

CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS
HISTORIC CHURCHES PROJECT



CEREDIGION CHURCHES

(DAT 48)

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHURCHES OF CEREDIGION



Holy Cross, Mwnt

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March 1997/August 2000



A R C H A E O L E G

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

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August 2000*

THE CADW WELSH HISTORIC CHURCHES PROJECT

CEREDIGION CHURCHES

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Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161)	Llanilar (PRN 17361)
Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (PRN 17122)	Llanina (PRN 5656)
Llanddeiniol (PRN 4834)	Llanllwchaiarn (PRN 5292)
Llanddewi Aberarth (PRN 17367)	Llanrhystud (PRN 4814)
Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135)	Llansantffraed (PRN 4813)
Llandyfriog (PRN 16017)	Llantrisant (PRN 5490)
Llandygydd (PRN 20773)	Llanwenog (PRN 5636)
Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291)	Llanwnnen (PRN 4766)
Llandysul (PRN 5643)	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158)
Llanerch Aeron (PRN 17364)	Llanychaearn (PRN 4850)
Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146)	Mwnt (PRN 5324)
Llanfair Orllwyn (PRN 5281)	Nantcwnlle (PRN 17368)
Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn (PRN 5190)	Penbryn (PRN 5397)
Llanfihangel Lledrod (PRN 20473)	Silian (PRN 17375)
Llanfihangel y Creuddyn (PRN 5176)	Trefilan (PRN 17369)
Llanfihangel Ystrad (PRN 17370)	Tregaron (PRN 5136)
Llangeitho (PRN 5163)	Tremain (PRN 5219)
Llangoedmor (PRN 5305)	Troed-yr-Aur (PRN 5271)
Llangrannog (PRN 16987)	Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479)
Llangybi (PRN 5145)	Ysbyty Ystwyth (PRN 5489)
Llancynfelyn (PRN 17366)	Ystrad Meurig (PRN 19648)
Llangynllo (PRN 16053)	

Exemptions

- Llanfihangel Rhosfie (PRN 883) - Ruined
- Strata Florida (PRN 17363) - Monastic site

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.

1.0 SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT BRIEF

1.1 The scope of the project

The Ceredigion Historic Churches Project was a contribution to the thematic pan-Wales Historic Churches Survey promoted by Cadw. This began in 1994 as a pilot study commissioned from the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, after which Cadw commissioned the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts to undertake a survey of all pre-historic churches under Church in Wales ownership in their own Trust areas. In 1996-7 Cambria Archaeology selected the former Districts of Ceredigion, Carmarthen and Llanelli.

The results of the survey in Ceredigion forms the basis of this regional overview as the present (2000) county of Ceredigion.

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 Ceredigion, 68 churches satisfied the criteria for inclusion within the project: -

Aberporth (PRN 5235)	Ciliau Aeron (PRN 20737)
Bangor Teifi (PRN 5283)	Dihewyd (PRN 5660)
Betws Bledrws (PRN 9462)	Eglwys-fach (PRN 5340)
Betws Ifan (PRN 17491)	Eglwysnewydd (PRN 5491)
Betws Leucu (PRN 5130)	Ferwig (PRN 17358)
Blaenpennal (PRN 5162)	Gartheli (PRN 17118)
Blaenporth (PRN 5224)	Henfynyw (PRN 5911)
Brongwyn (PRN 5230)	Henllan (PRN 5282)
Capel Cynon (PRN 5276)	Lampeter (PRN 17273)
Capel Dewi (PRN 18244)	Llanafan y Trawscoed (PRN 5179)
Cardigan (PRN 5302)	Llanarth (PRN 12396)
Cellan (PRN 17335)	Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847)
Cilcennin (PRN 4823)	

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 Ceredigion Record Office, 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
- 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*, *Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society/Ceredigion*, and church guides where present - the latter vary in quality but eg. the Llanwenog and Llandysul guides are reasonable accounts.

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.

In the case of churches such as Llangorwen (PRN 5412) and Llangwryfon (PRN 4833) where new sites were chosen for both church and churchyard in favour of the medieval sites in 1841 and 1880 respectively, similar criteria apply and the church was not included within the study.

Churches that are closed have been included at a reduced level of field recording. Ruined churches still under Church in Wales ownership, such as Llanfihangel Rhosŷe (PRN 883) have been excluded on the basis that management strategies are inherently different.

3.2 Church type and usage

Ceredigion was organised on parochial lines following the Anglo-Norman conquests of the 11th-13th centuries. It was during this period that the majority of the churches covered in the survey were established along Anglo-Norman lines, though many occupy the sites of early medieval religious establishments. Just two churches within the project, Eglwys-fach (PRN 5340) and Eglwysnewydd (PRN 5491) have their origins during the pre-19th century post-medieval period.

Of the 68 Church in Wales pre-19th century churches in Ceredigion, 43 are now parish churches. However, the parish system within the area has greatly altered since the medieval period, the changes having occurred predominantly during the 19th century. Most of the churches in the project - 60 - were parish churches during the Tithe surveys of the second quarter of the century (the other two parish churches of the time now being ruins). The remainder were chapelries serving the townships into which the larger Ceredigion parishes were subdivided, and originated for a variety of reasons (see below) but it may indeed be that during the medieval period every township had its chapel, to which can be attributed the large number of upland churches. There were many chapelries and devotional chapels during the medieval period, few of which have survived in any form and some of which, as depicted on for example Speed's map, occupied sites as yet not firmly identified.

It appears that no formal chapels of ease from this period, such as those of Llandysul parish, have survived for re-use. However, Blaenpennal (PRN 5162) and Gartheli (PRN 17118) were formerly grange chapels of the Bishopric of St Davids, similarly Ysbyty Ystwyth (PRN 5489) was possibly a grange chapel for Strata Florida Abbey and may be associated with a hospice of the so-called 'Pilgrims' Way'. Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479) and Ystrad Meurig (PRN 19648), with similar associations, are possible chapelries of the Knights Hospitaller.

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. A characteristic of many churches within the project area, however, is the extent of 19th-20th century rebuilding - particularly within Ceredigion. Many were either entirely rebuilt or restored so drastically as to be almost total rebuilds (see below). In a number churches, eg. Llanrhystud (PRN 4814) and Tregaron (PRN 5136) only the tower was retained from the medieval church. Others have been subject to successive restorations. However, such restoration has contributed to their general good condition.

3.3 Survey limitations

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

The characteristic 19th century rebuilding of so many churches was undertaken to varying degrees. In some cases, the pre-19th century structure was demolished and the 19th century church built in a different location in the earlier yard, for example Lampeter (PRN 17273). Where the earlier church was demolished, however, the 19th century church was generally built on the same site, if on a different alignment and to a different plan. Many churches were not demolished, but altered so drastically as to comprise little earlier masonry, whilst in others the

19th century work is superficial and limited mainly to openings. A list of churches in these various categories of alteration is in Section 5.1.

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

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

3.4 Statutory protection

It is not intended, within the brief and scope of the present project, to present a detailed list of recommendations. The primary requirement was a database which will form the basis of future structured responses. However, though a re-listing survey was being undertaken independently during the project, 28 churches in Ceredigion remained, as far as Cambria Archaeology were aware, unlisted in 1998.

The list below is of some concern given that the fabric of four unlisted churches is substantially medieval, or has medieval elements. The remainder are 19th century rebuilds but it must be stressed that they all occupy the sites of their medieval predecessors. The 28 unlisted churches were, in 1998 :-

Bangor Teifi (PRN 5283)

Betws Bledrws (PRN 9462)

Betws Ifan (PRN 17491)

Betws Lleucu (PRN 5130)

Blaenpennal (PRN 5162)

Brongwyn (PRN 5230) - *Medieval*

Capel Cynon (PRN 5276)

Cilcennin (PRN 4823)

Dihewyd (PRN 5660)

Gartheli (PRN 17118)

Henfynyw (PRN 5911)

Henllan (PRN 5282)

Llanafan y Trawscoed (PRN 5179)

Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161) - *Medieval*

Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (PRN 17122)

Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146) - *Medieval*

Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn (PRN 5190)

Llanfihangel Lledrod (PRN 20473)

Llangeitho (PRN 5163)

Llangrannog (PRN 16987)

Llantrisant (PRN 5490)

Llanwnnws (PRN 5158) - *Medieval*

Llanychaearn (PRN 4850)

Nantcwnlle (PRN 17368)

Silian (PRN 17375)

Trefilan (PRN 17369)

Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479)

Ystrad Meurig (PRN 19648)

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 West Wales churches as a discrete group, the study is compromised by the exclusions from the project noted above in Sections 1.0 and 3.0.

4.1 Condition

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

Most churches were restored during the 19th century, often very extensively, and many were rebuilt with the result that windows etc. are in good repair, but a number still display medieval openings. The main areas of concern are, in the churches that exhibit them, the towers, and the roofs. 19th century restoration rarely extended to the towers which are often, apart from repointing, much as built. Most are damp and in urgent need of consolidation. Likewise, a number of churches do or will require reroofing and those that do not require more-or-less continuous roof maintenance. Most churches display timber roofs, which, with the exception of the 5 churches discussed below in Section 4.3, are 19th century. All are in good condition but the implications are clear. Memorials, too, are often in poor condition and may be subject to independent grant applications.

4.2 Archaeological implications

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

Many of the churches occupy distinct and regular platforms. At Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366) the platform is associated with a distinct semicircular earthwork/parchmark at the west end, and the yards at Aberporth (PRN 5235) and Bangor Teifi (PRN 5283), for example, display possible evidence for the former east ends of longer chancels. At the latter site the earthwork lies south of the present church, respecting the different alignment of the church as depicted on the Tithe Map. Many churches occupy platforms which have been formed by terracing into the hillside, and some of these terraces, for example Llanfair Orllwyn (PRN 5281) and Penbryn (PRN 5397) are undoubtedly primary. In rebuilt churches such as Llandyfriog (PRN 16017), the platform derives from the demolition debris of the earlier church, which will have the effect of sealing the associated deposits. In others, such as Blaenporth (PRN 5224), lesser earthworks can be assigned to restoration/rebuilding debris.

The raised mounds upon which stand the churches of Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) and Tregaron (PRN 5136) have traditionally been held to represent bronze age round barrows (see Section 5.5.3). Evidence from churchyard excavation is yielding an increasing number of similar sites and the pronounced earthworks below Mwnt church (PRN 5324), probably represents further examples.

Few churches display good structural evidence for former cells occurring beyond the confines of the present buildings. This is in direct contrast to churches in, for example, Pembrokeshire, where contraction of larger buildings due largely, no doubt, to demographic causes, is frequently encountered. In the main, it can be fairly confidently asserted that the churches of Ceredigion were rarely any larger than they are today. There are few exceptions - the transepts and south aisle at Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) were demolished during the 18th century and not rebuilt, the south aisle at Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) has been lost while the west tower at Ferwig (PRN 17358) - the only surviving medieval component of the church - was demolished as recently as 1968. The Tithe Map of Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) also shows a building at right angles to, and adjoining, the nave, in a location sometimes favoured for schoolrooms in the earlier 19th century (eg. at Eglwysrw, Pembs.). There is now no structural evidence suggesting that it was not keyed into the existing nave walls.

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

Few churches display evidence - door sills, pier bases etc - for changes in floor level. This is in part due to the structural nature of the churches within the project area - unaisled, and often single celled. In other cases 19th century rebuilding of doorways and arcades has removed such evidence.

Thirty-seven churches were entirely rebuilt, and a further 12 churches at least partly rebuilt in the 19th century within the area. Many more were restored to varying degrees. In the most heavily restored/rebuilt churches, pre-existing interior surfaces were generally truncated throughout the building, to depths of up to 0.5m. This occurred for the best of reasons, but will have entirely removed archaeological evidence from within the church. In some cases such as Llandyfriog (PRN 16017), however, the debris from the earlier church was built upon, protecting, to some extent, the earlier deposits.

Those less-heavily restored churches were still normally equipped with shallow underfloor voids, particularly below the seating, 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. Many will have burials crowding their internal below floor spaces, as has been revealed - and removed - at Penbryn (PRN 5397).

However, many churches display good *above-ground* archaeology in the form of their built structural history (see below, Section 5.3). Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847) is the only church within the study area with evidence (now concealed?) for wall-paintings, which constitute a vital archaeological resource in their own right (Section 5.3.17).

4.3 Structural analysis

Architecturally the churches of Ceredigion are a fairly homogenous group and the smaller churches represent the most consistent building style in southwest Wales, but here - as elsewhere - wholesale rebuilding may have masked all diagnostic features.

The churches repay close study, a study which hitherto has not been fully attempted. The larger churches, as one might expect, were those either originating as monastic houses, those in the gift of a monastic house or those lying within population centres. Many of the smaller churches (and many of them rebuilt) are located in the upland areas of Ceredigion and North Carmarthenshire. But there is no general rule and some fairly substantial aisled churches, for example Llanfihangel Ystrad (PRN 17370), lie in this region. The two monastic parish churches, Cardigan (PRN 5302) and Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847), however have almost nothing in common - beyond the lack of surviving evidence for conventual buildings. Church towers, where they occur, 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.

The upland churches of Ceredigion (along with the similar churches of north Pembrokeshire and northwest Carmarthenshire) have largely been rebuilt, but many were described, and a few illustrated, in 19th century accounts such as those by S. R. Glynne and G. E. Robinson (*Arch. Camb.*, 1897 and 1898). They are described in rather withering terms, due in part to a measure of Victorian bias, but the fact that rebuilding was so frequently thought necessary may indicate a certain lack of quality in their construction. Indeed, in many cases these churches underwent major rebuilds more than once during the 19th century, with an unknown number of previous undocumented rebuilds, and so in many cases the nature of the medieval church cannot be ascertained. Prior to its rebuilding the 'typical' small Ceredigion church was unaisled, often single-celled with no structural division between nave and chancel, without a porch, with a (west) door and west bellcote, square-headed openings, timber windows and was rendered externally. Where chancel arches were present they were simple. The only real survivor of this tradition is Mwnt (PRN 5324) but some of the characteristics can be seen at, for example, Capel Cynon (PRN 5276), Llanina (PRN 5656), Llangybi (PRN 5145) and Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) and Llanycrwys in Carmarthenshire (PRN 1917). Despite their simplicity, these churches could often display woodwork of the highest quality; the late-medieval king-post roof of Mwnt has survived, and the elaborate double rood-screens formerly present at, for example, Llangeitho (PRN 5163) and described by Samuel Meyrick have left structural evidence at Mwnt and Llanina.

The aisled former churches at Lampeter (PRN 17273) and Llanfihangel Ystrad (PRN 17370), both are built in the later 19th century, were described in similar terms but must have been something more akin to Llanfihangel Rhos-y-corn in Carmarthenshire (PRN 742), a fairly large church if rather simple.

Many of those Ceredigion churches with towers were apparently otherwise similar. Contemporary depictions of Llanrhystud (PRN 4814) and Llanilar (PRN 17361), both subsequently restored, show low single cells attached, with openings as described. Llanrhystud, however, formerly possessed a large and elaborate *Sanctus* bellcote the loss of which during restoration is to be regretted; Llanilar was more fortunate in retaining its late medieval wagon roof. At Llansantffraed (PRN 4813) and Llanddewi Aberarth (PRN 17367) the bodies of the church were swept away during the rebuilds of 1840 and 1860 respectively but were undoubtedly again of a similar character. Their towers are no earlier than the 15th century and generally rather simple. The tower at Llanrhystud was in contrast a massive affair, now much altered and with a 19th century spire, with affinities to Llanwenog and Llanybydder (see below).

Three Ceredigion churches with towers can be seen as forming a group. The large, substantial cruciform church at Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847), formerly monastic, has a massive central tower over the crossing. It displays transitional openings and an elaborate south door from the 1250s. The nearby church at Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176) is more-or-less a copy on a smaller scale; it has retained its late medieval wagon roofs. Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) follows a similar plan though the transepts (and a former south aisle) have now gone; rather later, the surviving evidence suggests a 14th century date for the church. In all three churches, the towers appear to be additions, possessing late-medieval openings - including the ground-floor doorways of their spiral stairs - and so were probably new-built in the 15th- or 16th-century (but they may have replaced low squat towers of 'Cistercian' type).

A further group may be represented in southern Ceredigion and north Carmarthenshire by the tower at Llanwenog (PRN 5636), with Llanllwni (PRN 1833) and Llanybydder (PRN 738) in Carmarthenshire. All three are late 15th-16th century towers of great height and solidity, but where Llanllwni and Llanybydder are rather plain, Llanwenog is architecturally rather elaborate, displaying carvings of c.1500, apparently *in situ*. At the former two sites, the body of the church was partly rebuilt during the 19th century but Llanwenog has retained its long nave/chancel with a late medieval wagon roof and a number of original openings. It is also the only church in Ceredigion proper with an attached chapel, and one of only two aisled churches that have survived (the other being Llandysul, see below; Lampeter, Llanddewi Brefi, Llandysiliogogo and Llanfihangel Ystrad were formerly aisled), and only because the south chapel also opens into the first bay of the nave. The tower at Llanwnnen is usually described as medieval but it was not mentioned by Meyrick or Samuel Lewis, is not shown on the tithe map, and is apparently mid 19th century, from before the 1885 restoration.

Transepts occur only at the cruciform churches noted above, and at Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366) where it appears to be a post-medieval, 17th century addition to a church which is otherwise of small, two-celled type. There is accordingly, no surviving skew passage in the region, but the deeply-chamfered southern stop of the chancel arch at Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) may represent the remains of a similar feature leading into the former south aisle.

Two churches in the area are without close parallels in West Wales. The former priory church at Cardigan (PRN 5302) has an elaborate, late 14th century chancel with pinnacled buttresses, a crenellated parapet, corner stair turret and mullioned windows with some original tracery and possibly glass. Its squared slate construction makes it a very impressive building. The nave is a much plainer affair, probably largely rebuilt in the 16th century, and the angle-buttressed slate tower is a later rebuild still, of the early 18th century. Llandysul (PRN 5463), is one of only two predominantly single-build double-aisled churches in West Wales, the aisles having lean-to roofs probably reflecting the original arrangements (in the other example at Steynton, Pembrokeshire, the aisles are both gabled). It also possesses the only surviving squint in Ceredigion.

The building material in Ceredigion churches is Silurian and Carboniferous Limestone, more rarely Old Red Sandstone, with local shale or slate featuring in the south of the area as at Cardigan and also, for example, Llanfair Orllwyn (PRN 5281); it can often be a combination of all four and others. Evidence for external render is apparent on most pre-19th century fabric. Five medieval timber roofs have survived, the four mentioned above and the roof at Penbryn (PRN 5397), a two-celled church and largely unrestored, with a number of original openings suggesting that the north wall at least is of 12th century date and among the earliest dateable fabric in the region. Apart from within towers, and there rarely, there are no vaulted roofs in this region and probably never were.

At a small number of those churches that show a structural division, and where restoration has been slight, the medieval chancel arch survives. However they are generally rather plain and cannot be closely dated, except at the cruciform churches noted above, and Cardigan's elaborate arch. That at Penbryn (PRN 5937) appears to be 12th century, while at the demolished church of Lampeter (PRN 17273) the arch was said to be 'Norman' but this has to be treated with caution.

Rood-loft doors and straight stairs survive in the north walls of Mwnt (PRN 5324), Llanwnnw (PRN 5158) and Llanycrwys (PRN 1917) in north Carmarthenshire, three single-celled churches which were formerly very similar in plan and arrangements, altered in the 19th century at Llanwnnw by the addition of a tower (PRN 5158). Several timber rood screens survived into the 19th century as has been noted above.

A number of churches have retained window and door surrounds, from the bold Transitional windows at Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847), to the early Perpendicular windows of its chancel and that at Cardigan (PRN 5302) - albeit much rebuilt in both cases. The Early Gothic south door at Llanbadarn Fawr, with a profusion of motifs and dressings, is a unique survival of the medieval art of the area, most openings being plain while window surrounds are often square-headed and mullioned, of the 16th-17th centuries, and normally of limestone or Old Red Sandstone. In contrast, 19th century surrounds are invariably in oolite (Bath or Douling stone). Many more churches display blocked openings. Evidence for former opposing north and south doors is lacking, except at Cardigan; the west wall has, unlike in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, remained by far the most frequent location for the entry. These entries have normally remained open, similarly unlike elsewhere within West Wales. The entries are often through a tower but where these are absent, are normally simple; west porches are rare and normally post-medieval additions, though sometimes early post-medieval, eg. Penbryn (PRN 5397). Buttressing is not seen except, again, at Cardigan, see above.

Pre-19th century detail and *in situ* dressed stone is however rare and in its absence, and with the rarity of original openings, dating many of the churches is difficult. Twelfth century work appears to be rare but Penbryn's nave and Lampeter's former chancel arch have been noted above. Llanwnnw (PRN 4766) has retained its medieval nave with very thick battered walls; the chancel arch was formerly semicircular-headed.

It is not possible to closely date most of the remainder of Ceredigion's pre-19th century churches. Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146) was described in the middle of the last century as possessing 'Perpendicular' windows, but these have now gone. Such, in fact, may have been the quality of the medieval work, or the frequency of rebuilding, that many churches may already have been later than their towers by the 19th century - the reverse of the situation in Carmarthenshire and South Pembrokeshire. Contemporary drawings of pre-rebuild Llanrhystud (PRN 4814), for example, show a building that was substantially of 18th-early 19th century appearance. Vestries are either converted from existing spaces or are later 19th century constructions.

4.4 Post-medieval building

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

Eglwys-fach was established as a chapel-of-ease to the medieval Llanfihangel Gneu'r Glyn in 1683, while Eglwysnewydd (PRN 5491) was built under the Herberts of Hafod in 1620 as a successor to the ruined church of Llantrisant (PRN 5490); both were heavily rebuilt in the 'estate church' style during the early 19th century. Brongwyn (PRN 5230) appears to have been established early in the 17th century.

Llangoedmor (PRN 5305) is a church that was (re)built, again during the 17th or early 18th centuries, to a 'gothic survival' plan and in fine squared slate. It has subsequently been altered rather than rebuilt, and sympathetically; its early 19th century cupola, built in Classical style in contrast to the rest of the church, is unique (restored 1994).

A number of churches were substantially altered, and added to, during this period. The early 18th century tower at Cardigan (PRN 5302) and the north transept at Llangynfelyn (PRN 9833) have been referred to above. The porches at Cellan (PRN 9759), Llanilar (PRN 17361) and Penbryn (PRN 5397) are probably 17th century, while many churches exhibit large-scale (re)fenestration from c.1600. In summary, the Reformation and its aftermath

appear not to have diminished building activity at its basic level, but little has survived complete from this period and no church is either area exhibits a comprehensive range of earlier post-medieval features. The post-Reformation removal of liturgical fittings, and rearrangement of interiors, was of course universal, but a number of Ceredigion rood-screens survived into the early 19th century.

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

The extent of late 18th-19th century rebuilding and restoration, and its impact upon the resource, has been noted above in Section 5.1.

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

The effect of pre-Tractarian liturgical practice upon the church fabric is reflected by the number of references to derelict chancels in 18th century churchwarden's presentments, and often the first task of the Victorian restorer was to rebuild the chancel. It has been noted above that poor quality building, particularly in the upland regions of Ceredigion, necessitated successive, multiple rebuilds at many churches. Refenestration with plain, square openings of 'domestic' character was universal; it will be argued below that most medieval windows had been blocked or lost prior to Victorian restoration.

Ciliau Aeron (PRN 20737) and Llanerchaeron (PRN 17364) were rebuilt in c.1760 and 1798 respectively, in the mixture of Classical and Gothic styles that governed 'Estate Architecture' during the period. Llanddeiniol (PRN 4834) and Eglwys-fach (PRN 5340) were churches built in a similar style during the 1830-40s, the latter retaining the tall, 'Y'-tracried windows of the period. Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn (PRN 5190) was a large, cruciform church of the later 18th century with Venetian windows and a central, Classical cupola, but was entirely rebuilt by Archibald Ritchie in the 1880s.

Another, contrasting trend began to be felt at the same time. Simple, square churches owing much to the architecture of non-Conformism began to replace the medieval church. The old church at Ysbyty Ystwyth (PRN 5849) is an early example, probably from the third quarter of the 18th century; Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) and Tregaron (PRN 5136) were rebuilt in the 1830s nearly losing their medieval towers in the process, only the solidity of their construction saving them. Both have subsequently been rebuilt and re-gothicised, the earlier trend having been a source of lament to many contemporary observers - in an impassioned delivery to the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1875, the Bishop of St Davids himself railed against the 'meanness' of such architectural design.

The second quarter of the 19th century was marked by the spread of the architectural ideas of the Oxford Movement, with their emphasis on high-church liturgy centred on the chancel. From the 1850s onwards, church restoration occurred on a grand scale 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, for instance Llanarth (PRN 12396) where churchyard bone earth had been so turbated as to reach the eaves of the north wall, and that if left unrestored, many would by now be ruinous. Nevertheless, the effect upon the archaeological resource has been drastic. Most architects chose 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 (Archibald Ritchie of Chester being a welcome exception). The architects responsible were competent enough, but few of Britain's best were active in the region; most churches were subject to the work of relatively undistinguished architects such as R. Kyrke Penson, R. J. Withers and E. H. Lingen Barker. A feature of most restorations was the indiscriminate stripping of original fittings, in many cases quite unnecessary and, in some parishes at least, the motive was largely ideological. However, some early 20th century restorers, in particular W. D. Caröe, were rather more sensitive; this period is also characterised by the introduction of good 'Arts & Crafts' fittings at, for instance, Cellan (PRN 9759). It may be, moreover, that where medieval windows survived, they were replicated; this is certainly the case at eg. Cardigan (PRN 5302) suggesting that, in the main, most medieval openings had been lost long before Victorian restoration.

In many ways, and perhaps ironically, the churches that were demolished and rebuilt on a new site may possess greater *archaeological* potential, if the old site has been undisturbed. Churches such as Lampeter (PRN 17273),

rebuilt to the north of the old church, or Blaenpennal (PRN 5162) and Llandygwydd (PRN 20773), where the yard was in fact extended for the new church, offer below-ground potential of possible high value.

4.6 Fixtures and fittings

Internal timber fittings are generally rather plain, and are very rarely earlier than the mid-late 19th century. The box-pews at Llansantffraed (PRN 4813), are from the 1840s but no earlier pulpits, altar rails, altar tables, organs, galleries or seating appear to have survived in Ceredigion. Many churches possess a reredos, either tiled or in oolite, often finely moulded and normally late 19th-earlier 20th century. Glass is almost exclusively 19th-20th century, but some earlier glass may have been re-used in the east window at Cardigan (PRN 5302).

Despite the lack of survival of early fittings, a characteristic of West Wales churches as a group 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. However, two traditions that can be recognised within West Wales both centred on Ceredigion. A group of similar fonts which feature four human masks, carved in relief on circular bowls, can be seen at Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146), Silian (PRN 17375), Pencarreg in Carmarthenshire and the font at Cenarth, formerly at Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291). They may be from c.1200, like the second group which occur at Betws Bledrws (PRN 9462), Henfynyw (PRN 5911) and Llansantffraed (PRN 4813), with square, deeply chamfered bowls with a band of mouldings.

Some churches display fine early 18th century wall memorials, occasionally in poor repair. Earlier memorials, and effigies, are rather rare but can be seen at eg. Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847).

4.7 Churchyards

Churchyards are, in the main, rectangular or irregular and are shown as such on the earliest map evidence where this is available. This applies at churches with both Latin and 'Celtic' dedications. However circular churchyards, normally associated with pre-conquest sites, occur at a number of locations, distributed fairly evenly throughout the area. Very large yards such as Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (PRN 17122) are undoubtedly significant; the circular outline of some of the smaller yards may be merely incidental. Many formerly circular yards have subsequently lost their shape and, unfortunately, the boundaries have often been removed as at Lampeter (PRN 17273). Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161) is, *inter alia*, associated with cropmarks/earthworks of much larger enclosures, possibly denoting pre-conquest areas of sanctuary. The banks of a formerly smaller enclosure, extended before 18th-19th century mapping, was also observed at Tremain (PRN 5219).

Early Christian Monuments occur at a large number of sites, many of them well known, but not all are *in situ*. The greatest pre-conquest potential is presented by churches possessing both larger circular yards and *in situ* ECMs. See Section 6.5 for list.

The well-known mounds upon which Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) and Tregaron (PRN 5136) were built, have traditionally been regarded as bronze age round barrows. Mwnt (PRN 5324) may be associated with two such barrows, and the mounds beneath a large number of further churches may have similar origins, but this cannot be confirmed without further investigation. A number of recent excavations, eg. at Eglwyswrw churchyard, Pembs., have suggested that the re-use of prehistoric religious sites is by no means isolated. The stone circle forming the boundary at Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479) has, however, been dismissed by Dr Stephen Briggs as an early 19th century fancy. An isolated mound south-west of the church at Penbryn (PRN 5397) was said to have 'contained bones' earlier this century, but possibly represents spoil from graveyard disturbance.

A small number of yards display either medieval churchyard crosses or evidence for them, for example the square parchmark again at Penbryn (PRN 5397). No medieval churchyard chantry chapel survives in the project area.

5.0 FEATURES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

This section contains lists of some of the more important aspects of Ceredigion 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)

?Betws Bledrws (PRN 9642) <i>unaisled</i>	<i>unaisled</i>	<i>unaisled</i>
Brongwyn (PRN 5230) <i>unaisled</i>	Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) <i>unaisled (cruciform with central tower); formerly with aisle</i>	Llanina (PRN 5656) <i>unaisled</i>
Capel Cynon (PRN 5276) <i>unaisled</i>	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) <i>unaisled; formerly with aisle</i>	Llanrhystud (PRN 4814) <i>unaisled</i>
Cardigan (PRN 5302) <i>unaisled</i>	Llandysul (PRN 5643) <i>aisled</i>	Llansantffraed (PRN 4813) <i>unaisled</i>
Cellan (PRN 17335) <i>unaisled</i>	Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146) <i>unaisled</i>	Llanwenog (PRN 5636) <i>aisled</i>
Ferwig (PRN 17358) <i>unaisled</i>	Llanfair Orllwyn (PRN 5281) <i>unaisled</i>	Llanwnnen (PRN 4766) <i>unaisled</i>
Llanarth (12396) <i>unaisled</i>	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176) <i>unaisled (cruciform with central tower)</i>	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158) <i>unaisled</i>
Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847) <i>unaisled (cruciform with central tower)</i>	Llangybi (PRN 5145) <i>unaisled</i>	Mwnt (PRN 5324) <i>unaisled</i>
Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161) <i>unaisled</i>	Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366) <i>unaisled</i>	Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>unaisled</i>
Llanddewi Aberarth (PRN 17367)	Llanilar (PRN 17361)	Tregaron (PRN 5136) <i>unaisled (cruciform with central tower)</i>

5.1.2 Pre-19th century post-medieval churches

?Brongwyn (PRN 5230) <i>early post-medieval?</i>	Eglwysnewydd (PRN 5491) <i>17th century</i>
Eglwysfach (PRN 5340) <i>17th century</i>	Llangoedmor (PRN 5305) <i>17th century; medieval origins</i>

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

Blaenpennal (PRN 5162) <i>medieval origins; yard extended for church</i>	Lampeter (PRN 17273) <i>medieval origins</i>	Ysbyty Ystwyth (PRN 5489) <i>medieval origins; ?medieval church retained; yard extended for new church</i>
Eglwysfach (PRN 5430) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llandygwydd (PRN 20773) <i>medieval origins; yard extended for church</i>	

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

Aberporth (PRN 5235) <i>medieval origins</i>	Henllan (PRN 5282) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llangrannog (PRN 16987) <i>medieval origins</i>
Bangor Teifi (PRN 5283) <i>medieval origins; different alignment</i>	Llanafan-y-Trawscoed (PRN 5179) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llangynllo (PRN 16053) <i>medieval origins</i>
Betws Bledrws (PRN 9462) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (PRN 17122) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llanllwchaearn (PRN 5292) <i>medieval origins</i>
Betws Ifan (PRN 17491) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llanddeiniol (PRN 4834) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llantrisant (PRN 5490) <i>medieval origins</i>
?Betws Leucu (PRN 5130) <i>medieval origins?</i>	Llandyfriog (PRN 16017) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llanynchaearn (PRN 4850) <i>medieval origins</i>
Blaenporth (PRN 5224) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn (PRN 5190) <i>medieval origins</i>	Nantcwnlle (PRN 17368) <i>medieval origins</i>
Capel Dewi (PRN 18244) <i>medieval origins?</i>	Llanfihangel Lledrod (PRN 20473) <i>medieval origins</i>	Silian (PRN 17375) <i>medieval origins</i>
Cilcennin (PRN 4823) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llanfihangel Ystrad (PRN 17370) <i>medieval origins</i>	Trefilan (PRN 17369) <i>medieval origins</i>
Dihewyd (PRN 5660) <i>medieval origins</i>	Llangeitho (PRN 5163) <i>medieval origins</i>	Tremain (PRN 5219) <i>medieval origins</i>
?Gartheli (PRN 17118) <i>medieval origins</i>		Troed-yr-Aur (PRN 5271) <i>medieval origins</i>
Henfynyw (PRN 5911) <i>medieval origins</i>		Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479) <i>medieval origins</i>
		Ystrad Meurig (PRN 19648) <i>medieval origins</i>

5.1.5 Churches partly rebuilt in the 19th century or later

Capel Cynon (PRN 5276)	Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146)	Llanrhystud (PRN 4814)
Ferwig (PRN 17358)	Llanfair Orllwyn (PRN 5281)	Llansantffraed (PRN 4813)
Llanddewi Aberarth (PRN 17367)	Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366)	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158)
Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135)	Llanina (PRN 5656)	Tregaron (PRN 5136)

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

Bangor Teifi (PRN 5283) <i>(re)built 1812</i>	Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (PRN 17122) <i>rebuilt early 19th century?</i>	Llangybi (PRN 5145) <i>partly rebuilt 1850</i>
Betws Bledrws (PRN 9462) <i>rebuilt 1831</i>	Llanddeiniol (PRN 4834) <i>rebuilt 1835</i>	Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366) <i>17th century north transept</i>
Betws Ifan (PRN 17491) <i>rebuilt c.1820s</i>	Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 3135) <i>transepts blocked 18th century</i>	Llangynllo (PRN 16053) <i>rebuilt 1810</i>
Capel Cynon (PRN 5276) <i>rebuilt 1820</i>	Llandygwydd (PRN 20773) <i>rebuilt c.1800</i>	Llanilar (PRN 17361) <i>17th-18th century south porch</i>
Capel Dewi (PRN 18244) <i>rebuilt 1835</i>	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) <i>partly rebuilt 1825-6</i>	Llanina (PRN 5656) <i>rebuilt 1810</i>
Cardigan (PRN 5302) <i>17th century porch; nave and tower (re)built 18th century</i>	Llandysul (PRN 5643) <i>chancel rebuilt 1847 (and organ chamber)</i>	Llansantffraed (PRN 4813) <i>largely rebuilt 1839-41</i>
Cellan (PRN 17335) <i>early 17th century south porch</i>	Llanerch Aeron (PRN 17364) <i>rebuilt 1798</i>	Llanwnnen (PRN 4766) <i>mid 19th century west tower</i>
Ciliau Aeron (PRN 20737) <i>rebuilt c.1760</i>	Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146) <i>former west porch and vestry, 1829</i>	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158) <i>rebuilt 1829</i>
Cilcennin (PRN 4823) <i>rebuilt c.1820s</i>	Llanfair Orllwyn (PRN 5281) <i>rebuilt 1808 or c.1820</i>	Nantcwnlle (PRN 17368) <i>rebuilt early 19th century</i>
Dihewyd (PRN 5660) <i>rebuilt 1820s</i>	Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn (PRN 5190) <i>rebuilt late 18th century</i>	Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>17th century west porch</i>
Eglwys-fach (PRN 17365) <i>built 1683; rebuilt c.1840</i>	Llanfihangel Lledrod (PRN 20473) <i>rebuilt early 19th century</i>	Trefilan (PRN 17369) <i>rebuilt 1806</i>
Eglwys Newydd (PRN 5491) <i>built 1620; rebuilt 1803</i>	Llangeitho (PRN 5163) <i>rebuilt 1821</i>	Tregaron (PRN 5136) <i>largely rebuilt 1826</i>
Gartheli (PRN 17118) <i>rebuilt c.1808</i>	Llangoedmor (PRN 5305) <i>built 17th century?; rebuilt 1830-32</i>	Tremain (PRN 5219) <i>partly rebuilt 1810</i>
Henllan (PRN 5491) <i>rebuilt ?1826</i>		Troed-yr-aur (PRN 5271) <i>rebuilt 1795; porch c.1830</i>
Lampeter (PRN 17273) <i>rebuilt 1823</i>		Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479) <i>rebuilt 1827</i>
		Ysbyty Ystwyth (PRN 5489) <i>rebuilt early 19th century</i>

5.1.7 Largely unrestored churches

Cardigan (PRN 5302)	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291)	Mwnt (PRN 5324)
Eglwys-fach (PRN 5340)	Llanwenog (PRN 5636)	Penbryn (PRN 5397)

5.2 Archaeological potential

5.2.1 Churches associated with earthwork evidence

Aberporth (PRN 5235) <i>platform; former east end?</i>	Llanddeiniol (PRN 4834) <i>Platform</i>	Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366) <i>Parchmark and platform</i>
?Betws Bledrws (PRN 9462) <i>burials?</i>	Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) <i>BA barrow?</i>	Llangynllo (PRN 16053) <i>Platform</i>
Bangor Teifi (PRN 5283) <i>platform; former east end?</i>	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) - <i>Debris?</i>	Llantrisant (PRN 5490) <i>Debris?</i>
Blaenporth (PRN 5224) <i>platform?/debris?</i>	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176) <i>Platform</i>	Mwnt (PRN 5324) <i>BA barrow?</i>
Brongwyn (PRN 5230) <i>Platform</i>	Nantcwnlle (PRN 17368) <i>Platform</i>	Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>Platform</i>
Cellan (PRN 17335) <i>Platform</i>	Llandyfriog (PRN 16017) <i>Platform, secondary</i>	Silian (PRN 17375) <i>Platform</i>
Ferwig (PRN 17358) <i>Platform</i>	Llandygwydd (PRN 20773) <i>Platform, secondary</i>	Trefilan (PRN 17369) <i>Debris?</i>
Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161) <i>Platform, secondary?</i>	Llanfair Orllwyn (PRN 5281) <i>Platform</i>	Tregaron (PRN 5136) <i>BA barrow?</i>
Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (PRN 17122) <i>Platform</i>	Llangeitho (PRN 5163) <i>Platform</i>	Tremain (PRN 5219) <i>Platform</i>
	Llangybi (PRN 5145) <i>Debris?</i>	Troed-yr-Aur (PRN 5271) <i>Platform</i>

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

Ferwig (PRN 17358) <i>Documentary; west tower</i>	Llandygwydd (PRN 20773) <i>Structural; south tower</i>	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) <i>Documentary; building adjoining nave</i>
Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) <i>Structural; north and south transepts</i>		Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn (PRN 5190) <i>Documentary; north transept</i>

5.2.3 Churches with raised or ?unchanged floor levels

Capel Cynon (PRN 5276)	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176)	Llansantffraed (PRN 4813)
Cellan (PRN 17335)	Llangybi (PRN 5145)	Llanwenog (PRN 5636)
Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847)	Llangoedmor (PRN 5305)	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158)
Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161)	Llanilar (PRN 17361)	Mwnt (PRN 5324)
Llandysul (PRN 5643)	Llanina (PRN 5656)	Penbryn (PRN 5397)

5.2.4 Churches without evidence for internal below-ground disturbance

?Aberporth (PRN 5235)		Mwnt (PRN 5324)
?Betws Leucu (PRN 5130)	Llandygwydd (PRN 20773)	?Nantcwnlle (PRN 17368)
Capel Cynon (PRN 5276)	Llangybi (PRN 5145)	?Tremain (PRN 5219)
Ciliau Aeron (PRN 20737)	Llanina (PRN 5656)	?Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479)
?Llandyfriog (PRN 16017)	?Llansantffraed (PRN 4813)	

5.2.5 Churches without deep secondary external cuttings/drainage

Aberporth (PRN 5235)		Llanllwchaiarn (PRN 5292)
Bangor Teifi (PRN 5283)	Llanafan-y-Trawscoed (PRN 5179)	Llantrisant (PRN 5490)
Betws Bledrws (PRN 9462)	Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (PRN 17122)	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158)
Betws Ifan (PRN 17491)	Llanddeiniol (PRN 4834)	Llanychaearn (PRN 4850)
Betws Leucu (PRN 5130)	Llanddewi Aberarth (PRN 17367)	Penbryn (PRN 5397)
Blaenporth (PRN 5224)		Trefilan (PRN 17369)
Capel Cynon (PRN 5276)	Llanerch Aeron (PRN 17364)	Tregaron (PRN 5136)
Capel Dewi (PRN 18244)	Llanfihangel Ystrad (PRN 17370)	Tremain (PRN 5219)
Dihewyd (PRN 5660)	Llangeitho (PRN 5163)	Troed-yr-Aur (PRN 5271)
Henfynyw (PRN 5911)	Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366)	Ysbyty Ystwyth (PRN 5489)
Henllan (PRN 5282)		Ystrad Meurig (PRN 19648)

5.3 Structural value

5.3.1 Churches with medieval towers

Cardigan (PRN 5302) <i>Post-medieval replacement</i>	Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135)	Llanrhystud (PRN 4814) <i>Partly</i>
Llanarth (PRN 12396)	Llandysul (PRN 5643)	Llansantffraed (PRN 4813)
Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847)	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176)	Llanwenog (PRN 5636)
Llanddewi Aberarth (PRN 17367)	Llanilar (PRN 17361)	Tregaron (PRN 5136)

5.3.2 Churches with pre 19th century family chapels

Llanwenog (PRN 5636)

5.3.3 Churches with medieval vaults (except in towers)

none

5.3.4 Churches with pre-19th century timber roofs

Cellan (PRN 17335) <i>Partly</i>	Llangybi (PRN 5145) <i>Partly</i>	Llanilar (PRN 17361)
Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176)	Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366) <i>Partly</i>	Llanwenog (PRN 5636)
		Mwnt (PRN 5324)
		Penbryn (PRN 5397)

5.3.5 Churches with pre-19th century floors

?Llangybi (PRN 5145)	Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>Relaid</i>
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5.3.6 Churches with pre-19th century chancel arches or arcades

Cardigan (PRN 5302) <i>Chancel arch</i>	Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) <i>Both</i>	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176) <i>Both</i>
?Cellan (PRN 17335) <i>Chancel arch?</i>	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) <i>Chancel arch</i>	?Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366) <i>Arcade?</i>
Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847) <i>Both</i>	Llandysul (PRN 5643) <i>Both</i>	Llanwenog (PRN 5636) <i>Arcade</i>
?Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161) <i>Chancel arch?</i>		Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>Chancel arch</i>

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

Brongwyn (PRN 5230) <i>Blocked windows</i>	Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161) <i>Door</i>	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176) <i>Door</i>
Cardigan (PRN 5302) <i>Windows and doors</i>	Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) <i>Door</i>	Llanilar (PRN 17361) <i>Blocked door</i>
Cellan (PRN 17335) <i>Blocked door</i>	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) <i>Door</i>	Llanwenog (PRN 5636) <i>Windows and door</i>
Llanarth (12396) <i>Blocked windows</i>	Llandysul (PRN 5643) <i>Blocked windows and door</i>	Mwnt (PRN 5324) <i>Windows and door</i>
Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847) <i>Windows and doors</i>		Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>Windows and doors</i>

5.3.8 Churches with pre-19th century window tracery

Cardigan (PRN 5302)	Llanwenog (PRN 5636) <i>Mullions</i>	Mwnt (PRN 5324) <i>Mullions</i>
Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847)		Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>Mullions</i>

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

Cardigan (PRN 5302)

5.3.10 Churches with, or with evidence for, Sanctus bellcotes

Llanrhystud (PRN 4814)
Rebuilt

5.3.11 Churches with 'choir-recesses'

none

5.3.12 Churches with evidence for skew passages

?Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291)

5.3.13 Churches with evidence for squints

Llandysul (PRN 5643)

5.3.14 Churches with evidence for porch parvises

none

5.3.15 Churches with evidence for pre-19th century baptisteries

none

5.3.16 Churches with clerestoreys

none

5.3.17 Churches with evidence for wall-paintings

?Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847)
Covered/removed?

5.4 Fixtures and fittings

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

Aberporth (PRN 5235) <i>Loose</i>	Llanilar (PRN 17361)	Llangoedmor (PRN 5305)
Bangor Teifi (PRN 5283)	Llanina (PRN 5656)	Llangrannog (PRN 16987)
Betws Bledrws (PRN 9462) <i>Partly</i>	Llandyfriog (PRN 16017)	Llangynllo (PRN 16053)
?Betws Ifan (PRN 17491)	Llandygwydd (PRN 20773)	Llanllwchaiarn (PRN 5292)
Cardigan (PRN 5302)	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291)	Llanrhystud (PRN 4814) <i>Partly</i>
Cellan (PRN 17335) <i>Partly</i>	Llandysul (PRN 5643)	Llansantffraed (PRN 4813)
Cilcennin (PRN 4823) <i>Loose</i>	Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146)	Llanwenog (PRN 5636)
?Dihewyd (PRN 5660)	Llanfair Orllwyn (PRN 5281)	Mwnt (PRN 5324)
?Eglwysfach (PRN 5430)	Llanfihangel Lledrod (PRN 20473) <i>Loose</i>	Nantcwnlle (PRN 17368)
Henfynyw (PRN 5911)	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176) <i>Loose</i>	Penbryn (PRN 5397)
Henllan (PRN 5282)	Llanfihangel Ystrad (PRN 17370)	Silian (PRN 17375) <i>Loose</i>
Llanarth (12396) <i>Loose</i>	?Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366)	Trefilan (PRN 17369) - <i>Partly</i>
Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847)		Tregaron (PRN 5136)
		Troed-yr-Aur (PRN 5271)

5.4.2 Churches with evidence for medieval rood screens/lofts

Cardigan (PRN 5302) <i>Stair</i>	Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366) <i>Timber screen fragment</i>	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158) <i>Door</i>
Llandysul (PRN 5643) <i>Stair</i>	?Llanina (PRN 5656) - <i>Rood beam?</i>	Mwnt (PRN 5324) <i>Stair and rood beam</i>

5.4.3 Churches with pre-19th century stained glass

?Cardigan (PRN 5302)

5.4.4 Churches with pre-1850 seating

none

5.5 Group value

5.5.1 Circular churchyards

Cellan (PRN 17335) <i>Former</i>	Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135)	?Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176) <i>Former?</i>
?Dihewyd (PRN 5660) <i>Former?</i>	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) <i>Former</i>	Llanilar (PRN 17361)
Henllan (PRN 5282)		Penbryn (PRN 5397)
Lampeter (PRN 17273) <i>Former</i>	Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146)	Silian (PRN 17375) <i>Former</i>
Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (PRN 17122)	?Llanfihangel Lledrod (PRN 20473)	Tregaron (PRN 5136)
		Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479) <i>Former</i>

5.5.2 Churches associated with *in situ* ECMs

Henfynyw (PRN 5911)	Llanarth (12396)	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158)
Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847)	Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135)	Penbryn (PRN 5397)
Llanddewi Aberarth (PRN 17367)	?Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291)	Silian (PRN 17375)
Llandysul (PRN 5643)	Llantrisant (PRN 5490)	Tregaron (PRN 5136)

5.5.3 Churchyards with earlier features

?Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161) <i>Part of larger complex?</i>	?Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) - <i>Prehistoric enclosure?</i>	?Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>BA barrow?</i>
?Llanddewi Aberarth (PRN 17367) <i>Prehistoric enclosure?</i>	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158) <i>Part of cropmark complex</i>	?Tregaron (PRN 5136) <i>BA barrow?</i>
?Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) <i>BA barrow?</i>	?Mwnt (PRN 5324) <i>BA barrows?</i>	?Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479) <i>Prehistoric stone circle? possibly folly?</i>

5.5.4 Churchyards with evidence for medieval crosses

?Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161) <i>Cross base?</i>	?Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>Cross base?</i>
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5.5.5 Churchyards with physical evidence for differing earlier boundaries

Tremain (PRN 5219) <i>Interior scarp slope</i>

5.6 Dedications

5.6.1 'Celtic' dedications

Aberporth (PRN 5235) <i>St Cynwyl</i>	Llanbadarn Fawr (PRN 4847) <i>St Padarn</i>	Llangybi (PRN 5145) <i>St Cybi</i>
Bangor Teifi (PRN 5283) <i>St David</i>	Llanbadarn Odwyn (PRN 5161) <i>St Padarn</i>	Llangynfelyn (PRN 17366) <i>St Cynfelyn</i>
Betws Bledrws (PRN 9462) <i>St Bledrws or St Michael</i>	Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (PRN 17122) <i>St Padarn</i>	Llangynllo (PRN 16053) <i>St Cynllo</i>
Betws Leucu (PRN 5130) <i>St Lucia (Lleucu)</i>	Llanddeiniol (PRN 4834) <i>St Deiniol</i>	Llanina (PRN 5656) <i>St Ina</i>
Blaenpennal (PRN 5162) <i>St David</i>	Llanddewi Aberarth (PRN 17367) <i>St David</i>	Llanllwchaiarn (PRN 5292) <i>St Llwchaiarn</i>
Blaenporth (PRN 5224) <i>St David (original?)</i>	Llanddewi Brefi (PRN 5135) <i>St David</i>	?Llanrhystud (PRN 4814) <i>St Rhystud (Restitutis)</i>
Capel Cynon (PRN 5276) <i>St Cynon</i>	Llandygwydd (PRN 20773) <i>St Tygwydd</i>	Llansantffraed (PRN 4813) <i>St Ffraid</i>
Capel Dewi (PRN 18244) <i>St David</i>	Llandysiliogogo (PRN 5291) <i>St Tysilio</i>	Llanwenog (PRN 5636) <i>St Gwenog</i>
Dihewyd (PRN 5660) <i>St Vitalis</i>	Llandysul (PRN 5643) <i>St Tysul</i>	Llanwnnen (PRN 4766) <i>St Lucia (formerly St Gwnnen)</i>
Ferwig (PRN 17358) <i>St Pedrog</i>	Llanerch Aeron (PRN 17364) <i>St Non?</i>	Llanwnnws (PRN 5158) <i>St Gwynws (Gwnnws)</i>
Henfynyw (PRN 5911) <i>St David</i>	Llangeitho (PRN 5163) <i>St Ceitho</i>	Llanychaearn (PRN 4850) <i>St Llwchaiarn</i>
Henllan (PRN 5282) <i>St David</i>	Llangoedmor (PRN 5305) <i>St Cynllo</i>	Nantcwnlle (PRN 17368) <i>St Gwynlleu (Cynllo)</i>
Gartheli (PRN 17118) <i>St Gartheli?</i>	Llangrannog (PRN 16987) <i>St Carannog</i>	Silian (PRN 17375) <i>St Sulien</i>
Llanafan-y-Trawscoed (PRN 5179) <i>St Afan</i>		Trefilan (PRN 17369) <i>St Hilary (formerly St Ilan)</i>
Llanarth (12396) <i>SS David & Meilig</i>		Tregaron (PRN 5136) <i>St Caron</i>

5.6.2 Latin dedications

Betws Ifan (PRN 17491) <i>St John</i>	Llanfair Clydogau (PRN 5146) <i>St Mary</i>	<i>St Ilar (Hilary)</i>
Brongwyn (PRN 5230) <i>St Mary (formerly St Ithel?)</i>	Llanfair Orllwyn (PRN 5281) <i>St Mary</i>	Mwnt (PRN 5324) <i>Holy Cross</i>
Cardigan (PRN 5302) <i>St Mary</i>	Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn (PRN 5190) <i>St Michael</i>	Penbryn (PRN 5397) <i>St Michael</i>
Cellan (PRN 17335) <i>All Saints</i>	Llanfihangel Lledrod (PRN 20473) <i>St Michael</i>	Tremain (PRN 5219) <i>St Michael?</i>
Cilcennin (PRN 4823) <i>Holy Trinity (formerly St Cenwyn?)</i>	Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn (PRN 5176) <i>St Michael</i>	Troed-yr-Aur (PRN 5271) <i>St Michael</i>
Ciliau Aeron (PRN 20737) <i>St Michael</i>	Llanfihangel Ystrad (PRN 17370) <i>St Michael</i>	Ysbyty Cynfyn (PRN 5479) <i>St John Baptist</i>
Eglwys-fach (PRN 5430) <i>St Michael (formerly St Edwin?)</i>		Ysbyty Ystwyth (PRN 5489) <i>St John Baptist</i>
Lampeter (PRN 17273) <i>St Peter</i>		Ystrad Meurig (PRN 19648) <i>St John Baptist</i>
	?Llânilar (PRN 17361)	

5.6.3 Mixed dedications

none

6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgements to: Heather James, project manager, Cambria Archaeology (and DAC member); Jenny Hall of Cambria Archaeology for assistance in designing the database and glossaries; Ian Darke, Claire Sampson and Maugan Trethowan of Cambria Archaeology for their assistance; Andrew Davidson, GAT, Bob Silvester, CPAT, and Edith Evans, GGAT, for much useful discussion; Terry James, RCAHM(W) and Chris Martin, CPAT, for database advice; Tony Parkinson, formerly of RCAHM(W) for initial advice; Louise Davies, Diocesan Office, for her assistance; Abacus Ltd for data input; Dee Brennan, SDUC Lampeter, and Eleanor Breen, Tegwen Burns, Simon Dick, Fran Grainger and Gemma Smith of SDUC Lampeter and Trinity College, Carmarthen, for voluntary fieldwork; staff at NLW, Carmarthenshire Record Office, Cardiganshire Record Office and RCAHM(W) for assistance; and the many clergy who allowed access to their churches.

7.0 REFERENCES

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

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