog, St Maelog	SH33677300
Llanfaes, St Catherine	SH60457787
Llanfaethlu, St Maethlu	SH31268709
Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf, St Mary	SH50658289
Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, St Mary	SH53697120
Llanfair y Cwmwd, St Mary	SH44706676
Llanfair yn Neubwll, St Mary	SH29707783
Llanfairynyghornwy, St Mary	SH32729085
Llanfechell, St Mechell	SH36949127
Llanffinian, St Ffinan	SH49557550
Llanfflewyn, St Fflewyn	SH34968905
Llanfigael, St Figael	SH32798281
Llanfihangel Din Sylwy, St Michael	SH58808151
Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, St Michael	SH45908370
Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn, St Michael	SH32157745
Llanfwrog, St Mwrog	SH30118389
Llangadwaladr, St Cadwaladr	SH38376926
Llangaffo, St Caffo	SH44606855
Llangefni, St Cyngar	SH45807592
Llangeinwen, St Ceinwen	SH43977658

Llangoed, St Cawrdaf	SH61178056
Llangristiolus, St Cristiolus	SH45017357
Llangwyfan, St Cwyfan	SH33596827
Llangwyllog, St Cwyllog	SH43387967
Llaniestyn, St Iestyn	SH58507959
Llanrhwydrys, St Rhwydrys	SH32219322
Llanrhyddlad, St Rhyddlad	SH30608956
Llansadwrn, St Sadwrn	SH55387588
Llantrisant, SS Afran, Ieuan & Sannan	SH34958406
Llechynfarwy, St Cynfarwy	SH38128110
Newborough, St Peter	SH41986546
Penmon, St Seiriol	SH63048072
Penmynydd, St Gredifael	SH51727492
Penrhos Lligwy, St Michael	SH48058591
Pentraeth, St Mary	SH52337844
Rhodogeidio, St Ceidio	SH41158547
Rhoscolyn, St Gwenfaen	SH26827571
Tal y Llyn, St Mary	SH36667285
Trefdraeth, St Beuno	SH40867039
Tregaian, St Caian	SH45127971
Trewalchmai, St Morhaiarn	SH39047611

Breconshire

Aberyscir, SS Cynidr & Mary	SO00042966
Alltmawr, St Mauritius	SO07344687
Battle, St Cynog	SO00853185

Bettws Penpont	SN97292852	Evangelist	SO18612128	Penmachno, SS Tudclud & Enclwydwy	SH79445028
Brecon, St Mary	SO04522852	Upper Chapel	SO00734057	Penmorfa, St Beuno	SH54124028
Bronllys, St Mary	SO14383489	Vaynor, St Gwynno	SO04811029	Pentir, St Cedol	SH57256709
Builth Wells, St Mary	SO03965103	Ystradfellte, St Mary	SN93061344	Pistyll, St Beuno	SH32824232
Cantref, St Mary	SO05642546	Ystradgynlais, St Cynog	SN78701007	Treflys, St Michael & All Angels	SH53443785
Capel-y-ffin, St Mary	SO25493151			Trefriw, St Mary	SH78066323
Cathedine, St Michael	SO14372518	Caernarfonshire		Tudweiliog, St Cwyfan	SH23823677
Crickadarn, St Mary	SO08944222	Aber, St Bodfan	SH65317268	Ynyscynhaearn, St Cynhaearn	SH52583878
Crickhowell, St Edmund	SO21651843	Aberaron, St Hywyn	SH17322637	Ysbyty Ifan, St John	SH84404890
Cwmdu, St Michael	SO18052385	Abererch, St Cawrdaf	SH39653657		
Defynnog, St Cynog	SN92542793	Beddgelert, St Mary	SH59094802	Carmarthenshire	
Garthbrengy, St David	SO04623351	Betws Garmon, St Garmon	SH53585760	Abergorlech, St David	SN58503367
Gwenddwr, St Dubricius	SO06484326	Betws y Coed, St Michael	SH79605656	Abergwili, St David	SN43982086
Hay-on-Wye, St Mary	SO22584214	Boduan, St Buan	SH32523774	Abermant, St Lucia	SN33932311
Llan-y-wern, St Mary the Virgin	SO10202868	Botwnnog, St Beuno	SH26253155	Betws, St David	SN63161168
Llanafan Fawr, St Afan	SN96915578	Bryncroes, St Mary	SH22623147	Brechfa, St Teilo	SN52463025
Llanafan Fechan, St Afan	SN97295034	Caerhun, St Mary	SH77687040	Capel Gwynfe	SN72242199
Llanbedr, St Peter	SO23972040	Caernarfon, St Mary	SH47756295	Carmarthen, St Peter	SN41522022
Llanddety, St Tetti	SO12812024	Capel Curig, SS Curig		Cenarth, St Llawddog	SN27034150
Llanddew, St David	SO05483074	Lwyd/Cyriacus & Juliet	SH71855797	Cilycwm, St Michael	SN75334002
Llanddewi'r Cwm, St David	SO03494863	Capel Garmon, St Germanus	SH81565545	Cyffig, St Cyffig	SN20811393
Llandefaelog Fach, St Maelog	SO03403240	Carnguwch, St Beuno	SH37414182	Cynwyl Elfed, St Cynwyl	SN37372750
Llandefaelog Tre'r-graig, St Maelog	SO12632989	Ceidio, St Ceidio	SH28783821	Cynwyl Gaeo, St Cynwyl	SN67503990
Llandefalle, St Matthew	SO10733549	Clynnog Fawr, St Beuno	SH41444969	Eglwys Gwynn, St Margaret	SN23101065
Llandeilor Fan, St Teilo	SN89633465	Conway, St Mary	SH78107750	Henllan Amgoed, St David	SN18532073
Llandulas	SN87984129	Criccieth, St Catherine	SH50063832	Kidwelly, St Mary	SN40840674
Llanelieu, St Ellyw	SO18503418	Deneio, St Beuno	SH37273574	Laugharne, St Martin	SN30211143
Llanelli, St Elli	SO23231485	Dolbenmaen, St Mary	SH50664314	Llanarthne, St David	SN53442025
Llanfaes, St David	SO03792830	Dolwyddelan, St Gwyddelan	SH73605230	Llanboidy, St Brynach	SN21632323
Llanfeugan, St Meugan	SO08672453	Dwygyfylchi, St Gwynan	SH73677730	Llandawke, St Odoceus	SN28271121
Llanfihangel Brynpabuan, St Michael & All Angels	SN98405665	Edern, St Edeyrn	SH27953959	Llanddarog, St Twrog	SN50321661
Llanfihangel Nant Bran, St Michael	SN94443427	Eglwys Rhos, St Mary	SH79338032	Llanddeusant, SS Simon & Jude	SN77682453
Llanfihangel Talyllyn, St Michael	SO11422840	Gyffyn, St Benedict	SH77657694	Llanddowror, St Teilo	SN25601457
Llanfilo, St Bilo	SO11893326	Llanaelhaearn, St Aelhaearn	SH38704481	Llandeilog Fawr, St Teilo	SN62932225
Llanfrynach, St Brynach	SO07522579	Llanarmon, St Garmon	SH42313935	Llandingar, St Dingad	SN76373408
Llangammarch Wells, St Cadmarch	SN93504730	Llanbeblig, St Pabli	SH48746228	Llandybie, St Tybie	SN61831555
Llanganten, St Cannen	SO00955176	Llanbedr y Cennin, St Peter	SH76066957	Llandyfaelog, St Maelog	SN41491188
Llangasty Tal-y-llyn, St Gastyn	SO13312613	Llanbedrog, St Pedrog	SH32943155	Llandyry	SN43350499
Llangattock, St Cwng	SO21101788	Llanberis (Nant Peris), St Peris	SH60655829	Llanedi, St Edith	SN58870664
Llangenny, St Cenau	SO24011815	Llanddeinolen, St Deiniolen	SH54576593	Llanegwad, St Egwad	SN51932132
Llangors, St Paulinus	SO13502762	Llandegai, St Tegai	SH60077098	Llanelli, St Elli	SN50690053
Llangynidr, SS Cynidr & Mary	SO15551941	Llandudno, St Tudno	SH76978382	Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, St Mary	SN76893517
Llanhamlach, SS Peter & Illtyd	SO08962644	Llandudwen, St Tudwen	SH27403687	Llanfallteg, St Mallteg	SN14731923
Llanigon, St Eigon	SO21383992	Llandwrog, St Twrog	SH45105607	Llanfihangel Aberbythych, St Michael	SN58981972
Llanlleonfel	SN93874993	Llandygnwning, St Gwninin	SH26623005	Llanfihangel Rhos-y-corn, St Michael	SN54963470
Llansantffraed juxta Usk, St Bridget	SO12242349	Llanengan, SS Egan & Einion Frenin	SH29392702	Llanfihangel-ar-arth, St Michael	SN45603991
Llanspyddid, St Cattwg	SO01192818	Llanfaelrhys, St Maelrhys	SH21012681	Llanfihangel-uwch-Gwili, St Michael	SN48912288
Llanwrthwl, St Gwrthwl	SN97576373	Llanfaglan, St Baglan	SH45546068	Llanfynydd, St Egwad	SN55842761
Llanwrtyd, St David	SN86364778	Llanfair Is Gaer, St Mary	SH50176602	Llangadog, St Cadog	SN70622845
Llanynis, St David	SN99845087	Llanfairfechan, St Mary	SH68297457	Llangain, St Cain	SN38891557
Llyswen, St Gwendoline	SO13333801	Llanfihangel Bachellaeth, St Michael	SH30413427	Llangan, St Cana	SN17741873
Llywel, St David	SN86943005	Llanfihangel y Pennant, St Michael	SH52744486	Llangathen, St Cathen	SN58442214
Lower Chapel, St Michael	SO02793584	Llangelynin, St Celynin	SH75127373	Llanger, St Celer	SN37403938
Maesmynis, St David	SO02814976	Llangian, St Cian	SH29562894	Llangennech, St Gwynog	SN56060188
Merthyr Cynog, St Cynog	SN98483745	Llangwinnadll, St Gwynhoydl	SH20883321	Llanglydwen, St Cledwyn	SN17452660
Partrishow, St Issui (Ishow)	SO27892243	Llangwstenin, St Cwstenin	SH82207922	Llangyndeyrn, St Cyndeyrn	SN45621398
Penderyn, St Cynnog	SN94480855	Llangybi, St Cybi	SH42864117	Llangynin, St Cynin	SN25391805
Talachddu, St Mary	SO08183316	Llaniestyn, St Iestyn	SH26983375	Llangynog, St Cynog	SN33841472
Talgarth, St Gwendoline	SO15733382	Llanllechid, St Llechid	SH62196869	Llangynwr, St Ceinwr	SN43012027
Trallong, St David	SN96612958	Llanllfyni, St Rhedyw	SH47065209	Llanllawddog, St Llawddog	SN45782942
Tretower, St John the		Llannor, Holy Cross	SH35383725	Llanllwch, St Mary	SN38581878
		Llanrhychwyn, St Rhychwyn	SH77486161	Llanllwni, St Luke/St Llonio	SN47344129
		Llanrug, St Michael	SH52696308		
		Llanwnda, St Gwyndaf	SH47595868		
		Llanystumdwy, St John	SH47403859		
		Penllech, St Mary	SH21993440		

Llannon, St Non	SN53970847	Llandysiliogogo, St Tysilio	SN36345749	Llanarmon-yn-Ial, St Garmon	SJ19075616
Llanpumsaint, SS Ceitho,		Llandysul, St Tysul	SN41874072	Llanddoged, St Doged	SH80606380
Celynnin, Gwyn, Gwyno		Llanerch Aeron, St Non	SN47736035	Llanddulas, St Cynbryd	SH90847821
& Gwynoro	SN41862905	Llanfair Clydogau, St Mary	SN62445124	Llandegla, St Tecla	SJ19595244
Llansadwrn, St Sadwrn	SN69533146	Llanfair Orllwyn, St Mary	SN36744100	Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, St Trillo	SH83218064
Llansadwrnen, St Sadwrnen	SN28161026	Llanfihangel Genau'r-glyn,		Llandyrnog, St Teyrnog	SJ10786510
Llansaint, All Saints	SN38460804	St Michael	SN62328690	Llanelian-yn-Rhos, St Elian	SH86357643
Llansawel, St Sawyl	SN62033624	Llanfihangel Lledrod,		Llanelidan, St Elidan	SJ10995054
Llanstephan, St Ystyffan	SN35001070	St Michael	SN64607019	Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd,	
Llanwinio, St Gwynio	SN26112646	Llanfihangel Ystrad,		St Mary	SJ13455548
Llanwrda, St Cwrdad	SN71263195	St Michael	SN52455622	Llanfair Talhaiarn, St Mary	SH92717013
Llanybydder, St Peter	SN51884393	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn,		Llanfarchell, St Marcellus	SJ07146623
Llanycrwys, St David	SN64514531	St Michael	SN66507605	Llanferres, St Berres	SJ18816055
Marros, St Lawrence	SN20710893	Llangeitho, St Ceitho	SN62056009	Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr,	
Meidrim, St David	SN28912085	Llangoedmor, St Cynllo	SN19954580	St Michael	SH98964842
Merthyr, St Martin	SN35222082	Llangrannog, St Carannog	SN31655403	Llanfwrog, St Mwrog	SJ11365783
Myddfai, St Michael	SN77233013	Llangybi, St Cybi	SN60865318	Llangadwaladr, St Cadwaladr	SJ18163036
Newchurch, St Michael	SN38382438	Llangynfelyn, St Cynfelyn	SN64589218	Llangedwyn, St Cedwyn	SJ18822414
Penboyr, St Llawddog	SN36013629	Llangynllo, St Cynllo	SN35194394	Llangernyw, St Digain	SH87526744
Penbre, St Illtud	SN42850121	Llanilar, St Hilary	SN62377510	Llangollen, St Collen	SJ21644199
Pencader, St Mary	SN44403628	Llanina, St Ina	SN 405598	Llangwm, St Jerome	SH96674460
Pencarreg, St Patrick	SN53504504	Llanllwchaearn, St Llwchaearn	SN38485990	Llangwyfan, St Cwyfan	SJ12046629
Pendine, St Margaret	SN22870879	Llanrhystud, St Restitutus	SN53746961	Llangynhafal, St Cynhafal	SJ13306340
Pontyberem, St John the		Llansantffraed, St Bridget	SN51256748	Llannefydd, SS Nefydd &	
Baptist	SN49801034	Llantrisant	SN72677498	Mary	SH98207060
St Clears, St Mary Magdalene	SN21851574	Llanwenog, St Gwenog	SN49384552	Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant,	
St Ishmaels, St Ishmael	SN36220840	Llanwnnen, St Lucia	SN53314727	St Dogfan	SJ12402602
Taliaris, Holy Trinity	SN65402822	Llanwnnws, St Gwnnws	SN68516951	Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch,	
Trelech ar Betws, St Teilo	SN30922668	Llanychaearn, St Llwchaearn	SN58507860	St Dyfnog	SJ08166337
Whitland, St Mary	SN20101620	Mwnt, Holy Cross	SN19505202	Llanrhudd, St Meugan	SJ14005776
Ystrad-ffin, St Paulinus	SN78764704	Nantcwnlle, St Cynllo	SN57625860	Llanrwst, St Grwst	SH79746161
		Penbryn, St Michael	SN29365211	Llansannan, St Sannan	SH93406590
Cardiganshire		Silian, St Sulian	SN57155124	Llansantffraid Glan Conwy,	
Aberporth, St Cynwyl	SN25605106	Trefilan, St Hilary	SN54965716	St Ffraid	SH80407610
Bangor Teifi, St David	SN37634032	Tregaron, St Caron	SN67995659	Llansilin, St Silin	SJ20962819
Betws Bledrws, St Bledrws/		Tremain, St Michael	SN23534865	Llantysilio, St Tysilio	SJ19404355
St Michael	SN59595200	Troed-yr-Aur, St Michael	SN32704535	Llanychan, St Hychan	SJ11436213
Betws Ifan, St John	SN30174770	Y Ferwig, St Pedrog	SN18344957	Llanynys, St Saeran	SJ10326267
Blaenpennal, St David	SN62486397	Ysbyty Cynfyn, St John		Llysfaen, St Cynfran	SH89327748
Blaenporth, St David	SN26274878	the Baptist	SN75257909	Marchwiel, SS Marcella &	
Brongwyn, St Mary	SN28754367	Ysbyty Ystwyth, St John		Deiniol	SJ35704772
Capel Betws Leucu, St Lucia	SN60715821	the Baptist	SN73207151	Nantglyn, St James	SJ00416213
Capel Cynon, St Cynon	SN38304938	Ystrad Meurig, St John		Pentrefoelas	SH87315158
Capel Dewi, St David	SN30174770	the Baptist	SN70356765	Ruabon, St Mary	SJ30384380
Cardigan, St Mary	SN18104604			Ruthin, St Peter	SJ12355838
Cellan, All Saints	SN61354975	Denbighshire		St George, St George	SH97457570
Cilcennin, Holy Trinity	SN52056016	Abergele, St Michael	SH94547764	Trevor	SJ25804221
Ciliau Aeron, St Michael	SN50245814	Berse Drelincourt, St Paul	SJ31695097	Wrexham, St Giles	SJ33555012
Dihewyd, St Vitalis	SN48355624	Betws yn Rhos, St Michael	SH90687354		
Eglwys Newydd	SN76857364	Bryneglwys, St Tysilio	SJ14484736	Flintshire	
Eglwys-fach, St Michael	SN68579552	Bryngwyn, St Michael	SJ18664948	Bangor Is-y-coed, St Dunawd	SJ38904539
Gartheli, St Gartheli	SN58595674	Cerrigydrudion, St Mary		Bodfari, St Stephen	SJ09257012
Henfynw, St David	SN44766120	Magdalene	SH95324874	Caerwys, St Michael	SJ12757282
Henllan, St David	SN35404019	Chirk, St Mary	SJ29143762	Cilcain, St Mary	SJ17666515
Lampeter, St Peter	SN57554835	Clocaenog, St Trillo	SJ08195423	Cwm, SS Mael & Sulien	SJ06627746
Llanafan-y-Trawscoed,		Cyffylliog, St Mary	SJ05905783	Dyserth, St Bridget	SJ05617939
St Afan	SN68477215	Derwen, St Mary	SJ07035072	Flint, St Mary	SJ24347299
Llanarth, St David	SN42315772	Efenechtyd, St Michael	SJ11165577	Gwaenysgor, St Mary	
Llanbadarn Fawr, St Padarn	SN59918101	Eglwysfach, St Martin	SH80327053	Magdalene	SJ07518102
Llanbadarn Odwyn,		Erbistock, St Hilary	SJ35574132	Hanmer, St Chad	SJ45453972
St Padarn	SN63436048	Glyn Ceiriog, St Bridget	SJ20473844	Hawarden, St Deiniol	SJ31576590
Llanbadarn Trefeglwys,		Gresford, All Saints	SJ34645497	Holywell, St James	SJ18537627
St Padarn	SN50846320	Gwytherin, St Winifred	SH87676147	Hope, St Cyngar	SJ30965836
Llanddeiniol, St Deiniol	SN56057214	Henllan, St Sadwrn	SJ02236817	Isycoed, St Paul	SJ40405010
Llanddewi Aberarth,		Holt, St Chad	SJ41205409	Llanasa, St Cynderyn	SJ10668141
St David	SN47666329	Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog,		Meliden, St Melyd	SJ06288109
Llanddewi Brefi, St David	SN66375531	St Garmon	SJ15833280	Mold, St Mary	SJ23676418
Llandyfriog, St Tyfriog	SN33284112	Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr,		Nannerch, St Mary	SJ16676968
Llandygywydd, St Tygwydd	SN24264379	St Garmon	SJ13542795	Nercwys, St Mary	SJ23476042

Northop, SS Eurgain & Peter	SJ24646848	Llanfrynach, St Brynach	SS97957461	St Brides-super-Ely, St Bride	ST09687762
Overton, St Mary	SJ37354181	Llangan, St Cana	SS95767784	St Donats, St Donat	SS93366806
Penley, St Mary Magdalene	SJ41324004	Llangeinor, St Cein	SS92488793	St Fagans, St Mary	ST12117722
Rhuddlan, St Mary	SJ02137819	Llangennith, St Cennydd	SS42879143	St George-super-Ely,	
St Asaph, St Asaph	SJ03697431	Llangiwig, St Ciwg	SN72380560	St George	ST10457665
Trelawnyd, St Michael	SJ08907963	Llangyfelach, SS David & Cyfelach	SS64629899	St Hilary, St Hilary	ST01617331
Tremeirchion, Corpus Christi	SJ08287308	Llangynwyd, St Cynwyd	SS85758884	St Lythans, St Bleddian	ST11037292
Treuddyn, St Mary	SJ25415810	Llanharan, SS Julian & Aaron	ST00258320	St Mary Church, St Mary	ST00157156
Whitewell, St Mary	SJ49494139	Llanharry, St Illyd	ST00608040	St Mary Hill, St Mary	SS95787934
Whitford, SS Mary & Beuno	SJ14617818	Llanilid, SS Ilid & Curig	SS97808130	St Nicholas, St Nicholas	ST09027436
Worthenbury, St Deiniol	SJ41894623	Llanishen, St Isan	ST17628187	Sully, St John the Baptist	ST15126833
Ysceifiog, St Mary	SJ15257150	Llanmadoc, St Madoc	SS43899344	Swansea, St Mary	SS65609293
Glamorgan		Llanmaes, St Catwg	SS98076948	Swansea, St Matthew	
Aberavon, St Mary	SS76309013	Llanmihangel, St Michael	SS98137189	(previously St John)	SS65709376
Aberdare, St John the Baptist	SO00000267	Llanrhidian, SS Illyd & Rhidian	SS49629223	Talgarn, St Anne	ST02648012
Aberpergwm, St Cadoc	SN86990615	Llansamlet, St Samlet	SS68579778	Tithegston, St Tydwg	SS85787883
Baglan, St Catherine		Llansannor, St Senwyr	SS99377751	Welsh St Donats, St Donat	ST02787628
(previously St Baglan)	SS75289222	Llantrisant, SS Illyd, Gwynno & Dyfodwg	ST04658342	Wenvoe, St Mary	ST12297270
Barry St Nicholas,		Llantrithyd, St Illyd	ST04397280	Wick, St James	SS92337218
St Nicholas	ST10446694	Llantwit Fardre, St Illyd	ST08158662	Ystradowen, St Owain	ST01127767
Bettws, St David	SS89908670	Llantwit Major, St Illyd	SS96606872	Ystradyfodwg, St John the Baptist	SS97149542
Bishopston, St Teilo	SS57788935	Llantwit-juxta-Neath, St Illyd	SS76209803	Merioneth	
Blaengwrach, St Mary	SS85150522	Llanwynno, St Gwynno	ST03009561	Bettws Gwerfil Goch, St Mary	SJ03234658
Bonvilston, St Mary	ST06457401	Llanynnewydd, St Gwynour	SS54859482	Carrog, St Bridget	SJ11124357
Briton Ferry/Llansawel,		Llysworney, St Tydfil	SS96187410	Corwen, SS Mael & Sulien	SJ07904340
St Mary	SS73579424	Loughor, St Michael	SS56329800	Dolgellau, St Mary	SH72751785
Cadoxton-juxta-Barry,		Marcross, Holy Trinity	SS92096906	Ffestiniog, St Michael	SH69944190
St Cadoc	ST12996934	Margam, St Mary	SS80168630	Gwyddelwern, St Beuno	SJ07464668
Cadoxton-juxta-Neath,		Mawdlam, St Mary Magdelene	SS80658195	Llanaber, SS Bodfan & Mary	SH59931802
St Catwg	SS75609857	Merthyr Dyfan, SS Dyfan & Teilo	ST11496946	Llanbedr, St Peter	SH58492698
Caerphilly, St Martin	ST15538651	Merthyr Mawr, St Teilo	SS88277753	Llandanwg, St Tanwg	SH56872824
Capel Llanillterne, St Ellteyrn	ST09517996	Merthyr Tydfil, St Tydfil	SO04950585	Llandderfel, St Derfel	SH98163706
Cardiff, St John the Baptist	ST18277641	Michaelston-le-Pit,		Llanddwywe, St Dwywe	SH58642234
Cheriton, St Cadoc	SS45059319	St Michael & All Angels	ST15177298	Llandecwyn, St Tecwyn	SH63213745
Cilybebyll, St John the		Michaelston-super-Ely,		Llandrillo yn Edeyrnion,	
Evangelist	SN74390471	St Michael	ST11517635	St Trillo	SJ03433707
Cogan, St Peter	ST16867055	Monknash, St Mary	SS92117046	Llanegryn, St Mary	SH59610579
Coity, St Mary	SS92388155	Neath, St Thomas	SS75319766	Llanelltyd, St Illyd	SH71751954
Colwinston, St Michael & All Angels	SS93967538	Newcastle, St Illyd	SS90268004	Llanenddwyn, St Enddwyn	SH58242343
Cowbridge, Holy Cross	SS99407460	Newton (Nottage), St John the Baptist	SS83667748	Llanfachreth, St Machreth	SH75462248
Coychurch, St Crallo	SS93967969	Nicholaston, St Nicholas	SS51258842	Llanfair, St Mary	SH57762906
Crynant Chapel of Rest	SN79420477	Nolton, St Mary	SS90527944	Llanfihangel y Traethau,	
Cwmavon, St Michael	SS78039196	Oxwich, St Illyd	SS50428612	St Michael	SH59523526
Eglwysbrewis, St Brewis	ST00566912	Oystermouth, All Saints	SS61668801	Llanfihangel y Pennant,	
Eglwysilan, St Ilan	ST10668901	Penarth, St Augustine	ST18837205	St Michael	SH67140886
Ewenny, St Michael	SS91207780	Pendoylan, St Cadoc	ST05977668	Llanfor, St Deiniol	SH93833680
Flemingston, St Michael	ST01697006	Penllyn	SS97467606	Llanfrothen, St Brothen	SH62234117
Gelligaer, St Catwg	ST13569693	Penmaen, St John the Baptist	SS53158870	Llangelynin, St Celynin	SH57120720
Gileston, St Giles	ST01796708	Penmark, St Mary	ST05856885	Llangower, SS Cywair & George	SH90423226
Glyncorrgw, St John the Baptist	SS87429930	Pennard, St Mary	SS56558874	Llanuwchllyn, St Deiniol	SH87363030
Ilston, St Illyd	SS55669034	Penrice, St Andrew	SS49308794	Llanycil, St Beuno	SH91473485
Laleston, St David	SS87547985	Pentyrch, St Catwg	ST10338173	Llanymawddwy, St Tydecho	SH90331904
Lavernock, St Lawrence	ST18656822	Peterston-super-Ely, St Peter	ST08267641	Maentwrog, St Twrog	SH66454053
Lisvane, St Denys	ST19158305	Port Eynon, St Cattwg	SS46708538	Mallwyd, St Tydecho	SH86281235
Llanblethian, St John the Baptist	SS98507402	Porthkerry, St Curig	ST08236662	Pennal, St Peter ad Vincula	SH69970039
Llancarfan, St Cadoc	ST05127020	Pyle, St James	SS82558264	Tal y Llyn, St Mary	SH71070939
Llanddewi, St David	SS46008904	Radyr, St John the Baptist	ST13937903	Trawsfynydd, St Madryn	SH70653570
Llandough-juxta-Cowbridge,		Reynoldston, St George	SS47959003	Tywyn, St Cadfan	SH58820095
St Dochdwy	SS99537294	Rhosili, St Mary	SS41658809	Monmouthshire	
Llandough-juxta-Penarth,		Roath, St Margaret	ST19937774	Abergavenny, St Mary	SO30101413
St Dochdwy	ST16807327	Rudry, St James	ST19308655	Basseleg, St Basil	ST27748712
Llandow, Holy Trinity	SS94227332	St Andrews, St Andrew	ST13857146	Bedwas, St Barrwg	ST17108920
Llandyfodwg, St Tyfodwg	SS95658722	St Athan, St Tathan	ST01706800	Bedwellyt, St Sannan	SO16660030
Llanedeyrn, St Edeyrn	ST22058199	St Brides Major, St Bridget	SS89427501	Bettws, St David	ST28979030
Llanfabon, St Mabon	ST10849384	St Brides Minor, St Bride	SS89258349		

Bettws Chapel	SO29791930	Llanover, St Bartholemew	SO31800942	Wonastow, St Wonnow	SO48551080
Bettws Newydd	SO36220587	Llansantffraed, St Bridget	SO35721000		
Bishton, St Cadwaladr	ST38658729	Llansoy, St Tysoi	SO44210239	Montgomeryshire	
Blaina/Aberystroth, St Peter	SO20020799	Llantarnam, St Michael & All Angels	ST30709315	Aberhafesp, St Beuno	SO07299236
Bryngwyn, St Peter	SO39060936	Llanthony, St David	SO28852782	Berriew, St Beuno	SJ18780082
Caerleon, St Cadoc	ST33939063	Llantilio Crossenny, St Teilo	SO39881498	Bettws Cedewain, St Beuno	SO12279683
Caerwent, SS Stephen & Tathan	ST46889048	Llantilio Pertholey, St Teilo	SO31151633	Buttington, All Saints	SJ24980884
Caldicot, St Mary	ST48328862	Llantrisant, SS Peter, Paul & John	ST39119692	Carno, St John the Baptist	SN96329648
Chepstow, St Mary	ST53599397	Llanvaches, St Dyfrig	ST43409175	Castle Caereinion, St Garmon	SJ16310548
Christchurch, Holy Trinity	ST34678936	Llanvetherine, St James the Elder	SO36421719	Cemmaes, St Tydecho	SH83980624
Cwmcarvan, St Cadoc	SO47740748	Llanwenarth, St Peter	SO27551481	Churchstoke, St Nicholas	SO27119398
Cwmyoy, St Martin	SO29922335	Llanwern, St Mary	ST37058787	Criggion, St Michael	SJ29561510
Dingestow, St Dingat	SO45711040	Machen, St Michael	ST22808808	Darowen, St Tudyr	SH83000181
Dixton, St Peter	SO51941355	Magor, St Mary	ST42538692	Forden, St Michael	SJ22720111
Goetre, St Peter	SO32710592	Malpas, St Mary	ST30299017	Garthbeibio, St Tydecho	SH98551189
Goldcliff, St Mary Magdelene	ST36528317	Mamhilad, St Illtyd	SO30540344	Guiltsfield, St Aelhaiarn	SJ21921165
Grosmont, St Nicholas	SO40462430	Marshfield, St Mary	ST26168257	Hirnant, St Illog	SJ05042295
Gwernsney, St Michael & All Angels	SO41480180	Mathern, St Tewdric	ST52329088	Hyssington, St Etheldreda	SO31359457
Henllys, St Peter	ST26769104	Michaelston-y-Fedw, St Michael	ST24058460	Kerry, St Michael	SO14729010
Itton, St Deiniol	ST49319528	Mitchel Troy, St Michael	SO49231040	Llan, St Mary	SH88410077
Kemeys Commander, All Saints	SO34900480	Monkswood, St Matthew	SO34650272	Llandinam, St Llonio	SO02648860
Kilgwrrwg, Holy Cross	ST46219845	Monmouth, St Mary	SO50881297	Llandrinio, SS Trinio, Peter & Paul	SJ29501705
Langstone	ST37138915	Mounton, St Audoenus	ST51379272	Llandysilio, St Tysilio	SJ26771931
Llanarth, St Teilo	SO37561096	Mynyddislwyn, St Tudor	ST19349391	Llanerfyl, St Erfyl	SJ03400977
Llanbadoc, St Madoc	SO37600007	Nash, St Mary	ST34318367	Llanfair Caereinion, St Mary	SJ10390646
Llanddewi Rhydderch, St David	SO34991296	Newchurch, St Peter	ST45429756	Llanfechain, St Garmon	SJ18892043
Llanddewi Skirrid, St David	SO34081706	Oldcastle, St John the Baptist	SO32462456	Llanfihangel-yng-ngwynfa, St Michael	SJ08021695
Llandegfeth, St Tegfeth	ST33829571	Overmonnow, St Thomas	SO50441245	Llanfyllin, St Myllin	SJ14171956
Llandenny, St John	SO41510393	Panteg, St Mary	ST31079902	Llangadfan, St Cadfan	SJ01111034
Llandeudow, St Peter	ST39679094	Penallt, St Mary	SO52191073	Llangurig, St Curig	SN90787991
Llandogo, St Oudoceus	SO52670407	Penhow, St John the Baptist	ST42409081	Llangynog, St Cynog	SJ05302610
Llanelen, St Helen	SO30441091	Penrhos, St Cadoc	SO41601174	Llangynyw, St Cynyw	SJ12710909
Llanfair Discoed, St Mary	ST44639242	Penterry, St Mary	ST51969876	Llanidloes, St Idloes	SN95398468
Llanfair Kilgeddin, St Mary	SO35590869	Penyclawdd, St Martin	SO45270787	Llanllugan, St Mary	SJ05780234
Llanfapley, St Mabli	SO36681407	Peterstone Wentloog, St Peter	ST26808015	Llanllwchaearn, St Llwlwchaearn	SO12399254
Llanfihangel Crucorney, St Michael	SO32502058	Portskewett, St Mary	ST49898810	Llanmerewig, St Llwlwchaearn	SO15769318
Llanfihangel Gobion, St Michael	SO34600922	Raglan, St Cadoc	SO41330768	Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, St Ffraid	SJ22502040
Llanfihangel Pontymoile, St Michael & All Angels	SO30130110	Redwick, St Thomas	ST41218413	Llanwnnog, St Gwynnog	SO02239382
Llanfihangel Rogiet, St Michael	ST45118786	Risca, St Mary	ST23679117	Llanwrin, St Gwrin	SH78660353
Llanfihangel-Tor-y-Mynydd, St Michael	SO46400185	Rockfield, St Cenedlon	SO48181485	Llanwyddelan, St Gwyddelan	SJ08420118
Llanfihangel Ystern Llewern, St Michael	SO4328139	Rogiet, St Mary	ST45668764	Machynlleth, St Peter	SH74530095
Llanfoist, St Faith	SO28631320	Rumney, St Augustine	ST21427910	Manafon, St Michael	SJ11300247
Llanfrefchfa, All Saints	ST32049363	Shirenewton, St Thomas Becket	ST47869354	Meifod, SS Tysilio & Mary	SJ15531318
Llangattock Lingoed, St Cadoc	SO36162007	Skenfrith, St Bridget	SO45612034	Mochdre, All Saints	SO07238867
Llangattock-juxta-Usk, St Cadoc	SO33030963	St Arvans, St Arvan	ST51659651	Montgomery, St Nicholas	SO22359652
Llangattock Vibon Avel, St Cadoc	SO45651566	St Brides Netherwent, St Bridget	ST42848962	Penegeos, St Cadfarch	SH76840093
Llangeview, St David	SO39670069	St Brides Wentloog, St Bridget	ST29238230	Pennant Melangell, St Melangell	SJ02422654
Llangovan, St Govan	SO45670548	St Maughans, St Meugan	SO46111716	Penrhos, Holy Trinity	SJ23671659
Llangua, St James	SO38872573	St Mellons, St Mellon	ST22828144	Penstrowed, St Gwrhai	SO06959155
Llangwm Isaf, St John	SO42900065	St Pierre, St Peter	ST51499053	Snead, St Mary the Virgin	SO31609189
Llangwm Uchaf, St Jerome	SO43290055	Tintern Parva, St Michael & All Angels	SO53140075	Trefeglwys, St Michael	SN97049061
Llangybi, St Cybi	ST37409668	Tredunnoc, St Andrew	ST37999485	Tregynon, St Cynon	SO09599872
Llanhennock, St John the Baptist	ST35339269	Tregaer, St Mary	SO41771024	Trelystan, All Saints	SJ26360395
Llanishen, St Dennis	SO47490322	Trellech, St Nicholas	SO50040548	Welshpool, St Mary	SJ22580763
Llanllowell, St Llywel	ST39269858	Trellech Grange, Trevethin, St Cadoc	SO49150170		
Llanmartin, St Martin	ST39478941	Trostrey, St David	SO28380202	Pembrokeshire	
		Undy, St Mary	SO35990441	Ambleston, St Mary	SN00112579
		Usk, St Mary	ST43998693	Amroth, St Elidyr	SN16310790
		Whitson	SO37910081	Angle, St Mary	SM86620290
		Wilcrick, St Mary	ST38068344	Begelly, St Mary	SN11810731
		Wolvesnewton, St Thomas Becket	ST41008798	Bletherston, St Mary	SN07032120
			ST45429977	Bosherston, St Michael	SR96619482
				Brawdy, St David	SM85802404
				Bridell, St David	SN17664206

Burton, St Mary	SM98540564	Maenclochog, St Mary	SN08312739	Beguildy, St Michael & All Angels	SO19447973
Camrose, St Ismael	SM92712006	Manorbier, St James	SS06509764	Bettws Clyro, Holy Trinity	SO22794732
Capel Colman, St Colman	SN21653840	Manordeifi, St David	SN22834316	Bettws Disserserth, St Mary	SO11615693
Carew, St Mary	SN04570281	Manorowen, St Mary	SM93443631	Bleddfa, St Mary Magdalene	SO20826836
Castlemartin, St Michael & All Angels	SR91069888	Marloes, St Peter	SM79480823	Boughrood, St Cynog	SO12783928
Cilgerran, St Llawddog	SN19064307	Martletwy, St Marcellus	SN03281058	Cascob, St Michael & All Angels	SO23906639
Cilgwyn, St Mary	SN07713597	Mathry, Holy Martyrs	SM87933200	Cefnlllys, St Michael	SO08476150
Clarbeston, St Martin of Tours	SN04802115	Meline, St Dogmael	SN11803875	Clyro, St Michael & All Angels	SO21344383
Clydai, St Clydai	SN25083546	Minwear, St Womar	SN03961300	Colva, St David	SO19985313
Cosheston, St Michael	SN00070366	Monington, St Nicholas	SN13534381	Cregrina, St David	SO12365210
Crinow, St Teilo	SN12761437	Monkton, SS Nicholas & John	SM97960145	Discoed, St Michael	SO27666474
Crunwere, St Elidyr	SN18701072	Moylegrove, SS Mynno, David & Andrew	SN12274464	Disserserth, St Cewydd	SO03465837
Dale, St James	SM80620580	Mynachlogddu, St Dogmael	SN13182825	Gladestry, St Mary	SO23065510
East Williamston	SN09820491	Narberth, St Andrew	SN10831442	Glascwm, St David	SO15595315
Eglwysrwrw, St Cristiolus	SN14203849	Nash, St Mary	SN01010327	Heyop, St David	SO23977456
Fishguard, St Mary	SM95803704	Nevern, St Brynach	SN08334002	Kinnerton, St Mary	SO24426314
Ford	SM95812580	New Moat, St Nicholas	SN06242524	Knighton, St Edward	SO28777246
Freystrop, St Justinian	SM96181200	Newport, St Mary	SN05783896	Llananno, St Anno	SO09567434
Granston, St Catherine	SM89603416	Nolton, St Madoc	SM86691818	Llanbadarn Fawr, St Padarn	SO08696490
Gumfreston, St Lawrence	SN10920110	Pembroke, St Daniel	SM98210047	Llanbadarn Fynydd, St Padarn	SO09767767
Haroldston St Issells, St Ismael	SM96421402	Pembroke, St Michael	SM98830138	Llanbadarn-y-garreg, St Padarn	SO11254877
Haroldston West, St Madog	SM86621539	Penally, St Nicholas	SS11779917	Llanbedr, St Peter	SO14144639
Haverfordwest, St Mary	SM95191557	Pontfaen, St Brynach	SN02173408	Llanbister, St Cynllo	SO10997330
Haverfordwest, St Martin	SM95161573	Prendergast, St David	SM95661634	Llanddewi Fach, St David	SO14594543
Haverfordwest, St Thomas (Becket)	SM95371539	Puncheston, St Mary	SN00852973	Llanddewi Ystradenni, St David	SO10806863
Hayscastle, St Mary	SM89642561	Redberth	SN08240417	Llandegley, St Tecla	SO13906289
Henry's Moat, St Brynach	SN04422752	Reynalton	SN08980883	Llandeilo Graban, St Teilo	SO09374468
Herbrandston, St Mary	SM87060767	Rhoscrowdder, St Decumanus	SM90390220	Llandrindod, Holy Trinity	SO06506012
Hodgeston	SS02949938	Robeston Wathen	SN08451574	Llanelwedd, St Matthew	SO04665179
Hubberston, St David	SM89060623	Robeston West, St Andrew	SM88480959	Llanfaredd, St Mary	SO06955074
Jeffreyston, St Jeffrey	SN08940652	Roch, St Mary	SM88112116	Llanfihangel Helygen, St Michael	SO04586439
Johnston, St Peter	SM93211040	Rosemarket, St Ismael	SM95300814	Llanfihangel Nant Melan, St Michael	SO18015818
Jordanston, St Cawrda	SM91863252	Rudbaxton, St Michael	SM96022056	Llanfihangel Rhydithon, St Michael	SO15146671
Lambston, St Ismael	SM90701694	Spittal, St Mary	SM97582292	Llangunllo, St Cynllo	SO21177128
Lampeter Velfrey, St Peter	SN15521444	St Brides, St Bridget	SM80261085	Llansantffraed Cwmdeuddwr, St Winefrid	SN96816769
Lamphey, SS Faith & Tyfei	SN01540047	St Dogwells, St Dogfael	SM96882800	Llansantffraed in Elvel, St Bridget	SO09965486
Lawrenny, St Caradog	SN01640689	St Florence, St Florentius	SN08230115	Llanstephan, St Steffan	SO11974217
Letterston, St Giles	SM93912958	St Ishmaels, St Ishmael	SM83020674	Llanyre, St Llyr	SO04456231
Little Newcastle, St Peter	SM98012890	St Issells, St Issell	SN13250582	Llowes, St Meilig	SO19244172
Llanddewi Velfrey, St David	SN14391586	St Lawrence, St Lawrence	SM93362751	Michaelchurch-on-Arrow, St Michael	SO24645070
Llandeloy, St Teilo	SM85692669	St Nicholas, St Nicholas	SM90083563	Nantmel, St Cynllo	SO03436637
Llandysilio, St Tysilio	SN11952180	St Petrox, St Pedrog	SR97079756	New Radnor, St Mary	SO21066093
Llanfair Nant-gwyn, St Mary	SN16363756	St Tynnell's, St Gwynog	SR94959759	Newchurch, St Mary	SO21625073
Llanfair Nant-y-gof, St Mary	SN96583201	Stackpole Elidor, SS James & Elidyr	SR98729730	Norton, St Andrew	SO30466722
Llanfyrnach, St Brynach	SN22003115	Steynton, SS Cewydd & Peter	SM91770782	Old Radnor, St Stephen	SO24995909
Llangolman, St Colman	SN11652685	Talbenny, St Mary	SM84381220	Pilleth, Our Lady of Pilleth	SO25636823
Llangwm, St Jerome	SM99030938	Tenby, St Mary	SN13420044	Presteigne, St Andrew	SO31596458
Llanhywel, St Hywel	SM81892743	Trefgarn, St Michael	SM95702370	Rhayader, St Clement	SN96936815
Llanllawer, St David	SM98683597	Uzmaston, St Ismael	SM96911439	Rhulen, St David	SO13774984
Llanrheithan, St Rheithan	SM86502835	Walton East, St Mary	SN02242339	St Harmon, St Garmon	SN98897286
Llanrhian, St Rhian	SM81933144	Walton West, All Saints	SM86511283	Whitton, St David	SO27056733
Llanstadwell, St Tudwal	SM95520502	Walwyn's Castle, St James the Great	SM87271121		
Llanstinan, St Justinian	SM95323389	Whitchurch, St David	SM79992544		
Llantwyd, St Illtud	SN15544193	Wiston, St Mary Magdalene	SN02221796		
Llanwnda, St Gwynndaf	SM93213958				
Llanycefn, St Non	SN09632372				
Llanychar, St David	SM99173455				
Llawhaden, St Aidan	SN05721746				
Llys-y-fran, St Meilyr	SN03972418				
Loveston, St Leonard	SN08410847				
Ludchurch, St Elidyr	SN14111091				
		Radnorshire			
		Abbey Cwmhir, St Mary	SO05397130		
		Aberedw, St Cewydd	SO08024731		