

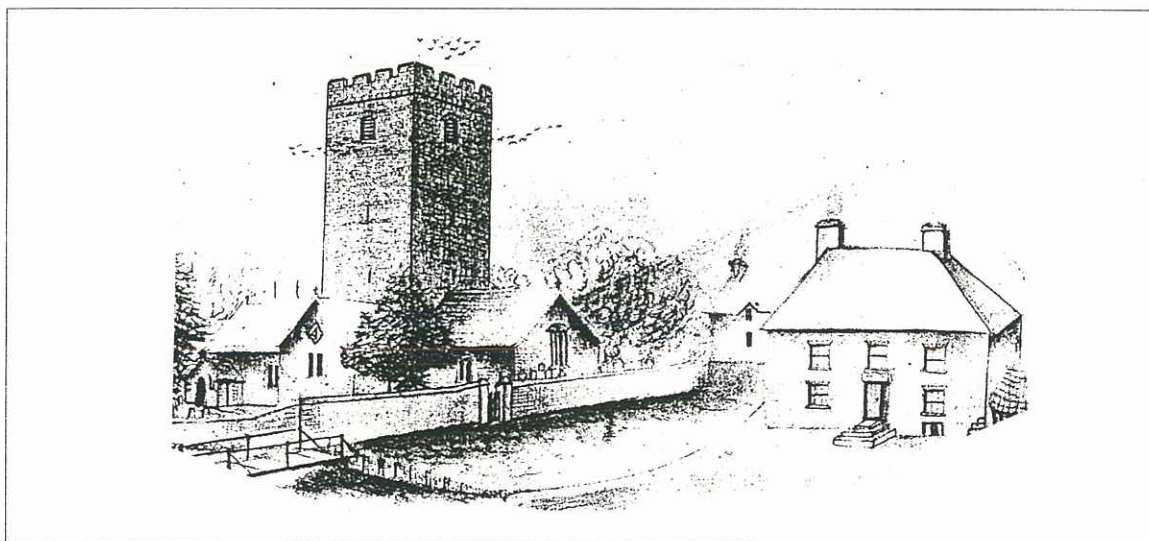
THE WELSH HISTORIC
CHURCHES PROJECT



01/09/98

CEREDIGION CHURCHES, 1996-7
(DAT 48)

PART 4: LLANGEITHO - LLANTRISANT



Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Ceredigion

Reports prepared for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments
by Neil Ludlow
ACA
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Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology
Shire Hall
8 Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
SA19 6AF
Tel: (01558) 823121/823131
Fax: (01558) 823133



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THE WELSH HISTORIC CHURCHES PROJECT

CEREDIGION CHURCHES, 1996-7 (DAT 48)

PART 4: LLANGEITHO - LLANTRISANT

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**ST CEITHO,
LLANGEITHO,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 5163

RB No. 3616

NGR SN 6205 6009

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and same location as, medieval church.

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of nave, 3 bays; 1821. Chancel, 1 bay; south porch; vestry (north), 1 bay; 1899. Construction is in local rubble. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to roof. All openings are from 1899 and neo-gothic, in yellow oolite; limited buttressing; western single bellcote, 1899.

Roofs and floors, 1899. Finishes, 1899 and mid 20th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. External earthwork platform around 40% of church; floors are suspended over an underfloor void in 90% of church; underground heating chamber in 5% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-1821 core fabric.

Group value - low-medium. Large rural churchyard with good memorials.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Nave, 1821.

Phase 2 - Chancel, south porch and vestry, 1899.

DESCRIPTION

St Ceitho, Llangeitho, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It was (re)built in 1821, on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor and was extended and restored in 1899.

The present church consists of a single-bayed chancel, a 3-bayed nave, a south porch and a single-bayed vestry south of the chancel. Construction is in local Llanddewi Breffni rubble, largely refaced in 1899; the west wall is rendered externally, from the mid 20th century, and the church is plastered within. All dressings are in yellow oolite and from 1899, including the chancel arch; the openings are neo-gothic comprising simple single and triple lancets. There is limited external buttressing, from 1899. The 1899 vestry fireplace is disused, its chimney gone. A simple, gabled single bellcote lies at the west end, from 1899. The roofs are slated gables; the vestry has a slated lean-to roof. Floors are suspended except in the porch.

The medieval church possessed a timber double rood-screen, described by Meyrick in 1810 as having 3 arches and panelling with cusped, ogee-headed arches of 'laborious but elegant gothic workmanship' (Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 53), of a kind peculiar to Ceredigion.

The church was entirely rebuilt in 1821 (Lewis, 1833; 1819 according to Anon., 1878, 353) as a 'neat edifice, consisting of nave and chancel'. Apparently nothing was retained from the earlier fabric (Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 53). The church had a semicircular sacarium at the east end (Anon., 1878, 353).

The church was restored between 1878 and 1888 (Anon., 1878, 353; Willis-Bund, 1888, 318), but the extent of this work is unknown. In 1899 the church comprised a single-celled nave/chancel, without structural division, with a small west porch entered through west and north doors; there was also a south door into the chancel/nave (NLW, SD/F/352). The church was lit by an east window, 2 windows in the north wall and 3 in the south wall, all 2-centred, single-light and with 'Y'-tracery timber frames. There was a western gallery.

A second restoration, and enlargement, occurred in 1898 (*ibid.*) to the designs of the architect William Williams of Brecon. The west porch was demolished and the west door was blocked. The south door was blocked, a new one was inserted to the west and a south porch was built. A chancel, with a chancel arch, was added to church, constructed over 2 large family vaults, and the vestry was built. The western bellcote was (re)built. It is apparent that the walls were substantially rebuilt/refaced. The church was reroofed, refloored, resealed and replastered. A Porritt's underground heating apparatus was installed.

There is an external earthwork platform around the north walls of the church. Floors are suspended over an underfloor void. There is an underground heating chamber.

The font is from 1899 (*ibid.*); there was no font in 1878 (Anon., 1878, 353).

The church was not listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Ceitho, Llangeitho, was not a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), but a chapelry of the medieval Deanery of Ultra-Aeron. It appears to have been in the patronage of the Bishops of St Davids.

Llangeitho had become a parish by 1833 when the living, a discharged rectory rated in the king's books at £6 and endowed with £200 royal bounty, was in the patronage of the bishops (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Ceitho, Llangeitho, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Blaenpennal, Gartheli and Betws Leucu (Benefice no. 697) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Lampeter and Ultra-Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

Blaeu, J., 1648, Map of Cardiganshire.

NLW, Parish of Llangeitho, Tithe Map, 1838

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

Church in Wales Records

Clive-Powell, R., 1995, Quinquennial Report, Llangeitho,.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW, SD/F/352, Faculty - Restoration of church, 1899.

NLW, SD/F/353, Faculty - Memorial window, 1930.

Printed Accounts

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**ST CYNLLO,
LLANGOEDMOR,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 5305

RB No. 3255

NGR SN 1995 4580

Listed Building no. 9890

Grade II* listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; ?% pre-19th century core fabric.

A 3 cell church, small-medium sized. Consists of a chancel, 3 bays; nave, 3 bays; post-medieval?, (re)built 1830-32. South porch; vestry (north of chancel), 1 bay; 1860. Slate rubble construction. External render, internal walls with render/plaster, all 1993. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to. Blocked chancel door, post medieval?; eastern spire, neo-Classical, slate, 1830-32, rebuilt 1993. All other openings from 1860, including chancel arch, windows and doors, neo-gothic, with yellow oolite dressings. Western single bellcote, 1891.

Roofs: ?1860. Floors: 1860. Finishes: 1993.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Medium-depth external drain, revetted in areas, around 50% of church; earthwork platform beyond 10% of church, secondary; suspended floor over underfloor void 90% of church; many external burials lie significantly close to 50% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair. ?% pre-19th century core fabric.

Group value - high. Rural landmark church; large churchyard with good memorials; early C19 gate piers; associated mid C19 school house.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel/nave, post-medieval?.

Phase 2 - Rebuilt 1830-32, south porch built?.

Phase 3 - Restored 1860, high impact; vestry built and south porch (re)built.

DESCRIPTION

The present church

St Cynllo, Llangoedmor, is a 3-celled church, of small-medium size. It retains an unknown percentage of pre-19th century core fabric.

The present church consists of a long three-bayed chancel, a 3-bayed nave, a south porch and a single-bayed vestry north of the chancel west bay. Construction is in slate rubble, very roughly coursed. Openings are neo-gothic and from 1860 with yellow oolite dressings; the eastern spire is of dressed slate. External pointing and internal plaster are from 1993. Roofs are slated gables; the vestry has a slated lean-to roof.

The chancel was rebuilt in 1830-32 but may retain pre-19th century fabric. The 3-light east window has simple cusped plate tracery, with infill, all from 1860, and similar, 2-light window lie in the north and south walls. Also in the north wall is a 2-centred, moulded doorway into the vestry which is also from 1860. The western of the 2 south wall windows is inserted through the blocking of a former doorway, date?. The deep, 2-centred moulded chancel arch includes a sedilia within its northern stop, all rebuilt in 1860. Externally, a fine, unusual, neo-Classical spire in dressed and moulded slate rises above the arch, and is a 1993 rebuild of an 1830-32 original. The collar-rafter roof is concealed by a 3-centred plaster ceiling, also from 1860. The passages are quarry-tiled, with suspended board floors, from 1860.

The nave was also rebuilt in 1830-32 but it too may retain pre-19th century fabric. The walls have a low, external offset, and a low raking buttress lies at the east end of each side wall, 1830-32?. There are 2 windows in each of the side walls, and one in the west wall, from 1860 and like the chancel side wall windows but uncusped. The south door was rebuilt in 1860 and has a moulded, 2-centred surround. The plain, gabled single bellcote has a datestone from 1891. The roof is concealed by a softwood-framed 'wagon-roof' ceiling from 1860. The passages are flagged, with suspended board floors, from 1860.

The south porch is from 1860. It has an external offset like the nave, and a plain oolite string-course. The door has a plain, 2-centred surround. The roof is ceiled like the nave roof, and the floor is flagged as the nave, all from 1860.

The vestry is also from 1860 and is lit by a contemporary cusped, 1-light window, without tracery, in the east wall and entered from the exterior by a Caernarfon-headed door in the west wall. There is a similar internal recess and fireplace in the south wall; the latter leads to a shouldered chimney stack with a gabled cowl, all from 1860. The lean-to roof structure is concealed by a plasterboard ceiling; the floor is quarry-tiled, all 1860.

A medium-depth external drain, revetted in areas, runs along the north and east walls. An earthwork platform lies beyond the south-west corner of the church, probably modern and associated with the path. The floor is suspended over an underfloor void in the chancel, nave and vestry. Many external burial vaults, memorials and burial earthworks lie significantly close to the south and east walls.

Structural development

The church lacks contemporary detail and it is not possible to date the core fabric; however, in terms of their construction the chancel and nave appear post-medieval, and there are suggestions that the church was (re)built in the 17th - 18th century (Hodges, 1994; Salter, 1994, 22). The rebuild of 1830-32 probably retained at least the core fabric. The south porch and vestry are from 1860.

The church was much repaired in 1711 and an eastern spire of sorts was present by at least 1810 (Hodges, 1994).

It was 'rebuilt' in 1830-32, in the 'later style of English architecture' (Hodges, 1994; Lewis, 1833), under the architect David Evans of Cardigan, Fishguard and Eglwysrwrw. The extent of the rebuild cannot be fully defined, but the present form of the church, including the eastern spire, was established. The church apparently had sash windows (Hodges, 1994). The tithe map depiction of the church suggests the presence of a south porch in 1839 (NLW, Llangoedmor, 1839).

The church was restored in 1860 to the designs of the architect R. J. Withers, of London (Hodges, 1994). The vestry was built and the south porch (re)built. The church was entirely refenestrated and the chancel arch and doors were rebuilt. It was refloored. It may have been reroofed; the present ceilings, at least, were inserted. The interior was resealed and replastered.

The western bellcote was added in 1891, built new? or to replace an earlier structure?.

The church was renovated in 1993 at a cost of £67,000 (Hodges, 1994). The work included restoration of the eastern spire, and the present finishes.

The softwood stalls, and the pews with the panelled dado, are from 1860 (Cadw, 1996, 1). The oolite pulpit is from 1903 (Hodges, 1994); the tiled reredos is from a similar date. The organ is from c.1950.

The square, cushioned font bowl may be medieval, but was retooled in the 19th - 20th century.

The church was Grade II* listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Cynllo, Llangoedmor, was a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Sub-Aeron. The rectory was a possession of the Premonstratensians of Talley Abbey (Owen, 1894, 46, 50). In 1546 the churches of Mwnt and Llechryd lay within the parish, as free chapels (Jones, 1934, 141).

In 1833 the living was rectory in the patronage of the Principal and Tutors of St Davids University College, Lampeter, rated in the king's books at £12 18s 6½d (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Cynllo, Llangoedmor, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Llandygwydd, Cenarth, Cilrhedyn and Llechryd (Benefice 807) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Emlyn (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

Blaeu, J., 1648, Map of Cardiganshire.

NLW, Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition, Sheet XXXVIII.5.

NLW, Parish of Llangoedmor, Tithe Map, 1839.

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

Church in Wales Records

Clive-Powell, R., 1992, Quinquennial Report, Llangoedmor.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW, SD/F/367, Faculty - Memorial tablet, 1923.

NLW, SD/F/368, Faculty - Memorial window, 1923.

Printed Accounts

Cadw, 1996, Buildings of Special Architectural Interest (Llangoedmor, Ceredigion).

Hodges, V., 1994, St Cynllo, Llangoedmor.

Jones, E. D., 1934, 'A Survey of South Wales Chuntries, 1546', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. LXXXIX.

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

Owen, E., 1894, 'The History of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Talley', *Archaeol. Cambrensis* Vol. XI, Fifth Series.

Price, D. L., 1879, 'Talley Abbey, Carmarthenshire', *Archaeol. Cambrensis* Vol. X, Fourth Series.

Salter, M., 1994, *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*.

Various, 1994, 'The Church in Ceredigion in the Early Middle Ages', in Davies, J. L., and Kirby, D. P. (eds.), *Cardiganshire County History* Vol. I.

**ST CARANNOG,
LLANGRANOG,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 16987

RB No. 3160

NGR SN 3165 5403

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and same location as, medieval church (PRN 5296).

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; south porch; vestry (north), 1 bay; all new built in 1884. Construction is in yellowish sandstone rubble throughout. Neo-gothic. Slate gable roofs. All openings are from 1884; western bellcote, 1884.

Roofs and floors, 1884. Finishes, 1884.

Condition - good. Some weathering.

Archaeological potential - very good. Deep cutting around 40% of church; suspended floor, and heating ducts, in 50% of church; external burial vault lies against (and below?) 10% of church; further memorials lie significantly close to 30% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre 1884 core fabric.

Group value - low-medium. Village church; large churchyard.

Phasing:
All 1884.

DESCRIPTION

St Carannog, Llangranog, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It was entirely (re)built in 1884 (Evans, 1915, 32; Crossley and Ridgeway, 1946, 53) in the same location as, and on the foundations of its predecessor (PRN 5296) but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 3-bayed nave, a south porch and a transeptal, single-bayed vestry north of the chancel west bay. Construction is in yellowish sandstone rubble throughout. All dressings are in yellow sandstone and from 1884; the 2-centred openings are neo-gothic and the 2-light windows are cusped, with simple tracery. There is a simple, gabled double bellcote at the west end. The vestry has a fireplace and chimney. The roofs are slated gables throughout. The floors are suspended except in the porch.

The earlier church was described by Meyrick in 1810 as consisting of nave and chancel; the chancel arch was pointed, with surviving rood-loft steps, and there were the remains of a west gallery (Crossley and Ridgeway, 1946, 53). In 1833 it was called a 'neat plain edifice, without tower or spire' (Lewis, 1833). The tithe map of 1841 (NLW, Llangranog, 1841) shows a simple rectangular cell in the same location as the present church. In a fuller description of 1855 it was 'a small church of common Welsh type, greatly modernised...the walls low and whitewashed, no north windows - nor west - the others modern and wretched' (Glynne, 1898, 352-3). Doubt was cast on the chancel arch being original, the bellcote was 'modern', and there was 'scarcely any vestige of the original work to be seen' (ibid.). Evans, 1915, features an illustration of the church 'before 1884' as a single cell; there are four 2-light windows in the south wall, apparently with tracery, and a similar 3-light east window with 2 narrow loops above; the bellcote is single, simple with a ball-finial (Evans, 1915, 32).

There is a deep cutting along the north side of the church; there is no external drain or cutting around the remainder of the church. The nave floor is suspended over heating ducts. An external burial vault lies against (and below?) the chancel south wall; further memorials lie significantly close to the south and east walls.

The font has an octagonal bowl with vertical roll-mouldings, a cylindrical stem and base, all from one piece. It is probably early 13th century.

One of the bells is dated 1658 (Evans, 1915, 32).

The church was not listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Carannog, Llangranog, was not a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), but a chapelry of Llandysiliogogo parish in the medieval Deanery of Sub-Aeron. It was in the patronage of the Bishops of St Davids, and by 1287 its tithes went towards the stipend of the Treasurer of the diocese (Evans, 1915, 33). It appears to have become a parish church in the 16th century.

The patronage was unchanged in 1833 when the living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Llandysiliogogo, in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, was endowed with £600 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Carannog, Llangranog, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llandysiliogogo and Penbryn (Benefice 830) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Glyn Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

Blaeu, J., 1648, Map of Cardiganshire.

NLW, Parish of Llangranog, Tithe Map, 1841.

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

Church in Wales Records

Hook Mason, 1992, Quinquennial Report, Llangranog.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW, SD/F/370, Faculty - Erection of chancel screen, 1917.

NLW, SD/F/371, Faculty - Stained glass window, 1927.

NLW, SD/F/372, Faculty - Oak panelling, 1930.

Printed Accounts

Crossley, F. H., and Ridgway, M. H., 1946, 'Screens, Lofts and Stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire: Part 8', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. XCVIII.

Evans, G. E., 1915, 'The Story of Llangranog', *Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society* Vol. II.

Evans, G. E., 1917, 'Parish Churches', *Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society* Vol. 11.

Glynne, S. R., 1898, 'Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. XV, Fifth Series.

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

Salter, M., 1994, *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*.

Various, 1994, 'The Church in Ceredigion in the Early Middle Ages', in Davies, J. L., and Kirby, D. P. (eds.), *Cardiganshire County History* Vol. I.

**ST CYBI,
LLANGYBI,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 5145

RB No. 2595

NGR SN 6086 5318

Listed Building no. 9182

Grade II listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 60% medieval core fabric.

A 3 cell church, small. Consists of a chancel, 2 bays; nave, 2 bays; all medieval. West porch; vestry (north); 1850. Local rubble construction. Internal walls with render/plaster. Slate gable roofs; vestry with a slate lean-to roof. Blocked windows, 17th century?; remains of roof trusses, medieval? Post-medieval?. Windows and doors, largely 1850, undressed; east window and western single bellcote, 1880s. Mid 19th century box pews, altar rail and ceilings.

Roofs: 1850?. Floors: 1850. Finishes: external render, 18th century; 1850 repointing and internal finishes.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good-very good. Deep earth cutting around 30% of church exposing footings; external hollow close to 5% of church, nature?; floors suspended over void in 60% of church; external memorials significantly close to 10% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair. 60% medieval core fabric. Remains of roof trusses, medieval?; blocked windows, 17th century?.

Group value - medium. Medieval, central village church; mid C19 character and fittings.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, C13-14?

Phase 2 - West porch and vestry, 1850.

Phase 3 - Restored 1880s, low-impact.

DESCRIPTION

The present church

St Cybi, Llangybi, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It retains approximately 60% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel and a 2-bayed nave, without any real structural division, a west porch and a single-bayed vestry north of the chancel. Construction is in local rubble throughout. Detail is largely from 1850 and in the nonconformist tradition; where dressed stone occurs it is grey oolite, from the 1880s. There are areas of external render, from the 18th century; pointing is mainly from 1850, with some later repointing. The interior is plastered except in the porch. Roofs are slated gables throughout; the vestry has a slated lean-to roof.

The east window is a large, uncusped single lancet with a drip-mould, from the 1880s but in an 1850 opening, the date incised in the keystone. In the south wall is a blocked window, square?, 17th century?, blocking beneath 18th century render. The vestry door is square, simple, from 1850. The collar-rafter roof is concealed behind a coved, framed, plaster ceiling, fundamentally from 1850; it incorporates a false plaster chancel arch. The floor is quarry-tiled, from 1850.

The nave south wall is wider than that of the chancel, projecting externally; high on the corner with the chancel is an external corbel, medieval?, function?. The ends of tie-beams are exposed at eaves level in this wall, medieval? Post-medieval?. There are 2 single-light windows in both side walls, all in 2-centred arches from 1850; the 'Y'-tracery, 16-pane timber frames are also from 1850. The west door opening is similar, from 1850. There is a blocked window at the east end of the north wall, outline and blocking both as in the chancel south wall; 17th century?. The gabled, single western bellcote has an oolite offset, quoins, and Caernarfon-headed opening, all from the 1880s. Roofed with the chancel. The passages are flagged, with suspended board floors, all 1850.

The west porch is from 1850 and has a doorway like that in the nave. The interior is whitewashed. The gabled rafters are concealed by 20th century plasterboard; the 20th century concrete floor lies directly on the substrate. The lean-to vestry is also from 1850; there is a contemporary segmental-headed door in the west wall and a simple, square window in the north wall with a 20th century timber frame. The softwood lean-to roof continues the chancel roof northern slope and may be from 1850; the suspended board floor is later.

There is a deep earth cutting around the chancel, partly primary, secondarily extended for the vestry exposing footings; the large bank of upcast associated with the cutting is cut by an 1870 memorial. There is a slight circular hollow south of the nave, nature?. The floor is suspended in the nave and vestry, and there may be an underfloor void. There is no evidence for any below-ground crypt/vault. Several external memorials lie significantly close to the east wall.

Structural development

The chancel and nave are medieval, but cannot be closely dated. The west porch and vestry were added in 1850.

The church was described by Lewis, 1833, as 'a small edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel'. It was twice restored during the 19th century. The first restoration occurred in 1850, and is commemorated in a datestone over the chancel east window; this 'partial barbarisation' as it was described in 1861 (Anon., 1861, 312) was in the nonconformist tradition and included the construction of the west porch and vestry, and the insertion of the present ceilings (and roofs?), floors and fittings. The second campaign, undertaken during the 1880s, was described as a high-impact restoration by a contemporary observer (Willis-Bund, 1888, 317) but it is apparent from the present fabric that this was not the case, work being confined chiefly to the insertion of the present east window and bellcote.

The turned, oak altar rail, the marble creed, and the box-pews with wainscotted dado are from 1850. The readers desk and pulpit are from the 1880s. The interior of the chancel has plasterboard dado from the later 20th century.

The font is from the 1880s and has a square bowl. It sits on a brick stem lying on an area of tiled floor, both later 20th century.

The church was Grade II listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Cybi, Llangybi, was a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Sub-Aeron. It was in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids as a prebend of the collegiate church of Llanddewi Brefi (Lewis, 1833).

In 1833 the living was a perpetual curacy of the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, consolidated with that of Llanfair Clydogau, rated in the king's books at £1 6s 8d and endowed with £800 royal bounty (ibid.); the patrons were the Earl of Lisburne and Lord Carrington.

In 1998 St Cybi, Llangybi, was a parish church. The living was a rectory held with Llanddewi Brefi, Llanbadarn Odwyn, Llanfair Clydogau and Cellan (Benefice no. 820) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Lampeter and Ultra-Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

Blaeu, J., 1648, Map of Cardiganshire.

NLW, Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition, Sheet XXXIV.2

NLW, Parish of Llangybi, Tithe Map, 1844

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Clive-Powell, R., 1994, Quinquennial Report, Llangybi.

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Various, 1994, 'The Church in Ceredigion in the Early Middle Ages', in Davies, J. L., and Kirby, D. P. (eds.), *Cardiganshire County History* Vol. I.

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**ST CYNFELYN,
LLANGYNFELYN,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 17366

RB No. 3428

NGR SN 6458 9218

Listed Building no. 9833

Grade B listed (1998)

SUMMARY

?Medieval church; 60% pre-19th century core fabric.

A 3 cell church, small. Consists of a chancel/nave, without structural division, 4 bays; medieval. North transept, earlier 17th century. South porch, mid-late 19th century. Local shale rubble construction. Internal walls with render/plaster. Slate gable roofs. Transept arch, slit light, and 75% of roofs earlier 17th century. Windows and doors mid-late 19th century, neo-gothic, without dressings. External buttressing, offset and string-course, mid-late 19th century. Western single bellcote, mid-late 19th century.

Roofs: mainly oak, earlier 17th century. Floors: mid-late 19th century. Finishes: mainly 20th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - very good-excellent.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - very good. 60% pre-19th century core fabric. 17th century arch, slit light and roofs.

Group value - low.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel/nave (and former south porch), medieval?

Phase 2 - North transept, earlier 17th century.

Phase 3 - Restored (twice?) mid-late 19th century, high impact; south porch rebuilt, external buttressing added.

Phase 4 - Boilerhouse and coal cellar, earlier 20th century.

DESCRIPTION

The present church

St Cynfelyn, Llangynfelyn, is a three-celled church, of small size. It retains approximately 60% pre-19th century core fabric.

The present church consists of a four-bayed chancel/nave, without structural division, a single-bayed north transept, a south porch, and a boilerhouse with a coal cellar added north of the nave in the early 20th century. Construction is in local shale rubble. Openings, except in the transept, boilerhouse and coal cellar, are neo-gothic and from the mid-late 19th century but lack dressings; the east, west and south wall exteriors have contemporary stepped buttresses and feature a contemporary plain basal offset and roll-moulded string-course. There is extensive 20th century repointing; the interior is plastered. Roofs are slated gables; the boilerhouse has a slated lean-to roof while the coal-cellar has a concrete flat roof.

The chancel/nave windows are all from the mid-late 19th century. The east window is a plain triple lancet with independent dripmoulds and a quatrefoil above, the west window is of 2 plain lights with simple, uncusped plate tracery beneath a dripmould, while the side windows are single lancets. The 2-centred south door is similarly mid-late 19th century while a contemporary single, gabled, offsetted bellcote which incorporates a slit-light into the nave roof-space lies on the west gable. The east bay north wall features a blocked, 2-centred doorway now much raised from external levels which may have been secondarily truncated. The oak roof king-post trusses are 17th century, matchboarded above in the mid-late 19th century. The floor is timber and suspended throughout, mid-late 19th century.

The low north transept lacks the external buttressing, offset and string-course. It communicates with the nave through an almost triangular 4-centred arch, from the 17th century?, contemporary with the roof?. It is lit by a single lancet with a contemporary chamfered surround in the north wall. Roofed as the chancel/nave, 17th century, with a pre-19th century slate 'flag' covering. The floor is slate-flagged, from the 19th century. The transept is now used as a vestry.

The south porch lacks the external string course. The 2-centred doorway is from the mid-late 19th century. The softwood roof lacks trusses and is matchboarded above the purlins, mid-late 19th century. The floor is flagged as the transept.

The boilerhouse lies between the nave north wall and the north transept west wall and is of simple construction with a slate-lintelled door in the north wall. The earth floor is below churchyard ground level. Adjoining its west wall is a coal cellar from the mid 20th century which is largely below ground; the walls and flat roof are of concrete, the latter featuring a hatch.

The church is associated with a number of external features. A 'D'-shaped earthwork and parchmark lies immediately east of, and is the same width as, the chancel east wall, structural?, cut by a burial from 1861. The north transept west wall line continues northwards for 1m as a pronounced bank, structural?, while the line of the transept body continues northwards as a depression, with very pronounced earthworks to the east and west, which may be partly natural but continue westwards as a platform; that to the east is occupied by 3 mid 19th century burials and may have been secondarily truncated. A shallow external drain runs along the south wall. The floor is suspended over an underfloor void in the chancel/nave and transept. The boilerhouse has a below-ground floor while the coal cellar is all below ground. Few external memorials lie significantly close to all walls.

Structural development

The chancel/nave may be medieval at core but cannot be closely dated. The south porch has been rebuilt on the site of a medieval porch. The transept and roof-trusses are probably contemporary, from the first half of the 17th century. The boilerhouse and coal cellar are earlier 20th century.

The church was described in 1810 as comprising 'simply a nave', but the porch is then mentioned and featured an 'ancient pointed arch' (Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 51); the tithe map of 1844 shows the church with the present ground plan (NLW, Llangynfelyn, 1844). Inside were the remains of a carved rood screen, a fragment of which still remained in the church in 1918 and may not have been of local manufacture (Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 51).

The church was in a 'very dilapidated condition' in 1833 but was 'about to be restored' (Lewis, 1833). However, the restoration was not apparently undertaken until 1845 (Anon., 1914, 36). At least some medieval timber window frames appear to have survived this restoration, and the head of a 2-light Perpendicular window was in private possession in 1878 (Anon., 1878, 335). The church may have been restored again prior to 1878 (Anon., 1878, 335). During restoration the church received its present fenestration, floors and external detailing (buttresses, offset and string-course); it is apparent that the south, east and west walls were refaced at the same time, and the south porch rebuilt.

The softwood pews, panelled dado, vestry screen and pulpit are possibly all mid-late 19th century. The oak reredos including the panelled dado is dated 1918.

The oolite font has an octagonal bowl and base, but no stem, and is from the 13th-14th century.

The church was Grade B listed in 1998.

Documentary sources for the medieval church have the separate PRN 5431.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Cynfelyn, Llangynfelyn, was not a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), but a chapelry of the medieval Deanery of Ultra-Aeron.

Llangynfelyn had become a parish by 1833 and the living, a perpetual curacy, was in the patronage of the Devonshire Chichester family (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Cynfelyn, Llangynfelyn, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Borth and Eglwys-fach (Benefice 674) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Llanbadarn Fawr (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

Blaeu, J., 1648, Map of Cardiganshire.

NLW, Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition, Sheet III.4.

NLW, Parish of Llangynfelyn, Tithe Map, 1844.

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

Church in Wales Records

Hook Mason, 1994, Quinquennial Report, Llangynfelyn.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

Printed Accounts

Anon., 1878, 'Lampeter Meeting', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol X, Fourth Series.

Anon., 1914, 'Dedications of Cardiganshire Churches', *Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society* Vol. I.

Crossley, F. H., and Ridgway, M. H., 1946, 'Screens, Lofts and Stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire: Part 8', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. XCVIII.

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

Salter, M., 1994, *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*.

Various, 1994, 'The Church in Ceredigion in the Early Middle Ages', in Davies, J. L., and Kirby, D. P. (eds.), *Cardiganshire County History* Vol. I.

**ST CYNLLO,
LLANGYNLLO,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 16053

RB No. 3582

NGR SN 3519 4394

Listed Building no. 10831

Grade II* listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and same location as, medieval church (PRN 12665).

A multicelled church, medium sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; south tower and porch, 2 storeys; organ chamber (north of chancel, transeptal), 1 bay; all new built in 1870. Vestry (south of chancel), 1897.

Construction is in limestone rubble throughout. Neo-gothic. Tiled gable roofs; vestry with tiled lean-to roof and tower with slated timber broach spire. All openings are from 1870 except vestry openings which are from 1897.

Roofs and floors, 1870 - 1897. Finishes, 1870 - 1897.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good-very good. Platform beneath 10% of church, primary?; shallow cutting around 40% of church; below-ground plinth, and drain?, around 100% of church; below-ground heating chamber lies beneath 10% of church; underfloor void in 90% of church; external vault/crypt against 10% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre 1870 core fabric.

Group value - medium-high. Good, C19 rural landmark church; large churchyard with good memorials.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel, nave, organ chamber and tower - all 1870.

Phase 2 - Vestry, 1897.

DESCRIPTION

St Cynllo, Llangynllo, is a 5-celled church, of medium size. It was entirely (re)built in 1870 to the designs of John Middleton FRIBA at a cost of £2000 (Clive-Powell, 1996). The church was built in the same location, and on the foundations as its predecessor, which itself was a rebuilt church of 1810 (*ibid.*), but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric (Dyfed PRN 12665). The present vestry was added in 1897 (NLW, SD/F/389) to the design of E. V. Collier, of Carmarthen.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 4-bayed nave, a 2-storey tower south of the nave, incorporating a porch, a single-bayed transeptal organ chamber (formerly vestry) north of the chancel west bay, all of 1870, and a lean-to vestry south of the nave west bay, from 1897. Construction is in limestone rubble throughout. The external pointing is largely from 1870. There is extensive external buttressing. Dressings are in oolite and from 1870; the 2-centred openings are neo-Gothic and some display complex tracery. The south tower has 2 storeys, with plain lancets, and has a disused semi-octagonal spiral stair turret to the upper storey. Internally, the walls are banded with red and black brickwork, and moulded detail is in Caen stone. The roofs are red-tiled gables; the vestry has a lean-to roof and the tower has a timber broach spire with a slate covering.

The east end of the church appears to lie on a platform which may be primary. A shallow, earth cutting lies along the north wall, and a below-ground plinth, beneath which may lie a drain, runs around the church. A below-ground heating chamber lies beneath the organ chamber. There is an underfloor void beneath the suspended floors. An external vault/crypt lies against the west wall.

The church of 1810 is depicted in the tithe map of 1842 (NLW, Llangynllo, 1842) and was described in 1833 as a 'neat edifice...rebuilt at the sole expense of the late proprietor of the Bronwydd estate' (Lewis, 1833).. The tithe map is of unusual accuracy and appears to depict a church comprising chancel, nave, south porch (and tower?), and a component north of the nave west bays; it is not known how closely it followed the line of the pre-1810 church.

The church was Grade II* listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Cynllo, Llangynllo, was a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Sub-Aeron. The benefice was in the 'gift of the Welshry' (*ibid.*); in fact it was in the patronage of the freeholders of the parish and a presentation to the living was recorded in 1710 when it was a rectory (Anon., 1924, 401-3)

In 1833 the living was a discharged rectory in the patronage of the parish freeholders, in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan; it was rated in the king's books at £6 13s 4d (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Cynllo, Llangynllo, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Bangor Teifi, Henllan and Llanfair Orllwyn (Benefice 693) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Emlyn (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

Blaeu, J., 1648, Map of Cardiganshire.

NLW, Parish of Llangynllo, Tithe Map, 1842.

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

Church in Wales Records

Clive-Powell, R., 1996, Quinquennial Report, Llangynllo.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW, SD/F/389, Faculty - New vestry, 1897.

NLW, SD/F/390, Faculty - Stained glass window, 1928.

Printed Accounts

Anon., 1924, 'Parochial Lay Patronage in the Diocese of St Davids', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. LXXIX, Seventh Series.

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

Salter, M., 1994, *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*.

Various, 1994, 'The Church in Ceredigion in the Early Middle Ages', in Davies, J. L., and Kirby, D. P. (eds.), *Cardiganshire County History Vol. I*.

**ST HILARY,
LLANILAR,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 3907

RB No. 3133

NGR SN 6237 7510

Listed Building no. 9840

Grade B listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 80% medieval core fabric.

A 2-cell church, medium sized. Consists of chancel/nave (without structural division), 5 bays; west tower, 2 storeys; all medieval. South porch; post-medieval. Vestry & bier house (north), 2 bays, 1874. Coal cellar (north), 20th century. Limestone rubble construction. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs; coal cellar with a slate lean-to, tower with a slate pyramidal roof. No chancel arch. All openings 1874 except medieval lancet in north wall and blocked north and south doors. Vaulted tower ground floor, medieval.

Roofs: Timber chancel/nave roof, medieval; remainder post-medieval - 20th century. Floors: 1874. Finishes: 1874.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Deep external drain cutting; below floor excavation and void; no evidence of former components.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 80% medieval core fabric; medieval timber roof; medieval vaulted tower; medieval lancet; blocked doors.

Group value - high. Landmark medieval church, with tower; central village location; large circular churchyard; ECM not in situ.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel/nave, C13-14?

Phase 2 - West tower, C15

Phase 3 - South porch, C17-18?

Phase 4 - Restored 1874, high impact; Vestry built.

DESCRIPTION

The present church

St Hilary, Llanilar, is a 3-celled church, of medium size. It retains approximately 80% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 5-bayed chancel/nave, always without a chancel arch, a 2-storey west tower, a south porch, a 2-bayed vestry and bier house (north of the east bay), and a coal cellar west of the vestry. Construction is in limestone rubble throughout. Much external work has poor 20th century repointing obscuring the masonry; all internal walls are rendered/plastered. The chancel and nave are roofed as one, the simple two-cell plan reflecting the medieval arrangements; roofs are slated gables; the coal cellar has a slated lean-to roof while the west tower roof is pyramidal, and also slated.

The tower has a barrel-vaulted ground floor/ringing chamber, medieval. The belfry carries a high-pitched softwood pyramidal roof, not examined. The Chancel/Nave is gable roofed, as one, with oak king-post trusses arch-braced from the side walls and with cusped wind-braces; with the purlins the whole can be attributed to the 15th century and is inscribed (spuriously?) 'J.S. W.W.A. 1431. Church Wardens'. The common rafters are largely secondary, and over the eastern bay the roof has been rebuilt, probably in 1874. The Vestry/bier house and South Porch are both gabled, the former with a softwood king-post roof of 1874 and the latter with close-coupled common rafters arch-braced from the wall-plates, again in softwood and from 1874. Slate coverings throughout, re-roofed in 1984 (Guide).

Structural development

It is not possible to closely date the fabric but a lancet in the east bay north wall may be 14th century, while the tower conforms stylistically to a phase normally attributed to the 15th century. The transeptal Vestry/bier house was added north of the chancel in 1874 (NLW SD/F/339); an internal wall divides the two. All openings in their present form are from the 1874 restoration (except the medieval lancet), and have neo-gothic chamfered oolite surrounds, but all re-used existing embrasures (NLW SD/F/339). Opposing blocked doorways can be seen in the external faces of both the north and south walls of the Nave, to the east of the present South Porch which partly obscures the southern door; they had been blocked prior to 1810 when the South Porch was already present (Meyrick, ed. 1907, 284) and the Tithe Map of 1844 shows that it was in its present position. The porch is of a muddier limestone rubble than the rest of the church, similar in fact to some of the 1874 work when it may have been largely rebuilt; however it is shown as today on the pre-restoration plan of 1874 (NLW SD/F/339). The porch is here assigned a general post-medieval date and the blocking of the original south door thus similarly; the north door was still open in 1856 (Freeman, 1856, 232) but blocked before 1870 (Glynne, 1897, 304-5). A blocked window is visible in the external face of the south wall of the east bay with low head beneath a wide two-centred arch; it may be post-medieval and was blocked in 1874 (NLW SD/F/339).

The entire church was refloored in 1874 with polychrome tiles in the east bay, and quarry tiled passages between suspended boarded floors in the remainder; iron wall ventilators lead to the voids beneath, 1874. An underfloor heating chamber occupies most of the west bay, with a flue running beneath the passage to a plain chimney in the vestry north wall, all established in 1874 and now disused, the Porritt's stove gone (NLW SD/F/339). There is a suspended boarded floor in the Vestry, of 1874. the south porch is of quarry tiles laid directly on the substrate.

The Chancel/Nave walls were heightened in 1874 in muddy limestone rubble; at the same time the present weather tabling and crosses, all in oolite, were added.

The pre-restoration church was described by Meyrick in 1810 (Meyrick, ed. 1907, 284). In the South Porch he saw the stoup, apparently *in situ* but now lying loose in the vestry - removed in 1874? There was a typical (18th century) west gallery, and a screen of 'elegant gothic carved work' separating Nave and Chancel, one of the late medieval Ceredigion rood screens, now all lost. It had gone by 1833 (Lewis, 1833). The north west

view of the church is depicted in a drawing by Freeman of 1856 (Freeman, 1856, 232) when the north door was still open; also shown are two plain square window openings in the locations of the present Nave windows, and the medieval lancet. The windows had timber frames (NLW SD/F/399) and appear generally late 18th-early 19th century. The Tower openings are also as their 1874 successors, as is the Tower roof structure. Glynne, writing c.1870, describes the church as 'paved, neat, but dreary'; in addition to the north door he mentions a priest's door, no trace of which survives today (Glynne, 1897, 304-5).

The church was restored in 1874 by R. Kyrke Penson, of Ludlow, when the alterations noted above were made. The estimated cost was £600 but in fact was 'nearly doubled', whilst difficulties were apparently encountered in gaining a Faculty (NLW SD/F/399). In summary, the church was refloored with suspended floors, re-fenestrated with new surrounds for windows and doors, the Vestry/bier house was built, the South Porch restored, the west gallery removed, the Chancel reseated in oak and the Nave in 'Danzig' pine, the font moved and new drain cut, and the church interior replastered. Disturbance was caused by the excavation of 0.35m beneath the church for concrete laying, and the cutting of a deep stone lined drain around the church. The proposed Vestry cellar was not excavated.

A coal cellar has been built to the west of the Vestry/bier house during the present century. It has a low wall supporting a corrugated pitched roof and a chute leading down to the (substantial) below ground element. During the 1930s the Tower West Door, restored in 1874 and now open, was blocked.

The church underwent some further minor restoration in 1984 when the Tower West Door was re-opened and the roofs were re-slatted (Guide). It has been described as a building of special architectural and historic importance; Grade B listed (old system).

The font is unusual, having a heptagonal bowl with framed facets, in a material said to be an artificial composite, and has been dated to the 14th-15th centuries (Anon., 1915). It stands on a plain oolite stem and base in the tower ground floor where it was moved in 1874 (NLW SD/F/339). An oolite font lying loose in the porch is from the ruined church of Llanfihangel Rhostie, from where it was removed in 1988 (Guide).

Of the two bells (not examined), one is dated 1800 and *in situ* (Quinquennial); the other is also from Llanfihangel Rhostie and has been dated to 1350 (Guide); it bears the inscription ' + Sc...A MARIA '.

The ECM, also in the Porch, is not *in situ*, having apparently been brought from Castle hill in 1958 (Guide).

The church was Grade B listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Large, circular churchyard.

St Hilary, Llanilar, was a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Ultra-Aeron. The benefice was a vicarage belonging to St Davids Cathedral.

In 1833 the living was a discharged vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop of St Davids, rated in the king's books at £6 13s 4d (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Hilary, Llanilar, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Rhostie, Llangwryfyon and Llanfihangel Lledrod (Benefice 614) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Llanbadarn Fawr (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map evidence:

Blaeu, J., 1648, Map of Cardiganshire.

NLW, Parish of Llanilar, Tithe Map, 1844

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

Church on Wales Records:

Hook Mason, 1992, Quinquennial Report, Llanilar.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW SD/F/398, Faculty - Schoolhouse, 1810.

NLW SD/F/399, Faculty - Restoration of church, 1874.

NLW SD/F/400, Faculty - Memorial tablet, 1930.

Printed Accounts

Anon., 1878, 'Lampeter Meeting', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol IX, Fourth Series.

Anon., 1897, 'Aberystwyth Meeting', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol XIV, Fifth Series.

Anon., 1915, 'Cardiganshire Fonts', *Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society*, Vol II.

Anon, n.d., *St Hilary's Church Guide*.

Evans, G. E., 1918, 'Cardiganshire: Its Plate, Records and Registers', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol XVIII, Sixth Series.

Freeman, E. A., 1856, 'The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Wales', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol II, Third Series.

Glynne, S.R, 1897, 'Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol XIV, Fifth Series.

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Meyrick, S. R., ed. 1907, *The History and Antiquities of Cardigan*

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Various, 1994, 'The Church in Ceredigion in the Early Middle Ages', in Davies, J. L., and Kirby, D. P. (eds.), *Cardiganshire County History Vol. I*.

**ST INA,
LLANINA,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 5656

RB No. 3468

NGR SN 405 598

Listed Building no. 10678

Grade II listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (Dyfed PRN 8297).

A 2-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 1 bays; nave, 3 bays; c.1810. Vestry (north of chancel), 1 bays; 1905. Construction is in local rubble. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to roof. Openings mainly from c.1810 and neo-gothic, without dressings; western crenellated single bell-turret, largely 1850.

Roofs: 1850?. Floors: 1905. Finishes: 1850 and 1905.

Condition - good..

Archaeological potential - good. Shallow external drain around 100% of church; no underfloor void?.

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

Group value - medium. Landmark shoreline location; C19 lych-gate.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel, nave, c.1810.

Phase 2 - Vestry, 1905.

DESCRIPTION

St Ina, Llanina, is a 2-celled church, of small size. It was rebuilt c.1810 on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor (Dyfed PRN 8297), but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a single-bayed chancel, a 2-bayed nave, and a single-bayed vestry north of the chancel. Construction is in local rubble throughout. Openings, except in the vestry, are neo-gothic but without dressings; the windows are simple single lights which, with the west door, are from c.1810. There is a rectangular, crenellated simple bell-turret at the west end, with a single opening, largely from 1850. The roofs are slated gables, while the vestry has a slated lean-to roof.

The form of the pre-19th century church is not known. It had been 'newly erected' in 1810 (Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 54) and was described as 'a neat edifice' (Lewis, 1833). The present plan, with the exception of the vestry, is shown on the tithe map of 1840 (NLW, Llanina, 1837).

It was 'rebuilt' again in 1850-55 (Anon., n.d.; Cadw, 1996, 5; Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 54) but this time the rebuild was only partial. The existing openings were retained, and the work may have been confined to reroofing the church and rebuilding the bell-turret.

It was restored in 1905 (Anon., n.d.) when the vestry was built and the present ceilings, floors and seating were inserted.

A beam from a late 15th-early 16th century rood-screen lies over the west end of the nave; it is not in situ but may have been derived from the medieval Llanina Church during the rebuild of c.1810 (Anon., 1915, 42; Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 54).

The octagonal font is weathered but still exhibits arcaded decoration; it may be 13th century and has been described as 'one of the earliest arcaded fonts in Wales' (Barnwell, 1880, 216).

A shallow external drain surrounds the church. There may be no underfloor void. No external memorials lie significantly close to all walls.

The church was Grade II listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Ina, Llanina, was not a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), but a chapelry of Llanarth parish in the medieval Deanery of Sub-Aeron. With Llanarth, it was appropriated to St Davids Cathedral (Anon., 1863, 264).

Llanina had become a parish by 1833 but the living, a perpetual curacy, was annexed to the vicarage of Llanarth (Lewis, 1833), with which it remained linked until 1979 (Anon., n.d.); the parish defrayed a portion of the expenses of Llanllwchaearn parish (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Ina, Llanina, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llanllwchaearn (Benefice 679) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Glyn Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

The church is dedicated to a local St Ina, not to King Ina of Wessex as has been traditionally accepted (Various, 1994, 392).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

Blaeu, J., 1648, Map of Cardiganshire.

NLW, Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Second Edition, Sheet XXIV.2.

NLW, Parish of Llanina, Tithe Map, 1837.

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

Church in Wales Records

Hook, Mason, 1993, Quinquennial Report, Llanina.

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Printed Accounts

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**ST LLWCHAIARN,
LLANLLWCHAEARN,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 5292

RB No. 3469

NGR SN 3848 5990

Listed Building no. 10816

Grade II listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (PRN 10509).

A multicell church, medium sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; west porch/bell-turret; organ chamber/boilerhouse (south of nave), 1 bay; all 1863-5. Vestry (south of chancel), 1 bay; earlier 20th century. Construction is in local rubble throughout. Slate gable roofs; west porch with slate lean-to roofs; organ chamber/boilerhouse and vestry with flat roofs. Openings are mainly from 1863-5, neo-gothic and in yellow oolite; external buttressing, 1863-5; western bell-turret, with octagonal spire, 1863-5.

Roofs, floors and finishes: 1863-5 and earlier 20th century.

Condition - good..

Archaeological potential - good. Shallow external earth cutting around 10% of church; below-ground floor in 15% of church; suspended floors over heating ducts in 85% of church; external memorials significantly close to 40% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre 1863 core fabric.

Group value - medium. C19 landmark church; central village location; ECM.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel, nave, west porch and organ chamber/boilerhouse - 1863-5.

Phase 2 - Vestry, earlier 20th century.

DESCRIPTION

St Llwchaiarn, Llanllwchaearn, is a multicelled church, of medium size. It was entirely (re)built in 1863-5 on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 4-bayed nave, a west porch/bell-turret, a single-bayed organ chamber/boilerhouse south of the nave east bay, and a single-bayed vestry south of the chancel west bay added in the earlier 20th century. Construction is in local rubble throughout, with 1863-5 pointing; plastered within. Openings are mainly from 1863-5 and neo-gothic; dressings are in yellow oolite. The exterior is buttressed throughout, 1863-5. The west porch forms a full-width lean-to against the nave west wall, from the centre of which emerges a bell-turret with an octagonal oolite spire, 1863-5. The organ chamber lies over a below-ground boilerhouse reached from an external stairwell along the nave south wall; it has a simple chimney. Roofs are slated gables; the west porch has a slated lean-to roof while the organ chamber/boilerhouse and vestry have flat roofs. The floors are suspended throughout.

The earlier church was described as 'an ancient edifice' (Lewis, 1833) which comprised a nave and chancel with a 2-centred chancel arch. It is shown in the present location, and with much the same dimensions as, the present church on the tithe map of 1847 (NLW, Llanllwchaearn, 1847). The medieval church was demolished in 1863 and entirely rebuilt by 1865 (Evans, 1930), to the designs of the architect R. J. Withers, of London (Cadw, 1996, 35). The present vestry was added by W. D. Caroe in 1935 (*ibid.*); there appear to have been no further major alterations.

The font is 19th century. The earlier font bowl now lies loose in the church (Anon., 1914(i), 21) and is square, with relief decoration and 4 human masks at the corners (cf. Llanfair Clydogau and Silian, Cer., Cenarth and Pencarreg, Carms., *et al.*).

A slight external earth cutting runs around the south-west corner; there is no further external cutting or drain. The boilerhouse floor is below-ground, with an external stairwell. Floors are suspended over heating ducts throughout. External memorials lie significantly close to the north wall.

The church was Grade II listed in 1998.

An ECM was 'rediscovered' at the church in 1998 (Nancy Edwards, University of Wales, Bangor, *pers. Comm.*), a cross-incised stone from the 8th-9th century. A medieval cross-base formerly stood in the yard (Anon., 1914(ii), 62; Lewis, 1833).

Documentary sources for the medieval church have the separate PRN 10509.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Llwchaiarn, Llanllwchaearn, is not shown as a medieval ecclesiastical site by Rees, 1932. However, there was certainly a church or chapel here in the post-conquest period and it appears to have been in the possession of the Bishops of St Davids from an early period. The church formerly possessed an Elizabethan chalice and is shown by Blaeu, 1648.

Llanllwchaearn had become a parish by 1833 when the living, a discharged rectory in the patronage of the Bishop, was rated in the king's books at £6 7s 8½d (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Llwchaiarn, Llanllwchaearn, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Llanina (Benefice no. 679) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Glyn Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

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Printed Accounts

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Evans, H., 1930, 'The Parish Church of Llanllwchaiarn', Transactions of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society Vol. VII.

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**ST RESTITUTIS,
LLANRHYSTUD,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 4814

RB No. 3534

NGR SN 5374 6961

Listed Building no. 9843

Grade II listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 15% medieval core fabric.

A multicell church, small. Consists of west tower, 3 storeys, lower 2 medieval. Chancel, 2 bays; nave, 5 bays; south aisle, 5 bays; south porch; vestry (north of chancel), 1 bay; tower belfry and spire; 1852-4. Local rubble construction; internal walls with render/plaster. Slate gable roofs; vestry with slate lean-to roof; west tower with masonry broach spire from 1852-4. Medieval vault, and few openings, in tower; remainder of openings, including chancel arch and arcade, from 1852-4, neo-gothic, with yellow oolite dressings; exterior buttressed throughout, 1852-4; double sanctus bellcote, 1852-4.

Roofs: 1877. Floors: mainly early 20th century. Finishes: 1877 and later 20th century.

Condition - good..

Archaeological potential - good-very good. Shallow external drain around 30% of church; buried drain around 30% of church; floor levels raised in 100% of church; suspended floors over heating ducts in 75% of church; below-ground heating chamber in 5% of church; external burial vaults against 20% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor-fair. 15% medieval core fabric.

Group value - high. Fine, largely C19 landmark church with the only masonry spire in the county; large attractive churchyard with good memorials and associated C19 stone school building.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - West tower, c.1500.

Phase 2 - Chancel, nave, south aisle, south porch, vestry, 1852-4.

DESCRIPTION

The present church

St Restitutis, Llanrhystud, is a multicelled church, of large size. It retains approximately 15% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 5-bayed nave, a 5-bayed south aisle, a south porch, a single-bayed vestry north of the chancel east bay, and a 3-storeyed west tower the lower 2 storeys of which represent the only surviving medieval fabric. Construction is in local rubble, with pointing mainly from 1852-4; the interior is plastered. All openings, except some simple tower lights, are from 1852-4 and neo-gothic. They include the chancel arch and south aisle arcade, 2-centred, moulded, in yellow oolite and featuring octagonal piers in the arcade. Doors are 2-centred, with yellow oolite dressings. Windows are single-, 2- and 3-light, with Geometric tracery in yellow oolite. The exterior has stepped buttresses throughout, and a low offset, from 1852-4. There is an elaborate, gabled and shouldered double sanctus bellcote over the chancel arch. The vestry fireplace shares a flue with the heating apparatus and the octagonal chimney is from 1930. A 'priest's door' lies in the chancel south wall, from 1852-4. The roofs are slated gables, the vestry has a slated lean-to roof while the tower broach spire is from 1852-4; the softwood roof timbers, tiled passages and suspended board floors are from 1852-4. The tower retains its ground floor vault from c.1500.

The west tower is from c.1500 but was much altered in 1852-4. It comprises 3 storeys, rather larger than the majority in the region (but cf. Llanwenog, Llanllwni and Llanybydder); the belfry stage was rebuilt in 1852-4 when the external corners were given stepped cross-buttresses. A square spiral stair turret projects from the eastern half of the north wall, entered through a segmental-headed doorway partly rebuilt in 1852-4 and lit by simple square slits from 1852-4. There is an external batter up to a string-course, c.1500 but rebuilt in 1852-4. The ground floor retains its 2-centred barrel vault from c.1500 but communicates with the nave through a rebuilt 2-centred arch, in moulded yellow oolite from 1852-4. The west door was blocked in 1852-4 and a 2-light neo-gothic window inserted in its place. The floor is fully carpeted; it was raised in 1852-4. The second storey is lit by a single lancet in the west wall, from c.1500. The rebuilt belfry stage lies on an external string-course and has a large, 2-centred, cusped 2-light opening in the north, south and east faces, in moulded yellow oolite from 1852-4. A similar opening in the west wall has been subsequently blocked and replaced with a simple double lancet. A large, octagonal masonry broach spire now surmounts the tower, lying on an external corbel table and featuring 4 gabled single-light lucarnes, all from 1852-4.

A shallow, earth-cut external drain runs along the north wall and west tower; a buried drain runs along the south walls. Floor levels were raised throughout in 1852-4, retaining earlier deposits?; the floors are suspended over heating ducts in the nave, south aisle and vestry. There is a below-ground heating chamber in nave. External burial vaults lie against the chancel and vestry.

Structural development

The pre-restoration church is shown in 2 pictorial representations (Jones, 1973, 106-7; Freeman, 1856, 225). It comprised a 2-bayed chancel and a 3-bayed nave, on the site of the present chancel and nave, a south porch, and a west tower. Only the tower can be dated; it was a plain, square structure of 3 storeys, with a basal batter and string course, apparently belonging to the group of larger Ceredigion/North Carmarthenshire church towers represented at Llanwenog, Cer., Llanllwni and Llanybydder, Carms., which date from c.1500. In Freeman, 1856, 225 the parapet, which lay on a string-course, is shown as crenellated; in the (more reliable?) Jones, 1973, 106-7 it is uncrenellated and the summit of the tower was said by Meyrick, in 1810, to have 'fallen down many years ago' (Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 54). A slated, pyramidal tower roof is shown. Simple, square single lights are shown in the second stage and belfry.

The chancel, nave and south porch were undoubtedly medieval but retained few original openings. The east window was the only chancel light and was a large, 2-centred single light opening which appears to be early 19th century; two rectangular windows in the nave north wall, and a larger, 9-pane square window in the nave

south wall were probably 18th century. Either side of the nave south wall were 2 small, square ?blocked openings. The nave north wall was pierced by a segmental doorway towards its east end, not opposite the south wall and probably secondary. The 2-centred south porch door was undoubtedly medieval. The large, triple sanctus bellcote was a remarkable structure and probably always unique in South-west Wales (Freeman, 1856, 235n.). It was tall, square, with a coped north-south gable pierced by two 2-centred openings, surmounted by a gablet containing the third.

In 1810 the church retained 'some remains of an ornamented (rood) screen (ibid.).

One source (Anon., 1897, 165) claims that the church was rebuilt in 1843 but this is evidently not the case. Possibly a refurbishment is referred to.

The church, with the exception of the tower, was demolished, rebuilt and extended in 1852-4 to the designs of the architect R. Kyrke Penson (Jones, 1973, 99-116) and there have been no major later alterations. The heating chamber was inserted into the nave floor in 1930 (NLW, SD/F/415).

The softwood pews are from 1852-4, as may be the pulpit. The oak chancel fittings, stalls and marble-flagged floor are all from the 1960s, when the softwood chancel fittings from 1852-4 were transferred to the south aisle. The roofs were reslated in 1990.

The font is 19th century (not earlier, as suggested in Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 54).

The church was Grade II listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Restitutis, Llanrhystud, was a parish church during the post-conquest period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Ultra-Aeron. It was granted to the Knights Hospitaller of Slebech by Rhys ap Gruffydd in c.1176 (Rees, 1897, 204) but was transferred to the Bishop of St Davids by King Edward I in the later 13th century.

It was in the patronage of the Bishop in 1833 when the living, a discharged vicarage, was rated in the king's books at £6 13s 4d (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Restitutis, Llanrhystud, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llansantffraed and Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (Benefice no. 688) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Glyn Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

St Restitutis represents a Latin, rather than a Celtic dedication (Various, 1994, 395).

SOURCES CONSULTED

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Church in Wales Records

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NLW, SD/F/413, Faculty - Ground for erection of pew, 1804.

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

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**ST BRIDGET,
LLANSANTFFRAED,
CEREDIGION**

Dyfed PRN 4813

RB No. 3532

NGR SN 5125 6748

Listed Building no. 9815

Grade II* listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 20% medieval core fabric.

A 2-cell church, small. Consists of a west tower, 3 storeys, medieval. Chancel/nave, 3 bays, without structural division, 1839-41. Local rubble construction; external walls partly with hanging slates; internal walls with render/plaster. Slate gable roof; west tower roof not seen. Medieval vault and openings in tower; remainder of openings from 1839-41, neo-gothic, with grey oolite dressings from the later 19th century?. External buttressing, 1839-41.
(West gallery and ceilings, 1839-41)

Roofs and floors: 1839-41. Finishes: Mainly 1994 including hanging slates.

Condition - good..

Archaeological potential - good. Deep, wide external revetted cutting around 80% of church, secondary; suspended floors over void; external memorials significantly close to 100% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair-good. 20% medieval core fabric; medieval tower with vault and openings.

Group value - high. Early 19th century landmark church with medieval tower; coastal location; large churchyard with good memorials.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - West tower, early C16.

Phase 2 - Chancel/nave, 1839-41.

DESCRIPTION

The present church

St Bridget, Llansantffraed, is a 2-celled church, of small size. It retains approximately 20% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 3-bayed chancel/nave without structural division, and a 3-storeyed west tower. With the exception of the tower it was rebuilt in 1839-41 in the Nonconformist idiom. Construction is in local rubble, the south wall being hung externally with slates, the remainder with later 19th century pointing extensively repointed in 1994; plastered within. The chancel/nave windows have 4-centred heads, from 1839-41, but with cusped neo-Perpendicular 2-light windows, in grey oolite, probably inserted later in the 19th century. Thin external pilaster buttresses mark the division into bays. The chancel/nave roof is a continuous slated gable; the tower roof was not seen.

The west tower is from the early 16th century, comprises 3 storeys and is not entirely typical of the region having closer affinities with Pembrokeshire towers. It has the external basal batter and string-course typical of that region and is not tapered. A square spiral stair turret projects from the east half of the north wall, entered through a 2-centred doorway and lit by simple loops. The west door has a 4-centred chamfered surround from the early 16th century; a single lancet above is contemporary. The ground floor formerly communicated with the nave through a 2-centred arch reflecting the profile of its barrel vault; this was blocked in 1839-41 and pierced with 2 square doorways, one at ground level and one into the west gallery above. The floor is flagged, pre-1839-41?. The ground floor is divided internally into 2 levels by a suspended timber floor, with a softwood staircase, from 1839-41. The second stage is lit by a 2 single lancets in the west wall, and 2 simple slit-lights in the south wall, all early 16th century. The belfry stage has a cusped, 2-light opening beneath a segmental arch in its east face, and similar single-light openings in the other 3 faces, all early 16th century. The crenellated parapet lies on an external corbel table. The tower was entirely repointed in 1994.

A deep, wide external revetted cutting surrounds the church except the west tower, from 1839-41. The floors are suspended over a void. External memorials lie significantly close to the church.

Structural development

The west tower is from the early 16th century. The remainder of the church was entirely rebuilt in 1839-41 by David Francis of Llanon (Cadw, 1996, 1).

In 1810 the church was described as containing 'the remains of an old (rood) screen' (Crossley and Ridgway, 1946, 55), portions of which were apparently still present in 1897 (Anon., 1897, 165).

The moulded plaster ceiling in the chancel nave is from 1839-41, as is the western gallery supported on moulded iron columns. The softwood pews and stalls may be later 19th century. The reredos is from 1928 (NLW, SD/F/421). The pulpit, altar rail, chancel fittings and vestry screen are from 1929 (NLW, SD/F/422) Cadw, 1996, 1), when the font was moved to its present location. The organ in the gallery is later 20th century.

The hanging slates were replaced in 1994 (Hook Mason, 1996, 1).

The limestone font, from c.1200, has a square, deeply chamfered bowl with a band of incised rosette mouldings, similar to those at Betws Bledrws and Henfynyw, Cer. (Anon., 1915, 13).

The church was Grade II* listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

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

St Bridget, Llansantffraed, was a parish church during the medieval period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Ultra-Aeron. It was granted to the Knights Hospitaller of Slebech by Roger de Clare in 1158, confirmed by Rhys ap Gruffydd in the later 12th century (Rees, 1897, 102) but was transferred to the Bishop of St Davids by King Edward I in the later 13th century (Rees, 1899, 290).

It was in the patronage of the Bishop in 1833 when the living, a discharged vicarage, was rated in the king's books at £6 13s 4d and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Bridget, Llansantffraed, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llansantffraed and Llanbadarn Trefeglwys (Benefice no. 688) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Glyn Aeron (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

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Church in Wales Records

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Printed Accounts

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LLANTRISANT CHURCH, CEREDIGION

Dyfed PRN 5490

RB No. 3114

NGR SN 7267 7498

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

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

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; south porch; all later 19th century. Construction is in local rubble, rendered throughout externally and plastered within. Slate gable roofs. All openings are from the later 19th century, neo-gothic, with grey oolite dressings; limited external buttressing and western single bellcote, later 19th century.

Roofs and floors: later 19th century. Finishes: mainly earlier 20th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - very good. No external cutting nor drain; external earthworks around 50% of church, building debris?; no underfloor void?.

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

Group value - high. Upland C19 landmark church; 3 ECMs; associated building.

Phasing:

All later 19th century.

DESCRIPTION

Llantrisant Church is a 3-celled church, of small size. It was entirely (re)built in the later 19th century on the same site, and in the same location as its predecessor, but nothing was retained from the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 4-bayed nave and a south porch. Construction is in local rubble but is concealed beneath external render, from the earlier 20th century, and internal plaster. All dressings are simple, in grey oolite and from the later 19th century; the windows are single, double and triple lancets, cusped in the chancel side walls, with timber frames. The nave walls have limited external buttressing, from the later 19th century. A gabled single bellcote, with a string-course, rises from a broad, shallow external pilaster buttress on the nave west wall, which is pierced by a double lancet with a circular port above, and carries decorative external corbels, all from the later 19th century. The roofs are slated gables.

The form of the pre-19th century church is not known. The present church is said to be the third on the site (Hook Mason, 1989, 2). Its predecessor is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1" map of 1834 as 'in ruins' having been abandoned c.1803 when the nearby church at Eglwys Newydd was built.

There is neither an external cutting nor a drain around the church. Amorphous earthworks north and west of the church may represent debris from the previous structure. There may be no underfloor void. No external memorials lie significantly close to the church.

The church was not listed in 1998.

There are 3 in situ ECMs, all with incised crosses (Dyfed PRNs 9730 - 9732); 2 remain in the yard, the third is now inside the church.

SITE HISTORY

There is good evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site:-
3 ECMs; Celtic dedication?; churchyard formerly circular?.

Llantrisant Church is not shown as the site of a medieval religious establishment by Rees, 1932; nevertheless it was the site of an upland chapelry of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn parish during the medieval period, of the medieval Deanery of Ultra-Aeron.

It had become abandoned by 1833 as a direct result of the establishment nearby of Eglwys Newydd church (Lewis, 1833), but was brought back into use in the later 19th century, to serve the nearby Frongoch lead mines.

In 1998 Llantrisant Church was a chapelry. The living was a vicarage, held with Ysbyty Cynfyn and Eglwys Newydd (Benefice no. 828) in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, Rural Deanery of Llanbadarn Fawr (St Davids, 1997-8).

The three saints commemorated in the dedication are unknown.

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